

TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 1

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 3_FLT #3

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

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Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ISHWARI DEKA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910103244	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	21/09/2023

*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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			11:30 am	3:30 pm	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a meeting 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

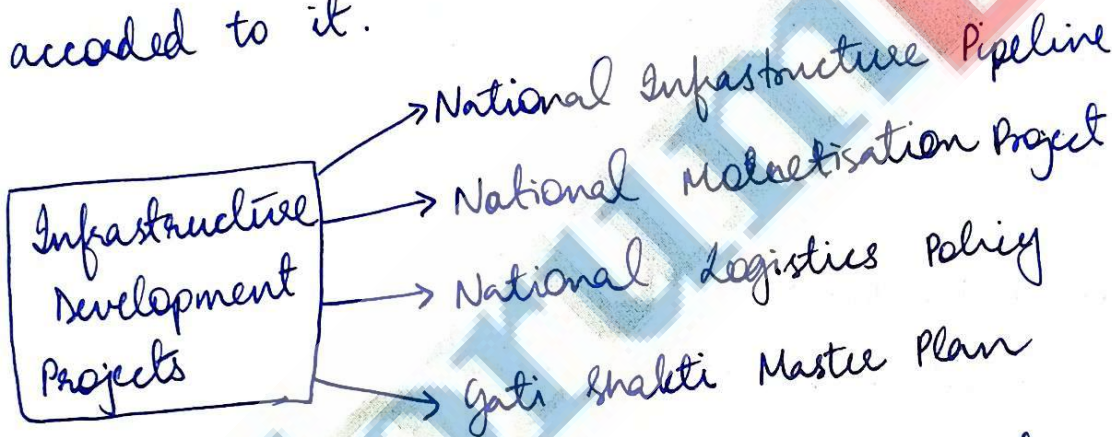
CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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 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)

Ans: The Budget outlay for infrastructure in FY23 is ₹10 lakh crore amounting to 3.3% of GDP, underlining the importance accorded to it.



Infrastructure as a precursor to social and economic transformation:

- ⊙ Has a multiplier effect on the economy.
 - ⊙ facilitates development of other sectors.
- For eg: Road development under PM Gram

- Sadakh Yojana → ~~More~~ farmers in remote villages can sell their products promptly.
- ⊙ Social infrastructure → development of schools, colleges, hospitals → human capital growth.
- ⊙ Digital infrastructure → greater transparency → ease of doing business → GDP growth.
- Focus on economic gains must not marginalise social concerns
- ⊙ Quality of infrastructure to be given importance over quantity → Reduces repair and maintenance cost.
- ⊙ Infrastructure as a vehicle of inclusive development → For eg UDAN scheme for North-eastern states connectivity.

In the wake of the Balasarai Train tragedy, safety concerns regarding infrastructure have taken priority over ~~quality~~ ^{quantity} and magnitude of development.

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

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans: Green growth refers to the growth in the economic potential of a country without compromising its environment and biodiversity. In recent years, the advent of Renewable energy technologies, green growth has veered towards decarbonisation of the economy.

Green growth as outlined in Budget 2023-24

① Green growth is one of the Saptarshis or seven pillars constituting the framework of the Budget.

② Filip given to the National Green Hydrogen policy → transition from fossil fuels.

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- ① The MISHTI Scheme for mangrove restoration and development → natural buffers from hazards like cyclones → ↓ loss and damage
- ① Battery Storage Technologies for ~~the~~ the initiation of electric vehicles to be developed indigenously.
- ① Amrit Dharohar scheme for the restoration of wetlands.
- ① PM-PRANAM for the adoption of eco-friendly fertilizers → Towards One Nation One Fertilizer.

Thus, the government in keeping with its global commitments like Panchamrit (COP26) and NDCs (Paris Agreement) is shifting towards green growth.

