

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	ABHAY DAGA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	191028365	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	07/08/23

\*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 <b>TWENTY</b> 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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<b>Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :</b>			<b>Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :</b> 8:20 PM	<b>End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :</b> 11:20 PM
<b>Total Marks/कुल अंक :</b>			<b>Mode Of Examination/परीक्षा की विधि :</b> ONLINE	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।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
			<b>ECN CODE/ईसीएन कोड :</b>	<b>EG/ईजी :</b> ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
			<b>Evaluation Date/मूल्यांकन तिथि :</b>	

**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.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS



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

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

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)

Investment refers to inflow of capital for creation of physical assets/infrastructure and to accelerate socio-economic growth.

Infrastructure - Precursor to socio-economic transformation

- ① Opportunities for skill upgradation
- ② Employment generation → poverty alleviation.
- ③ Health infrastructure improves productivity - Atishman Bharat Health Mission.
- ④ Bring in expertise and talent for local development and reduce regional disparities.

## Must not marginalize safety concerns

- ① Rush to complete project. Should not come at cost of human lives.
    - Merbi bridge collapse
  - ② Ensure sustainable development with minimized pollution.
    - Emitting industries along Ganga river basin.
  - ③ Profit-motive and cost-cutting should not compromise workplace safety.
    - Bus accidents along Samriddhi Mahamarg, Maharashtra.
- Strong implementation of safety guidelines with robust grievance redressal is need of the hour to balance socio-economic development with growth and safety.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



Q.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 socio-economic growth spearheaded by environment-friendly methods; renewable energy sources and minimized emissions and ecological damage.  
E.g: Push for organic farming, solar mega parks etc.

Government measures to propel green growth

① Budget 2023-24

② PM-PRANAM

Resurrection, Amelioration, Nourishment of Mother Nature - Protection, - promote bio-fertilizers

⑤ **MISHTI** - Mangrove Initiative for shoreline Habitat and Tangible Income

⑥ **National Green Hydrogen Mission**

- Produce 5 MT of green hydrogen [using renewables] by 2030
- Augment 125 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030

⑦ **Other Measures**

- Mega Solar Parks - Bhadla, Rajasthan  
- Ramagundam (floating), Telangana

- **Nano-urea** and **Nano-DAP** promotion.

- **Amrit Dharohar** - efficient utilization of wetlands.

**Green growth** is one of the FY24 Budget.

Saptarshi aims of **inclusive growth** and ensuring various **sustainable developmental goals**

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



Q.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 entails cross-continental translocation of cheetahs from South Africa and Namibia to India to reintroduce 5-10 cheetahs every year till their viable population reaches 35-50.

Departure from India's conservation efforts

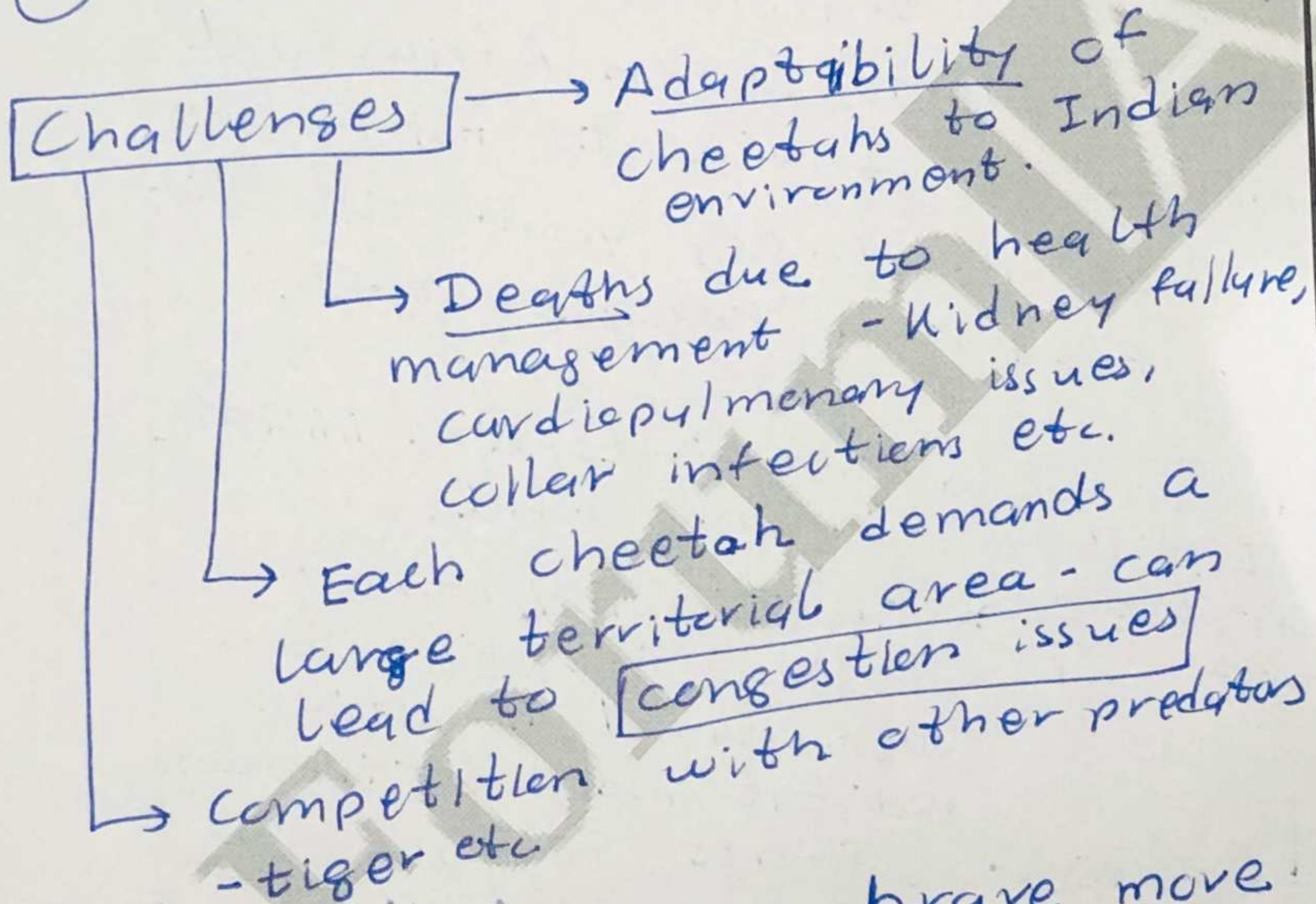
- First-of-its-kind initiative in the world.
- Traditionally, other felines like tiger, lion were bred outside habitat and later introduced.
- Earlier efforts focused on increasing prey population.

Reintroduction of major fauna

Benefits

① Augment biodiversity of Kuno National Park [M.P.]

- ② Keep prey-predator population balance dynamic and strengthened.
- ③ Natural environment for population growth of cheetah.
- ④ Tourism attraction.



Overall, it is a brave move to translocate cheetahs into India. Its success depends on def't monitoring and health management of cheetah.

