

TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 1

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 3\_FLT #3

230700\_613301\_1910099481 (2023-09-03 20:22:51)

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	VAIBHAV KUMAR		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910099481	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	03/09/23

\*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903/ Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001/ Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 210

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 <b>TWENTY</b> 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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<b>Total/कुल अंक</b>	<b>250</b>		<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
<b>Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :</b>			<b>Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :</b> 9:00 am	<b>End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :</b> 12:01 pm
<b>Total Marks/कुल अंक :</b>			<b>Mode Of Examination/परीक्षा की विधि :</b>	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।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
			<b>ECN CODE/ईसीएन कोड :</b>	<b>Evaluation Date/मूल्यांकन तिथि :</b>
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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.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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### 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.



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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)

Investment in infrastructure has been defined by Raghuram Rajan as the creation of non-tradable outputs which have positive net externality in society.

Investment in infrastructure is precursor to →

① Economic Transformation

① Multiplier effect on economy as creates agglomeration of industries.

eg → SEZs in urban areas.

② Helps bring FDI in nation eg India getting \$46 billion FDI in 2022

③ Creates skill development opportunities & increases GDP of nation

eg World Bank ⇒ 1% increase in capital infra has 1% GDP increase

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b) Investment in infra leads to Social transformation-

- ① Reduced rural-urban migration.
- ② Builds social infrastructure like schools, health infra.
- ③ spurs green growth eg India committing to use green technology in budget 2023!

Safety concerns due to Infrastructure

- ① Livelihood safety → Displacement of people.  
eg POSCO plant protest in Orissa.
- ② Health safety → Release of polluted material eg In Kanpur, release by tanneries into Ganga.
- ③ Poor design issues → eg Road safety concerns due to black spots.
- ④ Environment & Biodiversity safety: eg Jashimath subsidence as unhindered development.

Infrastructure development must be balanced with sustainability to ensure sustainable development goals.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Green growth refers to the use of eco-friendly and sustainable measures to ensure growth of nation.

India is following Green-Growth to achieve target of Net Zero by 2070.

Government measures for green growth →

① Green Hydrogen Policy → India launching SIGHT scheme to build local Green-H<sub>2</sub> capacity & also locally build electrolyzers.

② Green Credit → For ensuring capital availability (eg) Green sovereign Bonds.

③ MISHTI Scheme → To protect mangrove areas in ~~wetter~~ coastal areas & also use sustainable shrimp-farming practices.

④ PM PRANAM → To promote alternative

230700\_613301\_1910099481\_(2023-09-03 20:22:51)

agriculture natural fertilizers in the nation.

⑤ opening up Paramparakrit kheti Bio-stores →  
to ensure availability of Nature based farming resources.

Mission Life

Other government step to help with green growth

→ Promoting

Green Steel Policy

→ LT-LEDS target

→ Promotion of urban mass transport  
eg. MetroLite scheme.

Issue prevalent today

→ Lack of private participation

→ poor research and innovation

To achieve India's Sandhanrit target,  
Green growth policies are the bedrock.

### 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 marked the arrival of cheetah from Namibia in Kuno National Park. It is world's first inter-continent large carnivore translocation.

It marked a departure from helio's in-situ conservation approach of wild species.

No, Reintroducing major fauna isn't justified as

① May disrupt the local ecosystem, i.e. Alien invasive species eg Water hyacinth in Bengal's ponds.

② May disrupt the already existing predators eg Kuno NP already has 3 large cats.

③ Instances of human-wildlife conflict may increase

230700\_613301\_1910099481\_(2023-09-03 20:22:51)

④ Issue of in-breeding among small population in long run → more diseases.

Yes, introducing major fauna is justified as

① It ensures that the fauna's diversity is protected eg Demand for taking Gir lions in other NP's due to this.

② Attracts more tourism in the world.

③ Helps better understand predator interactions as Kuno NP will be first with 4 big cats.

Project cheetah plans to relocate 50 more cheetahs in future. Hence, robust monitoring systems must be established.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use)

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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 use of modern technologies like IoT, AI, Drones in agriculture in order to ensure more efficiency and sustainability in agriculture.

Precision agri. is panacea for multiple challenges as

① Soil quality monitoring through sensors.

eg Data of soil organic carbon in m-Krishi app.

② Data on weather & soil degradation levels. eg CARTOSAT by ISRO gives data.

