

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटेMaximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

|                                         |                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name Of Candidate<br>परीक्षार्थी का नाम |                                                                               |
| Roll No./अनुक्रमांक                     | Medium/माध्यम English <input type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र              | Date/दिनांक                                                                   |

\*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.<br>प्र.सं.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Max. Marks<br>अधिकतम अंक | Marks Obtained<br>प्राप्तांक | 1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.<br>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.<br>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.<br>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.<br>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.<br>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।                   |                                                                                   |
| 5                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                          |                              | For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
| 6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                          |                              | Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :                                                     |
| 7                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                          |                              | Mode Of Examination/<br>परीक्षा की विधि :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/><br>Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                          |                              | For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
| 9                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                          |                              | ECN CODE/<br>ईसीएन कोड :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Evaluation Date/<br>मूल्यांकन तिथि :                                              |
| 10                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                          |                              | EG/ईजी :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                   |
| 11                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                          |                              | ① ② ③ ④ ⑤                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                   |
| 12                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                          |                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
| 13                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                          |                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
| 14                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                          |                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
| 15                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                          |                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
| 16                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                          |                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
| 17                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                          |                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
| 18                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                          |                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
| 19                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                          |                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
| 20                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                          |                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
| Total/कुल अंक                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 250                      |                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
| Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                          |                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
| Total Marks/कुल अंक :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                          |                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                   |
| *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.<br>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। |                          |                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                   |

**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.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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### 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.

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①

In order to ensure economic growth one of the major require-  
-ment is Ease of doing Business

which requires:-

- (1) decrease regulatory compliances
- (2) Better logistics & infrastructural facilities
- (3) easy tax compliances
- (4) user friendly procedures, etc

In this regard, Government has enacted - Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provision) Act, 2023

- (1) It has consolidated more than 16000 laws
- (2) decriminalised more than 13000 provision
- (3) This has been done

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enhance ease of compliance

(4) It will increase investment  
both from private sectors  
as well as foreign institute

(5) This will lead to develop-  
ment of Industrial  
Sector

(6) It was lead to Minimum  
Government and maximum  
Governance and thus

is regarded as a great  
initiative by the government

with India having a huge  
demographic potential we need  
revamping of the Industrial  
Sector so as to absorb the growing  
labour force and Jan Vishwas  
Act, 2023 is a step towards  
ease of doing business

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②

Operation Green was launched by the government to help farmers with respect to perishable crops like - Tomato, Potato & Onions

However it has now been expanded for other crops as well :- TOP to TOTAL

Price fluctuation of TOP crops:

In Indian agricultural economy there has been focus mostly on cereal crops - reason  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Green Revolution} \\ \text{MSP regime} \end{array} \right.$

(1) This has made the agricultural sector monotonous and also risky

(2) As these crops are dependent on several factors (monsoon, soil, H<sub>2</sub>O, etc.)

(3) Dalwai committee recommended incorporating horticulture crops for better price realisation

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(4) However the horticulture crops like TOP suffer from problem of price fluctuation

(5) These are perishables

(6) Lack of proper cold storage facility

(7) Delays in procurement leads to distress sale

(8) Lack of proper infrastructure

Thus to cope up with this issue the Government formulated the Operation Green :

(1) It provides for state level procurement of TOP crop

(2) This avoids distress sale

(3) help in stabilising the market price

(4) Better price realisation for farmers

(5) These are used as raw material for food processing industry

Thus Operation Green has helped farmers

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③

Blue Economy deals with fishery  
and aquaculture and its  
promotion can help India  
address



① Food security -

↳ food habit of Indians tilted  
towards cereals - rice, wheat  
↳ inclusion of marine products  
like fish can help India  
address issue of both

↳ food security  
↳ nutrition security

② National security

India has both - Inland  
fisheries sector and also depends  
on aquaculture in its exclusive  
economic zone - focussing on  
the sector can help India

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with better surveillance of its  
water borders - thereby ensuring  
~~nation~~ <sup>nation</sup> security

## ⑩ Climate security

With the increase impact of  
climate change - there has  
been increase in occurrence  
of extreme weather event  
which has impacted crops

- Blue economy can make  
India's agriculture more  
resilient

- additional source of income  
for farmer

Government - PM - Matsya Sampad  
Initiative Yojana, NAB FIDH  
etc

Thus focus on Blue economy can  
lead to Integrated development  
of agriculture sector along with  
development of other sectors as well

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④

Recently the Budget 2023-24  
has provided for increased  
budget outlay for its Green  
hydrogen Mission.

