

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

Grajima Mundra

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

1910103295

Medium/माध्यम

English  हिंदी 

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

1900

Date/दिनांक

17 August 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			
2			
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1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.  
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।

4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.  
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

Total/कुल अंक

250

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

9:00 am

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

12:05 pm

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/  
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन \*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.  
मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

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ECN CODE/  
ईसीएन कोड :

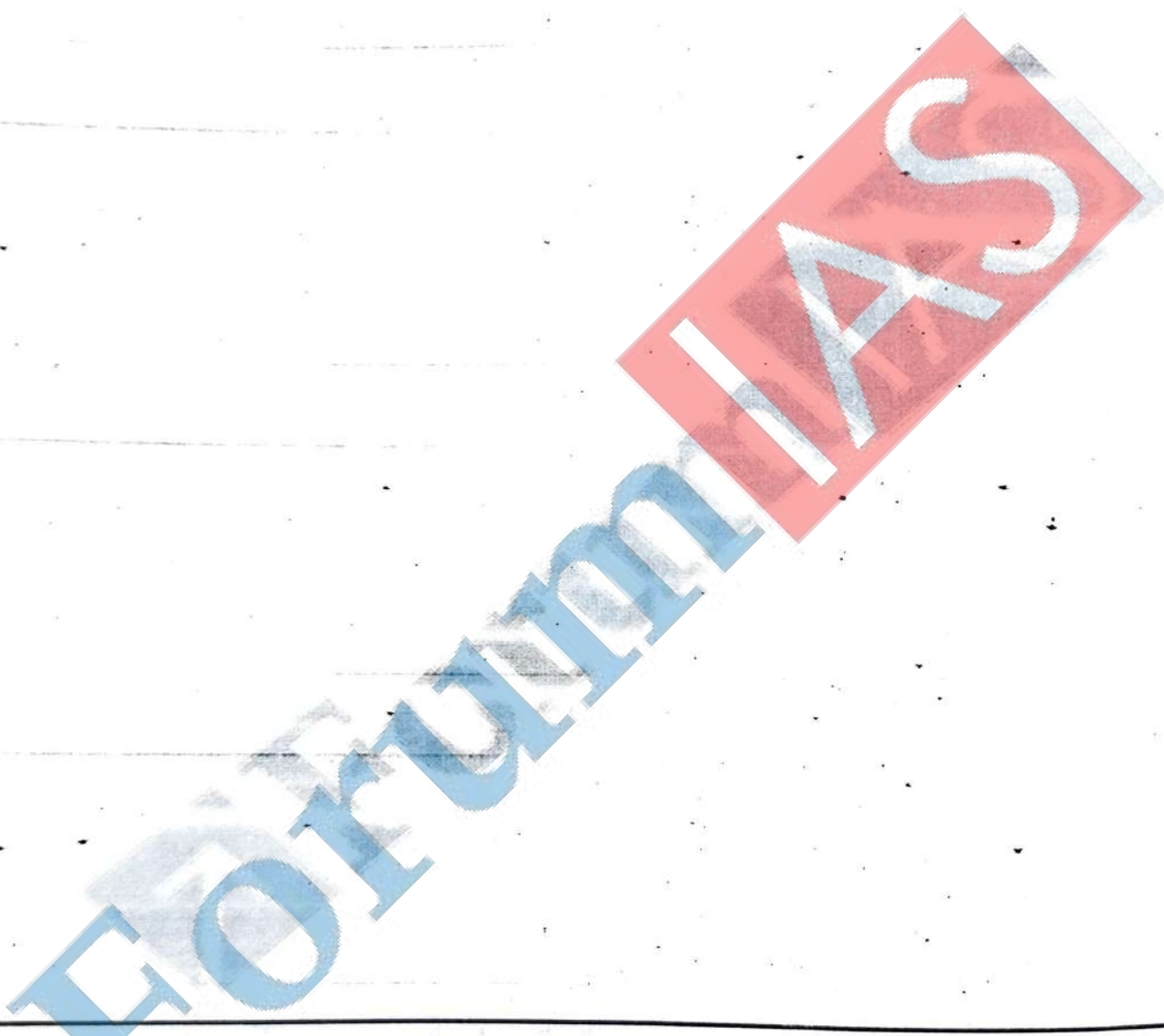
EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/  
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

**Note:** Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

## EXAMINER'S REMARKS



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

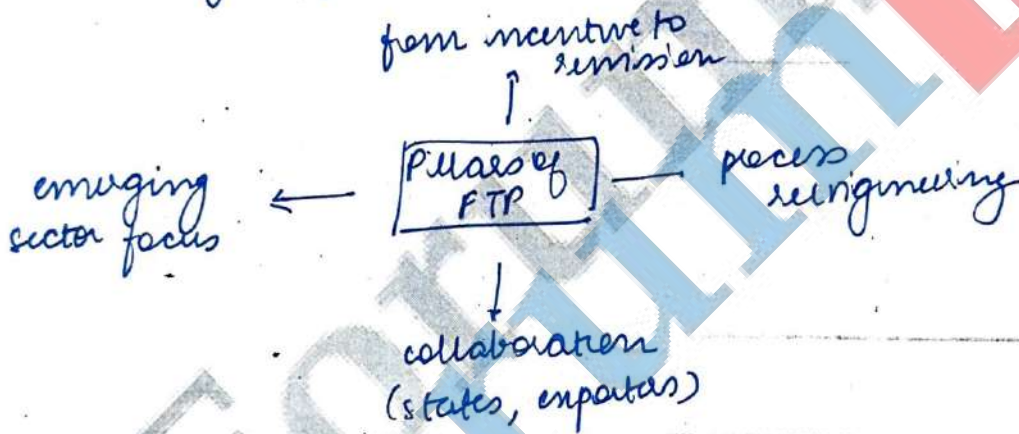
1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place.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

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

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

India recently achieved \$420bn merchandise export goal and ~~forms~~ <sup>contributes</sup> 2.2% of global exports.

