

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

**ForumIAS**

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Riju Shrivastava		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910091998		
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	online	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
		Date/दिनांक	06-09-2023

\*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**

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
<b>Total/कुल अंक</b>	<b>250</b>	

**INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश**

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.  
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरे।
- 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 : 8:00 pm	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 11:00 pm.
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input 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.

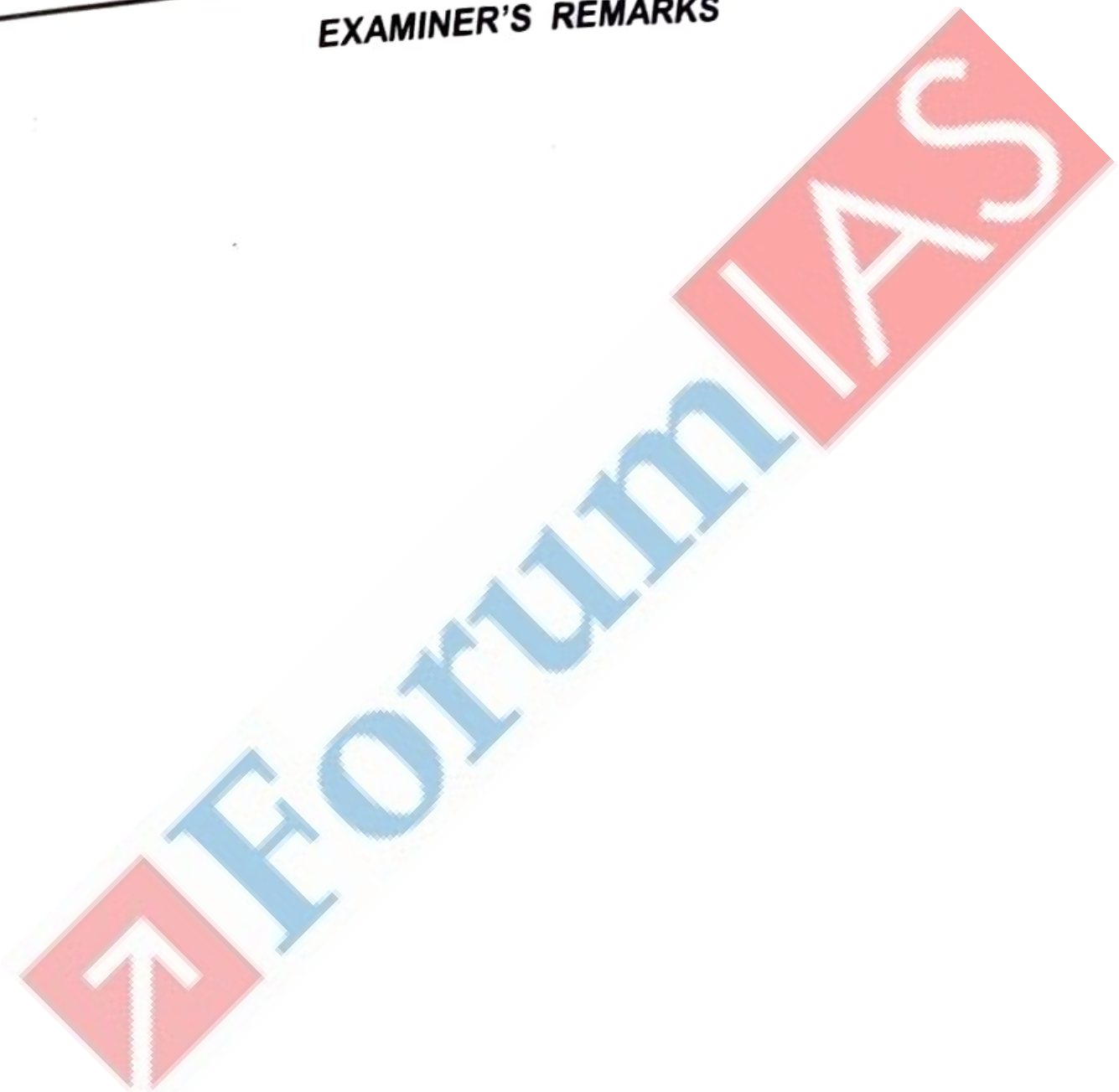
मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट प्रस्तुति आदि के उपयोग फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आती है अथवा पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

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

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

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are not satisfied 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

- QWR - 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. It is not 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.
- C & V - Content Breadth & Value Addition** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space, you can give more than what is asked the going beyond what is asked is enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, updates, perspectives, diagrams, facts and figures, etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
- S & F - Structure & Flow** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the flow of 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.
- P & E** How you answer performs on the criteria of presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort in writing the answer. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.

Q1) 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, हालांकि, आर्थिक लाभ पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने से सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताओं को शामिल पर नहीं ढाला जाना चाहिए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

With growing public <sup>capital</sup> expenditure  
with nearly 2.7% of GDP, India  
has realised the immense scope  
of investment in infrastructure.

Infrastructure : Social Transformation

- 1) boost employment opportunities
- 2) increase connectivity and reduce inequality. (eg) digital divide.
- 3) social and physical infrastructure will boost potential (eg) - health and education

Infrastructure : Economic Transformation

- 1) enhances ease of doing business.



- 2) increase global competitiveness
- and 3) export potential
- 4) catalyst for V shaped recovery post pandemic

Concerns for safety

- 1) Safety audits to be regular. (eg) Balasore Train Accident.
- 2) Regular monitoring and finance for safety (eg) Railway Suraksha Kosh.
- 3) Kakodkar committee recommendations to be implemented.
- 4) Infra safe mode by private players collaboration.

Infrastructure is the key to the lock of 5 trillion economy.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

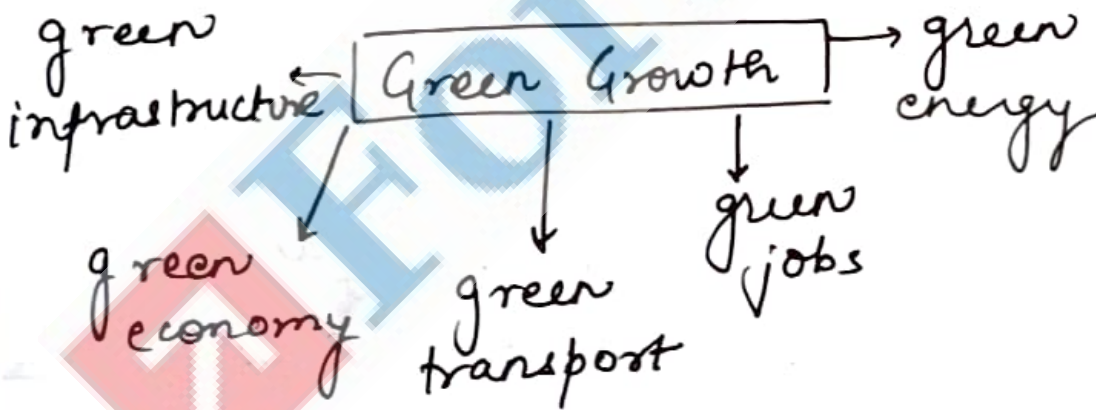
	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.2) What do you understand from Green growth? With special reference to the budget 2023-2024, discuss various government measures to propel green growth in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

हरित विकास से आप क्या समझते हैं? बजट 2023-2024 के विशेष संदर्भ में, देश में हरित विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न सरकारी उपायों का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Green Growth refers to increase in GDP with environmentally resilient and sustainable methods.