### Feedback

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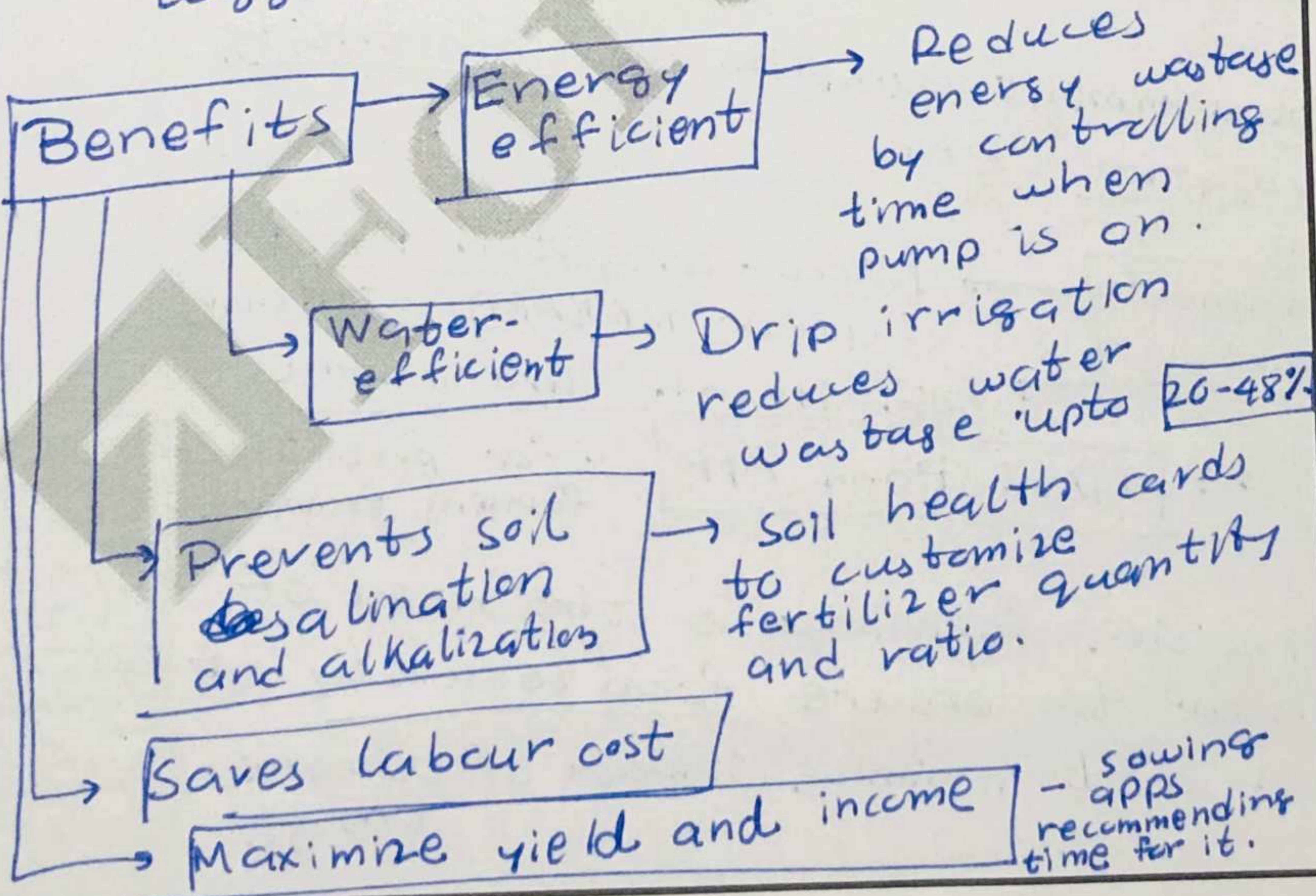


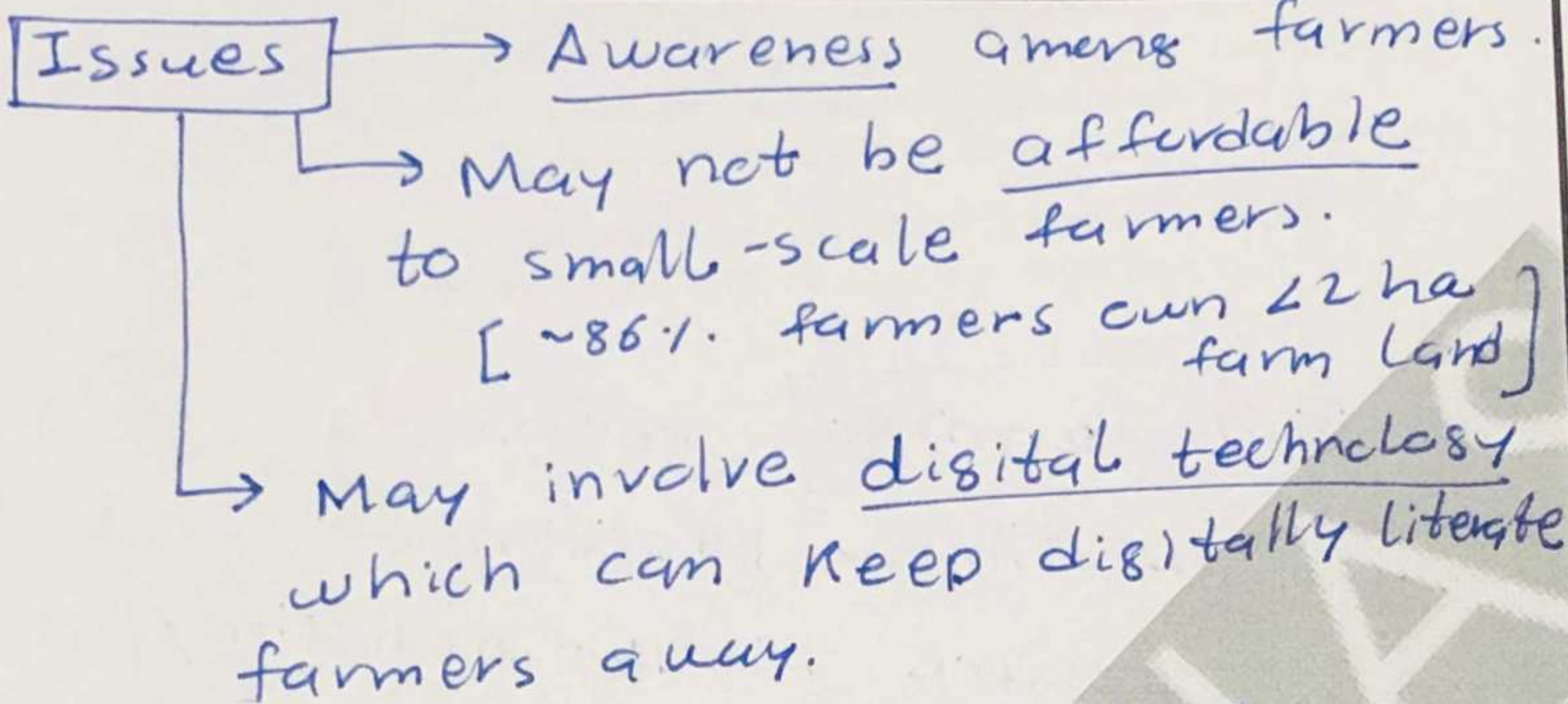
Q.4) In what ways can precision agriculture become a panacea for multipronged challenges plaguing the agriculture sector? Discuss. Also, analyse various impediments in widespread adoption of precision farming in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 precise and timely provision of inputs to ensure higher productivity and yields while minimizing ecological damages.

