

TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – Cohort 13 – 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	JEENU SRI JAWANTH CHANDRA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hindi <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Date/दिनांक		

\*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 :	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input 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

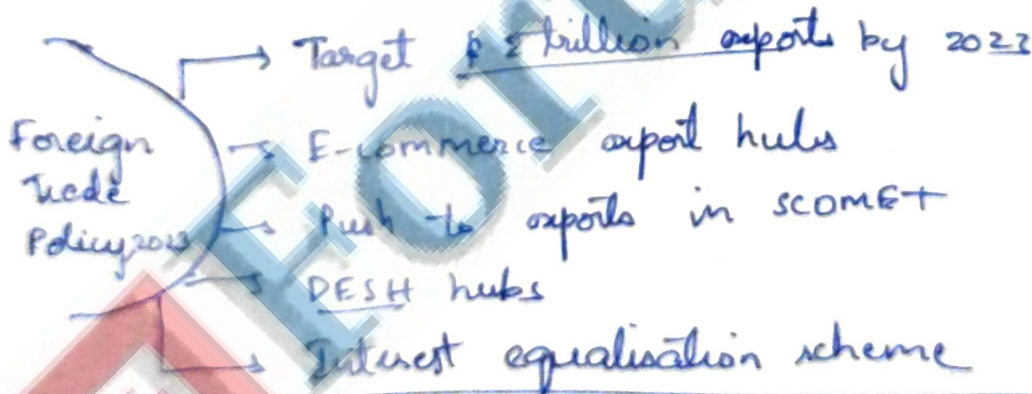
1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. 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 लक्ष्यवस्था 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)

To achieve the goal of becoming a \$ 5 trillion economy, foreign trade is indispensable.

- 1) Boost forex earnings and reduce current account deficit
- 2) Boost to our manufacturing sector
- 3) Ensure India's integration in global supply chain
- 4) Foreign trade improves India's geopolitical stout




Potential of FTP, 2023 in revamping India's global trade

- 1) Incentivises exports through schemes like Advance Authorization scheme, RoDTEP etc

- 2) Focus on leveraging India's competitive advantage. @ SCOMET, special chemicals etc.
- 3) Convergence for ease of exports - infrastructure, easing regulatory hurdles etc.
- 4) FTP, 2023 in combination with PLI.  
Make in India can make India a manufacturing hub.

Challenges ahead

- 1) lack of intermodal connectivity for exports.
- 2) High logistics cost (1% of GDP) 

Country	USA	India
Logistics Cost (%)	8%	14%
- 3) Regulatory hurdles - 62nd in Ease of doing business index
- 4) Stagnant manufacturing sector - contributes just 17% of GDP (China - 27%)
- 5) Underdeveloped food processing sector - <10% food is processed.

India has to study countries like Vietnam to increase exports and integrate in global supply chain.

**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.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 योजनाएँ कल्याणकारी अर्थव्यवस्था का एक अग्रिम 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)

Social protection schemes are meant to protect vulnerable sections like elderly or safeguard against emergencies.

Social protection schemes → integral aspect of welfare economy

- 1) Ensure Right to dignified living of vulnerable sections (eg) Atal Pension Yojana
- 2) Health insurance schemes PM-JAY to decrease out of pocket expenditure.
- 3) to frame welfare of family post sudden death of earning member (eg) Jeevan Jyoti Bima

Principle of fiscal prudence can't be ignored

- 1) High fiscal deficit - 6.4% of GDP
- 2) huge burden on taxpayers.
- 3) Need capital investment for growth of economy. (eg) Bharatmala, Sagarmala

Old Pension scheme

- No contribution by employee
- 50% of last salary drawn

### Advantages of old pension scheme

- 1) Welfare of elderly - money for health expenditure etc.
- 2) Makes government jobs lucrative
- 3) Tokens of gratitude for years of service.

### Fiscal challenges of old pension scheme

- 1) Inter-generational equity is violated  
- burden on future generations -
- 2) Paysthan case - 5.6% of tax revenue goes for government employees (6% of population)

2) Crowding out of capital investment

4) Increased debt burden on the state

Hence, states should ~~try~~ to switch to NPS a alternative like GPS (in AP) to balance fiscal prudence & welfare.

