

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	SHIVANSH RATHEE		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910085229	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	05/09/2023

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. / प्र.सं.	Max. Marks / अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained / प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 06:00 p.m.	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 08:55 p.m.	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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

FORUM IAS

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.

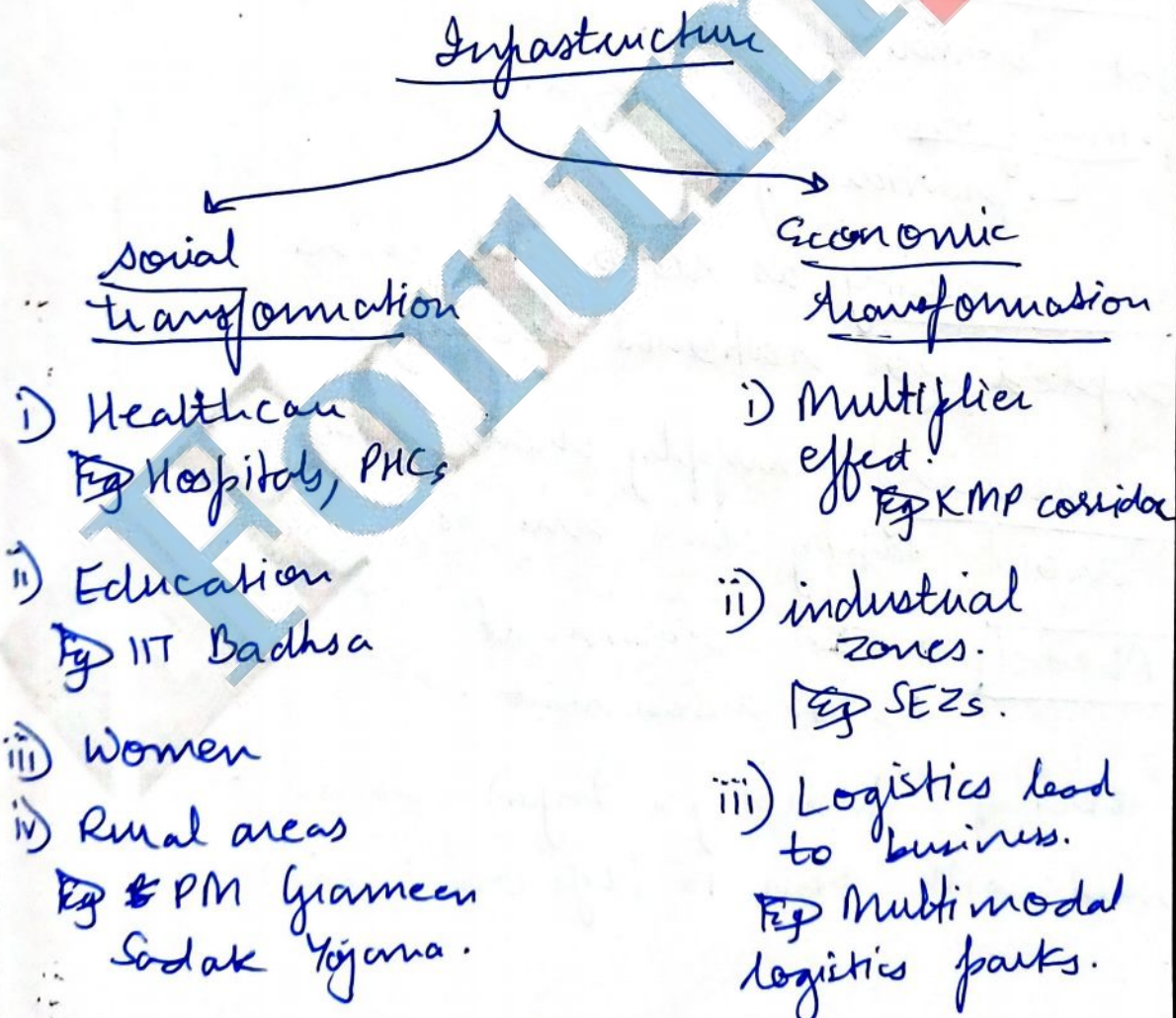
Q8 Investment in infrastructure is a precursor to social and economic transformation; however, the focus on economic gains must not marginalise the concerns for safety. Comment.

(10 marks, 150 words)

सुविधाएँ दाने में निवेश सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन का अग्रदूत है, हालाँकि, आर्थिक लाभ पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने से सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताओं को हाथिए पर नहीं डाला जाना चाहिए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recent land subsidence calamity at Joshimath (Uttarakhand) has reformed the public discourse on infrastructure vs safety.



Econ. gains marginalise safety as:-

- i) Eco-sensitive zone - *Eg* Joshimath was built on landslide debris in Himalayas; Topoged Vishnugad hydro project.
- ii) Seismic zone and disaster risks should be evaluated beforehand. *Eg* Laxman Jhoda bridge
- iii) Disaster safety as natural vegetation might provide defence. *Eg* mangroves cut for infra.
↳ provide cyclon defence.
- iv) Border security as trade with china decoupled for national security.
- v) Risk sharing + supply chain resilience to avoid safety crisis due to econ. fallout.

