

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

Shubham Singla

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

1910098247

Medium/माध्यम

English हिंदी

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

Date/दिनांक

06/09/2023

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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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.
इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- 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।

Total/कुल
अंक

250

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

9:00

11:30

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन

*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 प्रदाद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

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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

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What Is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.



Q.1) Investment in infrastructure is a precursor to social and economic transformation; however, the focus on economic gains must not marginalise the concerns for safety. Comment.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Infrastructure has positive multiplier effect for socio economic transformation however it must be safe.

Infrastructure investment leading to socio economic transformation

- Social → Ensures the availability of services
- (ex) Drinking water under JFM reduced time to fetch water by 3 hrs for women.
 - plugs the social gaps
 - (ex) Bharatnet → leading to digital education via platform like DIKSHA NEAT 3.0
 - Fights poverty, hunger.
 - (ex) Digital infrastructure & DBT role in -IAM trinity.

ForumIAS

Economic → Logistic infrastructure reduces cost
 (ex) 16% to 12% in last 5 yr.

Support to agriculture → Promote investment via cold storage, godown → FDI in country
 → Control price rise via stock release

However concerns of safety should not be ignored

(ex) - Chardham road widening, Tapovan hydroelectric project → washed via GLOF

- May lead to greater loss than benefit (ex) Joshimatti sinking
- Environmental degradation has long term impact → (ex) Rising landslide in Kerala & Silver line project protest
- Disaster resilience, building codes of IBC, NDMA guide to be followed

Recommendation of expert committee like Geelgil committee, Dinesh Chopra committee & Sendai framework to be followed to achieve SDG 9 & 18

Feedback

(For OFFICE use on

	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			

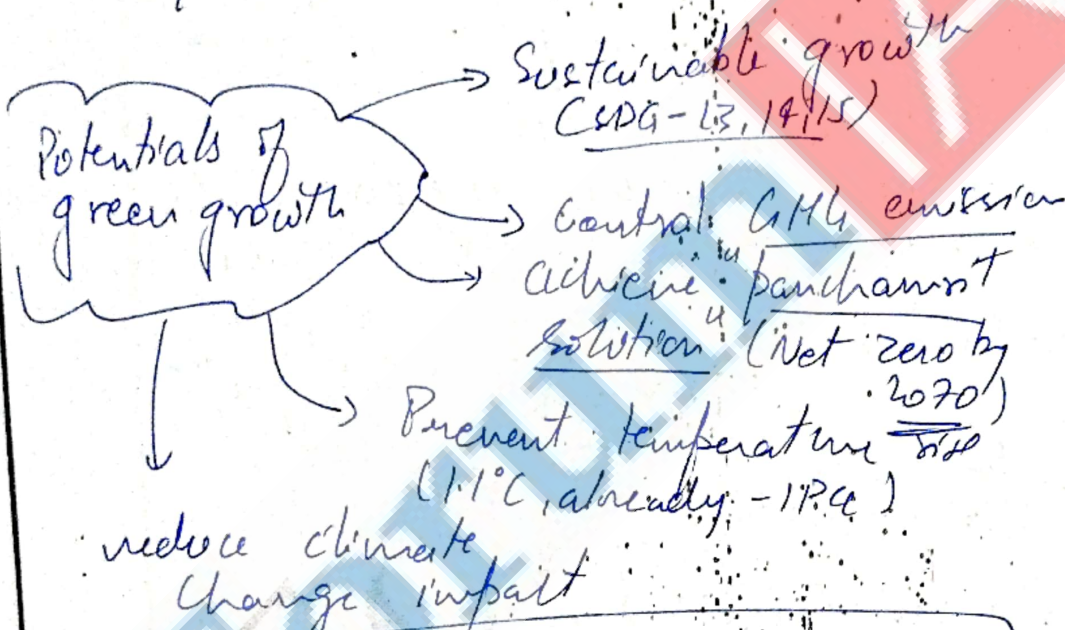
Q.2) What do you understand from Green growth? With special reference to the budget 2023-2024, discuss various government measures to propel green growth in the country.

(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 aim to grow Sustainably, reduce carbon footprint and promote environment.



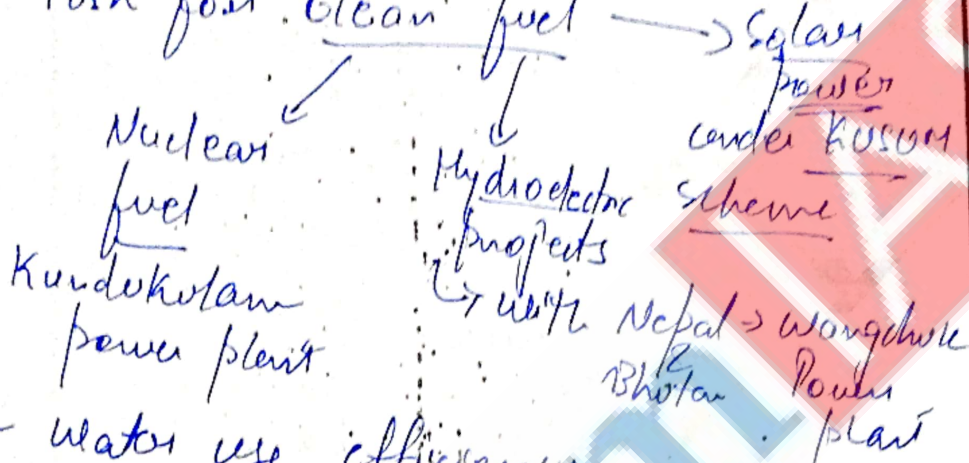
Measures to propel green growth

- 1- Green hydrogen mission → build capacity of 5 amtr green H₂ by 2030
 - ↳ create 8L jobs, 6Kakh crore investment
 - ↳ Push to clean technologies - 6Kakh H₂ vehicle

2- Focus on LIFE → "Pro planet people"

- ↳ reduce waste
- ↳ kyloc economy

3- Push for Clean fuel



4- water use efficiency



5- Reduce emisions, promote efficiency

- ↳ Rationalisation of farm Subsidies
- ↳ PM-KISAN → DBT

To achieve aim of SDG 6-clean energy, SDG-13-climate action need is to move from GDP to green GDP-estimation

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			

Q3) 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 मंजीर कय से मुख्यतः प्रजातियों के संरक्षण के लिए भारत के प्रयासों से विचलन का प्रतीक है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, क्या आपको लगता है कि विद्युत, से बड़े प्राणी जीवों का पुनर्स्थापन उचित है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Project cheetah aims to reintroduce only large mammal extinct from India and by taking from Naurbia (cheetah capital)

Departure in efforts for conservation

- 1- From national level to international level efforts. (ex) Bustard conservation only national.
- 2- Direct reintroduction was never attempted before.
- 3- Threat of survivalability to new climate pattern, diseases exist.

(ex) Tiger conservation was check on prey base, and sidestep human animal conflict; while for cheetah we have gave a step ahead & created a possible ideal condition.

Reintroduction justified?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p><u>Yes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Help maintain the <u>balance</u> that existed before
↳ <u>Controlling role of top predator</u> - Valuable lesson to conserve other species
↳ <u>liger, snow leopard, lion</u> - Have moderating influence on whole <u>biome</u> - Economic prospect
↳ <u>via tourism</u> | <p><u>No</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - potential of <u>introducing new disease</u> - <u>loss survival chance</u> in new <u>biome</u>
↳ <u>Death of cheetahs</u> - <u>Undermines conservation of species</u>
↳ <u>attitude changes</u> - It is playing with <u>natural order</u> |
|---|--|

Reintroduction should be a last resort, aim should be to prevent extinction. liger conservation efforts the double population provide good example.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

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

Precision agriculture refers to precise use of resources to promote efficiency and productivity.

