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20 AUG 2023

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FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 3_FLT #7

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS
LAFORUMIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate

परीक्षार्थी का नाम

Anubhan

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

1910107433

Medium/माध्यम

English हिंदी

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

PATNA

Date/दिनांक

20/08/2023

*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.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।

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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 :

3:30pm

6:30 PM

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन

*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

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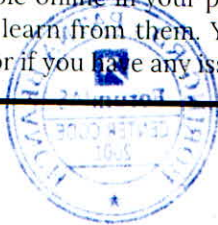
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EG/ईजी :

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Evaluation 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 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)

Recent released foreign Trade policy, 2023 aims to achieve 2 trillion \$ exports target by 2030

Potential of FTP, 2023 in revamping participation in global Trade

- ① Internationalisation of Rupee can help in bilateral & multilateral trade deals.
 ↳ Recent India-UAE Ceps (Rupee-Dharem trade deal)
- ② NO cutoff date → following an agile & feedback based Exports policy will build trust with Exporters.
- ③ leveraging Special Economic Zones as exports hubs ↳ DESH Bill, 2022.
- ④ focus on One District one Product - will lead to diversification & specialisation
- ⑤ WTO Compliant by removing direct tax benefits.

Challenges

- Rupee volatility vs \$-₹-₹- dollar
 - Lack of trust in rupee since demonetisation
 - ⊕ Slowed down Rupee-Rupee deal
- Lack of participation in global value chain
 - ⊕ less than 10% food processed (40% in US/Canada)
- Infrastructure issues: high logistics cost (13%) (Eco survey)
- Poor state of MSME → credit issues
 - ↳ debt ridden.
- SPS & Technical barriers to trade
 - ⊕ recent EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism.
- Problem of missing middle in manufacturing sector

Wayforward

- Credit support to MSME
- Consistency in exports policy, boost value additions in products.
- leverage make in India, PLI scheme to meet the exports target & achieve 5 trillion \$ Economy

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.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)

India's expenditure on social protection is more 8.9% of GDP compared to global average of 12.6%.

Social protection schemes: Integral to welfare Economy

- ① Ensures decent work and living conditions envisaged by Article 43 - DRB
- ② Dignified life in old age
- Economic Independence.
- ③ New Pension Scheme lacks in certain aspects such as no fixed pension (present in Old Pension Scheme)
↓
Reduced government contribution
- ④ New Pension Scheme does not guarantee returns from invested in bonds etc.
↓
Lack security → Threat to welfare Economy.

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 collection of digital interventions in Agriculture to enhance agricultural productivity & growth.

Agristack: Panacea for farm sector

① Information dissemination regarding government policies, better seeds etc
 challenge: No awareness of policies
 → Kisan Sathi App.

② Agricultural marketing to reach consumers
 in an efficient way → e-NAM, Commodities & Futures markets
 challenge: middlemen (Arbitrage)

③ Price Realisation → challenge APMCs → interlocked market
 - better price realisation by timely information regarding demand - Nology

④ current challenge: Low farmgate price
 in market rate at 80-100 ₹
 while farmer get ₹ 20.

④ Challenge = Credit Issue

Panacea: ① AgriStac enables AI based assessment of creditworthiness.

② e-Negotiable receipts for Post harvest credit

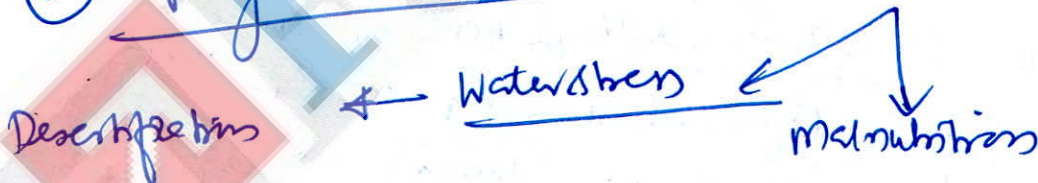
Challenges with AgriStac

① It cannot solve the issue of disguised unemployment - agrigenomics.

② Small landholdings - OSTI Lecture by Sir (7th NISO)

↓
Lack of economies of scale

③ Policy issues → MSP system → Rice-Wheat based



Thus, AgriStac is a groundbreaking tech-intervention which can help in sustainable agriculture & meet the goal of doubling farmers income (Ashok Delwai Committee).

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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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)

WTO is a global multilateral institution established by Marrakesh Agreement, 1995 which often raises the issues of subsidies in developing nations which is at odds with free trade & food security.

Unfulfilled objective: solve dilemma of free trade & food security

① Trade distorting practices - by putting subsidies given to farmers in Amber Box

eg India's fishery subsidies, MSP

which is vital to feed 1.94 billion hungry people in India
(World Bank report)

② Developed Nations → circumvention of free trade by giving direct support to their farmers → antithetical to free trade & discriminatory to developing Nations

③ No grievance redressal mechanism
- Dispute settlement body suspended

④ Absence of most favoured nation often
create conflict between food security & free trade

Positives of WTO in balancing: food security & free trade

① Doha Round allowed developing nations
by giving 10% Cap for support to farmers.

② Global forum where voices of developing
World can be raised
India - MCAIR → fishery subsidies

Why forward

- ① Reconstitute Dispute settlement body
- ② Non-discrimination → EU protectionism
under new tariffs - CBAM
- ③ Increase CAP of subsidies for developing
nations.

Thus, WTO can act as a beacon
for free trade and achieve Zero hurdle (SDG-2)

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.5) Even after five decades of the Stockholm conference, narrowing the gaps between the targets and actions remains one of the biggest challenges towards reversing climate change. Discuss. Also, recommend measures for building a coherent actionable strategy to tackle climate change. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्टॉकहोम सम्मेलन के पांच दशकों के बाद भी, लक्ष्यों और कार्यों के बीच अंतर को कम करना जलवायु परिवर्तन को उलटने की दिशा में सबसे बड़ी चुनौतियों में से एक है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने के लिए एक सुसंगत कार्रवाई योग्य रणनीति बनाने के उपायों की भी सिफारिश कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Stockholm Conference of 1972 set the stage for global fight against climate change.

Challenge: Narrowing gaps between targets & actions

① Political apathy - Developed nations pulling out of climate pacts (e.g. Trump from Paris Accord).

② Not fulfilling promises of climate finance - did not meet target of 100 bn\$ finance from COP10

③ Hypocrisy: Actions are often antithetical to goals
 ▲ more than 400 private jets landed in COP-27 → releasing 1300 tonnes of CO₂
 (Annual Carbon footprint of one person = 8 tonne)

④ Not following Common but differentiated

responsibility (CBDR) → blame game going on

- Developed vs Developing Issue



Targets & Actions not in sync.