③ Water efficiency through micro-irrigation. eg Kisan Sinchai Yojana through use of sprinklers.

④ Use of fertilizers in scientific manner. eg Drone-as-service scheme by government for fertilizer spraying.

230700\_613301\_1910099481\_(2023-09-03 20:22:51)

⑤ Food security through supply-chain linkagee. eg Provenance platform

Challenges in adoption of precision agricult-  
-ure

- ① Poor financial capability of farmers.  
↳ 55% are in debt
- ② Lack of education
- ③ Underdeveloped system for emerging awareness eg Krisi news based on 'one-size-fits-all'
- ④ Poor research & innovation in the country
- ⑤ Lack of capacity & human resources

Precision agriculture can be helpful in reducing the lowering productivity of Indian agriculture.

### 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)

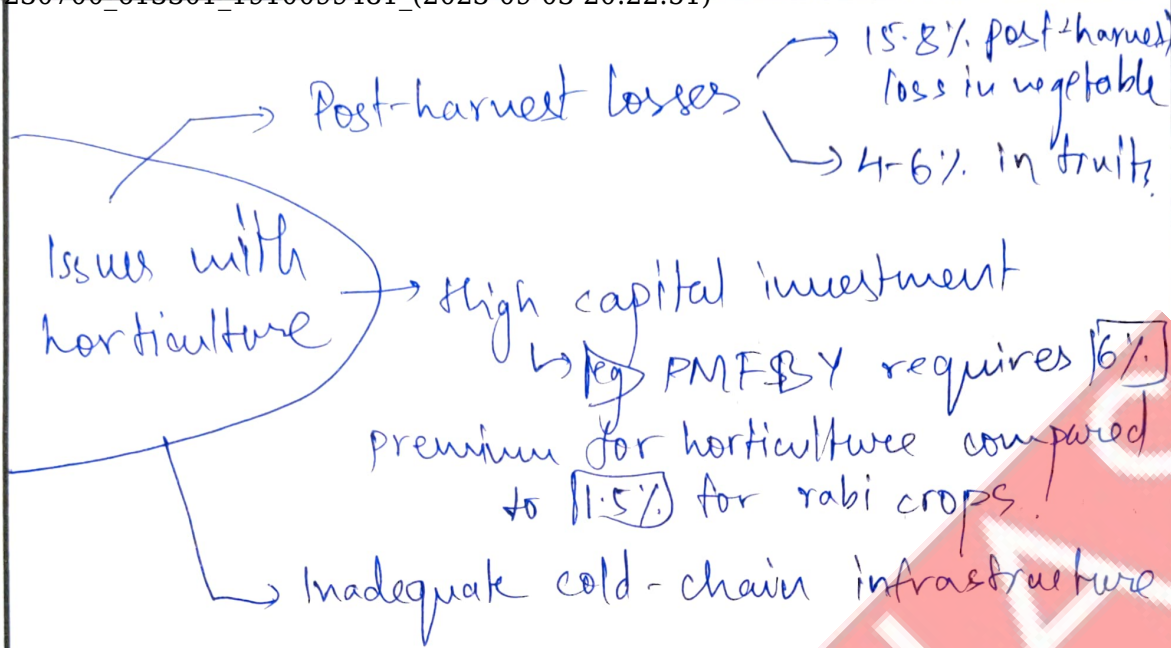
हाल के वर्षों में बागवानी क्षेत्र पर अधिक जोर देने के क्या कारण हैं? बागवानी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए सरकारी उपायों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Horticulture refers to the agriculture sector based on growing fruits and vegetables.

Increasing emphasis of horticulture sector is because of

- ① 37% of agriculture GDP made by it
- ② India is 2nd largest producer of fruits and vegetables.
- ③ More than 10% of global production
- ④ 342 MT production in 2022 with estimated growth till 650 MT by 2050
- ⑤ High remuneration in horticulture  
↳ helpful in doubling farmer income



Government measures for horticulture

- ① National horticulture Mission to provide policy framework
- ② Operation Greens for vegetable transport & 50% subsidy
- ③ Krishi Udaan to bring high quality fruits and vegetables from across India.

Horticulture is a sunrise-sector which is of immense importance in mixed farming & doubling farmer income.

**Feedback**

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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)

Indian urbanization has been ~~upt~~ unplanned as highlighted with Global Livability Index ranking Delhi at 148/140 and Mumbai at 119/140.

