

TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – Cohort 13 Alt – 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	M. Kauswik		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910129804	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	26th Aug. 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।	
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
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 :
			11:00 AM	2:00 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।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
				Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

224711_613302_1910129804_(2023-08-26 14:17:26)

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

ForumIAS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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

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

The recently released FTP, 2023 aims to achieve \$2 Trillion export by 2030 to reach the goal of 5 trillion USD economy.

Main features & Potential

1. Special advanced authorization scheme
↳ for textiles to give boost to exports
2. Export protection capital goods scheme EPCG
↳ Duty free import of capital goods
↳ Boost to manufacturing
3. Relaxing norms to give star rating to exporters
4. Development of District Export hubs → DEH
Textile towns of excellence
5. Amnesty scheme for settlement of disputes
6. Merchanting trade allowed

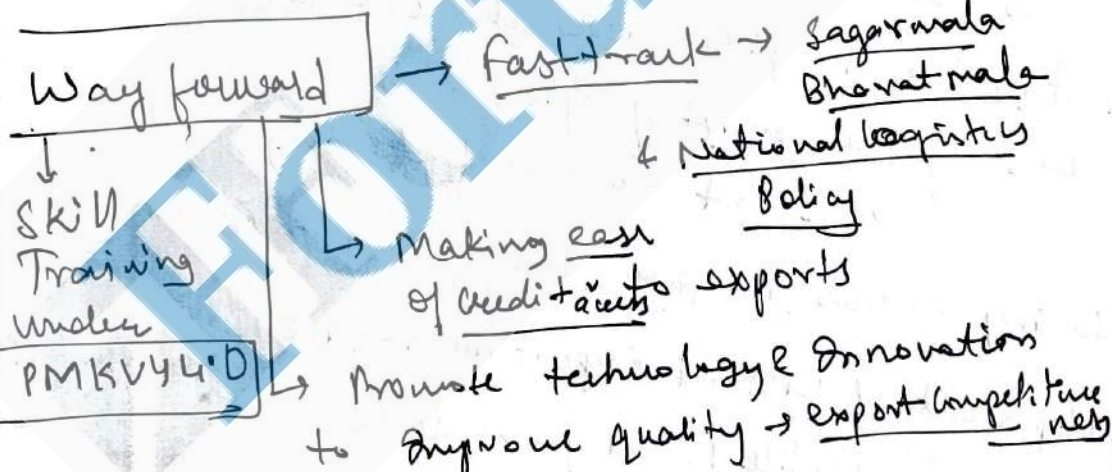
(Don't Write in this Area)
पर कुछ न लिखें

Q-2

≠ Regulating trade in Dual use goods & technology
SCOMET policy

While these will help in ensuring boost to export certain challenges are these

- 1) Low credit availability to exporters - MSME's
- 2) Poor technology adoption
- 3) High cost of logistics - @ 14% of GDP
- 4) No R&D in innovations → only 0.7% GDP on R&D
- 5) Low labour productivity
- 6) Poor quality produce not meeting export standards



It is important to take these measures to reach our goals by Amrit Kaal and ensure SDG 8 is achieved.

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	
-------------	--

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

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

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)

Social protection schemes are those that provide income, social security to the vulnerable population. It is a constitutional imperative [A 41 of DPSP]

Importance of Social Protection Schemes

- Ensure food security to poor
- Provide for the disable & loss of income due to old age
- To safeguard health and wellbeing
- To uphold the idea of welfare state [A 38]

The Old Pension Scheme → Features

- 1) Provides pension of last drawn salary of the retired employees

2. It involves the government paying for the pension

Issues of Fiscal Prudence

1. Heavy ^{financial} burden on the government
2. Increasing due to increasing old age population → Demographic transition
3. Lead to fiscal deficit
4. Reduces scope for capex by government

Hence government introduced Market linked New Pension Scheme **NPS** for all except army

Benefits

1. Employee invests in his pension welfare
 2. Market linked → risk-reward ratio
 3. Reduced fiscal strain
- Government ^{can} address the concerns by ensuring a safe investment strategy that gives minimum assured return to the investors

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.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)

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

AgriStack is the program by the government to promote all the agriculture related technology services under one entity - a unified platform

Panacea for Problems



1. Helps in farmers getting seed time market information
2. Provides inputs on best practices at one place and Boost Agri preferences
3. Helps in ensuring market integration
4. Helps in transition towards technology aided agriculture → enhance productivity
5. Data accumulated can be used to ensure evidence led policy making