Fulfilled Targets

→ Montreal protocol targets were achieved by global cooperation

Other Issues in addressing climate change

→ Development needs of Developing world & India
→ Unustainable consumption growth (Eggs fall apart)

Measures to build a coherent Strategy - actionable

① Principle of CBDR, Polluter Pays in

sync with Climate Justice

② greatest steps by those with greatest cost

⇓
Developed Nations should do heavy lifting.

③ Binding targets

④ Sensitivity towards those who have not seen historical emitters & their growth aspects

Thus, global cooperation & solidarity will go a long way to meet climate change (SDG-13)

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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)

Globally 50 MMT of e-waste is generated annually & in India less than 20% is processed.

Impediments

- ① Informal status of e-waste processing
- more than 95% in informal sector.
- ② Lack of accountability measures
- Extended producer responsibility is often flouted.
- ③ No right to repair in India — huge e-waste generation
- ④ Lack of capacity — processing centres, manpower cater to
- ⑤ Policy lacunae : e-waste rules, has excluded battery waste from it.

Tackling e-waste menace

Citizen

- Responsible Consumption → focus on reduce, reuse from traditional Take-make-waste approach
- Awareness regarding proper e-waste disposal - returning to producer

Businesses

- Transparent processes: New Appl's Right to repair in EU
- Extended producer Responsibility

Government

- Effective law involving both formal & informal sectors for efficient management.

→ e-Waste processing centres across the Country - for decentralised processing

In this e-waste menace can be tackled. Draft e-waste management rules 2022 is a positive step in this direction.

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

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

Nuclear fusion & fission are radioactive

processes central to the Nuclear Energy sector.

Differences

<u>Nuclear fusion</u>	<u>Nuclear fission</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Two hydrogen atoms fuse to create <u>helium atom</u> and release <u>Energy</u> → Require energy to fuse two atoms → can Used in <u>Hydrogen bombs</u>, Sun is fuelled by it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Two <u>atoms collide</u> to release <u>alpha, beta, & gamma rays</u> & <u>Energy</u>. → Can start a <u>chain reaction</u> → Used in creating <u>atom bombs & Nuclear power plants.</u>

Relevance of Nuclear Energy: Solving Energy Security Dilemmas

- ① High Energy density
 ↗ 10 million times Energy denser than Coal.

- ② Continuous supply vs-a-vs
intermittent nature of Solar, Wind Energy
- ③ Clean fuel → little to no carbon footprint.
- ④ Wide availability ⊕ Icezeleshten, Australia
Judza-Tharum reserves.

Challenges

- ① Radioactive exposure & accidents
⊕ Chernobyl, Fukushima.
 - ② Pone to attack by enemies during war ⊕ Zypporche in Ukraine war.
 - ③ Waste disposal - a major issue
⊕ groundwater contamination
 - ④ Weaponisation by ~~authorities~~ diktatorship
⊕ Iran, Korea (North)
 - ⑤ depletable source vs-a-vs Renewables, Solar, Wind
- Thus, Nuclear Energy holds true promise if safety & security is ensured to solve global energy crisis.

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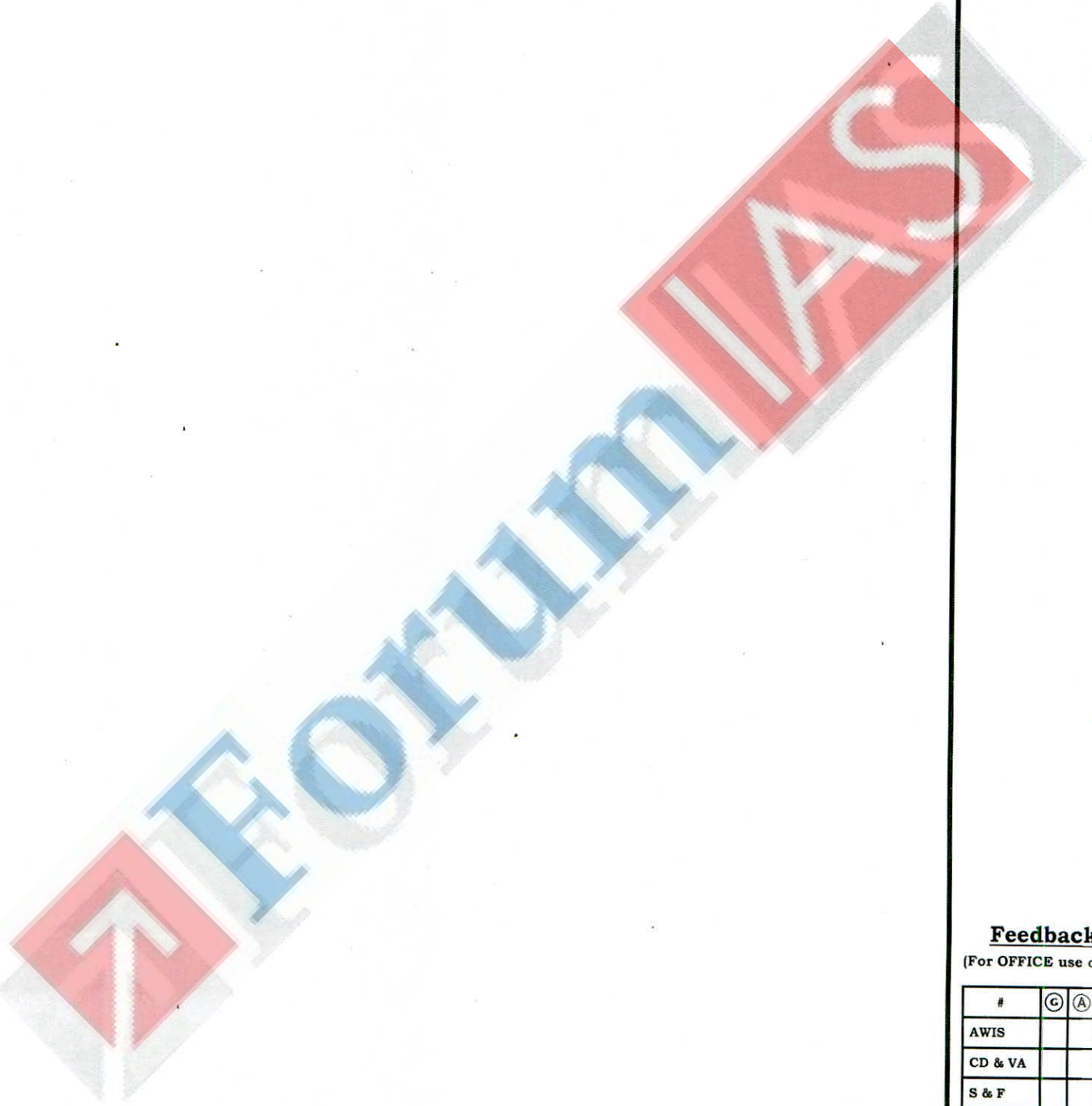
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Q.8) What are run of the river hydroelectric projects? How far can run of the river hydroelectric projects balance ecological conservation with socio-economic development?