Way Ahead → EIA assessment
→ SIA assessment.

SDG 9 (Industry & Infra) should be balanced with SDG 15 (Life on Land).

Feedback

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Here G is Good Average and P	
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)

Budget 2023-24 mentioned green growth as one of the 7 Saptarishis.

Green growth is the phenomena where economic growth takes place sustainably, while also preserving the environment.

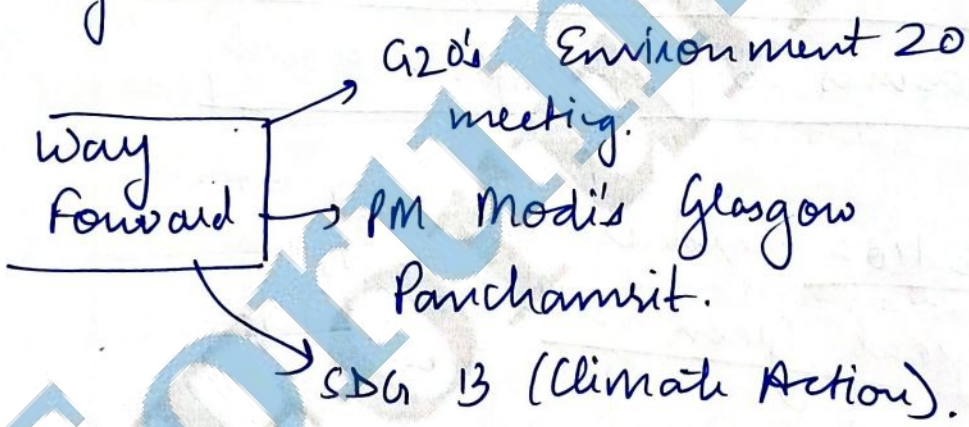
Govt. measures to propel green growth

i) Afforestation and creation of India's Great Green Wall from Guj. to Kayama.

ii) MISHTI scheme for rejuvenation of mangroves.

iii) GOBAR DHAN scheme :- 500 new waste-to-wealth plants to produce biofuels.

- iv) Green credit trading notified under Environment (Protection) Act.
- v) Green energy = non-fossil fuel target of 500 GW by 2030.
- vi) Green Hydrogen mission for production of eco-friendly hydrolysed H₂ fuel.
- vii) AMRUT Sarovar scheme for rejuvenation of wetlands and water bodies.



PM Modi's LIFE (Lifestyle for Environment) approach will serve as a philosophical guide to green growth.

Feed (For OFFICIAL)

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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)

Under Project Cheetah, India received 20 cheetahs (12 from S. Africa & 8 from Namibia), ~~sent~~ for reintroduction of the extinct cheetah in Kuno Palpur National Park (MP).

Departure from efforts of conservation of critically endangered species:-

- Project Tiger, Project Crocodile etc. for critically endangered species.
- introduction of new species vs promotion of existing species.
- exotic species promotion vs indigenous species conservation.

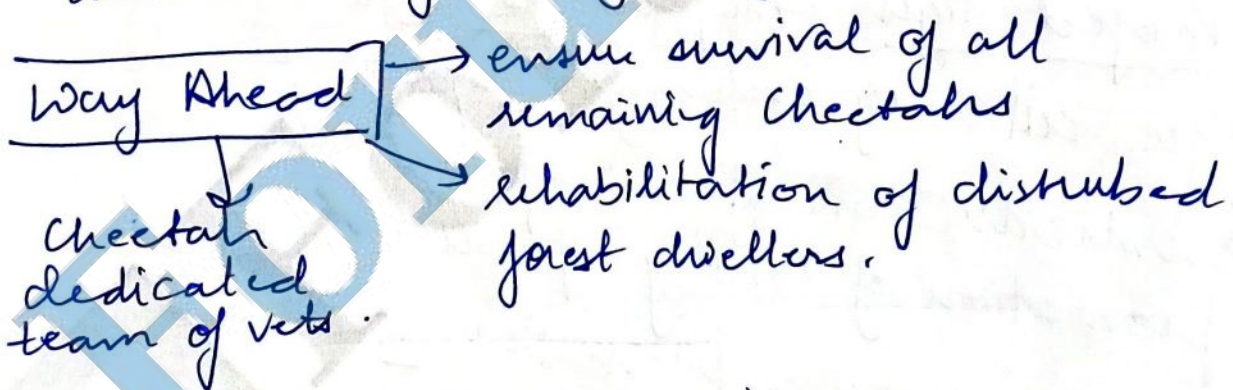
Arguments For

- 1) Increases ecosystem diversity of predators x keystone species.

- i) Revives lost heritage of Indian forests and wildlife.
- ii) Promotes tourism and ecological research in such species.

Arguments against

- i) Financial drain of resources. Could have been used for Lion or Tiger conservation.
- ii) Adaptability of exotic species. as 6 Cheetahs already dead.
- iii) Local communities & forest dwellers disturbed by change in jama.