Challenges in AgriStack

1. Broadband connectivity
↳ Lack of Broadband
2. Issues of Digital literacy and access
↓
only 10% in India
NITI Aayog
New India @ 75
3. Local language and dialect issues
4. Data privacy & cyber threats
5. Farmers' reluctance

Wayforward

1. Fast track Data Privacy law
2. Safe and secure access to AgriStack
↓
By using extension services to educate farmers
3. Local language content
Eg) Use Bashini-Meity
- By fast track, Internet penetration

AgriStack is a right step to make agriculture more productive, tech based and ensure efficient integration with markets

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.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 formed out of GATS has a mandate to ensure balance of world trade it has been successful in regulating trade to some extent but failed on resolving food security issues

WTO → Free trade → success

1. Growth of Trade in world
2. Ensured Rule based trade
3. Recognised the need of low income ~~countries~~ countries & special clauses - Peace clause
4. Ensured peaceful settlement of disputes

But Food security issue - Unfulfilled

1. Peace clause → a temporary solution since 2013.
2. Failure to ensure developed countries recognise the food security issue

3. Not recognising need of Food Security Programs of developing countries

Eg) under AoA → Restrictions on Subsidies of MSP on India Procured for PDS

4. New issues being taken

up → Data flows, digital trade

↳ Dominated & pressured by Ist world

5. It is a consensus based organisations

↳ Delay in decision making

way forward → Resolve the food security issue on urgent basis
 → Ensure the consensus is reached and gain universal membership

↳ Place the Appellate tribunal on urgent basis

It is important WTO stays relevant with growing multilateralism in world trade.

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.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 1972 has completed 50 years & has led to UNEP, UNFCCC, UNCCD, UNCBD all of which aim at ultimately addressing issues of climate change

Challenge in gaps between Targets & Actions

1. INDC → Nationally Determined Contributions under Paris agreements
↳ IPCC says aren't sufficient to reduce the impact
2. Flow of finance is 3-6 times short of what is needed to achieve goals
3. Delay in technology transfer - CTCN
4. Delay in loss and damage fund
5. Developed countries not recognising CBDR Principle

- 6 Continued Consumption of coal even by developed countries
- 7 Not equising the climate equity and responsibilities
- 8 Developing countries dilemma of development and climate mitigation

Measures - A Coherent Strategy

- 1. As suggested by IPCC → Review INDC by developed countries
- 2. Promised funds under Adaptation & Mitigation to be fast tracked
- 3. Speedy transfer of climate change adaptation technology
- 4. Phasing out of coal by developed & phasing down by developing countries
- 5. Sectoral specific targets → Eg) Methane Pledge

It is important to follow Lifestyle for environment principles to achieve SDG 13 & SDG 12 → and act on efforts

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	⊙	Ⓐ	Ⓟ
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.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)

India is the 3rd largest e-waste market in the world and it is bound to grow due to digital economy boom

Impediments in management of E-waste

- 1) Users → No awareness on waste segregation
- 2) ULB's → Lack of capability to deal with e-waste or separate from landfill
- 3) Poor enforcement of regulations by PCB's
- 4) Lack of Data on waste being generated
↳ Difficulty in managing
- 5) Pressure of informal sector in waste handling
↳ Unhealthy practices
- 6) EPR → regime → evasion of responsibility by producers

Ways to manage

1. Citizens → Comply to waste management guidelines

- ↳ Use of options to recycle or responsible disposal
- ↳ Promote circular economy

2. Business → Complying to EPR rules

- ↳ Take new ways to deal with the waste → value add
- ↳ New schemes like deposit & get cash back to collect waste
- ↳ Responsible production

3) Government → Strick enforcement of rules

- ↳ Collection of data
- ↳ R&D on new ways → cost effective to recycle
- ↳ ULB's develop capability to handle waste → Partner with startups etc

e-waste needs to be dealt to avoid negative fallouts on health, environment and economy.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

Nuclear energy is the energy that is generated through the process of atomic fission and fission. India currently has 22% of energy from this

Nuclear fusion

- 1) Two atoms combine isotopes of hydrogen
- 2) Large quantum of energy release
- 3) No waste generated
- 4) Tokamak used a special device
- 5) Reaction takes at Plasma state
- 6) costly & not yet commercialised

Nuclear fission

- 1) atom dissociates
Eg. Uranium or Thorium
- 2) comparatively small amount
- 3) Nuclear waste generated
- 4) Nuclear power plants of various types
- 5) Normal state
- 6) comparatively cheaper

