

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	SUVAN SHARMA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	Medium/माध्यम	English <input type="checkbox"/>	Hindi <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Date/दिनांक	16 July 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		
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20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

- 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.  
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।
- 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।

## 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 :

4:30 PM

7:30 PM

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

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

## For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

ECN CODE/  
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

Evaluation Date/  
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

\*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, प्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इसी तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

**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

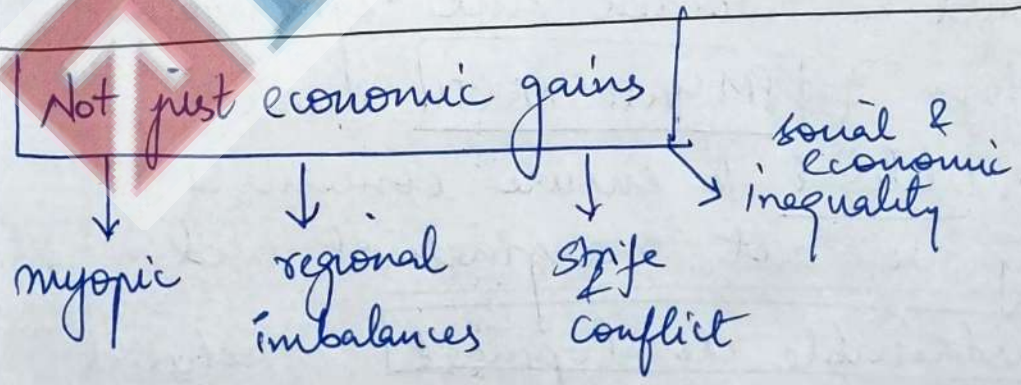
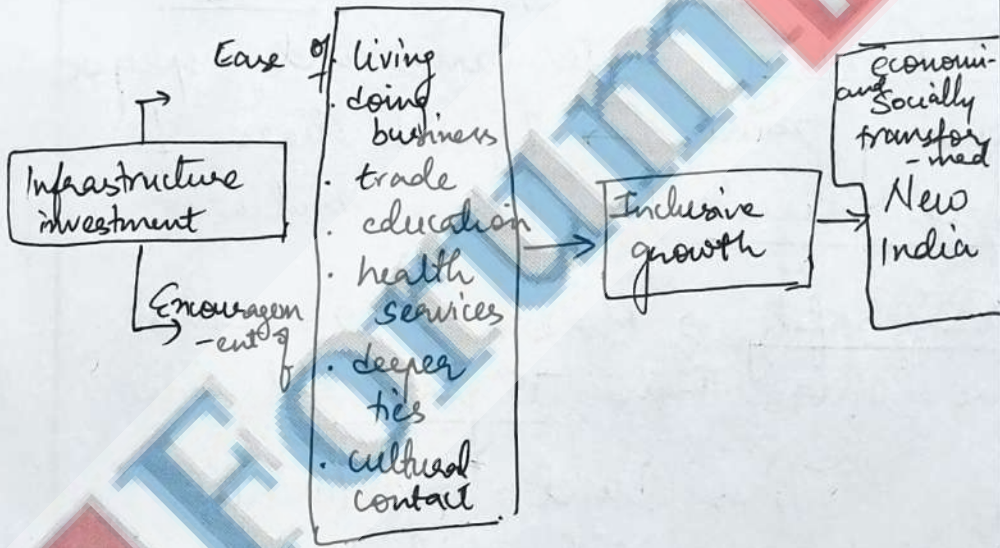
1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. 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)

सुनिश्चितादी 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)

Ans. According to Economic Survey, \$1.4 trillion investment in infrastructure is required to make India \$5 trillion economy.





Concerns for safety are also important

- 1) Joshimath crisis is because of unplanned development of infrastructure
- 2) 100 people died in building fire in New Delhi → illegal construction without following National Building Code
- 3) Road Safety: Acute turns and improper crossing points → ↑ global share of road accidents from India
- 4) Dam Safety → More than 25 dams are more than 75 years old now

Thus, blind investment should be avoided and synchronised platform of PM GATI SHAKTI should be ~~used~~ utilised to ensure concerns of safety are not marginalised and sustainable development is achieved

### 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.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 decoupling growth process from pollution, exhaust unsustainable exploitation of resources and encouragement of growth practices that promote sustainable development.

## Government Measures

- 1) To reduce emissions
  - ↳ Carbon Credit Facilities (to encourage reduction of GHG)
  - ↳ Perform, Achieve, Trade scheme
- 2) Alternate Energy (energy transmission)
  - ↳ Renewable Energy Evacuation
  - ↳ Battery Energy Storage Systems (store energy - reliability)



### 3) Energy Transition

↳ SATAT (Bio CNG plants)

↳ GOBAR DHAN Scheme (Waste to Wealth)

↳ Kachre Se Kanche

### 4) Protecting Environment

↳ MISHTI [Mangroves Initiative

of Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Income] (planting mangroves across shoreline)

↳ PM PRANAM [Programme for Restoration Awareness, Nourishment & Anchoring of Mother Earth]

↳ Amrit Dhaadhar [wetland protection]

Further, cross sectoral integration of policy process & along with multi stakeholder approach is required to achieve green growth & transform India to Green India

#### Feedback

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CD & VA			
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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)

Recently, cheetah species which had gone extinct in India was reintroduced from Africa in Kuno Palpur National Park.

## Departure

Earlier

- in situ conservation
- encouragement of conservation within natural environment
- eg National Parks

New

- Translocation from one area to another
    - domestic
      - ↓
      - Project Tiger
    - international
      - ↓
      - Project Cheetah
- reintroduction



Is it justified? → I Yes

- 1) Ecological conditions are similar
- 2) Modern and fast transportation facilities don't provide stress to the species during transit
- 3) conserves larger ecosystem & food webs -
  - ↳ eg lack of Cheetah (predator) → ↑ in prey species (herbivores)
- 4) Restores ecosystem services.

II Not Justified

- 1) akin to interference with natural processes
- 2) disturbing lack of research → don't know if all ecological conditions are satisfied in new location formed after extinction

Thus, reintroduction of major fauna should be initiated after extensive debates on the issue.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

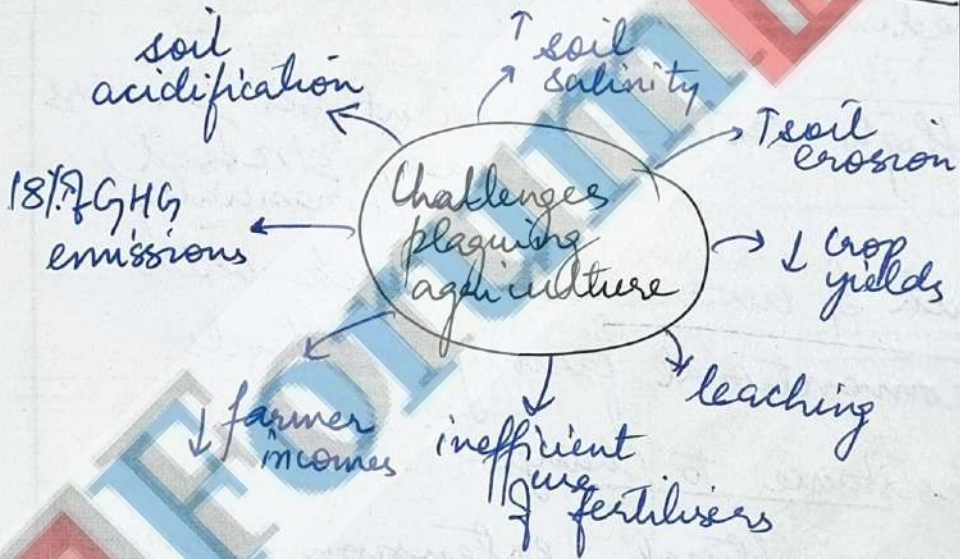
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TOTAL MARKS			



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 agricultural practices which aim at delivering inputs with accuracy and efficiency whenever required.



