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UPPSC MAINS 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

↗ ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : **200**
अधिकतम अंक : 200

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Neha Panchal
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910038614
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Delhi

Medium/माध्यम	English ✓	हिंदी
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

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
2		
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Total/कुल अंक	200	

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता 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.

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

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

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

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

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

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

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

प्रत्येक प्रश्न / भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।

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

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

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

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

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

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

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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 component 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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in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न

<u>Section–A / खण्ड–अ</u>

Q.1) What are the major challenges faced by the food processing industry in India?   8

भारत में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग को किन प्रमुख चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है?

food processing Industry is the <u>sixth largest</u> industry in the world and contributing <u>23%. of total agri export of country.</u>

|Challenges|:-

① Lack of |Testing Labs| for quality of products. [mentioned in Economic survey.

② Credit availability to farmers
   ↳ <u>90%. of farmers</u> have informal <u>credits facility</u>.

③ focus on <u>food production</u>
   ↳ 77%. of net cropped area have wheat and rice → only contributing 40%. of total food production.

④ Absecense of <u>Robust cold–chain infrastructure</u> → 40% of food

wasted due to Refrigeration → CAG Report

⑤ Less attracted advertisement

   eg→ Millets consumption , youth not attracted.

⑥ Market availability

   ↳ due to connectivity issues.

⑦ 'Plenty of Paradox'

   ↳ due to lack of technological advancement

      → 1. Food processing parks in each district

      → 2. promotion of millets → eg 'Shri Ann' or 'Aatmanirbhar Pulses' programme

Way forward

   ↳ 3. Cold storage facilities in rural areas

   ↳ 4. Increase participation of women

   ↳ 5. financial incentivisation to farmers

   ↳ 6. fish production [canned fish] → eg→ PM Matsya sampada yojna

food processing industries are force multiplier in doubling farmer's Income.

Q.2) Provide a brief overview of the measures implemented by the government to ensure adequate credit availability for farmers. 8

किसानों के लिए पर्याप्त ऋण उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रदान करें।

India is an agrarian economy and it is the backbone of economy contributing 18% in GDP and 46% employment to the people.

|Measures| :-

① Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojna

↳ Rs 6000/- in three installement to the small, marginal farmers.

② Kisan Credit Cards

↳ the limit has been increased from three lakh to five lakh.

③ Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna

↳ to provide insurance to Rabi, Kharif and Horticulture crops.

(4) <u>Banking Correspondents in rural areas</u>

|eg⟩ Banking Sakhi's for loan to women farmers.

(5) <u>PAC's</u>

' District cooperative Banks and PAC's at rural areas to provide rural credit

⌐1. lack of financial literacy among people

<u>Challenges</u> └2. Penetration of private banks is Negligeble

└3. Delay payment due to technological gap [<u>Digital divide</u>]

└4. Informal credit penetration [80%. of farmers are informal creditors].

⌐1. Bridge the digital divide

<u>Way forward</u> ┌2. Direct benefit transfer for farmers

└3. financial incentivisation on adopting e-technology.

Farmers are the food security provider of our economy and easy credit is the surity of security.

Q.3) Examine NITI Aayog's role in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India.

8

भारत में सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी) के क्रियान्वयन में नीति आयोग की भूमिका का विश्लेषण करें।

NITI Aayog formed in 2015 to inspire action towards attaining SDG Goals with the vision of VIKSIT Bharat 2047

Goal of NITI Aayog
→ Cooperative federalism
↳ foster Economic growth
↳ Sustainable development goals
↳ Service to the good governance.

| NITI Aayog's Role |

(1) Health → National Health stack
↳ implementation of Digital Aayushman Bharat

(2) Education → SEQI [State Education Quality Index]
↳ implementation of (ASER) repart.

(3) shoonya Campaign for Environmental Sustainability.

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in this Area / इस स्था
पर कुछ न लिखें)

④ Atal Innovation Labs for making
India Innovation capital of the world.

⑤ India's multidimensional poverty Index
among States.

⑥ State's e-governance Index to
promote cooperative federalism

⑦ Implementation of Jal shakti Jeevan
programme.

challenges
⌐1. Not a stautory as well as
constitutional body.
⌐2. Post work auditing of the
schemes [act as advisory
body]
⌐3. Lack of State's representation while
formulation of policies.

Way
forward
⌐1. & Participation of multi-stake
holders.
⌐2. State's spirit of cooperation
in implementation of programmes
⌐3. Short term vision along with long
vision
NITI Aayog is a bridge of success in the
BHARAT between Centre and State

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in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.4) What is the significance of using e-technology in irrigation?

8

सिंचाई में ई-प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग का क्या महत्व है?

Only 20% of farmers used e-technology
- IFFCO [Report]. E-technology is when
we use technological advancement in
the traditional methods of agriculture.

E-Technology in irrigation

① Infodemics to the farmers on time
↳ enhances productivity
|eg⟩ E-Sanchar, E-choupal of ITC

② Reduces Risk of farmers
|eg⟩ IMD Meghdoot for early warning
system.

③ Maintain quality of soil
eg⟩ Soil Health card using Nano
sensor to check Quality of soil.

④ Farm mechanisation
↳ Reduces vulnerability and increase
production |eg⟩ Happy seeder to
reduce waste

(5) Market availability

⟨eg⟩ E-NAM [National Agriculture Market]

(6) Doubling farmer of income
⟨eg⟩ enhances crop diversification

(7) Reduce usage of groundwater

⟨eg⟩ Drip - Irrigation or sprinkler irrigation

(8) Micro-irrigation project

⟨eg⟩ Mapping of area through e-technology.

challenges

→ 1. Knowledge deficit among farmers.

→ 2. E-technology requires large size farmers [86% farmers have < 2 hectare of lands]

→ 3. Relying on Traditional agri-practices.

→ 4. Digital public infrastructure is lacking

Way forward

→ 1. Knowledge Transfer

→ 2. Increase Research & Development

→ 3. Digital Gap bridge.

Farmers are the Ann-Data and e-technology is required for prosperous Ann-Data.

