

TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 1

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 3\_FLT #3

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	VAIBHAV RAWAT		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910092145	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	01-08-2023

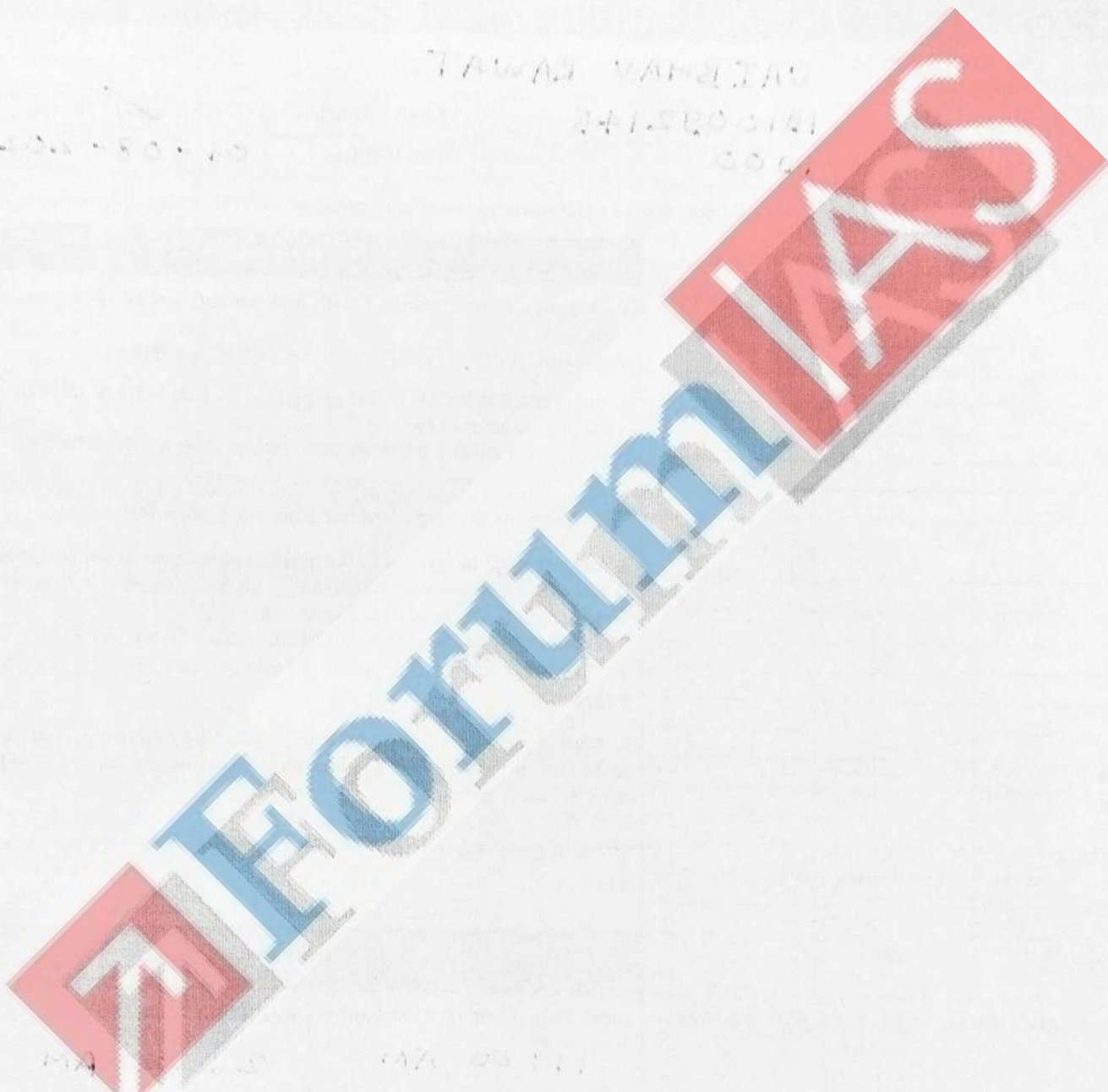
\*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

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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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			11:00 AM	2:00 PM
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 :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

**Note:** You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to 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.



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)

Government of India has launched National Infrastructure pipeline with an aim to invest Rs 111 crore between financial year 2020 to 2028. This is because infrastructure is one of the main precursor of social and economic transformation.

(A) Social transformation

1) Lead to inclusive growth: Growth and development of marginalised section eg - Roads in rural area under PM Gram

Sadak Yojna

2) Investment in social infrastructure: like investment in health, education, nutrition infrastructure eg Ayushman Bharat etc

3) Improve accessibility to all: Invest in energy, digital infrastructure

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

eg NIP - maximum investment in energy

## (B) Economic transformation

1) Multiplier effect : Boost all sectors

growth eg Road in rural area → growth of agricultural economy

2) Economic integration : Agriculture & industries

eg Farms to food processing

3) Attract investment : By reducing logistics cost, improving multi-modal connectivities eg NIMZ.

