

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	Kunal Rastogi		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910096599	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	11.09.2023

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are <b>TWENTY</b> 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		<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			9:00 am	12:00 pm.	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>		
			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 & the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the 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.

Q.1) Foreign tra  
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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.

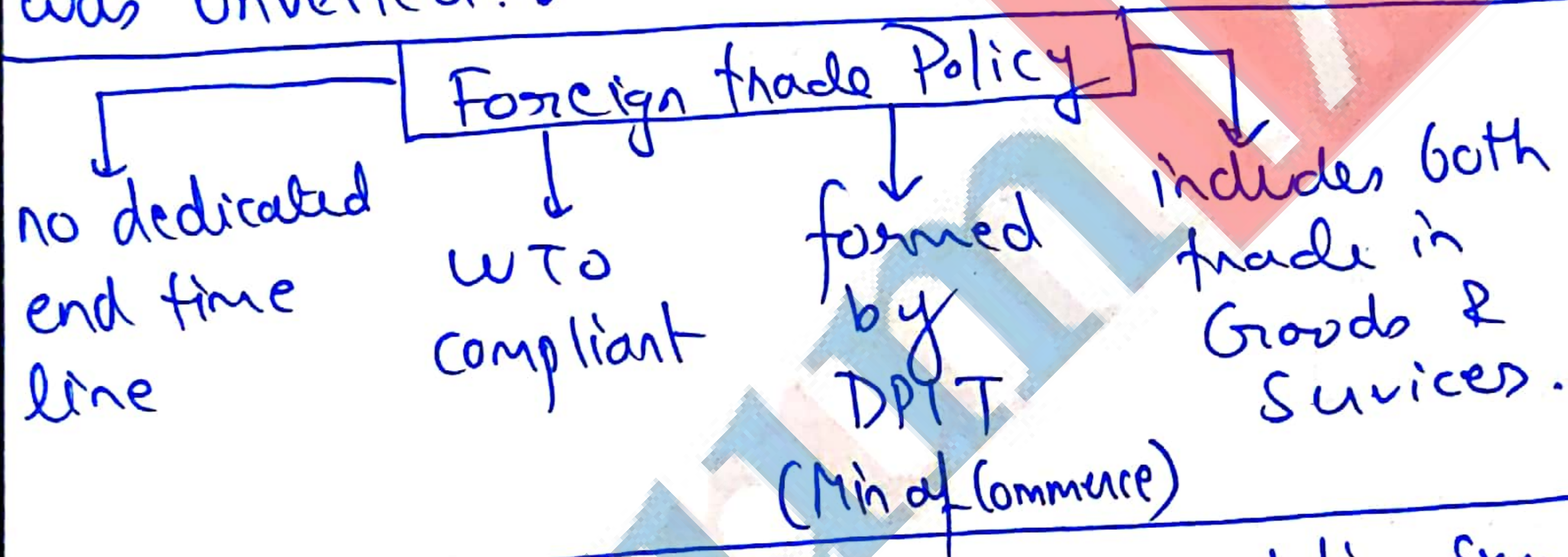


Session classes  
to see the go  
and means  
ers.

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)

Indian Exports in 2021 reached 750 bn \$ (Min of Commerce). To further increase it to 2 trillion dollars, Foreign Trade Policy 2023 was unveiled.



Potential of 'FTP, 2023' in revamping Indian Export

① Incentive to Remission: Make signing of FTA by India easier, as India through RDTTEP becomes WTO compliant.

② Ease of doing business: Promotes single window clearance and trade facilitation while synergizing with National Logistic Policy 2022.



③ Ease of Commerce Electronically to help India tap the 570bn\$ global market.

④ SCOMET policy to allow easier trade of dual use goods → boost defense exports

⑤ Promotes specific Towns of Exports Excellence by synergising PM Gati Shakti, Bharatmala, Sagarmala etc.

### Limitation

① Open ended policy with no clear timelines.

② No stakeholder participation in the monitoring team. eg → Excluded FICCI

③ No financing derivate tools guidelines for the infrastructure creation.

④ Reduced incentive to MSME FIP, 2023 must be regularly updated using Agile Approach to make it dynamic robust & business Centric.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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.

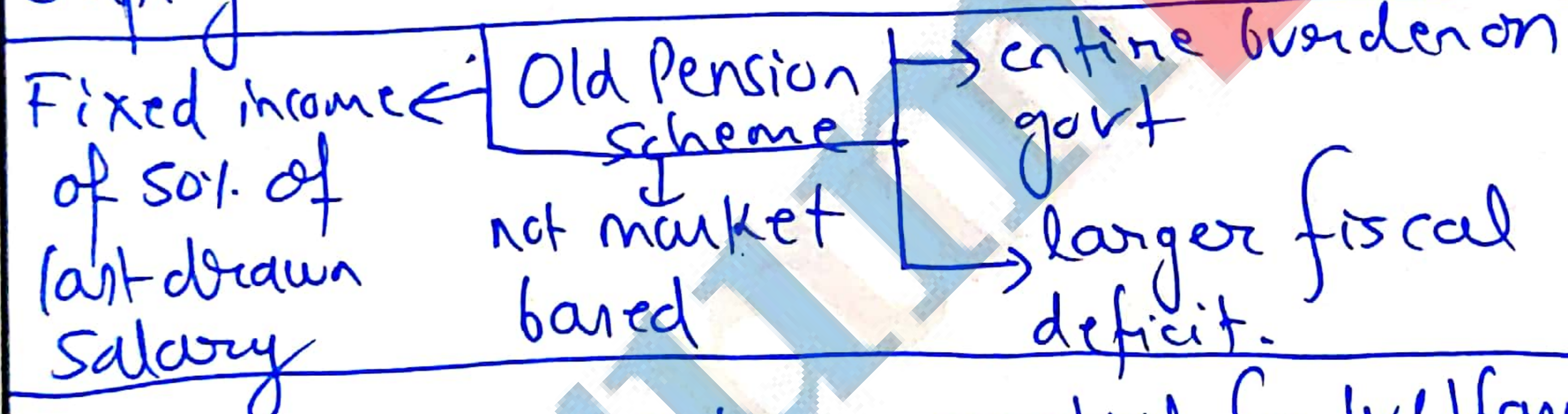
TOTAL MARKS



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)

India being welfare state (Art 41 DPSP), is duty bound to provide social protection schemes to ensure adequate living wage for govt. employees. OPS was a step in this endeavour.



Social protection Scheme essential for welfare Economy

① Ensures social justice, poverty alleviation and financial inclusion

② Old Pension System  
 ↳ Helped protect old age people from destitute  
 ↳ enabled productive ageing (WHO)  
 ↳ Helped tide the rising health cost



↳ provided impartiality to govt servants towards public duty → secured wage.

Principles of fiscal prudence cannot be ignored

① High opportunity cost between Social Security & infrastructure creation.

② Burden on public exchequer .eg OPS and other Social Security → 5.2% GDP.

③ Misuse of Pension under OPS .eg fake death certificates for continued pension

④ Exclusive in nature → Subsidy to rich.

⑤ fixed OPS → cannot be invested in market Security → idle money

Way forward → Renda Cicada model  
→ Andhra model of flexible pensions

are some measures to make pension Robust.  
Recently, constitution of Somnath Committee for pension reforms is step in right direction

(Don't in this पर कृप)

Q.3) What do you problems pla-  
ररर

**Feedback**  
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Please put tick marks in the above table.  
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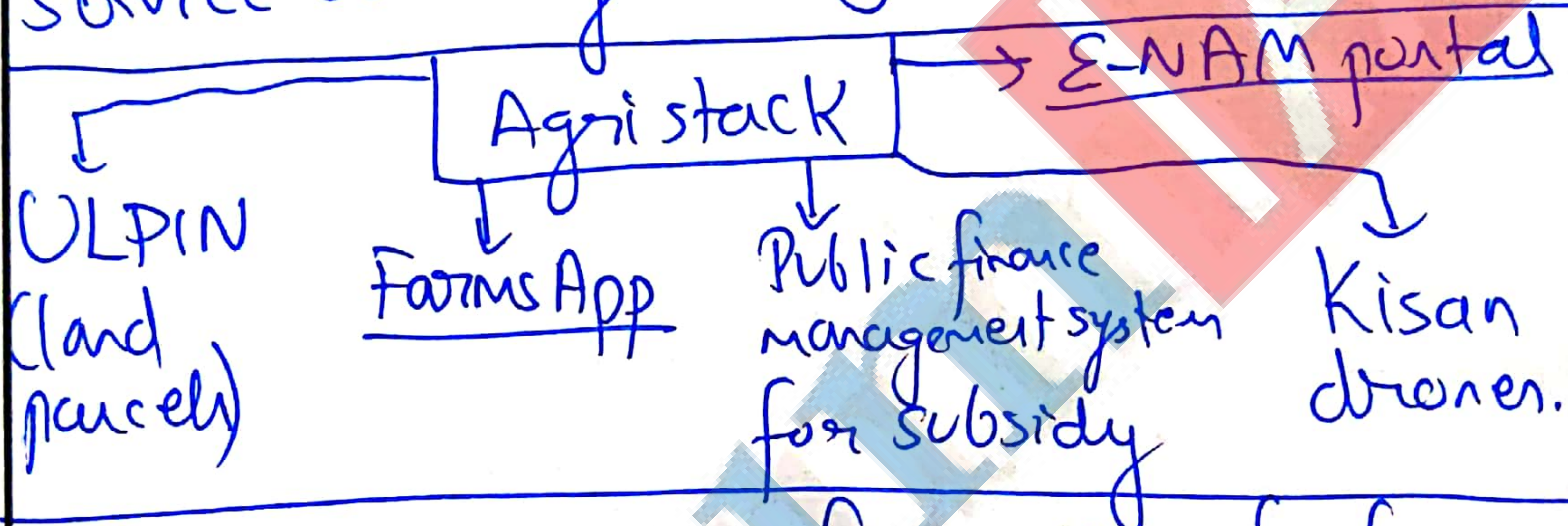
TOTAL MARKS



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

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

Agristack refers to amalgamation, storage and common processing of all social overhead digital infrastructure used for streamlining service delivery in agricultural sector.