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.8) 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)

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

AgriStack refers to the end to end digitization of entire agricultural supply chain. It was introduced in Budget 2023-24 to make agriculture

Problems in farm sector

- Cereal centric - 38% <sup>rice & wheat</sup>
- Ground water exploitation
- Land fragmentation - 85% <sup>small & marginal</sup>
- 11,000 farmer suicides/year

Agri-Stack → Panacea for farm problems

- 1) Extension services to advise farmer on crops to be sown @ m-Kisan
- 2) Weather advisory services @ Meghdoot
- 3) Precision agriculture through satigation and automated drones, IoT etc
- 4) Cashless insurance access to safeguard against natural disasters.

- 1) Access to market (eg e-NAM)
- 2) Transport of farm produce (eg Kisan Rath)
- 3) Certification for exports (eg Hortinet)

**Challenges with Agri stack**

- 1) Digital divide - Only 44% internet penetration in rural areas
- 2) Digital literacy - Only 38% rural households are digitally literate
- 3) Affordability - 125% farmers are small and marginal farmers
- 4) Centre-state coordination since agriculture is a state subject.
- 5) Lack of private sector participation.  
Govt should follow 'Atchab' Salvai committee suggestions of liberalising and digitising agriculture (using Agri stack) to make farmer truly Atmanirbhar

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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CD & VA			
S & F			
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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.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 (वल्डट्रीडीओ) का उद्देश्य अधूरा रह गया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

World Trade Organisation (WTO) was formed in 1995 to integrate global trade without barriers. One of its objectives is to achieve free agricultural trade while safeguarding developing country interests ~~to~~ of food security.

WTO → Objective remained unfulfilled

Free trade related 1) Doha Agenda negotiations are still on a deadlock

2) Sanitary and phytosanitary measures by developed countries

3) Paralysed WTO appellate body due to lack of appointments

4) Increased protectionism tendencies

Food security related 1) India banning non-basmati rice exports for domestic food security

6) Procurement by developing countries in excess of Doha Agenda limits

WTO's objective → Not completely fulfilled

1) Even since 1995, trade barriers have come down from 10% to 6%

2) Moratorium on Doha Agenda has allowed developing countries to ensure food security

3) Improved global agricultural trade

Way forward 1) Shift of external reference price from 1986 to 2021 in Doha Agenda

2) Achieving consensus between developed & developing countries.

WTO functioning is key to ach integrate global economy.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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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.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 आजवाक्य परिवर्तन को उलटने की दिशा में सबसे बड़ी चुनौतियों में से एक है। तर्क 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)

Stockholm conference (1972) was a watershed movement in action towards environment conservation.

Narrowing gaps between targets and actions → One of the biggest challenges

- National
- 1) Shortfall in achieving 15 Gw solar energy by 2022.
  - 2) Need to continue fossil fuel subsidies for vulnerable nations

International

- 1) Only 12% of climate finance promised in last decade has materialised.

- 2) Lack of consensus over loss and damage
- 3) No country is on track to meet targets (Climate Change Performance Index)

Measures for building coherent actionable strategy

- Global
  - Including climate diplomacy in the overall diplomacy
  - Including historical responsibility (Santiago network on loss and damage)
  - Strengthening carbon credit markets to incentivise nations.

- Reducing emissions
  - Transfer of clean technology for clean energy transition.
  - Shift to cleaner fuels - BS III fuels

- Carbon sequestration
  - Focus on urban forestry - (eg Miyawaki method)
  - Carbon capture technology (eg Biocchar)
    - Telangana: Hailu Haam
    - Meerangadi: Carbon neutral village
  - Rest practices

"Ecology is permanent economy"

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.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 खतरों से निपट सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per Global e-waste monitor report, India is the 3rd largest generator of e-waste in the world.

Impediments in management of e-waste

- 1) More than 95% e-waste collection is done by unorganised sector.
- 2) Lack of proper enforcement of Extended Producer Responsibility
- 3) Lack of source segregation of waste
- 4) High GST on e-waste recyclers
- 5) Inadequate awareness of harmfulness effects of e-waste on human health
- 6) Lack of policy focus.
- 7) Low economic viability for recyclers.
- 8) Underdeveloped metal extraction technology

Consequences → Health effects → Cadmium - Itai Itai  
→ Ground water pollution  
→ loss of biodiversity

Ways to tackle this menace

Individuals: 1) Proper disposal of e-waste

2) 3R principle - Reduce, Reuse, Repair

3) Source segregation of e-waste

Businesses: 1) Investing in R & D to  
recycle e-waste economically.