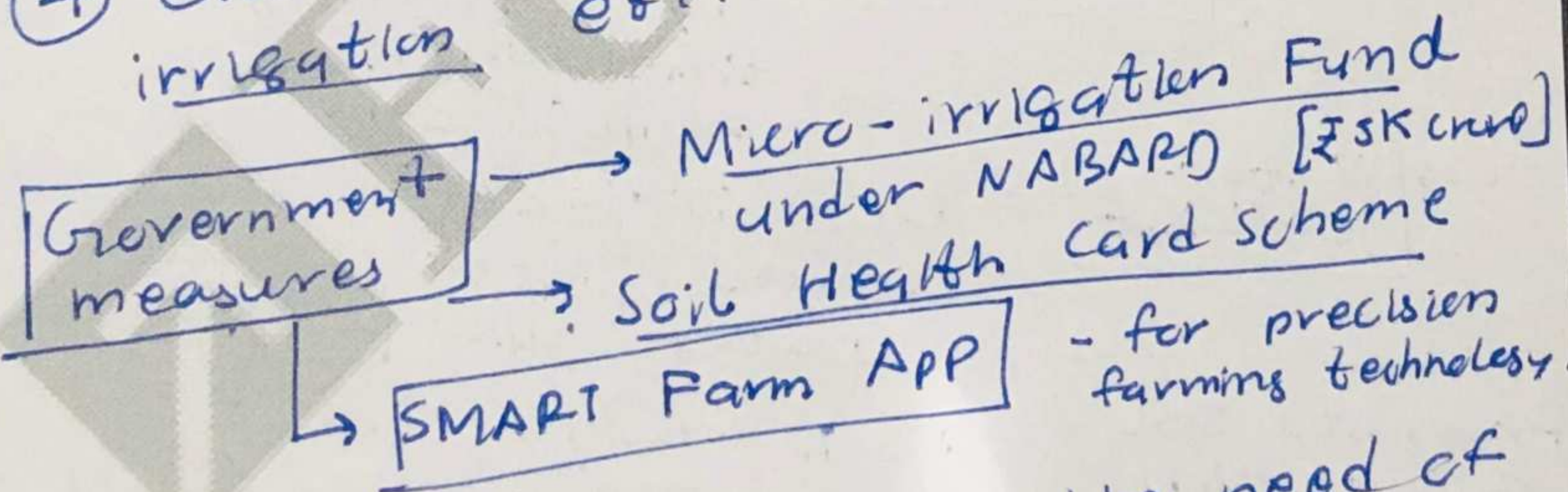
E.g.: Providing optimum fertilizer quantity to maintain N-P-K balance, irrigation that does not lead to logging and maximizes yield etc.





**Impediments in adoption**

- ① Technical Knowledge gap.
- ② Capital-intensive.
- ③ Digital divide and illiteracy.
- ④ Government subsidies for electricity, irrigation etc.



Precision farming is the need of the hour to ensure food security of nation and minimize impact of climate change.

**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.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)

India is the second largest  
producer of fruits and  
vegetables, spices, largest in  
mango, papaya, okra etc.

Factors behind increasing emphasis  
on horticulture

- ① Food and nutritional security.
- ② Less water-guzzling vis-a-vis  
cereals and sugarcane.
- ③ High export demand.
  - Doubling farmer's income
  - Forex earnings.
- ④ Demand in food processing sector.
  - pickles, marmalades, juices,
  - healthy food.
- ⑤ Crop diversification - minimize  
climate vagaries  
and income risk.
- ⑥ Low gestation period of vegetables.

⑦ Rise in consumption demand for diverse food options.

## Government measures

① National Horticulture Mission

- Record ~340 MT of horticulture in 2021-22.
- Largely (90%) focused on fruits and vegetables

② Purple revolution

- Lavender production in Kashmir valley
- Employment, economic growth.

③ Encouraging herbs production  
- for AYUSH industries.

④ Strengthened supply chains  
- cold chain and PM SAMPADA Yojana

Horticulture has great potential in ensuring income security and improving export potential of agriculture sector.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Recently, a coaching institute in Delhi caught fire due to lack of fire safety measures and congestion.

Unplanned urbanization and vulnerability to fire hazards

- ① Congestion of wires.
- ② Poor implementation of fire safety guidelines.
- ③ Lack of fire safety review of proposed construction.
- ④ Non-availability of fire safety utilities inside the building.
- ⑤ Bypassed to reduce cost of living and construction.

National Building Code 2016

Urban fire mitigation measures

- ① Well-laid out escape routes and signage.
- ② Periodic safety audit of electrical fittings and fire safety mechanisms.
- ③ Training of residents and mock drills
- ④ Installing sprinklers and fire alarms
- ⑤ Administrative measures for decongestion
- ⑥ Safeguarding electrical wires from hanging loosely.

Urban fire is a man-made disaster that can be mitigated with robust fire safety measures and public sensitization

**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 हालांकि, 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 networks, systems, machines and services meant to deliver services to citizens and businesses.  
E.g: UPI, Aadhar-e-Payment-system, COWIN etc.

### Digitally enabling everyone

- ① Robust service delivery
  - Education (SWAYAM)
  - Payments (UPI)
  - Healthcare (AB-Health ID)
- ② Last-mile-delivery to remotest location.
- ③ Bringing transparency and accountability in public service.
  - Passport e-seva
- ④ Improving public participation and bridging gap with government.

**Challenges**

① **Exclusion**

- Digital divide
- Digital literacy in rural area.
- Smartphone accessibility
- Non-availability in vernacular language.

② **Exploitation**

- Privacy and security
  - Railway data leaked on dark web
- Potential surveillance
  - Aadhar linked with biometrics.

③ **Monopolization**

- May hamper quality and competition.
- Apathy towards users.

**Steps needed**

- ① Improving digital literacy and infrastructure via awareness programmes.
- ② Robust security measures → audits  
→ 2FA  
→ grievance redressal.
- ③ Improving accessibility → braille  
→ vernacular language.

DPI will play a crucial role in India's run towards its \$5bn economy goal by ensuring Sabka sath, Sabka Vikas

**Feedback**

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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** is NASA-Isro Synthetic Aperture RADAR jointly developed by both space organizations. It was recently handed over to India.

## Relevance of NISAR

- ① Orbit around earth in 12 days to observe it for potential resources - water, minerals etc.
- ② Monitor natural hazard developments - cyclone, heat domes, etc.
- ③ Identify any significant climate risks - emissions, cloud cover etc.

- ④ Adaptability and swiftness and response to hazards.
- ⑤ Generate long-term trends of climate change to develop mitigation policies.

**NISAR** will play a crucial role in not only ensuring environmental security of India and world but also help it in providing climate leadership to the globe.

**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)

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)

Despite growth in defense indigenization efforts - like <sup>independent</sup> Air Propulsion, AKash surface-to-Air Missiles etc. - India still remains one of the largest arms importers in the world.

Factors for low defense indigenization

- ① Low R&D.
- ② Capital-intensive
- ③ Trained human resource

- ④ Raw material - supply chain largely controlled by China, USA, Russia.
- ⑤ Import dependency for decades and legacy issues.

Importance of defense startups

- ① Boost self-reliance and reduce import dependency.
- ② Cultivate human resources for defense technology.

③ Knowledge of defense technology can be safeguarded within borders.

④

**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)

## Role of intelligence in national security

- ① Robust threat perception.
- ② Thwart any future/potential enemy threats.
- ③ Input for improving security measures.
  - Border vigilance
  - Surveillance.
  - Improve armed forces capabilities - S400, BrahMos etc.
- ④ Policy making inputs.
  - curbing narco-terrorism, human trafficking, money laundering etc.

⑤ Safeguarding economic political and internal security of nation by alerting agencies.

**Challenges**

- ① Actionable intelligence/inputs.
- ② Delays in acquiring intel.
- ③ Trust-worthiness of intel sources.
- ④ Limited resources to take action upon gathered intel.
  - Naxalism and left-wing Extremism in central India.
- ⑤ Capacity building.

