

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	GOURAV UPPAL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910078097	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	30/08/2023

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

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

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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)

Infrastructure investment is identified as the key for the growth of economy as well as social improvement.

Investment in infrastructure - A precursor to social and economic transformation

### I. Social transformation

- 1) Provision of services to vulnerable sections
- 2) Increase in the production, productivity leading to more incomes → social mobility
- 3) Access to human resources → Human capital formation

### II. Economic transformation

- 1) Multiplexer effect of infrastructure on

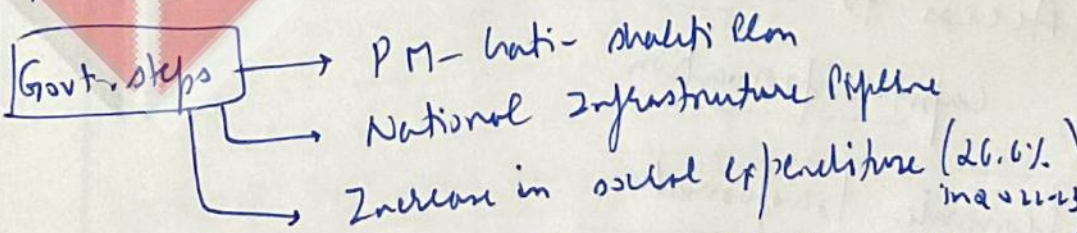


all sectors of economy → 2.95 as per Finance Minister

- 2) Spurt in the growth of private investments by crowding-in-effect
- 3) Increase in the profit margins due to lower logistics cost
- 4) Increased business activities → More tax revenue

Focus on economic gains should not marginalise concerns of society

- 1) Human capital formation, a key aspect of economic growth
- 2) To ensure sustainability of growth by ensuring inclusivity
- 3) To decrease the inequalities.



Thus, investment in infrastructure should consider both economic & social aspects

**Feedback**

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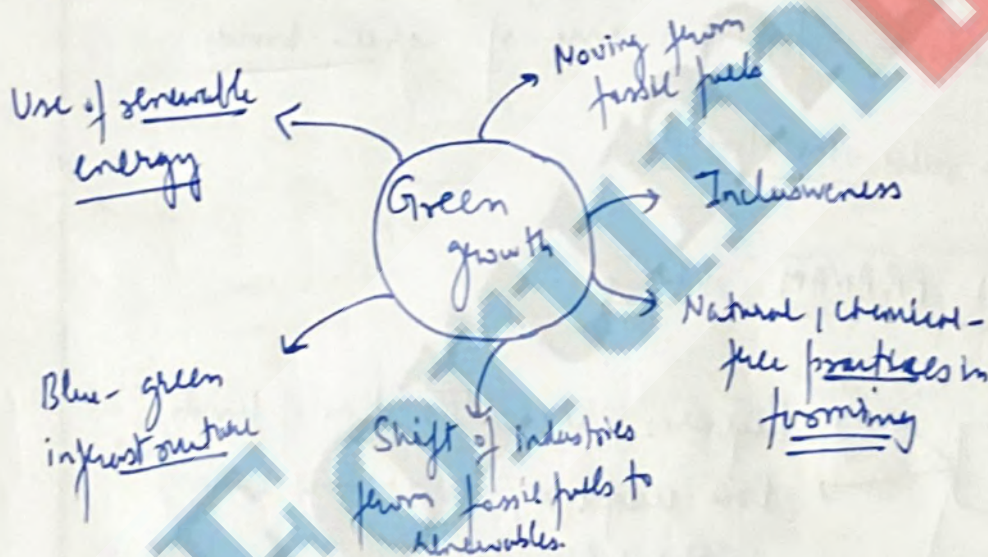
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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



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 economic growth that is sustainable, efficient across sectors and leads to creation of green jobs.



Measures by government in Budget 2023-24 to propel green growth

- 1.) National hydrogen Mission allocated funds for transition from fossils, expansion of green



renewable energy sector

- 2) Bhartiya Prakriti Krishi Bio-compost centres for enhancing natural farming.
- 3) GOBAR dhan scheme to ensure compressed bio-gas generation.
- 4) Provision for issuance of green bonds to raise investments.
- 5) PM PRANAM scheme

Challenges

- Requires more allocation of funds
- low adoption, awareness among stakeholders
- Global headwinds.

The path laid by the Budget 2023-24 is the key to ensure sustainable, long-term growth in the Amit Shah and road to Vishat Bharat by 2047.

**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.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)

Recently, the first batch of cheetahs was introduced in Kuno National Park after they were brought from Namibia. ∴ under Project Cheetah Reintroduction

Departure of the project from earlier efforts of conservation of critically-endangered species

- 1.) First case of re-introduction of big cat
- 2.) Re-introduction of extinct species after long time by way of import.
- 3.) Creation of new habitat for the species.

