



16 AUG 2023

ForumIAS

FIAS - MGP 2023 PAPER 3 FLT #3

TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 1

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Pankaj Patle	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910100463	Date/दिनांक	16-08-23
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1902		

*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। 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। 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। 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। 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।	
Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 2:15 pm	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 5:17
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 पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हें तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :			EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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 refers to asset formation through investment which is utilized for public good.

Investment in Infrastructure acting as precursor to social transformation

① Vulnerable sections → Education → Tribals → ek larva school
comparability → tribe
 ↳ specially abled supporting infrastructure

② Bridging Rural-urban divide
 ↳ eg) Gram Sadak Yojana
eg) Jal Jeevan mission

③ Technological → DigitLocker For documents

④ For Economic Transformation

① Agriculture → doubling farmers income
Sahai committee
 → Sampda Park

② Gender economic empowerment - through self help group & microfinance

③ Inclusive growth $\Rightarrow$ To redistribute economic gains and participatory growth

Safety concerns

① lopsided development $\Rightarrow$ urban led development

② Data theft and privacy $\Rightarrow$ cyber attacks

③ Susceptible to harassment & molestation $\Rightarrow$ Glass ceiling affect women $\Rightarrow$ Sexual

④ Displacement of tribals due to project $\Rightarrow$ Niyangiri protest

Way forward $\rightarrow$ Env't impact assessmt
 $\rightarrow$ stakeholder approach
 $\rightarrow$ participatory governance

As PM Modi ji says
 of Infrastructure development must happen through
 "sabka saath, sabka vikas, sabka prayas"

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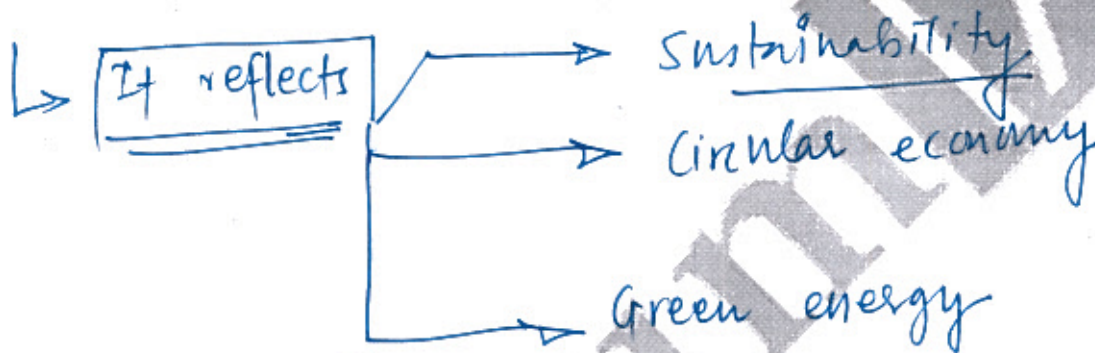
Q.2) What do you understand from Green growth? With special reference to the budget 2023-2024, discuss various government measures to propel green growth in the country.

(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 entails for inculcating environment friendly parameters and means achieving growth objective



'Saptarshi' 2023-24 has one component of budget for green growth

Govt measures

Green Hydrogen mission
Achieving 5 mmt till 2030 through renewable energy

② Kusum 2.0 = for solar energy and sustainable irrigation

↳ solar power parks to achieve NDC 50% energy for renewables

③ Gobardhan scheme

↳ Methane and cooking gas generation through lung and waste

④ Methanol economy ⇒ 10% energy demand

⑤ Electric mobility (EV) through initiatives like FAME

⑥ Ban on single use plastic

↳ And polluters pay principle

⑦ Emphasis on Reuse, Recycle circular economy

Lies at the core to achieve targets of Panchamrit glasgow

Feedback

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AWIS			
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S & F			
P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) Project cheetah marks a departure from India's efforts for conservation of various critically-endangered species. In this perspective, do you think the reintroduction of major fauna that has gone extinct is justified? (10 marks, 150 words)

प्रोजेक्ट चीता विभिन्न गंभीर रूप से लुप्तप्राय प्रजातियों के संरक्षण के लिए भारत के प्रयासों से विचलन का प्रतीक है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, क्या आपको लगता है कि विलुप्त हो चुके प्रमुख जीवों का पुनरुद्धार उचित है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Through Project Cheetah, Cheetahs were brought in Kuno (National park MP) in Sept 2022.

Project cheetah mark departure for conservation

- ① Importing extinct species from countries like Namibia through diplomacy
- ② Natural habitat → departure from zoo based conservation → homeland
- ③ Active engagement ⇒ of wildlife experts vaccination and local "Cheetah Mitras"
- ④ ^{Replicate} location ⇒ Grassland like Kuno provide similar environment
- ⑤ ^{Learn} Breeding to Natural conception ⇒ cubs born like sasha.

Justification of Reintroduction →

- ① Historical → original territory till 1953 and many evidences since ancient
- ② Biological → Interrelation (India with Big cat family likes tiger, lion, leopard most cats.)
- ③ Ecological → Abundant prey base like deer and habitat green
- ④ Past success → Project Tiger, dugong snow leopard.

Yet, Concerns

- ① death of cubs after birth
- ② psychological → Adaptation
- ③ Infection → Alleged radio collar threat

Way forward →

- monitoring breeding
- Active inputs contacted from African experts
- Diversifying habitats

India efforts for species conservation. Project cheetah marks death with sensitivity

Feedback

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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 accurate micro measurement-based agricultural practices which nullify subjective human errors.

Precision Agriculture panacea Agri sector

Challenges

①

Drought & water availability
es) monsoon dependent
soil Agri.

Irrigation practices like drip and sprinkler
es) ^{10/11} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ chain

② seedlings
soil based

selection of specific seeds and property
es) soil health card.