Agri stack panacea for problems for farm sector

Problems	Agri stack → Solution
① Undocumented land parcels.	SWAMITVA scheme can help digitise land parcels for better loans, <u>contract farming</u> etc.
② Price discovery difficulty	E-NAM portal can provide better <u>Market intelligence</u>
③ Resource use	Efficient use via Kisan



Q.4) The objective of ...  
solution to the di...

- ④ Subsidy transfer drones, Soil Health Centres  
JAM trinity could help in removal of ghost beneficiary
- ⑤ Timely inputs of seeds, water FARMS app can provide the necessary agriculture extension services

Limitation of above

- ① Lack of digital literacy in farmers.  
eg) IAMA1 → only 37% (250mn)
- ② Scope for cyberattacks via AKing, Petya Ransomware.
- ③ Lack of Vernacular language → language barrier.
- ④ Lack of awareness among farmers.

Budapest Convention, Kelkar Committee PPP, business process reengineering (Dalwai) panel can be useful templates to use Agri stack to double the farmers income.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

WTO is an international multi lateral organisation formed under Marrakesh Treaty after Uruguay Round (1995) to ensure smooth, open & predictable global trade.

Free trade food Security dilemma

① Developed country wants to reduce the Amber box subsidy (trade distortion) and Urge developing country to open markets.

② Developing & LDC country want enhanced subsidy, public stock holding to ensure income & food security of farmers.

WTO! Solution remains unfulfilled

① Bali Peace Clause of 5% & 10% subsidy limits are alleged to be too len by developing country.



② Nairobi declaration of public stockholding for developing country is merely on paper.

③ dysfunctional dispute resolution mechanism creates new challenges

④ Doha developmental agenda regarding SPS measures & nontariff barrier by developed country is still not removed.

Progress towards Solution

- ① 12th Ministerial Conference created
  - ↳ temporary waiver for public stockholding and extension of Bali Peace clause
  - ↳ freedom of food to World Food Programme
  - ↳ Commitment to restart the Doha agenda with Cornwall Consensus
    - ↳ People
    - ↳ Planet
    - ↳ Profit.

Above spirit must be continued to ensure harmonious balance between trade and food security to achieve SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)

Q.5) Even after five gets and actions Also, recor

**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	
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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 कार्रवाई योग्य रणनीति बनाने के उपायों की भी सिफारिश कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Stockholm conference was organised in 1972 at Sweden, with leadership from Indira Gandhi to counter the growing merace of climate change highlighted by Rachel Carson's book - Silent Spring

Narrowing Gaps remains biggest challenge

① Extensive Promises made by Paris Conference

↳ limit rise to 1.5°C

↳ Nationally determined Contribution

↳ Loss & damage under Santiago Network

↳ Green Climate fund to transfer 100bn \$

② Narrowing Gaps remain challenge

↳ non-operationalisation of various plans - Kyoto protocol, NDC targets.  
↳ 100 bn \$ transfer



- b) Reluctance of developed world in transfer of technology leading to Climate Apartheid
- c) Unilateral imposition by west leading to Carbon imperialism. eg) EU-CBAM.
- d) No commitment to Climate Reparations by the west.

Measures for building Coherent Actionable Strategy

- ① Recalibrate growth parameter to introduce Cornwall Consens - People, Planet, Profit
- ② Follow global best practice like the one in Montreal Protocol
- ③ Agile Approach in setting NDC
- ④ Fast track setup of Carbon markets
- ⑤ Consensus on Climate finance

Above steps would prohibit the Sixth mass extinction (PCC) and aid in achieving SDG-13 - Climate Action

**Feedback**  
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.6) What are the implications of the trinity of citizens?



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

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

E-waste refers to Electronic waste like Cobalt, Palladium, Iridium, Lithium generated from discarded Electronic circuit boards, computers etc. Global Ewaste Monitor → 3.5mn tonne (India), 367 mn tonne (world)

### Impediments in management of E-waste

- ① No separate legislation but work under Environment protection Act, 1986
- ② No participation of private sector thus there is dearth of finance and technology
- ③ laxity in enforcement of Extended Producer Responsibility
- ④ lack of technology for processing
- ⑤ Informalisation of the sector leading



to only 30% of total waste being processed

Trinity can help in tackling Merace

1) Govt

- a) better legislation by amending E-waste management rules, 2011
- b) formalization of workforce. by adopting Switzerland model
- c) better management of end-used product via promoting circular economy

2) Citizens

- a) Proper Source Segregation
- b) buying refurbished items
- c) minimizing waste

- 3) business
- ↳ investing in Research & development
  - ↳ adopting swiss challenge to undergo PPP with govt.
  - ↳ innovative startups to tackle merace
  - ↳ Using CSR funds.

Whole of Nation approach is necessary for tackling merace of E-waste.

**Feedback**  
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) How does nuclear fission help in resolving the global warming?



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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)

Albert Einstein's theory of General Relativity gave famous formula  $E=Mc^2$  that forms the bedrock of Nuclear fission & fusion to convert mass into Energy

Nuclear Fusion	Nuclear Fission
① Forms by combination $H_2 + \text{neutron} \rightarrow He + \text{released mass}$	① Forms by disassociation $\text{Uranium}^{235} \rightarrow \text{Thorium} + \text{energy}$
② No radioactive end products	② Radioactive end products.
③ Naturally occurs in the sun	③ Artificially created in nuclear reactors
④ Tremendous amount of Energy	④ Relatively lower energy



Global Security dilemma → Just Energy transition to renewable  
VS  
→ more energy production for development

Nuclear Energy in addressing dilemma

- ① Help create sustainable, endless source of safe, continuous energy
- ② Help achieve target of Paris Pact
- ③ More energy creation can lead to better economic growth - eg IEA → 10% energy output increase → 50.5% GDP growth
- ④ Help end dependence on fossil fuel → huge source of geopolitical rivalry

ways to top above → more global collaboration like ITER for tokamak tech  
→ Safe use of Nuclear under watchful guidance of IAEA

Above steps would aid in achieving SDG-7 of Clean Energy which is seminal for Sustainable development.

