

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	GOURAV UPPAL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910078097	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	02/09/2023

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.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 (क्विसीए) 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		
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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.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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### 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)

Recently, the Foreign Trade Policy, 2023 was launched by the Union Government with an objective to increase India's share in the global trade from the current 1.8%.



Potential of Foreign Trade Policy, 2023 to revamp India's participation in global trade

- 1) It provides for various schemes such as RoDTEP, incentives to increase exports
- 2) Streamlines the process for gaining access to credit for import-export

- 3) Lays down the path for new avenues such as SCOMET exports
- 4) Eases down the restrictions, enables single window clearances for quick, faster exports
- 5) Explains the role of Special Economic zones, DESH; Towns of export excellence in increasing exports.

**Challenges to potential**

- 1) Focuses more on the remission incentives than quality.
- 2) Lays on the role as a facilitator. The policy is on the lines of a regulator
- 3) Does not focuses on increasing competitiveness.
- 4) The policy hurdles such as red tapism still would cause disruptions.

Addressing these concerns will help unlock the potential for \$1 trillion worth exports by 2030.

**Feedback**

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

Q.2) Social protection schemes are an integral aspect of a welfare economy; however, the principles of fiscal prudence cannot be ignored. Discuss, with special reference to Old Pension Scheme (OPS).  
(10 marks, 150 words)

सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाएं कल्याणकारी अर्थव्यवस्था का एक अभिन्न पहलू हैं; 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)

India being a welfare state, has the responsibility to provide for social security protection, i.e. safety nets to its citizens. (eg) Pensions to retired personnel such as OPS

Schemes such as OPS - An integral aspect of welfare economy

- 1.) Provides protection to retired personnel through assured income.
- 2.) Takes care of the needs such as healthcare,  palliative care in the old age
- 3.) Provides support to fulfill the social responsibilities.
- 4.) Protects from the market vagaries; addresses lack of financial literacy.

However, the schemes such as OPS led to a heavy fiscal burden and the government moved to a New Pension Scheme

Principles of fiscal prudence cannot be ignored

- 1.) It leads to a high revenue expenditure
- 2.) It leaves little room for capital expenditure that will have multiplier effect on the economy.
- 3.) Providing assured income for such large workforce constraints the fiscal policy, increasing use of borrowings for giving pensions.

Way forward

- 1.) A mix of both systems could be adopted as being analysed by Anandesh Bhasin - GPS.

The government has set up a committee under I. Somnath to analyse the balance of fiscal prudence and social security.

**Feedback**

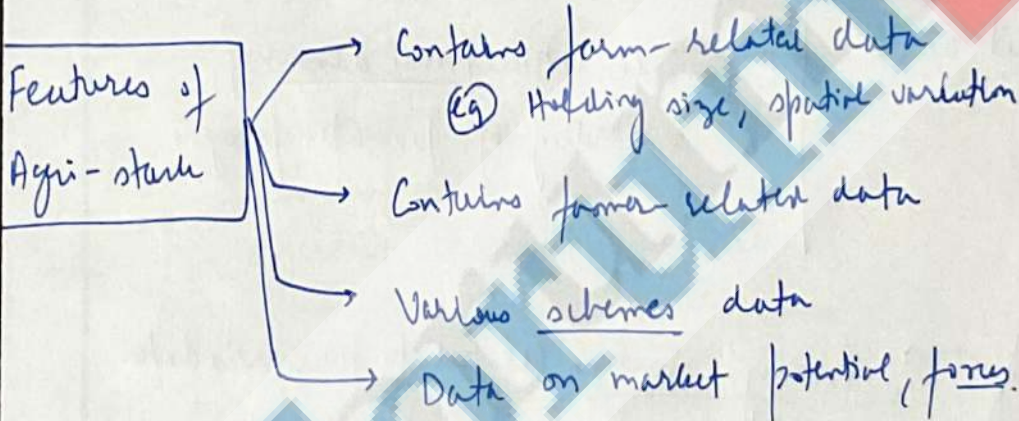
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

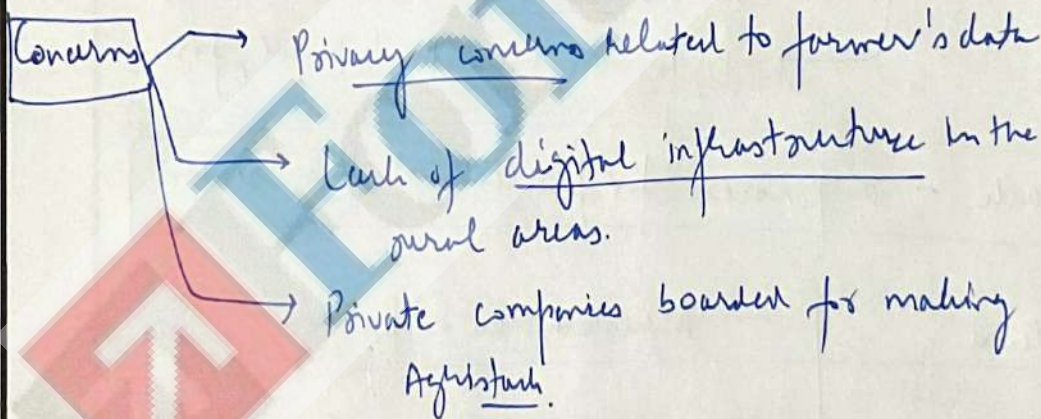
Agristack refers to the collection of various datasets related to agriculture sector as well as various open applications to digitise and revolutionise the agriculture sector.



