

TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 1

FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 3_FLT #3

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate

परीक्षार्थी का नाम

SACHIN GOEL

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

Medium/माध्यम

English हिंदी

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

ONLINE

Date/दिनांक

23/07/23

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

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)

Infrastructure forms the foundation on which a nation's economy grows.

Role of infrastructure in growth :- ^{Social & economic}

- ① Logistics sector - ^{Important} For movement of goods, storage of goods & for sale of goods.
- ② Industrial complexes - Zone of all production activities
- ③ Office spaces - Place where people can work.
- ④ critical infrastructure - Important

growth as well national security

(Eg.) RBI office, Share market etc (SEBI)

Concerns for safety:-

- ① Lack of investment in Railway safety led to recent odisha train accident.
- ② Use of low-cost materials leading to collapse of buildings
- ③ Low investment in fire-safety leading fires (Eg.) Fire in secretariat in M.P.

way forward

Balancing economic gains & safety is important
 strict enforcement of infrastructure norms to prevent such losses.

Infrastructure growth has 'multiplier effect' as it affects every industry.

Feedback
 (For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
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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.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 is defined as growth which does not hamper the environment and instead promotes environmental recovery along with economic growth.

Various government measures to propel green growth in country:-

- ① PANCHAMRITA Targets as given by India @ COP26 (Glasgow Summit)
- ② Enhancing Intentionally Nationally determined contributions (INDC) goals under Paris agreement.

- ③ Indian Railways to go/achieve NET ZERO CARBON by 2030
- ④ National Clean Air Programme (NCAP)
- ⑤ Promotion of Bioenergy/Biofuel in India Energy week.
(Eg) E20 blending from 2025
- ⑥ National Green Hydrogen Mission
- ⑦ Enhancing "waste to wealth" Projects

Issues in measures

Lack of climate finance to achieve goals
Lack of awareness in people
Heavy dependence on fossil fuels.

LIFE (lifestyle for environment)

approach targets the individuals from where the real growth begins in a country

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	
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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 is an ambitious project of Ministry of Environment, forest & climate change which aims to introduce 50 cheetahs (African) in Indian National Parks over next 5 years.

Benefits of cheetah reintroduction:-

- ① cheetah is an Umbrella & Flagship species — It will help in development of dry grasslands of the country
- ② increase in Eco-tourism activities
- ③ Protects the species by increasing & diversifying its presence over globe

④ First of a kind project involving intercontinental transfer - boost to India's global image.

Issues with cheetah project:-

- ① 8 out of 24 cheetahs have died questioning the whole viability of project
- ② Diversion of money from other important conservation efforts
- ③ one species not sufficient for development of whole area
- ④ Threat to local biodiversity

way forward

staid enquiry over death of cheetahs
Thinking of other ways to develop grasslands

India with the launch of "International Big Cat Alliance" has further stated its intention of conservation of species.

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	
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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 use of methods and techniques which can closely monitor every aspect of agriculture and suggest changes exactly where they are needed.

Challenges plaguing the agriculture which can be solved by precision agriculture :-

- ① over salinization of soil due to over-watering of crops
- ② Environmental pollution due to unscientific use of fertilizers.
- ③ Water shortages / depleting level of groundwater due to over-exploitation

of water resources.

- ④ deterioration of soil health due to unscientific agricultural practices.

Various impediments in adoption of precision agriculture:-

- ① Small landholding - As per reports small & marginal land holdings (< 2 hectare) form 86.2% of total land holdings.
- ② Low access to formal credit - According to RBI, only 40% small & marginal farmers have access to formal credit.
- ③ Inability of farmers to change their styles of farming.

Way forward → Increase awareness of farmers
↑ access to formal credit

Precision farming can help in fulfilling SDGs 1, 2 for India

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.5) What are the reasons for increasing emphasis on the horticulture sector in recent years? Evaluate government measures for the development of the horticulture sector.

(10 marks, 150 words)

हाल के वर्षों में बागवानी क्षेत्र पर अधिक जोर देने के क्या कारण हैं? बागवानी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए सरकारी उपायों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Horticulture sector refers to the growing of fruits, vegetables, flowers. India is the largest fruit producer in the world.

Reasons for increasing emphasis on horticulture sector:—



① Increasing farmers income — Farmers can supplement

their income by growing fruits & vegetables.