Feedba

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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)

Ans: India's conservation of critically endangered species usually follows the in-situ method of where the natural habitats of the species are maintained in the form of National Parks and Sanctuaries.

Project cheetah marks a departure for it introduces a new species ~~to~~ to restore and conserve grassland ecosystems in and around Kuno National park. It is the largest inter-continental conservation programme of its kind.

Advantages of Project Cheetah:

- ① Key species will improve the overall health of the entire ecosystem.
- ② Cheetahs ~~were~~ found indigenously ^{earlier and} went extinct in 1951.
- ③ Improve the upkeep and eco-tourism potential of the region.

Drawbacks of Project Cheetah

- ① India already home to several critically endangered species which must be prioritised.
 - ② Cheetahs will be unable to adapt → deaths due to radio-collars infection.
 - ③ Inadequate prey-base available.
 - ④ Kuno could have been used to translocate tigers and lions from other overburdened sites.
- Only time will tell the extent to which Project Cheetah has been successful.

Feedback

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Here G is Good Average and P is Poor	
TOTAL MARKS	

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

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

Ans: Precision agriculture refers to the targeted delivery of agricultural inputs like water, fertilizers and pesticides to crops.

- Examples
- Drip irrigation
 - Micro irrigation
 - Nano-urea
 - Injectable fertiliser.

Precision agriculture as a panacea for challenges of agriculture:

- ⊙ Reduces traditional irrigation which results in water logging and soil salinity, as well as, electricity wastage.
- ⊙ Reduces water crisis by slowing groundwater extraction.

① Targeted delivery of fertilizer and pesticide
 → less runoff → Reduces water pollution
 and eutrophication.

② Stagnant waterlogged agriculture → methane
 production → air pollution → Precision Agriculture
 reduces this.

Impediments in widespread adoption? -

① Low level of agricultural technology adoption
 due to unavailability of agriculture credit.

② Fluctuations in electricity supply.

③ Tubewell irrigation encouraged through
 free supply of electricity in some states.

④ Repair and maintenance cost is high.

Thus, if Indian agriculture is to become
 productive and compete with global players,
 precision agriculture must be adopted on war-
 footing.

Q.2] 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)

Ans: The Horticultural sector which refers to the production of fruits, vegetables and flowers have in recent years seen a rapid growth compared to the traditional farming sector.

Reasons for increasing emphasis:

- ① To diversify agriculture → more than 60% farmers are engaged in paddy and wheat.
- ② Improved returns → market prices are high.
- ③ Scientific innovations like hybrid and weather tolerant crops → more productivity.
- ④ Export potential → for eg: North-Eastern

vegetables exported to the Middle-East.
 ◎ High value products like Gerberas and Lilliums exported to Europe.

Government measures to develop the sector:

◎ National Horticultural Mission — ~~to~~ sustainability
 of locations to particular crops identified and targeted production done. Eg: Pineapples of Meghalaya.

◎ National Aroma Mission — ~~Recent~~ For eg:
 cultivation of Lavender in JK and Himachal Pradesh → huge export potential.

Thus, the horticultural sector must be developed so that the over-dependence on low remunerative foodgrains and other traditional crops is reduced.

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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)

Ans: Unplanned urbanization results in urban sprawl which refers to a situation where the density of population and construction per unit area far exceeds its planned capacity.

Vulnerability to fire safety hazards -

- ① Most buildings do not have the required fire safety measures like a fire exit, outlets for people and fire extinguishers in the premises.
- ② Settlements have narrow inaccessible roads through which it is impossible

for fire safety trucks to enter.
 ① ~~Cascading effect~~ snowballing effect →
 because the buildings are located so close
 to each other.

Measures to mitigate urban fires with
special reference to National Building Code 2016:

- ① Adequate fire exits in buildings.
- ② Recommended distance between two buildings should be adhered to.
- ③ Heat resistant materials to be used.
- ④ NO exposed wires or leakage in energy storage systems.

⑤ Adequate number of fire extinguishers.

