

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	RISHABH BHATT		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910099502	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900 - ONLINE	Date/दिनांक	06/09/2023

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.

कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।

2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.

उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।

4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.

उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।

5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

8:35 PM

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

6:35

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :

ONLINE

Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन

*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

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ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

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Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts, each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R** = How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.

Q.1) Investment in infrastructure is a precursor to social and economic transformation; however, the focus on economic gains must not marginalise the concerns for safety. Comment.

(10 marks, 150 words)

बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन का अग्रदूत है; हालाँकि, आर्थिक लाभ पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने से सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताओं को हाशिए पर नहीं डाला जाना चाहिए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Infrastructure investment is considered to have multiplier effect on economy as well as in social upliftment.

Effect of investment in infrastructure

Economic

- 1) Multiplier effect on GDP (2.5 times)
- 2) Increase in demand in economy which caused increased production and employment generation.
- 3) Export prospects booms.
- 4) Capital Assets are generated.

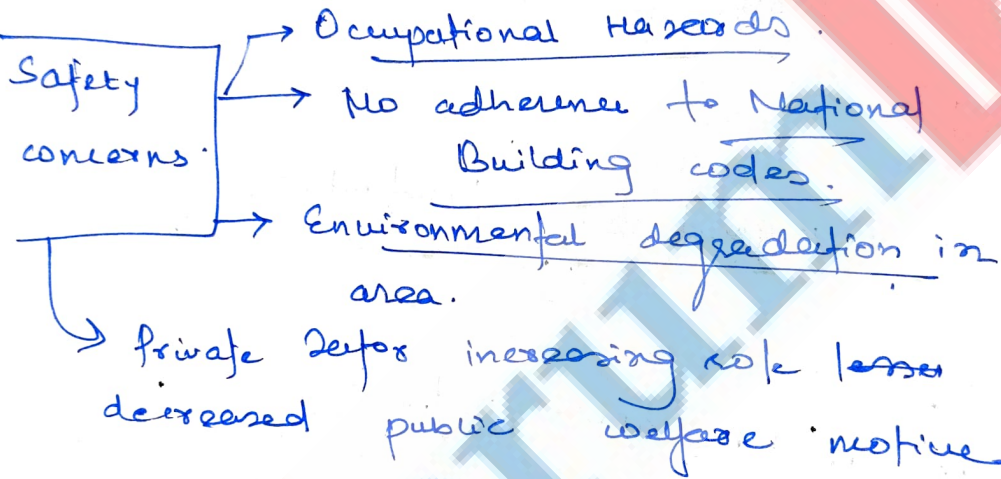
Social

- 1) Increased jobs cause increase in social status.

2) Affordable housing empowers people.

3) Upliftment of people mixed in family occupations. eg → Manual scavengers

4) Ownership of resources act as tool for social upliftment.



Way forward

- Adhering to National building codes, national road safety guidelines etc.
- EIA and SIA must be made compulsory.
- Accountability of contractors.

Q.2) What do you understand from Green growth? With special reference to the budget 2023-2024, discuss various government measures to propel green growth in the country.

(10 marks, 150 words)

हरित विकास से आप क्या समझते हैं? बजट 2023-2024 के विशेष संदर्भ में, देश में हरित विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न सरकारी उपायों का आकलन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Green growth is defined as trajectory of economic development which also takes care of ecology and hence sustainable in nature.

Dimensions of Green Growth

- 1) Decreased consum emissions eg → Ethanol blending
- 2) Sustainable development. eg → Mission LIFE.
- 3) No negative externalities eg → Hydrogen as fuel.
- 4) No interference in natural processes.
eg → Organic farming.
- 5) Regeneration and compensatory steps.
eg → Afforestation.

In Budget 2023-24, Green Growth is one of the 7 limbs defined as 'Captaurish'.

Steps for Green growth in Budget 23-24

- 1) 500 waste to wealth plants
- 2) 10000 Bioinformatics resource centre to promote organic farming.
- 3) MISHTI for plantation of mangroves
- 4) National Green Hydrogen Mission for production of green hydrogen.
- 5) 200 increase in agriculture budget to promote sustainable agriculture.
- 6) Increased budget Har Ghar dal Yojna for decreasing exploitation of ground water.

Therefore, Budgetary provisions for Green Growth will help to achieve goals of SDG 13, SDG 14 and SDG 15.

Feed

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MARKS	

Q.3) Project cheetah marks a departure from India's efforts for conservation of various critically-endangered species. In this perspective, do you think the reintroduction of major fauna that has gone extinct is justified? (10 marks, 150 words)

प्रोजेक्ट चीता विभिन्न गंभीर रूप से लुप्तप्राय प्रजातियों के संरक्षण के लिए भारत के प्रयासों से विचलन का प्रतीक है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, क्या आपको लगता है कि विलुप्त हो चुके प्रमुख जीवों का पुनरुद्धार उचित है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India recently introduced cheetah in Kuno National Park brought from Namibia and Africa.

Departure from India's efforts for protection

- 1) India focused on ~~in~~ protection of indigenous species like Bengal Tiger, Asiatic lion in natural habitat.
- 2) Translocation of animals from their habitat is not popular in India.
eg → Asiatic lion not translocated to M.P. National Parks.

Justification for reintroduction of fauna

- 1) Protects the fauna due to

diversification of habitat

3) Also helps in protecting diversity of translocated area.

3) Act as keystone species in translocated area.

4) Better alternative where original habitat is degraded or overcrowded. eg -> one horned rhinos in Manas.

Disadvantages of the translocation

1) Can act detrimental to original species due to limited prey base. eg -> leopard, tiger and cheetah.

2) Can cause harm to biodiversity.

3) Translocation induces stress and can cause death. eg -> 1 cheetah died in sheopur.

Hence translocation should be taken only with intense scientific evidences and experts guidance.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.4) In what ways can precision agriculture become a panacea for multipronged challenges plaguing the agriculture sector? Discuss. Also, analyse various impediments in widespread adoption of precision farming in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

किस प्रकार परिशुद्ध कृषि कृषि क्षेत्र की बहुआयामी चुनौतियों के लिए रामबाण बन सकती है? चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अलावा, भारत में परिशुद्ध खेती को व्यापक रूप से अपनाने में विभिन्न बाधाओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Precision agriculture is use of technology to perform agri practices like irrigation, fertiliser spraying, pest management at micro level.

Precision agriculture acting as panacea.