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in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.5) Explain the economic benefits of developing National Waterways in India.   8

भारत में राष्ट्रीय जलमार्गों के विकास के आर्थिक लाभों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

National waterways are the lifeline
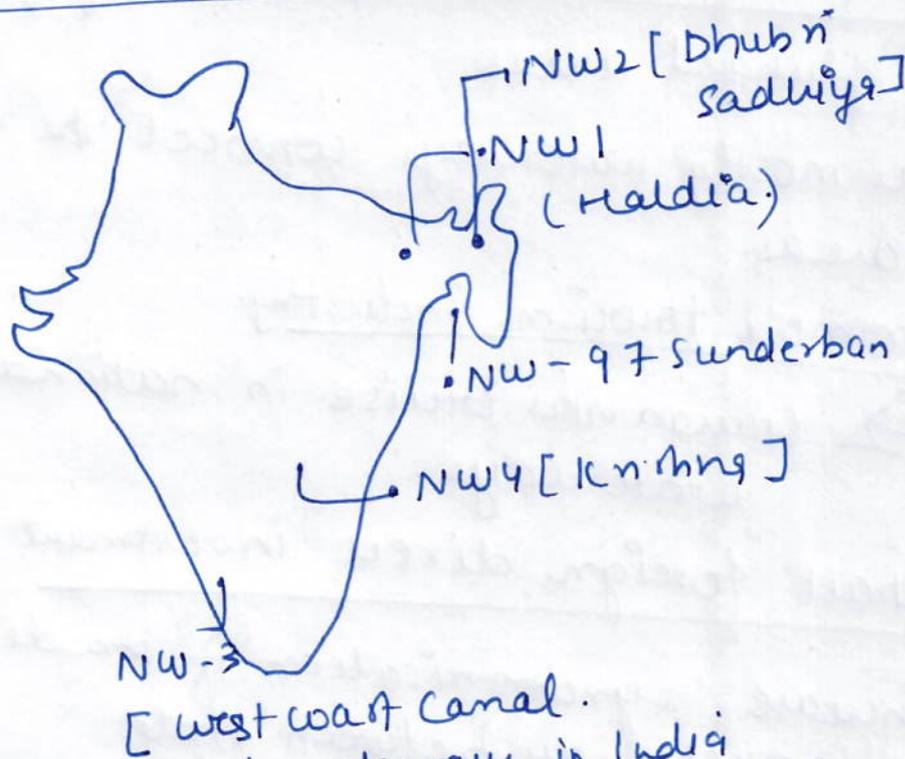of India's growth and development
India has many national waterways.

fig: National waterways in India

economic benefits

① Boost trade and development
   ↳ cheapest way of trade export
                      within the countries.

② <u>Reduce logistic cost of industries</u>
Lease of doing business

③ <u>Environment friendly compare to</u>
Railways and Airways

④ <u>Infrastructure development</u> of far
flunged areas

↳ as mostly waterways connect the rural
areas.

⑤ <u>promote tourism industry</u>
/eg Ganga vilas cruise in national
waterways.

⑥ <u>Attract foreign direct investment</u>

⑦ Increase synchronisation of trade
exchanges between state

⑧ Regional balanced development.

way ⎰ ┌ 1. Connectivity with logistic parks
forward ⎰ ┌ 2. Inland waterways development
         ↳3. Technological advancement in
            ship building industry.

National waterways help in achieving 5
trillion dollar economy by 2028.

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Q.6) What are the long-term socio-economic consequences of a poverty trap? 8

गरीबी के जाल के दीर्घकालिक सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिणाम क्या हैं?

Poverty can be defined when a person is not able to fulfill its basic needs a the basic standard of living of food and clothing can be termed as poverty

Absolute Poverty	Relative poverty
Head count poverty	Multi dimensional poverty.

fig: Types of poverty.

long term souio-economic consequences

① Reduced the human Resources potential of India's & dividend.

② Unequal oppurtunity of education and health.

③ Unskilled population is a

burden on the economic development
of nation

④ Unequal distribution of Resources

Oxfam India → 22% of wealth with top
1% of people.

⑤ Caste inequalities changes into class
inequalities due to vicious cycle
of poverty.

⑥ Vulnerabile groups → decline entitlement
Rights due to lack of literacy.

→1. ⊕ Employment to the people

↳2. URBAN VB-GRAMG.

Way
forward ↳3. Targeted welfare delievery
programme

↳4. Boost manufacturing sectors

↳5. Enhance Non-agri jobs

↳6. Reduce multi-dimensional poverty

Poverty is a monster in the path of
Development of a Nation

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in this Area / इस स्था
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.7) Discuss the impact of globalization on industrial growth under the current industrial policies.

8

वर्तमान औद्योगिक नीतियों के अंतर्गत औद्योगिक विकास पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।

globlisation can be defined as
INTERCONECTDNESS, INTEGRATION,
INDEPENDENENCE 'in the exchange
of goods, services, ideas, people etc.

Impact on industrial growth:-

① Liberalisation of policies for
ease of doing business
eg: Labour code Bills

② 'one Nation, one standard for
attact investment from foreign
countries.

③ Technology Transfer
from developed to developing countries.

④ & Derregulation and Debottle
necking of laws in a
phased manner eg Jan vishwas
Bill in India.

① provide employment opportunities to women

↳ ⑨ Night shift work to women.

[Negative Implications]

① Crony Capitalism

↳ welfare focus reduced in the labour laws.

② Commodification and objectification
of women to sell their product

③ Sidelining of environmental concerns
and Regulation.

④ Declining of welfare treadmill instead
Prospering of capitalism treadmill

⑤ Trade protectionism instead of
global protectionism

Way
forward
↳ 1. Industry 4.0 → integrating digitalisation
of industry
↳ 2. Boost to MSME units
3. financial availability to small
industries.

Industries are the backbone of prosperity
of a Nation.