In the wake of recent incidents like the Mukherjee Nagar fire, the fire safety ~~measures need~~ ^{measures need} ~~to be~~ ^{to be} strongly implemented.

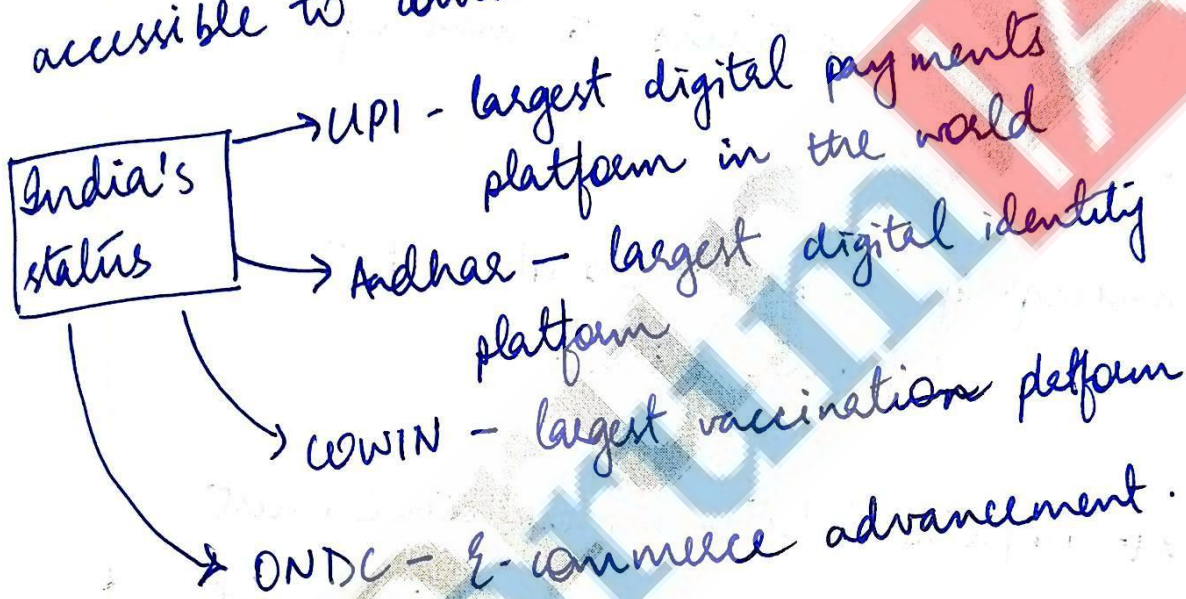
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Q.7) DPI (Digital Public Infrastructure) is indispensable for digitally enabling citizens and businesses; however, the challenges of exclusion, exploitation, and monopolisation cannot be ignored. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Ans: Digital Public Infrastructure refers to the creation of public goods open and accessible to common man.



Problems of Digital Public Infrastructure:

- ① Exclusion →
- low digital literacy
 - low internet penetration
 - rural urban divide
 - gender divide.

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② Exploitation → • cybersecurity issues like phishing
 • subjecting critical information to compromise
 • DBT not reaching intended beneficiaries

③ Monopolisation → • NPCI is an umbrella entity → needs competitors to manage efficiency.

• No monopoly in telecom → difficult to regulate prices.

Thus, ~~the~~ Digital Public Infrastructure must be transparent, accountable and inclusive

so that it does not become an end in itself but a means to an end.

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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)

Ans: The Nasa ~~Isro~~ Synthetic Aperture Radar or NISAR mission is the first of its kind collaborative mission between the two agencies.

Relevance in managing climate change and natural hazards:

① NISAR will map the earth to provide data on -

① Crop patterns

② Vegetation cover

③ Biomass availability

Improved planning of agricultural activities,

post harvest management, afforestation etc

② It will also examine -

① sea level rise

② Melting ice caps

③ Forest fires

Climate preparedness.