Advantages of Green Hydrogen:

- (1) India's target is to produce  
5MMT of Green Hydrogen by  
2030
- (2) It is a clean source of  
fuel
- (3) releases only Water and heat  
on combustion
- (4) help India achieve its  
climate commitment goals
  - ↳ 500 GW of energy from  
renewable by 2030
  - ↳ Transition to electric  
vehicle
  - ↳ become a carbon  
neutral country  
by 2070

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(6) At global level, it can help India fulfill its climate change commitment

(7) help India fulfill its INDCs it has stated in COP27

(8) Impediments to its adoption

↳ lack of proper research & development

↳ lack of proper infrastructure

↳ lack of innovative solutions

↳ lack of awareness among people

↳ high initial cost

Thus India not just needs to focus on producing green hydrogen rather also needs to :-

(1) Increase expenditure on R&D

(2) Private sector participation

(3) Industry academic linkage

This is a right step towards achieving SDG-13

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⑤

Almost the increasing issue  
of pollution there is enhanced  
focus towards Marine Pollution  
and land pollution because  
of plastics 1-

- (1) Plastics are made up of non-biodegradable elements
- (2) They do not degenerate completely
- (3) They break down into micro-sized particles which  
create microplastics (<20µm)
- (4) These are ingested by the marine organisms
- (5) They keep on accumulating  
within their body through  
a process known as Bioaccumulation.

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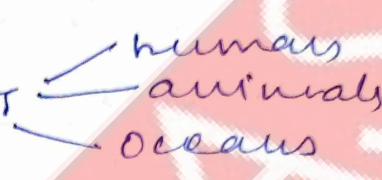
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(c) They enter human food chain  
through non-vegetarian  
source of food

thus plastic impacts   
as well

Thus to address the menace  
of plastic pollution following  
efforts have been taken:-

- ① Banning of single use plastic  
by the government
- ② Extended Producer respon-  
sibility to ensure it's  
depos proper recycling
- ③ Formulate strategy to  
deal with marine litter

The problem of plastic pollution  
is not ~~just~~ local rather it's  
global, thus there is a need for  
collaboration at global level to  
tackle the problem

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⑥

cloud burst is defined as a situation where an area receives excess of rainfall in a given period of time - so much so that the precipitation exceeds the absorption and management capacity of the area.

Cloud Burst :-

- (1) Recently states like Himachal Pradesh (Kasauli), Uttarakhand (Manali) has witnessed cloud burst events
- (2) Though this event can occur across India, yet mountainous region are more prone
- (3) Because mountains provide the topography for orographic rainfall

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- (4) This is further accentuated  
by other disaster events like  
landslides, avalanches, etc.
- (5) Cloud Burst can also trigger  
glacial lakes outburst in the  
Himalayas

Way Forward :-

- (1) There is a need for proper  
early warning system
- (2) The ecology must not be  
disturbed in Himalayas by  
unsustainable construction
- (3) proper evacuation & disaster  
response mechanism
- (4) Avoid overcrowding of  
such areas

Though cloud Burst is a natural  
disaster but is equally fuelled  
by human activities

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④

Metaverse has made the use of emerging and disruptive technologies to nudge the difference between obvious & virtual realities.