Justification of Project

- 1.) Cheetah is a flagship species that



will ensure more conservation efforts for biodiversity

- 2.) Cheetahs already existed in India but got extinct due to excessive hunting.
- 3.) The African cheetahs are considered the producers from which other sub-species emerged.
- 4.) It is as per laws, **CITES** agreement.

However, **Concerns raised**

- 1.) Lack of viability of the Kuno ecosystem
- 2.) Competition with other species of big cats (e.g) leopards
- 3.) Concerns of adaptation to humid climate of India
- 4.) Chances of mortality. → Various cheetahs died

The step of Cheetah reintroduction is however a remarkable step, but efforts should be strengthened to ensure adequate monitoring.

**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 agriculture refers to the application of exact inputs as required to the crops, farms, ensuring input-use efficiency.

Precision agriculture as panacea for multipronged challenges of agriculture sector

Challenges	Precision agriculture solution
1) High Input Costs	→ Reduce the quantity of application of inputs by telling right quantity, preventing over-use
2) Soil degradation	→ Lower the amount of chemical fertilisers, pesticides usage.
3) Groundwater depletion	→ Decrease the water inputs by enhancing water-use efficiency ↳ (3) Micro-irrigation



- 4) Lowering of yield → Increase in the productivity of farms (eg) Israel's case
- 5) 'Technology fatigue' → Incorporate adequate technology in agriculture.
- 6) Agri-marketing issues → Provide adequate, timely information

Impediments to precision agriculture adoption

- 1) Higher costs of adoption.  
↳ Avg. farm <sup>inc</sup> income - 10,216 per month
- 2) Lack of awareness among farmers
- 3) Focus on enhancement of land productivity using fertilisers

Way forward → Government support - PM KISAN  
→ Increase R&D expenditure / Ashok (kheti)

Precision agriculture will ensure adequate income for our 'Annadata'

**Feedback**  
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Q.5) What are the reasons for increasing emphasis on the horticulture sector in recent years?  
Evaluate government measures for the development of the horticulture sector.  
(10 marks, 150 words)

हाल के वर्षों में बागवानी क्षेत्र पर अधिक जोर देने के क्या कारण हैं? बागवानी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए  
सरकारी उपायों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।  
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

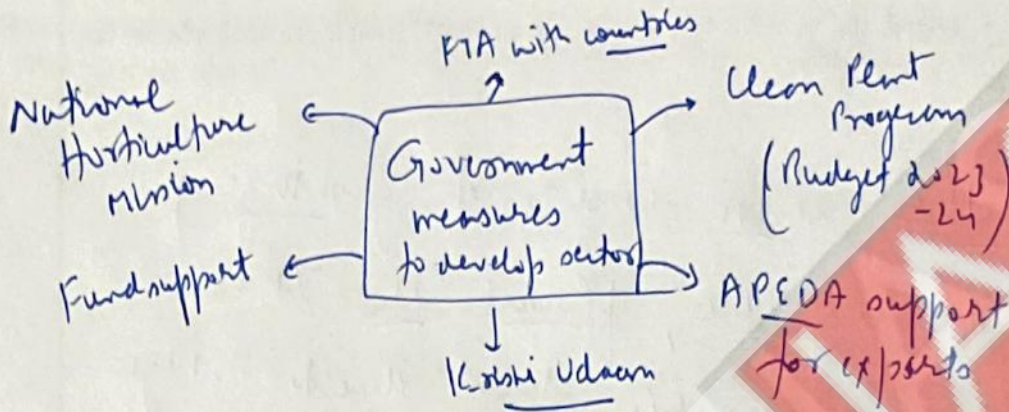
Horticulture sector consists of growing of  
fruits, vegetables, flowers etc. It has  
received considerable interest due to its high  
potential in recent years.

Reasons for increasing emphasis

- 1.) High output capacity. → More than 270 MT  
of horticulture produce. (Greater than  
food grains)
- 2.) Export potential of the produce.  
(eg) Mango, ~~Apple~~ pineapple exports to USA
- 3.) Potential to increase agriculture GDP  
↳ contributes 23% to agri-GDP.
- 4.) Huge processing potential, will lead



to development of industry , job creation



Evaluation

Successful	Challenges
1) Increase in the <u>exports</u> (eg) Pineapple from <u>nepalaya</u>	1) Still an informal sector with high <u>vagrants</u>
2) Development of <u>far-flung</u> regions (eg) north-east	2) Low <u>processing potential</u> <u>harnessed</u>
3) Increase in <u>crop diversification</u>	3) <u>Climate events</u> → losses to farmers (eg) <u>shimla apple</u>

Way forward → More cold storage infra (Ashok)  
 → More processing facilities (kulati)

Horticulture sector can play a key role in addressing various farm challenges.

