

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	ANAKHA · K · VIJAY		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hindi <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	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 / अनुक्रमिका

## INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	
1			
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Total/कुल अंक	250		

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.  
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.  
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

## For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक:	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 10:40am	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 1:40pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>

## For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

\*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।ECN CODE/  
ईसीएन कोड :EG/ईजी :  
① ② ③ ④ ⑤Evaluation Date/  
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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 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 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 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, 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 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 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 involves exchange of goods & services with other countries. It can boost domestic growth & also India's share in global trade (now below 5%).

Foreign trade as a milestone:

→ will increase access to global & domestic markets  
 → Increase FDI, FPI Investments → boost capital.

Foreign Trade Policy, 2023:

- 1) Focus on increasing Indian trade exports.
- 2) Access diverse markets such as Africa, South America
- 3) Promotion of Free Trade Agreements with other nations

eg. BTA with EU.

Challenges

- slow negotiation of FTAs
- Ineffectiveness of global bodies like WTO.

However, the 2023 Foreign Policy is a step in the right direction for a vibrant foreign trade.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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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



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; हालाँकि, 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 provide social security cover as safety net for vulnerable sections. It furthers the goal of distributive justice under Directive Principles of State Policy.

I. Integral part of welfare economy.

1) Further a rights based approach for poor needs.

↳ assured minimum subsistence level is maintained.

② Pension for elderly.

2) Act as a buffer during crisis / emergency situations.

3) Improvement of economic independence of vulnerable. ③ Pension for widows.

Recently created New Pension Scheme (NPS) is also a step for social security.



II. Fiscal Prudence cannot be ignored

4) Social security steps place large fiscal burden on States.  
 ↳ Increased fiscal deficit  
 (Touched 9% during COVID 19)

5) Without fiscal discipline, social security measures will be unsustainable.

Case Studies :

Old Pension Scheme (OPS)	NPS
provider assured pension at 50% of last drawn salary for Govt employees	• New returns linked to <u>market</u> • Reduce <u>fiscal burden</u> of State • Scope expanded to all workers; not just Govt sector.

Thus, creation of NPS is an example of how social security can be balanced with economic goals. But, greater acceptability of NPS among states is needed for its success.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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CD & VA		
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS



Q.3) 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 a digital technology stack for agriculture. It involves a set of database, procedures that can enhance technology adoption for farmers.

As a panacea for farm sector

- 1) Will make farming more scientific.  
 @ better assessment of soil health before fertilizer application.
- 2) Increase crop productivity per hectare → Improve farmer income + food productivity
- 3) Reduce cost of input application to lower requirement of water due to scientific analysis of farm needs.
- 4) Lead to climate resilient agriculture → make weather



advisories available → better planning of crops.

5) Aid to change cropping pattern based on climate / monsoon changes

Common Issues -

1. Do not address issues with the structural problems of farm sector

↳ disguised unemployment, lower size of farm. [ 85% small & marginal farmers in India ]

2. Lower digital literacy, digital divide among farmers.

3. Absence of records of farm land make timely data collection a challenge

Thus, AgriStack must expand its scope to include improvement of seed quality, handle emergent issues or feminisation of agriculture, lack of interest of youth to farming.

Q.4) The solution

मुक्त व्यवस्था

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.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 created to replace GATT in 1945 after Uruguay Round of negotiations. It seeks to establish a fair world trade regime, by lowering trade barriers.

A) Objective: solution b/w free trade & food security:

• Doha round talks at WTO accepted poverty reduction as a goal of WTO.

Dilemma:

Result

WTO goal

• Agreement of Agriculture keeps a tab on permissible agriculture subsidies

• affects food security measures / farm subsidies of developing nations.

Green allowed

Amber  
• allowed at de minimis level

Red boxes  
• subsidies not allowed



• developed nations or US, push for removal of these subsidies.

• lead to deadlock b/w developed & developing nations.

B) Unfulfilled objective:

• WTO's failure to achieve the objective of food security arisen from -

• Impasse at dispute resolution; non appointment to Dispute Settlement Board

• Expansion of WTO mandate to New Singapore Issues - e-commerce, MSME, women without fulfilling DoHA

Goals • Reliance of multilateral (small blocks or nations) over consensus building for addressing issues.

