

TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 2

FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 3_FLT #7

235393 613302_1910067188_(2023-09-10 10:10:42)

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	AKANCHA SINGH		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE	Date/दिनांक	09.09.2023

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.स.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक		
1			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 भरे।	
2			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			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			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			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 :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			3:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input 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 :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
				Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion class on the tests and their preparation. Further, students are requested to see the solutions 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.

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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)

The foreign trade policy lays down target of achieving 2 trillion \$ by exports till 2030.

This will be an important step towards achieving target of 5 trillion \$ economy.

Potential of Foreign Trade Policy, 2023

- ① Shift from incentive to entitlement based regime
- ② Process reengineering and automation
- ③ Creation of town of export excellence
 eg → Fauzdarabad, Raunanani, Moradabad
- ④ Star Rating of exports
 2 star, 3 star, 5 star
- ⑤ promotion of districts as export hubs

- eg) uttarakhand, uttar pradesh
One districe one product
- 6) Helping in skilling
Schemes → PMKVY - Skill India
- 7) Facilitating e-commerce
- 8) import of capital goods at zero customs duty
eg) EPCK scheme
- 9) Duty free import of raw material under Advance authorisation scheme
- 10) Amnesty scheme similar to Vivad se wiskhaas.

Thus, foreign trade policy attempts to improve market access, expertise of domestic players where state acts as a facilitator; overcoming shortcomings of 1992 Act.

Feedback

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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)

Article 38 of Indian constitution states that, the state shall promote welfare of the people.

Besides article 41 states that people shall have access to public assistance in case of old age, sickness and disablement.

Old Pension Scheme

→ Under OPS - a person is entitled to 50% of base-drawn salary + Benefit of Dearness Allowance + Provision of general provident fund.

→ Discontinued in 2004
→ New Pension Scheme
→ states like Rajasthan, Himachal, Jharkhand - revised (OPS)
based on election manifesto.

OPS - and fiscal prudence

- ① huge burden on exchequer (9% of State expenditure)
- Pension burden rising every year - (16% CAGR)
- increasing longevity / life expectancy.
- burden to provide for spouse of the deceased
- schemes allowance inclusion involves year-on-year burden.
- State liability of OPS is said to increase 20% by 2050
- This curbs the fiscal space available to states to invest productively in Health, Education.

Better human capital would ensure that people are active even beyond 60 - reducing dependence on pension and relying on dynamic income sources.

Feedback

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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)

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

Agristack refers to a collection of technology and digital databases of the agricultural sector.

Features

- Creating unique farmer ID
- Linking identity, assets, ownership with Aadhar
- digitized land records
- government's collaboration with microsoft to develop farmer's interface

Panacea for problems of farm sector

government's stand

- Streamlining of Agricultural credit
- Targeting of agricultural subsidies
- Reduce wastage of agricultural crops

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- (strong supply chain networks)
- unique identification of farmers - with parcel of landholding

Why agri-stock will still not be one panacea?

- Digital illiteracy of farmers
- threat of surveillance data leakage
- monetization of data by private participants
- gives regarding - information asymmetry, profiling of farmers without consent
- commercialization of agriculture as agriculture moves to "digital" and "private" spheres.

Overall, agri-stock has potential to benefit majority of small & marginal farmers with agri credit, better market information while addressing concerns of digital divide.

Feedback
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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)

WTO is an intergovernmental body that regulates and facilitates trade between nations. WTO's Agreement on Agriculture has interfered with our food security obligations.

Dilemma between free trade and food security

- government purchases crops from farmers at MSP
- provides food to farmers poor people under PDS.
- Subsidies given to agricultural sector - free water, electricity, seed, fertilizer are supposed to be trade distorting
- WTO Agreement on Agriculture

regulator → market access
 → Export subsidy
 → domestic support

The WTO set a 10% de minimis bar on amber box subsidy.
 Developing countries to spend more than 10% of agri GDP on trade distorting subsidy

→ However, India secured a peace clause in Bali^o which gives us immunity against exceeding de-minimis

However, India's agriculture subsidy and food security plans & programmes are repeatedly called into question

in WTO.

India on the other hand argues that developed country - subsidize agriculture to the tune of 5% (which is large compared to our GDP).

The dichotomy between developed & developing countries has led to an imbroglio over agriculture

Feedback

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

The Stockholm convention on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) was one of the first legislations for fighting climate change at global stage (1972).

Narrowing the gaps between targets and action

- ① ambitious targets made
 - ↳ Paris climate Action Sustainable Development goals
- ② lack of climate finance
 - ↳ green climate fund inadequate
 - Developed country not fulfilling mandate of 100 billion USD
- ③ lack of cost effective technology

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- eg India's solar energy development
- eg geothermal + tidal energy are still difficult to exploit.

- 7 Lack of effective technology transfer from developed to developing countries
- 8 COP28 remains more in letter - not enacted in spirit.

Means for
Cohesive
Strategy

- Prioritize climate financing
- binding nature of global conventions
 - eg UNCCD
- country specific INDCs. Should be backed by evidence & scientific data (don't be over-ambitious)
- Technology transfer -
 - eg carbon capture, usage & sequestration.

we need to intensify the spirit of COP28 & handhold - as "no one is safe unless everyone is safe"

Feedback
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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)