2) Extended Producers Responsibility norm  
to be fulfilled

Government Kelkar committee suggestion

1) PPP model on waste collection

2) Viability gap funding for recyclers

Best practices → Malaysia: e-waste bins

→ Madhya Pradesh: e-waste clinic

e-waste handling is non-negotiable  
to safeguard health of human & ecology.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

Nuclear fusion refers to the process of fusion of 2 light weight atoms to form a heavier element releasing a large amount of energy in the process.

Nuclear fusion

- 1) Combination of light weight nuclei
- 2) Found in lighter elements - H, He etc
- 3) Less toxic nuclear waste
- 4) Very high temperature required
- 5) Successful nuclear fusion still not achieved

Nuclear fission

- 1) Division of heavy weight nuclei
- 2) Found in heavier elements - U, Th etc
- 3) Highly dangerous nuclear waste generated
- 4) Relatively lower temperature
- 5) Successful nuclear fusion achieved by humans.

## Relevance of nuclear energy in resolving global energy security dilemma

- 1) High energy source - ~~Two~~ Western countries like France generate more than 20% energy from nuclear.
- 2) No greenhouse gas emissions thus reducing global warming.
- 3) If third stage nuclear fusion is achieved, all energy needs of next century are solved.

## Challenges of nuclear energy

- 1) Highly expensive form of energy
- 2) Nuclear fission - Can lead to disasters like Chernobyl, Fukushima etc
- 3) Nuclear fusion - Still not practically achieved on earth.

Countries need to continue working on nuclear fusion at ITER to make nuclear energy a viable source of energy.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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.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 वास्तविक संरक्षण को किस हद तक संतुलित कर सकती हैं?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Run of the river hydroelectric projects are the projects which derive hydropower from river water without storing the water (eg) Ratle, Kubanganga

Advantages of run of the river hydroelectric projects

Ecological conservation i) lesser damage compared to traditional hydropower projects

2) Aquatic biodiversity is relatively safe

3) lesser pollution of the river

4) No submergence of surrounding areas due to water reservoirs.

5) No problems of reservoir induced seismicity (eg) Koyna earthquake

6) lesser deforestation

- [Socio-economic development]
- 1) No displacement problems (eg) Narmada Bachao Andolan
  - 2) Cheap and affordable electricity generators
  - 3) Multiplier effect on industries creating employment in the region.

[Challenges of run of the river projects]

- 1) Geopolitical issues (eg) Pakistan objectioning to Kishanganga project.
- 2) Geographical issues - Challenges of constructing them in hilly areas.
- 3) Ecological issues - Though lesser effects, environment is still affected.
- 4) Economical issues - High upfront investment needed.

Run of the river projects have great potential and must be explored to achieve our Panchamrit targets

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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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.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 ताकतों 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 is facing multifarious threats from various parts of its border

① China - border clashes, Myanmar - drug peddling etc.

Robust border infrastructure → surest way to counter

- 1) Connectivity - Can help the armed forces reach in quick notice
- 2) Communication infrastructure can help in relaying messages effectively.
- 3) Technological infrastructure like CIRMS, ROLDAR can help in border surveillance

Hence, to improve Border infrastructure, scheme of Vibrant Villages has been introduced to develop villages along the borders.

Vibrant villages → To counter multiparious threats

- 1) Economically empowered villages can act as resist attempts at radicalisation.
- 2) Facilitates rapid mobilisation of forces to if required.
- 3) Intelligence offered by local people plays an invaluable role.
- 4) Deployment of technology helps in countering trafficking & smuggling.
- 5) Economic integration helps counter the sense of alienation of border villages.

Challenges

- less budgetary allocation
- Delays in implementation
- Complex terrain.

Despite some challenges, Vibrant Villages programme is a step in the right direction.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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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.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 refers to a clearly articulated strategy delineating roles, responsibilities and responses to various security threats

National security strategy - help in tackling challenges

- 1) Ensures effective coordination between various organs of the state -
- 2) Helps clarify in response and direction of efforts in the right way.
- 3) Builds a sense of deterrence in the enemy
- 4) National security strategy often contains measures to prevent threats in the first place
- 5) Emerging threats like bioterrorism need very quick response

- 6) Eliminates ad-hocism and confusion in responses.
- 7) In line with global best practices.

### Inefficiency of national security strategy

- 1) Rapidly evolving nature of threats
    - ⊙ Hybrid warfare, cyber threats.
  - 2) Not having a set strategy gives advantage of flexibility and modifying response.
  - 3) Existence of SOPs for various forces to deal with threats.
  - 4) A national security strategy can reveal response plans to the enemy diminishing its effectiveness.
- India should involve various stakeholders to draft a comprehensive strategy while giving adequate flexibility for emerging threats.