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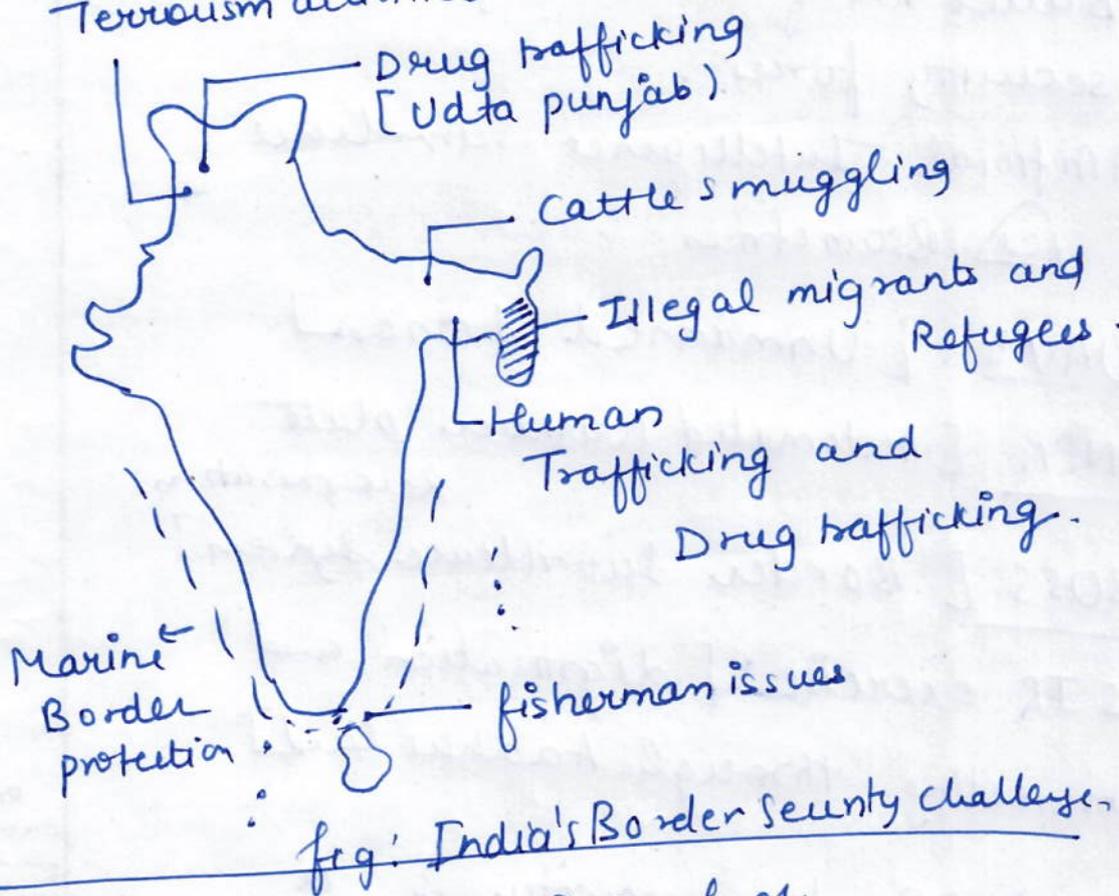(Don't Write anythi:
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.8) Highlight the role of modern technology in strengthening India's border security.

भारत की सीमा सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने में आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालें।

8

India has 7500 km long coastline and 6 international boundaries require a robust border security with the use of modern technology.

Terrorism activities

— Drug trafficking [Udta punjab]

— Cattle smuggling

— Illegal migrants and Refugees.

— Human Trafficking and Drug trafficking.

Marine Border protection

— fisherman issues

fig: India's Border security challenge.

Role of modern Technology

① CIBMS [Central Integrated Border Management security] Use of Drones to secure border.

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② <u>GPS Technology</u> – India has NAVIC for cross border Intelligence

③ Use of '<u>Radar</u>' to check the cross border infiltration

④ electrical fencing of boundaries

⑤ 'Bullet Proof Jackets' for the security forces.

⑥ Artificial Intelligence surveillance
   (e) Biometrics

⑦ <u>UAV's</u> [Unmanned droness].

⑧ <u>ANPR</u> [Automated Number plate Recognisation.

⑨ <u>BOSS</u> [Border surveillance System]

⑩ SIR exercise [digitisation and connecting through Aadhar card]

India's Border security is a significant challenge to secure the world largest population.

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in this Area / इस स्थ[ान]
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.9) What are the challenges faced by DRDO in the development and production of advanced defense technologies?

8

उन्नत रक्षा प्रौद्योगिकियों के विकास और उत्पादन में DRDO को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है?

DRDO is India's premier Research organisation in defence technology.

challenges — DRDO faced

① Lack of Research and development expenditure

eg - current only 0.6% of GDP in R & D.

② Raw material availability

• ↳ Defence advancement require chips as raw material
↳ China and Taiwan [80% of semiconductor chip production]

③ Advanced skill set required
↳ only 5% of population is skilled in India.

④ Lack of manpower
↳ delayed the implementation

g project

⑤ Technological challenges for critical mineral availability.

⑥ Time and Cost overruns
  ↳ Large project require huge financial expenditure.

⑦ Inadequate budget on infrastructure.
  → DRDO receives low percentage of total defence budget

⑧ organizational and structural issues
  ↳ lack of synergy with armed forces.