This is in line with Govt's Panchanshi commitments in Glasgow summit



Budget-2023-24 Green Growth

1) PM Praram scheme for green

fertiliser. ~ 3500 crore  
 2) National Green Hydrogen Mission for harnessing green energy.

3) MISHTI scheme for protection of mangroves and corals.

4) Battery storage and utilisation scheme for Green Energy and renewable energy.

5) Focus on millet to reduce waterprint

6) Saptarishi and focus on organic farming - Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana.

These measures are green path to fulfilling our INDC targets.

Feedback  
 For OFFICE USE

	(C)	(A)
AWES		
CD & VA		
S & P		
P & R		

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

TOTAL MARKS



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

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

With largest transcontinental relocation of cheetah from ~~South~~ Africa to Kuno Palpur (M.P.) in India, a lot of debate is going on.

Reintroduction - justified

1) increases the eco-system diversity and conservation efforts by different nations.

↳ (eg) - new keystone specie introduced.

2) increases potential of eco-diplomacy and Asia-Africa relations.

- 3) boosts tourism potential  
↳ thereby ↑ing economy of the area.
- 4) enriches the genetic diversity pool of area.
- 5) offers role model for future.  
eg - Gir. and lions.

### Not Justified

- ↳ (1) Man-Animal conflict
- ↳ (2) Inadaptability of specie  
eg - dying cheetahs 5/8.
- ↳ (3) tribal displacement  
eg - Kuno tribe.
- ↳ (4) Anthropocentric than Biocentric approach.

∴ it is imperative to balance nature and human with Biophilic approach

### 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			



Q4) 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 समाधान 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 is the use of new technology like AI, IoT, blockchain to holistically develop agricultural potential.

Solving Multi pronged problems

Pre production

- for crop selection  
↳ eg - satellite imagery
- for micro irrigation  
eg - drone technology.
- for farmer's consultation  
eg - m governance through KCC, Kisan Mitra.
- for multi crop management  
eg - through IoT

## During and Post Production)

- in procurement of eNAM
- storage - eg - through Blockchain
- price realisation
  - ↳ (eg) - through AI
  - ↳ e-Rakam.

## Impediments

1. Digital divide eg:- agritech penetration only 1%  
only 2% farmers use mobile apps
2. Lack of infrastructure
  - ↳ physical eg:- connectivity, internet
3. Lack of digital literacy : 90% illiterate
4. lack of funds.

Precision Agriculture can be a ~~no~~ game changer for India to become 'Annadata'

Feedback  
(For OFFICE use)

	G	A
AWES		
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.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 is the component of agriculture which focuses on production of ~~food~~ fruits, flowers, vegetables, pulses etc. It constitutes 30% of the agricultural production.

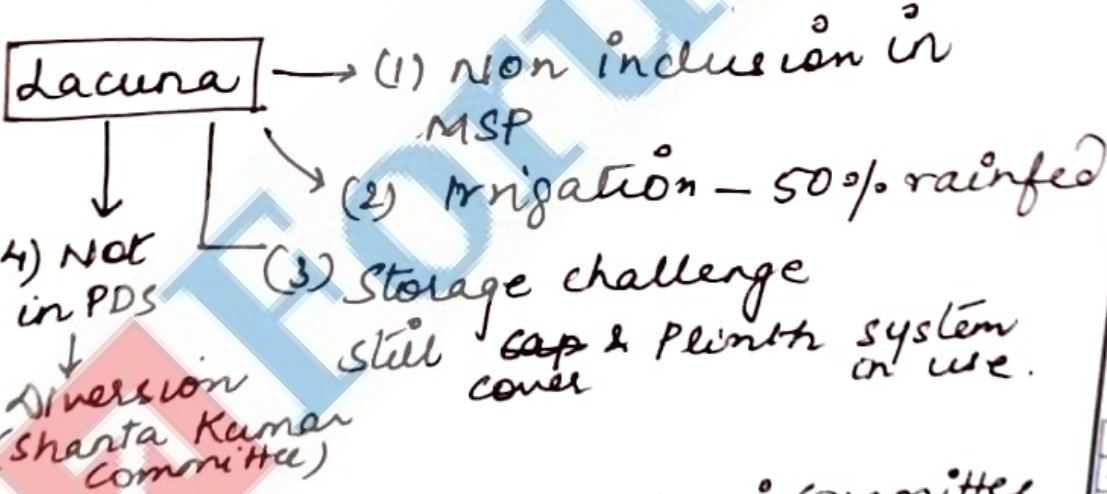
### Reasons for Emphasis

- ↳ (1) Supplementing Farmer's income
  - ↳ (2) Huge potential and crop diversity scope in India
  - ↳ (3) Agro export potential could be boosted by 250% (Niti Aayog 3 Year report)
  - ↳ (4) backward forward linkages with food processing industry.
- ⊕ - boost to as 'sunrise' industry (Economic survey).



Government Measures

- 1) Operation TOP to Total (Tomato, Onion, Potato)
- 2) Project Chaman  
↳ for integrated horticulture Development
- 3) National Horticulture Mission. (umbrella scheme)
- 4) SAMPADA Yojana and Food Park  
↳ with ODOP scheme



According to Ashok Dalwai Committee Horticulture is way to doubling farmer's income.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

	C	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.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)

The recent incident of fire at coaching in Mukherjee Nagar has again brought to forefront vulnerability to fire hazards.

Fire Safety Measures for Mitigating Urban Fires : National Building Code 2016

(1) Fire resistant material to be used in construction.

(2) NDMA guidelines on human disasters : Fire to be followed.

(3) Early warning system and fire training workshops.

(eg) - how to use fire extinguisher.



(4) Mandatory deployment of fire extinguishers and provision of fire exit to be explicitly visible

(5) Inhouse sprinkler and water storage mechanism to serve as first response.

(6) Fire safety audits

Unplanned Urbanisation

Fire Vulnerability

① Congestion

② Lack of basic facilities

③ Multi storied buildings due to overpopulation & Land crunch.

④ Only staircase and single gate not adhering to Building code.

∴ Along with Natural disasters, Disaster Resilient infrastructure should be build for man made disasters like fire.

Feedb (For OFFICE)

#	(G)
AWIR	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	

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

TOTAL MARKS



Q7) DPI (Digital Public Infrastructure) is indispensable to digitally enabling citizens and businesses, however, the challenges of exclusion, exploitation, and monopolisation cannot be ignored. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Digital Public Infrastructure as highlighted in Budget 2023 refers to process, technology and physical structures which has led to change in digital landscape of the country.

Enabling citizens & business

1) Governance

↳ citizen participation  
↳ Grievance Redressal & Feedback

eg - NAMO app.  
Pragati Portal.

2) Business

↳ B2C, B2B  
↳ government procurement

eg - Open Virtual Access Network.

## Social Sector

- ↳ Health (eg) - Healthstack
- ↳ Education (eg) - DISHA, SWAYAM etc.
- ↳ Agriculture (eg) - AgriStack  
- KISAN APP.