(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)



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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)

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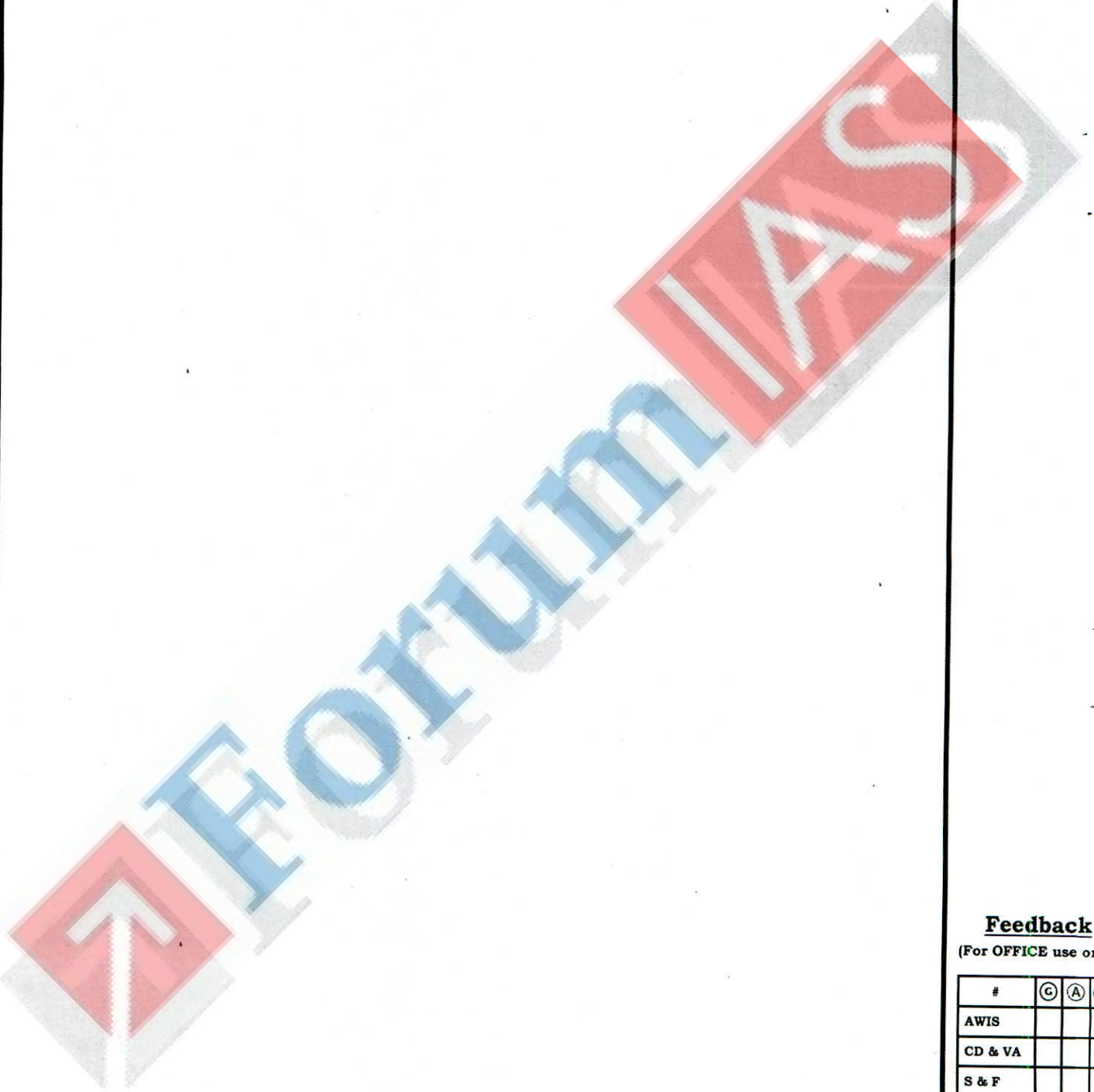
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.10) How far can a clearly articulated National Security Strategy help in tackling challenges to national security? (10 marks, 150 words)

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)



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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 means rise in prices of commodities. Recently, RBI has flagged high inflation rate breaching the 6% limit due to rise in food commodities such as tomato, ~~potatoes~~ pulses etc.

Factors influencing inflation trends

① Cost Push Inflation

- supply chain issues ⊕ COVID Pandemic, Russia-Ukraine War
- Import bans due to geopolitical conflict ⊕ recent China ban on silicon, germanium
- Infrastructural bottlenecks - high logistics cost ⊕ 13% in India (Niti India @ 75 report)
 - ⊕ High cost of production

② Demand Pull Inflation

- ① High demand of a commodity ⊕ high vegetable prices during festivals
- ② Rising income → greater demand

Impacts of high Inflation

- ① food insecurity among poor (21.9% poor in India - headlives count)
- ② Real wages reduce significantly
 ↳ especially informal workers
 ↳ Low purchasing power.
- ③ Real GDP and growth rate of economy plummet
 ↳ Decline in terms of PPP
- ④ Investments and FDI decline → threat to growth prospects.
- ⑤ Trade & fiscal deficit → since rupee depreciates and import burden increases
 ↳ may lead to Balance of Payments crisis

Monetary measures in place

- ① RBI control over Repo & Reverse Repo to curb inflation and money supply

- ② Inflation Indexed bonds -
- ③ Self reliance - Make in INDIA to reduce cost push inflation caused by supply chain issues
- ④ Bimonthly monetary policy review and inflation targeting (RBI & government)

Suggestions

- ① Self reliance by revamped Make In India - (Invest in India by increasing in India)
- ② Internationalisation of Rupee to reduce rupee depreciation
- ③ Stable economic/monetary policy to balance growth & inflation.