  ⌐1. financial availability to organisation

Way forward
  4 2. Integration of AI in the & development of defence equipment

  ↳ 3. Technological transfer agreements with the countries

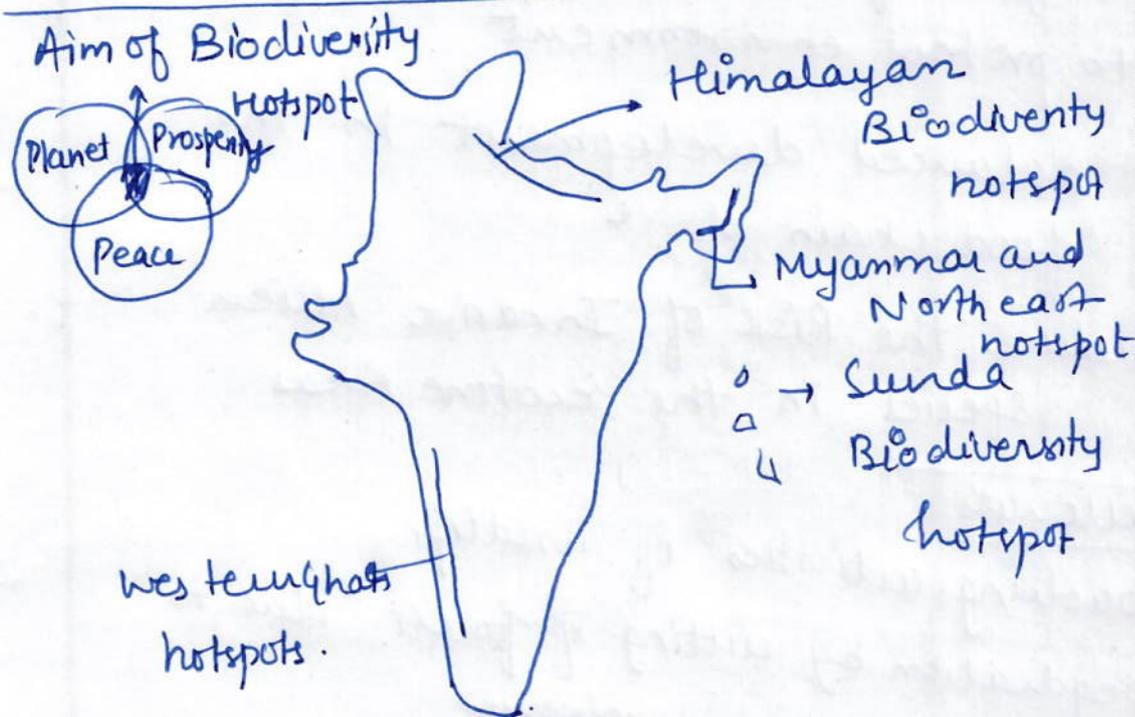DRDO act as a catalyst in the defence capability multiplier in India

↗ Forum IAS

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in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.10) What are biodiversity hotspots, and why is their conservation critical for wildlife protection in India?

8

जैव विविधता हॉटस्पॉट क्या हैं, और भारत में वन्यजीव संरक्षण के लिए इनका संरक्षण क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है?

Biodiversity ~~of~~ hotspots are the area of rich diversity of flora and fauna in an area critical for the sustainable p development of humanity.

Aim of Biodiversity Hotspot

Planet | Prosperity | Peace

Himalayan Biodiventy hotspot

Myanmar and Northeast hotspot.

→ Sunda Biodiversity hotspot

Western ghats hotspots.

Conservation critical for wildlife protection in India!:-

① for maintaining biodiversity
    ↳ Circular bio-economy is required.

② Free movement of wildlife in their areas.

③ Region of scientific research and development.

④ Attract foreign birds for mating in these bio hotspots.

⑤ ⊕ Region of Carbon-Sequestration to protect environment.

⑥ A balanced development in the food chain of . ⊕

⑦ Reduce the Risk of Invasive Allien species in the Ecotone Areas.

Challenges

① Poaching activities of wildlife

② · Degdration by cutting of forest due to Infrastructure development

③ weak enforcement of environmental Impact Assesment 2.0 [Introduced recently]

④ Man-wild Conflict

Bio diversity hotspots are the region of diversification of Ecological Restoration for future.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS
दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न
Section–B / खण्ड–ब

Q.11) What is inclusive growth, and why is it important for sustainable development? Discuss its implications for economic equity.

12

समावेशी विकास क्या है, और यह सतत विकास के लिए क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है? आर्थिक समानता पर इसके प्रभावों पर चर्चा करें।

Inclusive growth can be defined when there is equitable distribution of resources among all the section of society and giving equal opportunity to all people equally.

<u>Important for Sustainable Development</u>

① Community participation at 'all level for sustainment solution.

[eg]: <u>Scheduled Tribes Traditional Medical Knowledge.</u>
   ↳ <u>Aarogya Pacha plant knowledge of Soli Tribe.</u>

② <u>Women participation</u>
   ↳ 50% of total population are women. out of which the employment rate is 37% only of total population.

↗ForumIAS

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in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

③ Bridge the divide between poor and rich classes

⌐eg 22.1 of p wealth of India with 10% of population

↳ poverty alleviation require equitable distribution of Resources.

④ Standard of living

↳ Equal educational oppurtunities.
↳ NEP targets → 100% enrollment in primary and secondary education by 2030.

⑤ Health facilities

↳High out of pocket expenditure amon middle and lower middle class

⑥ Balanced Regional development

↳ eg Bundelkhand Push require by government.

⑦ Participation of vulnerable population

↳ out of 5 lakh LGBTQ People

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in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

only 10,000 have Aadhar Card.

Implications for economic equality

(+) Equal opportunity to all section of society	(−) Wide gap of distribution of Resources
(+) Increase Labour force participation rate	(−) Increase poverty
(+) Growth multiplier in the GDP	(−) Unequal opportunity in health and education
(+) Sustainable development measures by all	(−) Decline in GDP of the nation.

⑧

Inclusive growth with sustainable development is a way towards
⌐ VIKSIT BHARAT 2047

Q.12) "The growth of the horticulture sector can be a game-changer for India's economy". Explain.

12

"बागवानी क्षेत्र का विकास भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए निर्णायक साबित हो सकता है।" व्याख्या कीजिए।

India ranks second in the horticulture production in the world. UP is the largest producer of mango, guava etc. in the country.

Significance of horticulture sector

① Doubling farmer's income

ↄ Ashok Gulati committee - Horticulture an alternative source of income.

② Enhance food security of nation

ↄ along with food crops → due to changing nature of food consumption

③ Export competitiveness enhancen

ↄ act as Trade multiplies

(9) Nashik oranges to USA exported

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④ Boost to food processing industry
∟ Horticulture crops provide raw
material to the FPI sector.