② National Programme for organic certification & Participatory Guarantee Scheme (PGS) — To cater to rising

demand for organic fruits globally

- ③ Helps in crop diversification
- ④ High Export potential

Government measures:-

- ① Project CHAMAN
- ② crop insurance for horticulture sector under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
- ③ mission for integrated development of Horticulture (MIDH)

Challenges:-

- ① Use of fertilizers reduces demand in foreign markets due to sanitary & Phytosanitary measures
- ② Lack of cold storage

India has the potential for becoming a global supplier of horticulture products.

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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anything
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Q.6) Unplanned urbanization has made Indian cities vulnerable to fire safety hazards. Discuss and recommend measures for mitigating urban fires, with special reference to national building code, 2016. (10 marks, 150 words)

अनियोजित शहरीकरण ने भारतीय शहरों को अग्नि सुरक्षा खतरों के प्रति संवेदनशील बना दिया है। राष्ट्रीय भवन संहिता, 2016 के विशेष संदर्भ में, शहरी अग्नि को कम करने के उपायों पर चर्चा करें और सुझाव दीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Fire in Delhi Building in 2022,
fire in Secretariat of M.P. in 2023,
fire in coaching institute in Delhi in
2023 are some recent examples of
vulnerability to fire safety hazards.

Causes of urban fires due to
unplanned urbanisation:-

- ① constructing buildings without
fire escapes to save space
- ② narrow streets hamper movement
of fire vehicles
- ③ Inefficient maintenance of fire
safety equipments.

④ Lack of training to people in dealing with fires.

Measures to mitigate Urban fires:-

- ① strict enforcement of provisions of National building code, 2016
- ② Regular fire audits of buildings
- ③ Awareness & training programme to civilians against fires
- ④ maintenance and timely testing of fire safety equipments.
- ⑤ Penal provisions for flouting norms

way forward

develop city-specific fire safety plans

Follow global standards

Unplanned urbanisation is causing fires, flooding etc. It must be managed before it becomes unmanageable.

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

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। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)
परीक्षण कीजिए।

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)

refers to the e-governance measures as well as other digital measures available to public for using & improving their efficiency.

Benefits of DPI :-

① AADHAR card enabled Jan Dham
Aadhar - Mobile (JAM) trinity

↓
Helps in financial inclusion

② DigiLocker - for accessing important documents & certificates

③ Jan Samarth Portal - For all credit-related schemes

④ Right to Repair Portal

5) Mygov.in, A eNAM etc. are other DPIs.

Challenges:-

1) Triple divide } } }

Rural divide
gender divide
digital divide

unequal access to DPIs by different sections of population.

2) data breaches (Eg.) Reports of lowin data leak

3) lack of data protection law in india

Measures to be taken

- 1) Pass the Data Protection law
- 2) Enhance digital literacy
- 3) Enforcing National cyber security Policy 2013

The world is entering 'digital revolution'. India must tackle these challenges & play a pivotal role in this revolution.

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

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

NISAR (NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar) is a joint mission of ISRO-NASA which works similar to Earth observation satellite.

Relevance of NISAR mission :-

- ① Development of early warning systems to improve preparation strategies
- ② Better predictability of monsoon so that farmers can adapt accordingly.
- ③ Climate patterns can be studied to suggest measures to prevent changes.

challenges in NISAR

- ① Lack of coordination between agencies.
- ② Difficulty in predicting earthquakes, landslides etc.

③ way forward combining use of NISAR data & Artificial intelligence as well as Big Data Analytics for better information

India should further increase such collaborations so that more data can be generated for better decision making.

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.9) Defense indigenization remains the Achilles heel of India's security architecture. Examine the importance of startups in defense sector to make India secure and self-reliant.

(10 marks, 150 words)

रक्षा स्वदेशीकरण भारत की सुरक्षा संरचना का आधार बना हुआ है। भारत को सुरक्षित और आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए रक्षा क्षेत्र में स्टार्टअप के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Defense indigenization refers to the government policy of increasing production of defense equipments within country and reducing dependence on imports.

Government steps:-

- ① Positive indigenization lists are released
- ② New category in 'Defense acquisition Procedure (DAP)'
- ③ Promoting Indian collaborations via 'Defense Expos'

Importance of startups:-

- ① They can target small requirements initially & then grow as per need.
- ② New-generation entrepreneurs can achieve new innovations at lower costs.

Issues:-

- ① Lack of technology
- ② Lack of trained manpower
- ③ Huge dependence on Russia.