③ Fertilizers, pesticide

Ratio 4:2:1 (NPK)
↳ prevents wasteful
es) phytobiotic

④ Productivity decreased

polished and Horticultural promotion

⑤ Forward linkages

eg) waste = 30%-40%
FCI godown

→ Food processing
cold storage
shelf life

Impediments

① Infrastructural

→ still (non mechanical)
or (60%) NET AYUSH
↳ Energy requirements

② Monsoon dependency = Affected by
eg EL-Nino ENSO

③ Behavioral

→ Non awareness about
schemes and techniques

④ Operational

→ marginal landholding
186% → 1 acre
↳ fragmentation

Way Ahead

① Nalwai committee

↳ land pooling

② land documentation → manuka

③ Incentives eg) Kusum

precision agriculture

if applied properly can put India
on productivity with China, USA

Feedback

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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)

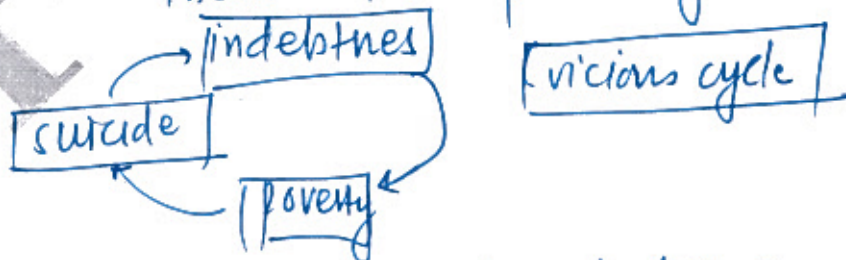
Horticulture sector refers to Agri practices involving fruits, flowers vegetables.

Increasing emphasis on horticulture

① Economical → Better prices compared to staple crop like wheat rice

② Environmental → less stressful and less water intensive
eg) Rice 3 times more water

③ Social → can help to boost income thus preventing



④ Exports led growth → eg) Nashik grape wines
forex and diplomacy - Mangoes from hyderabad

⑤ Inflation eg) tomato price

Govt measures evaluation

① Top scheme (Tomato - onion - potato)

↳ To balance price drop and increase thus balancing interests of both customers (or) farmers

↳ Yet, marginal success and dependent on middle men lobby

② National Horticulture mission

↳ To promote and incentive farmers for Horticulture

↳ Regional divide

③

③ phyto sanitary compliance to match WTO

④ Mega food parks → for food processing

⑤ Cold chain and special trains

⑥ e-NAM

Horticulture is future of Agri growth and rural empowerment. Country needs to focus on to double farmers income

Feedback

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

अनियोजित शहरीकरण ने भारतीय शहरों को अग्नि सुरक्षा खतरों के प्रति संवेदनशील बना दिया है। राष्ट्रीय भवन संहिता, 2016 के विशेष संदर्भ में, शहरी अग्नि को कम करने के उपायों पर चर्चा करें और सुझाव दीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

NITI Aayog predicted that 50% of population will be living in urban area in 2050.

Unplanned urbanisation vulnerable to fire safety hazards

- ① Infrastructural → lack of spaces and congested buildings
- ② Ghettoization and slums like dharavi in Mumbai
- ③ Educational premises → defying fire safety norms
eg) Delhi coaching fire.
- ④ lack of safety measures and extinguishers.

Mitigating fire hazards with building code, 2016

- ① No objection certificate (NOC) after precise inspection
- ② Lift monitoring and regular review of fire norms
- ③ Extinguisher & equipments
↳ with guidelines to operate & date mentioned
- ④ Helpline number for quick response
- ⑤ proper outlet for evacuation and emergency exit
- ⑥ Short circuit resilient infrastructure
- ⑦ mock drills fire safety hazards are recurring phenomena needs to dealt with multi pronged approach

Feedback

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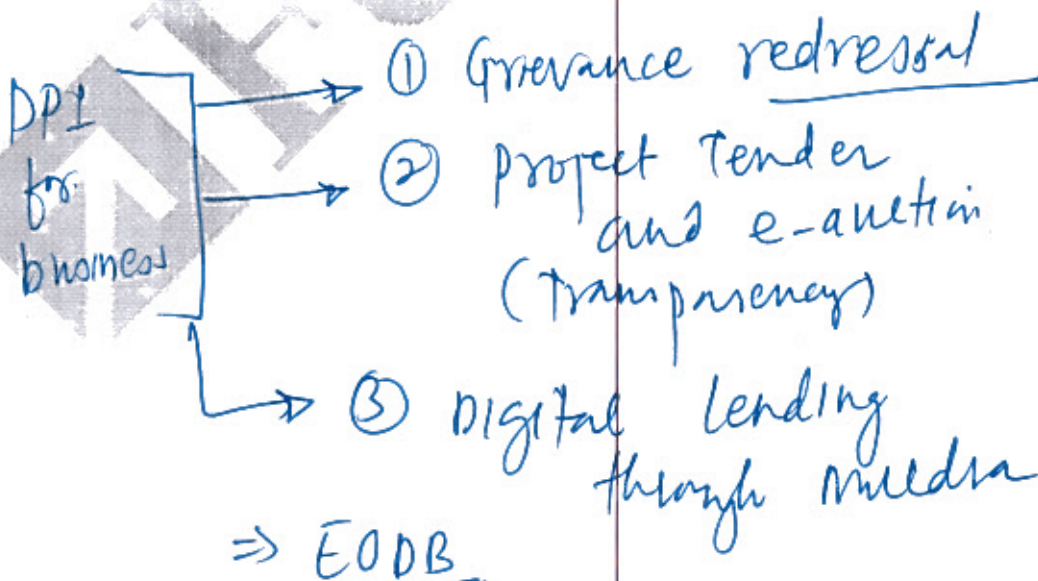
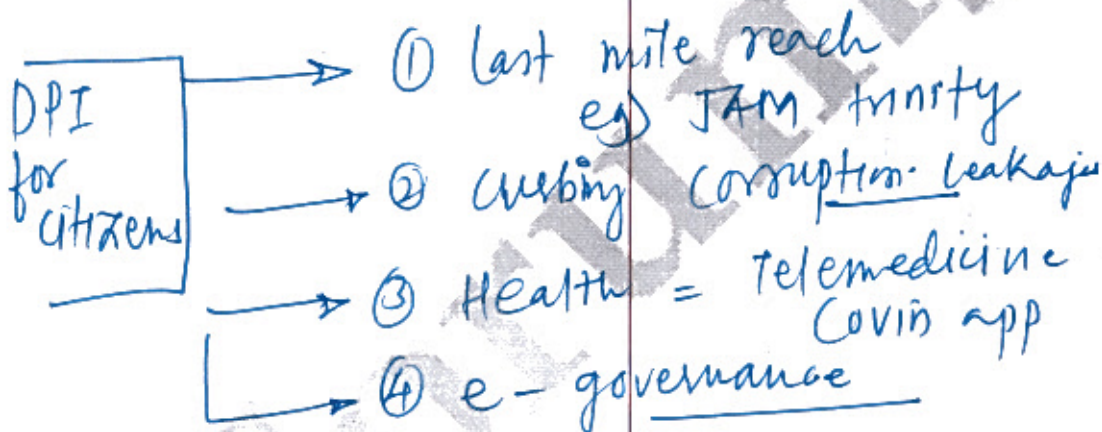
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) DPI (Digital Public Infrastructure) is indispensable for digitally enabling citizens and businesses; however, the challenges of exclusion, exploitation, and monopolisation cannot 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)

