

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	PADEL MITULKUMAR		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910097368	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	03/04/2023

*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 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 (क्यूआर) 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	
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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 :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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

Forum IAS

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)

foreign trade of India is about \$760 billion (2022-23). Introduction of Foreign trade policy, 2023 is aimed at revamping India's participation in global trade.

Foreign trade Policy, 2023 for reaching milestone of 5 trillion USD economy

① policy envisages USD 2 trillion foreign trade from current 0.75 trillion

② policy channelises potential of districts to make export hubs and proposing Trade Export cities

③ policy aims transition from incentives to remission (eg. RODTEP Scheme)

④ policy envisages tapping potential of new areas like e-commerce (with around 70 lakh job-workers, textiles like - e-commerce needs promotion)

⑤ policy emphasises on For of Doing business and coordination between Centre, state and local govt. for export enhancement.

Certain Issues

- ① lack of focus on export infrastructure creation
- ② regulatory in outlook
- ③ didn't address lack of remission to cotton textile, etc industries

with integrated implementation and making districts as Export hub, Foreign Trade policy, 2015 can improve India's trade participation at global level.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Recently many states (like Himachal Pradesh) announced moving back to Old Pension Scheme. This scheme was replaced with NPS New Pension Schemes for reasons of fiscal prudence.

Old-Pension Scheme - as welfare measure

- ① Defined benefits based on last drawn salary led to provision of significant social protection to retired job employees
- ② Old Age protection (as around 7% population of India in old age)
- ③ protection against health issues (e.g. genetic diseases such as Parkinson disease)
- ④ to enforce Article 39(e).

Issue of financial imprudence in old pension scheme

- ① states enforcing ops have high fiscal burden (e.g. Rajasthan have around 22% state debt to GSDT nation)
- ② ops covered small section (i.e. government employees) \Rightarrow Exclusive welfare
- ③ High fiscal burden would cause future debt \Rightarrow compromising welfare of future generation.

Recently Jannathan Committee has been formed to suggest issues of welfare in current New pension scheme. Anshu prakash model of pension can be possible tool to ensure social security.

Feedback

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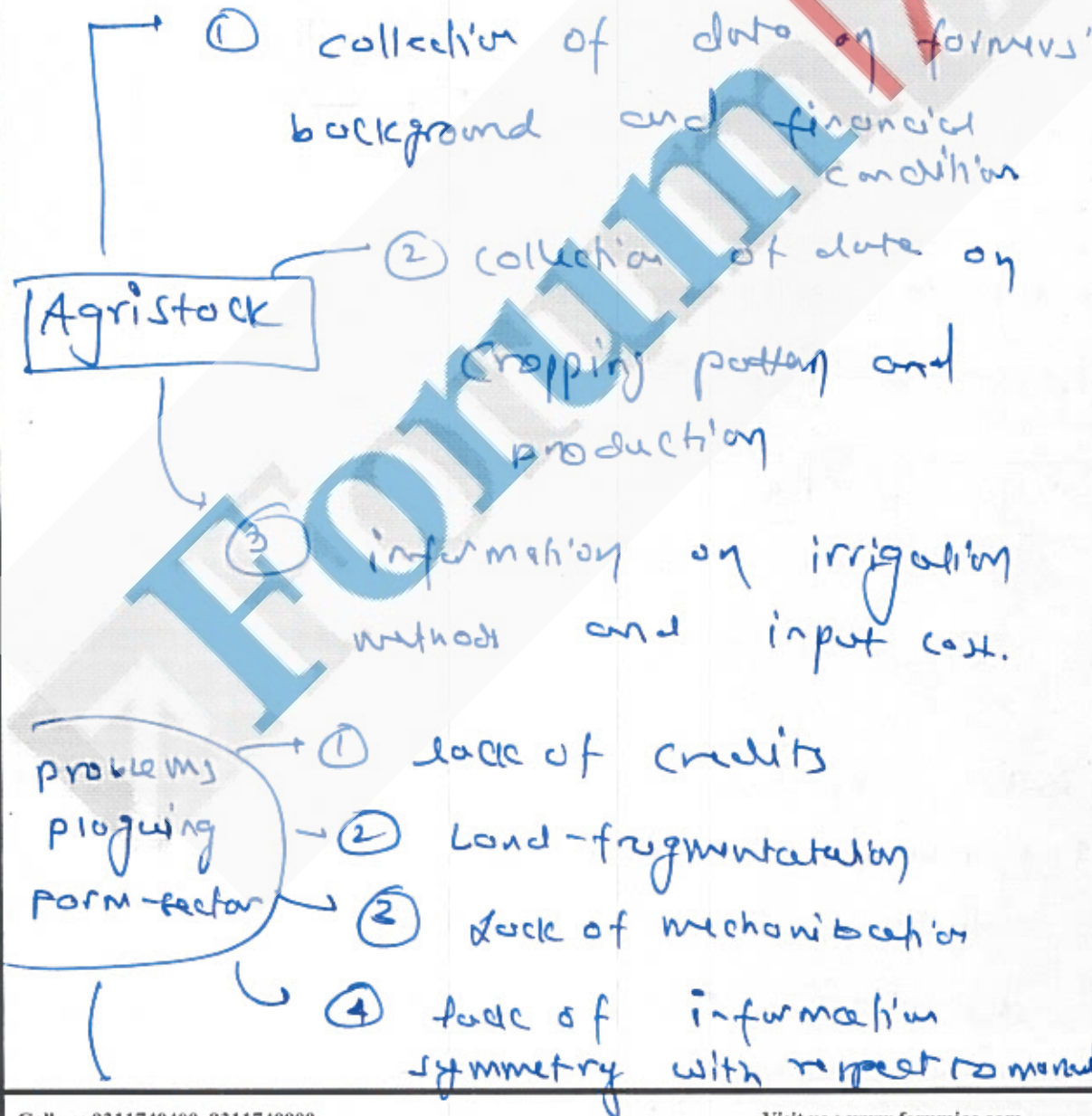
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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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 is collection of digital technological solutions and data to improve productivity of Indian agriculture.



