

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे**ForumIAS**Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Aniket Kumar Dwivedi		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910091977	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	08.08.2023

\*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-पुरतिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुरतिका 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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Total/कुल अंक	250		<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			04:00 pm .	07:02 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 समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कौपी में पसंद आती के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>		
			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

### 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 a 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 & 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 & 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 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)

सुनिश्चिती स्तरों 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)

Union Budget 2023 has made record allocation for Infrastructure related sectors. For eg.  
Rs. 2.4 L crore for railways.

Investment in Infrastructure is precursor to social and economic transformation

① IMF data says 1% public investment knocks out 10% private investment & results in 2.5% GDP growth.

② Accelerates connectivity to hinterland and Her II, Her III areas eg. Raipur, Patna etc

③ Boosts economic activity, specially MSMEs by reducing logistic bottlenecks

④ Improves Ease of Doing Business (India ranks 83)

However, the pursuit of economic development has taken toll on environment & safety :-

- (i) 3 Indian cities in top 10 most polluted cities across world eg. Ghazabad, Bulandshahar
- (ii) Displacement of people due to multipurpose projects eg. Narmada Dam, Telvi Dam
- (iii) land subsidence and environmental hazards eg. Jishmath, Topovan-Vishnupur panchayat
- (iv) Frequent landslides in ecologically fragile landscapes eg. Uttarakhand due to a laning of all weather connectivity Road.

Way forward: (i) Focus on green Growth.

- (ii) Keep EIA before every infrastructure project.
- (iii) Bringing more people under social security net eg. EPFO, PM-JAY etc.

A sustainable economic transformation is vital to ensure SDG targets by 2030.

Feedback  
(For OFFICE use)

	①	②
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
Please put tick marks in the above table.		
Here G is Good, A Average and P is Poor		
TOTAL MARKS		

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Green Growth refers to development programmes that do not jeopardize the stability of environment and is equitable and sustainable in long run. eg. NAPCC is a plan to ensure developmental projects conform to Green Growth.

