

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

**ForumIAS**

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Kaanchi Singhal		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hindi <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Date/दिनांक	15/8/23	

\*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			
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<b>Total/कुल अंक</b>	<b>250</b>		

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।

**For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु**

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 11:00 am	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 2:00 pm.
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>

**For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु**

*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।	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/इंजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: 217955\_613301\_1910045980\_(2023-08-15 14:20:32) Use 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 subjective assessment of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions like quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts, each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R = Presentation & Readability =** 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)

The Budget 2023 has increased capex spending by 36% with priority to develop infrastructure as a harbinger for socio-economic growth objectives.

Precursor to social & economic transformation:

I Social Transformation:

↳ indirect job creation  
(eg: PM Gram Sadak Yojana)

→ access to schools & health for weaker sections.

(eg: for remote areas like Arunachal)

II Economic Transformation:

→ increases Government spending & GDP.

→ creates demand

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→ linkages for supply chain & market access.  
(eg: Kisan Rail)

Economic gains = Concerns of safety

Rapid infrastructure should also ensure:

- ① Safe designs for roads to prevent accidents.
- ② Quality for infrastructure like bridges. (eg: recent under construction bridge in Bihar broke down)
- ③ Airport developments in remote areas — careful design (eg: Unique geography & issue of tabletop landing)
- ④ Safety in railways that balances investment in passenger and freight rail infrastructure.

Hence a careful approach is needed

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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)

The Budget of 2023 provides for green growth as one of the components under Saptarishi's or priority areas.

Green Growth.

This implies a model that is based on sustainable resource mobilisation and minimum environmental externalities in production & disposal.

Various Government measures:

① Natural & organic fertilisers

↳ reduces soil & water pollution

↳ better yields and quality.

## ② Energy efficient systems:

- reduction on fossil dependance & increase of renewables share by 10-50%.
- low energy consuming products promoted by LIFE initiative.

## ③ New energy sources -

- focus on green hydrogen for industries use.
- target on ethanol blending

Hence the budget has tried to rely on model of circular economy pushing a sustainable model of growth.

Hence it is critical that all stakeholders - consumers (LIFE initiative), industries (energy adoption) and government (policies) play a coordinated role.

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Q.3) Project cheetah marks a departure from India's efforts for conservation of various critically-endangered species. In this perspective, do you think the reintroduction of major fauna that has gone extinct is justified? (10 marks, 150 words)

प्रोजेक्ट चीता विभिन्न गंभीर रूप से लुप्तप्राय प्रजातियों के संरक्षण के लिए भारत के प्रयासों से विचलन का प्रतीक है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, क्या आपको लगता है कि विलुप्त हो चुके प्रमुख जीवों का पुनरुद्धार उचित है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Project cheetah has adopted the approach of reintroduction of cheetahs from Africa to rejuvenate forest ecosystem in India.

Departure from Previous Approach

- ① Reintroduction by trans-continental relocation.
- ② Lack of prior such experience.
- ③ Tracking by use of radio collars.

Yes, reintroduction is justified.

- ① Translocation of cheetah was the only possible solution to re-start population.

- ② Careful monitoring is in built in plan.
- ③ Prior study & scientific research done before introduction.
- ④ can rebuild ecosystems of degraded areas.  
eg: Dry scrub region of Kuno
- ⑤ cheetah is a Umbrella species

### Challenges in Approach:

- ① species is African cheetah than asiatic cheetah.
- ② Risk on survival rates  
↳ as no prior experience
- ③ Issue of conflict with other species.

While biodiversity conservation demands such steps of reintroduction of major fauna, yet careful approach is needed. In this way India can lead a best practice for world on conservation.

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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 a scientific basis for inputs in agricultural production process leading to better efficiency.

### Multipronged challenges

- high water usage
- high electricity usage
- dependance on huge amount of fertiliser.
- traditional cropping patterns.
- exposure to climate change vagaries.

### Precision Agriculture as a Panacea

- ① Efficient irrigation → reduce water electricity  
(eg: drip irrigation)

- ② Reduce fertilizer demand  
↳ due to precise application  
as per soil need
- ③ Promote crops like millets
- ④ Risk assessment and  
necessary steps.
- ⑤ Help adapt to climate change  
led impacts

### Impediments in adaptation

- ① Lack of extension services  
for farmers.
- ② Low education and awareness
- ③ High cost infrastructure  
& investment need.
- ④ Traditional production  
process of Green Revolution  
used.