Agristack - a panacea for problems of farm sector

Problems	Agristack as a panacea
1) Technology fatigue	→ Agristack will enable incorporation of technology at all stages - from sowing to market
2) Input access	→ Better targeting of farmers

- to provide adequate inputs.
- (c) Using Blockchain
- 2) Land degradation, water pollution → AgriStack will incorporate data and guide for adequate quantity of input usage
  - 4) Crop failures → Disburse the weather related information timely and better insurance coverage
  - 5) Market access → Enable better price discovery, onboarding of private players



The usage of potential of AgriStack requires filling the gaps and taking efforts to increase income of our "Annadata"

**Feedback**  
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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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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)

The WTO was established with an objective to enable free trade across the countries.

Various agreements were signed such as free & fair Agreement of Agriculture (A.o.A) to enable trade of

food commodities

However, the objective remains unfulfilled

- 1.) The stalemate between developing and developed countries to update the A.o.A
- 2.) Supply chain disruptions causing threat to food security. (eg) Russia-Ukraine conflict
- 3.) Exorbitant subsidies by developed countries

that do not come under my restrictions.

4.) Lack of concern about food security requirements of developing countries. (S) POS of Zilla challenged.

5.) Imposition of various sanitary, phyto-sanitary measures.

Way forward

- 1.) Move ahead as per Doha round
- 2.) Permanent status to 'peace clause'
- 3.) Enable bilateral agreements to address food security.

The reforms at WTO, cooperation between the countries is the key to address the dilemma.

**Feedback**

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

The first international conference to raise the concerns of environment degradation, call for sustainable development was held in 1972 in Stockholm

However, still challenge of gaps between targets and actions to reverse climate change

- 1) Climate backsliding by various countries leading to increased use of fossil fuels  
(eg) EU's fossil fuel use increased after Russia - Ukraine conflict
- 2) Lack of adequate finance to developing countries  
(eg) The target of \$ 100 billion support still not met.  
transfer
- 3) Lack of adequate technology to developing countries

- 4.) Lack of binding targets after the Paris Agreement.
- 5.) Prevalence of climate denialism (eg) USA.
- 6.) Greenwashing practices. by countries, companies

Measures to build coherent, strategic actions

- 1.) Adequate finance, technology transfer by developed countries
- 2.) Various mechanisms such as clean development mechanism can be used.
- 3.) Adoption of renewable energy (eg) Green Grid initiative
- 4.) Adequate capacity building of developing countries. (eg) Loss and Damage fund.

The world is entering into an 'era of global boiling' and the choice is between collective action or collective suicide (UN Secretary General)

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.6) What are the impediments in management of E-waste in the country? In what ways can the trinity of citizens, businesses, and the government tackle this menace? (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में ई-कचरे के प्रबंधन में क्या बाधाएं हैं? नागरिकों, व्यवसायों और सरकार की त्रिमूर्ति/त्रयी किस तरह से इस खतरे से निपट सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

E-waste refers to the electronic waste produced from the discarding of electronic items

(e) Mobiles, chips.

Total - e-waste generated - > 1 million tonnes (CPCA)

## Impediments in management

- 1) Increase in the e-waste generation, due to mindless consumption, increase in digitisation
- 2) Lack of adequate collection mechanism
- 3) Lack of adequate treatment facilities, scientific disposal
- 4) Linear value chain systems followed.

Trading venue

2. Citizens

- 1.) Adapted mindful consumption practices - LiPe
- 2.) Recycling products

II. Businesses

- 1.) Ensuring durable products, right to repair
- 2.) Following green manufacturing (eg) Apple

III. Government

- 1.) Adequate collection practices.
- 2.) E-waste management rules.

E-waste needs to be effectively managed due to its harmful environmental impacts from toxic elements

**Feedback**

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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)

Nuclear energy is the energy produced from the nucleus of atoms due to fission or fusion activities.

### Difference

Nuclear Fusion	Nuclear Fission
1) It involves joining of two small nuclei to form bigger one	1) It involves breaking of heavier nucleus into smaller ones.
2) It involves less radioactive waste	2) It involves high radioactive waste
3) High energy density	3) Lesser than fusion.

