

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	ATUL TYAGI		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	104101	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE	Date/दिनांक	31/08/23

*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 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।	
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			4:00 pm	7:00 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 : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
				Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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 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 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)

Effective capital expenditure has doubled in the past 5 years to reach 4.5% of GDP in FY 22-23. This is to increase the investments in infrastructure for economy's capacity enhancement in India.

Investment as a precursor

Economic

Social

① Creates the backbone of an efficient economy
i.e. 14-15% of GDP is lost to logistics inefficiencies at present.

① Increased coming from employment.

② Multiplicar effect of 2.5 times

② Ease of living

i.e. SMART cities project

③ Employment generation
i.e. Mining, manufacturing, construction

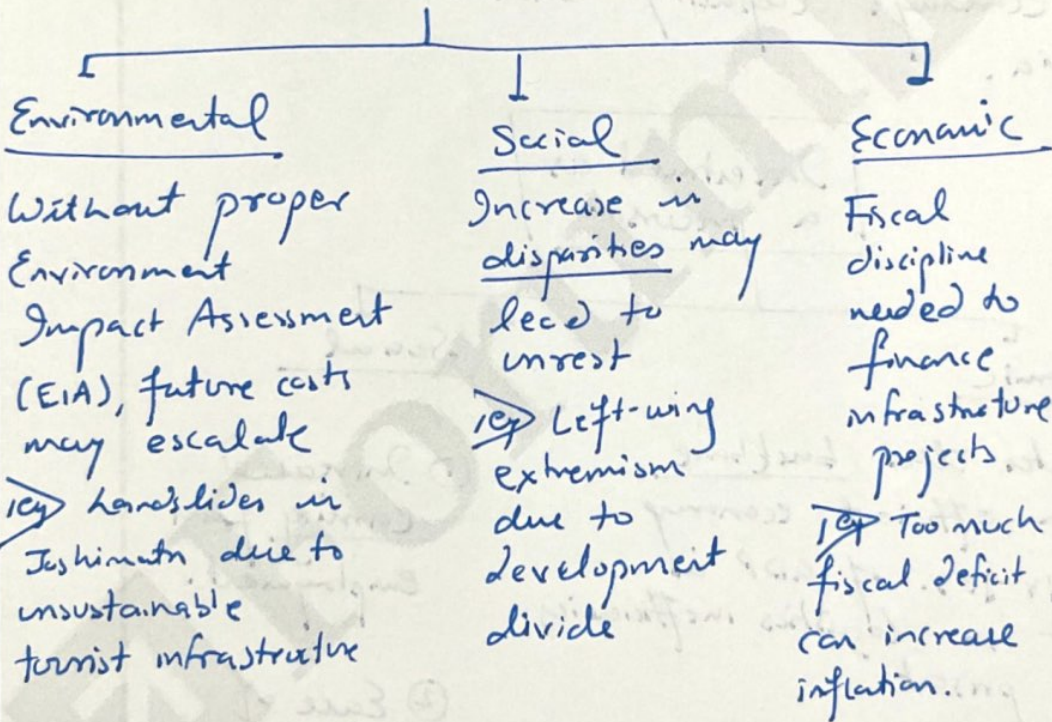
③ Fulfilment of aspirations

④ Attracts more investment
ie) FDI - leading to a virtuous cycle.

ie) Power and road network to start a business.

But, this shouldn't marginalise:

SECURITY



Recent projects like PM Cati Shakti and National ~~infrastructure~~ infrastructure pipeline (NIP) aim to balance this security concerns with the positive effects of growth.

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, LA 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)

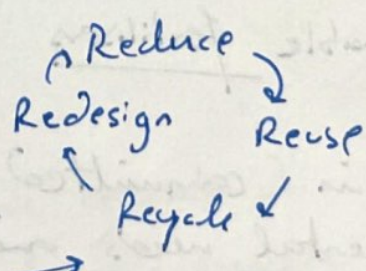
हरित विकास से आप क्या समझते हैं? बजट 2023-2024 के विशेष संदर्भ में, देश में हरित विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न सरकारी उपायों का आकलन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Greengrowth is one of the 7 priorities of Union Budget 2023-24 Saptarishi. It alligns with pro-plant-approach to India's growth.

Green Growth

- ① Balance of growth with environmental sustainability.
- ② Minimise negative externalities like pollution.
- ③ Instead, a shift to cleaner and greener fuels like Green hydrogen, solar power etc.
- ④ Circular economy:
To minimise wastage, rationalise consumption and optimise outcomes →



```

graph TD
    Reduce --> Redesign
    Redesign --> Reuse
    Reuse --> Recycle
    Recycle --> Reduce
          
```
- ⑤ Green impact financing such as creation

of clean development mechanisms.

1 Measures in the budget :

- ① Renewable energy push :
Renewable purchase guarantor,
energy storage program.
- ② Exemptions of duties for greener avenues
ICP Ethanol blending and compressed
Bio-gas.
- ③ Green credit system for financing.
- ④ Traditional knowledge for ecosystem
restoration :
ICP MISHTI for mangroves and
Amrit Dharchar for wetlands.
- ⑤ Millet push through Shree Anna.
- ⑥ Sustainable fertilisers through PM-PRANAM.

India is committed to balance its developmental needs and ecological responsibilities. It is part of the solution despite contributing just 3% GHGs.

#	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
AWIS				
CD & VA				
S & F				
P & R				
Please put tick marks in the appropriate table.				
Here G is Good 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)

Cheetahs have been introduced from Africa into the Kenia national park. This is after Asian cheetahs have been extinct in the country since 1952.

Departure: Despite few efforts, princely state rulers in the wake of alarming rate of hunt by Britishers, the scheme of re-introduction is not carried out on a large scale. Now, with official channels, efforts are being made a bid is to revive the species on the Indian subcontinent.

Justification

FOR

① Keystone species of the grassland ecosystem will indicate the health of the ecosystem.

- ② Being a top predator will also necessitate the health of prey-base in a balanced food-chain.
- ③ Will increase bio-diversity since extinction of Asiatic cheetah.
- ④ Beneficial for the species too with spread over continents for survival.
- ⑤ Enhance eco-tourism life safaris.

Concerns

- ① Scientific viability: differences in DNA Genetics, Habitat suitability etc.
- ② Careful transfer: including physical as well as emotional well-being on relocation.
- ③ Existing competition \rightarrow leopard population.
- ④ High density of human habitation \rightarrow man-animal conflict.
- ⑤ Threats of poaching, hunting etc.