**Feedback**  
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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)

Fire hazards refer to the vulnerability of any building, place to the uncontrolled fire. (eg) uphear cinema, Worship centres in Delhi

### Causes

I) Unplanned urbanisation.

1.1) Lack of adequate planning, space between buildings

1.2) Lack of fire safety measures.

1.3) over crowding leading to increased risk

1.4) Illegal constructions (eg) Basements

II) Lack of fire safety knowledge



Measures to mitigate urban fires

1.) National Building Code, 2016

- ↳ Building design accommodating fire exits
- ↳ Safety rooms described
- ↳ Effective ventilation.

2.) Fire safety knowledge among children

3.) Fire safety equipments, agile response from fire department.

Issues → Code not implemented effectively  
 → Lack of enough firemen, equipments.

Fire hazard need effective, stringent measures to prevent loss of lives.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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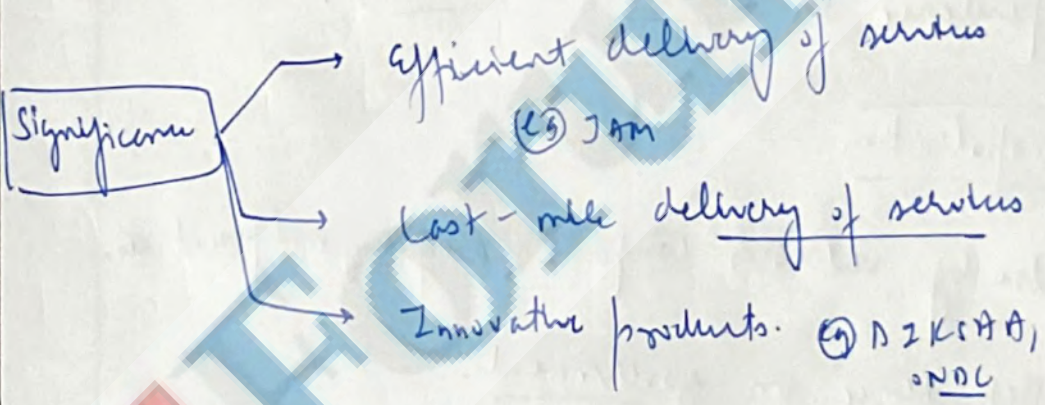


Q.7) DPI (Digital Public Infrastructure) is indispensable for digitally enabling citizens and businesses; however, the challenges of exclusion, exploitation, and monopolisation cannot be ignored. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) refers to the various platforms enabled by the government for provision of public goods.

(eg) UMANG, COWIN, DPI



However, Challenges

I) Exclusion

1) Digital divide → Among rural, urban areas.



↳ only 59% penetration of internet in rural areas

2) Lack of sufficient access to devices due to poverty  
 (5) Tribal areas

II. Exploitation

1) Lack of digital literacy leading to vulnerability to frauds.

2) Dependence on various middlemen.

III. Monopolisation

1) Use by various companies adopting monopolies.

2) Dependence on governments.

3) Monopolisation of internet companies.

Govt steps

↳ Data Protection Act, 2023  
 ↳ PM 6 DZSI for digital literacy.

DPZ's have immense potential to embark India on a digital journey.

**Feedback**  
 (For OFFICE use only)

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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 mission is a joint mission between  
NASA and ISRO. to launch satellite around  
earth ( earth observation satellite )

Relevance of NISAR

- 1) Develop insights on the various environmental phenomena.
- 2) Data for the development of early warning systems, eg cyclone developing
- 3) Mapping of the earth's atmosphere of various changes.



4) Measuring temperature changes.

### Challenges

- 1) Coordination issues between two space agencies.
- 2) Lack of adequate data measurability

However, the mission holds key to gather  
knowledge and prevent hazards.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Defense indigenisation refers to the domestic production of defense equipments to meet the security needs.

Defense indigenisation - An achilles heel

- 1) Low levels of production
- 2) Dominated by PSUs, lack of effective private sector
- 3) Technology levels are lower and inadequate

Importance of startups in defense sector

- 1) Ensure new zeal, technological innovation in defense sector



- 2.) Strengthen the supply chains of defense production
- 3.) Foster specialisation of various parts, make effective production
- 4.) Take care of production, while govt. agencies such as DRDO focuses on R&D.

**Challenges**

- 1.) Sensitive nature of the sector → Stringent controls
- 2.) Huge investments needed to set-up, production

**Govt. steps**

Defense production clusters  
→ idea to foster innovation

Defense indigenisation has a potential to ensure self-reliance, reduce imports and enhance defense exports

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

'Intelligence' refers to the timely truth well told, as it involves acquisition and use of information to tackle the challenge well-in-advance.

Role of Intelligence in maintaining national security

- 1.) Identification of various adverse elements causing internal or external security threats.
- 2.) Leads to adequate capacity building due to prewarnings.
- 3.) Preventing espionage activities by effective



Counter-intelligence.