India has dedicated intelligence agencies for internal (IB) and external security (R&AW). They need to be strengthened with adequate resources - funds and personnel to keep India's security intact.

**Feedback**  
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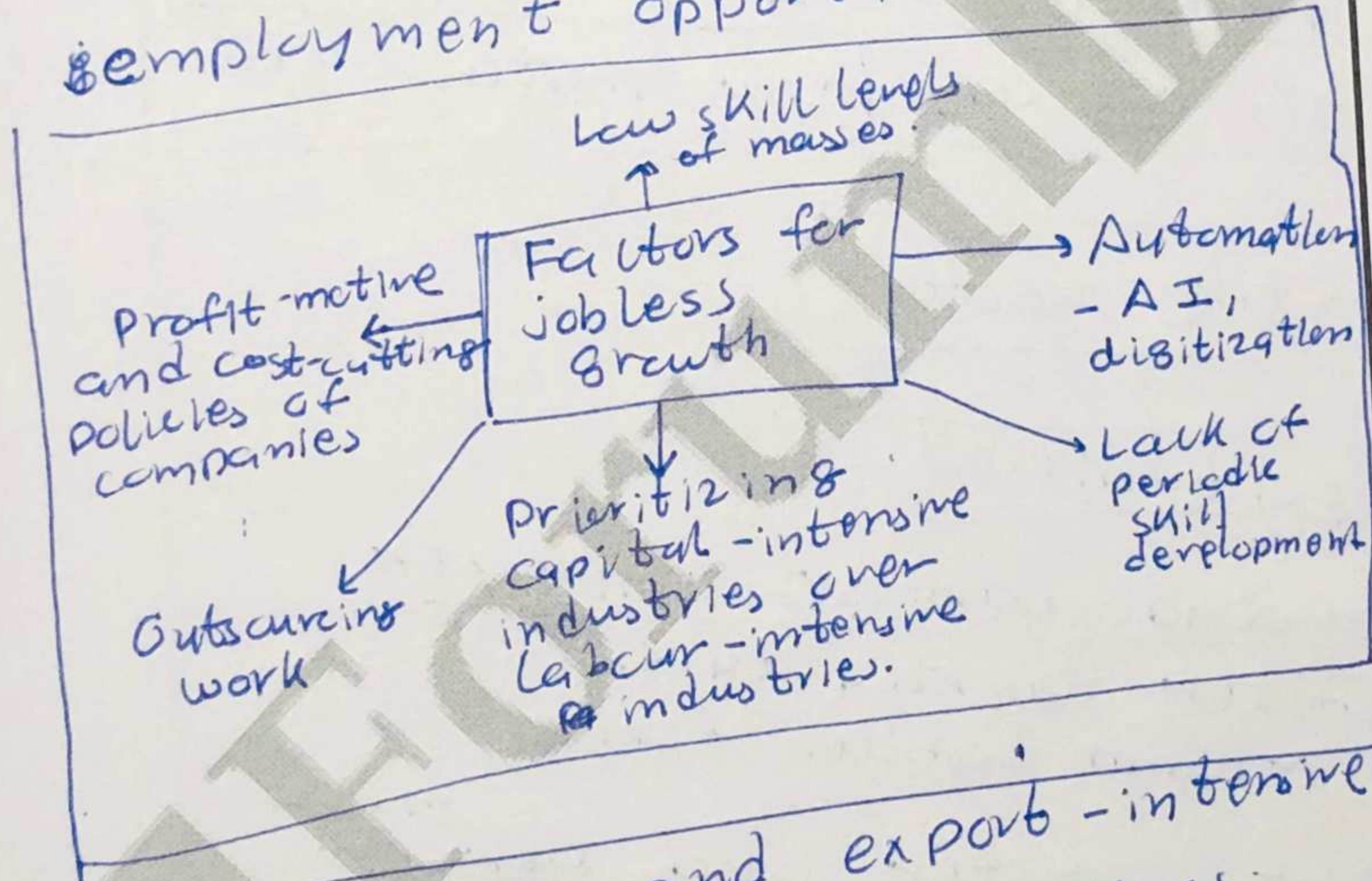
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Q.11) Labour and export intensive industries are key to problems of jobless growth. In this perspective, analyse the opportunities and challenges associated with the textile sector. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Jobless growth refers to growth in Gross Domestic Product without significant growth in employment opportunities



Why labour and export-intensive industries are key to jobless growth

- ① Generate employment - Textile, food processing, etc.

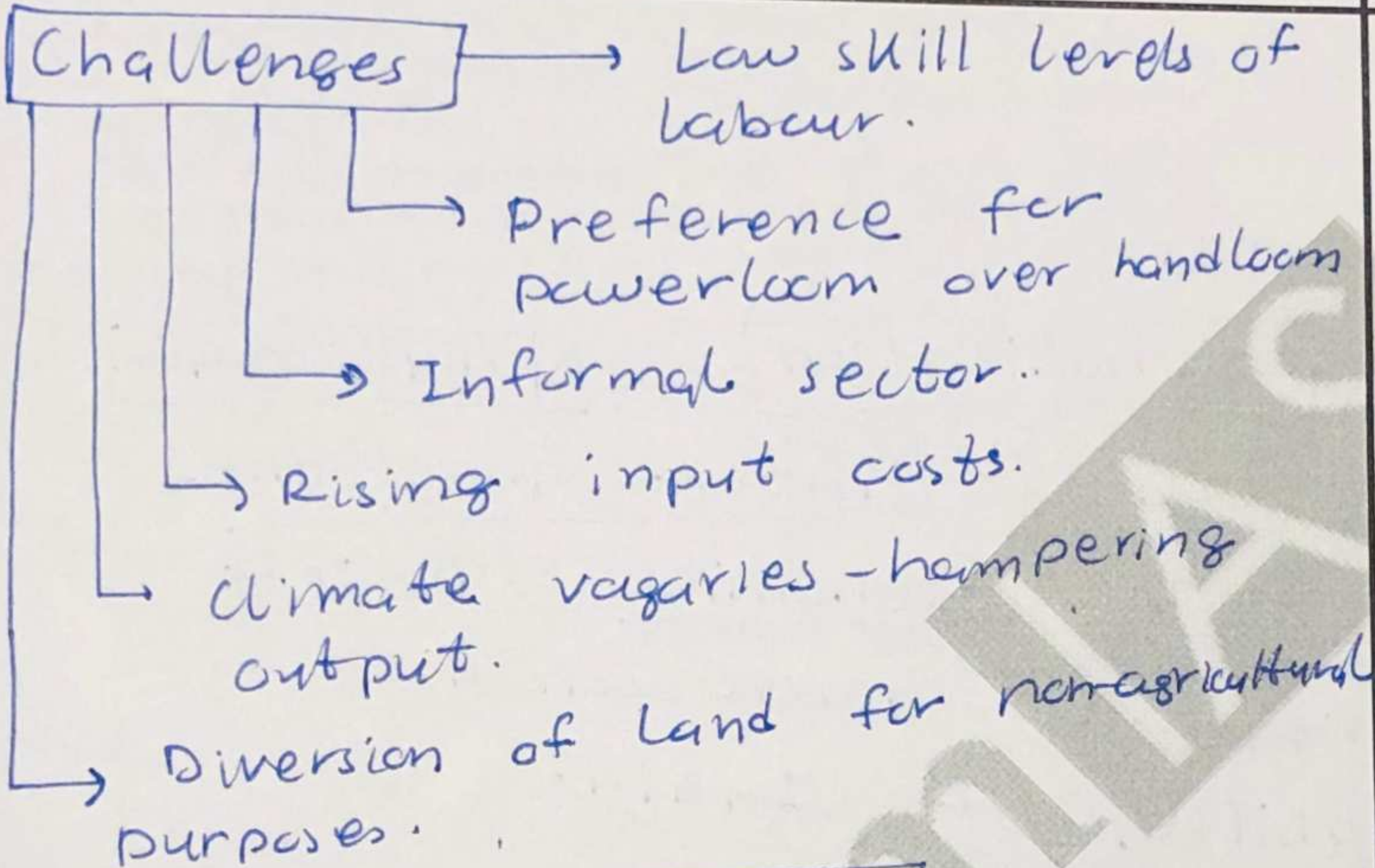
- ② Access to international market for exports.  
 - India is net exporter of agriculture with > \$50bn exports in FY22.
- ③ More equitable distribution of economic dividends
- ④ Attract FDI for availability of labour, raw material etc.