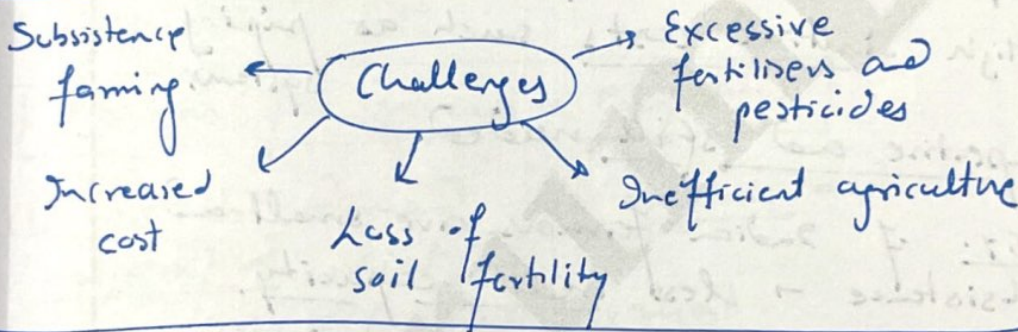
National Tiger conservation authority (NTCA) can harness its successful Project Tiger lessons to ensure a scientifically viable relocation of Cheetahs.

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)

"If the farmer is rich, so is the nation." - Anit Kalantari.

Precision irrigation agriculture can play a crucial role in overcoming existing issues.



Precision agriculture as panacea

① Judicious use of resources.

⇒ Drip irrigation.

② Optimum returns

⇒ 'Per drop more crop' paradigm of PM Kishu Sishai Yojana.

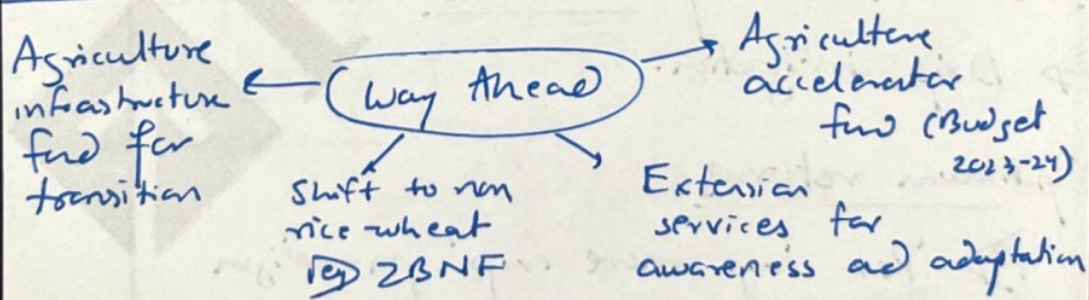
③ Simultaneous environmental health

ic) Application of micro-fertilisers.

- ⑦ Venture into new avenues if demand life Organic farming with reduced use of pesticides.
- ⑤ Food security + farmer's income → virtuous cycle.

Impediments in widespread adoption

- ① High initial costs such as piping systems.
- ② Expertise and skill needed.
- ③ 80% of Indian farmers are small and subsistence → less credit capacity.
- ④ Needs regular monitoring and more manual labour.
- ⑤ Current subsidy culture alligned to rice-wheat.



This holds the potential to double farmers income and lead to evergreen revolution.

Fee
(For OFF)

#
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please put marks in table.
Here G is Average
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 diversifies the crop production to include vegetables, fruits, flowers etc. It goes beyond traditional food crops and thus hold a lot of promise.

1 Reasons for increasing emphasis

- ① Rise in demand for organic and diversified diet
 ↳ Eat-right movement.
- ② Increased disposal income in a rising middle class to go beyond rice-wheat dicotomy.
- ③ Greater returns for the farmers
 ↳ Quality food products.
- ④ Corresponding stagnation in food-crops like rice.
- ⑤ Government push ↳ Kerala included

16 vegetables in government procurement.

Measures by government

Success

- ① Integrated horticulture mission: A holistic policy vision to the sector.
- ② Horticulture clean plant mission (Budget 2023-24) - to provide the best quality seeds.
- ③ PM-PRANAM: Use of sustainable fertilisers for horticultural needs!
- ④ Market connect ^{by} e-NAM and AGMARKNET where demand for horticulture is high.

Concerns remaining

- ① No dedicated MSP-support.
- ② Lack of storage and logistics support: often they have less shelf-life.
- ③ Less value-addition such as ornamental plants.

Under the Green Growth vision, horticulture holds potential to diversify consumer choice and amplify farmer incomes. Same shall be the priority going forward.

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)

Recent fire hazard incidents in coaching institutes of Surat show the perils of lacking fire safety. This is ever more grave as India eyes an expansion of urban population from present 32% to 40% by 2030 (M+HUA).

[Unplanned urbanisation → Fire hazards]

- ① Lack of unified plans and implementation
↳ Delhi development plan.
- ② Consequent cropping up of structure without national building code standards.
- ③ Unlicensed colonies with minimum regulation.
- ④ Blind fight for land-occupation due to soaring real-estate price: no spacing in construction.

- (5) Unsustainable population density
 i.e. Delhi's mukherjeenagar area.

Measures for mitigation → National Buildings code

- (1) Strengthening of local bodies: provide funds, functions and functionaries → to implement and enforce the code.
- (2) Mandatory technical and impact evaluation prior to permitting construction.
- (3) Penalising authorising authorities in cases of fabricated permits. i.e. Corruption nexus in real-estate.
- (4) Include green architecture in the code i.e. Ventilation, optimised spacing.
- (5) Include timely re-evaluation in the code.

It is better to be safe than sorry.
 The national building code is a
 safeguard against fire hazards. Its
implementation ensures a safe urban space for
 Indians.

Feed	
(For OFFICIAL USE)	
#	MARKS
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put the marks in this table.	
Here G is the Average mark	
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 हालांकि, बहिष्कार, शोषण और एकाधिकार की चुनौतियों को नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has shown world-wide with its digital delivery of services such as DST or during COVID crisis with CoWin. This is central towards strengthening good governance and Ease of doing business.

DPI - Indispensable



Citizens

Good Governance



- ① Accountability such as MyGov grievance redressal.
- ② Awareness: UDHYAM portal for all government service.
- ③ Public services: e-KYC, DigitalLocker etc.

Businesses

Ease of doing business

- ① Single window system to cut red-tapism.
- ② sector specific needs
 CHAMPION portal for MSME.
- ③ Taxation clarity
 GSTN.

Challenges that cannot be ignored:

Exclusion

- ① Digital divide such as urban-rural can only widen the gap.
- ② Vernacular content is missing, excluding many over English-dominance.
- ③ Digital literacy is lacking in sections like senior citizens.