prices
↓

⑤ Lack of contact between direct retailers and farmers, and high number of middle men.

AgriStack as solution to farm issues

- ① Financial background of farmers helps creating credit history and making credit available
- ② Convergence with eNAM and AgriStack can reduce information asymmetry.
- ③ AgriStack + Agro-extension service ⇒ Informed decision making by farmers
↓
doubling of farmer's income.

> However, AgriStack may not help in reducing problem of rising input cost and soil salinity.

AgriStack is significant step in making farming on scientific line.

Feedback

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

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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 multilateral organisation to secure Rule based international trade. With inconclusive Doha Round negotiation on public stockholding of food grains, dilemma of food security and free trade remained unfulfilled. Reasons for that are :-

① Inability of developed countries to arrive at permanent solution on issue of public stockholding,

② disparity in food subsidy versus rule boundness

(eg) Rule says → maximum 10% of subsidy for developing countries

disparity → 5% subsidy of developed countries is way more than 10% subsidy

by developing countries.

③ Lack of presence of dispute resolution tribunal due to blockade by USA.

↳ It erodes trust in WTO by developing countries,

Measures to solve this dilemma

① conclude Doha round on permanent solution to agricultural subsidies

② revive Dispute resolution mechanism.

③ Allowing public stockholding so far as food security purposes and making transparency rule-mandate by developing countries.

WTO needs to reflect upon its working to remain relevant in today's world.

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 कार्यवाई योग्य रणनीति बनाने के उपायों की भी सिफारिश कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Stockholm conference (1972) put emphasis on human action to counter climate change and emissions.

Gap between targets and actions - challenge to climate change meeting

- ① According to IPCC 6th Assessment reports, current NDCs under Paris agreement are inadequate to meet 1.5°C goal
- ② Greenwashing by countries is cause of this gap.
- ③ Lack of funding e.g. without USD 1 trillion funding to developing countries, goals would not be realised.

④ lack of technology transfer as roadblock to reduce this gap.

⑤ Lack of climate justice and reversing principle of CBDR (common but differentiated responsibility) would create ununified climate action.

measures for coherent action strategy

- ① Mitigation → ① technology transfer
(eg. ORCA plant for carbon capture and utilization)
- ② Afforestation and 30X30
conservation rule for marine and land area.
- ③ climate funding of \$1 trillion

② Adaptation → implement Sharm-Al-Shikh (COP27) adaptation framework,
climate resilience in agriculture, industry, construction, etc.

Mission life can also start popular movement against climate change.

Feedback

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

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

India is 3rd largest E-waste producing country. E-waste is defined as discarded electronic items and big electrical appliances.

- Impediment in management of E-waste
- ① Unorganised sector for e-waste collection and segregation
 - ② Lack of compliance with E-waste management rule
 - ③ Lack of recycling facilities to process e-waste.
 - ④ Untrained collection workers (making them vulnerable to heavy metal pollution)

Trinity of citizen, business and government to tackle E-waste :-

① Citizens → segregation
 → timely submission of E-waste to recycling authorities.

② Business → ① Innovation for recycling e-waste
 → ② Network of PEBOs (Producer, Importer, Brand owners) to collect and process E-waste.

③ Government → ① to improve compliance with E-waste management rule
 → ② to take steps for formalised E-waste collection network.