Hence pilot projects and  
demonstration of benefits with  
handholding & necessary infrastructure  
provision for farmers are  
needed.

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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)

The Budget 2023 has increased the focus on horticulture sector for India's agrarian economy

Reasons for emphasis:

- ① Promote market and supply chain linkages
- ② Increase in farmer incomes by crop diversification
- ③ Cropping pattern based on ~~agriculture~~ horticulture is prevalent in ~~speci~~ geographies with vulnerable areas. (eg: hilly areas)
- ④ Perishable nature of horticulture sector.
- ⑤ India's good performance in horticulture sector

Government measures :

- ① Infrastructure development  
(eg: Kisan rail)
- ② Focus on price fluctuation prevention (eg: TOP as priority)
- ③ Linkages with food processing sector.
- ④ Awareness to farmers.
- ⑤ Extension services.

It is clear that India can diversify agricultural economy and tap on its success in fruits & vegetables production (2nd largest producer)

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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 बर्ता करें और सुझाव दीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

NITI Aayog suggests that almost 50% of population would be living in urban cities in next few years.

### Issue of Unplanned urbanisation

- 1) Unplanned construction
- 2) High population density

How it leads to fire safety hazards:

hazards:

- 1) Lack of safety in electricity connections in crowded areas.
- 2) Rapid construction demand for high population.
- 3) High vulnerability due to more population.

## National building code 2016:

Provides for:

- fire safety plan for all buildings.
- minimum number of fire extinguishers.
- fire safety drills.
- adequate earnings for buildings.
- reporting & monitoring.

Other measures:

- ① Fixing liability on construction
- ② Adequate fire handling  
↳ ensure adequate & timely fire safety service as per population.
- ③ Regular monitoring
- ④ Awareness of residents & users.

Hence multi pronged approach is needed.

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

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

DPI refers to use of digital tools and data for governance in business and access to infrastructure for citizens by Government.

Indispensable :

I) For citizens :

- ① Access to health (eg: Digital health stack)
- ② Enable digital & quality education.
- ③ Convergence of schemes. (eg: ~~India~~ India Stack)
- ④ Targetted governance & service delivery
- ⑤ Adequate grievance.

II) For Businesses :

- ① Governance

- ① Better market connect & access.
- ② Data driven policies

Challenges

① Exclusion:

- digital divide → lack of infrastructure
- vulnerable groups & special measures → digital literacy

② Exploitation:

- cyber crimes
- use of data without consent

③ Monopolisation:

- corporates using exclusive data
- dominant market data access of MNCs (Google)
- issue of data transfer and selling

The Data Protection law is a critical need to enable adequate use of DPI for governance.

Feedback (For OFFICE)

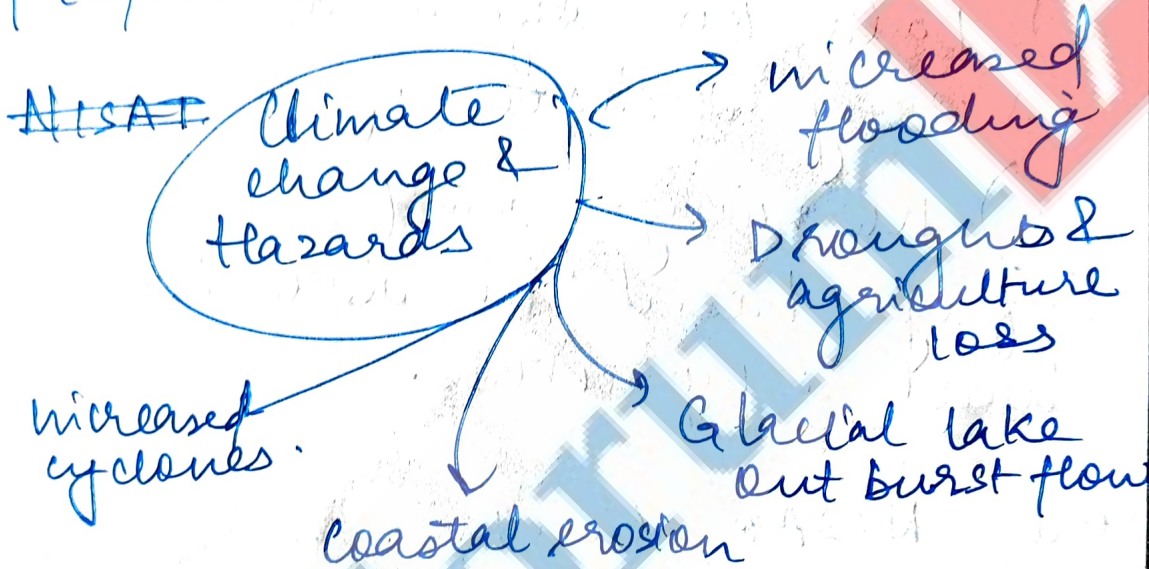
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Q.8) Assess the relevance of the NISAR mission in observing and managing climate change and natural hazards. (10 marks, 150 words)