⑤ Widen the Agri-Export Basket
∟ further strengthen agri-GDP.

⑥ Employment Multiplier
∟ especially women engaged in horticulture
crops

⑦ Improves crop-diversification in
the country.

However, some challenges are :-

① less food processing units
∟ eg : only 2% of horticulture crops
are processed [APEDA].

② Cold storage facility
∟ Tonnes of food crops wastes due
to cold storage

③ Lack of financial incentivisation to farmers.

④ Yield of the horticulture crops is less compared to food crops

⑤ Lack of Qualitative seeds

⑥ Non-Trade Barriers faced by farmers
eg Phyto sanitary conditions.

Way forward
→1. Horticulture Parks in districts
→2. Mapping of areas [which rich in soil for horticulture]
43. Branding of Indian products in world market
4. Diversifying export basket to west Asia and south east Asia

govt
Meausures
⌐ Mission of Integrated Horticulture development (MIDH)
⌐ PM Fasal Bima yojna includes Horticulture crops.

Horticulture ~~crops~~ is a growth pillar of Robust AGRI-ECONOMY.

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Q.13) What are the key issues in India's food supply chain that impact food security? How can these challenges be addressed through policy interventions and infrastructure improvements?

12

भारत की खाद्य आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में ऐसे कौन से प्रमुख मुद्दे हैं जो खाद्य सुरक्षा को प्रभावित करते हैं? नीतिगत उपायों और बुनियादी ढांचे में सुधार के माध्यम से इन चुनौतियों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

India is one of largest producer of food crops in the world providing food security not only to its own population but to the whole world.
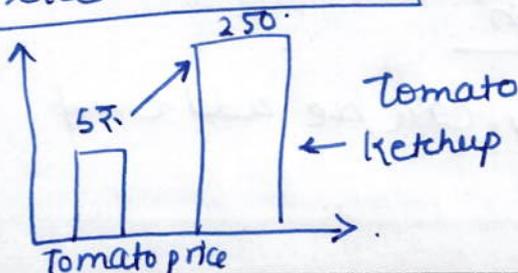
Key issues :-

① Plenty of 'Paradox'.

↳ 176 million tonnes of food wastage annually due to storage and transportation.

② 'Inclusion' and Exclusion error
↳ for every 1 rupees only 20 paise reached to people due to corrupt leaky pipe line of PDS

③ 'Price Paradox'
→ Raw material and final product huge price difference.

₹250·

5₹

Tomato
← Ketchup

Tomato price

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④ 'Leakages in the supply chain'

eg> middleman → 'Buffer stock' leads
to artificial price rise.

⑤ Quality ~~tati~~ challenges

eg> Rice and wheat under PM Garib
Kalyan yojna is not upto the par.

⑥ Diversion of food crops for export

eg> artificial price rise of onion in 2023.

⑦ Transportation and distribution losses

eg> lack of cold storage and godown
warehouses.

⑧ Digitilisation is an impediment in
rural areas

eg> Automation of welfare schemes
leads to delayed distribution.

⑨ Hoarding of Ration'

However, these challenge can be addressed

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in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

① DBT Transfers

└ WHO → 10 lakh crore annually saved through DBT in India.

② Aadhar linked food distribution

└ to avoid inclusion and exclusion erro

③ Targeted delivery system

└ Recommended by ~~Shant~~ Shanta Prasad committee·

④ geo-tagging of containers of food supplies

⑤ food coupon vouchers to the consumers.

⑥ MSP for the crops in eastern India region[90% benefits by Punjab farmers and only 5% by Bihar and UP.]

food security [NFSA] → includes 75% of total population of India and to continue its vision, we need a robust supply chain mechanism

Q.14) What are the major challenges faced by the Indian government in utilizing the financial system to address the growing unemployment rate?

12

बढ़ती बेरोजगारी दर से निपटने के लिए वित्तीय प्रणाली का उपयोग करने में भारतीय सरकार को किन प्रमुख चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है?

The current unemployment rate in India is 3.2% → PLFS survey Report

Urban unemployment Rate → 6.5%
Rural unemployment Rate → 3.5%
[According to Usual States Report].

Major challenges :-

① skilled employment is required

fig: skill in India.
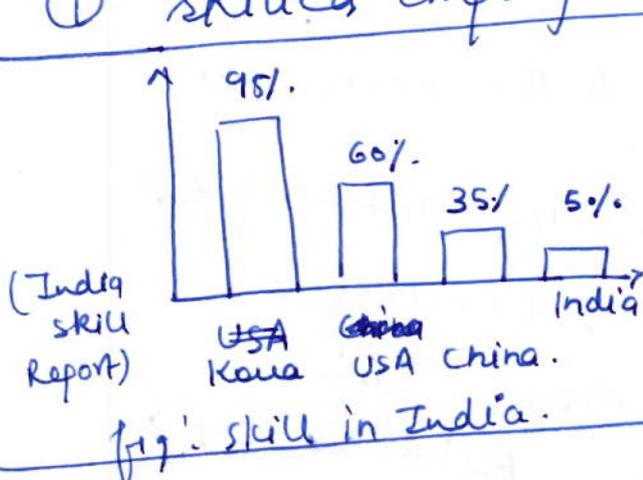
→ India skill report only 51% of our population can be employed [in the working age]

② Growth without employment generation
↳ affecting the human Resource potential.

③ Large population Ratio
↳ Currently 70 lakh job

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are required in Non- farm areas.

④ Lack of women participation in the economy

[eg] Care economy can increase the gap upto 2% which is lying uselessly.

⑤ Automation of job sector

↳ AI is replacing job [Labour Displacement instead of labour Augmentation].

⑥ Disguised unemployment in the Agriculture sector give rise to rural unemployment rate -

⑦ Frictional unemployment in the urban areas for better opportunites.

⑧ Degloblisation of world order
   ↳ [eg] HIB visa policy ~~siut~~ up the unemployment rate further.

