

TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 3_FLT #7

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Ajay	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	191 00500 95	Date/दिनांक	11.09.2023
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र			

*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 : 03: 35 pm	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 06: 25 pm	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impress.ion, 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 :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

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)

5 ट्रिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर की अर्थव्यवस्था बनने की राह में विदेशी व्यापार एक महत्वपूर्ण मील का पत्थर है। इस संदर्भ में, वैश्विक 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)

Foreign trade refer to Export and Import of goods and services from a country to outer world.

Foreign Trade and goal of 5 Trillion Economy

- (i) will increase export and foreign exchange earning.
- (ii) will enhance domestic capital formation, will make manufacturing more competitive.
- (iii) provide employment to youth.

Issue

- (i) high logistic cost (13-14% of GDP)
- (ii) infrastructureal bottleneck
- (iii) Bureaucratic red tappings.

In the context new
Foreign Trade Policy will 4 points :-

- ① Promote ease of doing business - by decriminalising law and one time compliance scheme.
- ② move from quantitative to remission regime to RODTEP scheme.
- ③ promoting indian product in new market - through collaboration with indian diplomatic missions abroad.
- ④ collaboration with good state in promoting and making district a centre of export excellence.
- ⑤ focus is on building economic hubs like Dubai, Singapore.
- ⑥ using e-commerce platforms.

This new Trade Policy
 is step in right direction to achieve
goal of 5 trillion economy.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
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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.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)

Welfare Economy is state of economy which take care of the interest of weaker section of society.

Social protection scheme is integral to welfare economy.

(i) National Food Security provide free food grains to poor. withdraw

(ii) Old Pension Scheme provide for 50% of last salary amount by the employee.

(iii) PM Awas Yojna, PM Ujjwal Yojna provide free pucca house and free gas connect to poor.

(iv) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan provide free quality and free education to all section of society.

Have said that Old Pension Scheme implementation create

Key implications :-

(i) Loss of Fiscal Stability - as recovery
 Rejection of monetised ~~fi~~, ~~fiscal~~
~~deficit~~ general ~~govt~~ debt & increased
 to 49% of state GDP

(ii) Harms long term people welfare - as
 expenditure on Capital spend decreases
 and revenue expenditure increases.

(iii) crowd out private investment.

(iv) It benefits only a small population
 at the cost of large number of
poor

Hence the need of how to
 relook at the present social security
protection scheme do and do
 & change to better suit to the
 present level of requirement

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.3) 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)

Agristack is information/data with respect of agriculture which include land holding size, crop pattern, products etc assembled in one place.
 With Agri has been leading agency in promoting Agristack.

Agristack - related to Agriculture as problem

- (i) will facilitate better financial credit flow to farm sector
- (ii) ensure greater bargaining power of farmers
- (iii) better utilization of farm inputs,
- (iv) dissemination of information with weather to farmers
- (v) rise of startup in Agricultural sector

(ii) timely govt intervention with respect to Agricultural reforms.

Challenges:

