

TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – Cohort 13 – 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	ADITI TOMAR		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910076357	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE	Date/दिनांक	28/8/23

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक:			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 11:00 AM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 2:00 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : ONLINE	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to use copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and the improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

Q-1) Foreign trade is an...
In this context, an...
ing India's n...

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) Foreign trade is an important milestone on the path of becoming a 5 trillion USD economy. In this context, analyse the potential of the recently released Foreign Trade Policy, 2023 in revamping India's participation in global trade. (10 marks, 150 words)

6 ट्रिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर की अर्थव्यवस्था बनने की राह में विदेशी व्यापार एक महत्वपूर्ण मील का पत्थर है। इस संदर्भ में, नैतिक व्यापार में भारत की भागीदारी को पुनर्जीवित करने में हाल ही में जारी विदेश व्यापार नीति, 2023 की क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indias exports are of value \$ 770 Billion FY2022 with 1.8% share in global exports. However merchandise trade deficit is of \$192 Billion. Here trade policy (FTP) 2023 is much needed measure.

Potential of FTP 2023. :-

- ① Sets target in term of aim of Viksit Bharat i.e. \$ 2 trillion by 2030.
- ② Based on 4 pillars :-
 - 1) Export promotion - district as Export hubs.
 - 2) Trade facilitation - e-banchit, E-COO, ICEDASH, turant customs.

- 3) Trade incentives to Remission RDT&P, advance authorisation
- 4) New emerging areas - e-commerce (Atiyat Bandhu Nak Kendra), SCOMET rationalisation etc.
- ③ Thus, sets ground for export led growth for self sufficiency, export led employment generation, ease of doing trade etc.

Challenges tackled by FTIP 2023

- 1) Single window clearance at customs
- 2) Online authorisation - e-governance
- 3) Saves time & cost (logistics cost 14% GDP)
- 4) Involvement in global supply chains - economic growth.

Measures needed to make it effective

- 1) Awareness generation
- 2) credit to traders @ECGC
- 3) capacity building especially of MSME
- 4) Explore niche & new markets
- ⑤ ONOP, FTAs.

Marketing under Brand India is must to realise \$ billion vision by 2025.

Feedback
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	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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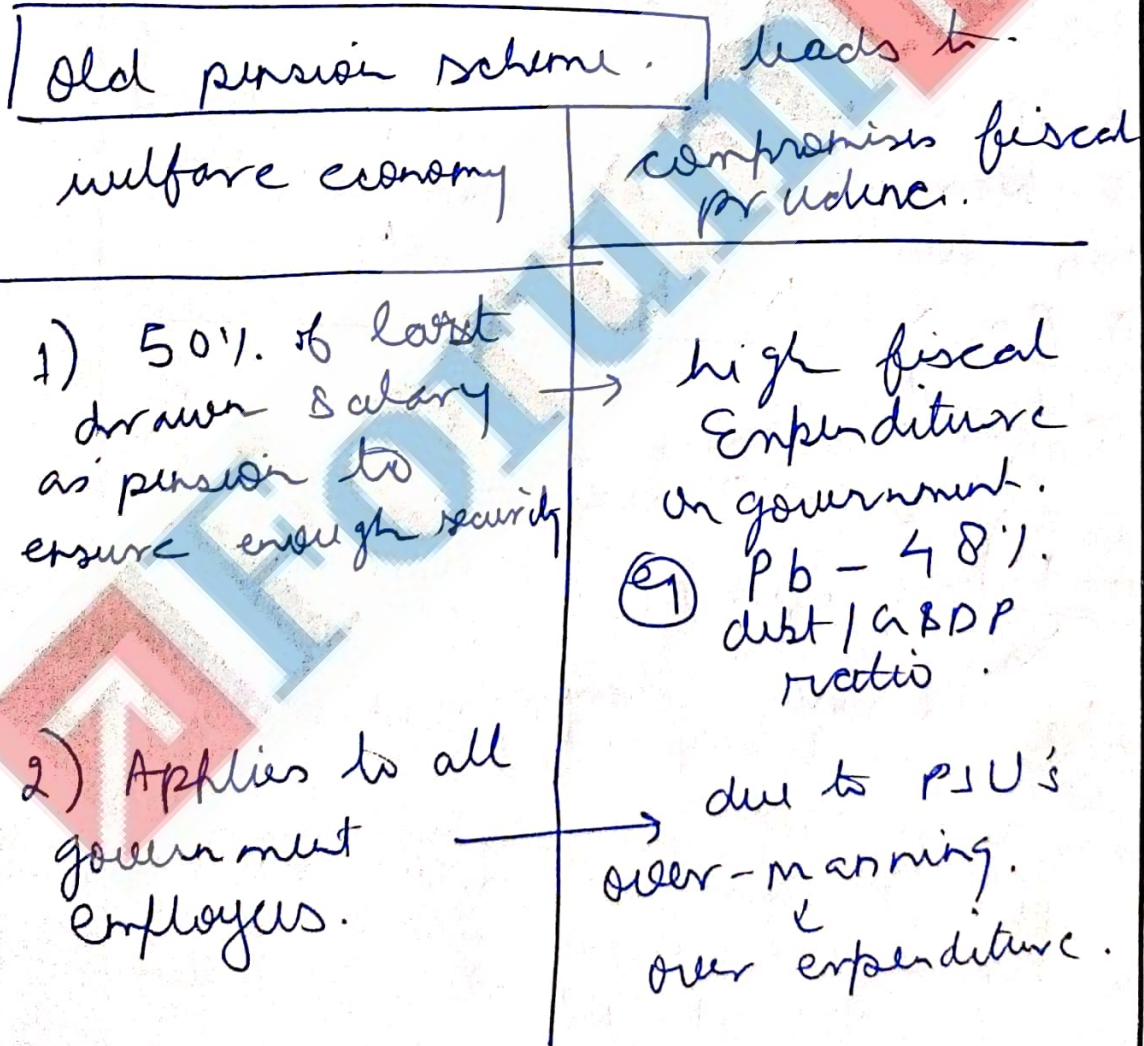
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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.2) Social protection schemes are an integral aspect of a welfare economy; however, the principles of **fiscal prudence** cannot be ignored. Discuss, with special reference to **Old Pension Scheme (OPS)**.
(10 marks, 150 words)

सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाएं कल्याणकारी अर्थव्यवस्था का एक अभिन्न पहलू हैं; हालांकि, राजकोषीय विवेक के सिद्धांतों को नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता है। पुरानी पेंशन योजना (ओपीएस) के विशेष संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Social protection schemes entails security for health, education, insurance, pension for safe & secure life & ease of living.



Q.3) What do you understand by Problems plaguing...

3. Not dependent on any investment returns like NPS

Inflationary pressure makes it difficult to pay.

Populist Measures like NP resorting back to OPB is critical.

→ RBI report states finances → 29% is debt/GSDP Ratio while 20% is FRBM mandated

→ Frabics culture has been debated too due to rising fiscal burden
 (9) Pb, RJ, KA government.