Thus, inflation needs to be with (2% - 6%) limit for a balanced economic growth to nurture Developed India @2047.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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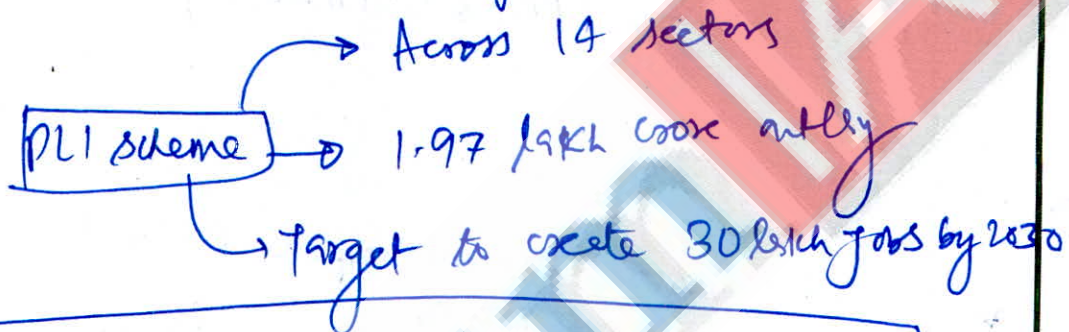
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Q.12) Though a cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme is not without its own challenges. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Atmanirbhar Bharat is focused on self reliance (Atman Deepo Bhava - Beyond ~~the~~ ^{Buddha} candle) and PLI is its most important pillar.



PLI Scheme: A Cornerstone of Self-reliant India

- ① It promotes make in India by giving incentives - performance based.
- ② It reaps the dividends of 14 most important sectors such as food processing, Textiles, Pharmaceutical - sunrise sectors.
- ③ Employment generation → to boost economic development based on self-reliance.

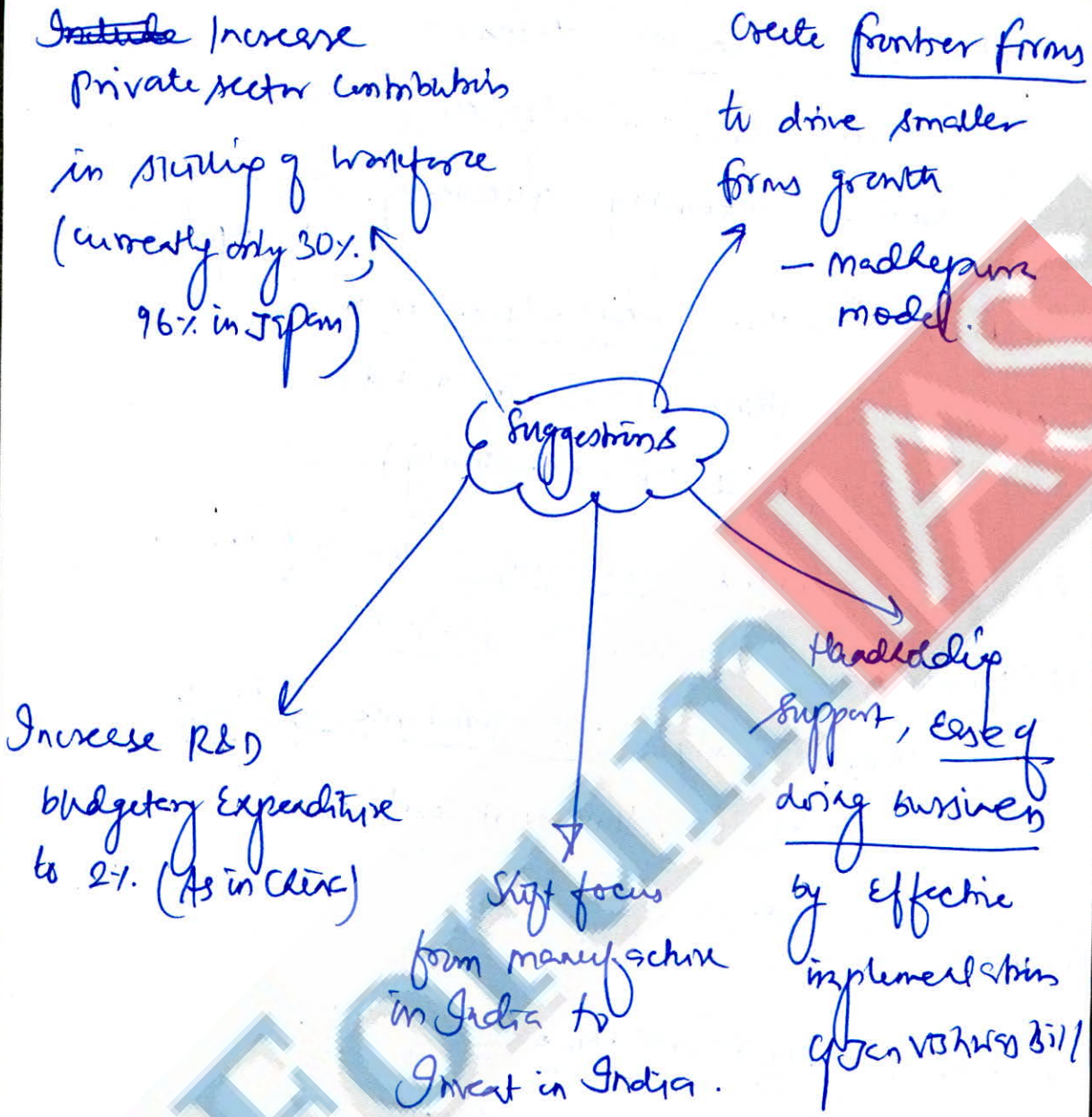
4. Strategic sectors such as defence
 - self reliance will help in gaining strategic autonomy & security, > 80% imports (SIPRI reports)

5. To Reinvigorate the manufacturing sector and solve the problem of missing middle
 - only 16% of GDP (Eco-survey)

6. Create a skilled workforce for a future ready self reliant India - IR4.0
 - currently only 2.4% workforce formally trained (India, Skill report, 2018)

Challenges

- Lack of skilled workforce - only 2.4%
- Limited to only 14 sectors
- Supply chain bottlenecks of RAW materials
 e.g. server wafers import from china.
- High logistics cost - 13%. (Eco-survey)
- Lack of Exports, Industry-academia linkup
 e.g. only 0.67% of GDP on R&D. (Eco-survey)



Thus, PLI scheme needs a major boost by multi pronged approach as suggested to achieve the goal of 25% of GDP in manufacturing sector by 2025.

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)

Internationalisation of Rupee means making Rupee a global currency by using it in trade transactions. While de-dollarisation means reducing the monopoly of dollar form global transactions by any currency or group of currencies (currently 88.3% of global reserves in US dollar)

Benefits of Internationalisation of ₹

1. Ease of investment - will attract foreign investment and FDI \Rightarrow boost Eco-growth.
2. Reduce RBI intervention in forex markets
3. Reduce the rupee depreciation caused by using dollar
4. Bilateral & multilateral deals in ₹ will help in enhanced Trade balance

- ⑤ global super power status (vishvagun) ~~str~~
 - a stepping stone in this regard.