Precision agriculture → panacea

1) drip irrigation : : ↓ loss of water  
 : : ↓ soil erosion  
 : : scientific



- 2) Saves time → ↓ opportunity costs for farmer → can ↑ non farm work  
 ↳ eg food processing
- 3) increases yield → ↑ incomes of farmers
- 4) saves environment → Climate Smart Agriculture

## Impediments ⇒

- 1) High costs → disincentivises farmers (already stressed) financially
- 2) Lack of awareness → stuck with conventional farming methods
- 3) Resistance to change
- 4) ↓ agricultural extension services
- 5) land fragmentation → cost outweighs benefits.

Thus, govt. initiatives like DD Kisan, Kisan Prabha etc should be used to encourage precision farming among Indian farmers.

### Feedback

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
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TOTAL MARKS			



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 those agricultural practices which are focused around growing medicinal, ornamental plants ~~and~~ which increase aesthetic experiences. It also includes cultivation of fruits & vegetables.

Increasing emphasis - reasons

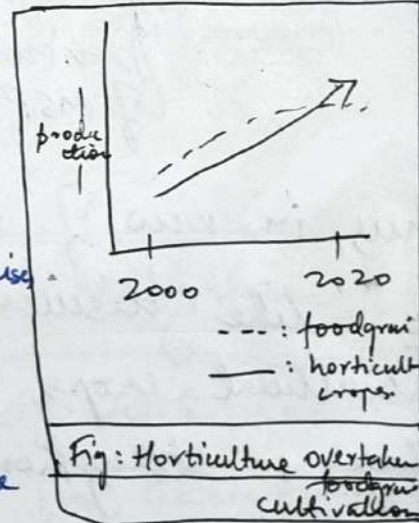
1) To diversify farmer's incomes.

↳ Budget Economic

Survey 2022-23 recognise

'diversification' as one of the factors for resilient agriculture

2) To increase exports





- 3) To encourage Climate Smart Agriculture.
- 4) To protect farmers' interest
- 5) Rising demand in both domestic & international markets

## Govt. Measures - Evaluation

↓  
Mission on Integrated Development of

Horticulture, Operation Greens (Price support etc)

to develop horticulture clusters =>

Limitations

- 1) no provision of MSP
- 2) skill gap

lack of infrastructural support

Thus, in view of above drawbacks, steps like discussion on MSP for horticultural crops, plugging post harvest leakages, strengthening supply chains are the need of the hour to double farmers income.

### Feedback

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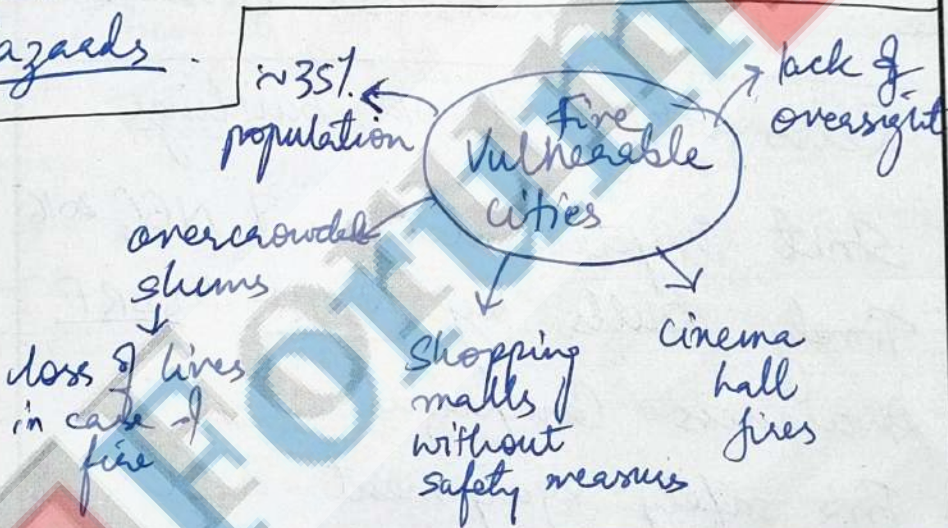
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.6) Unplanned urbanization has made Indian cities vulnerable to fire safety hazards. Discuss and recommend measures for mitigating urban fires, with special reference to national building code, 2016. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Urbanization is the process of shift of people and production processes from rural to urban areas. Unless planned, it may lead to serious issues like Fire Safety Hazards.



National Building Code & mitigation (NBC)

National Building Code 2016 has put in place a mechanism



to mitigate urban fires which includes →

- 1) Fire stations in proximity
- 2) Standard Operating Measures for rescue
- 3) Periodic review of Master Plans
- 4) Random inspections

Some other measures include:

- 1) Retro fitting of old buildings
- 2) Strict implementation of NBC, 2016
- 3) Timely drills by NDRF & SDRF
- 4) Awareness Campaigns
- 5) Fire safety equipment and infrastructure — audit thereof
- 6) Coherence between different stakeholders → Municipalities, fire department, civil society etc.

Thus, ~~we~~ we can't afford to let our growth engines i.e. cities burn

### Feedback

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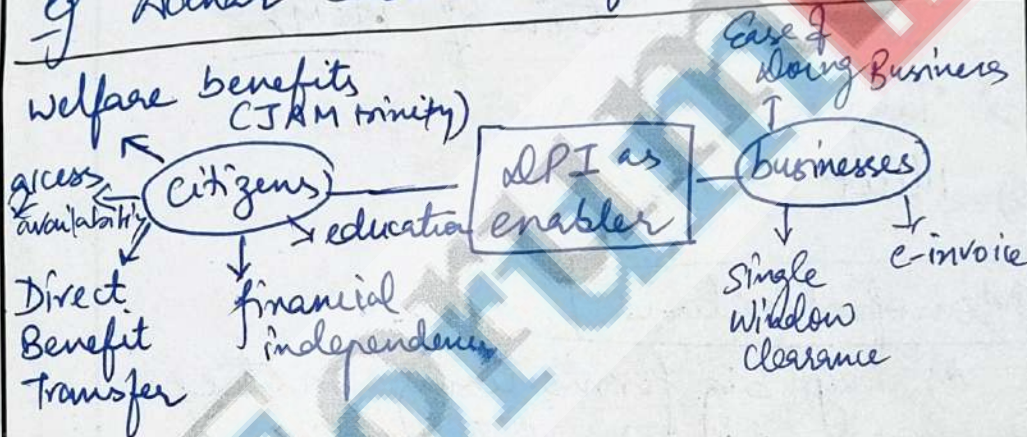
TOTAL MARKS



Q7) DPI (Digital Public Infrastructure) is indispensable for digitally enabling citizens and businesses; however, the challenges of exclusion, exploitation, and monopolisation cannot be ignored. (10 marks, 150 words) Examine.

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

Digital Public Infrastructure refers to the infrastructure used by government to digitise the governance and financial processes of Aadhar based benefits etc.



