

TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 3 FLT #7

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे**ForumIAS**Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Biswajit Panda		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910062261	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	online	Date/दिनांक	05/09/23

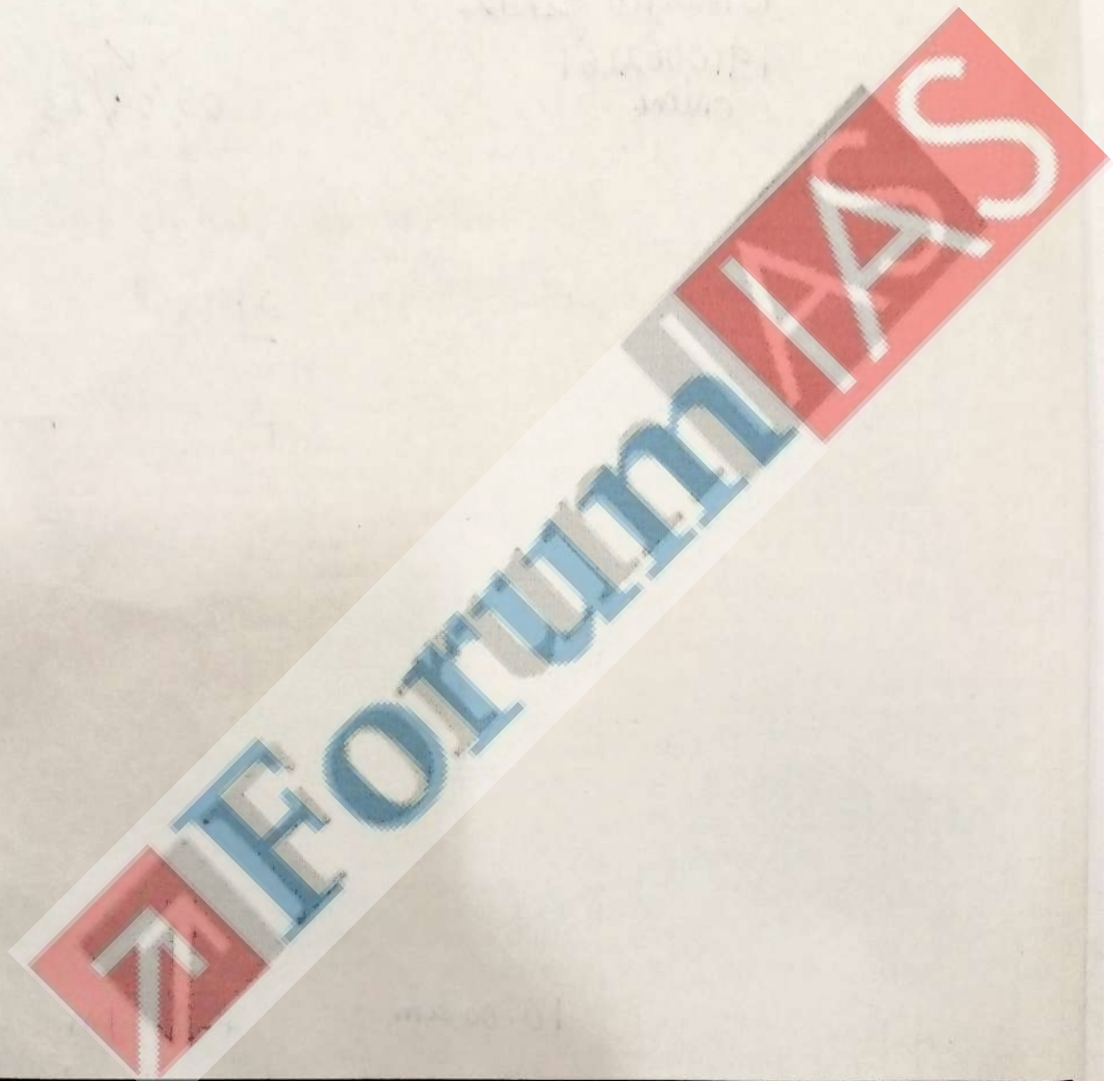
\*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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			10.00 am	7.00 pm	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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**Note:** Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

## EXAMINER'S REMARKS



### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of ( but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.