Exploitation

- ① Rising crimes like cybersecurity threats.
- ② Data privacy i.e. concerns on Aadhar biometrics.
- ③ Vulnerable sections like children, women etc.

Monopolisation

- ① By big players like Tata services in India.
- ② On the other hand, government monopoly can also lead to surveillance state.

Thus, there is a need for an E-governance idea of easy, efficient and equitable DPI.

This shall lead to our goal of Sabka Vikas.

Feedback	
(For OFFICERS)	
#	①
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put your marks in the table.	
Here G is Good Average and P	
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 is a joint venture of NASA and ISRO to observe, mitigate and adapt to climate change and its associated disasters. It is based on a concerted effort for global good for a global problem.

Relevance in observing and managing:

Climate change

- ① Aims to create scientific proof of the irreversible changes induced by anthropogenic activities on the climate.
- ② Further assess the degree of changes induced and present status.
- ③ Predictive analysis for future scenarios due to GHG emissions and rising temperatures.
 ↳ sea-level rise, ice-cap melting.

- (4) Consequently form mitigation alternatives to averse worse case scenarios.
- (5) Aim for technological spinoff for possible climate change management from space technologies
 ↳ Reduced emission, optimum energy utilisation.

Natural hazards

- (1) Prevention through:
- Hazard Risk vulnerability and capacity assessment (HRVCA).
 - Zoning and mapping of prone areas.
- (2) Preparedness:
- Monitoring and forecasting
 ↳ All weather satellite monitoring weather station.
- (3) Minimising damage by maximising response
 ↳ Remote sensing and satellite communication during hazard.

"There is no plan B as there is no planet B."
 Thus, the NISAR mission a step towards the right direction for a safer future.

Feed	
(For OFFICE)	
#	(C)
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put marks in the table.	
Here G is G Average	
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)

Atmanirbhar Bharat had defence indigenisation as a major component. This comes in the wake of India's traditionally hostile neighbours as well as its rise as a global power.

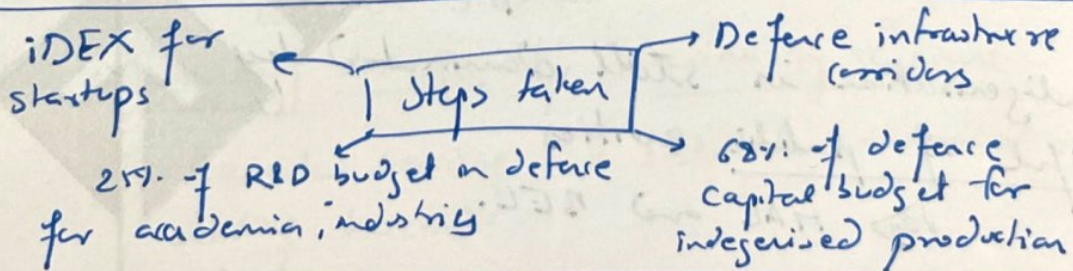
Defense indigenisation → Achilles heel

- ① Still large dependence in defence imports
 ↳ 46% from Russia - which necessitates good relations as a dependency.
- ② Huge import bill as defence deals run in billions of Dollars.
- ③ Indigenisation is still dominated by handful of public entities
 ↳ HAL and BEL.
- ④ Low appetite of private players due to long gestation periods.

⑤ Conventional issues like infrastructure gaps, meagre R & D spending and labour laws complexities are hampering indigenisation.

1 Importance of start-ups - secure and self-reliant

- ① Source of innovation for emerging threats
 ↳ Anti-drone mechanisms, cybersecurity etc.
- ② Use of critical technological expertise
 ↳ AI, Big data analytics, robotics,
- ③ Will consequently reduce import-dependency with own capacities.
- ④ Benefits of spin-off technologies
 ↳ Internet had emerged from a military innovation in USA.
- ⑤ Boost to defence exports
 ↳ 5 times rise from 2017-2022.



India is the 3rd largest innovation ecosystem. Its use in the defence sector will ensure a safe, secure and Atmanirbhar Bharat.

Feedback (For OFFICERS)

#	☺
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	

Please put the marks in the table.
 Here G is Good, Average and F

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)

Modern warfare has surpassed physical boundaries. It now works on the digital, space and psychological spaces too. Consequently pro-active approach is needed through intelligence.

1 Role of intelligence

- ① Preparedness of enemy motives
 ↳ Building up of Chinese troops at the borders allowed for swift counter deployments.
- ② Thwart escalations by countering move as against being caught off guard
 ↳ seen during the Kargil war.
- ③ Ensures stable critical infrastructure
 ↳ Countering any cyber-attack before it is executed.
- ④ Provides an upperhand over enemy plans

- ⑤ Counter propaganda such as anti-national psychological warfare to encourage secessionist activities by Pakistan.

Challenges

- ① Heavy infrastructure is required
 ↳ India's information fusion center across a vast domain.
- ② Technological and skilled expertise
 ↳ CERT-IN and IAC for counter-intelligence.
- ③ Maintenance of sanctity of intelligence
 ↳ Ransomware attacks, data theft etc.
- ④ Balance national security with rights of citizens as safeguards against tapping, snooping etc.
- ⑤ Physical warfare is still of relevance
 ↳ Russia - Ukraine battlefields.

Future preparedness needs global collaboration like India - EUNAVFOR. Intelligence plays a key role in ensuring security for all.

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)

Despite an impressive growth rate of 6-6.8% post pandemic, India's employment elasticity has come down to 0.1. This highlights the phenomenon of jobless growth.

Jobless growth

Agriculture:

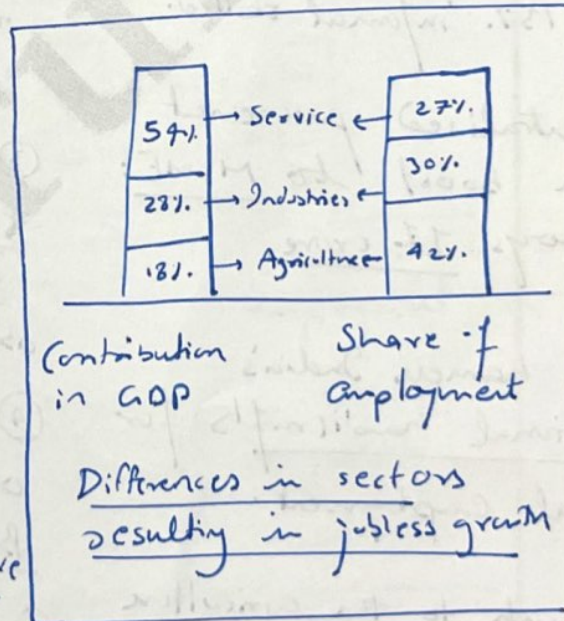
- Disguised unemployment due to lack of employment diversity in rural India.