Challenges

- ① Indian Economy will be prone to global fluctuations of Economy
 - more, completely open up
- ② Partial capital account convertibility currently is a major hurdle
- ③ Regulatory burden - lack of capacity
- ④ Lack of depth in financial market
 - bond market is not well developed.
- ⑤ Lack of trust in Indian rupee
 - especially after Demonetisation
- ⑥ Resistance by Bretton-woods Institutions

Suggestions

- ① Bilateral Agreements - implement in a phase wise manner
 - ⊕ Rupee-Rupee, Rupee-Dollar deal (India-Russia) (India-UAE)
- ② slowly opening up - Capital Account convertibility in sync with Tarapore Commission Recommendation
- ③ Leverage Special Vostro Account, masala Bonds to build trust in India (✱)

Thus, Internationalisation of Rupee can help India become developed state @ world & Vishva guru (A global superpower.)

Feedback

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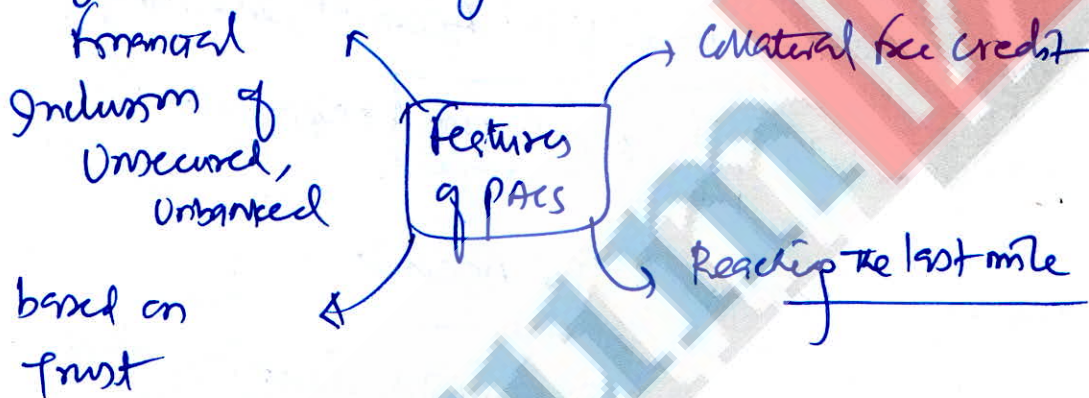
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Q.14) What are Primary Agricultural Credit Societies? Can the cooperative push alone help in achieving the twin targets of boosting rural economy and mainstreaming small and marginal farmers? (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Primary Agricultural ^{credit} Societies (PACS) are rural cooperative banks for easy credit among small & marginal farmers.



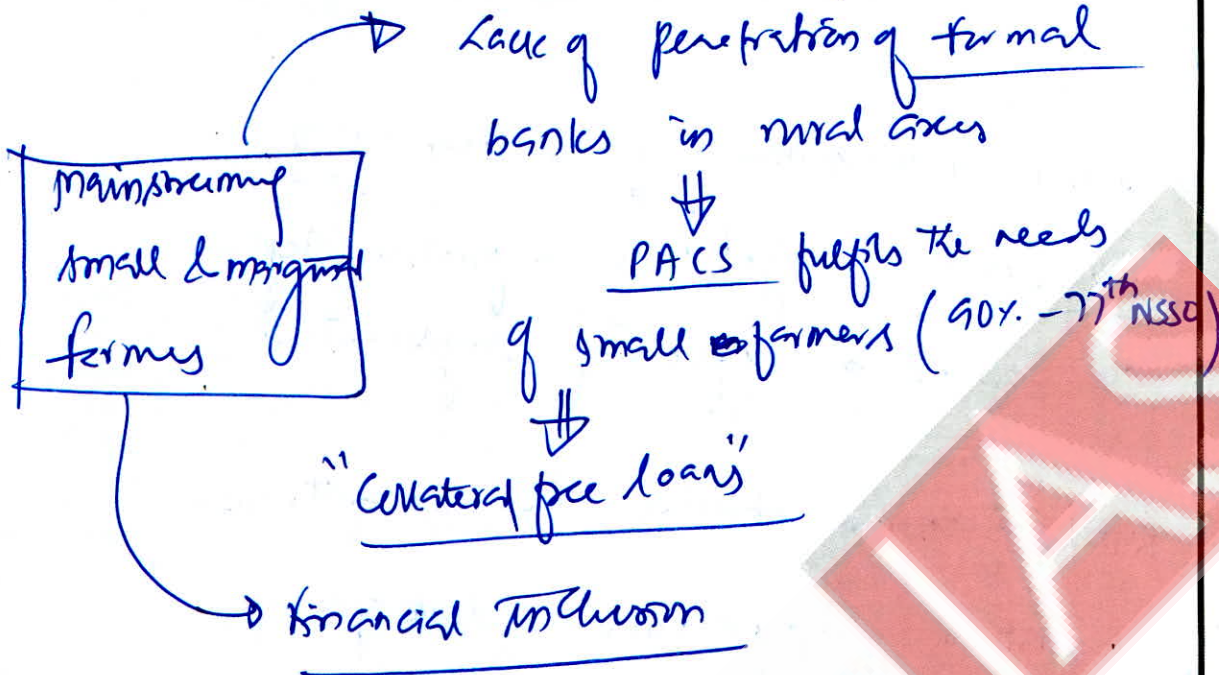
Importance of Cooperative push

Easy credit facilities - financial inclusion → capital investment
 ⊕ farmers, dairy owners etc.

Boosting Rural Economy

→ Trust and consensus based operations

Successful models in Gujarat, Rajasthan
 ⊕ "Shreekrishna Se Samridhi" ⊕ AMUL, LIJAT



Challenges of Cooperative Prod: - Alone not feasible

- ① Lack of Penetration - top loaded and regional disparities ⊕ Bihar vs Maharashtra Gujarat
- ② Lack of Infrastructure, supply chain issues in rural areas. ⊕ No cold storage facility
- ③ Post harvest credit issue
- ④ Low insurance penetration (only 14% in rural areas - IRDA report)
- ⑤ Lack of alternate sources of income - Disguised Employment in rural areas.

Wayforward

- ① Recent, announcement of setting up of BoDPAcs (budget) is a positive step - it should be effectively implemented.
 - ② Rural Economy should be strengthened by making Agripreneurs - leverage Agricultural ~~that~~ acceleration fund.
 - ③ Ensure extension of KCC facilities to reach every farmer.
 - ④ widen the reach of payments banks & small finance banks, microfinance setup as recd. by Malegam Comm.
- Thus, rural Economy & ~~strengthening~~ strengthening of marginalised farmers hinges on smooth credit access for vibrant & prosperous villages.

Feedback

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

Farm policies of India has made agriculture both economically & Ecologically unsustainable.