Q.1) Foreign trade is an important milestone on the path of becoming a 5 trillion USD economy. In this context, analyse the potential of the recently released Foreign Trade Policy, 2023 in revamping India's participation in global trade. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Foreign trade and especially export can help India to achieve \$5 trillion target by creating a virtuous cycle of growth.

Role of recently released Foreign Trade Policy 2023 in revamping India's participation in global trade



① It makes a shift from incentive based mechanism to remuneration based mechanism

[eg] RoDTEP scheme - This will increase export competitiveness

② Export promotion through collaboration between Centre, state, District, exporters

[eg] District as export hubs.

③ promoting trade facilitation & Ease of doing business



[eg] Single window clearance, Turant

Custom

This will simplify process of export.

④ Targeting new areas [eg] E-Commerce  
for export promotion, towns of export  
excellence, streamlining  
policy.

SCOMET

### Challenges

① Regulatory rather than facilitatory  
in approach (eg) DDGI remains the  
main regulator.

② Focus on incentive rather than  
quality.

③ Structural issues like poor  
infrastructure, logistics etc. not  
addressed.

The new foreign trade policy is a step  
in the right direction. This should  
further be supported by better  
infrastructure & logistics to increase  
competitiveness.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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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)

Recently many states have gone back to New Pension Scheme (NPS) to old pension Scheme (OPS).

OPS as social protection in a welfare state

① It provided guaranteed pension based on last drawn salary without employee contribution.

② Free from market risk

③ It provides protection against old age vulnerability. - In line with article

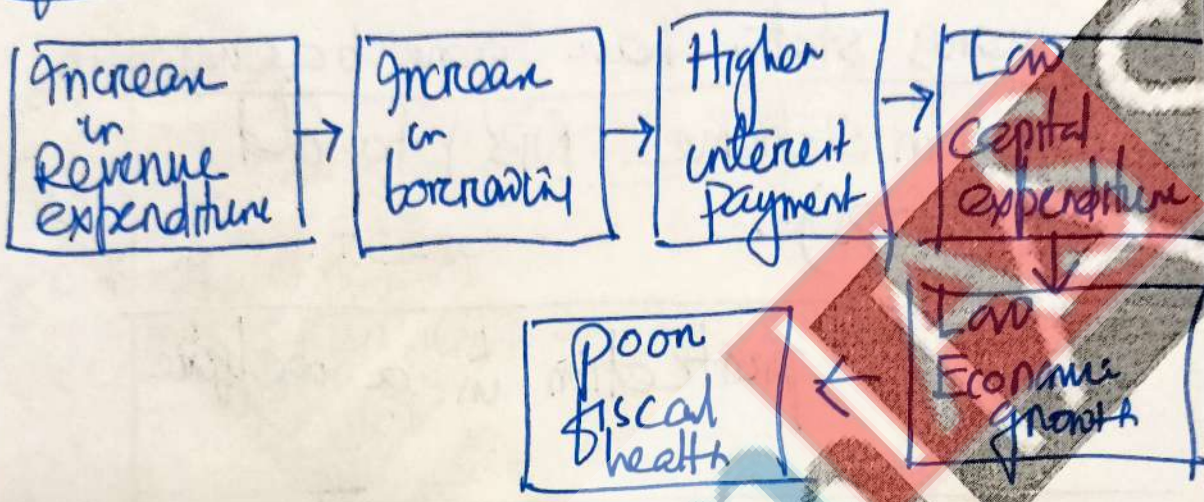
4. of DPSP.

However it can lead to poor fiscal health because

① It increases the fiscal burden on states.



② Increase in Cap revenue expenditure of states.



③ ATs also exclusionary in nature.  
 ↳ only covers the government employees.

In this regard the Guaranteed pension scheme (GIPS) of Andhra Pradesh can be emulated which is contributory but gives a guarantee of return of 30% of last drawn salary. It can balance social protection & fiscal health.

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Q.3) What do you understand from Agristack? To what extent can it become a panacea for the problems plaguing the farm sector. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Agristack is a set of API (Application programming interface) which provides the digital infrastructure for agriculture sector to provide various services and solutions to farmers.

Role as panacea for the problems of farm sector

- ① Can help to provide various inputs like seeds, fertilisers to farmers.
- ② Can provide better weather forecasting services and extension services → will increase climate resilience.
- ③ Will provide better market access to farmers. (eg E-NAM)
- ④ In future it can be the backbone of smart agriculture.