**Feedback**

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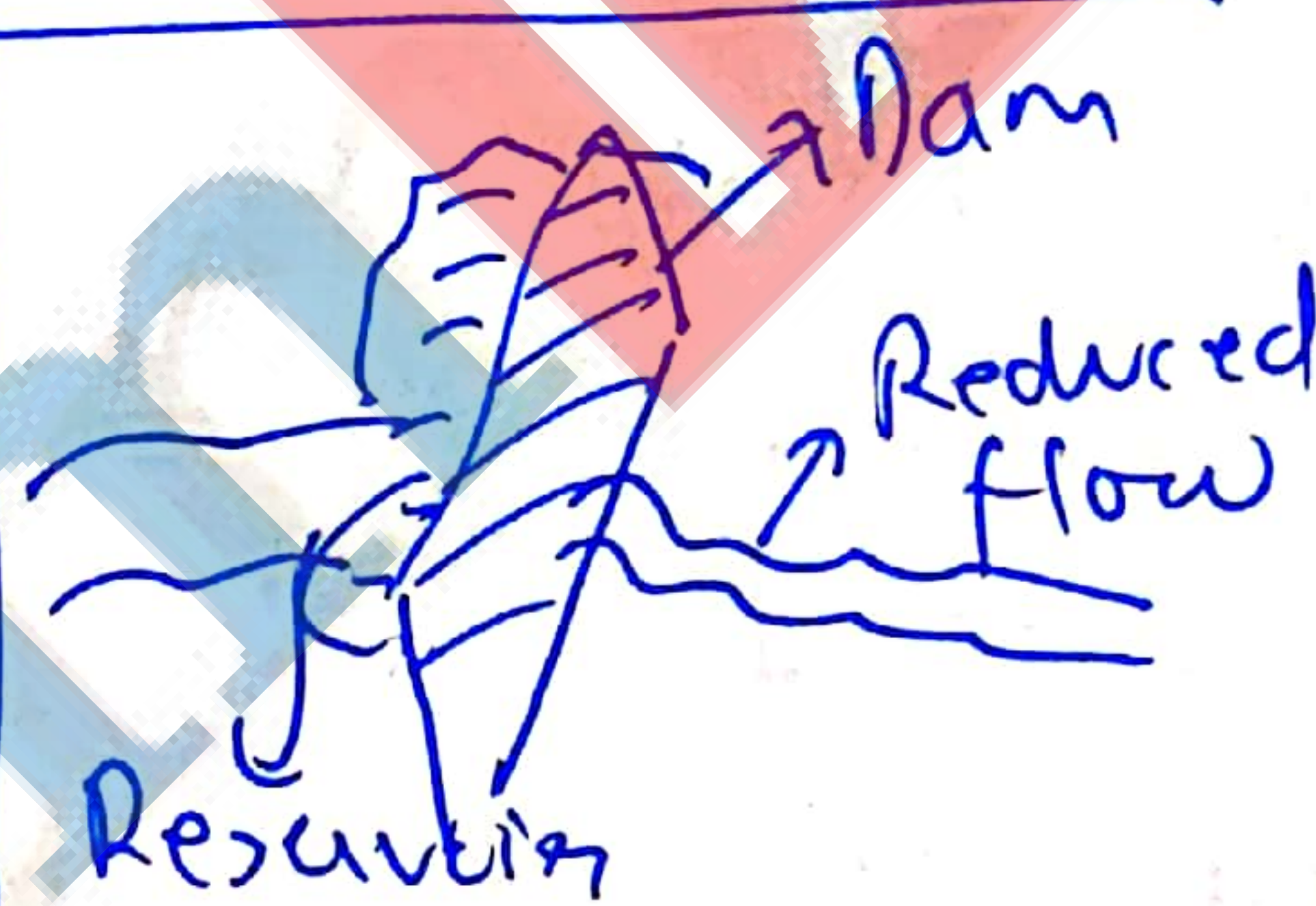
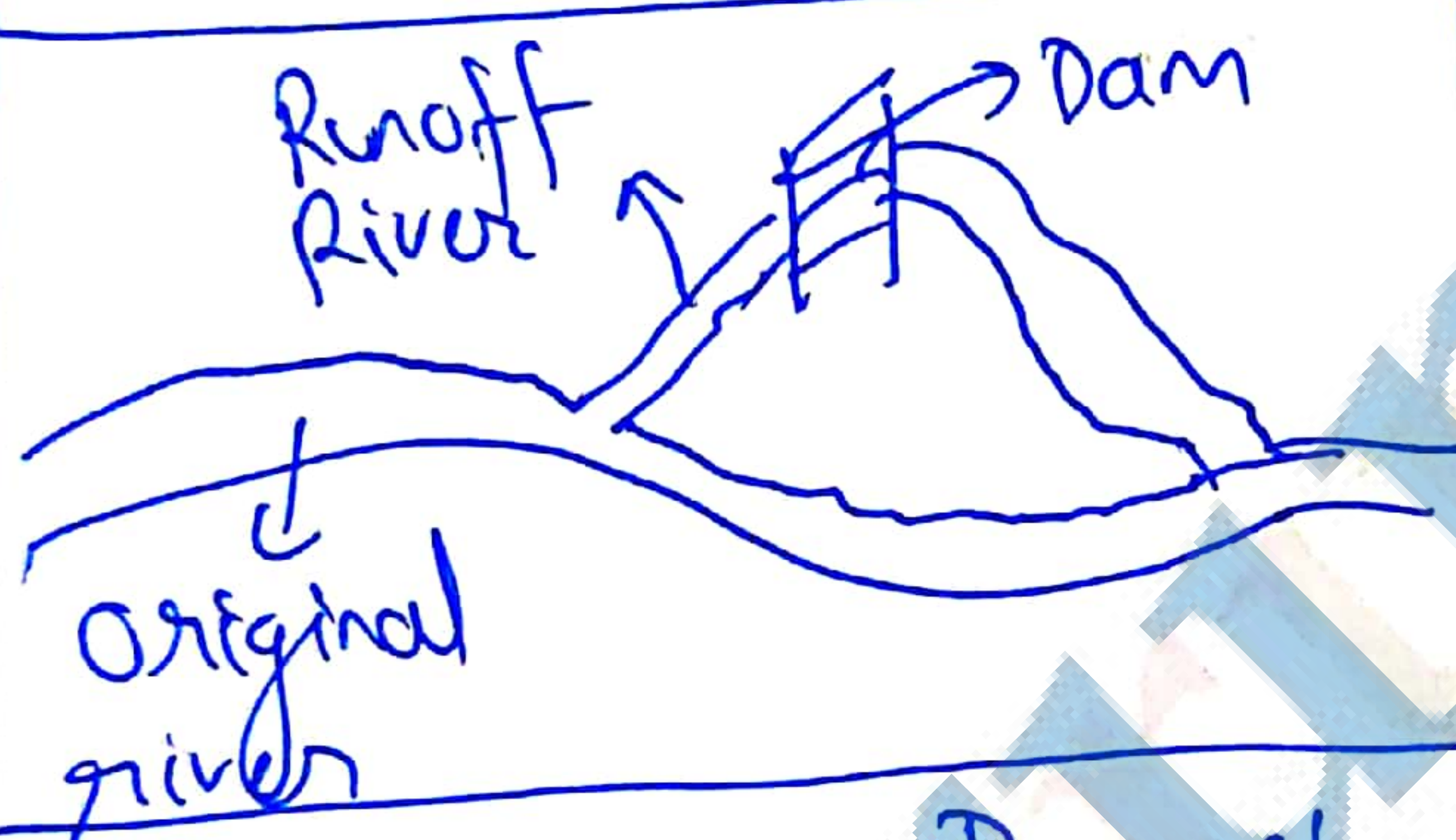
Q.8) What are run of projects balance



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 project use the power of naturally flowing water without the use of reservoirs to create sustainable energy



Small Hydropower Projects. Hoover Dam

Run of River: balance ecological conservation with socio-economic development

- ① Electricity generation without disturbing the minimum ecological water flow
- ② Small scale dams (under 5mw) do not cause large scale ecological damage  $\rightarrow$  deforestation killing of biodiversity



③ Run-of-River projects tackle the local electricity requirement without tribal displacement

④ do not adversely affect the local fauna. eg) Susu Dolphin

⑤ do not change the course of river which have unintended consequence.  
eg) Tapovan dam near Jashmath

Limitation

① Very low electricity production

② Economically unviable

③ May not be Multi-purpose.

④ disturbs the indigenous population.

Thus, Chopra Committee recommendation of balancing Run-of-River dams via indigenous methods is suitable mechanism to ensure principles of Deep Ecology

**Feedback**

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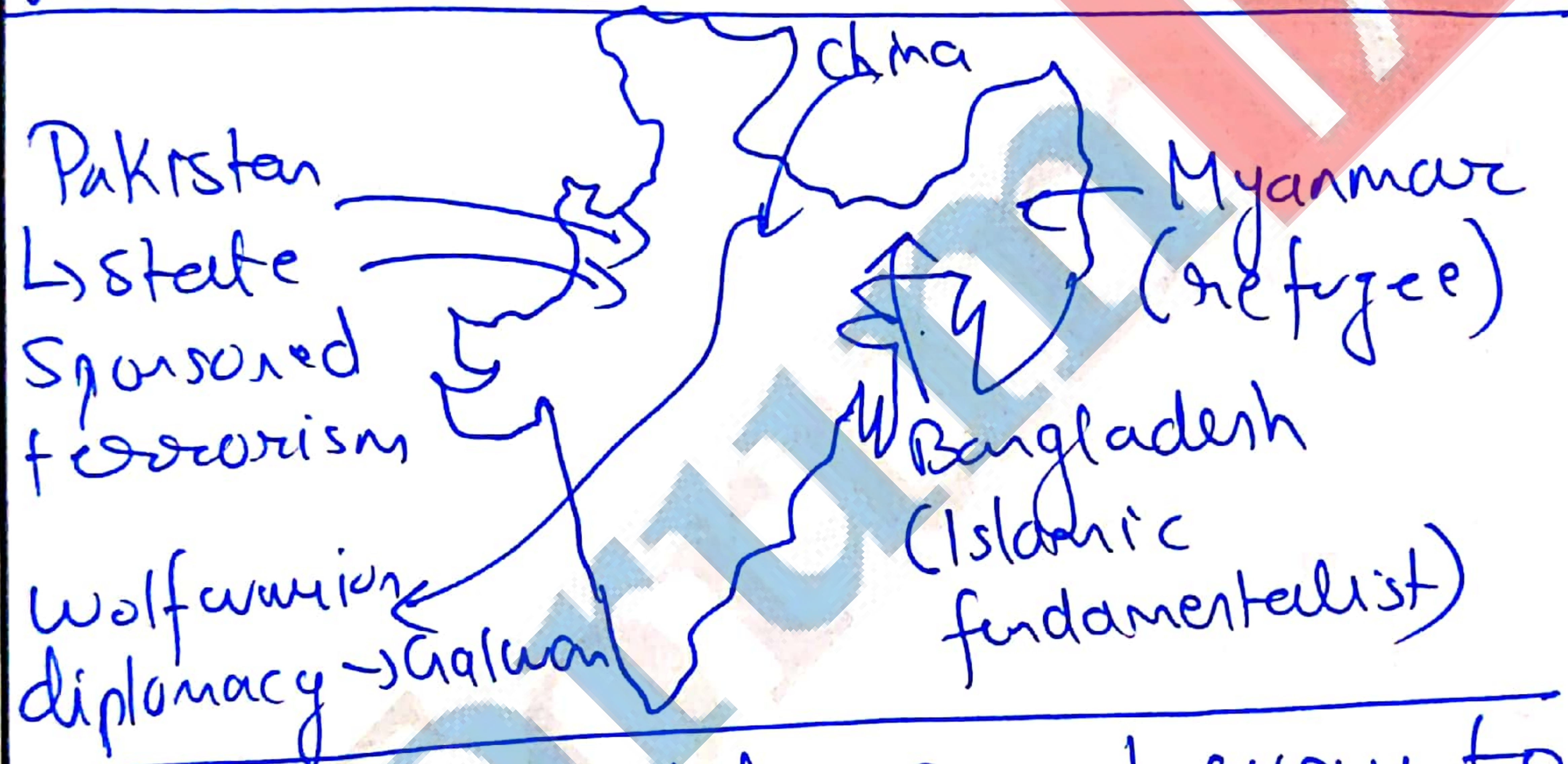
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Q.9) A robust border infrastructure is the surest way to counter multifarious threats emanating from inimical actors. Discuss, in light of Vibrant Village Programme. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Recently, the Govt launched Vibrant Village Programme to convert the inert villages on Indian border to the first villages of Sentinels.



Robust Border Infra. Surest way to counter multifarious threats

- ① Help use local villagers as force multipliers in multi-layered protection. eg Vibrant village defense committee.
- ② Vibrant villagers can act as local



intelligence gatherers to detect and pass on relevant information.

