

TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – Cohort 13 Alt – 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	DEEPA NSHU		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910107292	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE	Date/दिनांक	04/09/2022

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			2:00 PM	5:00 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 :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes and 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)

Soln

India has recently launched new Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2023 to increase our export from current \$ 700-750 billion to \$ 2 trillion by 2030

Potential of FTP

- (A) Focus on providing incentives and subsidies  
 Ex → Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme  
 ↳ RoDTEP scheme
- (B) Focus on ease of doing business and ease of doing exports  
 ↳ Digital approval for custom  
 ↳ implementation of Trade Facilitation Agreement of WTO  
 ↳ Removing red-tapism

③ Focus on emerging areas

↳ SLOMET : Special chemicals & electronics

↳ Dual use product such as night vision

Goggle etc

↳ E-commerce export

↳ merchandise trading at GIFT CITY

④ collaboration between different stakeholders

↳ Developing Town as hub for export (TER)

↳ One District One Product

↳ use of foreign ambassadors to do

research about demand in foreign market.

FTP, 2022, Mus, has

huge potential to develop \$5 trillion economy

Onus lies on implementation now.

Feedba  
(For OFFICE use)

Q	Ans
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put tick marks in the table. Here G is Good 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)

Soln

Welfare economy highlights the need of state to provide social security schemes as envisaged under Article 41, 42 of Constitution.

- Social protection as integral part of welfare economy
- ① Large number of poor people (~16% - GDP)
  - ② To provide insurance for untoward incident (Ex - PM-JAY)
  - ③ For healthy development elderly level (Ex - NPS and OPS)
  - ④ For protecting vulnerable such as widow, disabled etc (Ex - NSAP of Rural Ministry)
  - ⑤ Promote economic growth due to connected benefits. (↑ increase of demand)

Principles of fiscal prudence cannot be ignored

- \* FRBM Act to check fiscal deficit
- \* to check populist measures
- \* For long-term economic growth & stability of scheme
- (Ex: OPS provide short term benefit but long term strain on public exchequer)
- (50% contribution by state)

Way Ahead

- \* middle way approach should be followed
- (Ex: APJ new  Pension Plan)
- ↳ assured certain % of last drawn salary + premium by market mechanism)

Center has also constituted a committee to re-examine the issue of NPS and OPS. Solution beneficial for all should be found out at earliest.

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)

Som Agristack refers to integration of farmer data and providing digital solutions to problem of farming.

[Ex: Linkage of data of farmer with PM Kisan (can help in removing barriers beneficiaries)]

Agristack acting as panacea for farm issues

→ ① Provision of check and timely credit on basis of data

→ ② Objective intervention based on localized requirements

→ ③ Sharing of data with third party such as food processing industries

→ ④ Efficient usage of inputs such as fertilizer, water etc

→ ⑤ Provide income security to marginal farmers



## Challenges of AgriStacks

- \* Lack of awareness among farmers ~~about~~ usage of digital technology
- \* Problem about data security
  - ↳ Recent OWIN database breach
- \* May lead to private companies who are solely focused on profit making

## Way Ahead

- \* Usage of digital technologies at output stage such as farm-product management supply-chain management (usage of blockchain)
  - \* Wide extension programme by using Kaishik Vikas Kendras to increase awareness
- With this, AgriStack can help in is doubling of farm income.

(Don't Write in this Area पर कुछ न लिखें)

Feedback (For OFFICERS)	
Sl. No.	Remarks
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Please put the marks in the table.	
Here O is Good, Average and 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)

Sam

Uruguay Round of negotiations

(1986-94) has led to foundation of WTO in 1995 as an international body to manage trade across nation.

WTO initiative

(Green, Amber box subsidy)

↳ Free trade : Agreement on Agriculture

↳ Subsidies and Counterparts measures

↳ Food security : Peace clause

↳ Special Safeguard mechanism to protect developing countries.

Objective of WTO remained unfulfilled

- ① Unfair for developing countries like India  
 ( 5% of subsidy by developed countries > 10% by developing due to poor GDP )
- ② Not take food security (challenge of feeding large population into account)
- ③ Dispute regarding which subsidy is allowed and which is not.
- ④ Large number of small & marginal farmers which are vulnerable to free market shocks
- Ⓑ Different geographical constraints demand different approaches  
 (Ex: USA - large farm size & favourable means  
India : affected by excess monsoon)  
 All parties should sit in WTO ministerial conference and try to find sustainable solution to this dilemma.

Feedback	
(For OFFICERS)	
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Please put the marks in the table.	
Here G is Good 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 कार्यवाही योग्य रणनीति बनाने के उपायों की भी सिफारिश कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Soln

Stockholm Conference was one of the earliest environmental conference with the theme 'Human Environment'. It led to establishment of UNEP.

Gaps between target and action

- ① Not on track to meet Paris deal commitments (IPCC)
- ② Lack of funds transfer by developed countries
- ③ Lack of technology transfer (Ex: USA, DPR over low cost technology)
- ④ Violation of equity principle in climate negotiation
- ⑤ Non-operationalisation of Loss and Damage Fund.

## Measures for attainable coherent strategy

- \* Realisation of SDR principles in domestic regulation
- \* Focus both on adaptation and mitigation
- \* Operationalise Loss and Damage Fund
- \* Change in lifestyle  
↳ LIFE approach
- \* Development of Carbon markets to quicken the ~~act~~ realisation of goals
- \* Fixing responsibility on private sector  
↳ (ESG principles)

Steps are required to close the gap between target and action, and to achieve the goal of sustainable development

#	Q
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Please put the marks in the table.  
Here G is Good Average and Poor.

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)

Soln E-waste are defined as those category of waste which get generated by usage of electronic waste items.