Multipronged Challenges

- Resource misuse
↳ fertilizer
N:P:K = 20:5:1 in Punjab (ideal 4:2:1)

- Water misuse
↳ highest groundwater use in world (25%)

- loss of soil fertility

role of precision agriculture

→ fertilization to directly provide nutrients to root with drip irrigation

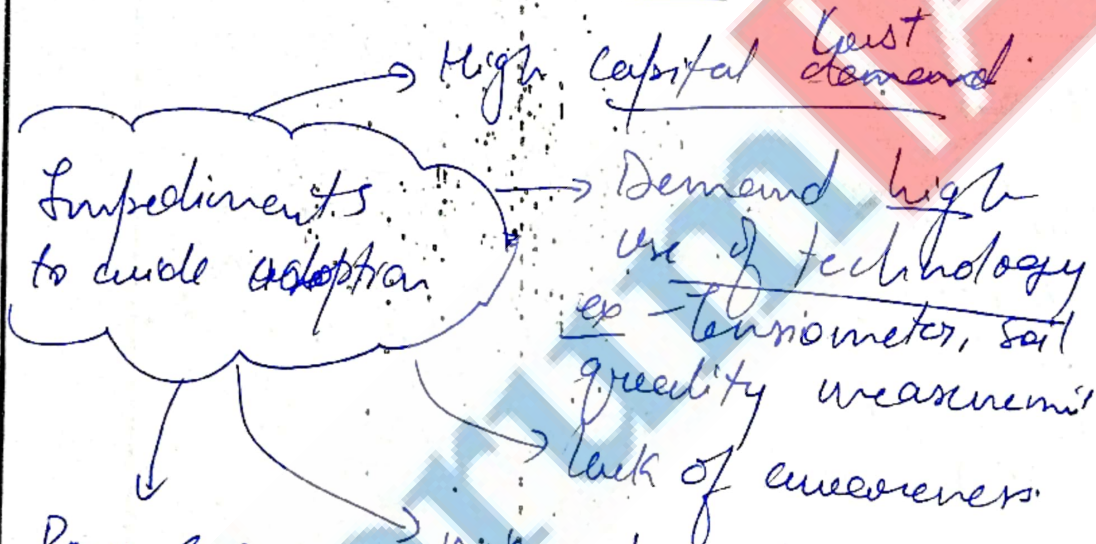
→ tensionmeter, soil health card to know exact need of soil

→ irrigation to plant root directly or drip irrigation

→ focus on right crops, crop cycle, soil cover → mulching

Seed wastage → precision sowing to ensure better survivalability

weeds & pest → precise use of insecticides & Herbicides ex- Wala drone



Poor resource sharing of scale (20% marginal & small)

RPO, LHC not used to potential

Need → is to promote capital subsidy ex VLT, promote RPO, extension services to more research climate resilient agriculture, Santham Kumar Committee recommendations can help

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.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.

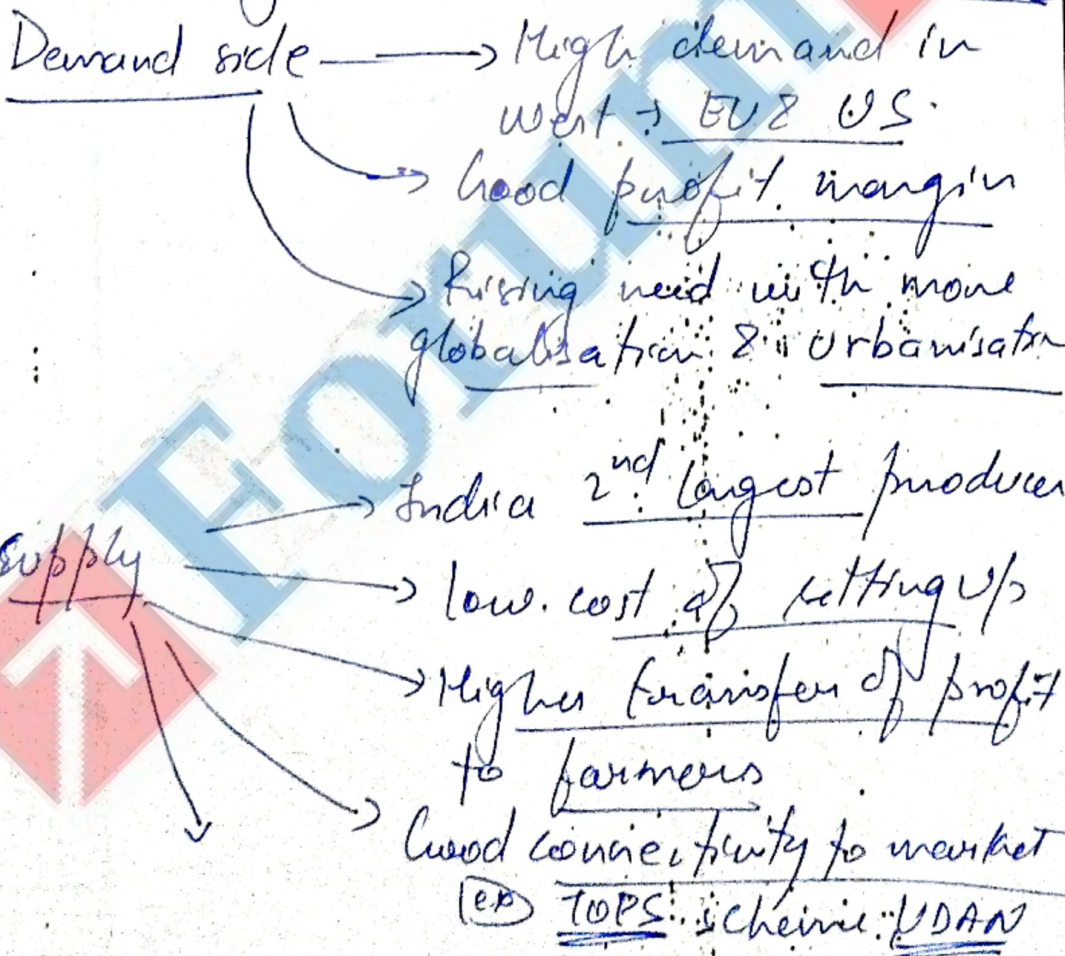
(10 marks, 150 words)

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 cultivation of fruits, flowers, medicinal herbs, ornamentation plants, & vegetables etc.

Increasing emphasis on Horticulture



Evaluation of Government measures

- ① Focus on logistics → ex TOP 3 scheme
↳ reduce wastage... Horticulture highly perishable
- ② Reinforce backward links ex- KISAN Rai/, UPAN scheme
- ③ Focus on catalysing private investment
ex Agriculture infrastructure promotion fund - 10,000 cr.
- ④ Integrated grading, sorting infra.
ex Multimodal logistic park
- ⑤ Focus on sanitary & phytosanitary standard. → to promote export

Need → is to work on price stability (ex- Tomato, Onion price survey)

- Development of cold storage (30% wanted - FAO)
- Modern techniques use ex Irradiation to increase life