③ Vibrant Villagers can help in the logistical transport during warfare.

④ Villagers can help build the local infrastructure for movement of forces

Limitation

① Large Scale outmigration already done

② Against Supreme Court verdict in Salwa Judem Care

③ Arming local villagers can cause Human Rights issue

④ Inadequate Resource transfers. Above could be tackled by adopting the Israel model, SBINet of USA and recommendation of Madhukar Gupta Committee.

**Feedback**  
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Q.10) How far can national security...



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 coherent policy document that outlines & demarcates the vision, objective of security as well as clearly delineates the responsibility of stakeholders. Recently, Japan released National Security Strategy

Clearly articulated NSS help in tackling challenges

① Aid in more collaborative approach various Security forces in

↳ intelligence sharing

↳ paramilitary-military-police coordination

↳ Proper Command Structure.

② Help in prioritisation of defense equipment for

↳ two front war - china, Pakistan.



↳ Intelligence gathering via drones

③ Help in upgrading the border fences to CIBMS

④ Synergistic approach in tackling National Security challenges

↳ Drug menace - Golden Triangle - Golden Crescent

↳ Drone warfare - Punjab

↳ Illegal immigration

Limitations

① One size fit all approach counter productive in varied landscape

eg) Bangladesh - swamp, Raj - deserts

② law & order state subject - such policy may violate federalism.

National Security strategy can be one of the determinants. Theaterisation, Kargil Committee policy can be some other to tackle National Security challenge

Q.11) What are the factors impacts, discuss the...

**Feedback**

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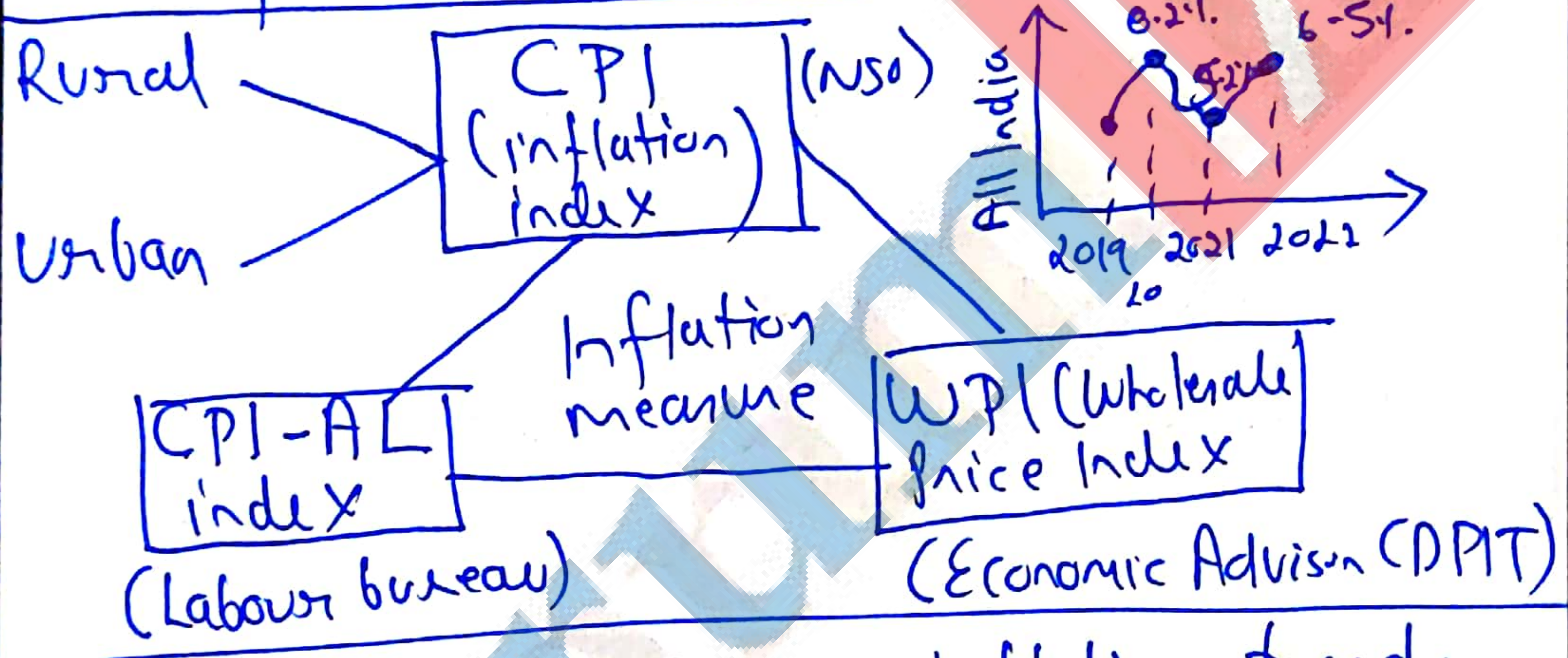
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Q.11) What are the factors that influence the inflation trends in the country? Highlighting the impacts, discuss the institutional measures in place to check inflation. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Inflation refers to steady/abrupt increase in general level of prices of goods and services. Currently, CPI is above threshold limit of 6%. (6.5% → ~~6.5%~~ NSO)



## Factors that influence inflation trends

### ① Supply Side factors

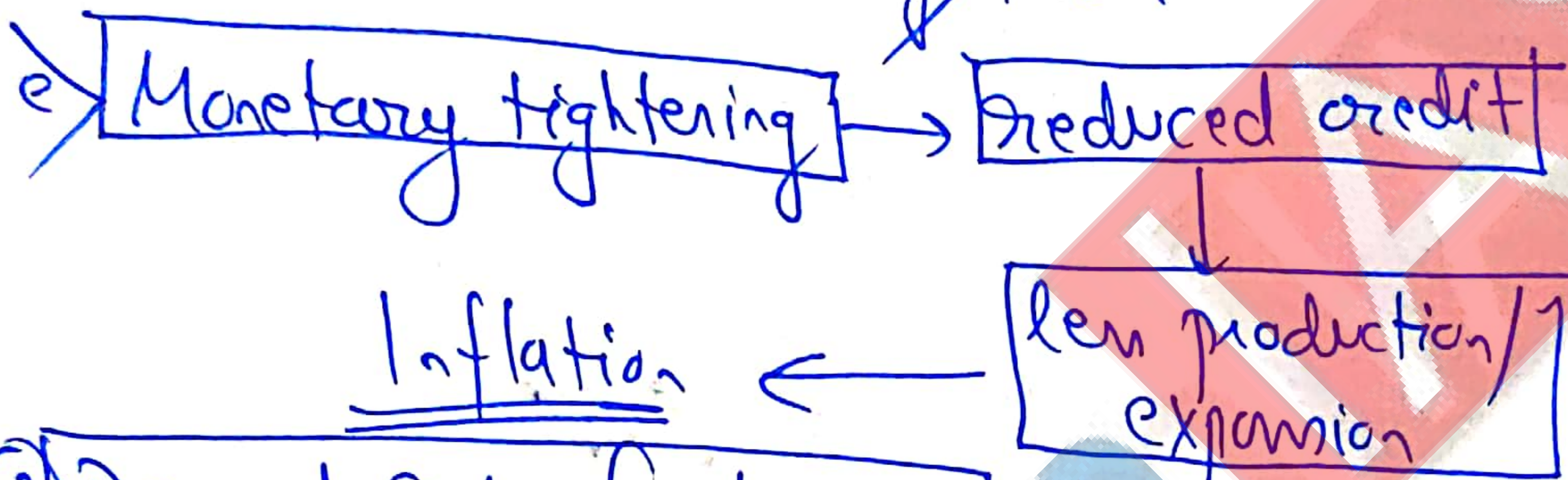
a) Global headwinds of essential commodity. eg) Russia → Wheat, Ukraine war → inflation.  
↳ weather events → reducing supply

b) Weaponisation of supply chain due to trade war. eg) China → Active Pharma ingredient.



c) Reduced Economic activity due to business disruption. eg) COVID lockdown

d) Higher logistic cost increases price without value addition. eg) India  $\rightarrow$  14%.



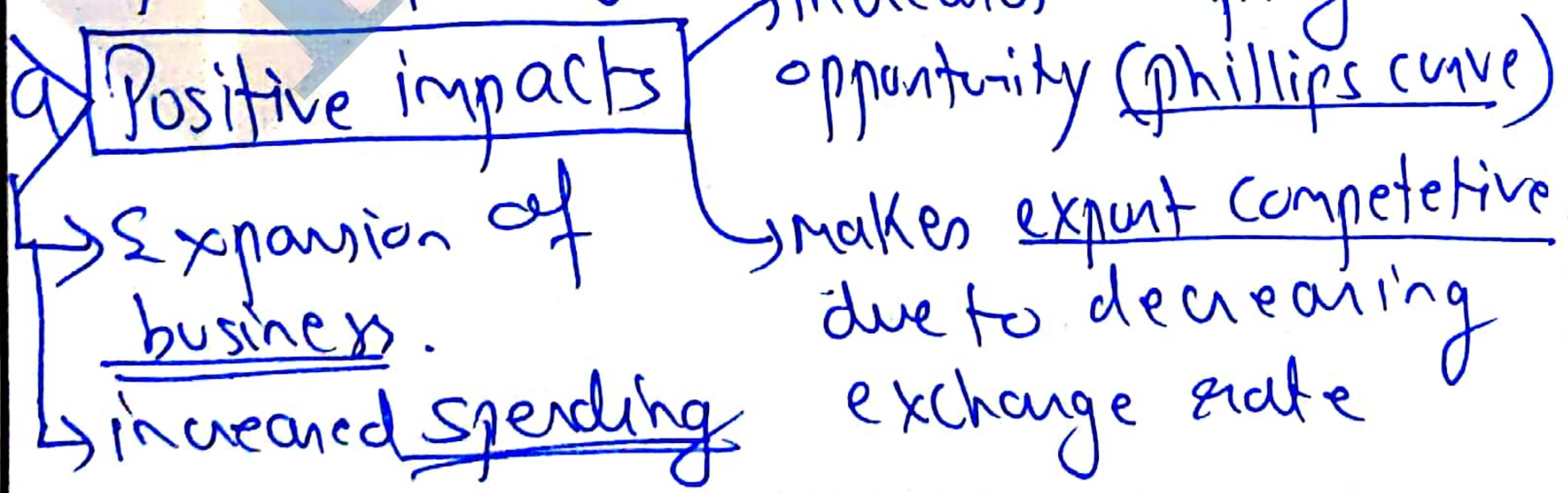
2) Demand Side factors

a) Pent-up demand due to unlockdown, festival

b) increased discretionary spending due to increase in income without goods eg) Cash transfer

c) Weather Events leading to Anticipatory buying & Stock holding - eg) Cotton stock holding