(i) poor land record digitisation

(ii) fragmentation of land and lack of land title with actual owner

(iii) issue of govt records on land

Feedback

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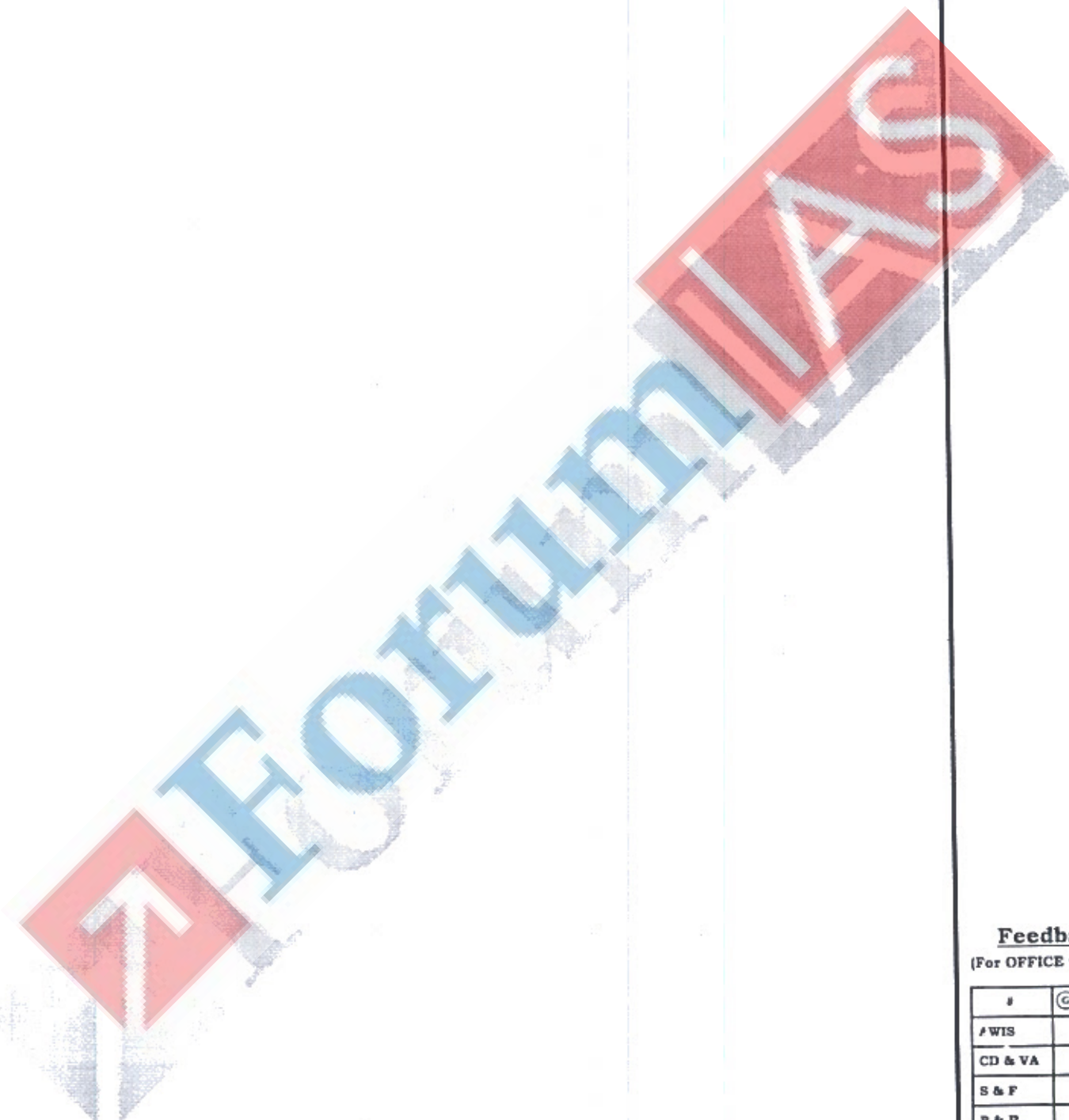
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)



Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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 कार्रवाई योग्य रणनीति बनाने के उपायों की भी सिफारिश कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Stockholm Conference of 1972 made climate change and environmental degradation as major issue to modern civilization for the first time.

even after 5 decades, narrowing the gap still remains biggest challenge because!

(i) Lack of transfer of technology from developed to developing country

(ii) Lack of transfer of fund worth 100 billion

(iii) Lack of fragmented approach to tackle climate change.

(iv) unrealistic goal and target

What need to be done - Form coherent actionable strategy! -

- (i) Focus on ~~the~~ common but differentiated responsibility
- (ii) Technological transfer to develop low carbon
- (iii) Transfer of fund for loss and damage
- (iv) Global co-operation in transition to green fuel
Ex: Global Bio Fuel Alliance
- (v) People awareness and capacity building of politicians
- (vi) Shift mix toward Hybrid energy
Hydrogen fuel

Thus the need of hour is collective and collaborative spirit among nations to tackle the climate change.

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.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)

E-waste refers to waste generation out of discarding of electronic gadget items.

ex:- old mobile phone, computer.

As per recent report of Central Pollution Control Board, there has been rise of e-waste to the tune of 10 lakh ton in 2019-20 from 7 lakh ton 2018-19.

Impediment in management of e-waste

- (i) Broken chain of e-waste management with 90% collection done by informal workers.
- (ii) poor financial incentive given by government.
- (iii) Lack of enforcement mechanism of e-waste management rule 2016
- (iv) Lack of infrastructure to segregate the e-waste.

(i) Level of skill set w.r.t. management of e-waste.