Feedback

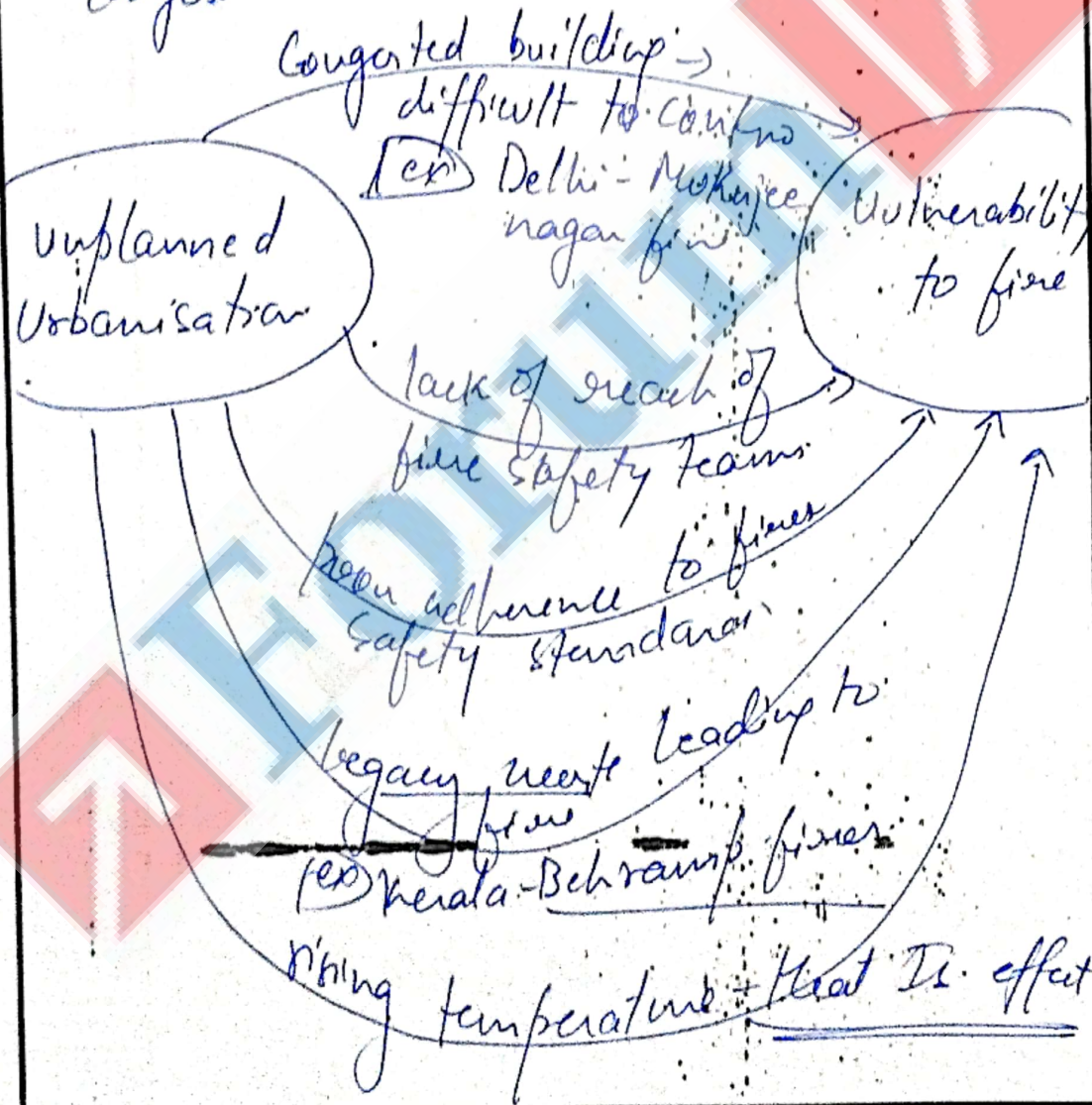
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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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 की उपायों पर चर्चा करें और सुझाव दीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

93000 incidents of urban fires reported last year. as per government source. Threat of urban fire looms larger.



Measures to mitigate urban fire.

- ① Building code - IBC code
 - ↳ fire fighting instrument -
 - ↳ fire extinguisher
 - ↳ fire exit - mandatory.
 - ↳ smoke detection system.
 - ↳ proper ventilation system.

② Training → drills & mocks at regular intervals.

③ Preparation → Fire fighting force.
 ↳ connectivity at fingertips with fire fighters.
 ↳ "hotline" for immediate action.

④ Urban planning → prevent over congestion in nodes (ex) Delhi market places spread due to congestion.

Need is to follow NDMA guideline & Sundar framework for disaster risk reduction.

Feedback

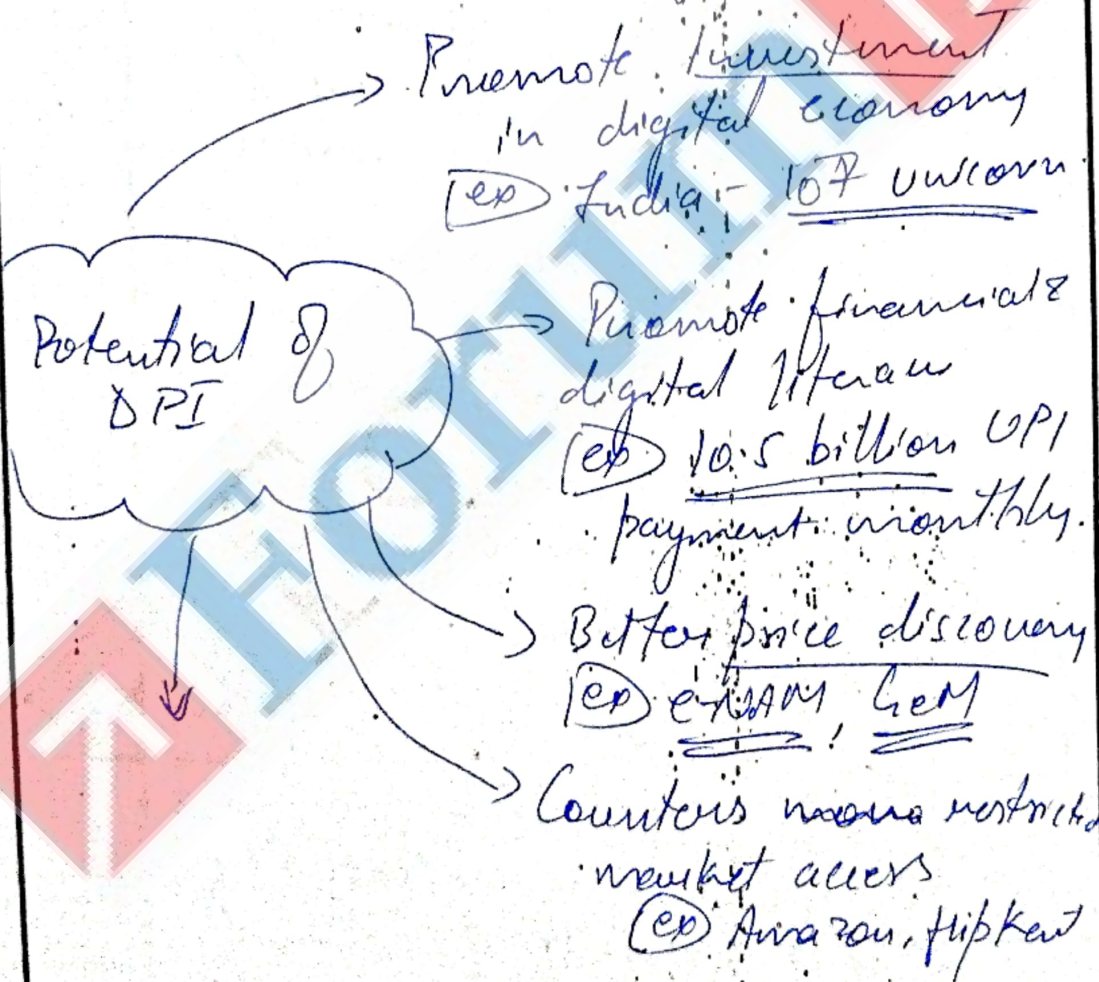
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.7) DPI (Digital Public Infrastructure) is indispensable for digitally enabling citizens and businesses; however, the challenges of exclusion, exploitation, and monopolisation cannot be ignored. 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 digital infrastructure publicly available for service delivery
ex) e-commerce; data storage etc.
(eNAM) (Dig. locker)



Challenges

Exclusion

low digital literacy in villages (digital divide)

Tribals area with poor internet connectivity left behind

Exploitation

In lack of information on rights (ex) Chinese loan sharks

Data privacy & storage misuse can

Monopolisation

large players dominate (ex) CCI case & force against Amazon

suppresses local business

Need

CCI watch

ONDC to democratise prices

digital literacy

licenseless networked system

Digital economy to contribute \$1 trillion by 2030, proper std can help achieve developed India @ 2047

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	
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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 Scientific aperture radar) is joint effort of US & India to increase study on climate change via satellite.