## Challenges

1) Exclusion

4) Digital divide =>

B) SCHOOL Report (Team aalaze)

Only 5% adivasi children

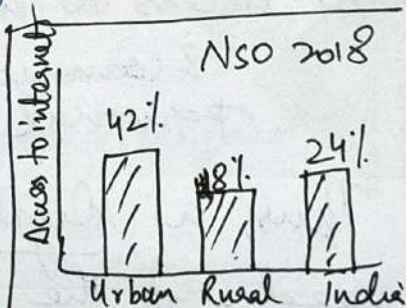


Fig: access to internet



had access to digital education

c) Small businesses have a 'comparative disadvantage' in accessing digital technology

2) Exploitation

A) Cyber crimes ↑ (↑300% since 2019)

B) Predator policies by big firms  
↳ exploitation of MSMEs.

C) Targeted ads

D) Identity crimes

3) Monopolisation

A) by big firms using tactics like predator pricing

B) Access to data → monopolisation & commodification of personal information.

Thus, a Digital Data Act is the need of the hour.

Feedback

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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 Mission is a joint collaboration effort between ISRO and NASA to observe Earth from space.

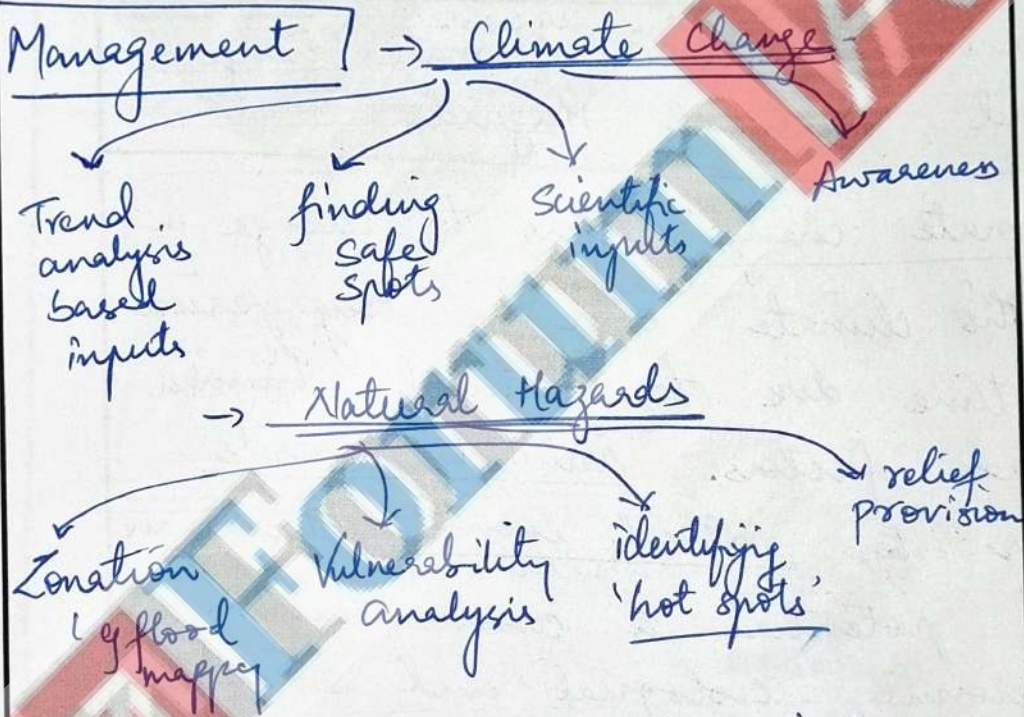
Relevance of NISAR in Climate Change and Natural Hazards

Climate change refers to change in Earth's climate over a long period of time due to natural & human made factors. Natural Hazards refer to natural events which have the potential to cause human, economic, ecological and social loss upon occurrence. (eg flood hazard)

Observation & NISAR (1) observing glaciers retreat.



- 2) Observing soil movements
- 3) Observing deforestation
- 4) Polar ice caps observation
- 5) ~~to~~ Cloud & atmospheric-meteorological observations (for tropical cyclones)



Thus, NISAR mission is relevant in observing & managing Climate Change & Natural Hazards.

### Feedback

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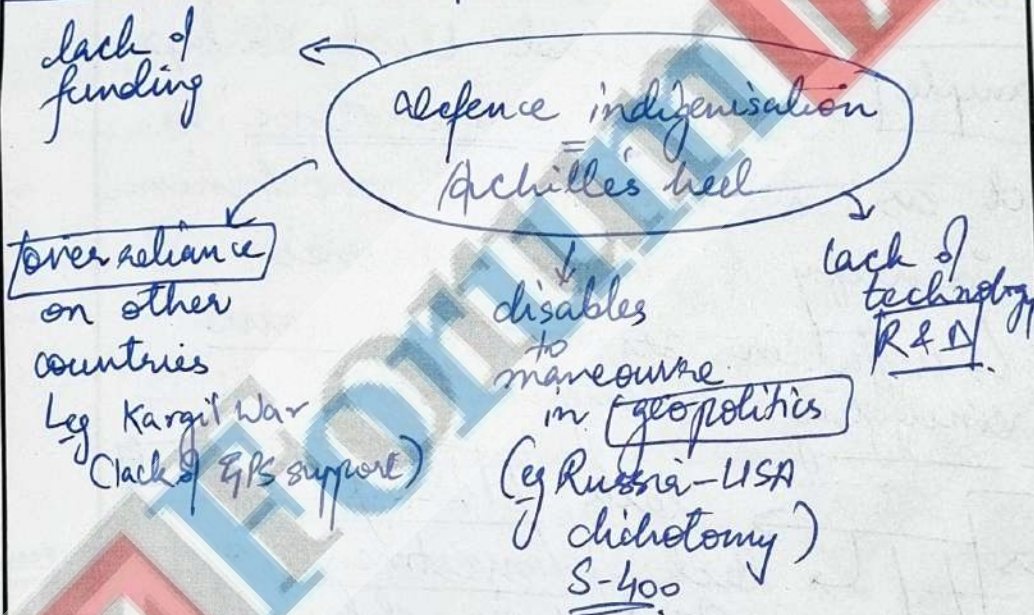
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.9) Defense indigenization remains the Achilles heel of India's security architecture. Examine the importance of startups in defense sector to make India secure and self-reliant. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Defense indigenization is an ongoing process of increasing share of Indian made components in India's security architecture.



Startups and Secure, self reliant India's defense sector

Importance → Acc. to NITI Aayog, Startups are 'harbingers of'



## Innovation

- 2) latest technology → use & advancement
- 3) partners in global MOUs.
- 4) encompass and embrace recent advances in tech.
- 5) strengthens demographic dividend also

**Example** → Hyderabad based startup created 'Drone-dome' to act as a safety radar mechanism to identify & locate drones.  
 ↳ useful in ~~as~~ tackling arms smuggling through drones.

**Issues** → lack of policy support  
 ↳ lack of investment by startups in defence.  
 ↳ not abreast with latest tech  
 ↳ lack of cooperation & trust by foreign companies.

Steps like 84% allocation in ~~2020~~ 2022-23 budget for indigenisation is in right direction

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.  
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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)

Intelligence in national security <sup>context</sup> refers to the prior information of adversary's attack so as to utilize it in either preventing the attack or reducing the impact.

Role of intelligence

1) Nipping the threat in the bud.

↳ eg Pulwama Attack could be avoided if we had reliable & accurate intelligence.