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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 a persistent rise in the price of goods. Currently, the world is going through a period of inflation averaging around 7%.  
(India's inflation rate is around 5%)

Factors that influence inflation trends

- Supply side
- 1) Supply chain disruptions owing to Ukraine conflict.
  - 2) Increased protectionist tendencies in the world
  - 3) Cost-push inflation due to increased price of raw materials. @ Ukraine was a leading exporter of wheat, fertilizers.
  - 4) Increased production cost due to increased labour cost.
  - 5) Increased taxation resulting in price hikes  
(@ Oil taxation by India)

- Demand side
- 1) Increase in money supply due to government spending during pandemic
    - ⊙ Easy loans under Atmanirbhar Bharat <sup>Yojana</sup>
  - 2) US Fed decreasing interest rates during 2021 and 2022
  - 3) Tax cuts boosting income of people
    - ⊙ Income tax cuts during Budget 2022-24.

### Impacts of inflation

Controlled inflation 1) Boost economic activity in the country

2) Employment generation (Phillip curve)

Uncontrolled inflation 1) Depreciation of rupee value.

4) Imports become costlier.

5) Inflationary spiral leading to costlier goods and further inflation.



6) Debtors lose out effectively due to fall in rupee value

7) Capital flight due to loss of investor confidence

## Institutional measures to check inflation

1) RBI's monetary policy committee is mandated to keep inflation in  $4 \pm 2\%$

2) Repo rate is increased to control inflation

3) Open Market operations - selling G-secs to suck out liquidity.

4) Increased taxation by the government to reduce disposable income.

Inflation targeting by RBI has proved to be effective in controlling inflation and RBI must continue the good work.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

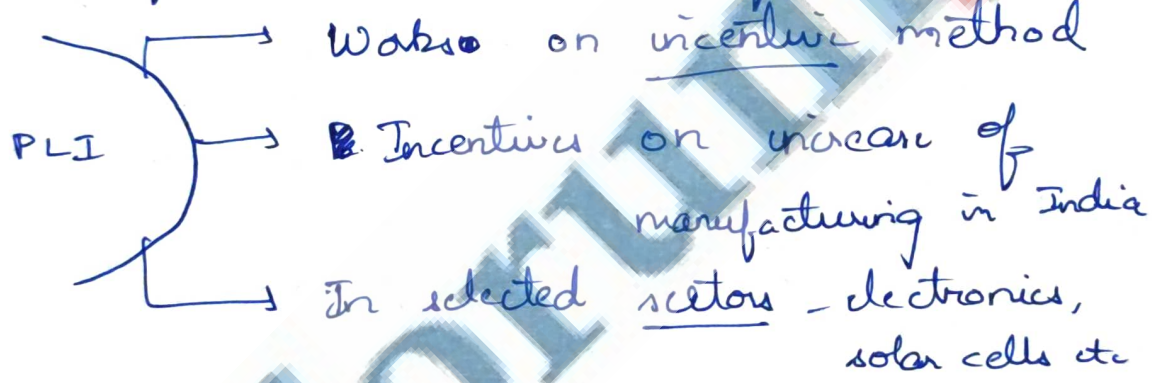
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.12) Though a cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme is not without its own challenges. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

During Covid pandemic, Honble PM announced the vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat to enhance self reliance and ensure global integration. PLI forms one of the cornerstones of the vision



PLI → A cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat

- 1) Incentives manufacturing sector to increase production in India
- 2) Employment generation - currently only 15% workforce employed in manufacturing sector

- 3) Give aid to China plus one strategy
- 4) Strategic sectors have been included
  - Semiconductors, batteries, data modules etc.
- 5) Increase manufacturing exports
  - crossed \$400 billion in 2021
- 6) Aids occupational shift from agriculture to manufacturing
- 7) Relies on outcome rather than inputs to give incentives

### Challenges of PLI scheme

- 1) Focus on capital intensive rather than employment generating labour intensive sectors
- 2) Inadequate incentive structure reducing interest of private players. eg  
 (eg) Semiconductors companies

3) Govt address the structural problems of manufacturing sector

(a) Regulatory hurdles - 63rd rank in EoDR index

(b) Inefficient logistics - 138th rank in logistics performance index

4) lack of transparency and practical issues of verifying outcomes.