Relevance of nuclear energy for resolving energy security dilemma

- 1.) It will enable shift from fossil fuels
- 2.) Reliability of energy supply
- 3.) Address the issue of dependence on fossil fuel imports
- 4.) High energy density

Challenges

- 1.) Nuclear disaster sites such as Fukushima, Chernobyl
- 2.) International regulations - NPT, MSB
- 3.) People's apprehensions, civil liability

**Feedback**

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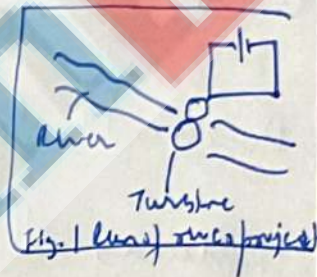


Q.8) What are run of the river hydroelectric projects? How far can run of the river hydroelectric projects balance ecological conservation with socio-economic development? (10 marks, 150 words)

नदी जलविद्युत परियोजनाएँ क्या हैं? नदी जलविद्युत परियोजनाएँ सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के साथ पारिस्थितिक संरक्षण को किस हद तक संतुलित कर सकती हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Run of the river hydroelectric projects refer the energy generation projects without disrupting natural flow of river or creation of dams.

(Q) Run-of-river projects on Thelum, Chenab.



### Significance

#### I. Ecological conservation

1) Prevent any submerison of forest areas that is caused by dams

2) Prevents any disruption to the flow of the river, decrease in the silt, granules to deltas.

- 3) Protection to biodiversity (e) humpback dolphins, Indus dolphins
- 4) Clean energy production
- II. Socio-economic development

- 1) enable access to electricity, fast-track economic development
- 2) Ensure utilisation of other resources
- 3) Access to ecosystem services of rivers
- 4) Reduces the pollution.

Run of the river projects are the solution to harmful effects of dams as seen in USA as they take a whole river basin approach!

**Feedback**

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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)

India has a long continental boundary of around 15000km, which spans from Afghanistan in the west to Myanmar in the east, having variations in terrain, hostility etc.

The government recently launched Vibrant Village Programme to enable border infrastructure and development for effective border management.

Significance to counter multifarious threats

- 1) Ensure adequate connectivity to the far flung border areas
- 2) Ensures the capacity building of the border villages, people to fence and report any ingressions.

2) Will enable check on various non-traditional threats such as drug-smuggling, arms trafficking.

4) It will ensure opportunities for social radicalisation, subversion attempts, address youth.

5) Tackle the threat of militant activities

(eg) In Rajouri, Jammu, & Kashmir people's role enabled wiping of militant activities

6) Better coordination with forces.

**Challenges** → Delays in infrastructure building  
 → Ecological concerns

As PM Mohi said, the border villages are not the last but the first villages that ensure national security.

**Feedback**

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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)

National Security Strategy <sup>(NSS)</sup> refers to the clearly outlined security framework and policy to deal with the various internal and external security threats.

Significance of NSS in tackling challenges to national security

- 1.) Establish a clear chain of command to expedite decision making  
(eg) Role of PMo, Cabinet committee on security, NSA
- 2.) Ensure coordination, cooperation across departments, forces
- 3.) Ensure adequate preparedness of all the

Stakeholders as per the strategy.

- 4.) Give a clear signal to hostile countries of the repercussions (eg) Nuclear doctrine
- 5.) Ensure adequate responses to any transgression, threat (eg) LWC.

Concerns of adopting NCS

- 1.) May not take into account all sources of threats, ways of attacks.
- 2.) May lead to better preparedness of the hostile or enemy countries
- 3.) Adoption of any quantitative targets is difficult as it is a dynamic scenario.

Efforts should be made to ensure better coordination and preparedness, intelligence sharing to prevent any national security threat.

**Feedback**

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P & R			

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.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 refers to the general rise in prices of commodities over a time period.

eg) A commodity of ₹100, → Price increased to ₹108.

Inflation trends and factors

1.) Supply chain disruptions leads to decrease in supply and increase of prices

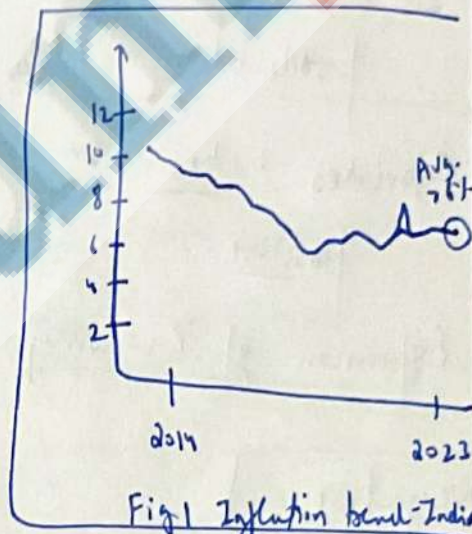
eg) Russia-Ukraine conflict

2.) Cost-push inflation due to

rise in prices of raw materials or increase of wages

3.) Demand-pull inflation due to increased demand than supply.

eg) Pent-up demand after wild lockdowns



- 4) Imported inflation from the increase in price  
of imported commodities  
(eg) Crude oil, Edible oil.