In this context, Foreign Trade Policy 2023 (FTP) is extremely important.



Potential of FTP 2023

- ① customs facilitation - enable lesser complexities
  - 24x7 custom clearance
  - e-sanchit portal
- Reduce burden of regulatory cholestol (CEO survey '21)

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

- ② Districts as export hubs - facilitate bottom up approach and one district one product.
- ③ Hand-holding enterprises - through Niryat Bandhu portal.
- ④ Quality focus - enable quick grievance redressal on the quality aspect.
- ⑤ emerging areas - facilitate e-commerce exports and digital tech focus.



As prime minister rightly pointed out, non cooperation was weapon for independence. But for modern growth, we need to cooperate with global economy.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use)

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S & F	
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Please put tick marks in the table.	
Here G is Good Average and P 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)

Recently, several opposition-ruled states demanded shift to the Old Pension Scheme (OPS).

### Old Pension

- applicable only to govt. employees
- paid out of govt budget
- increased year-on-year band on inflation

### New Pension

- To any member of workforce
- equal contribution by employee

### Welfare aspect of OPS

- Idea of welfare state (mentioned in DPSP)
- social protection is public good
- support government employees post retirement - (rising geriatric expenses)
- paternalistic state

Principles of fiscal prudence

① Increased fiscal burden

(Gross debt to - GDP ratio > 80% ; higher than FRBM mandate of 60% of GDP)

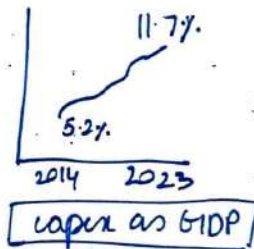
② Worsening state finances

(highlighted by 15th Finance Commission)

③ Fiscal deficit breached target of 4% of GDP due to global polycrisis (Eco survey '23)

④ Feeble culture - no productive investment (Andhra spends ~50% of own tax revenue on fees)

⑤ Increasing capex cost of govt



Way forward

- Balanced approach: investment in silver economy
- consultative approach with states (cooperative federalism)

With increasing focus on capital formation, schemes like OPS need a revamp.

in this Area  
पर कुछ न लिखें

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use)

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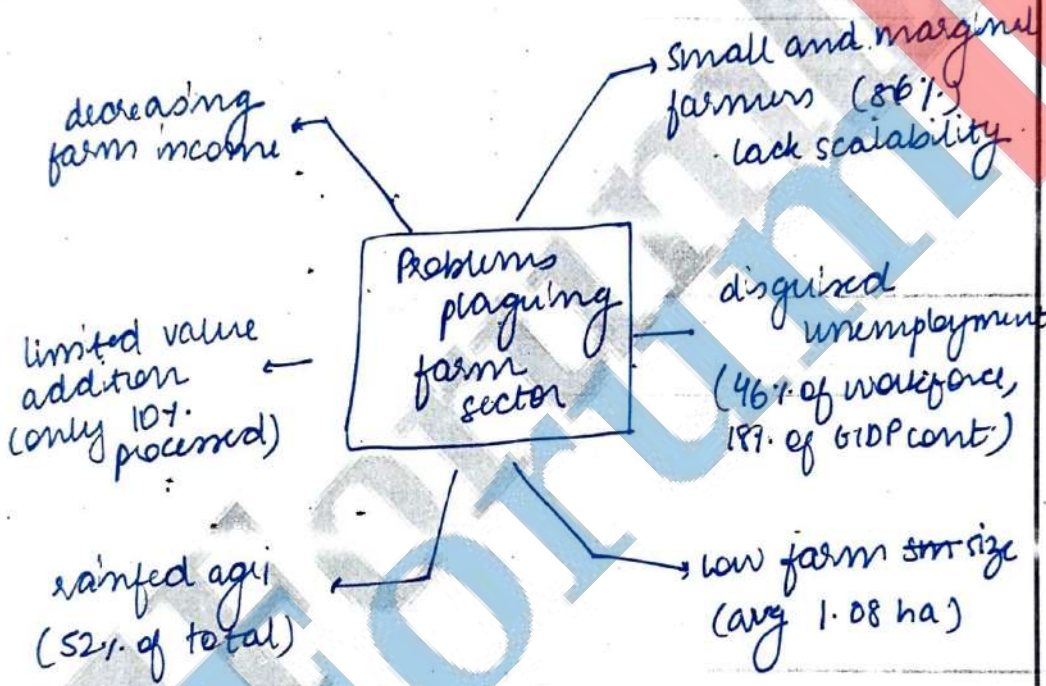
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Here G is Good Average and P Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

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

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

AgriStack, taking inspiration from IndiaStack, is an open-access digital platform that integrates farmers, governments and other functionalities through digital-enablement.