5) Dependence of China - Pharmaceutical sector dependent on China for API's

Way forward → Focus on labour-intensive sectors like leather

2) UK India panel suggestions to improve status of MSMEs

3) Invite suggestions from private sector to modify PLI

PLI has the potential, to make India the manufacturing hub of the world

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and F is Fair.				
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)

Recently, India has taken a slew of measures for internationalisation of rupee. Parallely, world has taken measures of de-dollarisation away dollar-stranglehold.

Internationalisation

De-dollarisation

1) Concerned with increased rupee acceptance worldwide

1) Concerned with decreased dollar acceptance worldwide

2) Efforts made by India

2) Efforts made by many countries - China, Russia etc

3) Reason - To improve status of Indian currency & economy

3) Reason - To reduce dependence on dollar owing to economic and geopolitical reasons

## Steps taken for internationalisation of rupee

- 1) Trade settlement in rupee (eg oil trade with Russia)
- 2) Currency swap agreements (eg with Japan)
- 3) Rupee denominated masala bonds (eg LIIFB)

## Benefits of internationalisation of rupee

- Economic**
- 1) Independence from US Fed interest rates
  - 2) Reduced transaction costs
  - 2) Increased acceptance of rupee in trade
  - 4) Decreased settlement time
  - 5) Gives flexibility to monetize part of deficit if needed.

**Geopolitical**

6) Increased stature of India on the global stage

- 7) Ability to influence money supply in the world
- 8) Counter Chinese dominance

Challenges associated

- 1) low acceptance of rupee in the current stage (eg Russia complaining of rupee conversion)
- 2) Dollar dominance - 60% of forex reserves and 20% global trade is in dollars
- 3) Internationalisation requires liberalising capital account convertibility
- 4) Increased linkage with world economy making it vulnerable to global risks
- 5) Competition from internationalisation efforts of China, European Union etc.

Way forward 1) CC Tarapore committee suggestions on capital account convertibility

2) Concluding agreements on currency swaps, rupee denominated trade etc.

Rupee internationalisation can pave the way for India to claim its rightful place at international high table

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

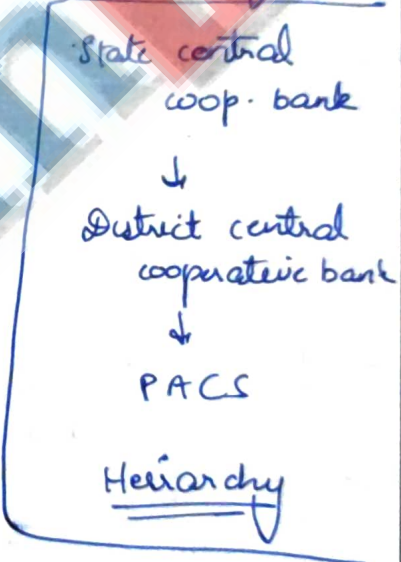
प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियाँ क्या हैं? क्या केवल सहकारी प्रयासों से ही ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने और छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों को मुख्य धारा में लाने के दोहरे लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद मिल सकती है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Primary agricultural credit

societies refer to cooper grass root level cooperatives formed with the objective of making cheap credit available to farmers

Cooperative push in recent times

- 1) Separate Ministry for cooperation formed
- 2) Computerisation of PACS announced in Budget.



Cooperatives → Help in achieving twin targets

Boosting rural economy 1) Agricultural credit helps rural economy since most rural households are dependent on agriculture.



- 2) Credit availability helps MSMEs and hence employment generation.
  - 3) Gives people bargaining power to strike better deals.
  - 4) Cooperatives help in pooling resources and achieve economies of scale.
- (eg) Amul success story

### Mainstreaming small and marginal farmers

- 1) Helps in financial inclusion - [28%] of agricultural credit is from non-institutional sources.
- 2) Helps prevent farmer suicides due to loan burden - [11,000] suicides/year (NCRB)
- 3) Cooperatives can help farmers rent out farm equipment (eg) Tractors.

### Challenges before cooperatives in achieving twin targets

- 1) Regional imbalance - Majority of cooperatives are concentrated in southern & western India

- 2) Lack of professionalisation in administration
- 3) Poor maintenance of financial accounts
- 4) Non-repayment of loans
- 5) Cornering of benefits by influential sections
- 6) Lack of policy focus by the government.
- 7) Dual regulation - Cooperatives in a state subject and multi state cooperatives a central subject.