### Impact of inflation

#### I. Positive

- 1.) It will provide incentive to expand manufacturing production
- 2.) Provides return on savings, if real interest rate positive
- 3.) Expansion of economy.

#### II. Negative

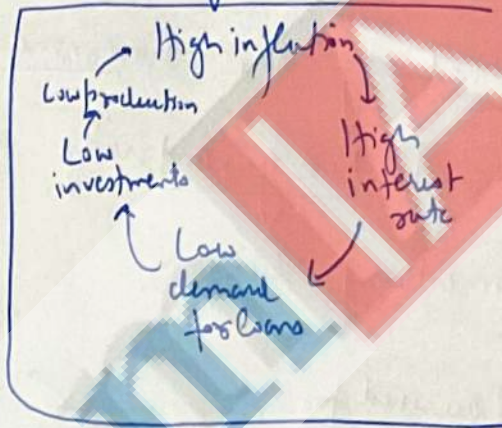
- 1.) It acts as a 'Tax on poor' due to high  
rise in prices (eg) April, 2023 → 8.8% milk inflation  
15% wheat "
- 2.) It erodes the savings of the individuals



3.) Affects the consumption patterns, dissuading demand.

4.) High inflation leads to crowding-out of investments.

i.) It becomes a policy challenge as has various negative externalities.



Institutional measures to check inflation

1.) RBI has the mandate to check and control inflation through monetary policy tools

2.) Fiscal policy to enable measures to boost supply (C) Atmanirbhar Bharat package

3.) Administration to check illegal hoarding. (C) ECA, 1955

Inflation needs to be tamed effectively and kept in targeted range of 2-6% as mandated

**Feedback**

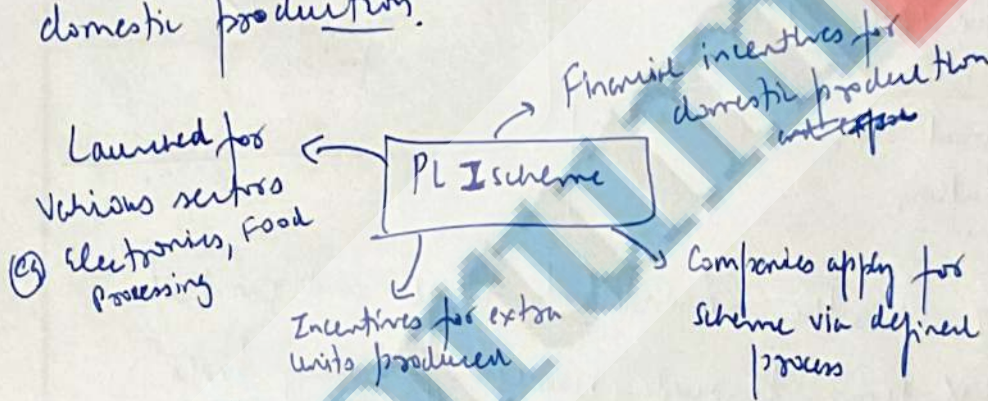
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Q.12) Though a cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme is not without its own challenges. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme was launched by the Government to herald a change in manufacturing activity and give a fillip to domestic production.



PLI - A cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat

PLI scheme will enable self-reliance as envisaged under Atmanirbhar Bharat as -

- 1) Give a boost to 'Make in India' for various critical sectors.

- 2.) Enable India to reduce imports, preventing any effect from weaponisations, supply-chain disruptions
- 3.) Foster exports, making India part of global value chain
- 4.) Tapping the potential of various sunrise sectors (eg) semi-conductors, Food processing
- 5.) Boost to job creation to reap demographic dividend
- 6.) Enable a domestic manufacturing environment through forward-backward linkages  
(eg) MSME's role.

However, Challenges

- 1.) Economic balkanisation of the world due to

Protectionist measures.

- 1.) Competition from countries such as Vietnam, Thailand (eg) electronics, Footwear
- 2.) only assembly being done in India → Not so less production.
- 3.) Lack of adequate interest by companies in sectors such as chemicals.
- 4.) Lack of effective policy clarity.
- 5.) Fiscal burden on the state. to give incentives
- 6.) Taxation issues - dismas companies

Way forward

- Consult stakeholders
- Provide a sunset clause for incentives
- Tap diplomatic capital
- Enable ease of doing business reforms

PII scheme can play a key role in enabling PM's vision of 'Make in India for the world'

**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)

Recently, the RBI released a report on the internationalisation of rupee highlighting the opportunities and challenges amidst the global talks of de-dollarisation.