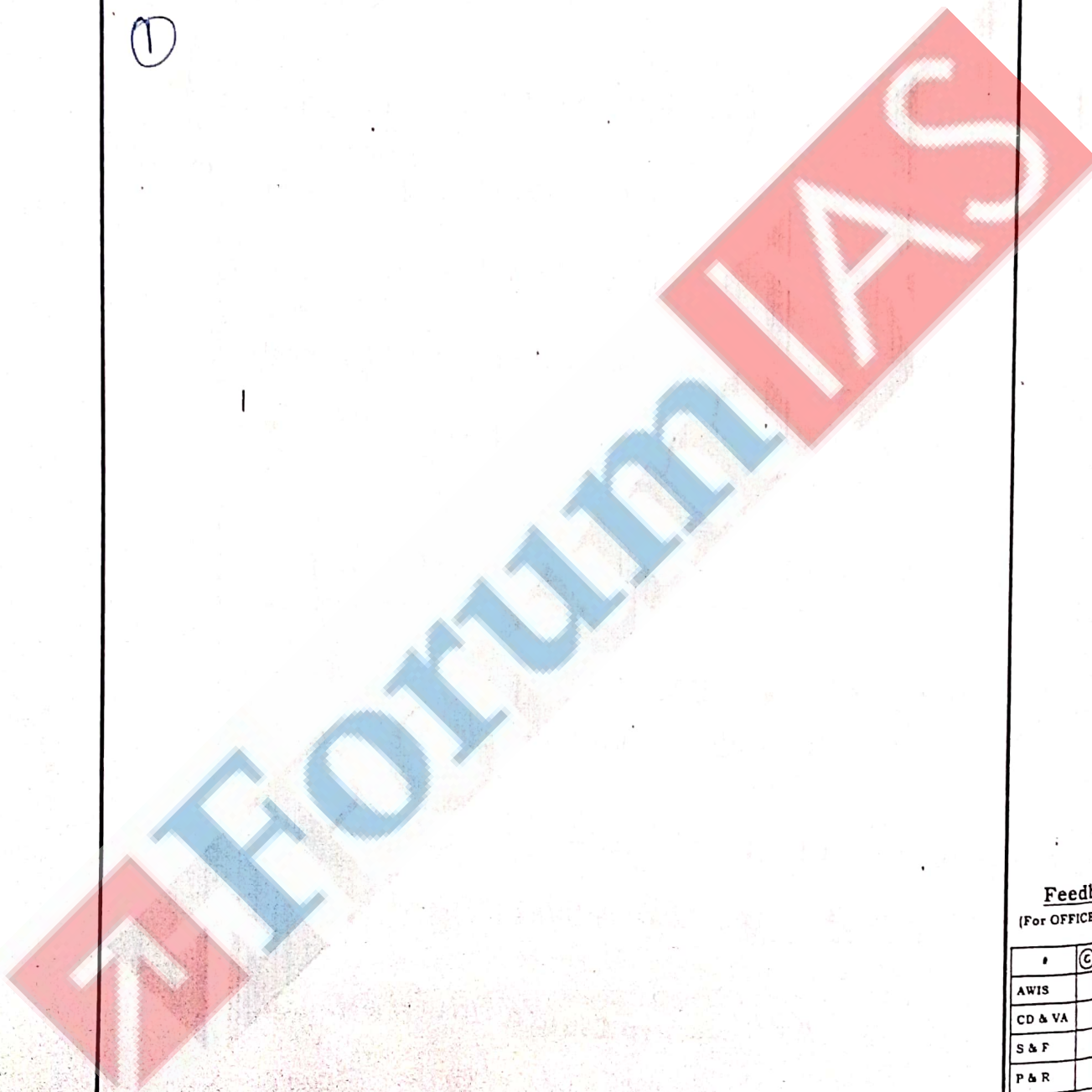
Govt. measures to propel Green Growth

- (i) Panchamart target - to ensure carbon neutral India by 2070
- (ii) Green Grid Initiative - to harness solar power for commercial purpose
- (iii) NAPCC + SAPCC - to ensure all development programmes conform to climate change directives.

(Don't Write in this Area)

Schemes for Green Growth in Budget 2023:

①



**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.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 first of its kind major fauna intercontinental translocation project carried out globally by India. It was to ensure the introduction of cheetah in Indian wild which was extinct in 1952.

Departure from cheetah effort

- ① Any major fauna translocation was not permitted eg. Grey Lion translocation was not permitted even after SC order.
- ② Efforts were mainly targeted towards conservation of existing species eg. Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc.

## Reintroduction of cheetah is justified!

- Yes**
- ① They were abundantly available in India before 20th century
  - ② Important for ecological balance of forest ecosystem → deer are increasing alarmingly in MP :- etc
  - ③ To ensure commensalism and competition among various species

But there are certain reservations :

① ~~Adaptability~~ Adaptability of African species in Indian environment

eg- 9 cheetah have died due to various factors

② Sustainability of weather pattern - hot climate unfavourable to most Indian

The idea is futuristic but need multi stakeholder approach for its success.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use)

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Here G is Good, Average and F is	
TOTAL MARKS	



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

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

Precision Agriculture helps to use-age  
farming techniques being deployed for judicious  
use of inputs such as water, fertilizers etc.  
e.g. sprinkler system of irrigation.

Precision Agriculture - panacea to agricultural  
challenges -

- ① Ensures optimization of inputs, thereby decreasing the cost of production.
- ② Improves soil health to replenish its nutrient profile - decreased fertilizer usage
- ③ Improves income of farmers by increasing their marginal profit due to decreased input cost

(IV) Boost productivity due to judicious use of all input viz. pesticides, fertilizers etc.

Yet, its widespread adoption is not in vogue.

- Reason**
- (i) Procedural literacy among rural farmers due to absence of awareness
  - (ii) Stubbornness to only an age-old technique
  - (iii) General aversion to any new farming techniques
  - (iv) Inadequate sensitization using programmes such as Krishi Paschan
  - (v) Capital procurement issue, 80% of farmers are marginal (2 hectare).

Way forward: (i) Connecting farmers through radio-programmes about its efficacy

(ii) Deploy KISAN-BIO TECH to sensitize them

(iii) Rural camps by ICAR & Agri. Universities

Doubling farm income depends on adoption of new age techniques by farmers.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use)

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Here O is Good, A Average and P is P

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q5) 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 refers to production of fruits,  
vegetables, aromatic plants, aquaculture etc.  
for commercial purpose.

Increasing emphasis on Horticulture sector

Reasons

- I Increasing profitability of farmers  
eg. Apple, Mango, Intensification schemes
- II Export diversification of agro. products  
and inclusion of hobby products
- III Increased demand in foreign markets  
eg. Kashmiri saffron, Muramba, Uchi
- IV Component of Agrobiodiversity - promoted  
by domestic government + FAO for  
environmental & economic sustainability

## Govt. measures for the sector:

- ① Horticulture Development Fund: for dedicated development of horticulture ecosystem and its value chain.
- ② Agriculture Infrastructure Fund: for ~~post~~ post harvest management and storage of perishables such as fruits, vegetable.
- ③ Kaushal - UDAAN - for airlifting horticulture products from hinterlands to foreign market.
- ④ Operation Queue - to improve the supply chain of all perishables e.g. tomato, potato etc.
- ⑤ Kisan-Rail - to transport horticulture produce from one part of country to another.

