

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	Vinay Sunil Patil		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910129962	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	online	Date/दिनांक	9-sept 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 (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			2 PM	5 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 :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

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.

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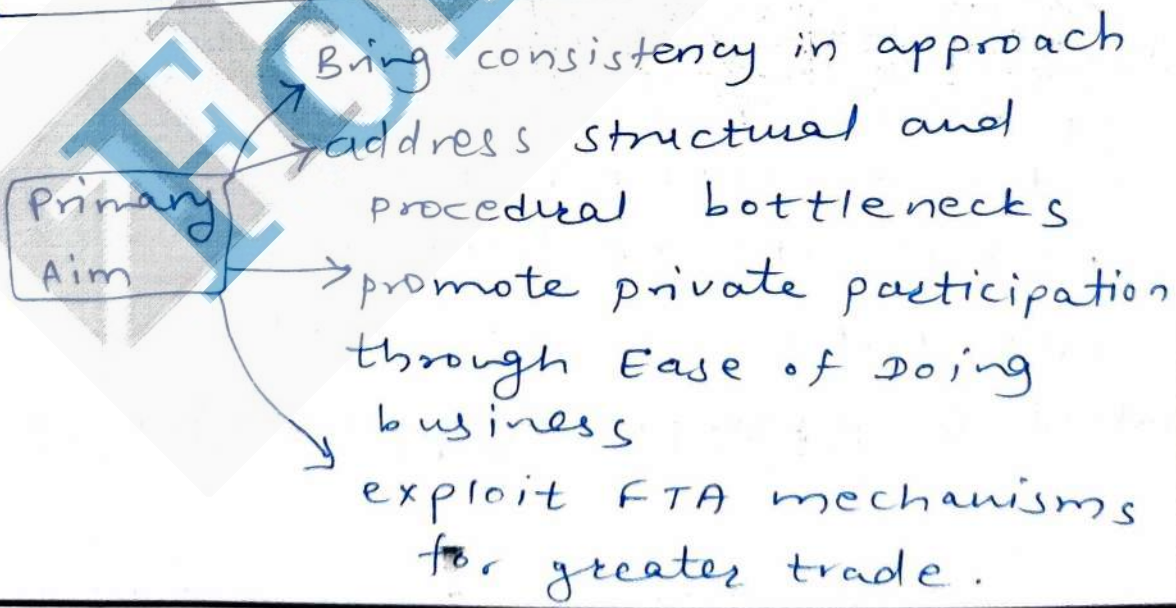
Q.1) Foreign trade is an important milestone on the path of becoming a 5 trillion USD economy. In this context, analyse the potential of the recently released Foreign Trade Policy, 2023 in revamping India's participation in global trade. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

India recently achieved the feat of 100 Bn \$ of export in one quarter and this will play major role in creating 5 trillion \$ economy.



Foreign Trade Policy - 2023



Potential of policy1) Agricultural export

- can help boost agri. exports through cold supply chains, timely clearances sanitary & phytosanitary measures and raise FPO's in the field.

2) Manufacturing

- FTA's with various nations have been operational, this along with schemes like PLI & make in India can help realise the goals of foreign trade.

3) Services

- export, exchange rate volatility
- dedollarisation & Internationalisation of rupee
- Alternatives to SWIFT platform
- VOSTRO & NOSTRO mechanisms.

Thus, FTP-2023 has great potential in revamping global trade.

Feedback

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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)

social protection schemes aimed at welfare of vulnerable sections of society help in inclusive growth & let no one left behind.
- mandate of welfare state under directive principles of state policy.

ex - national Social Assistance Programme.
- also part of dignity & fraternity under the preamble.

Fiscal prudence & social protection schemes

- 1) Govt has to adjust its expenditure to complete targets under FRBM Act
- 2) It is committed to certain expenditure which can't be compromised
ex - charged expenditure
- defence expenditure.