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| Way forward |

① 'Green jobs' → in the renewable sector
for local population in nearby area

② Skill Mapping of the workforce

③ Non-farm jobs availability in rural and
urban areas

④ Focus ~~shift~~ shifted from rote learning
to vocational education.

⑤ Restrict 'Brain Drain' from the country
to stop the outflow of ideas

⑥ Boost Digital economy
(e.) 414 workers economy –provide 22
crore employment.

⑦ formalisation of care economy.

India has a demographic dividend
(15-59) age which used be utilised
efficiently by providing them
adequate employment opportunity

Q.15) What is digital right? Discuss the role of the government in ensuring digital rights in India.

What steps have been taken to protect citizens' online privacy and security?   **12**

डिजिटल अधिकार क्या है? भारत में डिजिटल अधिकारों को सुनिश्चित करने में सरकार की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। नागरिकों की ऑनलाइन गोपनीयता और सुरक्षा के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Digital Right can be explained when the people will get the Right of privacy, 'Right to Delete' or Right to free speech and Expression in the Digital economy.

Role of government in ensuring digital Rights

① Digital Data protection Act
   ↳ to protect Right to privacy mentioned under Puttuswamy judgement.

② Protect the vulnerable section
   ↳ DIGITAL ARREST → especially women, children.

③ 'Right to Delete'
   ↳ Deleting the online information in a time bound manner to reduce the misuse of information.

④ Data capability centres infrastructure
   in India

    ↳ to not to be misused by companies
   through Alogisthm

⑤ Algoithm Biasness
   ↳ through Regulation and overinsight
   over communication platforms.

⑥ Personalities Digital Right

    ⟨eg⟩ As Amitabh Bacchan recently
   filed a case for the privacy of
   their personalities Digital Right.

⑦ Right to free speech and expression
   ↳ to provide oppurtunities equally to
   all for expansion. .

┌──────┐
│ Steps │ - to protect online privacy and
└──────┘
   security
   ① Tagging of images, videos on platforms
   generated by Artificial Intelligen

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recently in AI impact summit by India

② Data protection Bill passed in the parliament

③ Social Media Ethics committee in the parliament.

④ Right to privacy as a fundamental Right to the people.

⑤ Cyber coordination cells in the every police station and 'cyber 'swachta kendras'.

⑥ warfooting against 'Blooding edge technology' /eg Ban on Grok feature. who infringe the privacy of people.

Digital Rights are the new commers which require Regulation in a soft manner to reap its benefits.

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पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.16) What are the potential consequences of nuclear proliferation? How can countries and global institutions mitigate these risks? **12**

परमाणु प्रसार के संभावित परिणाम क्या हैं? देश और वैश्विक संस्थाएं इन जोखिमों को कैसे कम कर सकती हैं?

Nuclear proliferation can be defined as when the capacity of Nuclear technology increases by a country, which will increase the risk of Nuclear threat in the world.

eg) Iran's Nuclear proliferation programme.

⎡potential consequences⎤

① Nuclear Race — in the world leads toward the world war three situation.

② Misuse by Non-State Actors
   eg) ISIS, Taliban etc.

③ Rise in terrorism activities.

④ Threat of instability and turbulence
   eg) Oil crisis and energy crisis.

⑤ Conflict between countries increases

(eg) Iran and Israel conflict.

= [Mitigation measures]

① Non - Nuclear proliferation Treaty [NPT]

② Global commitments
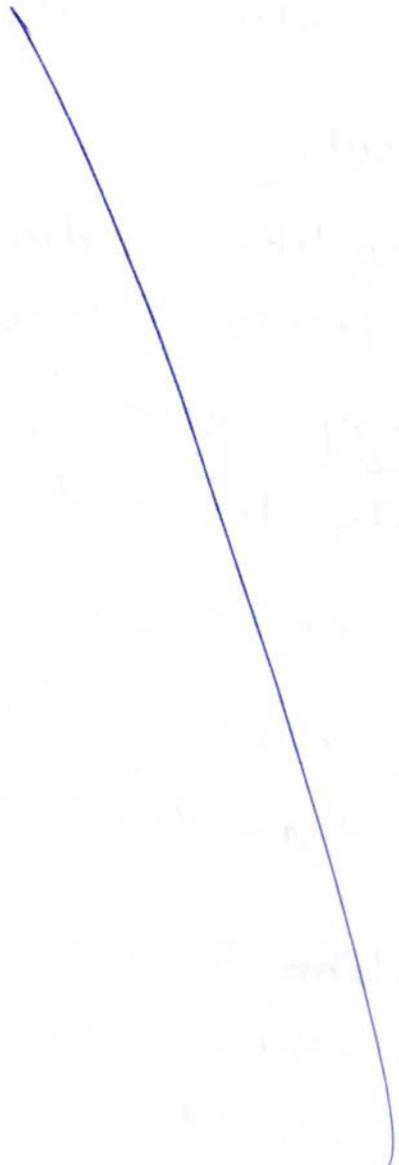
③ 'No first use policy' like India follows [India foreign policy.

④ Use of Nuclear energy for energy [electricity demand through Nuclear energy].

⑤ Trade embargo on countries who proliferate more than demand.

' Nuclear proliferation is a dangerous tool which can be a threat on world's Security and global Peace.

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Q.17) Trace the modern technological solution in (pollution) mitigation. What are the key challenges in adopting modern pollution mitigation technologies in India? 12

प्रदूषण नियंत्रण में आधुनिक तकनीकी समाधानों का वर्णन कीजिए। भारत में आधुनिक प्रदूषण नियंत्रण प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने में प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं?

WHO - 800 people died every hour in India due to pollution and 14 states out of 20 are from India in world pollution Index which is alarming.

Modern Technological solution in pollution mitigation

① Air pollution

① Sprinkler Tanks → to reduce the PM 2.5 and PM 10 pollutant by settling down on the ground.

② Cloud seeding Technology — to enhance rainfall in the region
eg : Recently in Delhi; the plan is formulated; although not implemented adequately.

③ Flue-gas desulphurisation 4 for industrial pollutant.