Digital public infrastructure (DPI) refers to digitised public good for making governance hassle free $\Rightarrow$ DigiLocker



Yet

Challenges of Exclusion

↳ ① non-aware and digital divide male-female, rural-urban developed v/s non-developed

Exploitation

- Data theft
- Phishing and frauds message
- elderly are looted
- Female trolling and exploitation of vulnerable

Monopolisation

- dominance of govt entity
- against free competition
- Healthy Busine envt.

Way forward

we need to have DPI as inclusive and transparent adapting with e-governance initiatives.

Feedback

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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 depicts the regional monitoring system developed by ISRO.

(Climate change)

- ① Deforestation and monitoring
- ② Fragmentation of forest corridors and habitat destruction
- ③ Sea level rise of islands and countries like maldives
- ④ Glacier = melting of Himalayas and climate change impact -

NISAR in Natural hazards

- ① warning for forest fires
 ↳ precise monitoring
 ↳ policy formulation

- ② flooding and continuous monitoring

- ③ Volcano and tsunami eruption in island countries its reach and expansion

- ④ NISAR can also have potential use in managing and inputs in providing drought prone regions.

Then NISAR project India as Regional leader.

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)

Defence indigenization
entails for make in India and
reducing import dependancy
of defense equipments

Achilles heels

- ① ~~the~~ technological dependency
eg) S-16, S-400 on Russia, US.
- ② Fiscal implication = 2nd largest
am importer → impacting
social manner
- ③ Also, china threat is
geostrategic concern
- ④ Import → Russia contribute
(IPRE) for 45% (skewed
— global sanction on Russia.

Importance of Startups in defense

- ① Atmanirbhar Bharat objective
 - ② Geostategic → less dependency
thus greater control
 - ③ Employment generation
 - ④ Arms Exporter then part of
global supply chain
eg) Texas - Philippines
HAL Helicopter, Brahmos.
 - ⑤ Forex saving and Rupee strengthening
 - ⑥ Technological advancement and
Culture of innovation
 - ⑦ Multiplier effect on other
sectors like mining, healthcare
- Given the twin
challenge of Pak-China, defense
indigenisation is need of hour

Feedback

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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)

Going with the age old saying of "prevention is better than cure", intelligence is the core to achieve this slogan.

Role of Intelligence in national security

① Exposing nexus and linkage between organised crime & terrorism
eg) finance sources of narco-terrorism

② "Inner perimeters" of nation needs to be identified acting with adversaries

③ Identifying honey trapping
eg) PRDO case

④ Gathering sensitive information eg) 1971 war

Challenges

① Emerging technologies
 ↳ Dark net, Dark web
 ↳ Cryptographic exchange

② Work behind curtain → financial constraints

③ Double agents and conflict of interests

④ Diplomatic issues ex) Kulbhushar Case ICTJ

⑤ Intricate linkages
 ↳ arc of instability
 location disadvantage

⑥ Narco terrorism ⇒ Huge funding

⑦ Legal complexities hinder catching

⑧ porous border

Shah tu says 'To defeat enemy without warfare is greatest triumph'

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.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)

Given the ~~was~~ high unemployment rate 6.8% (ECO survey) we need paradigm shift in growth.
 ↳ jobless growth signifies growth and economic prosperity without employment generation