(ii) Human resource including and financial burden of Waste-killing bodies.

Trinity of citizen, Business and government-

(i) make people awareness to follow reduce, recycle and reuse model.

(ii) producer responsibility to collect and process need to properly enforced.

(iii) government providing required financial incentive to collectors and processors.

(iv) promote as cyclic economy by government.

thus proper e waste management requires whole of society approach.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.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 Energy is a kind of energy which is produced through ~~fusion~~ of nucleus of atom. It is produced through nuclear fission and fusion.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) 2 or more small nuclei combine together to produce 1 atom. | (i) 1 big atom break down to produce small nuclei. |
| (ii) Produce huge amount of energy. | (ii) comparatively less cost. |
| (iii) It is less radioactive. | (iii) Highly radioactive waste material. |
| (iv) It is still in experimental stage.
Ex: ITER Tokamak | (iv) widely used to produce nuclear energy.
Ex: Trombay, |

Relevance of nuclear energy in Resolving global energy security :-

- (i) more environment friendly - it produces 7% less CO₂ compared to coal.
- (ii) High energy density compared to coal.
- (iii) highly reliable - as it is a constant source of energy.
- (iv) Comparatively cheaper.

Issue

- (i) high initial cost of establishment.
- (ii) issue of availability of uranium.
- (iii) global export controls regime of nuclear fissile material at which India is not a member.

Hence India is working on strategy that is based on nuclear energy, hydrogen programme to fulfil our need.

Feedback

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

Q.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)

Hydropower is a climate friendly renewable source of energy produced through water.

Run of river Hydroelectric project is produced without creating large reservoir, harnessing the normal flow of river.

Ecological Conservation

- (i) It does not require big dams to build the less deforestation.
- (ii) It harnesses normal flow of water and does not require diversion of river flow.
- (iii) Since no dam is built, less displacement of local people and preserve local beauty.

(iv) preserve biodiversity of area as less of forest, wildlife is maintained.

Socio-Economic Development

(i) less people protest, due displacement are very minimum.

(ii) provide quality electricity thus enhance level of standard of people living.

(iii) promote local tourism in the area.

However drawbacks

Hydro electric project suffer from!

(i) availability of water throughout the year due to fluctuation in water availability.

(ii) environment degradation during construction stage. Run of river

Thus Hydro electric

project at smaller scale is needed now

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.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)

The diverse border which India share with its ~~not~~ neighbour range from desert, mountain, deep forest, sea, make it vulnerable to various threat emerge out of inimical actors from neighbouring state.

Threats:

- (i) Rise of cross border terrorism in J&K
- (ii) Human trafficking in Nepal, Bangladesh border
- (iii) Smuggling of narcotics, fake currency, arms at myo mmo border
- (iv) Smuggling of China goods through Nepal to India.

In this context govt of India has launched vibrant village programme which help in:-

- (i) Better infrastructure facility to local residing in border area with good road, home, school, health care
 - (ii) it prevent migration of local from border to cities
 - (iii) Capacity building of local people in agri training, skill enhancement
 - (iv) e-Tourism activity which will enhance pop people earning
 - (v) Better communication infrastructure in form of optical fibre network, 4G mobile connectivity
 - (vi) preferable recruitment is armed forces to local border village
- border
Thus, village programme
- will go long way in making Indian border more secure

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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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 document which articulates the response of nation towards different security challenge.

Today challenge to Indian national security include :-

- (i) Risk threat of cyber attack
- (ii) 2 front war fear - China & Pakistan
- (iii) Risk instability at North East
in - Kuki-Meitei conflict
- (iv) Organised crime - drug trade, trafficking.
- (v) Terrorism.
- (vi) militarisation of space.

In this context well articulated national security strategy will help in :-

- (i) Clear chain of Command to respond to the military attack.
- (ii) reduce level of confusion in military hierarchy.
- (iii) make enemy know the level of exhibition this act as deterrence.
- (iv) will tell well in advance the level of Human resource required.
- (v) Enhance co-operation between Civilians and military defence personnel.
- (vi) will enhance global cooperation in defence production and indigenisation with transfer of technology.

Thus well articulated national security doctrine is the need of hour.

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	
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Q.11) What are the 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)

In simple term, Inflation is consistent ^{rise} in price of good and service over a period of time. Post Covid-19 ^{world} economy has faced both demand pull and supply side inflation.