③ It will help predict natural hazards like landslides and ~~avalanches~~ avalanches.

④ Realtime data can be availed by various sectors.

The inputs of NISAR will aid policy planning across various sectors and reduce their exposure to vulnerability.

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)

Ans: According to the SIPRI report India is the highest importer of defence equipment in the world causing a huge cost to the public exchequer.

The importance of defence indigenization can be gauged from this. However, it still remains India's achilles heel because -

- ① low innovation → has to rely ~~for~~ on technology transfer from exported nations.
- ② lack of organizations, except a few like DRDO and Ordnance factory board, exclusively devoted to indigenisation.
- ③ lack of scientists and experts → low profit motive in public sector.

As such, private sector participation and startups important to achieve self reliance:

- ① More diversity and expertise.
- ② Freedom to innovate and experiment.
- ③ Rope in the technical expertise of demographic dividend - no strict hierarchies.
- ④ Motive to build and export.
- ⑤ Collaboration with international players.

Thus to reduce the hefty burden of defence imports, India needs to utilize its startup ecosystem to in defence indigenisation.

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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)

Ans: Modern warfare is fought in the mind and not in the battlefield. Therefore the role of intelligence in anticipating threats have increased manifold —

① Agencies like ^{RAW,} Intelligence Bureau (IB) and NIA (National Investigation Agency) must be equipped with requisite technology and manpower to carry on operations.

② Ground network of spies.

③ Leveraging technology for surveillance.

Feedback

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

TOTAL MARKS

Challenges faced by such organisations:

- ⊙ Bureaucratic hierarchy → hinders freedom of operations.
- ⊙ Concerns of ethical surveillance.
- ⊙ Lack of trained manpower and advanced technology.

These challenges can be mitigated by:

- ⊙ Use of AI.
- ⊙ Biometrics and facial recognition.
- ⊙ Cross border operations by collaborating with INTERPOL.
- ⊙ Criminal identification database.

Thus strengthening these agencies to nip the bud is the need of the hour.

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 Q.11) Labour and export industries are key to problems of jobless growth. In this perspective, analyse the opportunities and challenges 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)

Ans: The Indian economy is growing at a rapid rate, recently surpassing UK to become the 5th largest economy of the world. But despite its growth, the levels of unemployment (4% of WPR approximately) are alarming.



In such a scenario, an industry like textiles, which is both labour and export

intensive will go a long way in addressing jobless growth.

Opportunities in the textile sector :

- ① Identified as one of the core sectors of Make in India → lead to self reliance and ~~Am~~ Atmanirbharatā
- ② Included in the Production ~~like~~ linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) → increased investment.
- ③ PM-MITRA parks to be a holistic growth model where everything from procurement of raw material to final export done seamlessly.
- ④ Availability of cheap labour and huge demographic dividend with potential of skilling → can capture textile markets

of Bangladesh and Vietnam.

① Ease of doing business improved in India →
global brands will make headway from
protectionist countries like China.

Challenges associated with the sector:

① Improper regulation may lead to
overexploitation of labour.

② Profits pocketed by big brands and
not passed down to labour.

③ Highly sensitive to supply chain
disruptions.

④ Environmental concerns arising from

Fast Fashion → For eg. - An average American
buys more than 60 pieces of clothing a year
due to overly cheap prices.

Thus, textile sector will yield dividends only
if its properly monitored and regulated.

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)

Ans:

The interconnectedness of the world can pose both as a boon or a bane. Nations are increasingly exposed to global headwinds and the global has enormous impact on the local.

Implications for India's macroeconomic stability:

- ① COVID-19 pandemic - disruptions to global supply chains → inflation in India
- ② Russia - Ukraine War - increase in crude prices and positive for India's wheat supply → overall current Account Deficit

① Protectionist policies of USA and China →
semi-conductor supply and Lithium
and Rare-Earth mineral supply affected
→ obstruction to India's energy transition
goals.