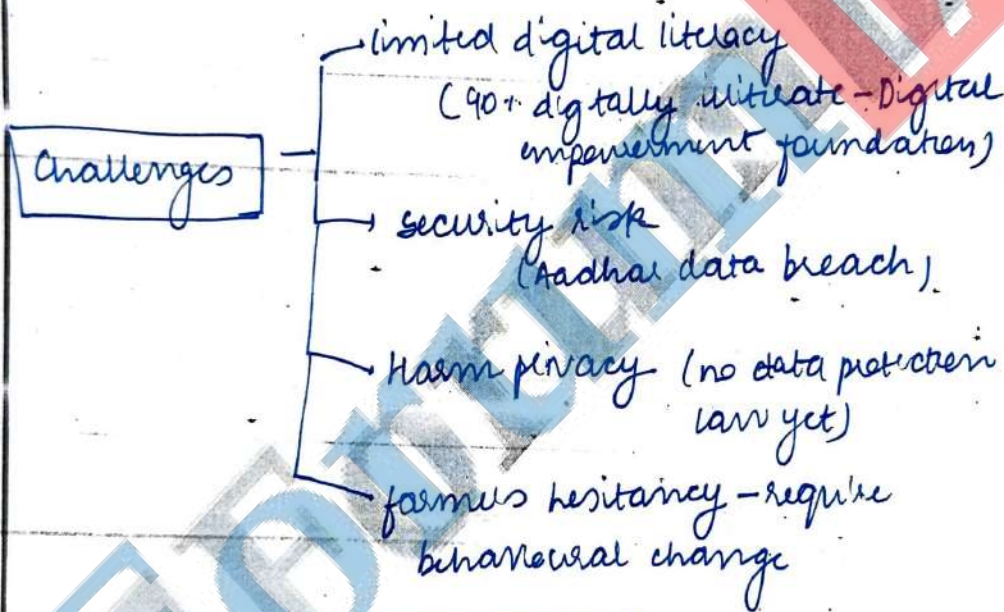


AgriStack as Panacea

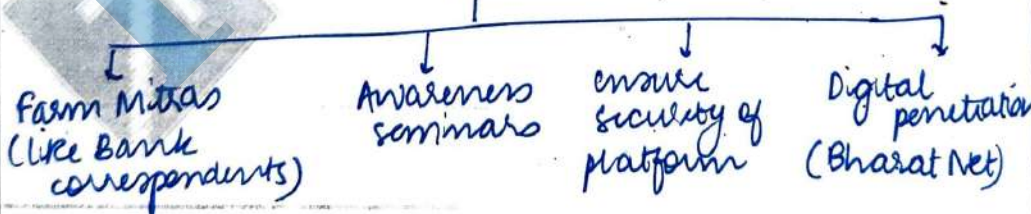
- ① Reaching last mile  
Help small and marginal farmers

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

- ② Technological solutions to problems - improved integration with market
- ③ easy accessibility
- ④ convergence of different stakeholders
- ⑤ facilitate sustainability and productivity  
(precision agri, timely advisories, real time information, price discovery)



### Way forward



Technology can help enable goal of doubling farmers income (Parvati committee)

### Feedb

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Here G 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)

In the recent global polycrisis of pandemic and Russia-Ukraine war, global food inflation touched high of

Objective of WTO unfulfilled

① lack of consensus on fisheries subsidy issue  
 - only accepted by Switzerland as of now  
 - discriminatory against developing nations

② consensus based approach  
 - leads to delay in decision making and long pendences

③ Rising protectionism  
 - Policies like America first - deglobalisation sign  
 - Harms free trade principle

- ④ Inability to secure exports from Ukraine during war - not part of Black Sea grain deal
- ⑤ Lack of appellate mechanisms - Appellate Body has been dysfunctional
- ⑥ Increasing non-trade tariffs harms developing nation interest  
(Eg - India pretext against EU SPS measures)
- ⑦ Not following principles of CBDR  
(Amber box on India's MSP programme)
- ⑧ Peace clause extensions vague  
(India breached 10% mark)

Nevertheless, recent promotion of export of food grains for World Food Programme (Geneva Package) establishes WTO's importance.

Establishment of an Appellate body and consultation with all stakeholders is key to balance food security and free trade

 Feed  
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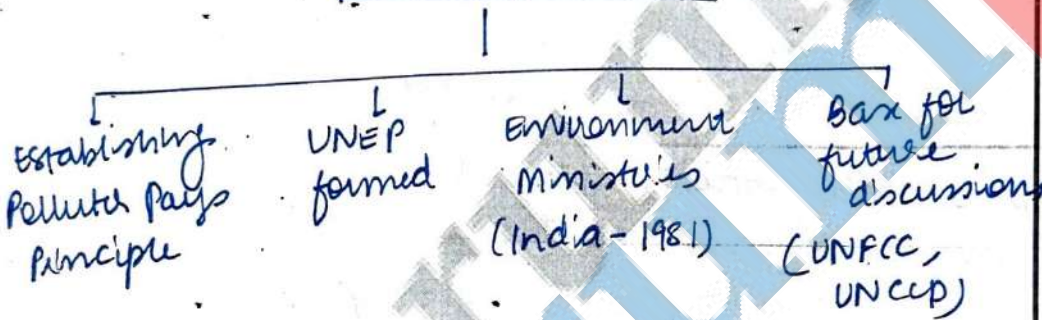
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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

The 1972 conference on <sup>Human and</sup> Environment (Stockholm conference), was a watershed movement for global environment negotiations

Results of Stockholm



Narrowing gap between targets and actions

- ① Targets not adequate  
As per IPCC AR6, with current INDC, global temperatures set to rise by 2-7°C in this decade
- ② Lack of enforcement mechanism  
No binding nature of such commitments.

③ Old targets replaced by new

The failure of Aichi Biodiversity Targets to be achieved by 2020

④ Limited climate finance

Promised \$100bn by developed nations not fulfilled. Limits capacity of developing nations to work towards climate goals.

Measures for coherent actionable strategy

- form short term, medium term and long term goals as per CBDR principles
- keep climate justice in mind  
(developed nations need to be proactive enough 'policy space' for developing)
- climate finance need to be fast tracked  
(loss and damage fund)
- consistent monitoring  
(currently 5yr review mechanism)
- fixation of carbon trading mechanism  
(Article 6)

With 2022 summers breaching 1°C rise in global temperatures, the time to act is now.

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 निपटः सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest e-waste generator in the world after US and China. This makes e-waste generation important.