- 1) Integrated ~~we~~ soil management for better soil health. eg. sensors in field.
- 2) Use of advanced irrigation techniques for water use efficiency eg → Drip irrigation.
- 3) Using sensors for real time data of plants.
- 4) Nanogels, Nanoherbicides and nano

fertilisers for increased efficiency

Examples of Precision farming

- Micro irrigation
- Nanofertilisers
- Nanogels
- Sensors for real time data
- ↳ Aquaponics
- ↳ Greenhouse e

Impediments in precision farming

- 1) High cost
- 2) Large number of small and marginal farmers. (86%)
- 3) Lack of R&D (0.7%)
- 4) Small landholdings (1.08 ha/acre)
- 5) Less agri mechanisation (8-10%)
US-95%,
Brazil-75%

Precision farming can help to double the income of farmers

along with increasing agri exports to \$100 billion

Feed (For OFFICE)

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Q.5) What are the reasons for increasing emphasis on the horticulture sector in recent years? Evaluate government measures for the development of the horticulture sector.

(10 marks, 150 words)

हाल के वर्षों में बागवानी क्षेत्र पर अधिक जोर देने के क्या कारण हैं? बागवानी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए सरकारी उपायों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Horticulture is branch of agriculture which focuses on production of fruits and vegetables.

Reasons for increasing emphasis on horticulture sector

- 1) High demand in export market as well as domestic market.
- 2) High productivity compared to traditional agriculture. Eg. 70% of area for staple crops which gives 210 MT of production while 19% cropped area uses horticulture giving 331 MT production.
- 3) Change in food practices demanding value-added products. Eg. Tomato ketchup.

- 4) High agriculture workforce (FBI)
- 5) Presence of 127 agroclimatic zones suitable for different types of crops.

Government Measures.

- 1) CHAMAN scheme for horticulture.
- 2) scheme for cold chain, value addition and preservation for storage, value addition in such products.
- 3) Mission for Integrated development of horticulture (MIH) for incentivizing production.
- 4) Operation TOPs for Tomato onion potato availability and preventing volatility in prices.

Horticulture sector in India is still not exploited to its fullest potential hence more focus on horticulture is needed.

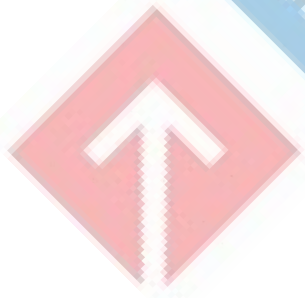
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पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.6) Unplanned urbanization has made Indian cities vulnerable to fire safety hazards. Discuss and recommend measures for mitigating urban fires, with special reference to national building code, 2016.

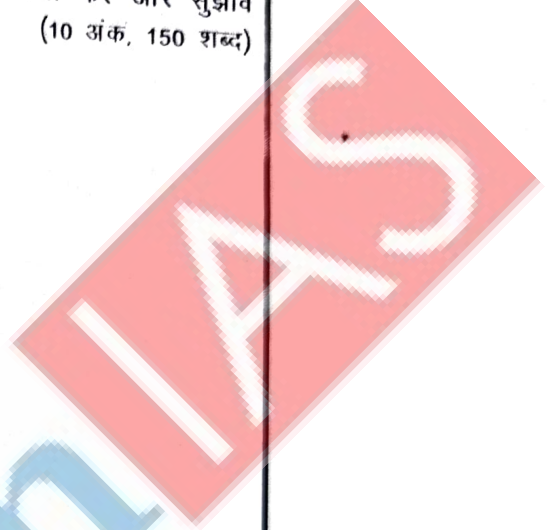
(10 marks, 150 words)

अनियोजित शहरीकरण ने भारतीय शहरों को अग्नि सुरक्षा खतरों के प्रति संवेदनशील बना दिया है। राष्ट्रीय भवन संहिता, 2016 के विशेष संदर्भ में, शहरी अग्नि को कम करने के उपायों पर चर्चा करें और सुझाव दीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)



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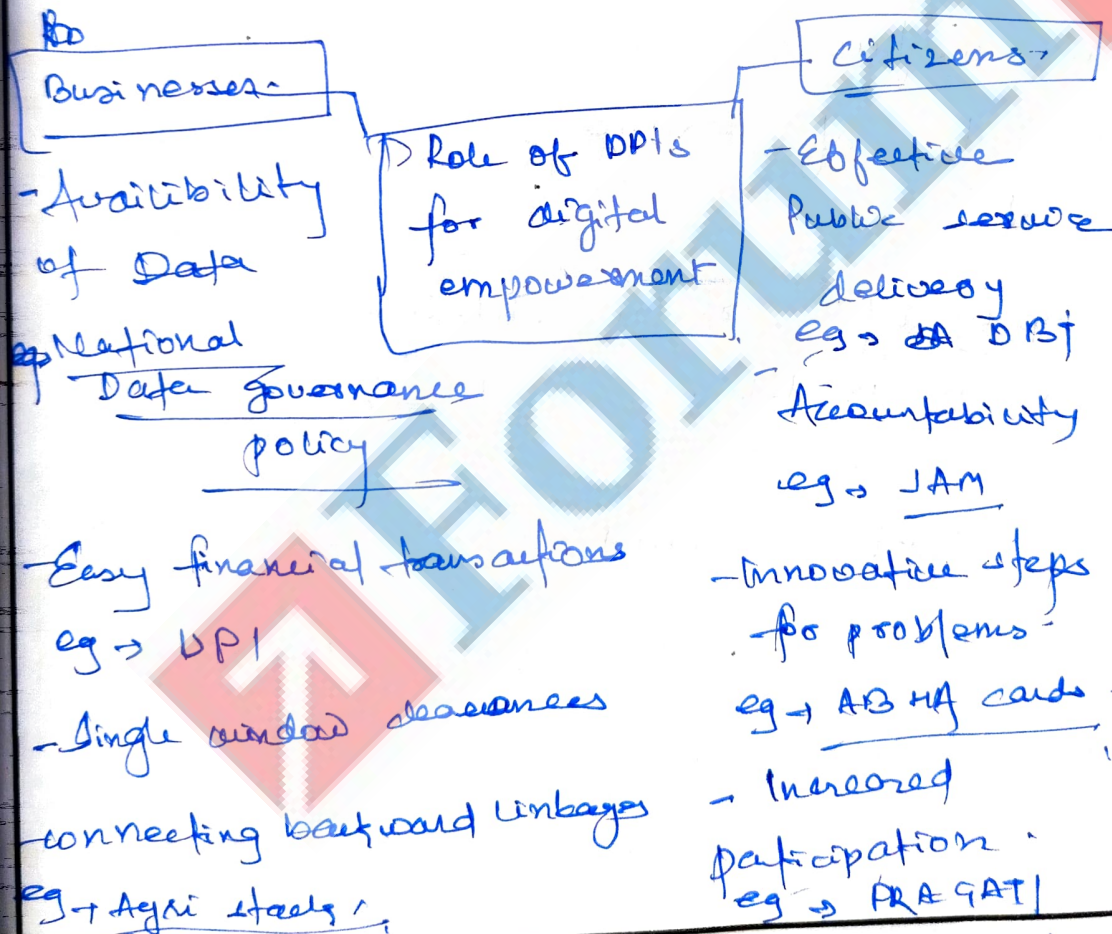


