

TEST CODE 6 1 3 4 0 3

FIAS | MGP 2023

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate
परीक्षार्थी का नाम

SUMAN YADAV

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

1910129748

Medium/माध्यम

English हिंदी

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

1901

Date/दिनांक

3rd Sept 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		
2		
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20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

9:36

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

12:34

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

*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 आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

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) To what extent can the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act 2023 help enhance trust-based governance for ease of living and doing business? (10 marks, 150 words)

जन विश्वास (प्रावधानों का संशोधन) अधिनियम 2023 किस हद तक जीवन और व्यवसाय करने में आसानी के लिए विश्वास-आधारित शासन को बढ़ाने में मदद कर सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recent Jan Vishwas Bill proposed during Economic Budget (2023-2024) aims to decriminalise approx. 3400 crimes by fining a penalty over jail term To emerge from (Vivad se Vishwas) (Trust based Governance Model)

Efficacy of Trust based Governance

- (●) Reduce judicial pendency
(Current 4.5 crore case - NJAC) out of which 8/10 are under trials for petty crimes
- (●) Ensure Ease of Doing business
Create conducive environment for companies
- (●) Enhance tax and law compliance / helps to establish tax buoyancy and affordability to reduce tax evasions

- (•) Promotes foreign investment by creating progressive environment (India 63rd in 2020 EODB world Bank Index)
- (•) Infuses faith among citizen help to ensure citizen led Inclusive participatory growth for new India

Challenges:

- (•) Excessive tax laws may allow perpetrators and defaulters to find loopholes
- (•) Obsolete Bureaucracy attitude need to change it to trust based compliance

Way ahead

- (•) E-governance to ensure compliance, effectiveness and face-less Resolution of disputes
- (•) Minimum government maximum governance

Tan wishwas bill will help India to ensure sbka saath, sbka wita, sbka wishwas for India @ 2047

Feedback

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#	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.2) Fluctuations in the price of TOP (tomato, onion, potato) crops impact all strata of societies. Highlighting the reasons and implications of such fluctuations, evaluate the effectiveness of Operations Greens in stabilizing the otherwise restive horticulture sector. (10 marks, 150 words)

TOP (टमाटर, प्याज, आलू) फसलों की कीमत में उतार-चढ़ाव समाज के सभी वर्गों को प्रभावित करता है। इस तरह के उतार-चढ़ाव के कारणों और निहितार्थों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, अन्यथा अस्थिर बागवानी क्षेत्र को स्थिर करने में ऑपरेशंस ग्रीन्स की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Tomato, onion, potato are basic vegetables used in everyday food culture of India. Since 2020, the price fluctuations made ~~feel~~ for "Operation Green" to ensure all time availability and affordability of these

Reasons

for
Price
fluctuations

→ Perishable nature of commodity
(if not stored properly tomato rot within 7 days)

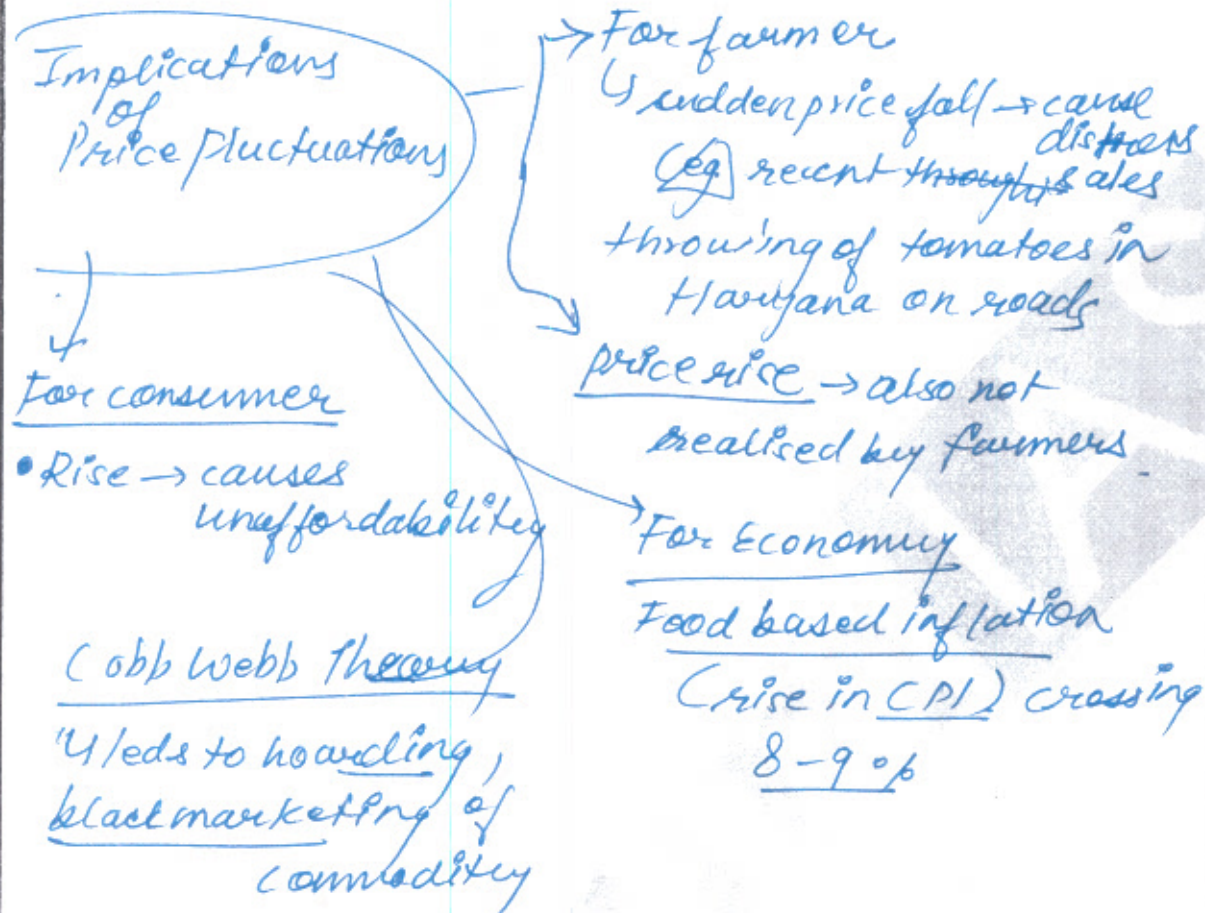
→ Leaf wilt disease
Recent-cause of tomato unavailability

→ Climate change
incessant rain, destroyed crops

→ Lack of effective storage capacity

→ Less production

due to cereal centric policy (no MSP guarantee)



Way Ahead

- (1) Niti Aayog, "Tomato Marathon Challenge" to invite ideas for effective availability
- (2) Making "Green Channels" like dedicated corridors for efficient transportation
- (3) Investing in storage capacity (cold chain formation)

India needs robust supply-demand linkage to ensure farm to fork connectivity and all time availability to all

Feedback

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P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) A focused and sustained promotion and pursuit of blue economy help meet the challenges of food security, national security, and climate security. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

नीली अर्थव्यवस्था का एक केंद्रित और निरंतर प्रचार और अनुसरण खाद्य सुरक्षा, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और जलवायु सुरक्षा की चुनौतियों से निपटने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Blue economy refers to economic returns generated by selling of fishery, shrimp, pearl-farming etc. products acting as an alternate source for farmer's income. India's fishery contributes (7%) to agricultural GDP.