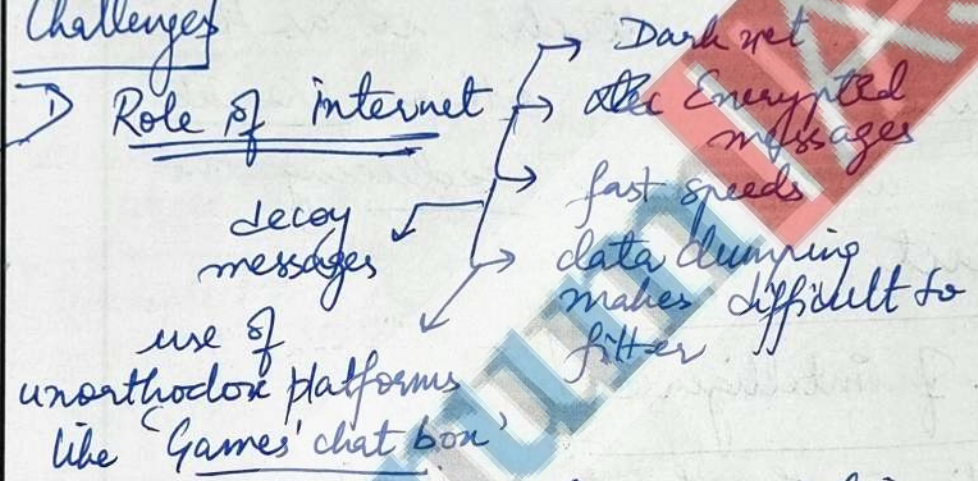
2) Reducing adverse impact.

↳ eg 26/11 attacks → many more lives could've been saved if we had intelligence about terrorists location



- 3) Ensuring secure future → to prevent future attacks
  - 4) Strong intelligence network - creates deterrence.
- ↳ eg Israel is known for strong network

## Challenges



2) Role of advanced telecommunication equipment → eg Quantum computer based devices for information sharing

3) Lack of implementation and action  
 ↳ need to establish reliable network

Thus, intelligence without action is fruitless & action without intelligence is rootless → a synchronised in national security harmony is required.

### 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	
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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.

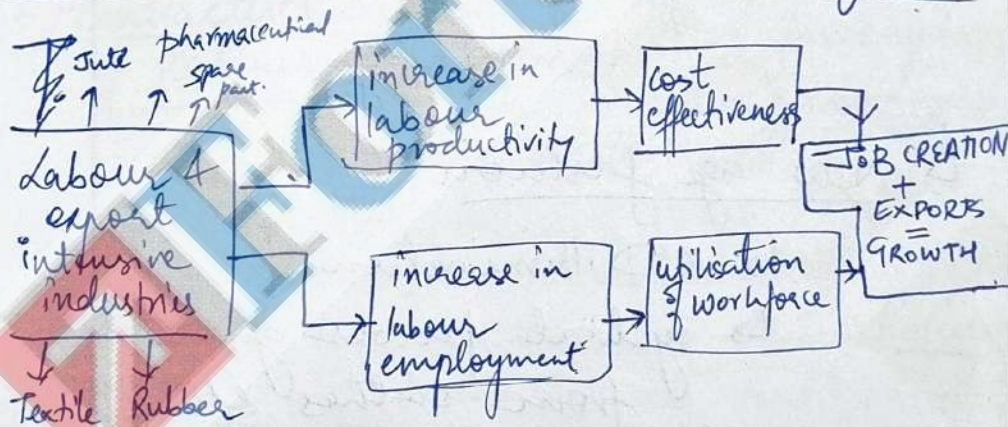
(15 marks, 250 words)

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 refers to lack of concomitance between growth process of country and employment generation.

↳ e.g. periods post LPG reforms (1991) and after 2010 are often considered periods of Jobless growth





TEXTILE SECTOR

↳ deals with

conventional textiles ↳ cotton, jute

new age textiles

↳ technical textiles

↳ multipurpose textiles

Opportunities

↳ Rising demand of technical textiles in global market

↳ Climate change

↳ for agro forestry mulching.

↳ New age fashion

↳ LED illumination

↳ cyclical power generation from clothes etc.

↳ Labour intensive

↳ helps to generate employment



3) Linkage between agriculture (primary) and industry sector (secondary) leading to prosperous India.

**Challenges** → 1) Informalisation - lack of social security

2) Lack of technical skills → stagnancy

3) Lack of infrastructure → inefficiency.

4) Exploitation of labour → alienation

5) strict regulations → eg restrictions on women's working hours.

6) Contractualisation of labour → no incentive for employer to increase employee's skills.

**Measures required** → rationalisation of laws  
flexible working hours  
**promotion** → implementation of PLI schemes  
of conventional textiles also

Thus, promoting textiles can be a guiding light to India's exit from the darkness of jobless growth

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.  
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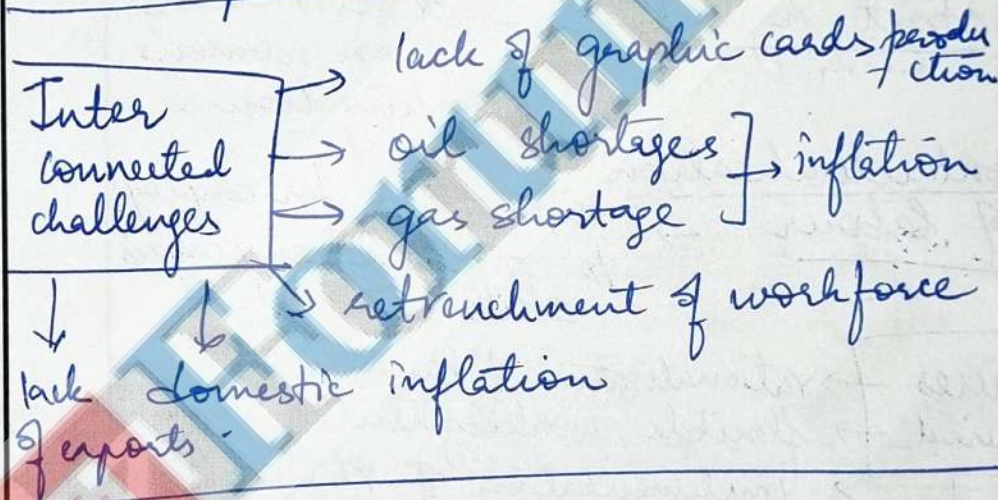
TOTAL MARKS



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)