Fiscal & debt Management act

Measures Needed

Fiscal & Expenditure Council (NK High Committee)

16th FC → explore frabics limitation

Saving certificates
 (eg) Mahila Saman Budget 2023

Old pension scheme limited only civil, armed forces. swat

Brazil's Bolsa Familia program is good social protection scheme example to ensure Art 41 (OP&P) Soc protection

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) What do you understand from AgriStack? To what extent can it become a panacea for the problems plaguing the farm sector. (10 marks, 150 words)

एग्रिस्टैक से आप क्या समझते हैं? कृषि क्षेत्र की समस्याओं के लिए यह किस हद तक रामबाण बन सकता है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

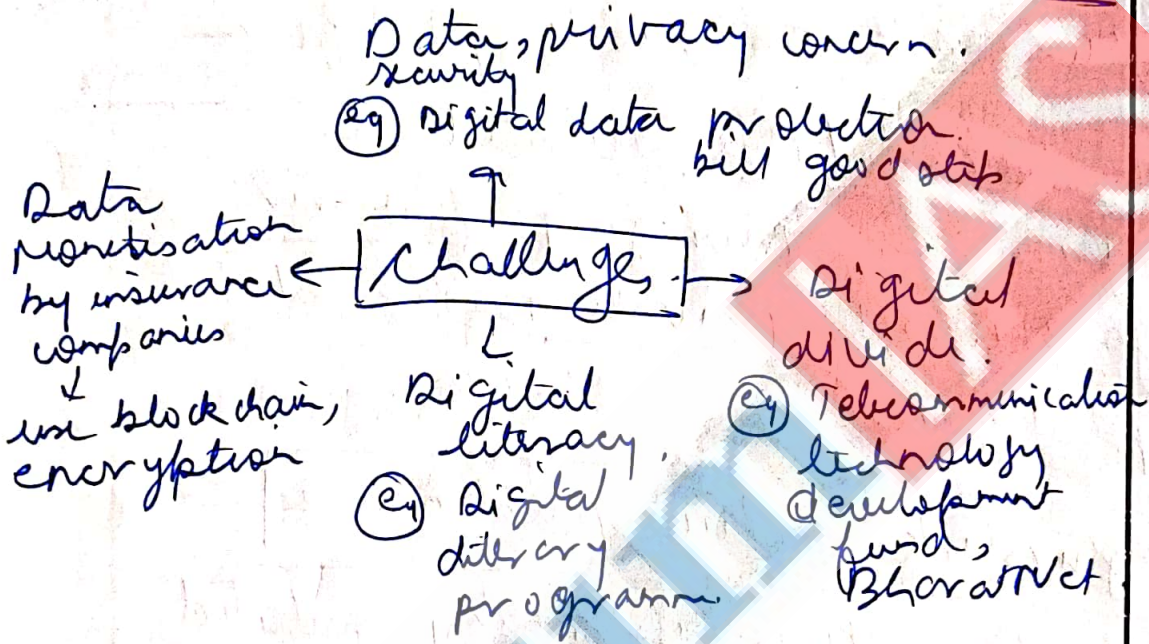
Niti Ayoj's recommended Agri-stack as online platform of open APIs related to agriculture bringing farmers, government, private sector at 1 platform.

AgriStack solve problems as:-

- 1) Information asymmetry related to MSP, marketing, storage.
- 2) Data analytics for supply chain digitisation & reform - saves time & cost.
- 3) Inclusion / Exclusion error - for extensive database of farmers linked to unique farmer ID - ^{targeted} welfare.
- 4) Land digitisation with unique, temporal, spatial mapping based on land ID. here con of doing business

Q.4) The objective of solution to the

5) Digital public infrastructure creation for e & trust based governanc → Budget 2023.



Agri stack is a good step. Full cooperation of centre-state needed under Team India spirit to realise PURNA Swaraj from Gram Swarg

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.4) The objective of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) to provide a long term and equitable solution to the dilemma between free trade and food security has remained unfulfilled. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

मुक्त व्यापार और खाद्य सुरक्षा के बीच दुविधा का दीर्घकालिक और न्यायसंगत समाधान प्रदान करने के लिए विश्व व्यापार संगठन (डब्ल्यूटीओ) का उद्देश्य अधूरा रह गया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

WTO was established in 1995 as successor to GATT to regulate ^{global} trade & commerce & ensure Rule of law in economic sphere.

Equitable solution to dilemma between free trade & food security remained unfulfilled as: -

- 1) Bali peace clause :- still a temporary solution to prevent country challenging violation of subsidy threshold.
- 2) game of bones - 1984 price levels are used & have discriminatory.
- 3) Agriculture, fisheries subsidy

Q.5) Even after fir-
gets and acri-
Also, re-

are linked to food security, hunger, poverty, livelihood in global south (not in north) hence North-South debate obstructs Sustainable Development agenda finalisation

4) government procurement under MSP challenged but that's again linked to food security → PDS, MDM.

5) Sanitary, phyto sanitary measures applied by developed countries on developing countries imported goods.

6) Trade war, tariff war - disturbs global supply chains (eg) fertilizer, food geopolitics → Black Sea grain initiative stopped → Russia-Ukraine war

→ WTO reforms

Measures needed

India suggest abolish game of bones.
permanent solution peace claim.

dispute settlement re-start.

2022 - subsidies on fisheries balances food security & ecology.

WTO regulates 98% of trade & is the best bet. Reformed multilateralism needed for global growth.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.5) Even after five decades of the Stockholm conference, narrowing the gaps between the targets and actions remains one of the biggest challenges towards reversing climate change. Discuss. Also, recommend measures for building a coherent actionable strategy to tackle climate change.

(10 marks, 150 words)

स्टॉकहोम सम्मेलन के पांच दशकों के बाद भी, लक्ष्यों और कार्यों के बीच अंतर को कम करना जलवायु परिवर्तन को उलटने की दिशा में सबसे बड़ी चुनौतियों में से एक है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने के लिए एक सुसंगत कार्यवाही योग्य रणनीति बनाने के उपायों की भी सिफारिश कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently Stockholm +50 conference was held to mark 50 years of historical conference where human environment was discussed globally for first time

→ IPCC reports 2022 (AR-5) → world about 1.3°C warmer than pre industrial level, will miss paris deal target (2°C) → show gap target & action

Reasons for gap between action & target :-

- 1) (Tragedy of stag hunt)
National interest prior to collective interest - nations focus on self growth with fossil fuel utilisation
- 2) Lack of funds, clean technology by global south as North not fulfilled CBDR → \$100 Billion

Q.6) What are the
trinity of climate

- commitment.
- 3) Climate change aggravated by tipping points, instability, arctic amplification
 - 4) Non enforcement of NDCs under Paris deal, often too short to achieve anything.
 - 5) Lack of definition of climate finance, estimate on carbon trading (Art 6) not finalized
 - 6) Carbon geopolitics over race to net zero, CBAM (EU), classification of supply chains of critical minerals (Fab 4, MSP etc)

Measures Needed

1. Finalize carbon trading mechanism.
2. Transfer funds & technology under green climate fund (\$100 Billion), loss & damage fund (COP 27)
3. Just energy transition to clean energy (COP 27) JETP - Bali conference.
4. Rep, sustained mitigating actions like update NDCs (COP 27) Parhamit India's

Carbon solidarity needed. Musica LIFE is good individual guide to do small part for earth.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.6) What are the impediments in management of E-waste in the country? In what ways can the trinity of citizens, businesses, and the government tackle this menace? (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में ई-कचरे के प्रबंधन में क्या बाधाएं हैं? नागरिकों, व्यवसायों और सरकार की त्रिमूर्ति/त्रयी किस तरह से इस खतरे से निपट सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is 3rd largest emitter of e-waste with only 23% recycled - global e-waste monitor

Impediments :-

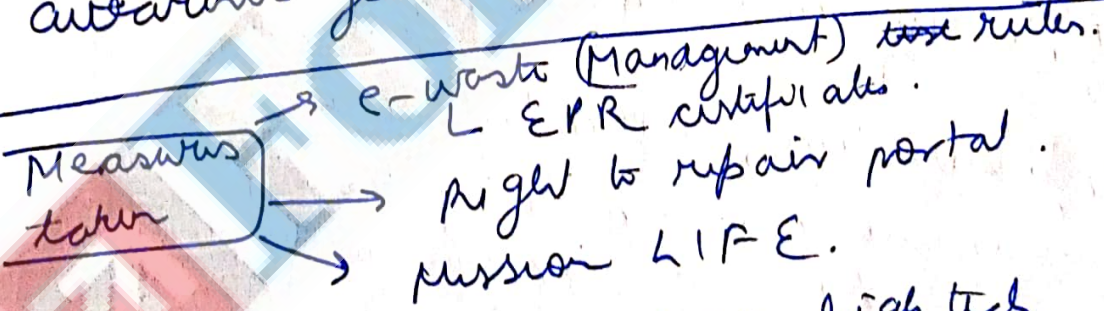
- 1) expanding use of electronics in linear use & throw model under consumerist culture (eg) iPhone brings new model each year
- 2) Poor recycling, lack of recycling infrastructure → often informal sector
- 3) Radiation, harmful metals in e-waste damage recyclers & environment (land, ground water, air pollution)
- 4) Lack of right to repair culture hence use & throw. often left
- 5) Lack of metal retrieval from e-waste like gold, lead, silver.