But all these must not magnify the concerns for safety : —

- Infrastructure in unstable areas - eg Landslide / Landslip in Joshimath
- widespread displacement of tribals
- Poor monitoring of old infrastructure eg Bridge collapse in Bihar.

Need is to focus not only on development but also on upgradation & maintenance of infrastructure.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Green growth is the growth that keep  
environmental concerns in mind, that  
reduces emission, that leads to ecological  
benefits & that inculcates sustainable  
lifestyle among citizens

keep in mind  
needs of  
future generation

Green  
growth

Reducing emissions  
net zero by  
2070

focus on  
both economic  
& ecological  
benefits

Sustainable  
for future

Recovering of  
lost ecosystem

Measures in budget 2023-24 to propel  
green growth : —

1) Green credit programme : → Incentives  
to individuals & organization for green  
initiatives.

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

2) Lab grown diamond : - As cause less environmental damage than diamond mining

3) Amrit aharhar : - Protection of all wetlands in country

4) DM PRANAM : - Reduce use of chemical fertilisers & promote use of organic fertiliser

5) Bio input resource centre : For natural farming

6) MISHRI (Mangrove initiative for sustainable health & ~~transforming initiative~~ ~~habitable income~~)

7) For renewable energy : - Evacuation infrastructure from Laksh, UGF for storage infrastructure

Need is to promote not only green growth by government, but also incultation of LIFE / Lifestyle for environment in citizens ~~to a~~

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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



Q.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 about reintroduction of extinct cheetahs in India from African countries. It is first case of large carnivore intercontinental transfers.

This is considered as departure from early efforts of conservation: -

- 1) Earlier focused more on conserving species that are present & not those which are extinct.
- 2) Less focus on inter country collaboration of this level.
- 3) Focus was more on indigenous animals & plants.

But questions have been raised regarding this reintroduction: -

1) Cheetah requires very large area  
which may not be present in Kuno Palpur, M.P

2) Coexistence issue : - B/w major carnivores - Tiger, Cheetah, Lion

3) No proven benefits : - As first care of such transfer

4) Reduce focus on other conservation

5) Death of cheetahs : - eg - recent deaths of cheetahs cubs.

Despite these issues, there are several benefits of such introduction

1) Awareness : - of locals & other bodies

2) Tourism : - wildlife tourism

3) New arena of conservation

4) Collaboration b/w countries

What is required is proper study of local areas, and a dedicated body for overseeing such reintroductions.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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



Q.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 exact resources, on exact time, in exact quantities and in exact ways as required. With widespread discussions, it is started to be considered as panacea for agriculture sector.

- 1) Better resource utilization :- > 8's/ farmers are small & marginal, with low resources availability
- 2) Better productivity :- It improves productive → make agriculture more remunerative.
- 3) Easy utilization of resources :- like drones, HYV seeds, AI, Machine learning, big data etc.
- 4) Environmental benefits :- Reduce

involve fertilizer, energy, pesticide etc use  
 eg - Fertigation

But despite these benefits, there are several impediments that limit its utilization

- 1) Awareness : - Due to poor extension services, low literacy among farmers
- 2) Initial cost : - Requires resources which are costly & not easily available eg high cost of microirrigation tools.
- 3) Poor research & development :- To develop easy useable tools.
- 4) Rigid mindset : - of farmers for any change, against part. participation in agriculture

What is required is raise awareness, improving R & D in agriculture universities, providing subsidies, and collaboration with private players & also international cooperation. Precision agriculture if utilized to its true potential has potential to double farmers income

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Horticulture sector refers to growth of fruits, vegetables, species, plantation, ornamental flowers etc. Its share in <sup>agriculture</sup> GDP is around 33%. despite being low share in net sown area of 15%.

Reasons for increasing emphasis :-

- 1) Higher benefits :- More cost remunerative  
eg Pulses in 1 ha → ₹ 30 k  
Horticulture in 1 ha → ₹ 3 l.  
(NITI Aayog)
- 2) More durable :- less impact of minor environmental changes
- 3) Better utilisation of space :- can be grown with food crops, increases crop intensity.
- 4) Can be exported :- high demand of fruits & vegetable in India.

- 5) Reduces import : - fruits import rising at rate of  $> 20\%$  per yr.
- 6) help food processing : - value addition better price realisation, link agriculture to industries

Govt. steps → 1) Ayushman Bharat

Horticulture deal planting material (in Union budget 2023-24)

- 2) National horticulture mission, horticulture mission in north east
- 3) Institutional → horticulture boards, horticulture institutes.
- 4) Boost to food processing industry

Need is to providing incentives to farmers, raising awareness, providing subsidies, allowing sale of fruits etc. APMC (MITI Aayog). Horticulture has potential to transform whole agriculture sector & make it more remunerative & attractive for youths.