## Textile sector

### Opportunities

- ① Second - largest employer after agriculture.  
 → ~ 10mn labour force.
- ② Net exporter and ~~largest~~ major producer of cotton, jute, silk etc.
- ③ High demand for Indian fabric in global markets.
- ④ Cheap labour and raw material.





**Government measures**

① Production Linked Incentive for manmade textile and technical textile.

② **PM - MITRA Parks** - textile region and apparel. - 7 Launched recently.

**Textile sector** provides opportunity for India to ensure income security for masses while strengthening its forex reserves.

**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)

परस्पर जुड़ी चुनौतियों के युग में, उमरता 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)

Globalization and multilateralism has led to inter-connectedness of global economies - posing threat to macroeconomic stability of India.

India's macroeconomic stability and global polycrisis

① The COVID-19 pandemic led to fall in economic output during FY21 - resulting into unemployment and inflation.

② Russia-Ukraine war hampered India's energy security by rising global prices of oil.

crude oil and fertilizers and foodgrains.

③ shrinking of China's industrial output has exacerbated India's import dependency on bulk drugs, API, KSMs, electronics etc.

④ Monetary tightening policies by developed economies like U.S.A, E.U has led to FPI outflows - further leading to rupee slide.

Measures to make Indian economy resilient:

① Push for self-reliance - Atmanirbhar Bharat.

② Build export potential - Production linked Incentives for steel, electronics, drones etc.

③ Rupee internationalization  
to reduce currency rate shocks, forex dependency.  
- Vostro Account started by RBI in 2022.  
- MOUs with UAE, Tanzania for rupee trade settlement

④ Build renewable energy mix  
to reduce crude oil dependency.  
- currently ~175 GW out of 410 GW installed capacity.

⑤ Pandemic preparedness and healthcare infrastructure  
- AB - Digital Health Mission

⑥ Build reserves for essential goods that are largely imported.  
- crude oil, natural gas etc.

India can build its resilience to global shocks by ensuring debt management of its resources, leveraging demographic dividend and pushing for export-competitiveness.

**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)

As per Periodic Labour Force survey, female labour force participation rate is ~18% - with 75% of the female labours belonging to agriculture sector.

Skewed picture of working women in Indian economy

- ① ~~Reason~~ Feminization of Indian agriculture
- ② Disparity with male labour force participation [~62%]

③ Does not capture domestic work carried out by women.

- As per ILO, >75% of domestic work is done by women.

④ Largely employed in unorganized sector.

What can be done?

① Improving employment opportunities in manufacturing and service sector via skill training and education.

② Push for entrepreneurial activities by women.  
- SHGs, Stand UP India Scheme

③ Capturing economic value of unaccounted domestic work.

④ Strengthen social security measures at workplace

- creche facilities, safe transportation etc.

⑤ Encouraging more female Leaders in corporate as a role model.

- Rashmi Nadar Malhotra - HCL
- Ghazal Alagh - Mama Earth.

Thus, improving female labour participation will improve India's progress together. Equality while ensuring decent work and inclusive economic growth [SDG-5] - Gender [SDG-8].

**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)

Small Island States of  
Pacific Ocean - Tonga,  
Vanuatu etc. despite being  
carbon-negative nations, are  
on the verge of sinking due  
to rising sea levels.

Why most marginalized sections  
are most affected by climate  
change?

- ① Lower mitigation and adaptation mechanisms.
- ② Actions of few privileged affects everyone - even more to those who are not responsible for emissions.  
- Tribals, poor, etc.



③ Low income levels, poverty  
prevent them from overcoming  
vulnerabilities.

④ Food and energy insecurity  
affects least developed  
nations more due to low  
human resources and import  
dependency.  
- Somalia, Afghanistan etc.

## Climate-resilient development model

① Push for renewable energy  
- to minimize GHG emissions  
- boost energy security.

② Climate-resilient agriculture  
- India's push for millets -  
as nutri-cereal

③ Provisions for climate-shelters,  
heat action plan, flood  
banks etc. - mainstreaming  
within development.

④ Resilient infrastructure

- Initiative for Resilient Infra for Island states (IRIS) by India

⑤ Integrated watershed management

- Recycling water, harvesting, minimizing wastage.

⑥ Ecology as carbon sink

- Mangrove shelters, wetlands, forests etc.

Climate change is a universal issue that needs to be tackled with the world - as one family. Accelerating towards net zero by 2050 is the need of the hour.

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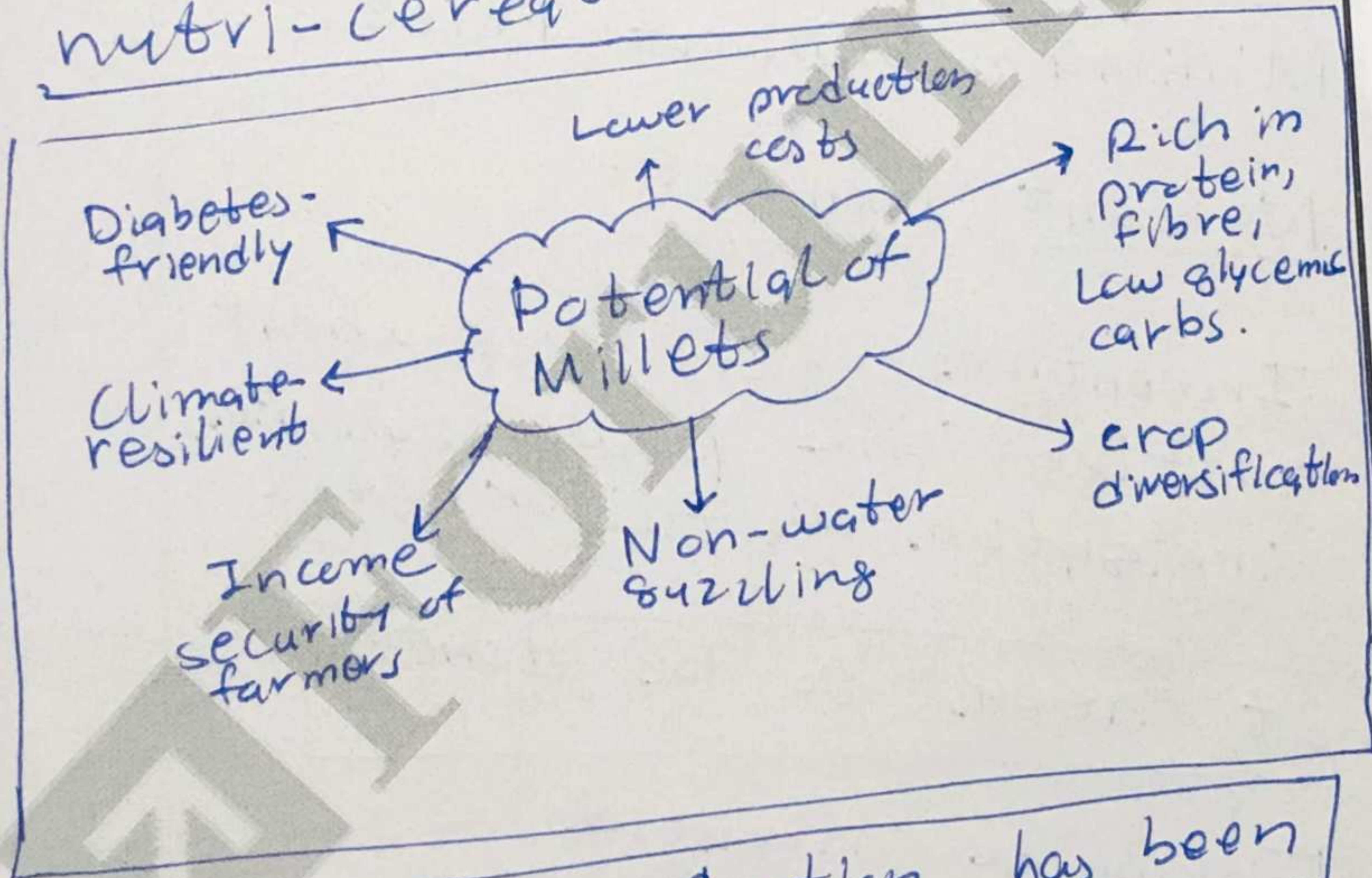
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Q.15) Despite the potential to check the triple whammy of nutritional deficiency, environmental degradation, and receding farm incomes, the adoption of Millets has been abysmally low. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

