

TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 1

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 3\_FLT #3

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ANANT DHANRAJ SINGH		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910103861	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	-	Date/दिनांक	21/08/2023

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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			7 PM	10 PM	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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**Note:** You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

ForumIAS

### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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



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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Infrastructure plays a key role in socio-economic development due to its multiplier effect.

Precursor to socio-economic transformation

- ⊙ Income → 1% investment in infrastructure generates 1% growth in national income.
- ⊙ Employment → Both direct (labour) and indirect (spurt in economic activity).
- ⊙ Connectivity → For transport of people and goods.
- ⊙ Reduces alienation → Road connectivity is key to reducing Naxal violence.
- ⊙ Market access → For people of distant regions

## Safety concerns also important

- ① Deaths → Annually India loses 1.5 million people to accidents on roads (MORTAL)
- ② Breadwinners → many of these deaths are of sole earners of families.
- ③ Youth loss → Between 18-40 years of age.
- ④ Loss of GDP → Due to accidents very high.

③ Novel technologies  
↳ Bamboo crash barriers.

① Awareness campaigns on road safety ← Suggestions → ② safety related Infrastructure

Eg: Designated crossings

Infrastructure development must take into account safety to realise its full potential.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



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Q.2) What do you understand from Green growth? With special reference to the budget 2023-2024, discuss various government measures to propel green growth in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

हरित विकास से आप क्या समझते हैं? बजट 2023-2024 के विशेष संदर्भ में, देश में हरित विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न सरकारी उपायों का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The union budget of FY24 listed 7 priorities or 'Saptarishis' for Amsit kaal. Green Growth was one of these priorities.

### Measures of Government

- ① PM PRANAM → For judicious use of fertilisers and promotion of eco-friendly fertilisers.
- ② MISHTI → programme for mangrove plantation in salt pans and coastal areas
- ③ GOBAR-Dhan → To convert waste to wealth in villages by setting up 500 Bio-Gas plants.

① Green Grid → Evacuation of 13GW renewable energy from Ladakh.

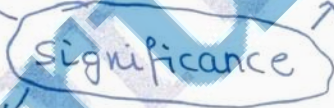
② Bhartiya Prakritik Padhati Bio-Resource Input centres → Promote natural farming

Green Growth

Economic growth that is propelled by climate-friendly activities and technologies

① sustainable development

④ community based measures.



② climate resilience

③ Improvement in quality of life

Amit Kaal India is on track to achieve its economic goals and climate goals through Green Growth.

**Feedback**

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

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

Project cheetah is the first international project of translocation of major fauna and its reintroduction into the wild.

Marks a departure

- ⊙ In-situ focus → Earlier conservation targeted protecting the existing fauna.
- ⊙ Domestic reintroduction → such as Rhino translocation did happen but not international
- ⊙ Extinct species → First attempt to reintroduce an extinct specie into the wild.

Reintroduction is justified

- ⊙ African cheetah → close ancestor of the Asiatic cheetah.

- ⊙ Flagship specie → could generate awareness
- ⊙ Umbrella specie → could help in restoration of grassland ecosystem.
- ⊙ Range → of the cheetah will increase.

Not Justified to reintroduce

- ⊙ Deaths → 9 cheetahs have died already
- ⊙ Lack of area → experts believe that India does not have any habitat large enough for cheetahs.
- ⊙ Conflict → with other species like Tiger and leopards.
- ⊙ Distracts → From conservation of already threatened fauna.

The program should be closely monitored and further reintroduction should be done on basis of its performance.

**Feedback**  
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TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

Precision farming refers to usage of technology to aid farming through inputs and crop management.

① Falling income

↳ Rise in Input costs

⑤ Pollution

↳ Due to overuse

Multiple Challenges

④ Exhaustion of soil

② Farmers distress

↳ Crop failures

③ Reduced efficiency of inputs.

Precision Farming can help solve

① Input use efficiency → can be enhanced leading to lesser costs.

