

TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 1

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 3 FLT #3

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SHAURYA ARORA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910085914	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	22/8/2023

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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			9:45	12:45
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 कोपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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. **AWIA - 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. Careless 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 Additive.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit how 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 & E -** 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 is known  
as Economy Multiplier and Budget  
has been announcing raised increments  
in capital expenditure

Precursor to social and economic Transformation

\* Leads to enhanced logistic and  
FoDB for small MSME and ottage  
industry

\* Enhances social mobility thereby  
increasing opportunities

↳ urbanization magnets for villagers

\* Rise of Tree-2/Tree-3 ~ enhanced Nutrition  
~ consumism/demand  
~ individualism/Anonymity

- \* Increased connectivity leads to more exchange of people, goods, ideas
- \* Infrastructure is force multiplier for economy  
 $1 \$ \text{ in infra} \Rightarrow 2.2 \$ \text{ in output}$

Economic Gains must not marginalise safety

- \* Recent falling of Bridge in Morbidi, Gujarat - loss of life
- \* Safety of citizens is sole basis for "social contract Theory"
- \* disruption in infrastructure also reduces market sentiment and public Trust  
 $\Rightarrow$  Bihar bridge collapse  $\rightarrow$  protest and Social strike

Safety is utmost essential for projects to boost welfare and ensure delayed Qualification over Instant Gratification.  $\Rightarrow$  Rehli Mata pillar can withstand 9.0 Bihar earthquake

## Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Green Growth refers to economic growth and social development which is based on environmental sustainability and Trusteeship / Stewardship Ethic.

Government Initiatives to propel Green Growth

\* Sovereign Green Bonds have been announced for raising capital for renewable projects (except Nuclear & Hydro (>25MW))

\* E20 Blending by 2025-26  
↳ ethical blending to reduce carbon emissions.

\* FAME 2.0 scheme → aim is to have 30%

EV adoption by 2030

\* Green India Mission, NMSHE, NCAP,

MWM, NAPCC, ISRU

\* National Green Hydrogen Mission is

Shift towards renewable

\* Solar-wind Hybrid policy 2018 and

Production-Linked Incentives

\* Compulsory electrostatic precipitator in  
factory chimneys

→ Catalytic converter in cars

\* Budget promotes Smart Malls and

eco-friendly ODP GI tags

\* Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana → Green  
Growth.

PM Modi has also called for LIFE

Mission and Panchsmit at CoP 26 Glasgow,  
for Green and sustainable growth.

## Feedback

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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

the world's first inter-continental  
translocation of a big cat major species  
to re-introduce extinct cheetah species  
in India.

Re-introduction is Justified

\* will lead to revival of India's  
grassland ecosystems

\* Promotes eco-tourism and can  
enhance rural development and employment  
opportunities

\* Diversification of Genetic base leading  
to increase in Bio-diversity

\* Cheetah is an umbrella key/one species

↳ raised awareness among public for  
need of conservation

(eg) Cheetah Mitra's scheme

\* spill-over effect on other grassland species

Criticism of project Cheetah

→ Small forest area not suited for cheetah

→ Lack of adequate prey base

→ competition among Big cat species (Tiger, lion, leopard)

→ Animal-human-wildlife conflict will rise

→ High mortality of cheetah due to  
harsh climate and lack of training.

Way Forward

India must continue with expert consultations  
and collaborate at "International Big Cat Alliance"  
to re-establish viable cheetah population for  
revival of grassland ecosystem and eco-tourism

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

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

### Precision Agriculture

refers to use of micro-sensors and targetted irrigation such as drop sprinklers to minimize input cost and enhance yield.

Panacea for multi-pronged challenges

\* Enhances yield due to scientific

application of nutrient balance (NPK)

\* Leads to water conservation and

protection of natural groundwater Aquifer

\* Low leakage of fertilizers and pesticides

\* Fertigation technique for potash fertilizers

\* optimizing use and reducing input cost

② Nano uree by IFPCO reduces  
cost by 50%

Impediments in widespread adoption

\* cost-intensive and long gestation period

\* Lack of awareness and training among  
farmers through KVK's, OD kisan.