Industries

- Lesser focus vis-a-vis other two sectors.
- Even there, more inclined to capital-intensive

Service sector

- Needs high-end skilling
- Consequently, can employ only higher end.



Opportunities of textile sector

Labour-intensive

- ① Needs more labour as against high-end automation - "more hands over more machines."
- ② Need low to medium-skilled and India has only 3% formal skilled and 13% informal skilled.
- ③ Decentralised procurement as a boost to MSME: employs 17 crore.
- ④ Can harness India's traditional handicrafts for rural employment.
- ⑤ A push to the agriculture sector too such as cotton and jute.

Export-oriented

- ① Demand creation from external sources as well.
- ② Entry into global value chains to give more employment opportunities.
- ③ Harness India's comparative advantage of abundant labour.
- ④ Compete with other players like Bangladesh.
- ⑤ Export oriented growth with proportionate jobs.

models in the region life Bangladesh.

Challenges

- ① Structural : as noted in the earlier diagram, greater emphasis is on the service sector
 ↳ Highest FDI goes to IT and computers.
- ② Sectoral : agriculture with 86% small and marginal farmers, reducing crop fertility, irrigation.
- ③ Raw material shortage as a result
 ↳ Jute-producing areas in Bangladesh.
- ④ Technology : outdated mills and machines.
- ⑤ Downsizing of MSMEs : reducing economy of scale
- ⑥ Ancillary infrastructure gaps : ↳ 14-15% of GDP lost to logistics, as against global average of 8%.
- ⑦ Program - diversification in case of the likes of Make-in-India scattered to 25+ sectors.
- ⑧ Less integration in exports : ↳ Removal from RCEP.

However, major push is being provided to the sector such as PM-MITRA for infrastructure and craftsmen skilling. It thus holds a major promise for growth with jobs.

Feedback

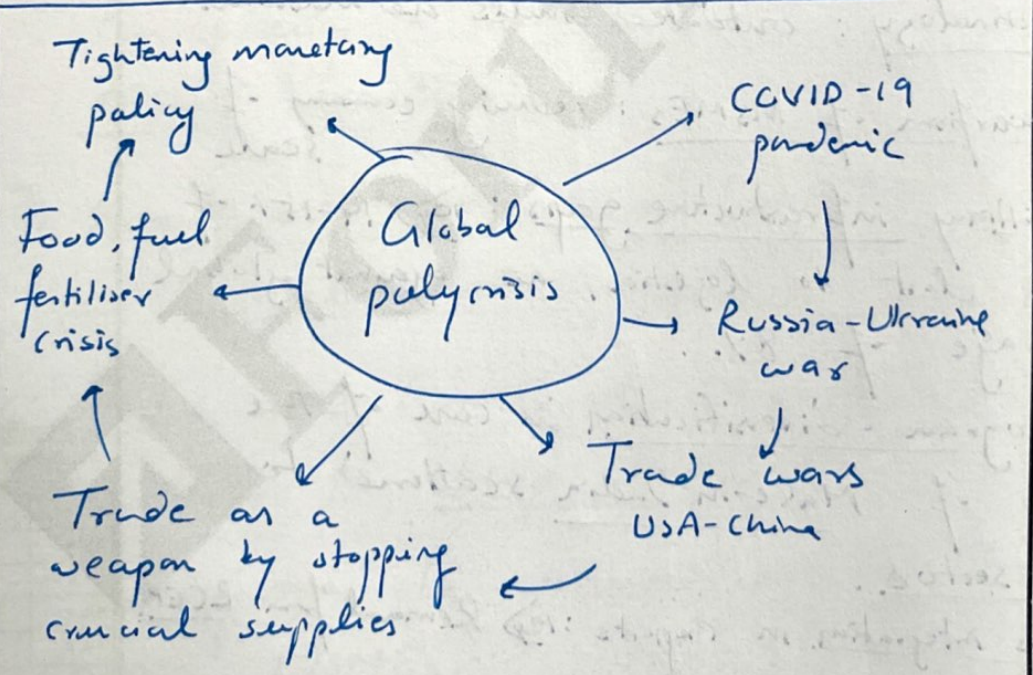
(For OFFICE use only)

#	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.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)

Globalisation has connected supply chains across the world. Black swan events like the COVID crisis, lockdowns have proven it in practice. Resilience has therefore been a common call in the wake of such global challenges.



Global headlines as per Economic survey

Implications for India

- ① Disrupted supply chains, hampering import-export
 - ↳ chips and semiconductor shortage.
- ② Consequent slump in demand and supply
 - ↳ Automobile industry suffered.
- ③ Food security crisis
 - ↳ Russia-Ukraine for fertilisers.
- ④ Energy security at risk
 - ↳ Sanctions on Iran, western protests on India buying Russian oil.
- ⑤ Flight of capital : due to Federal tightening.
- ⑥ Depreciation of rupee : due to appreciation of Dollars.
- ⑦ Consequent issues in escalated import costs.
- ⑧ Rising protectionism risking job-loss
 - ↳ America-first policy.

jobs
 (ex) America first
 policy.

Measures for resilient economy

- ① Self-reliance through comparative advantage sectors in Atmanirbhar Bharat
 (ex) Labour-intensive, innovative sectors by India's unicorn ecosystem etc.
- ② Diversify supply chains
 (ex) Energy security from Russia, along with the middle east.
- ③ Engage in reciprocal FTAs
 (ex) ECTA with Australia and CEPA with UAE.
- ④ Push to grassroot industries
 (ex) MSMEs and self-employment from STMs.
- ⑤ Strong financial institutions and monetary-fiscal establishments
 (ex) Banking credit free from NPA and monetary policy committee.
- ⑥ Adequate forex (ex) At present covering 9.3 months of imports.

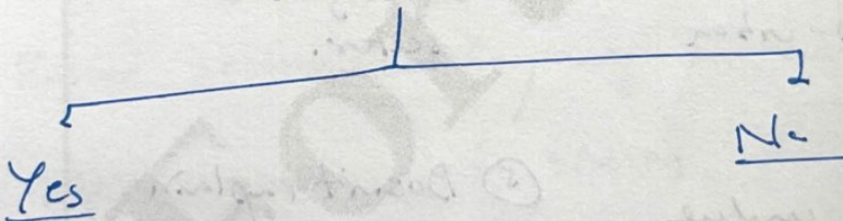
Budget talks - 7 priorities under saptarishi.
 Some are to be prioritised for a resilient economy.