Factor for side in Inflation

① Demand side - Post Covid-19 market opening of lockdown, expansionary economic policy, rate cut across the world led to boost in demand. This enhanced inflation level.

② Imported Inflation

① 85% of oil imported in India hence Russia-Ukraine war has enhanced the global oil price.

③ Supply side disruption :-

(i) War in Europe has led to blockade of grain export from black sea region which has escalated Food price.

(ii) Ongoing trade war between China and USA has disrupted supply chain.

(iv) Climate change and global warming has led to drought and excess Flooding in Africa, South Asia, Latin America leading to rise of prices of essential commodities.

Impact

Economy

- (i) Rise in Interest rate hampering global growth.
- (ii) decline in consumption level.
- (iii) crowding out of private investment.

Social

- (i) Poor people are hardest hit.
- (ii) Propagation of intergenerational poverty.
- (iii) Decline in saving.

(9) decline in gross Capital formation

Constitutional measures

(A) monetary policy - both CRR and Repo rate has been increased in indian world over.

(B) Financial - Govt has stick to the target of FBRM act, reduced unnecessary borrowing to reduce fiscal deficit.

(C) Administrative - use of essential commodities act to prevent hoarding and black market.

(D) PM Aashirwad Yojna - Free food grains to 80 million poor people through PDS.

(E) reducing LPG cylinders by 200.

Thus as per recent estimate by RBI, Inflation will be below 6% range by September end and relief to majority of people.

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.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)

Atmanirbhar Bharat is a ~~very~~ important initiative by union government to make India self-reliant and global manufacturing hub.

In this context, union government launched Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme in 2021 which provides for incremental subsidy on incremental increase and sale of domestically manufactured goods and services. A total ₹6,000 crore has been earmarked to be invested in to the scheme.

PLI scheme is a cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat.

- (i) It will enhance local manufacturing capacity
- (ii) It will bring required foreign

direct investment, technological innovation
which will boost level of manufacturing

- (ii) Generate employment for local youth.
- (iv) led to great capital formation
- (v) will help in reducing import of electronic items, API drugs etc.
- (vi) will reduce current account deficit

Having said that it faces following challenge :-

- (i) Lack of required skill set - as per India skill report only 46% of college pass out are employable.
- (ii) Infrastructure bottleneck - in the form of road, water, electricity connections
- (iii) High logistic cost - to the tune of 13-14% of GSP compared to China (7% of GSP)

(iv) disruptions in supply chain - due to China-US trade dispute and deadlock at WTO grievance settlement mechanism.

(v) Rising tendency of trade protectionism
 ↳ recent step of putting limit on import of laptop items

Measure to be taken

(i) skilling, re-skilling and upskilling of labour force for the need of work.

(ii) collaboration with state government to enhance ease of doing business by working on 10 parameters - like electricity connection, water, law etc.

(iii) removal of trade barriers & bottlenecks
 (iv) complementarity of logistics policy and national foreign trade policy is issue & pituit.

low ch can revolutionize indian manufacturing landscape

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	C	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.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)

Internationalisation of rupee refers to growing use of Rupee in global trade.
Ex! - use of Rupee in India-Russia Trade.

De-dollarisation refers to decline in use of dollars (USD) in the global trade.
Ex! - ~~decline~~ rise of RMB Yuan is global trade.

Internationalisation of Rupee

(i) increase use of Rupee in global trade

(ii) It will have local impact

(iii) it will enhance India's Rtn Global status

De-dollarisation

(i) decline in use of US dollar in global trade

(ii) It impact will be wide and global.

(iii) mark decline of USD world hegemony

Benefit of Internationalization of Rupee

- (i) Help reduce current account deficit as the trade will done in Rupee.
 Ex: India - UAE has agreed to trade in India's Rupee and dighem.
- (ii) will reduce impact of global volatility on India's economy.
- (iii) will make India's economy more competitive.
- (iv) will help in reduce global inflationary pressure in India.
- (v) will boost export of domestic good in global market.
- (vi) Rise India's global stature.

However it faces its own set of challenge:-

- (i) It require freedom of full convertibility on capital and current account

(ii) It is impossible to manage Free Flow of currency, monetary policy and Inflation.

(iii) may make domestic exports less competitive.

(iv) India's high fiscal deficit and high debt will become major issue.