Impact of metaverse on human life :-

(1) Emerging technologies like AI, IoT, Augmented reality, Virtual reality, etc has enhanced the pace of technological advancement

(2) This has made life of common man easy by enhancing mechanisation

(3) It is finding its use in various fields like:

↳ Agriculture - It can be used for tracking & management of supply chain

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↳ Space technology - use of experimental robots eg! - Vyomitra

↳ Better socio-economic development eg! - Robot - Bandidoot Kerala for replacing manual scavenging

↳ In biotechnology it has been used for clinical trials & drug testing

↳ can be used in medical sciences for carrying out precision based operations & drug delivery

Thus it has led to entire revolution in field of technological advancement - however India need to exploit its potential by focussing on R&D and enhancing innovative atmosphere

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⑧

Dark matter is that part of the space that remains yet unexplored and forms almost 95% of the entire universe.

▲ What makes it difficult to detect

- (1) They lack masses and hence do not deflect light
- (2) They have higher gravitational pull
- (3) The present level of technology cannot decipher its realities
- (4) The space remains yet the most unexplored area, thus we do not have much idea about the properties of dark matter making it even more hard to detect.

The search for the elusive dark matter is really important for

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- ① understanding its impact
- ② To unravel the history of  
universe
- ③ For better exploration of  
universe
- ④ for use of space for human's  
betterment
- ⑤ This has increased the  
~~focused~~ of scientist on  
quantum physics.
- ⑥ The process of superposition  
and entanglement are been  
experimented to understand  
the behaviour of dark matter.

Thus the dark matter holds  
lots of opportunity for future  
research and development

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①

Armed forces special powers  
Act was enacted in 1958 to  
tackle the problem of

North east  
insurgency

further extended  
to Jammu &  
Kashmir

AFSPA :- It provides unlimited  
powers to the Armed forces  
to ensure stability in the distur-  
bed area.

(1) 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC report has recomm-  
ended for its abolition  
which was also supplemented  
by NAMA report

② It has been criticised for  
the human rights violation

③ It does not provides for  
investigation into excesses  
committed by Armed forces

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However its utility cannot be  
overlooked :-

(1) Because India faces internal  
security threat like NE  
insurgency, extremism in J&K,  
Naxalism, etc

(2) It is surrounded by hostile  
neighbours which fuel the  
National security challenges

(3) These can act as a threat  
to India's sovereignty and  
territorial integrity.

Despite the importance of the Act  
there is a need for

→ proper &  
controlled  
application  
of law

In any case human  
rights must  
be kept at the heart  
ensures proportionality  
of the law

Recently several areas from Manipur  
has been excluded from Ambit of  
AFSPA & it's a right step towards  
democratisation  
of laws

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(10)

Agnipath Scheme is an attempt of  
defence modernisation by the  
Government, in order to cope  
up with the evolving challenges  
in the international forum

Agnipath Scheme

- (i) It is a recruitment scheme  
for defence services
- (ii) Age! - 17 - 21 years
- (iii) Provides for 6 months  
training and 4 yrs of service
- (iv) Exit clause with a exit  
package of 11 lacs &  
25% may continue in  
the service

Purpose:

- (i) Decrease the average age  
of defence forces
- (ii) It is an example of Four

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of the duty service

(iii) Aim is to attract tech savvy  
and innovative youth into  
Defence sector

(iv) with advent of emerging  
technology and evolution  
of warfare technique - India  
not just needs heft but also  
focus on  $\begin{cases} \text{agility} \\ \text{efficiency} \\ \text{swiftness} \end{cases}$

(v) This is a step towards  
reforming the defence  
services in India to cope  
up with emerging challenges

Agnipath scheme is thus what  
we call a right step in the  
right direction at the right time

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11

Production linked Incentive scheme  
has come in force in 2014 with an  
aim of making India a manufacturing  
Hub and for overhaul of the  
secondary sector of economy.