Unplanned urbanization has made cities vulnerable to fire hazards as

- ① Poorly designed electric transmission infrastructure in cities ~~eg~~ hanging wires on streets.
- ② No retrofitting of ~~fire~~ old buildings as per fire standards.
- ③ Newer buildings not following NBC, 2016.
- ④ Lack of engineering capability & capacity in fire safety.

230700\_613301\_1910099481\_(2023-09-03 20:22:51)

## Measures to stop urban fires →

- ① Retrofitting old buildings as per NBC, 2016. eg Putting sprinklers.
- ② Newer buildings must be designed keeping separate fire exits, fire buckets, fire water availability.
- ③ Awareness & training programmes in commercial buildings.
- ④ Government announcement to strengthen fire safety mitigation measures in 7 metros.

Urban fires are a result of poor planning & restrict Indian goal

a) SDG-3 for good health & well-being.

### Feedback

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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)

DPI refers to the tools that are part of ensuring effective, efficient e-governance for citizens.

DPI enables citizens as follows

- ① UPI helped in ensured faster, smooth digitisation.
- ② Digilocker to store all documents  
eg No need to carry driving licence.

DPI enable businesses as follows

- ① Corporate Affairs MCA-21 portal allowing businesses ease of businesses.
- ② GeM portal to connect MSME with government procurement

230700\_613301\_1910099481\_(2023-09-03 20:22:51)

DPI suffers from multiple challenges

→ Exclusion

↳ Rural internet divide

↳ 52% have internet access but  
only 27% digitally literate (ITU  
Report)

→ Exploitation

↳ Crypto currency related hacking  
incidents

↳ Cyber crimes cost India \$4 billion  
in 2020 (BEG Report)

→ Monopoly

↳ MDR fees being charged → low economic  
acceptance by people.

DPI through IndiaStack has ensured  
people not only equitable access but is  
empowering India on global level.

**Feedback**

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230700 613301 1910099481 (2023-09-03 20:22:51)

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 has been announced by ISRO - NASA. It is planned to be released in January, 2024

### Details of NISAR Mission

- ① It is LEO - ~~orb~~ Earth imaging satellite
- ② It will map the earth in 12 days
- ③ It has 2 radars, first in world.
  - ↳ L-radar by ~~ISRO~~ <sup>NASA</sup> for longer wavelength
  - ↳ S-radar by ISRO for shorter wavelength → Able to penetrate clouds also.

### Relevance in climate change & natural hazards

- ① It can observe the melting

of glaciers and associated sea level rise.

- ② Avalanches, ~~land~~ slides incidents can be looked at
- ③ Wildfires can be better tracked.
- ④ Observe oceans & increase in dead zones.
- ⑤ It can also track for ~~no~~ resources present in earth's crust.

NISAR along with India signing Artemis Accords can push India's space journey & increase the ~~of~~ total contribution in space sector from present

12%.

**Feedback**

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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)

Under Atmanirbhar Policy, India has followed defense indigenization policy.

Issues in defense indigenization

- ① High Dependence on foreign weapons  
↳ 45% weapons import from Russia (SIPRI)
- ② Poor local defense industry development
- ③ PSUs like DRDO, HAL taking most opportunities (eg) F4U engine being developed by HAL
- ④ Research & innovation budget must be allocated to DRDO.

230700\_613301\_1910099481\_(2023-09-03 20:22:51)

## Importance of startups in self reliance

- ① Bring innovation  
eg. iDex Hackathon
- ② Private sector investment in  
defense capabilities  
eg. Multiple defense related  
startups making drones.
- ③ Bring FDI and more capacity  
development
- ④ Government policies are streamlined  
to ensure ease-of-business  
↳ SIPRIAN portal by Defense Ministry

Along with indigenisation of defense,  
steps to modernise it via Agriweavers  
show India's stand towards  
ensuring modernisation.

### Feedback

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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)

Modern warfare involves use of conventional military with non-conventional methods like propaganda, cyber warfare etc.

Role of intelligence in national security are

① Brings inter-sectoral coordination

② ~~Brings~~ Ensures accountability of all stakeholders

eg: NB highlighting 2% GDP loss due to protest by environment NGOs

③ Protects against proxy-warfare by foreign state

Challenges associated → Poor capacity  
 → Not enough inter-force cooperation  
 eg. CSB setting up separate intelligence unit

In modern warfare, factoring information warfare by schemes like 'Awam ki Awaaz' shows India's strengthening intelligence framework.