E-waste recycling is solution to meet country's rare-earth metal demand while tackling E-waste pollution.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

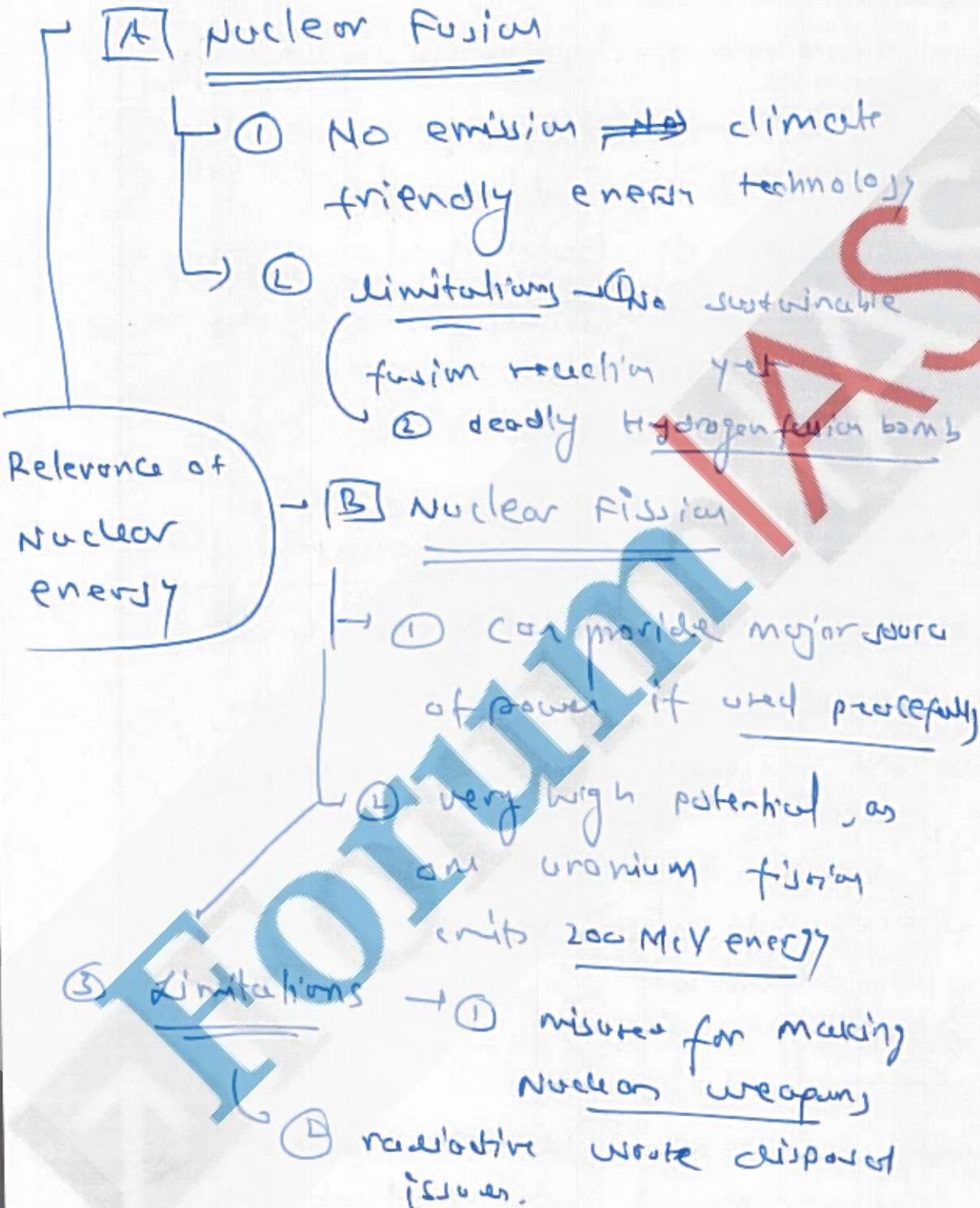
परमाणु संलयन परमाणु विखंडन से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? वैश्विक ऊर्जा सुरक्षा दुविधा के समाधान में परमाणु ऊर्जा की प्रासंगिकता का आकलन कीजिए? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Nuclear energy is significant in daily life (e.g. Fusion in sun gives us light, while fission in nuclear reactor gives power)

Nuclear Fusion

Nuclear Fission

<p>① Lighter nuclei atoms fuse to form heavier particle and release energy</p>	<p>① Heavier nuclei atom breaks into lighter nuclei to release energy</p>
<p>② Takes place at very high temperature (e.g. $10^8 K$)</p>	<p>② requires slow neutron to start <u>chain reaction</u></p>
<p>③ Reaction is unsustainable - but if temperature reduces</p>	<p>③ Reaction can become uncontrolled (e.g. Nuclear Bomb)</p>
<p>④ e.g. ① Fusion in core of sun ② China's rising sun reactor</p>	<p>④ e.g. ① Kakrapar Nuclear energy plant ② Hiroshima attack</p>



IAEA's 'Atoms for peace' should be motto to utilize nuclear energy to counter climate change and energy insecurity

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 projects are hydropower projects utilising water energy without compromising regular flow of water. Indus Water Treaty, 1960

allows building them on Indus, Jhelum, Chenab rivers.