- ① Requirement of soil → can be assessed by analysis allowing judicious fertilisation
- ② Soil exhaustion → can be halted and reversed by balancing inputs.
- ③ Pollution → can be reduced by scientific application of inputs.

**Impediments**

- ① Lack of Awareness → Farmers.
- ② Technology adoption → Hurdles
- ③ Connectivity → Rural areas lack internet
- ④ Lack of Data → To evolve precise models

Soil Health cards are a positive step in direction of adopting precision agriculture.

**Feedback**  
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TOTAL MARKS			



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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Horticulture sector is often ignored in food security matters, but it actually exceeds food grain production and can solve nutritional issues.

### Reasons for emphasis

- ⊙ Dalwai committee → Recommended Horticulture as key to achieve double income for farmers.
- ⊙ Food processing link → Raw material for food processing which is growing
- ⊙ Boost Agricultural growth → Madhya Pradesh has achieved 7% Growth.
- ⊙ Form incomes → can be boosted by

cultivation of high value crops like Kiwis in Arunachal.

① TOTAL → coverage increased from TOP.

⑤ Certification of organic fruits

④ PM KISAN SAMPADANA



↳ Cold store infrastructure

② Food storage scheme → convergence of existing schemes

③ PPP model

↳ steel silos for food storage

The vision for a prosperous Agriculture can be achieved through active contribution of Horticulture.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.6) Unplanned urbanization has made Indian cities vulnerable to fire safety hazards. Discuss and recommend measures for mitigating urban fires, with special reference to national building code, 2016.  
(10 marks, 150 words)

अनियोजित शहरीकरण ने भारतीय शहरों को अग्नि सुरक्षा खतरों के प्रति संवेदनशील बना दिया है। राष्ट्रीय भवन संहिता, 2016 के विशेष संदर्भ में, शहरी अग्नि को कम करने के उपायों पर चर्चा करें और सुझाव दीजिए।  
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Urban fires are increasing in terms of damage caused and intensity due to various reasons.

Unplanned urbanization ↔ Fires

- ① Clustered homes → spread of fire much easier.
- ② Hazardous industries → are located in between residential areas.
- ③ Narrow lanes → hinder access of fire fighting vehicles.
- ④ Unauthorized colonies → lack fire fighting infrastructure like Alarms, pipes.

Measures to mitigate

① National Building Code (2016)

- Fire safety alarms in large buildings
- Provision of extinguishers on all floors.
- spacing between homes
- Provision of fire fighting pipes and emergency water tanks.

② Capacity Building → of fire fighting departments and firefighters.

③ Provision of Adequate Funds to fire fighting department

④ Enforcement of measures → surprise checks.

Climate change is increasing vulnerability and making the problem more urgent in its need to be addressed.

**Feedback**

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Digital Public Infrastructure refers to online services available to citizens and businesses such as UPI, ABDM, etc.

Indispensable in digitally enabling citizens and business

- ① Payments → Ease of payments through UPI and JAM
- ① Health → ESanjeevani portal.
- ① Education → Tele classes and online portals.
- ① Government services → such as online regulatory approval for businesses.

Challenges

- ① Exclusion
  - Gendered access: 34% of women have digital access
  - Rural-urban divide: Internet penetration in rural areas lower
- ② Exploitation
  - Digital illiteracy: very high opens up challenges
  - crimes: Phishing crimes from Jamtara.
- ③ Monopolisation → of data by government could be a challenge to privacy

Importance of digital public infrastructure has been recognised by government and it has received major push in Budget and in G20 meetings.

**Feedback**

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



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

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

NISAR → NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar is a joint mission between India and USA space agencies.

### Features

- ① Radar → will be able to map the globe in 12 days.
- ② Bands → K band by NASA and P band by ISRO.
- ③ Study → Climate change and resource tracking.

### Managing Climate Change and Natural Hazards

- ① Emissions → Synthetic aperture radar can track emissions across the globe.

② Methane → can be tracked and its concentration determined.