Relevance of NISAR

SAR band observation to track water movement

→ Basin water capacity water
→ Rate of glacier melting observed
(ex) Himalayas

Check anthropogenic emission hotspot

→ Track incidents of forest fire

NISAR
Help

→ Regular data on water level
in lakes, river & sea

→ Track trends in environment
& water use

→ Timely action
possible to prevent
water bodies deaths

→ Parent sat mission
of high precision

→ Track groundwater
level to take corrective
action ex USMO - Highest
terrestrial water depth
India @ 3 cm/yr

Besides scientific help, it is a
step in direction of global cooperation
to study climate change together &
take steps to achieve SDG 17, 13, 14, 15

Feedback
Use SPACE bar only

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Please put date marks in the above table.	
Term 1 is Good, 4 is Average and 3 is Poor.	
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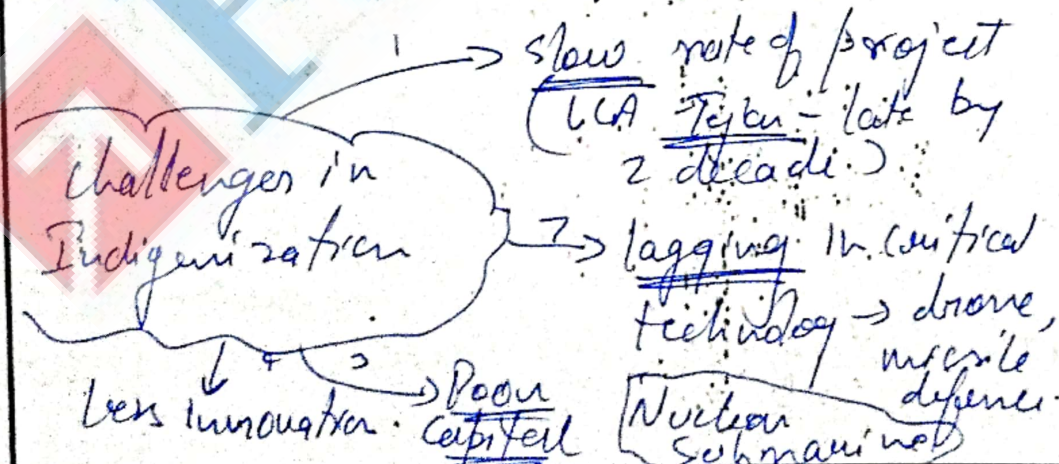
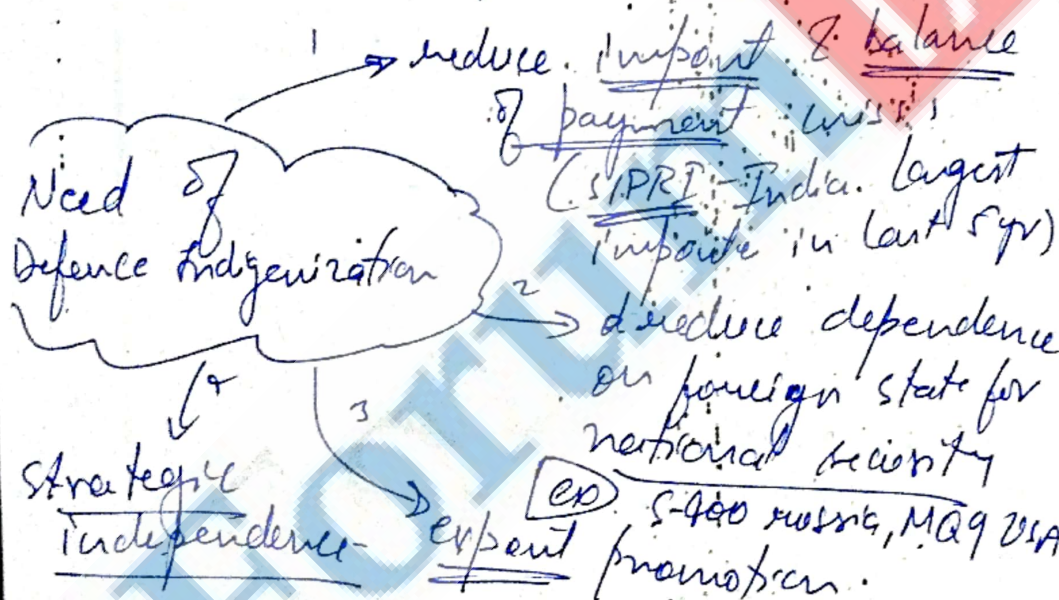
Q.9) Defense indigenization remains the Achilles heel of India's security architecture. Examine the importance of startups in defense sector to make India secure and self-reliant.

(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।

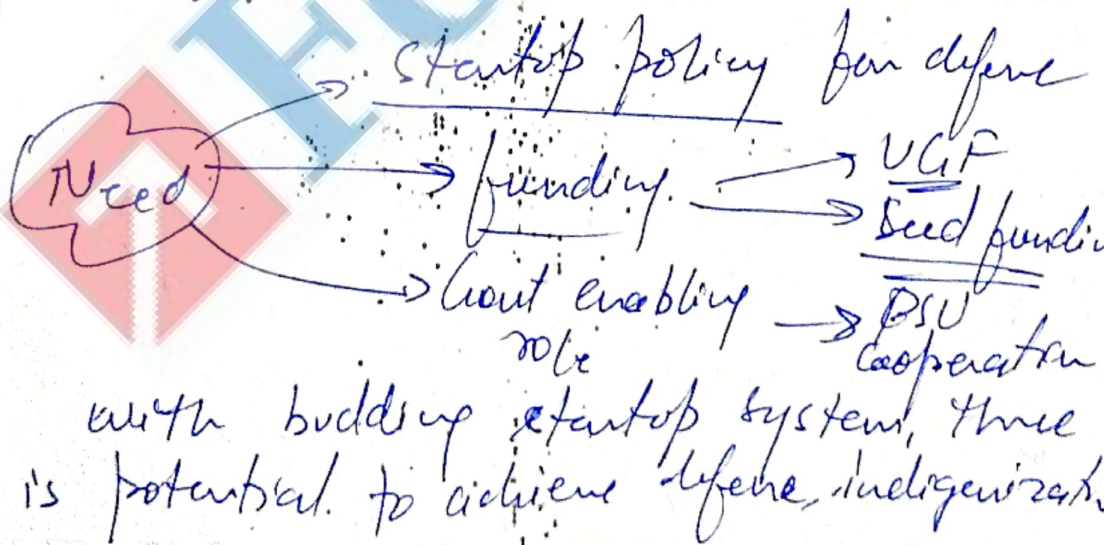
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Defence indigenization refers to capability to meet defence production need from within country via self production, indigenisation of technology



Role of Startups

- ① Leapfrogging technological innovat
ex Indrayaadi - drone defence by Indian startup
- ② Reduce cost → ex Bullet proof vest - by UT delhi based startup at 1/5th cost
- ③ Role in emerging technologies
ex AI, ML, & drone surveillance
- ④ Fast growth - healthy competition
ex Druidance board criticised for being slow elephant
- ⑤ Self production, innovation promotion