Q-7) How does Budget in resolving the

6) Lack of enforcement e-waste (management) rules & EPR.

Trinity tackle menace as:

- 1) Citizens - Minimal needs, giving waste to e-waste recycling centres, prolong use by repairing.
- 2) Business - repairing manuals, parts provided; no gradual ^{intended} ~~absoluteness~~, EPR follow in collection & recycling target, circular economy approach.
- 3) Government - Right to repair legislation like EU, recycling infrastructure, formalisation of recycling economy, awareness generation.



PM Modi says todays high tech products are e-waste of future.

Here we must follow one of 5 Pillars to safe environment

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) How does nuclear fusion differ from nuclear fission? Assess the relevance of nuclear energy in resolving the global energy security dilemma? (10 marks, 150 words)

परमाणु संलयन परमाणु विखंडन से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? वैश्विक ऊर्जा सुरक्षा दुविधा के समाधान में परमाणु ऊर्जा की प्रासंगिकता का आकलन कीजिए? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Nuclear fusion is combining of 2 light nuclei while fission is splitting of heavy nuclei in two light ones.

Nuclear fusion

Nuclear fission

1) generate large energy (4 times fusion)

1) Less energy generated than fusion

2) Needs large temperature (100 million °C) & pressure - difficult to obtain ignition & sustain

2) Easy to generate energy

3) No radioactive waste generated

3) generates radioactive waste

4) Found in nature
(a) Sun.

4) Not generally naturally found.

1-8) What are run of the projects balance p.

5) Prevent nuclear diversion for bomb making as no fissile material used → ~~to~~ plus easy available raw material

(eg) Tritium + Deuterium = Helium

5) Lead to ~~to~~ nuclear weapon development. → Raw Material are fissile difficult to obtain

(eg) use of Uranium, Plutonium.

Advantage of Nuclear energy resolve global energy crisis :-

- 1) Clean energy - lack of carbon emission
- 2) Raw material for fusion readily available.
- 3) Help de-carbonise & move to achieve net zero goal.
- 4) 24/7 availability, high energy intensity & power.
- 5) global co-operation (eg) NPT

Challenges → fusion reaction difficult to maintain & get net positive + fissile raw material + disaster (Chernobyl)

Measures like co-operation ITER Reactor, IAEA visits, bilateral deals for raw material (Central Asia) needed, to get HT-LEDS aim of 3 fold rise in nuclear energy by 2032.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.8) What are run of the river hydroelectric projects? How far can run of the river hydroelectric projects balance ecological conservation with socio-economic development? (10 marks, 150 words)

नदी जलविद्युत परियोजनाएँ क्या हैं? नदी जलविद्युत परियोजनाएँ सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के साथ पारिस्थितिक संरक्षण को किस हद तक संतुलित कर सकती हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Run of river projects are small scale projects in hilly areas which don't involve building large water reservoirs (dams) & make use of natural fall to turn turbine.

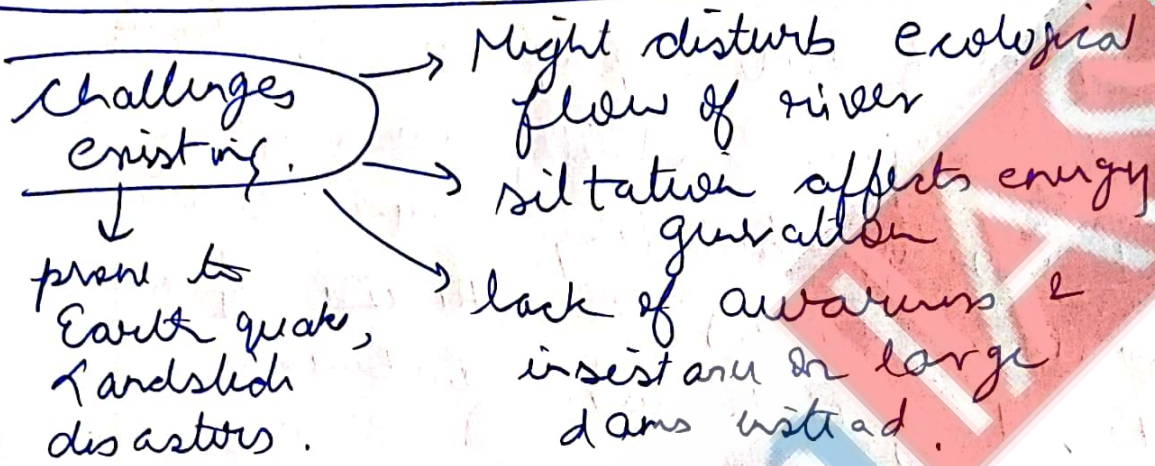
Run of river projects balance conservation & development as :-

Advantages ⇒

- 1) No large capital cost hence easy to make - time & resource saved.
- 2) provide electricity (renewable) & hence de-carbonise economy & achieve net zero.
- 3) Fulfill energy needs of isolated population - hilly, rugged terrain areas → socio-economic development

Q.9) A robust border from inimical a

4) Not involve constructing large dams hence ecological fragility maintained in high seismic zones.



Hence, government must encourage small run of rivers projects to meet 50% energy capacity from renewable energy by 2030 (INDC - Cop 27)

Feedback

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Q.9) A robust border infrastructure is the surest way to counter multifarious threats emanating from inimical actors. Discuss, in light of Vibrant Village Programme. (10 marks, 150 words)

एक मजबूत सीमा बुनियादी ढांचा शत्रु तत्वों से उत्पन्न होने वाले विविध खतरों का मुकाबला करने का सबसे सुरक्षित तरीका है। वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Budget 2022 announced vibrant village programme to carry development of bordering villages from economic, social and security perspective.

Vibrant village programme tackle multifarious threats :-

- 1) Prevents out-migration by providing ease of living, & tackling push factors like lack of employment
- 2) Carry infrastructure development for quality life @ roads, school, education → thus tackle unemployment main cause of radicalisation by extremists
- 3) Educational outcomes, health care delivery tackle drug menace

Q.10) How far can a national security...

in Pb, JK, North East from golden triangle & golden crescent.

4) With greater quality of life, good governance → anti-state agenda by over ground workers (OGW) tackled & insurgency decreases.

5) Development deficit used by Pakistan to internationalise Kashmir issue & carry state sponsored terrorism tackled.

Measures for effective outcomes needed.

Perception Management
(eg) Operation Sadh bhavna.

Use of technology
- blockchain, drones sensor to track movement.

Community participation
(eg) Village defence community JK.

Border area development
(eg) BAOP, project Arunank.

PM Modi says border villages are India's last villages & its residents as India's last guard. Hence security & development of border village crucial.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.10) How far can a clearly articulated National Security Strategy help in tackling challenges to national security? (10 marks, 150 words)

स्पष्ट रूप से व्यक्त राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा रणनीति राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की चुनौतियों से निपटने में किस हद तक मदद कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

National security strategy is a comprehensive document which outlines the convergence, collaboration among various security dimensions (military, tech, space, nuclear) to achieve multi-dimensional security.

Importance of National security strategy :-

- 1) Coherence & collaboration among units, departments like defence, home ministry.
- 2) Tackle hybrid war of air, cyber + space + nuclear + military.
- 3) Re-defines roles, responsibility for agile, fast response.

