

TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 1

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SAMEER GOEL	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		Date/दिनांक	28/07/2023
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	BPL		

*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. 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।		
1			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।		
2			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।		
3			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।		
4			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 :			For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :		End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :		Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*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 समग्र 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।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :		Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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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, ideas, 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 and 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. This affects the subjective 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 - be it, social
or physical is a precursor
to social and economic
transformation and has a
multiplier effect.

Potential of Infrastructure

1. Investments in schools and
hospital would improve social
indicators.

2. Setting up new industries
would create more jobs,
promote economic growth and
encourage participation in

global value chains
But these focus on
economic gains must not
marginalise concerns for safety.

This is due to following

- ① Urbanization that is unplanned may lead to increase in disaster risks.
- ② Infrastructure like roads and dams can damage the fragile ecosystem. Ex: Jeehimath land sinking due to NTPC project and Chardham project.
- ③ Construction on Flood Plains
 - ① Ecological and load carrying capacity to be ascertained.
 - ② Hazard zone mapping.
 - ③ use of sustainable techniques for construction.

safety is a prerequisite and without it, there will be loss of economic gain.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
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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.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 increase in economic growth which aims to balanced economic sustainability. It involves use of green sources of energy.

References and measures taken by country to achieve green growth are:

1. National Green Hydrogen Mission was announced to produce 5 million metric tonnes of Renewable energy.
2. Excavation of green energy potential from Ladakh.
3. 400 Mwe of battery storage infrastructure to be created.

- ④ MISHTI scheme for plantation of mangroves.
 - ⑤ standard and labelling programs.
 - ⑥ PAT, NMEE scheme for reducing carbon footprint of high pollution industries.
 - ⑦ KUSUM mission and ethanol blending target of 20%.
 - ⑧ Energy conservation building code.
 - ⑨ sovereign green bonds way forward.
 - ⑩ Cross border collaboration for utilizing hydro power potential.
 - ⑪ green energy market to be developed.
 - ⑫ Afforestation and Urban forest.
- Thus, only a green growth can help achieve 5 trillion dollar target sustainably.

Feedback

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TOTAL 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)

Project cheetah was launched in September 2023. Aims is to establish viable cheetah metapopulation in the former range state.

Reintroduction of cheetah is justified on the following grounds:

- ① Protection of ecosystem
- ② Regeneration of the habitat
- ③ Carbon sequestration target of 2.5-3 billion tonnes of CO₂ will be met.
- ④ Increasing employment opportunities for local community. ex: Jeep industry, Cheetah Mitras.

But there are issues also

- ① The Range of Kuno National Park may not be sufficient
- ② Cheetah are hunting in day so high chances of man-animal conflict
- ③ Displacement of villagers

Way forward:

- ① Alternate sites like Gandhinagar being developed
 - ② Awareness among community
- The death of 5 cheetahs in Kuno is a setback.

But learnings to be drawn to take steps cheetah is a flagship species and conservation efforts can and

Feedback

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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 means efficient use of inputs, use of targeted crops and efficient irrigation for agriculture.

- Challenges of agriculture:
- ① High Resource use due to low efficiency.
 - ② High dependance on monsoon.

Precision agriculture can help to deal with the problems in following ways,

- ① Reduce the input requirement.
- ② Promote water use efficiency.
- ③ Crop diversification would improve resilience of agriculture to climate shocks.

④ help in maintaining soil fertility.

Challenges to precision Agriculture

- ① Lack of awareness.
- ② Good quality seeds are not available.
- ③ Absence of traditional knowledge.
- ④ Lack of capacity building.

Steps that can be taken to increase precision agriculture are:

- ① Cooperatives in farm sector needs to be strengthened.
 - ② Soil health card scheme refined.
 - ③ Better machinery and use of organic fertilizers.
- Thus, precision agriculture along with organic and natural farming has high potential.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 means the sector of agriculture which is concerned with growing of fruits, vegetables, flowers, medicinal plants etc.

Reasons for emphasis

of horticulture in recent years are:

① High export potential: India and largest producer of vegetables and 3rd largest of fruits.

② Food processing industry requires raw material. ex: Tomato sauce, fruit jams.