Reasons → ① Service led growth
 ② Agriculture intensive

Labour & Export intensive industries
 key for "Jobled" growth

① Gainfull employment - Generation

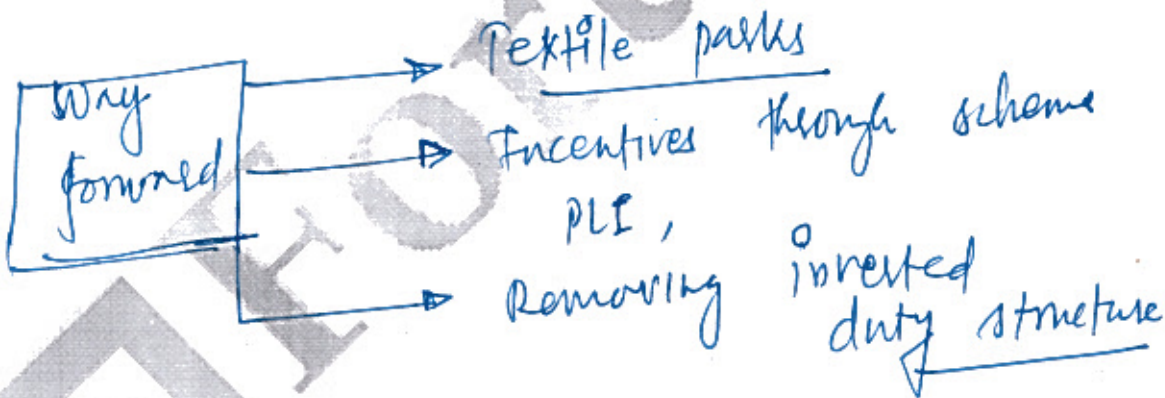
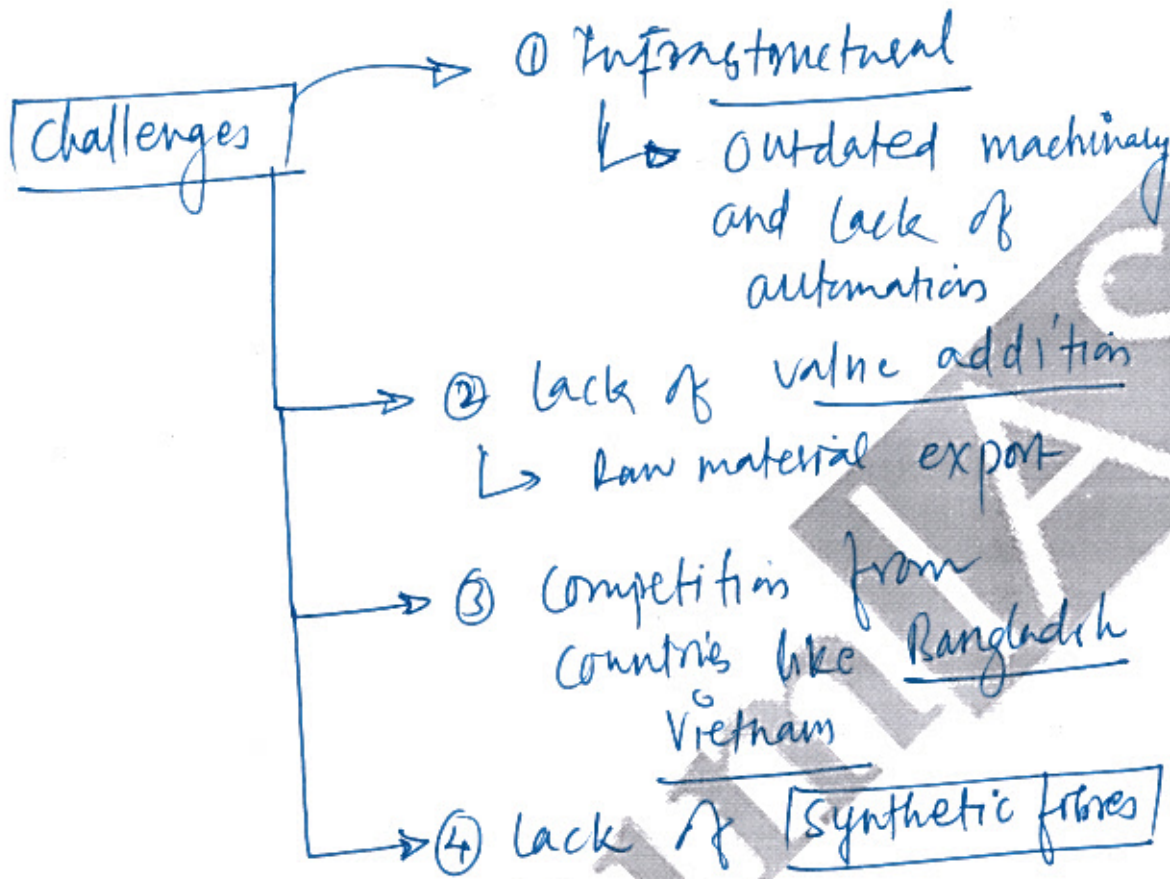
② Sectoral → Can assist the initiatives of Make in India

③ Geographical → Boosting industrial development in non-developed region

④ Diplomatic → India as part of global supply chain

① Opportunities associated with Textile ⇒

- ① Production of India is largest producer of cotton, jute
- ② Textile clusters and corridor
↳ scaling of production
- ③ Gender empowerment
↳ Increasing female labour force
↳ from 27% → 35%
- ④ Social ⇒ Curbing skewed Rural-urban migration
- ⑤ Marketing ⇒ Active promotion of Khadi by PMA.
- ⑥ Agriculture shift = 46% dependence only in agriculture



By revamping the Textile ecosystem, India can achieve Job led growth in Amrit Kaal

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.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)

In contemporary globalised world, every country interconnected bringing opportunities and challenges together in this "global village"

Emerging global polycrisis & challenges

- ① Russia - Ukraine war = sanction by UNSC
on Russia and impact on wheat production, oil imports, loss of lives
- ② Covid-19 ⇒ supply shock, stagnant socio-economic development with Health challenges
- ③ Federal tightening of US ⇒ crowding out investors toward China ~~China~~ US
- ④ Dedollarisation & Rise of Ruan

Implications on India's microeconomic stability

- ① Raw material supply and dependency
key starting material like API in China
↳ Affected.
- ② Health Implications and diverting
Resources to tackle Covid-19
↳ Fiscal burden
- ③ Balancing inflation (2-6)% of MPC target
and growth (twin challenges)
- ④ Share Market too was affected due
to gloomy atmosphere.
- ⑤ Exports hindered due to Covid

India Yet tackled well:- Response

- ① Atmanirbhar Bharat - Initiative
- ② Stimulus packages
- ③ Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code
↳ Quick Resolution
- ④ Foreign direct investment -

Measures to make Indian economy Resilient

- ① strengthening domestic market and domestic demand
- ② Research & Development merely 0.8% of GDP $\Rightarrow$ need to innovate
- ③ logistics $\Rightarrow$ 14% of GDP (NITI Aayog) $\Rightarrow$ 10% target
- ④ Oil dependancy $\Rightarrow$ decrease focus on green energy eg) solar mission
- ⑤ Skilled labour ($< 10\%$ need to invest in "Kamshul vitan")
- ⑥ Manufacturing intensive industries $\Rightarrow$ entrepreneurship $\Rightarrow$ job creators then job seekers.