## Challenges

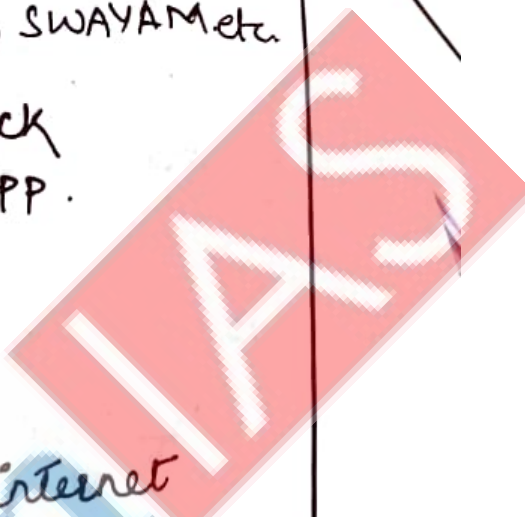
- ↳ Digital Divide  
- Only 70% access to internet
- ↳ Monopolisation  
- only big commercial players, retail at disadvantage.
- ↳ Awareness and adoption lag.
- ↳ Data privacy and security concerns.

## Way Ahead

- ↳ PDPD bill
- ↳ Spreading digital literacy
- ↳ Digital Infrastructure in rural areas
- ↳ P U R A Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas

San Pitroda committee

Q.8) Assess the natural hazard



### 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.8) Assess the relevance of the NISAR mission in observing and managing climate change and natural hazards.

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 of NASA and ISRO which will place a low earth observatory satellite. It will be launched in 2024.

Observing and Managing Climate Change

① Prediction about soil fertility, texture and type.

↳ checking land degradation

② Observing climate change patterns

↳ weather modelling.

↳ early warning.

③ explore monsoon, rain patterns



for better adaptation & mitigation  
4) to reducing carbon footprints  
by assessing technological relevance

### Observing and Managing Hazards



Therefore, NISAR opens up exploration frontiers & shows potential of space technology for multi domains

Fee
(Per Off)
•
AMTS
CD & VA
S & P
P & R
Phone per
marks in
labour
Mark of
average and
TOTAL
MARKS

Q.9) Defence indigenization remains the Achilles heel of India's security architecture. Examine the importance of startups in defence sector to make India secure and self-reliant. (10 marks, 150 words)

रक्षा स्वदेशीकरण भारत की सुरक्षा संरचना का आगरा बना हुआ है। भारत को सुरक्षित और आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए रक्षा क्षेत्र में स्टार्टअप के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is the largest importer of defence equipments in the world. We import nearly 75% of our defence requirements.

Defence indigenization: Achilles Heel

- (1) Low availability of critical equipments. (eg) - reason of import of RAFALE
- (2) Lag in development of technology. (eg) - Nearly 25 years behind U.S.A. (SIPRI report).
- (3) Research and Development stuck at 0.7%  
↳ low investment in innovation.

Role of defence start ups

- (1) in getting technological transfers
- (2) in roping in funds and investm-ent
- (3) in propelling innovation and reduce import dependency.
- (4) in complementing government in time, technology and provision of ecosystem.

Challenges

- ① no expertise or frontrunner
- ② global dependency.
- ③ 'sandbox' not available to experiment

1st step to defence Aatmanirbhar and Aatmanirbhar Bharat

My Edge in the much in the al maintaining...

Feed (For OFFIC)

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



Q10) Edge in modern warfare lies not so much in the capacity to create or in the ability to maintain the ability to nip the threat in the bud. In this context, discuss the role of intelligence in maintaining national security and also the challenges associated.

आधुनिक युद्ध में बहुत प्रतिद्वंद्वी पर हावी होने की क्षमता में अंतर नहीं है बल्कि कि खतर को सूचना 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।

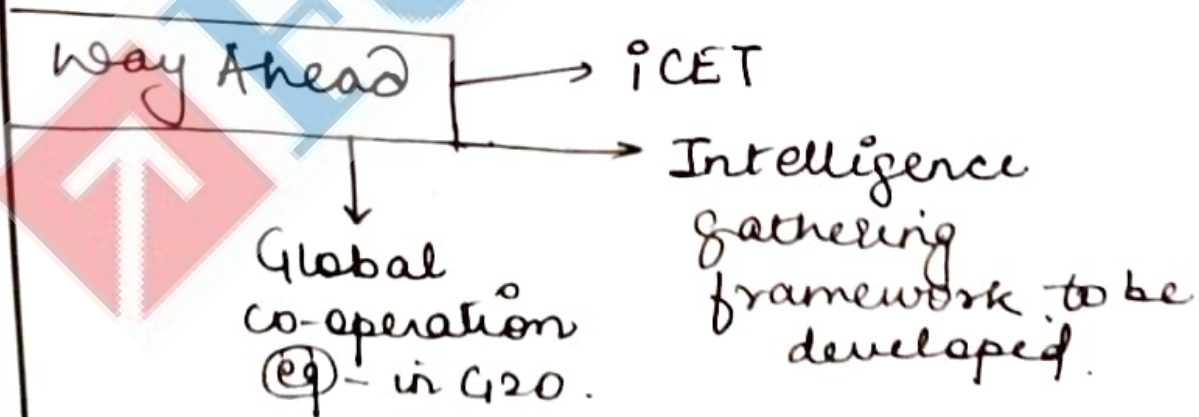
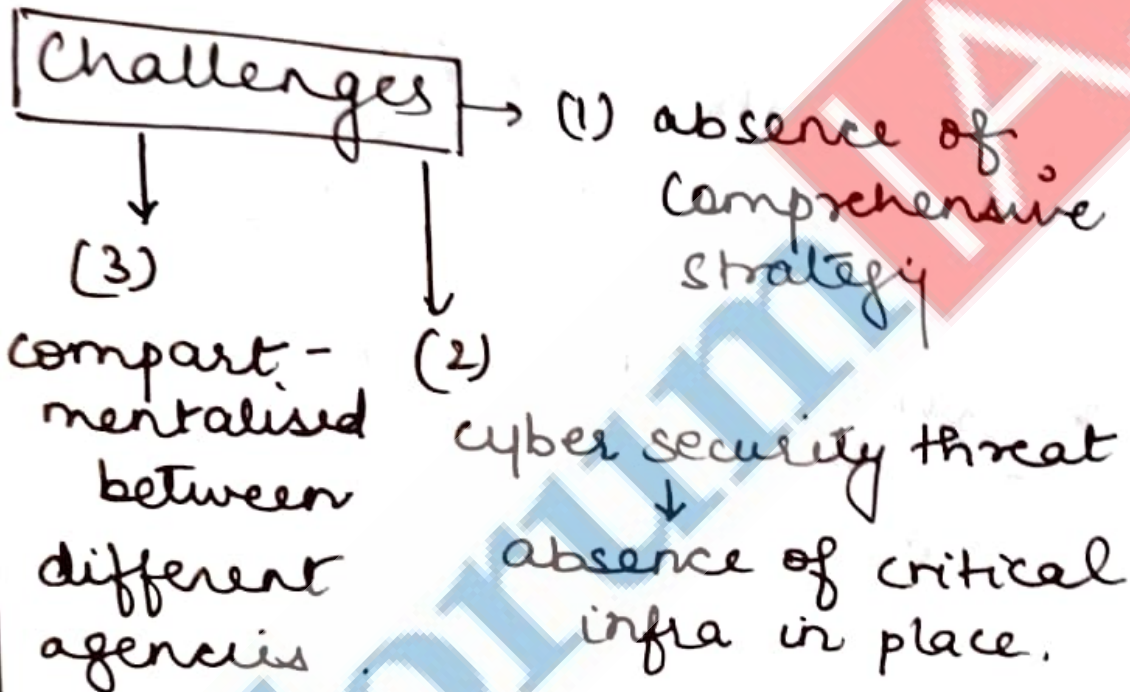
(15 अंक, 100 शब्द)

Intelligence gathering is one of the core components of maintaining national security of 21st century. It is the arm of the tech war.