Difference between Internationalisation of rupee and De-dollarisation

Internationalisation of rupee	De-dollarisation
<p>1.) Rupee accepted as mode of exchange, store of value, trade settlement</p> <p>2.) Increased role of rupee in international transactions.</p> <p>3.) Accrual of benefits to India</p>	<p>1.) other currencies, than <sup>mechanisms</sup> use of dollar to enable trade, measuring of price.</p> <p>2.) Other currencies such as Chinese Renminbi may cater the market</p> <p>3.) Benefits may or may not accrue to India.</p>

4) This will not necessarily leads to de-dollarisation

4) This provides opportunity for internationalisation of rupee.

Benefits of internationalisation of rupee

1.) Lower the currency risk for the corporates, importers, exporters

2) Enable better integration of financial markets across the world with Indian markets

3.) Lower the financing cost for the companies

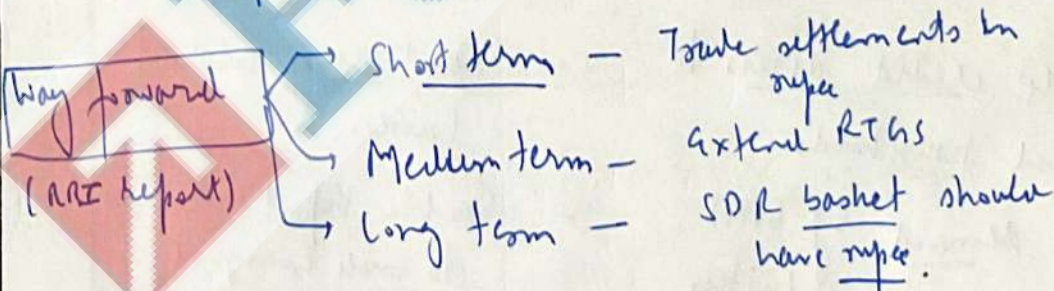
4.) Reduced need to keep forex reserves in the foreign currency such as Dollar

5.) Faster trade settlements. (eg) India - VAC agreement

6.) Protection from the other countries monetary policies (eg) Taper Tantrum

Challenges of internationalisation

- 1) Effect on the monetary policy independence.
- 2) Effect of the external shocks on the demand-supply of the rupee
- 3) Other countries such as Chinese Renminbi better positioned @ In SDR basket
- 4) Lack of adequate share in the world trade - only 1.5%.
- 5) Lack of adequate financial integration and depth.



Internationalisation of rupee should be pursued by adequate analysis and pragmatism.

**Feedback**

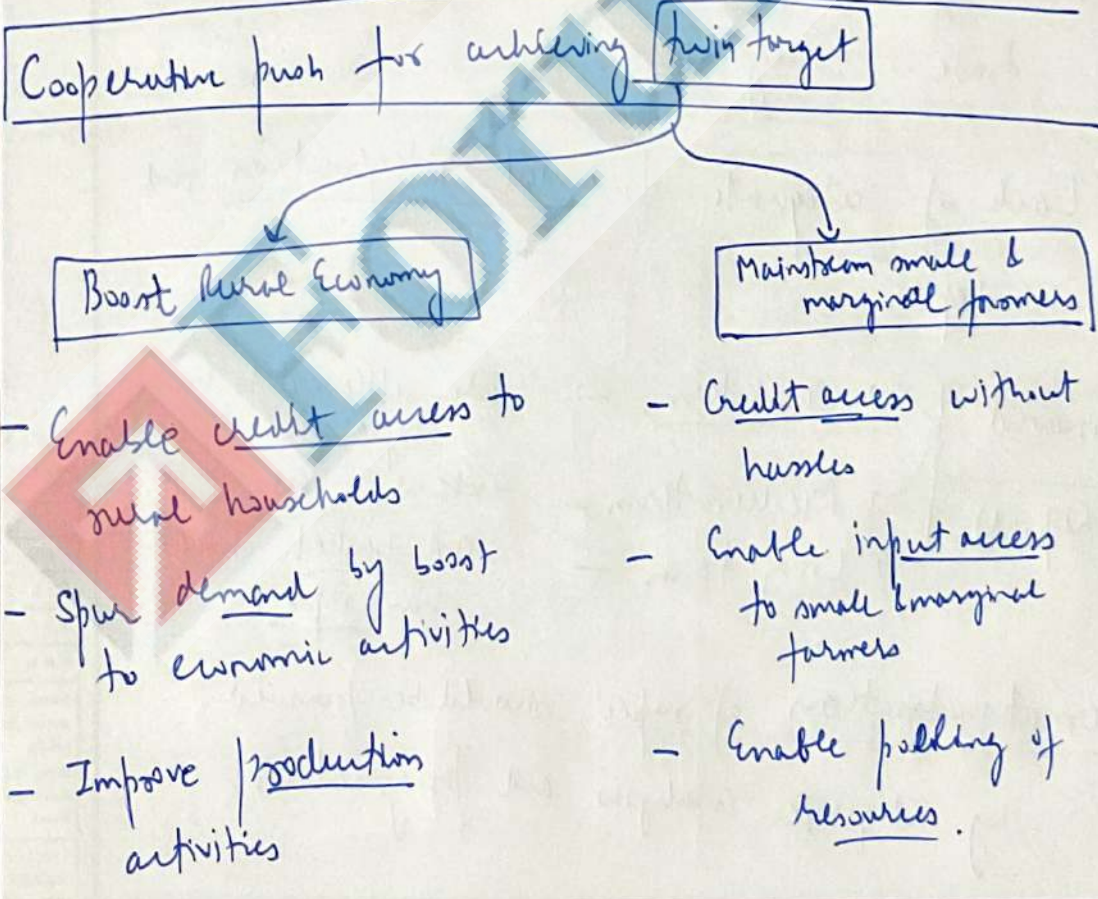
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Q.14) What are Primary Agricultural Credit Societies? Can the cooperative push alone help in achieving the twin targets of boosting rural economy and mainstreaming small and marginal farmers? (15 marks, 250 words)