Feedback

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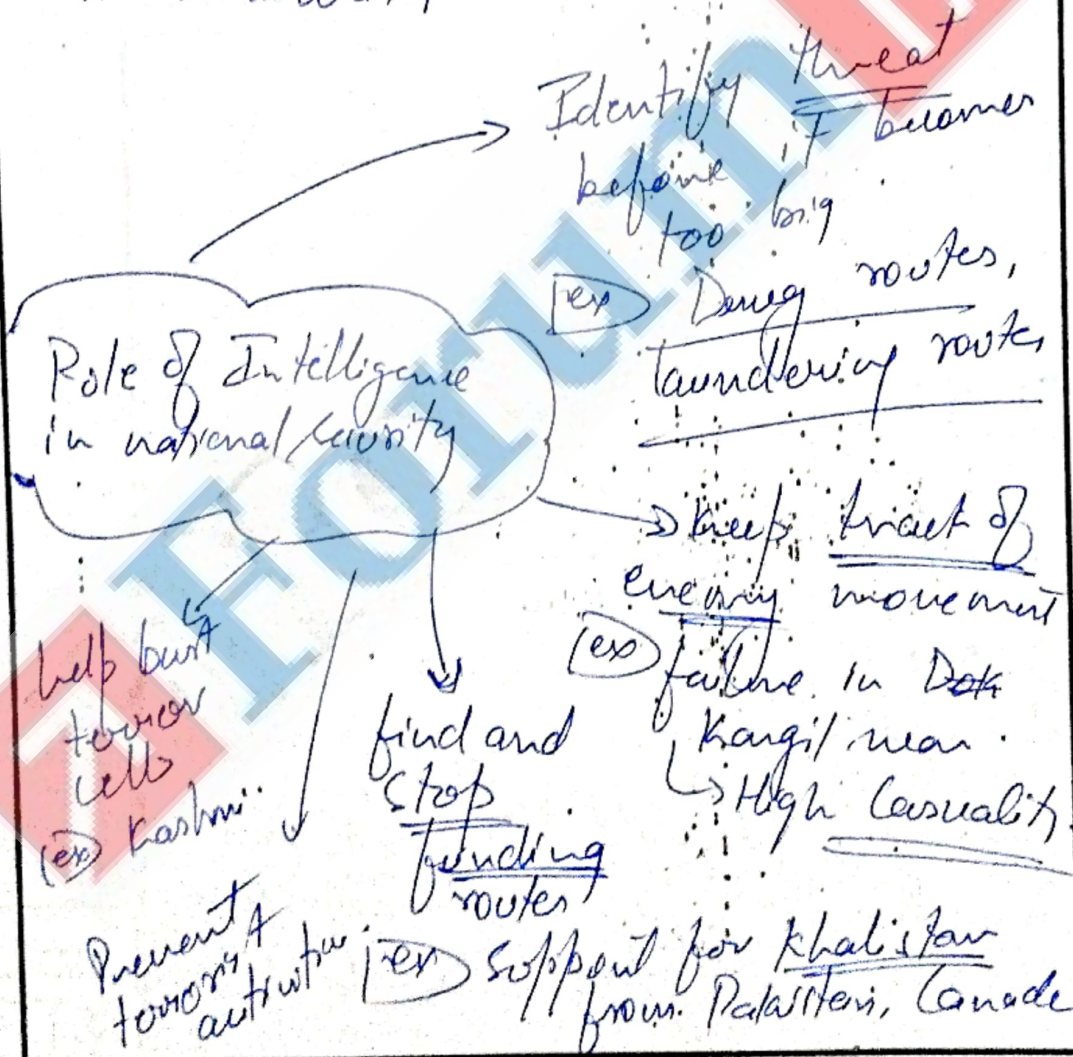
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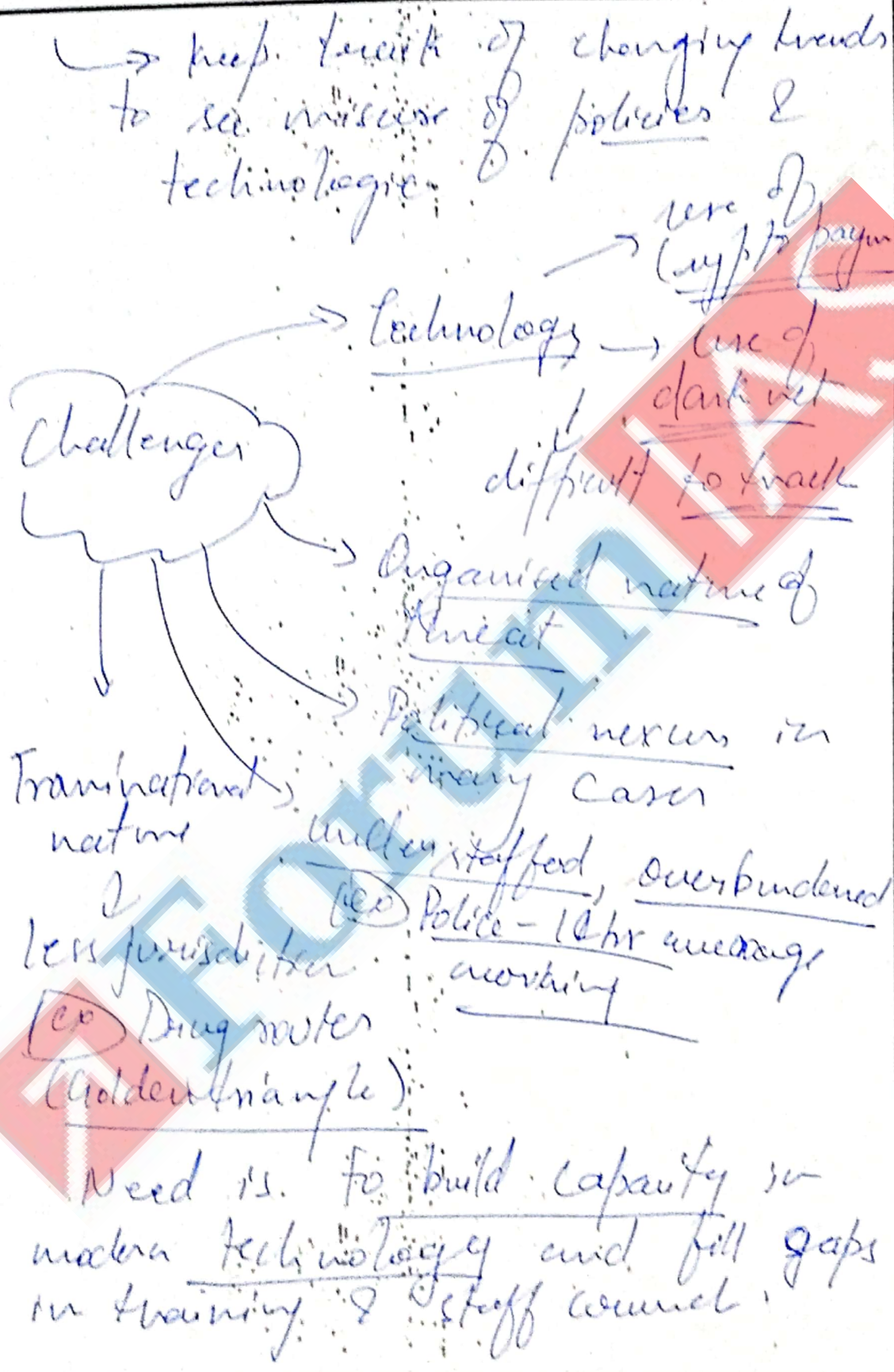
Q.10) Edge in modern warfare lies not so much in the capacity to overwhelm the adversary as much in the ability to nip the threat in the bud. In this context, discuss the role of intelligence in maintaining national security, and also cite challenges associated. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Prevention is better than cure,
neutralising threat in early stage
is always better than fighting it
in maturity





Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

#	C	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here C 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)

Jobless growth refers to growth in GDP but not being able to create jobs in the economy. Textile sector being labour & export intensive has potential to solve this issue.