Impediments in e-waste management

- ① Low collection and recycling  
only 22% of e-waste collected is recycled
- ② Informal industry  
Lack of organised collectors and formalization of process
- ③ Lack of awareness  
Harmful effects of e-waste are seldom known by people
- ④ Extended producer responsibility  
Under e-waste management rules not fulfilled  
- low monitoring

(Don't Write in this Area)

- ③ limited technology to make best use of e-waste
- ④ low number of collection centres for e-waste

## Tackling the menace

citizens	business	Government
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• become informed</li> <li>• segregate e-waste from normal waste</li> <li>• send to collection centres</li> <li>• inculcate idea of circular economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sustainable business practices</li> <li>• fulfill EPR responsibilities</li> <li>• R&amp;D on better practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• monitoring of targets under Act (70% by 2023)</li> <li>• enforcement of Right to Repair</li> <li>• international best practices</li> <li>• spend on technology</li> </ul>

With India aiming to become \$1 trillion digital economy, management of e-waste is important

Fee (For OFF)

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Please put marks in table.
Here Give Average 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 कैसे प्रकार भिन्न है? वैश्विक ऊर्जा सुरक्षा दुविधा के समाधान में परमाणु ऊर्जा की प्रासंगिकता का आकलन कीजिए? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently, china's artificial sun (EAST) achieved nuclear fusion for few microseconds, bringing it in limelight

	Nuclear fission	Nuclear fusion
Basis		
Method	Breakdown of uranium to produce energy	Deuterium and tritium merged to produce energy
Energy	Lesser than fusion	If light elements <del>had</del> → more energy
Radioactive waste	produced in form of enriched uranium	No radioactive waste, only hydrogen
Condition		High temperature and high pressure
Commercial	used by nations	Not yet viable
Natural	no natural occurrence	in sun, stars

(Don't write in this area)

Rare material

limited

available in abundance

## Relevance of nuclear energy

### Relevance

- fulfill international commitments (INDC targets)
- clean source of energy - reduce GHG emission
- reduce import dependency for oil and gas
- Raw material not limited like petroleum

### Challenges

- can lead to weaponisation (eg. Manhattan project)
- public outcry - nuclear disasters (eg. Chernobyl)
- radioactive waste generation
- technology is costly

India currently produces 1-2% of energy from nuclear sources.

The focus on small modular reactors and the LT-LEDS objective of increasing nuclear energy by 2030 is a step in right direction.

Feed

(For OFFIC)

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TOTAL MARKS



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

(10 marks, 150 words)

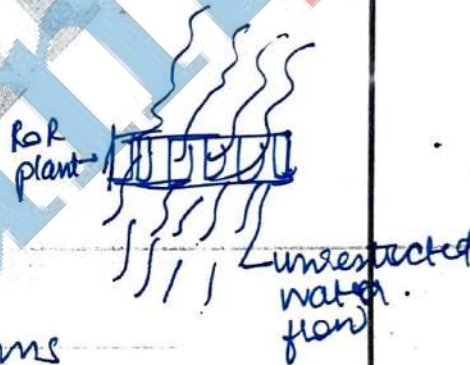
नदी जलविद्युत परियोजनाएँ क्या हैं? नदी जलविद्युत परियोजनाएँ सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के साथ पारिस्थितिक संरक्षण को किस हद तक संतुलित कर सकती हैं?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Run-of the river hydroelectric projects are those that don't obstruct the flow of the river and don't act as a barrier. They just use moving water to produce energy.

eg - Rattle project on Chenab.

Balance  
 — ecological conservation  
 — socio-economic development



① Not obstructive like large dams  
 (dams lead to flooding, earthquakes, landslides)

② Keep produce renewable energy  
 India's commitment to produce 50% electricity by non fossil based energy

③ Reduce import dependence  
 — no growth

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

- ① No large scale displacement required
- ② doesn't harm river flow (ecological flow maintained)
- ③ Allowed under international treaties (eg. under Indus Water Treaty)
- ④ Electricity to hilly regions

Challenges

- > construction can cause damage to marine biodiversity
- > not as effective in power production as large dams
- > limited technology to build ROR plants
- > limited maintenance renders them useless

Way forward

usage of DHARMA and SHAISVA for ROR

collaboration with border States (eg. Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh & China)

Sops and guidelines

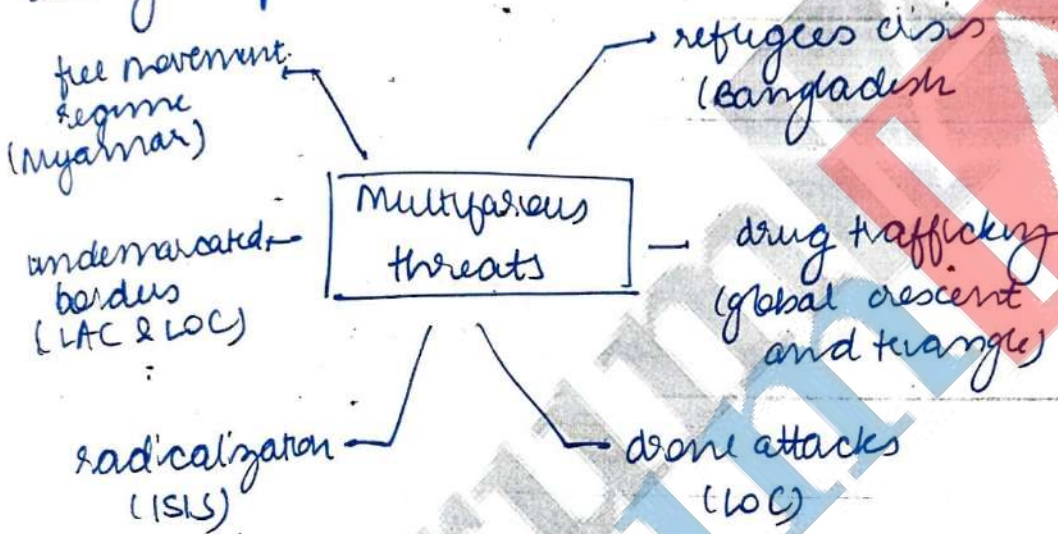
India's Panchamrit at cor 26 makes ROR plants crucial.

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Here G is 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)

India has a 15000 km land border and 7500 km marine border, making border security imperative.