अवकाश पर्यवेक्षण और प्राकृतिक खतरों के अवलोकन और प्रबंधन में NISAR मिशन की प्रासंगिकता का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Climate change induced natural hazards can be mitigated by pre-disaster preparation and monitoring.



NISAR Mission Role

Observing :

- ① collect data on vulnerable areas.
- ② Risk prediction before disaster.

③ Give adequate picture of loss and hazard possible

### Managing:

- 1) Data driven plan for rehabilitation
- 2) Data on safe areas during disaster.
- 3) warnings and safety based on data to local communities.

Hence NISAR can play a lead role in enabling a data driven disaster policy ensuring goals of Sendai Framework are fulfilled.

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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)

Atmanirbharta in Defence is a critical need to address security concerns along with independence in foreign policies.

India's economic prowess in startups (3rd largest ecosystem) can help in this goal.

Achilles Heel of Defence Indigenisation

Why indigenise

- ① Dependence on foreign countries (Russia, US, Israel)
- ② Global geopolitical uncertainty.
- ③ Chinese threat in electronic product
- ④ Hybrid nature of war

Why achilles heel

- ① Lack of technology
- ② High costs
- ③ Lack of adequate skill.
- ④ Long term nature of investment.



## Importance of startups :

- ① Adequate investment
- ② Innovation & research  
↳ this can also reduce costs (eg: cheaper products by better R&D)
- ③ Youth demographic dividend
- ④ Ecosystem of regions of startups used (eg: Bengaluru)

## Challenges :

- ① concerns of private interests
- ② Low capacity of startups for risks.
- ③ tightly strategic area

The space sector model of small satellites where startups have shown success can be a way ahead. Adequate handholding investment by government, regulations on IPR and research labs can help in goal.

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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)

The modern warfare is unique in its approach towards creating deterrence & through threat perception for adversary than by actual use of force.

Two approach

Capacity to overwhelm.

Ability to nip in bud.

Why edge needed in ability to nip in bud?

- 1) Use of nuclear energy & weapons.
- 2) Hybrid nature.
- 3) Possible of massive war of world war nature.

Role of intelligence :

① creates data inflow of

adversary

- ② Idea of weakness of adversary
- ③ Helps strengthen own positions for deterrence
- ④ Adequate risk preparation for defence.
- ⑤ Prior warning of move
- ⑥ Help in tracking link of finance by intelligence
- ⑦ Ability to deter

Challenges:

- ① issues with espionage.
- ② Need of wide scale infrastructure & investment
- ③ Leak of intelligence data  
↳ can back fire.
- ④ complex digital & AI create challenges.

Hence careful approach is needed

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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 phenomenon where even though GDP grows yet it is unable to create employment.

Post 1990s growth in India has been termed by some economic experts as ~~GDP~~ jobless growth.