\* not effective for small landholdings  
and fragmented land

\* power subsidies / fertilizer subsidies dis-incentivize  
adoption

\* late power technology / farm mechanization

\* will reduce labour = unemployment

Way Forward

- Israel recently signed an MOU with UP  
Government for precision agriculture.
- Punjab scheme of "poni Bachao, paisa kamao"  
through micro-irrigation and IoT sensors.

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Horticulture sector is under-developed in India, and has a potential CAGR of 10-12% over next 5 years through policy interventions.

Reasons for increasing emphasis on Horticulture

- \* Large export demand abroad which can lead to FOREX earnings
- \* Sahyadri farms and grapevines in Nashik,
- \* Low water requirements, low input cost and low risk to crop failure
- \* Enhanced demand due to value addition by Food processing industries,

\* Potential for doubling farmer income  
as per Ashok Dalwai committee

\* Low harvest season and short gestation period.

Government Measures for Horticulture development

\* National Horticulture Mission to  
provide scientific, technical and financial assistance

~ Quality seedlings and Training centers

\* APEDA ~ provide support and export subsidies for Horticulture export

\* Incentivizing farmers in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, J&K and North-East

\* Boost for ornamental (medicinal plant) - AYUSH ministry

Horticulture production has triple benefit of farmer income, nutrition security and environment protection

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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)

There has been a sudden increase in Fire Hazards including recent fires in commercial building in Mundke, Delhi.

Measures for Mitigating Urban Fires

- \* There must be compulsory fire and safety Audit by builders
  - ↳ periodic checks and raids
- \* Installation of fire extinguisher and exit plan for evacuation
- \* compulsory fire exit staircase as per National Building code.

\* More drills in schools and colleges  
for awareness

↳ "stop, drop and roll" Tagline

\* All Buildings must submit Building  
blue-print to local fire department.

\* Buildings must be equipped with  
Earthing, grounding and Tripp wire  
to prevent short circuit

\* Commercial buildings must strictly abide  
by electricity-voltage Load limits

\* Fire department must be better  
equipped - Fill vacancies  
- latest technology

\* Buildings paint should use Melonin and  
other heat-resistant plastic (fire-resistant)

Mitigating urban fires and building code  
enforcement is necessary for public safety in cities.

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

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

India has emerged as a leader in Digital Public Infrastructure with India Stack, UPI, ONDC, and is also pushing for G20 agenda on DPI.

DPI - a Indentible for citizen & Business

\* Improve access, availability and affordability

☞ Tele-medicine : e-Sanjeevani  
Tele-education : DILSHP, NPTEL

\* Enhance ESDB via e-KYC and grievance-redressal → Twitter Seva by DARPG

\* Democratization of credit and access  
☞ ONDC and UPI

## Challenges of Exclusion, Exploitation, Monopolization

\* Digital literacy in rural areas and  
among senior citizens

↳ only 38% internet connectivity in rural  
(smartphone users)

\* Ed-Tech and coaching are expensive  
and financially exploit parents (↳ Byju's  
poaching)

\* Big-Tech can exploit Data Mining

↳ Cambridge Analytica Scam

\* Government threat of Police state

↳ risk of surveillance against Right to  
Privacy

### Way Forward

DPP Bill can ensure data protection/privacy.

Government must regulate anti-competitive practices  
and cyber-security, while pushing for digital literacy  
to ensure inclusive growth - Gandhi's Talisman

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

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

NISAR mission is a  
joint mission by ISRO - NASA and  
stands for NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture  
Radar to map our planet for scientific  
study.

Relevance of NISAR Mission

\* NISAR contains Hyper-spectral imaging  
capability with potential to map  
relative concentration of gases.

\* NISAR follows Polar synchronous  
orbit in LEO and hence can observe  
location on Earth multiple times in a day  
to observe changes.

\* Temperature measurement will help identify heat domes and their rate-relation with global pressure distribution

\* NISAR can also map Hazards such as forest fires, cyclones, Heatwaves and give more information on extreme weather events

\* NISAR also uses pattern recognition algorithm based on data feeds from control stations to be able to create a model to predict Natural Hazards and climate change on a regional and Temporal scale Basis.