③ Desertification → can be assessed and its advance studied.

④ Heatwaves and Coldwaves → tracked through atmospheric changes

⑤ Resource mapping → can be carried out

NISAR marks a new milestone in both space capability and diplomatic ties with the United States

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS



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

(10 marks, 150 words)

⑥

रक्षा स्वदेशीकरण भारत की सुरक्षा संरचना का आधार बना हुआ है। भारत को सुरक्षित और आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए रक्षा क्षेत्र में स्टार्टअप के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Defence manufacturing is an under-performing sector in India and is a source of weakness in security architecture.

Achilles Heel of security set-up

- ⊙ Reliance → on foreign countries for technology and ammunitions.
- ⊙ Forex wastage → Indias defence purchases amount to 50 Billion in past 5 years.
- ⊙ Critical times → such as Kargil war 1999 we were hamstrung due to sanctions
- ⊙ Breaches → of intelligence are possible due to foreign manufacture.

Importance of defence start-ups

- ① Employment Generation → In the defence Industry through start-ups
- ② Earnings → Have gone from negligible in 2015-16 to 15,000 cr export in 2019-20.
- ③ Technology spin-offs → Israel's defence industry has created many civilian technologies
- ④ Reduce reliance → on foreign equipment will achieve self reliance and better security.

Defence Industrial corridor and positive indigenisation lists have further boosted Aatmanirbhar Bharat in defence

**Feedback**  
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TOTAL MARKS			



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

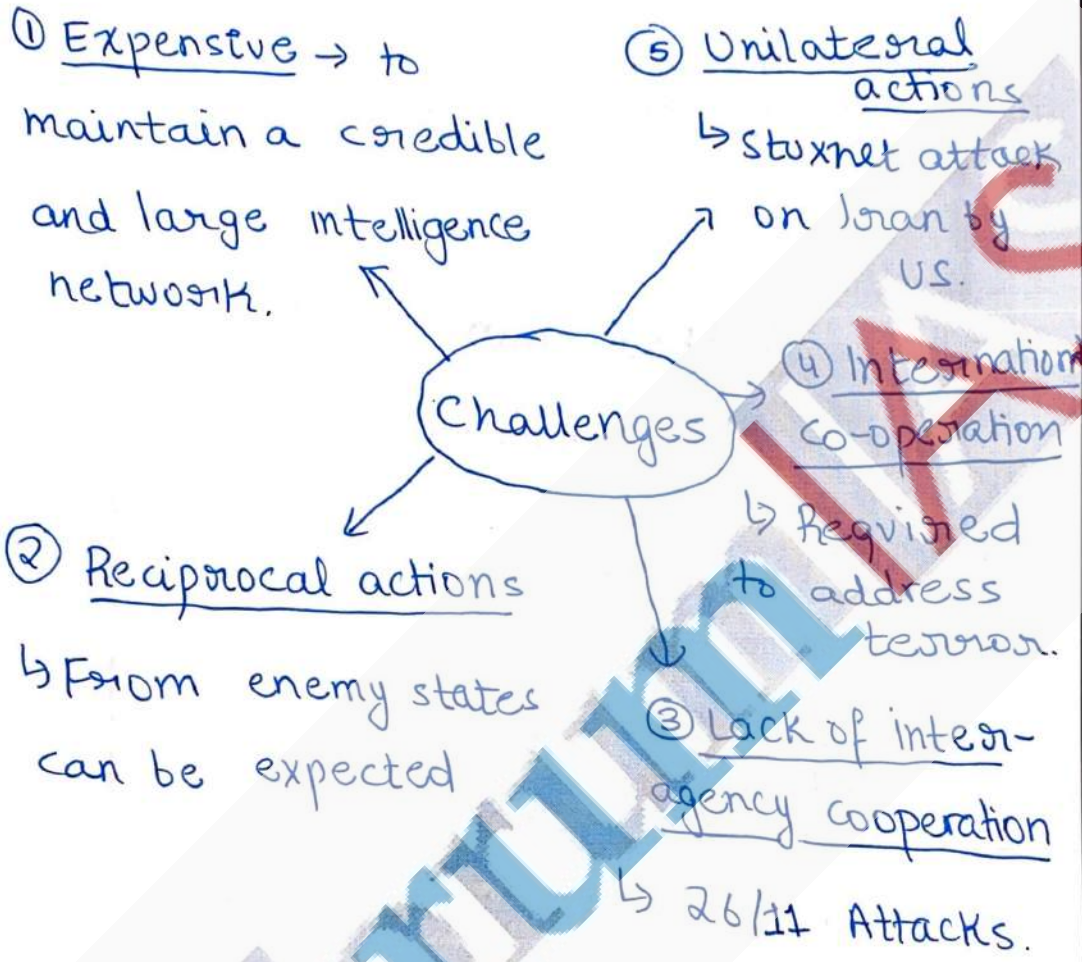
आधुनिक युद्ध में बढ़त प्रतिद्वंद्वी पर हावी होने की क्षमता में उतनी नहीं है जितनी कि खतरे को शुरुआत में ही खत्म करने की क्षमता में है। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को बनाए रखने में खुफिया जानकारी की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए और इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Prevention is better than cure as a maxim applies to security context as well through use of intelligence to tackle threats.