Positives

TEJAS aircrafts are impressive 1st indigenomous Aircraft which vikramt is active

defence sector can benefit a lot from the visions of new startups.

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.10) Edge in modern warfare lies not so much in the capacity to overwhelm the adversary as much in the ability to nip the threat in the bud. In this context, discuss the role of intelligence in maintaining national security, and also cite challenges associated. (10 marks, 150 words)

आधुनिक युद्ध में बढ़त प्रतिद्वंद्वी पर हावी होने की क्षमता में उतनी नहीं है जितनी कि खतरे को शुरुआत में ही खत्म करने की क्षमता में है। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को बनाए रखने में खुफिया जानकारी की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए और इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Intelligence agencies work
by generating intel which
prevents the warfare from happening
and nipping the threat in the bud.

Role of intelligence agencies:-

- ① Intelligence Bureau helps in collecting intel within country
- ② RAW helps in collecting intel from external sources
- ③ NIA — helps in effective counter-terrorist operations

Issues :-

- ① Lack of inter agency coordination
- ② Lack of funds
- ③ Direct recruitments not there.

Way forward

- ① Form a National coordination centre for agencies
- ② Promote direct recruitment

Intelligence agencies forms the essential part in defusing problems at the earliest.

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.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)

Textile sector in India forms
the 2nd biggest employer after agricultural
sector.

Jobless growth means a growth
in economic terms which is not supported
by an equal improvement in employment
opportunities.

Opportunities of textile sectors:-

① creation of employment opportunities
with growth in sector.

② Boost to manufacturing sector
which is facing stagnancy.

- ③ Huge potential of exports due to shift of manufacturing facilities of developed country to India.
- ④ Presence of enormous amounts of raw material like cotton etc
- ⑤ Growth in this sector has "multiplier effect" on subsidiary sectors as well.
- (Eg.) ↑ in textile exports leads ↑ in shipping industry.

Issues / challenges:-

- ① stiff competition from Bangladesh in the textile manufacturing.
- ② use of dyes etc. in industry leads to pollution & continuous

exposure has health hazards.

③ Textile industry is water intensive.

④ Poor quality of products due to use of outdated technology.

Way forward :-

① Sustainability of industries should be assured.

② Positioning India as the hub of manufacturing at the global level.

India is reaping the benefit of 'demographic dividend' which can be utilized only if there are jobs for them.

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)

With the advent of globalization reforms, the world is so much interconnected that shocks (cultural, economical etc.) at one place are felt throughout globe.

Emerging global issues & their effects on India's macroeconomic stability:-

① USA - Russia Rivalry

India faced threat of sanctions from USA under CAATSA for buying defence equipments from Russia.

② Russia - Ukraine war

Ukraine is a major supplier of food grains to the world, the war lead to shortage of food grains.

Also, war lead to rise in oil prices - difficult for India which depends on imports for oil

↓
Rising Balance of Payment crisis

③ China's growing dominance & rivalry with India & USA

China has huge amounts of rare Earth metals & India doesn't

↓
Rivalry with china lead to supply chain disruptions to electronics & other industry.

④ European Union's Carbon tax

↓
Heavy burden on Indian exporters.

Measures to make Indian economy more resilient:-

- ① Joining global partnerships like Mineral security Partnership (MSP) ^{led by USA} to maintain supply of critical minerals.
- ② "Friend shoring" should be adopted
- ③ Increasing indigenous exploration of minerals & Research to reduce import dependence.
- ④ "Internationalisation of Rupee" & "De-dollarisation" to reduce impact of currency fluctuations.

way forward → India should set an example of resilience to Global south

India is planning to form a major player in global politics, resilience of own economy is needed for it.

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.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)

Female Labour force Participation Rate (FLFPR) denotes the number of females in labour force divided by total population of females in country.

NO, FLFPR does not show the correct picture of "working women in Indian economy" as :-

① A large number of women are employed in informal & organised sectors.

(Eg.) Agricultural labourers

Pro.

② women forming a major portion of care economy like housewives etc. These are working but not in official records.

③ Inaccuracies in data collection due to absence of complete records

(Eg.) Organised sector employers willfully not showing women workers.

Reasons for low FLFPR in India :-

① low literacy levels as compared to ~~men~~ men.

(Eg.) $\approx 80\%$ literacy rate in men
whereas $\approx 60\%$ in women

② low motility of women due to social factors like Patriarchal society

③ Disparity in wages

(Eg) women paid 34% less than men (according to IMF)

④ low digital literacy of women hamper growth in era of internet

⑤ Low skill sets due to unequal access to higher education.