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 the village level amalgamation of farmers, rural workers enabling credit access for various activities. They are the 3rd tier of cooperative bank structure.





However, it alone is not sufficient as -

- 1.) Lack of adequate technology to enable better branching - so less loans given
- 2.) Lack of adequate funds to give credit
- 3.) Various ~~sorts~~ malpractices and corruption activities
- 4.) High levels of defaults, NPA's.

Need of Other measures to achieve twin targets

- 1.) Incorporation of technology to revolutionise PACS. (e.g.) Computerization of PACS
- 2.) Giving boost to FPOs in rural areas  
(Y.K. Aiyang Committee)
- 3.) Adequate market linkages, connectivity

to spur rural economy.

- 4.) Giving support to food processing activities
- 5.) Better use of livestock farming.

PAFS ~~can~~ along with other measures can  
enable a transformation of rural economy and  
agriculture making Inclusion villages a  
key partner in the growth process.

**Feedback**

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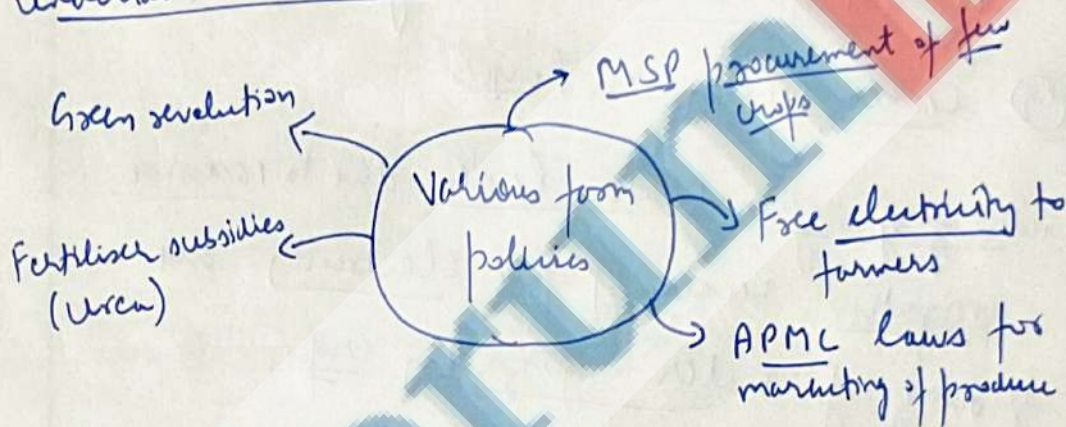


Q.15) Farm policies in the country have inadvertently led to undesirable consequences. Do you agree? Giving emphasis on PM PRANAM, discuss ways to enhance soil health and farm productivity. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 enabled for the betterment of agricultural sector have caused various undesirable outcomes.



Various undesirable benefits of these

- 1) Enable domestic production to ensure shift from a 'ship to mouth' economy.
- 2) Give a boost to farmers incomes by higher yield.
- 3) Enable assure price for farmers.

Undesirable consequences of these policies

1) Excessive fertiliser use has led to soil degradation,  
reduced soil fertility.

↳ A study showed 1 kg of N/P/K led to 11-12 kg of yield  
But, now it reduced to 5-6 kg

2) Groundwater pollution due to leaching of  
chemical fertilisers causing health issues

⊕ 'Cancer express' in Punjab

3) Lowering of groundwater levels due to excessive  
irrigation because of free electricity and

growing of water-guzzling crops.