### Labour & Export Intensive Industries

↳ The Economic Survey 2022-23 provides that focus on labour & export intensive industries

Because :

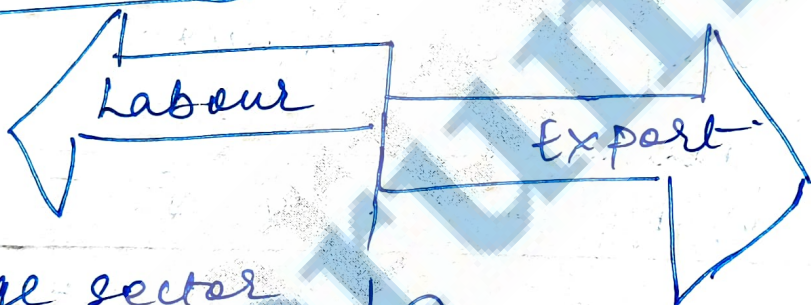
1) GDP increase by export  $\leftrightarrow$  Jobs created due to labour demand.

The model of this kind has been adopted by various South East Asian countries (AESSAN)

Textile sector

↳ India's traditional area of economic expertise can lead the way.

Opportunities:



- ① large sector for manual labour demand
- ② women employment generation
- ③ good skill development
- ④ protects local livelihood
- ⑤ Huge demand in west  
eg: Europe fashion industry
- ⑥ Unique products of market value  
eg: Kancheenaram silk sarees



- 5) Boost to MSME sector
- 6) Boost rural economy
- 9) Integration with South Asian supply chains.

Challenges :

- 1) Informalisation of Textiles.
- 2) High cost of handloom
  - ↳ Increases competition with cheap products.
- 3) Low demand for handloom
- 4) Low capital
- 5) Low market connect & challenge in supply chains.

Solutions :

Textile sector can grow by adequate policies like MITRA scheme, efforts by civil societies and boost to MSMEs.

This not only leads to economic growth but inclusive growth led by women.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

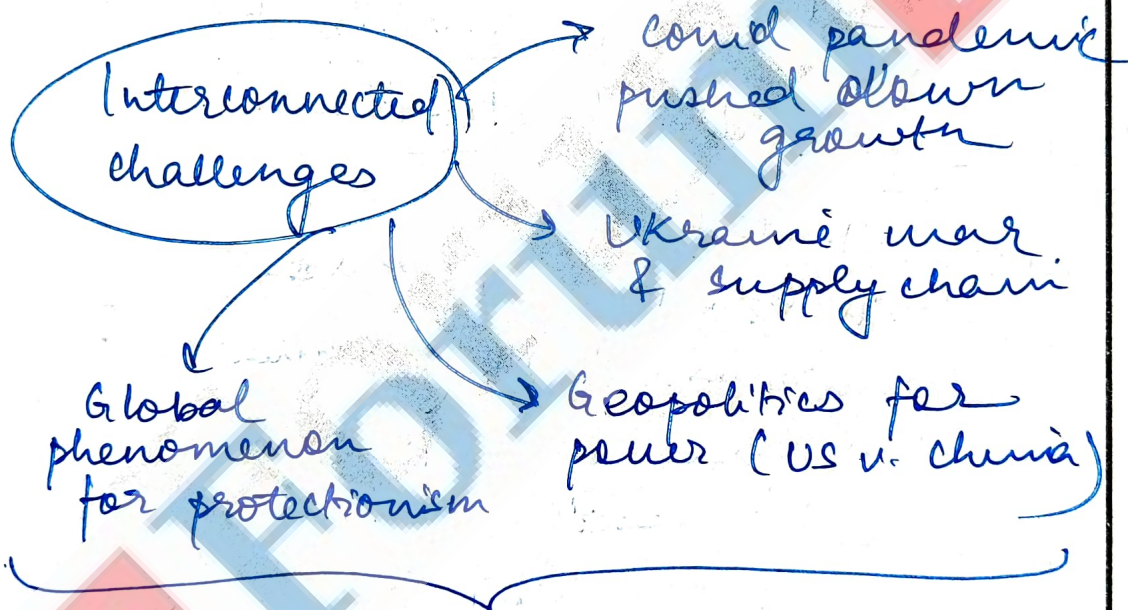
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

Q.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)

Global coupling of economies with each other lead to risk and benefits i.e. possibility of 'sail & sink together'



Global polycrisis :

- 1) decreased supply of raw materials
- 2) trade barriers for exports.
- 3) fluctuation in costs.
- 4) low capital investments.



## Implications for macro-economic stability.

The Economic Survey points to these changes.