Measures to make Indian economy more
resilient to global shocks:

- ① Increased self reliance → "Atmanirbhar
Bharat" and "Vocal for Local" campaigns.
- ② Production linked Incentive scheme for
12 critical sectors → boost to indigenous
manufacturing of semiconductors and
Advanced chemistry cells (ACCs).
- ③ Transition to green energy to make
ourselves more energy resilient → crude

petrol is both an import burden and easily vulnerable to global shocks.

① Resource and mineral prospecting to find local resources → Ex: the recent lithium discovery in Keshi District of J&K.

② Increase investment in innovation and Research and Development to arrest brain drain and utilize demographic dividend.

③ Make ourselves self sufficient in basic manufacturing products through make in India to reduce dumping by China.

Thus, in an era of strategic autonomy it is time, India developed her capabilities to reduce over-reliance on other nations.

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)

Ans: The female labour force participation rate as an indicator of women participation in the economy has recently been under much debate. It paints a dismal picture for it has reduced in the last decade to a ~~dismal~~ low of less than 30% (ILO report).

~~Here~~ low FLFPR indicates the following:

- ① Women participation less because -
- ① Low Gross Enrolment in Higher Education.
 - ② High level of school dropouts rates.
 - ③ High level of educated unemployment.
 - ④ Low age of marriage → women do not complete ~~the~~ higher education.

- ① Rural FLFPR higher than urban due to -
- ① Unskilled nature of farm work.
 - ② Unavailability of labour.
 - ③ Urban mobility and security issues discourage women.
 - ④ Patriarchal attitudes → women from upper class, high income families do not work.

However, the methodology used by to measure FLFPR has come under scrutiny:

- ① It does not take into account house-work and the unpaid caregiver work performed by most Indian women.

- ② NO accounting mechanisms available to measure the financial value of such work.
- ③ It does not take into account the unrecorded unorganised sector participation — for eg construction sector has a huge woman participation.

Thus, although female labour force participation is low, proper accounting methods must be set in place to take into account a wide range of work done by women which contribute towards GDP growth.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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.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)

Ans: Developing countries, least developed Nations and small island states bear the worst burden of climate change. Even within these nations the most marginalised are the worst sufferers because —

① Financial vulnerability reduces mobility in the face of sea level rise, floods and so on.

② Unable to adopt and adapt new technologies like cooling systems in the face of increasing heat waves.

③ Most of these countries are located in

the Global South and historically colonized and exploited. They are equatorial and tropical → high disease burden.

① Even among marginalised women and children are the worst affected due to their localisation.

Climate Resilient model of development for mitigation and adaptation:

- ① Climate Resilient Agriculture → adopting drought tolerant highly nutritious crops like millets and reducing dependence on traditional rainfed agriculture.
- ② Organic agriculture to preserve soil quality and grow indigenous crops → forwarded by Koronivia Agricultural Project

in WP 27 Sharm-el-Sheikh.

③ Transition to green energy and e-vehicles to reduce global warming → eg India's hydrogen policy, ethanol blending, leapfrogging from BSIV to BSVI norms.

④ Acknowledge the Payment for ecosystem services by existing ~~ecos~~ biodiversity and make efficient use in the Carbon Trading Market.

⑤ Advocate for Climate Justice by developed nations in reparations for loss and damage caused by historic emissions. eg: \$100bn pledged per year in Paris Agreement.

Only a climate resilient model of development will reduce vulnerability and ensure inclusive growth.

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)

Ans:- The International Year of Millets 2023, as proposed by India and adopted globally, has ~~give~~ brought into public light the importance of millets in tackling multifaceted challenges like -

- ① Nutritional deficiency ~~was~~ mitigated
- ② Millets rich in protein and carbohydrates and several micronutrients like Niacin and Vitamin A. Low glycaemic index.
- ③ Included in atleast one meal of Mid-day meal scheme under Poshan Abhiyaan.
- ④ Good replacement for carbohydrate rich

rice and wheat \rightarrow \downarrow diabetes burden.