Way forward 1) Expansion of cooperative movement to Eastern India

2) Hastening digitisation of PACS to increase transparency

3) Rama Subramanian committee suggestion for urban cooperative banks.

Cooperatives are the building blocks to achieve our vision of 'Sahakar se Samridhhe'

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

देश में कृषि नीतियों ने अनजाने में अवांछनीय परिणामों को जन्म दिया है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? पीएम प्रणाम पर जोर देते हुए मृदा स्वास्थ्य और कृषि उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Agriculture forms the backbone of country's workforce employing 46% of workforce and hence has been an important policy focus for governments.

Achievements of farm policies

- Food production increased from 50MMT to 185MMT
- Green revolution improved farmer income
- loan waivers etc supported farmer

Farm policies → led to undesirable consequences

1) Fertilizer subsidy led to gross overapplication of fertilizer disturbing N:P:K ratio

2) Cereal centric cropping led to decline of soil fertility.

3) Decline in yields - Rice yield in India is 46% less than China

- Water 1) Irrigation subsidy led to groundwater depletion - India extracts 25% of world's extraction
- 2) Over-irrigation led to salinity of soil
- 3) Fertilisers led to eutrophication of water bodies

### Ways to enhance soil health

#### 1) IPM PRANAM

- (a) Shifting to natural fertilisers
- (b) Extension services to prevent overapplication of fertilisers.
- 2) Inter-cropping to with leguminous plants - like pulses to improve nitrogen fixation
- 3) Use of soil health cards to reduce over-application of fertilisers.
- 4) Mulching to prevent evaporation of soil moisture
- 5) Precision agriculture to prevent over irrigation

## Ways to increase farm productivity

- 1) **PM PRANAM**
  - (a) Organic farming has huge export potential in developed countries
  - (b) Integrated farming to use livestock dung in fields to improve fertility.
  - (c) Vermiculture to improve soil aeration
- 2) Crop diversification to horticulture
- 3) Introduction of agroforestry to improve economic productivity of farm

## Way forward

- 1) Incentive based policy to promote PM PRANAM in rural areas
- 2) Organic certification to improve export potential

Best practices

- Sikkim : Organic farming
- Ladakh : Trench farming
- Shanxi (China) : Integrated farming

Protecting soil is protecting environment and thereby our food security

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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.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 an ~~above~~ occurrence of high temperatures.

Criteria for heat waves

- 1) Departure from normal
  - More than  $4.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  rise of temperature

Heat wave prone region in India

- 2) Absolute temperature
  - $45^{\circ}$  in plains,  $40^{\circ}$  in coastal areas,  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  in hilly areas for 2 consecutive days.

Rising frequency As per WMO, 2014-2018 have been 4 hottest years since 1900

Reasons for rising frequency

- Natural
- 1) Continentality in northern plains trapping the hot air
  - 2) Occurrence of El-Nino conditions

Anthropogenic 3) Global warming due to increased greenhouse gas emissions

4) Vehicular emissions, strubble burning, industrial emissions etc.

5) Deforestation removing trees which would have had a cooling effect

Impacts of heat waves

Environmental 1) loss of biodiversity

2) Proliferation of invasive species

3) loss of soil moisture

Economic 1) Decrease in labour productivity

2) Increase in energy consumption

due to air conditioning

Social 1) Fatalities due to heat <sup>strokes</sup>

2) Compromise of food security due to drop in yields

3) Homeless and vulnerable sections are most affected.

## Measures to mitigate <sup>heat</sup> waves

- Adaptation measures**
- 1) Constant monitoring and early warnings of heat waves
  - 2) Adoption of work from home
  - 3) Working during night if possible
  - 4) Medical services to be kept ready
  - 5) Shelters and water points at regular intervals -

- Increasing green cover**
- 1) Focus on urban forestry to counter heat island effect  
(eg Miyawaki method, Nagar van scheme)
  - 2) Increasing agro forestry etc.

**long term measures** Reducing greenhouse emissions and achieving Panchamrit targets

**Best practices**

- Telangana : Cool roof policy
- Delhi : Tree transplantation policy.

The creeping disaster of heat waves has to be mitigated to ensure safety of vulnerable sections -

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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.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)

Through Chandrayaan-3, India became the 1st country to successfully achieve a soft landing on the south pole of the moon.

