



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**

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|---|-----------------|---------------|--|
| Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम | KAANCHI SENGHAL | | |
| Roll No./अनुक्रमांक | 1910045980 | Medium/माध्यम | English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र | 1901 | Date/दिनांक | 03/09/23 |

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

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

The goal of 5 trillion USD economy requires adequate use of import and exports for boosting GDP.

Foreign trade is important milestone

- ① Can increase export led growth model (Economic survey 2021)
- ② Access to technology and investment for production
↳ decrease reliance on imports.

Potential of Foreign Trade Policy (2023) (FTP)

- ① Greater liberalisation
↳ eg: further liberalisation of single brand retail trade.

- ② opening up of sectors of defence and space
↳ promote self reliance.
- ③ Easing process of government approvals and business setup.
- ④ Increase in employment opportunities.
- ⑤ Flexibility in approach
↳ to cater to changing global economy.
- ⑥ Emphasis on supply chain linkage

Challenges and Solutions:

- 1) Lack of adequate infrastructure
- 2) Lack of skilled work force.
- 3) Decreasing investments & high protectionism in current global economy.

Hence ATP will need along with policy, current ecosystem of trust based governance (Economic survey) and capex push by government.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

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

Pensions and salary form among the largest component of government's revenue expenditure after subsidies and interest payments.

Social protection : Old Pension Scheme (OPS) :

→ In OPS the government paid a fixed amount as percentage of last salary drawn.

How it was helping in social protection :

— welfare economy — A-38 of constitution requires socio-economic justice

— OPS ensures meeting of expenses post retirement (health etc) specially when elderly

population is projected to grow 20% by 2050.

Fiscal Prudence Principles:

- FRBM act mandates that government reduces revenue expense gradually.
- the 15th Finance Commission also points to same.

Issues with OPS:

- fixed sum increases finance burden.
- Revenue expense does not add to productive activities.

The New Pension Scheme (NPS) gives contribution to employee by government but is based on market dynamics for investment.

Hence with current debate on NPS and need of fiscal consolidation a midway of OPS & NPS (Andhra Pradesh model) can be explored.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

Agristack relates to the creation of a digital database on farm assets of economy.

Agristack Model —

- Part of Digital India model to push digitization.
- creates a centralised database for farmers.

Panacea for farm sector :-

- 1) Help in evidence based policy making.
- 2) Better access to farm assets for farmers.
- 3) Overall coordination for farm operations in country.

- 4) Assists in review and monitoring
- 5) Assists in targetted intervention in farm sector.

Not a Panacea :

- 1) The push for agristack depends on access to digital technologies.
- 2) Creation of database and its use can have gaps.
- 3) Adequate credit, farmer skilling, access to technologies etc will need other interventions.

Hence while agristack can create a ecosystem for data based governance, digital literacy, creation of database & its apt use will need conscious efforts.

Feedback

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| # | Ⓒ | Ⓐ | Ⓔ |
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TOTAL MARKS

Q.4) The objective of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) to provide a long term and equitable solution to the dilemma between free trade and food security has remained unfulfilled. Comment.

(10 marks, 150 words)

मुक्त व्यापार और खाद्य सुरक्षा के बीच दुविधा का दीर्घकालिक और न्यायसंगत समाधान प्रदान करने के लिए विश्व व्यापार संगठन (डब्ल्यूटीओ) का उद्देश्य अधूरा रह गया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Nairobi Conference of WTO led to Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) However challenges remain.

Dilemma of free trade & food security

- AoA allowed for a special concession to developing countries to support domestic farm sector by subsidies.
- This was opposed by the developed countries for making their exports less competitive.
- MSP and PDS were main areas of debate. But India showed its aim of food security as priority.

How WTO aim is unfulfilled:

1) Not long term measure:

- The AOA does not work as a permanent mechanism and is seen as a compromise

2) The G-33 countries have pushed for mechanisms to ensure access to other markets for produce.

3) The recent Ukraine Russia war has pointed to economic sanctions & measures in war can affect global food security (Ukraine export of wheat)

However the measures of Black Sea Grain Initiative did help.

Nonetheless, WTO with its reduced functioning & current global challenges has struggled for fulfilling its aim.

Feedback

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Stockholm conference of 1972 provided the global institutional mechanism for ~~the~~ tackling climate change & sustainable development.