Relevance - Global energy security dilemma

1. Help in transition from fossil to Non fossil fuel
2. Reduced GHG emissions from energy
3. Reduces the energy crisis as Nuclear material abundant
4. Helps reducing the global warming and reach paris goal
5. Energy for a long duration

Concerns

- ↳ 1) Energy waste released
- 2) Potential disasters
- 3) High cost
- 4) No expertise with all countries

India needs to fasttrack its 2nd & 3rd stage to achieve self reliance in Nuclear energy

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	⊙	Ⓐ	Ⓟ
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.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 River hydroelectric projects are those projects that do not involve construction of large dams

→ Main features

- 1) They generate energy on the stream
- 2) No dam required

→ Balance ecological conservation and socio-economic development

1. Prevents clearing of forests
2. No loss to Bio diversity
3. No damage to farm lands or land acquisition

- 4. Ensures energy security
- 5. Reduces energy induced migration
- 6. Low cost projects.
- 7. Prevents loss of agriculture land and provides water & power
↳ Increased Productivity.

But the success depends on

- 1. Continuous flow of water
 - 2. Special expertise required to construct
 - 3. Leads to damage river ecosystem to an extent
- River Project \wedge Project \wedge 25 MW needs to be constructed wherever feasible to ensure we give boost to economy and energy security

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.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 Programme aims to ensure a robust infrastructure in the border areas of J & K to ensure development and tackle security threats

Counter threats

1. Helps in fast deploying of forces
2. Ensures connectivity to the region
3. Ensures communication → fast & real time information sharing
4. Undertake security operations & surveillance operations

- 5 Ensures promoting regional trade
- 6 prevents alienation of the population

Challenges

- 1) Difficult Terrain
- 2) Ecological Concerns
- 3) Delay in clearances
- 4) High Cost involved in infrastructure

Way forward

1. Forest Act amendment will ensure faster completion of projects
2. More robust project completion under PPP - Shakti Kar Committee
3. Complement the effort with civic action Plans on lines of Op-Sadbhavana

Development of infrastructure in border areas is sine qua non for safeguarding integrity & security of India

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	
-------------	--

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

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

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)

A National Security Strategy is a strategy that delineates the actions, the steps, institutional mechanism to deal with National Security.

elements of National Security Strategy

1. Covers all aspects → Coastal, Border, Internal security
2. Establishes a mechanism & Institutional Structure
3. Clear goals & objectives of various agencies
4. Information sharing protocols

Tackling Challenges to National Security — By a Strategy

1. It acts as a deterrence

- 2 Helps in ensuring a uniform approach
 - 3 Better Intelligence sharing
 - 4 Increased coordination in actions against threat - No Turf war
 - 5 Clearly establishes responsibility & accountability
 - 6 Prevents duplication of efforts
 - 7 Augments the capabilities of each agency by the others help
 - 8 Helps ensured developing of dedicated teams → Eg) Cyber, Forensic in a more skilled manner than present
- In the time of growing threat from Conventional & Non Conventional actors, it is important India puts a united defense against them.

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.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 is the persistent rise in prices in a country reducing the purchasing power of the currency. RBI - MPC has the mandate to keep inflation - CPI @ $\pm 2\%$.

Factors Influencing Inflation trends

1. Supply side factors

↳ Reduction in supply of commodities

↳ Eg) Due to climate factors
Crop failures

↳ Cartelisation or market malpractices

↳ International price fluctuation

Eg) Ukraine war → ↑ Price of fertilisers etc

↳ wheat shortage

2. Demand side factors

↳ Increase in demand due to increased disposable income

↳ Festive season demands
Eg) Diwali demand etc

3) Other factors

↳ Increase in price of fuel → International Market
 ↳ Increase in logistics cost → Inflation

↳ Reduced interest rates by central banks

↳ Increased money supply

↓
Inflation

Impact of Inflation

1. Reduce purchasing power of the poor → Food & Nutrition Security
2. Lead to reduction in economic activity → Eg) construction sector slowdown
3. Increase in cost of economic activity
↳ Reduced Investments
4. Erosion of currency value → Imports costlier
5. High fiscal stress on government

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

Institutional Measures to Control Inflation

1. Central Bank controlling the interest rates → Increase the interest rates
RBI - MPC
2. Prevent market monopoly practices
↳ Regulation of agriculture markets
3. Release of Buffer Stock → @ time of Inflation
4. Entering into currency exchange agreements
5. Measures to attract FDI to reduce the fall of rupee