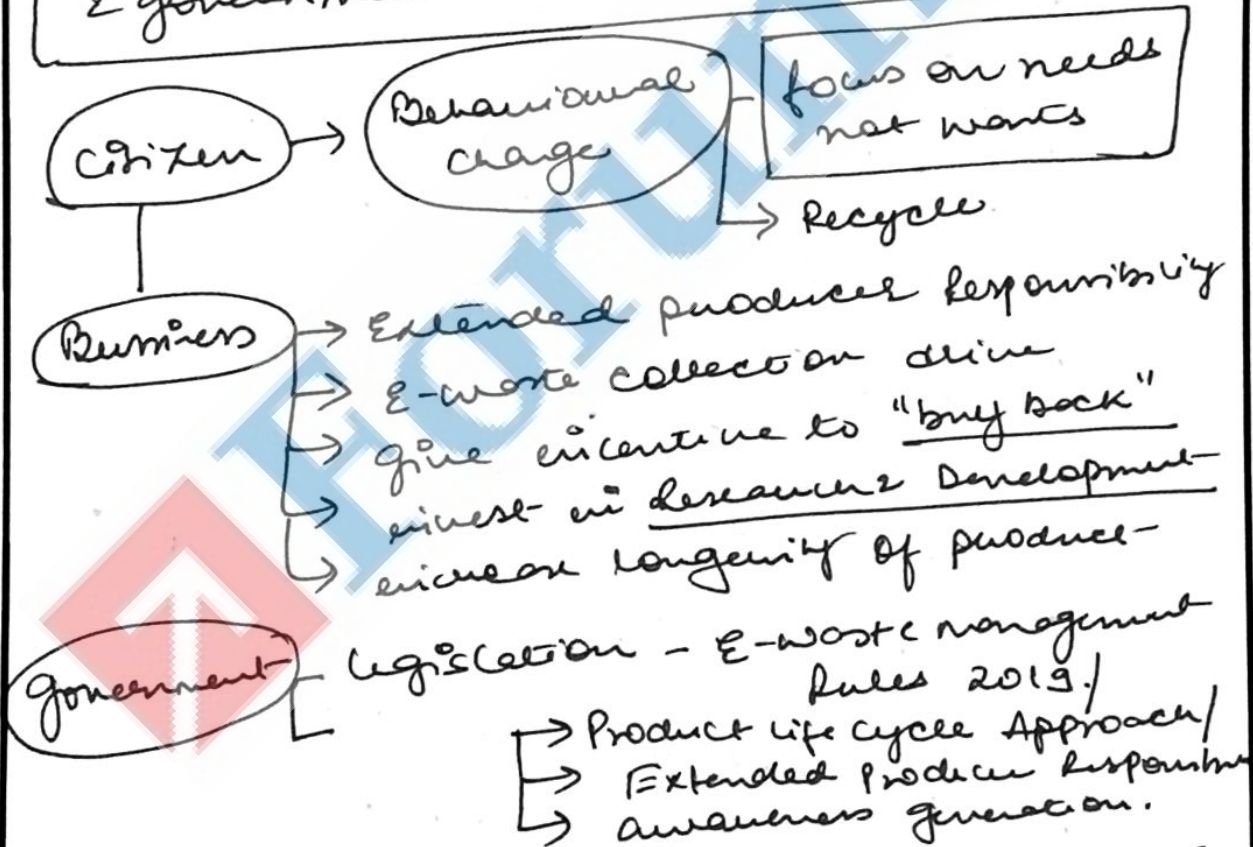
The fourth industrial revolution has made electronic gadgets ubiquitous in our lives. Along with its advantages we are faced with problem of e-waste. (2 million tonnes/year)

Impediments to management of E-waste

- ① Consumerist culture
- generate more & more waste.
- ② Low recycling capacity
only 33% e-waste is recycled
- ③ Lack of technology to:
Recycle → Reduce
Reduce ← Recycle
- ④ Large informal waste management economy
(e.g. ragpickers; segregation)
- ⑤ Lack of awareness about toxic nature of e-waste

- which contains 1000s of laws
- legislations - weak in enforcement
- lack of 'sense of responsibility' among consumers
- products not "repaired" - therefore "replaced"
- "Buy back option" not available.

How can trinity of citizens, businesses & government tackle this?



Like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan we should have a Jan-Andolan - "Less is more" when it comes to electronic gadgets.

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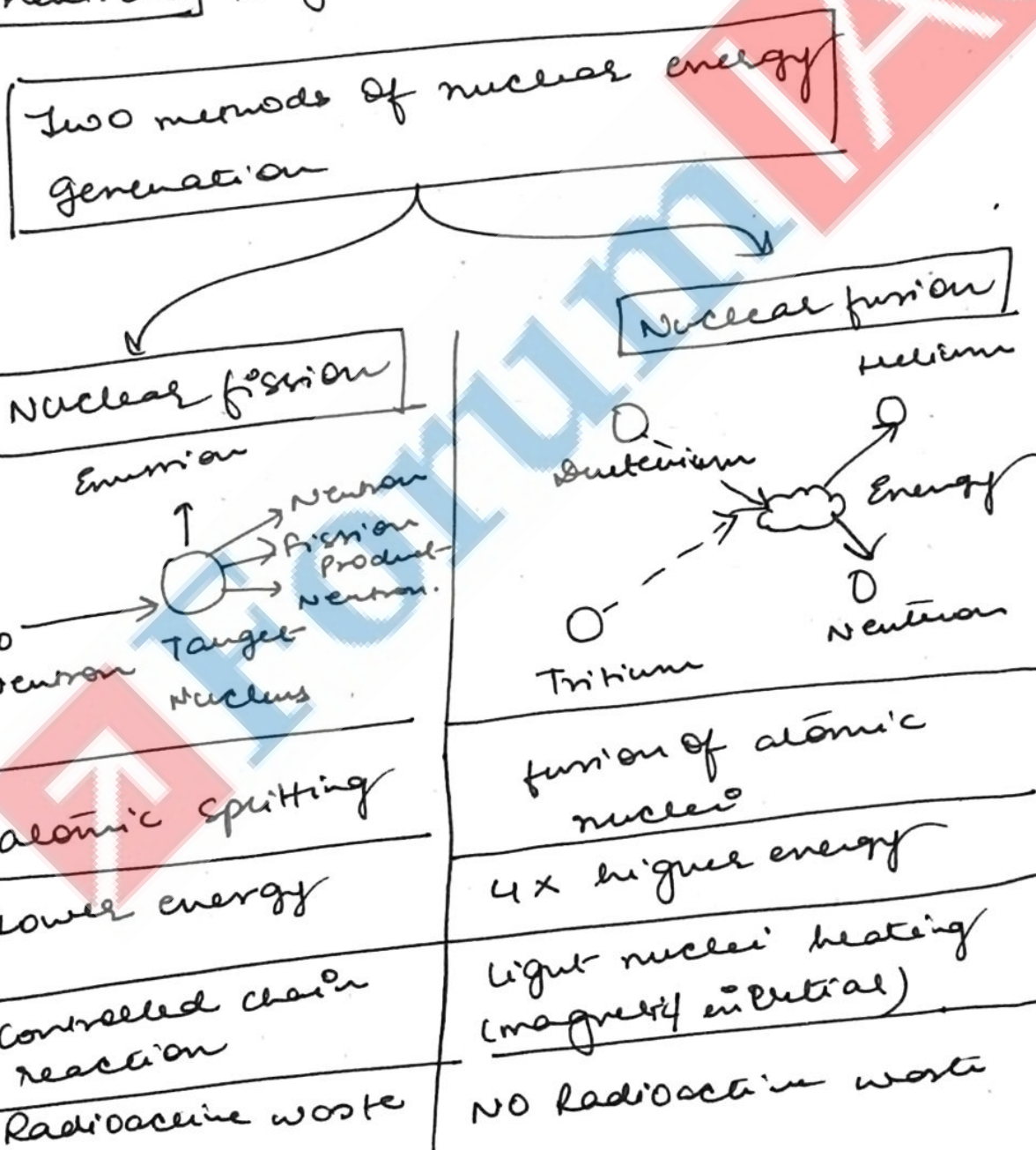
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Q.7) How does nuclear fusion differ from nuclear fission? Assess the relevance of nuclear energy in resolving the global energy security dilemma? (10 marks, 150 words)