Challenge of gap between targets and actions:

- ① Developed countries' commitment of finance
↳ the commitment at Paris Agreement is unfulfilled
- ② Breakdown of Kyoto system
↳ of carbon trade mechanism due to this gap

- ③ Voluntary targets under Paris agreement.
 ↳ unsatisfactory for action needed (IPCC report)
 ↳ not mandatory under law to be fulfilled.
- ④ No international legal order to mandate and enforce targets.

Measures for Actionable strategy

- ① India's new targets at COP27
 ↳ pushed by LIFE strategy of community involvement.
- ② Partnerships between private, government & CSOs.
- ③ Green finance models by IMA & world Bank
- ④ Special assistance to small island developed countries
- Climate Justice requires a differential approach for global targets.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

With the 3rd largest internet subscribers in world & largest mobile manufacturer India produces a huge quantity of e-waste however only around 10% of this e-waste is processed.

Impediments

① Collection of e-waste

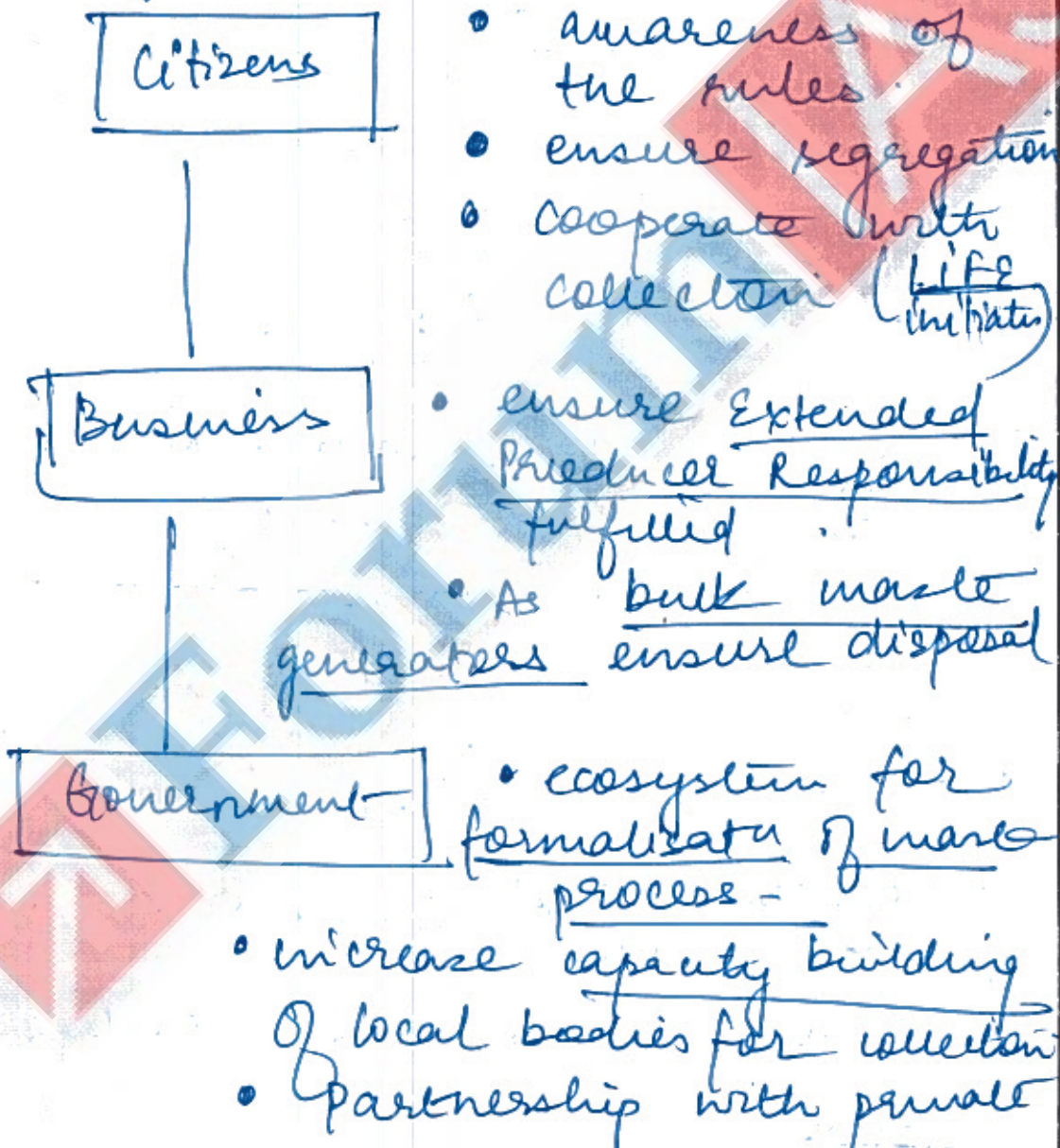
- High share of informal sector in production (80%)
- This creates challenge in collection