### Role of Intelligence

- ① Asses capability → of adversary to build capacity accordingly.
- ① Achieve objectives → By using espionage such as CIA in Afghanistan against USSR
- ① Prevent terrorism → NIA has arrested and nabbed many terror modules
- ① Knowing objectives → of enemy can assure victory.



By developing intelligence capabilities such as NATGRID, India has been able to largely prevent any major terrorist attack post 26/11 Mumbai attack

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is often termed as undergoing 'Jobless Growth' in such a scenario labour and export intensive industries are ideal solutions.

Role in solving jobless growth.

- ⊙ Employment → Industries such as textile have generated large scale employment in Bangladesh.
- ⊙ Export market → India only has about 1.8% of International exports (ESI 23)
- ⊙ Capital intensive industry → such as services have seen most growth.
- ⊙ Trade deficit → Has increased in recent years which is a cause for concern

## Opportunities of textile sector

- ⊙ Job creation → Both direct and indirect
- ⊙ Farm income → will rise as cotton produce will find stable market
- ⊙ Huge demand → Growth of population and urbanisation in India.
- ⊙ successful examples → Bangladesh has become a major exporter of textile and improved Human Development
- ⊙ women empowerment → Through jobs in spinning and weaving.

## Challenges of the textile sector.

- ⊙ Regulatory cholestrol → Informalisation of large number of undertakings.
- ⊙ labour welfare → slow adoption of Labour Codes



⊙ Lack of technology → Hinders production and competitiveness.

⊙ Tough competition → Imports from Bangladesh and ASEAN nations.

⊙ Raw material → Fluctuations in production and quantity of raw materials

Mahatma Gandhi saw the Charkha a source for self-reliance of Indians.

The same holds true for textiles.

**Feedback**

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

⑥

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

Global polycrisis refer to the inter-connected shocks that have impacted global economy in the past few years.

① COVID 19 pandemic

⑤ Cyclical slowdown.



② Inflation → Global

④ Russo-Ukraine war.

③ Monetary tightening

Implications for macro-economic stability

① Rupee depreciation → Fared better than other countries but still fell.

② Fall in forex reserves → went below



600 Billion USD due to various reasons.

- ⊙ Current Account Deficit → widened due to outflow of capital.
- ⊙ FPIs → Became net sellers in Indian indices such as sensex and NSE
- ⊙ Imported Inflation → Remained above 6% for 10 months of 2022.
- ⊙ Fiscal Deficit → of Indian Government touched 9.2% in FY21 before reducing to 6.4% FY22

Measures to make Indian economy resilient

- ⊙ Aatmanirbharta → self reliance should be guiding factor in all economic policy.
- ⊙ Reduce trade deficit → By encouraging exports and boosting competitiveness

- ⊙ Internationalisation of Rupee → will help reduce shocks of exchange rate
- ⊙ De-Dollarization → will also reduce reliance on external factors.
- ⊙ PLI scheme → should be expanded to more sectors.