Impacts of High Inflation



Negati



Negative Impacts

- ① Erodes the savings of old age people
- ② Volatility of currency, stock market discourages FDI - eg) Pakistan.
- ③ disproportionately affects the creditor  
 On loan giver → banks suffer → less credit creation.
- ④ Psychological Impact on minds of consumer decrease demand.
- ⑤ Reduced propensity to save → Higher fiscal deficit

Institutional Measures

- ① RBI monetary policy tools Repo Rates
- ② Fiscal policy tools of reducing demand MSF  
 via Higher taxation Moral suasion.
- ③ Promoting supply chain diversification
- ④ Increased domestic production. eg) Aatma Nirbhar Bharat.

Above steps ensure inflation remains under tolerance level which is necessary for macroeconomic stability

**Feedback**

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

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

PLI Scheme was launched under the aegis of Commerce Ministry to promote domestic production in 13 sectors by investing 1.97 lakh crore. It was taken to achieve Self-Sufficiency under Atmanirbhar Bharat

P L I } incentives to increased incremental production  
 includes textile, specialty steel, electronic device  
 incentives vary from 2% - 5%, depending upon sector and level of production.

PLI Scheme Cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat

① Economy

- a) boost local production of capital good - aid in gross Capital formation
- b) Expanding the private sector by inviting



FDI. eg) Micron under Semi Conductor Mission

② Demand

- a) Increased demand of locally produced goods — expansion of manufacturing sector.
- b) Greater broad based employment, counter problem of dwarfism of MSME [ES-2017-18]

③ Vibrancy

- a) Help diversify Indian production basket — aid in cushioning external pressures
- b) Creating positive spillover effect by creating ancillary industry. eg) Textile — agriculture — machinery — woman empowerment

④ Infrastructure — Aid augur govt treasury through taxation use → Health, PMCAT | shakti etc.

Challenges to PLI

① Miniscule incentives in comparison to the global demand market. eg) India Semicon → 7-sbn\$, Chips Act → 100bn\$



② Regulatory Cholesterol [ES-2011-17] due to bureaucratic inertia and judicial pendency

③ Infrastructure still poor, in comparison to global competitor. eg) Logistic → 14%.

④ Industry - Citizen Skill mismatch. eg) India Skill Report → 45.9% unemployable.

⑤ Lack of crowding in from domestic private sector. eg) GCF (pvt) → only 25%.

## Way forward

① Promoting PPP under Kelkar Committee

② Improving Education outcome by following NEP, 2020 (Kanturajyan Committee)

③ Infrastructure Synergy (MLP, 2022)

④ Currency convertibility → Tarapur Committee

Above steps would enable India to become Aatmanirbhar and become Viksit Bharat by 2047 (Panch Pran)

### 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)

Recent, Russia-Ukraine Crisis have shown the possibility of weaponisation of Currency System & function of store of value, medium of Exchange. In this context, ES-2022-23 discuss about internationalisation and de-dollarisation

Internationalisation of Rupee

Dedollarisation

① Allowing utilisation of Rupee for currency functions beyond the boundaries.

① Restricting the use of dollar in transactions in the global financial system

② Promotes Rupees based trade settlement, and medium of Exchange

② discourages use of dollar

③ Increase Rupee Acceptance in financial derivative

③ Promotes use of other reserve d



Stock markets and  
an commodity exchange

currency like Yuan,  
Euro in financial market

④ Proposes to include  
Rupee in SDR  
basket, thus making  
its acceptance easier

④ Proposes to reduce  
the weight of dollar  
in SDR, its share being  
replaced by other  
currency

### Benefits of Internationalisation of Rupee

① Increase in Prestige by possible  
inclusion in SDR - global reserve basket

② Make foreign currency borrowing  
cheaper. eg → reduce coupon on Marala bonds

③ Greater FDI and decrease in transaction  
fee charged by SWIFT System

④ Make exports - oriented economy further,  
deeper.

⑤ Cushion Indian currency against  
global financial risk, as borrowing would  
be in domestic currency

⑥ Reduce



## ⑥ Reduce Requirement of high FOREX reserve

### Challenges Associated with Internationalisation

- ① Partial current account convertibility
- ② limited use of Rupee in international trade transaction.  $\rightarrow$  CME  $\rightarrow$  only 2%.
- ③ Volatility of Rupee decrease its acceptance.
- ④ Hegemony of dollar.  $\rightarrow$  eg) World Bank  $\rightarrow$  80% trade in dollars
- ⑤ RBI dirty float and reduced govt credit Rating by Moody (BBB+) discourages investors.

### Way forward

- ① Use BRICS and other currency Swap Agreements (currently 23)
- ② Tarapore Committee Recommendation.
- ③ Increase Exports

Above steps would ensure sovereignty of India by internationalisation of Rupee ultimately reducing the dollar dependence.

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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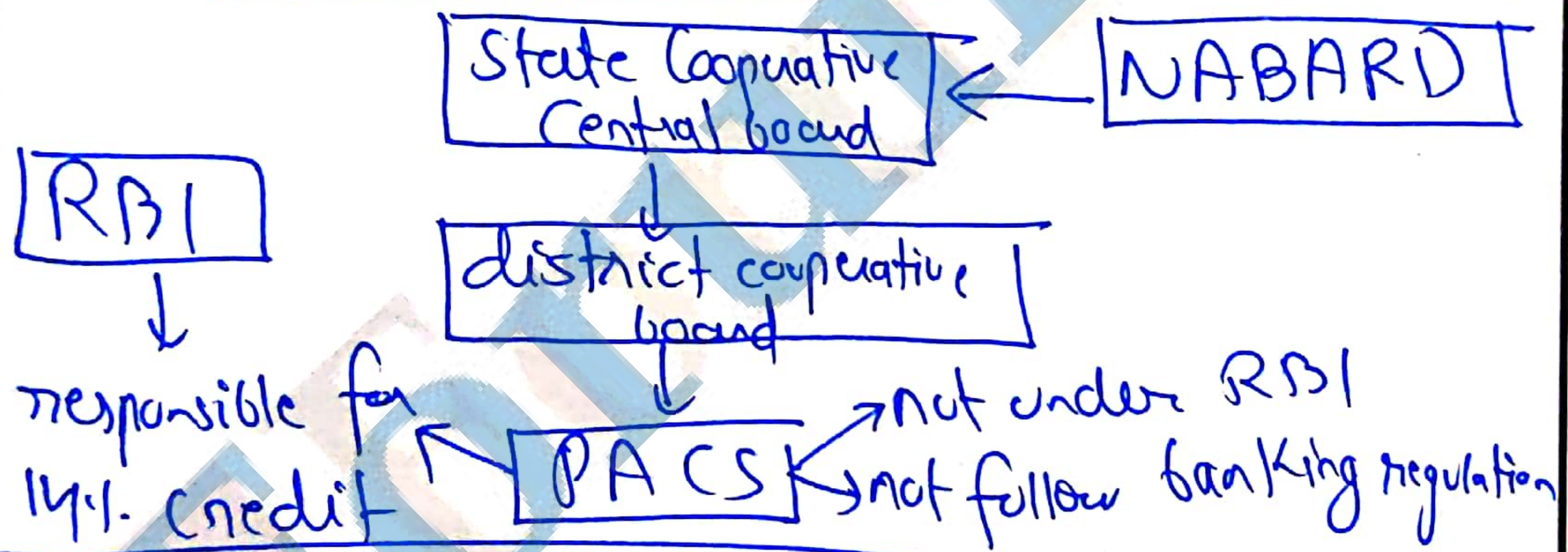
TOTAL MARKS



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)

Primary Agriculture Credit Society are the lowest Ring of credit distribution via Cooperative model at the district level. Recently, govt allowed Agri. Infrastructure Fund to modernise the PACS



Cooperative Push can aid in

- a) boosting Rural Economy
- ① NABARD'S refinance can be effectively mobilised by PACS due to awareness of local credit history.



- ② Increased customised Credit flow enables attraction of Private investment
- ③ Can help via Priority Sector lending  
MSME Sector → real growth engine [ES-2010] of economy

④ Reduce burden on Schedule Commercial banks

b) Mainstreaming Small & Marginal farmer

- ① SAS survey (Agri census) - 85% Small & Marginal
- ② Help channelize idle money of farmers into productive sectors of economy
- ③ Can promote creation of FPO to leverage economies of Scale
- ④ Prevent Small and marginal farmer from borrowing → Predatory non-institutional lenders.