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 promising source of clean energy which may help our world attain Net Zero, Carbon neutral targets.



10-15% of global energy demand met by nuclear fusion

in experimental stage

Relevance of Nuclear energy in resolving energy security dilemma

1. Increasing energy requirement
2. Developmental transitions in global south
3. Cost-effective in the long run (energy dense)
4. Sustainable + Scalable.
5. Clean & non-conventional source of energy
6. Nuclear energy not bound by spatial location unlike fossil fuel.

Constraints → Nuclear fissile material heavily regulated
 → Radiation leakages (Fukushima Disaster)
 → Waste generation

Nuclear energy is a powerful opportunity to achieve clean energy [SDG-7].

Feedback
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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)

The recent disaster in Tapovan-Vishnugadh hydroelectric power project shifted the focus to 'run of the river' hydroelectric power projects.

Run of the river projects

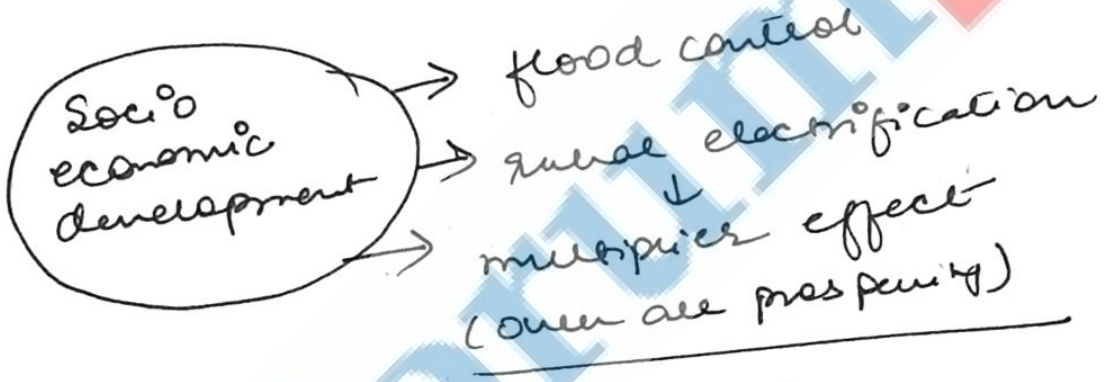
- utilize natural flow of river water
- little or no storage of water
- generate electricity

Balancing Ecological conservation with socio economic development

- ① Eco sensitive model of development
- ② Do not interfere with fragility of mountainous ecosystems

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- ③ Can be constructed on small, mountainous rivers
- ④ Low installation, maintenance cost
- ⑤ Ecological flow of river is maintained
- ⑥ Biodiversity remains intact and unaffected



M.C. Mishra Committee (1976), on water control, irrigation & Kesturirangan (2012) committees have recommended creation of run off the river projects for sustainable development in western ghats.

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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)

Border infrastructure assumes importance in wake of India being surrounded by hostile neighbours.



Robust-Border Infrastructure

- Need for -
- ① Rail road connectivity
 - ② Flood lights on border
 - ③ check points on borders
 - ④ Electric fences, walls

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- Development of border infrastructure
 - Tower, bunker,
- Joint border management
 - ↳ Nepal, Pakistan, Myanmar
- Satellite imagery

Vibrant village initiative

- address issue of ghost villages
- arrest cross migration
- develop border states - economy
 - ↳ tourism - Annapurna Pradesh.
- Symbol of state
 - sense of belongings
- extend services, civic amenities
- arrest radicalism, extremism
- culture - as a tool to "integrate"

mode:- "Border village is not lost but rather first village".

Community is as essential component of comprehensive integrated border management in sync with national epistemic committee on border.

Feedback

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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 guideline to crum the challenges to country's security & spell out strategies to deal with it.

eg) USA, Germany, Japan all have a NSS in place.