Project Cheetah, if successful, will add to the cultural & ecological pride of the country.

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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 the agricultural technique which allows only precise amounts of water, nutrients, fertilisers etc. to soil after analysing soil needs of individual farm.

Panacea for multipronged challenges

- i) Check fertiliser overuse :- NPK (3:2:1) is ideal. In India, 24:6:1 found at many places.
- ii) Groundwater depletion and overirrigation checked through drip irrigation.
- iii) Fertiliser runoff checked through fertigation.
- iv) Increased farmer income due to reduced input cost.
- v) Soil quality improved & desertification avoided by checking chemical overuse.

Impediments

- i) Initial cost is very high as AI, camera, sensors etc. are needed.
- ii) Uneducated farmers find it challenging to calculate precise amount of inputs.
- iii) Small landholdings (1.04 ha avg), thus lack of incentive to shift to new tech.
- iv) Tech. backwardness of agriculture sector & low R&D spending (0.55% of GDP)

Way Ahead → subsidy under PM-KISAN
 → tech. transfer from Israel, USA etc.
 → farmer library by Atal Seva Kendra

Precision agriculture will help us in 'doubling farmers' incomes' and making India a \$5 trn economy.

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Q.9) 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)

Recent budget 2023-24 focused on National Horticulture Mission and developing a planting material bank under ICAR.

Reasons for increasing emphasis

- i) Doubling farmers' incomes as horticulture crop sells at a higher price.
- ii) Export potential as India is currently world #2 in fruits & veg. after China.
- iii) Global demand in markets of Indian fruits. Eg Alphonso mango.
- iv) Food processing industry can utilize raw material from horticulture. Eg Tomato ketchup.

Evaluation of govt. measures

- i) National Horticulture Mission successful in increasing production drastically, making India world #2.
- ii) Mission Greens and TOP mission makes India self sufficient in TOP (Tomato, Onion, Potato).
↳ but, high tomato inflation recently (₹150/kg in August)
- iii) Kisan Rail for transportation of frozen horti. produce.
- iv) Warehouses & cold storage are in serious shortage.

Ashok Dalwai Committee

recommends :-

- i) Build cold storage & warehouses.
- ii) Build gene ~~bank~~ bank under PUSA.
- iii) Market access to horticulture farmers.

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Q6) 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)

अव्यवस्थित 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)

Recently, a coaching institute in New Delhi's ORN caught fire, jeopardising lives of students & teachers.

Unplanned urbanisation causing hazards

- unsafe distance b/w buildings.
- lack of fire hydrants and fire extinguishers.
- Narrow lanes make entry of firefighting vehicle difficult.
- Lack of safety staircase exit.
- Improper ventilation causing smoke suffocation hazard.

Measures for mitigating urban fires

- i) Fire extinguishers with ample capacity mandatory in public buildings like schools, hospitals. (NBC, 2016).
- ii) Distance b/w 2 buildings should be as per NBC, 2016 guidelines to minimise fire spreading risk.
- iii) Road width of minimum 3.5 metres to allow fire safety vehicle.
- iv) Safety exit and staircase even if lift is present.
- v) Ventilation shafts and windows to let out smoke.

Way Ahead → regular checks & inspections
 → stricter fines on non-compliance.

~~SDG~~ SDG 11 (sustainable cities & communities) & SDG 15 (Life on Land) can be ensured by properly planned urban spaces.

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

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

DPI refers to digital infra. like apps, websites etc. which are available to the public & provide some imp. service.
 Eg. Digilocker, SWAYAM portal, COWIN.

Indispensable as

- EoDB (Ease of Doing Business) enabled by doorstep service.
 Eg. e-KYC.
- citizen services like licenses, certificates, subsidies etc. can be accessed.
 Eg. e-Pairvaham portal.
- non-excludability as it is open for all to access.
 Eg. SWAYAM portal.

Challenges

- 1) Exclusion
 - Digital exclusion (49% rural internet)
 - Digital literacy challenge.

ii) Exploitation → cybercrimes & hacking personal info
 Eg. ransomware.
 ↓
 AI misuse for scams & honeytrap.
 → expensive service & debt trap.
 Eg. Byjus.

iii) Monopolisation
 → licensed software like MS-Office is very costly.
 → no-alternatives due to lack of competition.

Way Ahead → India Stack to counter monopolisation.

→ DPDP Act, 2023 for digital personal security.

→ digital literacy & BharatNet to villages.

India should exploit its digital advantage to become the 'Vishwaguru' in global DPI.

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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 (NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar) is a joint mission by NASA & ISRO to jointly observe climate change and natural hazards from LEO (Lower Earth Orbit).

Relevance

- i) Greater precision as it uses SAR technology, thus allowing precise monitoring of weather phenomena.
- ii) Weather-proof as it can look beyond clouds or fog using its radar technology.
- iii) Real-time monitoring of climate & weather patterns to generate a

more accurate forecasting.
 iv) Agriculture sector will benefit from rain predictions & weather management by providing guide of rainfall.

v) Natural hazards like cyclones & tornadoes can be predicted & evacuation work started.