Robust border infrastructure

① Vibrant Village Programme

- make ~~dev~~ development act as force multiplier
- not as last village, but first village
- intelligence from on-ground networks

(Don't Write in this Area)

- development as antidote to insurgency (Madhukar Gupta comm.)
- education, health can create national affiliation
- reduce alienation and bridge governance deficit

② Other measures

- technology @ borders (CBMs) - night eye vision, anti-drone technology
- Integrated check posts
- Infrastructure and periphery demarcation  
eg - DBO road
- coordination between multiple border forces  
eg - BSF, ISB, ITBP

Good fences make good neighbours  
 - Robert Frost

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(For OFI)
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Please mark marks in table.
Here G
Average
Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

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

स्पष्ट रूप से व्यक्त राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा रणनीति राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की चुनौतियों से निपटने में किस हद तक मदद कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India lacks a National security doctrine, while its neighbour Pakistan just launched one.

Importance in tackling challenges

- ① coherent response, not knee-jerk reaction
  - standard operating procedures and pro-active behaviour
- ② coordinate all three forces
  - navy + army + air force
  - eg - recent idea on theatre groups (Shekatkar committee)
- ③ part of union list (7th schedule)
  - constitutional imperative
- ④ Reduce adhoc response, deterrence effect
  - eg - Pathankot strike

⑤ Border threats taking new forms  
eg - drone attack at LOC  
cyber espionage

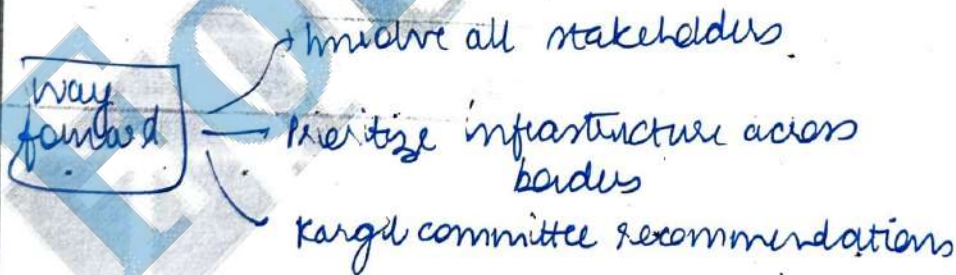
⑥ improve intelligence, strategic approach  
- coordinate between RAW, IB, (6)

## Challenges

① Reduced spending on defence  
- 2% of total (decreasing trend)

② dependent on imports for military weapons  
(India largest arms importer) SIPP)

③ centre - state collaboration - building consensus  
(clash with state police)



India needs to move from ad hoc approach  
to whole of government approach

(Don't write in this Area)

Fee (For OFF)

AWIS

CD & VA

P & R

marks in table. Here G is Average 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)

India's consumer Price Index (CPI) breached  
10-year high of 7% in May 2022 (as per  
the survey '22).

### Factors influencing inflation trends

#### I. Domestic factors

##### 1. Demand in economy

excess demand can cause rise in prices  
for eg - pent up demand release post lockdown  
fuelled inflation

##### 2. supply gaps

→ weather unpredictability (recent rise in  
price of tomatoes, wheat)

→ breakdown of supply chain (pandemic)

##### 3. monetary policy

- Increase in interest rates to curb  
inflation ( RBI's key rate)

#### 4. Fiscal policy

- Rising capex by government can fuel aggregate demand.

#### II. International factors

1. Global polycrisis - Russia-Ukraine war (harmful import of fertilizers)
2. Rising oil prices - imported inflation (OPEC cuts)
3. Tightening monetary policy by central banks - outflow of FPI

#### Impact of inflation

- ① Reduces purchasing power  
Increase in discretionary spending due to rise in prices
- ② Hampers nutritional security  
Food basket hit the highest usually
- ③ Reduces forex reserves  
To maintain stability in rupee value by RBI



(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

- ④ increase in imports  
They might become cheaper than domestic products
- ⑤ pushes people to poverty.  
270 mn pushed to poverty during pandemic (Azim Premji Uni)

Institutional measures

① monetary policy committee

- 6 member body of RBI + government
- deciding on repo rates to keep inflation within range of 4 (± 2%)
- meets every quarter
- (eg - accommodative policy during covid)

② RBI measures

- ↳ Quantitative: CRR, SLR, repo rate, reverse repo
- ↳ Qualitative: moral suasion, credit rationing

Inflation is paid for by the poor.  
- Amartya Sen.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
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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			



(Don't  
in this  
एर को)

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)

The PLI scheme was introduced as part of Atmanirbhar Bharat package to facilitate domestic production, by subsidising manufacturing.

Cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat

① Multiple sectors

Involves wide variety — technical textiles, pharma, automobiles, etc.

② Increase integration in global supply chains  
currently India exports only 2.2% of total global exports

③ vision of Make in India, Make for world  
= import dependence reduced  
(current account deficit -1.2%)

④ focus on renewables - India's international commitments

eg - PII on ACC Battery, solar panels

⑤ Advantage of China+1 strategy

NIIT@ 75 strategy - India as factory of world.

⑥ employment generation

current labour force participation - 52% (PLFS)

### Challenges of PII

① on-ground results are slow

Not many takers for multiple sectors

② Structural reforms pending

3L - land, labour and laws need to be revamped to facilitate the scheme

③ Multiplicity of clearances

Lack of inter-ministerial convergence

④ Breakdown of contracts

eg - Foxconn pulling out of Vedanta chip manufacturing

(Don't  
in this  
re 2023)

⑤ lack of centre-state convergence  
inter-state funds on investments  
for eg - Maharashtra - buy on semiconductor  
manufacturing

⑥ delays in disbursement of promised subsidy

way forward

- Improve regulatory environment  
(4 labour codes not been enacted  
by majority states)
- Grievance redressal platform for the  
Scheme
- dialogue between centre and state  
- identify pockets for different  
industries
- business summits to bring in FD  
(eg - Vibrant Gujarat summit)

Atmanirbharata is the key to \$5 trillion  
economy by 2030.