Inflation @ an optimum rate of $4 \pm 2\%$
is imperative to ensure investor confidence and boost growth and also safeguard consumer interest.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

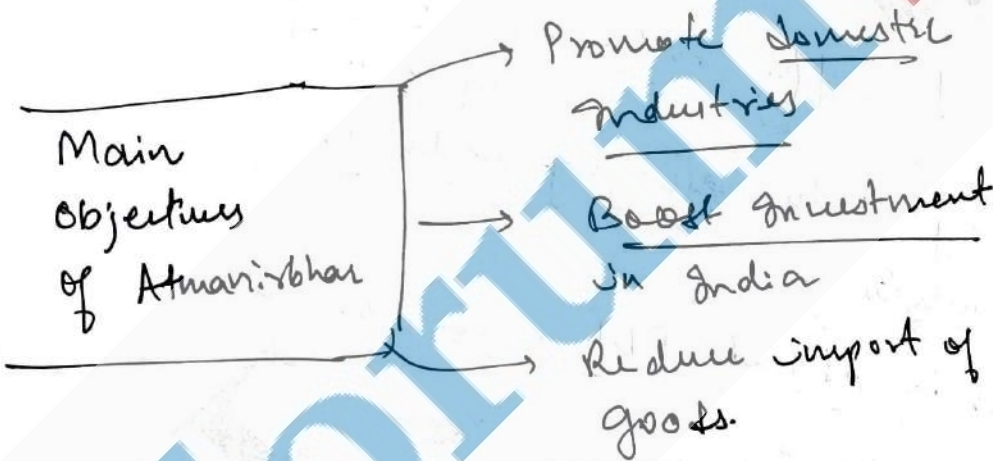
#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.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)

Atmanirbhar Bharat is a flagship initiative of government which aims to ensure self-reliance in goods and reduce the import dependence.



PLI scheme objectives

1. It provides for incentive to production of certain goods @ certain quantity

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

- 2 Helps in augmenting the financial capacity of manufacturers
- 3 Boost to production activity
- 4 Helps in transition towards technology intensive manufacturing
↳ lead to enhanced quality & efficiency
- 5 Provide opportunity to give boost to export & employment generation

Challenges in PLI.

1. Quantum of funds allocated not sufficient
2. Slow pace of upgradation by Indian MSME's
3. Delays in disseminating the funds

- 4. heavily Skewed towards few sectors
- 5. Lack of propu screening and value addition of production process

Way forward

- 1. Focus equally on sectors that generate export potential Eg) Increase focus on textile, electronics
- 2. Allocation of more funds to the PLI scheme
- 3. Ensure value addition → Promote R&D
Leverage
Eg) Startup India → in MSME → technology upgradation
- 4. Complement with the availability of credit to MSME sector. Eg) MUDRA, Standup India
- 5. Improve the skill and innovation of the manufacturing sector Eg) use Skill India

It is important to ensure Atmanirbhar becomes a success to achieve \$2 Tr target of foreign Policy and even self reliance

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.13) How is internationalisation of rupee different from De-Dollarisation? Highlighting the benefits of internationalisation of rupee, discuss the challenges associated with the same. (15 marks, 250 words)

रुपये का अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण डी-डॉलरीकरण से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? रुपये के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के लाभों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Internationalisation of rupee is increasing the usage of rupee by world countries in international trade.
De Dollarisation on the other hand is reducing the dependency on dollar in our international trade and in general in World trade.

Benefits of Internationalisation of Rupee

1. Will reduce the volatility of rupee
2. Will attract more FDI
3. Reduce of cost of doing business to Indian players

4. Will help in reducing the quantum of forex needed to be maintained
- By RBI
5. Will ease government raising money from world markets
6. Give boost to India's trade

Challenges in Internationalisation of Rupee

1. Indian rupee not fully convertible
Eg) No full capital account convertibility → hindrance
2. Quantum of India's share in World trade - $\sim 2\%$ → very less
3. Liquidity of Rupee in World market is also @ 1.8% daily average trade
↳ less to internationalise
4. Will lead to monetary policy becoming ineffective - RBI has to face challenges

5. Indian Policy environment

↳ Unstable (by) actions like
Democratization
Investors lose trust

6. High volatility of Indian rupee at present

Way forward

1. Slowly open up capital account convertibility
2. FDI & FPI attracting measures
3. Increase currency swap agreements & Mutual trade in rupee → by Russian trade
4. Increase rupee usage in world trade
↳ By promoting Vostro, Nostro accounts
5. Bring stable Monetary & Fiscal policy environment
6. Include Rupee in IMF-SDR