3) Hence, with less cash at hand, govt has to provide these measures,

[ex] - Atal Pension Yojana for unorganized sector labourers.

old Pension scheme

- 1) old (vs) new pension scheme debate has been frequently in news.
- 2) The issue arises over contribution by individual employee to pension fund.
- 3) In new pension scheme, the employee also contribute and returns depend on market performance.
- 4) Hence, new pension scheme is financially more prudent for govt. than old pension scheme.

Thus, with limited resources, it is upon the efficient utilization of resources to achieve the goal.

Feedback

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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 is a technological tool that uses technology to integrate the various aspect involved in a farm business. ex - Digitised land records.

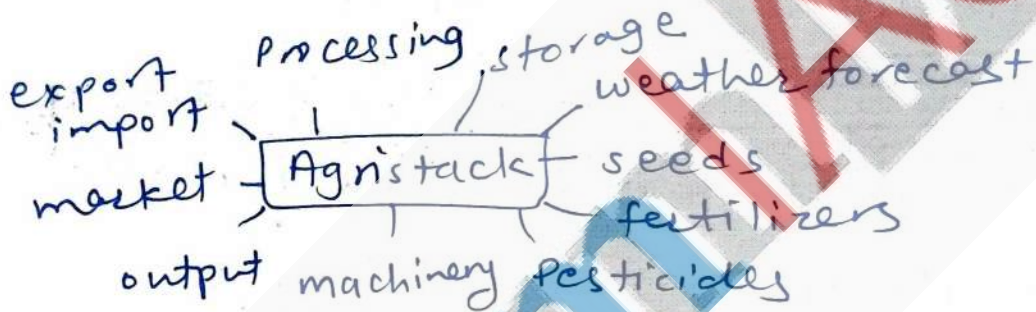


Fig-Links of Agristack platform

Role of Agristack

- 1) optimisation of Resource use efficiency in farm business.
- 2) enhance profits through reduced cost of cultivation, better productivity.
- 3) technology to inculcate precision farming tools.

4) Long term impacts will help reduce ecological harms through intensive agriculture.

5) Market Reform

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Input Market | Output Market |
| - seeds - machinery | - APMC |
| - pesticide | - Export |
| - Extension. | - Import |

6) site specific decision making

- through appropriate advisories, market intelligence and forecasting models.

Thus, Agnistack is a right technological intervention to address "doubling farmers income".

Feedback

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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 founded in 1990's is aimed at free & fair trade by addressing technical & non-technical barriers.

Free trade vs food security

1) Developing nations such as India, China, S.Africa have been given exemptions under "peace clause".

2) Under this, subsidy given by them to protect small & marginal farmers are valid for certain period of time.

ex- PDS scheme of India
- Fisheries subsidies.

3) Three box mechanism

blue box, green box, amber box
- green box - subsidies allowed.

4) Equity Aspect

It is difficult for poor, small & marginal farmers of developing countries to compete against highly advanced farmers of west.

5) The inability of WTO to balance this is borne out of consensus to be made between two parts.

6) WTO appellate body is not functional thereby giving scope to developing nations to appeal the decision & keep issue pending

7) The way forward is to decide a timeline to allow subsidies, help by developed nations in uplifting poor farmers.

An Empowered & willing WTO can only fulfill this objective now.

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 कार्रवाई योग्य रणनीति बनाने के उपायों की भी सिफारिश कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Stockholm conference in 1972
opened the doors for actions towards
the issues of ecology and
sustainable development of mankind.

Narrowing gap betⁿ target & actions

- 1) The conference took place when many newly independent nations were on the way on triggering economic development.
- 2) The developed western nations lacked the commitment towards climate change & cold war continued.
- 3) In between Montreal protocol & vienna convention achieved successful outcome but climate change continued as shown by IPCC reports.

Thus, narrowing gaps require honest & willing help by developed nations & corresponding support by developing nations.

measures for strategy

- 1) strengthening implementation of mechanisms such as Paris Agreement
- 2) mechanisms for climate finance, technology transfer & green growth.
- 3) proper study & tracking of global progress ex - IPCC reports.
- 4) Research & development.
ex - E-vehicles, green growth
- 5) Deforestation, reversing land degradation
- 6) carbon credits mechanism.
- 7) sustainable agriculture
- 8) Pro planet, pro-people Approach.