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Q.7) DPI (Digital Public Infrastructure) is indispensable for digitally enabling citizens and businesses; however, the challenges of exclusion, exploitation, and monopolisation cannot be ignored. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

DPI (डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर) नागरिकों और व्यवसायों को डिजिटल रूप से सक्षम करने के लिए अपरिहार्य है हालाँकि, बहिष्कार, शोषण और एकाधिकार की चुनौतियों को नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Digital Public Infrastructure is open source public applications for ensuring transparency, accountability and inclusiveness in governance.



Challenges.

Exclusion

- Non availability of benefits due to lack of digital resources. eg -> UPI causing problems
- Exclusion due to biometric error in DBT.

Exploitation

- Increased private participation diluting public welfare
- High rates of services -

Monopolisation

- Monopoly of certain enterprises. eg -> Jio in telecom and GC.

Hence DPI should be made more inclusive along with talking about problems.

Q.8) Assess the relevance of the NISAR mission in observing and managing climate change and natural hazards. (10 marks, 150 words)

जलवायु परिवर्तन और प्राकृतिक खतरों के अवलोकन और प्रबंधन में NISAR मिशन की प्रासंगिकता का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

NISAR mission is a joint mission of NASA and ISRO for earth observation and remote imaging.

Functions of NISAR in observing climate change and hazards.

- 1) using L-band and S-band radars for remote imaging.
- 2) Observing the Antarctic and Arctic for ice melting.
- 3) Ocean surface observation and analysis of sea surface temperature for cyclone prediction.
- 4) Also helpful in detecting the forest fires.

5) Synthetic Aperture Radar will help to take images even in presence of clouds, hence better detection of natural hazards.

6) Early prediction of ~~the~~ ^{the} rains and tsunamis etc.

Relevance of NISAR in ^{managing} climate hazard and natural risks.

1) Data analysis will help in effective response to disasters.

2) Effective real time data will help in making disaster risk reduction plans & customized to local needs.

3) Useful for assessing intensity of disaster.

NISAR will play instrumental role in India-USA collaboration in disaster response.

Q.9) Defense indigenization remains the Achilles heel of India's security architecture. Examine the importance of startups in defense sector to make India secure and self-reliant. (10 marks, 150 words)

रक्षा स्वदेशीकरण भारत की सुरक्षा संरचना का आधार बना हुआ है। भारत को सुरक्षित और आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए रक्षा क्षेत्र में स्टार्टअप के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

New Defense production policy
focused on indigenization as
well as increasing exports
(5 billion \$ by 2025)

Lack of indigenous defense production
is due to

- 1) Lack of R&D (0.7%)
- 2) Industry-academia collaboration missing.
- 3) Lack of participation by private sector.
- 4) Lack of political will after independence to focus on defense indigenization.
- 5) High advancements and IPR issues

in defense.

Role of startups.

1) Increase investment in defense.

2) skilled workforce.

3) supplement public sector like DRDO

4) Act as producers of small arms

and ammunitions which is major chunk of defense production in India.

→ R&D will increase.

Government Initiatives → FDI in defense sector
 100%

→ defense procurement Policy having negative list

↳ Make in India.

In last 8 years, India's defense exports have increased by more than 200% which is positive sign.

Q.10) Edge in modern warfare lies not so much in the capacity to overwhelm the adversary as much in the ability to nip the threat in the bud. In this context, discuss the role of intelligence in maintaining national security, and also cite challenges associated. (10 marks, 150 words)

आधुनिक युद्ध में बढ़त प्रतिद्वंद्वी पर हावी होने की क्षमता में उतनी नहीं है जितनी कि खतरे को शुरुआत में ही खत्म करने की क्षमता में है। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को बनाए रखने में खुफिया जानकारी की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए और इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Sun Tzu said that one should win the war without fighting if. hence role of intelligence takes a central position for it.

Role of intelligence agencies in maintaining national security.

- 1) Increased surveillance counter adversary steps. eg → Pakistan's nuclear program is known by RAW.
- 2) helps to counter extremists and terror groups. eg → India's action in Balakot on input of intelligence.
- 3) Increased international stature of

country. eg- Mossad's role in Israel's hard power.
4) assists military for effective preparedness and response.

Challenges-

1) Multiplicity of agencies. eg- NIA, RAW, Military Intelligence etc.

2) Lack of funds.

3) Effective intelligence require highly skilled workforce which is missing.

4) Opaque nature of working.

5) Lack of verification measures.

Intelligence agencies need to be strengthened for tackling internal as well as external threats.

Q.11) Labour and export intensive industries are key to problems of jobless growth. In this perspective, analyse the opportunities and challenges associated with the textile sector.

(15 marks, 250 words)

श्रम और निर्यात गहन उद्योग रोजगारहीन विकास की समस्याओं की कुंजी हैं। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, कपड़ा क्षेत्र से जुड़े अवसरों और चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Textile despite one of the largest fastest growing economies, Indian economy has problem of jobless growth.

Labour^{and export} intensive industries as key to problem of jobless growth

- 1) Increase demand of labour hence more jobs. eg - leather industry
- 2) High external demand causes more production in industries.
- 3) Capital intensive industries replaces humans from job market
- 4) Economic survey also suggested to increase focus on labour intensive industries.

Textile sector is considered second biggest employer in India after agriculture. Lot.