Blue economy - Panacea to :

- (•) Food security
 - ↳ help to tackle nutritional security (India 67% women-anemic (NFHS-5))
 - ↳ help to increase availability of Vitamin A, B, C, E, K, cure night blindness in children
 - ↳ target micronutrient deficiency (hidden hunger)

- (•) National security
 - ↳ sustained production → ensure fisherman's welfare, creates employment
 - ↳ reduce chances of youth to undergo

Radicalisation to inimical factors

↳ Export led growth

(via schemes of "Shaphari", "E-santa" by

Climate security)

MPEDA

↳ rising crop failures, Blue economy such as shrimp farming

↳ pearl farming
↳ Biofloc technology

↳ help farmer to ensure livelihood security

Challenges:

(1) Lack of effective training modules

↳ less focus of KVK on fishery, more on agriculture

(2) Lack of efficient storage facilities

(20-30% produced wasted every year)

(3) Lack of effective processing

↳ reduced demand, lack long shelf life

Government, PM Matsya Sampada Yojana

and Ministry's Sagar Parikarma aims

to enhance resilience of Blue economy

to make India future ready and

resilient for sustainable growth

Feedback

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
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TOTAL MARKS

Q.4) What advantages does Green Hydrogen and a hydrogen economy offer in addressing national and global concerns? Discuss the impediments in its adoption. (10 marks, 150 words)

राष्ट्रीय और वैश्विक चिंताओं को दूर करने में ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन और हाइड्रोजन अर्थव्यवस्था क्या लाभ प्रदान करती है? इसे अपनाने में आने वाली बाधाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Green Hydrogen stands for hydrogen produced using green technology

- eg } Yellow Hydrogen (from solar energy)
- } Pink Hydrogen (from nuclear technology)
- } Purple, Violet Hydrogen (from electrolysis of water)

Advantages of Green Hydrogen

- (•) India's Hydrogen Mission aims to develop (5 MT) hydrogen by 2025
- (•) Carbon-Zero technology → does not produce CO_2 , GHG emissions → can help world to achieve "Net Zero" by 2050
- (•) All over availability
 - ↳ reduce dependency on oil exporting countries → helps in "Fiscal Consolidation" by enriching foreign reserves.

- (*) Generates skilled employment
↳ can effectively absorb workers from coal sector
- (*) Non hazardous extraction
unlike coal mines → prone to collapse

Impediments

- (*) Expensive to extract (electrolysis of water need huge energy)
- (*) Difficult to store (need -293°C) / temperature
- (*) Leakage cannot be detected as lack smell / odour
- (*) Difficult to transport (need pressurized filling in tanks)
- (*) Lack of investment, research and development

Hydrogen can generate (3 times) more energy than diesel, India's first project in Assam and policies like (SIGHT)
Can make India a global leader in renewable technology

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.5) In what ways do plastics harm human, animal, and ocean health? Bring out the various domestic and international efforts that have been put in this regard in recent times?

(10 marks, 150 words)

प्लास्टिक किस प्रकार मानव, पशु और समुद्री स्वास्थ्य को नुकसान पहुँचाता है? हाल के दिनों में इस संबंध में किए गए विभिन्न घरेलू और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रयासों को उजागर कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Plastic once was the best creation of humanity in 1800s now has become the malace to the ecology. Every year more than 30 million tonne plastic is generated in world out of which with only 20% gets collected — UNEP Reports.

Plastic — harms :

(•) To human

(•) Bisphenol A → hampers to hormonal system (oestrogen level in women)

(•) Microplastic → Oxford studies detects micro (.4mm) particles present in blood vesicles

(•) Biomagnification (accumulation for longer term)

[Animal]

• plastic on roads → eaten by Cattles
→ Cause Choked death

- (•) Plastic pollutes the rivers, ecology,
↳ difficult for animal to access food.

[Foocem]

Ocean Report → by 2050 there will be more plastic in oceans than fishes.

- (•) fish nets → cause choking, entangling of turtles, fishes.

[Initiatives taken]

- (•) Marpol Convention
 - (•) London Convention
- ↳ tackles maritime plastic

o Government Initiative

↳ Plastic Waste Management Act (2017)
→ aims 100% collection and 80% recycling of plastic

- (•) Circular Packs by Oxford, Ecowrap, WWT to redesign plastic packaging

- (•) Green Plastic as Biodegradable.

eg 11SC made (cellulose + castor oil plastic)
mix

Plastic needs to be tackled immediately to ensure SDG 12 Sustainable production and responsible consumption

Feedback

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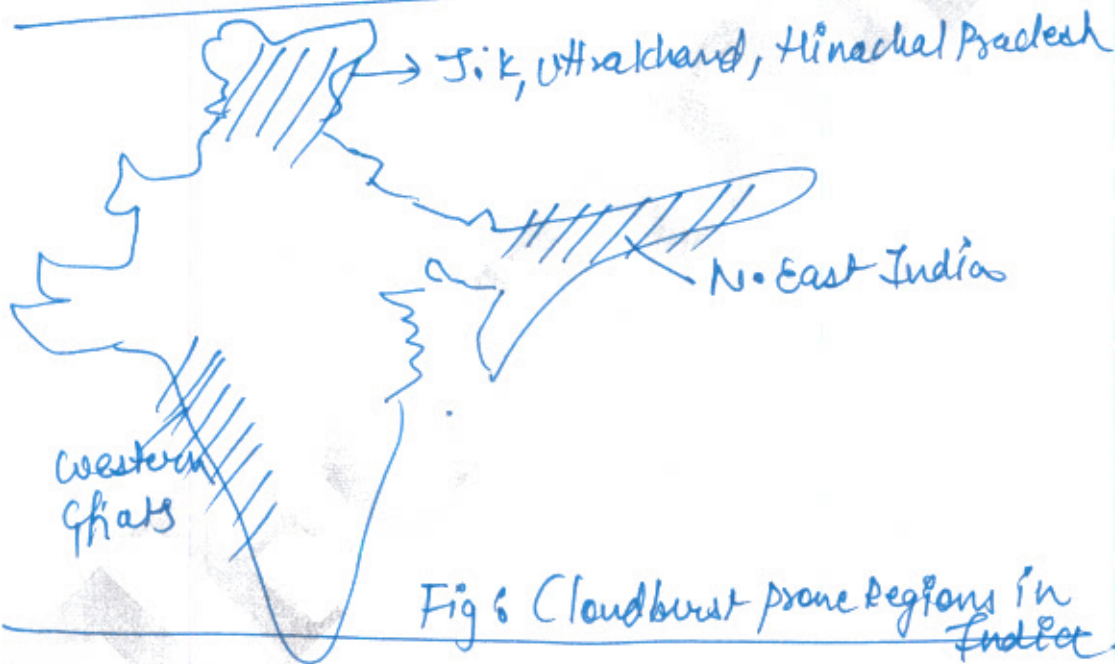
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.6) Though spatially distributed across the length and breadth of the country, incidents of cloud burst disproportionately impact the mountaneous regions. Comment (10 marks, 150 words)

हालांकि सम्पूर्ण देश में बादल फटने की घटना आम है, लेकिन बादल फटने से पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है।
टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Cloud burst is a destrous phenomenon where sudden downpour of water brings huge deluge and destruction for society.