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Q-11) What are the impacts, discuss the

- 4) Factor internal & external security comprehensively (eg) NBC, IB, armed forces work together.
- 5) Territorial & maritime security equally balanced (eg) 2008 attacks Mumbai via maritime link.
- 6) Breaks in-silo tackling of organised crimes (like human, drug trafficking), & terrorism to break finance sources.
- 7) Attack new frontiers of war like NGOs (against national security, religious conversion, money laundering), political funding, MNCs, shell companies etc.

Delhi Declaration of UN counter terrorism conference 2022, Budapest convention (cyber crime), Vienna convention (money laundering), outer space treaty 1967, CCIT 1988
 all need convergence in the form of National Security Strategy for SURAKSHIT & VIKSIT BHARAT

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

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Q.11) What are the ^① factors that influence the inflation trends in the country? Highlighting the impacts, discuss the institutional measures in place to check inflation. (15 marks, 250 words)

वे कौन से कारक हैं जो देश में मुद्रास्फीति की प्रवृत्ति को प्रभावित करते हैं? प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, मुद्रास्फीति को रोकने के लिए संस्थागत उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Inflation is persistant rise in the general price level in country over a period. India in recent times experienced food inflation (eg) tomato.

Factors influencing inflation:

1) Cost push inflation

→ cost of factors of production increase → labour, capital, raw material. (eg) ^{costly} imported oil → rise in price level of output.

2) Demand pull inflation

→ consumer's purchasing power parity increase as increase in income or reduction in taxes. ... more demand, for same supply push inflation.

3. Global supply chain disruption

(eg) Covid-19

4. Simultaneous monetary policy tightening, after US federal reserve leading to increased repo rate & cost of credit.

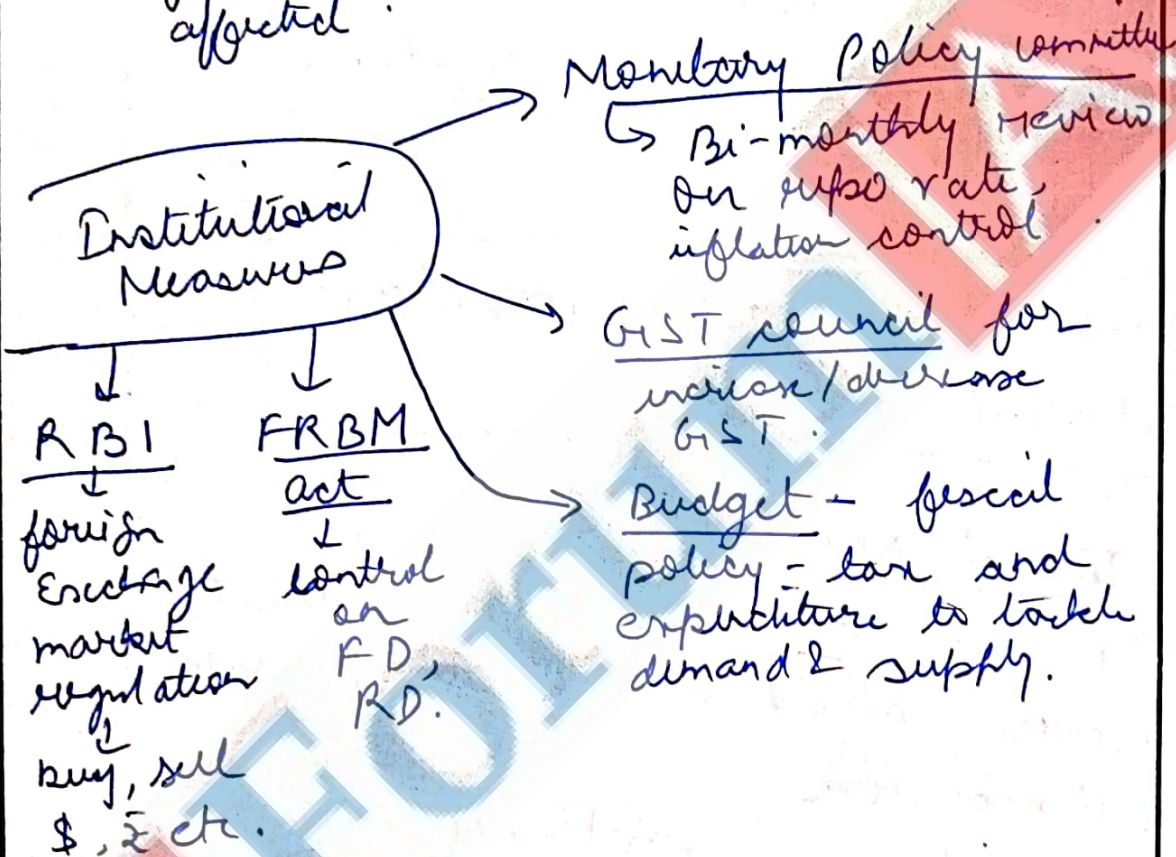
5. Food inflation due to natural factors (bad monsoon, harvest damage) and adverse phenomena. (Economic survey 2018) low price past season cause low product this season.

Impact of Inflation:

- 1) Debtors are benefited
- 2) creditors are at loss.
- 3) People having fixed source of income (eg) old age pension are at loss due to decrease in purchase power parity.
- 4) Tightening of money supply done — due to rise of repo rate.

hence dampens investment

- 5) Hoarding of goods for speculation.
- 6) Macroeconomic impact
 - depreciation of ₹
 - FPIs, FDI dampens.
 - foreign exchange stability negatively affected.



India must follow the target of 4 ± 2 as inflation to achieve growth & price stability for optimum development.

Feedback

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Q.12) Though a cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme is not without its own challenges. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालांकि उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना आत्मनिर्भर भारत की आधारशिला है, लेकिन यह अपनी चुनौतियों के बिना नहीं है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

PLI schemes announced for over 12 sectors (manufacturing & service) are capital incentives linked to value / volume of production achieved.

^{PLI} 'Corner stone of Atmanirbhar Bharat as' -

- 1) Import substitution for goods like electronics to tackle current account deficit & foreign exchange depreciation.
- 2) Strategic importance → de-coupling from China. to avoid monopolisation of supply chains (eg) ^{PLI on} API
- 3) Investment and employment generation (eg) PLI on Food processing industries to attract

- FDI and tackle job less growth.
- 4) Defence, Clean energy transition
PLI on semiconductor fabs, display units essential for defence modernisation, renewable energy (solar, wind) & Net zero by 2070.
- 5) Viksit Bharat by 2047 -
economic growth due to self sufficiency, gaining competitiveness