**Feedback**

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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 has been a persistent issue in post LPG-era with CMIE

quoting joblessness in India between 16-2% ~~between~~ in last 5 years.

Labor intensive industries help in <sup>reducing</sup> jobless growth as

- ① Reduce poverty levels.
- ② Help in inclusive growth.
- ③ Insures better female LFPR

Export intensive industries help in reducing jobless growth →

- ① Export industries bring \$ dollars / foreign currency → better salaries.
- ② Based on low-skilled / semi-skilled labor → ability to employ large workforce  
eg. FPI's responsible for 8.3% GDP and 10.9% exports

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Opportunities in the textile sector are

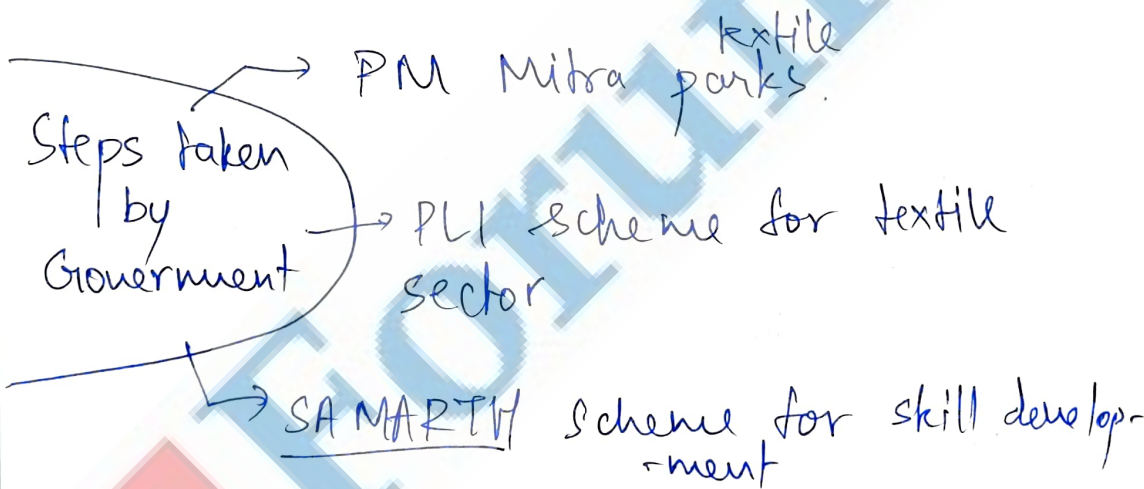
- ① Labor intensive → as 95% of world's handwoven clothes sent by India.
- ② 80% of export done by India are by MSME's.
- ③ India is 2nd largest cotton <sup>exporter</sup> ~~producer~~  
↳ Agricultural employment happens.
- ④ Sunrise technical textile sector → India presently 5th largest & government further promoting it.
- ⑤ Political & economic challenges in Myanmar, Bangladesh → India as favourable destination.
- ⑥ India has sufficient raw material base.  
↳ 2nd largest silk producer, largest jute producer.  
↳ Ensure better forward-backward linkage



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Challenges with textile sector in India are

- ① Lack of FDI in sector.
- ② Poor industrial scalability → Avg. textile industry in India has 100 machines compared to 400 in Bangladesh.
- ③ Lack of skill development → Reliance on low quality exports only.
- ④ Stagnating cotton exports <sup>at</sup> ~~of~~ \$40 billion



With textile sector being 2nd largest employer, logistic logical progression is ensuring skill development.