① Fibrous food \rightarrow aids digestion.

Environmental Degradation addressed

① Drought tolerant \rightarrow reduces ill effects of irrigation + crop safety insurance.

① Native to Indian subcontinent \rightarrow indigenously grown by farmers traditionally.

① Can be grown pan-India \rightarrow \downarrow regional disparities.

Receding farm incomes improved

① All year round cultivation \rightarrow regular income.

① Crop diversification.

① Processing and value addition into varied products like chips, batter mix, breakfast mix.

① Low investment high returns.

Despite this adoption of millets has been abysmally low because:

- ① High MSP for food grain crops discourages shift to newer varieties
- ② Relatively new introduction - forward and backward linkages to market not robust.
- ③ Fast food and processed food industry heavily reliant on wheat.
- ④ Low awareness regarding nutritional benefits
- ⑤ People prefer rice and wheat due to taste and availability issues.

Thus, a larger behavioural change both on the part of farmers, as well as, consumers have to be gradually brought in for wider adoption of millets.



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)

Ans: Food Processing Industries contribute to 8% GDP of the nation and are projected to grow phenomenally in the upcoming years to \$500bn in 2025.

As a link between unorganized farming and industrial sector, they play a key role in advancing the economy —

① Value addition to agricultural raw material makes product lucrative to market. For eg: Selling natural coconut water vs selling branded and bottled coconut water.

- ② Addresses problems of low market demand and low government MSP → increase in farm incomes.
- ③ creates jobs → semi-skilled and unskilled labour in rural areas
find localised employment →
reduce overdependence on agriculture
and disguised unemployment.
- ④ Increases shelf life of agricultural commodities → cold storage
infrastructure → improved returns.
- ⑤ Enables export of products to high income market economies like Europe and North America →

packaged and processed ready-to-eat Indian food gaining market base.

⑥ Improves quality of food products → standardised size and accurate nutritional content required in ~~food~~ raw material.

⑦ Unorganised agri-labour brought into formal sector → increased social security benefits.

Thus food processing industry can go a long way in doubling farmers income and making India a \$5 trillion economy.

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)

Ans: Disaster Risk Reduction encompasses almost every sector of activity due to the universal impact of disasters.

NO one is immune to disaster and as such the disaster framework in India is a multi-tiered process -

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
(coordinates national policies through NDRF)

↓
State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)
(supervises SDRF for ground control)

↓
District Disaster Management Cell (headed by collector)

↓
Local bodies like Panchayats and Municipalities (1st line of defence)

In addition there is a disaster management office in every department and ministry.

Constraints in Disaster Risk Reduction:

- ① Lack of interoperability between sectors and tiers.
- ② More emphasis on post disaster management rather than mitigation and prevention.
- ③ Lack of effective decentralization to local bodies.
- ④ Financial constraints.
- ⑤ Multipronged burden of disaster.
- ⑥ Lack of technical training of manpower.

Measures for building a robust DRR strategy:

- ① DRR should shift focus towards prevention and mitigation which is a multi-sectoral effort → For eg - to reduce earthquake related hazards municipality should enforce ^{strict} building codes.
- ② Scientific expertise by bodies like IMD and Ministry of Earth Sciences, plus data from satellites and drone technology.
- ③ Training manpower of NDRF and SDRF by Defence personnel + providing them with proper equipment and gear.
- ④ Increasing awareness among people with the aid of social media campaigns.
- ⑤ Thus, involving all stakeholders will build a comprehensive DRR strategy.



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)

Ans.

Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) are self-learning systems which can be used to replicate and manipulate reality.

Examples → Deepfakes (misleading images)
→ Audio and video morphing
→ Replicating artworks and literature

Generative AI distort reality and they can incrementally improve the way they operate by gathering more and more data.