③ AYUSH has emphasised on traditional medicines.

measures taken by the government:

- ① National Horticulture Mission:
It consists of sub missions like National Kamato mission, Coconut board
- ② TO 15 scheme for price stabilizing prices of onion, potato and tomato.
- ③ Krishi UDAN scheme for transportation by flights.
- ④ Agriculture Infrastructure Development fund.

Challenges:

- ① High perishability
 - ② Quality needs
- Government should go forward, provide special incentives for horticulture crops shifting to which help in doubling farmers' income.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

Urban fires are on the rise in the last few years. Urban fires means uncontrolled fire in urban areas.

Reasons for urban

fires:

- ① Natural
 - Lightning shocks.
 - Flood or earthquakes.
- ② Man made
 - Human negligence.
 - Faulty equipment.
 - Deliberate attempt by individual.

Measures for mitigating urban fires as per national Building code, 2016.

- ① Fire safety audits are mandatory at regular intervals.

2. fire exit plans and mock drills for fire evacuation should be done regularly.

3. fire floor marshals at every floor of building

Measures that can be taken:

- ① Regular maintenance of equipment
- ② Fire Alert system to be strengthened.
- ③ sufficient HVAC in buildings
- ④ Fire safety officers to be appointed in each building.
- ⑤ Urban fire can be listed in a disaster category

fire risks are increasing, as growing urbanisation, careful consideration is required

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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 refers to set of systems and solutions that provide security services and functions across public and private sectors.

Importance of DPI.

- ① provision of welfare services like through DBT using JAM.
- ② Public service delivery like SVAMITVA and NGDRS.
- ③ Financial inclusion through DPI app.

But there are challenges

also:

- ① Digital literacy : only 27% among the population

② absence of power and internet connectivity in many rural areas.

③ high involvement of private sector. Large

④ amounts of data processed by cyber security and private sector primary threat.

Steps to be taken:

① strengthening structures like power, telecom.

② Digital literacy localisation

③ Data

④ Regulation to be strengthened. IIT Act amendment -

measures to be taken for digital India success.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 is a joint initiative of NASA and ISRO. It is a Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) mission in the L band and S band frequency radars. [Relevance of NISAR mission in managing climate change and natural hazards]

① It would take the revolution of earth in 12 days to see the changes in earth.

This would help in prediction of earthquakes.

2. Melting of glaciers would be monitored. This would help ascertain about sea level rise and flood danger.

3. It can monitor even in red or night and also in cloudy do all weather connectivity and monitoring.

Thus, intuitive has tremendous potential for hazard planning and reduction.

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Indigenization in defence means production of defence equipment like arms and ammunition domestically.
[New defence indigenization]

due to following

- ① absence of defence industrial base.
- ② Low private sector participation
- ③ Absence of R & D in defence.
- ④ Lack of financing options.
- ⑤ Regulatory and bureaucratic hurdles.

Importance of startups

① making new innovations.
like drones like ANANT
has been made.

② Focus on R & D would
help in better design.

③ Drones, AI, IoT and
machine learning be used.

④ Deal with space and
cyber warfare.

Steps taken by government

① Def expo

② DDP: Defense Innovation

③ Positive Indigenisation me-

Thus, government
should continue focus on
Indigenous technology.

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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)

Intelligence is an effective step to prevent warfare and win it before even fighting it.

Role of Intelligence

in national security and

① Predict suitable attacks and planning.

② Deal with "radicalisation" attempts by the adversers.

③ Better planning of military operations.

Challenges associated with it:

- ① Lack of coordination between agencies like RAW (reports to PMO), IB (Home Ministry), DRI (under Revenue)
- ② Less use of technology and absence of domain experts
- ③ Absence of national security strategy

Steps to be taken:

- ① new intelligence doctrine
- ② Involving local community
- ③ divert private sector domain experts

Thus, intelligence is required to deal with emerging threats.

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Labour and export intensive industries are high job creating potential industries due to nature of both semi-skilled and unskilled jobs.

Importance of these industries:

1. New job opportunities
2. New skills can be imbibed on job.

Textile sector is the 2nd largest employment creator in the Indian labour market.