4) Measures to prevent subotage of vital installations.

Challenges associated

- 1) Lack of effective coordination across intelligence agencies, groups
- 2) Changing nature of tasks by adverse organisations
- 3) Delays in acquisitions of intelligence
- 4) Low capacity building

Way forward → Strengthen ZB, R&AW  
 Adoption of technology to have Tech ZNT, S24INT

Intelligence has a key role in ensuring national security without 'weaponry'

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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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 the economic growth that is not accompanied with the commensurate rise or increase in jobs but disguised unemployment.

eg) Economic growth in agriculture.

To address this challenge, labour and export intensive industries such as textile sector is considered a gamechanger.

opportunities provided by Textile sector

1.) Huge raw material potential: India is the largest producer of cotton, jute; and largest of silk.



- 2.) High employment elasticity of the sector
- ↳ As per Economic survey (2016-17), Textile sector leads to 80 times more jobs for 1 unit of investment than automobile sector
- 3.) Currently, it employs 45 million people directly
- 4.) Huge export potential due to demand of Indian textiles. - currently 2.3% of GDP
- 5.) Low skill sector → Needs low skilled people.
- 6.) Huge domestic market → More production  
↓  
More employment.
- 7.) More job opportunities for women
- However, challenges associated
- 1.) Vagaries in the production of cotton



and other fibres (eg) Pink Bollworm attack on cotton crops.

2) Lack of adequate backward linkages → low supply chain development

3) Increased competition from cheap labour countries such as Bangladesh, Vietnam

4) Lack of adequate credit access.

5) 'Dwarfism' of the industry leading to many small firms.

Way forward → Adequate government support such as MZTRA parks  
→ Technical textiles

As PM Modi said, textile sector holds huge potential:

Farm → Fibre → Fabric → Factory → Fashion → Foreign

**Feedback**

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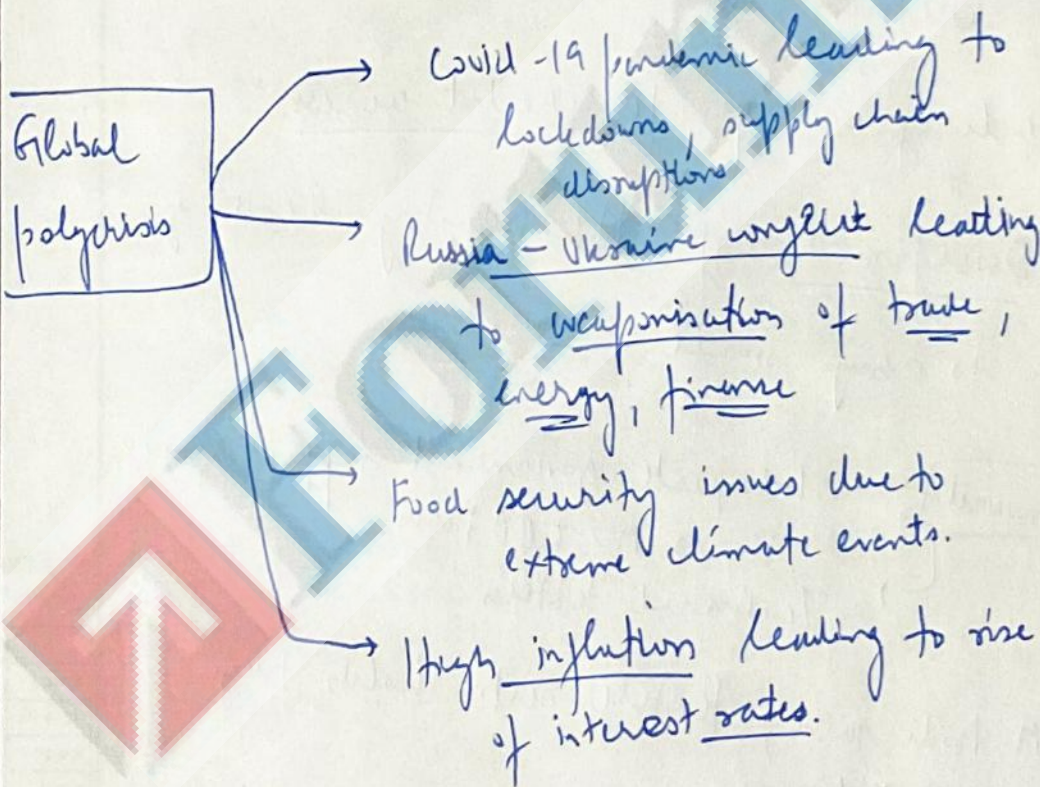
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Q.12) In an era of interconnected challenges, the emerging global polycrisis poses significant implications for India's macroeconomic stability. Examine and suggest measures to make the Indian economy more resilient to global shocks and challenges.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

परस्पर जुड़ी चुनौतियों के युग में, 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 global polycrisis refers to the situations unfolding across the world leading to multiple crisis, one after the other. having  repercussions across countries in a globalised world.