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)

Indian FLFPR had come down as far as 23% during the COVID crisis. It has now resurfaced to 32% in FY-22 but $\frac{2}{3}$ of Indian women are still out of the market, necessitating reforms.

Correct picture?



① Patriarchal bias :
Men as the traditional 'bread-earner' is evident with male LFPR being 66%.

① Household work not taken into consideration despite extremely important contribution: Human development.

② Domesticated job-orientation of women

ie) Homemakers, seen from the figures.

② Educated women out of workforce due to increased economic status of rising middle class.

③ Pink-economy

where sectors like beauty-driving, food delivery etc are reserved for men as one possible factor

③ Disguised unemployment in agriculture: feminisation of agriculture.

④ Shows disparities across rural-urban space.

④ Carework as an unrecognised sector.

⑤ Shows the undue impact such as the COVID crisis on women

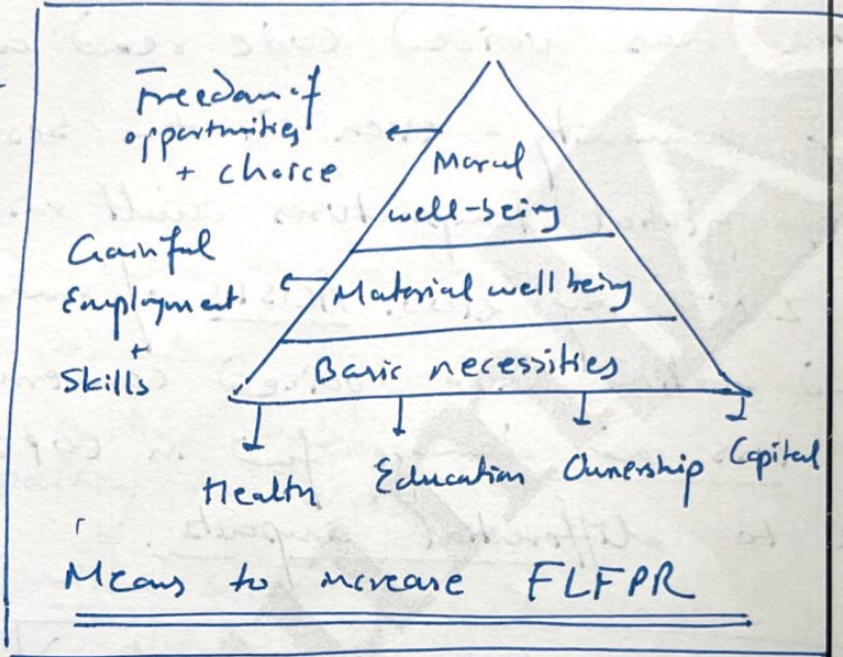
⑤ Doesn't explain the qualitative struggles

ie) Harassment at work-force, lack of maternity benefits etc.

1 Way Ahead

1) Include housework, carework and informal sector into consideration.

2) Gross root investment in human development
 (eg) NEP, 2020 market-ready vocational training



3) Ensure secure work-spaces for women.

4) Address patriarchal biases
 (eg) Gender-pay parity, no glass ceiling etc.

WEF estimates Indian GDP can grow 27% faster if women can participate with parity to men. This is essential for our vision of Sabka Samta, Sabka Vikas.

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.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)

IPCC has issued code red alert as even in the best case scenario, global temperatures will rise by 1.2°C . This has to affect countries like the small island nations and the global south more.

Regional impact on marginalised

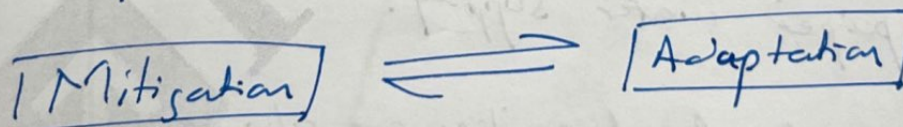
- ① Within urban areas, those with unlicensed development life slums are deprived of protections
 ↳ Inundation during floods and lack of piped water supply.
- ② National-level disparities are also seen
 ↳ Forest-dwelling communities are most affected as their livelihood depends on nature such as minor forest produce.

(3) Internationally, Arcis and global south will face external threat with rising sea levels.

Across sectors

- ① In agriculture : 86% of small and marginal farmers are not equipped with climate-resilient crops.
- ② In industries like MSMEs, fallout of negative externalities like pollution are impacting the most.
- ③ Unorganised sector has limited protection like insurance coverage due to informal nature.

Therefore a resilient model needs:



① Reduce the pace of climate change

↳ Reduce GHG emissions

① Prepare for the irreversible damage done

② Reverse the impacts through carbon-sequestering

1) Loss and damage fund in COP27.

③ Revive ecological encroachment damages by quality enhancement

② Green Climate - justice based on past emissions.

1) MISHTI and Amrit Dharohar schemes (Budget 2023-24).

③ Polluter-pay concept as the developing world still needs to grow further vis-a-vis developed countries.

④ Shift towards green economy: Reduce-Reuse-Recycle of circular economy.

④ Differentiated responsibilities: Survival of the developing world is at stake.

"There is no plan B because there is no planet B." Thus, both mitigation and adaptation are key for a safer and greener future.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

#	G	A
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.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)

2023 has been made the International Year for millets. This is in realisation of their centrality in addressing nutritional security, environmental sustainability and increase farmer incomes.

Millets as a means to address triple whammy

Nutritional deficiency: 33% of Indian children are stunted and 54% women are anaemic.

- ① Millets have micronutrients to address hidden hunger.
- ② Rich in protein and iron.
- ③ High in fibre.
- ④ Low in Glycemic index → less diabetes.

Environmental degradation: Excessive fertilisers, 86% irrigation from ground-water etc.

- ① Less water and fertlities needed
- ② Resistant to drought prone climate change

Farm income: dependent on rice-wheat.