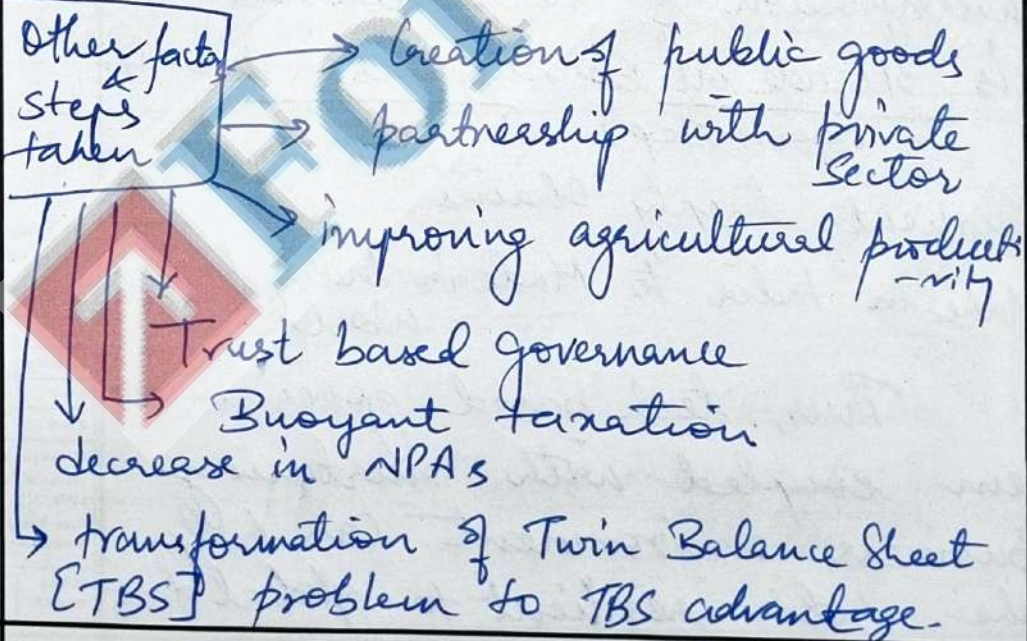
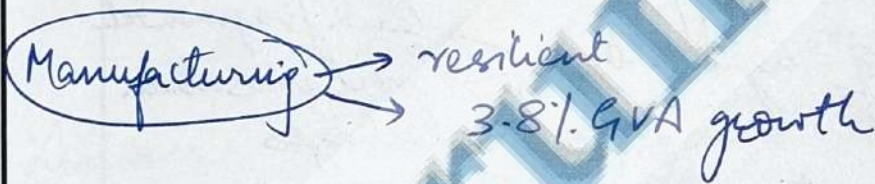
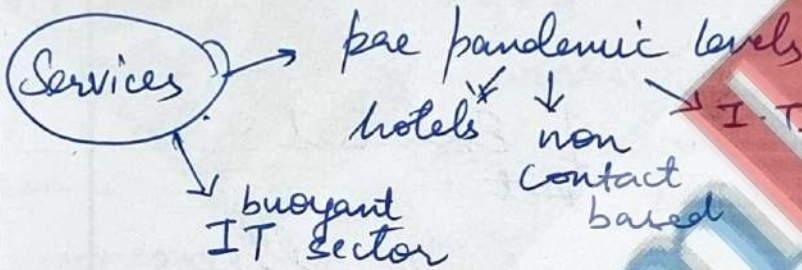
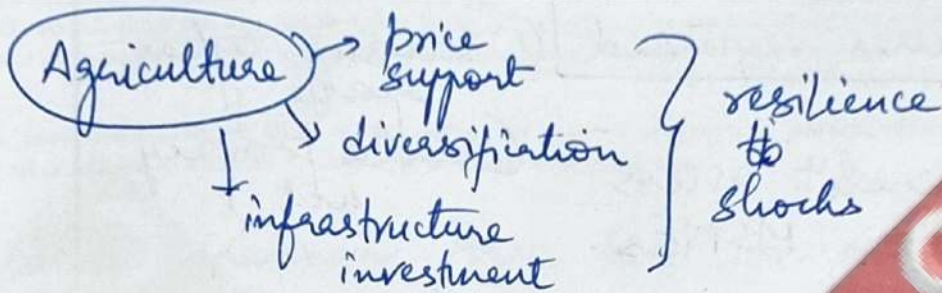
परस्पर जुड़ी चुनौतियों के युग में, उग्रता हुआ वैश्विक बहुसंकट भारत की व्यापक आर्थिक स्थिरता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव डालता है। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को वैश्विक संकटों और चुनौतियों के प्रति अधिक लचीला बनाने के लिए उपायों का परीक्षण कीजिए और सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recent COVID-19 pandemic and Russia Ukraine crisis reflected the global polycrisis that are potentially destabilisers for India's macroeconomic landscape.



However, Economic Survey 2022-23 says that India has been resilient to global shocks as evidently.







## Measures required

- ① Securing cyber space  
(Data privacy act)
- ② ↑ credit access for MSMEs.
- ③ Labour intensive industries' rejuvenation
- ④ Rationalisation of Essential Commodities Act
- ⑤ Stakeholder approach to address issues of agriculture → land fragmentation  
→ mechanisation  
→ leakages
- ⑥ Diversification of energy sources  
↳ 31 crude oil suppliers in 2021-22  
(good step)
- ⑦ Resilient supply chains
- ⑧ Make in India to Made in India for World.

Thus, tech based governance system coupled with nurturing business environment can help make India resilient to global shocks

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.  
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.13) Do you think the low Female Labor <sup>LFPR</sup> Force Participation Rate presents a Correct picture about the working women in India's economy? Give reasons in support of your answer. (15 marks, 250 words)

क्या आपको लगता है कि कम महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी दर भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में 'कामकाजी महिलाओं' के बारे में सही तस्वीर पेश करती है? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Female Labour Force Participation Rate [LFPR] refers to the proportion of working women in the total working age women age group.

According to latest Periodic Labour Force Survey 2019 (PLFS) data, Female LFPR stands at ~18.6%.

A correct picture?

- ① Survey issues
  - ↳ Lack of scientific collection of data → inaccurate results.



↳ Inaccurate responses by subjects

↳ social factors : <sup>some</sup> women don't like disclosing their employment status

② Methodology issues

↳ debates on questions & methodology used.

③ Not Considering Care Economy

↳ many argue that unpaid labour is not counted.

④ disguised unemployment issues



⑤ Blurring lines between different professions by home tuitions

⑥ Fudging of data to meet timelines by on-ground officials

Despite drawbacks, Female LFR shows a dismal picture which is true to some extent also. Female workers are underrepresented in workforce as Male LFR is at around 55%.

⚡ Till a new more accurate methodology is sorted out, steps like female education should be promoted to ↑ LFR of women.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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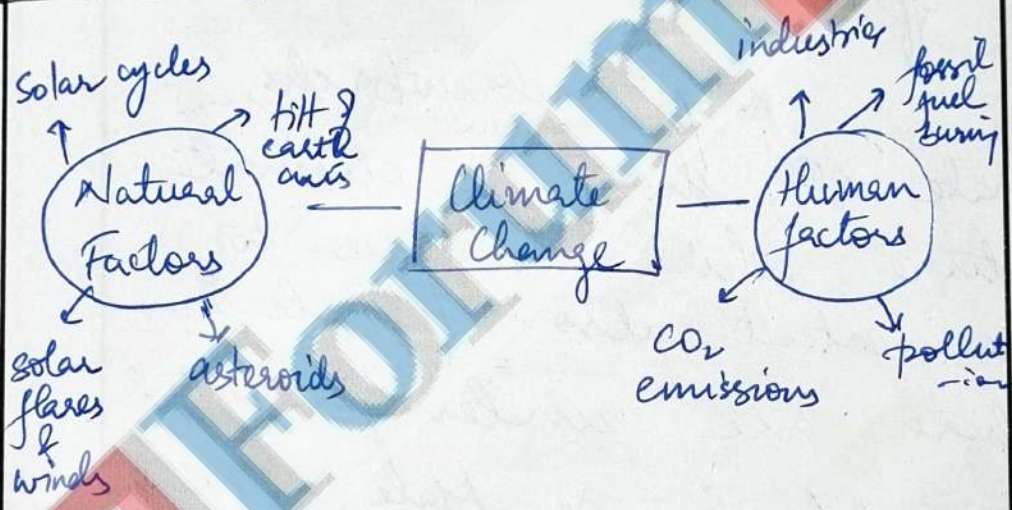


(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q14) Across sectors and regions, the most marginalised sections are also the most affected by the impacts of climate change. Explain. Also, present a case for a climate resilient model of development that integrates mitigation and adaptation measures. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Climate Change refers to the gradual change in climatic conditions of earth due to natural and anthropogenic factors.