Role of Intelligence Gathering

- (1) in identifying multifaceted threats.
  - ↓ cyber threats
  - terrorism.
  - organised crimes.
  - money laundering
- (2) in identifying involved actors.
  - ↳ state sponsored threats
  - ↳ non state — terrorist organisation
  - ↳ lone wolf
- (3) in solving multi layered issues.
  - ↳ gathering evidences.

(4) in early prevention through detection and vigilance.  
↳ eg:- during surgical strikes at U.R.I.



Feed (For OFFIC)

	*	(G)
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

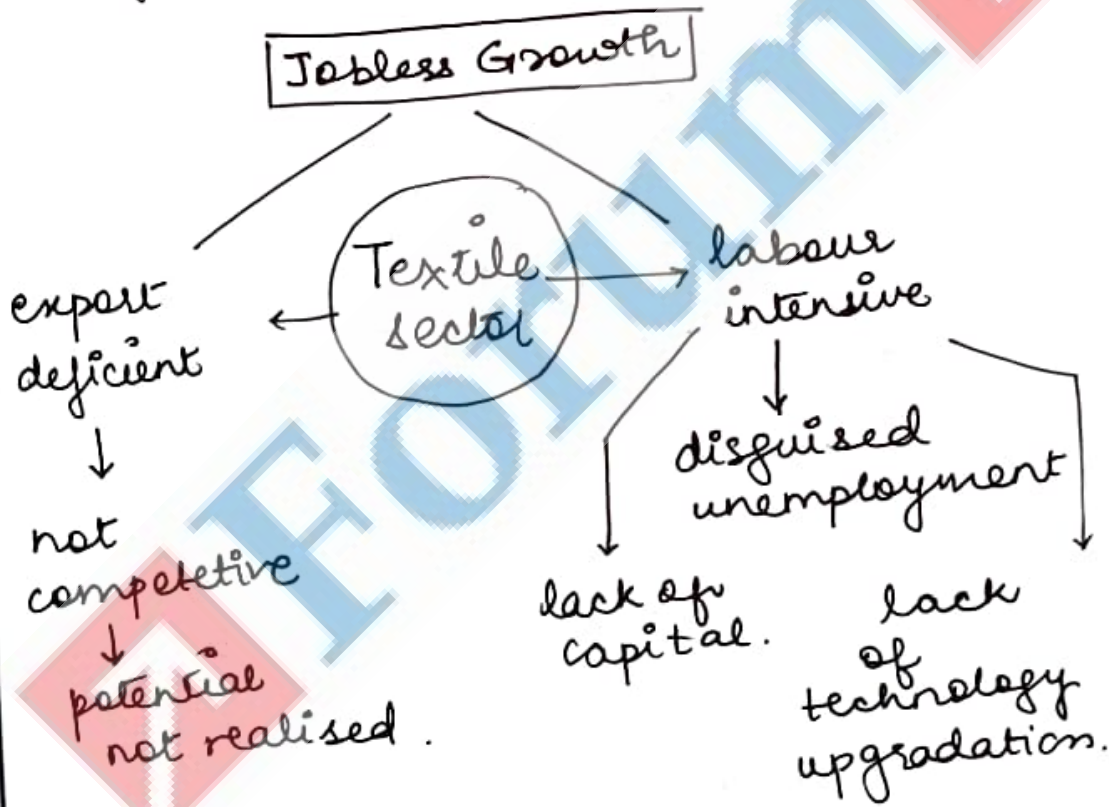
Please put tick marks in the table.  
Here G is Good Average and P

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

Q11) 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)

Textile sector is one of the sunrise sector which contributes nearly 10% to industry.





## Opportunities in textile sector :-

- 1) boosting employment
  - 2) thrust to savings and capacity utilisation
  - 3) women empowerment as 70% women employed.
  - 4) raise in overall social infrastructure
  - 5) eco friendly and export efficient - space in global market
- Economic* (bracketed next to items 1 and 2)
- social* (bracketed next to items 3 and 4)
- environmental & diplomatic* (bracketed next to item 5)

## Challenges :-

- 1) Infrastructural deficit
  - ↳ in mechanisation
  - ↳ eg - spinning handlooms mostly outdated.
- 2) Policy paralysis

Different textiles differently managed, eg - jute, cotton; in silos rather than whole of government approach

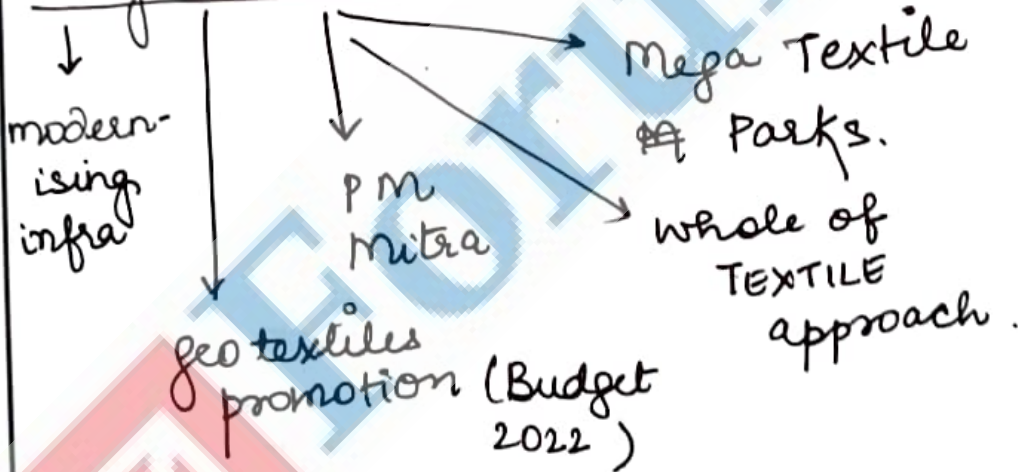
3) Resource crunch.

- ↳ low R&D investment
- ↳ only 0.8% GDP.

4) Technologically outdated

- ↳ integration with new tech not sufficient
- ↳ competition from Bangladesh, Vietnam.

Way Ahead



Textiles could be a game changer in a quest to become 5 trillion economy [Eco survey 2022-23]

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

AWIS			
CD & VA			
SAF			
PAN			

Please put tick marks in the above table.  
Here O 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)

The world is in a geoeconomic flux. As Budget 2023 highlights the global polycrisis - multiple <sup>crises</sup> macroeconomic challenges, India faces multiple challenges.



Challenges to India -



- 1) V shaped recovery  
 ↳ difference in growth rates of different sectors.  
 (eg) Agriculture growth rate 6%. services 2-3%.
- 2) Supply shocks due to dependency of oil on Russia and Ukraine.
- 3) High debt: GDP ratio and import cover - just for 9 months  
 ↳ unfavourable BOT.
- 4) Investment (30%) - saving (32%) mismatch  
 ↳ crowding out of private investors to U.S.