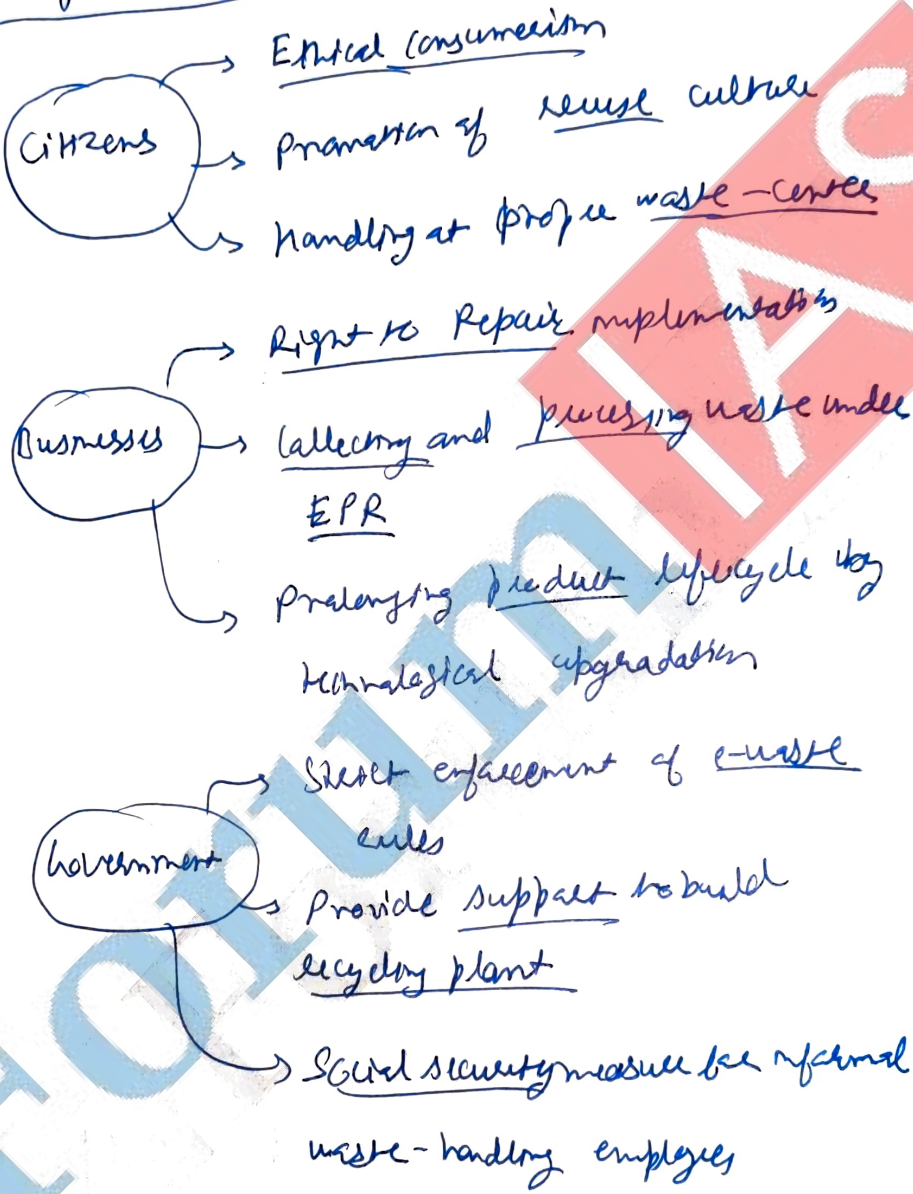
### Impediments in management of e-waste

- ① Rise in waste due to increase usage of electronic product such as phones, computers etc.
- ② Collection at informal level (>90%)  
↓  
(health hazard)
- ③ Lack of data in formulating effective policy
- ④ Non-implementation of EPR by companies  
↳ No infra fee common collection plants
- ⑤ Right to Repair principle is not followed  
↳ Apple refused request to meet its IPR with third party



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## Ways to tackle the menace



In long run, circular economy model should be incorporated.

Feedback (For OFFICE)

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AWIS	
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Please put marks in this table. Here G is Overall Average and Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

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)

Soln

Nuclear energy is based on

Einstein theory of energy-mass equation i.e.,

$$E=mc^2$$

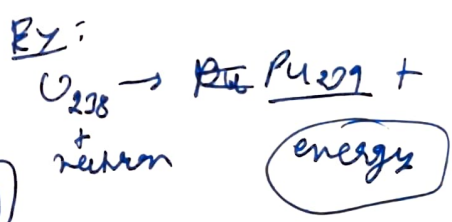
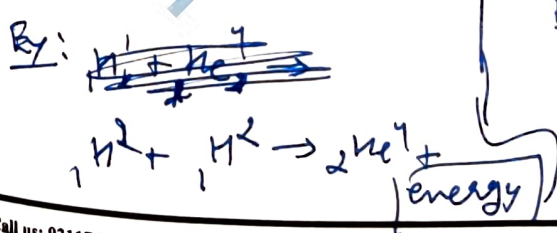
Difference

Nuclear fusion

- ① Small atoms fuse to produce energy
- ② Large energy
- ③ Require high temperature & pressure condition
- ④ No problem of waste

Nuclear fission

- ① Large nucleus split and release energy
- ② Relatively small
- ③ Do not have such requirements
- ④ Radioactive waste



Relevance of nuclear energy in solving global energy crisis

- ① No shortage of fuel in case of fusion as hydrogen is most abundant material.
- ② Burns clean - no carbon emissions
- ③ 1kg of uranium = 1000 tonnes of coal
- ④ Application in other sectors such as health, food preservation etc.
- ⑤ Reusable unlike solar and wind

(Challenges) → Nuclear proliferation  
→ Nuclear waste

There are huge potential

of nuclear energy to solve energy crisis. Step

Small modular Reactors should be our first

step in this.

Feedback  
(For OFFICERS)

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



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

(10 marks, 150 words)

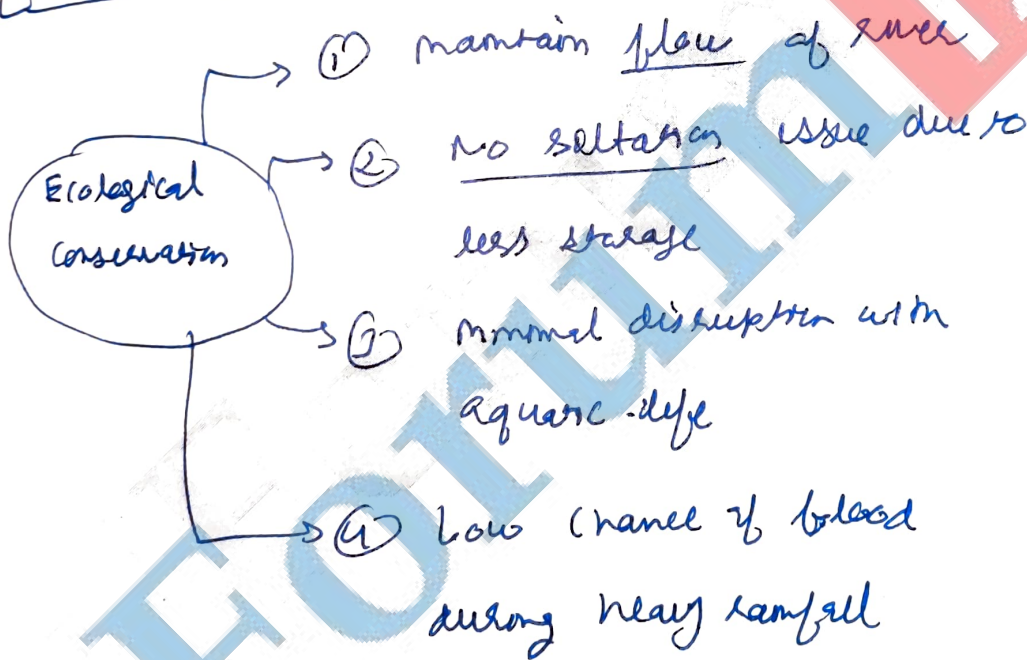
नदी जलविद्युत परियोजनाएँ क्या हैं? नदी जलविद्युत परियोजनाएँ सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के साथ पारिस्थितिक संरक्षण को किस हद तक संतुलित कर सकती हैं?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

So, m

Run of the river hydroelectric project are small hydroelectric with limited land requirement and water storage.