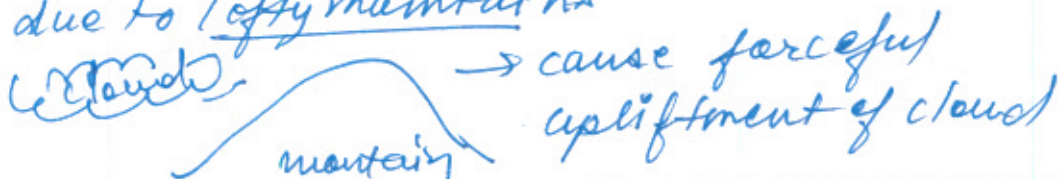
eg Chamoli Cloud Burst in 2013 leading to Kedarnath flash floods



Spatial distribution of Cloud burst

(i) Largely in Himalayan states

due to lofty mountains



Making it to power down beauty.

(•) Changing Climate

↳ development of heatwaves, urban heat island
• Heat Dome

→ also influences movement of clouds

Impact:

(•) Sudden flash floods → lack proper warning

(•) loss of lives, limbs, animal, property

(•) Damage to infrastructure

(•) May cause dam break
• landslide

Preventive measures according to NDMA

(•) Early warning centres in prone areas

(•) Vulnerability hazard mapping

(•) Resilient infrastructure to withstand deluge

(•) Disaster Insurance to reduce trauma of those affected.

Cloudburst is both a natural and human induced phenomenon, opportunity to learn from crisis should not be wasted to develop resilient India

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.7) As the emerging technologies enhance their reach and extent, the amalgamation of real and virtual will become inevitable. In this perspective, discuss how metaverse will alter the lives of common man. (10 marks, 150 words)

जैसे-जैसे उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों अपनी पहुंच और सीमा बढ़ाती हैं, वास्तविक और आभासी का समामेलन अपरिहार्य हो जाएगा। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, चर्चा कीजिए कि मेटावर्स आम आदमी के जीवन को कैसे बदल देगा। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Metaverse is an emerging technology that aims to blur down the boundary between real and virtual world having potential to make world more inclusive, accessible for all.

Metaverse and its implications

(●) Borderless states

↳ allow Indian person to travel to every nook of world without physical movement

(●) Combining $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Augmented Reality} \\ \text{Virtual Reality} \end{array} \right.$

(●) Creation of Avatars

↳ where each individual can design themselves.

Recent examples :-

(●) Interpol created metaverse platform

To make its office available to all,

- (*) Duwing could (Kerala couple) conducted metaverse marriage, inviting relatives digitally
- (*) Elon Musk's working to make metaverse
- (*) Facebook working to make metaverse more inclusive

Negative Implications

- (*) To differentiate b/w Real life vs Reel life → It may create a syndrome among youth to "fit in" rather than to "stand out"
- (*) Creation of fake identities
Example of Boizlocker room
- (*) Unethical use → in western countries (girls avatar made to talk sexually to earn money)
- (*) Intrusion in privacy
- (*) Cybersecurity threats

Metaverse have potential to integrate as well as disintegrate society → effective regulations are needed to make it ethical, inclusive for all

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.8) What makes dark matter difficult to detect? Also, analyse how the search for the elusive dark matter has influenced the trailing of modern pursuits in science. (10 marks, 150 words)

क्या कारण है कि डार्क मैटर का पता लगाना कठिन हो जाता है? साथ ही, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि मायावी डार्क मैटर की खोज ने विज्ञान में आधुनिक गतिविधियों को कैसे प्रभावित किया है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Approximately (68%) of universe is made up of dark matter which remains a intriguing phenomenon for scientist

Reason for difficult detection of dark matter

- 1) Do not interact with other object
unlike other matters it does not interact with gravitational waves
- 2) cannot be viewed using technologies
despite its abundance, it remains inaccessible
- 3) Ability to pass through objects
it can pass through bodies, without making any changes in body.

(*) It remains highly elusive in nature
 search for Dark matter is different from dark energy which constitutes at least (10-30%) of matter in universe which can interact with materials.

Potential of Darkmatter

- (*) Can help to explain the Black hole events
- (*) Explain Sphagettisation of space bodies around black hole.
- (*) Can help to delolve the origin of universe
- (*) Possibility to explain the expansion theory of universe
- (*) Possibility for detection and presence of [one world] ~~Paradox~~ [another world] connecting loop according to Einstein's theory

Dark matter needs more research to be effectively studied for future purpose

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.9) While AFSPA has been criticised for promoting excesses by the security forces, its profound utility to upkeep the security situation cannot be overstated. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

हालांकि सुरक्षा बलों की ज्यादतियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए AFSPA की आलोचना की गई है, लेकिन सुरक्षा स्थिति को बनाए रखने में इसकी गहन उपयोगिता को नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Armed Forces Special Protection Act, 1942

was created in 1942 to quell the Quit

India Movement.

Utility of AFSPA

- 1. majorly used in North East insurgent areas to quell insurgency
- 2. Power to arrest without warrant act as a deterrent to potential ill will actors
- 3. Helped to restore peace to major areas eg in Mizoram in early days
- 4. Skillful implementation provide power to armed forces
- 5. Necessity to balance the interest of people and National security
- 6. To target secessionist activities -

Criticism of AFSPA

Recent innocent killing of people in
Monn, Nagaland workers

- (*) Accused for Human Right violations and women harassment
- (*) Colonial shadows (since 1947, depletes the democratic values of India)
- (*) Creates terror among citizens → prevent army - people connect

Way Forward

Jeevan Reddy committee asked for its removal from areas where peace can be established by police use

- (*) Ensure inquire into power abuse by armed forces
- (*) Create atmosphere for participative border management with cooperation of local people
- (*) Deploy women forces, ensure sensitivity to local causes

With great power comes great responsibility

AFSPA must be utilised according to need and necessity

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.10) Its not only the heft but also the agility, efficiency, and swiftness which will define the warfare in the contemporary times. In this context, discuss the relevance of the Agnipath scheme.
(10 marks, 150 words)

यह न केवल अनुभव बल्कि चपलता, दक्षता और तेजी भी है जो समकालीन समय में युद्ध को परिभाषित करेगी। इस संदर्भ में अग्निपथ योजना की प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Agnipath is a scheme for recruitment of young soldiers of India (b/w 19-23) age to ensure efficient supply of skilled force for contemporary warfare needs of India

Relevance of Agnipath in Agility, Efficiency and Swiftness

(*) Young blood → have more will power and strength to make sacrifices

eg During Kargil war 19 year old Prakash Yadav → got Vir chakra

(*) Infusion of discipline from early years → help to induce discipline in society

(*) Effective agility → young warfare

have ability to learn modern warfare tactics effectively

(*) Modern form of warfare

↳ need analytical skills more than physical strength.