## Climate Change & Marginalised sections

Most affected → Lack of financial resilience  
↳ eg ↑ in food prices



⇒ can't afford.

2) Susceptible to shocks.

A) Socially

- ↳ displacement
- ↳ loss of community
- ↳ ↑ in crimes against vulnerable sections

Climate Change → Disasters → Anomic conditions → Vulnerable sections as easiest target

Climate Change → Typhoons → Destruction  
 ↓  
 police busy in rescue → rapes of women

B) Economically

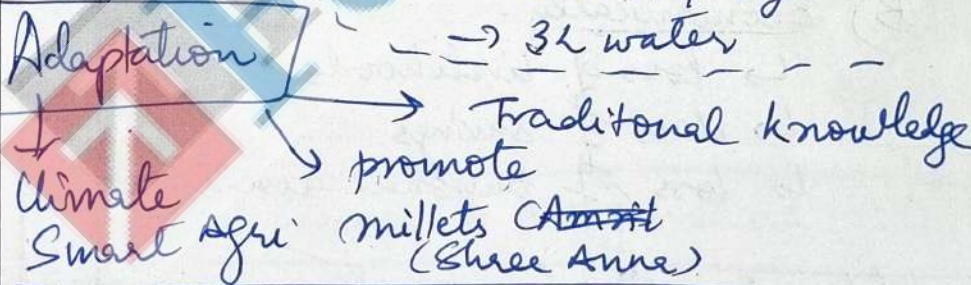
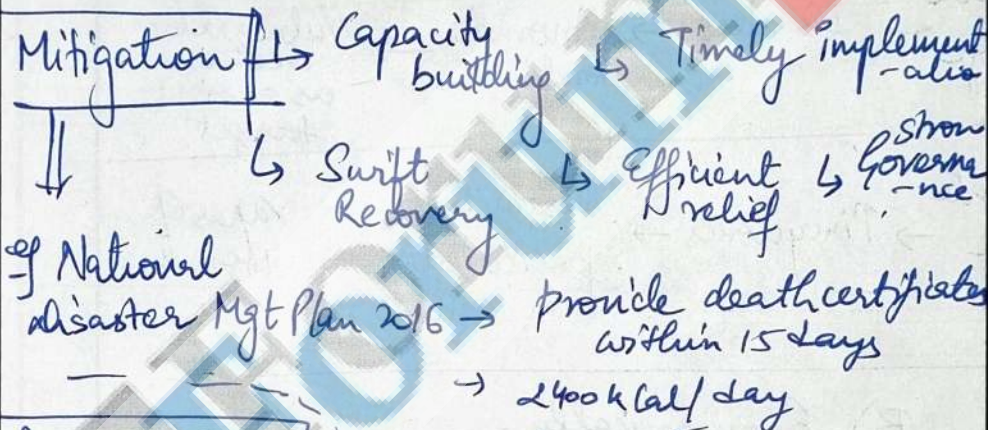
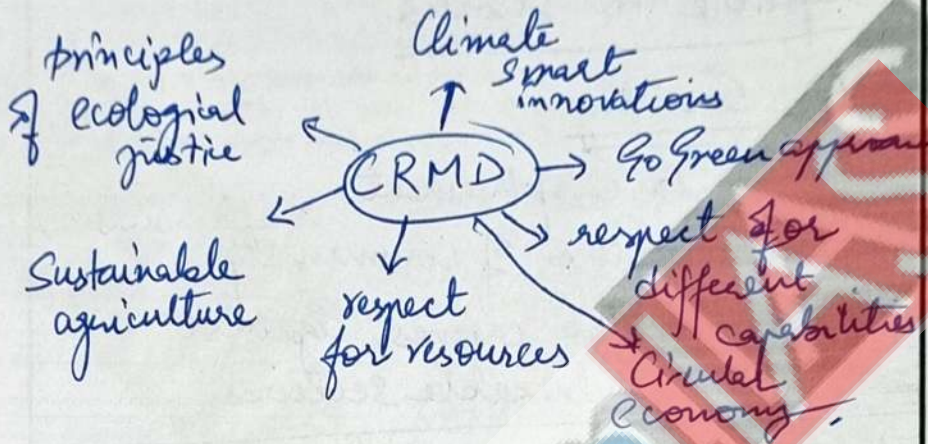
- ↳ loss of livelihoods.
- ↳ loss of savings
- ↳ loss of physical assets

3) Caught in vicious cycle.

↑ Vulnerability → Marginalisation



# Climate Resilient Model of Development (CRMD)



Thus, there is a need to take all sections together in mitigation & adapting to climate.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

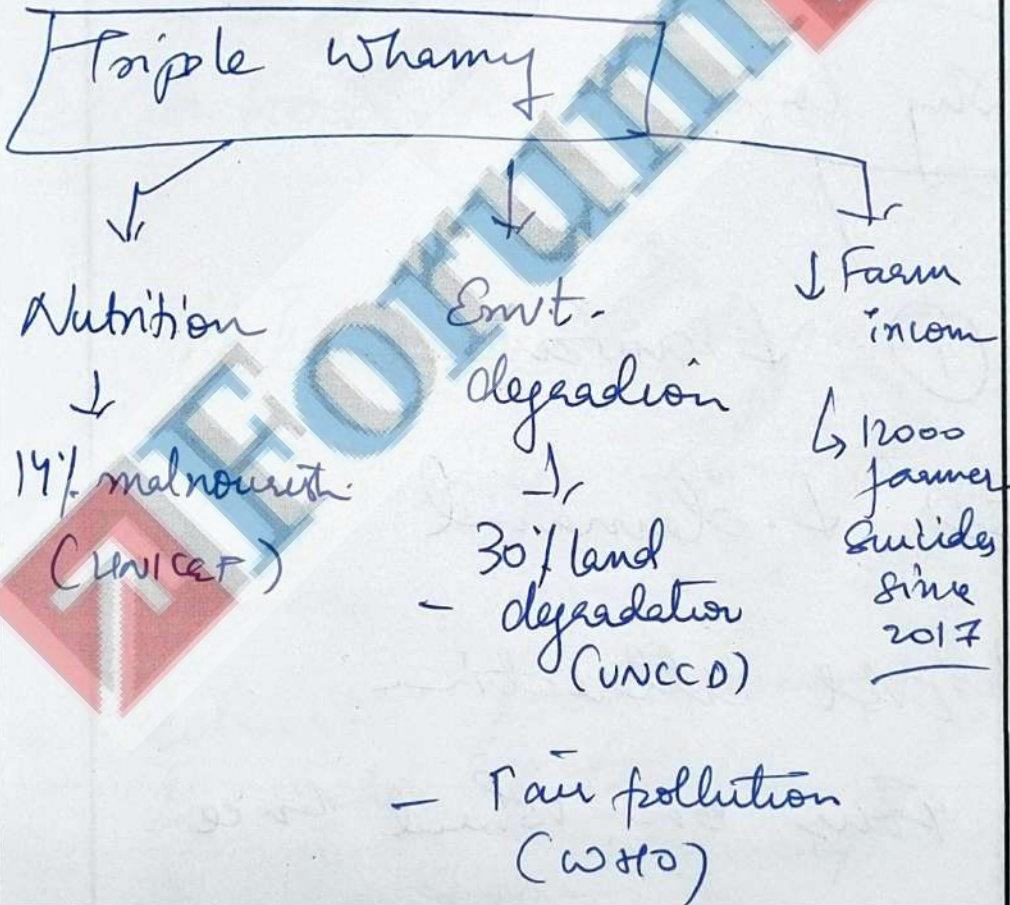
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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

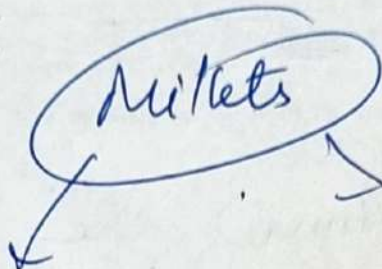
पोषण की कमी, पर्यावरणीय गिरावट और घटती कृषि आय की तिहरी गार को रोकने की क्षमता के बावजूद, मोटे अनाज की स्वीकृति बेहद कम रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Millets (Shree Anna) are coarse cereals, also called Nutra Cereals.