## Measures to make resilient

- ① Remove regulatory cholestrol and enhance economic & ecosystem.
- ② Enhance Ease of Doing business by easier permits
- ③ Savings - Investment (2%) mismatch to be seen
- ④ Increase private participation. [P-P-P] model [Kelkar committee]
- ⑤ Long term - Blue sky thinking.
- ⑥ Investment to ↑ se from 2.7 % (govt)
- ⑦ Expenditure on subsidies to be checked
- ⑧ New technology like AI, IOT to be used.
- ⑨ Training & financial literacy + trade competetiveness

following Above measure will enhance the macroeconomic standing of India on global stage.

**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			

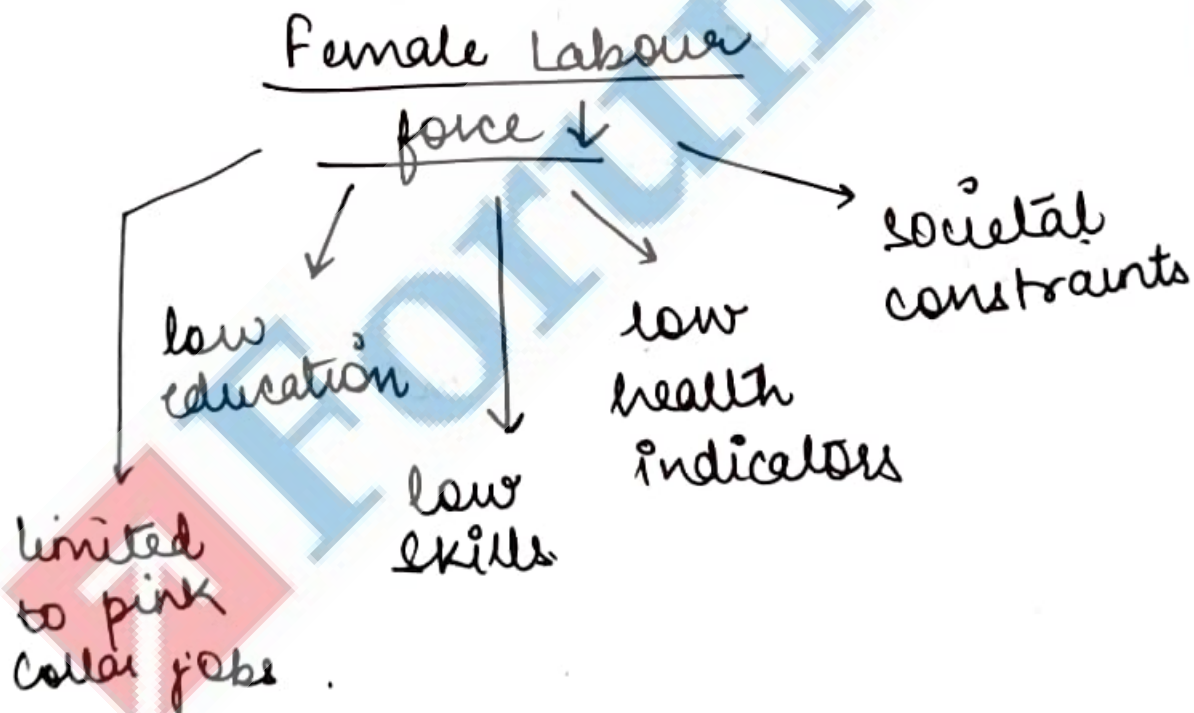
Q13) Do you think the low Female Labor Force Participation Rate presents a correct picture about the working women in India's economy? Give reasons in support of your answer.

(15 marks, 250 words)

क्या आपको लगता है कि कम महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी दर भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में 'कामकाजी महिलाओं' के बारे में सही तस्वीर पेश करती है? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण दीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per recent NSSO data Female labour force participation rate has declined from 32% to nearly 19% in the last decade.



The above are reasons of low female labour force participation rate.



Presents a correct picture

- 1) Shows the gender gap and low participation rate of women
- 2) in line with data by Global Gender Gap Index.
- 3) reflective of the scope and potential left unutilised which could boost economy by more than 35%.
- 4) reflective of glass ceiling and sticky floor

Does not present a correct picture

- 1) does not include 90% of informal labour force
- 2) As most of the women are in unorganised sector, it represents incomplete picture

3) Care economy and household responsibilities of women are not taken into account.

4) Further class wise division is not incorporated which reveals the inequitable concentration of women in lower rung.

More needs to be done

① tools and methods to be gender incorporating and sensitive

② online verification mechanism after survey.

③ investment in female literacy and employability

in line with global standards.

As Hon'ble PM has highlighted need is of Women led Development, not women Development alone.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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



Q14) 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 क्षेत्रों 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 समन और अनुकूलन उपायों को एकीकृत करता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to IPCC 6th assessment report - a new vulnerable section of society has emerged by the name - climate refugees. They are the most marginalised.

Climate Change → Marginalised section

1) Small Island Nations

↳ on the verge of submergence

⊙ - changing capital of Indonesia;

↳ Help us call by Tuvalu.

2) Women

↳ climate migration  
↳ double burden



eg) Water wife concept - Rajasthan.

3) Children

- ↳ suffering from multiple diseases eg - typhoid etc
- ↳ psychological disorders

4) Agricultural sector

- ↳ most dependent on climate
- ↳ global boiling - low productivity
- ↳ farmer's suicide - Maharashtra

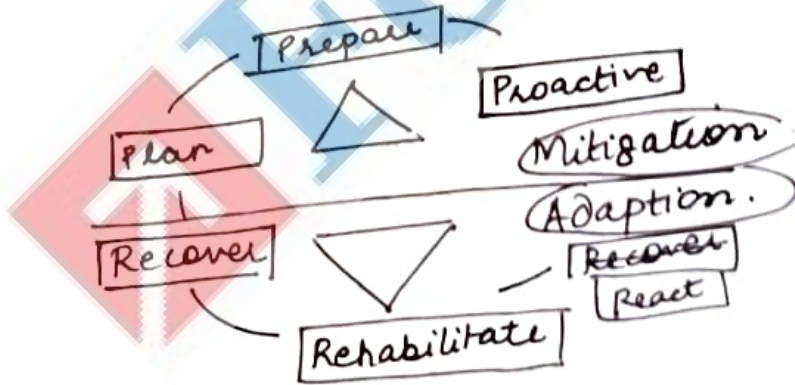
Climate Resilient Model

Need is to shift from 3R to 3P

3P: Plan, Prepare, Proactive

3R: Reactive

Reactive includes: Rehabilitation, Recovery, Recoup facilities



Mitigation

- ↳ ① vulnerability mapping
- ↳ ② Risk intensity zonation
- ↳ ③ Shielding vulnerable sections through social security: The Big Tent (Eco-Survey 2023)
- ↳ ④ Early evacuation (eg) - Odisha model.
- ↳ ⑤ Eco friendly structures (eg) - Bamboo house.