② Issue in segregation of e-waste:

- due to non-implementation of e-waste rules.
- lack of awareness

③ Informal processing facilities
 — without adequate measures for safety.

Trinity to tackle the menace



Hence the trinity of measures can help in the tackling of e-waste.

Feedback

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

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

Nuclear energy currently contributes to only 1.2% of India's energy generation share.

Nuclear Fusion

① Based on process of combining of atomic elements to form nucleus.

② currently under experiment in France.

③ Generates less waste.

Nuclear fission

① Based on process of fission from nucleus into its components.

② Basis for the current nuclear technology.

③ Generates more waste.

④ Gives more energy

④ Gives lesser energy in comparison

Relevance in current energy security

Current Energy security dilemma:

- shift from fossil fuels.
- need of critical element for renewable energy.
- issue of access & storage

Nuclear energy resolves:

- 1) High efficiency.
- 2) Ability to fulfill needs of large population (India 3rd largest consumer of energy)
- 3) Clean technology.

However challenge of security, access, potential of nuclear waste and its disposal need resolution by research & global cooperation

Feedback

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| # | G | A | P |
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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)

Hydroelectricity currently contributes to around 20% of India's energy share (along with large hydropower)

Run of River Project

- Do not need dam & reservoir construction
- Utilise the natural flow & kinetic energy of water eg: on Chenab River

Balance in development & ecological conservation

- ① Does not need Reservoirs → conserve biodiversity of the area naturally

- ② — prevents large dams construction.
↳ this can prevent the diversion and stoppage of flow of water.
- ③ Reduces cost of infrastructure project.
- ④ Requires lesser area & lowers land acquisition needs
↳ hence lesser need of rehabilitation of people.

Run of river projects can help use potential of hydroenergy in North East India (80% of hydropower potential) of India where ~~is~~ concerns of local population regarding culture & land can be balanced.

Feedback

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| # | G | A | P |
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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Vibrant Village Program
 aims for a holistic development
 of border villages to
 ensure prosperous self
 sufficient economy &
 reduce harm from border
 challenges.

Promotes Robust Border
 Infrastructure to counter
 challenge ↓

- ① Developed villages can give better access to border check points
- ② Promotes construction of roads etc.

③ Builds trust between people and government
 ↳ can prevent use of local people as over ground workers as supporting neighbours.

④ Developed villages on borders can reduce allegations & public opinions against govt by neighbours

Feedback

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| 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)

NSS can help —

- ① It can help in coordination of all forces.
- ② meet challenge of hybrid warfare.
- ③ ensure new technologies deployed.
- ④ Help in coverage of vast geographical expanse.
- ⑤ Ensure indigenisation and self reliance in weapons and arms.

- ⑥ Help in intelligence sharing
- ⑦ Help build deterrent structures for threats
- ⑧ Help overcome issues of regulatory overlap
- ⑨ Give specialised measures for each issue.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

| # | G | A | P |
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| AWIS | | | |
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Q.11) What are the factors that influence the inflation trends in the country? Highlighting the impacts, discuss the institutional measures in place to check inflation. (15 marks, 250 words)

वे कौन से कारक हैं जो देश में मुद्रास्फीति की प्रवृत्ति को प्रभावित करते हैं? प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, मुद्रास्फीति को रोकने के लिए संस्थागत उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Inflation in India reduced to a 6-7% in 2022 after a spike of 7% in pandemic (Economic survey 2022). This raises an analysis on what could be the factors.

Factors that influence Inflation :

① Cost push inflation

↳ Increase in cost of raw materials increases cost of product.

eg: Ukraine war led to supply chain issues & increased cost of goods.

② Demand pull inflation :

↳ Increase in demand leads to mismatch in supply.

eg: hoarding of goods can create demand more than supply.

be met by the supply.