These measures are vital to fulfill the aim of doubling farmers income by 2025.

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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)

Letter to report points that the urban population of India will reach 50% of total population by 2030 from present 30%.

The increasing urbanization and its implications is manifested in many urban issues viz. slum proliferation, ~~urban fire~~.

Unplanned urbanization - Increasing vulnerability to fire safety hazards.

- ① leads to haphazard proliferation of slums on the outskirts - prone to multiple hazards
- ② The electricity supply is usually illegal & unsafe - causing short circuit induced fire
- ③ Create funnel of waste and dump nearby - all vulnerable to catching fire.

- (iv) Cooking practice - use wood and charcoal may also cause fire accidents.

Measures to mitigate urban fire:

- (i) Strict implementation of National Building Code, 2016 by BIS to ensure fire-proof buildings
- (ii) Using standard electrical equipments - hallmarked and certified by BIS.
- (iii) Strict vigilance on electricity connection and discourage theft.
- (iv) Bring slum-dwellers under ambit of Saubhagya and Ujjwala Yojana to thwart fire due to domestic reasons.
- (v) Safe disposal of wastes outside residential area

Planned urbanisation will be first step towards ensuring SDG-11 (Sustainable cities)

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Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor	
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.7) DPI (Digital Public Infrastructure) is indispensable for digitally enabling citizens and businesses; however, the challenges of exclusion, exploitation, and monopolisation cannot be ignored. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

DPI (डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर) नागरिकों और व्यवसायों को डिजिटल रूप से सक्षम करने के लिए अपरिहार्य है हालाँकि, बहिष्कार, शोषण और एकाधिकार की चुनौतियों को नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) refers

to digital solutions which are freely accessible to public for easy social service delivery eg Aadhar, (UIDAI), JAM Trinity, Aarogya Setu, KYC etc.

[DPI are indispensable for digitalisation]:

- ① Push for digitalisation of all government schemes calls for freely available DPI
- ② To leverage the Digital India Scheme & scheme viz. Bharatnet, SVAMITVA etc.
- ③ To improve delivery of social services eg CoWIN - for vaccination drive.

⑩ To improve economic indicator e.g. account aggregator, open digital commerce etc.

However, there remains some issues :-

① Digital divide   
 { Urban vs rural   
 { Rich vs poor   
 { Various caste/class

⑪ Revolutional strategy - to handle DPD   
 processes to avail benefits

⑫ Low internet & smartphone penetration   
 in some states - Bihar, Chhattisgarh etc.

Way forward ① Digital library scheme

② low end smartphones & WiFi (PM-WANI)

③ Digital awareness drive - by advertisement,   
 SMS, etc to ensure uptake of service.

Digitalisation is highly dependent upon   
 digital literacy   
 of general masses

Feedback (For OFFICE use)	
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, 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 mission refers to NASA-ISRO

Synthetic Aperture Radar for close

monitoring of Earth and associated

monuments e.g. water bodies, forest fires

Role in managing climate change :-

① Active observation of pollution patches over most vulnerable cities & timely information on the same

② Close observation of glacier monuments

for analysis - to reform authorities on any GLOF related disaster.

- (iii) Ensuring strict monitoring of Green Patch forest region, tree areas etc.

### Role in managing natural Hazards

- (i) Can quickly observe the extent & direction of forest fire.
- (ii) Can check status of soil moisture to ascertain threat of forest draught.
- (iii) Can watch behaviour of lakes to alert authorities on flood like situation.
- (iv) Can monitor all glacial lakes to ensure timely information on floods (GLOF)

The partnership between NASA & ISRO is vital to ensure SDGs are met by 2030.

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor

TOTAL MARKS

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Defense Indigenization - refers to domestic manufacturing of defense equipments and decreasing foreign dependence on security related issue e.g. Project 15, 15A, 15B for Navy ship manufacturing (INS-Virat).

Remains Achilles heel :-

- ① lack of fund for defense capital procurement
- ② R&D investment is abysmal - 33% of top 10 economies average.
- ③ Private participation is not satisfactory
- ④ huge dependence on DRDO & HAL.

Importance of startups to make India self-reliant

- ① Indian startup ecosystem is 3rd largest in world after China & USA.
- ② They provide cutting edge level ideas & technologies e.g. Hyderabad based skywalkers
- ③ manufacturing hub for production of defence equipment e.g. Kalashnikva rifles being manufactured in UP Raebareilly
- ④ Small equipments viz. bullet proof jackets, head gear, night vision can be manufactured by startups using precision technologies.