### Feedback

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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)

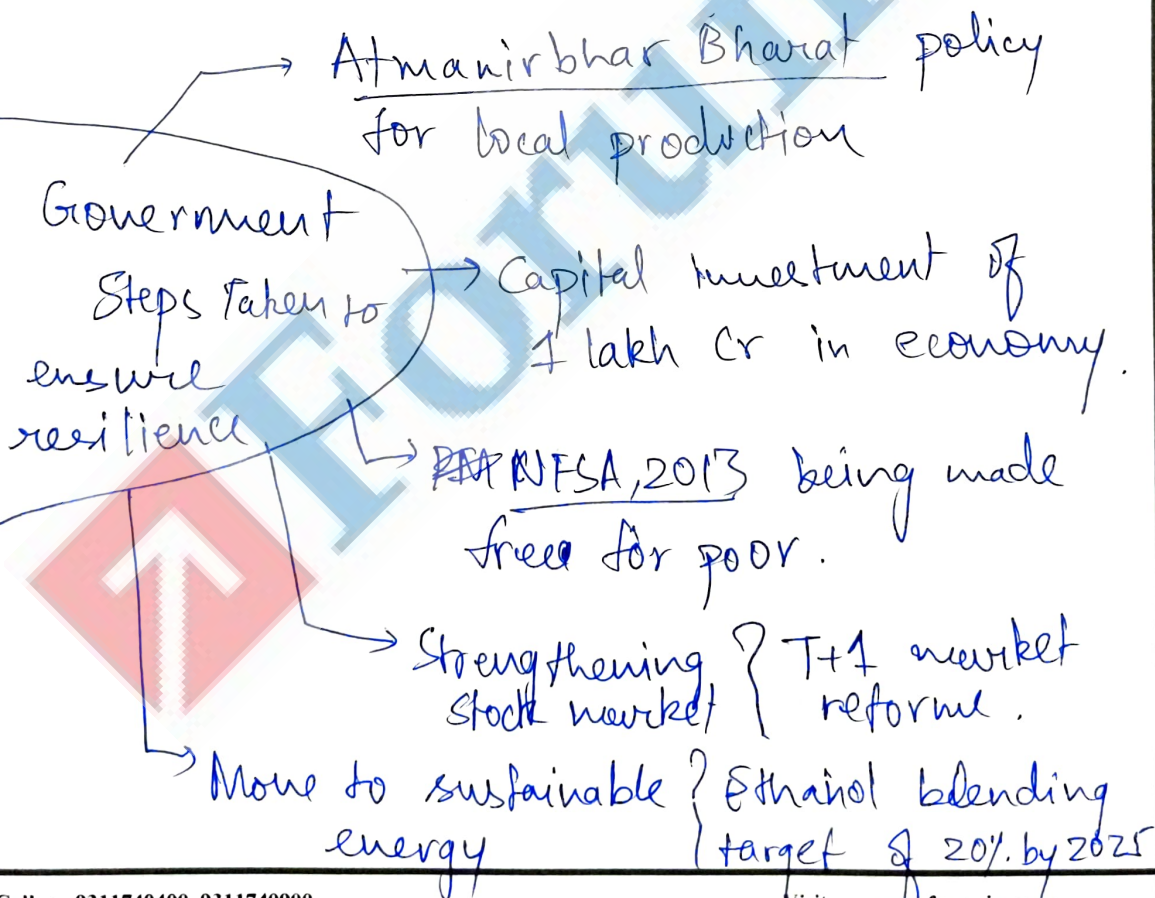
The world's global order has been thrown in flux post the successive challenges of COVID-19 pandemic and Russia-Ukraine crisis.

Global polycrisis has following implications on India's macroeconomic stability

- ① Stagnating GDP growth → GDP is supposed to fall to 6.1% in 2023-24 from 7.3% previous year.
- ② High inflation: Inflation has been above 2-6% band since 2022.
- ③ Food security challenge: Increasing fertiliser prices and issues of importing sunflower oil.

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- ④ Issues in financial markets due to FPIs pulling out money.
- ⑤ start-ups facing cash crunch → leg  
silicon valley Bank closing in USA
- ⑥ Energy crisis as prices of oil, natural gas have risen
- ⑦ Protectionism and weaponisation of supply chains due to china-USA cold war.



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Further measures to strengthen Indian economy:

- ① Following Counter-Cyclical fiscal policy as suggested by Economic Survey 2021
- ② Ensuring spending on social infras-  
-structure to ensure human develop-  
-ment
- ③ Spending on Sustainable energy like Green Hydrogen.
- ④ Ease-of-doing-business reforms combined with government incentives like PLI
- ⑤ Joining FTA agreement which are well negotiated (eg) India - UAE FTA to avoid dumping

Globalisation is here to stay & hence strengthening institutional economic frame-  
-work should ensure stability.

### Feedback

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Q.13) Do you think the low Female Labor Force Participation Rate presents a correct picture about the 'working women' in India's economy? Give reasons in support of your answer.