India has committed "Panchamrit target" & carbon neutrality by 2070 in this regard.

Feedback

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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)

E-waste issue has gained prominence in recent times when e-technology has grown many folds.

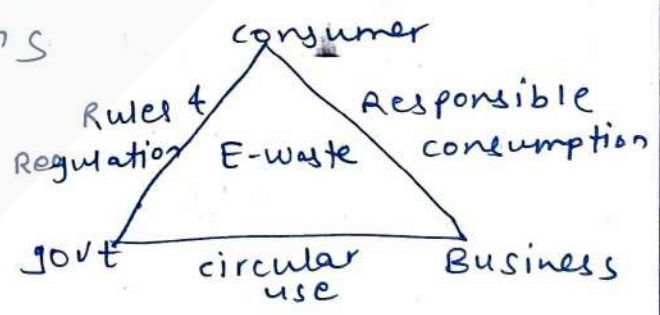
Impediments in management of E-waste

- 1) Informalised management
- extraction of costly metals & letting the rest to be thrown open.
- 2) Lack of proper infrastructure - ex-waste processing plant.
- 3) Circular economy has not taken place on required scale.
- 4) Private has not taken enough producer responsibility.
- 5) consumers are not aware about their role in segregation.
- 6) Big corporates not promoting reduce, reuse because of business strategy.

Trinity of citizens, businesses & govt

- 1) citizen - Businesses
 - circular economy
 - extended product life cycle
 - responsible consumption
 - "Right to Repair" - Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
 - Affordable, Accessible products
- 2) citizen - Govt
 - E-waste management Rules
 - circular economy models
 - E-waste handling
- 3) Business - Govt
 - innovations in circular economy
 - adoption of global best practices
 - CSR mechanisms

ex-olympic medals
Using - e-waste



Thus SDG Goal of "responsible consumption" can be achieved by handling E-waste responsibly.

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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 technology is often considered as double edged sword & responsible use can bring greater dividends.

Nuclear fusion	Nuclear fission
Two nuclei fuse into one	one nucleus explode into many
Huge amount of energy is released	comparatively lesser amount of energy released
occurs in sun where helium atoms fuse to produce energy	occurs in nuclear energy production for civilian purpose
Two nuclei fuse, the newly formed nuclei has less mass ∴ remaining energy is released.	one nucleus explode, so energy is released by breaking of bonds

Relevance

- 1) climate change has brought limitations on use of coal powered thermal power plants which emit green house gases.
- 2) nuclear energy is pure, sure & secure compared to other alternative
- 3) nuclear energy can produce large amount of energy from lesser amount of raw material, so wastages will be lesser.
- 4) nuclear fusion has not been adopted yet as it is difficult to handle, so much energy arising out of it.
- 5) India has reserves of thorium, so suitable to reduce coal import.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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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 hydroelectric projects generate energy in the form of electricity by using kinetic energy of moving water to run turbines which create electricity.

① Environmentalists raise concern over their impact on ecology as river water is stopped and its natural flow hampered.

② It also impact biodiversity of aquatic & surrounding territory as artificial structures get built on river fronts.

③ Socio-economic development occurs through electricity generation on

large scale without the need for mining and other issues.

Thus, it is very crucial to balance ecology and socio-economic development as India targets to get carbon neutral by 2070.

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)

Border infrastructure plays critical role in changing the socio-economic & political-security dimension of the sensitive border region.

Role of border infra.

1) security

- security agencies get effective access to difficult regions, supply, logistics etc.

2) promote trade & economy

for sustainable socio-economic development.

3) cross-cultural linkages get established to create peace betⁿ communities.

4) help curb extremism rise through inclusive development.

5) Builds trust betⁿ communities & govt.

c) also helps during disasters to mobilise required help.

ex - Uttarakhand & Himachal landslides.