Atmanirbhar Bharat & PLI :-

- (1) The idea of "Atmanirbhar Bharat"  
is based on self reliance
- (2) focus is increase the manufacturing  
capacity of the nation in order  
to ensure self sufficiency
- (3) Target is to decrease the  
import bill and become a global  
exporter in the certain category
- (4) however success of Atmanirbhar  
Bharat is dependent on the

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overhaul of industrial policies

(5) India has shown unique growth trajectory where the secondary sector has remained under-developed

|                  |                        |   |                        |   |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|---|------------------------|
|                  | 1 <sup>st</sup> sector | → | 2 <sup>nd</sup> sector | → | 3 <sup>rd</sup> sector |
| Population       | > 45%                  |   | 15-20%                 |   | 25-30%                 |
| Employed         |                        |   |                        |   |                        |
| GDP contribution | 17-18%                 |   | 20-25%                 |   | 40-50%                 |

(6) It is evident that secondary sector has job creation potential and ability to absorb the huge human capital

(7) To ensure the development of the secondary sector govern. ment has enacted the PLI scheme

(8) Under the scheme 14 priority sectors have been identified

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for targetting industrial growth

(9) These sectors include — construction, semiconductor, information & technology — electronics, tourism, etc

(10) These have been regarded as sunrise sectors

Government Initiative :- In order to make Aatmanirbhar Bharat a reality government taken following initiatives :-

- (i) Make in India
- (ii) Design linked incentive scheme for semiconductor
- (iii) PM - Kaushal Vikas Yojana for capacity building
- (iv) This year budget 2023-24 has focussed on tourism sector as well

Thus these initiatives are focussed on bringing huge reform in India's industrial growth which help us fulfil SDG - 1, 2, 3

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(12)

The Budget-2023-24 has provided for 33% increase in Capital Expenditure i.e. Capex which has increased to 10 lakh crore — aim :- to build the Capital Infrastructure

Infrastructure Investment :-

Infrastructure forms the backbone of any economy, because!

(1) This leads to increase in Ease of Doing Business

(2) Attracts Investment

(3) Smoothens the logistics & Supply chain.

(4) It has huge job creation potential

(5) According to World Bank for every 1% increase in Infrastructure expenditure

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The GDP increases by 1.5%

(6) This creates holistic & inclusive development in the economy

(7) It has multipplier effect as it leads to development of other sectors as well

Government initiatives :-

(I) Increase in Capex by 33%

(II) 50 year interest free loan to States for capital expenditure

(III) Digital India mission - to improve digital infrastructure

(IV) PM - Awas Yojana, PM Gram Sadak Yojana - for development of rural areas !

Conclusion :-

The purpose is not just to increase investment expenditure on infrastructure rather to ensure sustainable infrastructure

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development :-

(1) There has to be popular guidelines  
to ensure safe infrastructure  
design

(2) Eg:- collapse of Morbi Bridge in  
Gujarat - this is both burden  
on public exchequer & loss  
of confidence in governments  
effort

(3) Proper regulatory mechanism  
to be in place in order ensure  
safe and sustainable infra

(4) Need to increase private  
sector participation

(5) Innovation and Research  
Development is required  
for more innovative solutions.

Thus the security concerns  
needs to be addressed in order  
to ensure - infrastructure  
development which will lead  
to "Sabka Saathi, Sabka Vikaas"

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(13)

Year 2023 has been declared by UNCTAD as the international year of millets highlighting its significance.

Millets :- There are coarse grain crop that have multifaceted advantages which includes :-

(1) low Glycemic Index therefore can be used by Diabetic patient

(2) Rich in fibre and nutrients like calcium, magnesium, etc  
eg :- Ragi is a rich source of calcium

(3) They can grow in poor soil condition as well

(4) They do not require water intensive treatment

(5) India's climatic condition make millet a "national crop" of India as it can be

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grown across the country

(5) Thus these are best suited crops with respect to :-

- ↳ nutrient content
- ↳ low carbon footprint
- ↳ less stress on natural resource
- ↳ can adapt to extreme weather events

despite these benefits millet crops have not been widely accepted as a primary crop by farmers;  
Reasons :