Opportunities in Textile sector

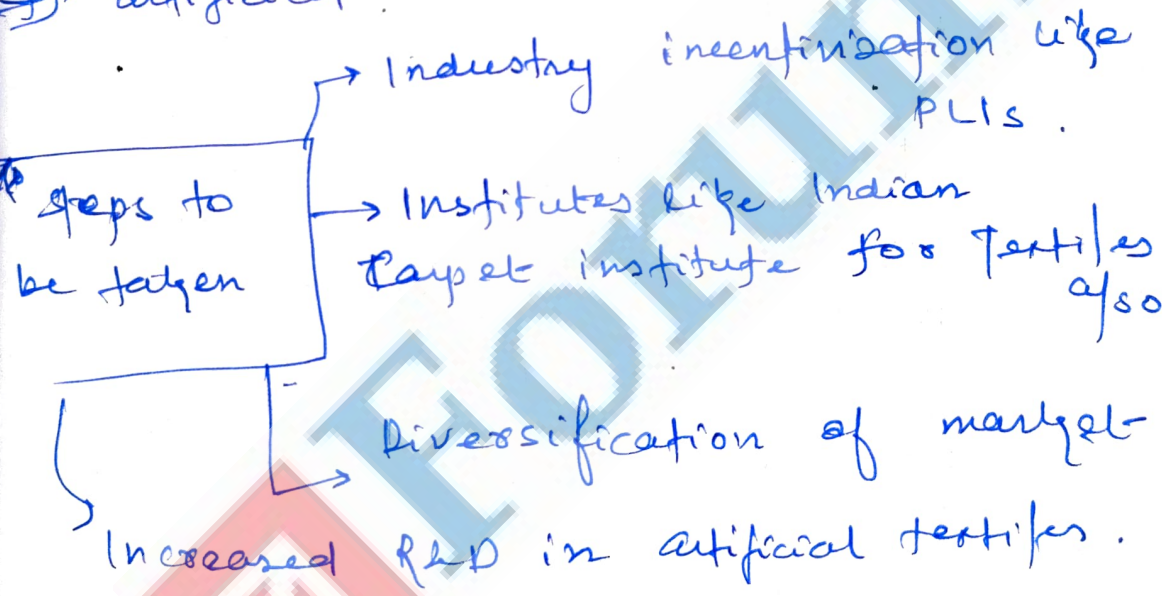
- 1) Domestic as well as external demand is high.
- 2) Demand of artificial textiles is increased.
- 3) High workforce (65% below 35 years)
- 4) Black soil is also present in peninsular regions.
- 5) Technological advancement is poor in sector hence potential is high.

Challenges in Textile sector

- 1) Informal nature of industries.
- 2) Capturing of market by countries

like Bangladesh eg. Bangladesh
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 exports are now more than India's exports.

- 3) lack of skilled workforce.
- 4) Poor technological penetration.
- 5) Decreased productivity of soil for cotton.
- 6) Decreased demand of traditional textiles like silk.
- 7) lack of R&D in artificial textiles.



Textile sector needs reforms which have potential to make India a trillion economy.

Feedback

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CD & VA			
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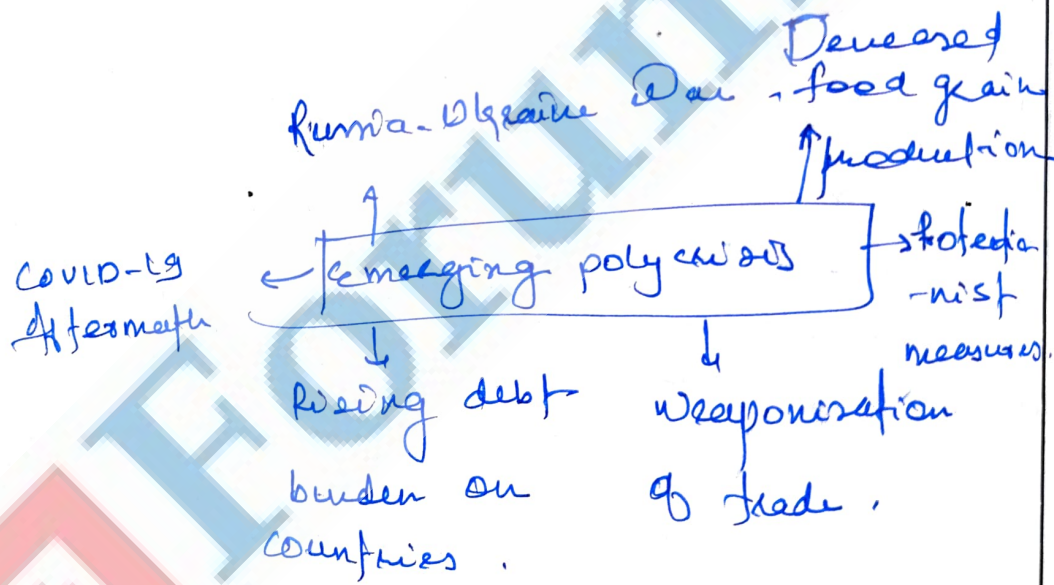
Please put tick marks in the above table.
 Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.12) In an era of interconnected challenges, the emerging global polycrisis poses significant implications for India's macroeconomic stability. Examine and suggest measures to make the Indian economy more resilient to global shocks and challenges. (15 marks, 250 words)

परस्पर जुड़ी चुनौतियों के युग में, उभरता हुआ वैश्विक बहुसंकट भारत की व्यापक आर्थिक स्थिरता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव डालता है। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को वैश्विक संकटों और चुनौतियों के प्रति अधिक लचीला बनाने के लिए उपायों का परीक्षण कीजिए और सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

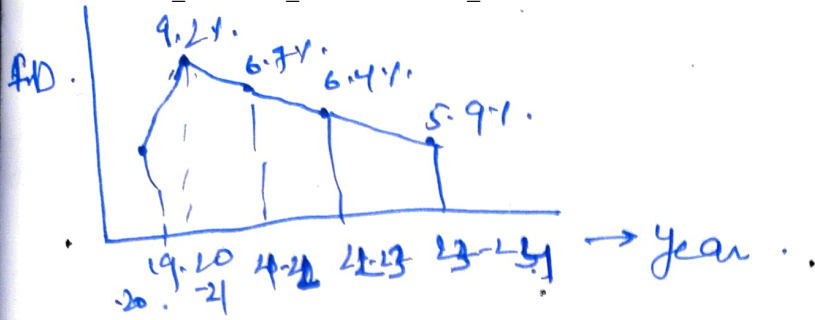
IMF has projected world growth to be around 2.7% which can deteriorate further due to various geopolitical, geoeconomical and environmental challenges.



Implications for India's macroeconomic stability

1) COVID-19 has caused non-adherence to targets. (3.1% from target)

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- 2) Russia-Ukraine war has caused stress in supply chains of fertilisers causing food inflation.
- 3) Debt has been around 80% of GDP of combined centre and state (60% → FRBM targets)
- 4) High inflation (>6% for more than two quarters)
- 5) Increased Balance of Payment crisis.
- 6) Fall of Rupee caused depletion of forex reserves.
- 7) Decreased external demands.

Measures to make Indian economy more resilient

1) Atmanirbhar Bharat' motto of

2023 sufficient India and increased domestic demand must be addressed.