③ Other factors:

i) Disruption in production & supply chain

↳ eg: covid pandemic led to closure of business

ii) Imported inflation

eg: petrol & oil prices -

iii) Capital flight

eg: increase in US interest rates led to capital flight from India, pushing inflation in India.

Impacts of Inflation:

① Affects the exchange rate.

↳ Increase in inflation leads to a weakening of rupee.

② Increase in employment in short term & increase in unemployment in long run

- ③ Bracket creep - due to higher tax being paid
- ④ Profit to the borrower & loss to the credit
- ⑤ Loss to hold money in cash form
- ⑥ Causes erosion in actual wages being paid.
- ⑦ Indirect impact of increase in poverty & inequality.
↳ decrease affordability of goods

Institutional measures to check:

- ① The 2015 agreement between the RBI & Government led to Monetary policy committee (MPC) -
 - RBI responsible to maintain Inflation to $\pm 4\%$.
 - Report on reasons of failure to maintain.
 - deploy tools like repo, open market operations etc.

Inflation can disrupt the overall macro economic stability. In post pandemic time India has been successful in its taming.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

The manufacturing sector contributes only around 12% of India's GDP but holds key to India's self reliance aim of Atmanirbhar Bharat.

In this aim, the PLI scheme is critical.

Cornerstone:

PLI scheme

Incentive to manufacturers to a certain amount as per production

1) Aim: is to push the manufacturing sector & decrease imports.

2) Areas / sectors: electronics, automobile, pharmaceuticals, white goods etc,

3) Significance:

- i) Electronics imported from China — heavy current account deficit & security concerns — eg: Xiaomi FEMA violations
- ii) API for pharma centrals
↳ reliance on China
- iii) Employment Potential:
↳ export manufacturing sector can utilise semi-skilled labour and utilise demographic potential
- iv) Increase R&D and technology access (current only 0.65% GDP on R&D)
- v) Increase investment in economy

Challenges:

- ① Lack of adequate technology & infrastructure; finance
- ② Lack of raw material access

eg: need of critical minerals and rare minerals for electronics

③ Challenges in case of business:

- lack of state — state coordination
- time taken for land acquisition, approvals.

④ — supply chain traditionally linked with China

⑤ Can lead to increase in fiscal deficit further.

⑥ lack of adequate skilled force
 ↳ eg: chip making for electronics needs skilled & automated processes.

Way forward:

↳ white PFI scheme holds promise to push priority areas in manufacturing, a parallel need is to ensure access to raw materials, skillup of workers; capital push & infrastructure
 Budget 2023 capex push, PM K V Y, hold promise in this direction

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.13) How is internationalisation of rupee different from De-Dollarisation? Highlighting the benefits of internationalisation of rupee, discuss the challenges associated with the same.

(15 marks, 250 words)

रुपये का अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण डी-डॉलरीकरण से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? रुपये के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के लाभों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Democratisation of international financial system is a need to ensure a reformed multilateralism based on equity.

Differences.

Internationalisation of Rupee.

- refers to use of Indian Rupee in international transactions as a reserve currency by other countries
- requires full capital account convertibility.
- currency swap agreements are one method

De-Dollarisation

- refers to decreasing reliance on dollar for international transactions.
- currently around 80% of India's trade is in dollars.

Benefits of Internationalisation of Rupee:

- ① Increases demand for Indian Rupee — increasing its strength
- ② Can assist in de-dollarisation of economy.
 - ↳ due to acceptance of Indian Rupee for international transactions.
- ③ Increases India's hard power.
 - eg: Better access to finances and technologies for defence
- ④ Makes India an attractive investment destination due to strength of currency
- ⑤ Increases soft power
 - eg: — more vote share in IMF
 - more voice in global forums. & bargaining power.
- ⑥ Protects from exchange rate

fluctuations & affect on external debt.

Challenges:

- 1) Decreases India's competitiveness in exports.
- 2) Can increase imports due to appreciation of currency.
- 3) Affect on domestic manufactures & economy.
- 4) Will increase coupling of economy with global events.
- 5) Will require full capital account convertibility.
(at present only partial is allowed)

While internationalisation holds promise for Indian Rupee it will need a stable macro-economy, high liquidity and full capital account conversion (Tarpore committee). Gradual steps in this direction can be helpful.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Access to credit in rural economy can not only help increase productivity of agriculture but also develop other sectors of rural economy.