Measures that can be taken to improve FLFPR

① strict implementation of POSA Act, 2013, Equal Remuneration Act 1946, maternity Benefits Act 2017 et

② Increase skill set of women with schemes like Vigyan Jyoti, I-STEM etc.

A nation's economy cannot grow if one half of population is not involved. Also, ↑ in FLFPR will empower 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.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)

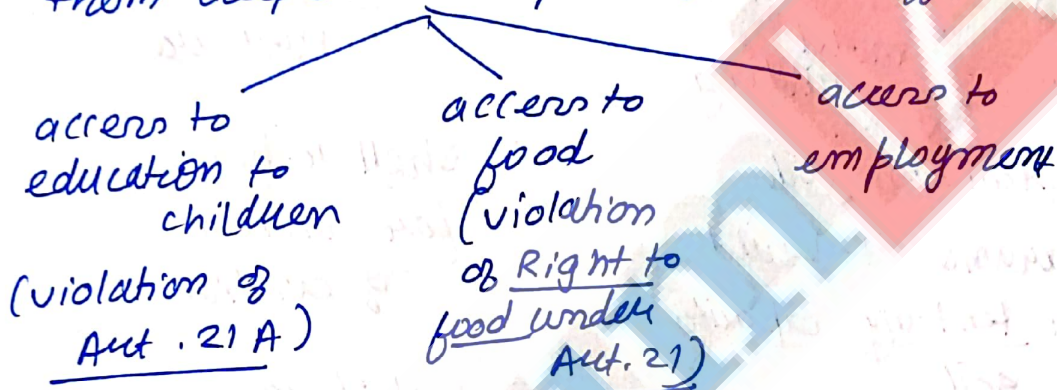
marginalised sections of a society consists of poorest dwellers, below poverty line families, backward classes and women & children to some extent.

How climate change impacts marginalised sections :-

- ① Impact on women - Resource security leads to unwanted cases of violence against women & their malnourishment & trafficking
- ② children - According to UNICEF, children forms a major portion

of people who are displaced due to climate change.

③ Below poverty line families - Inflation due to food shortage further pushes them deeper into poverty which affects



④ Agricultural labourers - Failure of crops due to climate change pushes them into poverty.

⑤ Tribal people - Forced evictions from their homelands

P.T.O.

Case for a climate resilient model of development

Example — A new building is to be built in Mumbai in flood/earthquake zone

Mitigation measures

- Following Building construction code
- clearance to build after testing capacity of soil
- Access to early warning system like I-FLOWS

Adaptation measure

- shelter homes for victims of evictions
- Rapid response forces with trained personnel

way forward

International conventions like Sendai Framework to be followed
Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)

Climate impacts can be reduced by raising awareness level of people.

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

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

'Millets' are a group of
coarse cereals whose importance is
exemplified by FAO declaring 2023
as "International year of millets"

Benefits of Millets in checking
the triple whammy:-

① Nutritional deficiency:-

Ⓐ They are "nutritional powerhouse"

full of essential proteins, amino acids
and low in fats.

Ⓑ Rich in fibres which promote
good bowel health.

Ⓒ Absence of gluten - easy to digest

2) Environmental Degradation:-

a) Required less water (50-100 cm
rainfall)

↓

↓ Pressure on groundwater

b) can be grown even in low quality
soil

↓

↓ use of fertilizers & pollution

3) Farm income

a) less input intensive as low
fertilizer & water requirements

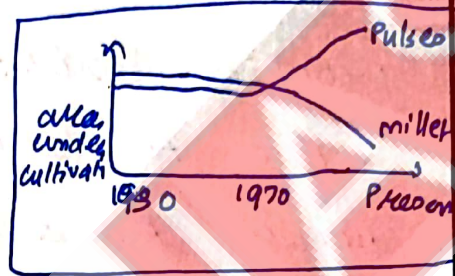
b) high selling price in market

c) High export potential.