Opportunities of textile sector to avert jobless growth:

- ① Highly labour intensive - Cotton, jute, Silk - are among largest agro-industry employer
- ② Create jobs in both rural & urban areas
ex Cotton growth in rural, mills, in urban centers
- ③ High export potential of textile. ex 2nd largest exporter of silk, largest of jute

- (4) Huge demand of hand made textile like khadi.
(ex) India largest exporter of hand made goods.
- (5) Carpet industry growth in India on grounds of high global demand, export.
- (6) Availability of skilled, semi-skilled labours (ex) Traditional family based occupations in Handmade Carpets in Badhai Mizrapur.

Challenges in textile sector

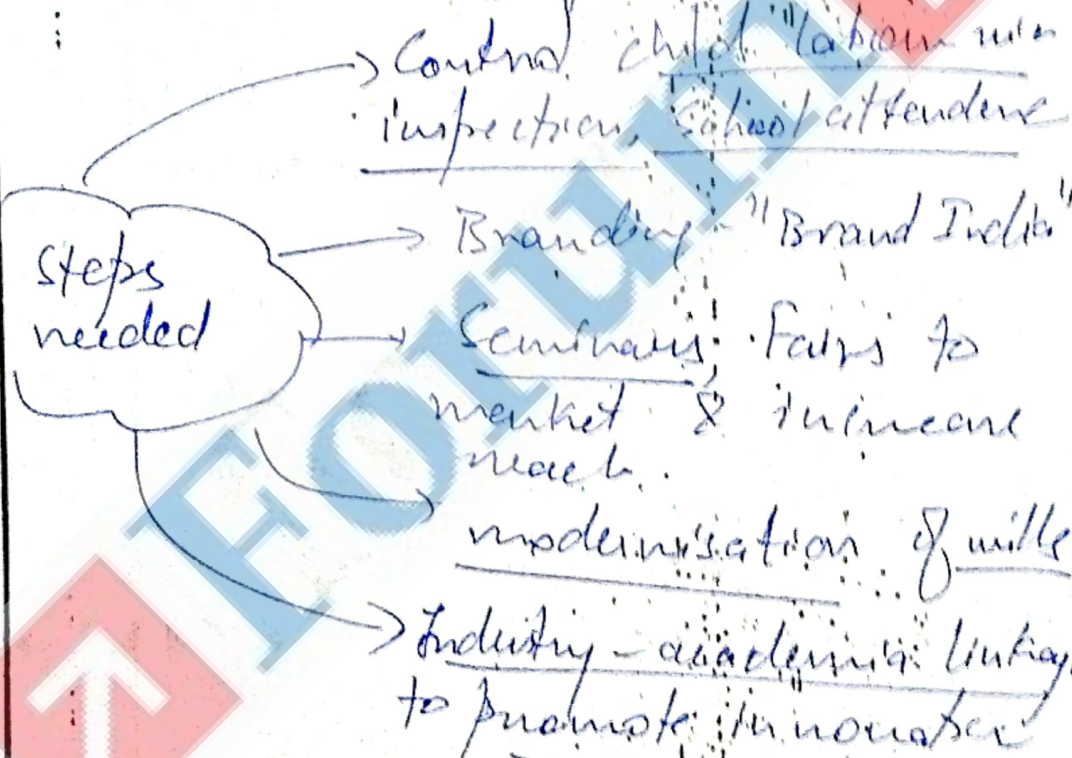
- (1) Invoice duty structure favoring import rather export
(ex) 18% tax duty on fiber, 5% on finished good.
- (2) Lack of investment → lacked on traditional equipments → less efficient (ex) Hand mills of Badhai
- (3) stiff competition → from Bangladesh

Vietnam → High use of sweatshops

① Lack of marketing & branding

② Competition from artificial fibers

③ High instances of use of "child labor" for cotton boll picking due to small fingers



Textile sector can help us achieve aim of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas", consolidation efforts are needed.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

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

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

With Globalisation, we have "problems without passport" and global crises often co-occurring & accentuating, resilient economy is much desired.

Global Crises

Implication for India's macroeconomic stability

COVID & related type health crises

- Widespread lockdown meant → loss of jobs
- ↳ High impact due to large informalisation (90% of total employment)
- Negative growth in economy (2020-21)
- Migrant Crises

② Wars

• Russia-Ukraine

• Trade war of US-China

→ rise in lending parent
(UN - 13% increase)

→ Rise in poverty, unemployment

→ Food inflation (dependence on for fertilizers, oil)

→ Break down of supply chain

→ Rise in outflow of capital

③ protectionism
de-globalisation trend

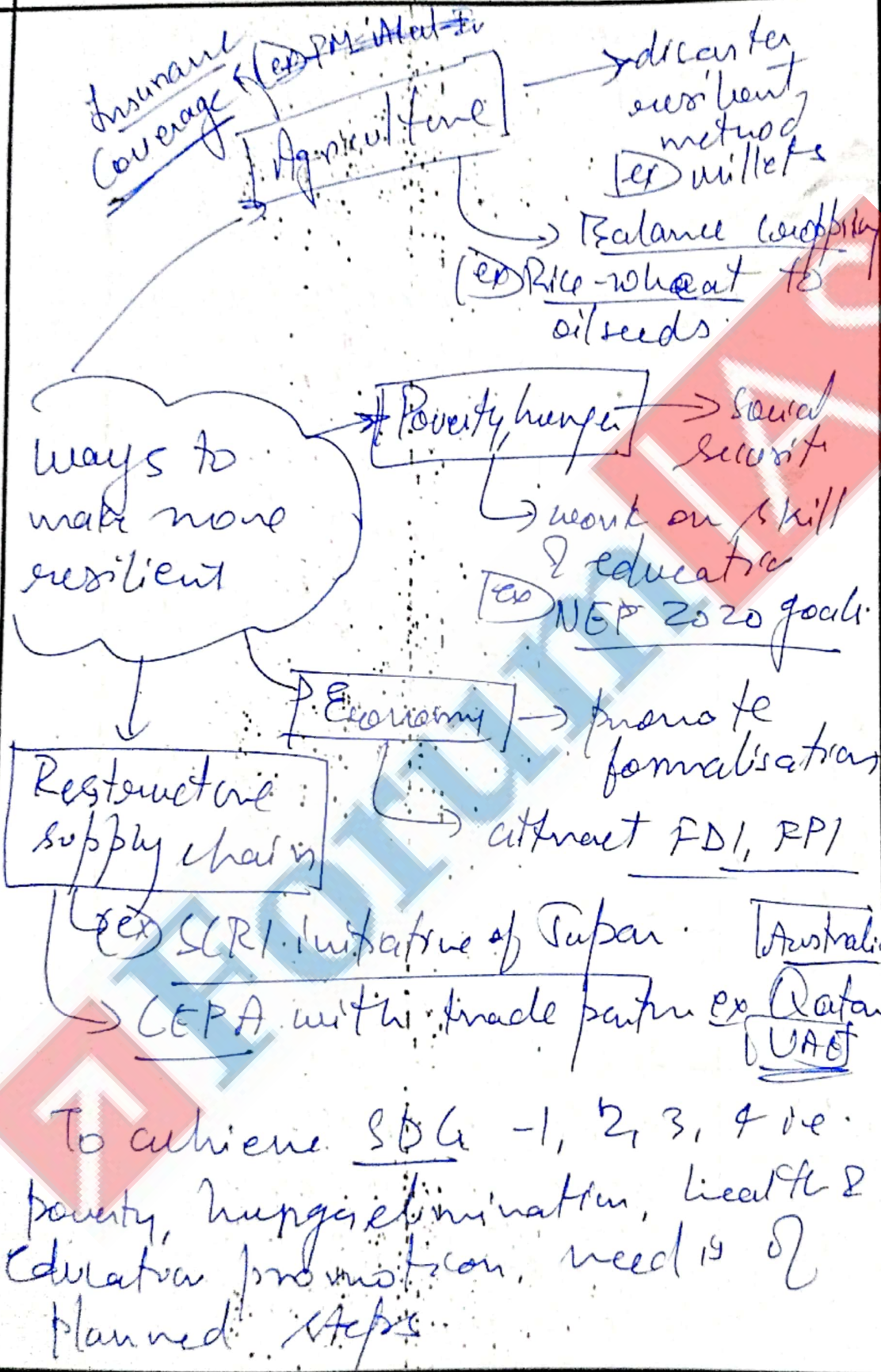
→ Outflow of much needed capital

→ Inflation (ex) US Quantitative easing

④ Climate Crisis
↓
extreme events

→ Cyclone, drought
eroding GDP (drought - 2-5% of GDP - NITI Aayog)

→ Cyclones disrupting large time stability



Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.13) Do you think the low Female Labor Force Participation Rate presents a correct picture about the 'working women' in India's economy? (Give reasons in support of your answer.)
(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

NFHS-5 show WLFPR to be 32%
much lower than 77% for
males.