Limitation of Cooperatives

- ① Wide spread corruption due to problems of dual regulation. eg) PMC



- ② lack of professional handholding → inefficiency
- ③ Limited Credit Creation due to heritancy of farmers.
- ④ Outdated digital infrastructure - eg  
NCAER → 35%. PACS no computer
- ⑤ Excessive Political interference

Way forward

① Connecting Cooperative bonds with Core banking solutions

② Using NBFCs to further augment PAC Capacity

③ Allow insurance & Pension Company to invest in Cooperative bonds → credit creation

④ Capacity building via Panchsutra Principles

Unlocking the cooperative spirit via Sahakar se Samridhi is seminal if India wants to achieve Sarvodaya Se Antyodaya

Q.15) Farm policies in the country agree? Giving emphasis...

**Feedback**

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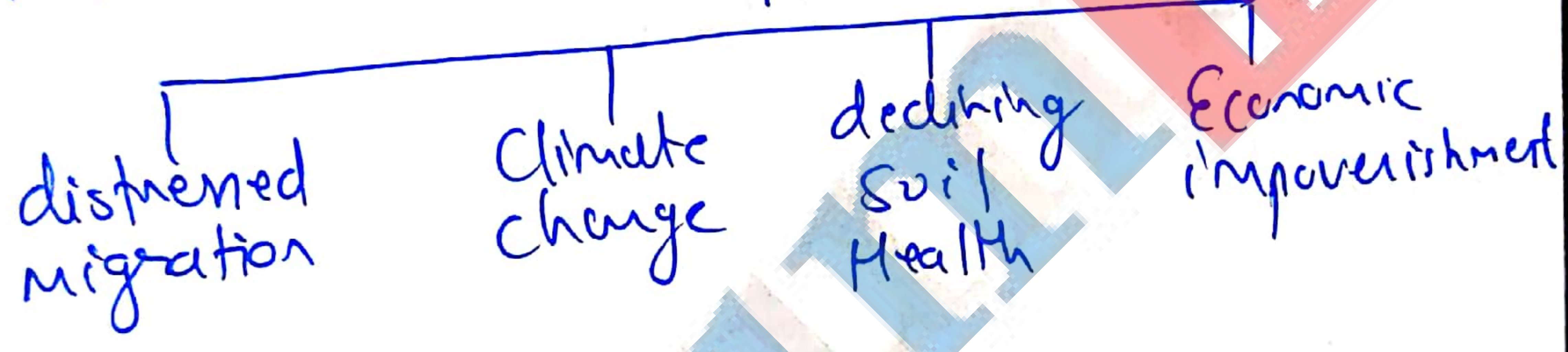
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Q.15) Farm policies in the country have inadvertently led to undesirable consequences. Do you agree? Giving emphasis on PM PRANAM, discuss ways to enhance soil health and farm productivity. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

According to WMO Greenhouse Observatory, agriculture is responsible for 19% of GHG emissions (CH<sub>4</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O), thus resulting in various Undesirable Consequence



Farm Policies → undesirable Consequence

① Economic Consequence

- a) Higher MSP has led to sustained Rural Inflation and less private investment
- b) Made India WTO non-compliant [Amber box]
- c) Cobweb phenomena and debt overhang due to low investment in agricultural productivity → Suicides (10182 → NCRD 2022)



ways to

Social Consequence

- a) Regionally imbalanced growth → Son of Soil movement.
- b) Push Migration → Urban Population Explosion.

Ecological Consequence

- a) Free electricity → excessive groundwater consumption → land subsidence, Nitrate & Uranium poisoning
- b) Subsidised fertilizer → Eutrophication, degrading Soil Health

- ④ Higher fiscal deficit due to loan waivers
- ⑤ Free cash transfer - PM Kisan → disguised Employment

However, there have been certain Positives

- a) Food Security → Availability  
→ Accessibility  
→ Stability
- b) High Export Earning → ₹ 50 bn +
- c) Poverty alleviation - NITI Ayog → 13.5 mn since 2014

PM PRANAM → Budget 2023  
→ under green growth (Saptarishi)  
→ Rationalise Chemical fertilizer



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Ways to Enhance Soil Health

farm productivity

- ① PM PRANAM could decrease used of nitrogenous fertilizer
- ② Improve soil microbes
- ③ decrease land degradation due to indiscriminate use of Potash,  $N_2$ , phosphorous.
- ④ Help in regenerative agriculture.
- ⑤ ZBNF, organic farming are some other methods.

- ① Improve the quality of Resource use efficiency
- ② Help in Agro forestry
- ③ decrease the Input Cost
- ④ better prices for organic & less fertilizer intensive products. eg → European markets.

PM PRANAM can be a game changer in building tenets of Mission LIFE thereby achieving targets under the Panchsmit Principle.

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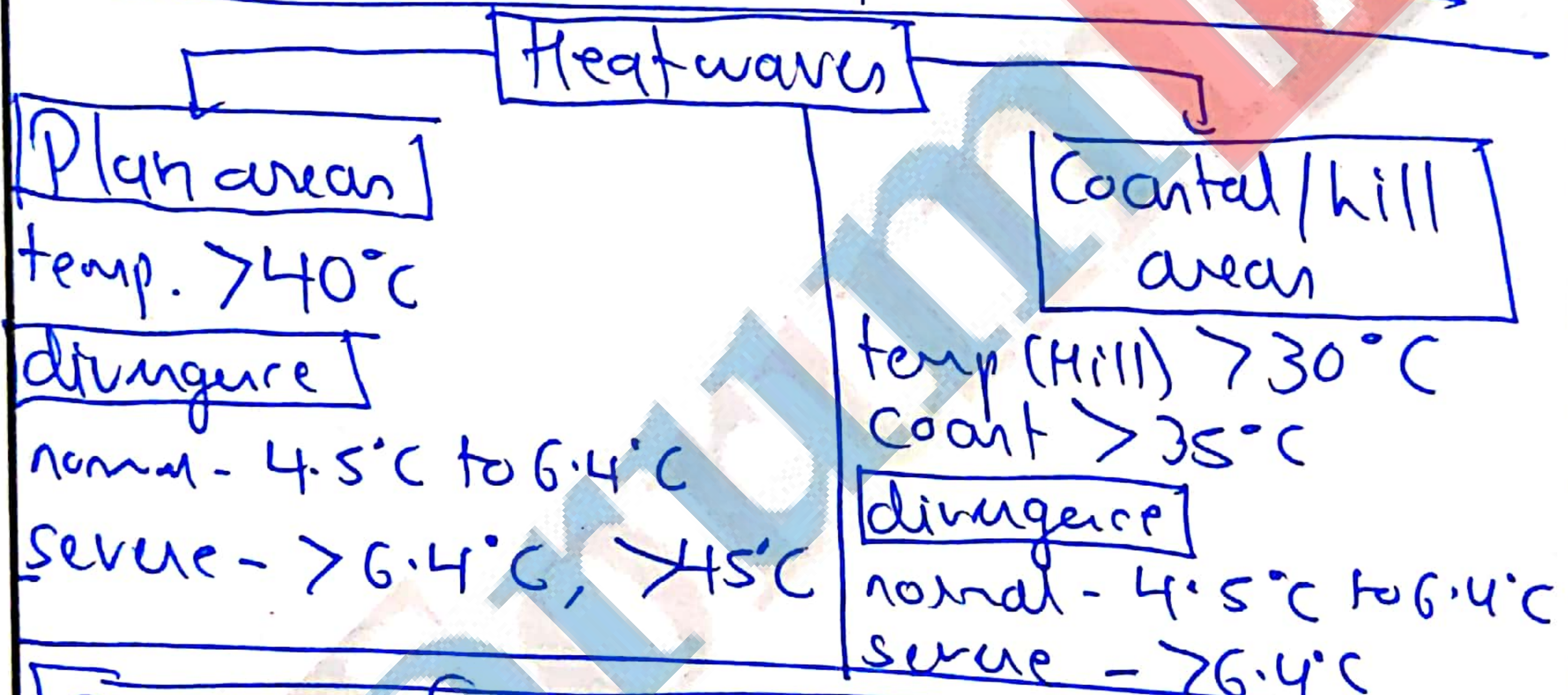
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Q.16) What do you understand by heat waves? Highlight the reasons and impact of the rising frequency of heat waves across India. Also, recommend some measures to mitigate its impact.  
(15 marks, 250 words)

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)

**IMD** defines Heat waves as abnormally high temperature in particular area. Recently more than 80 people died of Heat waves in Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh



## Reasons for Heat wave

① Anti-cyclonic conditions with clear skies & high relative humidity. eg India.

② Heat dome effect  
eg Canada, USA.





③ local winds - eg) Loo, Khamsai (India) Africa

④ Warm air fronts and names with the help of Rossby waves steered of Jet Streams - eg) Spain.

Impact of Rising heat waves on India

① Increased instances of Heat Strokes

② Increased frequency of forest fires  
eg) Himachal Pradesh

③ Reduction in productive Man hours.  
eg) McKinsey → 12 bn\$ lost in India.

④ Adverse effect on infrastructure.  
eg) Melting of Road.

⑤ Urban Heat Island effect.

⑥ Reduced agri productivity - eg) wheat.