2) Trusted supply chains like SCRI Initiative

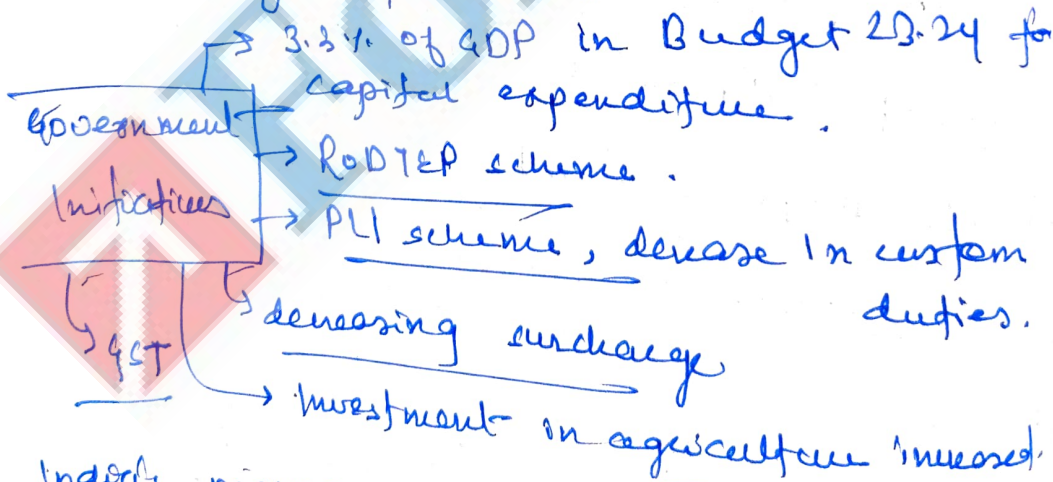
3) Identifying industries for more external investments

4) Exploiting trends of friendshoring and China+1 strategy

5) Countercyclical monetary and fiscal policy -

6) Adherence to fiscal targets.

7) Increasing capital expenditure.



India's macroeconomic fundamentals need to be strong to face global polycrisis

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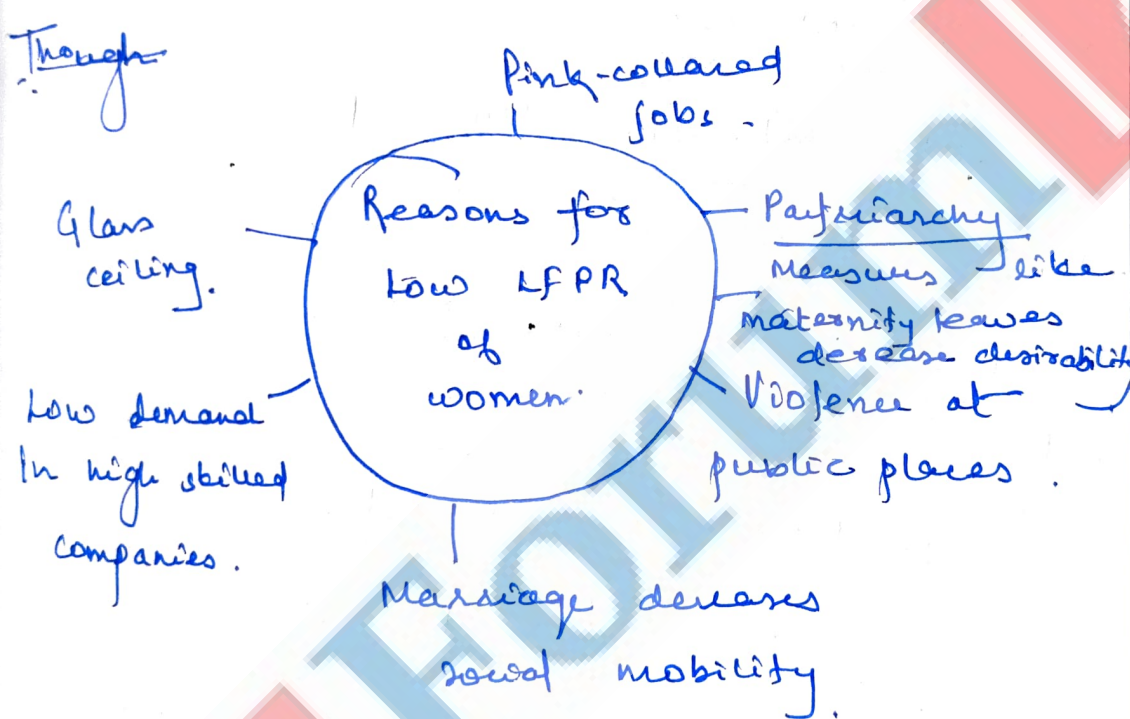
Q.13) Do you think the low Female Labor Force Participation Rate presents a correct picture about the 'working women' in India's economy? Give reasons in support of your answer.

(15 marks, 250 words)

क्या आपको लगता है कि कम महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी दर भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में 'कामकाजी महिलाओं' के बारे में सही तस्वीर पेश करती है? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण दीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to Economic survey India's female labour force participation rate is around 33%.



Though the measured LFPR don't reflect correct picture about the 'working women' in India as.

- 1) Iqbal It only measures certain regular and casual workers in scheduled emp. as formal sectors.
- 2) Working women in areas like domestic women care, agriculture go unnoticed. eg → 90% of rural agriculture labour is women.
- 3) Household works is still not considered as job and included in GDP which is demanded by activists.
- 4) Presence of huge number of women workers in informal sectors and industries like carpets, diamond, glass, explosives industry.

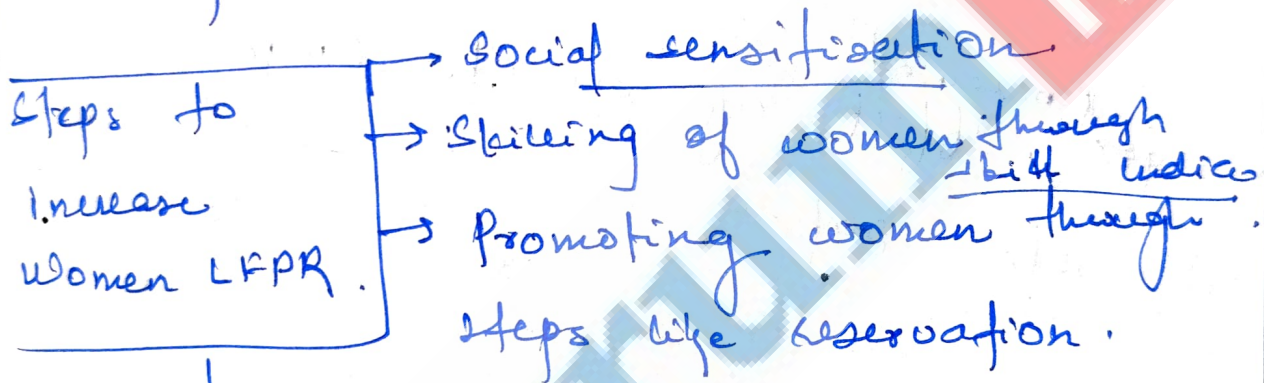
Measures to resolve the problem of false picture by UPR

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Formalisation of Industries.