This polycrisis poses challenges to the India's macroeconomic stability such as-



1.) Implications on the economic growths due  
to disruptions 2022-23  $\rightarrow$  7.2%  
2023-24 (Projected)  $\rightarrow$  6.4%

2.) Effect on the exports from the country  
 $\rightarrow$  For the past few months, exports have  
been declining

3.) Increased current account deficit due to  
costlier imports.  $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Trade deficit} \\ \text{Current account deficit} \end{array} \right]$  Twin deficit  
issue

4.) Increased 'imported inflation' affecting  
economic recovery and stability

5.) Rise in the cost of borrowings leading  
to higher deficits.

6.) Negative sentiments leading to lower  
investments

However, it poses certain opportunities as well

1.) Internationalisation of rupee



2) Leverage the shift in supply chains  
(eg) Ultra+1 strategy.

## Measures to make Indian economy more resilient

1) Following principles of Atma-nirbhar Bharat to enhance self-reliance

2) Adopting agile policy approach to quickly adapt and monitor

3) Ensuring adequate safeguards to vulnerable sectors.

4) Effective monetary policy use. (eg) As during covid-19.

5) Ensuring fiscal stability, (fiscal deficits)

The Indian economy has adopted various measures and is resilient to various global shocks - 'A bright star in world economy'

### Feedback

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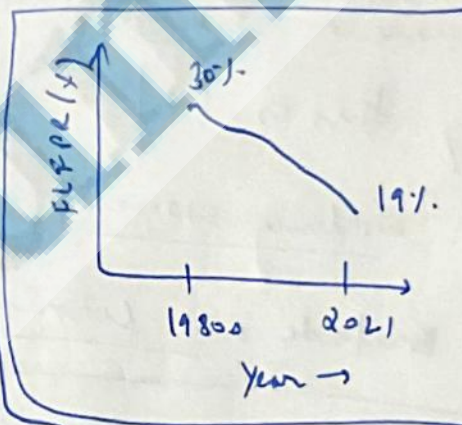


**Q.13)** Do you think the low Female Labor Force Participation Rate presents a correct picture about the 'working women' in India's economy? Give reasons in support of your answer. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Indian Economy has been witnessing a decline in female labour force participation rate (FLFPR) i.e. no. of females looking for jobs or employed to the total female population.

As per **ZLD** estimates →



FLFPR presenting a correct picture of 'working women' in India's economy

- 1.) The number of women leaving after higher education, not joining jobs.
- 2.) The social attitude towards women



working has been patriarchal  
of families

3) Rise in incomes, leading to women pulling  
out of workforce

4) 'U hypothesis' that delineates that  
women re-enter in service sector  
leading to decline in FLFPR after shift

5) Phenomenon such as glass ceiling, glass cliffs.  
However, this is as per the narrow definition  
of 'working women', i.e. those employed  
outside and earning.

The low 'FLFPR' does not presents a correct  
picture and various methodologies have  
been contested —

1.) Many women in India engaged in  
unpaid household work counting



to 3.1% of GDP

- 2) 'Feminisation of agriculture' happening
- 3) Temporary move-out by females.

### Way forward

- 1) Increase the education | job opportunities for women
- 2) Ensuring safe workplaces
- 3) Legal mechanisms (e.g.) social security measures

Addressing low PLPRR can lead to increase of about 2-3% of GDP as per Mukherjee Report.

### Feedback

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

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

Climate change has varied and devastating impacts across the sectors and regions due to varied physical and socio-economic vulnerabilities as well as the hazards risk and preparedness.

Marginalised sections most affected

1. Across sectors

1) Agriculture → The farmers, a marginalised section is affected by extreme weather events

(eg) Heat wave in Punjab lowering wheat yield (March 2022)  
lowest attack.

2) Fisheries → Increase in ocean temperatures, leading to lower catch.



3) Manufacturing → Lowered labour productivity  
due to heat stress.

(eg) ZCO study on Brick Kiln's showed decrease  
of productivity.

4) Services → Disruption of supply chains,  
connectivity rendering service  
delivery

(eg) e-commerce

## II. Across regions

1.) Coastal areas → More vulnerability to cyclones.

(eg) Amphien led to rise of poverty  
among marginalised

2.) Urban areas → Poor planning structures slums

(eg) Delhi floods (2023)

3.) Increase in the displacement → Harassment

Case for climate resilient model of  
development integrating mitigation, adaptation



- 1) Adopting adequate hazard mapping and zonation (eg) Through use of HZS
- 2) Putting in place adequate and robust early warning systems.
- 3) Capacity building of population, especially vulnerable sections.
- 4) Provisions ensuring better warning.  
(eg) WFP study in Bangladesh by giving \$ 50 support before any disaster.
- 5) Designing of the structures as per changing climate (eg) Smart surfaces to tackle heat waves.