Feedback

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Female labor force participation is stagnated between 25-27%. LFP Eco survey

Showing picture of working women

① social → patriarchal mindset and hindering participation

② educational → deprivation in STEM field

③ Projecting rural-urban gap in LFP

④ LFP showing Not complete picture

① Informal sector = 85% focussed in unorganised sector

② Nm - Quantification of works in domestic - Homemaker

③ Care economy → done by women in home landscape

④ ILO says that "feminsation of Agriculture too not document- LFPR completely

⑤ Under reporting and lack of awareness about labour right

⑥ Gig economy → The free labouring and temporary nature too prevents precise documentation.

Way Ahead ① social = giving autonomy to females

② Economic = acknowledging domestic work

③ social security after pregnancy

④ Also network of SHGs Cooperatives

Given the vision of
developed India in 2047, we
need "women led" development".

Feedback

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

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

Climate change signifies drastic divergence in climatic features like temperature, sea level, melting due to Anthropogenic cause.

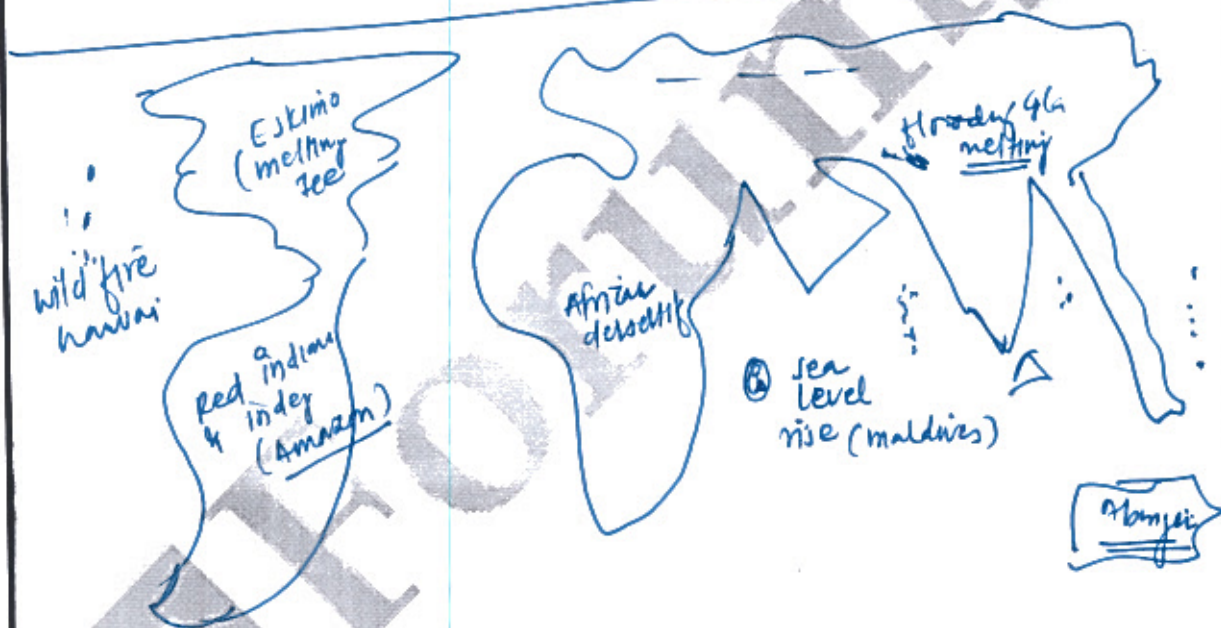


fig Climate Change impact

UNFCCC says, though indigenous population contributes to 14% of emission 80% of these population are vulnerable most to climate change

- ① Women → drought ⇒ increased work for water collection
- ② wild fires in Amazon, Hawaii ⇒ global warming
↳ loss of lives
- ③ Glaciers melting ⇒ loss of livelihood
- ④ Climate refugees from African countries and mass migration
- ⑤ Children - impacting schooling and cognitive development
(IPCC) & hunger trapped in vicious cycle of poverty
- ⑥ elderly ⇒ loss of habitat and livelihood
"Ruralisation of elderly"
- ⑦ farmers ⇒ loss of produce
Nuclear families

Climate resilient model of development
(mitigation + Adaptation)

① Sustainable Agri practices

② Green growth & Reducing GHG emission

↳ e.g. ISA, OSOWC

③ Diplomatic = COP27, Sharm Al-Sheikh
[Ctvo] meet to finalise and
working of net-zero

④ Climate financing to compensate for
developing countries Historical injustice

⑤ Climate Refugee policy and acceptance

⑥ Climate resilient - infrastructure
e.g. Eco friendly housing, building

⑦ Circular economy & carbon footprint -

We need to answer
the challenge through 'inclusive green
growth as India's philosophy

Vasundhara (Kuntumkam)

Feedback

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Q.15) Despite the potential to check the triple whammy of nutritional deficiency, environmental degradation, and receding farm incomes, the adoption of Millets has been abysmally low. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

UN Year 2023 has been declared as year of millets propounded by India.

-Millets are carse-grains includes Ragi, Jowar, Bajra. etc.