A rapid labour-intensive and resilient economic growth trajectory will be key to achieving a ₹ 5 trillion economy by 2030.

**Feedback**

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Q.13) Do you think the low Female Labor Force Participation Rate presents a correct picture about the 'working women' in India's economy? Give reasons in support of your answer. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indias female Labour Force participation rate is extremely low at 32.8% according to latest NSO estimates

LFPR does not present accurate picture of working women as :-

- ① Care economy → which is worth 3.1% of GDP in terms of womens wages is ignored.
- ② Pink collar → Most women are employed in pink collar professions.
- ③ seasonal employment → In fields like Agriculture which employ a large

number of rural women.

- ① Informal sector → Also employs a large number of women whose data is not clear. (E shoram → 53% women)

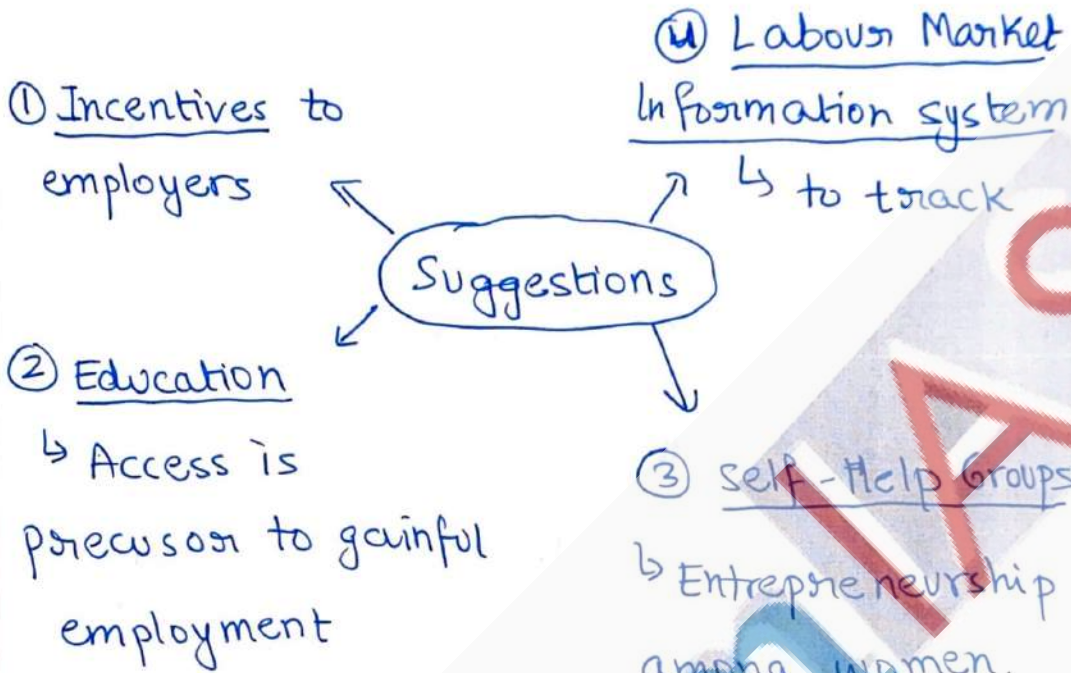
Yes, it presents an accurate picture

- ① Discrimination → Against women prevents them from getting jobs.
- ① Primary role as 'caregivers' → is the perception in Indian society.
- ① Patriarchal society → Hinders women's participation in economic activity.
- ① Lack of Education → Female literacy rate is as low as 65% (2011 census).
- ① Lack of support mechanisms → To incentivise female participation.



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SEWA and Lijjat pappad are shining examples of successful women led economic participation.