- ⑤ Will increase private sector participation & investment in agriculture
- ⑥ Will foster innovation by start ups.  
↳ Thus increase in productivity
- ⑦ can increase agri-mechanisation through services by custom hiring centre. ⑧ Will also formalise credit.

### Challenges in implementation

- ① Poor internet connectivity especially in rural areas.
- ② Low digital literacy of farmers
- ③ Risk of data theft, risk to privacy.

The government should increase digital penetration & literacy to properly implement the agristack.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use)

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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)

World Trade Organisation (WTO) is a multilateral organisation to facilitate rule based ~~and~~ fair & open global trade

However it has failed to solve the dilemma between free trade & food security.

Free trade has been facilitated by

① Rule based open trade through principle  
like Most favoured nation, National  
treatment etc.

② Agreement on Agriculture for open  
trade in agriculture.

Dead lock on funding solution to the  
issue of food security

① The Agreement on Agriculture provides  
for a cap on public government  
support in agriculture.



② There has been no consensus on the solution to the public stockholders ~~the~~ issue.

③ The divide between the developed and developing countries, further prevents reaching an agreement.

The developing countries object to high export subsidies by developed countries

④ presently only there is a temporary solution through the peace clause reached at Bali.

WTO should soon reach a consensus on the issue of public stockholders through a consensus driven mechanism to balance free trade with food security

Feedback  
(For OFFICE use)

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

The Stockholm conference i.e the conference on human & environment was held on 1972 to bring protection of environment to centre of the policy debate.

However even after 5 decades the gap between the target and action remains with respect to climate change as follows

① The present mitigation targets for the carbon is not enough to keep temperature rise within  $1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$

[According to IPCC there needs to be a reduction of 43% in GHG emissions by 2030]

② Delay on phasing out fossil fuel. It has actually increased after the energy crisis due to the Russia-Ukraine war



③ The developed countries have failed to meet their commitment on finance & technology transfer

Measures for a ~~an~~ coherent, actionable strategy

① Increasing the mitigation targets consistent with recent agreement reached in COP 27.

② Phasing out fossil fuel and move towards renewables.

③ Transfer of finance & technology to developing countries, loss and damage compensation to vulnerable countries.

④ Changing the pattern of production & consumption in line with Life movement of India

We are facing not climate change but climate emergency. So the whole world should act right now without delay.

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)

According to global E-waste monitor  
India produces 3rd largest amount of  
E-waste in the world.

Impediments in management of E-waste  
in the country

- ① poor awareness among people - leading to lack of segregation of waste.
- ② Informal nature of recycling. Further only 20% of e-waste is recycled
- ③ Lack of collection, dismantling & recycling infrastructure.
- ④ Dumps of E-waste in the open - leading to leaching of hazardous chemicals and environmental pollution.
- ⑤ Rise in demand for electronics (technology like 5G, AI, IoT etc) → Thus more e-waste.



Role of the trinity of citizens, business and the government to tackle the menace

### ① Citizen

- ↳ Segregation of e-waste at source and giving it to recycler.
- ↳ Reducing consumption, Reusing, Repurposing

Various electronic products

### ② Business

- ↳ Collection & recycling under Extended producer responsibility (EPR).
- ↳ developing products with higher life cycle
- ↳ repair facility.

### ③ Government

- ↳ Supporting framework like E-waste management rules, EPR, trading of EPR certificate etc.
  - ↳ Developing recycling infrastructure
- With collective effort of the trinity a Circular economy for e-waste can be provided.

#### Feedback

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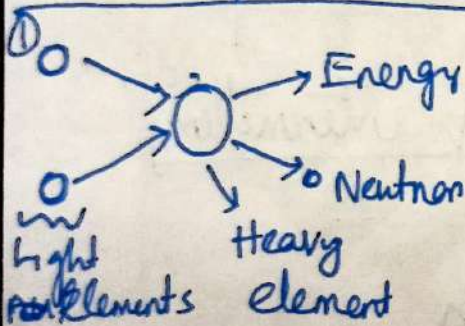


Q.7) How does nuclear fusion differ from nuclear fission? Assess the relevance of nuclear energy in resolving the global energy security dilemma? (10 marks, 150 words)

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 and nuclear fission are two different forms of nuclear energy.