Millets for nutritional deficiency

- ① Calcium source thus bridging Iron deficiency like sickle
- ② Gender $\Rightarrow$ Helps in fighting anemia and osteoporosis
Lactating, depressed.
- ③ Children $\Rightarrow$ tackling malnutrition and help against stunting wasting
- ④ Emerging diseases $\rightarrow$ like diabetes
Hypertension
 $\rightarrow$ low glycemic index

Millet for environmental degradation.

① Climate resilient agriculture

↳ less intensive water

↳ less pesticide ⇒ immune to pest attacks

② Geographical variation

↳ All sowing diversification

Ragi in Karnataka
Jowar in Maharashtra
Barley in Ladakh

③ short maturation period ⇒ more cycles

④ less wastage ⇒ high shelf life

Farm Incomes

① Nutritional industry and online marketing

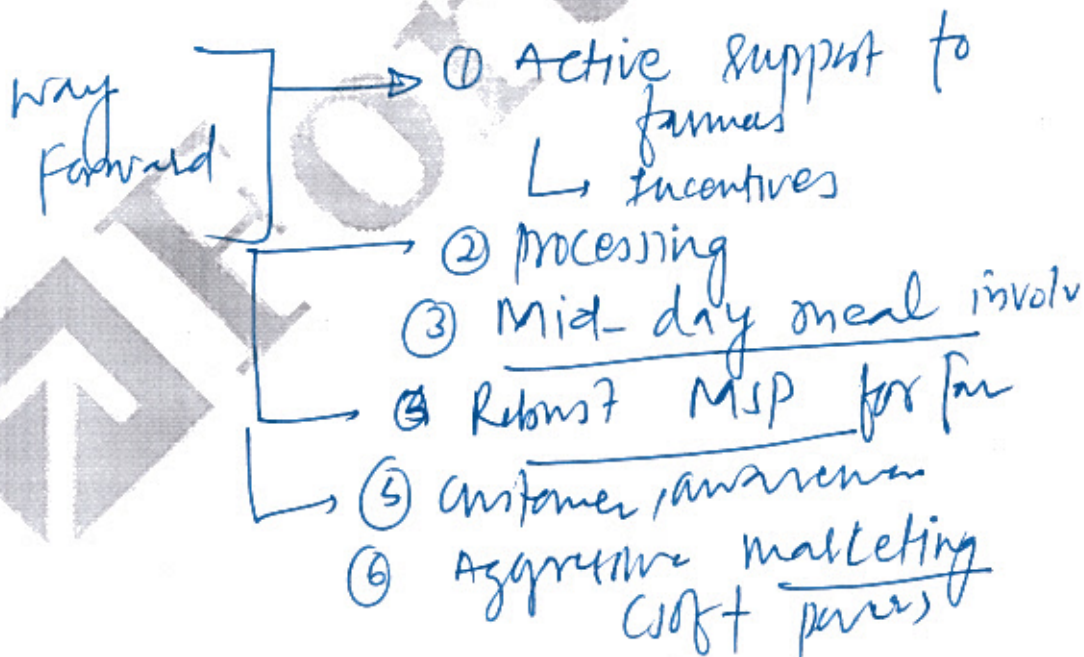
② Cattle feed ⇒ Allied activity dairy

③ Irrigation expenses decreased and input cost ⇒ better profit

④ Tackle farmer suicides in weather

Adoption of millets low

- ① skewed MSP regime for wheat, rice
- ② low productivity initially to staple crops
- ③ lack of proper market and less aware customers
- ④ Policy measures = not yet focussed upon
- ⑤ Federal issue = Agri is state subject
↳ missed Collaboration Centre - states.



Millet is aptly called as Shree Anna by PM Modi

Feedback

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

Gandhiji aptly said, "India resides in village". And for achieving nation development we need Robust Rural economy.

↳ Farming is core of rural economy (46% population involved) which needs overhaul.

Farming community linking to industry and food processing

Need

- ① fragmented & marginal land holding
↳ 80% farmer < 1 acre
- ② Decreased productivity = 4/5 times per hectare in China compared to India
- ③ Emerging pesticide & fertilizer issues
- ④ Waste → decreasing shelf life and loss of crops

Linkage will help as

① Industrial sector

① Technological ⇒ modern mechanised practices

eg) Israel

② Networking with MNC and experts → part of value chain with

③ Guidance and monitoring with regular reports

④ Contract farming = assured income and insurance

⑤ Food processing industries

① Better value Addition
↳ Better prices

↳ Increasing incomes

② solving nutritional deficiency

③ diversifying food basket and food security

④ Export and GI tagging of food thus identity.
eg Wine ^{from} France

Challenges

- ① Lack of awareness
- ② Atmosphere of doubt
- ③ $\pm$ PR beginie eg Coke Potato

Long Forward

① Filing proper grievance Redressal mech

② Awareness among farmers

③ Logistics support in institutional reform
eg) Sampada panel for P
mega food parks
Cold Storage