**Feedback**

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

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

Climate Justice as a concept acknowledges that the impacts of climate change are disproportionately borne by marginalised sections.

Impact across sectors and regions

⊙ Global South → will suffer much more than Developed nations

Eg: Most Island nations that will be submerged due to sea level rise are in the south.

⊙ Coastal communities → will lose their homes and livelihoods due to sea level rise.



- ⊙ Climate disasters → Marginalised sections are displaced and don't have funds to cope.
- ⊙ Sub-Saharan Africa → undergoing desertification. Making poverty worse.
- ⊙ Agriculture → As both a victim and cause of climate change. small farmers suffer more.

### Climate Resilient development model

- ⊙ Bottom-up approach → Community based development which considers local problems  
Eg: Ambipian houses in MasBommel Netherlands.
- ⊙ Low Carbon Technologies → such as Biofuel sun vehicles and EVs. supplemented

by Public transport.

① Green Infrastructure → To make urban spaces more resilient.

② Blue Infrastructure → Mitigate and adapt to changes of water-flows

③ Renewable energy → Decentralised solar grids and wind farms.

Climate change is inevitable as shown through 'Loss and Damage' fund that was created at COP27. It is best to modify development policies according to it.

**Feedback**

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

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

Millets or shree Anna refers to coarse grains such as Bajra, Ragi and Jowar. 2023- has been declared 'year of millets' due to their immense potential.

Potential to check triple whammy of Nutrition, Environment and Farm income

- Nutrition
- ① low Glycemic Index
  - ② More micro-nutrients
  - ③ High in fibre.
  - ④ India is diabetes capital
- Hence, they are good alternate

- Environment
  - ① Less water intensive
  - ② Require less fertiliser
  - ③ Reduce methane

- Farm Incomes
  - ① Less chance of failure
  - ② Lower input costs.
  - ③

Adoption is abysmally low

- ① Demand low
  - ① Low MSP procurement
  - ② Rice - wheat dominance

- ① Consumers
  - ③ Lack of awareness of benefits.
  - ④ wheat dough is easier to roll into rotis.

- ① Farmers
  - ⑤ Low prices
  - ⑥ Lack of awareness



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Suggestions to improve

- ① Awareness campaigns → For both consumers and Farmers
- ② Procurement targets → should be set to incentivise production.
- ③ Boost exports → By active promotion through APEDA.

setting up of Centre of Excellence in Hyderabad and Millet promotion

faiss are steps in the right direction

**Feedback**

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

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

Food Processing Industries are a sunrise sector with a CAGR of 8.3% in 5 years. showing its potential to transform rural economy.

### Advancing Rural economy

- ① Labour Intensive → Employment generation is key to reduce reliance on Agriculture.
- ② Value Addition → Converting 'fruits into Jam' can increase incomes.
- ③ stabilise income → Farmers can get assured returns on their crops.



- ① women empowerment → The key role of women in Lijjat pappad.
- ① Balanced regional growth → For areas such as Bihar which are fertile but backward.

### Constraints in advancing Rural economy

- ① Concentration → of food processing industries in North-West India.
- ① Food wastage → continues. NITI Aayog estimates 90,000 cr / Year wastage.
- ① lack of storage → Forces farmers into distress sales.
- ① Below potential → only 10% of the food production is processed.

⊙ Cultural preferences → of Indians is to eat fresh cooked food.

⊙ Export potential → still underachieving due to Quality and Phytosanitary issues.

PM KISAN SAMPADA yojana of formalisation of Micro-enterprises schemes must be implemented in mission mode to achieve potential of the sector.

**Feedback**

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

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

Disaster Risk Reduction refers to reducing disruptive impacts of disasters through measures. National Disaster management policy (2016) focuses on it, however there are constraints

### Constraints of DRR in India

① Under-funded → most funds are diverted towards dealing with impacts.

② Lack of Disaster Resilient Infrastructure  
↳ which is key to reducing impact.