Potential of Run of the River Project



Adv. & socio-economic development

① provide energy need in decentralised manner

② Local involvement in management

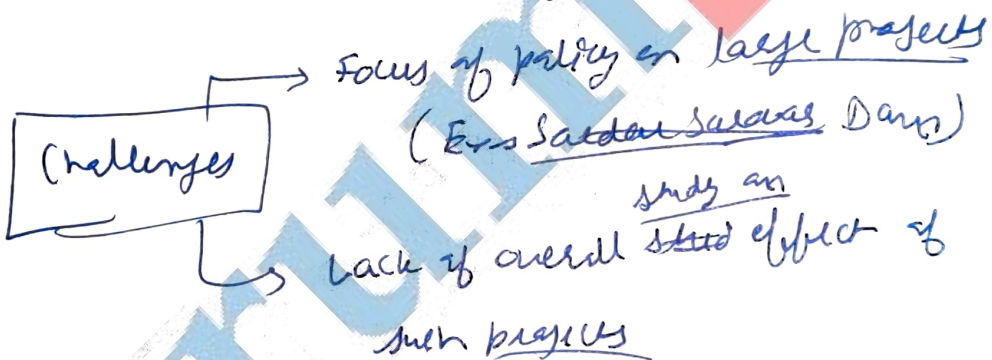
③ water management

↳ benefited for drinking water supply, irrigation etc

④ multiple benefits - assured electricity

↳ education and health

improvement due to overall benefit of energy.



## Way Ahead

\* Involvement of panchayats, CSOs, SRGs etc in implementation of such projects

\* Funding by State and Remote Service

It will ensure energy

security as well as ecological conservation.

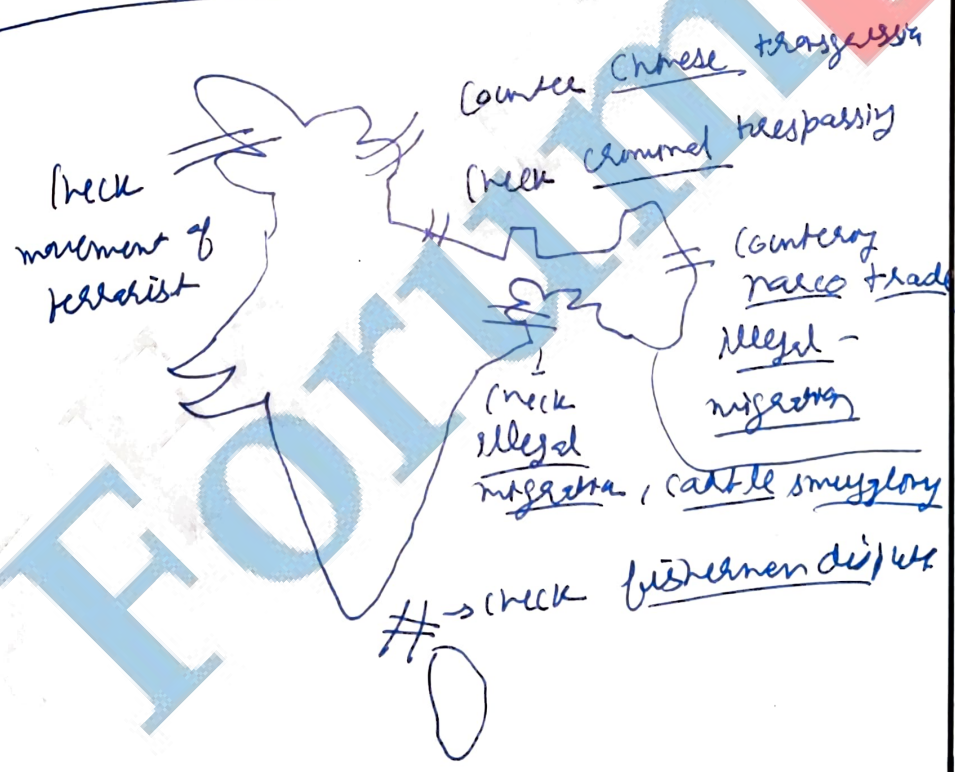
Feedback (For OFFICE)	
#	Q
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Please put the marks in the table.	
Here G is Good, Average and Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

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)

Sol<sup>n</sup>  
 India share 15,100 km of land border which is vulnerable to various internal security threats

Robust border infrastructure → counter multifarious threat





## Vibrant Village Programme role in border security management

- ① Check the distressed migration of ~~rather~~ villages bordering northern areas
    - ↳ Infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, tourism facilities etc
  - ② Provide economic and financial support to people
  - ③ People in border areas acts as 'eyes and ears' for border guarding force
- ↳ Build cooperation between force and people

There is need to synergise VVP and Border Area Development Programme to better develop robust infrastructure in border villages.

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)

Sans India face multitude of security challenge such as border dispute, cyber warfare, illegal migration, smuggling of goods etc.

Need of clearly articulated National Security Strategy

1) Provide vision and timeline to achieve such as making india smuggling free by some year.

2) Cooperation between

- ↳ various security agencies
- ↳ center and State
- ↳ security agencies and people
- ↳ India and the world

③ Help in bringing accountability  
 (currently security agencies are not responsible to Parliament)  
 ↳ either created by NPRC, RTI etc

④ Resource generation by issuing bonds,  
PPP projects.

⑤ need to migrate technology to tackle challenges

- ↳ Blockchain : secure transactions
- ↳ Big-Data : to prevent money laundering
- ↳ Drones : for vigilance
- ↳ Spacelab : for communications and remote sensing

There is thus an urgent need to formulate such strategy to make India safe and secure

Feedback (For OFFICE)

#	②
AWIS	
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P & R	
Please put the marks in the table.	
Here G is Go 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)

Soln Inflation is defined as the general rise in price of goods and services over a period of time.