↳ Biju cyclone.

vi) Defence can benefit by looking in fog & all weathers.

Way Ahead → Deeper collaboration by syncing GPS - Navic
 → Gaganyaan collaboration

NISAR mission helps realise SDG 17 (global solidarity) as well as SDG 13 (Climate Change).

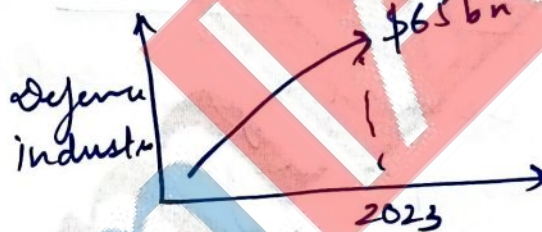
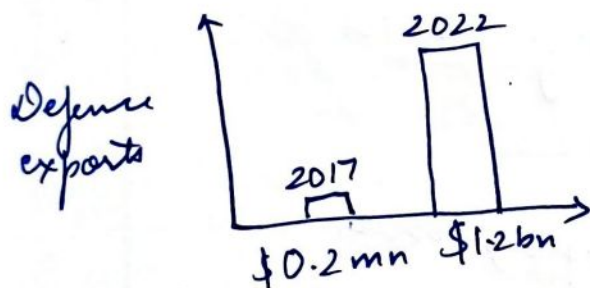
Q9) Defense indigenization remains the Achilles heel of India's security architecture. Examine the importance of startups in defense sector to make India secure and self-reliant.

(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)

Under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, the govt. is focusing on defense indigenisation. Ex LCA Tejas, Uttam Radar.

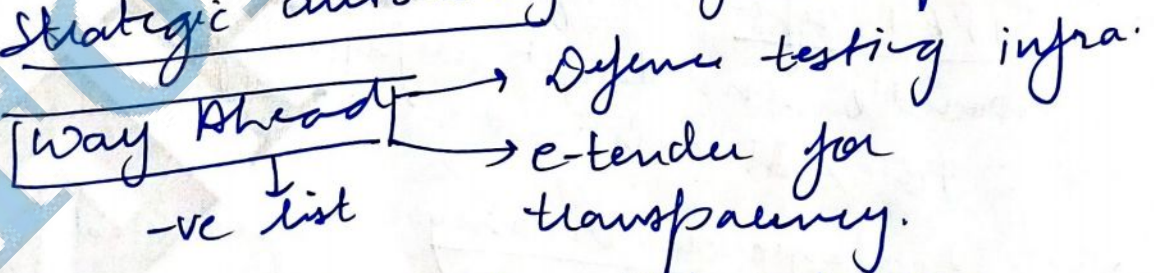


Remains achilles heel as

- i) Combat preparedness & ammunition sufficiency of only 13 days presently.
- ii) SIPRI report says India is world's 2nd largest defense importer. ∴ forex burden.
- iii) Strategic autonomy compromised due to dependence on foreign suppliers. Ex Russia S-400 delay.
- iv) Expensive products & servicing. Ex Rafale-M 26 deal.

Importance of Startups

- i) Innovation and development of new technologies. ~~Key~~ drivers.
- ii) Competition to DRDO labs, thus boosting productivity & efficiency.
- iii) Defence ecosystem is built within the country, facilitating easier manufacturing.
- iv) Private motivation of profits, thus best in class service & product quality.
- v) War-readiness increased as in-house production of ammunition.
- vi) Strategic autonomy & defence exports.



PM Modi said — "Startups are the future of India's safety & are our future line of defence."

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 बर्चा कीजिए और इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In modern warfare, it is rightly said — "If it's begun, it's already done!"

Thus intelligence provides valuable information to prevent the threat from even happening. Eg RAW

Role of intelligence in national security:-

- i) Threat assessment by analysing various datasets and exploring remedial measures.
Eg Suspected terrorist attack at Ayodhya, ~~is~~ nipped.
- ii) Espionage in foreign adversary to be combat ready beforehand.
Eg A. Doral in Pakistan.
- iii) Informed policymaking by pre-conceived notion of threat. Eg China LAC incursion.

iv) Threat readiness by deploying NSA Commandos, SPK security based on alerts.

Challenges associated

- i) Personal motivation due to low pay and high threat. eg spy.
- ii) Technological disadvantage when compared to USA's FBI or Israel's Mossad.
- iii) Emergent tech. like Big Data and AI need young skilled workforce.
- iv) High threat perception by family members.

Way Ahead

- National test based recruiting by UPSC
- R&D spending on tech.

Digital Intelligence is the future of national security, given the 4th & 5th generation of warfare

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

श्रम और निर्यात गहन उद्योग रोजगारहीन विकास की समस्याओं की कुंजी हैं। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, कपड़ा क्षेत्र से जुड़े अवसरों और चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Jobless growth is a situation where economic growth takes place but proportional employment opportunities are not generated.