Recent agreement of fisheries subsidy at WTO shows how flexibility can be achieved within WTO. The same approach must be followed for food security.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.  
Here G is Good, 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 कार्यवाही योग्य रणनीति बनाने के उपायों की भी सिफारिश कीजिए।

UN Conference of 1972 led to Stockholm Protocol that accepted the role of humans in climate change. It was later added on by Rio Protocol (1992) as Agenda 21.

A) Gap b/w target actions  
Issue

- Reduction of GHG emissions: Paris Pact aims to keep global temperature below 1.5°C of pre-industrial level
- Climate fund: \$100bn promised by developed nations

• IPCC Report - "Code Red for humanity" notes temperature/GHG reduction goal cannot be met.

• Not met; failure to agree on aspects of Losses Damage fund at COP 27.



Climate Justice :

- Interests of Small Island Nations, developing world.

• developed & developing nations deadlocked on CDR / Common But Differentiated Responsibility

(B) Mission for coherent climate change action.

1. Effective implementation of Ratcheting mechanism on Paris Path through NDCs by nation

2. Shift to Renewable Energy sources → greater global collaboration through ISA / OSOW.

3. Focus on both adaptation & mitigation on climate change

4. Encourage local models to tackle climate change.

Panchayat (Kerala) Achievement of SDG 13 goal

must also be integrated with climate action for long term result

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS



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 end of life electronic products including mobiles, batteries, laptops. Based on UNEP reports, India is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest producer of e-waste globally.

### I. Impediments to manage e-waste

1. Unorganised nature of waste collection.
2. Lack of segregation of waste at source.
3. Low awareness on impact of harmful chemicals & e-waste disposal lead to careless infrastructure to inadequate process e-waste.
5. Low technical know how on processing e-waste.

II. Tackling e-waste

Citizen

1. Ensure proper disposal of e-waste.
2. Conscious use of e-goods.  
Use only branded products that can be recycled.
3. Not dispose e-waste in landfills, local dump yards.

Businesses

4. Follow Extended Producer Responsibility norms.
5. Collect as e-waste from Consumers.

6. Re-cycle / Up-cycle used e-goods.

Govt.

e-waste Rules 2016

7. Stringent implementation & Penalty Imposition.
8. Local bodies be equipped.

The Principles of Circular Economy must be followed in e-waste management.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use)

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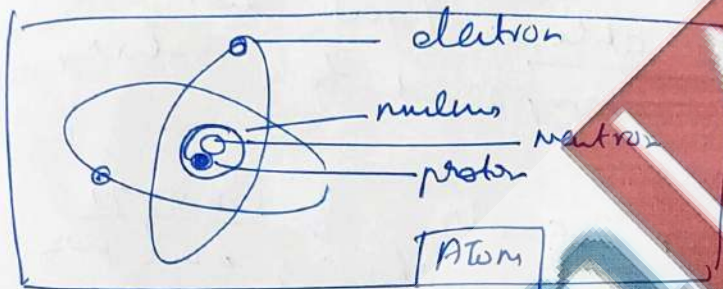
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) How does nuclear fusion differ from nuclear fission? Assess the relevance of nuclear energy in resolving the global energy security dilemma? (10 marks, 150 words)

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 energy is produced from the nucleus of an atom.



Nuclear fusion

Two nuclei fuse to form bigger nuclei.

eg  $H_2$  atoms  $\rightarrow$  Helium

• Released 4 times more energy than fission

• Riskier.

• Needs higher temperature, threshold for fusion

Nuclear fission

splitting of nuclei to release components

• lesser energy released

• easier to execute.

• safer option.

Relevance of nuclear energy

1. A renewable form of energy → lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions → Reduce global warming.
2. More reliable. Low risk of disruption compared to wind and solar energy.
3. Further goals of energy security for developing nations like India.

Concerns do remain:

- Issue of safety of nuclear power.
- Fukushima accident (2011)
- Disposal of radioactive waste.
- Threat of nuclear arms race.

But, leaders like Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam have supported its adoption. Collaborative efforts such as ITER are needed to make nuclear energy safe → accessible for all.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.		
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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)

Run of river hydroelectric projects use kinetic energy of flowing river to produce power. Unlike a reservoir, it doesn't store large amount of water. Balances ecological conservation → socio-economic development :

1. Reduces risk of submergence of forest land from other projects  
↓  
↓ lowers biodiversity loss  
↓ preserves ecological balance
2. Ken - Betwa Interlinking reduces flooding in forest  
↓  
↓ more sustainable option

2. Lower displacement of people  
tribal Community

(eg) avoid protests such as  
Narmada Bachao Andolan  
against Rardar dam

∴ greater public peace.  
+ preserve livelihood of locals.  
+ less public discontent

3. lower cost of Construction  
Compared to dams

Thus, run of river projects  
can be explored as a renewable  
energy option towards Paris  
goals.