Feet  
(For OFF)

#
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S & F
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Please put marks in table.
Here G is Average 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 refers to the increased acceptance of rupee as a currency in international markets.

De-dollarization refers to the reducing dependence on dollars.

### Difference

#### Internationalization

- done through full capital account convertibility
- increased rupee acceptance key
- Methods - vostro a/cs, clearing unions, currency swaps

#### De-dollarization

- Not a necessary step to have fully open accounts
- reduced dollar dependence key

#### Methods - China's

- CIPS, renminbi market,
- BRICS new currency
- Idea float

→ Increased proportion of rupee in currency basket

→ Diversity in currency basket

### Benefits of internationalization

① Reduced foreign exchange volatility

Provides protection from foreign market volatility (currently 86% import-export in dollars)

② Allows government to borrow money abroad by issuing rupee securities

→ less need for large forex reserves

③ Benefits corporates - increased exports, reduced external commercial borrowings (Nostro/Vostro a/c with Russia)

④ Mitigates currency risks - reduces foreign exchange fluctuation

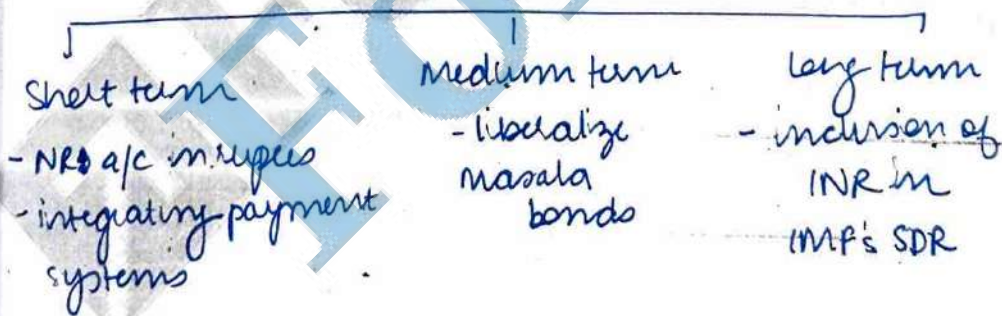
⑤ Enhance India's global stature and position

eg - Done by China post 2008 recession.

Challenges in internationalization

- ① Render monetary policy ineffective  
- impossible trinity of open capital movement, exchange rate stability & independent monetary policy
- ② Heightened exchange rate volatility - if inflation higher than global markets - FPI outflow
- ③ Increased responsibility to act as global stabilizer during crisis (Tiffin dilemma)
- ④ Can accentuate internal shocks (free flow of capital)

Way forward



Internationalization can truly fulfill India's vision of becoming Vishwa bharu

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
<b>TOTAL MARKS</b>			

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 समितियाँ क्या हैं? क्या केवल सहकारी प्रयासों से ही ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने के लिये हमें तैयार रहना है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) are the third and the bottom-most tier in the cooperative lending system.

Recently, plan to set up 2 lakh PACS was cleared by cabinet.

### Role of cooperative push

#### ① In boosting rural economy

- make credit easily accessible
- direct contact with farmers, fishermen, etc
- productive capital use with liberal terms
- also provide ancillary support (non-farm measures)

#### ② In mainstreaming farmers

- 40% of KCC loans given by PACS
- input advisories
- facilitate value addition

(only 70% farmers borrow from institutional sources)



But, cooperative push is not the panacea  
for all ills.

### Challenges

- ① Lack of governance - low corporate  
governance standards  
eg - closure of PNC bank
- ② Poor access to technological solution -  
limited infrastructure
- ③ Unfair audit mechanism - delay  
democratic spirit of cooperative  
movement
- ④ Resource dependency - dependent on  
higher institutions (NABARD)
- ⑤ Regulatory challenges - PACs not under  
RBI regulations
- ⑥ Limited loan disbursement - increasing  
share of commercial banks in agricultural  
loans.
- ⑦ Regional imbalance - cooperatives restricted to  
north & west India

① Limited awareness of people

Way forward

① Improve governance structure

→ increased RBI / NABARD regulation

② Diversify portfolio

→ integrate in entire value chain of farmers  
and not just loans

(eg - Agri Infra fund disburseals)

③ Improve technology-based solutions

④ focus on newer markets

eg - North east India

⑤ spread awareness through banking  
correspondents

Government's step to setup ministry of  
Cooperation will help in achieving sahkar  
se Samiddhi.

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)

As per IPCC reports, agriculture contributes 18% of total GHG emissions (3rd largest) and 2nd largest methane emitter.

This shows the blind-sided policy decisions.

**Farm policies**

**Undesirable consequences**

① Land reforms (Kumarappa committee)

→ land ceilings - avg farm size - 1.02 ha

② MSP

→ demand-based production shifted to policy based  
→ rice wheat nexus (75% of all foodgrains)

③ electricity subsidy

→ agriculture responsible for 90% of groundwater extraction

④ fertilizer subsidy

→ worsening soil health (NPK: ideal 4:2:1 India - 8:1:3:1)

⑤ PDS

nutrient deficiency (open ended procurement)  
Global Hunger Index - 106 rank

PM PRANAM scheme

To promote natural farming

One Nation One Fertilizer

Bhand Bhasat

Ways to enhance soil health

① Practice of natural farming

- low tillage
- protective soil cover
- mulching

② Fertilizer reform

- biofertilizers

- PM PRANAM

• one nation one fertilizer

• reduce leakages

(NITI aayog - only 40% fertilizer subsidy reaches farmers)