Vibrant villages programme

1) Defence Ministry, Home ministry & Border roads organisations along with administrative machinery will transform border villages.

2) vibrant - sources of economic avenues to people through traditional occupational revival.

3) Border Area Development Program

4) confidence building measures so that locals don't get alienated to radical measures.

5) Participation of locals in development.

Thus, Peaceful borders to peaceful nation, Border infrastructure will make development process inclusive.

Feedback

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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 refers to set of Principles and measures aimed at multi dimensional security setup of a country to prevent & defend various threats.

1) India doesn't have a "National Security Doctrine" and is a long demand made by experts.

Role of NS strategy

1) consistency in policies

- change of govt. in power will not change the security approach of the nation.

2) clear cut roles & Hierarchies for security Agencies

- can better frame their respective functions.

ex - Army - Navy - Airforce & CDS Role

- 3) clear goals & emergency response
when adversary strikes, there is lesser time available to make preparations, a swift response gives headstart.
- 4) Tackle Hybrid warfare challenges
- 5) Tackle technology led changes in modern warfare
- 6) exploit resources efficiently in use.

challenges

- Political consensus
- consensus among security agencies
- Roles & Hierarchies
- Dynamic challenges in security

way forward

- frame the doctrine taking inspiration from nuclear doctrine
- build consensus
- timely update
- comprehensive

Thus, It is very necessary for a nation like India, facing twin security challenge, to have NS strategy in such volatile atmosphere.

Feedback

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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 rise in general level of prices of goods + services in the Economy.

In India, RBI is mandated with the task of controlling consumer price inflation within 2-6 % limit range.

Factors influencing inflation trends

Demand side factors supply side factors

A) supply side factors

- shortage of supply of a commodity leads to inflation.

1) Production constraints

- hampered by climate change events, extreme weather etc.

ex- Rise in tomato prices this
kharif season due to shortage
of supply.

- 2) Transportation issues
- 3) Labour strikes in a factory
- 4) Productivity issues.
- 5) structural transformation in
production pattern
- 6) Import restrictions.
- 7) Govt. policies for raising production
ex- Rice, wheat MSP,
fertilizer subsidy
- 8) Pandemic
- supply
chain
disruption

Demand side Issues

1) Rising demand

- rising income of middle class,
rising consumerism, disposable income
rising aspirations - materialism
rising standard of living.

ex - demand for imported, branded
goods.

- 2) changing needs of modern day lifestyle ex- food habits.
- 3) priorities shift.

Institutional measures

- 1) Reserve Bank of India - 1^o responsibility
- 2) Institutions like FCI, NAFED, National consumer co-op. federation
- create buffer stock to control food prices.
- 3) Finance ministry - imposing stock limit under essential commodities Act
- 4) commerce ministry - Export & import regulation.
- 5) Banks controlling loan distribution & implementing monetary policy.

Thus, inflation targeting gets operated at institutional & all stakeholders level.

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.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)

Under Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) is aimed at giving boost to Manufacturing sector that was missed out when direct shift to services sector occurred.

PLI scheme

1) Aims to boost "Make in India" & "make for the world" by giving subsidy benefits to marginal rise in production compared to base year.