Labour & export intensive industries

- textile
- agriculture
- food-processing
- consumer goods manufacturing

Key to jobless growth

- export intensive ∴ better remuneration & wages.
- Labour intensive ∴ more employment generation
- improve forex reserves, (exports) thus promoting growth.
- Correcting trade deficit gaps.

Opportunities with textile sector

- i) Historical knowledge with centres like Varanasi, Surat etc. famous worldwide for fabrics.
- ii) Workforce - skilled & semi-skilled workforce available due to passing of traditional knowledge.
- iii) Raw materials - India is among the world's largest producers of cotton.
- iv) Textile MITRA parks to facilitate plug and play model of textile industry.
- v) Trade & export easy due to 14 major & 200 minor ports.
- vi) China + 1 strategy of India as global players look for diversification.

Challenges

- i) Electricity is expensive & irregular ∴ power-mills face problems.
- ii) Established producers like Bangladesh and Vietnam capitalising on economies of scale.
- iii) Wool & silk - textile - sufficient raw material not available. Also, cotton is not superior quality supima.
- iv) Export competitiveness as logistics costs are high (14% of GDP).

Way Ahead → PLI scheme for textiles.
 → market access via e-retail
 → focus on MSMEs.

Thus, textile sector can help us achieve our dream of \$5tn economy & make India developed in

Amrit Koyal

Feedback

(For OFFICE use on)

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

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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)

Recently, various major economies like Germany, UK etc. went into recession



Implications for India's macroeconomic stability.

i) Declining exports :- July 2023 saw lowest exports in FY23-24 due to lack of demand.

ii) Fuel inflation due to OPEC production cuts leads to increasing inflation in all sectors.

iii) Intertwined supply chains lead to ripple effect of recession.
 ↳ Sri Lanka econ. crisis.

iv) Forex reserves declined ~~for~~ from \$600bn to \$580bn due to low export and high trade deficit.

v) Indian businesses become unprofitable if exports decline.

Measures to make Indian Economy more resilient

i) Global partnerships like SCR (Supply Chain Resilience Initiative) to decouple supply chains with any single country.

ii) Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan with focus on employment intensive industry. ↳ textile MITRA park.

iii) Balancing exports with domestic

demand in times of crisis.

- iv) China+1 model to attract investors & manufacturing in India.
- v) Govt-policy to support businesses like the COVID relief package.
- vi) Diversification of export destinations so that localised disruptions don't affect exports.

21st century is often called the Indian Century. Thus, Indian economic exceptionalism can act as a world leader in this time.

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)

Recently PLFS (Periodic Labour Force Survey) highlighted a low female LFPR of 25.1%.



However, this picture might not be correct as:

- i) Informal sector is the major employer of women in India. (>90%) These are not accounted for in PLFS.
- ii) Feminization of Agriculture (Bina Agarwal) due to male migration, but this agri. labour of women is not accounted for.
- iii) Unpaid work and care economy burden of domestic work highlights

that avg. women work for 6+ hrs on domestic chores while men spend less than 2 hrs.

iv) Unorganised work and informal SMEs & cooperatives also not accounted for.

v) Gig-economy workers like zomato riders might have been left out too.

However, women's participation is still low as

i) Patriarchal mindset of the society preventing women in public sphere
 Eg. Khap panchayats.

ii) Low education & Literacy rate of 59% compared to 72% for men.

iii) 'Maternity penalty' and dual

work burden (domestic jobs). see to economist Bina Agarwal.

iv) Gender pay gap and sexual harassment at workplace.
 → Vishakha vs State of Rajasthan.

v) Discrimination due to perceived weakness (Sylvia Walby) leading to pink-collarisation × glass ceiling effect.

Way Ahead

- Jaya Prakash Committee inc. age of marriage.
- KIRAN scheme to promote women in science.
- POSH act, 2013.

Swami Vivekananda said — "Like a bird can't fly on one wing, similarly a nation can't progress by one gender only."

Feedback

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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)

Climate Change refers to the lasting shifts in global weather & climate patterns, characterised by global warming, due to industrial revolution.

Affect on marginalised sections

i) Rising sea-level leads to inundation of coastal fishermen's communities.

eg) SIDS nations, Maldives etc.

ii) Droughts due to uneven monsoon affect poor farmers (generally SC/ST) who can't afford irrigation.

(Only 37% India relies on irrigation).

iii) Flash floods in cities are catastrophic

for poor slum dwellers with kutcha houses & unmetalled roads.

- i) Deforestation & Desertification take away the homes & livelihoods of forest dwellers & STs.
 Eg) Konda Reddis.

Climate Resilient Model of Development

- i) Afforestation → Great Green wall (Guj. - Haryana)
 ↓
 green buildings → Urban forestry (Miyawaki method)

- ii) EIA & SIA i.e. Environment & Social Impact Assessment before conducting infra. projects.