Thus, adopting climate resilient measures is need of the hour with increased changes of climate.

**Feedback**

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

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

Millets are the coarse cereals grown in arid and semi-arid regions. 2023 has been declared as the 'International Year of Millets' due to its huge potential and benefits. (e.g. Bajra, Ragi, Jowar)

Benefits of Millet adoption

I.) Address nutritional deficiency

- 1.) Millets are rich in fibres
- 2.) They are termed 'nutri-cereals' due to their protein content.
- 3.) They have low glycemic index,



thereby addressing nutritional <sup>in</sup> balances

## II. Address environmental degradation

- 1) They are grown in arid, semi-arid regions with low water usage
- 2) Address soil degradation by replenishing soils
- 3) Low use of chemicals involved → natural farming methods can be adopted

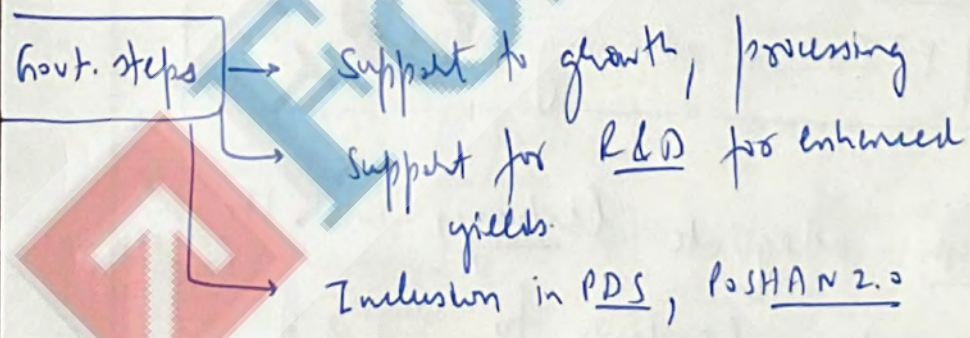
## III. Increase farm incomes

- 1) Huge processing potential of millet products
- 2) Export potential (eg) As seen in case of Quinoa
- 3) High resilience of crops, less vagaries in yield.



However, despite benefits Low adoption -

- 1.) Lack of awareness about potential benefits.
- 2.) Government support for only 3 millet crops  
↳ Bajra, Ragi, Jowar
- 3.) Lack of adequate market linkages.
- 4.) The dietary preferences skewed towards rice, wheat
- 5.) They are treated as 'orphan crops', only grown during low rainfall



Millets termed as 'Shree Anna' can solve various problems faced by agricultural population

**Feedback**

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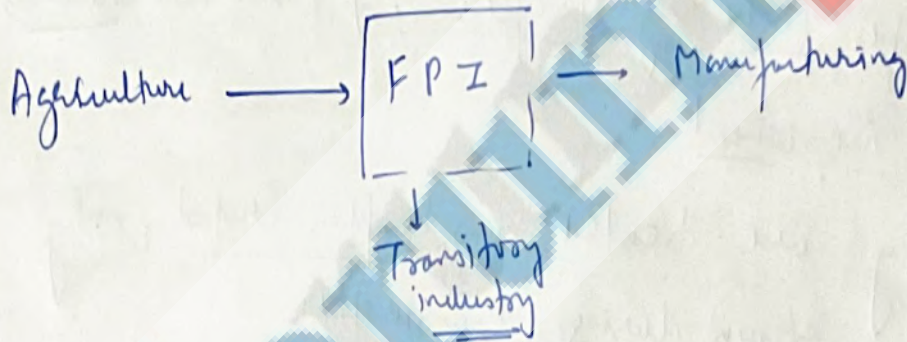
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Q.16) A link between unorganized farming community and formal industrial sector, Food Processing Industries (FPI) can play a key role in advancing the rural economy. Evaluate.  
(15 marks, 250 words)

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

Food processing industries (FPI) refer to the industries involved in processing of agricultural produce leading to changing its form.



Potential of FPIs in advancing rural economy

1.) Establish adequate linkages with the farm sector leading to buying of farm produce. → Better price discovery, cooperative farming.



- 2.) Provide an avenue for shift of labour that is in excess in agriculture. - Employs 22.25 lakh (ASZ 2015-17)
- 3.) Potential for farm households to focus in the food processing by establishing small units.
- 4.) Reduce wastage of food produce
- 5.) Huge export potential of the sector.
- 6.) Enhance the skilling of the farmers, rural youth.

However, Challenges

- 1.) Low backward linkages with farmers
- 2.) Lack of adequate adoption of technology
- 3.) Informal nature of PPZs leading to 'dwarfism' | Low job creation



- 4) Lack of adequate downstream linkages.
- ii) Low quality standards.