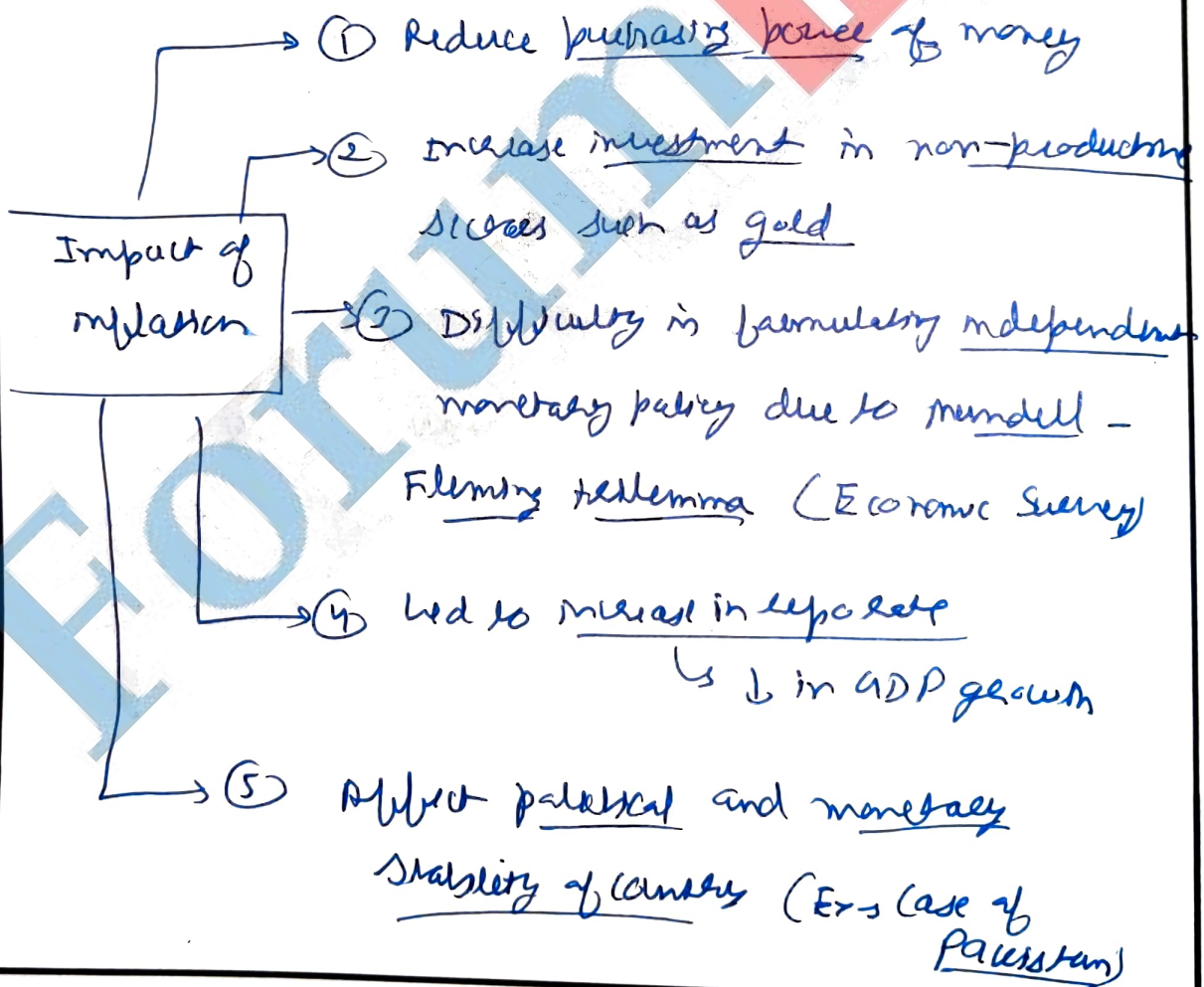
Factor influencing inflation trend in country

- ① monetary policy  
 (Ex → High repo → reduction in inflation  
Low repo → might increase inflation)
- ② Fiscal policy  
 (Ex → High Fiscal deficit → Large borrowings  
 ↓  
Shrinkage of money supply in market)
- ③ International factors  
 ↳ Conflict between Russia & Ukraine  
 ↳ Rise in crude oil prices by OPEC cartel  
 ↳ Supply-chain disruptions

④ Environmental factors

- ↳ El Niño / La Niña affecting production of crops
- ↳ Floods / droughts

⑤ Structural factors such as lack of ease of doing business, red tapism, blockades ~~has~~ seen in manipulation etc.



## Institutional measures to check inflation

- \* Monetary Policy Committee to decide Repo rate
  - ↳ members from both government and RBI side
- \* Accountability of MPC to control inflation
  - (Report sending in case of failure to control for 3 successive quarters)
- \* FRBM Act to put restrictions on spending of government
- \* CAG to scrutinise wasteful expenditure
- \* Reserve food / buffer stocks to check inflation in food prices

In addition, measures like

research and development (domestic resilient crops),

strategic reserves for petroleum acted as

measures to check inflation.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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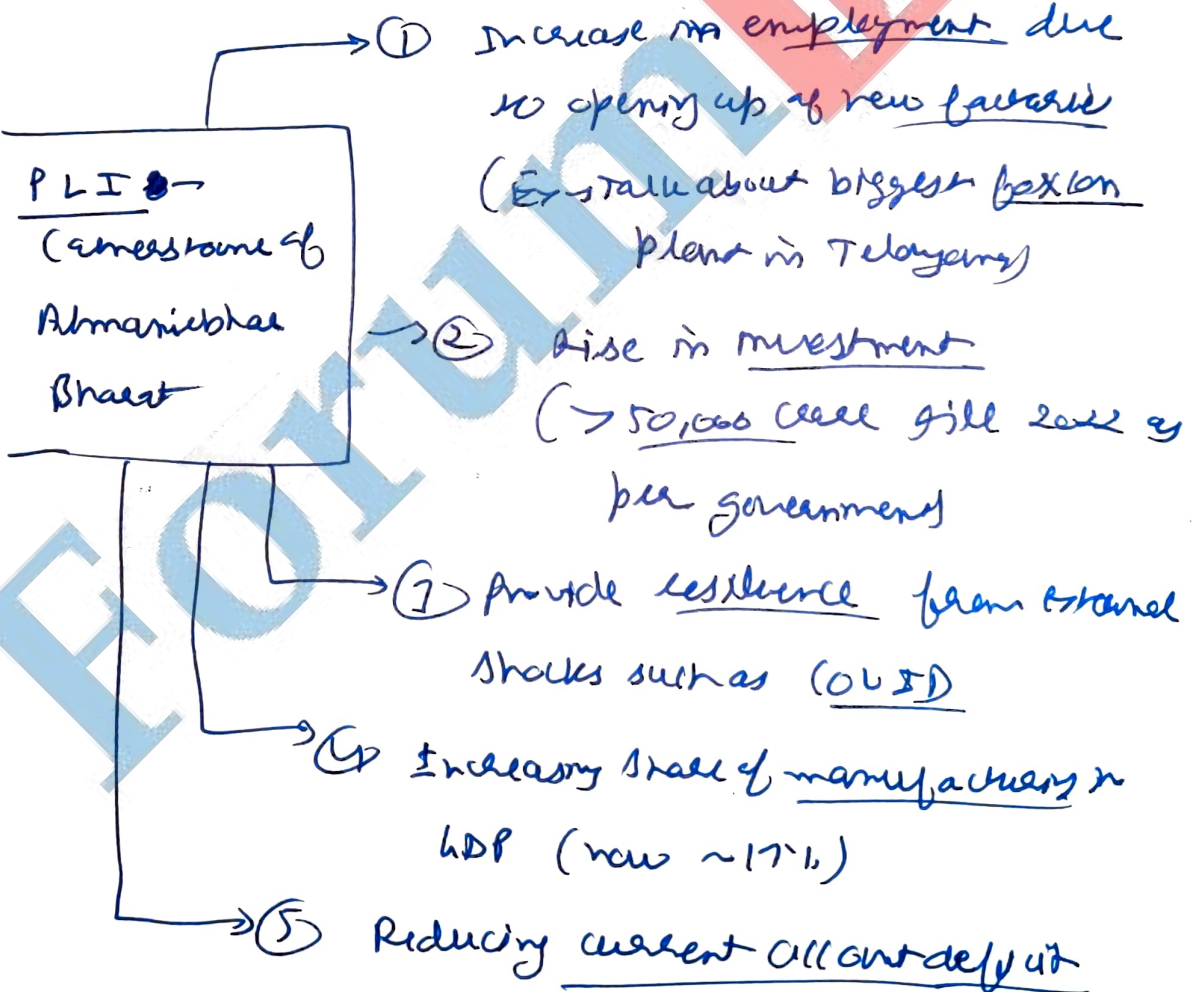
Q.12) Though a cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme is not without its own challenges. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Som