1) Including informal sectors as well as self-employment, domestic care and in PLFS, Annual surveys of Industries etc for historic numbers.

2) Agreeing to include household work part of GDP.



↓
Steps like HRAM for incentivising them in STEM.

According to Mehrotra, if women LFPR equals Indian male LFPR in India it will increase Indian GDP by 27%.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.14) Across sectors and regions, the most marginalised sections are also the most affected by the impacts of climate change. Explain. Also, present a case for a climate resilient model of development that integrates mitigation and adaptation measures. (15 marks, 250 words)

विभिन्न खंडों और क्षेत्रों में, सबसे अधिक हाशिए पर रहने वाले वर्ग भी जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों से सबसे अधिक प्रभावित हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। इसके अलावा, विकास के जलवायु लचीले मॉडल के लिए एक मामला प्रस्तुत कीजिए जो शमन और अनुकूलन उपायों को एकीकृत करता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to UNEP, effect of climate change will not be equal and here too marginalized section will be burdened with it.

Reason for ^{increased} effect of climate change on vulnerable section

Economical

- 1) Lack of resources like House, food increases their vulnerability
- 2) Lack of investment in mitigation and adaptation measures.
- 3) Informal sector unemployment presents more ^{problems} hazards due to no social security.

4) ^{health parameters} and no
resource to invest in it.

5) Inflation due to climate decreased
production will cause them hunger
problems. eg → 2/3rd of chronic poor
are women.

Social:

- 1) Stigmatisation will prevent ~~them~~
inclusion in mitigation measures.
- 2) Migrants are excluded in beneficiary
of any schemes.
- 3) ~~the~~ Vulnerability also increases due to
decreases social capital. eg → ghettoisation
in urban areas.
- 4) Outskirts more vulnerable. eg →
Delhi floods havoc in delhi slums.

Need of a climate resilient model with
adequate mitigation and

adaptation measures as need of hour.

Mitigation

- 1) Early preparedness through infested investment. eg -> retrofitting of buildings in earthquake, slum rehabilitation etc.
- 2) Including participation of citizens from every class. eg -> Mission Kakatiya, Kerala model. where 2.0 lakh people benefited.
- 3) Sustainable Breakwaters, bio-shields in coastal areas.
- 4) Strengthened PDS system

Adaptation

Disaster intensive crops need to be discouraged.

Adaptation

Affordable housing away from disaster affected areas.

Rehabilitation and compensation.

PM Modi in his 10 points for

disaster resilience also said of inclusive and participatory climate resilience model.

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस पर कुछ न लिखें)

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Q.15) Despite the potential to check the triple whammy of nutritional deficiency, environmental degradation, and receding farm incomes, the adoption of Millets has been abysmally low. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

पोषण की कमी, पर्यावरणीय गिरावट और घटती कृषि आय की तिहरी मार को रोकने की क्षमता के बावजूद, मोटे अनाज की स्वीकृति बेहद कम रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is the highest-largest producer of millets in the world and is also at front in promoting its production worldwide, eg - International Year of Millets.

Millets as a solution to -

Nutritional deficiency

- 1) Considered high in nutrients like iron, zinc, vitamins etc.
- 2) Solution of hidden hunger in children specially of vulnerable sections.
- 3) ^{Gluten} Collagen free hence do not causes allergic reactions.

Environmental degradation

- 1) ~~Less~~ ^{Less} water required for irrigation.
- 2) Suitable to be grown in less fertile areas.
- 3) Also act as soil cover preventing its erosion.
- 4) Do not require high fertilisers.
- 5) Consider resilient to extreme climatic conditions.

Receding farm incomes -

- 1) Alternative to farmers to grow millets in dryland areas and when cropping area is bare.
- 2) As climate resilient hence assured source of income.
- 3) Act as food for farmers' family hence more surplus of other crops.
- 4) Decrease expenditure on fertilisers, irrigation.

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Reasons for low adoption

- 1) Low demand in market.
- 2) Preferred taste of wheat, rice etc.
- 3) ^{long} longer cropping period of some millets.
- 4) No government support in form of MSPs.
- 5) Lack of quality seeds.
- 6) Less production compared to wheat, rice.

→ Sui Ann (Millet)

Government Initiatives

- Millets in ICDS, MDM schemes.
- MSPs for millets like Juar, Bajras Ragi.

↳ Eat Right movement.

Millets can act as tool to achieve goal of SDG 1, SDG 2

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.16) A link between unorganized farming community and formal industrial sector, Food Processing Industries (FPI) can play a key role in advancing the rural economy. Evaluate. (15 marks, 250 words)

असंगठित कृषक समुदाय और औपचारिक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के बीच एक कड़ी, एफपीआई ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को आगे बढ़ाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Agriculture sector in India employs 44% of population and contribute to around 17% to GDP.

But such low contribution to GDP despite high number of people employed presents a lousy picture. It is due to:

- 1) Informal small and marginal farmers (SMFs)
- 2) Low value addition (only 2.5% of food produce)
- 3) The controlled market regime like APMCs causing stagnation of prices.
- 4) High cost of transportation and supply chain

due to multiple fees.

2) Traditional method of linkage between retailer and farmers hence farmers only get 15% of final price

of produce.

Farmer → Middlemen → Wholesaler → Retailer → customer.

Hence there is need of connecting farmers

with formal industrial sector and

food processing industries. Its benefits

are -

~~Assured income~~

farmers.

- Assured income.

- transforming subsistence to commercial

- Availability of high quality seeds, fertilisers, ^{agriculture}

- Increase in income due to contract with industries.

- Increased production according to demand and market prices.

(Don't Write in this Area)
पर कुछ न लिखें

Benefits to Industry

- Availability of raw material at affordable rate.
- Investments in value chain, storage infrastructure
- Smooth supply chain or backward linkage.