Issues in scheme

(*) 1 year scheme → may not be attractive to youth

as only (2%) will get permanently selected

(*) less emphasis on training

↳ 4 years - short period to learn and apply skills

(*) After 4 years → youth left with no skills

to run their life → may be employed as homeguards

(*) After 4 years → may become pawn to inimical

factors as they have skill to run weapons.

(*) Disincentivise

~~Foreign Recruitment~~ to Nepal Gorkha rifles

Agneepath is currently in interan mode

project, can help India to become

modern warfare ready to ensure

soverignity, unity, integrity is protected

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.11) The path towards an Atmanirbhar Bharat traverses through an overhaul of industrial policies. Comment, with special reference to the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme.

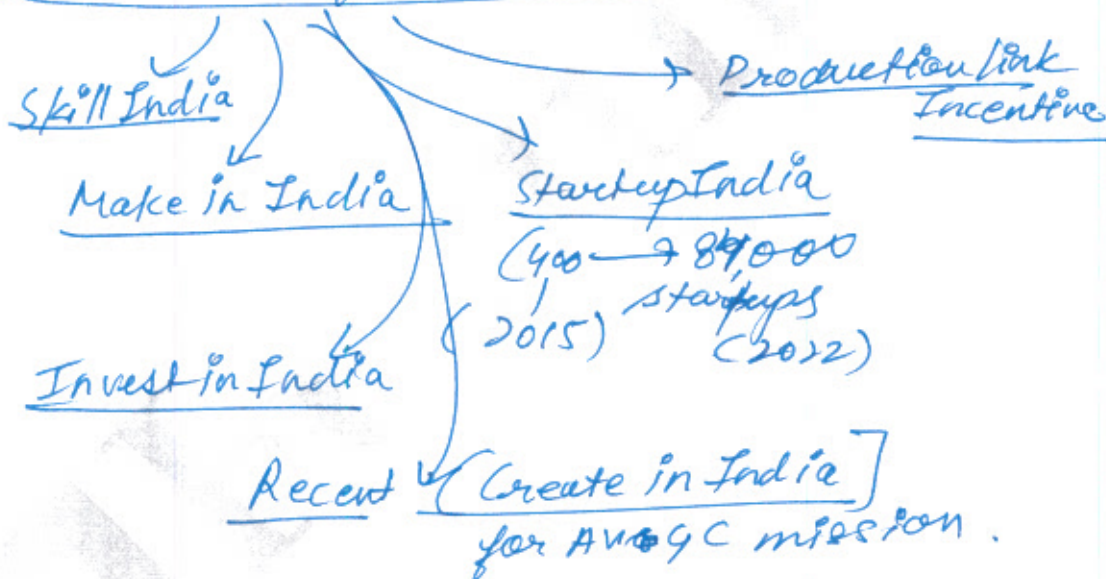
(15 marks, 250 words)

आत्मनिर्भर भारत की दिशा में मार्ग औद्योगिक नीतियों में व्यापक बदलाव से होकर गुजरता है। प्रोडक्शन लिंक्ड इंसेंटिव (पीएलआई) योजना के विशेष संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The covid lockdown, emerged as a blessing in disguise to promote "Atmanirbharat Bharat" to enhance self reliance in 2^o sector growth.

Initiatives for Atma nirbhar India



Need for overhaul in Industrial Policies

(●) Need for export led growth
current (India's export (1.38%) in world (high consumption led growth))

(•) To focus on emerging sectors
eg e-commerce, digital technologies

(•) Inclusive growth

Balancing → Regional growth
→ Sectoral growth

↳ development of Agripreneurship

• Food processing to
link 1^o — 2^o — 3^o sectors

Production Linked Incentive

scheme proposed in 2020, to make tax
incentive for export led growth companies

significance :

(•) Emergency line Credit guarantee scheme
(ECGLS) → to ensure credit availability
to MSME)

(•) Single window clearances
(AAIVESH Portal) → to reduce compliance

(•) Design linked Incentive
for promotion of Semiconductor
sector

- (•) Widening the ambit
 ↳ different types of companies, sector getting access to PLI (textile, food processing, automobile)

Issues:

- (•) Red tapism, bureaucratic hurdles
 still impinges the effectiveness
- (•) Narrow definition
 (don't allow recent startups to take up the benefits (only established can))
- (•) Export incentive (3% rebate is unattractive to companies)
- (•) Lack of standardisation ↳ less demand of Indian products in world market

Way forward

- ↳ ensure PLI for green sector
 ↳ better incentives for companies

PLI can help India to realise the Amritkaal potential to become 5 trillion economy by 2025

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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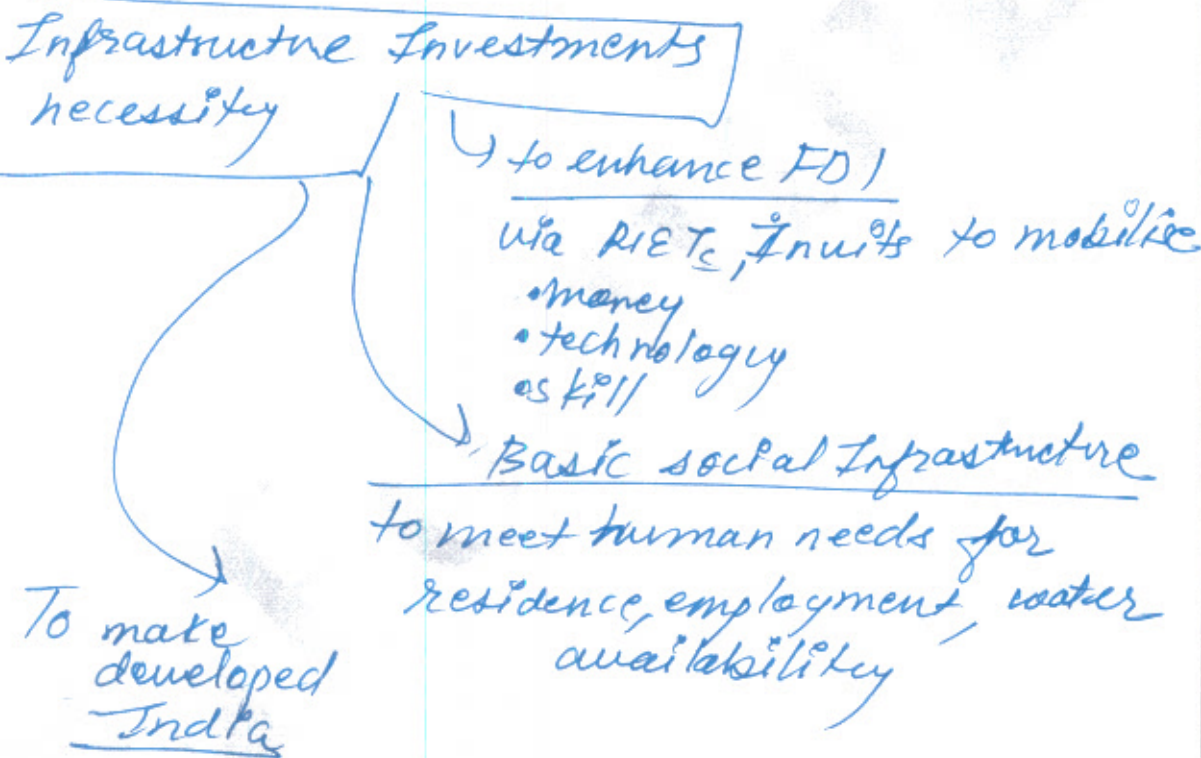
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.12) Infrastructure investments are crucial for socio-economic development, as they have a multiplier effect on economy) however, concerns for safety must not be ignored. Discuss in the light of recent events. (15 marks, 250 words)

बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि उनका समाज पर गुणक प्रभाव पड़ता है, हालांकि, सुरक्षा के लिए चिंताओं को नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। हाल की घटनाओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Infrastructure stands for roadway, railway (physical, social, economic ~~infra~~ structures) that caters the need of the society ensuring inclusive development for all.



Recent Budget enhanced (33%) capex expenditure to 10 lakh crore to realise the multiplier effect of infrastructure

Safety concerns should not be ignored

(•) Environmental Impact Assessment 2020 Amendments

- ↳ allow clearance to projects (1,50,000 hcc)
- ↳ clearance to river valley projects (13 years)
- ↳ strategic sectors

all these turning into disasters

(•) Recent Joshimath sinking accused largely to NTPC dam developments

(•) LPG Gas polymer (styrene) gas leakage due to poor quality infrastructure

(•) collapse case - Haryana (Chintels) - Noida (twin tower)

shows safety being sidelined for short term benefit

(•) Environmental resilience to changing

climate - indiscriminate concretization
↳ increase heat island effect

↳ lack of social infrastructure in LWE areas - increases violent acts

↳ lack of long term planning

Way Forward For better Infrastructure Investments

- (1) Blue green Infrastructure
 eg Delhi Master Plan to extract investments via Reets, inlets to ensure ecological sustainability
- (2) Time bound project delivery
 under Vijay Kelkar committee on PPP ensure efficient resource risk responsibilities utilisation, rewards
- (3) Participatory rural appraisal
 to enhance participation, opinion sharing with rural people
- (4) Effective timely auditing
 to check strength test for infrastructure
- (5) Rural area development
 to prevent overcrowding in urban areas

Govt needs to focus on → SMART MISSION
 → AMRUT MISSION to

deliver long term, sustainable, dynamic infrastructure meeting the expectations of new India

Feedback

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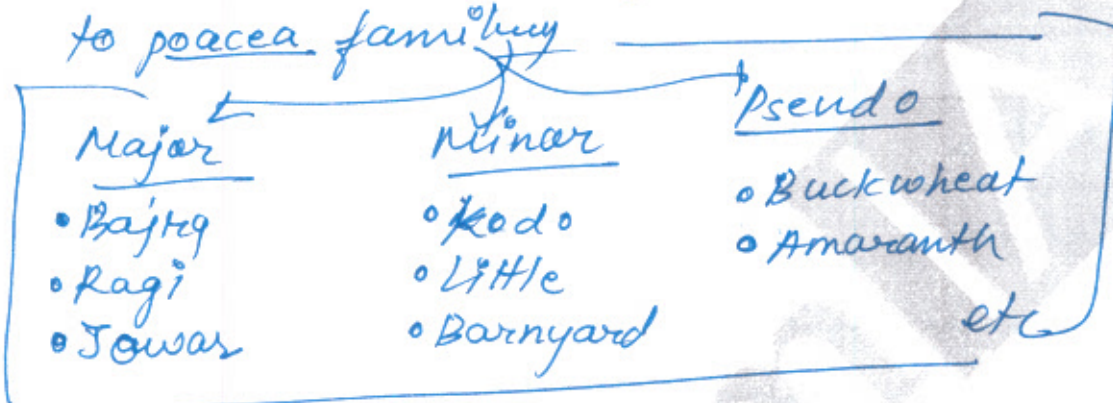
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.13) How will you explain the irony of poor adoption of millet crops despite their multifarious advantages? Also, recommend measures to curb this anomaly. (15 marks, 250 words)

आप मोटा अनाज की फसलों को उनके विविध लाभों के बावजूद खराब तरीके से अपनाने की विडम्बना को कैसे समझाएंगे? इसके अलावा, इस विसंगति को रोकने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Millet are small seeded grains belonging to poacea family



~~Explain~~

Reasons for Poor Adoption of Millet Crops

(1) Demand side constraints

① Pro cereal nature of customer as grains → easy to dough, soft to eat but millets → hardy in nature and texture

② Rising superfood (processed food culture) high in sugar, salts
↳ millets don't acts as first priority

③ Lack of awareness among consumer about benefits -

milletts have low glycaemic index

o can treat asthma, liver, diabetes issues

(*) Production constraints

(*) Cereal centric policy

eg) India's 2022 production 315 mt

accounts for 70% cereal production



(*) Distortive pricing policy

MSP regime → not conducive for millets

(*) Lack of HYV varieties for millets

(*) Processing constraints

(*) Lack of Branding, marketing, processing of millets

1. (*) despite Food processing & service industry less focus on millets

(*) Less attractive to supplier

as bulky in nature → (hinders supply → thus no creation of demand)

(*) Produced entirely in Dryland agriculture

(68% India → dryland → less productivity
↓ low yield)

* largely produced by small farmers

Measures to Promote Millets

India's Initiative

(*) International Year for Millets (by UNGA) 2023

will help → to increase production
 → add millets to food basket
 → enhance processing

(*) [Fit India] campaign by Sport Ministry
 → awareness generation using experts, athletes

(*) [Eat Right] campaign by FSSAI

(*) [MAHRISHI] (IINR) Hyderabad [Sree Anna]
 to promote millet

(*) MSP on millets (eg) recent $\left[\begin{array}{l} 104\% \text{ on Raje} \\ 100\% \text{ on wheat} \end{array} \right]$
 to encourage millet production

(*) Abundance in Millets → song by Falguni Nair, joined by PM to promote awareness of millets among consumers

Millets can help world to tackle (hidden hunger) of micronutrient deficiency and achieve SDG 2 food for all.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.14) Analyze the role Agri-tech can play in penetration of technology in agriculture. In what ways can Agristack help address the crisis in the farm sector. (15 marks, 250 words)

कृषि में प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रवेश में कृषि-प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। एग्रीस्टैक किस तरह से कृषि क्षेत्र में संकट का समाधान करने में मदद कर सकता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Agristack is a digital interface developed by collaboration of government Microsoft and other private players to revolutionise the picture of agriculture in India.