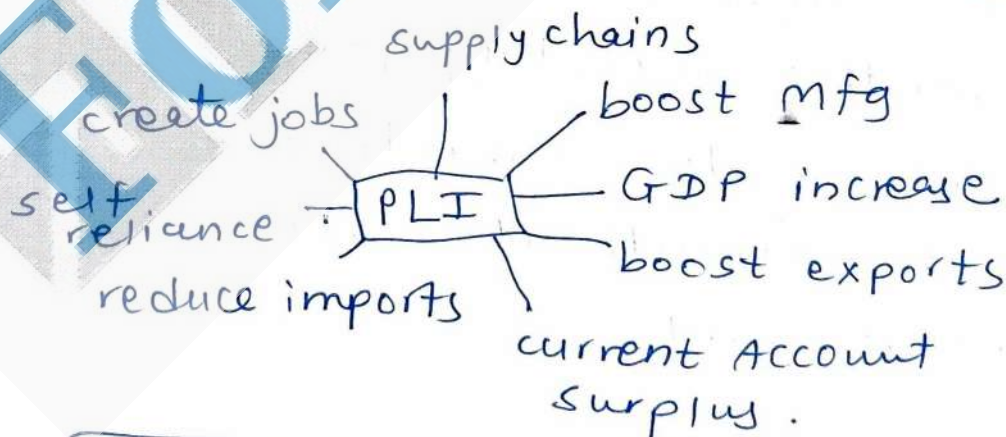


Fig-Benefits of PLI

Challenges of PLI

1) Issues of Productivity

- Lack of productivity due to outdated technology reduces the marginal profits possible. [ex] Toys market

2) Investment Environment

- Mfg. sector needs creative & innovative ecosystem for ideas to flourish & exchanges happen

- seems to be missing. [ex] iPhone mfg

3) Economic Policy Uncertainty

- Low policy uncertainty related to export-import, privatisation & localisation. [ex] Telecom - ADR issue

4) Ease of Doing Business

- Paperwork, clearances and permits required are still cumbersome compared to developed countries.

5) opposition to projects by activists

[ex] Bauxite mining project in odisha got cancelled due to local opposition

6) delay in Env't. clearance, Land acquisition & project permits

7) Lack of availability of highly skilled workforce [ex]-pharmaceutical sector

8) Resources crunch
[ex] chip Mfg. requires huge amount of water.

way forward

- getting industries on board, addressing their grievances, providing necessary infrastructure and ensuing certainty will create suitable environment for Mfg to occur.

The goal of 5 trillion \$ economy is based on boost of mfg sector.

Feedback

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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 & De-dollarisation are terms recently occurring in news over reliance of global economy on dollars & diversifying economic avenues.

Internationalisation of Rupee	De-dollarisation
1) promotion of Rupee currency for global transactions.	1) Reducing dependence on dollar currency for global transactions.
2) Rupee use will be incentivised for cross-border trade.	2) sources of currency will be diversified.
3) need to promote rupee for settling transactions.	3) need to promote alternative to dollar.

So, Internationalisation is promotion of domestic currency whereas de-dollarisation is reducing dependence on single currency i.e. dollar & getting its alternatives in place.

Benefits of Internationalisation

- 1) value of Rupee
- demand & value for rupee currency will rise, helpful for global status.
- 2) suitable for people going abroad
- 3) No need to take risk depending on dollar & its exchange rate.
- 4) Less reliance on foreign policy adopted by US federal institutions
[ex]- hiking rates, fed tapering
- 5) Settlement of trade betⁿ two countries in rupee will help boost exchanges betⁿ the two.
- 6) Resilience during crisis times.

Ex-Russia-Ukraine war & issue of SWIFT platform.

Challenges

- 1) The idea of internationalisation of rupee is easier said than done.
- 2) It needs India to boost its currency power, its resilience against global headwinds.
- 3) Economy, strong export setup, stable monetary policy, diversified export supply chains.
- 4) Russia-Ukraine war gave us the opportunity but also exposed the limitations in expanding the scale.

The promotion of Digital public Infrastructure, UPI platform are steps in right direction towards enhancing this concept.

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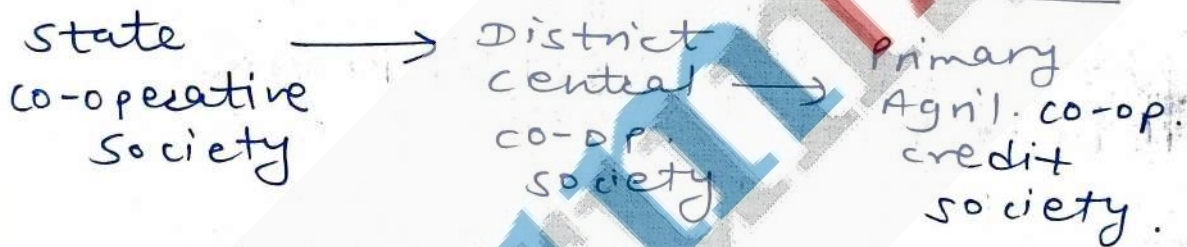
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Q.14) What are Primary Agricultural Credit Societies? Can the cooperative push alone help in achieving the twin targets of boosting rural economy and mainstreaming small and marginal farmers? (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Primary Agricultural credit societies are institutions operating at the last mile of credit delivery to the beneficiaries at village level