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)

— PACs are the grassroot cooperative societies to cater to credit needs for rural economy.

— The work under the DCCB at the district level.

— While scheduled commercial banks constitute 70% of formal credit, PACs contribute around 20% of formal credit sources.

Cooperative bank can help in turning Target

(1) Boosting Rural Economy:

i) Increase the credit available for other activities.

ii) Improve financial inclusion

iii) Mainstream vulnerable social sections (women etc) in rural economy.

iv) Boost allied agricultural activities.

eg: Amul model and dairy milk success.

(2) Mainstream small & marginal farmers - (85% of farmers)

i) Reduce indebtedness.
(around 70% rural houses in debts - NSSO)

ii) Increase share of formal sources (currently 56% - RBI)

iii) Increase access to technology in agriculture

Cooperative push alone cannot help:

- 1) Adequate market access and supply chain infrastructure.
eg: FAO - 46% agricultural produce lost due to supply chain issues.
- 2) Need of non-agricultural activities. (NITI)
↳ requires skilling, technology & infrastructure.
- 3) Lack of adequate skill & technology access to farmers.
eg: new use of AI, drones etc.
- 4) Inclusion of other vulnerable groups eg: women by SHGs can do local livelihoods.

Hence, although other holistic interventions are needed, cooperatives can provide the first need of finance. However, adequate transparency democratic governance (eg: Annual) and better state support is needed.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Farm policies in India have been guided by two objectives of increasing agricultural production and increasing farmer income. (with recent target of doubling farm income)

Success of Farm Policies :-

① Green Revolution :-

— increased wheat & rice production.

— made India self reliant in food security.

— increased farmer income

② Minimum Support Price (MSP).

— assured guarantee of market for produce.

— helped increase farm incomes.

③ Farm Subsidies :

— increased access to raw materials & inputs (fertilisers, water etc)

Undesirable consequences of farm Policies :

(1) Green Revolution :

i) promoted unsustainable cropping pattern (wheat-rice)

not as per agro ecology

eg: Punjab & rice production

ii) Increased use of fertiliser & pesticides.

↳ led to reduction in soil health.

iii) Regionally skewed & increased need of credit.

(2) MSP :

— promoted unsustainable cropping pattern

eg: rice, wheat

(3) Subsidies :

— wasteful resource use affected soil health.

eg: fertiliser subsidy (NPK ratio not as per 4:2:1)

— groundwater depletion

eg: Punjab

PM-PRANAM.

↳ Budget 2023 aims to correct above consequences by use of organic fertilisers and farming.

ways to enhance:

1) soil productivity: • ZBNP

emphasis on Jivamrita, for natural soil productivity.

- organic farming.

2) farm productivity:

- integrated pest management.
- ZBNP results in increase.

Recent studies & new organic methods have shown promise for correcting issues in environmental externalities giving way to Green Revolution 2.0

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

Climate change has presented world with new form of disasters one of which is heat wave.

What is heat wave?

As per IMD when the temperature in plains stays above 40°C and in hills above 30°C it is regarded as condition of heat wave.

Reasons of heat wave - India

① Greenhouse effect

↳ due to increasing carbon dioxide concentration

② Urban Heat Island effect

— due to building material

of concrete

③ Reduction in green spaces - specially in urban areas.

④ Change in wind patterns - led to shift of monsoon pattern and decreased duration of rain fall.

Impact of rising heat wave.

① Impact on health -
↳ increasing cases of heat stroke and death.

② Decreased potential of working

↳ global studies show heat waves can cost high amount to India's GDP.

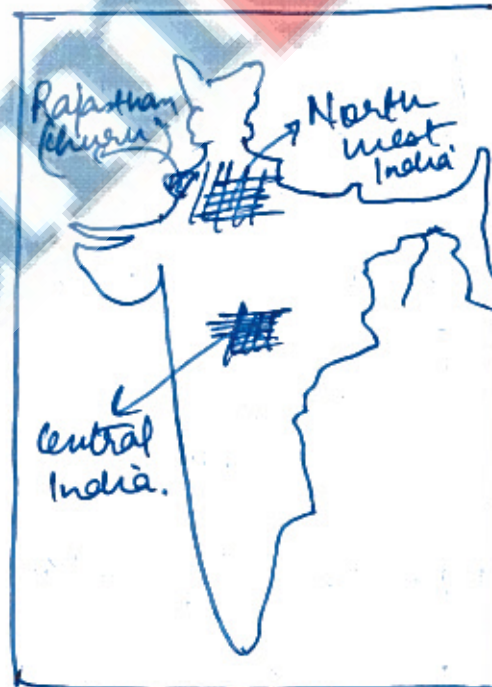


Fig: Major area & cities affected.