Role of Agri-tech in Technology penetration in Agriculture

① Green house cultivation for protected agriculture
 protects from $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{pest} \\ \text{disease} \\ \text{aberrant weather} \\ \text{conditions} \end{array} \right\}$
 → can help to reduce losses in production (30% → due to pest and diseases)

② Drone technology → to spray pesticide, insecticide, fertiliser
 eg. Agis Drone
 ↳ reduce need for human labour
 ↳ reduced exposure to toxic chemicals

- (•) Precision agriculture
 ↳ Site specific nutrient management } using
Remote sensing, ICT, GIS-technology.
- (•) e-credit → via kisan (credit card)
- (•) e-extension → via kisan callcentre.

Role of Agri fact in handling crisis in Farm sector

- (•) Integrated database
 ↳ one site solution for data related to
 ↳ production (yield)
 ↳ farmer's community
 ↳ death (suicide) cases
 ↳ effectively help government to formulate long term strategy for farmer welfare - food security
- (•) help to reduce
 ↳ leakage
 ↳ diversion
 ↳ misutilisation
 ↳ of government subsidies
- (•) help in rational resource utilisation
 ↳ to enhance resource use efficiency

(1) Provide Market Intelligence
 to tackle information asymmetry (75% farmers lack effective knowledge in real prices)

(2) Integrated Sector growth
 help to connect 1^o - 2^o sector via 3^o sector
 ↳ Reduce post harvest losses (90000 crore currently)
 ↳ Ensure all time, @ everywhere WiFi Access Reports availability of food products

Challenges ahead

- (1) Data privacy → digitalisation of agriculture may also be prone to cyberattacks and identity of farmers may be compromised
- (2) lack of digital connectivity (40% rural India lacks connectivity)
- (3) 85% small and marginal farmers → lack digital literacy

[India] and [Megha] programmes for digital IDs of farmers can help to strengthen AgriStack and act as catalyst for digital agriculture for new India.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.15) The objective of an inclusive clean energy transition will remain incomplete without leveraging the potential of the biofuels. Enumerating the seminal provisions of the National Biofuel Policy, analyze the possible challenges in its smooth implementation. (15 marks, 250 words)

जैव ईंधन की क्षमता का लाभ उठाए बिना समावेशी स्वच्छ ऊर्जा परिवर्तन का उद्देश्य अधूरा रहेगा। राष्ट्रीय जैव ईंधन नीति के मौलिक प्रावधानों की गणना करते हुए इसके सुचारु कार्यान्वयन में संभावित चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Biofuels are fuels generated using dead organic matter in form of manure, plant and animal residue

(Types of Biofuels)

- Bioethanol (by fermentation of sugarcane)
- Biobutanol (fermentation of starch)
- Biodiesel (esterification of oil)
- Biogas. etc

Biofuel → a way for Clean Energy

- (•) Don't add CO₂ to atmosphere
it only release what is consumed during plant growth
- (•) Help in Carbon sequestration plant
Body made up of (45%) carbon
can be used as biochar

(National Biofuel Policy 2018)

production of 1st and 2nd stage biofuels

<p><u>1st stage</u> made from agricultural produce eg Sugarcane</p>	<p><u>2nd generation</u> • Cellulosic made from non edible part of plants eg maize</p>	<p><u>3rd generation</u> using algae in non agri land production</p> <p><u>4th generation</u> via genetic engineering</p>
--	---	---

(*) Recent amendments in aims

(20%) bioethanol production by 2025

(5%) Biodiesel production by 2030

(*) Aid to farmers

- ↳ to sell extra crops
- ↳ to generate biogas at plant (via [waste to wealth] generation)

(*) Help in ethanol blending for petrol

↳ high octane number, (diesel high cetane number) increases efficiency of fuel.

Challenges in Biofuel production

- ① Virtual water trade
 - ↳ Sugarcane (water intensive crop) → India largely water deficit country
 - ↳ 80% of India's water goes for irrigation
 - ↳ Distortive practice → undermines
 - millets
 - pulses
- ② Lack of efficient technology for fermentation and production
- ③ Diversion of food crops to fuel production may cause food insecurity
- ④ Not a viable long term option as it still generates CO_2 to atmosphere

Way Ahead

- govt. → SAMARTH initiative
- ↳ to use (parali) residue (5%)
 - ↳ mandatory mixing as refined derived fuel
 - ↳ SATAT for clean transport
 - ↳ BIO-CBG 90% methane

Biofuels can add to India's agenda to undergo net zero by 2070 sooner than later

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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) Despite having a robust legal architecture in the form of Disaster Management Act, 2005, a coordinated on ground response to disaster remains in a state of want. Comment.

(15 marks, 250 words)

आपदा प्रबंधन अधिनियम, 2005 के रूप में एक मजबूत कानूनी संरचना होने के बावजूद, आपदा के लिए जमीनी स्तर पर समन्वित प्रतिक्रिया अभाव की स्थिति में है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Disaster management Act, 2005 was created in order to assign responsibility and enforce accountability on different levels for better disaster preparedness.

Aim of the act

- o to prevent degeneration of hazard into a disaster
- as we can't prevent → we should be prepared.

Legal Architecture of DMA 2005

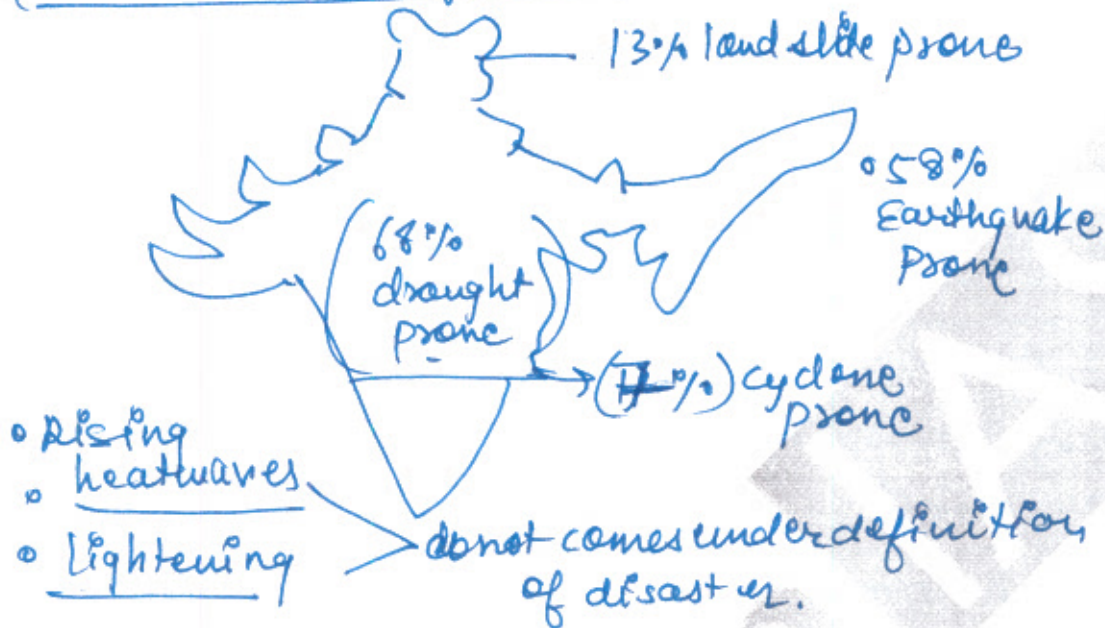
Central level → NDMA (National Disaster Management Authority)
 - NIDM → National Institute for D.M)