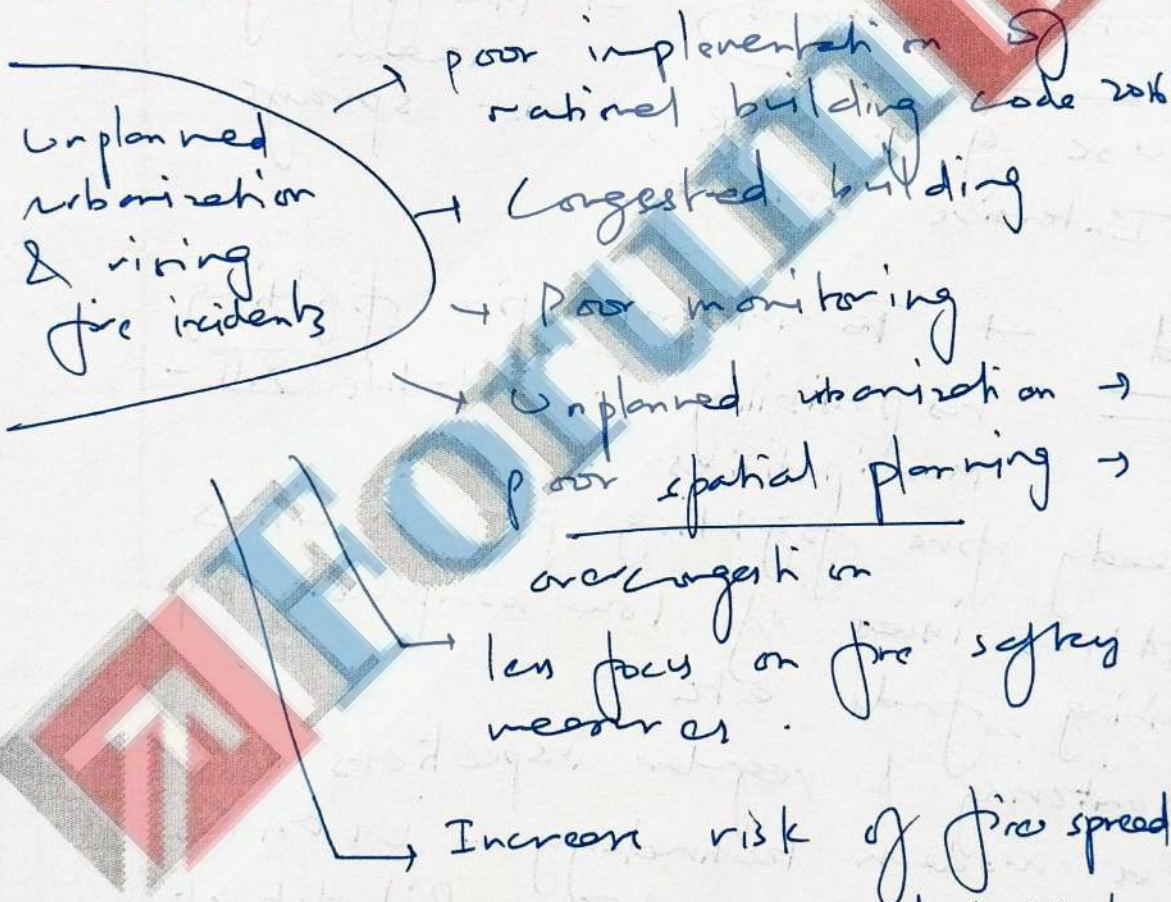
**Feedback**  
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.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)

Recent fire incidents in Coaching in Mukherjee Nagar, New Delhi has highlighted rise of fire incidents due to unplanned urbanization.



Measures taken for reducing such incidents:-

1) National building code 2016 : - Give

specific guidelines with respect to floor space index, availability of fire fighting material, window floor ratio, evacuation infrastructure, number of floors, stairs & lift system etc

2) Other measures → fire fighting team  
 → use of LIDAR, water sprays  
 → Intensive training

Need → To integrate fire fighting responsibility in Schedule XII - Municipalities  
 → Ready fire fighting plan in cities  
 → Address issues of low manpower, poor training, funds etc  
 → Monitoring & regular inspections  
 → use modern technology - LIDAR, SMS, CC TV, AI, Bid data etc  
Modern, tech savvy, future ready & agile fire force & department are need of hour

**Feedback**  
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Please put tick marks in the above table.  
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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 infrastructure that enables citizens & businesses to carry out digital transactions. It also helps in raising awareness, digital literacy and reaching far flung areas. It is indispensable for digital transformation.

- 1) Accessibility : - Digital transaction is only possible if DPI are available in rural areas eg UPIs in rural areas
- 2) Digital literacy : - Make public (more differently abled) to get to know about digital transaction
- 3) Affordability : - Digital public infrastructure are more affordable than private ones.
- 4) Ease of doing business : - Business will adopt to digital means only if there is ease of using digital infrastructure

- Challenges — 1) Inclusion : → low digital literacy of women, disabled → low digital penetration in rural areas → Poor financial control with women & socially backward.
- 2) Exploitation → Data breach — use of data without consent → Privacy → Misuse of data → Cyber frauds → loss money.
- 3) Monopolisation → large share of private player eg > 50% of DPI by Google pay → vested interest → focus on certain geographical areas — endemic rural areas.