But there are issues with the sector also.

Challenges to the textile

sector are:

1. Outdated machinery and equipment
2. Low skills of human resource
3. Delay in land acquisition and supply of power.

- 4. Competition from countries like Vietnam and Bangladesh
- 5. Raw material shortage.

Opportunities associated with

textile sector:

- 1. New type of textiles like Technical textiles have increasing demand shown
- 2. High employment creating potential
- 3. Increasing demand in the international market, so high export potential
- 4. Increasing share of females in labour force.

knitwear sector: Government new schemes has also the

1. PM MITRA : 7 new Mega Textile parks are launched.

2. PDI scheme for ~~text~~ technical sectors.

3. Technoed Mission and National Textile Technical mission.

4. SITVA scheme for accommodation of textile workers.

5. ATUPS: Technology upgradation scheme.

Way forward:

- ① Correcting inverted duty structure and
- ② New export markets and
- ③ FTA with countries.

Cooperation with states.

Thus, to textile sector has GDP adding potential and needs to be prioritised.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



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)

Polycrisis refers to crisis in many parts of the macroeconomic stability aspects like inflation and economic growth.

Growth.

Polycrisis is due to

following factors:

1. Supply chain disruption due to COVID
2. Russia - Ukraine war
3. Federal Reserve and other developed countries' monetary policy normalising
4. Climate change
5. Geo political risk emanating from USA and China trade.

Measures that have been taken to deal with these are:

1. Atmanirbhad Bharat mission to achieve self reliance.
2. Make in India and PLI scheme to increase manufacturing.
3. Panchametta to deal with climate change.
4. monetary policy tightening by RBI.
5. Foreign Trade policy - 2023.

Further measures that can be taken:

- ① Becoming member of global supply chains.
- ② Increasing competitiveness of Indian manufacturing industry.
- ③ Strengthening the ISA and CORT.

4. Export markets to be diversified

Challenges to deal with

Issues :

1. High import dependence for oil and gas.
2. Absence of sufficient reserves of Rare Earth minerals and lithium.
3. High regulatory burden and low productivity of manufacturing sector.
4. Logistics cost are 14-15% of GDP.

Thus, it is important to be integrated, but at the same time maintain autonomy to get protection from shocks

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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.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)

Female Labour force participation
as per Periodic Labour Force
Survey is 35.2% only.

This is low as compared to that of males.

This low labour rate is due to following reasons

- ① low skills and education
- ② Discrimination in labour market
- ③ Lack of equal opportunity
- ④ Risk aversion
- ⑤ Patriarchal norms.

But this low labour rate does not represent true picture because:

1. Care economy not taken care of
 2. Domestic unpaid labour of women is not accounted for
 3. Agriculture work of women which is supplemented in nature is not taken into account.
 4. High percentage of women in informal employment
 5. work like Anganwadi workers and ASHA which get honarium is not adequately captured.
- Steps that can be taken to recog nise this work are:

1. Creating Time Banks for women's house labour.

2. Monetizing care economy using objective criteria.

Steps to increase women labour force participation are:

① Promoting women in STEM through schemes like Jyoti, KIRAN, Vigyan.

② Paternity leaves can be introduced.

③ Family pension and child care benefits to encourage mothers to take up job.

Thus, women participation has potential to double GDP and needs to be promoted.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

Climate change and the associated environment problems are a kind of social problems. This is because the extend to which one can protect oneself depends on the social ranking. The most marginalised are the most affected by climate change.

[marginalised sections is due to following:

- ① [women]: Responsibility of household tasks on women like bringing water and food produce

Climate change would reduce water and productivity. This makes it more difficult for women.

(2) Tribals: forests and natural resources required for livelihood and livelihood. Climate change can impact these.

(3) Weaken poor: Climate change impacts like change in rainfall patterns and increase in global temperatures affect them.

(4) Rural poor: Agriculture is affected by climate change.

(5) Coastal communities: Rise in sea level can create crises. In these times, there is a need of climate resilient model of development that integrates mitigation and adaptation.

Contents of this resilient model are.