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Female Labor Force Participation in India has been declining since 1990s from around 35% to around 21.3% in 2021 (NSO survey).

Low LFPR presents a correct picture of 'working women' in Indian economy as

- ① It represents the growing feminization of poverty in nation.
- ② Lack of opportunities due to poor skill development (eg) Only 12% women have higher education.
- ③ Issue of child marriage highlighted as 20-3% women still undergo child marriage (NFHS-5)

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- ④ Patriarchal values restricting women to household work.
- ⑤ Existence of informal, low-skilled work as only means for women employment

low LFPR doesn't show the correct picture of 'working women' in India as

- ① Care economy is counted though contributes 3% of GDP [IMF]
- ② Ignores rising women education levels → eg 33% of all AI-publication in India is by women [UNESCO]
- ③ Issue of sampling as highlighted in data collection by EAC-PM Chairman Bibek Debroy
- ④ Existence of large, informal economy which isn't counted eg ~~to~~ House helps

Government measures to increase LFPR among women

① Jaya Shakti Committee for women empowerment (2020):

- (a) Increasing women marriage to 21
- (b) Build vocational training centres for women.
- (c) sex education for women.

② Government Measures:

- (a) Beti Bachao, Beta Padhao for ensuring financial development
- (b) CRIF scheme for building scientific infra.

If Women LFPR though low presently, government measures should strengthen and ensure SDG-5 of Gender Equality

**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 has been creating havoc around the world with marginalised communities being most affected due to multiple vulnerabilities they face.

Marginalised sections face climate change impacts the most as :

- ① Lack of financial ability to build resilient infrastructure. Eg Developing countries like India, Pakistan
- ② UN Report on DRR, 2022 states women and gender related violence rising due to climate change disasters.
- ③ Tribal communities being made to displace Eg Chinese mining in Congo has led to local tribals being displaced due to flooding of low-lying areas.



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- ④ Children unable to ensure proper nutrition (eg Sahel region) and high undernourishment.

Climate Resilient model for development can help in integrating mitigation & adaption as:

- ① Policy framework would be holistic & not relief oriented.
- ② Structural measures & strengthening of processes like EIA would happen.
- ③ Non-structural measures like awareness among local communities, media to spread knowledge.
- ④ Coordination and cooperation among domestic and international stakeholders for ensuring uniformity & technology transfers.

Steps taken for climate resilient model  
of development

- ① NDMA to help <sup>prevention</sup> ~~adaptation~~ in case of disasters.
- ② Retrofitting of old infrastructure under revised NBC codes.
- ③ Mitigation via promoting renewable energy, energy efficient systems.
- ④ Local awareness program  
eg Meenagadi Panchayat in Kerala being 1st carbon neutral village
- ⑤ Internal groupings like CDR for awareness & financial help

With climate change havoc spreading a more coordinated global effort under Paris agreement can mitigate it.

**Feedback**  
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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 have been promoted under the celebration of "International Year of Millets" by UNGRA in 2023.

Millets have potential to check

→ Nutritional deficiency

- (a) Millets are rich in micro-nutrients like Vitamin A/B/C ensuring reduction of undernourishment.
- (b) Low glycemic index → Reduce obesity and NDCs like diabetes.

→ Environment degradation

- (a) Requires only 50-60 cm water → help tackle water scarcity
- (b) Crop cycle of 60-70 days & have low fertilizer requirements.

→ Receding farm incomes

- ① They have smaller crop-cycle →  
support farmers via inter-cropping  
& mixed farming.

Low adoption of millets in recent times as

- ① Lack of demand → NSO Survey sitting  
(2019-20)  
10.1% household consume millets  
compared to ~~30%~~ 39% in 2005.

- ② MSP is not available for most

- ③ Poor agricultural productivity compared  
to other food crops.

- ④ Lack of food processing & supply  
chain infra.

- ⑤ Poor export demand → Mostly consumed  
in lower income countries of Africa.

- ⑥ Changing taste preference of  
people.

- ⑦ Poor research & innovation on  
millet crops.

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Steps to increase millet adoption are:

- ① Price support under PM-Aasha scheme.
- ② Branding millets as 'Shree-Anna' in recent budget (2023) to ensure market access.
- ③ Promotion and awareness of millet products eg Parliament canteen serving millet products.
- ④ Use of National Millet Mission to give farmer's support services
- ⑤ ICAR working on integrating millets with new-age food eg millet pancakes.