Reasons due to which millets
adoption is low:-

① Higher cost as compared to
other cereals

- ② Bland taste as perceived by many
- ③ Reduction in area under cultivation of millets
- ④ low awareness of people about its benefits.
- ⑤ Poor marketing of millets
- ⑥ Perceived image of "Poor man's food"



Measures taken by government +

"Millet Mahotsav" organised

"Shree Anna" scheme for promotion of millets

Some Government hospitals like AIIMS Bhopal serving millets in food

MoFPI using "Mill-Ind"

as mascot for World Food India 2023

India forms a 20% share in millet exports which can be used to improve India's image as "stakehouse of Millets"

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.16) A link between unorganized farming community and formal industrial sector, Food Processing Industries (FPI) can play a key role in advancing the rural economy. Evaluate.

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Food Processing Industries (FPI)

are group of industries which add value to raw products produced from farmers etc. & make them market ready.

ways in which FPI can advance rural economy :-

① Raising farmers income - by giving them fair amounts for their product and ensure sale of produce as well.

② development of cottage industries

It will Raise employment opportunities

in the villages & show new
ways of income generation.

③ Advising farmers on type of products
to produce after studying the demands
for in markets.

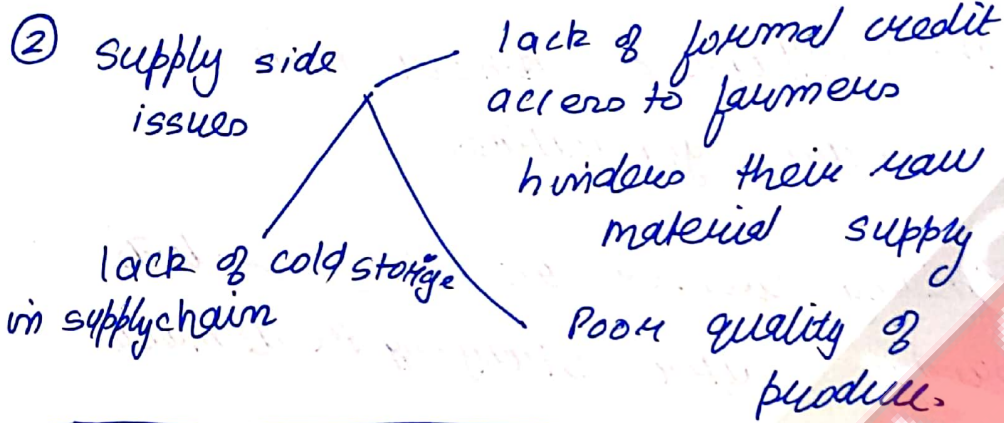
(Eg.) Increase in demand of millets in
markets will push FPI to encourage
millet production by farmers.

④ Women empowerment through
jobs.

⑤ setting up FPI in rural areas
will have "multiplier effect" on other
sectors of rural economy.

Issues with FPI :-

① Exploitation of farmers by giving
them unfair prices.



Government initiatives to promote FPI:-

① Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana
 setting up cold chain development
Mega food Parks

② Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of micro food processing enterprises
 "one district one product"

③ Production linked incentive scheme for FPI (PLISFPI)

India has a huge potential globally in FPI - evident by organisation "World Food India 2023" by Mo FPI.

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

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

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

is the strategy adopted to make infrastructure & society less prone to the effects of a disaster.

Constraints in Disaster Risk Reduction:-

- ① Poor allocation of funds to programmes of DRR.
- ② More focus on response activities rather than mitigation activities.
- ③ Lack of involvement of local population in making plans for DRR.

④ Flouting of norms by public

- setting illegal constructions in risk zones.
- Flouting Model Building laws

⑤ Low people awareness about mitigation strategies.

⑥ Poor research & development in field of early warning systems

Measures for building a robust DRR strategy :-

① Follow international conventions like "Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-30)"

② Following National disaster management authority guidelines for various disasters

③ Ensuring compliance of laws while giving building permissions.

④ Involve local population who will enrich law with indigenous knowledge.

Some good initiatives

Coalition for disaster Resilience (CDRI) launched by India

Infrastructure Resilience accelerator fund (IRAF) launched at COP27

I-FLOWS for early warning for floods

LEWS (Landslide early warning system) by Geological survey of India

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) makes the foundations of an economy strong.

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

जनरेटिव आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) से आप क्या समझते हैं? नीति निर्माता और नियामकीय निकाय जनरेटिव एआई द्वारा उत्पन्न चिंताओं और चुनौतियों को प्रभावी ढंग से कैसे संबोधित कर सकते हैं?
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Generative AI refers to a system/programme of artificial intelligence which is capable of producing new information. (Eg.) Chat GPT

Advantages of Generative AI :-

- ① climate modelling & predictions can be done more accurately
- ② tool to enhance cyber security
- ③ Help in educational activities due to its interactive interface.