1) structure of co-operative credit :

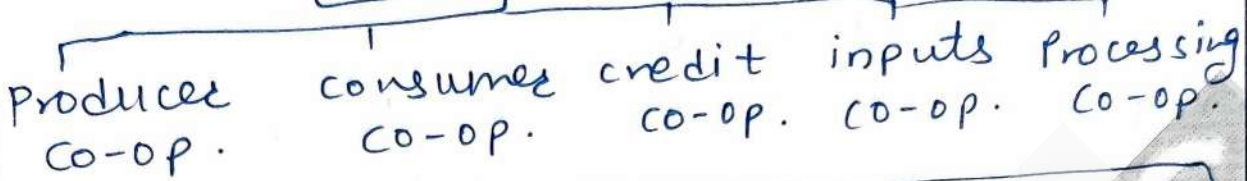


2) They provide credit to farmers as short & medium term, they are funded by DCCB through loan disbursement mechanisms.

3) Advantage lies with better link at grassroot levels, farmers presence on membership board and hence better service delivery.

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Co-operatives



Benefits of co-operative push to boost rural economy & small & marginal farmer

1) Better credit Access

ex - govt push for computerisation of PACS will help in better delivery.

2) Better input support

ex - seeds, fertilizers, pesticides made available at quality & good price

ex - Mahabees in maharashtra.

3) Better marketing of produce to fetch good price.

ex - AMUL & milk co-operatives in maharashtra, karnataka & GJ.

4) Process farm produce, store for timely supply in market

ex - sugar co-operatives in UP & maharashtra.

Challenges with co-operative push

- 1) Political interference
- 2) corrupt practices of members.
- 3) co-operative governance - less efficient & less productive.
- 4) Lesser zeal to compete with private players in market.
- 5) Lack of suitable long term vision, Slow decision making, rigged elections

so, it is the constitutional mandate to promote co-operatives under Art 43 (B) and fundamental right under Art 19 (1)(c)

Recently formed ministry of co-operation with "sahkar se samriddhi" motto will work on reviving the strength of co-operative to achieve "sabka saath, sabka vikas"

Feedback

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

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

Farm policies play crucial role in a country like India in which 55% population reside in rural areas & 70% of it depend on agriculture.

Farm policies → desirable consequences

- 1) Promotion of govt-procurement have led to price discovery for farmers.
- 2) Green revolution has led to increase in food production from 55 MT in 1950 to 315 MT in 2021-22
- 3) White revolution has increased allied enterprise income to farmers.
- 4) Irrigation facilities have expanded area under irrigation - 52% Area
- 5) Export of Agri. produce - income
- 6) credit distribution, [crop loan scheme

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- 7) crop insurance - PMFBY
- 8) APMC network.

Undesirable consequences

- 1) chemical farming - impact human, animal, soil & environment health
- 2) electricity subsidy - extraction of groundwater.
- 3) MSP - skewed, Rice-wheat based cropping only.
- 4) Farm loan waiver - reduced investment in structural infrastructure.

Thus, Farm policies have led to mixed consequences till now.