Major impacts:

- ① Reduced growth rates
- ② Reduced investments  
↳ eg: capital flight due to ~~decrease~~ US interest rates
- ③ Tussle of power leading to Exchange rate fluctuations.
- ④ Inflation  
↳ high import costs  
↳ exchange rate fluctuations  
↳ reduced supply due to disruptions.
- ⑤ Increased fiscal deficit  
↳ due to high spending

## India's resilience

The Economic Survey

- points that India's growth rate has remained resilient of around 7%.
- inflation (CPI) increased to around ~~4~~ 6% in 2022 has been effectively tamed.
- inflation tamed by new monetary policy tools.
- exchange rate stability by timely RBI action

### Other measures

- ① Boost to own production to reduce import dependance (eg: Atmanirbhar Bharat, PLI scheme)
- ② Apex push by government
- ③ Regional supply chain strengthened (eg: Partnership with ASEAN)
- ④ Better BIT regime (eg with UK)
- ⑤ Better FTA regime (eg: UK, Australia)

Hence self reliance and careful foreign policy can help tide over crisis.

Feedb  
(For OFFICERS)

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Please put the marks in the table.	
Here G is Grade Average and	
TOTAL MARKS	



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)

The Female Labour Force Participation (FLFPR) in India has been low as compared to women population of around 50%.

Yes, it presents a correct picture.

① Issues in urban employment for women:

— low job availability matching with skills.

— impostor syndrome & patriarchy issues.

— focus on pink collar jobs

② Indicates that education & lack of skills are causes.

③ Social identity as a barrier and lack of access are causes.

No, it does not give a correct picture.

① No account of care work in India by women  
 ↳ Time use survey indicates women spent more time than men in care work  
 - Hence women, are leading the care economy.

② women employed in Informal & unorganised sector (80%)  
 ↳ this data is not reflected in FLFPR

③ Domestic workers employed in urban areas  
 ↳ critical job sector for urban poor women  
 ↳ not reflected in FLFPR.

④ women in agricultural sector :



↳ NITI Aayog has pointed to feminisation of agricultural sector.

↳ but no land ownership hence they are not adequately counted.

Suggestions :

while there is more potential for women participation in economy, it is true, that FLFPR has issues in capturing the unique nature of employment for women in India.

- New way of data collection
- formalisation of economy & women focused sectors
- formalised domestic work & care economy

These can help give a correct picture & ensure correct policy interventions.

**Feedback**

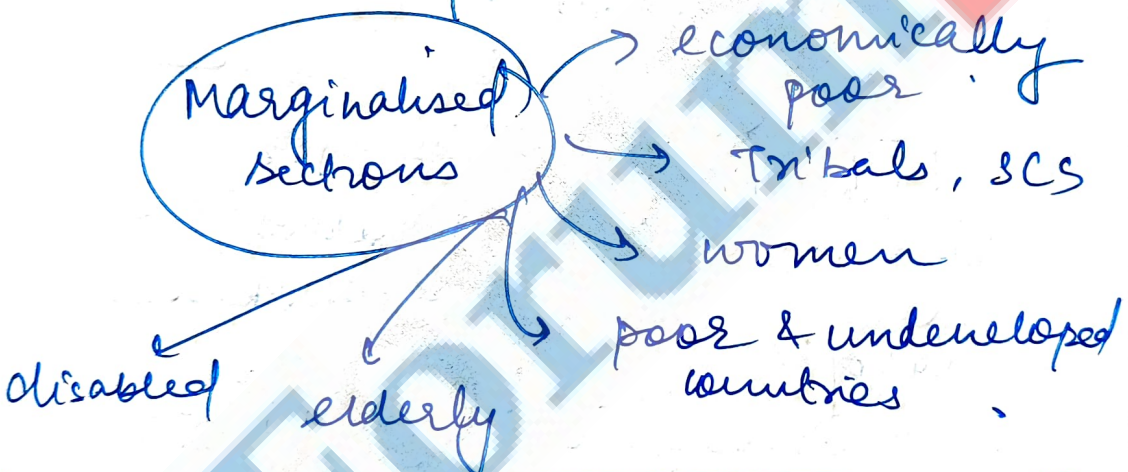
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.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 impacted more the vulnerable sections that show the unequal impacts and need for differential steps to ameliorate impacts.