Nuclear fusion

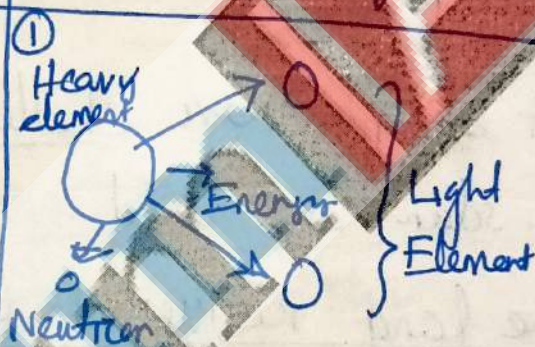


More than one light nuclei fuse to produce a heavier nucleus and energy.

eg Fusion of Deuterium, Tritium &

- ② produces more energy
- ③ Very high pressure and temperature required

Nuclear fission



A heavy nucleus splits into lighter nucleus to produce energy.

eg Splitting of Uranium 235.

- ② produces less energy
- ③ Less temperature & pressure than fusion.



Role of nuclear energy in solving the global energy security dilemma

① It provides a clean source of energy.  
It can thus reduce dependence on fossil fuel.

② It doesn't have challenge of intermittency like solar and wind.

③ The land required is less.

④ Micro reactors can provide decentralised power.

⑤ Raw material is widely available for fusion energy.

However certain challenges like safety risk, proliferation due to dual use needs to be taken care of.

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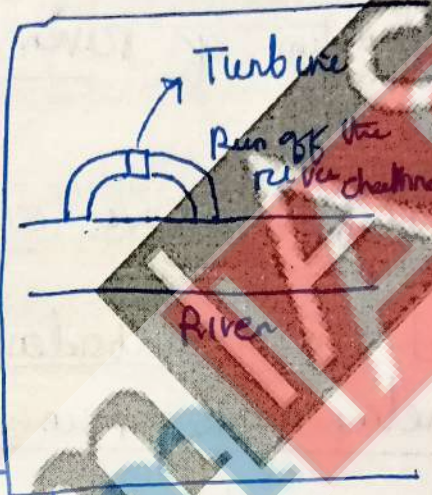
Q.8) What are run of the river hydroelectric projects? How far can run of the river hydroelectric projects balance ecological conservation with socio-economic development?

(10 marks, 150 words)

नदी जलविद्युत परियोजनाएँ क्या हैं? नदी जलविद्युत परियोजनाएँ सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के साथ पारिस्थितिक संरक्षण को किस हद तक संतुलित कर सकती हैं?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Run of the river hydro-  
-electric project produces  
hydro power without any  
reservoir or dam. The



Water is diverted through  
a channel or tunnel to drive the  
turbine to produce power.

Role in balancing ecological conservation &  
Socio economic development

- ① They need less land & capital.
- ② No construction of reservoir - thus  
no alteration of natural flow.
- ③ Less submergence and displacement.
- ④ Can meet the power needs of  
the local people



## Challenges

- ① Less capacity of power production.
- ② Alteration of river flow can lead to fluctuation.
- ③ They too have ecological impact.
  - eg) Land subsidence due to tunneling for run of the river hydro project in Jochimath.

Thus while they have some ecological benefits against large hydro project, still safeguards need to be taken for the challenges.