NSS → Tackling challenge to national security

1) Better coordination among forces.
- They know how & when to respond

2) acts as a deterrence
Our neighbouring countries know what can trigger India to respond - eg) cross border terrorism (Pakistan)
Geographic aggression by China

3) Reliable response policy

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Can guide government in power to deal with security threats

④ From piecemeal, knee jerk reaction to contemplated standardized response

③ Trust of citizens on being "comprehensively safeguarded"

Limitations

→ Need to come up with threats of armed forces

→ difficult to foresee all possible scenarios of security breach

→ sophisticated warfare & threats

→ integrated crimes - drug trafficking
 ↓
 insurgency
 ↓
 illegal immigration
 ↓
 militancy

Thus, we require a National security strategy to pose effective deterrence but at the same time work on modernisation of forces & defense sector.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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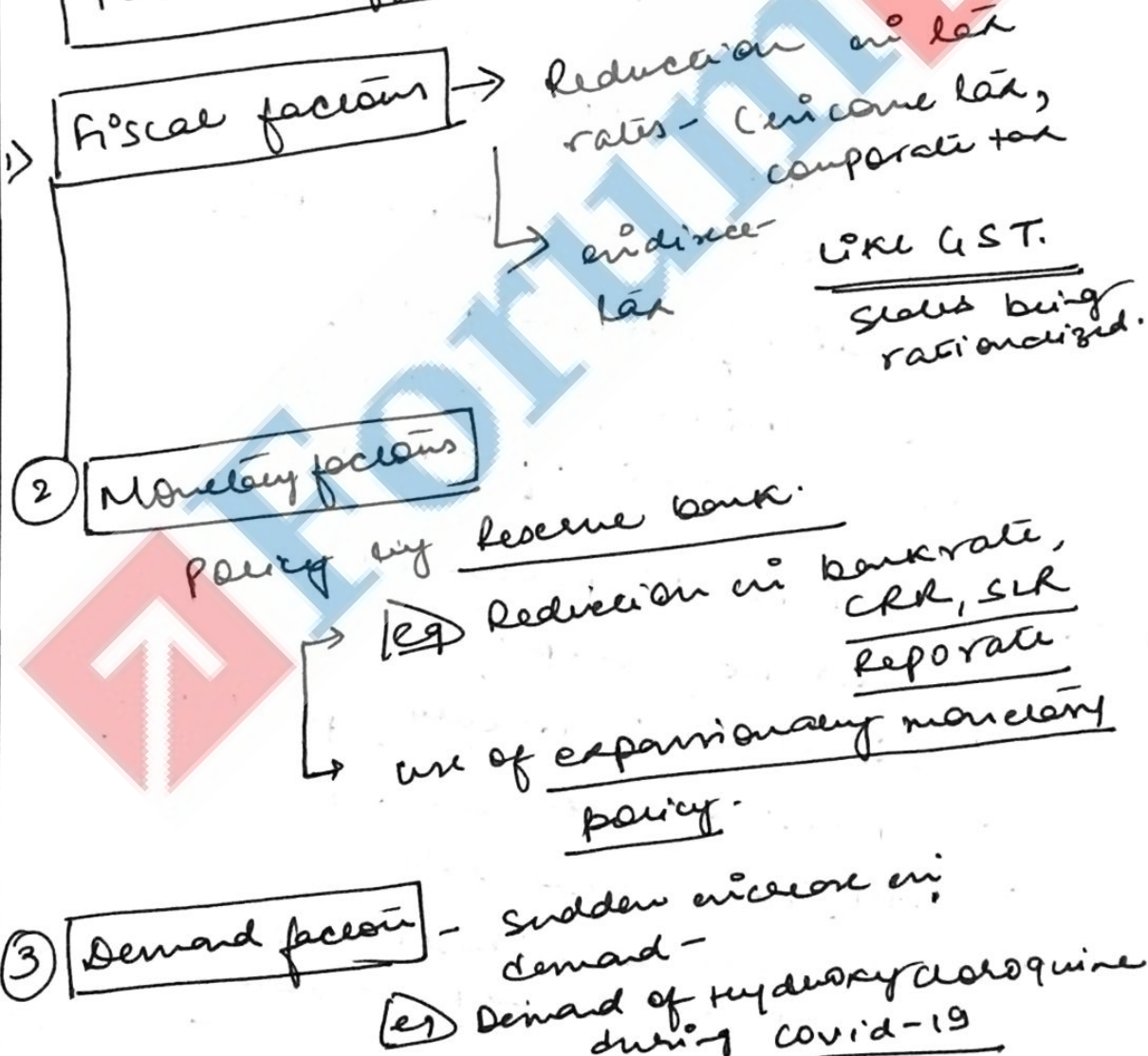
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Q.11) What are the factors that influence the inflation trends in the country? Highlighting the impacts, discuss the institutional measures in place to check inflation. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Inflation is a condition when "more money is chasing too few goods". Thus, the relative purchasing power of currency sees a decline

Factors affecting inflation



demand of seasonal vegetables
like tomatoes, onions, peas
all season round

(u)

Supply Side factors

Raw materials for industries
becoming expensive

eg cost of fertilizer increasing
due to increase in cost of
raw materials.

Crude oil supply controlled
by OPEC
(cartelisation & price control).

hoarding/black marketing
also artificially raise prices
of raw materials/agri product

Impact

erosion of purchasing power
hits poor people

increase in poverty, poverty

depreciation of currency

G.D.P growth rates suffer

joblessness as industrialists
are not able to pay workers.

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Institutional measures to check inflation

- ① → Tight monetary policy by Reserve Bank of India.
 (eg) Increase CRR, Repo rate, Bank rate, SLR
 ↳ cost of lending increases.
- ② → Fiscal contraction
 Reduce monetary flow - money supply to be restricted.
 → Increase tax rates
 → Reduce budgetary spending
- ③ → Supply chain restructuring to safeguard economy against geopolitical fluctuations.
- ④ → Ensuring stable supply of fuel.
 ↳ Strategic oil reserves

Healthy rate of inflation is good for economy. FRBM Act 2003 should be adhered to, in order to safeguard interest of citizens.

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)

The production linked incentive scheme was launched to give a push to domestic manufacturing - which covers 14 sectors as of now.

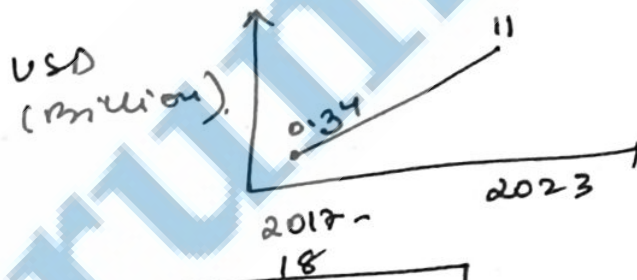
PLI Scheme

- aims at higher import substitution
- employment generation
- domestic + foreign companies to receive financial rewards for manufacturing in India
- based on percentage of revenue upto 5 years
- sectors covered
 - ↳ medical device
 - ↳ automobile
 - ↳ mobile phones
 - ↳ Etc.
- Incentive calculated based on incremental sales.