• reduce government cost

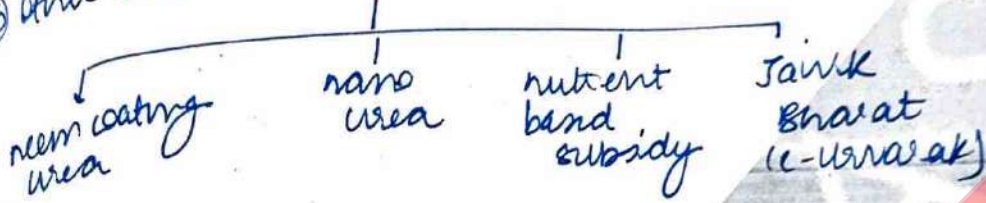
(70000 u subsidy on fertilizer)

• Bhastya

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें।)

- Niti Aayog India @ 75 - subsidizing liquid fertilizers for fertigation

③ other measures taken



ways to enhance farm productivity

- ① last mile delivery of benefits
  - direct benefit transfer of subsidy under PM-PRANAM
- ② Ideal supplement
  - reverse land degradation
- ③ Tech based agri
  - Precision agriculture (Sens AGRIC)
  - usage of drones, AI
- ④ Increased efficiency of inputs
  - micro irrigation > 90% input efficiency

PM-PRANAM scheme can turn agriculture from a victim & contributor of climate change to a fighter against climate change.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Heat waves refer to the abnormally high temperatures over a period of 5 or more days. India witnessed over 220 heatwave days in 2022 as per IMD (highest yet).

### IMD criteria for heatwaves

#### In plains

- Temperature reaching  $40^{\circ}\text{C}$

- departure from normal:

•  $4.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  -  $6.4^{\circ}\text{C}$

•  $>6.4^{\circ}\text{C}$  : severe heatwave

#### In coasts

- Temperature  $>35^{\circ}\text{C}$

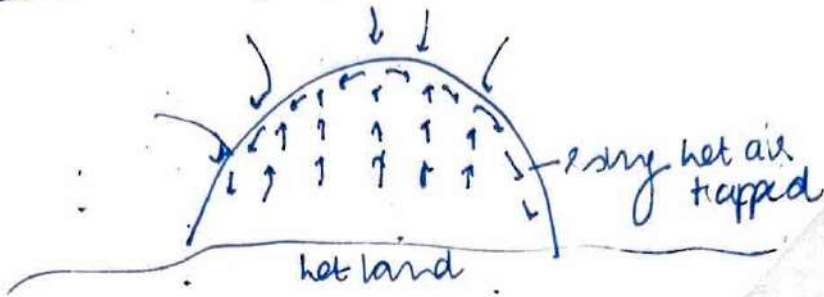
### Reasons for heatwaves

#### ① Natural reasons

- Wind circulation pattern

stagnation of winds can lead to heat being conc'd in an area

- heat dome: high pressure areas



② Anthropogenic reasons

- increasing urbanisation: concrete jungles (absorb more heat) - urban heat island
- deforestation: reducing green spaces limit cooling effect
- urban cooling plans: A/Cs emit HCFCs - more warming
- rising global temperatures (1°C in last century - IPCC)

Impact of heatwaves



on environment

- Reduction in cooling effect
- erratic weather event
- drying of water channels

on biodiversity

- can lead to forest fires
- ↓ agriculture productivity (wheat crops)

Measures to mitigate① Urban plans

- should factor in cooling plans (Eg - Karnataka cool roof action plan)
- Blue-green infrastructure (Nagar Var) (Delhi master plan for 2041)

② Continuous monitoring & advisories to people

- wear light colored clothes
- hydration

③ ensure rainwater harvesting, green spaces,④ Traditional construction methods  
(sustainable & cooling effect)

With global temperatures expected to breach 1.5°C soon, heat waves will get more frequent. Proactive measures are required.



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, Chandrayaan 3 was launched from Satish Dhawan space centre, with India aiming to be the first nation to make a soft landing at moon's south pole.

### Different from predecessor

	Chandrayaan 2	Chandrayaan 3
Basis		
Landing site	smaller site: 500 x 500m	larger area: approx 4km
Thrusters	used only 5 thrusters	uses 4 thrusters to maintain equilibrium
Testing	just adequate	rigorous testing using simulation-submergence & cold temperatures

landing  
velocity

Lesser

Increased velocity  
to not crash  
the lander

fuel

less carrying  
capacityincreased fuel  
carrying capacity

Add-ons

Laser ~~was~~ Doppler  
velocity metre addedBoth had similarities as well

- launched on GSLV Mk III
- aim for soft landing at south pole.
- lander & rover - Vikram & Pragyan

### India's presence in Artemis Accords

Recently joined the US-led moon agreement,  
the Artemis accords.

### Benefit for exploration of lunar surface

- treating space as 'common good'
- research and knowledge sharing
  - helpful for ISRO scientists

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

→ technology transfer can be beneficial  
→ best practices

→ access to International Space Station in LEO

→ access to NASA's gateway: newly launched lunar orbit satellite.

But challenges remain,

→ US hegemony

→ China's own space station

→ rising space debris (Kessler syndrome)

→ weaponization of space

India should follow spirit of Outer Space Treaty, 1962 and ensure global rules based usage of outer space.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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)

India currently ranks 42<sup>nd</sup> on World Global Innovation Index and 43<sup>rd</sup> on Intellectual Property Index

R&D key to knowledge economy

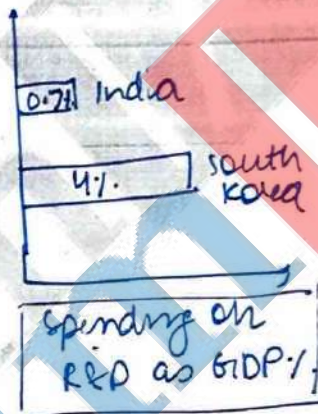
- ↳ improve entrepreneurial spirit
- ↳ cross-sector convergence (usage in agri, health, space)
- ↳ ensure utilisation of demographic dividend (India at inflection point - MOSPI)
- ↳ contribute to Industry 4.0 (emerging technologies - AI, ML, IoT)
- ↳ improve global stature and contribution (knowledge diplomacy)

## Role of National Research Foundation

The bill aims to establish a national platform for sharing and utilizing research to democratize and synergize the efforts.