Most marginalised = Most affected

I Across Sectors:

(i) Agriculture:

i) Droughts & floods impact crop yields → crop losses ↓



- Impact more on poor farmers with already high debt in agriculture.

ii) women farmers.  
↳ more impact due to social identity.

② Access to resources :

i) Water stress  
↳ most affect on economically weaker.

ii) Malnutrition  
↳ vulnerability to crop patterns & food security impacts women & children most.

iii) Increase in unequal distribution :  
- with more resources haves can ensure supply of resources to themselves.

④ Across Regions :

① Coastal community in India



- dominated by traditional living communities dependence on sea & fishing
- more impact of disasters like cyclones.

(2) Small island developing states  
 ↳ most affected due to sea level rise.

### Model for climate resilience

- Localising & Nature based solutions :
- case study - How mangroves in Sunderbas were destroyed in Amphan but help reduce impacts
- Administration in area has planted more mangroves & given
- mitigation of disasters & support to local livelihood.

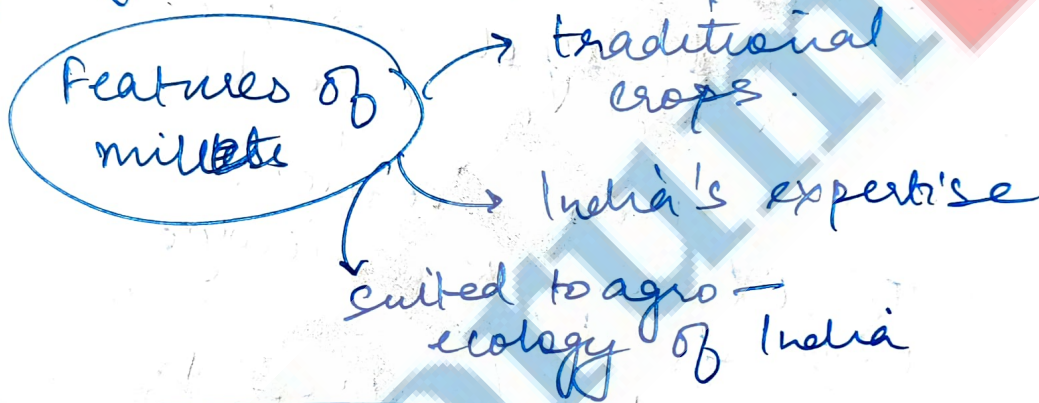
Climate justice requires affirmative actions for most marginalised — with more finance, infrastructure & technology solutions. This can help in fighting the crisis together.



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 भार को रोकने की क्षमता के बावजूद, मोटे अनाज की स्वीकृति बेहद कम रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।  
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Budget 2023 mentioned millets as "Shree Anna" with a focus on regenerating India's traditional cropping pattern for fighting current challenges.



### Potentials of Millets

#### Curb Nutritional Deficiency

- High on minerals & vitamins
- Gluten free for fighting NCDs.
- Reduce demand as keeps more full

## Check environment degradation

- low water consumption
- low yield cycle → ~~more~~ less exposed to climate vagaries
- drought resistant

## Receding farm incomes :

- less yield cycle → more crops in same land  
↓  
more incomes.
- Traditional knowledge utilised
- low need of fertilisers & special seeds

## Low adoption of Millets :

### ① Agriculture role :

- Habitual cropping pattern of wheat & rice in north India
- MSP assured for rice, wheat





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)

FPI can play a role of providing a transition to agrarian economy being a basis for high growth of rural economy

FPI as a link



- unorganized cropping pattern
- low market linkages
- low incomes.
- Unskilled producers
- Low capital & infrastructure

- High capital
- Demands market oriented products
- Innovation & scientific process.
- High profits



## Key Role of FPIs :

- ① Better cropping patterns  
↳ Diversify from rice, wheat to new areas like millets
- ② Better market access :
  - diversify markets for agriculture from APMCs
  - create more demand.
- ③ Provide expertise and knowledge :
  - model of contract farming
    - can provide inputs & technology based production
- ④ Prevent wastage :
  - currently high % of agricultural produce is wasted
- ⑤ Provide skilling & better production inputs

- ⑥ Promote allied sectors in agriculture  
 ↳ eg: dairy farming by milk processing  
 • apiculture by honey production units
- ⑦ Help increase farm incomes  
 ↳ goal of doubling farmer income
- ⑧ Increase agricultural exports

Head ahead:

With rural economy's main dependence on agriculture, PPIs can lead a watershed transformation.