Internationalisation of rupee will give boost to India's goal of being a developed country by 2047

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

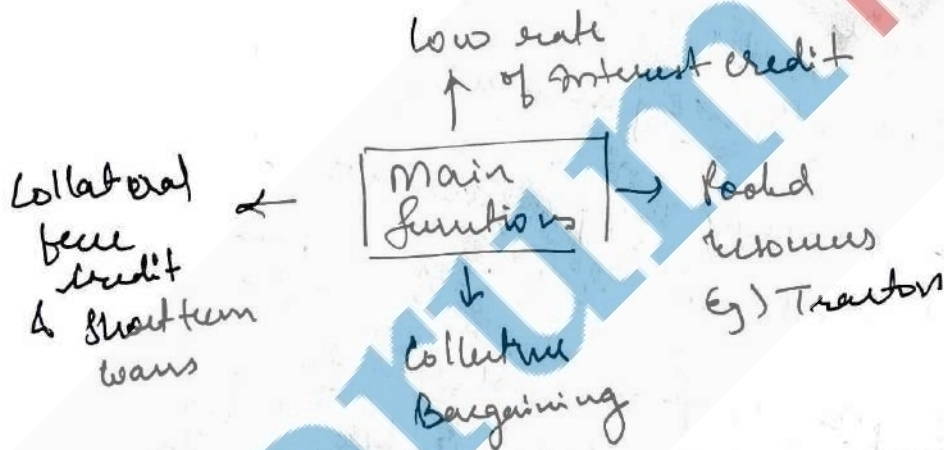
#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

Primary agricultural credit societies are cooperatives that are involved in credit giving activities of agrarian sector and regulated by state governments



Role of Co-operative — Twin targets

1. Increase the economies of scale
2. Can lead to low cost inputs and better price realisation

3. Help with market reach
Eg) Amul co-operative
4. Boost to small & medium farmers
by land consolidation → and
increased productivity → increased income
5. Can leverage produce to value addition
↳ give boost to subsector
↳ FPI → provide employment & growth of rural economy
↳ Increased value addition → export potential

But challenges in co-operative model

1. low scale of operation → lack resources
2. large co-operatives → captured by elite
↳ co-operative politics
↳ Benefits do not reach small & medium farmers

(Don't
in this Ar
पर कुछ न

Q.15) Farm
agree? C

- 3 Lack of adequate technological support
- 4 Excessive Bureaucratization in some States
- 5 Non payment of loans taken → financial strain
- 6 Poor regulation → Instances of failure of Cooperatives

Way forward to boost to rural economy & farm income

1. Promote Sustainable agriculture
↳ Natural, organic farming
- 2 Promote technology → soil health card, Micro Irrigation etc
↓
Reduce cost → Income increase
- 3 Invest in value chain upgradation → Cold chain logistics under National Mission
- 4 Provide extension services → To make agriculture profitable
- 5 Regulate the co-operatives effectively
By giving boost to agriculture reforms by Green revolution 2.0 we can ensure their targets are reached

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.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 include those that are related to agriculture production, marketing and pricing and subsidies.

Undesirable consequences

1. MSP → Has led to skewed production of wheat and rice
→ reduced production of millet,
pulses → leading to import

2. Free subsidies → Eg) electricity in Punjab
↳ excess ground water depletion
CWC → Punjab > 90% of GW depleted

3. Nutrient based subsidies → leads to erosion of soil fertility

→ excess import of Urea → CAD ↑

→ Poor quality produce

→ Harmful algal bloom due to eutrophication

4) Leading to virtual water export

5) Led to farm politics → Politicisation of MSP → Bullock Capitalists

6) Heavy fiscal strain

↳ No capital investment in agriculture

PM-PRANAM → aims to reduce use of synthetic fertiliser and promote use of natural fertilisers

→ Funded by savings from the NBS & Urea subsidy scheme

Ways to ensure soil health

1. soil health card → regular update & allocate to all farmers

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

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

2. Use of drip irrigation and fertiliser + irrigation - fertigation
3. Use precision farming to prevent soil degradation
4. Shift to Nano Urea → 90% more efficient
5. Use of Mulching → as cover crop
↳ reduce erosion & loss of moisture