(v) India's global trade is less than 3% - which may not go well with rupee internationalisation.

measures to be taken

As per recent report by RBI, following

measures to be taken include

- (i) Controlling high fiscal deficit, reducing high debt of govt of India.
- (ii) ~~Control~~ Calibrate reforms at Capital account.

then though internationalisation of rupee has advantages, it has to be done in a gradual, calibrated manner.

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.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)

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) are financial co-operative which help small and marginal farmers in getting required credit at time of sowing of crop.

Today India has 96,000 thousand of PACS which can help in boosting rural economy and mainstreaming small and marginal farmers!

(i) Financial Inclusion - by providing multi functional credit it will free small farmer from hand of money lender.

(ii) Better Bargaining for seed, fertilizers and other agricultural inputs thereby reducing cost of agriculture.

- (iii) better price realization - by pulling of resources and good Bargaining at mandi level.
- (iv) help to better post harvest losses which are cut to tune of 90,000 (2015) (Shanta Kuma Committee).
- (v) promote new agricultural technologies among farmers about new crop, new method of agriculture etc. - dissemination idea, organic farming.
- (vi) capturing export market and promotion through use of government scheme.

ISSUE (player) Co-operation

- ① Lack of democratic practice of ~~democratic~~ Co-operation. Multi parties
 - ↳ elections not done on time
 - ↳ women cannot give proper voice to self.

- ④ rise in Case of financial frauds
- ⑤ Lack of auditing mechanism - Co-operatives are out of purview of CAG.
- ⑥ Rise of political interference in the management of Co-operatives
Ex: maharashtra sugar mill Co-operative.
- ⑦ small size of Co-operative makes
Bargaining power difficult.
- ⑧ Regional disparity as most of Co-operatives are located in western and south India.

measures to be taken

- ① promotion of Co-operative in Eastern and North East India.
- ② domestic reforms in Co-operative as envisaged in recent multistate Co-operative act 2023.
- ③ proper audit, less bureaucratic control.
To realize the dream of doubley of farmer, Co-operative reform is the need of hour.

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.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. (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)

Since independence farm policy like minimum support price, urea subsidy, electricity subsidy, irrigation facilities has helped India to become net food exporter (53 billion - 2022-23) and food surplus nation.

Today India is world largest exporter of rice, and largest producer of wheat and largest producer of horticultural crop.

They said that farm policies had its own set of

Negative Impact

① Regional imbalanced as green revolution only benefitted the northern, Haryana and western water up.

- ③ monocroping of crops lead to Excessive ground water exploitation, which in present time lead to soil degradation.
- ④ Stagnation of agricultural yield due to excessive use of Fertiliser (28:4:1)
- ④ Change in food pattern - shift from multicereal crop to rice - which leads to rise of cardiovascular disease.
- ⑤ Extinction of indigenous crop varieties due to mass culture.
- ⑥ Nutrient runoff leads to eutrophication causing decline in fishery production.
- ⑦ High emission of methane leads to global warming and climate change.

In this context PRANAM scheme was launched which address following thing:-

- ① It promote Cultivation of native varieties of seed.

- (ii) Focus is on use of Biopesticide, Biofertilizer, Nanotech.
- (iii) Integrated Pest management with focus on systems of Rice Intensification
- (iv) Cultivation of nutri cereal crop main Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Kodo, etc.
- (v) Focus is on deep irrigation, zero budget natural farming.
- (vi) It will enhance soil health by reducing use of chemical fertilizers, green irrigation, crop rotation, mulching etc.
- (vii) Rise productivity through nanotech, integrated pest management, use.

Thus PERMAN is good step taken in right direction to reform Indian Agriculture.

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) 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 आप 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 wave is periodic episode of high temperature which make human living difficult.

As per Indian meteorological department rise of above temperature above 40°C in plain and > 30°C in hill is considered to be heat wave phenomena.

Reason for heat wave

Anthropogenic

1. Rising level of urbanisation will ~~be~~ high rise Building, concrete wave ment which reduce len of heat, high heat absorption

2. deforestation leads to

natural

1. Change in sun spot cycle
2. Frequent spell of dry monsoon

urban heat island effect.

3. Rising level of SO₂, NO_x or ~~CO~~ due to vehicular pollution, raising Green

House gases in the atmosphere.