DPI can only bring transformation if it is accessible, affordable and if we have Digital data protection law & cyber security guidelines in place. Then only we can achieve \$ 1 trillion digital economy by 2025.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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





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

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

NISAR / Nasa ISRO Synthetic aperture radar, is a joint mission of NASA & ISRO projected to be launched on Jan, 2024 from Satish Dhawan space centre.

It is a low Earth observatory aimed at visualisation of Earth atmosphere, oceanosphere, biosphere, cryosphere.

Relevance in observing & maintaining climate change & natural hazard :-

1) Climate change - 1) Information about atmospheric winds, changes etc - slope climate.

2) Cryosphere information :- Melting of ice caps, glaciers - global warming

3) Bathymetric information :- Information of deep sea currents that impact climate

4) Climate change indicators :- Forest

Coronavirus, forest fires, ~~etc~~ source of emission

13) Natural hazards : - 1) Observing  
occurrence of volcanoes, forest fires

2) Helps in predicting & warning : -  
Tsunami warning.

3) Pre predict hazards caused by  
climate changes & other natural phenomena

NISAR has potential to pierce  
clouds & have clear vision, also it  
give data in 2 bands  $\Rightarrow$  frequency.

It will cover earth in 12 days from  
Polar orbit. These feature make it

efficient for observing & predicting  
climate changes & natural hazards.

**Feedback**

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

Q.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)

According to report by SIPRI, India is largest arms importer between 2016 to 2021. This is due to poor local defense production capabilities.

- 1) low private involvement : — poor innovation, lack of funds etc
- 2) Reduction in defense budget in recent times
- 3) Issues with DRDO, Ordnance factories : — Bureaucratism, red tapism, poor workers training
- 4) lack of collaboration with international defense giants : — no technology transfer

These challenges can be reversed by supports startups in defense sector : —

- 1) Better innovation : — free to innovate & design

- 2) Efficiency : - More efficient & stream lined production
- 3) ORDD : - low focus on core abilities & development
- 4) Worldwide success : - eg. Sharp in USA like General electronics
- 5) Solve fund crunch : - Startups can raise fund from venture capitalists



Govt. has taken steps as giving 25% of R&D budget of defense to startups (Union budget 2022-23), Defense indigenisation programme, negative import list, Defense acquisition policy 2020 etc to support startups in defense production. Efficient application of above schemes will ensure true strategic autonomy.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Recently going Russian & Ukraine war has shown harm caused by war to common people, society & nation as a whole. It raises awareness regarding modern warfare which focuses on ability to nip the threat in the bud: —

- Reduces loss of life, capital, resources
- Reduces defense expenditures
- Prevents deterioration of peace & harmony
- Better relations between countries.

Role of intelligence in maintaining national security :: —

- 1) Preventing war: — Timely action and war prevention by conciliation & diplomacy
- 2) Better preparedness: — Better utilization of resources & funds

3) Developing deterrent : - Intelligence lead to better preparation → act as deterrent → prevents war eg India - Pakistan border

4) Allow action ~~by~~ in international forums:

Can nip threat in the bud in IN forum eg SCO forum → Pakistan issue

Challenges → need funds, manpower, resources for intelligence

→ Need collaboration b/w agencies - Air force, Navy, Army, Coast guard, NIA etc

→ Issues with agencies : eg RAW criticised for poor intelligence

→ Poor R & D expenditure

→ More focus on conventional warfare.

with rising cyberwarfare & modern technology, the importance of intelligence has risen significantly. what we need is collaboration b/w agencies, modern technology as NAVIC & adequate focus to ensure prevention of wars.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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



**Q.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)

Despite seeing growth of  $> 7\%$  in 2022-23, PLFS 2021-22 shows labour force participation rate of only around 41%, and more than 5% of people unemployed. This jobless growth can be solved by focusing on labour & export intensive industries.

1) Virtuous cycle : — Export led virtuous cycle lead to rise in employment opportunities



2) link to global value chain : — Export link us to global value chain which rise employment & new jobs.

- 3) Development of new industries : — due to competitive advantage in exports.
- 4) International experience : — Bangladesh & Vietnam — rise in jobs after focusing on labour intensive exports.
- 5) Jobs in rural areas : — Exports of local items, handicrafts, sarees etc — "Local to Global"
- 6) Generation of new jobs → MSME contributes to around 90% of all jobs in industrial sector — labour intensive
- 7) More jobs with same investment : — In labour intensive industries eg textile, leather, apparel, etc.  
Textile sector is one of the main labour & export intensive sectors in India; but it has several challenges:—
  - 1) Competition from other markets : — Bangladesh in jute
  - 2) Poor utilization of technology : —



eg Redundant technologies in cotton weaving spinning etc.