PM-PRANAM

- 1) scheme aims to reduce fertilizer subsidy burden (2nd rank) and promote alternative fertilizers such as compost, manure, biofertilizers.
- 2) It will incentivise state govt to promote alternative natural

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fertilizers and centre will give 50% of saved amount of subsidy to that state.

ways to enhance soil health & farm productivity

soil health -	Farm productivity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soil health card - Biofertilizer use promotion - promote organic farming, zero budget natural farming - Use vermicompost, cow dung manure. - crop rotation - cropping pattern change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - extension of Good Agricultural practices (GAP) - promote exports - promote efficient technologies ex - precision farming. - use of efficient farm inputs - site specific management

Thus, soil sustainability will lead to overall sustainability.

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 wave as defined by IMD, refers to consecutive period of 5 or more days when the temperature of that area is more than 5°C of the average temp.

1) Due to climate change, heat waves have been regularly occurring even in areas which are not traditional home of it.

ex - Europe, Australia

Reasons for rising frequency in India

1) climate change impact

- inequal heating of land & water leading to impact on land & sea breeze causing higher temp.

2) Pollution

especially in urban areas - urban heat island effect, traps heat in a small area.

3) Deforestation

- led to loss of effective wind circulation driving heat away, more heating of land & less absorption of CO₂ in atmosphere

Impact of heat waves

1) on Humans

- dehydration, inefficiency at work, health effects & may lead to death.
ex - Loo deaths in Northern India.

2) on Animals

- face water scarcity, food scarcity
- succumb to dehydration.

3) Economic impacts

- affect various economic activities, from agriculture to industries & to services.

4) Ecological impact

- on food chain, food webs, animal mobility & plant photosynthesis

measures to Mitigate

- NDMA guidelines

short term

- avoid direct contact with heat
- Proper hydration measures.
- ponds for animals.
- Temperature regulation mechanisms

Long term

- Public awareness - do's & don't's
- climate change - mitigation & adaptation.
- Green Infrastructure.
- Afforestation - Address Urban heat island effect
- free spaces
- Urban area management.

Thus, Heat waves need to be managed properly to save loss of lives, livelihood & property.

Feedback

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

चंद्रयान-3 अपने पूर्ववर्ती चंद्रयान-2 से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? आर्टेमिस समझौते में भारत की उपस्थिति चंद्र सतह की खोज को आगे बढ़ाने में किस हद तक मदद कर सकती है?
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Chandrayaan-3 became 1st (2023) successful mission to soft land on lunar south pole rising India & ISRO's status to global levels.

1) Chandrayaan-2 was earlier (2019) attempt to soft land on moon's south pole but due to failure to reduce velocity in final seconds, it crashed.

2) Chandrayaan-3 was planned keeping in mind the lessons from failure of Chandrayaan-2, thus it had greater chances of success.

3) Components

1) Chandrayaan-2
- Pragyaan Lander
- Vikram Rover
- Rocket launcher

Chandrayaan-3
- Pragyaan Lander
- Launcher.

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4) Difference in weights

As μ vikram rover was successfully placed in orbit by Chandrayaan-2, Chandrayaan-3 doesn't have rover, thus it could accommodate more tools in its place.

5) Camera tools

- Chandrayaan-3 to carry out experiments at lunar surface will have more advanced versions of high resolution camera's than C-2.

6) Speed control

- lessons from Chandrayaan-2, Chandrayaan-3 has better, advanced deboosting modules to moderate its speed close to lunar surface.

7) carry out experiments

- it will carry out different experiments to study lunar surface.

India's presence in Artemis Accords

- 1) India has now the experience of launching 3 lunar missions, the chandrayaan 1 was able to find water on moon surface.
- 2) Low cost effort - Artemis nations can understand low cost technology use by ISRO scientists.
- 3) Other nations can help ISRO scientists in technology, exploitation & conducting experiments on lunar surface.

Thus, Both India & other Artemis accord signatories will help each other towards responsible exploration of lunar surface.

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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)

Knowledge economy refers to economy based on sources that derive authority on knowledge pillars of Science, technology, literature and socio-political spheres.



Issues with R & D in India

- 1) Insufficient investment < 1% of GDP
- 2) Role of private sector is heavily skewed in industry research thereby ignoring basic, fundamental research.
- 3) Promotion to R & D as a career option to science students

Write any
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- 4) infrastructure issues
- as R & D is blind date with success
& failure of experiments.
- 5) lesser role of govt. institutions.
- 6) absence of ecosystem.