1. use of Renewable sources of energy for transport, Industry, Agriculture.
2. Bringing Blue green infrastructure and concepts like sponge cities in development planning.
3. Community participation in development.
4. Disaster sensitive model of development, thus integrating disaster resilience.
5. Move towards circular economy. This, development is required but at same time it should be sustainable and resilient.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Nutritional ~~abundance~~ deficiency, environmental degradation and receding farm incomes are the triple whammy that India is facing.

Nutritional deficiency is

due to:

① High

~~reliance~~ reliance on Rice

②

Absence of awareness about healthy food choices.

③

Insufficient WASH outcomes.

Environmental degradation

due to following:

1. Rice

and wheat being water

intensive

crops

2. High

fertiliser and pesticides

Reasoning farm incomes:

- ① Climate change impacts.
- ② High wastage.

To deal with all these, millets are an important tool.

Millets are nutri-cereals, they are small grain food crops.

~~are~~ low millet uptake

due to following:

- ① Lack of quality seeds.
- ② Initial yield is low.
- ③ Consumer preference for more tastier wheat based ready to eat food.
- ④ MSP for Rice and wheat is high and high procurement are.

Advantages of millets are:

- ① Increasing farmer incomes:
 - low input costs
 - can be grown as intercroops.

② Nutritional Enhancement:

- High protein and vitamin
- Gluten free and good for
- diabetic patients
- Probiotic

③ Environment imp acts:

- Drought abstinent
- low amount of water
- accumid
- carbon sequestration

Way forward:

- ① MSP for millet to increase
- ② seeds to be made available
- ③ Awareness generation
- ④ POS expansion
- ⑤ Innovative ways

This, International
year of millet and India's
G20 presidency can have
a high impact

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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P & R			
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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.

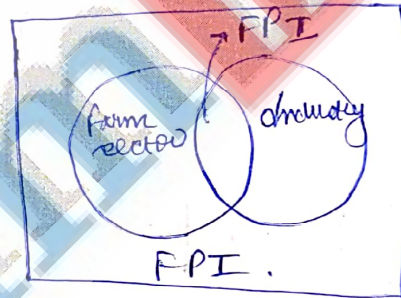
(15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Food processing sector is a service sector. It involves a processing or transformation of food from raw material to finished products.

It has significance for the linkage it provides



between the unorganized farming community and formal industrial sector by following →

Significance of FPI in Rural economy:

1. Deal with food wastage.
2. encourage contract farming.
3. Increase in farmers income by monetizing their income.

4. Increase Rural Industrialisation:
• There is presence of
large number of non-formal
Micro food enterprises.

5. Increasing employment
opportunities in rural areas.

This would prevent
migration from rural to
urban areas.

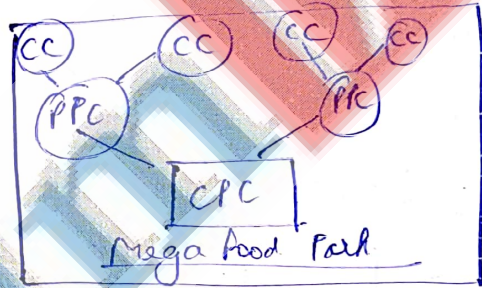
But there are challenges

to growth of PVT

- ① Land acquisition is slow
- ② Fund shortage
- ③ High informalisation (around 90%)
- ④ Absence of warehousing
and cold chain storage -
- ⑤ Logistics costs are high -
- ⑥ Lack of skilled workforce -

Way forward:

- ① PM Kisan Sampada Yojana needs to focus on rural areas.
- ② Mega Food Parks in rural areas.
- ③ Formalization of micro food enterprises through



PM - MAE

④ Land acquisition expedited through state governments.

states with AA GR of 9%. This food processing and 30% contribution to GVA has high potential.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.17) A multi-sectoral and multi-tiered process, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is beset with a plethora of constraints. Identifying 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 Risk Reduction is a process to reduce the impact and vulnerability to the disasters of a particular region or community.

It is one of the fundamental principles under Sendai Framework.

It is a multi-sector process:

- ① Demands participation of government, private sector, civil society, community.
- ② Different sectors of economy are involved.