- iii) Green energy → biofuels like biodiesel & ethanol blending (20%)
 ↓
 PM Modi's Glasgow Panchmit → EV 30 @ 30 initiative for electric vehicles

iv) Sustainable climate & resilient infra. :-

- ↳ hot mix asphalt for roads
- ↳ groundwater harvesting
- ↳ planned sewage in cities.

v) Consumption

- ↳ PM Modi's LIFE approach
- ↳ banning single use plastics

vi) Rehabilitation of communities impacted by development projects.

In 2020, 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'

& Environment 20 can be utilised

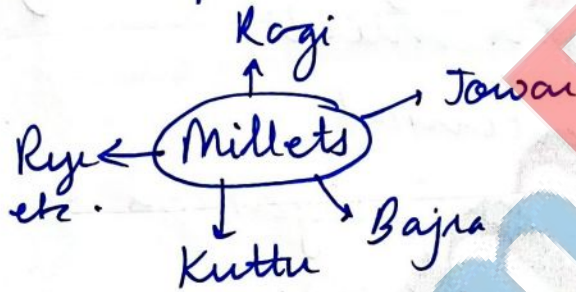
to provide a roadmap for
SDG 13 (Climate Action) and
SDG 12 (Responsible production
& consumption).

Q.10) 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)

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

Finance Min. Nirmala Sitharaman

called millets as Sri Anna in her budget 23-24 speech.



Checking triple whammy

i) Nutritional deficiency

- ↳ millets are superfoods.
- ↳ loaded with iron, folic acid, vitamins + minerals
- ↳ can be introduced as mid day meals.
- ↳ suited to local + regional nutritional needs.

ii) Environmental degradation

- ↳ low groundwater consumption
- ↳ don't require irrigation
- ↳ drought resistant.

iii) Receding farm incomes

- ↳ food processing industry.
 - ↳ Millets must.
- ↳ Export potential
- ↳ Don't need irrigation or fertilisers to grow.

Adoption is abysmally low as

i) MSP distortion leads to farmer focus on wheat & rice due to low MSP for millets.

ii) Low demand as a food item due to a food palette preference for wheat/rice.

- 1) Cultural taboos as millets like Jowar are considered poor man's food.
- 2) Low awareness to farmers about govt. subsidy & promotion of millets.
- 3) Industry & food processing low leads to low marketing.

Suggestions

- Millet kits like the Kudumboshree model.
- sensitisation at Panchayats.
- promotion of millet snacks at mid day meals.

UN FAO has designated 2023 as the international year of millets & we must work fast so that this is not a missed opportunity.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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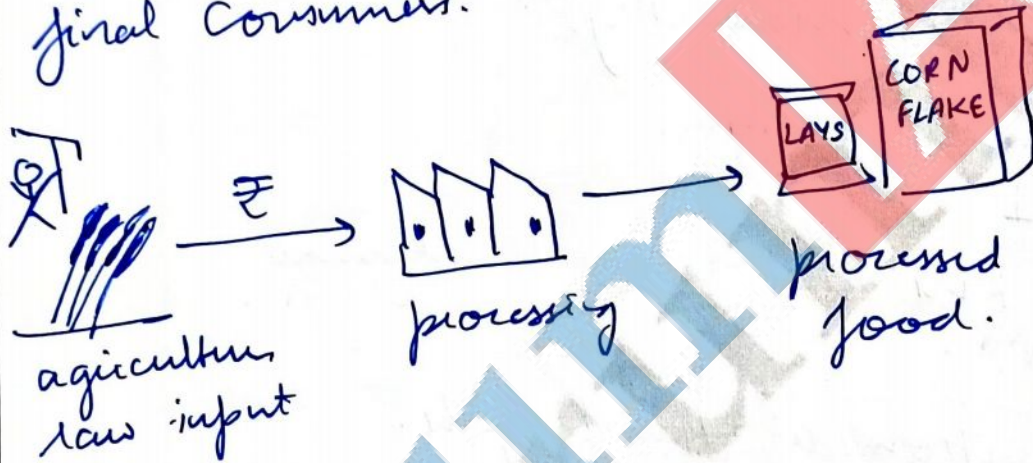
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TOTAL MARKS

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)

FPI ~~can~~ is the industry which takes agricultural raw materials & processes them for marketing to final consumers.



FPI role in advancing rural economy

1) Doubling farmer's income by providing remunerative prices for crops. Eg) Kissan ketchup, lays chips.

2) Employment opportunities to rural youth, thus tackling disguised unemployment.

3) Rural entrepreneurship by PLI subsidy to food manufacturing.
 Ex) Lijjat Papad Udyog

4) Women's participation as ^{women} led SHCs & cooperatives can play a lead role as cooperative bargainers for produce.

5) Boost industry by making available fresh & quality raw materials on demand.

6) Rural development by introduct of 'model industrial villoges' on the level of model industrial townships.

→ Agricultural exports can be increased from current grain exports to value added processed foods.

Impediments

- ↳ repealing of 3 farm laws
- ↳ Essential Commodities Act
- ↳ Lack of technology & credit.

Way Ahead

- ↳ Priority sector lending to FPI
- ↳ PLI scheme & subsidy.