## Production linked Incentive (PLI)

scheme was launched to attract companies to make their products in india with subsidy linked to increase in exports



## Challenges in PLI

① Investment focussed on few sectors such as pharmaceuticals, electronics etc with neglect of areas like agriculture, textile etc

② lead to assembly of final product, not to actual manufacturing

(Exs phone exports increased from \$200 million to \$12 billion in 2022 while subsequent increase in import of mobile phone accessories such as camera, processors etc)

③ low quality jobs as it is not focussed on improving research culture in corporates

④ ~~Comp~~ Concern on sustainability as companies may move out to other destination after withdrawal of subsidy and benefits

⑤ Not able to attract major companies coming out of China under 'China plus one' strategy - Pakistan Report

## Way Forward

- \* More incentive should be provided to those companies who manufacture rather than only assembly.
- \* Reform in labour laws such as implementation of recently passed codes.
- \* Promoting MSMEs to avail benefit of schemes
- \* Subsidy linked to number of jobs and exports
- \* Easier doing business
  - ↳ Digitalised decision making
  - ↳ Quick winding up of company  
(GPA CE - Budget 2022)

With this, PLI scheme

can lay the foundation of Atmanirbhar Bharat

and \$ 5 trillion economy by 2025.

Feed  
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Here G is the Average and 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)

Sum

Internationalisation of rupee

denote global acceptance of rupee as reserve currency while de-dollarisation is negative concept which involve reduction of dollar from global trading and investment system.

① Reduce the need to maintain large foreign reserves

② Geo-strategic benefits such as trade with Iran, Russia etc (Sanction-hit countries)

③ For internal security as other currencies are difficult to track for money laundering

④ Safeguards from global shocks such as Fed-Tapering etc

Benefits of internationalisation of rupee

⑤ Increase in trade in long run

## Challenges associated with internationalisation

- ① low share in global exports (2.2%)  
which make rupee unattractive  
(Ex: Recent challenge in rupee-subel trade agreement)
- ② Can lead to macro instability in domestic market due to speculative trading of rupee.
- ③ Uncertain policy  
↳ Demonetisation  
↳ affected neighbouring countries such as Nepal, Bhutan etc
- ④ Competition with other emerging countries such as Iran, Egypt etc
- ⑤ Unfulfilled S.S. Tarapore Committee recommendations  
↳ Inflation issue  
↳ high debt to GDP (~86%)

Way Ahead

RBI has formulated a strategic roadmap :-

**near term**

- usage of rupee in import & export
- interconnected payment system such as recent linkage of Indian & UAE
- Agreement such as Rupee-rouble, rupee-dinar etc

**medium term**

- Make investment option in rupee
- Development of rupee bond market
- Capital account convertibility
- opening up of bank accounts in rupee by foreigners and diaspora

In long term, India should aim to include rupee in IMF's SDR basket. with this, we can truly become Atmanirbhar from external shocks.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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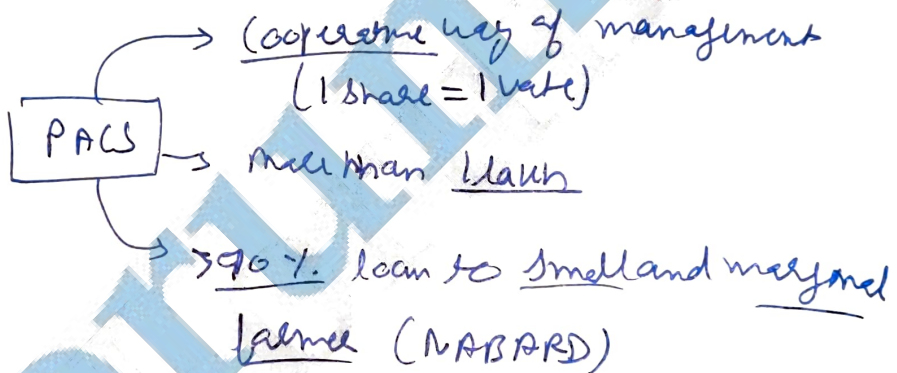
Q.14) What are Primary Agricultural Credit Societies? Can the cooperative push alone help in achieving the twin targets of boosting rural economy and mainstreaming small and marginal farmers?  
(15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Soln

## Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS)

Societies (PACS) lie at the bottom part of institutional credit structure which provide loan to small and marginal farmers



Necessity of cooperatives to target rural economy & mainstreaming small and marginal farmer

- ① Autonomously mode of functioning  
(Banking → highly controlled & political connection)

- ② Equal ownership of assets
- ③ Access to local needs
- ④ Acted as time-tested model  
(Ex - Successful AMUL model)
- ⑤ Access to government fund under various schemes and programmes  
(Ex - Recent initiative to digitalise 67,000 APCs)

- Limitation of Cooperative model
- ① Lack of large business in management
  - ② Intervention by politicians in functioning
  - ③ Lacks economies - of - scale
  - ④ Lacks enough technological intervention
  - ⑤ Not successful in pooling of land due to social constraints
  - ⑥ Poor representation of women and lower-caste members (↓  
'feminisation of agriculture')

## Solution

\* Cooperative model should be complemented by :-

- ① Formation of FPOs which acted as farmer's companies with more access to capital liquidity
- ② improving cooperative governance  
↳ Recently passed Bill which has provisions about election authority to conduct election in cooperatives
- ③ Limiting political interference in management.
- ④ Regular performance audit about benefits accrued to small & marginal farmers
- ⑤ Integration of technology such as use of digital payment, credit registry to check credit worthiness at local level.

Alongwith, reforms in agriculture such as climate-resilient practices will help in complement of rural economy.

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Here G is Overall Average and Poor.	
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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)

Sum

More than 40% of the workforce is dependent on agriculture for their survival which is increasingly coming under stress.