⊕ 1 kg of rice → 2500 lt of water

4) Lack of crop diversification due to skewed  
procurement.

5) Artificial inflation due to MSP increase.

Ways to enhance soil health, from productivity

Budget 2023-24 has announced PM/ANAM

scheme to address challenges.

I) Enhancing soil health

- 1.) Using natural farming methods.
- 2.) Soil health card to check soil quality and input usage
- 3.) Adoption of techniques such as zero-tillage.

II. Enhancing farm productivity

- 1.) Use of precision agriculture practices
- 2.) Use of micro-irrigation, fertilization techniques
- 3.) Adequate monitoring of the crops.

Efforts to enable green and natural farming will lead to positive outcomes for agriculture and health of citizens.

**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)

As per IMD, heat waves refer to the conditions of excessively high temperature such as above 45°C in plains or departure of 4 to 5°C from the normal temperature.

(eg) Heat wave across N-W India in March, 2022

Reasons for rising frequency of heat waves

1) Global warming leading to higher global atmospheric temperatures.

2) Climate change causing changes in the weather patterns (eg) weak western disturbances.

3) Rising use of equipments such as ACs, refrigerators

that disperse heat

- 4.) Reduction in blue green infrastructure
- 5.) Urban heat island effect due to heat domes,  
increased concretisation.

### Impact of rising heat wave frequency

#### I. Environmental

- 1.) Increased threat to biodiversity from such events
- 2.) Increased frequency of forest fires  
(eg) Europe, Goa. (2023)

#### II. Agriculture & Food security

- 3.) Lowering of the yield (eg) Wheat in N-W India (2022)
- 4.) Increased demand for irrigation → More water scarcity.

III Economy

- 5.) Increased demand of cooling equipments
- 6.) Low productivity of workers.

IV. Health

- 7.) Increased deaths - 2<sup>nd</sup> leading cause for natural death force (NCDs)

Measures to mitigate impact

- 1.) Reduced GHG emissions by meeting climate action targets
- 2.) Adoption of smart surfaces that lead to cooling
- 3.) Adoption of Heat Action Plans by cities  
(eg) Ahmedabad
- 4.) Early warning systems to reduce outside activity in heat waves.

Heat waves are bound to rise as per 2014 and adequate measures are needed to prevent ~~drastic~~ drastic impact

**Feedback**

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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? आर्टमिस 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, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) launched Chandrayaan-3 mission in July, 2023. with aim to land softly on the south pole of moon. and carry out various research activities.

Difference from Chandrayaan-2

- 1) Increased landing area → Chandrayaan-3 has increased landing area from earlier 500m x 500m
- 2) Higher speed → Chandrayaan-3 is capable of traversing at higher speeds and land softly → 2m/s to 3m/s

- 3) Higher thrusting → Chandrayaan - 3 is having 5 engines as Chandrayaan-1, while Chandrayaan-2 had 4.
- 4) More rigorous testing of all equipments. in Chandrayaan-3.
- 5) Reduced payload weight in Chandrayaan-3

India's Presence in Artemis Accord for furthering exploration of lunar surface

India joined Artemis accord in June, 2023.  
Artemis accord is a USA-led treaty to enable regulations for lunar and space exploration.  
It will enable India -

- 1.) To have better cooperation, collaboration with other space agencies such as NASA

- 1) Enable launch of joint missions such as NISAR
- 2) Enable technology transfer for furthering space exploration
- 3) Tackle critical issues such as space debris.

However, concerns

- 1) Reduced independence to take explorations, following of guidelines. have to be there
- 2) Impact of technology then transfer
- 3) Strategic concerns such as space warfare, satellite internet.

Measures should be taken to enable safeguards to ensure independence in lunar and space exploration. and achieve milestones such as successful Chandrayaan-3 landing.

**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)

Recently, the Parliament passed National Research Foundation (NRF) Bill, 2023 to foster and cultivate a R&D ecosystem in India, and achieve the vision of 'knowledge economy'

R&D - A key to unlock 'knowledge economy'

- ① Foster innovation in the economy
- ② Enable self-reliance
- ③ Provide solutions to challenges faced by sectors.

Role of NRF Bill, 2023 in democratizing the research ecosystem

1.) Enhance the R&D expenditure from

the current 0.77% of GDP

- 2.) Enable the research activities across higher education institutions by removing any distinctions
- 3.) Foster industry-academia linkage for practical innovations
- 4.) Create a holistic research ecosystem, enabling faster approvals
- 5.) More international collaborations, research fellowships, patents

However, lacunae still remain

- 1.) The funding levels of ± 50,000 crore over 5 years are inadequate
- 2.) Envisaging of greater role of private sector

may not materialise due to lack of effective participation

3.) Issues with the framework that leads to delays persists.