Concern

→ Issue due to  
border water  
disputes

→ (eg) Tista River  
low share in power  
output.

A pro-active policy based on  
sustainability, traditional knowledge is  
needed to boost these projects

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



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)

Due to diverse nature of land  $\leftrightarrow$  maritime borders; border management is a complex issue in India.

I) Robust border Infrastructure

- 1) Will improve ease of crossing border security far faster.
- 2) Can counter aggressions by players such as China through double use infrastructure.
- 3) Important to improve goodwill & reduce border areas.
- 4) Project Arunachal (BRO). Connectivity by roads, better lead to faster mobilisation & faster during emergency.

II) VIBRANT VILLAGES SCHEME

- 5) Object : holistic development of border villages to counter security threats
- 6) Generate local employment for youth, promote local economy for better living conditions in villages.
- 7) Will improve trust of people in State.

Thus, the scheme is a 'smart' & 'human' method of border management.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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P & R	
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)

A National Security Strategy is a comprehensive document that provides a vision, methods to handle national security challenges.

Role of Security Strategy

1) Can streamline role of all security agencies for better coordination.

SSB, ITBP for border security

ICG for coastal security

2) Complement theatre command creation for focused action effects such as

3) Help tackle non-conventional threats : drugs trade cyber warfare space war

+ lead to creation of specialised forces for

diverse security threats.  
 (3) In the model of US's Space Force.

4) Enhance the push for defense indigenisation through principle of self reliance

↳ domestic defense manufacturing ecosystem can be made

(3) Defense Industrial Corridor

↳ will reduce arms imports of India.

5) Facilitate greater global cooperation on Common Threats at cross border terrorism.

Thus, a national security strategy must be evolved to address both internal & external security threats.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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AWIS	
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P & R	

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS



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)

Recently tomato price crossed ₹ 200/Kg in India. This is a clear indicator of persisted inflation in India.

A) Factors that influence Inflation trend:

1) fall of agricultural production due to crop loss from climate change.

2) Cost web phenomenon due to cyclical production of fruits, vegetables. eg onion.

3) Global Inflation trends -  
 + double digit inflation in Europe  
 + slowdown in China post COVID.  
 + tightening of monetary policy by US Federal Bank.



4) Fuel Inflation due to increase in price of imported oil.

5) Supply chain disruption from global geopolitical issues.

③ Russia - Ukraine war affects import of sunflower oil.

Thus, the inflation trend can be linked to the global "polycrisis".  
(ECONOMIC SURVEY 2023)

B) Impact of Inflation

1) Hits the poor hardest → Increase poverty

2) Reduces disposable income available at hand.

↳ affects expenditure on education, health

③ Greater shift to Govt. schools due to inability to afford private fees.



3) Increased public discontent affects social peace.  
 (3) Farmers pour tons of milk on road in protest.

A Threat to economic stability.  
Investment → macro economic growth

c) Institutional measures to check Inflation ::

- Monetary Policy Review by MPC of RBI - targets inflation at 4 ± 2%.
- Measurement of inflation by CPI, WPI indices for monitoring.
- Supply side management by web on wheat exports.
- Steps to enhance domestic production of crops - food processing, resubs, animal rearing.

Thus Inflation targeting must be seen in a wholistic manner with a multi-pronged strategy.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Post COVID Pandemic, Indian Economy has followed the philosophy of self reliance through Atmanirbhar Bharat.

I) Role of PLI Scheme:

→ Aims to boost domestic production by providing incentives based on manufacturing output / sales output.