It is multi-tiered.

- ① Understanding Risk
- ② Strengthening Risk Framework

Constraints in Disaster
Risk Reduction are.

- ① National Disaster management Plan, 2016
fo curbing more on response
and adaptation rather than
prevention.
- ② lack of community participation
- ③ absence of funds.
- ④ Coordination gaps between
sectors and stakeholders.
- ⑤ Disaster Resilient Infrastructure
is not created.
- ⑥ hazard zoning not done.
- ⑦ Disaster Risk assessment
planning not done in
urban planning -

Measures for building a DRR strategy.

- ① Panchayats and Municipalities to be involved in planning.
 - ② National disaster management plan should be more pro active.
 - ③ capacity building of community to deal with disasters.
 - ④ Blue green infrastructure, urban forestry and sponge cities can be promoted.
 - ⑤ master plans of cities to be disaster sensitive.
 - ⑥ Innovative financing models like Green bonds.
- Thus, Disaster Risk reduction would help in mitigation and adaption to disaster.

Feedback

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



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
refers to production of texts,
audio, video etc on basis

of existing data.

These are based on
machine learning model and
programmed on basis of
existing data available from

various sources. It also involves
replicating neural network.

Examples of these are
Chat GPT by OpenAI,

Google's BARD. These have
been in use for the last
few years and are a

significant upgradation to the
use of Artificial Intelligence.

Concerns and challenges

posed by generative AI

① Job losses: There have been threat of job losses especially those involving repetitive tasks. Ex: software engineers, customer service agents etc.

② Plagiarism: Students are using them to create assignments and projects.

③ Deepfakes: They are being used to spread fake news and creating polarisation.

④ Digital divide widening. These poses a set of challenges for policy makers and regulators which they have to deal with.

Steps to deal with these

Challenges:

① Ethical concerns needs to be addressed in cooperation with private sector bodies like ASSOCHAM
CII

② Personal data protection Bill needs to be brought to ensure protection of personal data.

③ Teachers should be equipped to deal with issues arising due to plagiarism

④ AI strategy should have separate action for regenerative AI

AI should be used to increase productivity and efficiency.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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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.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)

Ethnic ~~clashes~~ clashes are to ethnic fault lines are a challenge to Internal security in North East.

North East ethnic challenges are:

1. Presence of multiple ethnic communities. There is presence of plain dominating tribes in Manipur.

there are also tribes. But Naga and Kuki tribes still dominating.

2. In migration from border countries create new fault lines for example.

In Assam, protest against Bangladeshi Muslim migration.

But there are also other internal security challenges in North East:

1. Poor border infrastructure and difficult topography
2. Transnational drug trafficking from the Golden Triangle
3. Extremist activity from across the borders like groups from Myanmar and
4. Poor governance and informal economy
5. Presence of armed forces also creates alienation
6. Idea of great Nagalim by NSCA (IM) creating suspicion

These challenges can be dealt by following way.



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)

Military means aggressive and combative response against the state. J & K has seen a lot of militancy and terrorism since the 1990's.

Reasons for militancy in J & K are:

- ① Alleged Rigging of assembly elections of 1986-87.
- ② Transfer of 99 acre of land in a muslim dominated state to Anamath Board Trust.
- ③ Low representation of muslim Kashmiri youth in jobs.

Government has taken the following measures to address the root causes of militancy:

- ① Operation SADMBHAVANA to show humane force of security agencies to increase trust
- ② VSTTAD: scheme helped in skill upgrading in traditional arts and helped creating job opportunities.
- ③ Food processing and flouriculture are developed.
- ④ HIMAVAT scheme.
- ⑤ Nai Rozmi scheme for women empowerment of minority communities.
- ⑥ Naya Savera scheme for increasing education participation.

- ⑦ Counter Radicalisation campaign.
- ⑧ strengthening infrastructure.

Way forward

1. Review of AFSPA.
2. Increasing the IIT, IIM Central University.
3. Urban employment scheme.
4. holding elections as soon as possible.
5. Resettlement of Kashmiri Pandits of India and the crisis are givers and the youth important to take holistic steps for improving situation.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

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.