Benefits of Run-of-the-river projects

A Ecological conservation

- ① maintaining flow \Rightarrow no drying up of river
- ② less divergence of water
- ③ small in size \Rightarrow less issue of silt-accumulation.

B Socio-economic development

(10)

- ↳ ① Irrigation requirement of nearby area.
- ↳ ② Flood control to reduce damage in vulnerable areas
(e.g. Kashmir valley floods (2014) and Kishanganga project)
- ↳ ③ clean and potable water supply (2021)

Issues in balancing conservation and socio-economic development by run-of-river project :-

- ① Fragmenting riverine habitat by dam wall.
- ② Increasing water level in backside area of project = Submergence.

Compulsory EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) for balancing socio-economic development and ecological conservation is key principle in making run-of-river project

Feedback

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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 vibrant village programme was launched with objective of making rust mill development in border area while ensuring adequate border infrastructure.

Vibrant Village programme - robust Infrastructure in Border area

- ① Ensuring necessities like electricity for people in border area
- ② Countering outmigration of people from border areas.
- ③ people's trust ^{in governance} is important to counter military and infiltration in hostile border eg. India-China border

Village Border Programme - Countering multifarious threats from inimical actors

- ① Ensuring people's trust \Rightarrow making people eyes and ears of border security forces
- ② Countering China's Xiakong Village Programme in sino-India border near Annapal Pradesh.
- ③ Countering Chinese Cartographic aggression by renaming Annapal Pradesh
- ④ Bringing parity in infrastructure at sino-India border.

Border-Infrastructure is getting renewed thrust and changing paradigm of border security management.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 is comprehensive method to tackle internal and external threats to security of a country.

National Security Strategy to tackle challenges of National security :-

- ① Comprehensive designing of multi-dimensional security (land, maritime, air, cyberspace and space)
- ② Balancing offensive and defensive methods
- ③ Specifying roles of security forces to reduce conflicts (eg. In Sudan, paramilitary and military forces clashed.)

④ clear policy on mode of war and threats

(eg. recent Japan's National security policy highlighted → no nuclear weapons usage
 → North Korea, China and Russia as threats)

⑤ To ensure cooperation among political and military leadership to prevent issues like Myanmar Junta Coup.

⑥ To provide long-term plan of defence procurement
 Apart from National security strategy, training of forces, infrastructure and defence readiness are important to ensure national security.

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.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 general rise in price of goods and services. In July 2023, CPI index inflation was 7.44%.

- Factors influencing inflation trend**
- ① Food prices → volatility caused out of erratic monsoon, crop failure, diseases
 eg. Food Inflation = 11.7% (July 2023)
 - ② Fuel price → volatility due to international issues, as India imports more than 85% of crude oil demand
 eg. Russia-Ukraine war, OPEC fuel production cut
 - ③ Supply side constraints
 eg. breaking of supply of essential goods due to COVID-19
fertiliser inflation
 - ④ wages → wage-spiral inflation due to rise in wage ⇒ increased demand
 ↓
 Inflation

↳ ⑤ Government policy → increased money in hands of people (eg. RBI following easy money policy), or fiscal stimulus.

eg. COVID19 led govt. to follow fiscal stimulus and RBI to ease interest rates, which led to inflation in current times.

① On vulnerable sections → reduced buying capacity of essential goods (eg. food, healthcare) ⇒ deteriorating poverty and hunger

② Savings → low return or negative return when inflation is higher than saving rate

Impact of Inflation

③ Investment → when RBI follows tight money policy, interest rates increase making investment costly

④ External trade may hit negatively if price is excessive

⑤ Trust in currency may be eroded if hyperinflation followed by monetising

deficit (eg. Zimbabwe)

- ① By RBI → 'Inflation Targetting framework' to keep inflation in $(4 \pm 2)\%$ range (on CPI scale)
- ↳ eg. Monetary Policy Committee forming monetary policy

Institutional measures to check Inflation

- ② By Government
- ↳ ① Essential Commodities Act to curb stockholding and black marketing

④ Import of necessary goods (eg. oil from EYK)

- ↳ ② Buffer stock policy
- ↳ ③ Open market sale

- ③ Private sector → Food processing Industry to counter supply mismatch.

Inflation is most cause of worry for economy and vulnerable sections. It needs to be kept within $(4 \pm 2)\%$ range.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

To meet domestic demand and world's demand, PLI scheme serves apt system through Atmanirbhar Bharat.

PLI scheme has been launched for key sectors such as electronics, wind cells, solar panel, pharmaceuticals, textile, etc. (total 14 sectors).

It is based on principle 'incentivising incremental sale' of domestically manufactured goods.