→ Can boost employment generation → Improve economic growth

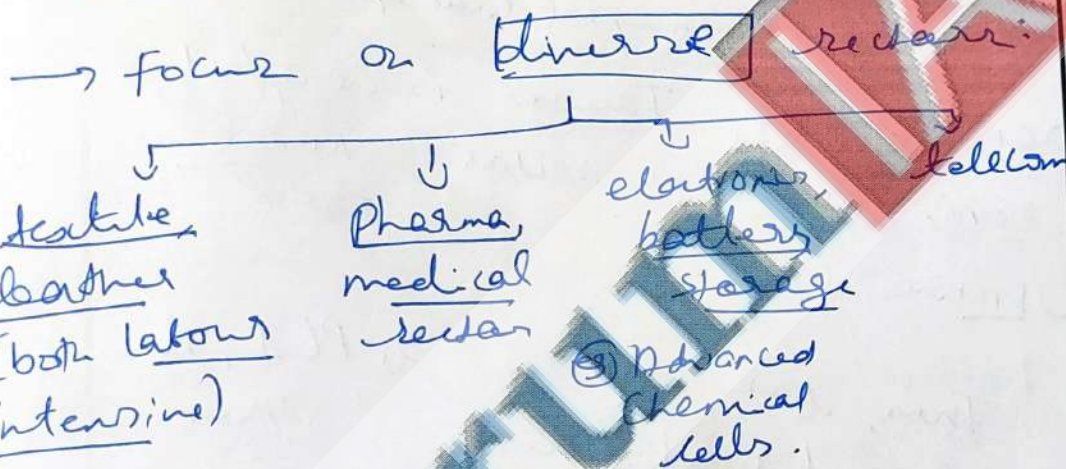
→ will reduce import dependence on other nations.

② on China for API for drug products.



→ Reduce risk of Supply Chain disruption by reducing breaking resilient supply chains

→ Increase output of MSME Startup: create a vibrant domestic manufacturing ecosystem.



Thus, PII has the India's potential to increase global trade too.

Challenges:

→ Dependence for raw materials on other nations.

③ for Lithium in electronic vehicle manufacture.

→ Unorganized nature of local manufacturing base.

→ lack of capital availability for high tech sectors.

③ Robotics.

→ Risk of geo-political upheaval remain. ③ Taiwan issue affect semi-conductor sector, Russia-Ukraine war.

Thus, for success of PLI, it must be integrated with other efforts such as "One District One Product" scheme. Focus must be to minimise impact of global crisis by creation of a vibrant domestic economy.

(Don't Write in this Area)

Feedback (For OFFICERS)

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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)

Recently, efforts have been made by India at bilateral levels with other nations to internationalise rupee. (e.g.) Swap arrangements with Japan.

### I) Internationalisation of Rupee

- Refers to increasing role of Rupee in global trade
- better trust on Rupee
- global visibility of currency.
- use to pay in export & import

### De-dollarisation

- Means reducing reliance on dollar as the standard currency for global trade
- Internationalisation of ₹ is one mode to achieve de-dollarisation.

## II. BENEFITS

- 1) Reduce risk to domestic economy due to fluctuation in dollar value.  
↳ Improve currents stability
- 2) Easier to balance trade deficits.
- 3) Aid Indian growth as a global leader in trade.

## III. CHALLENGES

- o Lower use of  $\text{₹}$  in global trade
- o Lower visibility of  $\text{₹}$
- o Less foreign assets held in  $\text{₹}$  by other nations.
- o Do not enjoy as much level of trust as  $\text{\$}$  among nations.



o may expose India to greater currency volatility,

However, India must pursue its diplomatic efforts to internationalise rupee through global bodies or IMF, World Bank

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

With the creation of the Ministry of Cooperatives, agriculture & rural → rural economy have received a cooperative push.

## I. PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.

- Are Registered bodies under State Cooperative laws.

- Main aim is to make credit available to farmers at nominal interest rates.

- ↳ Reduce burden of farmers on informal sector for money → avoid debt trap.

- Will improve financial inclusion in rural areas.



## II COOPERATIVES - TARGETS

### Potential

1. Collective power ~~can~~ of rural economy can be harnessed by pooling resources.
2. Will empower vulnerable sections or women by providing greater decision making control.

Teg: Success of Anand, Gujarat:  
Amul Model.

3. Boosts Rural Economy by → Job creation  
→ provide greater economic opportunities  
→ promoting diverse sectors: honey making, food processing.

4. Benefit small → marginal farmers → Reduce impact of land fragmentation  
by land pooling  
→ can make inputs available at low cost.

III. ARE COOPERATIVES ALONE ENOUGH?

• Cooperatives may not address deep structural problems of farmers -

- ↳ low level mechanisation
- ↳ high nonsoan dependence

• Rural Economy also needs -

- Skilling of people
- Improvement of quality of life - access to health etc.