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④ Cold-Asphalt technology
↳Use of plastic is in the roads

Water pollution
① Use of chlorine and sodium to mitigate water pollution.

② Bio remediation technology
[eg] Oil zapper for oil spills.

③ Increase COD and reduce Biological oxygen demand is a threat
↳Reduce plastic pollution through
. Paperbag and Jute bag. usage

Noise pollution
① Miyawaki forestation - Urban forestry for Noise cancellation.

Key challenges
① High cost expenditure for industries and government
[eg] Electric vehicle implementation

require huge investment.

② <u>Lack of scientific data</u>

[eg] ?→ Cloud seeding impact on the
environment.

③ <u>Lack of Research and development</u>
↳ only 0.6% of GDP in R & D.

④ <u>lack of incentivisation to industries</u>
in ⊕ implementation of environmental
sustainable solutions.

⑤ Increase fiscal deficit in implementation
of sustainable solution.

Way forward
↱ 1. <u>Public private participation</u>
in advancement of technology.
↳ 2. Increase R&D expenditure
↳ 3. Technology Transfer from
the countries
↳ 4. Community participation

Environment sustainability is required
for Peace and Prosperity in the world

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पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.18) Discuss the impact of natural and man-made disasters on national security   12

प्राकृतिक और मानव निर्मित आपदाओं के राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India having large coastal boundary as well as 6 international partners, 'a manifestation on the requirment of Robust National security.

India bounded by Himalayas on the North and lying in Eurrasian boundary faultline requires a Robust disaster prepardeness to secure its national security.
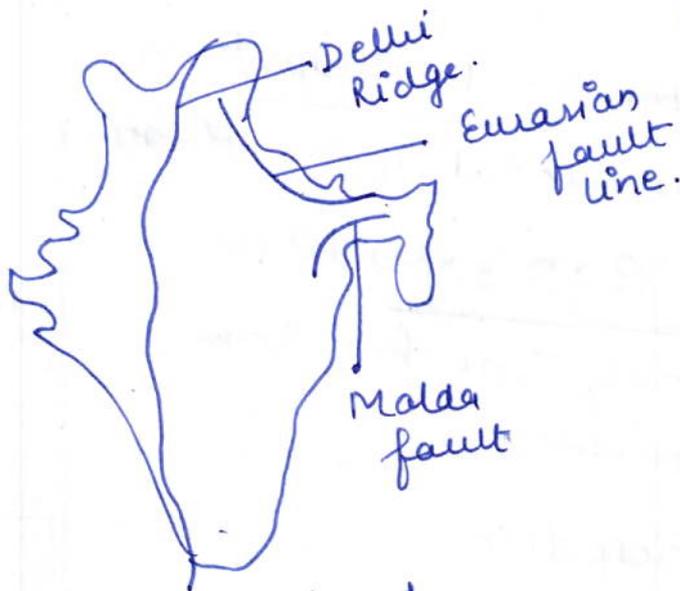
fig: Vulnerability of Disaster

- Delhi Ridge.
- Eurasian fault line.
- Malda fault

Impact of Natural and Man made disaster

① Declined the capability of Human Resource in the country.

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② <u>Destroying infrastructure</u>
↳ economic disruptions
[eg] power grids, transportation

③ <u>weakened state capacity</u>
↳ to respond efficiently in disaster

④ <u>Rise of conflict and Instability</u>
↳ [eg] Resources conflict leads to
        internal stability

⑤ <u>Disruption of security services</u>.
[eg] Decline ability of security
      forces to operate efficiently

⑥ <u>Cyber Risks</u> - a new warfare
[eg] ! Maduro Nicholas - Venezuelan
      president capture

⑦ <u>Humanitarian crisis</u>
[eg] Loss of life from disaster or
      climate chg

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| Way forward |

① Integrated strategy between central and state government

National → State → District
disaster disaster Disaster
Management Management Management
Authorities Authorities Authorities
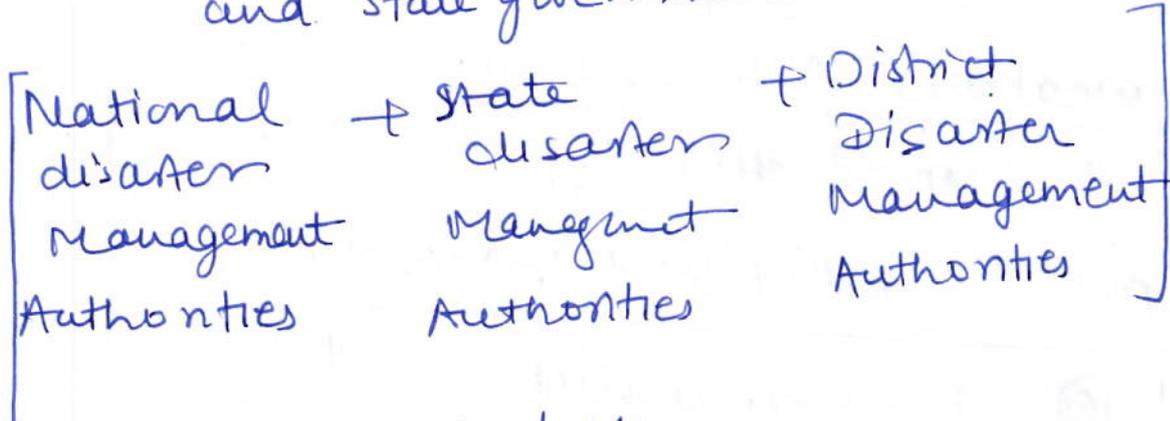
② Leveraging technology
└ use of public-private partnership in increasing research and development

③ Bilateral exchanges and Technology Transfer

④ Digital public infrastructure and Cyber Infrastructure

⑤ CDRI + Japan's + Green = Resilent
Best Infrastructure India's
Practices Security.

Disaster will come in the future but that should not be changes into deadly disaster for our national security.

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पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.19) Throw light on the major factors that contribute to the rise of terrorism. Discuss the measures taken by the Indian government to combat terrorism.