Challenges posed by Generative AI :-

① Makes it difficult to establish the truth → The proliferation of deepfakes

in the internet space (more than 90%
of deepfakes found in pornography)
poses serious challenges —

- ① Loss of reputation
- ② Damage already done by the
time it is reported and
removed.

③ Exploitation of women and children.

④ Might fuel polarization and violence —

for eg - morphed videos of hate speeches
used by terror groups to radicalise
youth.

Recent videos of inauthentic videos
have led to communal tensions —
by the 2020 Delhi riots
Uttarakhand communal tension.

③ Reduce value of actual and original artwork → AI can generate near original pieces of art which has put the creative energy in peril → job losses

Policy makers can address the challenge by:

- ① Using AI to test the authenticity of AI.
- ② Bring to book intermediaries or platforms who post such work without authentication.
- ③ Set up regulatory bodies / statutory mechanisms under MERTY.
- ④ Seek help of experts for it is ~~the~~ still a new concept difficult to tackle without technical know how.

Thus, it is high time for the government to check the indiscriminate use of AI so that it can be used in ethical manner.

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)

Ans: The recent ethnic violence in Manipur has again opened the faultlines of the legacy of ethnic tensions in the North-east.

The ~~North~~ Northeast is an ethnically diverse region with nearly 500 tribes and another hundred or more dialects that are spoken. As such, there have been legacy conflicts since pre-independence - for eg - the Kuki-Mizo conflicts, Bodo-Assamese conflict, Khasi-Jaintia conflict etc.

The recent violence in Manipur also has an ethnic dimension:

① fuelled by a High court order giving Meiteis ST status → Kukis fearful of being further dispossessed.

② Geographical dimension:



③ The valley Meiteis have been the historic nucleus of the state, while Kukis have lived on the fringes and been largely marginalised and disenfranchised.

④ Ethnic rivalry intensified by communal angle.

⑤ Large scale migration from Myanmar post the Junta rule escalated conflict.

However conflicts are not confined to ethnic faultlines but many other reasons:

- ① Widespread poverty and lack of development → More than 80% people dependent on agriculture.
- ② Narcotics terrorism → location close to the Golden Triangle of Southeast Asia. Kukis accused of ~~go~~ illegal poppy cultivation on hills.
- ③ Manipur has been chosen as a site for palm cultivation ^{under} ~~to~~ ~~to~~ ~~to~~ ~~to~~ National Edible Oil Mission → tribals fearful of losing their land.
- ④ Existing Kuki Insurgency → conflict with state authorities over vacated land.

Thus, the Manipur crisis is a multiprooted phenomena and needs to be handled sensitively.



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)

Ans: The root causes of militancy ~~is~~ and terrorism (especially during the 1980s-90s), ~~was~~ apart from political motives and the proxy war by Pakistan was the severe lag in development parameters.

Poverty and lack of opportunities expose youth to easy faces of radicalisation which was taken advantage of several terror groups like Jish-e-Mohammed and Hizbul Mujahideen.

However in recent years, especially

after the abrogation of Article 370,
a plethora of development initiatives
have opened up new avenues —

① Opening up of educational institutes

like NITs, IITs, IIMs and AIIMS →

development of human capital

② Blossoming of tourism → rise in

revenues plus integration with the

rest of the country.

③ Schemes like HIMAYAT for skill

development of rural youth.

④ Infrastructural projects improving

road connectivity → Multiplier effect

on development.

③ Improved decentralization → recent elections to local bodies → trickle down of democracy and development.

④ These development projects have made a positive impact on the residents with reduced incidences of stone-pelting incidents, shootings or bombings.

A new era has dawned when JPK will be an equal participant in nation building with greater integration and assimilation.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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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	

Mentor Feedback Questions

1

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4

5

Test Goal

1

2

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Outcomes

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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.