BoH industry or?
can help to

Food procure doubling income - Palvi Bhatnagar
achieve

Feedback

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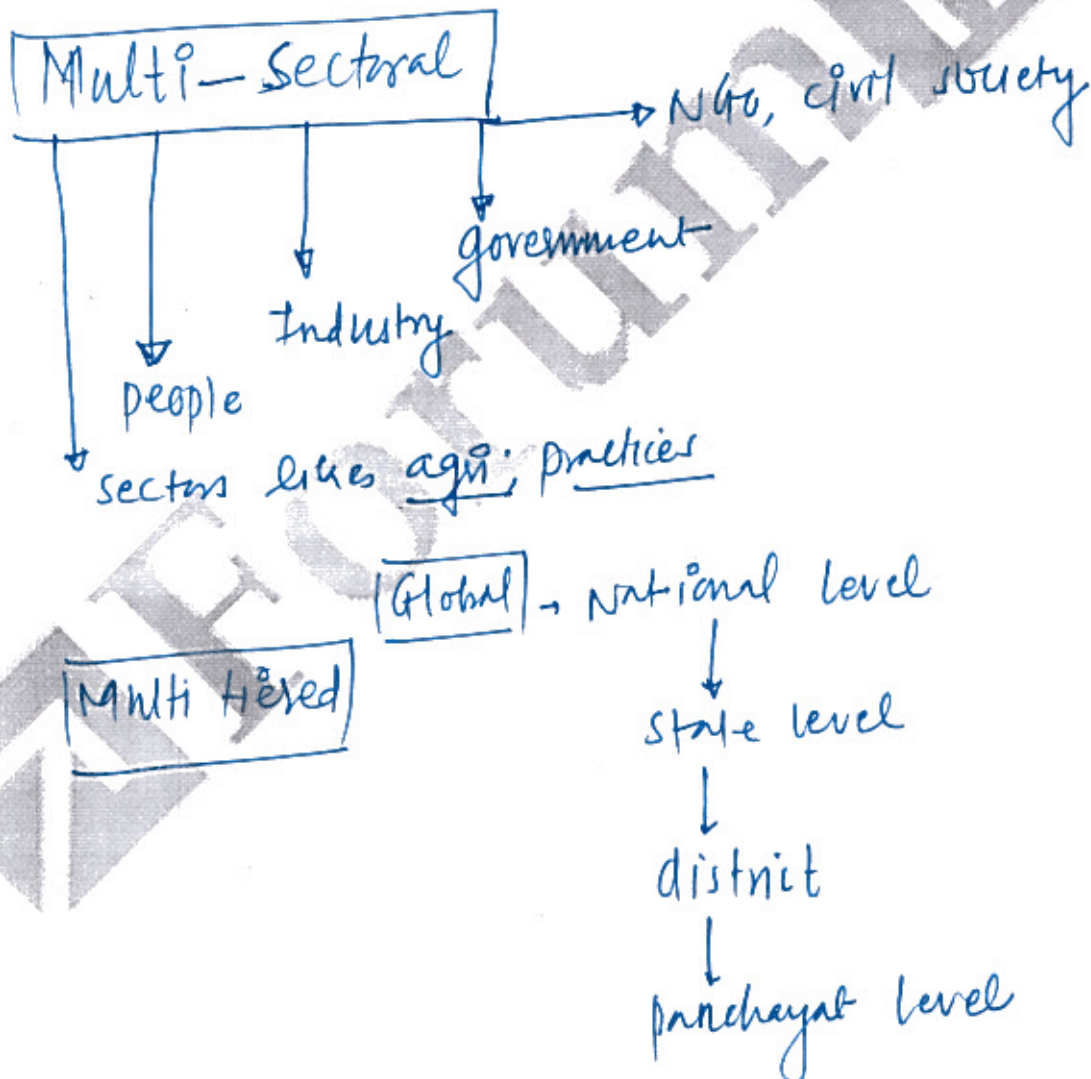
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.17) A multi-sectoral and multi-tiered process, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is beset with a plethora of constraints. Identifying these constraints, recommend measures for building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

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

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) signifies the methodologies to minimise the incidents of disaster and also decreasing potential impact



DRR Constraints

- ① Policy $\Rightarrow$ non-inclusive policymaking
Also manner time top-to-bottom planning
- ② Institutional $\rightarrow$ lack of infrastructure and resources
- ③ Human resources $\rightarrow$ Deficiency of skilled personal and training issues
- ④ Technological $\rightarrow$ reflecting lack of modern mitigation measures
 $\rightarrow$ Digital divide between developed & non-developed region
- ⑤ Financial $\rightarrow$ Financial constraints and less fiscal allocation
- ⑥ Legal issues $\rightarrow$ multiplicity of rules and complex litigation creating ambiguity
- ⑦ Structural issues

Measures to build Robust DRR

① Policy making = ① multi stakeholder approach and addressing concerns

② Inclusive of community participation

③ decentralised mitigation.

② Technological ⇒ Robust means to mitigate

↳ Diplomatic channels and

learning from best practices

eg) Germany fire resilient-

eg) Japan earthquake

③ State operation = Active exchange of information eg) on sea managing cyclones

④ Financial allocation and skilling

⑤ Environmental = focus on eco friendly infrastructure.

Given the loss 2-5% GDP per year, DRR can be watershed step in disaster Mg

Feedback

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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 evolved Artificial Intelligence which can reason and analyse and create meaningful entities like songs, articles, etc.

eg) Chatgpt-3, Bard google

↳ Generative AI also learns from its mistake and evolve itself according to task.

Concerns and challenges by generative AI

- ① Creativity and impacting Livelihood of writers, poets eg) Hollywood protest
- ② loss of employment in fields like accounting, banking

- ③ Environmental → Needing large
amount of energy → Carbon
footprint-
- ④ Social → Racial bias against
Africans and Asians
→ Gender insensitive remarks
- ⑤ Legal issues → issues of data
theft
and piracy
- ⑥ Existential
crisis
Civilisational → Elon Musk says
AI is biggest challenge
faced by humanity

Policymakers / ~~ad~~regulatory bodies
addressing concerns

① Global Cooperation - forums like
UNSC & G20 need to
build framework

② monitoring and evaluation
of non-state actors

③ Stakeholders → Engaging with affected and consensus on applying generative AI.

④ Bridging 'Global south-north divide)

⑤ National level NEIT Ayodhya framework (Came with 'Airawat')

↳ social utility (KATIE) for AI.

↳ Meity (Electronic ministry protocol) and guidelines

↳ Ethical code needs to be made

Generative AI is double edged sword. We as humanity needs to find a middle path which is acceptable & mutual

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.19) Though ethnic fault lines are a major threat, security challenges in the North-East are not confined to the same. Discuss the statement with special reference to Manipur.

(15 marks, 250 words)

यद्यपि एथनिक फाल्ट लाइन्स (नृजातीय त्रुटिपूर्ण रेखाएं) 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)

Ethnicity refers to social attachment and linkage based on shared features which can be cultural or biological. It denotes Us vs They and gave rise to ethnic fault lines.