Still



good amount of millets

Tm yield

but ↓ in acreage

Why low

(1) ↓ awareness

(2) ↓ demand

(3) Not attractive

(4) Focus on wheat & rice



How to increase

- ① ↑ awareness
- ② ↳ of Beta Carotene & fiber higher than wheat & rice

② For food processing

Millet's are important to not only increase farmer income but achieve food security & health (triple whammy)

**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			





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 sector deals with value addition to agricultural produce by subjecting them to processes like sorting, grading, processing etc.

Example: Mango

17 Crore jobs (Min.) Food Process ←



high demand & prices.

## Advancing Rural Economy

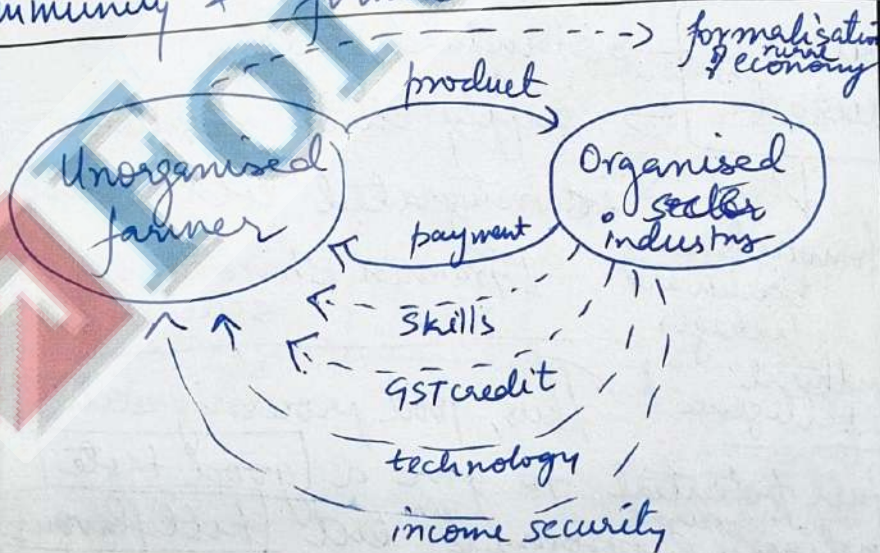
- ① ↑ incomes as ↑ prices fetched
- ② Shift towards non farm jobs  
↳ Diversification



- ③ Creates linkages between
- agriculture ↔ industry
  - agriculture ↔ service sector  
↳ transport etc
  - rural areas ↔ cities  
↳ marketing
  - rural citizenry ↔ global citizens  
↳ e-commerce

④ ↑ shelf life of products → reduces losses

⑤ Link between Unorganised farming community & formal industrial sector





However Issues

- 2<sup>nd</sup> in fruit & vegetable production but only 2.2% is processed.
- Post harvest management loss  
↳ NITI Aayog: Rs 92000 cr lost per annum
- Unscientific storage → silos required
- Lack of standards → rejection in international market (Phyto Sanitary Measures)

Measures required

- standardisation
- supply chain resilience
- integrated cold chains [Gramin Bhandaran scheme]
- ↳ forward backward linkages

↓  
Agricultural intelligence!

This, food processing sector has full potential to give a good taste to Indian <sup>rural</sup> economy & but full flavour shall be realised when above drawbacks are removed

**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			



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)

Sandai Framework exhorts countries to establish & follow a disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) framework

DRR refers to activities and policies used by countries, groups & communities to reduce the risk of and chance of occurrence of disasters.





## Constraints in DRR.

① Lack of cross sectoral coordination

↳ eg: ~~absent~~ Cyclones risk reduction requires departments of agriculture, meteorology, training institutes working together

② Lack of funding → usage -

↳ for training  
↳ for upskilling.

usually diverted to relief and rescue operation

③ lack of awareness

④ Complexity of disasters



⑤ Inability to predict  
↳ of tsunamis, earthquakes etc

Robust DRR strategy - measures

As recommended by Sendai Framework

- ① Periodic review of DRR strategy
- ② Enhancing competence of citizens & rescuers
- ③ Past trend analysis
- ④ localised plan formulation  
↳ assistance of PRIs, UKBs etc can be taken
- ⑤ Cross sectoral coordination
- ⑥ Multi pronged, proactive institutional risk reduction processes

Thus, a robust DRR Strategy can be developed by constant modification & consultation with all stakeholders

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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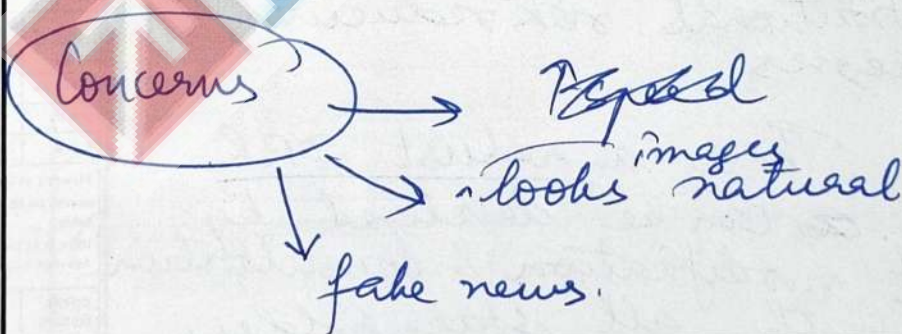
Q.18) What do you understand by generative Artificial Intelligence (AI)? How can policymakers and regulatory bodies effectively address the concerns and challenges posed by generative AI? (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