• Small & Marginal farmers need:

- Cover of crop insurance
- Support of State through MSP

• Issues with Cooperatives remain -

- Bureaucratic control
- Lack of autonomous functioning
- low level professionalism among members

However, the push for Cooperatives must be carried forward in the spirit of "Shakti to Samriddhi" for best outcomes.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Agriculture in India is said to be a victim of its own success. Unintended harmful effects from farm policy are an example.

I. Farm policy: Undesirable consequences

• Subsidies on power, & fertilizer

• Exploitation of ground water  
↳ 70% of block water stressed

• Misuse / overuse of fertilizer - urea  
• Reduced soil quality  
• leads to eutrophication

• Green Revolution: Increased use of HYV seeds; technology

• Cereal bias in farmers  
excess of reliance on rice, wheat  
↳ depletion water table  
↳ lack of diversification

• low level of

• MSP Support for crops.

mechanisation of barren (below 30%)

• No incentive to develop other allied sectors.

• Inefficient subsidies on crops.

II. PM PRANAM - SOIL HEALTH & FARM PRODUCTIVITY:

Budget 2023 announced PM PRANAM for a shift to natural fertilizers & can augment other efforts

by - a) Reducing reliance on chemical fertilizers

b) protection of soil / land health.

c) Creation of Technodes, Innovation agriculture

Resource Centre for farmers.



## Steps: Soil health

## Farm productivity

◦ Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) :  
Use cow dung as manure

◦ development of allied sectors  
→ fisheries (Blue Economy)

◦ Soil Health Card for scientific application of fertilizers.

→ Agriculture (National Horticulture Mission)  
→ poultry, milk production

◦ Shift to organic farming

◦ Cooperatives, FPOs for pooling of resources.

eg) In Sikkim, PKVY scheme

◦ Satellite technology to assess soil health

◦ Crop diversification through millet, horticulture

eg) Chaman (ISRO)

◦ Contract farming for better returns

For a rejuvenated farm sector, India can also look to global leaders such as Israel for best practices.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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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)

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)

Prolonged high temperature conditions in a region is called heat wave. IMD declares heat wave when temperature hits:

- ≥ 40°C in plains.
- ≥ 30°C in hills.

eg: Heat wave in Bharia (UP), Rajasthan, Palakkad (Kerala)

I. Reasons for rising heat waves

1) Global warming induced increase of temperature.

② IPCC Report - 2023 one of the hottest years last decade

2) Deforestation → reduced tree cover to retain moisture.

3) Lower rainfall due to El Niño →



increases aridity.

- 4) Urban heat Island effect: due to concretisation, heat is trapped in cities.
- 5) Lower cloud cover: Reduced albedo effect reflecting sunlight.

## II. Impact of heat waves:

- 6) Loss of human life, health (eg) death from heat stroke, sun burn, severe dehydration occurs.

- 7) Reduced productivity of labour force, especially outdoor sectors or construction.

- 8) Greater impact on vulnerable sections: children, elderly, women.

- 9) Threat to Food security → affects crop yield.

eg lower wheat yield (2023) due to heat waves in Punjab, Haryana.

6) Increased cooling demand → increased power consumption through AC → Increase CFC emission → cause ozone depletion.

III. Measures to mitigate impact

1) Develop a National Heat Wave Action Plan with flexibility for local adaptation.

2) Create green spaces in urban areas. (a) Saved green.

3) Increase public awareness on heat related illness & first aid for heat related

4) Equip hospitals to handle such cases

5) Map high risk zones for better disaster preparedness.

Due to climate change heat waves will only increase in the future. A scientific → community based approach based on SENDAI framework is needed

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

With the launch of Chandrayaan 3, India became the 4<sup>th</sup> country to land on moon → the 1<sup>st</sup> to land on South pole of moon.

## I. Chandrayaan 2.

• Consisted of a rover (PRAGYAN), lander (VIKRAM) → orbiter.

• Soft landing attempt failed

• Mission aim -  
• Check for presence of water.  
• demonstrate Soft landing.

## Chandrayaan 3

• Consists of a lander, rover. To use same orbiter as Chandrayaan 2

• Successful soft landing by reduction of vertical thrust

• Broader mission goals

→ study moon's structure / rocks

eg) Rambha, Chaste modules present.

- Understand moon quater.
- Spectrographic studies through ILSA.

Chandrayan 3 was built based on 'failure proof' design following lessons learnt from Chandrayan 2.