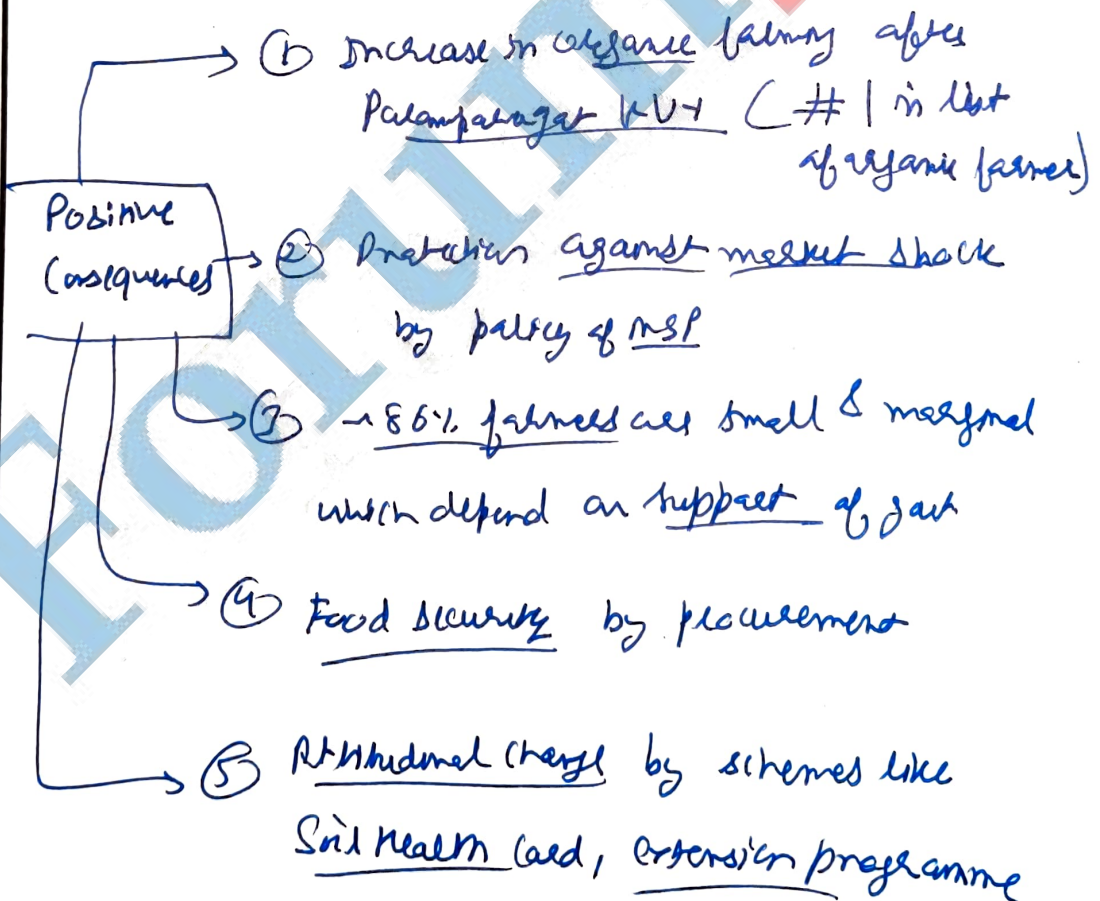
Farm policies leading to undesirable consequences

- ① Free electricity - depletion of groundwater  
↳ exhaustion
- ② Subsidies urea/fertiliser - poor nutrient balance  
↳ smuggling to neighbouring countries  
(N:P:K) ⇒ 8:3:1  
(ideal) ⇒ 4:2:1
- ③ MSP programme - decline of millets  
↳ concentration of rice-wheat system

④ Procurement of ~~the~~ <sup>veps</sup> → market distortions  
 ↳ less private investment  
 (< 0.2%, as per NITI Aayog)

⑤ Farm loan waiver - Madry to farmers  
 defaulting on loan

However, there are various positive consequences of  
farm policies too



## ways to enhance soil health and farm productivity

① Control the over-usage of urea by increasing by schemes like PM PRANAM

↳ State gives ₹ after reduction in urea usage

② Continuous monitoring of crops by using seenes, soil health card report etc.

③ Inclusion of millet and pulses to restore soil health.

④ Zero Budget Natural Farming & organic farming which rely on natural fertilisers and pesticides ("mumukshu", "naaphasa" etc)

⑤ Analgesic generation by intensive extension programme (now only 1 extension worker per 800 farmers)

Steps in these directions

will ensure doubling of farmer income and

make farming sustainable



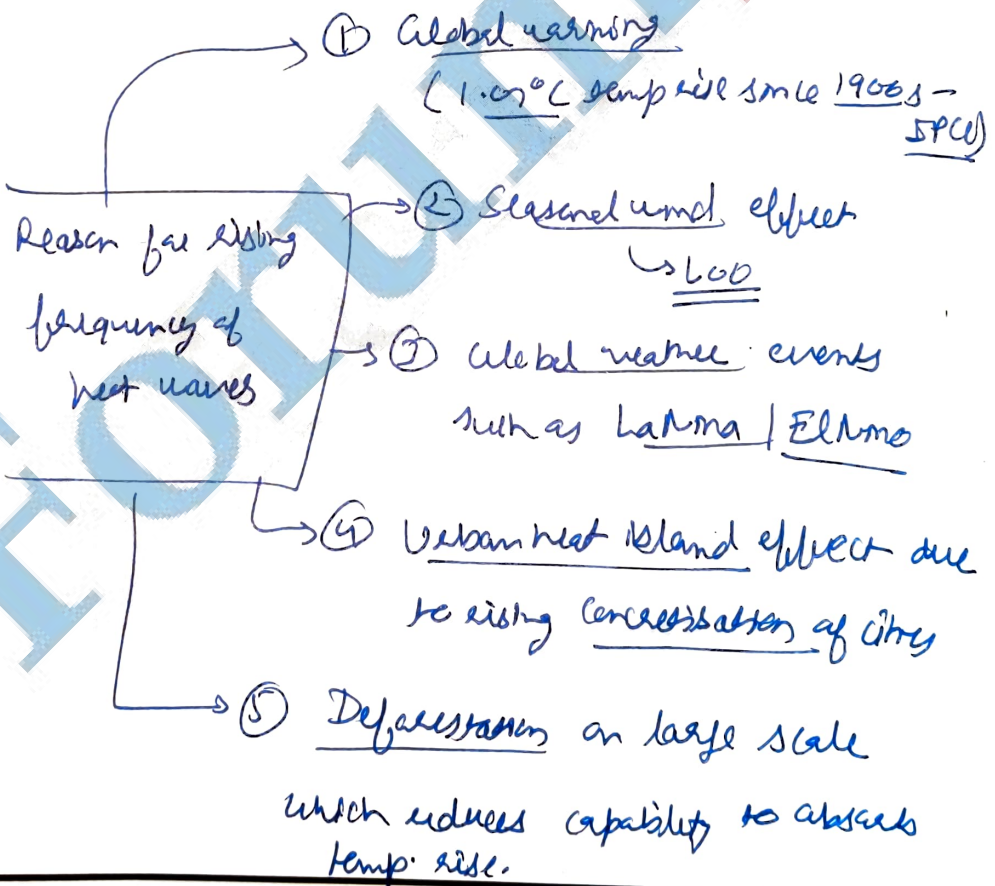


Q.16) What do you understand by heat waves? Highlight the reasons and impact of the rising frequency of heat waves across India. Also, recommend some measures to mitigate its impact. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Som