↳ Recent manipuri conflict between (Kuki - Meiteis) highlights gulf

Ethnic fault lines major threat

① Providing secessionist tendencies

↳ separate Nagalim country
Phizo movement -

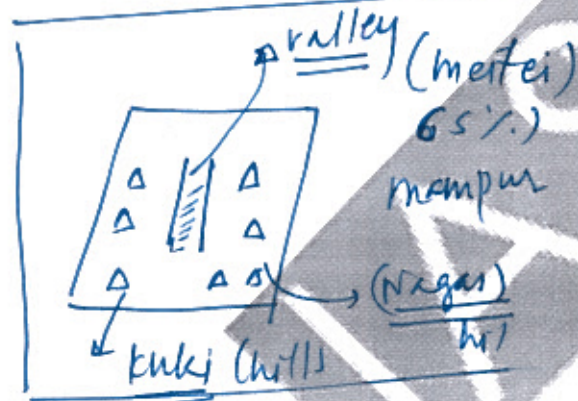
Regionalism

② separate state demands
by bodo people (Assam)

③ APOs and displacement-
 ↳ Bru → mizo displacement- in mizoram

Manipur scenario

↳ started with
 HC order of
ST - status



↳ ① Resource scarcity between
 hill - valley

↳ ② Religious fault lines too
 ↳ Hindus - Meiteis - kuki - christian

↳ ③ Active support from foreign of china
 with arms (Home ministry)

↳ ④ strategic (bleed india with
 thousands cuts.)

Beyond ethnicity North-east security
 challenges :-

① Borders fragile = free movement
 region

↳ military coup in myanmar

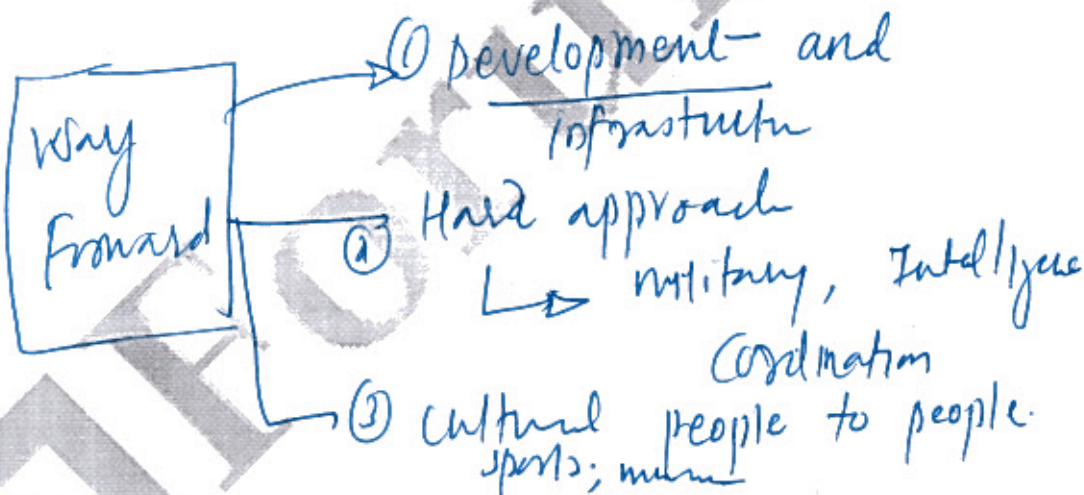
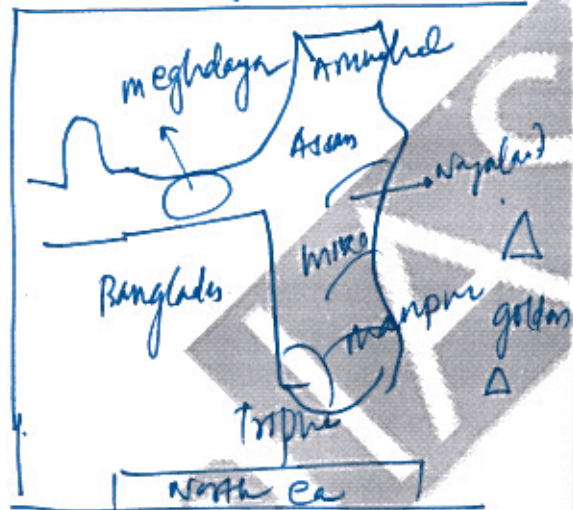
② Narcoterrorism → Golden triangle
Laos, Myanmar

③ Insurgency
→ ULFA, Nizo

④ cross border Terrorism

⑤ smuggling of cattle, gold

⑥ organised crime and terrorism



North east is sensitive region, every step needs careful examination of consequences and societal impact-

Feedback

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

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

After removing Art 370,
Jammu Kashmir ~~slow~~ withering
prejudice shift in security.
↳ It has blurred the legal
differences, yet more integration
with remaining India

Role of development - initiatives → military

- ① Chenab Connectivity ⇒ Chenab
last mile railway bridge
↳ world highest bridge
- ② Removing seasonal fluctuations
↳ Jammu-Katra Railway tunnel
- ③ skill ⇒ Roshni and initiatives
like kanshal vikas
yojana for youth

④ Development revamp of Calchauk
Shimoga → Tourism

⑤ Gao delegation → diplomatic ^{reach}

⑥ Vibrant villages → bridge ^{dev}

Yet, some lemmas to deal with Terrorism

① more needs to be done
Topography p. in remote Himalayan region

② people to people connect

③ Financing and social
assemble

④ focusing on Agri like suffm

⑤ OGW = over ground worker

As former PM,

Atalbiheri Vajpnee says,

We need 'Kashmiryat, Jamhooryat
and insaneyat' to deal
with Kashmir Terrorism

Feedback

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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.

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