However correct policies, investment & infrastructure is needed. (eg: Kisan Sampada Yojana)



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 is defined as reducing the impacts that can be caused by a disaster by specific interventions in various sectors.

### Approach of DRR

#### Multi-sectoral :

- special protection to vulnerable groups.
- focus on vulnerable sector to more.
- focus on pre-disaster risk assessment mapping

#### Multi-tiered :

- coordination of various stakeholders
- ~~the~~ approach of good governance in all levels.
- centre-state coordination

## Constraints in DRR

### ① Issues in risk assessment

- lack of adequate data
- issues in processes of data collection
- issues of remote locations and access of mapping.

### ② Policy coordination issues

- overlap in policies at state & central level
- Diverging objectives of policies

### ③ Lack of resources & infrastructure

- need of high technology for risk assessment.
- high costs involved.

### ④ Erratic & unpredictable nature of disasters recently

↳ eg: monsoon pattern changed



- 5) Low community outreach.
- 6) Lack of localisation of disaster related interventions

## Measures :

### I Pre-Disaster :

- using satellite and data based measures (AI)
- vulnerability mapping in traditional risk areas.
- separate fund & resource channels to local bodies

### II During Disaster :

- Role of police & civil societies in outreach.
- warning & handholding
- graded plans.

### III Post-Disasters :

- adequate measures for vulnerable sections.

The 2nd ARC and National Disaster Management Plan both provide measures of DRR.

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

जनरेटिव आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) से आप क्या समझते हैं? नीति निर्माता और नियामकीय निकाय जनरेटिव एआई द्वारा उत्पन्न चिंताओं और चुनौतियों को प्रभावी ढंग से कैसे संबोधित कर सकते हैं?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Artificial Intelligence poses dynamism in technology sector impacting all other socio-economic sectors as a double-edged sword.

What is Generative AI?

↳ This refers to new software technologies that use artificial intelligence to create content akin to that of humans.

eg: ChatGPT that can give exact answers to research questions.

Concerns & challenges:

① Education:



- i) - impact on learning outcomes due to unequal work.
- ii) - impact research quality
- iii) - issues of plagiarism.

## ② Economic:

- i) - loss of jobs to artists & creative content creators.

(eg: Protest in USA by artisans)

- ii) - lead to IPR violations by copyright.

↳ challenge of how to fix legal liability.

(eg: recent case of women author saying AI copied from work)

## ③ Cultural & Psychological:

- loss of human creative potential
- challenge & competition increased

## Address concerns:

### ① Softwares to track work:

— intelligent softwares that  
can track work created  
by generative AI

- ② Global consensus & laws on  
fixing liabilities on AI  
innovating companies for  
violations.
- ③ Regulations & restricting  
usage of technology to  
areas required.
- ④ Raise awareness to  
prevent misuse.

AI was initially termed  
by some experts as a threat  
to humans (Stephen Hawking)  
certainly with Generative AI  
a Pandora's box of AI's  
potentials is clear.

Apart of legal regulations,  
global consensus on limited  
usage of AI is critical.

Feed

(For OFFICIAL)

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Please put the marks in the table.	
Here G is Overall Average and	
TOTAL MARKS	



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

यद्यपि एथनिक फाल्ट लाइन्स (नृजातीय त्रुटिपूर्ण रेखाएँ) एक बड़ा खतरा हैं, उत्तर-पूर्व में सुरक्षा चुनौतियाँ यहीं तक सीमित नहीं हैं। मणिपुर के विशेष संदर्भ में कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Security threats in North East India are multi-pronged with both internal and external factors.



Fig: Map of North East India.

Ethnic Fault lines as Major Threat

- ↳ 1) the diverse population composition  
2) Historical dominance of tribal population & its culture.

3) scepticism of interests of other ethnic class.

Case of Manipur:

Ethnic cause -

- scepticism of Meitais as dominating culture
- Historical part of meitais as rulers.