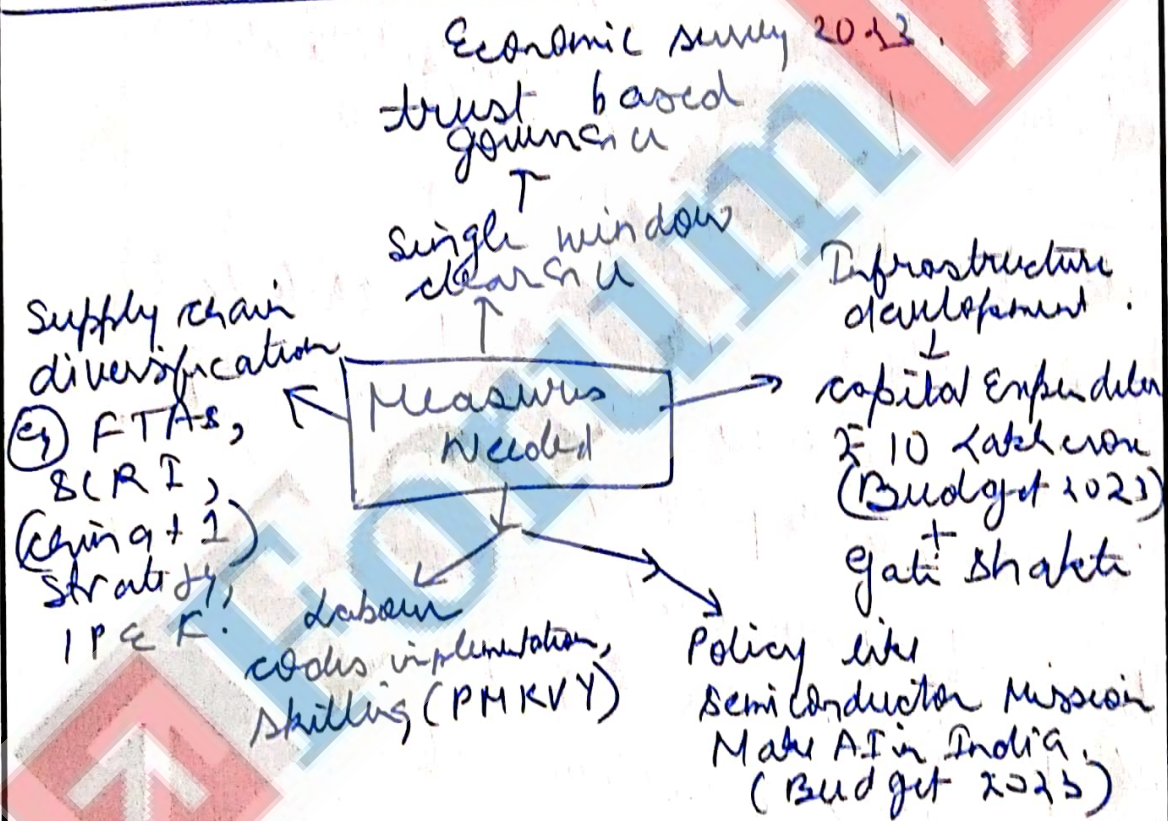
Challenges to PLI :-

- 1) Red tapism, Regulatory chaos & single window clearance missing, lack cross-ministry co-operation
- 2) lack of permanent, definite government policy framework (eg) US came out with CHIPS & science act.
- 3) large capital intensive industries → poor growth prospects due to poly crisis (Economic survey 2023), costly credit dampens private investment.

Q.13) How is Infrastructure
 effs of Infrastructure
 Page

4) Import probs:- raw materials (critical minerals, rare earth metals) are concentrated in few nations (eg china); problem of inverted duty strucg structure

5) costly, prohibitive labour regulations along with lack of skilling (5% formally skilled)



PHI has huge potential to make India Atma Nirbhar and get rightful place as 2nd largest economy by 2047. Reforms needed on time.

Feedback
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Q.13) How is internationalisation of rupee different from De-Dollarisation? Highlighting the benefits of internationalisation of rupee, discuss the challenges associated with the same.

(15 marks, 250 words)

रुपये का अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण डी-डॉलरीकरण से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? रुपये के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के लाभों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India recently signed MoU with UAE for ₹ - dirham trade (internationalisation of ₹). BRICS countries are planning for introducing their own unique currency (de-dollarisation).

Internationalisation of ₹

1. Increasing use of ₹ in global trade
2. Involves ₹ as major currency.
3. Benefits India as whole
4. Mostly done bilaterally as of now.
5. Part of de-dollarisation

De-dollarisation of Economy.

1. Moving away from use of \$
2. Involves any currency apart from \$.
3. Benefits many other nations.
4. Being done multilaterally.
5. ₹ Internationalisation cause de-dollarisation

Benefits of Internationalisation

1. Tackle current account deficit & balance of payment.
2. Strong foreign exchange reserves. maintained
3. Rise of India as global economic power.
4. Benefit foreign traders especially exporters
5. Tackle foreign exchange risk is currency swap, external commercial borrowings.
6. Not susceptible to global disruptions like US federal reserve rate hikes & followed inflation in India.

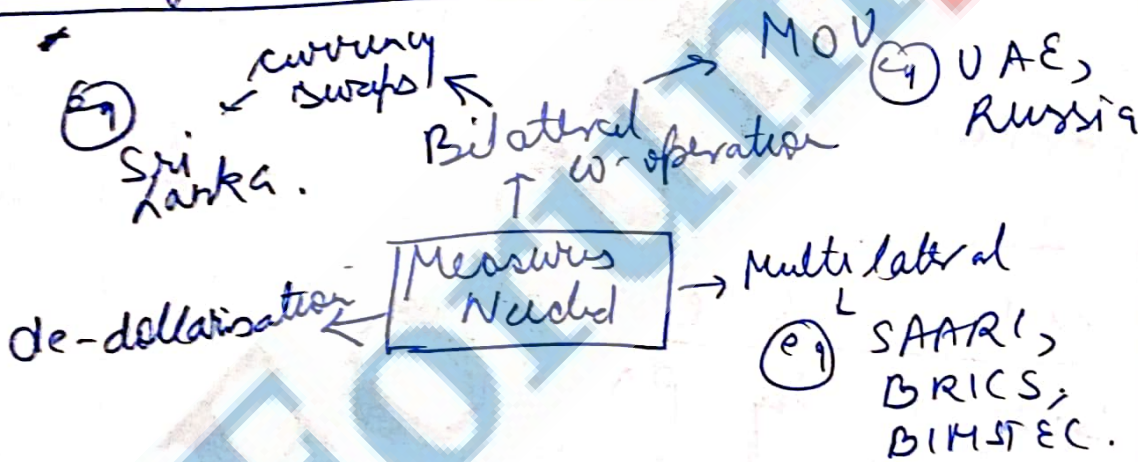
Challenges associated :-

- 1) Dependence on foreign capital
(eg) NRI investment

2) Independence in domestic monetary policy making negatively impacted due to external factors.

3) Institutional challenges: like lack of linked payment systems with ₹ , regulatory cholestrol in Vostro a/c opening etc.

4) ₹ acceptance is just 2.8% in foreign trade while $\text{\$}$ = 98%.



RBI released guidelines for ₹ internationalisation in short, medium and long term. They must be implemented for greater impact.

Feedback

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Q.14) What are Primary Agricultural Credit Societies? Can the cooperative push alone help in achieving the twin targets of boosting rural economy and mainstreaming small and marginal farmers? (15 marks, 250 words)

प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियां क्या हैं? क्या केवल सहकारी प्रयासों से ही ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने और छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों को मुख्य धारा में लाने के दोहरे लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद मिल सकती है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

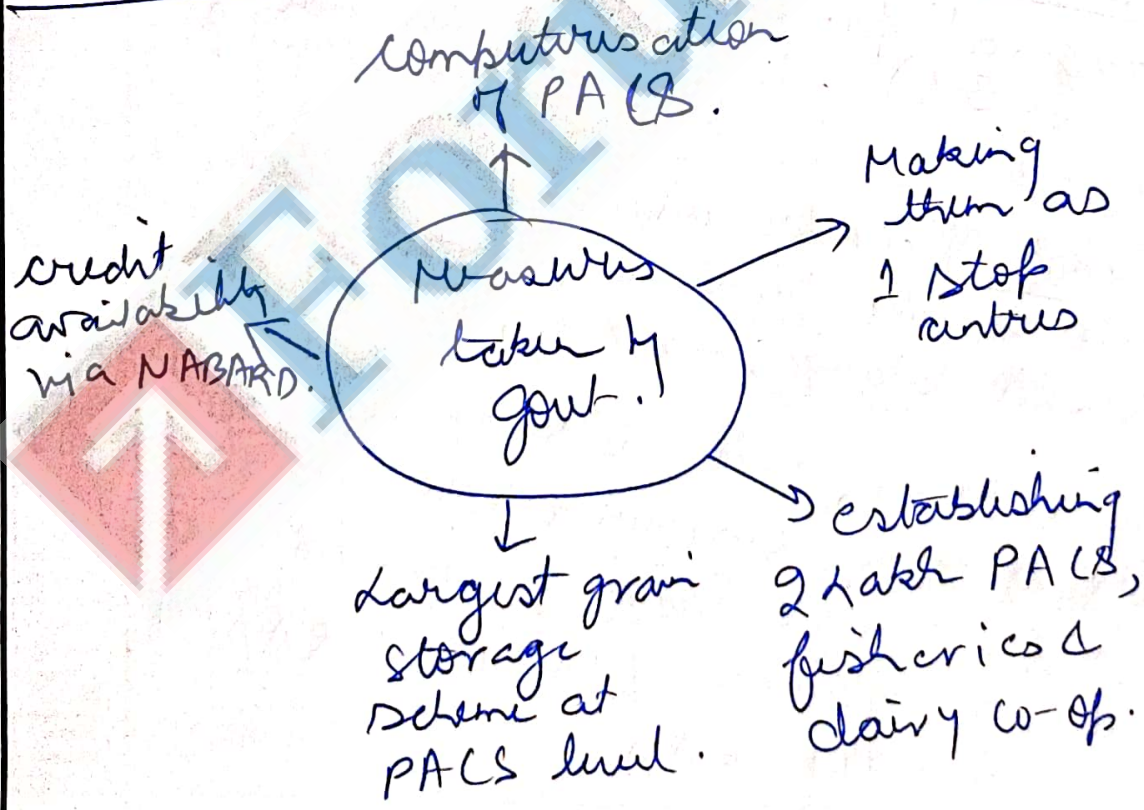
PACS are lowest tier co-operatives of short term ^{credit supplier} functioning in rural sectors mostly.