12

आतंकवाद के उदय में योगदान देने वाले प्रमुख कारकों पर प्रकाश डालें। आतंकवाद से निपटने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों पर चर्चा करें।

Although, Terrouism does not have a common defination at International level, but it is a way of threatning using coercive action by non state actors ÷ Global Terrouism Index.

Major factors contribute to rise of terrouism:-

① Rise of Unorganised crimes
    [eg] Money Laundering, Human Trafficking.

② Radicalisation of youth
    [eg] : 'operation Pigeon' in kerala to fough radicalisation by ISIS

③ Digital warfare
    [eg] : Red fort Blasts - Use of - Theremma' chinese App by

(White-collar terrorism), terroria.

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पर कुछ न लिखें)

④ — <u>Global Turbulence</u>

ↄ 'Power capturing' and the instability
in the middle east.

⑤ Use of 'Non state Actors' by recognised
government → proliferate terrorism
<u>eg</u> Al-Qaeda by USA

⑥ 'Trade' paradox
ↄ countries who are exporter of
defence equipment promotes terrorism
to increase their export.

⑦ '<u>Unemployment</u>' and '<u>poverty</u>'
and unequal distribution of
resources are the factors

⑧ Foreign country influence
[Measures]

ⓘ global joint commitments with
countries
<u>eg</u> Christchurch call to Action Plan
of France

1) FATF [Black and grey list of terrorist countries]

2) Technological advancement of our border and armed forces

3) 'Aatma Nirbhar Defence' for India to tackle terrorism

eg) operation Sindoor

4) IDEX [Defence excellence]

5) Integrated command system for Air, Navy and Army for quick decision making

6) Measures by government

1) CIBMS [comprehensive Integrated Border Management System)

2) partner of UN security council Terrorism Committee

3) Intelligence sharing agreements with country.

4) National Intelligence Grid

    te If all of us are not safe, None of us are safe.

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in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.20) What are the challenges in curbing human trafficking in India? Analyze the measures which have been taken by the Indian government to combat human trafficking? **12**

भारत में मानव तस्करी पर अंकुश लगाने में क्या चुनौतियाँ हैं? मानव तस्करी से निपटने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Human trafficking is a big menance and India is one of the largest country affected by it due to its porous border boundaries.

Udta punjab [drug and human trafficking].

Nepal Border [Human Trafficking]

Bengal Border.

fig: Human trafficking on border
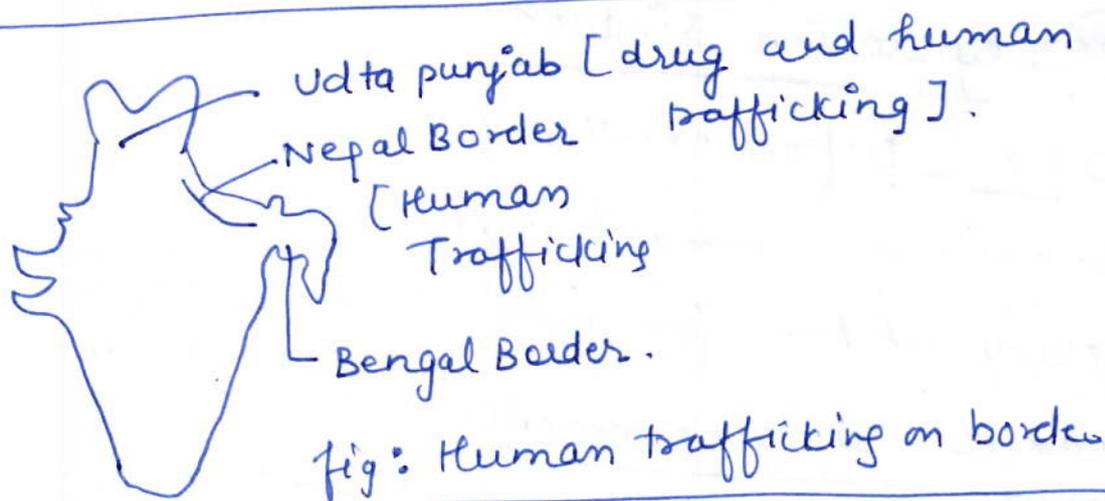
challenges in curbing :-

① Border infiltration
   ↳ difficult to trace cross-border especially in North eastern-Myanmar -Bangladesh Border

② organised crimes
   ↳ involvement of local peoples

③ Use of cryptocurrency and block chain technology
   ↳ difficult to encrypt the original source.

④ Radicalisation of youth promoted human trafficking in the lieu of better career prospects.

⑤ Lack of strength of police forces.
   ⑨ 222 : 100000 population recommended by UN
   137 : 1,00,000 population in India.

⑥ Specialised training is lacking for tackling human trafficking cases.

⑦ porous boundaries
   ↳ easy to penetrate in India

⑧ Absence of human trafficking laws and their strict implementation.

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Measures :-

① Fencing of boundaries along the border areas.

② PENCIL portal, Khoya-paya portal for complaint.

③ Anti-Human Trafficking units under Ministry of Home Affairs.

④ POCSO Act 2012 (for children)

⑤ Immoral Traffic prevention Act 1956.

⑥ UNODC (United office for Drugs and Crimes).

Way forward
1. Community awareness programme
2. Employment to the youth
3. Guidelines awareness among people
4. Digital boundaries to check the migration on border areas

Human trafficking is a deadly monster for a county which have the most young dividend in the world.

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Mentor Feedback Questions

1 ....

2 ....

3 ....

4 ....

5 ....

Test Goal		Outcomes

Test Goal

1 ....
.... ☐

2 ....
.... ☐

3 ....
.... ☐

Outcomes

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Marking Scheme

| Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 – 10	6 – 7.5	< 6
✔✔	Key / Relevant Point		
✖	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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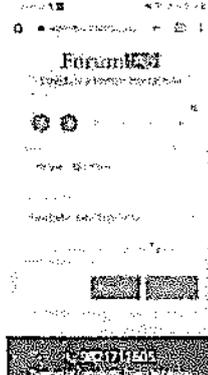
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