Difference of Chandrayaan-3 from Chandrayaan-2

- 1) Chandrayaan-3 had only rover module whereas Chandrayaan-2 had orbiter & rover
- 2) 4 thrusters used for Vikram landed in place of 5 thrusters in Chandrayaan-2
- 2) legs for landing made much stronger
- 4) Numerous simulations involving various scenarios to make it fool-proof
- 1) landing site of Chandrayaan 3 is 2.5 km x 2.5 km in place of 500 m x 500 m of Chandrayaan-2

Recently, on Hon'ble PM's State visit  
to USA, India announced accession  
to Artemis Accords.

Artemis Accords → Help in boosting  
lunar exploration

- 1) Knowledge sharing from USA which  
has experience in sending men to moon
- 2) Sharing of equipment which can be  
used to observe celestial bodies including  
moon
- 3) Artemis Accords can be the  
gateway for entry to International  
Space Station which can help lunar  
exploration
- 4) Capability development in sending  
man to space in Gaganyaan.
- 5) Collaboration and potential joint  
development of future missions like  
Chandrayaan-4

Issues of Artemis Accords

- 1) lack of clarity about the extent of knowledge sharing
- 2) Non-binding nature of accords raising apprehensions about commitments
- 3) Absence of any major space players  
- European Space Agency, Roscosmos etc.
- 4) No clear framework has evolved yet

Way forward

1) India should continue to build on success of Chandrayaan-2 and launch future missions to moon

2) Make use of Artemis Accords for execution of Shukrayaan and Gaganyaan.

Space is the next arena of strategic rivalry and India must capture early bird advantage.

**Feedback**

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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)

Research and development (R&D)

Plays a key role for a nation to unlock its full potential.

eg Japan's growth story fuelled by R&D investments

R&D → Key to unlock knowledge economy

1) Convert brain drain to brain gain

by attracting worldwide scientists,

2) ~~Res.~~ R&D in new age technologies can lead to global dominance.

eg USA dominance in social media companies.

3) Boost to other sectors eg Boost to electronics sector in South Korea

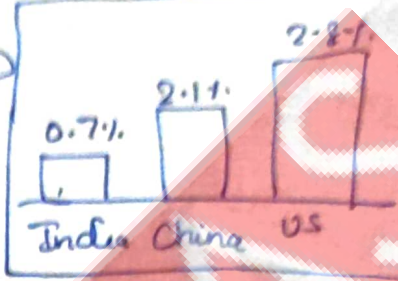
Accordingly, Indian government has instituted National Research Foundation to boost R&D in India. (NRF)

## Role of NABARD NRP in democratizing research ecosystem in India

- 1) Investments - High investment of ₹ 14,000 crore over next 5 years can help democratize research ecosystem.
- 2) Collaborations - can help in knowledge sharing and infra pooling patents.
- 3) Sharing of infrastructure with smaller players in the region to democratize research.
- 4) Open data policy for public funded research to ensure democratic access to research data and build on it.
- 5) Inter-disciplinary research - Erasing boundaries between science, humanities etc. to achieve synergy.
- 6) Increased R&D access to women and vulnerable sections.

Challenges before NRF in democratizing research ecosystem

1) low investment on R&D (as % of GDP) ⇒



2) low innovation - 40th rank in Global Innovation Index

3) Outdated curriculum in education system

4) Brain drain from premier institutions

5) Resource crunch of high end research infrastructure like super computers.

6) Equity - low representation of women and vulnerable sections.

⇒ only 8% of ISRO's technical staff are women.

Way forward

1) Collaborations with foreign universities to improve research capabilities

2) Strengthening IPR regime.

A strong NRF is the key to the gateway of developed India.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS				

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 new age warfare where various unconventional means are employed to destabilise enemy nation from within.



Implications for India

- 1) Cyber Terrorism : (a) Can lead to attack on critical infrastructures. (e) Cyber attack on Kudankulam nuclear plant
- (b) Compromise of data (e) India banning 106 Chinese apps for spying
- (c) Malware, ransomware attacks.