## II) Role of Artemis Accords in Lunar Exploration:

Artemis Accords are a set of inter-governmental agreements under leadership of USA (NASA) to provide common framework for space exploration.

1) will facilitate use of space for peaceful purpose.  
 ↳ prohibits use of force

2) led to better sharing of



academic ideas → Knowledge

3) Increase international collaborations  
 b/w India → US on space

eg NISAR b/w NASA → ISRO

4) Better access to Knowledge for  
 India's future missions:

- Gaganyaan : on reaching humans to space
- deep space missions to Venus (Sukanya I), Sun (Aditya L2)

5) Enhance role of private sectors  
 in space

eg Promote startups, launch vehicle producers by private sector

Systems Access can be seen as  
 an effort in national interest. It  
 will complement role of ISRO →  
 aid in making India a space power  
 working for global good.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

A knowledge economy is based on the creation, development & application of information for public welfare. R&D is the key driver of such economy.

R&D: Key to unlock knowledge economy.

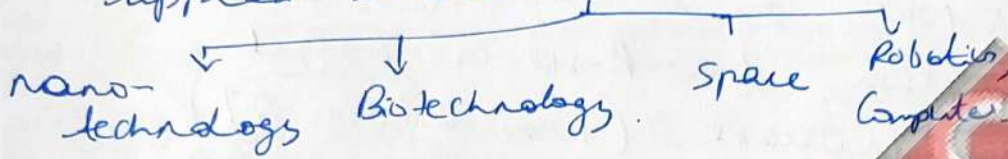
- lead to innovation, new scientific discoveries
- Increase number of patents filed : better application of academic output
- fast track science & technology (IR4.0).

Role of National Research Foundation Bill 2023.

- 1) seeks to boost research in fundamental / basic science - maths, physics, chemistry, biology.



2) Increase spin-off benefits to applied sciences;



3) Provide an institutional framework by creation of NRF (National Research Foundation) to support research → under MoST.

4) Assure timely fellows / grant availability for researchers.  
 ↳ attract greater talent to research.

5) Will also increase participation of women in STEM.  
 ↳ make R&D more diverse & inclusive.

6) Facilitate multi-disciplinary research in line with NEP, 2020

↳ Improve quality of research output.

## Some Issues

- For NRF to be successful, fund allocation for R+D in budget must increase. (Now below 2%)  
 ↳ In US, close to 5% of GDP
- Better sharing of science lab facilities to reduce cost of research.
- Lab to ground level results gap must be reduced for faster results.

Thus, NRF Bill must be accompanied by other policy steps to mainstream science into public discussions (eg. National Super-Computer Mission) specific effects

Such as KIRAN for women participation will also help in the goal of a knowledge economy.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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 new form of warfare involving use of both traditional (military) & non-traditional modes of war.

### I. Hybrid Warfare

It includes -

a) Cyber warfare - attack on hardware, CRITICAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE

b) Space warfare: attack on space assets

a) (Economic) Trade war - by imposition of sanctions. - @ China-US trade war.

### II. Implications for India

1) Form a threat to national security, territorial integrity → sovereignty.

2) Risk of large scale impact on

population

② Distributed denial of service  
Attacks

3) Compound issues of border security  
by creating greater risks.

③ drug deals through dark ports

4) Impact on financial stability of country

③ Cyber attack on pos systems affect  
economic integrity

5) Data leaks affect privacy of  
citizen. ③ Attack on AIIMS database →  
leaks medical records

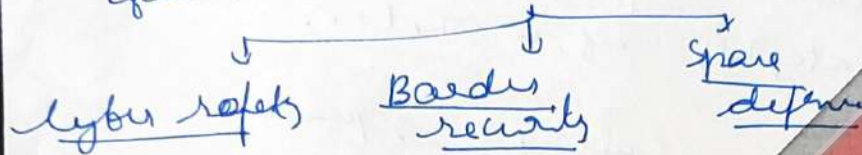
6) Traditional counter security measure  
become ineffective

③ patrols, physical security  
cannot prevent ransomware attacks.



III. Measures to develop a comprehensive ecosystem:

1) An INTEGRATED approach must be followed to tackle hybrid war wear.



2) To counter cyber attacks

- Create Govt Cyber Swachhata Kendra
- develop good cyber etiquette for internet users.

3) A national security strategy for hybrid warfare can be developed with four on

- o Countering online radicalisation
- o Securing critical infrastructure
- o Better preparedness → security plans from hybrid attackers.