Adaptation

- ① Early recovery through inter institutional co-ordination
- ② Psychological rehab through Mandarpan type portal for eco anxiety
- ③ upskilling and awareness generation

The need is to be disaster resilient with strong institutions (SDG 16) and partnership of all (SDG 17)

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

पोषण की कमी, पर्यावरणीय गिरावट और घटती कृषि आय की तिहरी मार को रोकने की दृष्टता के बावजूद, मोटे अनाज की स्वीकृति बेहद कम रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक 250 शब्द)

Millets as called Shri Anna by Hon'ble Finance Minister in budget speech 2023 has huge potential to be Wonder Grain.

India → largest producer of millets in the world.

20% of world → 80% of Asia.

Potential to check triple whammy

- (I) Nutritional Deficiency
1. Cater to hidden hunger.
  2. Make balanced diet



and improve overall health indicators

Environmental degradation

1. reducing waterprint from rice-wheat system
2. climate friendly - low CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Stunting	38.5%
Wasting	19%
Under eight	32%

NFHS 5

Reducing farmer income

1. cost effective upto 45%. (Niti Aayog)
2. less inputs required
3. crop diversification - greater export potential

Challenges in adoption of millets

① Institutional

↳ warehouse and storage challenges.

② Price Realisation  
 ↳ no Incentive for farmers to switch

③ Behaviourial indifference of common public due to taste

④ Irrigation facilities - sub optimal (50% rainfed)



Way Ahead -

① agri preneurship in millets

② 'Millets' as part of diet. (eg) - Millets Mall in Bangalore. *superfood*

③ Investment in storage - (charita kumar committee)

④ include in M.S.P.

As per U.N. Year of Millets lets make it 'Wondergrain'



Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

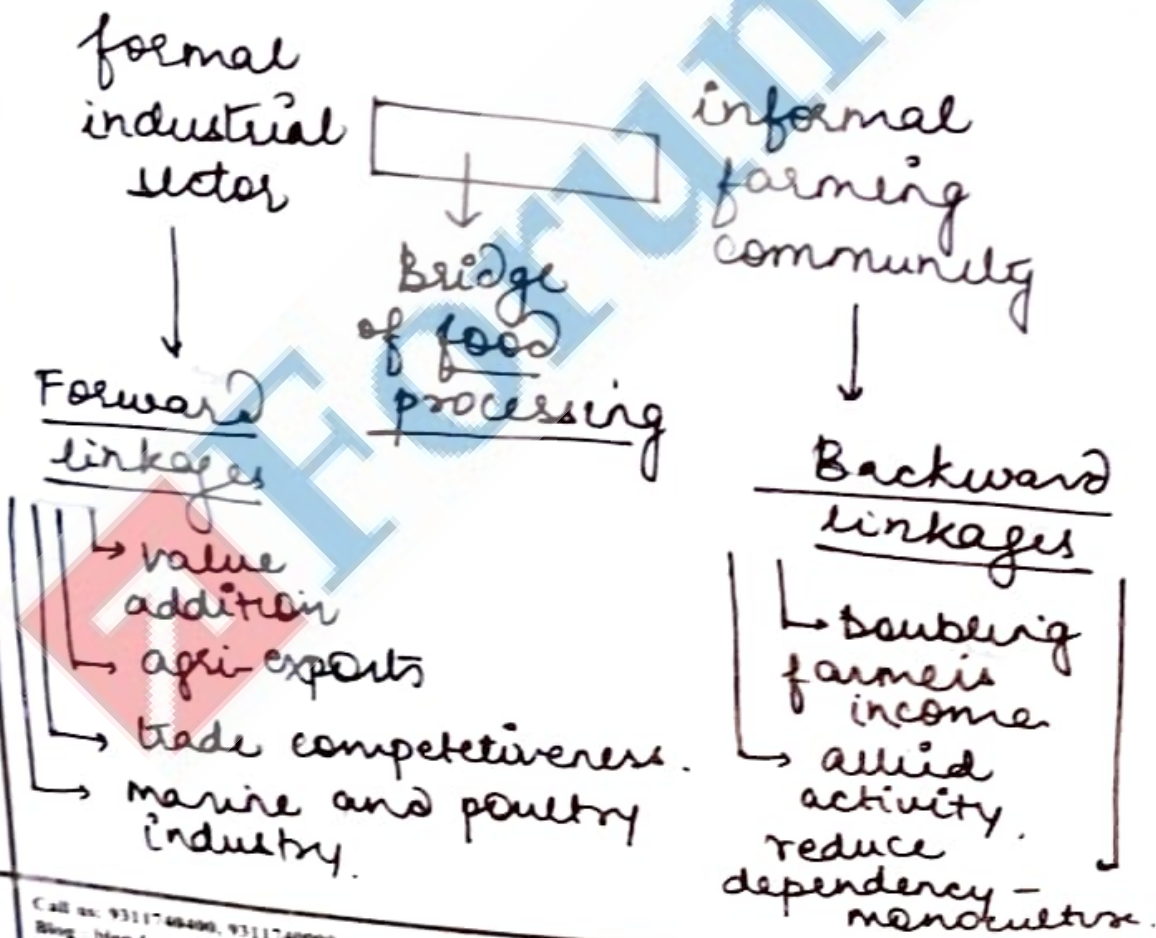
	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.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 industry is one of the biggest sunrise industry which contributes nearly 12-15% of 15% GDP.





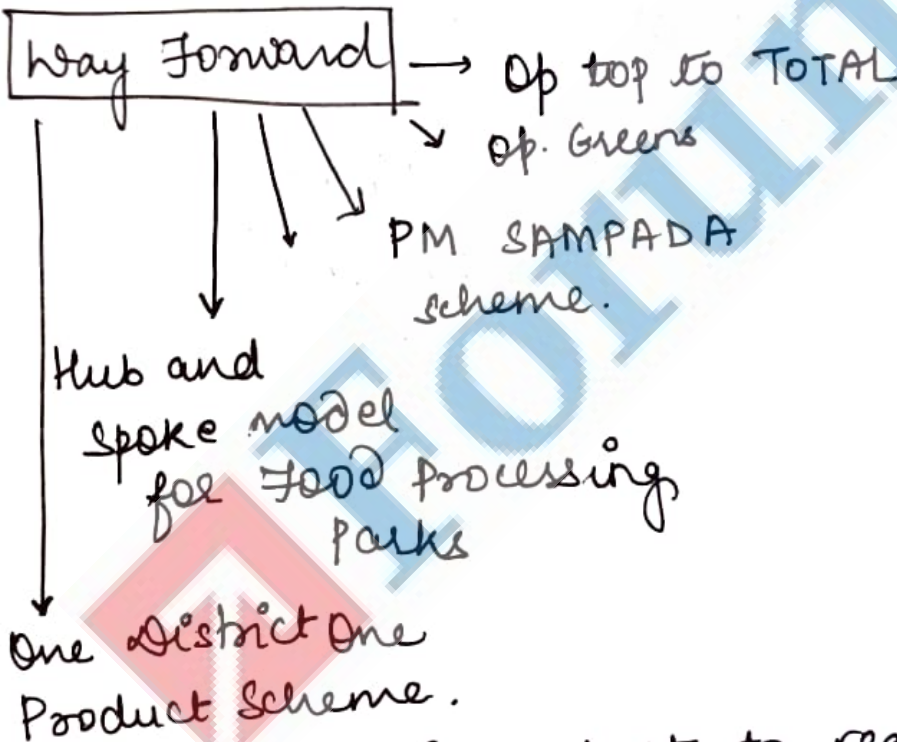
Food processing  $\Rightarrow$  Rural economy

- ① Supplementing farmer's income.  
eg:- Target of doubling by 2022  
(Ashok Dalwai Committee)
- ② Creating employment <sup>by</sup> ~~so~~ opening up of new <sup>avenues.</sup>  
  - ↳ 2.1. boost to agri-preneurship
  - eg) Sri Madam Farms in Haryana.
- ③ Boosting agri-export potential  
with P.M.'s aim of making India  
Global Exporter of Food.
- ④ Boost to industry and services  
through Multiplier effect

### Challenges

- ① Technology upgradation missing.