PACS help in achieving twin targets of rural economy & mainstreaming small & marginal farmers - as

- 1) 41% of KCC credit being supplied by PACS & hence help in credit-delivery for rural economy.
- 2) 95% of PACS credit availed by small & marginal farmers.
- 3) Found at lowest tier - functioning as one stop centres

seeds, fertilizer, pesticide suppliers, too.

- 4) Last Milk delivery. to ensure financial inclusion - 20% of farmer's avail non institutional credit.
- 5) Realise democratic functioning of co-operative model ^{here} ensure socio-economic empowerment.
- 6) Employment generation; farm distress (Suicides), etc also tackled



Co-operative push not enough
alone as face challenges like:

- 1) More than 1 lakh Panchayats
lack PACB.
- 2) PACB are outside banking
regulation act 1949 & RBI
control - miss directives & oversight
prone to corruption.
- 3) Frequent political interference, non
inclusiveness decision making (B/SI/ST/
women discrimination) here small &
marginal farmers, women farmers
(0.5%) (feminisation of
agriculture)
affected.
- 4) Lack of comprehensive agriculture
reforms like farm mechanisation,
climate change, marketing infrastructure

Here, reforms suggested by
Ashok Dalwai, Swaminathan, Shanta
Kumar, Ramesh Chandra committee
needed to ensure HARIT KRANTI
in AMRIT KAAL

15) Farm policies in the
agree? Giving emphasis
देश में

Feedback

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Q.15) Farm policies in the country have inadvertently led to undesirable consequences. Do you agree? Giving emphasis on PM PRANAM, discuss ways to enhance soil health and farm productivity.

(2)

A. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश में कृषि नीतियों ने अनजाने में अवांछनीय परिणामों को जन्म दिया है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? पीएम प्रणाम पर जोर देते हुए मृदा स्वास्थ्य और कृषि उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is 2nd largest producer of food grains but 3rd largest GHG emitter, largest ground water user, 2nd largest fertilizer consumer too. Hence, farm policies crucial consequences.

Farm policies → undesirable consequences

1) MSP for 23 crops.

shift production for rice & wheat affects - oilseed (60% imported), pulses (10% imported)

2) Fertilizer subsidy - urea - Nutrient based subsidy

Fertilizer subsidy burden (\$20.6 Billion FY 22) Depreciates soil health

Enhance Skill
1) N.I.

Soil health.

N:P:K - 6.7:2.4:1
instead of 4:2:1.

→ fertilizer companies misuse it.

→ Eutrophication, acid rain

3) Food subsidy,
- issue price,
procure at MSP,
channel via
PDS, MDM.

→ wastage of food (40%),
~~only~~ 35-40% of
distribution of grains
(corruption), inequality
among regions &
farmers.

4) Free electricity

→ groundwater depletion (50% of
~~the~~ area face moderate to
high stress - NITI)

→ DISCOMS losses

Budget 2023 → IMPRANAM for
bio fertilizers instead of chemical
ones.

Enhance soil health & farm productivity

- 1) Natural, bio fertilizers to restore soil organic carbon, nutrients - PM RRANAM, ZBNF
- 2) Soil health card - testing and analysis to identify strength, weakness & properties.
- 3) Micro irrigation with fertigation for at root application & minimize loss of water (eg) Mission Kakatiya, Telangana, PM Kisan Sinchayi Yojana.
- 4) Technology adoption in form of precision agriculture, GM crops; nanotech. (eg) BT cotton, FASAL Kisan dron. ISRO sensors.
- 5) Subsidy rationalisation based on Shanta Kumar, NK Singh ^{committee} recommendations
→ DBT like pilot project UT8, Bhawantar Bhugtan Yojana. (MP).
Economic survey, 2018 suggests to move towards water efficiency from land productivity. Centre & state co-operation needed to double farmer's income.

Feedback

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4) Suppressed

Q.16) What do you understand by heat waves? Highlight the reasons and impact of the rising frequency of heat waves across India. Also, recommend some measures to mitigate its impact.

(15 marks, 250 words)

उष्ण तरंगों (heat waves) से क्या समझते हैं? पूरे भारत में उष्ण तरंगों (heat waves) की बढ़ती आवृत्ति के कारणों और प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके अलावा, इसके प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए कुछ उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Heat waves are extreme rise in temperature of region over a prolonged time. IMD use threshold of 30°C for hilly areas & 45°C for plains.

Reasons :-

- 1) Climate change & rising global warming. CO_2 emissions 162% more than pre-industrial level, India = 3rd largest emitter of CO_2 .
- 2) urban heat island effect in urban areas due to concretisation, industrialisation, vehicular emission.
- 3) El Niño event cause heat stress in India, Negative Indian Ocean dipole, suppressed MJO. increase temp. too.

4) Suppressed monsoon.Impact :-

1. Drought like conditions (e) Kutch, RJ
2. Water stress - 6% population
lack access to clean water.
3. Animal Livestock - productivity
affected, farmer stress, rising
suicides (e) MH.
4. Human beings lose productivity,
lives & get into poverty, distress
migration (e) Maharashtra, tribes
5. Food security impacted due to
failed monsoon & harvest → increase
government expenditure via crop
insurance, relief package, Forest fires.
6. NPA rise due to credit failures
(result of farm stress)
7. glacier melting - GHOFS, rising
river, sea level → floods in hilly
areas (e) JK 2019.

Measures needed!

- 1) IMD guidelines for ^{heat} stress :-
- rain water harvesting structures
(eg) JSA.
 - tackle forest fires - disallow
dry litter (eg) Forest AID app. of
UNEP.
 - drought resistant crops (eg)
Millets, GM crop.
 - Move animals to safe shelter.
 - Estimate crop insurance (eg) FBY.
 - Rehabilitate people to safe places.
with green livelihood

IMD released color coded
Early warnings. They must be paid
 attention. Whole of state approach.
 with government, private, civil
 society needed to tackle heat
 waves.

Feedback

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Q.17) How is Chandrayaan-3 different from its predecessor, Chandrayaan-2? To what extent can India's presence in Artemis Accords help in furthering the exploration of lunar surface?

(15 marks, 250 words)

चंद्रयान-3 अपने पूर्ववर्ती चंद्रयान-2 से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? आर्टेमिस समझौते में भारत की उपस्थिति चंद्र सतह की खोज को आगे बढ़ाने में किस हद तक मदद कर सकती है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India became 4th country
to ^{soft} land on moon & 1st to soft
land on south pole in 2023.
via Chandrayaan 3.