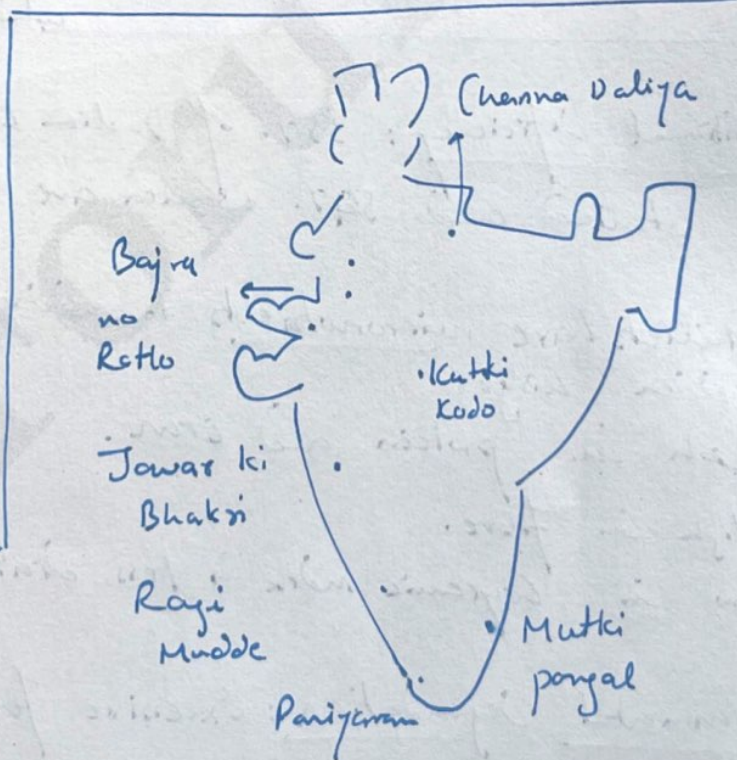
- ① Help to diversify.
- ② Resilience in the wake of crop loss in wheat-rice based system.

However, certain limitations lead to low adoption

- ① Domination of rice and wheat in

Green revolution

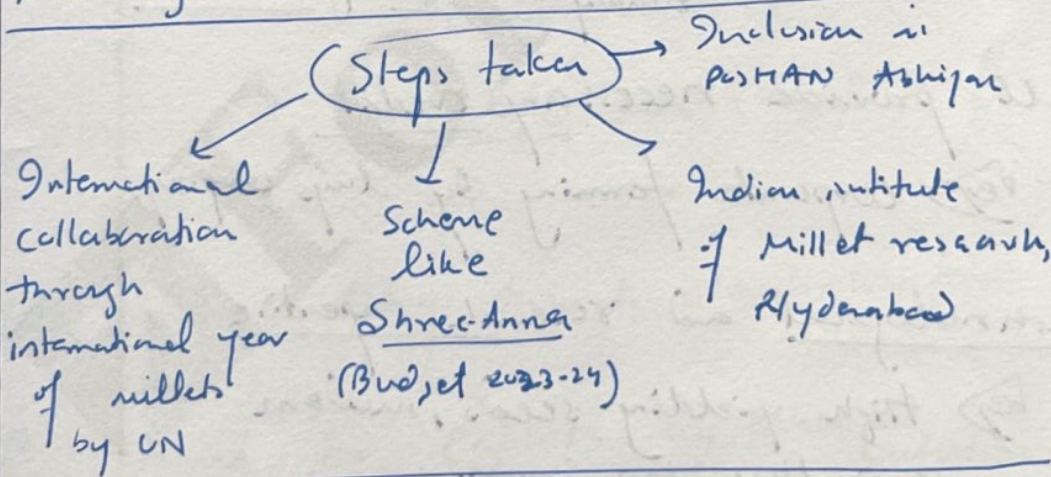
- ② Lack of MSP support except jowar, Bajra, Ragi.



Millet's and cuisine from India

- ③ Changed food habits excluding millets.
- ④ More manual labour needed, as against mechanised farming of rice and wheat.
- ⑤ Concerns over taste → wheat atta has more gluten and thus makes softer and tastier rotis.
- ⑥ Lack of economy of scale as the small and marginal farmers have fragmented millet farming.
- ⑦ Lack of value addition from food processing.

However, many steps have been taken in this regard:



Millets are superfoods that can ensure healthier lifestyles for environment and nutrition. This can also fulfil our vision of doubling farmer incomes.

Feedback

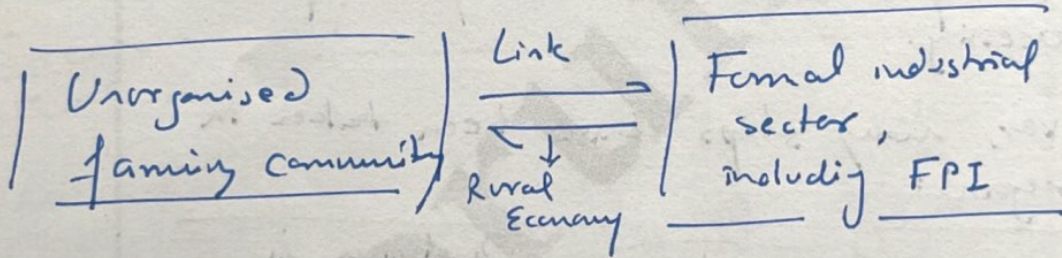
(For OFFICE use only)

#	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 F 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)

"Farmer is a magician who produces money from the mud."
42% of Indians are directly dependent on agriculture. Yet, 80% of them are engaged in subsistence farming and informal nature creates many shortcomings.



- ① Will provide necessary credit
 ⇒ Corporate farming by lays company.
- ② Technological and research expertise
 ⇒ High yielding seeds, modern agriculture techniques.
- ③ Economy of scale by organising

family communities.

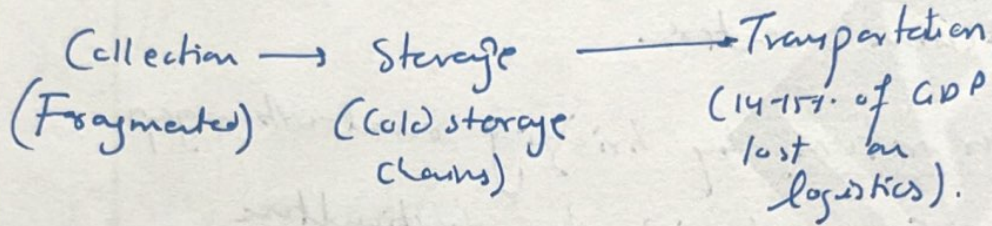
⇒ Farmer producer organisations (FPO)
and cooperative farming.

- ④ Market access such as cluster-based collection centers.
- ⑤ Better returns by bridging rural-urban gap
⇒ Truck-farming for horticulture
by taking rural farm produce to
urban food-marts.
- ⑥ Value addition from food processing
parks ⇒ PM-SAMPADA Yojana.
- ⑦ Increased shelf-life such as preservation
pasteurisation etc.
- ⑧ Brand-building through standardisation.
- ⑨ Avenue for exports by enhanced value.
- ⑩ Eventual increase in employment as

well as incomes.