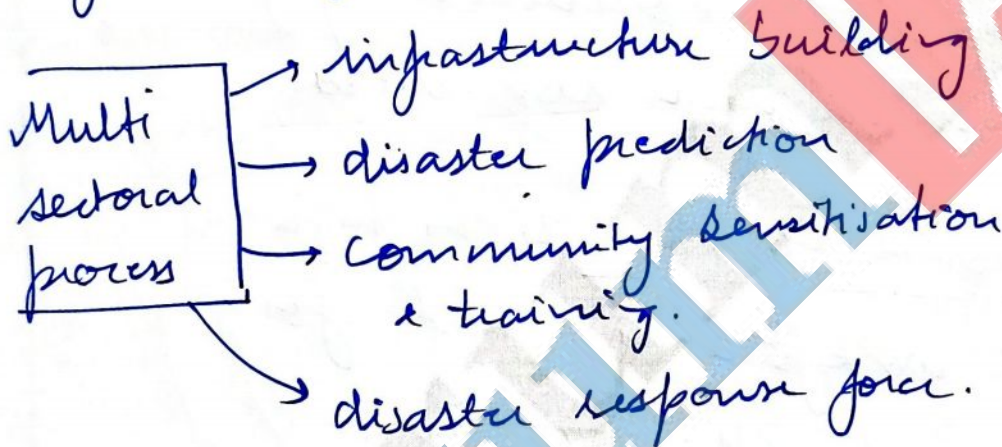
FPI can help achieve the DPSP-48A (farmers development) and SDG goal 9 (industry & innovation)

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It is 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.

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

DRR is the process of making a plan an infrastructure resilient and adaptable to the effects of disasters like floods, forest fires etc.



Plethora of constraints

- 1) Financial constraints as DRR projects are generally much expensive than regular projects.
- 2) Technology constraints due to low level of indigenously available

tech. (R&D spending is 0.65% of GDP).

3) Community Constraints as often people in such communities are illiterate & ~~most~~ untrained.

4) Time constraints due to frequent occurrence & recurrence of disasters in high risk areas.

5) Manpower constraints as high skilled workforce is needed for DRR projects. \Rightarrow NDRF

Measures for building robust DRR strategy

1) Identification of disasters the area is prone to based on scientific mapping and past experiences.

- 2) Budgeting of DRK strategy according to funds available at hand.
- 3) Evacuation drill including NDRP & SDRF. *Eg* Bijuajoy cyclone
- 4) Building shelters at safe areas where evacuated people can be accommodated.
- 5) Necessities of food, water & electricity to be provided at earliest.
- 6) Doctors and medical attention.

~~✱~~ Thus, it has been found out that robust DRK can hugely help avoid loss of life & material wealth. *Eg* Odisha model for cyclones.

Feedback

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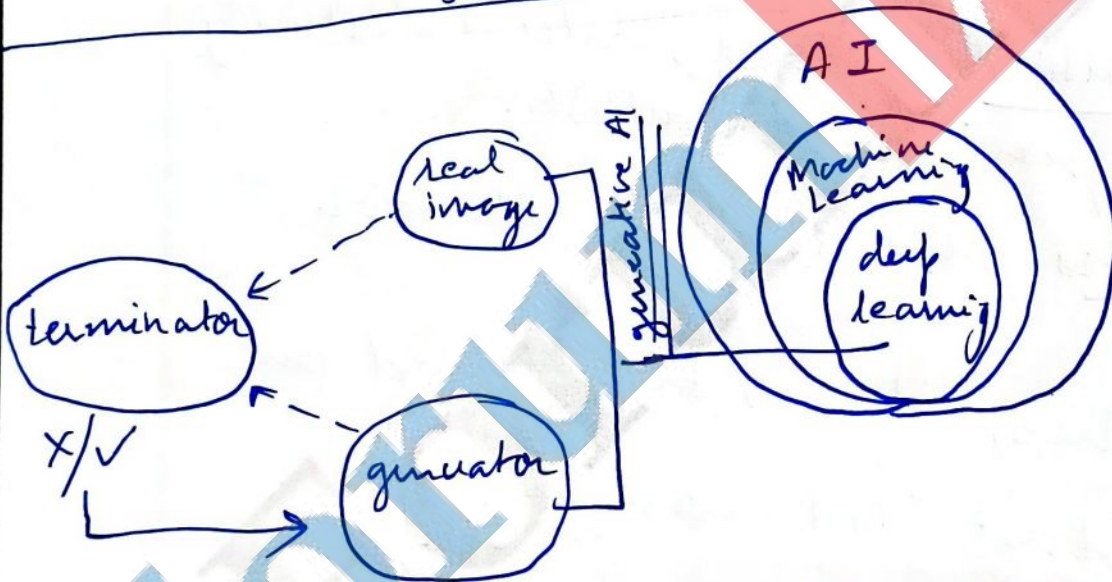
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Q.18) What do you understand by generative Artificial Intelligence (AI)? How can policymakers and regulatory bodies effectively address the concerns and challenges posed by generative AI? (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Generative AI is the technology where deep neural networks are utilised to analyse massive data sets & generate intelligent images, texts etc. Eg ChatGPT, Baidu etc.