3) Protest by workers union : - for any change in production

4) Poor promotion & marketing : - as environmental friendly products in west

Opportunities → 1) High demand of Indian textile in west → export potential

2) Unique styles eg Kanchipuram saree

3) Share in export = 12% ; in GDP = 2.3%

4) Direct employment to 45 million

5) Rising focus on technical textiles

Government steps like ATUFS for technical upgradation, MITRA (Textile parks), PLI scheme, National technical textile mission & branding of textiles like Kashuri Cotton are steps in right direction.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.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)

Recent Economic survey 2022-23

talks about triple shock in global economy that impacts India macroeconomic stability

: — Covid 19, Russia Ukraine war & rate hikes by advanced economies

Other  
crisis

→ lowering oil production by OPEC+

→ Global economic slowdown

→ Protectionist measures eg Carbon border adjustment tax by UK

→ use of dollar as weapon by USA - Russia out of SWIFT system

→ Bank failures eg Silicon valley bank

→ Cryptocurrency failure eg FTX

Impact on macroeconomic stability by these : —

1) Crunch on forex reserves : fall down

to \$ 550 b (Economic survey 2022-23)  
d/r rising oil prices, reducing transport.

2) Rising imported inflation : — Average  
CPI at 6.8%. (Economic survey 2022-23)

3) Impact of Taper tantrum : — Rate  
hikes by USA —

→ Moving out of FPI  
→ Reducing foreign investment  
→ Higher bond prices → Rise in  
interest rates → multi sector implication

4) Poor availability of materials due to  
supply chain disruption eg Silicon,  
graphite etc

5) Difficulty in trading : — Russia out  
of SWIFT, not ready to trade on Rs.

To counter these macroeconomic  
challenges, we need to take certain

measures : — 1) Localized globalisation  
of SCR1 b/w India, Japan & Australia

2) Issue based partnerships eg Trade with  
both USA & Russia.

3) Rising capital expenditure : - 3.3/  
by C. govt ( Union budget 2023-24)

(Capital expenditure) → (Lead in private investment)

4) Focus on Atmanirbherka - Atmanirbherka  
Bharat programme

5) Rising export competitiveness : - New  
trade policy 2023

6) Focus on renewable energy : - will  
reduce oil import bills.

7) Stricter regulations : - on Cryptocurrency,  
corporates etc.

8) Attracting foreign investment : - Better  
infrastructure, incentives, SEZ etc.

In these interconnected world,  
what ~~we~~ need is developing indigenous  
potential, increasing supply chain resilience  
& technological advancement to remain immune  
to such shocks & fulfill our dream of 'Amrit Kaal'

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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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)

Recent PLFS of 2021-22 shows female labor force participation rate of around 33%. This is rising trend since last year when it was round 31.5%. Despite this rising trend, it is argued that PLFS does not represent true picture of working women in Indian economy.

1) Informalization → 90% of workers work in informal sector → poor data

2) Data collection → Questions raised on collection methodology & data disclosure  
eg PLFS data held for months

3) Unpaid labor: → large number of women work in home & which is not

counted while counting female labor force participation.

4) Rural economy: - females work in large number in agriculture (feminisation of agriculture) + but not counted

5) Less presence of women in formal jobs: - less number of women in formal & skilled job.

6) Patriarchy: - Male member may not want to tell the world about works that wife does.

7) Gig economy: - women working on gig economy & platform workers → unorganised sector & may get skipped in counting.

But despite these issues, still the number of women participating in labor force are quite low. We need to take steps to improve this: -

- 1) Female centric jobs : - Formal & organised sector jobs
- 2) Better infrastructure : - Travelling, staying, public transport eg free travel in Delhi metros.
- 3) Interventions at work place : - strict implement of Sexual harassment act 2013  
- creche facilities, female toilets, work from home.
- 4) Skill development : - IN STEM, in technology eg KIRAN scheme.

There is also the need to take into contribution unpaid work done by women in home, for their family. Only with increasing female participation in work force, we can ensure \$ 5 trillion economy.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.14) Across sectors and regions, the most marginalised sections are also the most affected by the impacts of climate change. Explain. Also, present a case for a climate resilient model of development that integrates mitigation and adaptation measures. (15 marks, 250 words)

विभिन्न खंडों और क्षेत्रों में, सबसे अधिक हाशिए पर रहने वाले वर्ग भी जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों से सबसे अधिक प्रभावित हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। इसके अलावा, विकास के जलवायु लचीले मॉडल के लिए एक मामला प्रस्तुत कीजिए जो शमन और अनुकूलन उपायों को एकीकृत करता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Climate change has its social, political, economic, strategic impact on various sectors & regions. But most marginalised sections are disproportionately affected by this:

### (A) Across sectors

1) Informal workers : - loss of jobs during ~~time~~ epidemic - climate change rises levels of such pandemics as COVID.