Millet are superfoods which with proper support can help tackle and raise India in Global Hunger Index from present 107/122 countries.

### Feedback

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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 have played an important role in Indian economy with ES 2022-23 noting an 8.3% increase over last 5 years.

FPI can play key role in advancing rural economy as →

- ① It can ensure agricultural productivity as better seed quality by FPIs  
eg. lays providing potato seeds to farmers.
- ② FPIs are labor intensive → job opportunities for women in informal work
- ③ Skill development of rural workers based on FPI needs.
- ④ Building cold & supply chain infrastructure which can help also store agriproduce.

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Issues in FPI sector which stop it from advancing rural economy are:

- ① Lack of scalability of FPIs in India to do enough value addition →  
eg Only 10% produce value-added in India compared to 65% in USA
- ② Poor sanitary and phytosanitary measures  
eg EU imposes limits on India FPI products
- ③ Issue in scaling organic farming & ZBNF → as no proper certification mechanism
- ④ Post-harvest losses are high → eg 15-18% for vegetables and 10-12% for poultry.
- ⑤ @ Forward marketing linkages (eg APMCs) are riddled with corruption  
↳ lead to poor FDI as lack of ease of doing business

## Government steps taken

① PM Formalisation of Micro-Food Processing Enterprise scheme to give market linkage to 2,00,000 Micro FPIs.

② PM Kisan Sampada Yojana

- Build Food Parks
- Cold Chain Infra.
- Forward & Backward Linkage.

③ Niti Aagogy's Model Contract Farming Act to ensure more contractual farming.

④ Marketing at village level via digitisation of GRAMS

With FPIs contributing to 10.9% of agri-exports, steps to build them further is need of the hour.

### Feedback

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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)

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is regulated under the DMA, 2005 and National Disaster Management Plan, 2016 based on Sendai Framework.

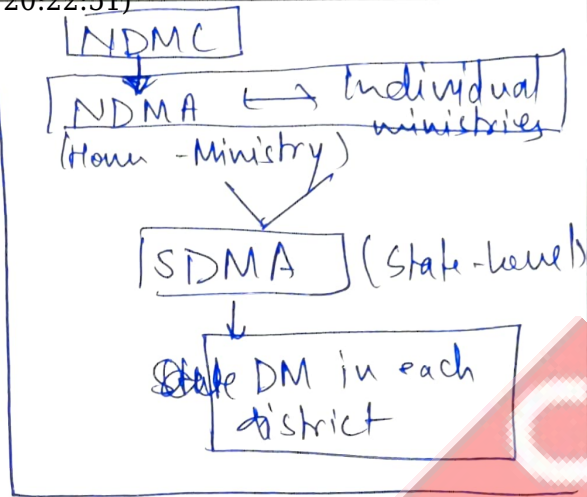
DRR is multi-sectoral as →

- ① Disaster Management is regulated by NDMC under PM.
- ② NDMA works under the Home Affairs ministry
- ③ Planning & implementation of mitigation & adaptation measures is done by different ministries.  
eg Agriculture ministry looks after issues of locust attacks.  
• MoEFCC for wildfires.

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DRR is multi-tiered

Fig: Flowchart of multi-tiered structure



Constraints in DRR in India at present

- ① Issue of improper implementation at ground level → eg Assam floods showed lack of on-ground food supply
- ② Lack of financial capability of State DMA's.
- ③ Ad-hoc approach for upcoming climate change disaster.
- ④ Non-multisectoral planning → eg Non understanding of urban floods as consequence of concretisation of infrastructure.

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Ideas were to build robust DRR in India

- ① Research & Innovation for better risk identification Reg NISAR with ISRO for identifying avalanches, earthquakes.
- ② Inter-sectoral coordination & between state & union.
- ③ Better Training for NDRF Reg NDRF acquiring CBRN expertise in 2019.

DRR should be understood as coordinated response of all stakeholders involved.