⑦ Increasing instance of thunderstorms



Measures to Mitigate the impact

- ① National Action Plan based on Sendai framework. eg) Gujarat Action plan.
- ② following the India Cooling Action Plan
- ③ Cool roof policy of Telangana. → install Solar tiles on roof tops to increase Albedo
- ④ Advisory issued to keep vulnerable sections of society indoors eg) old age people
- ⑤ Specific Hospital beds equipped with ORS and emergency first aid
- ⑥ Afforestation programme under Miyawaki technique. eg) Nagar Van Scheme
- ⑦ Water bodies. eg) Amrit Dharas

Above steps would aid in mitigating the harmful effects of Heat waves thereby ensuring protection of life

**Feedback**  
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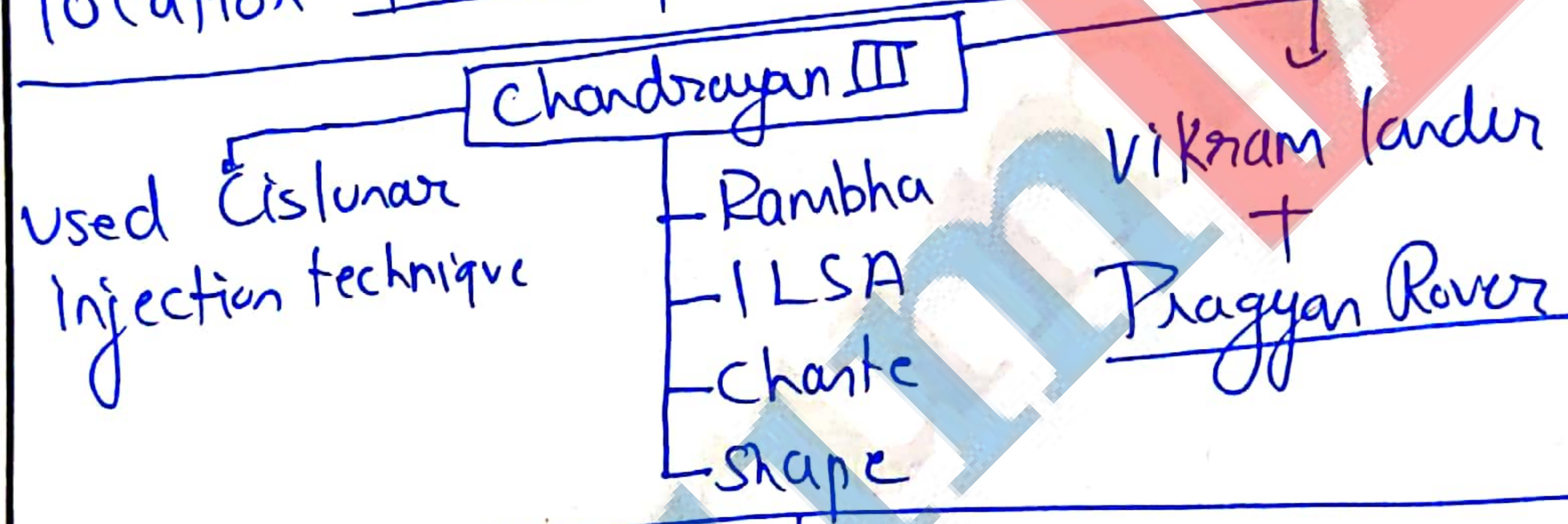
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Q.17) How is Chandrayaan-3 different from its predecessor, Chandrayaan-2? To what extent can India's presence in Artemis Accords help in furthering the exploration of lunar surface?  
(15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Recently, Chandrayaan III launched by ISRO PSLV became the first lander to soft land on the moon south pole at location  $70^{\circ}$  S of Equator (Moon)



Chandrayaan III	Chandrayaan II
① Onboard diagnostic and navigational devices for real time adjustment ② No orbitter and primary relay done via Chandrayaan II orbitter	① Only source of adjustment is from orbitter. ② Separate orbitter pay package.



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| ③ Specially reinforced legs to withstand landing speed upto 10 m/s | ③ lack of reinforced leg → led to the crash.                      |
| ④ Extra fuel to aid in undertaking mid flight course correction.   | ④ limited fuel, thus having limited capacity to alter the course. |
| ⑤ More larger and wider landing sight                              | ⑤ Reduced and very narrow landing zone.                           |
| ⑥ More Solar panels (on 4 sides) → energy                          | ⑥ lesser energy sources (2 solar panels)                          |

Recently, in order to enhance success of Chandrayan III, India joined the Artemis Accord led by USA

- Intention of creating base on Moon
- Use it as transit for deep space exploration
- enable colonialism of Mars



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Artemis Accord help India in furthering Lunar Surface

Advantages	Limitation.
<p>① Help collaborative endeavor with leading space agency including NASA, ESA, Canadian Space Agency</p>	<p>① May create unhealthy competition for moon → violation of Moon Treaty</p>
<p>② Enable <u>Research sharing</u> and <u>outer space exploration process</u> which would accelerate</p>	<p>② Prevent India from collaborating with <u>Russia, China</u></p>
<p>③ Help India's cause of <u>Human Space flight (Gaganyaan)</u></p>	<p>③ Can lead to India becoming <u>junior partner of NASA</u></p>
<p>④ Help explore <u>Lunar Surface</u> for materials like <u>Helium 3</u> (used in fission)</p>	

Thus India should leverage opportunity provided by Artemis, but at same time enhance its internal capacity via NSIL, INSPACE to achieve target set under Indian Space Policy, 2023

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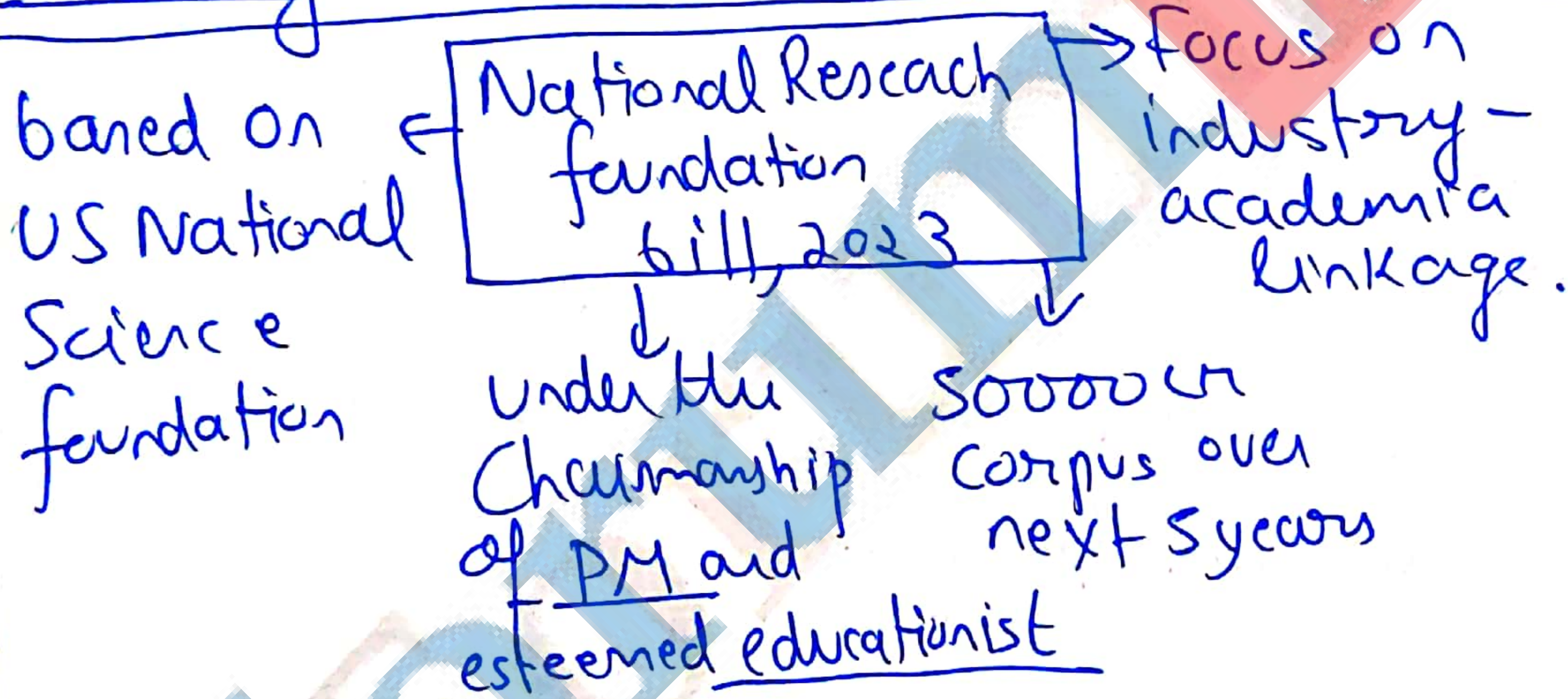
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Q.18) Research and Development is the key to unlock the potential of 'knowledge economy.' In this perspective, analyse the role of the National Research Foundation Bill, 2023 in democratizing the research ecosystem in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Recently, National Research Foundation Bill was introduced by Union Govt to leverage India's talent to become Knowledge Economy and Vishwa guru



### Indian Knowledge Economy

- ① Rich history starting from  
↳ Sushruta, Aryabhata, Brahmagupta.
- ② However, post Macaulary Minutes, India Knowledge became subject to British
- ③ Even in Post-independent India, Knowledge



was primarily contained within elite institution like IIT, DRDO

NRF, 2023 → democratising research ecosystem

① Extend the funding given by govt beyond traditional IIT to include regional colleges, private University, Research labs. eg. VGC → 65% funding to IIT

② Extend Scope of research beyond Science to include art, Humanity, biological research

③ Streamline regulations to encourage private investment in addition to govt grant of 5000 crore → increase → 0.6% → 2% of GDP. RAD

④ Encourage foreign collaboration - eg. SPARC

⑤ Synergise existing scheme like KIRAN, CURIE, ASPIRE for optimum allocation

⑥ Prioritise Research by woman, SC/ST



Scientist for inclusive growth model

Limitation

① Bureau cratisation of fund allocation  
Procen.

② limited Private participation in the  
governing board

③ laws like recent IIM Amendments,  
2023 further increase regulatory burdens

④ stringent background check for foreign  
collaboration

⑤ limited Higher Education Private labs  
→ so reduced scope of giving them grants.

Way forward

→ Israel model of statutory  
R&D budget

→ USA → use fund of fund  
methods.