2) Poor farmers : - > 55% farmers are landless and average landholding in India is 1.15 ha (Agriculture census) →

loss of production & jobs

3) MSMEs : - Difficult to adapt to impact of climate change



4) Loss to rural economy : — Poor mitigation & adaptation, less resources to tackle hazards due to climate change eg Droughts in Maharashtra

(B) At-risk regions

1) Small Island development nations : — Existential crisis due to rising sea level

2) Poor areas : eg Desertification in Saharan area

3) Less developed areas : eg loss of livelihood & infrastructure in himalayan area due to glacier melting, floods

4) Cities — Most impacted are always most marginalised eg Floods in Delhi's displacement

To tackle this, we need a climate resilient model of development:-

(A) Mitigation + 1) focus on public transport in urban areas

2) Green buildings with environmental rating under P M A Y

- 3) Use of renewable fuel eg Patti panchayat
- 4) Climate resilient agriculture eg organic farming in Sikkim.

- (B) Adaptation →
- 1) Capacity building of most vulnerable → eg awareness of tribals
  - 2) Resilient infrastructure → eg Flood paths & pavements.
  - 3) Use of technology → eg i FLOWS in Chennai & Mumbai for floods
  - 4) Alternate livelihoods : - in Rural area itself to reduce dependency on agriculture.

For such development, we need proper funding — timely, focus on both mitigation & adaptation & adequate. Also, we need international cooperation & use of technology to reduce impact of climate changes on vulnerable. Local participation is also important to make climatic governance inclusive, participative & efficient.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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



Q.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 production <sup>area</sup> has fallen from 28 m ha in 2006-07 to 25 m ha in 2016-17 in India. This shows abysmal adoption & cultivation of millets in India.

Potential to check triple whammy of nutritional deficiency, environmental degradation & receding farmer's income: —

- (A) Nutritional deficiency**
- Rich in vitamins, minerals
  - low glycemic index → reduce blood sugar level.
  - Potential to address hidden hunger
  - Regarded as 'Prudent food' due to complete nutrition profile.
- (B) Environmental degradation** →
- 2.5 to 5 times less water consumption

(agriculture uses > 90% groundwater)  
→ less carbon emissions as compared to  
staple food as rice.

→ high root density → reduces soil erosion

① Receding farmer's income

→ Can grow with less inputs eg water,  
power

→ Can grow in rainfed area

→ Rising focus on millets both domestically  
& internationally eg International year of  
millets 2023

→ Potential of value addition & food processing  
eg Baji dosa

Despite these benefits, there is

low adoption : —

1) Considered as poor man's food →  
less consumption in urban areas

2) Awareness : — farmer's lack aware-  
ness regarding millet cultivation

3) MSP : — only to Baji, Jowar & Bajra

Not to minor millets eg Foxtail millets, Kodu millets.

4) Poor value addition : - Very less food processing

5) Lack resources : - Millets famous in tribal community - lack funds & technology to increase production.

Steps taken

- National year of millet 2023
- International year of millet 2023

- Millet as soft power → to PM in UN
- NFPM : Loose cereals
- MSP : to jowar, bajra, ragi
- Inclusion in PDS, MDM

What we need is raising awareness, branding, value addition, set up of millet boards as in Telangana, Special food economic zones for millets (Dalwai Committee), MSP to minor millets etc.

Then only we can double our farmer's income then only we can achieve net zero & SDG 2 - Zero hunger.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.16) A link between unorganized farming community and formal industrial sector, Food Processing Industries (FPI) can play a key role in advancing the rural economy. Evaluate.

(15 marks, 250 words)

असंगठित कृषक समुदाय और औपचारिक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के बीच एक कड़ी, एफपीआई ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को आगे बढ़ाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Food processing industries / FPI act as link b/w 2 sectors of our economy agriculture & industry. Despite this advantage, food processing level in India is at abysmal rate of < 10%

Need is to link the farming sector with FPI which will lead to advancement of rural economy :-

- 1) Better price realisation to farmers :-  
Direct selling to FPI skipping intermediaries
- 2) Value addition in FPI :- Increase value of agri item eg millets, fruits + increase income.
- 3) Job creation :- FPI sector will create several formalised jobs in rural area itself.

4) Rise in agri exports from rural areas  
Due to value addition, branding & marketing eg. Processed milk.

5) Rise of parallel economy :- Rise  
in FPI lead to rise in logistic sectors,  
packaging material, waste processing etc.

6) Utilisation of farm waste :- To  
produce ethanol, fertilisers etc.

7) Development of cooperatives :- FPI  
can help farmers to form cooperatives.

8) Development of backward rural areas  
eg. Zorna food processing park  
in Mizoram.

Steps taken to promote & link farming  
community to FPI :-

1) PM Kisan Sampada Yojna :- Develop-  
ment of food processing parks in  
cluster based model.