**Govt. steps**

- 1) PM Sampada Yojana
- 2) Mega Food Park scheme
- 3) Cold storage infrastructure
- 4) PLI scheme

As **PM Modi** said, 'Food processing, animal husbandry, modernisation have a key role to transform Indian agriculture'

**Feedback**

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

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

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) refers to the measures undertaken to mitigate and reduce the impact of disaster.

**DRR** - A key component of disaster management, especially after Sendai framework.

- 1) Multi-sectoral → Involves all sectors of the economy, all stakeholders.
- 2) Multi-tiered → Developed from national to local level.  
 (e.g.) intermediate level in India
- 3) DRR involves investment in measures that lead to better preparedness.  
 (e.g.) Building embankments, structural measures.



However, constraints in ensuring adequate DRR.

- 1) Lack of adequate funding to develop and put in place resilient systems.
- 2) Make focus on the response part post-disaster.
- 3) Lack of adequate technology to enable efficient DRR.
- 4) Low capacity building of the locals.
- 5) Top-down approach followed without consulting different needs.

Measures for robust DRR strategy

As per Sendai Framework, NDMP (2016)

- 1) various measures include -
- 1) Adequate hazard zonation mapping.



1) Establishing robust early warning systems.

(eg) National cyclone warning systems.

2) Coordination among the administration

(eg) During recent cyclone Biparjoy, zero deaths reported and low power supply outage

3) Capacity building of the locals.

(eg) In surdurbans

4) Structural measures (eg) Geo-textiles in slopes to reduce landslides.

5) Adequate planning measures, prophing.

DRR can play a key role in ensuring enhanced preparedness and lower losses.

**Feedback**

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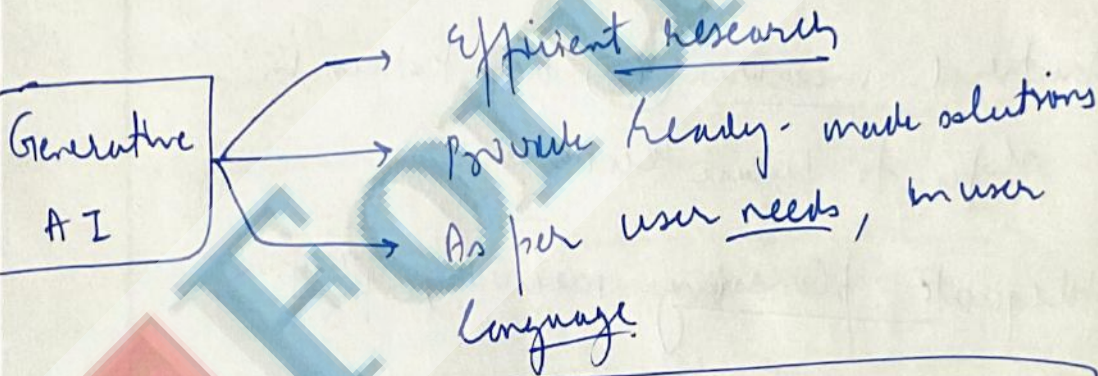


Q.18) What do you understand by generative Artificial Intelligence (AI)? How can policymakers and regulatory bodies effectively address the concerns and challenges posed by generative AI? (15 marks, 250 words)

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

the AI model based on language processing, large language models that generates content based on the inputs given.



Concerns and challenges posed by Generative AI

i) The biasness of the makers reflected in the system leading to



increasing discrimination.

- 2.) Processing of huge amount of data.
- 3.) Built on the language models,  
structures, posing dependency challenge.
- 4.) Use of Generative AI for plagiarism,  
cheating.
- 5.) Competition among companies to develop  
such systems.
- 6.) Psychological effect of such systems.

Policy makers, regulatory bodies addressing  
concerns and challenges

- 1.) Establish rules and frameworks for  
the model formulation, usage



- 2.) Coordination across countries to establish common rules (G-7 Hiroshima process)
- 3.) Need to establish robust testing to address the biasness
- 4.) Limit the use initially to few areas, → 'pilot testing'
- 5.) Establish 'regulatory sandbox' measures

India has raised concerns for effective regulation during h-25 meetings. Countries need to come together to address these concerns and utilise the potential.

**Feedback**

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Q.19) Though ethnic fault lines are a major threat, security challenges in the North-East are not confined to the same. Discuss the statement with special reference to Manipur. (15 marks, 250 words)

वद्यपि 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)

The recent violence in Manipur has brought out the various challenges and security implications emanating from north eastern region.

Various security challenges in North-east



1.) Ethnic fault lines

1.1) North-east India consists of various ethnicities leading to segmented loyalties (e.g. Meiteo, Kukis, Nagas in Manipur).