NISAR - collaboration will open the window of opportunities for more joint scientific exploration for overall upliftment of Humanity / Mankind

Feed  
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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)

Recently, the updated  
positive Indigenization List was made  
 public by Ministry of Defence in order  
 to reduce import and boost "Atmanirbhar"

Achilles Heel

85% critical defence imports

reliance on foreign for  
space tech

risk of CAATSA sanction

export restriction (eg. HAL ties to

Argentina by the US)

Importance of Defence startups for India

\* Defence start-ups will ensure propriety  
 in technology for future upgrades.

\* Foreign imports come with external conditionalities and conditions which reduce strategic autonomy

\* Indigenous defence allows for instant manufacture in case of conflict

eg Kalyani group could create artillery shells in 1999 domestically

\* Defence Technology has spillover in space, AI, medicine and research

\* Enhance self-reliance and Autonomy

eg USA denied India access to GPS during Kargil conflict, 1999.

\* Boost security with localized Needs of army

eg Kalyani M4, TATA ORV, Galube Planes

India exported private ATAGS of Bharat Forge to Armenia. This is a positive step in Defence minister Rajnath Singh target of 15 Billion USD exports

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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)

(Warrior) 'Sun Tzu' in the book

"Art of War" speaks about "winning war  
without fighting" using intelligence. Kautilya's

Arthashastra also mentions types of spies.

Role of Intelligence in National Security

- \* Identifying terror threats and infiltration bids across borders
- \* cracking down on drug cartels and arms smuggling through infiltrants.
- \* Intelligence networks can also expose drug gangs and extortion racketeers

\* Technical Intelligence can be used to detect cyber threats and Money Laundering activity

\* Information about foreign adversary (RSAW)

### Challenges Associated

\* Allegation of privacy and MIS-USE

↳ Legesse, IT Rule 2020

\* Surveillance state can reduce Trust

↳ NATGRID and Facial recognition via DigiYatra

\* Lack of coordination and cooperation with international partners ~ INTERPOL, FATF, Seyes

\* India lacks cyber warfare Technology

↳ low tech-intelligence

\* violating sovereignty of nations

Intelligence must be based on Balance of Real Politics & Fundamental rights while prioritizing national security

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Here G is Good, A 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)

The textile sector accounts for 45 million direct and indirect jobs which is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest employer. India has also been facing jobless growth with around 8% unemployment rate.

opportunities associated with textile sector

\* Large scope for Export to gain FDI

↳ Pashmina shawls in EU demand

↳ Sujni embroidery (GI tag)

\* Silke manufacturing is untapped to full potential

↳ Muge silke ~ India has hegemony but very poorly exports

\* Maximum employment for MSME's, women SHG's and cottage enterprise

↳ linked to RBI PSC norms and PLI

\* Government support in form of MITRA and Mega Textile parks

\* Increase in consumerism and demand based on middle-class growth

↳ Fashion (SF) and luxury segment

Challenges with Textile sector

\* Poor technology adoption and Maintenance

↳ Most mills operating at 65% yield productivity



- \* Poor marketing of textile products leading to low price realization
- \* lack of quality fibres and high input cost due to MSP on inputs
  - ↳ India has to import long Egyptian staple cotton
- \* Poor FPI attraction due to labour codes and uncertain policy
- \* poor backward linkage to farm
  - ↳ Monsoon irregularity → destroyed Jute crop
- \* poor professionalism → Vietnam, Bangladesh competition

Way Forward

- ECLGS and Credit support to dwarf MSME
- enhanced GI tags and state Marketing
- adoption of latest technology → Power Mills
- input certainty → use options/futures Trading

PM Modi's vision of loom to fibre to fabric to fashion to foreign can revive glory of Artisans in India

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

परस्पर जुड़ी चुनौतियों के युग में, उभरता हुआ वैश्विक बहुसंकट भारत की व्यापक आर्थिक स्थिरता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव डालता है। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को वैश्विक संकटों और चुनौतियों के प्रति अधिक लचीला बनाने के लिए उपायों का परीक्षण कीजिए और सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Globalization and open economies have resulted in interlinkages and ripple-effects of disruptions across nations.