- (1) Lack of awareness among farmers about the benefits of millets
- (2) Distorted feeding habit in India which is tilted towards cereals - rice, wheat, pulses, etc
- (3) The MSP structure which is also tilted in favour of crops like rice and wheat

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(4) In India millet have been used as poor man's diet since ancient time ; therefore less attraction for its growth

way forward :- However there is need to bring an overhaul in India cropping pattern by making millet an integral part of cropping system

(1) Millets must be included in MSP regime

(2) Awareness campaign for farmers

(3) Advertisement & popularisation  
eg:- At recent 40 meet - millet dinner was served

(4) Include Millets in PDS

(5) Development of entire supply of millet to make it a brand

(6) Educate farmers on how millet can act as insurance against crop loss

Thus - we need to adopt millet which is not only solution to farmer's distress but also help us tackle nutritional poverty

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(14)

With advent of Industrial Revolution 4.0 - the 21<sup>st</sup> century is regarded as an era of emerging technologies and India being a agrarian economy need to focus on Agri-tech development

Role of Agri-tech in penetration of technology:-

The Indian agriculture suffers from several issues eg:-

- (1) Distorted agriculture method which is traditional & obsolete
- (2) Higher dependence of monsoon (53% rainfed)
- (3) Lack of Bargaining power with farmers as 78% are small & marginal
- (4) Issue of crop failure due to extreme weather events

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How can agri-tech help :-

- (1) Agri tech can help in penetration of technologies into agriculture
- (2) Space Tech :- Remote sensing satellites can be used to monitor the crops
- (3) Technologies can be used for prediction of weather events
- (4) Use of nanosensor in soil to dictate about nutrient requirement & the suitable crop
- (5) Enhanced irrigation technology can lead to more efficient use of water.
- (6) Electronic trading platforms can be used to enhance stability & transparency in pricing mechanism
- (7) Online integrated supply chain facility can help in development of various sector at once eg:- Food processing industries

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(8) Agri stack :- This can help  
in penetration of technology  
in agriculture by :-

(i) ease of accessing the  
information at one place

(ii) Increase transparency

(iii) Help farmers by providing  
information regarding the  
desired crop, weather event,  
etc

Government initiatives → e-NAM  
→ Kisan Rail  
→ Kisan UDAN  
→ soil health card  
→ micro irrigation  
facilities like :-  
sprinklers, etc

Issues

(1) Lack of awareness among farmer

(2) Digital divide - less than 40%  
farmer use app on field

(3) only 46% rural population  
has smart phone, etc

However, government has come up  
with initiatives that can help us  
tackle the issues & ensure development

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(15)

India presented its updated Nationally determined contribution goals in COP27 and has declared to be a carbon neutral country by 2070. - To achieve this goal one of the key priority is clean energy transition.

Clean energy transition :

Government has focussed on shifting from fossil fuel based source of energy towards renewable.

Target : 500GW of renewable energy by 2030

Sources of clean energy

- Solar energy
- Wind energy
- Nuclear energy
- Hydroenergy
- Biofuels
- Green Hydrogen, etc

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In order to fulfill its vision  
Recently in budget - one of  
the sapnishi target has been -  
renewable energy -

↳ 2 priority areas for which budget  
outlay has increased

↳ Green Hydrogen  
mission

↳ GOBARDHAN  
Scheme

National Biofuel Policy :-

The policy aims to enhance the  
share of Biofuels in clean  
energy transition :-

- (1) target is to increase the  
contribution of biofuels as  
a source of energy
- (2) currently Biofuel contributes  
only 2.5%
- (3) India targets ethanol  
blending - 20% by 2025

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(4) Apart from bioethanol focus  
has also been on waste to  
energy generation plants

(5) This will help India fulfil  
its NDC target + help in  
transition to clean energy

(6) focus is to produce 5MMT of  
green hydrogen source by  
2030

(7) Green hydrogen is a clean  
source of energy

challenges — lack of awareness  
— high initial cost  
— lack of proper inf-  
rastructure for  
bioenergy production  
— lack of funding

way forward — there is a need  
for R&D in bio-  
energy sector

— enhance private  
sector participation  
— industry-  
academia  
linkage, etc

This will help India achieve SDG -  
i.e. climate Action

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①

Disaster - is an event which can be both natural and anthropogenic that leads to loss of life and property

To cope up with the Disasters in India - India has a Disaster Management Act, 2005

Issues with the disaster response structure in India!