- 2) Bioterrorism - High vulnerability due to high population density enabling fast spread
- 3) Fake news - Can lead to misinformation
  - mob lynchings @ Palghar lynching.
- 4) Social destabilisation - Exploiting communal faultlines in the country.
- 5) Online radicalisation - Can lead to lone wolf attacks @ Paris France attack

Measures to develop a comprehensive ecosystem to counter the same

- 1) Cyber-terrorism: (a) Home Ministry suggested ratification of Budapest convention
- (b) Gulshan Rai committee - Reduce dependence on foreign servers.
- (c) Cyber audits and cyber insurance



- 2) Bio-Terrorism: (a) Passing of Public Health Bill, 2017 to tackle outbreaks  
 (b) Constant surveillance for instant containment
- 3) False news: Rajiv Gauba committee suggestions to tackle fake news which can lead to lynchings
- 4) Internal conflicts: 2nd ARC suggestions to improve communal harmony.
- 5) Drafting a comprehensive national security architecture to tackle all threats of hybrid warfare.
- 6) India should increase budgetary allotments to counter hybrid warfare.
- "The more you sweat in peace, the less you bleed in war".

**Feedback**

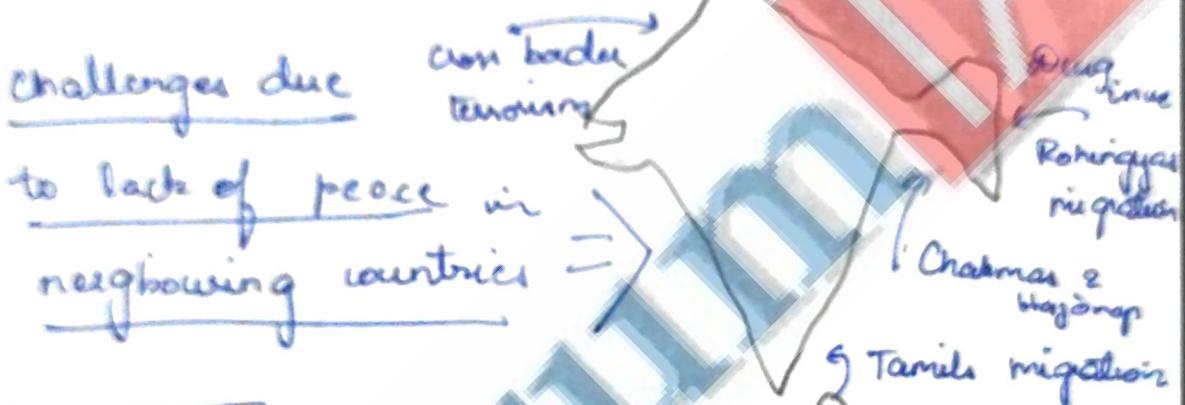
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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

आंतरिक सुरक्षा चुनौतियों पड़ोसी देशों में शांति से कैसे संबंधित हैं? भारत की पूर्वी सीमा पर अस्थिरता की विशेष संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Internal security has multidimensional causes and lack of peace in neighbouring countries is among the most significant ones.



1) Pakistan: 17 decade of peace becomes a fertile ground for radicalisation of youth for cross border terrorism

2) India becomes a diversion tactic for political leaders to

3) Economic instability leads to proliferation of fake currency notes

- Afghanistan
- 1) Takeover by Taliban increased fears of terrorist attacks
  - 2) Afghanistan, being part of Golden Crescent can be source of drug peddling

- Sri Lanka
- 1) Migration of Sri Lankan Tamils can cause issues in southern India.
  - 2) 1980s Sri Lankan unrest finally led to assassination of former PM Rajiv Gandhi

### Instability on India's Eastern Frontier

- Bangladesh
- 1) Migration of Chakmas & Hajongs caused conflicts in North East
  - 2) Increase in cattle smuggling

- Myanmar
- 1) Crackdown on Rohingyas led to large scale migration to India
  - 2) Military takeover of Myanmar further increased threats of migration -

- 3) Myanmar being part of Golden Triangle increases risk of drug peddling
- 4) Complex and mountainous terrain can lead to sheltering of North East - insurgents can
- 5) Cross border ethnic links can lead to sheltering Myanmar refugees by same ethnicity people.
- 6) Increased migration can lead to ethnic clashes in North East.

Way forward 1) Madhuban Gupta

committee - de facto fencing of border area

2) Diplomatic engagement with Myanmar and neighbouring government to tackle security challenges @ Operation Sunrise

India should strive for external peace in the region to ensure internal peace.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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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			

### Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

### Test Goal

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

### Outcomes

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

### Marking Scheme

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

\* Subject to change without prior notice.

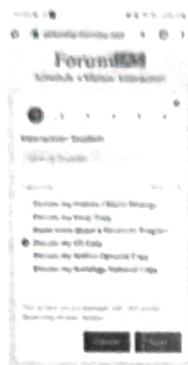
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