4.) Regulations of procurement from GEM leads to delays.

Way forward

1.) Enable more effective industry linkages

2.) Increase in the funding levels.

3.) Tackling issues of corruption through e-governance.

NRE Bill, 2023 is a vital legislation to enable the vision of 'Jai Vigyan, Jai Anusandhan'

**Feedback**

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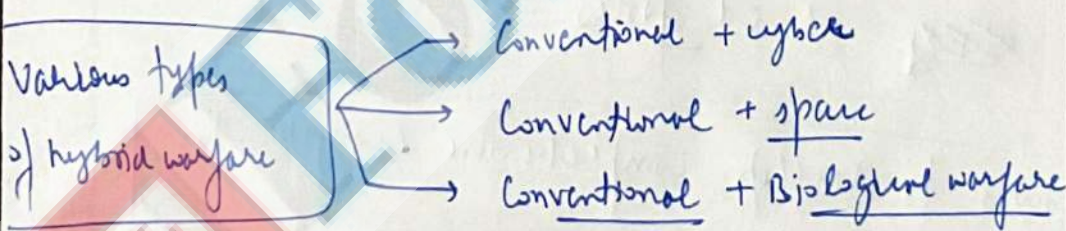
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Q.19) What do you understand by the term 'Hybrid warfare.' Highlighting its implications for India, recommend measures to develop a comprehensive ecosystem to counter the same. (15 marks, 250 words)

'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' refers to the use of both conventional as well non-conventional warfare tactics to inflict damages to the enemy or hostile country.

⑤ Russia deploying military warfare and also cyber warfare - various attacks against Ukraine.



**Implications for India**

1.) Highlights the challenges emanating from

hostile neighbourhood - (eg) China.

2.) Emphasises the need to develop sufficient  
non-conventional <sup>defence</sup> equipments.

3.) Attempts of attacks on the critical  
infrastructure (eg) AIZMS cyber attack,  
Red Echo attack on  
Mumbai Power Grid

4.) Need for incorporation of adequate technology  
in the defence equipments

5.) Need for a tech-savvy, young and agile  
army armed forces.

Measures to develop comprehensive ecosystem to  
counter

1.) Developing adequate 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> dimension  
warfare capabilities such as hypersonic



missiles, cyber security infrastructure

2.) Developing nodal institutions to lead the research.

3.) Incorporation of adequate technology.

(eg) Drones.

4.) Calling for international cooperation and collaboration. (eg) ICET with USA

5.) Having a tech-savvy young force  
(eg) Agnipath

Changing warfare calls for changes in the strategy and preparedness to ensure national security.

**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)

It is said that India faces various internal security challenges emanating from external threats due to its hostile neighbourhood, long continental (15000 km) and maritime (7500 km) borders.

Internal security challenges of India related to peace in neighbouring countries

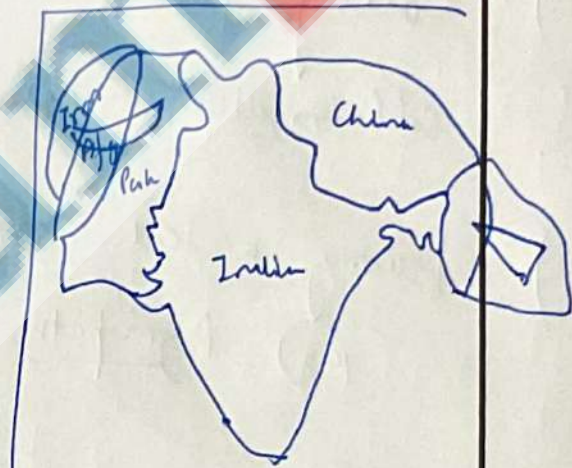


Fig.1 India's neighbours

- 1) Spill-over effect of the instability due to porous borders (a) Myanmar coup leading to violence in N-E.
- 2) Refugee crisis as well as human trafficking increase.

- 3.) Infiltration by refugees fuelling ethnic tensions due to fears of demographic change
- 4.) Occurrence of ungoverned spaces leading to rise in criminal activities  
 (eg) Gun-running in North-east from Kashin in Myanmar.
- 5.) Rise in drug smuggling from the Golden Triangle as well as Golden Crescent
- 6.) Refuge to insurgents in the conflict areas  
 (eg) PLA - Manipur, NSCN-IM.
- 7.) Misuse of Free Movement Regime

### Solutions

- 1.) Comprehensive and Integrated Border Management system.

2) Use of satellite technology, imagery to monitor borders

3) Strengthening forces deployed on the border  
(e.g) Amazon Rifles

4) Talks with the bilateral counterparts for dispute resolution.

5) Fostering support in lines with Wijaya doctrine, Neighbourhood First policy  
(e.g) Sri Lanka etc.

Thus, ensuring internal security by effective border management is an important and agile process.

**Feedback**

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