Cause of low LFPR for female

① low acceptance of woman
in formal sector → male
(ex) ILO - 12% acceptability

② low social acceptance of female
in working role
(ex) Global gender gap index → 21/131
rank

③ Income gap in job
(ex) ILO - 30% wage gap

④ Career breaks → maternity leave
make them less attractive

(5) Dual burden → work and family responsibility.

(6) Patriarchal issues → Glass Ceiling

(ex) Pew research → Sexual Harassment at work place.
 90% male think, women should work at home in case of limited jobs.
Glass Ceiling

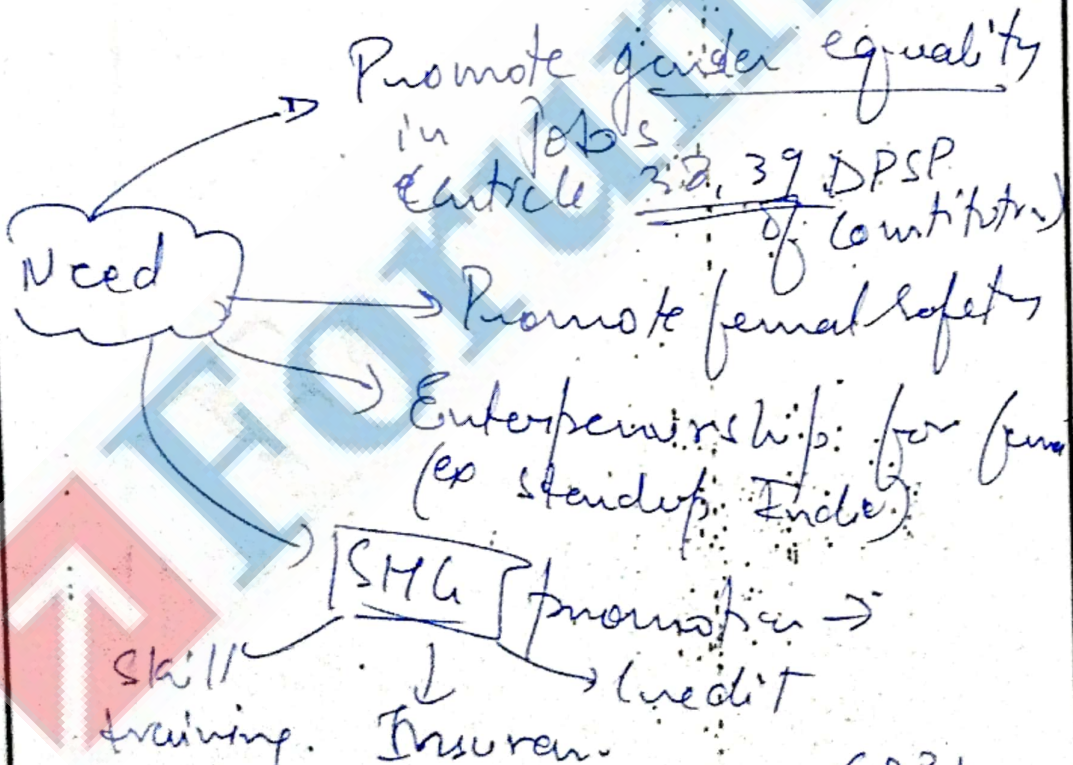
However low LFPR of female is not entirely due to bad correctly represented

(1) Care economy largely discounts (ex) taking care of elderly, goes un-noticed.

(2) Rise in user education age of female → Higher education's (ex) GER = 1.01 in Higher education

- ③ Feminisation of agriculture roles not accounted
- ④ Seasonality of employment's high for female agriculture

Overall though not correct estimate, it is not far from truth about low female LFPR



Equal participation can raise GDP by 27% - IMF. Need is to focus on this potential

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

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

IPCC reports highlight the high vulnerability of marginalised section due to climate change.

Impact on marginalised section due to climate change.

across sectors:

(i) Agriculture → small and marginal most affected by → monsoon variation
→ flash drought
→ frost

7% Farmers suicide rate in India - mostly small & marginal

(ii) livestock, fishermen are also highly impacted
especially - small fishermen suffering due to species of fish being extinct & rising cyclone (ex → Odisha)

② Service Sector

→ Tourism
→ Hospitality
Suffered most during COVID & other rising diseases

③ MIMEs

↳ High vulnerable to production cost

Across region

① Tribals → most impacted due to new diseases, disasters

↳ Tsunami (ex) Nicobarese tribe
↳ Landslide (ex) Uttarakhand
↳ forest fire

↳ With 8% population → 40% total displaced

② High impact in extreme climate regions (ex) North & East Africa

↳ Impact of drought, heat waves (ex) Libya, Tunisia, Sudan

③ Island nations - SIDS → face risk of submergence & extinction

Climate resilient model of development

- ① CDRI → disaster resilient infrastruc push
 - ② Traditional archiving patterns
ex) Uroon in Kashmir → Earthquake resilient.
 - ③ Environment Impact assessment (EIA) → to mitigate impact
 - ④ Adaptation for climate change
 - Tank & water conservation
 - Rain water harvesting
 - Rain Gardens
 - Grey water reuse
 - ⑤ Climate resilient practices → climate resilient agriculture
 - National mission on Critical Information
 - ex) LDG - 13, 14, 15? (Climate action, life on water, land)
- Need is to work on like of Sendai framework and achieve Sustainable development Goals