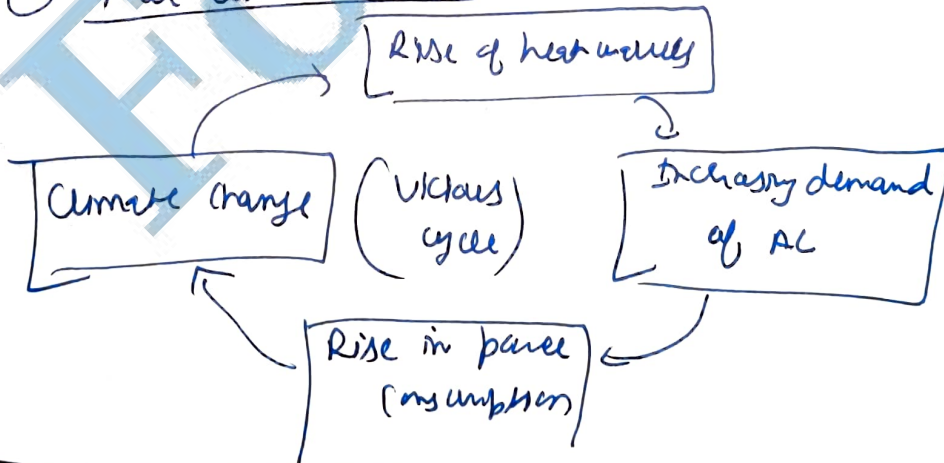
Heat waves are defined by ISM as rising of temperature by 5°C or from average temperature of one day. It is different ~~from~~ <sup>for</sup> plain and hilly areas as well as mainland and coastal areas.



## Impact of rising heat waves

- ① Decrease in work productivity  
(Ex → Loss of 20-26 million working hours by 2020 as per world Bank)
- ② Loss of human life especially vulnerable such as children, elderly etc  
(Ex → Recent heat wave in Bihar, U.P.)
- ③ Decline in study outcomes in educational institutions due to rising mental issues
- ④ Loss of biodiversity due to poor adaptability of many organisms to such high temperatures

## B Fuel climate change



### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

measures to mitigate

- ① Provision of water supply at public places to lessen dehydration and heat strokes
- ② Use of common public telecentres which can be centrally air-conditioned
  - ↳ will reduce power consumption and pollution
- ③ Hybrid-mode of education and work
  - ↳ Physical + digital
  - ↳ (work from home during COVID)
- ④ Adaptation measures
  - (Ex - Najaf Van scheme for urban forest)
- ⑤ Shelters for animals to tackle climate change & heat stress.

Necessary steps are needed

to tackle the menace of heat waves as

more than 20-300 million people will be affected as per World Bank.

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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)

Soln

India has recently landed on moon, becoming fourth country to do so and first one to land on South pole of moon.

Difference between Chandrayaan 2 and Chandrayaan 3

① Orbiters used

Chandrayaan 2

Chandrayaan 3

① Orbiters used that  
is still revolving around  
moon

① Use of propulsion  
module with  
SNAPPE payload  
↳ study comet bodies

② Five boosters on  
lander

② Four boosters with  
increased fuel & thrust

③ Lack of pressure  
measurement to measure  
velocity

③ Laser doppler  
velocimeter to measure  
speed in 2 directions

④ only one camera on  
lander to detect and  
avoid hazard

⑤ not present or  
effective

④ Lander with two  
Cameras

⑤ Legs strengthened,  
← Communication with ground  
sensors

Common things → Rover & Lander

↳ Payloads such as LIBS, ILSA,  
(haste, APX) etc

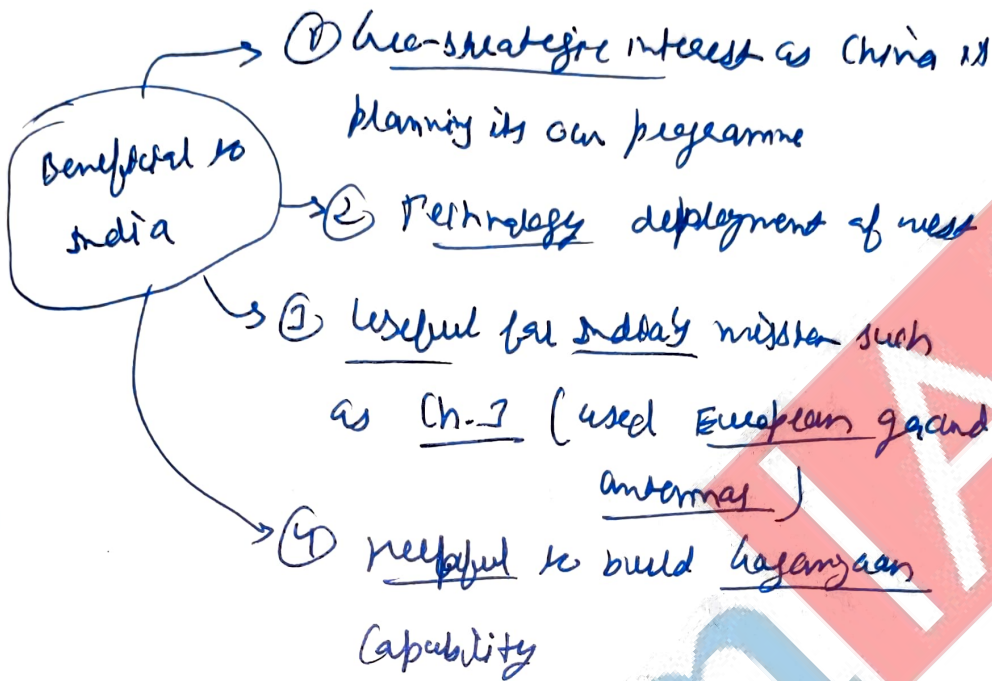
↳ Launch by same vehicle SLV-3

Artemis accord → USA led 27 nation accord which

focus on establishing lunar observatory in  
space and carry lunar exploration as well as  
landing of first woman on moon.

Recently India joined Artemis

accord



## Constraints

- \* Dominated by USA
- \* Outside the multilateral agreements such as moon treaty
- \* Balancing Russian and western interest

India need to develop indigenous capabilities in space science with active cooperation with other countries without being dragged in geo-political storms.

## 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)

Soln

India spends less than 0.7% of

its GDP in research and development which acted as huge constraints to build knowledge economy!