P.F.O.

Concerns of AI Generation :-

- ① Privacy issues - can invade personal space as no constructs of morality is there.
- ② Can cause unemployment -
Replacing humans in doing basic jobs.
- ③ Copyright / Intellectual Property Rights issue
↓
as it can use some-one else's data to create a new data.
- ④ Absence of data protection law in India
- ⑤ Absence of Indian companies in this field - loss of data of Indians to other nation. Threat to data localisation policy

How policy makers can address it:-

- ① Pass the upcoming Data Protection law
- ② Form a comprehensive National policy on Generative AI.
- ③ Train manpower and increase India's participation in this sector.
- ④ Reskilling of employees to avoid loss of jobs.
- ⑤ Enforcement of "data localization" norms

India has potential to excel in this field with the store of abundant data. It must be used to establish global dominance.

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.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)

Manipur, a North-Eastern state,
is in a state of turmoil since the clashes
between Meitei & Kukis have taken
a violent form.

security challenges in North-East
& Manipur :-

① Clash of tribals since a long time

(Eg.) Tribes like Nagas, Meiteis,
Kukis etc have historic rivalries

② 99% of North-East border is
international

↓
makes it prone to external
influences

- ③ Political motivations further
propagate clashes
- ④ Easy availability of arms from
Bangladesh etc.
- ⑤ Porous borders with neighboring
countries
 (Eg.) Free movement regime
with Myanmar
- ⑥ Rough terrain & forests
 ↳ makes patrolling difficult for forces
and provides safe hiding places
for insurgents.
- ⑦ closeness to drug golden
triangle influences
smuggling activities.

P.T.O.

Measures taken by government to resolve them:-

- ① Inner line Permit (ILP) for manipur to prevent inflow of outsiders
- ② Armed forces special Power Act (AFSPA) to enable forces in fighting.
- ③ Development projects for NE states like PM-DEVINE (Development initiative for NE India)
- ④ Rehabilitation programmes for militants who surrender
- ⑤ security related expenditure (SRE) scheme
- ⑥ Civic Action Programmes (CAP)

way forward

Encourage & make NE state people aware of their rights solve ethnic disputes via dialogues

NE states form integral part of india, steps to make them feel so are important

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

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

Jammu & Kashmir ^(J&K) is a Union Territory crowning the India's geopolitical extent in North.

Root causes of militancy/terrorism in J&K :-

- ① sense of social exclusion as it is the only muslim-dominated area in a Hindu-dominated country.
- ② Role of Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI)
- ③ Mujahideens spreading hatred & fear among people.
- ④ Low development in area due

frequent blasts, military clashes &
internet blocks.

Development initiatives addressing
these issues:-

① Abrogation of Article 370

- Applicability of Indian Constitution
& acts like Right to Information
Act 2009 to J&K

- Social sector / security schemes
like Atal Pension Yojana also

applicable

mainstreaming its political
structure increased national
unity.

Increasing investments

② UDAAN scheme - To promote
industrialisation

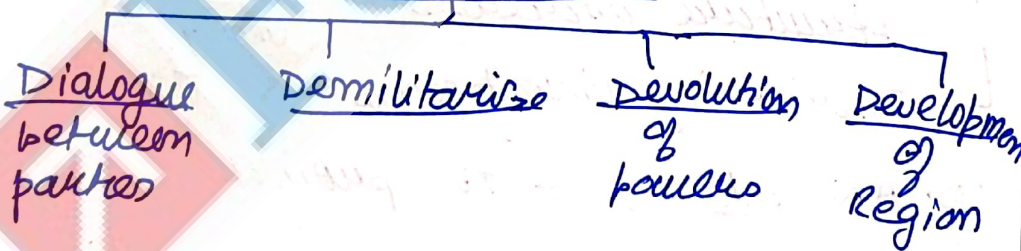
③ HIMAYAT scheme - For skill
training of youth.

④ Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA)
 ↳ Enforce armed forces so that peace can be maintained.

Negative aspects of these initiatives

- ① Abrogation of Art-370 when assembly was dissolved sent a wrong message
- ② AFSPA seen as a draconian law
- ③ Increased Chinese incursions due to developmental activities

Amritabh Mattoo's UD approach to resolve J&K militancy



Peace in J&K which restores its place as "heaven on Earth".

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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.