United Nations declared 2023 as International Year of Millets, while India has declared it as a nutri-cereal in 2018.



Why millets adoption has been low?

- ① ~14% of cropped area in India is occupied by millets whereas rice and wheat occupy ~40%.
- ② Lower yield vis-a-vis rice and wheat.
- ③ Lower export demand.
- ④ Lower procurement at Minimum Support Price.
- ⑤ Nascent market.
- ⑥ Incentives for rice-wheat cultivation - power subsidies, irrigation, fertilizer etc.

What needs to be done?

- ① Financial incentives
  - Increased differential MSP for millets under PM-AASHA.

② Encouraging food processing  
- Ragi cookies, millet mix etc.

③ Promoting millets at international food expos  
to create global demand.

④ Health benefit awareness programmes.

⑤ R & D for improving productivity.

India's next food-based revolution is likely to come from millets. India's step to create centre of excellence for millets and promoting its benefits at international fairs is encouraging.

### 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 can play  
Key role in advancing  
rural economy by

- ① Improving income security  
of farmers by preventing  
wastage and distress sale
- ② Provide inputs - like  
seeds, fertilizer, technology  
for agricultural products  
required for processing.
- ③ Boost local nutritional  
security

④ Employment generation in lean agricultural season.

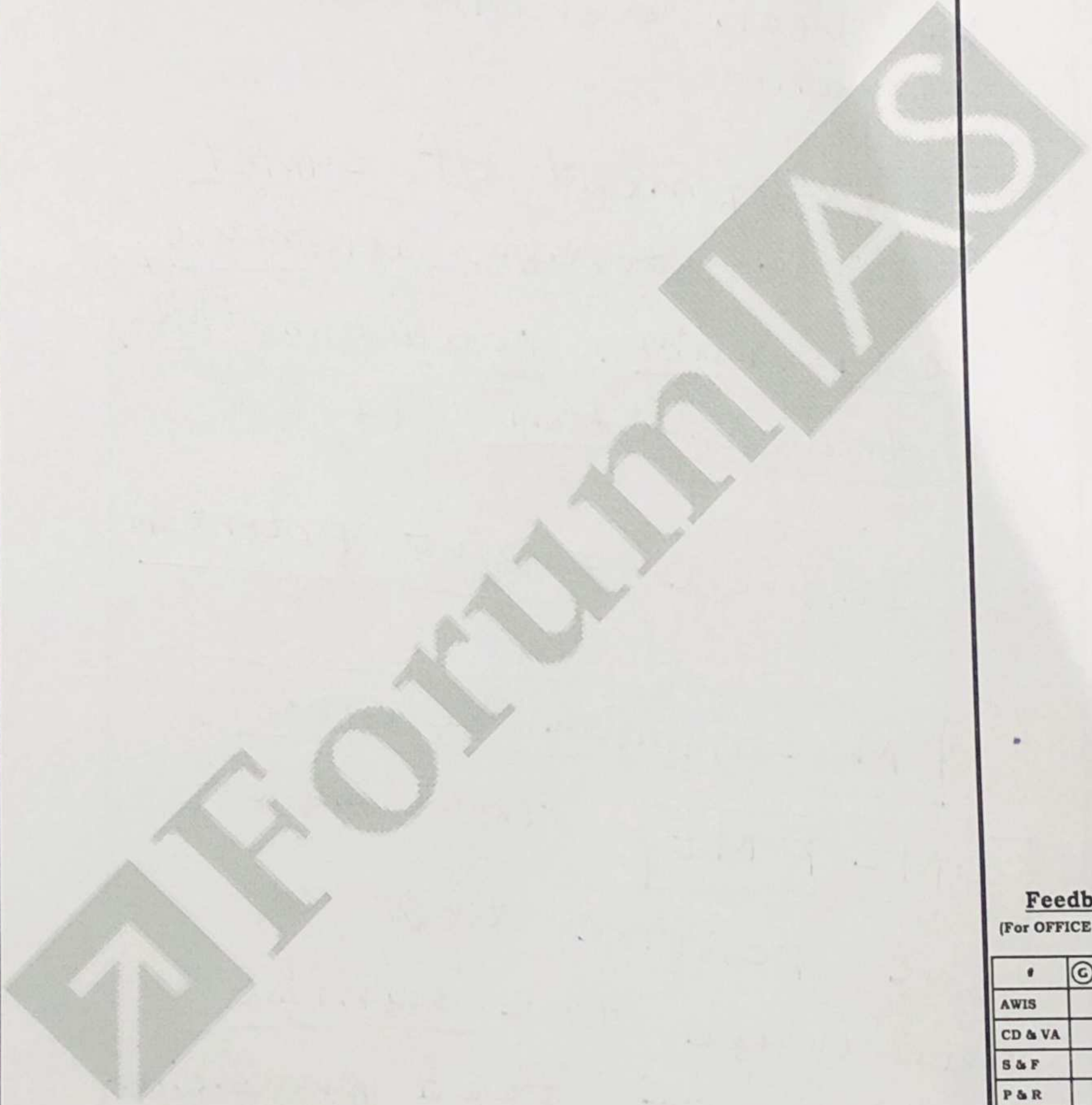
⑤ Development of supply chain - storage warehouse, cold chain, road connectivity, transportation etc.

⑥ Improve export potential

- PM Sampada Yojana ,

PM - FME

are some of the positive steps to encourage the sunrise sector of food processing in India.