### SENDAI FRAMEWORK

#### FOR DRR

→ India is signatory

→ 7 targets

↓  
3 increases 4 reduction

- ⊙ Lack of awareness → Among communi-  
-ties about disaster risk reduction.
- ⊙ Enforcement Lag → Policies and  
Laws are ignored. Eg: National  
Building Code is rarely adhered to.
- ⊙ Scale of problem → India faced a  
disaster everyday for first 9 months  
of 2022 (CSE report)

### Measures for robust DRR strategy

- ⊙ Implement National Disaster Manage-  
-ment policy (2016) → In letter  
and in spirit
- ⊙ Capacity building → of communities  
through awareness Eg: Drop, Cover, Hold  
for earthquakes.



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⊙ Incentivise Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (DRI) → By offering interest subvention.

⊙ Training of NDRF & SDRF → to manage and respond to disasters

⊙ strict enforcement → of National Building Code by penalising offences.

The amount we can save by effective preparedness and mitigation of disasters is much more than invested.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

Generative AI is a type of Artificial neural network that generates responses to questions asked by someone. Eg: Bard, ChatGPT.

① Can draft simple code

④ generate custom answers.

② Make Architectural designs

③ write legal drafts

## Concerns and Challenges

⊙ Job loss → According to GitHub, American companies are already using it to generate code.



- ⊙ Education → children and students are using it to generate answers.
- ⊙ Replace creative thinking
- ⊙ Ethical challenge → Might perpetrate social differences
- ⊙ Inaccuracy → ChatGPT occasionally produces incorrect answers

### Measures to address

- ⊙ Regulate adoption → In industries where it could cause job losses
- ⊙ checking software for teachers
  - ↳ To ascertain when an answer has been generated using AI.
- ⊙ National level strategy → Needs to be

drafted to introduce AI in controlled way

⊙ Re-skilling → of workers to reduce disruptive impacts.

⊙ Industry - Government → collaboration to address arising issues.

Generative AI has immense potential however, careful introduction is required to reduce disruptive impact

**Feedback**

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ethnic violence in Manipur between the Kukis - Meiteis has again highlighted the multi-farious security challenges plaguing North-East region.

### Ethnic fault lines

- ⊙ Diversity → 200+ Ethnic groups found in the North East
- ⊙ Independent → Fiercely independent and want to safeguard culture.
- ⊙ State Divisions → Don't reflect these ethnic fault lines accurately. Eg: Nagas across 4 states.

- ① Within states → Ethnic differences are stark Eg: Kukis - Meiteis in Manipur.
- ② Secessionism → on Ethnic basis such as Nagaland movement

### Challenges not confined to it

- ① Illegal Migration → 99% of border is international and porous.
- ② Free Movement Regime → with Myanmar is a haven for smuggling.
- ③ Narco-gangs → Are known to be active in Manipur Hills
- ④ Insurgent groups → such as NSCN (K) and ULFA continue to thrive.
- ⑤ Gun-running → Manipur conflict has shown how widely arms are available.



① Parallel Governments → Run by the militants such as NSCN(CK) in Nagaland

① Peace committees

↳ To reduce ethnic tensions

④ Outreach program

↳ Rebuild trust



② Control arms

↳ By raids and seizure

③ Holistic development

↳ Key to solving

Although Manipur incident is a setback security conditions in ~~the~~ North-East are improving and must not be allowed to wither.