India is an example of basket cases of disasters that includes

- Earthquake
- Landslides
- cyclones
- floods
- droughts
- lightning, etc

and these impact social capital  
+  
economic growth  
Thus the major focus of DM Act 2005 is to address the issue of disaster

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Disaster management  
↓  
Prevention      Reduction      Mitigation

The Act provides for a hierarchy  
of institution → National disaster  
management  
Authority

↓  
State disaster  
management  
authority

↓  
District disaster  
management  
authority

Since disaster is a local event  
an immediate response require  
coordination among the  
various stake holders

(1) the lack of coordination  
creates delays in relief  
effort

(2) the Rule book bureaucracy

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which focuses on rules increases  
rigidity as well

(3) There is a ~~total~~ lack of  
coordination between the  
NDRF and state forces

(4) This also leads to evanion  
of responsibility

Way Forward :- This is in order  
to ensure efficient disaster  
management -

(1) Empowering the local govern-  
ment i.e. Panchayats &  
Municipalities

(2) The authority should lie  
with the district magistrates  
to ensure rapid response

(3) A proper co-ordination mechan  
-ism to be in place for ~~smooth~~  
implementation

This may help to mitigate  
the effects of disaster efficiently

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(12)

Governance in itself is a neutral term which deals with political, economic and administrative authority to ensure a smooth functioning of society

↳ however attaching positive values and attributes can lead to Good Governance

Good Governance has several components one of the major component is Service Delivery

[Use of e-tech in service delivery]

currently, the world is witnessing the rise of emerging technologies

like

- Internet of things
- Machine Learning
- Data Analytics
- Artificial Intelligence
- Blockchain, etc

These can be used by the government

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to enhance it's service delivery

(1) The Artificial Intelligence is  
the ability of the machine to  
solve a problem that requires  
human intelligence

↳ This has been made possible  
through Machine learning

(2) Big data & AI can be used for

↳ collection of vast data from  
the huge population

↳ It can help in processing  
huge data in less time

↳ help in targetted & better  
policy making

↳ It can help government  
to tackle issues like —  
Pandemic, disaster, etc

— This has been best witnessed  
during COVID-19 through  
use of digital technology

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monitory was made easy  
examples of use of disruptive technology

- ① COWIN app - during Pandemic for vaccination
- ② SUACE & SUPACE used by Supreme court for justice delivery
- ③ icisan App - for aiding & help farmers through apps
- ④ SWAYAM - open online education portal
- ⑤ JAM Trinity - financial inclusion
- ⑥ Integrated management of public distribution system  
i.e., IMPDS for distribution of food grains
- ⑦ Digital health mission for tracking health issues in India by way of digitalisation

Thus India has already used the disruptive technology for Good Governance

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48

India Space Research Organisation  
or ISRO — is India's space research  
agency that deals with

↙  
launching  
of satellites

↘  
use of space  
technology for  
effective policy  
making

The idea of ISRO has been 1st  
 mooted by Vikram Sarabhai  
 who is known as the father  
 of India's space research  
 now the organisation that  
 we know today has underwent  
 evolution in last 25 years  
 to be what it is today &  
 stand where it was once  
 dreamt of.