## Advantages

- 1) puts research at forefront  
- R&D has always been a low-funded space
- 2) open access research library - multiplier effect
- 3) facilitate grassroots level innovation  
- Niti India @ 75 report highlighted importance of district innovation hubs
- 4) Improve patents filed from India  
(jump of 50% in last 5 years)
- 5) Improve contribution to foreign research journals - (China submits more research paper from India)



(Don't Write in this Area)

But challenges in research ecosystem remain

- ① Lack of female participation  
- women in STEM <sup>jobs</sup> are half of women in graduate courses of STEM.
- ② Increased spending required (at least 2% of GDP-NITI)
- ③ Emerging of patents problem
- ④ Need focus on research infra (labs in schools, universities) - regional balance.
- ⑤ Shift from process to product patents as per WTO guidelines harms India interests.

Govt measures

- Atal Innovation Mission - Atal Tinkering Labs
- STIP (science, tech, Innovation policy)
- KIRAN scheme (women in science)

The national Research foundation is a stepping stone to facilitate Prime Minister's call of Jai Vigyaan, Jai Anusandhaan

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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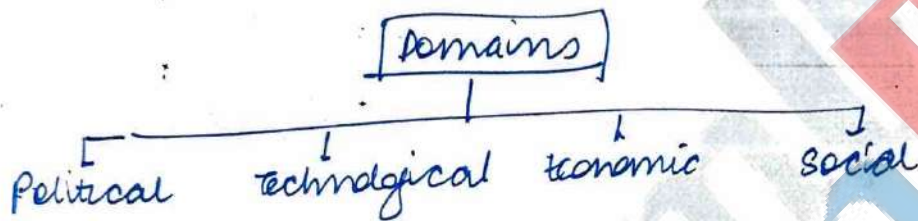
Q.19) What do you understand by the term 'Hybrid warfare.' Highlighting its implications for India, recommend measures to develop a comprehensive ecosystem to counter the same.

(15 marks, 250 words)

'हाइब्रिड वॉरफेयर' शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत के लिए इसके प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसका मुकाबला करने के लिए एक व्यापक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र विकसित करने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Hybrid warfare refers to the usage of conventional and non-conventional methods of warfare to harm nation's interest.



### [Implications for India]

① can harm political stability

- rigging of elections (eg - Russia meddling in USA elections)

- delivery of services - governance measures

(eg - Red Echo attack on Mumbai power grids)

② Legitimize economic activities

- increased counterfeit Indian currency notes to cause currency crisis

- As per FATF, 2-3% global GDP constitutes  
of ~~the~~ black money

③ encourage new forms of terrorism

- lone wolf attacks, sleeper cells,

④ harmful social stability

- usage of fake news and deepfakes to  
harm communal cleavages

Eg - Bengaluru riot due to facebook post

⑤ cyber-attacks

- espionage issue with china

- harm development prospects

Eg - DTrackrat in kudankulam

comprehensive ecosystem

① cooperative action and coherent response

- use of intelligence tools

- real-time awareness

Eg - NATGRID



(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें )

② Institutional measures

- ~~also~~ enhance traditional threat deterrence measures

eg- CIBMS, theatre commands

③ Cyber security key

- update cyber security policy in tune with changing technology

- coordinate activities of CERT-IN, NCIIPC, NCCC

④ Increase social coherence

- Rashtra Ekta Din

⑤ Develop international cooperation

- mainstream issue of hybrid warfare  
- develop mutual capabilities

It is time to have a National Security doctrine, factoring in the new challenges

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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)

With 15000km land border, 11 neighbouring nations and multiple demarcated borders, internal security is extrinsically linked with external peace.

Internal security related to peace in neighbours

### ① India - Pak - Afghan

- radicalization of Kashmir youth
- drone attacks by Pakistan at LOC
- Taliban recapture of Afghan - breeding ground for terrorism
- pro-Khalistan movement receive funding from across the borders

### ② India - Nepal

- Madhesi connect harm link with those near UP border
- Boundary dispute at Kalapani - Uttarakhand villages suffer

## ③ India Sri Lanka:

- Non implementation of 13th amendment
  - harm Tamil interests
- Fishermen issue (Katchatheevu island)
- Refugee crisis (Recent eco crisis in Sri Lanka)

## ④ Eastern frontier

### → Bangladesh

- Refugees harm north-eastern demographics
- eg - Demand for CAA-NRC in Assam
- harm centre-state relations
- eg - West Bengal denial for Teesta agreement

### → Myanmar

- Junta regime - Instability
- Free movement regime across borders
- Spurred insurgent groups - find safe haven in Myanmar



- ① - chicken neck
- ② - Bode land
- ③ - Kunachal stapud passport
- ④ Nagalim
- ⑤ Manipul crisis
- ⑥ Tipu land

### → China

- occupying villages in Kunachal

- stapud passport for Indian athletes
- shared ethnic ties across borders  
(eg - Nagalim demands includes parts of Myanmar)
- close to Golden Triangle (drug trafficking)
- easy access to arms & ammunition

### Way forward

- ① International cooperation  
- Operation Sunrise with Myanmar
- ② Delineate boundaries (eg - 100th CIA)
- ③ Dialogue and negotiations  
(eg - Bodo accord)
- ④ Hard approach: improve armed forces security apparatus, intelligence, border management with technology (CBMS)
- ⑤ Surrender-cum Rehab scheme for militants
- ⑥ benevolence - eg - 6th schedule status.

The custom borders are imperative for India's Act East Policy and cannot be neglected

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

#	①
AWIS	
CD & VA	

P &amp; R

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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