Impact of heat wave

① heat wave facilitate cyclic process of Forest fire → Green house → heat wave → Forest fire

② It will negatively impact standards of living of poor people, labour productivity will decline which

will negatively impact economic growth

③ heat wave promote more use of air conditioner → more energy + more coal burning → more green house

- ④ will lead to drying up of lakes, rivers, urban water aquifers having environmental sustainability
- ⑤ death of agricultural animal and loss of biological productivity

measures to be taken

- ① citizen awareness through TV, disseminate media.
- ② proper and accurate forecasting.
- ③ urban afforestation drive - through micro-irrigation technique.
- ④ going for green building and following green building code 2010.
- ⑤ following the approach is construction - reduce, recycle, reuse.
- ⑥ NAMA guidelines need to be adhered. the govt recent time least water incident has increased which demand whole of society appears.

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) 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)

Recently Chandrayaan-3 made history by soft landing on far side of moon (south pole) thereby making India first nation in the world in achieving this feat in very first attempt.

Chandrayaan-3 vs. Chandrayaan-2

① payload - Chandrayaan-2 had 3 payloads - lander (vikram), rover (Pragyan) and orbiter whereas Chandrayaan-3 had only 2 payloads lander and rover.

② safety - Chandrayaan-2 had enhanced leg length and high resolution land surface hazard

mapping ability which made it more resilient compared to Chandrayaan-2.

⑤ Fuel tank - Chandrayaan-3 has more fuel tank storage which help in case landing was delayed which was not the case with Chandrayaan-2.

India and Artemis accord

Recently during prime minister's visit to United States, India acceded to Artemis accord.

Artemis accord is set of ~~6~~ non-binding principles which facilitate peaceful exploration of outer space by enhancing collaboration and cooperation between world nations.

it will help in! -

① Exchange of ~~their~~ information of scientific exploration which will boost

Scientific knowlwo.

- (ii) skill of India Scientist at NASA
- (iii) On future landing of human on the surface of moon.
- (iv) mineral exploration of moon surface could of vital importance
- (v) Help in finding possibility of making Human habitation on moon surface.

Then Artemis accord
will of some help to enhance India lunar exploration in future.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.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)

⇒ Research and Development are backbone of ~~India~~ any nation for scientific, technological, economic advancement.

Role of R&D in unlock knowledge economy:

- i) will promote more innovation, reduce cost of production.
Ex: - Bharat Biotech Covid vaccine.
- ii) make India self-reliance in defense manufacturing.
Ex: - INS Vikat.
- iii) Boost to a startup industry - example ride, food & of use, boosted space startup.
- iv) Boost growth of tier-2 and tier-3 Economic growth.

(v) will enhance Quality of Indian Skill for and Export of Indian Skill to World nation.

(vi) will make Indian manufacturing more competitive by reducing cost of production, enhancing labor productivity.

Role of National Research Foundation
BFY 2023 :-

(i) It promote uptake of private fund to enhance level of R & D in scientific institutions.

(ii) provide liberty to Researcher to choose their research area and interact and set funds.

(iii) Greater collaboration with Academia - ensuring thereby fast realisation of innovation outcome.

- (iv) reduces bureaucratic red taping,
Enhance level of research.
- (v) Independent Regulatory authority
to monitor research work.
- (vi) Give women preference in order to
Research funds thereby bringing
gender equality in research.
- (vii) Product patent file protection
through national
Research foundation bill 2013 is a
step in ^{right} direction + enhance the
level of research in India.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