Startups can play a key role in making India Atmanirbhar in defence sector

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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Please put tick marks in the above table		
Here G is Good, A Average and P is P		
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)

The conventional modes of warfare has now evolved in non-conventional modern warfare that now includes - space warfare, cyber warfare.

To pre-empt these modern security threat, the role of intelligence becomes paramount. eg. IB, NTRC, RAW etc.

Role of intelligence in maintaining national security

# Institutional framework

① Intelligence gathering :- Carried out internally by IB and externally by RAW, helped by NATGRID.

① Operational roles by NSG, CRPF, CRF, paramilitary commands e.g. Mumbai Attacks

② Investigative role: Covered out by CBI, ED, EIO, CERT-In, FDI-Ind etc.

e.g. - Kundankulam nuclear power plant attack  
Handled by CERT-In

Challenges faced:

① Multiple agencies and multiple statutes  
↳ Co-ordination during emergency & rescue

② Not covered under any legislative framework

③ CERT-In - alarmingly understaffed

④ NSG - 30% post vacant (MHA data)

Way forward - ① A unified command to handle any new age threat

② Follow Rao Indraprastha Committee recommendations

A strong country must also have ability

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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	
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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.

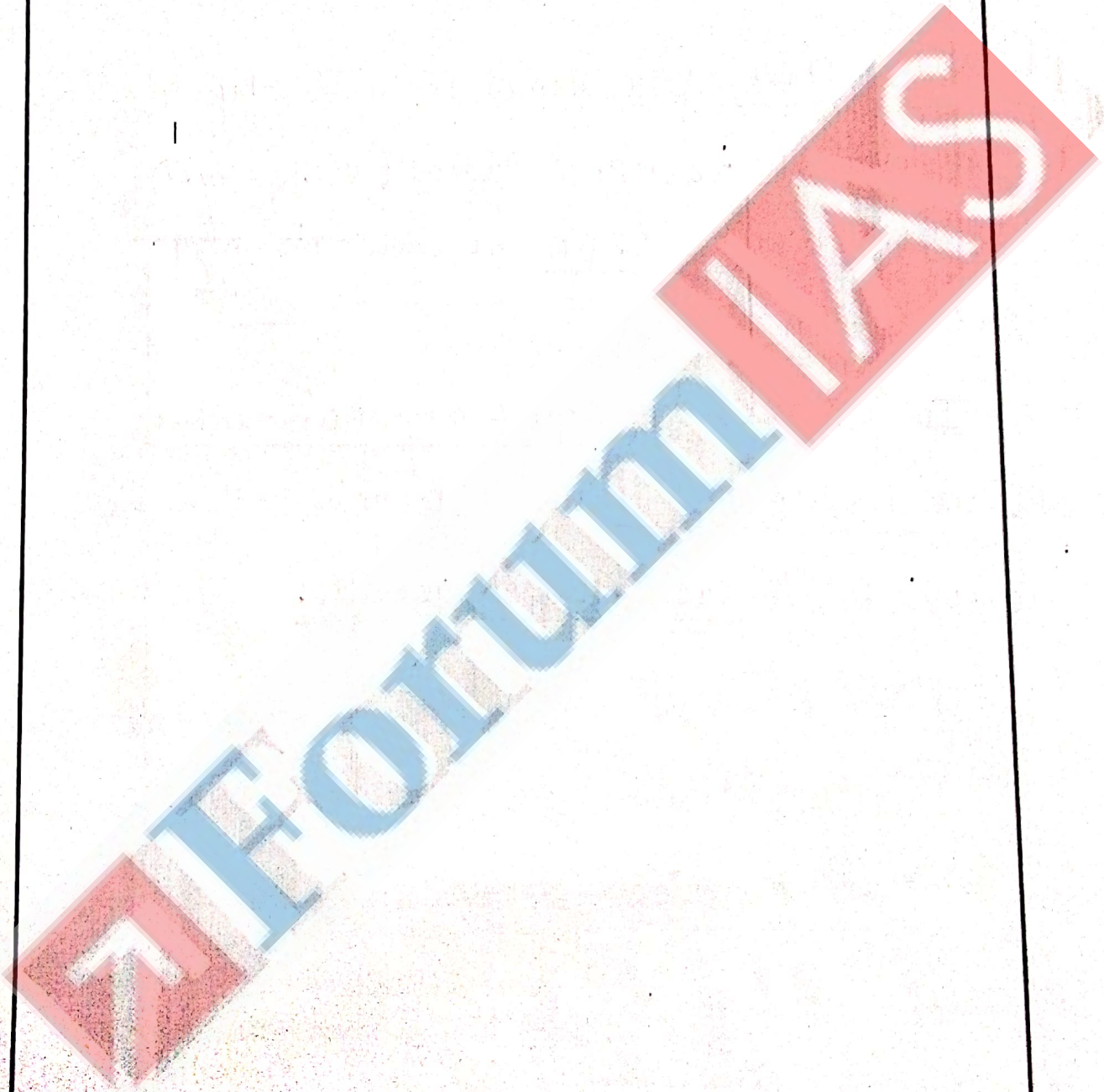
(15 marks, 250 words)