1.2) Increased conflicts among groups

1.3) Development of 'security dilemma' among ethnic groups leading to various militant



organisations representing their groups

(e) Kuki Liberation Organisation, PLA, NSCN-IM

1.4) Increased sensitivity to any demographic changes leading to clashes (e) Bora issue, Chakma Hojary

1.5) Feeling of relative deprivation among the ethnic groups (e) Meiteis → Control resources in Manipur despite 40% population.

Other challenges

2) Prevalence of organised crime such as opium farming, drug trafficking (e) In hill tracts by Kukis in Manipur

3) Gun-running, arms trafficking across Myanmar border



- 4) Use of violent methods, Extortion
- 5) Safe havens across the border.
- 6) Illegal migrations from Myanmar, Bangladesh.

### Measures taken by government

- 1) Legislative measures such as ARSPA.
- 2) Use of proportionate force → Assam Nylas
- 3) Capacity building of locals - Vibrant Village Programme
- 4) Effective border management - BOLD 4IT

North-eastern region is the gateway to south-east Asia and has huge potential that needs to be secured by effective measures from security challenges.

### Feedback

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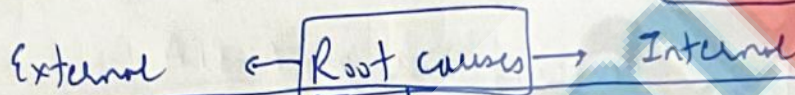




Q.20) Critically examine the role of development initiatives in addressing the root causes of militancy/ terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

The militancy/terrorism in Kashmir arose and heightened in 1980s and 1990s due to various external and internal causes.



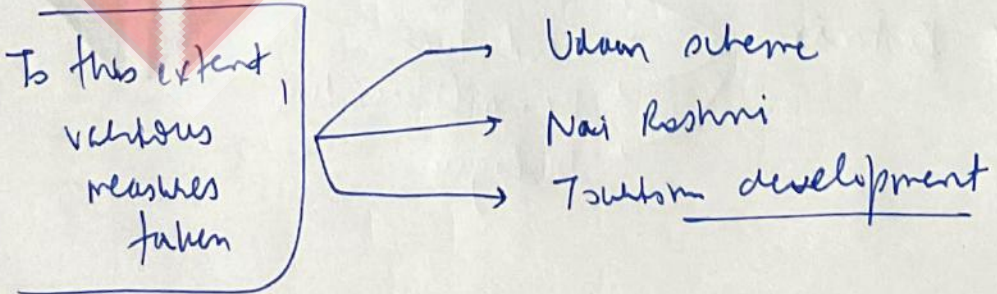
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <u>Operation Gibraltar</u> by <u>Pakistan</u></li> <li>2) <u>Role of</u> <u>Jehadi</u> <u>elements</u> (LTE, Hizbul Mujahideen)</li> <li>3) <u>Radicalisation</u> <u>across</u> <u>the</u> <u>border</u></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <u>Lack</u> of <u>adequate</u> <u>political</u> <u>voice</u></li> <li>2) <u>Socio-economic</u> <u>deprivation</u> <u>among</u> <u>Kashmiri</u> <u>Muslim</u> <u>youth</u></li> <li>3) <u>Misguidance</u> <u>to</u> <u>youth</u></li> <li>4) <u>Lack</u> of <u>development</u>.</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

To address this issue various measures taken such as Abrogation of Article 370 and development of Kashmir



Role of development initiatives in addressing root cause of military terrorism

- 1) Provide adequate employment opportunities to youth
- 2) Enhance the reach of basic facilities to all sections, especially vulnerable groups
- 3) Work as de-radicalisation programmes to counter the brainwashing with development
- 4) Enhancing tourism potential leading to rise in incomes.

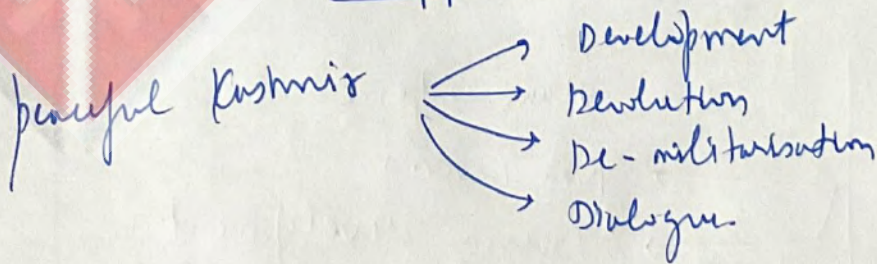




However, lacunae in addressing root cause

- 1) The external causes needed to be tackled with effective intelligence and force
- 2) Alienation due to decreased or muddled political voice
- 3) Lack of local political leaders support
- 4) Concerns among people of demographic change.

Way forward → As given by Prof. Amitabh Matha  
a - 4 - D approach will lead to



**Feedback**

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