Farm productivity

1. Shift to Organic & Natural farming
 2. Increase use of High value crops
↳ NITI Aayog @ New India @ 75
↳ Promote horticulture crops
 3. Use of technology in agriculture → Eg Drones & AI
 4. Shift to crop diversification → Eg) Millets
↳ More resilient to Climate change
 5. Integrate Animal husbandry + GOBARDHAN
- By following integrated farming & methods of Natural farming we can ensure a sustainable agriculture.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--



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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Heat waves @ IMD defines them as if the temperature in places is $> 40^\circ\text{C}$ for 2 consecutive days @ 2 stations

Reasons for heatwaves

1. High Temperature
air for long

duration

2) Global Warming

2. Presence of Anti-Cyclonic Conditions

3. Clear sky \rightarrow high Insolation \rightarrow No Precipitation

4. Urban Heat island effect

5. Adiabatic compression of air descending

6. Delay of Western disturbances in Northwest India

Characteristics

- 1) High temperature
 $> 4.5 - 6.4^\circ\text{C}$ above Normal
 \rightarrow Extreme heat wave
- $> 6.4^\circ\text{C}$ above Normal
 \rightarrow Severe heat wave

Impact of heat wave

1. Heat related health issues
↳ Heat strokes, respiratory problems
2. Economic impact
↳ Loss of agriculture productivity
Eg) 2022 wheat shortage
3. Ecological impact → Lead to forest fires,
Biodiversity loss
4. Energy demand increases → usage of cooling devices.
5. Social impact → most vulnerable sections impacted
Eg) workers in construction sector or street vendors

Mitigation Measures

1. Early warning systems in place
to inform people
2. Upgrade to cool roof technology

- 3 Usage of Blue-green infrastructure in cities → Provide cooling effect
- 4 Awareness among citizens
↳ on measures to take
- 5 Upgrade the capability of URB, DRF to deal with heat waves
- 6 Mitigation measures like reduce the release of green house gases
- 7 Also to avoid water shortage & food shortage → water resistant crops to be promoted
- 8 Safeguard the vulnerable sections
↳ provide water & other necessities on regular basis

Heat waves intensities are going to increase as world is already warm by 1.1°C - IPCC So preparedness to heatwaves is an imperative

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	
-------------	--

Don't Write in this Area / कुछ न लिखें

224711_613302_1910129804_(2023-08-26 14:17:26)

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

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 is a lander and rover module that aims to take on field studies on moon.

Differences between

Chandrayaan 3	Chandrayaan 2
Contains <u>Lander</u> Vikram & <u>Rover</u> Pragyan	Had <u>Lander, Rover</u> and <u>orbital module</u> as well
Uses the <u>orbital module</u> of Chandrayaan 2	Has <u>own module</u>
Has <u>4 solar panels</u> to ensure <u>longer energy conservation</u>	Has <u>2 solar panels</u> at <u>the lander</u>
<u>More fuel</u> carrying capacity for longer time	<u>Less fuel</u> carrying capacity

Landing site is
very large

Landing site is
small

Chandrayaan 3

on south pole of Moon

Objectives → To depict soft landing

- 1) To Study Lunar seismic activity - [ILSA]
- 2) To Study Lunar surface temperature - [CHASTE]
- 3) To Study the Alpha particles & also mineral compositions - Alpha Ray Polarimeter
- 4) To Study for traces of life or habitable planets using [Shape]
- 5) Further depict Roving capabilities

India recently signed the USA-Ind
Artemis Accords

Artemis Furthering → Indias Lunar exploration

- 1) Give access to the NASA capabilities

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

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

2. Better information sharing about findings
3. NASA to also train Indian Astronauts for space flights
4. Collective by build a space program in future on lines of NISAR to Moon
5. Give access to the NASA's manned moon mission findings and contribution opportunities
6. Peaceful exploration of Moon
ISRO and NASA's partnership will not only give boost to India's space program but also act as a leap forward to humanity