Farm policies: Undesirable Consequences

① MSP Regime → Policy

- Pre-wheat system has led to

malnutrition - (35% stunting - NFHS-5)
in children

- Water guzzling crops - rice, wheat, sugarcane
(80% of groundwater)

Export of virtual water (3rd largest)

Water stress → 600 million Indians facing severe water stress
(NITI Aayog 2019 report)

- High subsidy burden (1.4% of GDP)

② APMC Act, 2003

- Grid of interlocked market

middlemen → debt trap to farmer.

③ Fertiliser subsidy

- ~~60%~~ 29.77% of land group description (FSI report)
- Allocation of subsidies on soil

④ Global Warming due to MSP

- Pre-wheel system causing high methane emissions (18% contribution to GHG Agriculture + Animal Husbandry)

However, these parties have done excellent job in

- ① Food security - from PL460 imports
- ② Largest pulse exporter, Rice Exporter, Milk Exporter etc.

↓
Agricultural Export reached 50 bn \$ in 2022 etc.

Soil Health Improvement - measures

- ① Conservation Agriculture - using natural methods, reduced tillage etc.

- ② Alternative fertilizer use - less use of chemical fertilizers (a) Biofertilizers.

- ③ Micro irrigation to reduce Alkalinity of soil caused due to flooding.
- ④ Zero budget natural farming - using natural methods without adding external inputs.
- ⑤ Leverage Soil Health Card scheme, precise addition of fertilizer (in sync with PM-PRANAM) which focuses on alkaline fertilization in efficient and optimum manner.

Measures to boost farm productivity

- ① Precision Agriculture - use of Nanotech to boost productivity & reduce wastage
- ② Natural & organic fertilizers
- ③ Using crops suitable to that agroclimatic region.

This PM-PRANAM (Budget 2023) is a major step towards Sustainable Agriculture and Agri - Revolution 2.0.

Feedback

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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)

Heat waves, as defined by IMD, are more than average rise in atmospheric temperature i.e. greater than 40% in plains areas " " 30% in hilly areas.

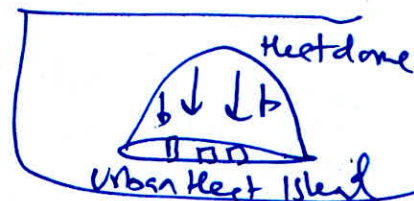
Reasons of rising frequency across India.

① Global warming - rising global temperature

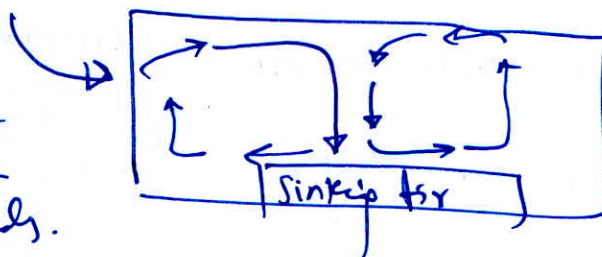
② Climate change induced frequent EL-NINO

③ Conurbations → creates urban heat islands

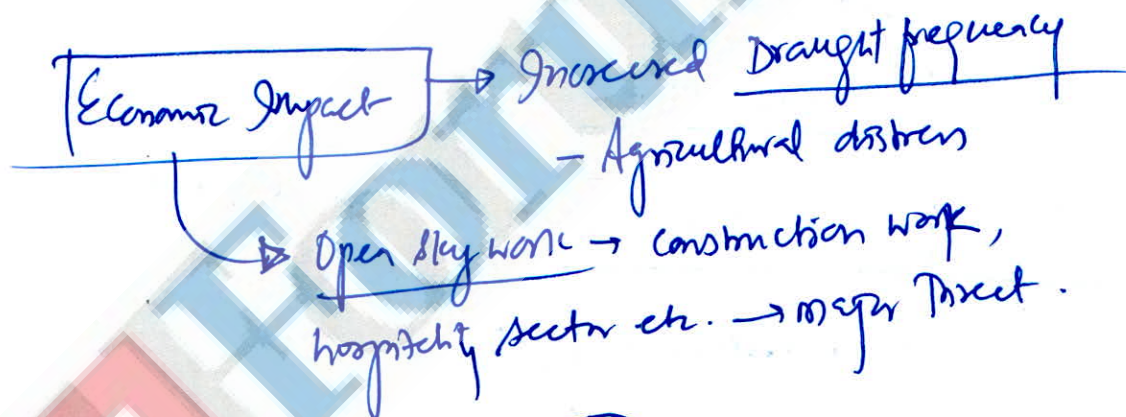
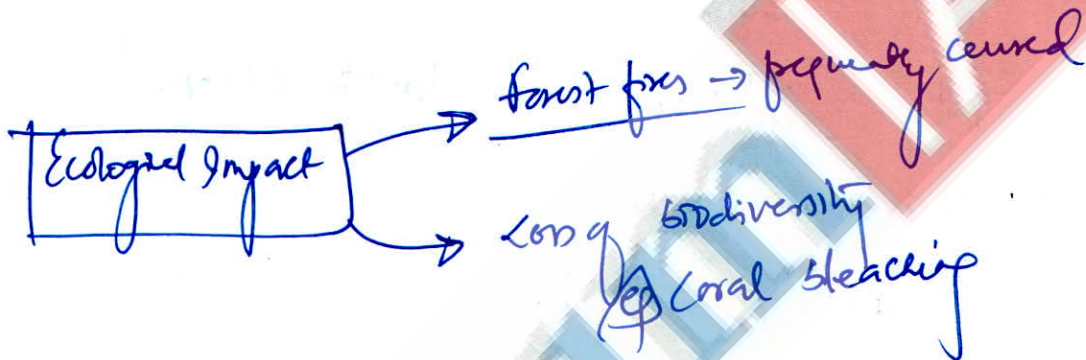
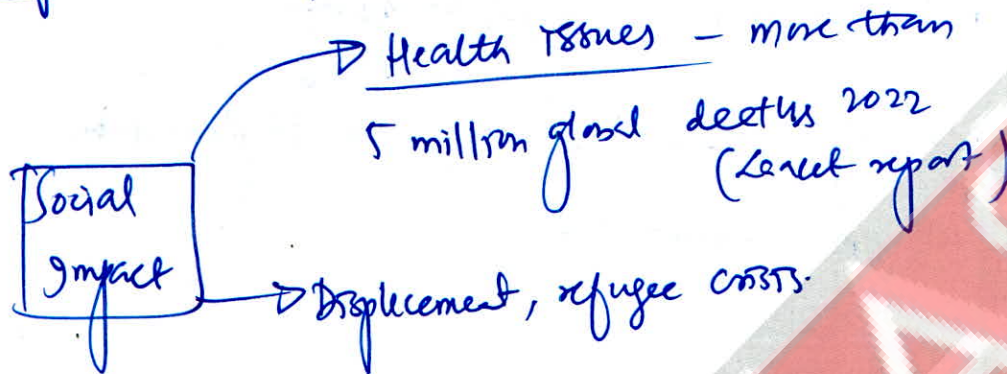
④ Anticyclonic conditions & cloudless



⑤ Rainshadow effect - lack of rain clouds.