③ Affect on water sources :
 — promotes drying and drought conditions

④ Affect on biodiversity :
 — death of major flora & fauna due to heat waves

Measures to mitigate

① Hazard & Vulnerability mapping for heat waves.

② special measures for vulnerable sections - (women, children etc)

③ Warnings and awareness on heat waves.

④ Policy measures :

— Promote local building methods & materials (eg: Rajasthan Jaali work)

— India cooling action Plan (for infrastructure needs)

Hence a holistic approach to mitigation is needed

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.17) How is Chandrayaan-3 different from its predecessor, Chandrayaan-2? To what extent can India's presence in Artemis Accords help in furthering the exploration of lunar surface?

(15 marks, 250 words)

चंद्रयान-3 अपने पूर्ववर्ती चंद्रयान-2 से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? आर्टेमिस समझौते में भारत की उपस्थिति चंद्र सतह की खोज को आगे बढ़ाने में किस हद तक मदद कर सकती है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Chandrayaan 3 was recently successfully placed on lunar surface ~~at~~ for exploration.

Different from Chandrayaan 2.0

- ① Landing site at ~~so~~ near to southern pole of Moon.
- ② Aim to explore water sources in surface as identified by Chandrayaan 2.0.
- ③ Comprehensive ~~to~~ in situ analysis of materials collected.
- ④ Pragnan routes for funding other discoveries of moon surface.

Artemis Accords :

India entered in an agreement with NASA to work for combined exploration and analysis in space for moon.

How it can further help explore lunar surface?

- ① Promotes new technology access to better analysis and exploration
- ② Training and skilling for human resources.
- ③ Exchange of research information to analyse further.
- ④ Sharing of research facilities.

5th NASA's prior experience can help in India developing own new technologies in future.

Hence Artemis Accords holds the key to furthering India's global partnership strategy in space science.

Additional support to Indian startups in space, adequate financing, and infrastructure can further boost the benefits to be received from Artemis accords also promoting cross country partnerships between private sectors.

Hence a complete symbiotic partnership is possible in space sector.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.18) Research and Development is the key to unlock the potential of 'knowledge economy.' In this perspective, analyse the role of the National Research Foundation Bill, 2023 in democratizing the research ecosystem in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

अनुसंधान और विकास 'ज्ञान अर्थव्यवस्था' की क्षमता को अनलॉक करने की कुंजी है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत में अनुसंधान पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को लोकतांत्रिक बनाने में राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान फाउंडेशन विधेयक, 2023 की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India currently spends only 0.65% of its GDP on R&D which is targetted to be atleast 2% of GDP (Economic Survey 2022)

In this context, the Budget 2023 aims that India in post pandemic evolve as a knowledge economy

R&D to unlock potential of knowledge economy.

① leads to discovery of new technologies
eg: India's Coraxin

② Reduces costs of components for activities

eg: ISRO R&D has led to massive reduction in cost incurred for Chandrayaan 3.0.

③ Potential to solve social issues

eg: Bandicoot for manual scavenging issue

Democratizing Research Ecosystem in India

↳ Need of making R&D as accessible & affordable for industry & individual researchers.

How National Research Foundation

Bill 2023 helps?

1) Access to research facilities to researchers.

- 2) Promotion of industry - academia linkages for research options.
- 3) Research ecosystem promotion in higher education institutions.
- 4) Opportunities for career growth in R&D for individual researchers.
- 5) Guidance, advice for R&D policies to government.
- 6) Promoting R&D ecosystem within private sector.

India has seen an improvement in Global Innovation Index to 40th position and increase in number of patents filed. However this push can be sustained & increased with the new Bill for utilising India's youth potential for knowledge economy.

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)

Technological breakthroughs
like AI, machine learning and data have led to changes in the security landscape by promoting new means of war.