Quality checks

Customers

- Value added food at affordable price.
- Preference to ready to eat foods, processed food at affordable rate and easy availability.

Government Initiatives

- Formalisation of 10000 FPOs.
- PU for food processing industries
- e-NAM.
- GramKats.

→ Scheme for cold chain, value addition and preservation infrastructure.

→ To achieve target of Agriculture Export Policy and doubling of farming business above reforms are need of hour.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor	
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Q.17) A multi-sectoral and multi-tiered process, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is beset with a plethora of constraints. Identify these constraints, recommend measures for building a robust DRR strategy. (15 marks, 250 words)

एक बहु-क्षेत्रीय और बहु-स्तरीय प्रक्रिया, आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण (डीआरआर) कई बाधाओं से घिरी हुई है। इन बाधाओं की पहचान करते हुए, एक मजबूत डीआरआर रणनीति बनाने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Disaster is any mishap, accident which has destructive effects can be caused naturally or artificially and unable to cope for the community alone (NDMA)

Disaster risk reduction require a multi-sectoral and multifaceted approach as -

- 1) Participation at every level ensures strengthened response to disaster.
- 2) Lack of coordination impedes the effective and efficient response.
- 3) Domain expertise require presence of

multisectoral approach e.g. Disaster
works on water bodies, land, industries
and weather.

Constraints in the approach.

Multisectoral:

- 1) Siloed approach due to lack of coordinated vision
- 2) ~~inadequate~~ lack of required datasets of different departments.
- 3) Civil society as well as private companies need to be equal participants but it is missing.
- 4) Lack of legal measures for multisectoral approach in acts like ~~NMAA~~ PM Act, 2008

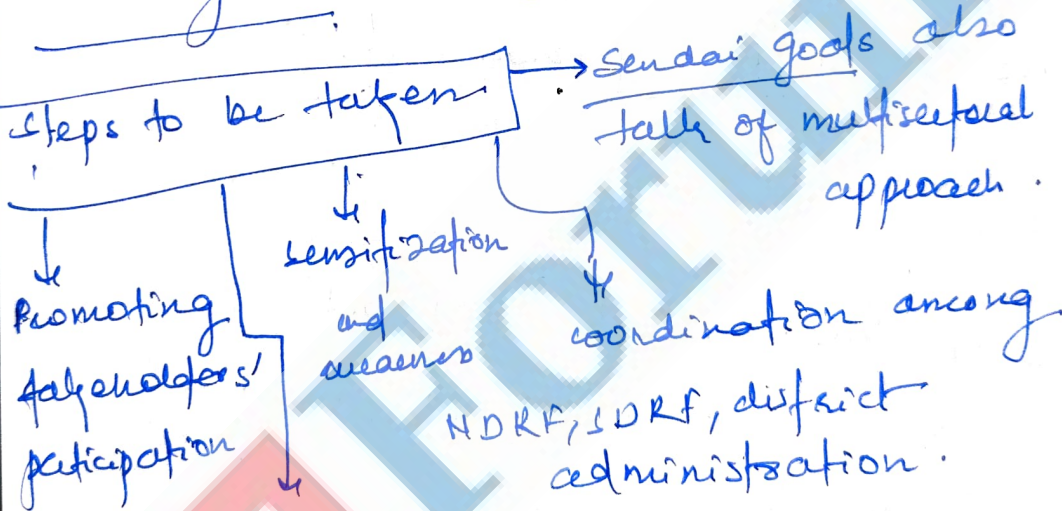
Multifaceted:

- 1) No provisions of clarification of

disasters in DM Act according to intensity that require response from different tiers.

2) Hierarchy model of disaster management:

3) One size fit all approach. eg, nature of landslides and hence response should be different in Himalayas and Milgini's.



Provisions in DM Act like pandemic, segregation of disasters etc

PM Modi's 10 points, DRCDRI, IRIS reflect India's commitment for disaster resilience

Feedback

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor

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Q-18) What do you understand by generative Artificial Intelligence (AI)? How can policymakers and regulatory bodies effectively address the concerns and challenges posed by generative AI? (15 marks, 250 words)

जनरेटिव आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) से आप क्या समझते हैं? नीति निर्माता और नियामकीय निकाय जनरेटिव एआई द्वारा उत्पन्न चिंताओं और चुनौतियों को प्रभावी ढंग से कैसे संबोधित कर सकते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Generative Artificial Intelligence is large language models that mimic human like intelligence in performing various tasks, e.g. chat GPT.

Challenges posed by Generative AI

Economical.

1) Loss of jobs. e.g. McKinsey said 400 million to 800 million jobs are at risk due to AI.

2) Decrease in objectivity and fairness in practices.

3) ~~can~~ Edge to high turnover industries.

4) Manipulating markets due to its use in ~~the~~ financial markets.

Social

1) Increase ~~so~~ gap between elites and poor due to lack of resources.
eg - Digital penetration is 55%.

2) Social stigmatisation through AI.
eg - facial recognition technology

3) ~~of~~ as tool to disrupt social harmony

4) Decreased cognitive abilities due to dependence on it

Politi.

5) Replace traditional way of education.

Ways to address the concerns

1) Increased awareness and ~~ed~~ training to policymakers.

- 2) Regulating its use by people below certain age.
 - 3) Responsibility of data fiduciaries for ethical concerns like privacy, stigmatisation etc.
 - 4) Recruiting skilled workforce to counter concerns like financial funds.
 - 5) Policy to use it as supplement to traditional education instead of substitute.
 - 6) ~~State~~ ~~involving~~ ~~it~~ ~~in~~ ~~pe~~:
 - ↳ International cooperation on emerging challenges due to A.I. by Interpol, FATF etc.
 - ↳ Cyber security policy.
 - ↳ National initiative on responsible use of AI
 - ↳ RAISE.
 - ↳ smart Hackathons.
- AI present a new challenge & space for the agencies and policymakers which need to be countered effectively.

Feed
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Q.19) Though ethnic fault lines are a major threat, security challenges in the North-East are not confined to the same. Discuss the statement with special reference to Manipur.

(15 marks, 250 words)

यद्यपि एथनिक फाल्ट लाइन्स (नृजातीय त्रुटिपूर्ण रेखाएँ) एक बड़ा खतरा हैं, उत्तर-पूर्व में सुरक्षा चुनौतियाँ यहीं तक सीमित नहीं हैं। मणिपुर के विशेष संदर्भ में कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

North Eastern region of India is one of most sensitive regions due to high ethnic diversity as well as strategic location connected to mainland through narrow corridor.