Impact of Rising Heat Waves



Measures Needed to mitigate

① Short Term measures

- i) Cooling centres (as in Toronto)
- ii) Heat wave guides (Athens)
- iii) White roof (Los Angeles), green roofs (Rotterdam)

- iv) Cooling towers (Abu Dhabi)
- v) District level heatwave hotspot mapping
- vi) Early warning systems & effective implementation of NDMA guidelines.

Long Term Measures

- ① Fight global warming & climate change
by global cooperation
 - Achieve NDCs by 2030
 - Net Zero by 2070
 - MISSION LIFE

- ② Blue-green infrastructure (Mitir Sheh Comm)
for relief & reduce impact.

Thus, a multispronged approach is needed to fight heatwaves for effective relief.

Feedback

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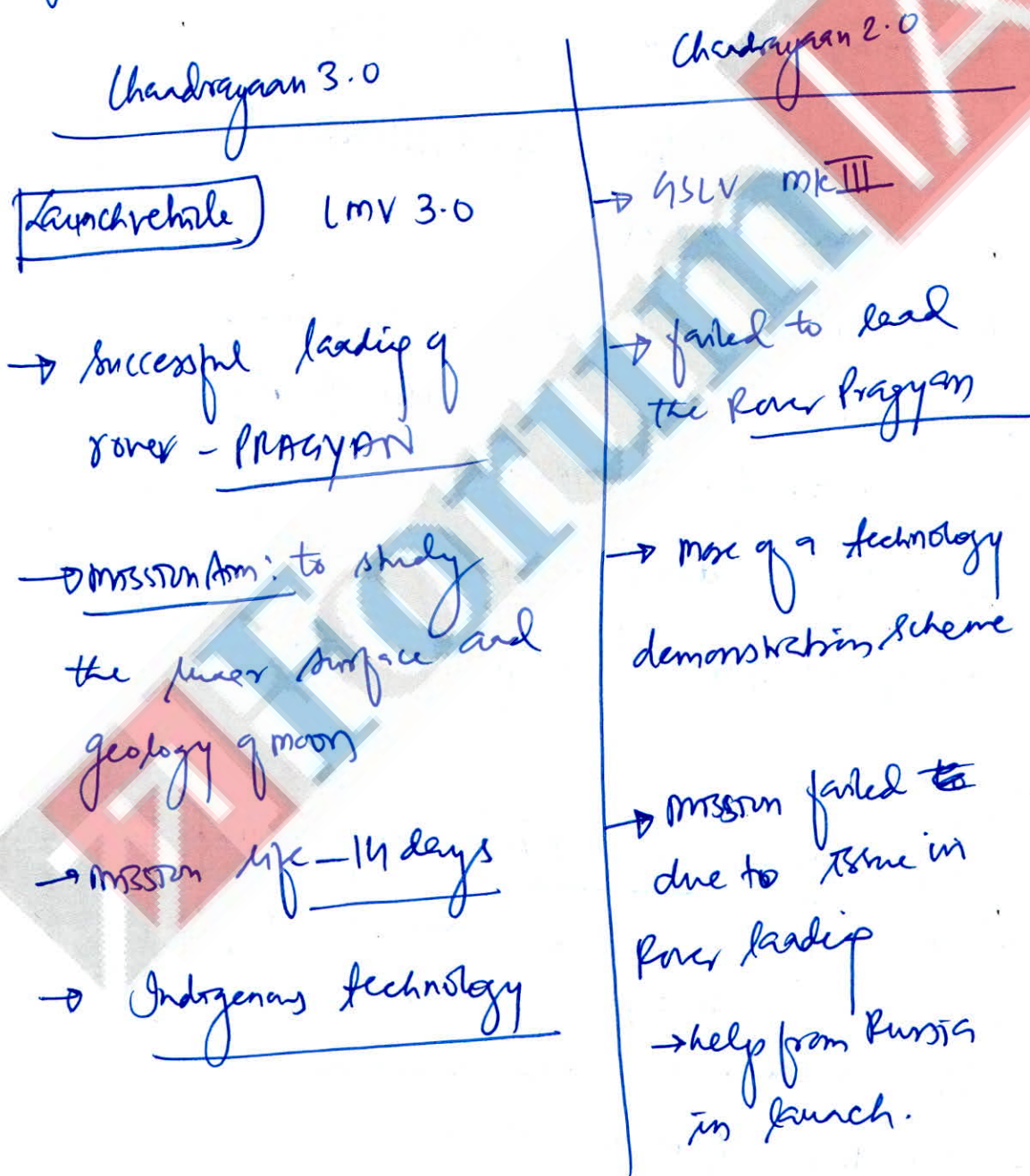
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Q.17) How is Chandrayaan-3 different from its predecessor, Chandrayaan-2? To what extent can India's presence in Artemis Accords help in furthering the exploration of lunar surface?

(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)

Chandrayaan-3 has been recently launched by India pushing her to a new space age 2.0.



India's presence in Artemis Accord: Beneficial in furthering Lunar Exploration

Recently, India became the 29th nation to sign Artemis Accords which will help in -

① Technology Transfer from US

⇒ US-India space situational awareness deal

② Manned mission of India can be achieved by cooperation, since India lacks training facilities for manned mission.

③ NASA-ISRO data sharing to reduce cost of mission and improve safety

Challenges

① Skewed relationship: NASA being dominant player ⇒ India shares only 2% of space sector.

② China-US cold war may lead to militarisation of moon.

- ③ Divergent views on outer space treaty
- space war & space weaponisation
 - private sector dominance \nearrow Elon Musk's SpaceX.

Wayforward

- ① Transparency in moon missions in sync with outer space treaty.
- ② Regulation of private sector in space missions.
- ③ India should leverage India Space Policy, 2023 to achieve self reliance in space missions.

Thus, Lunar Exploration is testimony to man-kind's innovation & leap of faith, in which India's Chandrayaan-3 is a shining example.

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 has been passed to boost private sector participation in research & Development (R&D) which is lagging behind with just 0.67% of GDP Budgetary Expenditure.