- 2) Cram Samriddhi yojna :- Rural farmers to FPI
- 3) PM scheme for formalisation of minor FPI
- 4) National food processing policy
- 5) Food processing fund

At the same time, what we need is :-

- 1) Rural logistics development :- PM Cram Sadak Yojna, NIP
- 2) Awareness of farmers
- 3) Promoting FPOs & cooperative
- 4) Allowing direct selling outside APMC

These steps will lead to advancement of rural economy — not only economically, but socially & also in development of infrastructure.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

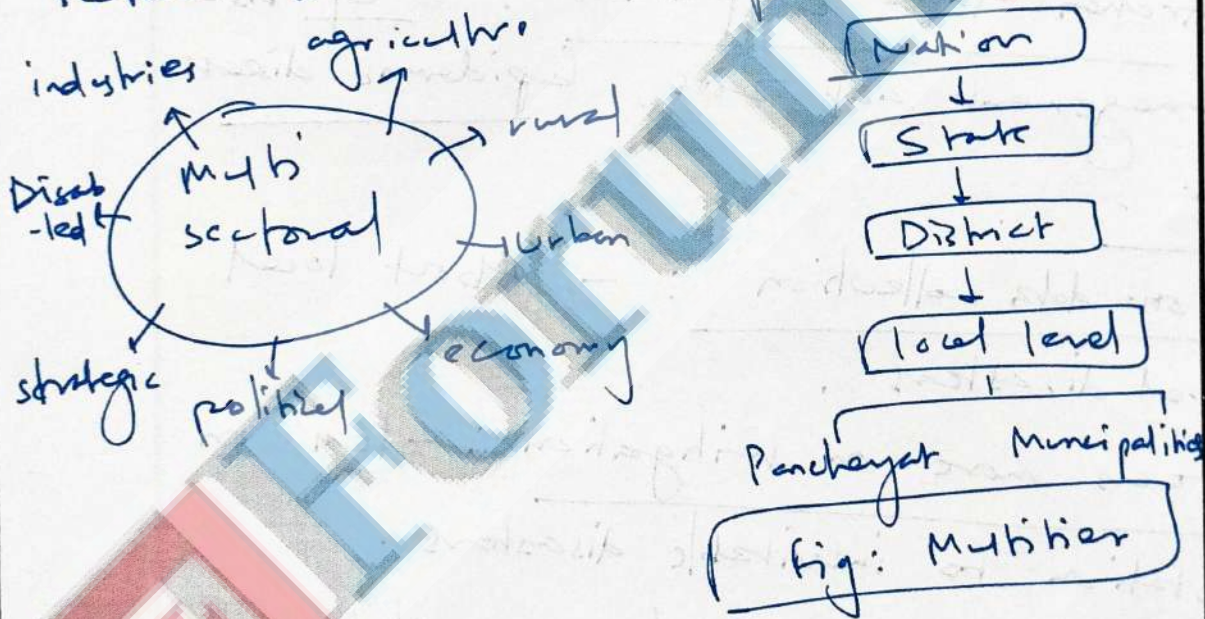
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

Disaster risk reduction is the process of reducing vulnerability of community, incidence of hazard & overall impact of a disaster. It is a multi sectoral & multi tiered process.



Constraints in DRR :->

- 1) No intersectoral approach :- Focus is sioled to specific sectors eg Seperate rural & urban approach

- 2) Lack of coordination : - Between various ministries eg Disaster management & environment ministry
- 3) Lack of international cooperation : eg Floods in Bihar due to water release in Nepal
- 4) Top down model : - less focus on local areas & local approaches eg as seen during COVID.
- 5) Archaic laws & policies : - eg Disaster management act 2005, epidemic disease act.
- 6) Poor data collection : - About local level disasters.
- 7) Focus more on mitigation : - less on adaptation to inevitable disasters.
- 8) Lack of fund, technology, skill etc.  
Measures to build robust DRR strategy : -
- 1) Cooperation : - B/w various sectors, international cooperation

- 2) Bottom up approach : - Lead role of municipalities & panchayats.
  - 3) Use of technology : - Space technology (NAVIC), Big data, AI, Machine learning etc. eg. flows for floods
  - 4) Comprehensive approach : - focus on political, social, strategic, environmental & other implications eg. tsunami disaster of Japan
  - 5) Inclusive strategy : - Involvement of women, differently abled eg. Sugama Bharat Abhiyan
  - 6) People participation : - During policy formulation, implementation, monitoring eg. Integration in Gram Sabha development plan
- Need to implement Sendai framework of DRR to its full letter & spirit to reduce impact & incidence of disasters.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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



Q.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 a model which use large amount of data & utilize it to generate new responses by itself. It is based on large language models - widespread collection, feeding, & processing of data. eg Google BARD, Open AI Chat GPT, GPT 3.

Advantages

- Improve workers efficiency
- Retention of workers increase
- faster decision making
- use in various sectors eg education, healthcare etc → personalised learning.
- Potential in coding, analysing data (Big data) etc.