↳ 2008 financial crisis impacted world market

Emerging polycrisis pose significant risk to India's macroeconomic stability

\* The Russia-Ukraine war and COVID-19 disruption has lead to oil barrel - 135 USD

↳ India has 85% import dependence of oil

→ This has lead to India's FOREX reserve falling below 560 Billion \$

\* Extreme weather events and climate change leading to crop failure

⊕ Monsoon irregularity → low tomato and wheat yield

↳ Famine disbale and Inflation

\* Food Security crisis due to ukraire conflict ~ sunflower, wheat imports.

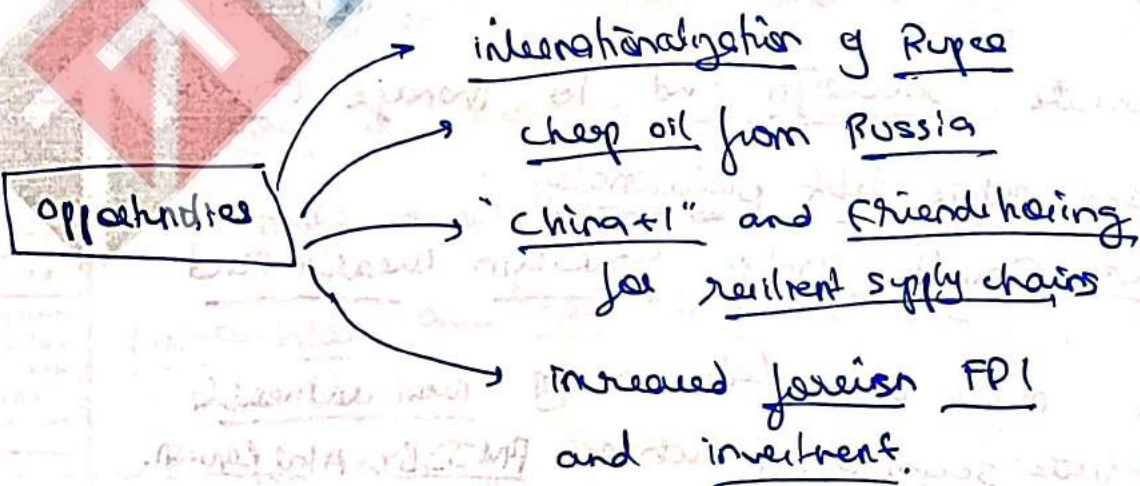
\* Global recession is spilling over:

↳ poor pent-up demand

↳ low export demand

\* Impacted Inflation from imports

\* Trade war at WTO leading to Tariff Barriers



## Measures to Increase Resilience

- \* India must diversify supply chains to hedge risk  
 ↳ currently 70% pharma APIs from China
  - \* Increase use of Rupee as medium of exchange - ↳ Neto-Verho accounts with Russia
  - \* Enhance strategic oil reserve Buffes to mitigate oil supply shock and volatility.
  - \* use of precision-agriculture and climate-smart agriculture for food security.
  - \* legal binding of FRBM act - fiscal deficit in control
  - \* create sovereign fund to manage FOREX and public debt professionally  
 ↳ Saudi Arabia Sovereign Wealth Fund
- India must also take care of most vulnerable by adequate social security such as PMJSBY, Atal Pension, PMJAY, etc.

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 in India was  
historically at all-time high of 48%  
in 20th century. It fell to 21% in  
2019 and is currently at 24.98% (2023).

Low female LFPR is "correct picture"  
about "working women" in economy

\* Low social mobility and educational  
outcome is leading to reduced  
Female LFPR

\* Patriarchal and authoritative nature of  
society  
~ Glass-ceiling Syndrome

\* Less participation in STEM fields  
 only 48/1000 ~ top rank in JEE 2018

\* Pink-collarization of workforce

↳ employment limited to specific sectors  
 such as air hostess and hospitality

However, it is not an accurate picture  
 about working women

→ "Care Economy" is not accounted for  
 in GDP calculation

↳ unpaid labour of dual burden and childcare

→ LFPR does not accurately capture the

"Informalization" and casual employment

↳ feminization of agriculture and  
informal jobs → housemaids, labour.