National Research Foundation Bill, 2023

- 1) Bill aimed at democratising the
research ecosystem.
- 2) Facilitate private sector participation
in fundamental research.
ex - pharmaceutical industries.
- 3) Increase investment as % of GDP
ex - Agricultural research through
ICAR to get new crop varieties
resistant to climate change.
- 4) The Bill aims to address bureaucratic
lacuna in creation of favourable
research ecosystem.
- 5) Promote women participation in
STEM fields.

Thus, the national research foundation will play a leap forward role in realising "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisaan, Jai Vigyaan, Jai Anusandhaan"

Feedback

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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 is a term that refers to use of traditional as well as modern techniques aimed at getting the adversary at disadvantage in a state of war.

ex - Military Attack + cyber warfare + Drone Attack Use in Russia - Ukraine war.

1) In hybrid warfare, Hard as well as soft measures are adopted to tackle the enemy.

ex - misuse of critical information - attack on critical infrastructure such as nuclear plant

- technology is the major driver

- Hybrid war cost less compared to traditional war involving men, material, machinery & weapons.

Implications for India

- 1) Twin security challenge on India's border.

 ↙ china
 ↘ pakistan
- 2) Technologically advanced china uses cyber attack tools to subvert India. ex - during pandemic, cyber attack on power lines by china based hackers.
- 3) sensitive Areas like kashmir and North-East India can be targeted by Adversary to divert mainstream line of defence
ex - drug & weapon delivery using drones in Jammu kashmir.
- 4) Radicalisation, Extremism, Propaganda, separatism can be fuelled in order to carry out hybrid attack.
- 5) "Before the borders are crossed, minds are invaded", thus hybrid warfare throws new challenges on India's security.

measures to develop ecosystem

- 1) Focus on formulating "National Security Doctrine" which is pending since long time.
- 2) Get political as well security agencies consensus in arriving at clear cut institutional roles & responsibilities.
- 3) Strengthen institutions like NTRC, CCTWS, cyber wings, military wings I4C etc. with manpower, expertise technology & infrastructure.
- 4) Adopt best practices from nations like USA, UK, France, Israel.
- 5) consistent policy approach.
- 6) capacity building.

Thus, Hybrid warfare needs to be dealt with collaborative efforts of all stakeholders at all levels.

Feedback

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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)

India shares its borders with 8 countries and peace or instability in neighbourhood affect peace in India.

Historically

1) crisis of order in srilanka during simhalese vs Tamilian issue led to rise of LTTE which created challenges for India also.

2) lack of peace in pak-occupied kashmir, Baluchistan due to lack of development by pakistan has led to infiltration of militants in India fuelling extremism in Jammu kashmir

3) Getting Recruitments

- violence affected people are easy targets for extremist activities.

Currently 4 contemporary

- 1) Refugee crisis in North-East
 - due to absence of peace in neighbouring countries like Myanmar
 - Rohingya crisis.
- 2) Escape route and safe haven for Extremists
 - North East Militants found to be taking refuge in Myanmar.
- 3) Bangladesh people entering Assam and west Bengal for employment opportunities
- 4) cattle & fertilizer smuggling also occurs through porous borders to neighbouring countries like Bangladesh
- 5) neighbours affected by climate change settle in Indian territories affecting security interests.

Impact of peace

- 1) peace in neighbourhood will promote trade, economy & inclusive development thus diverting the frustrated population towards prosperity.
- 2) peace in neighbourhood will help establish co-operation, co-ordination in tackling extremist activities.
- 3) curb financing to extremists through money laundering route.
- 4) peace in neighbourhood will establish trust building measures that will help improve remote area governance.

Thus, peace in neighbourhood has bearing on India's internal security & that's why India's "neighbourhood first" policy holds prominence.

Feedback

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Mentor Feedback Questions

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- 2
- 3
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- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.