Feedback

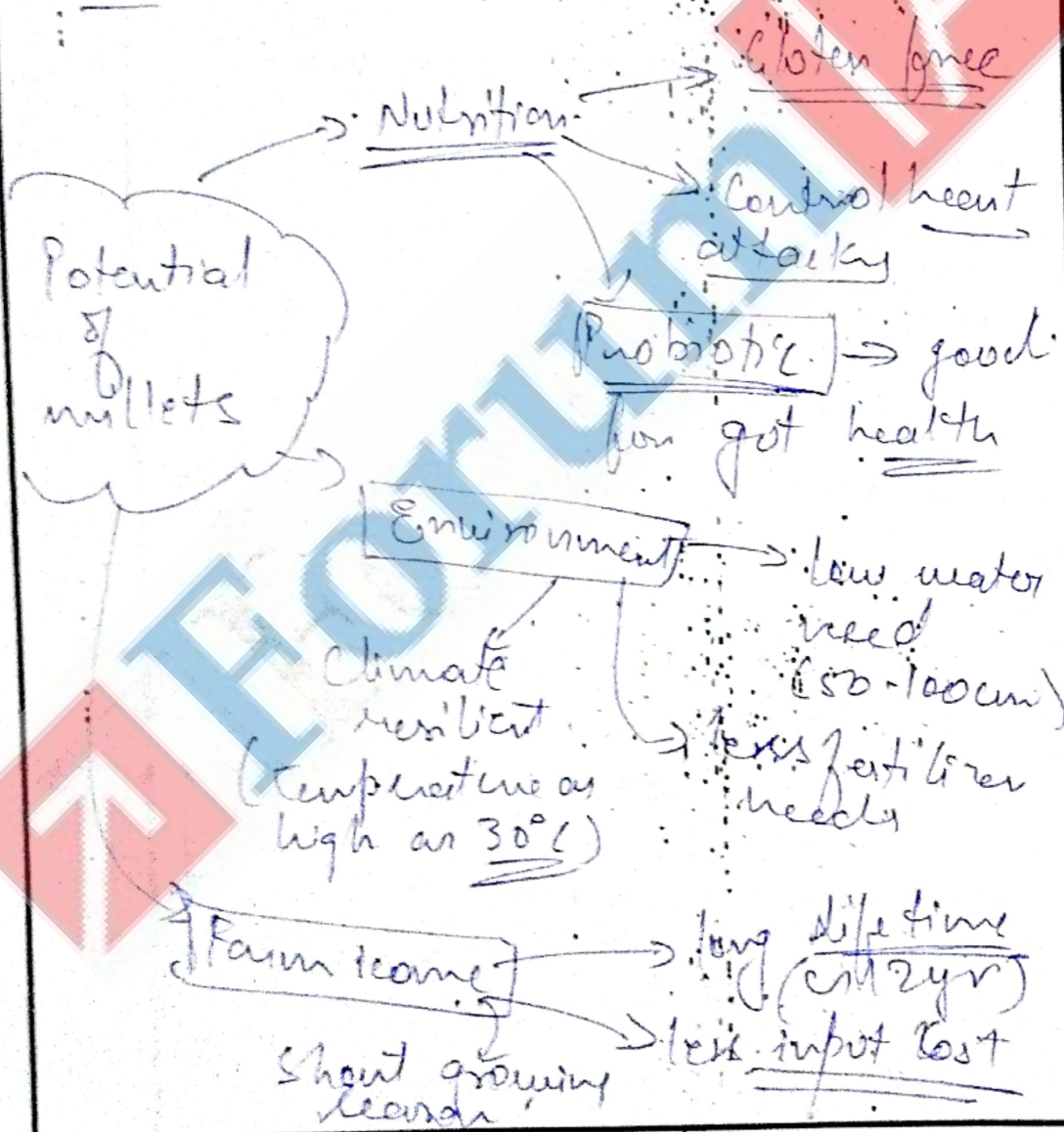
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.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 गार को रोकने की क्षमता के बावजूद, मोटे अनाज की स्वीकृति बेहद कम रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Millets are staple crops rich in fiber, carbohydrate, & micronutrients. However, their adoption is low till date.



Cause of low adoption of millet

- ① Dietary preference → dominance of rice-wheat system
- ② Reduced to crop to feed cattle
↳ low social status associated
- ③ less awareness on benefits
(ex) Good for heart patient
- ④ low processing & value addition
(ex) small use in multigrain wheat
- ⑤ low export demand
- ⑥ lower MSP compared to other crops
- ⑦ taste → being gluten free → do not have fine texture like wheat

ways to promote millet

- ① Awareness building
(ex) International year on millets 2023

- ② Food processing (ex) multi grain biscuits
- ③ Research on health benefits & potential uses
(ex) MAHRISHI Center under Govt to promote research on millet
- ④ Use in food distribution system
(ex) Use in PDS
- ⑤ Increase MSP (Swaminathan Committee) on millet
- ⑥ Promote export of millet
- ⑦ Favor incentives for replacing rice, wheat, tobacco with millet cultivation

Millet is one way to climate resilient & sustainable agriculture with health benefits. Continued effort to promote is needed

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			

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 makes up 9% of agriculture
GVA, yet NITI Aayog highlights
only 10% agri produced going for
processing.

Unorganised
farming
community

FPI

formal
Industrial
Sector

Small & marginal
producers
(Lesser - 89%)

value
addition

used as
raw material

rice, wheat,
millets,
milk

Juice, Biscuits

packaged foods

used to
feed
cities

maximising
nutritional
value

Urban
Centers

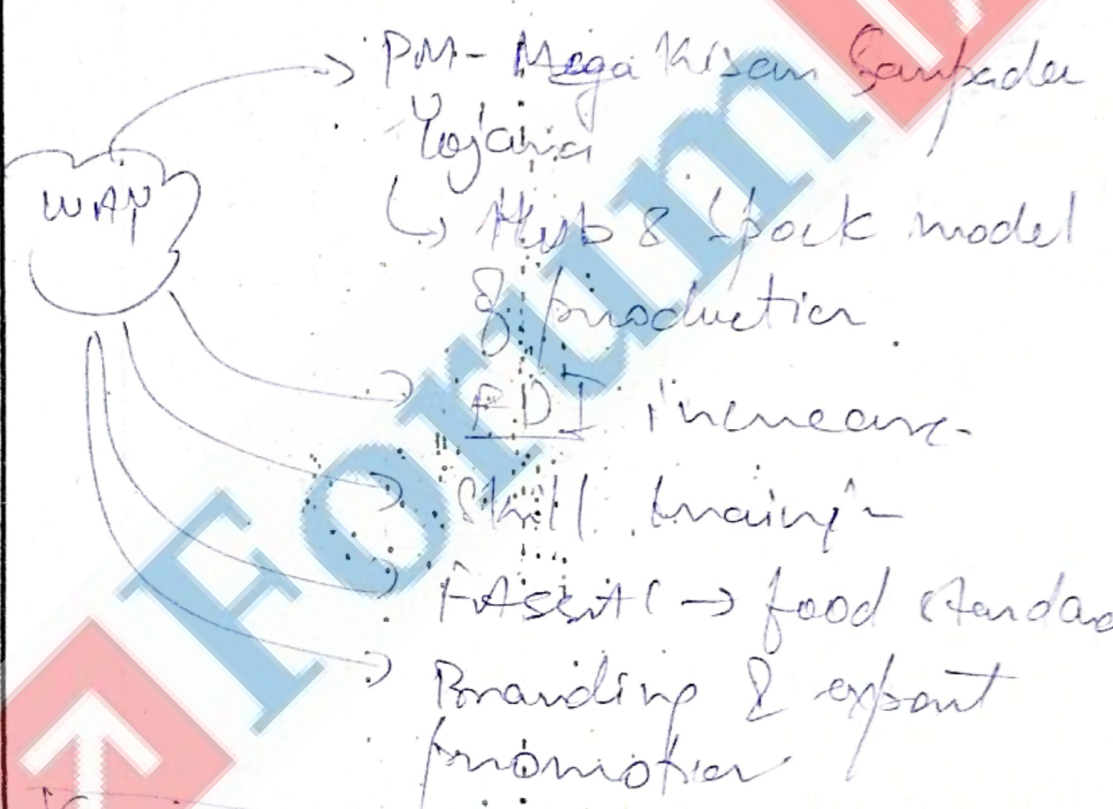
Export
of processed
products

FPI role in advancing rural Economy

- ① Price discovery of agri produce
↳ based on demand in urban centers
- ② Employment to seasonal agriculture labourers
- ③ Potential to draw investment in rural areas
(ex) FPI for sugar product need to be in areas of production
(ex) "Gur", "Khandra", "Industry"
- ④ Promote FPO, Cooperatives formation
(ex) AMUL in milk
- ⑤ Alternative source of income
- ⑥ Semi skilled labour can be employed

⑨ Rising demand

- ↳ rising per capita income
- ↳ dual income family
- ↳ Increase in shelf life & nutritional value of products



Senate Kisan Committee recommen-
-plate can be followed to utilize
potential of this Food Sector

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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



Q17) 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 घिरा हुआ है। इन बाधाओं की पहचान करते हुए, एक मजबूत डीआरआर रणनीति बनाने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