→ LFPR does not account for contribution of women in "Households" and child rearing

→ Most businesses and SHG's which are run by women are registered in name of Husband.

↳ Proxy-ownership phenomena

→ Most jobs of "working women" outside periphery of LFPR  
eg cooks, househelp, age-labour

Way Forward

\* Gender Budgeting and outcome audits

\* promote girl education: GATI scheme

\* political empowerment → 33% Parliament women reservation

\* account for "care economy" in GDP

"How can a bird fly with one wing clipped".

WEF → Gender gap at 30%. women can add 600 Billion to GDP.

**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.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)

IPCC has predicted  
a rise of 1.5°C much earlier than  
anticipated in 6th report in "business  
as usual scenario" by even as much as  
2050.

Most marginalised sections are most  
affected by climate change

\* rise in sea-level and changing  
fish stocks due to migratory routes  
and ocean currents

↳ Affecting livelihood of small fishermen  
and coastal communities



\* climate refugees from most vulnerable Nations

Ex) Fiji - small Island state and recent  
floods in Pakistan ~ 1/3<sup>rd</sup> internal displacement

\* urban flooding due to extreme weather  
events affect poor the most due to  
slums and unplanned urbanization.

\* Reduced agriculture yield. Ex) Tomato  
↳ leads to farmer distress, indebtedness  
and debt-trap

\* Affect Nutrition of poor women and children  
↳ 56% women are Anaemic in India  
due to lack of folic acid.

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Climate Resilient Model of development

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\* Adaptation ~ adopting CCUS policies  
of carbon market-cop and offset by Trading  
of carbon-certificates.

\* Symbiotic development with Nature

↳ Ladakh airport which uses Natural ventilation and is Net-zero

\* Urban-Forestry and Agro-forestry for Afforestation

\* Local (Traditional knowledge and expertise)

↳ Ice Stupa (Sonam Wangchuk)

↳ Root Bridges by Jhasi tribe (Meghalaya)

\* Adoption of EV vehicles and BSIV → BSVI

↳ FAME scheme

↳ shift to E20 (Bio-ethanol)

\* Climate-smart agriculture → FAO-GARSA system

\* Building codes ↳ "Green Belts" and

↳ "carrying capacity" "Hollow cement" (BIA)

Synergy and symbiotic co-existence with

Nature is essential for trusteeship and

stewardship principle of our ecosystem.

Feedback  
(For OFFICE use)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.	
Here G is Good 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 क्षमता के बावजूद, मोटे अनाज की स्वीकृति बेहद कम रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The UN General  
Assembly has declared 2023 to be  
the International Year of Millets  
to spread awareness on this very  
rightfully "super-crop".

### Potential Benefits of Millets

#### Nutritional deficiency

- Millets are rich in proteins, carbohydrate  
and vitamins ~ B3, B12
- Low Glycemic Index for Blood sugar
- Millets are Gluten-free and hence  
considered very healthy.

→ cheap, accessible and available to  
poor households for nutrition

### Environmental Protection

→ Millets have low water-intensity and  
can be grown in drought-conditions

→ Less required for pesticides, fertilizers  
and inputs.

→ Some millets aid in Nutrient cycling  
in soil and moisture retention to  
prevent land degradation

### Increasing Farm Income

→ Millets have low risk of crop failure

→ very low input cost and power  
consumption

→ Increasing demand among middle-class  
and food-processing industry

Adoption has been Abysmally low

- \* Lack of awareness among farmers regarding benefits and seedlings
- \* Less enthusiasm among middle-class  
L rice and wheat are preferred
- \* Less push from government due to  
less MSP incentives and low  
FCI-PDS procurement
- \* Lack of scientific management and sale  
of Quality HYV-seeds.
- \* Low value addition by FPI's
- \* Poor Marketing by FPO's and cooperatives

Way Forward

Attitudinal and behavioural change is  
required through role-modelling, observational  
conditioning, social media campaigns and  
cognitive logic-based persuasion.