PLI scheme - cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat

① Attaining self-reliance in manufactured goods (eg. Electronics, pharma, etc)

- ② To increase Employment through Manufacturing in line with 'make in India' goal of creating 100 million new jobs.
- ③ To attain high growth in manufacturing sector (eg. National manufacturing policy, 2011) aims at 2.5% GVA contribution of manufacturing.
- ④ Self-reliance in key sectors like electronics and solar energy to attain reduced import dependency.

Challenges of PLI scheme

- ① Limited time period → This may not attract industries in high investment sectors (eg. Electronics)
- ② Lack of focus on high employment elasticity

sectors (eg. leather industry, cotton textile)

- ③ Lack of funding and delays in granting benefits.
- ④ No specific goals of employment generation.

Ways to meet challenges

- ① Expanding scheme to include high employment areas (eg. leather, shipbuilding, etc)
- ② Specify long-term time line to reduce policy uncertainty.
- ③ One-stop clearance in key sector for Ease of Doing business.

PLI scheme is embodiment of motto of Atmanirbhar Bharat in upcoming Amit Kal.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Internationalisation of rupee refers to rupee is made available for holding and using as medium of exchange beyond India's border. De-dollarisation refers to reducing dollar-dependence in external trade and FOREX requirements.

Internationalization of Rupee

De-dollarisation

① promotion of Rupee in external trade or store of value

① Reducing dependence on dollar

② Allowing full convertibility in Rupee

② making other currencies (e.g. Yuan, Euro) as store of value.

③ Allowing Rupee to be used in foreign financial markets

③ Reducing dollar based financial transactions

De dollarization was picked up popularity in the wake of Russia-Ukraine war, and USA's unilateral sanction on Russia regarding dollar-based trade (eg. SWIFT ban)

① Less need to keep high forex reserves
(eg. FOREX of India = 604 bn USD (Aug. 2023))

② Allowing access to foreign financial markets through instruments like Margala Bonds (→ rupee-denominated)

Benefits of Rupee internationalisation → ③ Allowing India's financial sectors to go beyond border
(eg. India-singapore initiative on UPI-pay Now linking)

④ Reduced risk from foreign policy aggression (eg. sanctions)

⑤ Allow strategic autonomy

(eg. Rupee-Rouble trade between India-Russia)

- Challenges with Rupee Internationalisation
- ① Low Rupee-denominated trade
(eg. India's contribution in external merchandise trade $\approx 1.8\%$ of total trade)
 - ② India doesn't have full capital account convertibility
(eg. Toropov committee suggested gradual transition)
 - ③ Lack of trust in Rupee
(eg. Demeritisation questioned on independence of RBI)
 - ④ Triffin trilemma \rightarrow when currency is internationalised, it reduces independence of domestic monetary policy.

RBI report on Rupee internationalisation
calls for gradual transition from utilising current mechanisms like ACU to inclusion in SDR basket of IMF.

Feedback

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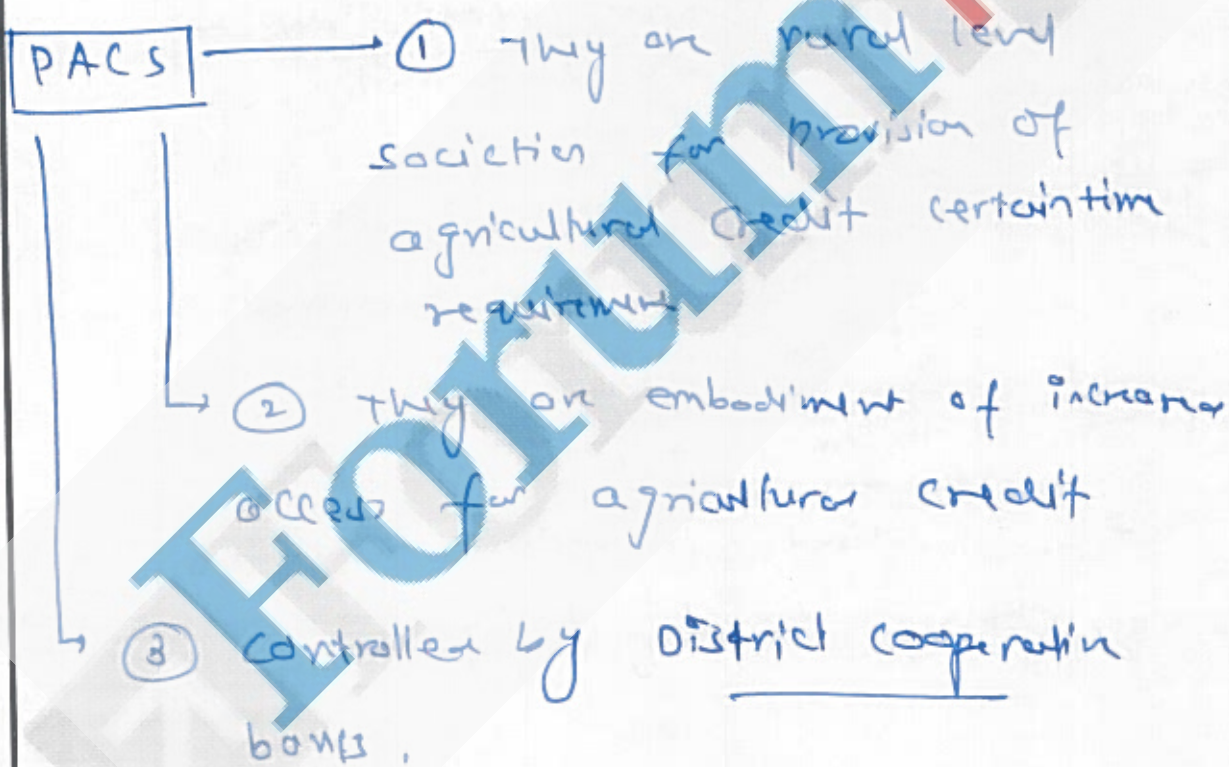
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Q.14) What are Primary Agricultural Credit Societies? Can the cooperative push alone help in achieving the twin targets of boosting rural economy and mainstreaming small and marginal farmers? (15 marks, 250 words)