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

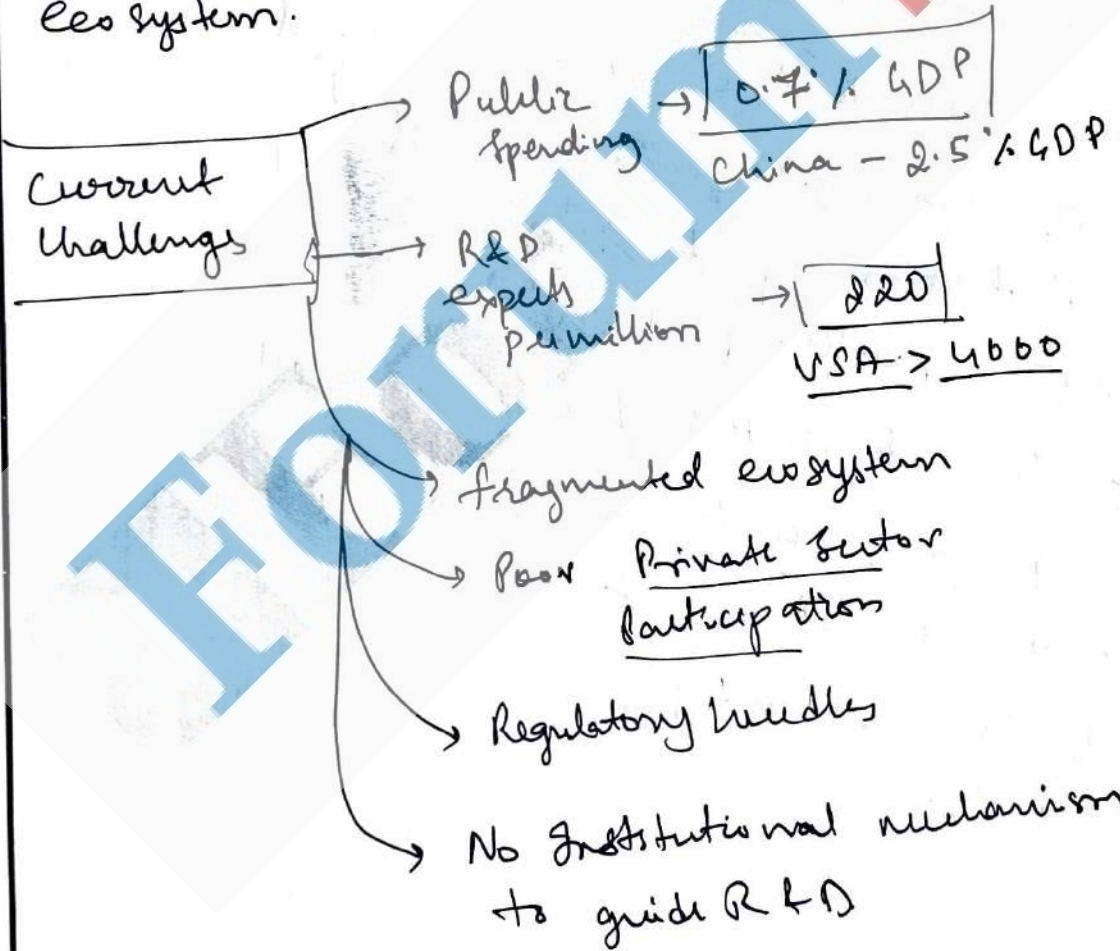
#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

The government has recently introduced National research foundation bill which aims to give boost to India's R&D ecosystem.



R&D to Unlock Knowledge Economy

1. Give boost to Innovation and development of applications → in AI, IoT, TRUO
2. Generate employment in R&D
3. Attract more talent
4. Bring in more FDI
5. Potential for Knowledge diplomacy
Eg) ICET - USA

Role of NRF Bill 2023

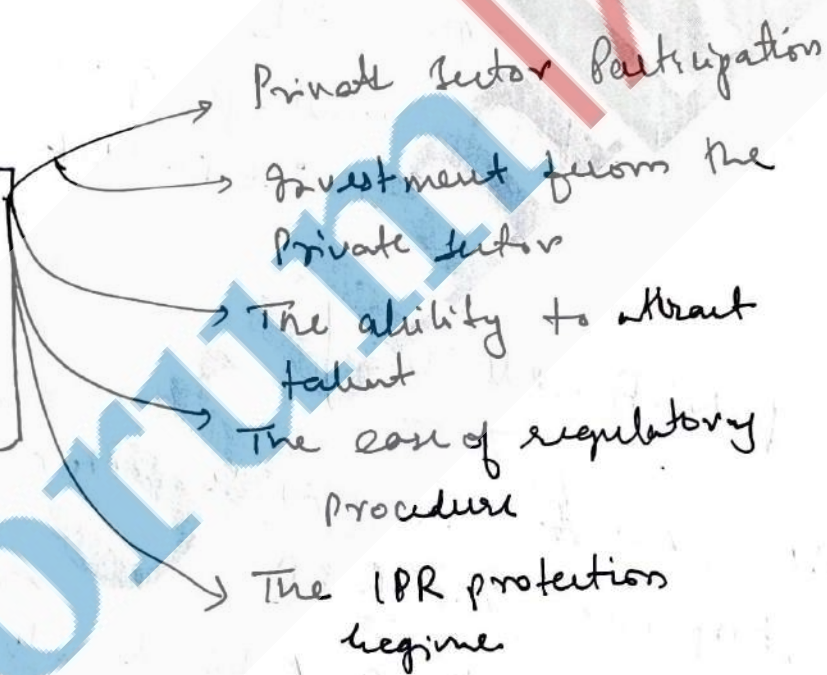
1. Give boost to private sector participation in R&D
2. Increased quantum of funds allocated
3. Give boost to R&D ecosystem
4. Provide for Industry-academia research linkages
5. Allows usage of R&D facilities of government in collaboration