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- other criteria for incentive
 - sales, local value addition
- emphasis on research and development

Success of PLI - can be seen in the smartphone industry
 Imports reduced from USD 4 bn
 and exports increased: - USD 1.2 bn



Issues and Challenges with PLI

① Assembly vs. value addition

↳ Incentive is paid on finishing a phone, rather than on value-addition.
 India, essentially assembles various sub-parts of smart phones & accessories.

② WTO constraints on tying PLI subsidies to value addition

→ WTO considers it "trade distorting"
Thus price of our goods are "artificially raised"

③ vagueness around disbursement of incentives

- Process lacks clarity
- different schemes for different sectors

④ lack of centralized database

to measure changes in production, exports, new jobs created

we need to relook shortcomings of PLI - to make manufacturing sector India's driver of growth, synergy

between Make in India, PLI scheme, can help achieve 5 trillion \$ economy.

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)

While internationalisation of rupee may seem like a corollary of de-dollarisation, it is not necessarily true.

Internationalisation of Rupee

- Implies reducing dependence on dollar/other currency
- Increasing the use of rupee in cross-border transactions
- ↳ Import, export, current account, Capital account
- It implies full capital account convertibility

De-dollarisation

On the other hand involves reducing reliance on the US dollar as the reserve currency, as medium of exchange and unit of account.

Benefits of Internationalisation of Rupee

- ① helpful to tackle global inflation
- ② ride over economic crisis
- ③ Ease trade
- ④ NO need for fore-ex reserve
- ⑤ mitigate exchange rate risk
- ⑥ appreciation of currency value

Cons

- ① Complicates monetary policy
 - ② Exchange rate stability becomes challenging
 - ③ could bring uncontrolled capital flows
 - ④ may lead to outflow of hot money
- eg East Asian crisis. (1997)

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Thus, internationalisation of
rupee may lead to circumventing of
sanctions, allow India to make
significant savings.

But, internationalisation of
rupee accompanied by full capital
account convertibility should be
done when we have strong fundamentals
of economy [Transpare Committee].

Feedback

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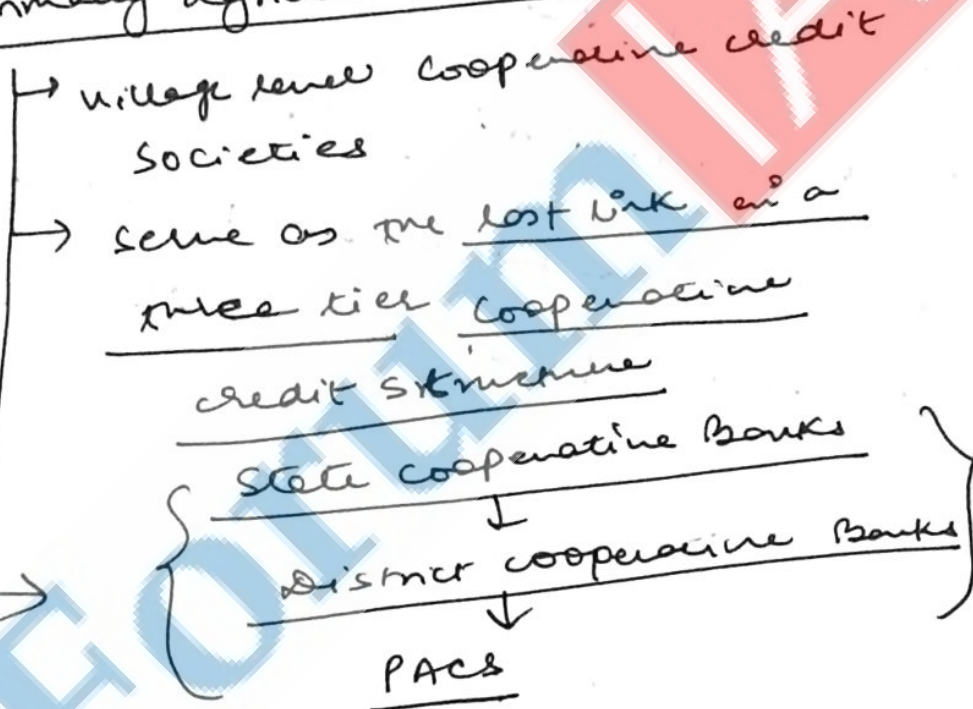
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Q.14) What are Primary Agricultural Credit Societies? Can the cooperative push alone help in achieving the twin targets of boosting rural economy and mainstreaming small and marginal farmers? (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

The union Budget 2023 provided for digitization of 63000 Primary Agricultural Credit Society.

Primary agricultural credit societies-



Significance of PACS.

- access to credit
Purchase seed, fertilizer,
other input
- improve production,
increase income

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- Financial inclusion in rural areas
- provide convenient services
 - reduce paperwork
- promote culture of savings and entrepreneurship
- enhancing credit discipline among farmers.

Cooperatives are necessary to address twin problems of boosting small economy + mainstreaming small + marginal farmers

- ↳ ① Access to credit/technology
- ② Economics of scale
- ③ social capital
- ④ deriving of risk taking

- ⑤ consolidation of landholding
- ⑥ Financial inclusion + access to government schemes like FPOs.

Challenges to Cooperatives

- ① managerial inefficiencies
not everyone has capability to become agripreneur
need training
- ② participation of cooperative society
- ③ inability to come to a common agenda
- ④ very thin profit margin

Need for holistic reforms:- for instance 3 farm laws were step in right direction. Improving market access, export subsidy and domestic support can help in boosting farmers' income [Ashok Dalwai Committee].