प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण 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)

Recently, Budget 2023-24 introduced computerization of primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS).



Relevance of cooperative push for rural India

A For Rural economy

- ① To increase employment through credit provision
(e.g. SHG thrust)
milk cooperative model / AMUL
- ② To increase penetration of MSMEs in rural areas and promote micro-entrepreneurship
- ③ To ensure need for credit for handicraftsmen, local workers.

B For mainstreaming small and marginal farmers

- ① Improve financial capacity to buy inputs in rising input cost.
(e.g. Fuel/Fertilizer inflation)
- ② High numbers of small and marginal farmers (85% of total farmers)
- ③ for value addition and storage of

Crop produce

① limited capacity → despite large PACS network, majority of farm loans are through banks.

limitations of cooperative push

② low participation of farmers in cooperative owing to cooperative misgovernance (eg. urban cooperative bank failure)

③ Lack of trust in capacity of cooperatives

④ low technological penetration in cooperatives (eg. less trained staff and lack of digitalization)

recently, cabinet committee approved suggestion for cooperatization of food grain storage through PACS network, It is welcome step for cooperatization for prosperity

Feedback

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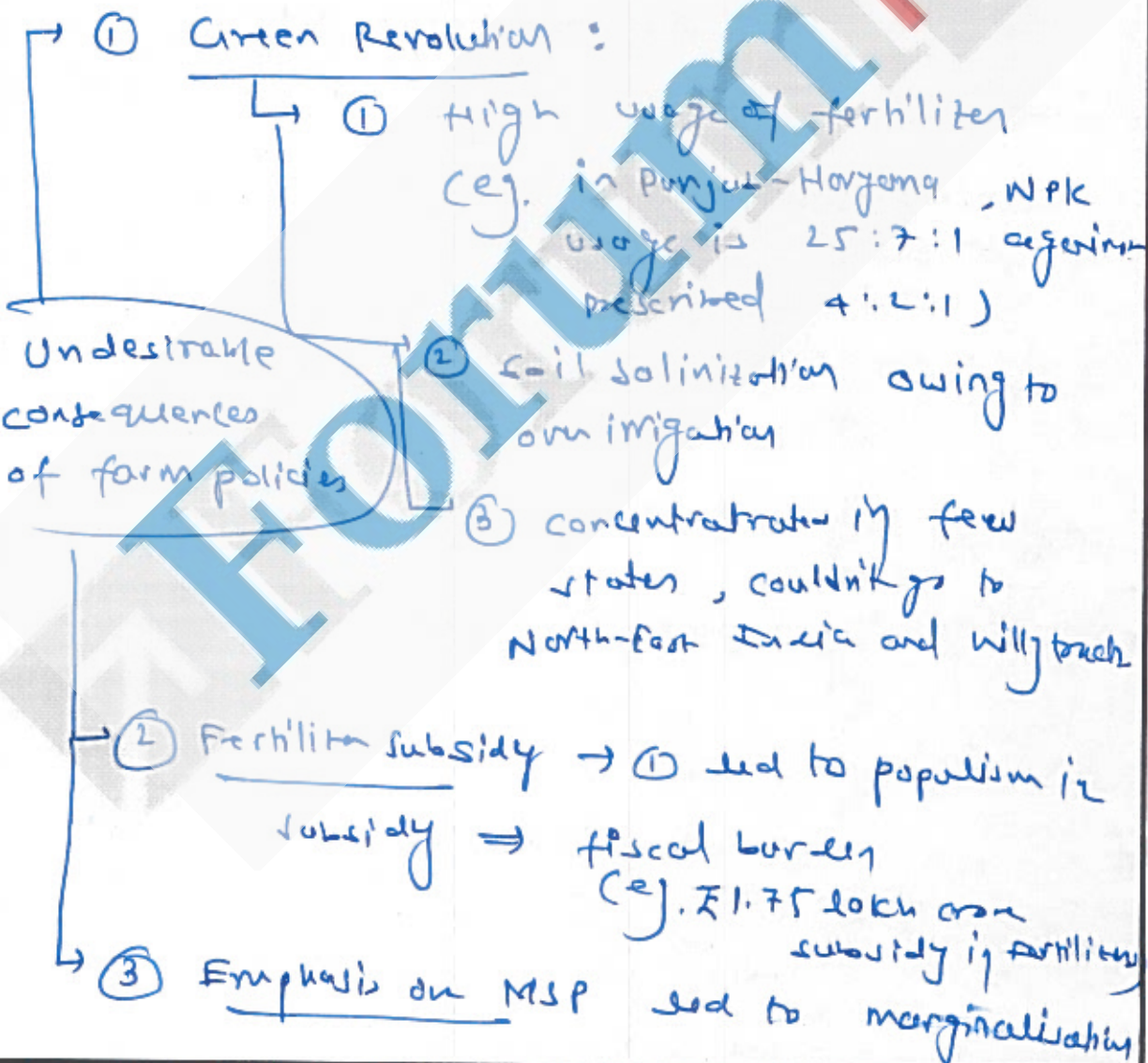
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Economic Survey (2016) said that India's agriculture is victim of its own success owing to its unsustainable practices followed for agri. production.