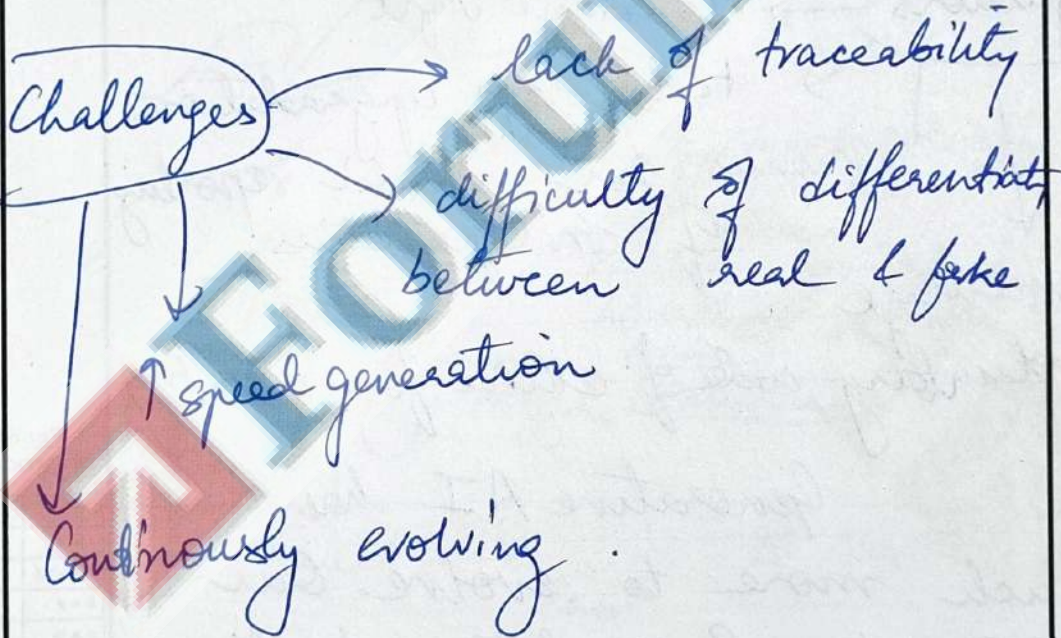
Generative Artificial Intelligence  
(CAI) refers to AI which is capable of producing content based on inputs.



Examples include → CHATGPT  
BARD (Google)

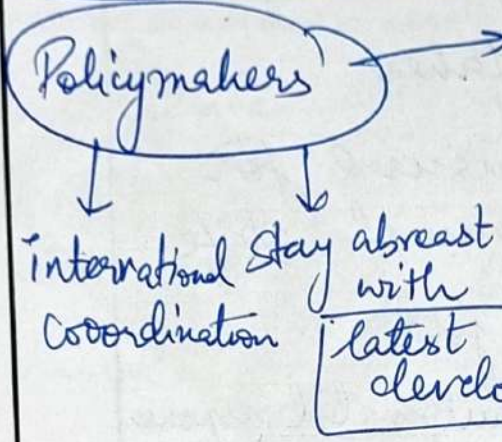




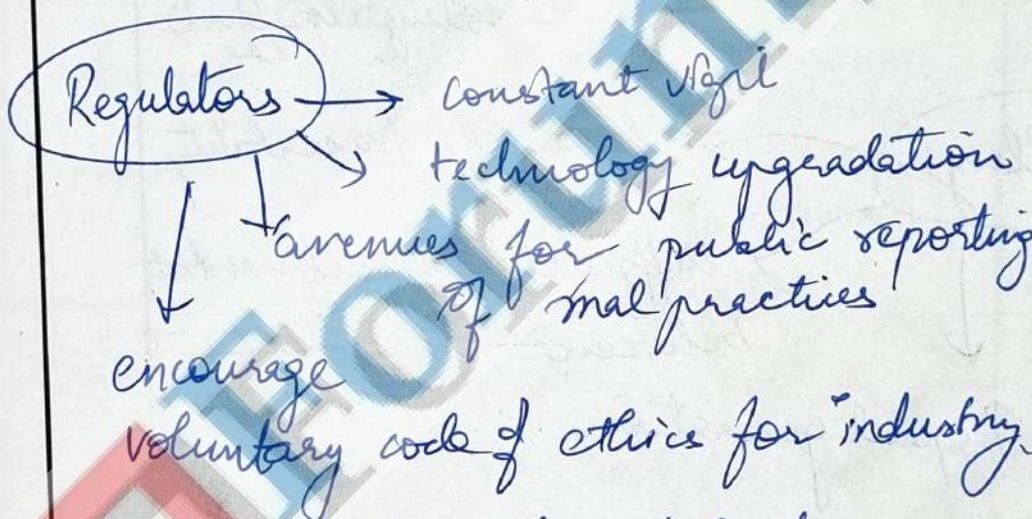




How to address



involve industry in policy making  
↳ e.g. Triple Helix model used in Rotavac vaccine



Generative AI has much more to evolve. Our policymakers & regulatory bodies need to evolve as well to ensure "AI works for humanity, not against it"

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

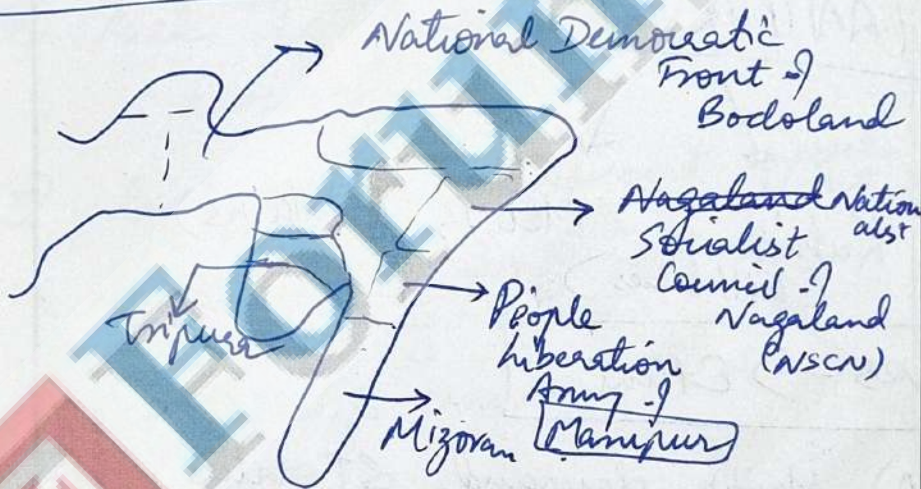
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S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.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 Mamit.  
(15 marks, 250 words)

यद्यपि एथनिक फाल्ट लाइन्स (नृजातीय झुटिपूर्ण रेखाएँ) एक बड़ा खतरा हैं, उत्तर-पूर्व में सुरक्षा चुनौतियाँ वहीं तक सीमित नहीं हैं। मणिपुर के विशेष संदर्भ में कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।  
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

North East is home to about 200 ethnic groups. Various insurgent organisations are working in North East



Ethnic Faultlines in North East

① Different ethnicities → different interests



- ② In-fighting among different groups
- ③ Foreign interference  
↳ of China

④ B.

MANIPUR

Kuki's (hill tribes)  
Meit's (plains)

Issues → Ethnic

A) Meit's demand ST status,  
Kuki's against it as  
they believe they live comfortably  
in plains



B) Meitris fear they'll be shunted out if Greater Nagaland is created

2) Other issues

- ① Trigger happy security forces → discontent among people
- ② Lack of infrastructural development
- ③ lack of employment opportunities  
↳ pushes youth into drug trafficking etc.
- ④ Poor wildlife crime.

Thus, a holistic approach is required to tackle security problems in North East especially Manipur

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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CD & VA			
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P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.  
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.20) Critically examine the role of development initiatives in addressing the root causes of militancy/ terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Root Causes of J&K Militancy

- ① Unemployment
- ② Pakistan's non state actors
- ③ local militancy  
↳ on decline
- ④ Political factions → infighting



Development initiatives

① Prime Minister Development Package 2015

- roads
- highways
- electricity
- water

② PM Awas Yojna

③ Operation Sadhbharu

Issues with initiatives

① lack of governance trust

② people feel alienated



- ③ Top down approach
- ④ Propaganda from Pakist

Measures required

- ① Counter propaganda
- ② Timely completion of projects
- ③ Increase trust deficit

Thru, developmental initiatives can help reduce terrorism in J&K

**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			



**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.