Feedback

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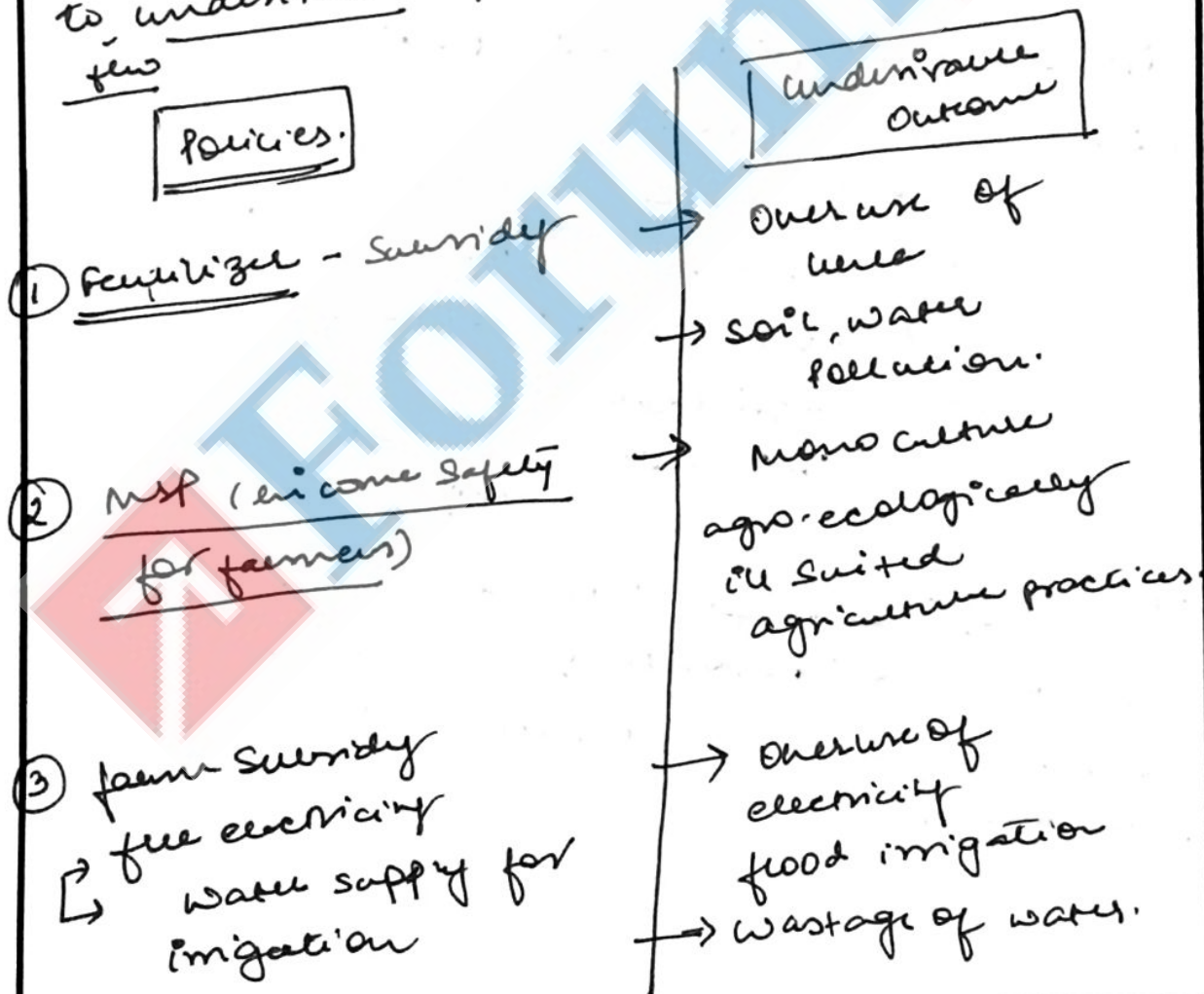
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Q.15) Farm policies in the country have inadvertently led to undesirable consequences. Do you agree? Giving emphasis on PM PRANAM, discuss ways to enhance soil health and farm productivity. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

58% of India's population depends on agriculture for livelihood. Agriculture Sector has been the focus of reforms since the first five year plan.

However farm policies have led to undesirable ~~poor~~ outcomes:-



Green revolution

Ground water depletion
distorting of cropping pattern
Regional imbalance

Impact of HYV seeds, GM crops

loss of local indigenous varieties of millets
Risks of genetically modified crops