Feedback  
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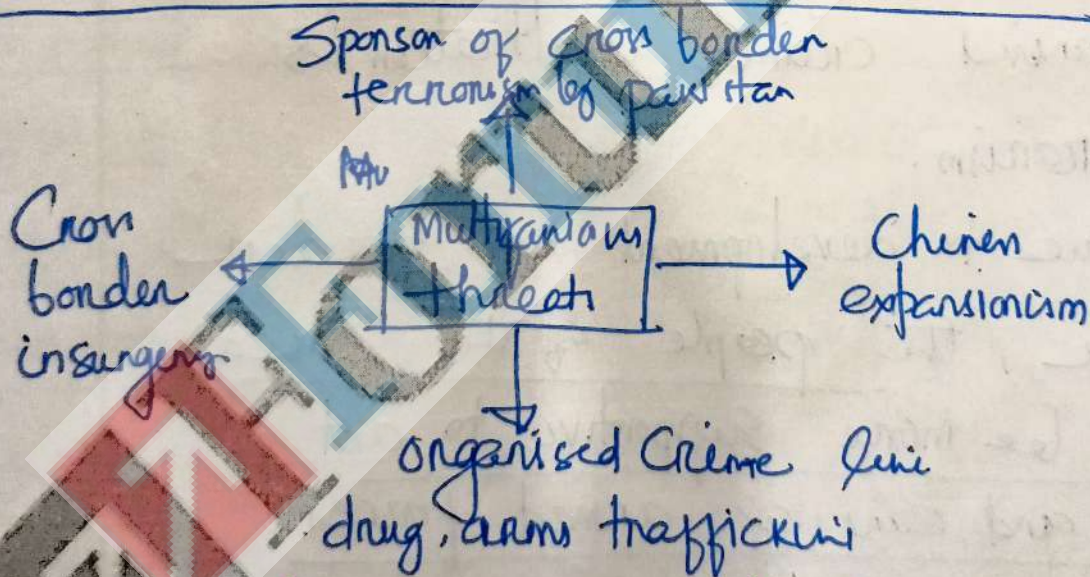


Q.9) A robust border infrastructure is the surest way to counter multifarious threats emanating from inimical actors. Discuss, in light of Vibrant Village Programme. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

The government launched the Vibrant village programme for development of both physical & social infrastructure in the villages in India's northern border.

Role in countering multifarious threats from inimical actors



① By creating better infrastructure it will facilitate development of border areas.



② Will ensure swift troop movement.  
 ③ Will help to counter chinese threat  
 (China is building artificial villages  
 in the border area). Will also enable  
 better response against the two front  
 War.

④ Will enable better surveillance,  
border management - thus check on  
 organised crime, infiltration &  
 terrorism.

⑤ Due to development of border  
 area, the people of the area  
 will be more supportive to act as  
eyes and ears of armed forces.

Thus with proper implementation of  
 Vibrant village programme we can  
 achieve the twin objective of border  
area development & security.



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)

India faces various challenges to national security like ensuring security of the borders, maritime security, run in organised crime, terrorism, insurgency etc.

Role of clearly articulated National security strategy in tackling challenges to national security

① It will lay down a comprehensive & holistic framework for preparedness and response for national security

② Will enable coordination ~~but~~ among various agencies like different armed forces, police, paramilitary, etc intelligence etc.

③ Will ensure better civil-military coordination.



④ Will make us better prepared to deal with hybrid warfare.

⑤ Will help in reforms like theaterisation of armed forces.

### Challenges

① It can reduce flexibility in response

② Failure to reach consensus due to concerns among various agencies.

India's response to national security issue is already delineated in various laws, policies. Integrating them under a single national security strategy can help a better coordination and reducing overlap.

Feedb  
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Here G is Good, Average and 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 CPI breached 7%. Shows high inflation in India, primarily driven by high food prices.

Factors that influence inflation trend

① Rise in demand - due to increase in purchasing power.

post covid release of pent up demand led to inflation.

② Easy monetary policy and expansionary fiscal policy can also raise demand and thus inflation.

③ Fall in production for eg due to climate related vulnerability. Recently the food prices were high due to crop loss due to heat waves and unseasonal rain.



- ④ Seasonality of production can also drive inflation in the off-season
- ⑤ Supply chain disruption - [eg] during COVID, Russia - Ukraine War.
- ⑥ Imported inflation is rise of price of input goods like fuel, fertiliser
- ⑦ Hoarding & cartelisation
- Impact
- ① Leads to tight monetary policy →  
increase in interest rate → fall in growth
- ② Government forced to cut taxes →  
 Leads to higher fiscal deficit
- ③ It acts as a tax on poor
- ④ Leads to low saving and thus low investment
- ⑤ Macroeconomic stability is affected.  
 Can lead to rating down grade and BOP Crisis.



⑥ Leads to food budget squeeze &  
then under nutrition.

Institutional measures to check inflation

① Raising interest rate by RBI (new  
institutional framework through MPC - to keep  
inflation within  $4 \pm 2\%$ .)