**Feedback**

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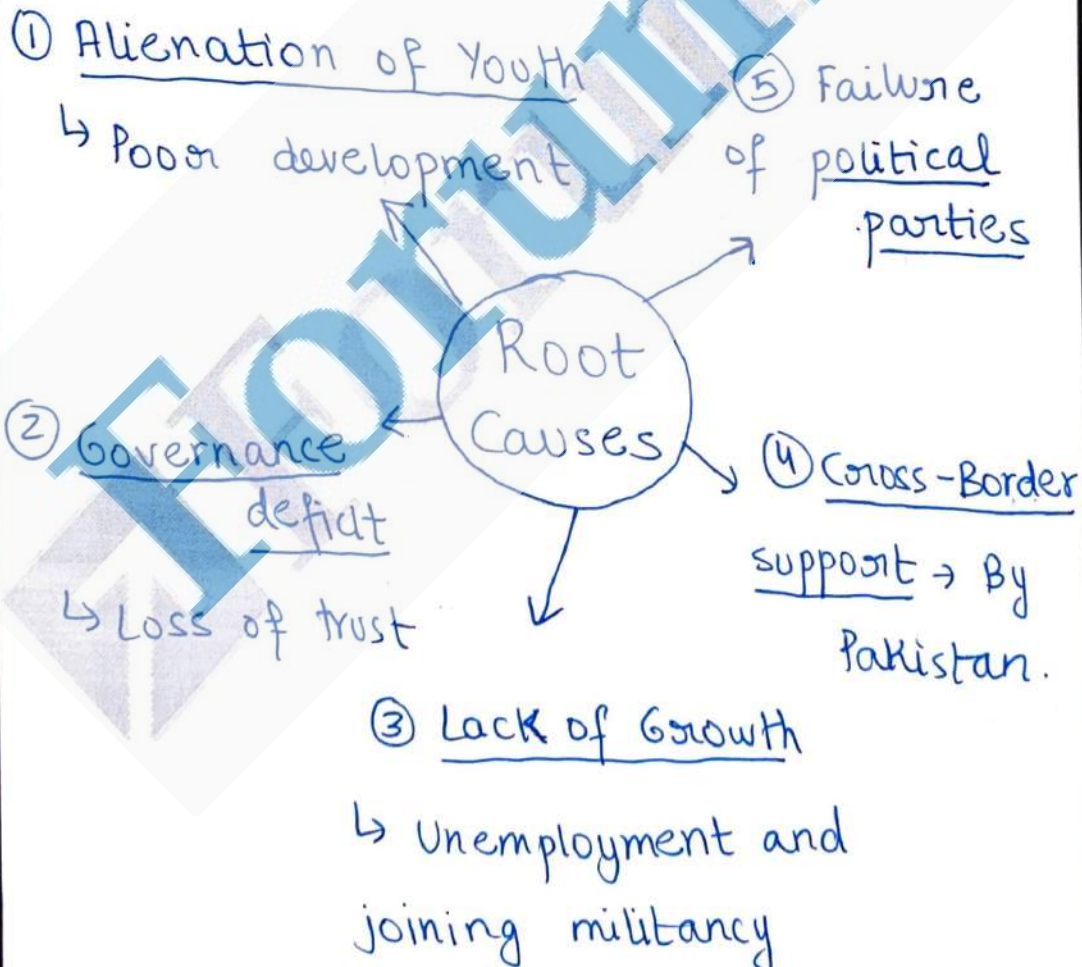
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TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

Kashmir militancy is one of the primary security threats to India since 1990s. It's persistence is due to certain root causes.





## Role of Development Initiatives

### ① Positive impacts

- ① Scholarships → To Kashmiri Youth has increased their educational status.
- ② Food processing → Value addition for Kashmiri Apple and saffron.
- ③ Outreach programmes → To rebuild trust and belief in Government
- ④ Disaster response → By Army and police has ~~increased~~ improved perception

### ② Not created major change

- ① Militancy → Has changed form to Hybrid.

- ① Youth Alienation → South Asian terrorism portal reports 437 youths joined militancy in 2021.
- ② Unemployment → continues to be 25% much higher than National average.
- ③ No major investment.
- ④ Developmental indicators → continue to be low.
- ⑤ Internet Bans → Reverse impact on economy and Trust.

A peaceful and prosperous Kashmir is in Indias and Kashmiris peoples interest. Stakeholder based approach can help achieve it.

**Feedback**  
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### Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 Is the underlining enough ?
- 2 Spacing of content ?
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

### Test Goal

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

### Outcomes

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

### Marking Scheme

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

\* Subject to change without prior notice.