**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.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

has a major role in rural development

according to Sumit Bose Committee.

However, only 1-2% value addition is performed on agri-product like fruits.

link between unorganized farming and formal Industry

\* Food processing Industry makes arrangements for transport, collection and Grading of unorganized farming state.

\* Acts as bridge between consumer and farmer by ensuring value addition and marketing.

## FPI play key role in rural economy

\* FPI's provide employment opportunities to rural areas and women as it is labour-intensive

\* Generate demand for farmer's product quality produce ~ Hedge cost of APMC's

\* Facilitate transportation, collection and marketing of produce

\* Food processing adds nutritional value to food thus reducing malnutrition and hidden hunger

(eg) food fortification: Golden Rice (vitamin A)

\* Improve logistic service by establishing cold-chains and warehouses

\* Boost to farmer income and also help in professionalization - quality seeds scientific equipment

## Challenges of FPI in rural economy

- Monopoly of APMC in states and middlemen
- poor logistics and last-mile connectivity
- low ease-of-doing-business due to labour  
laws, land-acquisition
- low skilled man-power availability
- uncertainty in raw material due to  
climate change and extreme weather
- failure of agri-reform → contract farming

## Way Forward

- Allow Model separate farming
- reform APMC to remove monopoly
- skilling for FPI under PM KVK and NSRF
- More Food Parks and PM Kisan Sampada  
Yojana.

India has potential to increase agri-export  
from 1-2% to 5% by 2040 due to surplus food production

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

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

The Sendai framework introduced Disaster Risk Reduction as key principle, deviating from resilience approach of Hyogo framework of rescue, recovery and rehabilitation.

constraints in Disaster Risk Reduction

\* Highly capital-intensive and costly with long gestation period

↳ enforcing Building codes for Earthquake can lead to cost escalation

\* Lack of Awareness of DRR and general public ignorance / apathy

eg) Most citizens are unaware of Natural Disaster management plan, 2016.

\* Low vulnerability mapping of Hazard-prone region  
↳ lack of data and scientific survey

\* Inefficiency of Early warning systems

eg) Doppler Radar of IMD Chennai failed to predict urban flooding.

\* Lack of training to policy makers and NDRF forces ~ no-institutionalized awareness/training

measures to build Robust DRR strategy

\* Optimize cost of Mitigation and Adaptation

↳ eg) use of "Green Bricks" for ventilation and earthquake-proofing are cost-effective.

\* use of Traditional knowledge and avoiding "one size fits all approach"

(eg) Root Bridges in Meghalaya.

\* compulsory Disaster Mode drills in schools, offices at National level

(eg) Japan Model of Mode drill at National level

~ including awareness in curriculum (NEP)

\* Mapping of vulnerability Hazard and installation of Early Warning system based on Risk

(eg) Acoustic sensors for Earthquake in Himalayas

(eg) Poplar Radars for cloudburst in Uttarakhand

\* Local-level planning at Gram Sabha level with public participation.

India is among top-10 most vulnerable nations to disasters and therefore must prioritize Disaster risk reduction based on Sendai framework.

**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.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)

The 4<sup>th</sup> Industrial Revolution is marked by rise of Artificial Generative Intelligence (AGI) which is driving Next Industrial Revolution.

### Features of Generative AI

- \* Can create meaningful essays, poems, stories and videos
- \* Useful in generating images, content, code and software
- \* Capable of humanlike interaction and prompt-based replies with potential to revolutionize information dissemination

## Revolutionary Applications

- ★ Tele-medicine and Tele-education in remote areas - inclusive access
- ★ Optimization of Business, Industry, Schemes
- ★ World challenges → Nuclear Proliferation  
→ cure for cancer.