Concerns

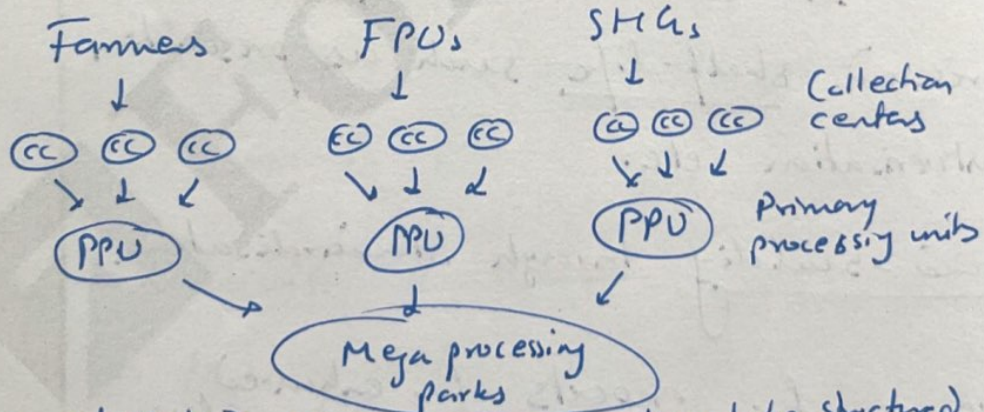
(1) Lack of ancillary infrastructure across the FPI chain:



(2) Subsistence farming by 86% farmers.

(3) Lack of processing infrastructure
 Key: Marine-resource with limited shelf life

Model for way ahead



An integrated FPI model is thus to be structured

FPI in a sunrise sector with rising urbanisation and purchasing power. It can fulfil needs of consumers and gain of producers - the farming community.

Feed
(For OFFICIAL)

#	
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put the marks in the table.	
Here G is Overall Average and	
TOTAL MARKS	

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)

India is the 5th most vulnerable country in Climate change risk index. This has necessitated a robust DRR strategy, in alignment with the Sendai framework.

Multi-sectoral and Multi tiered DRR Strategy

- | | |
|--|--|
| ① Disaster management and rescue authorities | ① National level: crisis management committee. |
| ② Scientific community for monitoring and forecasting. | ② State level: SDMA teams. |
| ③ Ecological experts for environmental safety. | ③ District level: DDMA. |
| ④ Community participation from grassroots | ④ Gram panchayat and local bodies. |

1 Constraints

- ① Lack of grassroot strengthening
 ↳ Limited funds and functionaries without adequate skills.
- ② Minimum community participation
 ↳ Lack of awareness, limited community drills.
- ③ Absence of practical disaster management component in school curriculum.
- ④ Multiplicity of authorities with lack of coordination.
- ⑤ Centralised and top-down approach:
 NDMA → SDMA → DDMA.
- ⑥ Absence of localised DRR plans.
- ⑦ Rising complexity of disasters such as climate change induced extremities, that are beyond local-scope.

Measures | Measures for robust DRR strategy

① Preparation of customised DRR plans

↳ Drought resistance in Rajasthan while flash-flood preparation in Uttarakhand.

② Infusion of local best practices

↳ Bhunga and Dhajji diwaris from Lutch and Kashmir respectively for earthquake-resistance.

③ Pro-active planning

Hazard risk vulnerability and capability assessment (HRVCA).

④ Zoning and mapping of sensitive areas.

⑤ Constant monitoring and forecasting

↳ Used ching Fair crisis to minimise damage.

⑥ International cooperation

↳ Japan's best practices through CDR.

By infusion of local and global efforts, a truly resilient DRR strategy can be framed.
Mainstreaming DRR in development by Costa Policy forum is one way to that.

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.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)

AI is the ability of machines to perform cognitive tasks. This includes thinking, reasoning, problem solving and learning.

Generative AI: Includes the ability of AI to provide answers through pattern recognition and predictive analysis tools. This may include text, pictures or even videos and also fine-tuned with its ever-evolving machine-learning process.

Concerns and challenges

Economic

- ① Heavy investments needed for digital infrastructure
- ② Research and development expenses.

③ Fear of automation reduced job losses.

Social

- ① Amplification of established bias through algorithm.
- ② Echo-chambers based indoctrination.
- ③ Psychological manipulation: warned by Noah Harari.

Ethical

- ① Accountability such as in automatic driving cars accidents.

Security

- ① Data privacy vs data theft.
- ② Point of criticality due to super-intelligence

Role of policymakers

- ① Prioritise AI preparedness:
 - Funding for research in AI.
 - Formation of foundational infrastructure

1) High-processing computer networks and Data centers.

2) Balance the needs of all stakeholders.

Individuals: Data privacy law.

Corporate: Ease of doing business for business transition to AI.

3) Academia - Industry linkage for swift transition.

4) Social security such as skilling and income support.

Regulators

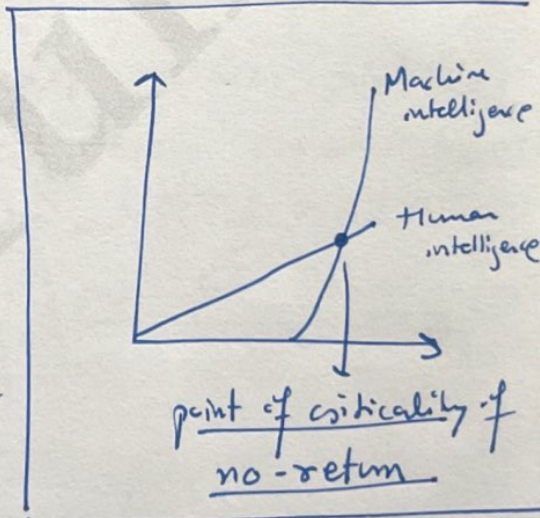
1) Ensure adequate time for transition

2) Monitor AI progression

3) Prevent scenarios of unchecked AI-learning of point of criticality →

4) Ensure data protection

5) Equitable growth of AI and its benefits.



"Science is the magic that delivers." - Kurt Vonnegut.
AI is one such transformational power which can transform human psychology, societal economy for good

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

#	⊙	⊙
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

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

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--



230282_613301_1910104820_(2023-09-03 15:06:04)

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)

Unfortunate violence is being witnessed in Manipur, primarily on two community fault lines. Meiti and Kuki. This has necessitated a swift resolution of security challenges in the Northeast for a peaceful and prosperous India.

Ethnic fault lines → major threat

① Physical distance between communities

⇒ Meiti - valley region
Kuki - hill regions

leads to division of spaces.

② Cultural differences may lead to lack of integration

⇒ Meiti - Hindu
Kuki - Christianity.

③ Psychological distance as a result,
as it is said:

"War is what happens when
language fails" —
i.e. lack of communication.