**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)

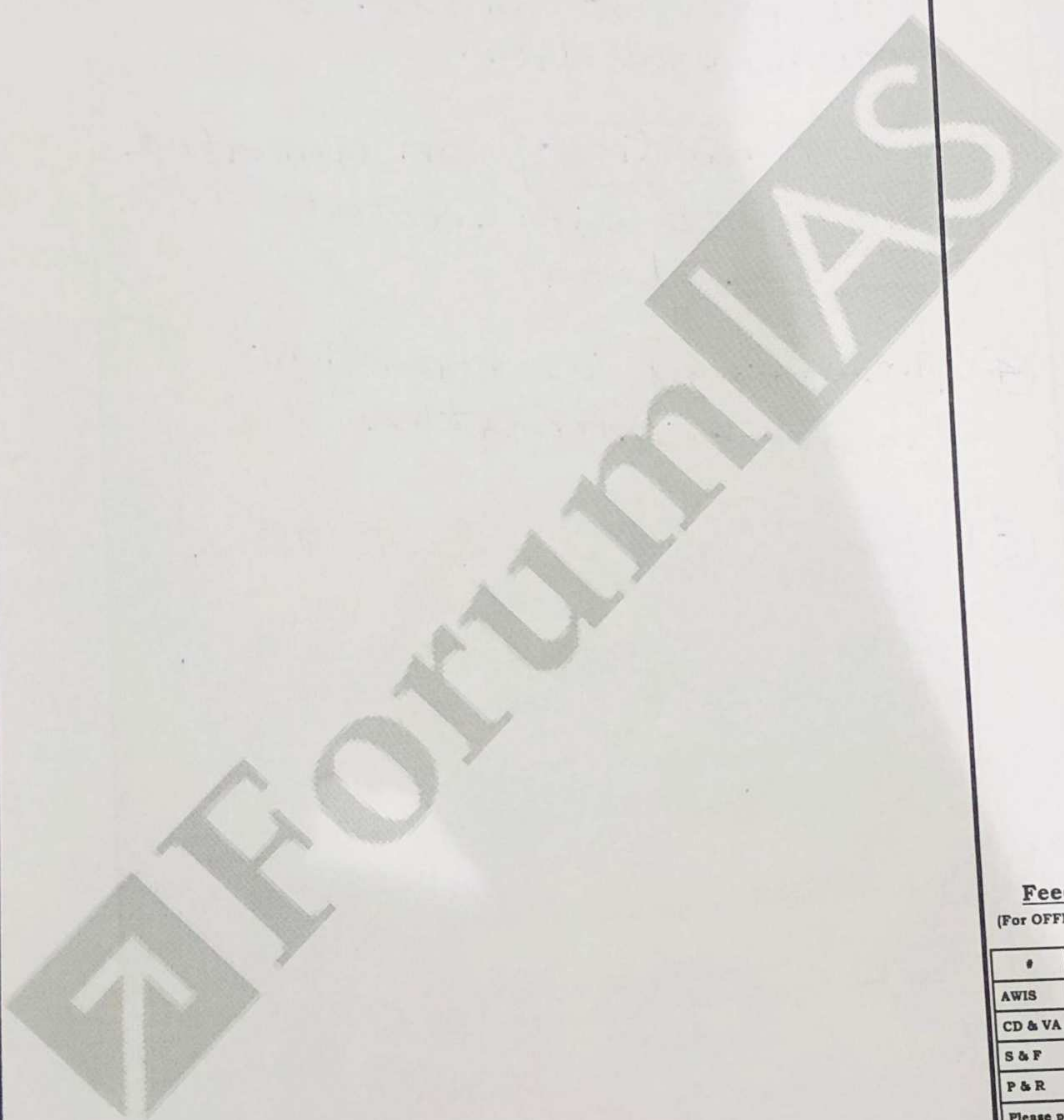
एक बहु-क्षेत्रीय और बहु-स्तरीय प्रक्रिया, आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण (डीआरआर) कई बाधाओं से घिरी हुई है। इन बाधाओं की पहचान करते हुए, एक मजबूत डीआरआर रणनीति बनाने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

## Constraints in Disaster Risk Reduction.

- ① Availability of funds for mitigation and adaptation
- ② Low public awareness and training for disaster response.
- ③ Inefficient early warning systems.
- ④ Lax vulnerability zoning/mapping.

Measures needed

- ① strengthened capacity  
for response and  
rehabilitation.
- ② Resilient infrastructure



**Feedback**  
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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)

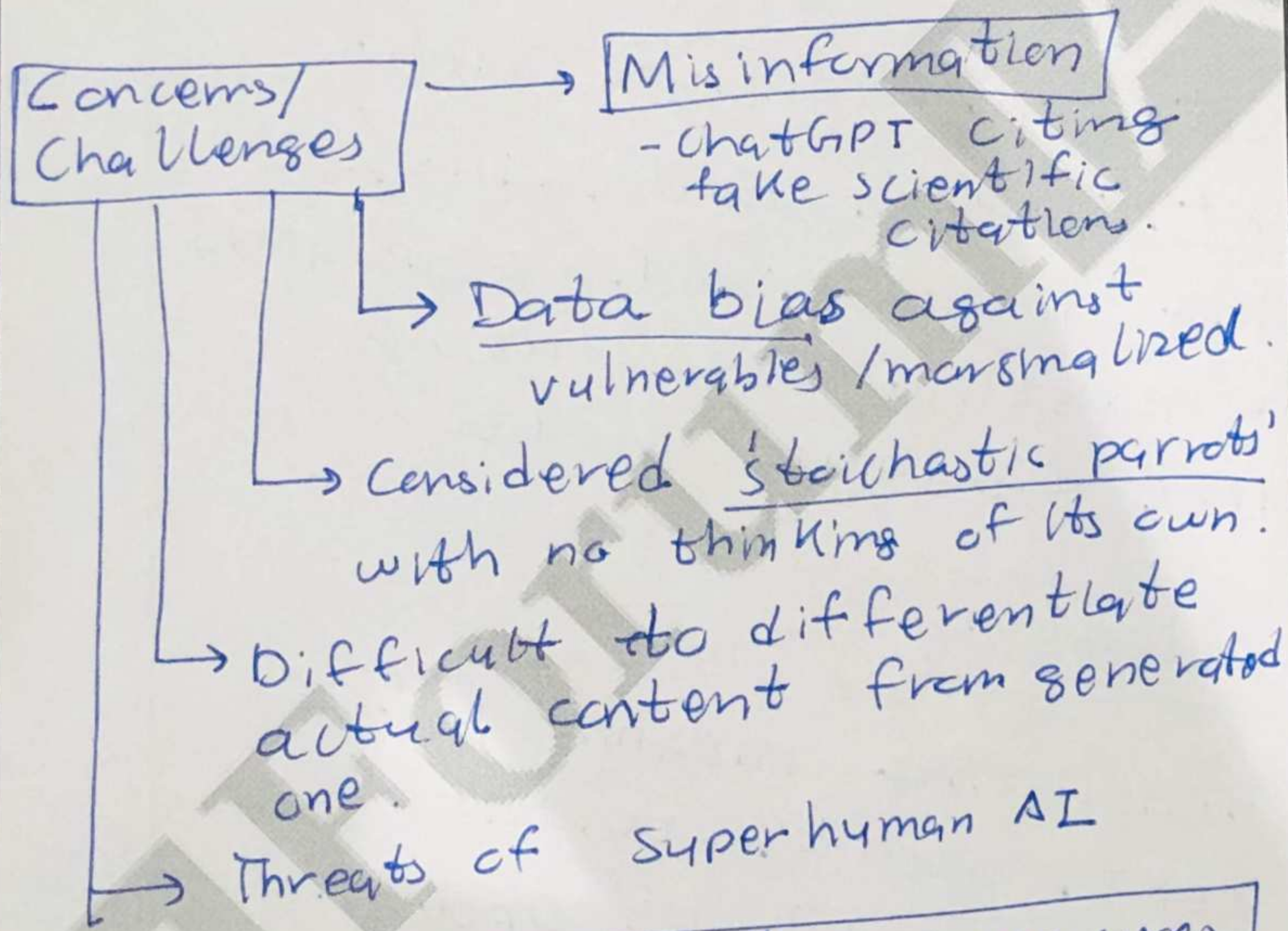
Generative Artificial Intelligence refers to AI that can generate new text, image, audio, videos using pre-trained generators on existing data. using Large Language Model.