But despite these benefits, there are widespread concerns & challenges :-

- 1) No proper regulation : - No AI policy or law in India.
- 2) New technology : - Potential of unintended consequences
- 3) Job loss : - especially of blue collar workers - less skilled workers
- 4) Lag behind - Missing the AI bus : - Developing countries like India may lag behind due to technological & funding issue
- 5) Harmful uses : - By terrorist, for cyber crime, money laundering
- 6) Global implications : - AI is borderless

To overcome these issues, policy makers & regulatory bodies need to :-

- 1) Comprehensive AI policy : - Amend national strategy for AI to increase focus on generative AI
- 2) International cooperation : - with techno.

- logically advance countries as USA, South Korea etc. eg. IITec with USA
- 3) skill development: - Separate AI courses in IIT, MIT, etc
- 4) Increasing Centre of excellence in AI :- to local institutions
- 5) Increase expenditure on R & D :- Currently 0.7% of GDP.
- 6) Move from data rich to data intelligent  
Utilization of big data eg. Setting up of data embassies in GI FT, Gujarat.
- 7) Introduction of AI in school curriculum  
eg. AIM.

Need is to focus on meaningful utilization of generative AI along with taking care of security, privacy & social factors. We must bring a Digital data protection bill to protect individual data.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.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)

Recently, there has been rise in ethnic clashes in North East. This is visible in ethnic clashes in Manipur between tribal Kuki community & non tribal Meitei community.

Ethnic fault line as one of the main reason for such clashes: —

1) Widespread ethnic distribution: — large number of ethnic communities coexist in states of North East eg Kashi, Garo, Jaintia in Meghalaya

2) Tribal vs non tribal: — eg Killing tribal states to Meitei by Manipur High court lead to widespread violence.

3) Lack of cooperation: — widely different culture, traditions, beliefs etc lead to reduce cooperation & trust.

4) Demanding supratates on ethnic lines :-  
eg Greater Nagalim → encroach areas  
of people of other ethnicities.

5) Different development stages :- while  
some communities are developed, other  
still lags behind in development curve.

6) Majority dominance over minority :-  
unequal population size

Apart from these, there are  
several other factors responsible for security  
challenges in North East :-

1) Border area :- Share porous borders  
with Myanmar, Bangladesh

→ Infiltration of people  
eg Assam, Rohingyas

→ Drug smuggling  
eg near to Golden Triangle

→ Cattle smuggling eg To Bangladesh



2) Poor development :- lags behind



- in industrialisation, technology etc
- 3) Poor connectivity : — linked to rest to India by 'chicken neck corridor'
  - 4) Policy issues : — No proper working NE development council.
  - 5) Varied culture as compared to rest of India.
  - 6) NE terrorism, extremism → safe heavens, local support.

what is needed is proper border vigilance (CRISMS), local participation, implementation of acts as forest right act, land acquisition act, PESA act etc.

Also, cooperation with neighbouring countries is essential.

Schemes like PM DeVIDE (PM development of NE area) are steps in right direction.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

After passing of Jammu & Kashmir reorganisation act 2019, there has been significant decline in militancy & terror related death in Jammu & Kashmir. This can be attributed to :-

- Security initiatives eg Village defence committee
- Administrative changes eg Block development offices
- Strict implementation of law & order
- Development steps

Out of these, one of the most important is role of development initiatives :-

- 1) Block development offices :- To focus on more localized development, reducing bureaucratic red tapism, fast tracking clearances etc.

- 2) Development of road & other transport infrastructure : Under national highway development program, PM Gram Sadak Yojna
  - 3) Houses under PM Awas yojna : - To locals → rise in trust & satisfaction
  - 4) Social development : - Development of PM - Health & wellness centres, Schools under Eklanya scheme  
- Also, access to schemes like Nai Manzil, Nai Roshini etc.
  - 5) Border roads : By BRO to tackle militancy across borders.
  - 6) Infrastructural development : - Energy access, hydropower projects etc.
- These development steps lead to fall in terrorism & militancy because : →
- 1) Rise in jobs : - Jobs to locals reduces chances of radicalisation

- 2) Rise in social indicators : - fall in MMR, IMR, increase hospital admission
- 3) Rise in trust in authorities

But, several issues still remains

- 1) Land to outsiders : - Protest by locals on apprehension of land giving to outsiders
- 2) Lack of local participation : - Most of the development is in top down model
- 3) Strict security : - Some argue that fall in military is due to rise in security
- 4) Internet blackouts : - Reduce access to development initiatives of online class
- 5) Local displacement : - an name of development
- 6) Administrative issue of lack of fund, lack of proper utilization etc still persists

Need is to increase public participation & make development more democratic & inclusive - Sabka Sath

Sabka Vishwas Sabka Vikas

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

**Mentor Feedback Questions**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

**Test Goal**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

**Outcomes**

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

**Marking Scheme**

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

\* Subject to change without prior notice.