Despite the ill effects, agricultural policies have led to :-

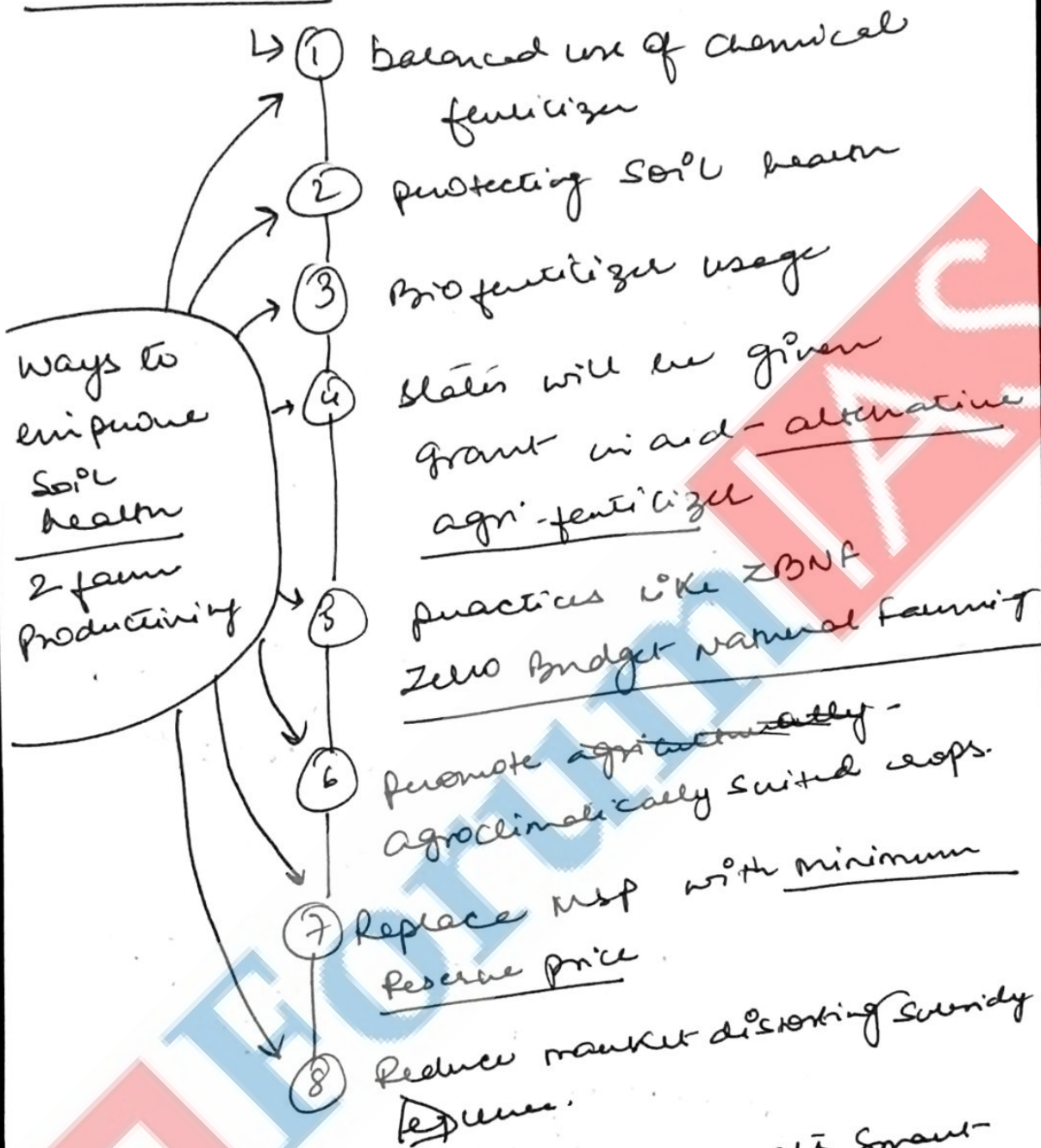
- Increased farm income
- Food security.
- Prosperity for farmers.
- Agri exports
- Self reliance on food crops.

PM PRANAM - launched in Budget 2023.

It is the plan for restoration, awareness, nourishment and amelioration of mother earth.

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It aims at:-



Besides, training farmers in climate smart agricultural practices. like precision farming, micro-irrigation can help in bringing about a rainbow revolution in Indian agriculture.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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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)

3

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 refers to abnormally high temperatures $> 40^{\circ}\text{C}$ in plains and $> 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ in hilly areas over a fixed time period.

Reasons for rising heat waves

Meteorological

→ Creation of heat domes



Heat dome:- Restricts escape of hot air.

EL. Nino.

low precipitation in monsoon

weak western disturbance

Anthropogenic

→ green house gas emissions.

- Increased deforestation
- Urbanisation
Urban heat island effect
- Concretisation of urban area
- Burning of fossil fuel
- increasing pressure on land - population resource conflict

Impact

- Loss of life
- producing losses (human beings, animals)
- forest fire
- physiological + reproductive
- changes in human beings
- greater impact on agricultural production
- high evapotranspiration

Mitigation Measures

- ① → Afforestation
→ CAMPA
 - ② → Phasing out of green house gases
- Net zero target of India.

- ③ Sustainable agricultural practices
- ④ Urbanisation with adequate green spaces
- ⑤ Shifting from vertical sprawl to horizontal sprawl
- ↳ reduce urban heat islands effect.

Miyawaki forest model of Japan is worth emulating. Besides, India's Cooling Action Plan also provides solution to heat waves. NDMA guidelines must be adhered to, in order to mitigate adverse impact of heat waves.

Feedback

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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)

Chandrayaan 3 has successfully soft-landed on moon's south pole which Chandrayaan 2 was unable to do.

Chandrayaan 3 was better equipped than Chandrayaan 2 -

- ① solar panels on all 4 sides for continuous energy
 - ② landing area of Chandrayaan 3 widened - $4 \times 2.4 \text{ km}$
Chandrayaan 2 - $500 \text{ m} \times 500 \text{ m}$
 - ③ Chandrayaan 3 - had advanced capacity to manoeuvre - to ensure soft landing on moon's south pole.
- | Chandrayaan 2 | Chandrayaan 3 |
|---------------|---------------|
| - Lander | - Lander |
| - Rover | - Rover |
| - Orbits | |

⑤ Chandrayaan 3 was made 'failure-proof' [S. Somnath ISRO chair man].

India is a signatory to Artemis accord which is based on the principles of Outer Space Treaty - 1962.

Through Artemis Accord :-

①

Sharing of information about space discovery



Water on moon
Methane on mars.

②

collaboration with global space giants

NASA has sent payload LRA
 Lunar reflector Array

also Chandrayaan 3.

③

civil cooperation for peaceful use of outer space.

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- ④ manage space debris
- ⑤ Common space infrastructure
- ⑥ Signatories to preserve the historic landing site
- ⑦ Not to interfere with activities of other signatories.

India's presence in Artemis Accord has projected India as a "responsible state power". PM Modi has already attributed India's successful mission to that of global south.

The world can benefit from findings of lunar lithology, atmospheric composition, and possible presence of frozen ice on lunar south pole.

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)

National Research Foundation Bill, 2023 aims to repeal the Science & Engineering Research Board Act of 2008 and establish Anusandhan National Research Foundation.

Research & development is key to unlock the potential of knowledge economy

- ① Inclusive development
↳ local solution for local problems
- ② Human capital development
To improve quality of human capital;
no Higher Education institution in top 100.
- ③ Decentralization of Research infrastructure - start-up ecosystem

④ path towards defence indigenisation
amidst hostile neighbourhood

Democratization of Research &
Development Ecosystem

→ ① funding of research from
diverse sources

→ ② public private partnership
for research - funding

→ ③ Industry - Academia linkage

→ ④ interdisciplinary research
ecosystem

→ ⑤ output-based research
which can inform policy
making

Thus, thrust towards National Research
Foundation Bill allows us to advance
towards knowledge based economy.