② Reduction of taxes, Reducing import  
duties, cut on export release of  
stocks from buffer

③ Putty stock restriction under  
essential commodities act

④ Addressing structural bottlenecks for  
example Mission Green for perishable  
products - to develop complete value chain.  
Further there is a need to improve  
Storage, processing infrastructure logistics  
to deal with high inflation.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS			



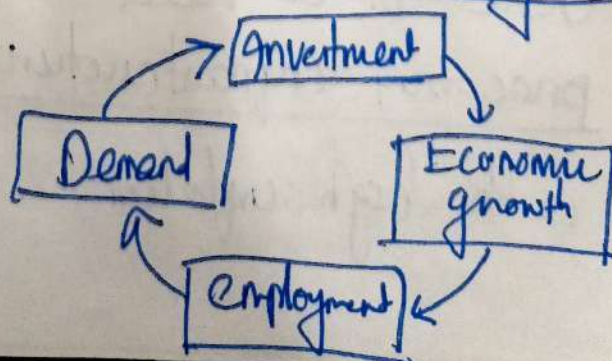
Q.12) Though a cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme is not without its own challenges. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Production Link Incentive (PLI) scheme seeks to boost domestic manufacturing and thus acting as a cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat.

PLI as Cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat

- ① It provides incentives on incremental production & sale - will thus boost industrial production.
- ② It will help to bring investment by private sector both domestic and foreign players.
- ③ It will lead to the virtuous cycle of economic growth.





④ It covers a range of sectors (presently  
14) like electronics, pharmaceuticals.

photovoltaic cell, automobiles etc

It will thus help in self reliance in  
the above critical sectors

⑤ It will help to bring anchor firms  
to India under the China plus

1 Strategy -

However the scheme has some challenges  
as follows

① Stringent criteria for incentives - keeps  
the small players out

② Delay in payment of incentives.

③ Wide variation of incentives across  
Sectors

④ Focus on incentives as against  
competitiveness.



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⑤ Doesn't address structural issues  
like poor infrastructure, logistics,  
small plant size, protectionist mind set,  
leading to poor competitiveness of Indian  
goods.

PLI should be coupled with core  
structural reforms like factor  
market reforms in the area of land,  
labour, capital and better infrastructure.  
These steps like labour codes, NIP,  
PM-Gatishakti are measures in  
right direction.

Feedback

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Here G is Good Average and P is Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	



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 the extension of the basic function of ~~the~~ Rupee as a currency i.e. a medium of exchange, a unit of account, a store of value, ~~and~~ beyond the national borders.

De-dollarisation means the reduction in the use of ~~the~~ Dollar in global transaction. The sanction by ~~west~~ west following the Russia-Ukraine war has led to De-dollarisation, whereby domestic currencies are used in trade settlement.

Internationalisation of Rupee is a response to de-dollarisation. It means increasing the scale of Rupee in global financial market.



## Benefits of internationalisation of Rupee

- ① Insulate the importer & exporter from volatility in exchange rate.
- ② Will increase the access to global capital markets - will thus increase competitiveness of Indian entities.
- ③ The Indian financial institutions can have better global operation.
- ④ Reduce & reliance on foreign exchange reserve.
- ⑤ It increases economic sovereignty.

eg Resilience against unilateral sanction by US. Recently India used Rupee Ruble trade settlement with Russia

## Challenges

- ① Macroeconomic contagion due to global shock.



② Exchange rate volatility due to flight of capital.

③ Triffin's dilemma - RBI needs to push more rupee and there needs to be more import to internationalise rupee.

④ Less global demand for Rupee -

India accounts for only 2% of the global trade

Recently, the RBI came up with a series of recommendations to internationalise rupee. They can be implemented with adequate checks and balance for internationalisation of Rupee.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS



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

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

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies are cooperatives that provide credit and various inputs to farmers.

Role of cooperative push to boost rural economy and mainstream small and marginal farmers

① Will lead to economy of scale in farmer.

② Will increase bargaining power of farmers - thus better access to inputs at affordable price, better access to market & price discovery.

③ Will lead to financial inclusion  
↳ Thus formalisation of credit.



④ Can help to do mixed farming by  
clubbing farming with livestock, fishing  
etc.

⑤ Agriculture based allied industries  
can be established by cooperatives

↳ Value addition & increase in income.

Ex) Amul led to empowerment of small  
and marginal milk farmers.