Problem is R&D culture in India

① Poor spending by private sector (<40% of total)

② Not inclusive in nature

↳ Poor women representation (~14%)

↳ Rural-urban divide

③ Digital gap in society

(~21% rural household have access to internet - OXFAM)

④ 'Jugaad mentality' by corporates (Economic Survey)

⑤ Less researchers (~200/million; Israel → 8000)

## Role of National Research Foundation in democratizing Research ecosystem

- ① Breaking silos between universities and research institutions  
(hardly 1% universities engage in research)
- ② Inclusion of private sector  
(40% of 50,000 crore budget will be  
financed by private sector)
- ③ Inclusion of retired professor to collaborate  
with existing faculty
- ④ Funding of project which has high social impact such as zero-waste, hydrogen-powered buses etc.
- ⑤ Involvement of various stakeholders such  
as students, industry, government etc in  
formulating research policy.

What more needs to be done?

- \* Building of scientific temper at school level itself
- \* Direct Innovation Fund to provide resources at direct level for scientific innovations
- \* One Nation One Subscription ~~for~~ as envisaged in draft Science Policy
- \* Social inclusion by providing opportunities for women, SCs, STs, PwDs etc  
↓  
(Accessible India Campaign)
- \* Ease of doing Scientific Research to measure bureaucratic red-tapism and autonomy to research institutes.

Steps on these lines will ensure 'knowledge based economy' as imagined in Sapru's principle in Budget '27.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICERS)

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

Subm

Hybrid warfare is the term used to denote war by nation or another nation using hybrid methods such as combination of conventional and non conventional (cyber warfare, civil society warfare etc).

Example: Russia-Ukraine conflict

↓

- conventional arms & conventional war
- unconventional - drone, satellite usage, destroying communication channel such as internet

Implications for India

① Vulnerable due to 'two-front' problem

↓

(hostile China & Pakistan)

- ② Economic effect as nearly \$1 trillion economy dependent on digital means
- ③ vibrant culture of civil society which can be used against State  
(Ex → working of some NGOs led to loss of 2-3% of GDP (IR))
- ④ wide coverage of digital public infrastructure such as BHIM-UPI, JAM trinity etc
- ⑤ lack of awareness among people regarding safe cyber-practices  
↳ use of unlicensed software & pirated material
- ⑥ Effect rollout of 5G  
↓  
increased vulnerability due to rise of IoT devices  
↓  
more vulnerable points to exploit

## Measures to taken

→ Build hybrid warfare capabilities

Defense indigenization → deployment of more military usage satellites (ASAT-7)  
 → Coordination between intelligence agencies

→ Safety measures

↳ Periodic safety check of devices

↳ PPP for necessary private expense

↳ Satellite-based internet connectivity that could work as an alternative

(As happen in Ukraine - rely on Starlink)

→ Collaborating on international platform with other nations to build peace

↳ Conference Disarmament

↳ NMFT-conference held in india

Steps are needed to

protect india from dangers of hybrid warfare

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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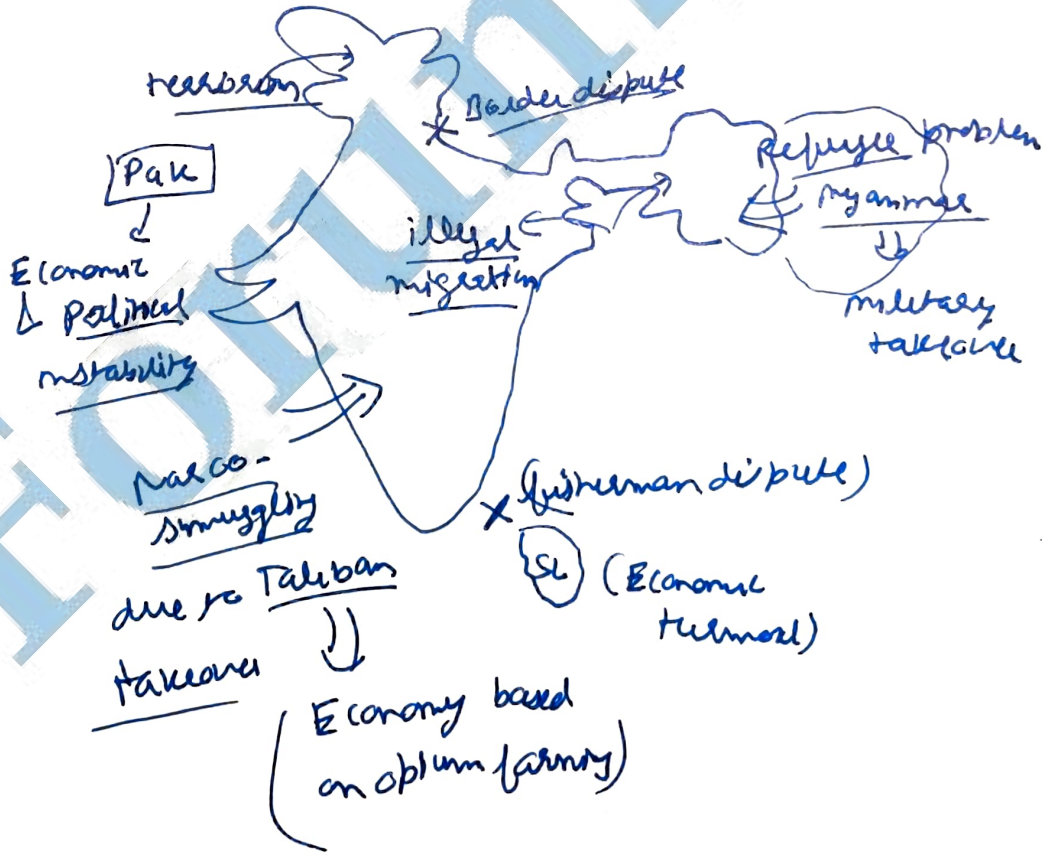
Q.20) How are internal security challenges related to peace in neighboring countries? Explain with special reference to instability on India's eastern frontier. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Sam

India shares long land-border of more than 15,000 km and marine border of 7500 km which made us vulnerable to impact of disturbances in neighbouring countries.

Internal Security Challenge related to peace in neighbouring countries



## Special challenges in Eastern's frontier

① led to inter-tribal conflicts as seen in recent mampha clashes

(Kuki migrants coming from Myanmar)  
after military coup

② Subjugation of tribal culture

(Ex → Tripora: tribes become minority  
after huge migration from  
to Bangladesh.)

③ Challenge of global triangle  
↓  
(illegal drug trade)

(Ex → close to 40% of Mizoram youth have  
consumed drugs)

④ Political tension in Bangladesh reflected in  
violence in Assam area region as well due to  
shared ethnicity

⑤ China - Bhutan border disputes create problem  
for India → close to Siliguri (border)

## Way Ahead

\* Following Agenda Document of providing non-reciprocating help to Cooperative neighbours

(Ex - > \$ 4 billion help provided to SL)

\* Smart fencing of borders

↳ Electronic surveillance

\* High level talks to iron out differences

(Ex - Recent visit by Nepal PM)

↓  
(led to agreement on energy transfer)

India should follow neighbourhood first policy to build peaceful neighbourhood which is beneficial to our internal security challenges.

### Feedback

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