Concerns & challenges posed by AI can be addressed by policymakers & regulators as:-

1) Cheating in exams by students

using AI can be addressed by employing AI evaluation to catch patterns.

ii) Fake news & deepfakes can be countered by using watermarks on AI images.

iii) Separate pronouns for generative AI generated texts to easily differentiate such texts from humans.

iv) Quantum passwords so that password guessing by generative AI is avoided.

v) Regulatory provisions to contain generation of pornographic or abusive text or images.

vi) Policymakers can restrict anonymous access to generative AI softwares.

- vii) Fact-checking and double-checking of news to avoid manipulative news by AI.
- viii) Developer responsibility for the content generated by AI for malicious use.
- ix) Community sensitisation and digital literacy.

Joe Biden has rightly said -
"AI is a double edged sword. We must make sure to keep our grip on the handle."

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)

The recent ethnic violence between Kukis & Meiteis in Manipur has refocused the public discourse on North-East security challenges.

Security challenges in North-East

i) Ethnic fault lines between various tribes like Kuki, Meities, Zo, Nagas etc.



ii) Golden triangle of opium & drugs including China, Myanmar & Thailand

iii) Porous border with Bangladesh allowing illegal refugees & cattle smuggling.

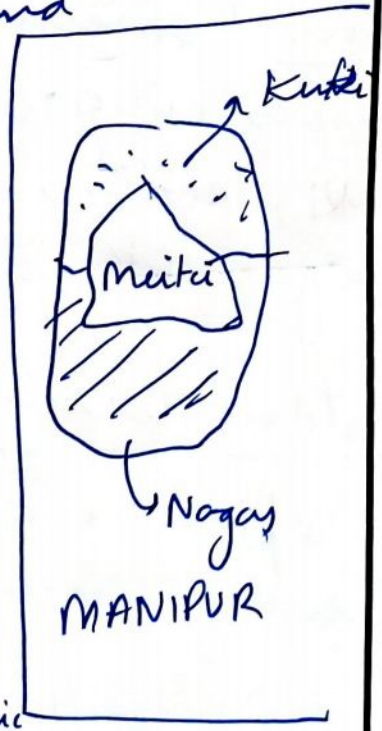
iv) Demographic shift due to illegal refugees & immigration.
 Eg Assam violence against Bangladeshis.

v) Open border with Myanmar due to 'zo' tribe loyalties across both sides. Eg Manipur Kuki-Zo.

vi) Insurgency lead by groups like NSCN, IMA etc. demanding separatist & secessionist demands.
 Eg Negas in Manipur demand greater Nagalim.

vii) Terrorism due to crossover of terrorist groups over Bangladesh into North-East.

viii) China threat
 ↳ Sino-Indian cartographic aggression
 ↳ Siliguri chicken's neck



viii) Regionalism as regional loyalties precede patriotism.

Solutions

- i) Operation Sunrise by Indian army with Myanmar army.
- ii) Assam rifles commandos.
- iii) Integration of region by econ. & infra. development.

North-East is the right hand of the Indian nation & thus stability & peace in north-east will reflect a strong national image.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use on)

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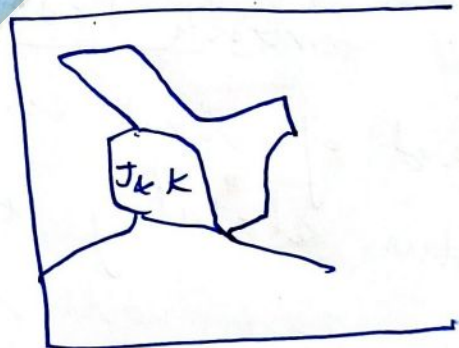
Q.20) Critically examine the role of development initiatives in addressing the root causes of militancy/ terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Militants like Burhan Wani a terrorist organisations like Jem, LeT have marred the Kashmir valley.

But, recently G20 summit conducted there highlighted how development after article 370 repeal has the potential to bring peace in the valley.

Role of development initiatives



- i) Providing employment to the local youth, thus stone-petting cases reduce.
- ii) Psychological soft nudge by

making J&K development a matter of national pride.

iii) Countering fundamentalism & communal disharmony by education & integration.

iv) Increasing opportunities, thus engaging the youth in nation-building.

v) Countering terror-funding from Pakistan by instead providing economic opportunities to the youth.

vi) Generating Pride in identity of a peaceful, stable and Prosperous J&K.

vii) Mobilising the youth power towards

constructive roles & agendas.

viii) Countering drug abuse from ~~the~~ narcotics supply via golden crescent. ~~Fig~~

Way Ahead

- national patriotic education of youth.
- positive media portrayal.
- increased security against Pakistani infiltrators & drones.

Truly, J&K is the crown jewel of India, & thus in Amit Kool we should ensure a developed & prosperous J&K.