It will help enhance -

- ↳ Education & Research
- ↳ ICT
- ↳ Innovation
- ↳ Economic & institutional support

India's spending on research is 0.8-1% which is less than world average of 1.8-1%. In India corporate sector is also restricted in its participation in research (less than 1/3rd).

The NRE Bill aims to make India's 'Vishwaguru' - transforming higher education & research & development ecosystem.

Feedback

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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.

(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 a technique wherein conventional warfare is accompanied by modern techniques of warfare



Implications of hybrid warfare in India

- 1) Stalling of developmental works
- ↳ China funded WCAs operating in India.

② disenchantment among tribals,
residents of border areas
 due to propaganda, fake news,
militancy & insurgency
 eg) Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh
tribal belt - Chhatisgarh

↓

Creation of internal instability

③ problem of espionage, intelligence
failures
 eg) DRO scientist honeytrapped by
Pakistani spy

④ Economic instability
fluctuation in currency, trade
disruption and dumping by
China

⑤ attack on critical cyberspace/physical
system
 eg) Kudankulam Nuclear power
plant

measures to Counter the same

- ① Comprehensive ecosystem to address issues of hybrid warfare
- ② equip cyber physical systems
 - (eg) CERT in -
Cyber Swachhata Bharat - Abhiyan
- ③ Strong intelligence domain.
- ④ Developmental initiatives like Border Area Development Programme (BADP), vibrant village programme
- ⑤ Centric NGOs leading to critical instability.
 (eg) use of FARA to tighten grip on NGOs.
- ⑥ promoting digital literacy
- ⑦ Enhancing defence capabilities + modernisation.

The above steps may help India build a defensive-offensive strategy that can safeguard India from a hybrid warfare.

Feedback

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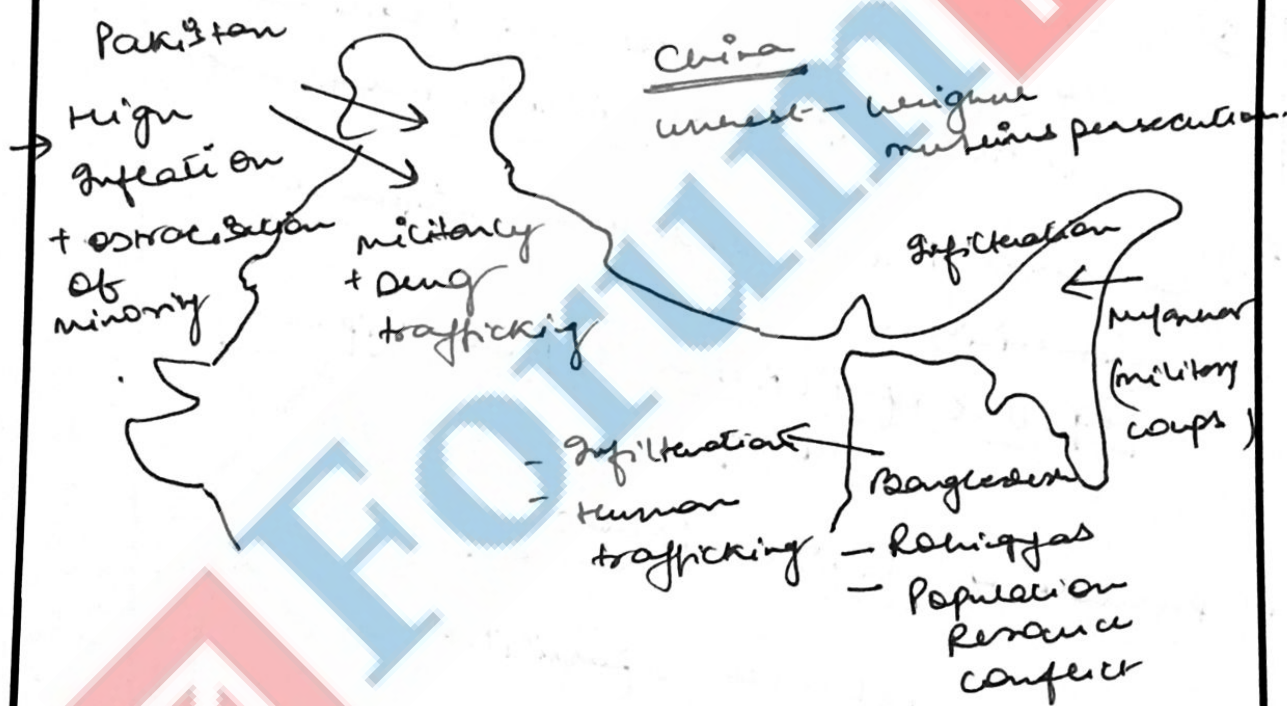
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Q.20) How are internal security challenges related to peace in neighboring countries? Explain with special reference to instability on India's eastern frontier. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

India is located in a geographically unique position amidst hostile neighbours like Pakistan, China.

Peace in neighbourhood is intrinsically linked to India's internal security



Peace in neighbouring countries affects the internal security of India. At the same time instability in India's border

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Stress leads to disturbance in bordering countries.

eg Myanmar → witnessing a military coup
→ Rohingya expulsion
→ nearness to golden triangle

⇓

All the above factors contribute to political instability in NE

Similarly, racial diversity, imbalance in developmental outcomes, distance

from New Delhi has led to emigration from India to neighbouring countries.

↓
Political instability in Bangladesh + (Awami party)

Reports about religious persecution of Hindus + overburdening of

Rohingya refugees - led to cross-border infiltration.

Managing threats from unstable neighbourhood

- ① Joint military patrol
- ② Comprehensive Integrated Border management-System
- ③ military checkpoints to curtail cross border infiltration (eg Myanmar)
- ④ using technology to manage borders
- ⑤ Ramp up border infrastructure (eg flood lights, bunkers, barbed wires)
- ⑥ Soft power to create barrier to threats
- ⑦ Diplomacy to bring peace in neighbourhood

We must remember that "nobody is safe, unless everybody is safe", hence peace in South Asia is necessary for peace in India.

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.