How even cooperatives push alone won't  
be sufficient and has to be supplemented  
with -

① policy reform like reform in  
APMC act to end the monopoly of  
MP APMC.

② Facilitating the participation of  
private sector & start ups



③ providing extension services to farmers

④ setting up food-processing industries for value addition

⑤ Facilitating agri-export through a farm to port based approach

Thus along with promotion of cooperation other structural reforms are required to boost the agricultural sector and rural economy.

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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 needs to be sustainable that is economically remunerative, socially supportive, environmentally sound.

However the farm policies in the country has led to inadvertent consequences as follows

① Farm policies like Minimum Support price, subsidy for electricity, water etc has led to -

↳ rice & wheat based agriculture to the detriment of other crops.

↳ over use of water, fertiliser ~~has~~ damages the environment like soil pollution, falling water table.

↳ It also creates market distortion



② Distorted trade policy like minimum export price, Export restriction act as handicaps for agri export.

③ High subsidy burden and low investment in agriculture.

But these policies have helped as follows

① providing guaranteed income to farmers.

② Reduces cost of input

③ prevent distress sale

Ways to enhance soil health and farm productivity with emphasis on PM-PRANM

① Use of alternatives & bio fertiliser

↳ PM-PRANAM seeks to incentivise states to promote alternatives



fertiliser.

② promotion of organic & natural farming

③ Integrated nutrient & pest management.

④ promotion of integrated farming system.

⑤ Application of input by analysing soil parameters through soil health card.

⑥ Adoption of drop irrigation.

Adopting sustainable farming practices can increase farmers income, make agriculture climate resilient and at the same time protect the environment.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS



Q.16) What do you understand by heat waves? Highlight the reasons and impact of the rising frequency of heat waves across India. Also, recommend some measures to mitigate its impact. (15 marks, 250 words)

उष्ण तरंगों (heat waves) से आप क्या समझते हैं? पूरे भारत में उष्ण तरंगों (heat waves) की बढ़ती आवृत्ति के कारणों और प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके अलावा, इसके प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए कुछ उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Heat wave is a condition of very high temperature than the normal in an area. According to IMD a deviation of 4 to 5°C ~~and~~ in case the temperature is below 40°C and a deviation of 5 to 6°C in case the temperature is above 40°C is declared as heat wave.

Reasons of rising frequency across India

① GHG emission, global warming & climate change

② Deforestation & desertification

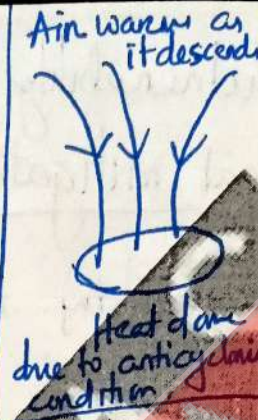
③ Loss of water bodies like wetlands

④ Alteration of jet stream due to climate change leading to anticyclonic condition



## Impact

① Health impacts - <sup>heat</sup> Strokes, can lead to higher possibility of heart failure.



② Can lead to drought like condition → Reduce agricultural productivity

③ Shortage of water

④ Industry dependent on water and agricultural products are negatively affected

⑤ Loss of forest due to wild fires, death of wildlife

⑥ Can damage infrastructure due to thermal expansion

Measures - to mitigate its impact

① Early warning formation & dissemination

② Creating awareness about the dos and don'ts [eg wearing white clothes]



③ Vulnerability assessment and development of local mitigation plan.

④ Establishing cooling centre in high risk areas.

⑤ prevention through reducing Green emission, forestation etc

Due to climate change, heat waves will be more frequent in future. Thus we need holistic mitigation & adaptation plan to deal with the same.

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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)

Recently ISRO successfully soft landed  
Chandrayaan-3 on the south pole  
of Lunar surface.

Difference with Chandrayaan-2

① Chandrayaan 2 had an orbiter  
along with the lander & rover, while  
the Chandrayaan 3 has a propulsion  
module, a lander and a rover.

② Chandrayaan 2 failed to soft land  
on the lunar surface and crash landed

So several improvements were made in  
Chandrayaan 3 to address the gaps

- Line -
- Advanced thrusters
  - Larger solar panel



• Bigger landing area

• Longer permissible landing speed.