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)

The latest PLFS data points towards abysmal  
employment scenario in India (27% - 2022)  
with ~~men~~ women LFPR at even alarming  
level (24% - 2022).

In this regard, export intensive industries  
such as textile sector can provide sustainable  
answer to India's jobless growth.







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

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

The transformation of globalisation into post-globalisation paradigm due to increased protectionist policies of advanced economies has shown the emerging challenges associated with inter-connected world.

Emerging challenges :-

- (i) Trade protectionism and nationalism by countries viz. USA, UK.
- (ii) Disruption of global supply chains due to war eg. wheat supply due to Ukraine - Russia war
- (iii) Overdependence on some countries for critical inputs eg. electronics on China

## Policy challenges to our macro-economic stability

- (i) Can disrupt domestic industries due to dependence e.g. plasma sector dependence on Chinese API.
- (ii) Can cause inflation / deflation due to dumping / restriction of certain goods e.g. electronic equipments.
- (iii) Disruption of supply chain - hurting Indian MSME health - responsible for close to 40% of export.
- (iv) Unstable banking sector - due to volatility in foreign-exchange market, of ₹ crossed 80 mark (2022).
- (v) Can disrupt agriculture sector growth and revenue - jeopardising social & food security.

Measure to Insulate our economy from external shocks.

- (I) Boost competitiveness of our industry by investing in capital procurement
- (II) Improve export market - find new markets  
eg Latin America, Caribbean, Africa
- (III) Improve export - RoDTEP, Export Credit Guarantee, scheme, etc
- (IV) Reduce number of banks - follow Narayan - II recommendation of few strong banks. - candidate.
- (V) Improve Incremental Input-output ratio of capital intensive industries - can boost growth rate to 7.1. ~~from~~ from present 3.1.

A strong economy is the way to achieve the aim of developed India by 2047

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use)

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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	
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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)

2022 LFPR (female) paints the low participation of women in workforce (24% of population).

However, even this picture is inadequate to correctly represent the scenario of 'working women' in our economy.