Differences from predecessor

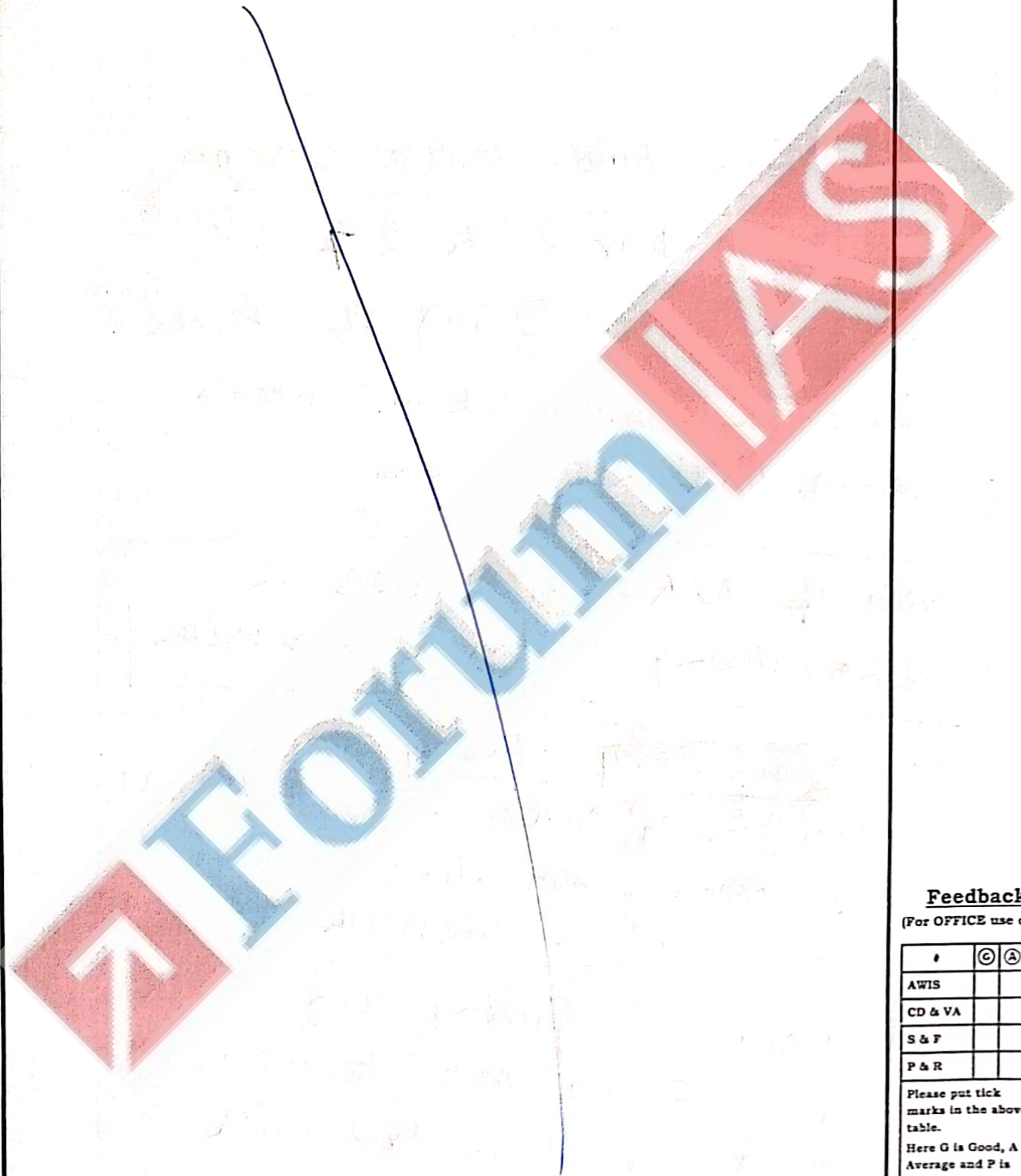
- 1) More fuel, solar energy capacity for prolonged journey.
- 2) Increase in landing area.
- 3) Change in payloads attached ~~like~~

India's presence in Artemis accord helps further lunar exploration as:-

- 1) Capacity building with knowledge diplomacy.

- 2) Access to technology. for innovative & better development.
- 3) Ensure use of space, Moon for good of humanity & not perverted aims.
- 4) Fair & Equitable distribution of minerals explored.
- 5) Space diplomacy as anchor for strategic diplomacy.
- 6) Increase in India's power as great power in global politics.
- 7) Tackle weaponisation of space with space warfare.

Hence, Artemis accord are good focal points to ensure space ^{exploration} remains peaceful & for global benefit.



Feedback

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Q.18) Research and Development is the key to unlock the potential of 'knowledge economy'. In this perspective, analyse the role of the National Research Foundation Bill, 2023 in democratizing the research ecosystem in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

अनुसंधान और विकास 'ज्ञान अर्थव्यवस्था' की क्षमता को अनलॉक करने की कुंजी है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत में अनुसंधान पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को लोकतांत्रिक बनाने में राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान फाउंडेशन विधेयक, 2023 की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India spends 0.7% GDP on R&D compared to 2.7% GDP by China, EU (2.4%) etc. Hence research & development needs prioritisation.

Role of NRF Bill 2023 in democratizing research ecosystem.

- 1) Regulatory clarity with open body NRF headed by PM. → coherence, directive control established in line with NEP 2020
- 2) Dedicated funding arm with over ₹5000 crore to mirror R&D budget in tune with

aim of visit Bharat 2047.

3) Encourage innovation with infrastructure, grant support to research institutions.

4) Provision for linking research and industry bodies. to make

innovation a viable product under mentorship.

5) Funds sourced from C&R government hence encourage private sector participation.

Challenges to NRF Bill 2023

1. Not clear on how funds sourced as private lack capacity
 Δ FD of centre = 4.9% GDP
 (37. optimum FRBM).

2. No special focus on women,
SC, ST researchers. in STEM.

3. Education in concurrent list
 hence role of states in co-operation

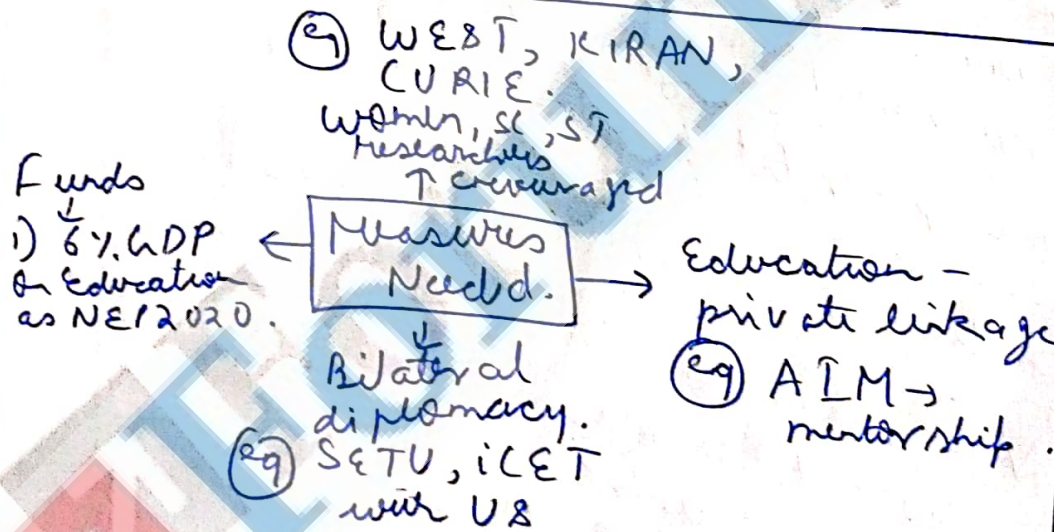
..19) What do you understand by recommend measures to

important.