### Applications

- ① Generating meaningful text, audio, stories etc.  
- ChatGPT by OpenAI
- ② Image generation based on other inputs  
- DALL-E

③ Create customize advertisements.  
- Cadbury Ads for birthdays, shaps etc.

④ use in creating educational content - videos, lectures etc.



**Policy and regulatory measures needed**

① Sanitization of data over which AI is trained to prevent fake news

**Feedback**

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② Stringent ethical guidelines  
to prevent misuse of  
generated data.

③ Watermarking on generated  
data to differentiate from  
actual data.

④ Transparency in reporting  
incorrect information.

⑤



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)

Recently, Manipur has been facing ethno-national conflicts on the issue of granting Scheduled Tribe status to Mertei group - opposed by Kuki-Zo-Mizo Chin Group leading large scale violence - deaths, rapes, etc.

Ethnic conflicts - major threat in North-East

- ① Diversity of tribes leading to potential conflicts.  
- Bru refugees (Tripura), Chakma, Hajong (Arunachal)
- ② Demand for autonomous statehood  
- Greater Nagalim, Tipraland, Bodoland etc.
- ③ Interference with social customs

and traditions.

- ④ Low trust between ethnic groups

However, ethnic fault line is not the only major threat in North-East. Other factors responsible -

- ① Rampant arms and drugs trafficking

- Proximity to Golden Triangle  
- Myanmar, Laos, Thailand.

- ② Porous boundaries and refugee crisis

- Rohingya, Chins etc.

- ③ Bangladesh, Myanmar serving as safe havens for insurgent groups.



④ Narco-terrorism and illegal parallel governments  
- Nagaland, Mizoram etc.

⑤ Human trafficking - due to Free Movement region - 16km across Myanmar borders.

⑥ Low socio-economic development.

Steps needed

① Robust intelligence and border vigilance - use of thermal imaging, AI cameras etc.

② Ensuring inclusive development to reduce security fault lines.  
- PM-DEVINE,

③ Active discussion and collaboration with indigenous tribal groups.

North-east is India's corridor to South-eastern Asia. It is important to 'act first and act fast for NE' - as remarked by PM.

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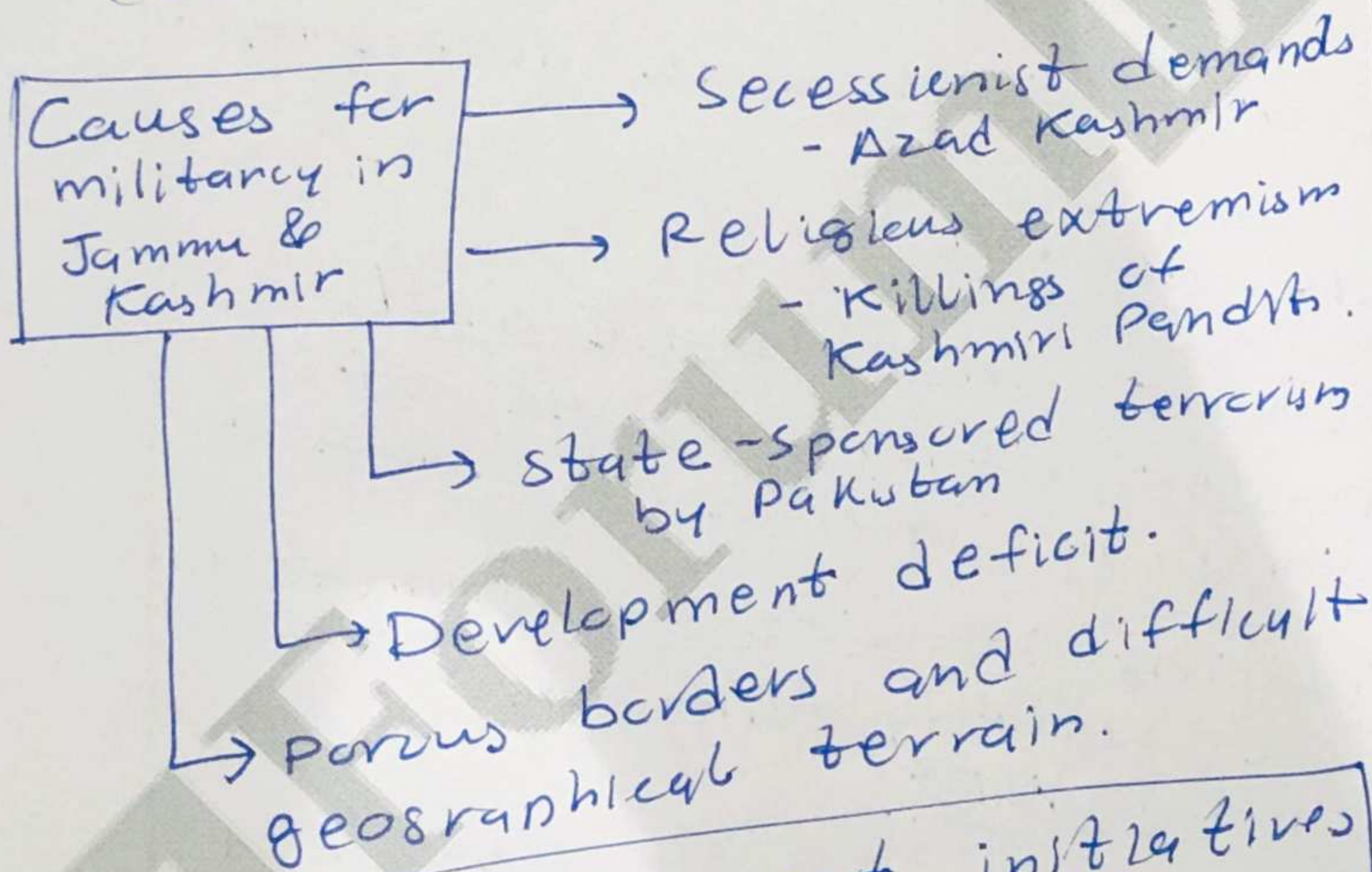
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Q.20) Critically examine the role of development initiatives in addressing the root causes of militancy/ terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

2022 witnessed multiple militancy/terror incidents in Jammu - Kashmir - at Rajouri-Poonch and Jammu region



Role of development initiatives in addressing militancy in region

① Push for education and skill

development hampered by

internet shutdowns

- ② Development efforts hampered by extremist groups via obstructions/violence.
- ③ Initiatives like Nai Roshni have brought livelihood security to craftsmen and women.
  - However, poverty due to low economic development has hampered ~~growth~~ further growth.
- ④ Efforts by Armed Forces - Mission PEHAL, Operation Sadhbharana to improve public trust and engage youth has reduced terror incidents in the region.

⑤ Attracting foreign capital has been limited due to law and order vulnerability.

Way forward

① Strengthening Vibrant Villase Programme and tourism to boost employment crossing border for terror purposes.

② Hot pursuit to crack down overground worker- militant nexus using AI, social media regulation etc.

③ Ensuring last-mile-delivery of services to improve public trust and curb secessionist mindset.

The solution to Kashmir's issues lies in inclusive development of local economy via skill development, employment and market access.

**Feedback**  
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