Other threats

<u>Other Threat</u>	→	<u>Manipur's example:</u>
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① Religious overlap of identities	⇒	eg: Meitais are Hindus & more in population, Kukis are Christians
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② <u>Unequal resource distribution</u>	⇒	eg: Meitais confined to plain area (lessor) & Kukis & Nagas in hill areas.
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③ Struggle for power sharing → eg: ST status to Meitais creates scepticism.

④ External threat & help → use of support by Myanmar, China's exploitation of situation.

⑤ Other historic interest for autonomy → eg: Naga community's demands.

Road ahead :

→ The 2nd ARC on capacity building for conflict resolution provides need to build capacity in administration, local communities, police & civil societies.

- Additional steps are —
- negotiation as may (eg: Bodo)
  - curb across border help & influence.

Hence a multipronged approach is needed.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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 विकासवात्मक पहल की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The most potent solution recommended for historic militancy in Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) is to develop the area & channelise energies in right direction.

However, whether the root cause will be addressed to give a long term solution?

Root cause of militancy in J&K

① Power sharing :

↳ demand for autonomy  
→ perception of diverse interests.

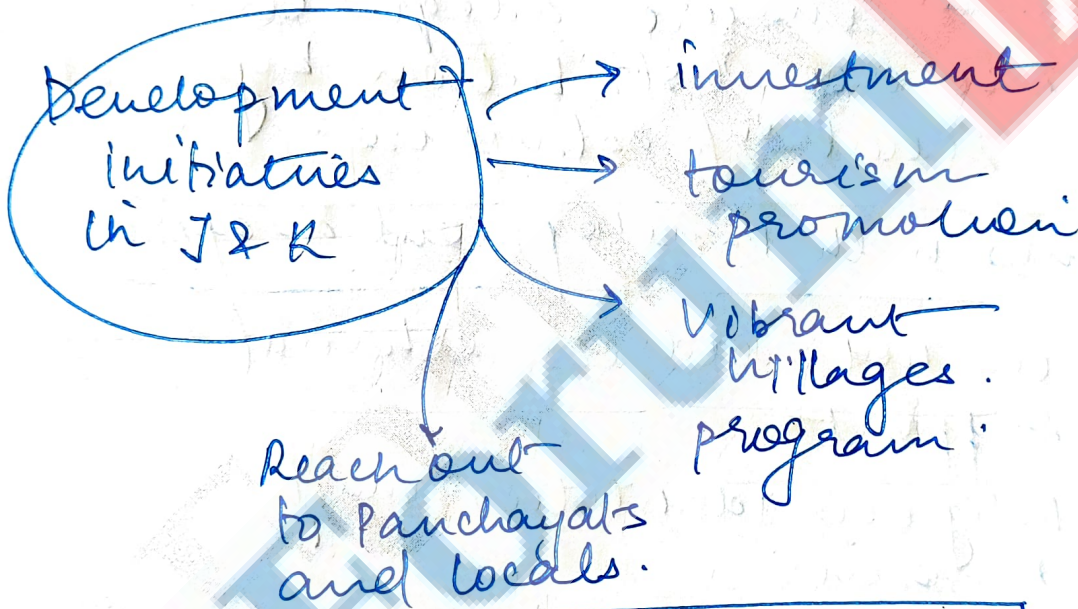
② Communalism :

— leading to religious overlap of issues & identity.



3) Governance & Policy issues;  
 - like AFSPA and demand for liberties.

4) Support from Pakistan & China;  
 - claims over territory  
 - use of proxy wars.  
 - use of terrorist groups.



Yes, Development can address

1) Promote Economic growth;  
 ↳ Increase incomes & reduce dependance on terror groups for recruitment  
 → promote positive image of J&K

- help in skill development
- help channelise youth energy in production process

- ② Reach & connect with locals?
- address governance issues
  - reduce communal identities
- ③ → ensure adequate resource distribution by social infrastructure.

### Issues with Development as approach

- ① Does not address external support
- ② Religious identities may remain
- ③ Threats might hinder development activities.

While development is the right approach for new beginning in J&K, yet parallel efforts in addressing cross border issues & mutual trust in people and administration is necessary.

Feed  
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#	Q
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Here G is Overall Average and	
TOTAL MARKS	



**Mentor Feedback Questions**

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

**Test Goal**

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

**Outcomes**

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

**Marking Scheme**

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

\* Subject to change without prior notice.