### Feedback

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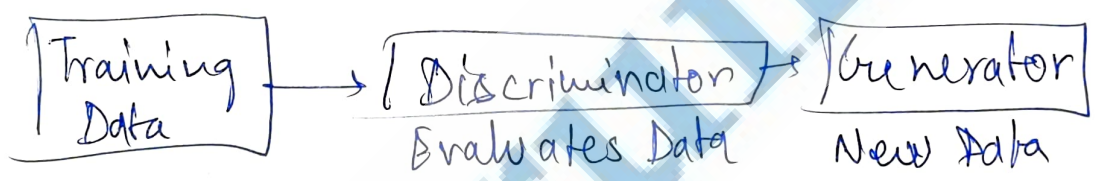
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Q.18) What do you understand by generative Artificial Intelligence (AI)? How can policymakers and regulatory bodies effectively address the concerns and challenges posed by generative AI?  
(15 marks, 250 words)

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 refers to machine and artificial intelligence algorithms that are used to generative new data in form of text, ~~data~~ images etc. eg. chatGPT, Bard etc.

### Basic functioning of generative AI:



### Concerns & challenges with generative AI

- ① Taking away low skill jobs → 2/3rd jobs in developing countries by 2030 (UNCTAD)

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- ② Issue of Bias against marginalised communities
- ③ No transparency in working of AI-systems.
- ④ Right to privacy may be violated in long run.
- ⑤ Challenge to artistic authenticity
  - ↳ eg Marvel producing title sequence of show using generative-AI

Measures by policy makers & regulatory bodies to address concerns

- ① Formation of global guidelines
  - ↳ eg UNESCO's Ethics in AI, 2021 can be basis
- ② Ensuring accountability of Big-Tech & other platforms
  - ↳ eg IT Rules, 2021

③ Ensuring better wages for workers  
& non/marginal use in artistic  
work

eg) us strike by writers for better  
wages in hollywood.

④ ~~Low~~ Research & innovation for  
ensuring reducing bias in  
systems.

Generative AI is a step forward  
in human innovation. Balancing its  
output with human development is  
~~is~~ required.

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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)

North-East had seen reduced insurgency incidents of 70% in 2020-21 from 2000s peak (MHA Report). However, recent Manipur crisis has brought back the challenge.

Reasons for security challenge in North-East & connection with Manipur crisis are:

- ① Ethnic fault: As result of historical differences between Kukis & Meities in Manipur
- ② Religious difference: Kukis are primarily Christian while Meities are Hindus.

- ③ Issue of economic development → Kukis accuse Meities of having most economic opportunities in state as Kukis are hill tribes.
- ④ Drugs and Migration: Meities have reduced from 70% in 1947 to 48% today in state due to high migration from Chin state by Kukis tribal & relation to poppy farming.
- ⑤ Allocation of ST status to Meities → opposed by Kukis.
- ⑥ Use of AFSPA in state → especially in hill tribes

Steps to resolve the Manipur crisis

→ Use of trivariate of Dialogue & negotiations

Winning people's hearts by bring peace

Accepting provisions & demands of constitutional validity



→ Use of force to curb violence.

→ Relook allocation of ST status to  
Meities.

→ Suspension of Operation engagement  
with Kukis must be reinstated.

North-East is surrounded ~99% by international  
borders & hence solving the  
Manipur crisis is critical in national  
security perspective.

### Feedback

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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)

Jammu & Kashmir has seen reduced

militants in the valley post 2019's 370  
abrogation with MHA reporting ~100  
militants compared to 250 in 2019.

Root causes of militancy in the  
region are

- ① Political alienation of people with  
eg Rigging of 1987 elections
- ② Religious difference with mainland  
India as majority Muslim state
- ③ Lack of economic development  
in state
- ④ Proxy-warfare by Pakistan  
by Pakistan eg FBI recognizing  
ISI role in Kashmir in 2011

⑤ Administrative policies like AFSPA created perceived difference.

Role of development initiatives in addressing militancy →

① Bring human development

eg PM-SBMAY to give insurance to ~~give~~ all residents.

② Spurs infrastructure development

eg CoW group investing 200 Cr in Kashmir

③ Builds border security infrastruc-  
-ture

eg BRO building roads, CIBMS being installed across LOC

④ Rehabilitation of earlier militants as development means skill development & job opportunities.

Other measures → Operation Sadbhavana  
by Army for better people  
relations

→ Building educational infrastructure  
→ Conducting elections & delimitation  
of constituencies

With 60% rise in drugs cases since  
2019, newer challenges are emerging  
in valley. Hence, development of region  
is sure-shot way to ensure cultural  
and social integration along  
with peace.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use)

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