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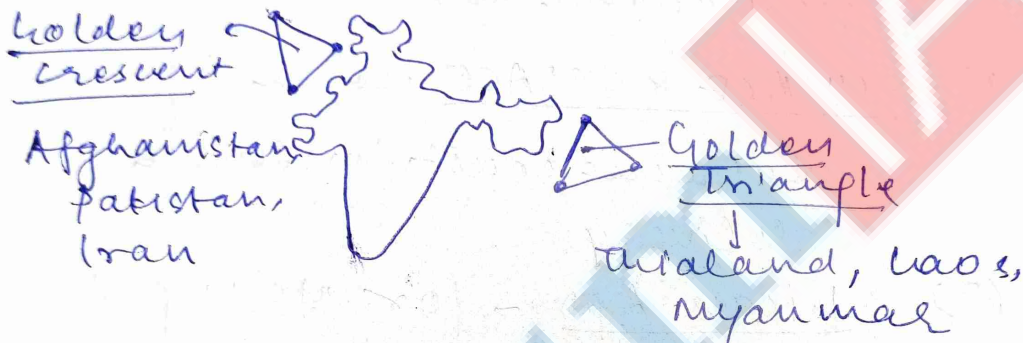
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Q19 India faces various national security threats - one of the major threat is that from - Drug Trafficking



Drug Trafficking challenge:

The reason that India suffers from the problem of drug menace because

↳ it is sandwiched between 2 major drug routes

Golden Crescent  
on west that has impacted the area of Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, etc

Golden Triangle  
on the east that is the reason for drug menace in North East

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- (1) In recent years the menace of drug trafficking has increased
- (2) with advent of disruptive tech nologies it has become easy for to traffic drugs
- (3) The sale and purchase is done through use of deep and dark web
- (4) It makes its traceability very low.
- (5) There has also been growing nexus between Drug Trade & organised crime
- (6) Problems of Drug menace :
  - ↳ erodes human capital
  - ↳ National security threat
  - ↳ fuels organised ~~is~~ crime and instability in the region
  - ↳ leads to money laundering

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in.

Loss of revenue for government,  
etc

Thus looking at it's negative imp-acts Government of India  
has taken following step:-

(1) The growing + cultivation of  
plants like Cannabis, poppy etc  
is illegal in India

(2) Operation Samundragupta -

to tackle menace of drug on  
both sides i.e.  $\swarrow$  West India  
North East

(3) India has signed MOU with  
Myanmar to help tackle to  
cross border drug trade

(4) Focus is on stopping such crime  
through special cells with  
NIA

(5) Focus is also on rehabilitation  
of Youth involved in such cases

Drug menace is a parante that  
will erode India's social capital  
and thus must be efficiently tackled

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The Insurgency in the North-east  
is not new and has been  
fueling since the Independence.

Reason:-

- (1) Presence of multiethnic  
societies
- (2) The NE is seat of almost  
all kinds of tribes
- (3) These tribes vary in size,  
culture, ethnicity etc
- (4) The boundaries of states do  
not coincide with tribal  
boundaries
- (5) Thus there has been demand  
for reorganisation (<sup>eg</sup> Greater  
Nagaland).
- (6) Along with pre-existing hostile  
condition - lack of fruits  
of development has fuelled

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it further.

(7) lack of proper and sustained  
development has led to  
issue of  $\begin{cases} \text{poverty} \\ \text{illiteracy} \\ \text{unemployment} \end{cases}$

Thus has lead to insurgency in  
the north east region

Government measures

In order to ensure stability in  
the northeast & its development  
constitution has provided for

① Schedule, V, VI for ensuring  
sufficient autonomy

② A - 29, 30 also provides protection  
to their region culture, traditions

Apart from this certain legislative  
measures have been taken by  
the government as well -

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① Forest Rights Act - 1

② PESA Act - to empower the local self government

Recent schemes of government:

③ PM-DEVINE - for development of the north-east region

④ SEED - for empowering the denotified tribes

⑤ Eklavya model residential School (EMRS) initiative for ensuring literacy

⑥ PM-DASH - skill development

⑦ TriFood Park - with help of TRIFED - based of minor food produce

⑧ Push to traditional livelihood methods eg:- Ima Market Manipur

This has been done to solve the socio-economic issues & mainly training the tribal population