of oilseeds and horticulture crops.
Further, it led to monocropping.

Ⓐ Reducing water availability

(e.g. In urban agriculture utilizes more than 85% of ground water usage.)

However, agricultural policy like green revolution played important role in making India's ① Food sufficient

② important exporter in horticulture/milk, etc.

PM-PRANAM scheme is introduced to reduce dependence on chemical fertilizers. Its importance lies in :-

Ⓐ Enhancing soil health :

↳ ① low chemical fertilizers ⇒ low killing of microorganism ⇒ soil

- softness and improved fertility
- ① Emphasising on bio-fertilizer usage.
 - ③ low soil salinity owing to fertilizer pollution.

B Farm productivity

- ① Improved incomes with decreasing input cost of fertilizer
- ② Incentivising high value crop production through bio-fertilizer cropping.

for sustainability of agriculture and to negate soil salinity, PM PRANAM scheme plays important role.

Feedback

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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)

Heat waves are condition of sudden increase in temperature over long term mean temperature. Recently, heat-waves are North India in March-April destroyed production of wheat crop.

① Erratic weather pattern owing to climate change (e.g. rise in global temperature) over pre-industrial level (Ice)

Reasons for rising frequency of heat waves in India

② Encroachment over wetland ⇒ leading to reduced spaces absorbing excess heat

③ deforestation leading to increased surface temperature

④ Urban heat Island effect

owing to concretization of cities and dense infrastructure

Impact of rising frequency of heat waves in India

- ① on vulnerable sections → high out of pocket expenditure on health (currently 45%) and vulnerability to heat strokes
- ② Reduced water availability due to dried water resources
- ③ High incidence of non-communicable diseases (eg. Heart failure, Hemorrhage)
- ④ Non-fulfillment of SDGs (clean water and sanitation)
- ⑤ Increased evaporation leading to erratic events like cloudburst in mountainous region (eg. Amarnath cloudburst (2011))

Measures to mitigate impact of Heatwaves

- ① Afforestation through Green India Mission to absorb excess heat
- ② NDMA suggest creation of Blue-Green Infrastructure in urban areas
- ③ Make sure adequate supply of clean and potable water through AMRUT and Jal Jeevan Mission
- ④ Urban planning to reduce density of construction and utilize urban forestry methods like Miyawaki method

Heat waves are likely to increase according to IPCC's 5th report. There is urgent need to take this menace by early warning and mitigation approach.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

In August 2023, Chandrayaan-3 mission successfully parked its pragyan rover on South pole region of moon.

Chandrayaan 3

Chandrayaan-2

- | | |
|---|---|
| ① High fuel capacity and extra solar panel | ① Low fuel capacity |
| ② <u>no orbiter</u> as part of mission | ② parts → Vikram Lander
Pragyan Rover
Orbiter |
| ③ Automatic destination changing system utilising orbiter in place by Chandrayaan-2. | ③ less leg. strength |
| ④ <u>strengthened legs</u> of Vikram Lander to embrace impact of more than 100km/h speed. | ④ predestined location for landing. |

Chandrayan-3 will be fulfilling its objectives of

- ① demonstrating soft landing capacity
- ② demonstrating roving capability for moving on lunar surface
- ③ In situ experiment on lunar surface.