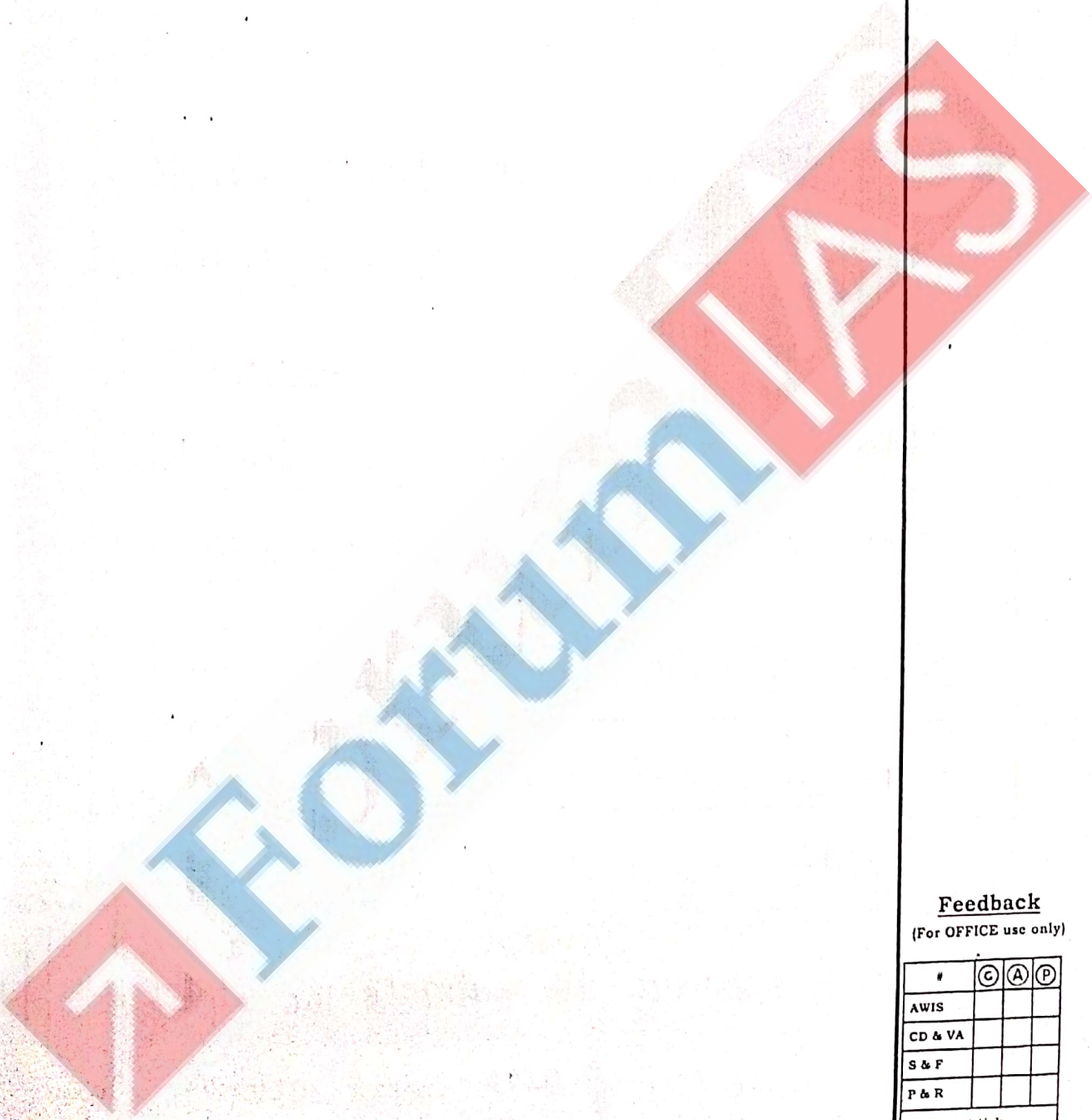
Reasons for the same:

- ① LFPR is sample survey method - generalises the sample result at national level - cannot be called exact.
- ② The vast amount of work done at home as housemaker - not considered as work. - excluded from GDP calculation also.

- (iii) Home work - by woman to elderly, children and disabled - not considered work.
- (iv) Much of the women labourers are into agriculture - many part of disguised employment.
- (v) ~~work of~~ sex-workers and prostitutes are not covered as part of LFPR.
- (vi) Abundance of child labour and disproportionate presence of female child labour

Given these anomalies, the existing LFPR (female) is inadequate to capture the complete picture of ~~women~~ working women in India.

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें )



**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.  
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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)

The vagaries of climate change such as flash floods, urban floods, landslides etc are mostly cruel to the marginalised section more e.g. urban slum dwellers were most affected by Delhi floods 2023.

Reason for disproportionate impact:-

- ① Recent floods affected the floodplains mostly populated by - poor, farmers, women.
- ② Less resources to mitigate the effect  
Care out of any social security scheme
- ③ Choiceless to shift to safe location  
e.g. Tapovan Project hazard killed villagers mostly

(N) Employed in hazardous sectors — so  
vulnerability increases by construction  
workers of tunnel in Himalayas.

(V) Ecologically fragile landscapes are mostly  
populated by poor, ~~tribes~~ tribals, farmers etc  
— face all the heat of natural hazards  
eg. Jodhpur land subsidence.

Given the risk, vulnerability and danger  
to these sections, an integrated development  
model is necessary —

(I) Any development scheme / project only  
after EIA — involving experts and  
local stakeholders to ensure utmost  
safety.

(II) Follow Rang-Chopra Committee report before  
commencing any project in Himalayas.



- (iii) Kaustubhanganam Report on Western Ghats to be adhered to in all projects involving fragile Ghats.
- (iv) Formalisation of economy by integrating maximum people into social security net e.g. PM-JAY, EPFO etc.
- (v) Follow Green Growth model of Taiwan to ensure equitable & sustainable growth.
- (vi) Investment in renewables - to achieve carbon neutral status by 2070 (Panchamrut)
- (vii) Ensure climate justice as mentioned in Paris Deal (mobilise 100B\$ for developing world).

A climate sensitive development model is vital to ensure the targets enshrined in Paris Climate Deal (2°C target).