- ② Inter institutional overlap b/w Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Fisheries and various departments
- ③ Inadequate fund to R&D
- ④ customised approach for different products lacking - no value addition
- ⑤ general cold storage not sufficient.



It is important to realise full potential of Food Processing for India to be Vishuuguru.

**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.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, 200 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, 200 शब्द)

Disaster risk reduction is the process by which the vulnerability and intensity of impact of disasters can be decreased.

The current approach is more of Disaster Recovery than Disaster RISK Reduction - Reactive than Proactive.

### Constraints

1) In silos approach then whole of government approach.

eg - different agencies - ~~###~~

- NDMA & local police and administration
  - SDMA
  - MHA
- ~~looking.~~



(Don't Write anything  
in this Area / If you  
are not a Staff)

2) Community engagement and local participation missing - top down approach rather than bottom up approach

3) Lack of suitable fund, function, functionaries. Cost: Benefit ratio not seen.

eg) 2% of GDP lost to disasters each year.

4) Not incorporation in urban or town planning eg) Disaster Resilient infrastructure lacking.

### Measures for DRR strategy

1) Disaster resilient infrastructure

↳ eg) Bamboo house in North East.

2) Early warning system and Hazard Zoning.

eg) through BHUVAN, GIS, GDRs.

- 3) Disaster Education in school.
- 4) Mock drills (eg) - Odisha by P.K. Jena to prepare people for disasters.
- 5) Inter agency co-ordination and First Responder Mechanism.

During & Post Disaster

- 24x7 helpline (eg) Himachal Pradesh
- Earliest Evacuation
- Delineated SOPs and command.
- Control Room (eg) - Bihar.
- Rehabilitation with consensus
- Psychological support (eg) Japan.

Along with Sendai Framework the need is to ~~no~~ minimise Disaster Risk - CDRI is a step by India in this direction.

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			

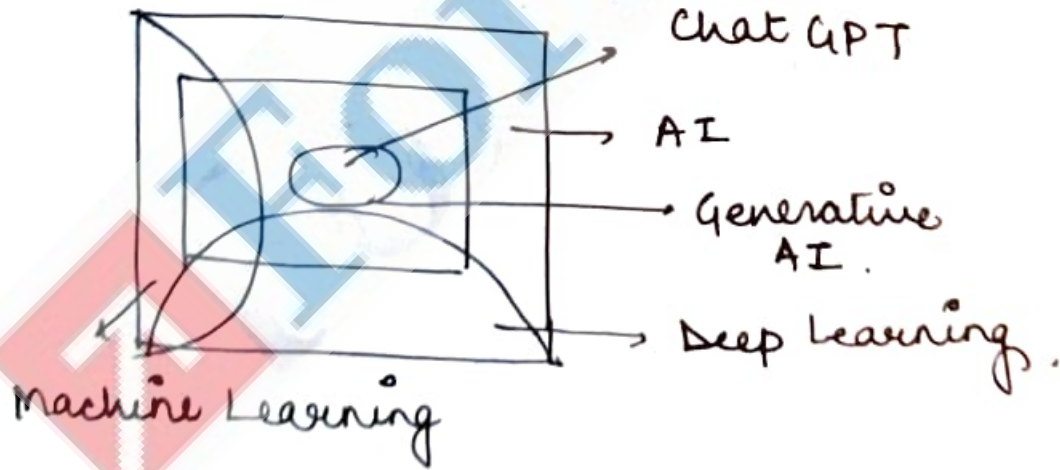


(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q18) 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 AI has come into vogue with the coming of Chat GPT. It can be defined as human mimic by artificial means which can create audio, video, text, In short generate content



## Challenges posed by Generative AI



① Privacy issues

- ↳ (eg) - deepfakes of women
- ↳ virtual rape.

② Cyber security at stake

- ↳ (eg) Locker room Buoy's attack
- ↳ AIIMS attack,

③ IPR issues

- ↳ (eg) - checking authenticity of data and accountability of the same.

④ Can generate unethical and threatful data

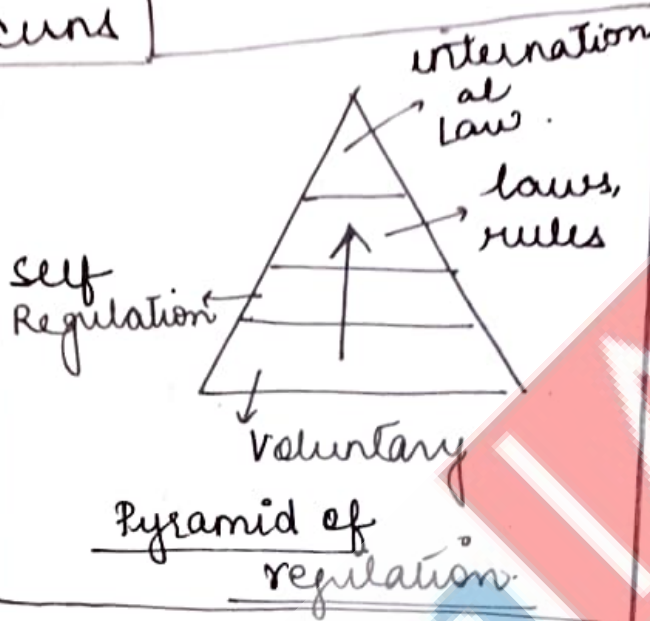
- ↳ hamper national unity, sovereignty and security

⑤ difficult to regulate and check, control

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस क्षेत्र में कुछ भी न लिखें)

Checking concerns

① Using cybersecurity laws at local and national level.



② International platforms like GPAI, schemes like RAISE.

③ Incorporate generative AI in IPR regulation.

④ Advantages of AI like creativity, ease of access can be used to boost EODB, white collar jobs

∴ AI is the gamechanger for New India. Use it cautiously and efficiently.