Recent violence in Manipur again challenged internal security of the region. Violence is caused due to ethnic fault lines as -

- 1) Decision by government to provide reservation to Meitries alike Kulis is major reason
- 2) Meitries are sixty percent of the

Manipur population hence Kukis protested
revolt against the decision.

- 3) Other conflicts like a) Naga movement for greater Nagalim
- b) Bani refugees in Tripura
- c) Bodos demand for bodoland
- d) Insurgent groups like ULFA, NLF, NSCN (IM), KLO are abhorrent of ethnic conflicts.

But besides ethnicity other factors are responsible too. They are.

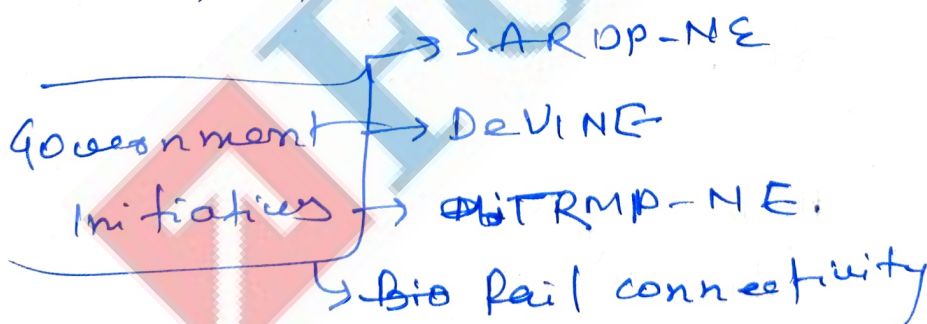
- 1) Present near Golden Triangle hence organised crime spot
- 2) External factors like role of Mye China.
- 3) Refugees of Bangladesh in search of better employment resources

changing demography (Shah committee)

- 4) lack of development
- 5) Discrimination in mainland region
- 6) poverty and inequality

Steps to be taken

- 1) Increasing skilling of people
- 2) Negotiation among groups like bodos, nagas etc.
- 3) Strengthening security of North East border.
- 4) Increasing investment in region
- 5) Sensitisation and awareness.



There is need to follow MHA's approach of 3I - Innovation, Infrastructure, Investment for North East

Feedback
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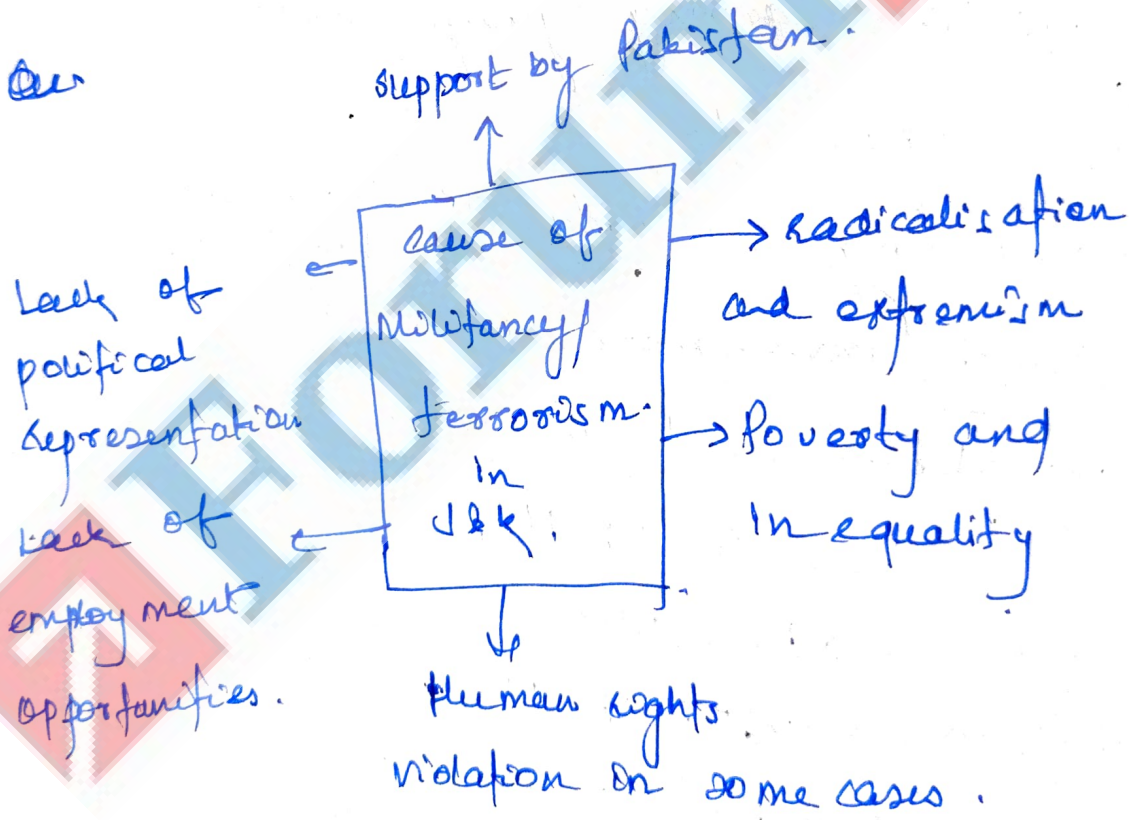
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Q.20) Critically examine the role of development initiatives in addressing the root causes of militancy/ terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir. (15 marks, 250 words)

जम्मू और कश्मीर में उग्रवाद/आतंकवाद के मूल कारणों को संबोधित करने में विकासात्मक पहल की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Jammu and Kashmir presents exceptional and unique challenge to Indian internal as well as external security prospects.



Pill now due to restore the nature of Article 370 and Article

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35A ~~regional~~ Investment was reached
 f in the region. After its
 abrogation development in the
 region is seen as addressing
 menace. Its role in solving
 the problem.

- (a) - Increased employment will deter
 the on ground workers, sleepers
 cells, low wage attack model
 of terrorism
- Increased ⁱⁿ educated youths will
 prevent the extremist and
 radical thought
- Prosperous economy with high
 income will not be attracted
 to reasons causing instability.
- Infrastructure will connect J&K to
 mainland hence stigmatization and

alienation were app.

Though it is not a panacea as

- Cause of terrorism is due to external support and historical conflict

- It is not a guarantee as long prosperity will not reduce separatist thinking

- Increased income can cause more support to terror groups by some elements.

Steps besides development → social inclusion
→ Political representation
→ Inculcating value education.

Jammu and Kashmir policy of Government should follow - Kashmiriyat, Insaniyat and Jamhooriyat spirit said by former PM.

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Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

1
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Outcomes

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Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.