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)

UN-FAO has declared Year 2023 - International

Year of Millets - to promote the nutritious  
Cereals viz. sorghum, bajra, ragi. grow their  
potential to combat following -

### Nutritional Deficiency

- ↳ Rich in protein, minerals and are gluten-free cereals
- ↳ Provide all necessary micronutrients  
e.g. Iron, Zinc, Calcium etc.
- ↳ Vital to combat micro-nutrient deficiency  
also called hidden hunger.

### Environmental degradation

- ↳ Require minimum amount of pesticide to grow

- ↳ are climate resilient - can grow in drought condition → arid, semi-arid landscape
- ↳ Require least chemical inputs - fertilizer, pesticides etc

## Farm Income:

- ↳ ~~low~~ High productivity - bumper harvest
- ↳ MSP ensured by CACP - secures income
- ↳ low input cost, high profitability.

Despite these advantages, the adoption rate of millets is low -

- Reason
- ① Overdependence on wheat-rice main staple - 60% of cereal production
  - ② Lack of awareness regarding its benefits in other parts.
  - ③ Mostly confined to 3rd world of India, Africa, China etc

- Reason**
- (iv) Dietary habit of urban millionaires.  
Mostly rice-wheat dependence.
  - (v) Considered "food of poor" by large section of middle class Indians.

**Way out**

- (i) Dedicated government scheme for adoption of millets by pan-India farmers.
- (ii) Increase MSP on jowar, bajra, Ragi & include small millets into MSP fold.
- (iii) Engage ICAR, Agri. Universities to sensitize farmers of North East, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka to adopt the same.
- (iv) Ensure C2+50% formula atleast for millets to boost production.

Adoption of millets by pan-India farmers can ensure food security + double income aim.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.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)

Economic Survey 2022, points to 11% CAGR of food processing industries and labels it as sunrise sector - a potential tool to amplify rural economy.

For that to materialise, the unorganised farming community like those out of FPOs, Co-operative etc need to be linked with FPI.

Can be done by - (i) opening FPI at district level or division level

(ii) Improving logistical bottlenecks  
e.g. supply chain issues.

The links can boost productivity of rural economy in following ways —

- (i) Unorganised community can have a proper channel for their produce.  
e.g. sugarcane farmers & cane industry
- (ii) Emerging income due to connection with industrial supply chain.
- (iii) Technological upgradation due to capital investment by FPIs — boost productivity
- (iv) Improves basic facilities - food, health, education due to guaranteed income
- (v) Improvement in Base-Minimum Index at block level (Economic Survey, 2022).

However, the linking need a few steps to materialise —

- ① Provision of cheap credit to farmers  
eg bringing them into KCC scheme.
- ② Capital transformation - to match the supply demand of FPI.
- ③ Educational improvement - about latest agricultural techniques to boost production.
- ④ Introduction of concept of Agro-biodiversity to ensure alternate source of income.
- ⑤ Regular sensitization about latest farming techniques i.e. precision farming by Kaushik Vigyan Kendra.

FPI have tremendous potential to change the face of rural economy and ensure vibrant village of India by 2047.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q17) 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 Management Act, 2001 and Sandar

framework for global disaster risk reduction

both focus on mitigation and Disaster-  
Risk Reduction more than its management.

However, even after couple of decade

the concept face many constraints regarding

complete adoption.

Some of them are:

- ① Insufficient fund for NDRF & SDRF  
to focus on mitigational aspect.



- ① Lack of manpower - both at national and state level regarding preparedness
- ② Focus of governments - mostly on management aspect and not on DRR - eg. Jashmath landslides, Delhi floods.
- ③ NO separate cadre of trained DRR experts - to sensitize vulnerable countries
- ④ Administrative apathy - towards mitigational aspect to fund crunch.
- ⑤ Neglect of various committee reports before commencing developmental projects in ecologically fragile landscape eg. Himalayas (UPshungash-Tapovan-Badrinath)

Measures required to build a strong DRR strategy

- ① Dedicated budgetary allocation - for DRR at national & state level
- ② Finance Commission (Art 280) can ensure transfer of funds under Art 271 towards DRR strategies
- ③ A dedicated DRR officer at district level to make decentralised plan and ensure its implementation
- ④ Separate cadre of DRR professionals at state level to sensitise vulnerable communities by Coastal dwellers.
- ⑤ Follow Sondar Framework in letter & spirit

Fulfillment of commitments made at international level by COP1 etc starts at home itself with a robust DRR strategy.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.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: refers to artificial content produced using AI technology with malafide intention e.g. Deep fakes.

It uses complex process involving combination of technologies such as machine learning, AI, data analytics etc.