## Challenges

- Deepfakes can lead to False News and Mis-information
- Erosion of copyright of artists and content creators (eg: Musicians)
- Narrative Building based on Algorithm Rule
- Repeating Racism/Sexism un-intentionally

How policymakers can address concerns/challenges

- ★ Creation of oversight mechanism for Big-Tech based on Anti-competition law (CCI)

- \* All AI-companies must appoint a  grievance Nodal officer.
- \* AI-companies must have strict safeguards in place to avoid deepfakes and mis-use.
- \* Each AGI-generated outputs must be mapped to a unique-key based on Blockchain to identify originals in case of copyright Theft.
- \* Transparent Algorithm is a compulsory initiative ~ open API for users to control their feed and algorithm (eg: Twitter)
- \* Certain Licenses must be compulsory for users to avail specific AI-services.

AGI is a double-edged sword and thus effective regulation is size-of-the-monster.  
Sam Altman of chatGPT has called for voluntary self-regulation.

## Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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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 यहाँ तक सीमित नहीं हैं। मणिपुर के विशेष संदर्भ में कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recent Ethnic conflict  
in Manipur between kuki-Zo-Meitei  
groups have lead to over 150 deaths  
and a highway blockade as well as  
suspension of schools, colleges, internet.

Ethnic conflict are major threat in North-East

\* North-East India is composed  
of various Tribal groups and Ethnic  
sections with unique customs / traditions  
↳ Historic boundaries changed after independence

\* changing demography based on  
illegal immigration in hills and plains

↳ Kuki refugees entering Mizoram due to persecution from Myanmar Junta

\* conflict over Autonomy and 6th schedule which leads to regionalism and extreme protectionism

\* vote-bank politics based on identity which leads to polarization, communalization.

Multi-dimensional security challenges in North East

\* Border conflict between states

↳ Assam-Mizoram fighting which leads to death of 6 policemen.

\* Illegel immigration from Bangladesh and Myanmar

↳ terrorist/ extremist infiltration

↳ Misuse of open-border regime for evading customs tax



\* Insurgency and separatism based on  
Radicalization and feeling of alienation.

→ ULFA, AASU, NSCN(Im),

\* Failure of Mizo-accords and lack of  
affirmative connectivity and development

\* Drug Trade and opium from Golden

Triangle (Laos, Cambodia, Thailand)

flowing into North-East

\* Foreign interference by State Actors

↳ Chinese influence in Mizoram violence

\* Arms smuggling from Myanmar

\* Cattle smuggling from Bangladesh

\* Lack of development leading to migration  
and demographic change

Indian Government must aggressively push for

"Act - NorthEast" policy. corporate can step-up

CSR Eg - TATA announced concrete hospitals in Assam.

### 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.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)

5th August, 2019

marked a landmark moment for Jammu and Kashmir with mainstreaming and abrogation of Article 370. There is a nearly 70% reduction in militancy and civilian death..

Positive role of development in J&K

\* creation of employment opportunities for youth will reduce avenue for frustration

↳ reduction in stone-pelting.

\* Boost in Tourism will accelerate cultural interlinkages and increased Tolerance and Plurality

\* Promoting Horticulture in Jammu and Kashmir can address distress among farmers and unemployed

\* Development leads to overall satisfaction

↳ increased literacy helps to reduce radicalization through social influence

\* Rise in per-capita income leads to constructive engagement of youth and enhanced social mobility reduce risk of OGW's and  sleeper cells

Negative implications of development

→ Increased outside influx and demographic change leads to fear and resistance

↳ catalyst for Militancy

eg) Targetted killings of Pandits post-resettlement

→ Frequent internet shutdowns and low FoI leads to dissatisfaction

→ Minority face imposition of ideology and culture due to Tourism increase and mainstreaming

→ development cannot tackle communal tensions which are a result of Narrative and propaganda

↳ ISIS cells on social media

↳ Recruitment of trained engineers

Way Forward

→ "Ek Bhaat, sharekha Bhaat" for actual linkages

→ Boosting connectivity and linkages

→ restoration of statehood to J&K

→ "Operation Pigeon" like by local Police

Militancy can be tackled by Building Trust and stakeholder ownership/public participation

**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

**Mentor Feedback Questions**

- 1 ..... is my value addition enough? .....
- 2 ..... How do I incorporate more data and facts .....
- 3 ..... ~~key~~ Is presentation fine? .....
- 4 ..... Is handwriting legible? .....
- 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.