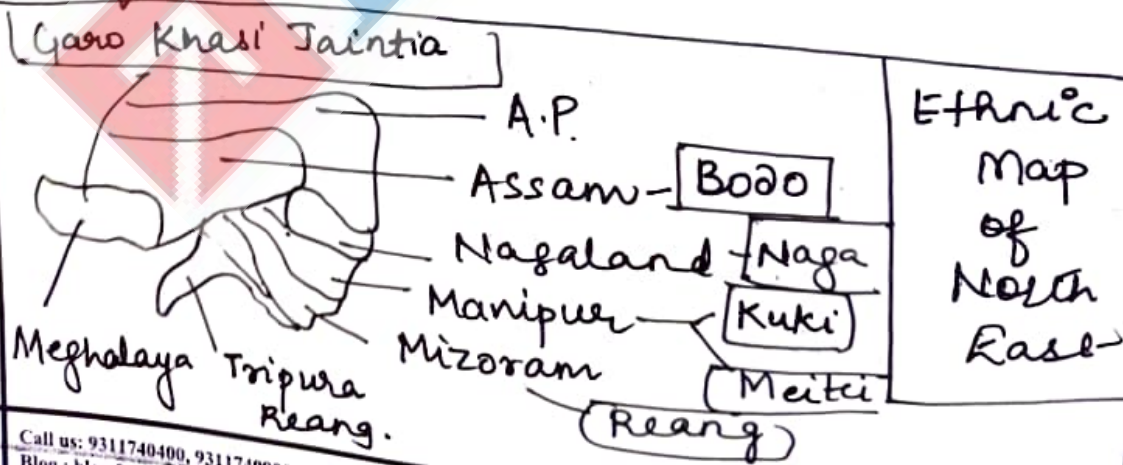
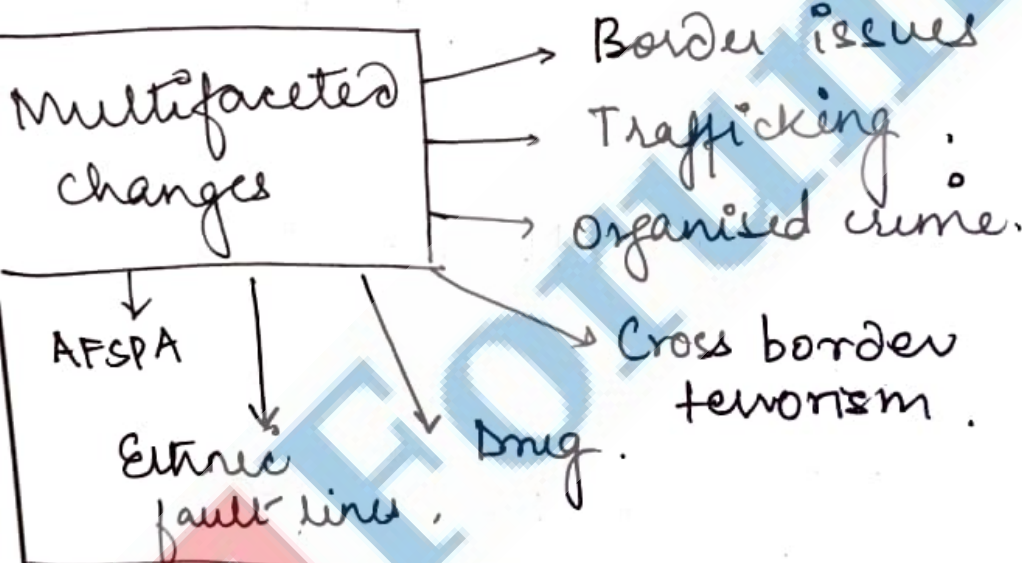
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

	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			

(Q19) 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 रेखाए) 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)

North East faces multifaceted changes which are not confined to ethnic fault lines.





## Manipur ethnic fault line

- ↳ Trust erosion
- ↳ We vs They attitude
- ↳ Pal, Jungle, Farmer issue  
↓  
Relative deprivation
- ↳ Administrative bottlenecks

Meitei → Imp  
hal  
↓  
non tribal  
(# demand  
for ST  
status)

Any Naga,  
Any Kuki  
Tribe (EOI)  
→ peripheral

## Other challenges in North East

### 1) Border issues

↳ from Myanmar  
[Drug trafficking - golden  
triangle], refugees.

↳ porous border with Bangladesh.  
[cattle theft, & terrorist  
activities etc].

### 2) Separatist tendencies (eg) - Golden

### Assam movement

3) ~~low~~ Poor Infrastructure and connectivity (eg) only joined through Siliguri corridor - chicken's neck.

### The Road Ahead

- ① Building Border Infrastructure [Madhukan Gupta Committee]
- ② Dialogue - Negotiation - Action approach for dealing with ethnic fault lines  
building trust → Samanvay Baithak
- ③ Border Management (eg) BOLD QIT
- ④ Defence exercise (eg) - INMIX

North East Development

is essential for Rashtrabandha (Isharudaya)

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

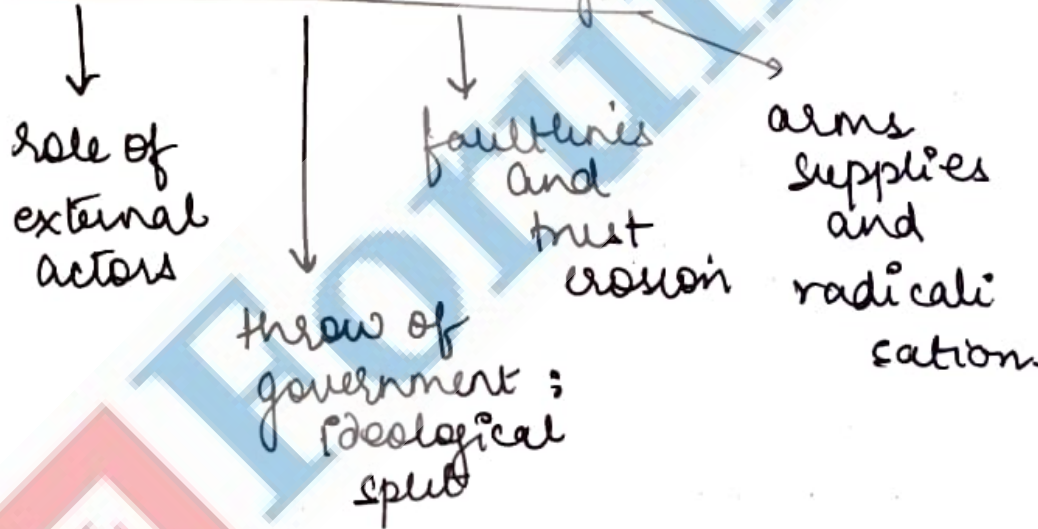
	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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

जम्मू और कश्मीर में उग्रवाद/आतंकवाद के मूल कारणों को संबोधित करने में विकासात्मक पहल की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अं. 250 शब्द)

Militancy is a umbrella term. for use of threat, coercion and violence. J&K has seen reduction in militancy upto 90% according to MHA data in last 8 years

### Causes of Militancy



### Role of Developmental Initiatives

① In educating and deradicalising.



eg) winning hearts and mind  
initiative

2) by skill upgradation and  
bringing them back into  
mainstream

eg) ~~Operate~~ USTAAD scheme  
HIMAYAT programme

3) By education and building  
security measures

eg) - Operation Pahal

↳ building border infrastructure  
and gaining 'diplomatic dividend'  
eg) - surgical strike  
Uri

4) Use of social influence in

building trust.

⑧ - frequent visits of NSA Ajit  
Dovel to maintain harmony.

However, lacunas still remain.

- ① co-ordination with centre and administrative concerns of people.
- ② Pakistan still funds terrorist organisations at cross border - inclusion in Grey list.
- ③ Lack of Global convention against Terrorism.
- ④ Unsettled border dispute with China (Siachen)

Therefore, a lot needs to be done to eradicate militancy from its root in Kashmir but we are on the right track.

### 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			

### 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.