④ Resultant demands for separation
↳ Multiple insurgency and
inter-tribal clashes.

However, there are many other factors
too:

① Developmental divide:

Meiti (53% population) : developed area of
10% landmass.

Kuki (47%) : underdeveloped area of
90%.

② Fear of further demographic change

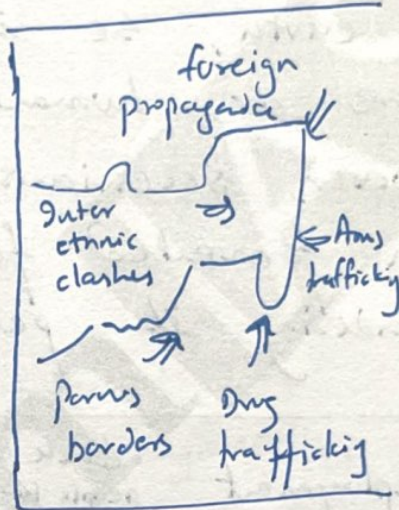
↳ Chin refugees from Myanmar.

③ Ancillary violent support from
insurgency groups for power-play.

④ Concerns of drug-trafficking:
 - poppy cultivation - impact on youth.

⑤ Political demands: ST status by Meities.

⑥ Propaganda by vested interest groups such as branding Kulis as outsiders.



Way Ahead

Short-term

- ① Central forces to stop violence immediately.
- ② Political accountability
- ③ Negotiations among all stakeholders.

Security concerns in North-east India

Long-term

- ① Consider ST status by a committee.
- ② Evaluate 5m - 6m schedule for regions.
- ③ Insurgency subduction from successful examples like MNF Myanmar peace agreement.

Inclusive development is the lasting solution:
 "Peace and Justice are the same sides of a coin." This shall ensure the unity and integrity of India.

Feedback

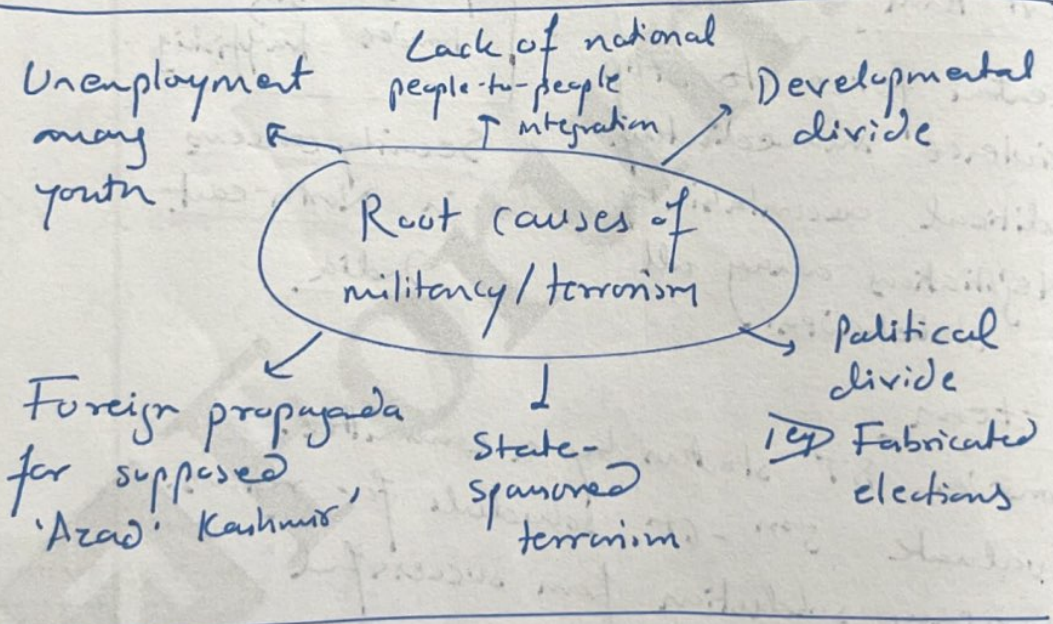
(For OFFICE use only.)

#	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.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)

Jammu and Kashmir is truly heaven on earth, be it its physical nature or humane hospitality. However, secessionist tendencies have been fomented for vested interests, jeopardising its peace and prosperity.



For this far-reaching roots, development initiatives play a major role:

Physical infrastructure

- ① Lack of connectivity in the hinterlands,
- ② Unable to harness electricity, roads etc

Digital infrastructure

- ① Infamous internet bans depriving access to digital resources for citizens.

Economic development

- ① Lack of employment opportunities in emerging sectors like IT, engineering, pharma etc.

Political development

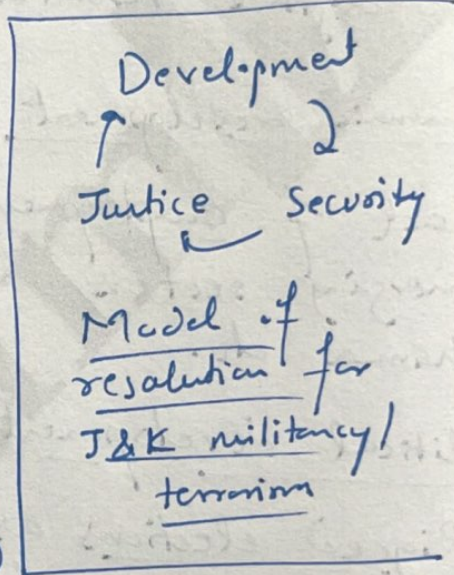
- ① Rigged elections as a major threat to democratic faith of the people.
- ② Accusations of nepotism, as against diverse participation.

However, many other factors play a role:

- ① Pakistan's state-sponsored terrorism as a foreign policy to allegedly make India bleed by a thousand cuts.

230282_613301_1910104820_(2023-09-03 15:06:04)

- ② Cross borders arms and drug trafficking: from the golden crescent region.
- ③ Systemic propaganda for extremism
 ↳ Terrorist-ling from LeT, Indian Mujahidder.
- ④ Misuse of emerging technologies like social media.
- ⑤ Lack of people to people connect → viewing situation as mere Security over connectivity.



1 Way Ahead

A tripartite of development in economic and political terms along with concerted anti-terrorism on international front like UN will lead to lasting peace.

Revocation of Article 370 has given an opportunity to integrate J&K with India. While providing justice deserved by the region, India's sovereignty and development can be strengthened.

Feedb
(For OFFICE)

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

Mentor Feedback Questions

- Q1 Unable to space answers with last minute rush
- in the conclusion part
 - (Also, kindly give honest feedback (even if it is harsh - as it is constructed that marking is easier in the final days).

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.