India recently signed Artemis accords for international cooperation in lunar expedition and beyond. Its benefits include :-

- ① Technology transfer in high-tech missions
- ② Funding → ISRO may get future contracts from Artemis accords member which can enhance its

Liquidity from current major funding around 1.5 bn USD.

② Joint-projects → India can participate in joint-development of Lunar missions

④ Artemis Accords allows India with interoperability with other ^{space} agencies, rescue mission and transparency enhancement in space expeditions.

With India's space policy (2023) emphasising on private sector participation, Artemis accords may provide India a market in Lunar expedition.

Feedback

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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)

National Research Foundation (NRF),
bill, 2023 is aimed at comprehensive
development of Research and Development
framework in India.

NRF Bill, 2023
- Important
provisions

- ① creation of central board to monitor progress in Research and Development
- ② Improved funding
- ③ proper network of researchers to share research information
- ④ promotion of R & D and innovation from ^{school} education.

Role of NRF Bill, 2023

- ↳ ① To improve research funding from current 0.7% of GDP
- ↳ ② To increase research base in India's (e.g. currently, very few islands of excellence like IITs / AIIMS participate in research)
- ↳ ③ To channelise research human resource and reduce brain drain.

Strong research and development is basis of growth of any country. NRF bill, 2023 envisages robust R&D for 'Knowledge economy' in India.

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Hybrid warfare involves conventional methods of warfare (eg. land, water and air) as well as new domains of warfare (eg. space, cyberspace). Further it also utilises non-conventional forces like militants/terrorists, etc.

Implications of Hybrid warfare for India

- ① Increased vulnerability owing to large population (142 crore) and huge critical infrastructure base (eg. AIIMS server attack).
- ② Internal security problems like Jammu-Kashmir militancy through Pakistan's support.
- ③ Economic impact on attracting cyber

players to setup data centre

(eg. with chinese origin cyber attack on Mumbai power grid, it questions India's cyber security capacity)

④ Hybrid warfare directly impact masses as critical infrastructure like hospital, identity grid (Aadhar), etc have direct mass-connection

⑤ Threat to space assets by space-warfare (eg. USA made space force)

⑥ Local-impact of space attack is very high

Comprehensive ecosystem to counter hybrid warfare

① Robust cybersecurity through CERT-IN and Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (CIIPC)

- ③ making a cyberforce to counter cyberattacks by hostile players
 - ③ for robust space-protection mission shakti and surveillance system of space objects (e.g. project NETRA)
 - ④ Robust maritime security through international cooperation in Indo-pacific region
 - ⑤ Integrated threat visualization for coordinated defense sector
- Hybrid warfare combatant planning can be shaped by learning from partners like USA.

Feedback

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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)

Internal security challenges like insurgency in North East India, militancy in Jammu and Kashmir and Khalistani Separation are directly linked to peace in neighbourhood.

Relation of internal security and peace in neighbourhood:

A At India's Eastern frontier

- ① Myanmar military coup led to illegal migration in India
(eg. arrival of Kuki-Toni migration in Manipur contributes to current Manipur crisis)
- ② Myanmar being safe haven for

insurgent groups against India
(e.g. NCC-K insurgents)

③ Rawaf's issue further aggravates demographic tension in North-East India

④ Radical factions from Bangladesh threatens with religious terrorism in

India
⑤ Narco-economy to fuel insurgency with loss of peace and state control

B Other region :=

① Unpeaceful Afghanistan as safe harbour for ISIS-K and Al-Qaeda

② Pakistan's political crisis would reduce state's capacity to counter terrorism and increase Jammu-Kashmir military rhetoric

③ fruitful Narcotics trade would increase terror-financing and money-laundering in Golden Crescent region

measures to counter challenges emanating from unpeaceful neighbours :-

A In North-East India

- ① Comprehensive Border Management check post to counter movement of insurgents.
- ② Digital identity cards for part-time migrants coming to India for tribal-social practices in Indo-myanmar border
- ③ checking drug trade from golden triangle region

B other Areas

- ① cracking down on terror-financing in J&K and Kashmiri groups
- ② talks for inner and outer peace in Afghanistan.

peaceful neighbourhood is essential for internal security of India.

Feedback

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Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

Outcomes

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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		

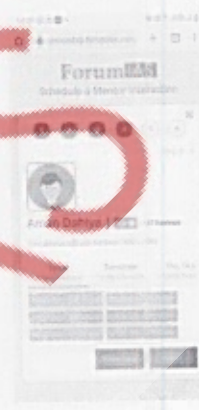
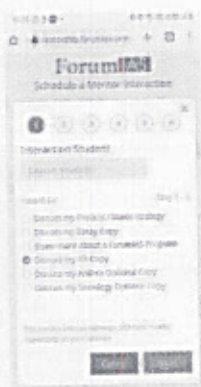
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