S	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			

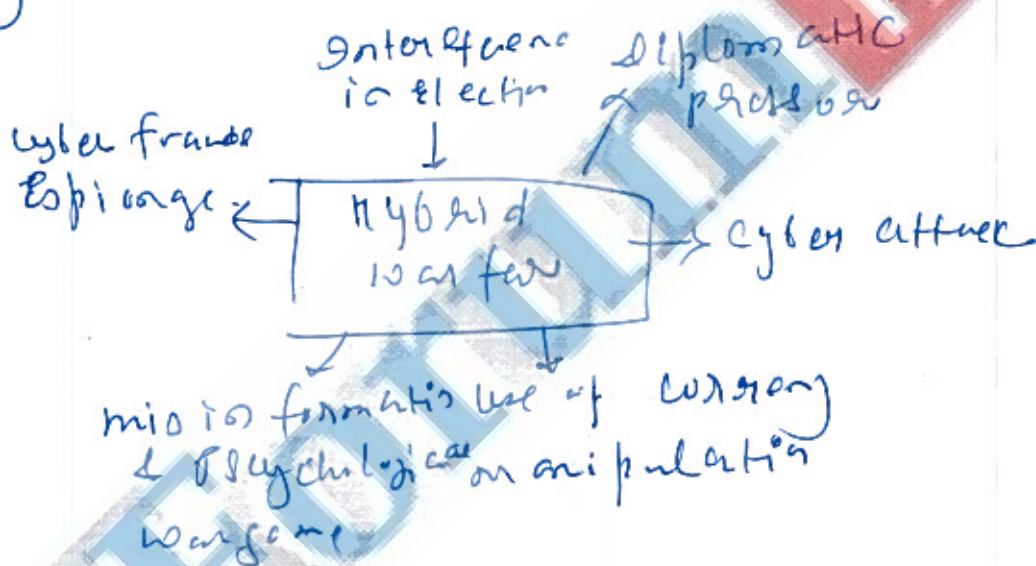
Q.19) What do you understand by the term 'Hybrid warfare.' Highlighting its implications for India, recommend measures to develop a comprehensive ecosystem to counter the same.

(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 war fare is use of non-conventional war tactic & along with conventional army. For example cyber espionage along with army battle tank.



Implications for India

① National security

① High chances of attack on critical infrastructure during war.

Ex: - Cyber attack on Allms date.

② use of social media to spread hate,

religion fundamentalism, * security
cadre for militant.

(iii) promoting organised crime, drug
cartel, Human Trafficking via dark web.

2) Political

(i) attempt to interfere in national
electoral process.

Ex! - Cambridge Analytica

(ii) Espionage of political parties - use of
Pegasus software.

(iii) interfering and hacking digital election.

3) Social

(i) psychological war from misinformation
rumors and disinformation.

(ii) online gaming - could be emerging as new
threat.

Thus affecting steps need
to be taken to protect nation from
e-Hybrid war.

Measures to be taken

- (i) relook at national cyber security policy 2013.
- (ii) raising the technological capacity of home on resources of defence agencies.
- (iii) enhance the capacity of CERT-In, NCIIIP.
- (iv) global co-operation - with like minded countries.
- (v) control on internet devices which are becoming major sources of cyberattacks.
- (vi) promoting indigenous manufacturing of defence, communication equipment.

Thus hybrid warfare is new & reality in modern time which requires whole of government approach. to tackle it.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.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)

Globalisation has interlinked world countries making them global village. Thus internal security challenge in the neighbouring countries has direct implication on India's interact.

Internal security challenge is India's eastern frontier and its linkage with peace in India.

① Myanmar

① recent military coup in Myanmar has led to influx of refugees, miscreants in India creating humanitarian crisis.

② recent Manipur-violence is also linked to Myanmar's terrorism.

③ Organised crime, drug trafficking, fake Indian currency, militant & smuggling matter world.

③ Bangladesh - (i) Illegal immigration of migrants in bordering state is changing demographic level and becoming threat of national security.

(ii) Illegal trade of animal, causing loss of 10,000 crore to India state.

③ Myanmar - The political instability is leading to rise of organised crime in form of narcotic trade, Human trafficking etc.

④ Pakistan - (a) The unsettled border dispute, use of proxy to unstable Jammu Pakistan has disturbed peace in western India state.

(b) Pathankot attack, Mumbai 26/11 is few example to this.

⑤ Sri Lanka political instability - is leading to domestic terrorism, rise of threat of extremism in Sri Lanka.

Measures to be taken

- ① Comprehensiveness in Border management structure - in form of right vision Comer, Janner, advised foreign
- ② negotiations with neighbors to settle borders and land dispute
Ex: - 2015 India - Bangladesh land boundary Agreement.
- ③ Hard approach - strict military military actions to flush out militants and terrorists
- ④ ceasefire with local militants
Ex: - code of conduct, wage accord.
- ⑤ Building infrastructure - like road, airport, rail way
Ex: - Dhaka - Sattar Bridge is MSR
- ⑥ enhancing level of governance at border districts & states

Thus better relations with neighbor is need of our for our stability.

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			

Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

1

2

3

Outcomes

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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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