(Don't W
in this Arc
पर कुछ न

Q.19) W
reco

- 6. Give importance to development of Solutions for public use
- 7. Streamline the regulatory procedures
- 8. Collaborating within and outside country in bringing innovative Solutions

But the Success of NRE dependson



NRE, 2023 is a right step to be in the race of Innovation as the world's racing towards Industry 4.0 and beyond.

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.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 is the warfare that uses both conventional (Terrorism) and non conventional (evolved cybercrimes etc) to inflict damage to India's national economic, political security

Implications for India

1. Increased security threat to India's critical information infrastructure
Eg) Attack on Kudamkulam NPP
2. Threatens India's Digital Program
(DPI) Eg) AIIM's attack
3. Also has potential to damage secular fabric
using → social media → radicalisation

4. Damage or risks to India's space assets

Eg) growth of ASAT & direct energy weapons with China

5. Also potential to disrupt the democracy → Eg) Cambridge analytica

6. Impact on India's energy security & even Economic security

↳ Eg) BFSI sector

↳ Prone to hacking

7. Problems from Narco, Nuclear terrorism

↳ Difficult to detect

↳ evolved means using Dodnet etc

↳ Poor intelligence in India

↳ Multiple agencies → Diffused responsibility

↳ Lack of skilled manpower
Eg) Cyber experts

↳ Poor enforcement of rules & laws

↳ No uniform legislation

Challenges in dealing hybrid warfare

Measures to counter hybrid warfare

1. Develop an Institutional mechanism
↳ Assign a role to an umbrella body
2. Clearly → legislation regulate on safety of
cyberspace → Dedicated laws not
under IT Act 2008
3. Strict enforcement of laws
4. Create a band of cyber warriors, police
5. Upgrade the Intelligence capabilities,
Sharing and gathering → Co-ordination
btw agencies
6. International cooperation in case of
Cross border threats → Mutual legal assistance
↳ Information sharing
7. Upgrade Border surveillance
8. Develop Space defence → Dedicated Space force

With evolving threats we need
to upgrade our responsibility as India is
an island of democracy surrounded by oceans
of hostile elements.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	C	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.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)

India is facing multiple security related challenges on all fronts and the eastern border is even complicated due to multiplicity of factors

Challenges from Eastern frontier

Bangladesh

1. Porous Border and problem of illegal immigrants



2. Difficult to fence the border & changing river course

3. The growth of fundamentalism in Bangladesh → Radicalisation in India

4. Refugees from Myanmar
↳ Create demographic distortion & conflicts
5. Poor enforcement of laws in Bangladesh
↳ Flow of Drugs & arms to India

Myanmar

- 1) Refugee Crisis → links with Terror groups
Rohingya
- 2) Proximity to Drug Triangle → Issues of organised crime & nexus
- 3) Challenges due to strategic alliance of insurgency groups on either side
- 4) Military rule in Myanmar & Pressure of multiple threats → taking safe haven & groups in India

Way forward

1. Increase surveillance on border areas
 - ↳ Deploy forces → Kargil Committee
 - ↳ Use of technology → Madhukar Gupta recommendation
 - ↳ Integrated check post
2. Engage diplomatically → deal with threat
 - Eg) Operation Sunrise 2
3. Increase the Intelligence Capabilities
4. Development of the region & integration of the region
 - Eg) BBIN, IMT highway
 - ↳ To allow trade & development
5. Raster Infrastructure Completion - PPP mode
 - ↳ Shekatkar Committee
 - ↳ To correct issues of deploying force

The Peace & Stability of Eastern frontier is utmost important to success of development of NER & Act East Asia policy

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	⊙	Ⓐ	Ⓟ
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			