③ There is also difference in the payload. Chandrayan 3 has 6 payloads. Like RAMBHA-LP, ChASTE etc. on lander, LIBS etc. on Rover.

### Artemis accord

Artemis accord is a US led global coalition for peaceful space exploration. Recently during PM Modi's visit, India joined the Artemis accord. It will help in furthering lunar exploration as follows

① Will help in undertaking joint collaborative projects



② Will facilitate better technology transfer to India.

③ Exposure to of ISRO scientists to NASA.

④ Global programmes for training and capacity building of scientists.

⑤ Sharing of data from lunar missions among members, thus enabling better analysis.

Artemis accord can help to treat Moon as a global common and collaborative explore it for the benefit of mankind.

**Feedback**

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS



Q.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)

Knowledge economy consists of education, innovation, research & development etc.

Research & Development is the key to unlock its potential.

Recently the government introduced the National Research Foundation (NRF) Bill 2023 to give a boost to research by establishing NRF as the apex institute to promote research.

Role in democratizing the research ecosystem in India

① Will help to increase investment in R&D (presently only 0.7% of GDP)

② Will help to increase private sector participation in research. part of



the capital of NRF will be mobilised through the private sector.

③ Can help to increase grants to the institutes lying at the periphery. Now

most of the grants goes to central institutes like IITs, NITs, IISc etc.

④ Will facilitate interface between private sector / industry / startup, research institutes and academic institute.

⑤ Will bring discipline, competition, transparency to the R&D ecosystem.

### Challenges

① To raise capital by the private sector. as only part of the capital will be provided by the government

② Smooth absorption of SERB.



③ Democratic functioning i.e. equitable distribution of grants based on transparent criteria.

The NRF bill is a step in the right direction, and can boost R&D in India facilitating socio-economic development.

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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 clubs both conventional and non conventional means of warfare under its ambit.

Hybrid warfare

It includes

- ① Military warfare - i.e. the use of conventional hard power.
- ② Economic warfare - eg. imposition of Sanction., supply chain disruption.
- ③ political warfare, social warfare to create political & social instability.
- ④ New dimensions of warfare like Cyber warfare, space warfare,
- ⑤ Media & psychological warfare



## Implication for India

- ① Can lead to use of hybrid militants to launch terrorism act
- ② Cyber warfare can disrupt critical infrastructure
- ③ Can lead to social conflict, unrest
- ④ Supply chain disruption will have huge economic cost
- ⑤ Threat to India's space based asset

Further, hybrid warfare are difficult to predict and respond to.

Comprehensive ecosystem to counter the same

- ① We should develop both defensive and offensive capability against hybrid warfare.



② Improving Cyber security framework

③ Increasing Atmanirbharata in Critical  
supply chain.

④ Creating Cyber & space based agency  
in the armed forces.

⑤ Research and development to develop  
capabilities.

⑥ Socio-political stability through  
consolidation of democracy &  
inclusive development

⑦ Global collaboration with like minded  
countries

India can come up with a national  
security strategy including a  
comprehensive framework for hybrid warfare.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS			





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)

The internal security of a country is very much affected by peace & stability in the neighbouring countries.

Thus instability on India's eastern frontier can have internal security implications as follows -

① The coups in Myanmar and instability has led to the ~~the~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~country~~ ~~as~~

↳ illegal migration

One of the reasons for recent Merti - Kuki Conflict

was illegal migration.

② This has also helped the insurgents to strengthen their base.





③ Has led to increase in drug trafficking, arms smugglers, human trafficking etc.

④ Similarly earlier instability in Myanmar's western province had led to the Rohingya Crisis leading to mass migration into India.

⑤ Such migration can also lead to social conflict in the local areas.

⑥ Similarly radicalisation & polarisation in Bangladesh has security implications for India.

⑦ Such ~~instability~~ instability can also help China to increase its hold over the country. (eg growing proximity of Myanmar towards China)



Apart from India's eastern frontier we can see such challenges in case of Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Pakistan leading to regional instability, refugee crisis, organised crimes etc.

India should increase its domestic security through proper border management and at the same time should try to restore peace and stability in the region through international cooperation.

## Feedback

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**Mentor Feedback Questions**

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- 2 .....
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- 5 .....

**Test Goal**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

**Outcomes**

- .....
- .....
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**Marking Scheme**

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

\* Subject to change without prior notice.