Challenges posed by Generative AI

① Rescue of deep fakes - breach individual privacy, dignity & respect.

e.g. Rana Ayyub case, Gad Gadot case

- (ii) Classification of fake news - using manipulated videos, audios and images e.g. Barack Obama criticizing Trump - was fake video
- (iii) Used for cyber crime - e.g. extortion, revenge harassment etc
- (iv) Used for electoral games - by producing communally sensitive contents e.g. Many such videos tagged manipulated by Twitter
- (v) On a larger scale - can lead to cyber security related threats e.g. Cyber warfare etc.

Policy makers need to take a multipronged approach to deal with Generative AI

- (i) Policy level :- comprehensive legislation describing scope, punishment etc  
China can be best reference - banned

generate AI without watermark.

- (II) Strict implementation of social media (intermediary) rules, 2021. (IT Act, 2000).
- (III) Stringent punishment to perpetrators with hefty fines
- (IV) Training security & other officials in Generative AI, ML, data analytics. etc to match the level of culprits.
- (V) Individual level - we need to be more digitally literate & aware of latest risks
- (VI) Moral responsibility - of every ethical individual to refrain from such activities

Generative AI - like other latest offshoots of tech revolution need regulation for its ethical use.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor

TOTAL MARKS

Q.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)

Security challenges in North East are  
not only confined to ethnic clashes such  
as one between Kuki & Meitei in Manipur.

Other forms of security challenges

- ① Intervgency - from over borders eg  
Myanmar, China & Bangladesh
- ② Drug menace - originating from  
Golden Triangle (Myanmar, Thailand, Laos)
- ③ Secessionist groups - wanting separate  
ethno-nation states eg Greater  
Nagaland by Naga-Kuki-Kachin people

- (V) Insignificant political mobilization - until recently the entire NE was represented by not more than 2 ministers.
- (VI) Absymal socio-economic development - due to ~~low~~ connectivity issue e.g. very few NH, Railway, Airports, etc.
- (VII) Inter-border disputes - arising from troublesome North eastern (Regulation of Border) Act, 1971 esp. between Assam and Myanmar
- (VIII) Free movement regime - between India & Myanmar (upto 16 km without visa) - fueling insurgency & security issue
- (IX) Dual responsibility of Assam Rifles, ITBP, & BSF - border + internal security

Issue exclusive to Manipur

- ① most insurgency prone state - presence of close to 15 insurgent groups eg. Peiba PLA, etc
- ② constant insurgency from adjoining Kashmir & Kachin region of Myanmar.
- ③ Peppy & opium cultivation by hill tribes to carry out smuggling & arms dealing
- ④ Hill districts viz. Churachandpur, Phuzawl are India's poorest state (Mopandayak Report, 2005)

What's needed

- ① more schools, colleges & hospitals (AIMS at Manipal)
  - ② Investment in human resources - socio-economic indicators - more than retro modernisation & AFSPA
  - ③ Political representation at central level - present cabinet has 5 NE members.
- long lasting peace can be ensured only by rapid

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table. P for G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
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)

Militancy in J&K has taken back seat post 2019 after the merger of J&K. due to various development initiatives of

- ① PM-development package - for health, education, safety, Infrastructure, & tourism development.
- ② Increase in number of medical colleges
  - + 2 AIIMS
    - ↳ Vijaypura
    - ↳ Avantipora
  - 7 medical colleges - 2 cancer hospitals
  - 15 nursing colleges
- ③ Engineering college - increased from 97 → 145 (2020)

(iv) GI tag for Kashmiri saffron & internationalisation of product

(v) Direct international flight from Srinagar to UAE (Cayah, Dubai) etc.

These plans have successfully decreased the security risks in valley —

(i) The number of casualties of all times — Civilians, military & police has come down

(ii) No. of active militant decreased to just 129 (Mo Home Affairs data)

(iii) Number of candidates appearing for NTA, JEE, UPSC has increased.

(iv) Militant activities have decreased

But there remains certain issues

- ① Faceless terrorism - lone wolf attack  
On officials of CB bank
- ② Over Ground Workers - activities have increased
- ③ Cult of funeral - of slain militants  
is on rise
- ④ Infiltrators neutralised in last 5 years  
- 750 (MHA data)

### Requirements

- ↳ Active implementation of Operation Sadbhawa (meeting needs of tribal villages)
- ↳ Operation Pehel - to lodge grievances against atrocities of police/militant/officials
- ↳ Scholarships for higher education etc  
NIP TMAZU etc

Peace & prosperity can only be achieved when  
locals work with state machinery

Feedback  
(For OFFICE use)

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TOTAL MARKS		

**Mentor Feedback Questions**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

**Test Goal**

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

**Outcomes**

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

**Marking Scheme**

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

\* Subject to change without prior notice.