Can be useful guidelines to combine  
Knowledge economy with demographic  
dividend to realise Vishwaguru Statu

**Feedback**

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#	G	A
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



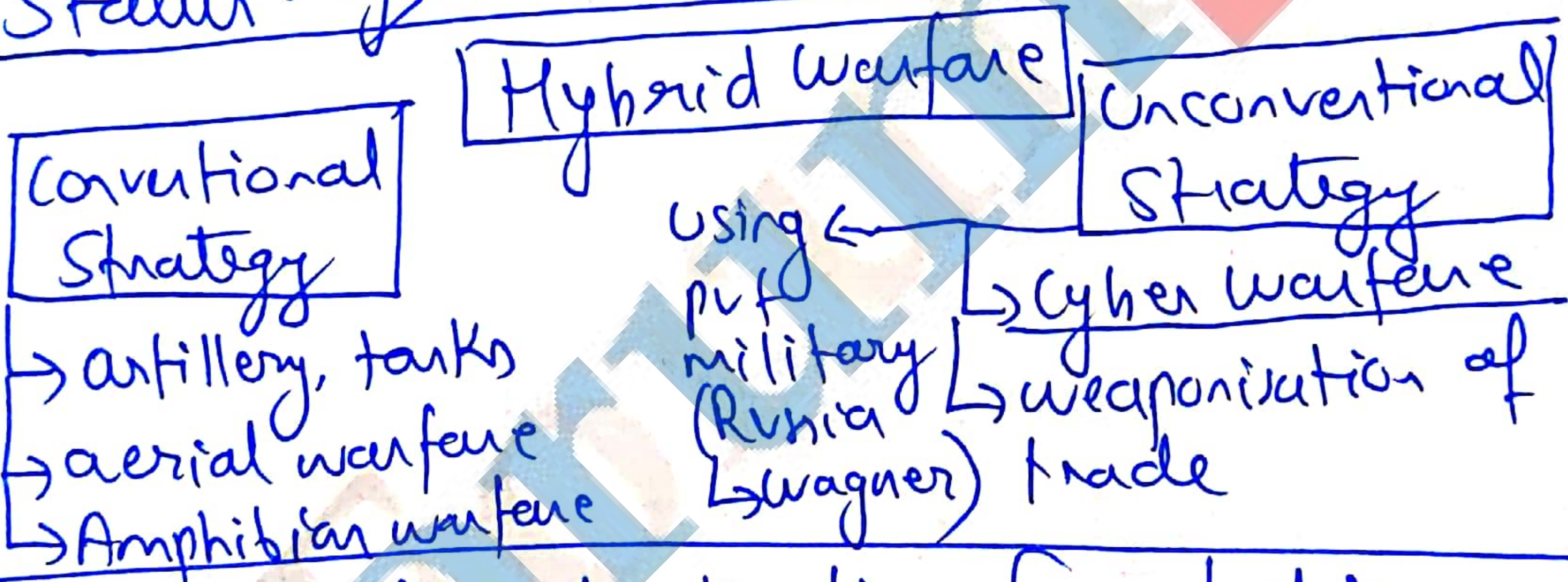
Q.19) What do you understand by the term 'Hybrid warfare.' Highlighting its implications for India, recommend measures to develop a comprehensive ecosystem to counter the same.

(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 warfares are modern warfare that combine Conventional strategy of military mobilisation with unconventional strategy of infiltrating national security. eg) Russia - Ukraine war



Hybrid Warfare: Implication for India

- ① Cyber warfare can have a debilitating impact on the Indian critical infrastructure.
- eg) Petya Ransome ware attack.
- ALIMS attack
- Kudankulam attack.



② Using private militia as force multiplier to conventional army - eg  
Pakistan using tribal pashtuns against India

③ Weaponisation of trade result in economic hardships of the people via

↳ Rising inflation

↳ Reduce access to Essential Commodity

↳ eg Medicine (China → API)

④ Using novel weapons like Biological warfare to introduce pathogenic strains of unknown virus - eg Anthrax.

⑤ Using Civil Society as third front of war (Ajit Dorval) - eg Urban naxalism, using NGo → mercy corps for conversion.

⑥ Cartographic warfare and using civilian villages to occupy territory. eg Xiaokang village of China

⑦ Blocking trade routes under Smart Power to create famines



Measures to develop Comprehensive System

① CIBMS System (Madhukar Gupta Committee)  
to stop infiltration

② Comprehensive Drone Policy under Digital Sky platform - eg) prohibit kamikaze drones  
via more

③ better intelligence gathering  
specific satellite imagery

④ Improving village infrastructure via  
Vibrant Village Programme

⑤ Follow National Cyber Security Policy, 2015

⑥ Follow [Rama Rao] Committee to  
strengthen maritime security

Above steps would aid in countering the menace of Cyber warfare and aid in protecting integrity, sovereignty and security of India.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A
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P & R		

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.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)

"We can change our friends, but not our neighbours" - Atal Vajpayee

Neighbours internal peace are quite essential in ensuring national security as common borders allow problems to move without passports (Kofi Annan)

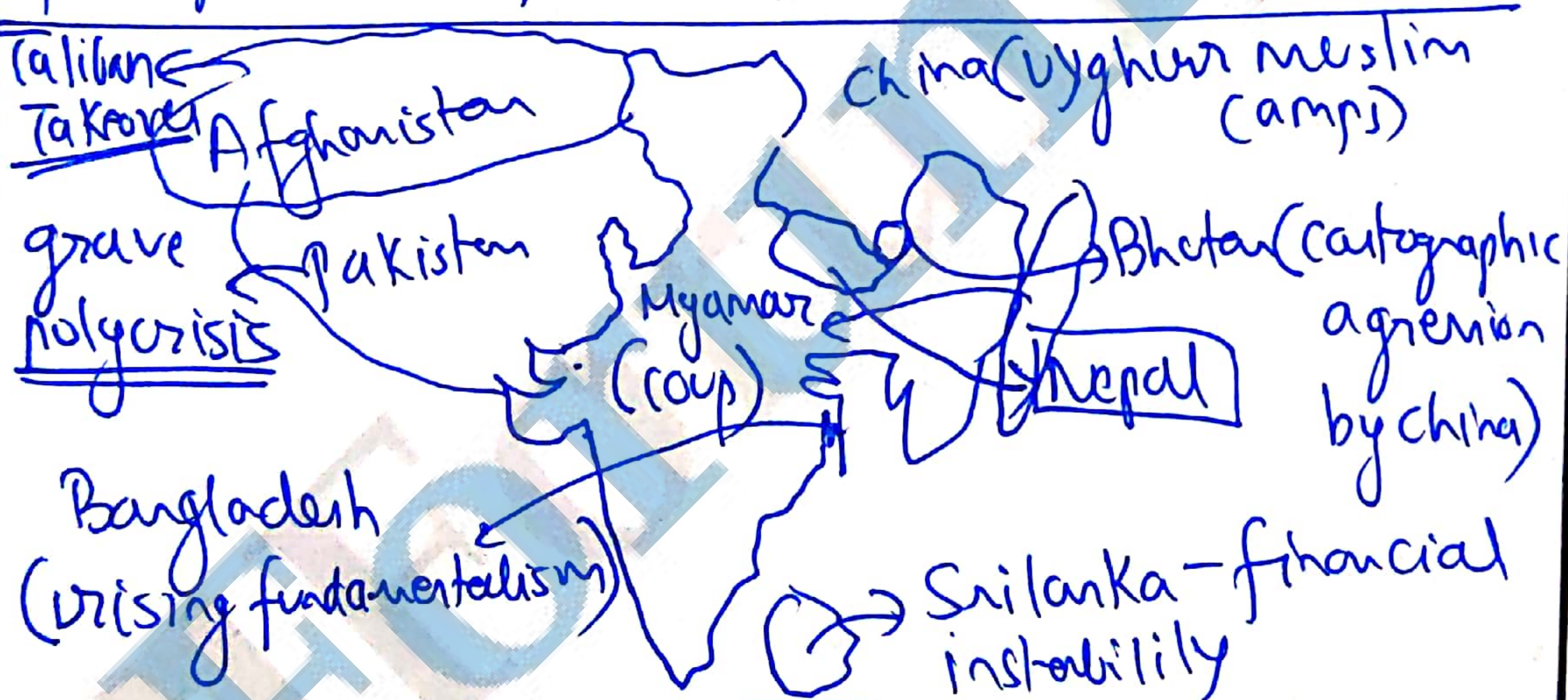


Fig 1: Internal Security challenge: neighbours

Peace in neighbour. related to internal security

① Refugee Crisis - unbridled flow of illegal migrants creates law & order



eg → Rohingya → Manipur Crisis.

② Border ceasefire violation - neighbouring

State using aggressive rhetoric to divert their attention from internal crisis.

eg → Pakistan.

③ Reduced Economic trade results in migration of border people. eg → Arunachal Pradesh (Apatani) → Migrating

④ Demographic inversion - Bangladeshi immigrants escaping Pak in 1971 created social strife in Assam → NRC debate.

⑤ IB reports suggest safe harbours being provided to internal militant groups like ULFA, KNO in Myanmar

⑥ Spread of Terrorism - RAW report suggest Rohingyas operating in India. steepen cell



Way to counter above

- ① Full Gujarat doctrine and Act East policy to allow peace in Myanmar take back refugees
- ② Israel model of Smart Fencing to prohibit illegal migrants
- ③ Rationalise 16 Km FMZ by using drones for surveillance.
- ④ Vibrant village programme to create goodwill in border villages
- ⑤ Update NRC to weed out illegal migrants from North-East

Above steps would enable to counter the unstable stability and durable disorder (2nd ARC) in North East region thus giving rise to EK Bharat Sreshth Bharat.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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