State level → SDMA (State D.M) Agency

Local level → District collector

- o responsible for (DDMA)
- o primary response to disaster
- o effective mobilization of resources

Disaster status of India



Issues in DMA Architecture

- Lack of effective coordination among NDMA & SDMA
 - IMD → late forecasting
 - ↳ in flash floods
 - Earthquakes
- Heavy reliance of SDMA on NDMA
 - ↳ unable to fetch effective coordination
- Despite National Disaster Fund Relief
 - ↳ lack of fund mobilisation, utilisation
 - State relies on centre for donations
- Lack of classification of disaster
 - ↳ leakage of responsibility

- ~~Policy~~ Policy is Plan centric not people centric
- Lack effective grievance redressal exacerbate trauma of victims.

Need for Overhaul

2nd ARC recommendations: -

- (•) Classification of disasters at National, State and Local level to assign responsibility
- (•) Focus on Disaster Risk reduction than relief packages
- (•) Effective "Emergency Operation Centres" at district level to ensure speedy action
- (•) Strengthening up of SDMAs and fund system
- (•) Regular evaluation of Disaster Response
- (•) Disaster Impact Assessment
- (•) Disaster insurance (Zero casualty approach)

India loses 2% of its GDP every year to disaster. "Sendai Framework" suggest investment of 1\$ can save 7\$.

New India needs to be Disaster resistant India

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.17) With suitable examples, throw light upon the use of disruptive technologies like Big Data and Artificial Intelligence (AI) in enhancing the service delivery component of good governance.

(15 marks, 250 words)

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ, सुशासन के सेवा वितरण घटक को बढ़ाने में बिग डेटा और आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) जैसी विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों के उपयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Artificial Intelligence and Big Data are emerging technologies having potential to revolutionise the prism of world in both positive, negative way.

Use of Artificial Intelligence in Good governance

(•) Chat Bots → eg. Siri like "Subhashini" to talk on phone and register queries to citizens

(•) Better quality accreditation ensure delivery of zero defect, zero defect

(•) Reduces human interface
↳ less prone to corruption, human error

(•) Efficient fast service delivery.

(•) Better testing facilities

↳ ensure quality testing of products
↳ reduces consumer discontent

Use of Big Data

↳ can be utilised to develop analytics for

(•) Better targeting of beneficiaries

↳ reduces corruption, evasion, hoarding
and diversion of government benefits

(•) Effective policy formulation

eg Convolut Network uses Big data

↳ can help government to analyse status
of food security for future decision
making on all-time availability

(•) Tracking [Cyber crime affected areas]

↳ to deploy cyberpolice

↳ eg in Jam Tara (Philippines)
Capital of India

(•) To develop counter offensive hacking

Technologies

eg) against Chinese attack of Stone Panda on Bharat Biotech

(*) To observe vaccine delivery

eg) Cowin portal largely based on data collection to deliver more than 220 crore vaccines

[Challenges]

- Interusion in someone's privacy

↳ against Fundamental Right (Art 21)

- Potential of cyber threats

eg) log shell vulnerability, 4 shell vulnerability → may target whole data network

(*) Lack of skilled workforce (4% in India only)

(*) Unequal tech penetration

(delhi density 200%, Bihar (54%))

India needs inclusive, responsible

A) to ensure sbka saath, sbka vikas for India @ 2047

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.18) Trace the evolution of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) from its humble beginnings as the space agency of the government to becoming a technology behemoth, spearheading innovations with respect to satellites, launch vehicles, and planetary explorations.

(15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो) के सरकार की अंतरिक्ष एजेंसी के रूप में मामूली शुरुआत से लेकर प्रौद्योगिकी दिग्गज बनने तक, उपग्रहों, प्रक्षेपण वाहनों और ग्रहों की खोज के संबंध में नवाचारों का नेतृत्व करने तक के विकास का अन्वेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The story of ISRO begins in 1969, being mocked by foreign media for carrying rocket on cycles
 • satellites on bullock carts] — to reaching the South pole of moon
 via Chandrayaan-3 mission in 2023 at 15 Billion cost, indeed remains an inspirational story for all.

Technology Behemoth, emergence of ISRO

- (•) 1st satellite (Aryabhata in 1975)
- (•) 1st Rocket in 1980s which went into failure
- (•) Development of satellites for different world states (eg in January 2022)

ISRO launched more than 300 satellites for Australia, Brazil and other small nations

In launch Vehicles

(•) Small satellite launch vehicles

(•) Polar satellite launch vehicle

to carry satellite to lower orbit of universes.

(•) GSLV - (2) - used in Chandrayaan Mission
(3) in Chandrayaan 3 mission

carrying capacity - more than 800 kg tonnes

with (3) fuel engine - solid
liquid
Hydrogen fuel

Planetary Explorations

(•) MOM mission on Mars

at (1/4) cost of Hollywood movies

↳ first to have landing successfully on moon

(•) Chandrayaan 2 with pragyaan rover

failed in soft landing in 2019

3rd Chandrayaan Mission

(realising Chandamama — to Chandamama
for away — just a
tour away)

On 23rd August 2023

New Upcoming mission

(•) Gagan Yaan — Vyomitra (robot humanoid)
— 3 humans to be sent into space

(•) Plans to develop own's space station

(•) Aditya-L1 Mission to study Sun and geomagnetic winds

• ISOHM — to track debris

• NETRA Mission to study Kessler syndrome

(•) Collaboration with Private sector

— Mission Prahaar

— Mission Bigantara

to develop space

Situational awareness

ISRO's

Journey has just started, long way to realise space remains an accessible inclusive sphere for use for all.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.19) In what ways has Drug trafficking taken new forms and new routes in recent years. Elucidate the steps taken by the govt in this regard, with special reference to Operation Samudragupta. (15 marks, 250 words)

हाल के वर्षों में नशील पदार्थों की तस्करी ने किस तरह से नए रूप और नए रास्ते अपनाए हैं। ऑपरेशन समुद्रगुप्त के विशेष संदर्भ में, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Drug trafficking is an emerging transnational crimes which is plundering youth of global world humanity.