Features
NRF Bill, 2023

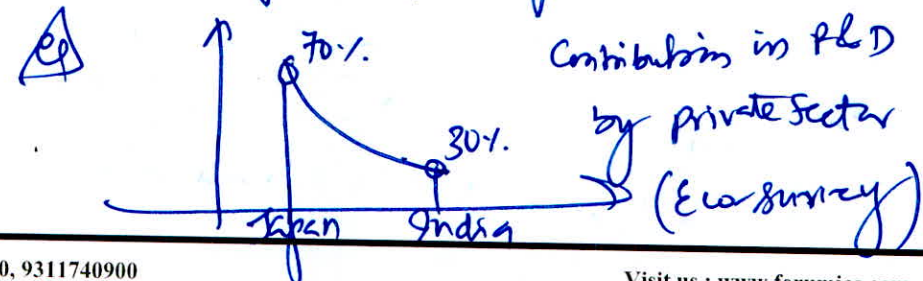
To unlock ₹36000 crore investment from private sector of total ₹50,000 cr by 2030

Increase private sector contribution to 72% (from current 30%) in R&D

achieve target of 5 colleges in top 100 QS rankings.

NRF Bill : democratizing research Ecosystem

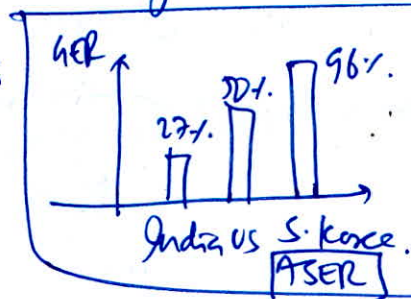
1. Will boost private participation in R&D



- ② Will boost Industry-academia linkup
- Lead to Higher to High Education
- ③ Boost to Startup culture & knowledge economy
- funding issues with startups (e.g. BYJU'S recently)
- ④ In sync with NITI Aayog's Bottoms up approach of Innovation (e.g. AICTE Innovation Mission)
- ⑤ Improvement in quality of Higher Education
and help in Lab to Lead integration of Economy

Challenges

- ① Private sector funds only of tax terrorism
- ② High drop out rates in Higher Education
(e.g. GER - 27% in India)
- ③ Unutilised funds - As per CAQ report more than 50% of Higher Education Cens unutilised.



- ④ Institutional Issues: such as more than 30% of bogus reports in Journal from Jobs.
- ⑤ Vacancies in Universities - more than 50% faculty posts vacant (ASER report) - burden of adhocism.
- ⑥ Stringent measures which keeps private investors @ bay Δ Angel Tax regulatory burden.

Wayforward

- ① Synergy between Startup seed fund scheme and NRE Bill to boost innovation & Startup culture.
- ② Single window clearances and regulatory ease of private sector participation.
- ③ Concepts like professor of practice to boost innovation Ecosystem.
- ④ Infrastructural \leftarrow Social support
Physical support
Digital
 Thus, a democratised research, innovation & knowledge economy can be achieved to meet the goal of Unleashing the potential (SAPTE 2011)

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 means leveraging multiple types of warfare simultaneously.

for eg - Cyber warfare & Space warfare

- UAV (unmanned air vehicle attack)
in combination with traditional warfare

Implications for India.

① Regulatory difficulty - Attack poses often outpaces defence technology

eg Recent Blackhat malware attack on Defence data.

② Lack of capacity, expertise to handle

eg CAG report: 30% cybersecurity jobs could not be filled due to skill mismatch.

③ Jurisdiction issues: eg Space warfare, remotely operated weapon system.

④ A small country can wield leverage on a large country

In this type of warfare

⊕ Direct from Pakistan, Pakistan's Deepstate

⑤ Lack of International mechanisms to regulate such warfare.

⊕ Russia-Ukraine War - cyber warfare.

Measures Needed to Develop & Comprehensive Counter

① Leverage NEST Division to boost

defence technology by

- bringing in experts in hybrid warfare

- make In India - self reliant Technology

for sovereignty ⊕ recent OS-MAYA Indigenous.

② Sign Budapest Convention for better cooperation against cyber attacks.

- ③ Leverage G20 Presidency for global cooperations against hybrid warfare.
- ④ Cooperation with Interpol, FATF to tackle jurisdiction issues
- ⑤ A special task force - skilled in hybrid warfare

Thus, India needs to be prepared to prevent the hybrid Armageddon and ensure safety & security of its citizens.

Feedback

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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 challenges are caused by both Internal & External agents, neighboring countries often instigate & fuel internal agents. eg) Pakistani Deepstate - training Kashmiri militants.

Internal Security Challenges: Relations to Neighbourhood Peace

① If neighbour country is unstable, it often uses its deep state to divert its internal attentions.

eg) Pakistan → terrorism in India to divert attention from collapsing Economy.

② Refugee Influx. due to lack of peace

- eg) Rohingyas fleeing from Myanmar Junta.

↓
CRISIS in North East

- free movement regime with Myanmar → influx of refugees due to "Military Junta".

- Bangladesh war led to huge refugee influx

↓
riots in Assam over scarcity of resources, threat to traditions & customs of Tribes posed by refugees.

③ Arms, Drug supply - breeds crime, extortion, Insurgency

↓
North East Insurgency → financial & military support by Neighbours.
ex) Golden Triangle & Golden Crescent

④ Centre - State Tussle can be caused - Internal security issue.

ex) - Pro Pakistan insurgency by Pakistan
- Centre - Tamil Nadu tussle during Civil War in Sri Lanka.

⑤ Unstable Neighbourhood can be used as a proxy by Competitors

ex) China using Myanmar as proxy to create internal security threat

Suggestions

① Leverage regional forums such as SAARC, BIMSTEC to establish peace

in neighbourhood

△ Hold Talks with Myanmar Junta to ensure peace.

② Shed the Big Brotherly attitude to build trust with neighbours

③ Joint military Exercises to establish peace
△ Operation SAMPRITI with Bangladesh

Thus, Peaceful neighbourhood is prerequisite to tackle Internal security challenges especially in North East considering the recent riots in Manipur.

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

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		

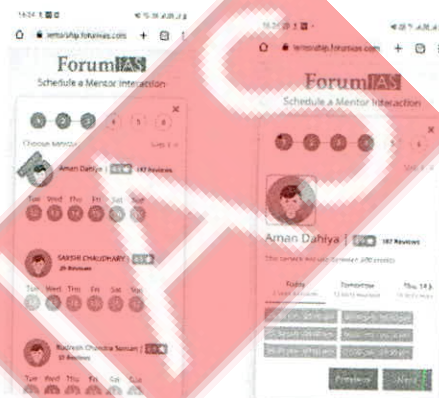
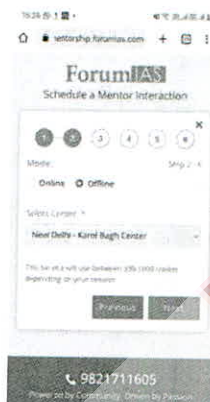
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