Technology can be key to counter hybrid warfare. Alongside creation of specialised defence divisions in DRDO for space, cyber security are also helpful.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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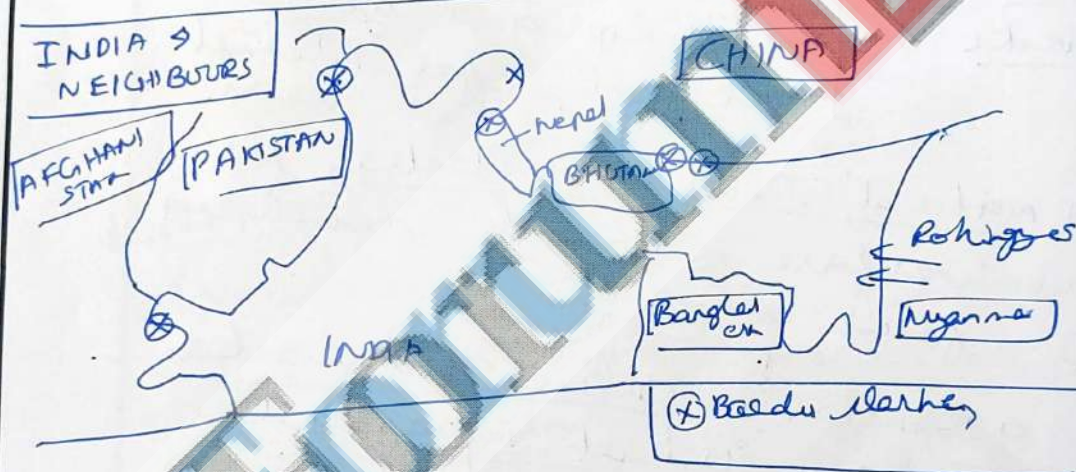


Q.20) How are internal security challenges related to peace in neighboring countries? Explain with special reference to instability on India's eastern frontier. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Internal security refers to readily concrete effects stability & territorial integrity of a country.

I.] Internal security Challenges & peace in neighbouring Countries



1) Large border illegal activities affect economic stability of neighbours

eg fake currency deals

2) Illegal drugs trade affects



health of population.

③ Due to presence of Golden Triangle (S.E Asia) → Golden Crescent (C. Asia).

3) Refugee Influx affects ethnic composition of border states → fear psychosis among population → law & order problems in country.

↳ affects bilateral relations.

④ Rohingya influx from Myanmar.

4) Other forms of internal security challenges

↳ human trafficking

↳ arms deals

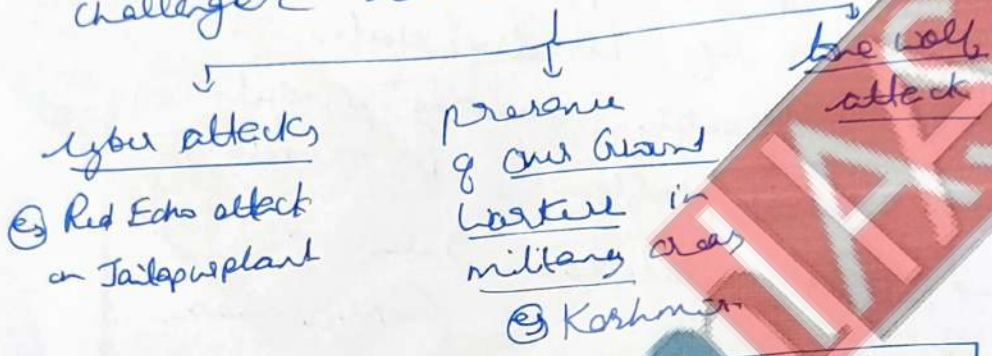
↳ cattle smuggling (eg) at Nepal border)

These directly affect border relations b/w India → neighbours.

5) Insurgency issue : threat of support to insurgents from across border. ③ from Myanmar.

↳ has led to Surgical strike on neighbour's territory in part.

5) Non-Committal form of security challenger remain



IV.) Addressing these challenges:

These issues affect regional peace in South Asia.

- Diplomatic initiatives such as BIMSTEC, SAARC, IORA must also look into these issues.

• Border development - by infrastructure creation must be focused  
 ↳ steps are VIBRANT VILLAGE SCHEME

That way internal threats can be addressed → peace achieved in neighbour, facilitating better regional integration.

Feedback

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