Hybrid warfare

↳ This refers to use of a mix of technologies to carry out violent activities against a state without traditional methods of a land war.

eg: Use of cyber attacks by China (AIIIMS) or use of AI for espionage etc.

Implications for India:

① Increased security threat
from neighbours ∴

- Reliance on China for
electronics by way of import
- increases vulnerability of
hardware prone to cyber
attacks.

② Proxy wars can be promoted

- social media use for
influencing public opinion and
promoting insurgency

③ Private sector activities -

- use of softwares from
MNCs can increase further
risk.

④ Threat to critical infrastructure

- eg: health facility (AIIMS),
Kudankulam power plant,
finance & power sector

⑤ direct impact on civilian life and law & order.

Measures for comprehensive EWS system:

① Institutional measures:

coordination of institutions like NTRC, CERT-IT, armed forces etc.

② ~~Auto~~ Indigenous hardware & software reliance

eg: use of Maya OS by Defence Ministry

③ Modernisation of defence systems with adequate measure to deal with cyber threats

④ Awareness & capacity building of critical infrastructures.

⑤ Self reliance in technologies

⑥ Partnership with private sector
Hence a comprehensive approach is needed.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

External threats can increase and magnify the factors of internal security challenges.

Internal security challenges & relation to Peace in neighbours

Domestic political stability can have implications for internal security due to:

- people to people cultural connect
- geographical access by meeting of borders.
- exploitation of public sentiments by other countries

Eg: In post-independence instabilities in south India created due to challenges in Sri Lanka.

Instability in Eastern front:

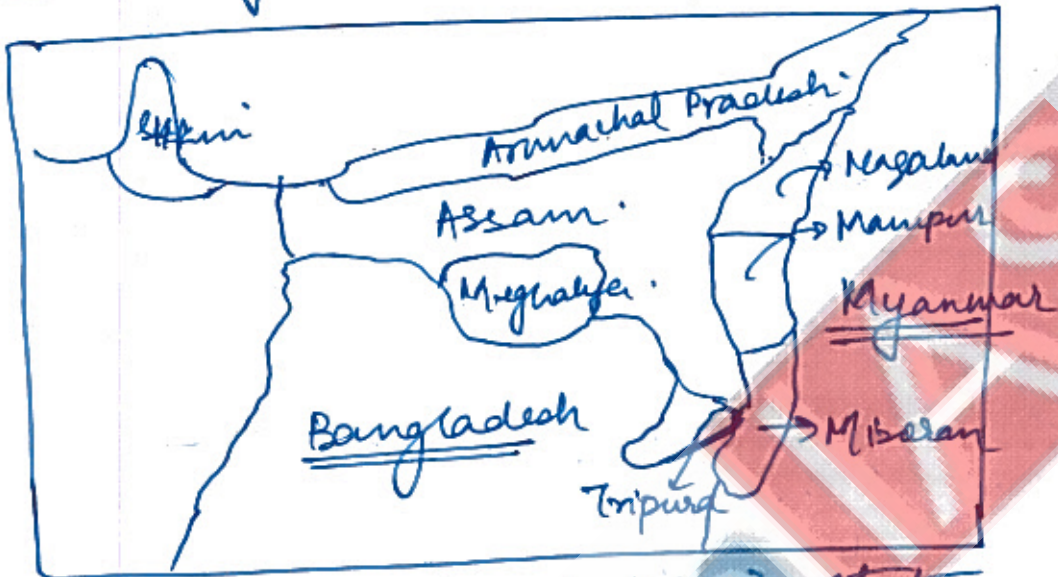


Fig. North east India states with Bordering countries

1) Case of Myanmar:

— The present turmoil in Myanmar with military government rule can lead to issues.

— Instabilities can fuel the flow of insurgents, arms and finance for insurgent movements in North east.

— Increase in trafficking due to political setup of neighbour can provide necessary finance to insurgents.

2) Refugee Crisis :

i) Rohingya crisis has led to refugee issue and shelter within India.

— This can create resentment & fuel insurgency in socially diverse north east region.

ii) The Bangladesh war earlier led to protests and turmoil in Assam due to refugee incoming.

— This was settled by Assam Accord.

Refugees create ~~threat~~ to perception of threat to culture & resources in North East India.

A cooperation approach and a strategic foreign policy (eg: India's engagement with Myanmar to prevent Chinese influence) can lead to better protection from threats.

Feedback

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Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

Outcomes

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| 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

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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