4. Exist in India not exist in world - global innovation rank GI I = 40, educational system discourage free thinking.

5. IPR problems - strict regulations, compulsory licensing, evergreening.

6. Infrastructure in institutes abysmal like labs, technicians etc



R&D encouragement needed to ensure India as global knowledge super power - VISHWA GURU.

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Q.19) What do you understand by the term 'Hybrid warfare.' Highlighting its implications for India, recommend measures to develop a comprehensive ecosystem to counter the same.

(3)

(15 marks, 250 words)

'हाइब्रिड वॉरफेयर' शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत के लिए इसके प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसका मुकाबला करने के लिए एक व्यापक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र विकसित करने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Hybrid warfare is modern day, complex, whole of state warfare involving conventional (military), space, nuclear, technological (cyber, drone), economic, Psychological warfare.

Implications

- 1) 2 front war possible - (China + Pak) axis as nuclear powers.
- 2) Cyber terrorism & warfare.
 → top 5 nations in cyber threat.
 → (Qatar, AT&T, Russia, Kundra/Kulan, Russia) hooked (eg) China cyber command
- 3) space warfare - target satellite communication network, army/navy/air force messaging etc. (eg) US space command.

4. Geo-Economics - supply chain disruptions, weaponisation - Beijing thy enemy (eg) China - Rare earth metals (60% production)

5. Bio terrorism - Anthrax, Covid like zoonotic viruses - impacts life, mortality, life expectancy, health system.

6. Psychological (eg) wolf warrior diplomacy, China's Middle Kingdom complex. - raise security dilemma & trust deficit.

Measures Needed :-

- 1) Military Modernisation & indigenisation - (eg) iDEX, INS Vikrant, etc.
 - theatreisation
- 2) Raise cyber war force command & update cyber security strategy
- 3) Cyber security strategy 2021,
 Cyber Swach Kendra, National cyber security coordination centre
 KAVACH Hackath on 2022.

- 3) Nuclear warfare - update & debate on first use, test nuclear triad, nuclear diplomacy to achieve N & W (eg) IN8 Arisht;
- 4) Space warfare - coordination with armed forces (eg) INDSPACE exercise, private sector allowed in 2020, IN-SPACE
- 5) Alma Nirbharta - PH I, MII, supply chain diversification - IPEF, FTAs (UAE) etc
- 6) Psychological warfare - strategic alignments with great powers like USA, Japan, France, UK, QUAD, to balance BRICS, SIO.

Security has become Multi dimensional. First & foremost need is to increase defence budget. (4 lakh crore Budget 2023). to achieve deterrence & security against hybrid warfare

Feedback

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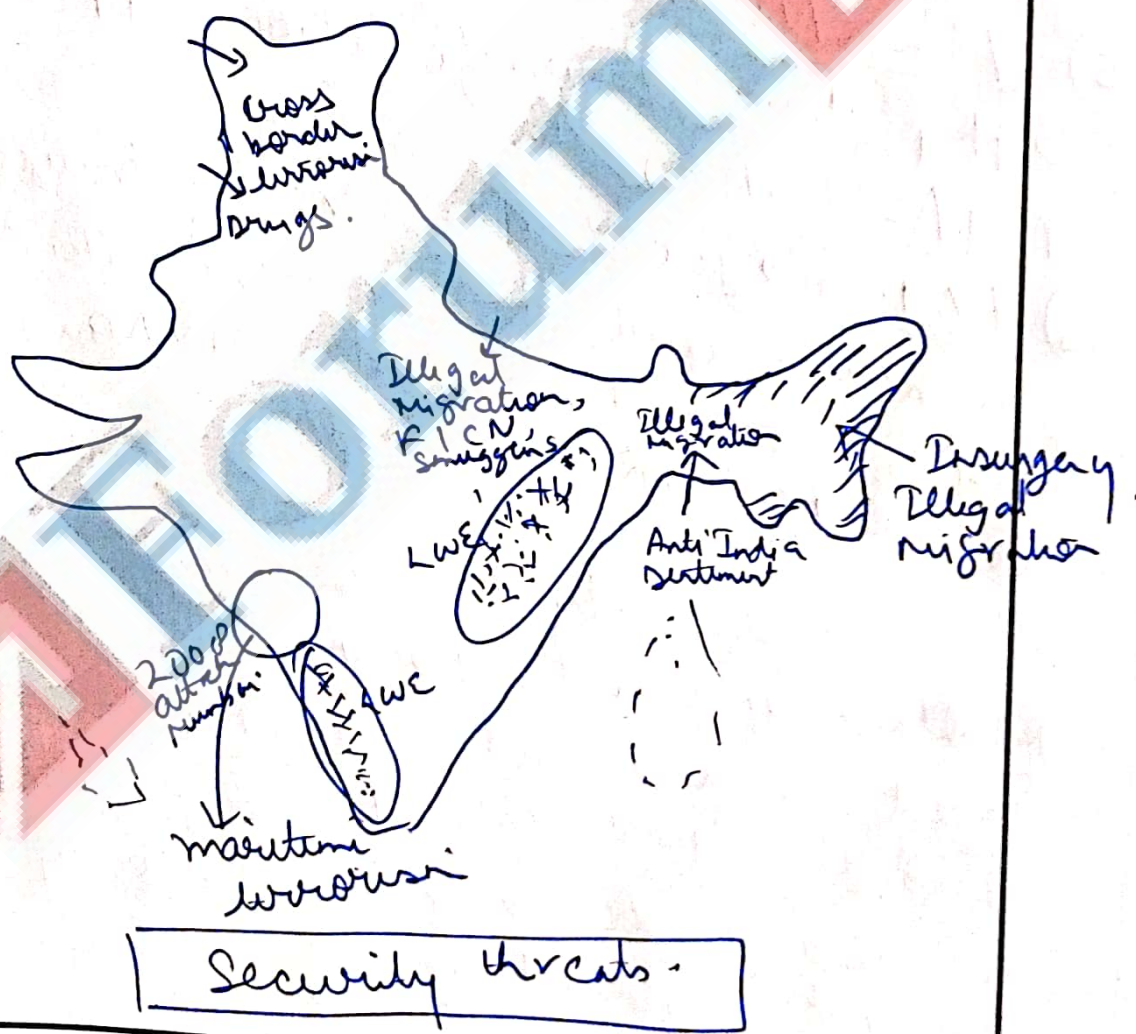
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Security

Q.20) How are internal security challenges related to peace in neighboring countries? Explain with special reference to instability on India's eastern frontier. (15 marks, 250 words)

आंतरिक सुरक्षा चुनौतियाँ पड़ोसी देशों में शांति से कैसे संबंधित हैं? भारत की पूर्वी सीमा पर अस्थिरता के विशेष संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India faces many internal security challenges like terrorism, LWE, insurgency. Having trans-national links across borders.



Security challenges	Neighbouring countries
1. Cross border terrorism → JK	Pakistan state sponsored terrorism
2. Drug & human trafficking. → JK, N-E	Golden triangle, Golden crescent.
3. LWE.	Nepal, China. has role via NE Nepal border.
4. Illegal migration (en) NE - Rohingyas, Chakmas.	Bangladesh, Myanmar (FMR) border.
S. Insurgency. → JK → Nagaland → Assam (ULFA) → PLA (Manipur) North East: ULFA PLA Mizo National Front	tribal connections, arms, drug supply, safe shelters. → Myanmar. → Bangladesh.

6) smuggling, counterfeit currency, money laundering.

Bangladesh → porous borders, difficult terrain

(e) Illegal wildlife trade, Tandhoni Sarries - Bangladesh

Regulate migration

(a) SAARC revival

N-E development

(b) PM DeU NE

Machukar Gupta Committee Recommendation

Measures Needed.

Resolve border disputes
(c) Nepal, China

1 border 1 force

technology adoption

(d) BOLD-RIT CIBMS

Benz Baruah Committee on N-E assimilation
(e) Sports Diplomacy

India's rise as great power is linked to its neighbourhood security. SAGAR doctrine is must be balanced with internal security measures.

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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