New Forms of Drug Trafficking

- (1) Emergence of Dark web
to trade indirectly, not under supervision of government.
- (2) Use of Cryptotechnology
to make payments → where payment can be monitored but purpose of payment cannot be established
- (3) Emergence of e-commerce
eg recent Wick's company used to deliver drugs via package in computer parts → here government

cannot detect the purpose → as it may violate (privacy of parcel)

↳ Thus trafficking becoming an everyday business

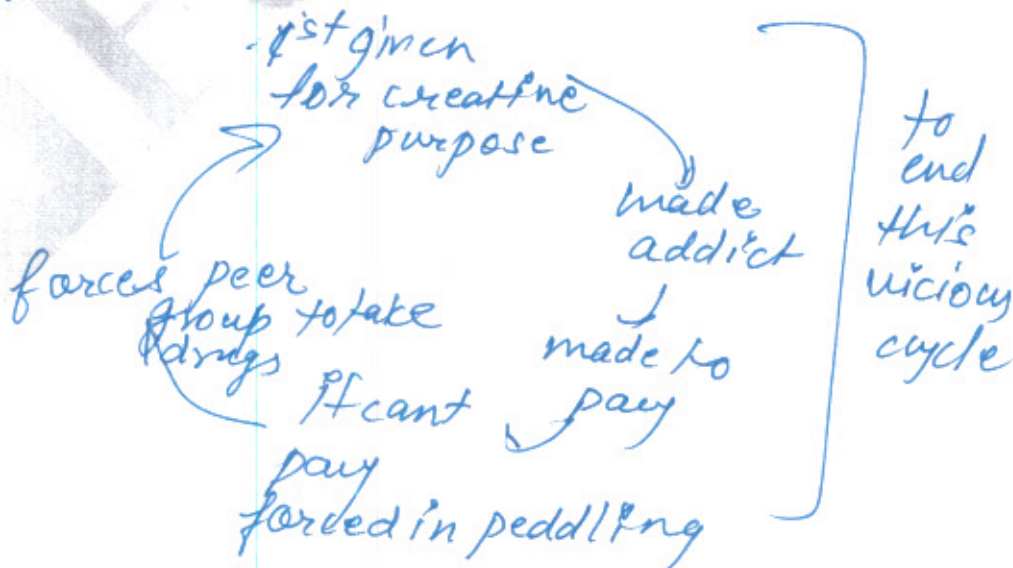
AIMS Reports 2019

India have more than 5.5 crore drug addict cases out of which at least 1.01 lakh injects drugs everyday

Operation Samudragupta

government aim to tackle trafficking from its roots to its ends
(supplier) ← → (dealer) → (consumer)

(•) Target the chain since beginning i.e.



Strengthening the provisions of Narcotic and Psychotropic Act (NDPS) 1985.

• Provision for incarceration (preventive) to reduce contact of children to drug

• Ethical production → attended epoxy production to licensed players

• Treating drug addicts as victims and not criminals } to establish rehabilitation centres
 & increase parental policing

Need of the time

- to counter the ongoing "celeb type" culture → prohibiting free expression of such acts
- Adding drug addiction in curriculum for early awareness

For a better and developed India @

2017 India needs
"Nashamukh Bharat"

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.20) Why does the North East remain a hotbed of (insurgency) With special emphasis on government measures, discuss the steps to ameliorate the situation. (15 marks, 250 words)

पूर्वोत्तर उग्रवाद का केंद्र क्यों बना हुआ है? सरकारी उपायों पर विशेष जोर देते हुए स्थिति सुधारने के कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

North east is the green lush part of India comprising 4% of India's population

- 8% of area
- 450+ ethnic tribes with 400+ dialects
- having 99% of international borders

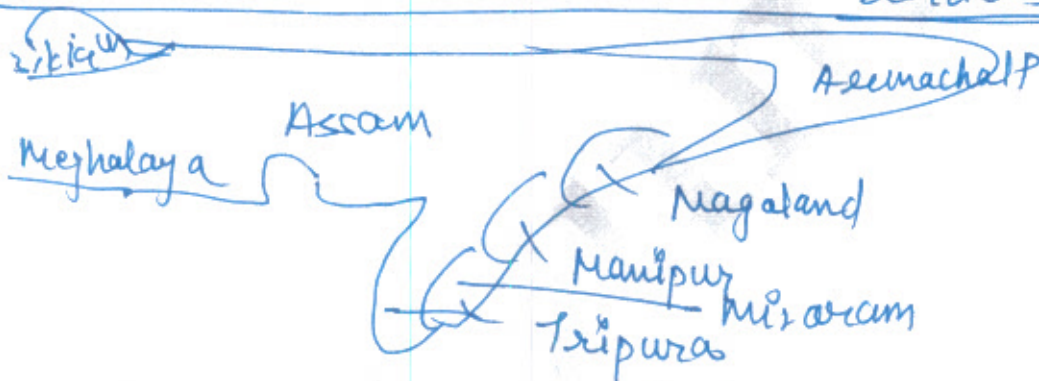


Fig: 7 sisters of India

Reason for N.E → a hotbed for Insurgency

(•) Differing ethnic tribes

↳ have different culture, tradition

↳ feeling of psychosis (and identity erosion)

make them prone to delude in such activities.

(*) Uneven development

↳ due to high green cover } lack adequate infra-structural in comparison to whole India

(*) Lack of connectivity

Siliguri (Chicken Neck corridor 22km) only way to connect [India - N.E India]

(*) Illegal immigration

↳ poses threat to own identity,

(*) Porous borders → easy movement of

arms
smuggling
contraband

(*) Neglect of Border

committees → make them prone to innocent factors

Examples

(*) 1960s Nagaland insurgency due to uneven development and neglect by central government

(*) Manipur violence (ethnic in nature)

(Mietia)
(60% pop. living in 10% area)

Kuki in hills

Naga (arms for Greater Nagalim)

- In Assam
 - Demand for Bodoland
 - Clash b/w Karbi Anglong - Regma Naga hills
- Meghalaya → demand for Garo land

Government Measures

- (●) PM-Devine (In 2022 Budget)
 - ↳ to ensure infrastructure development
- (●) (MODNER) Mission for Development of N.E Region
- (●) (10%) of Budgetary support goes toward N.E areas
- (●) (ILP Regime) inner line permit to protect cultural identity from outsiders
- (●) Forest Rights Act (2006) → land denudation

- (●) New Infrastructural projects
 - ↳ Green hydrogen project in Assam
- (●) Removal of AFSPA from major regions
- (●) Naga Peace Accord (2015) to devolve autonomy to Naga states
- (●) NRC in Assam (2019) to curb foreigners (19 lakh)
- (●) Barak hostel in JNU to bring 'India' closer to N.E India
- (●) 5th and 6th schedule for special states and autonomy

N. East the gateway to India's Act East Policy that needs to be preserved for inclusive development of all

Feedback

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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	
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Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

1

2

3

Outcomes



.....

.....

.....

.....

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
20 Marker	7.75 - 10	6 - 7.5	< 6
	Key / Relevant Point		
	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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