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ForumIAS

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ForumIAS - 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	Pratheeraj Reddy		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	191012511	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	2601	Date/दिनांक	8/9/23

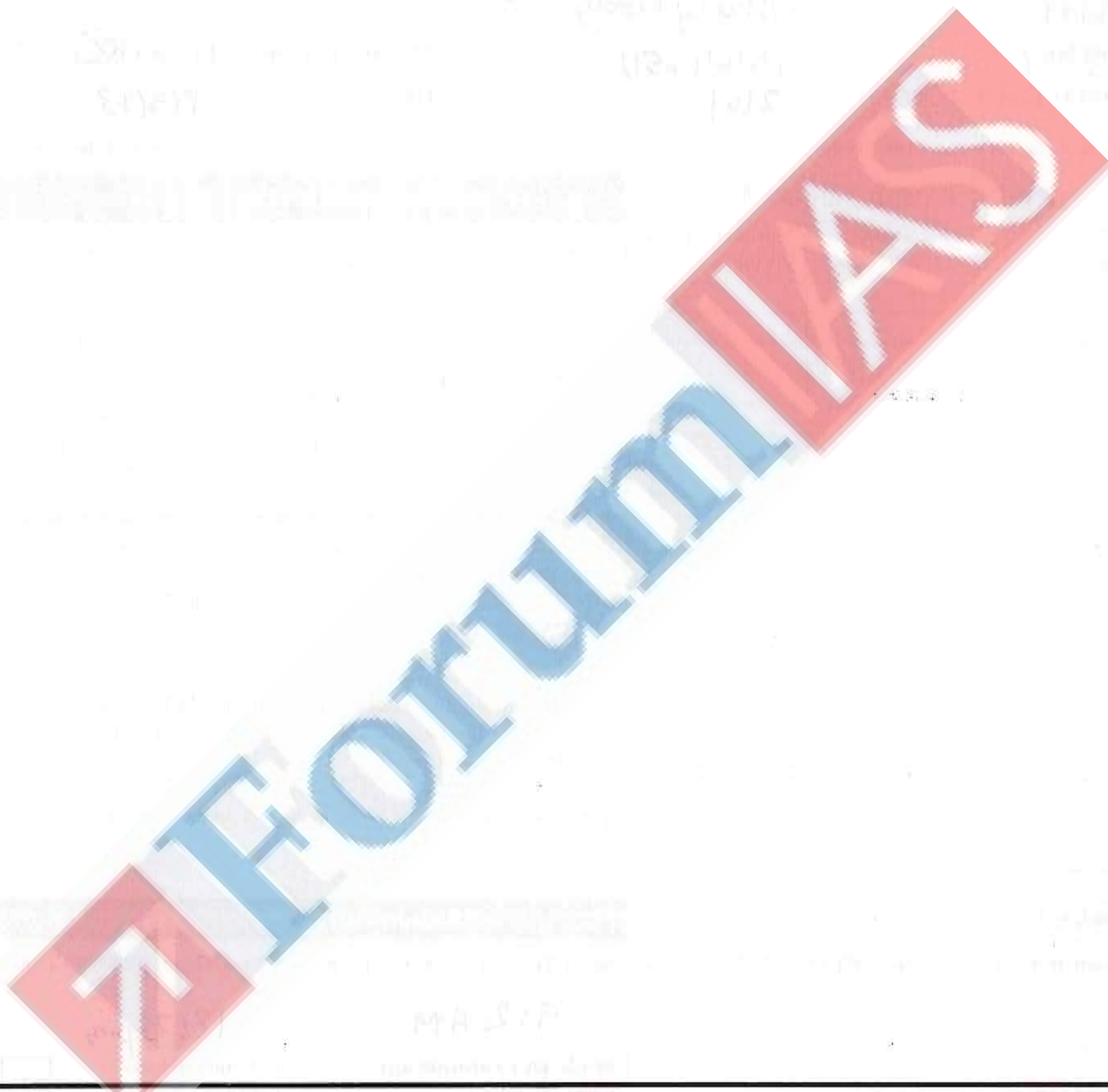
*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			9:20 AM	12:23 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
			Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :	



Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS



CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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 provides avenues for exports & imports & integration into the global economy, driving the engine of growth and development

Potential of Foreign Trade Policy, 2023

- 1) Aims for \$2 billion external trade by 2030
- 2) modernization of infrastructure for attaining competence in cost, reducing logistics cost.
- 3) Diversifying export base away from the top 15 products that make up 85% of Indian exports
- 4) Exploring new markets for supply chain resilience
- 5) Cheap credit via Export Credit Guarantee Corporation & RoDTEI scheme waving off levies

6) Attracts FDI for integration into global supply chains.

Limitations of foreign trade policy

- 1) Lack of reliability due to frequent export bans on agricultural produce - wheat, rice, onions etc
- 2) WTO rules - Japan, E-U have challenged subsidies are trade distorting
- 3) FTAs aren't producing desired results with trade deficit growing
- 4) Niche sectors, network products haven't been explored
- 5) protectionism wave & de-globalization will dampen the trade along with slow global growth at 1-5%.

Indian government must continue the capital expenditure, PLI scheme & privatisation of hightech sectors like space & defense to push the foreign trade agenda forward

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)

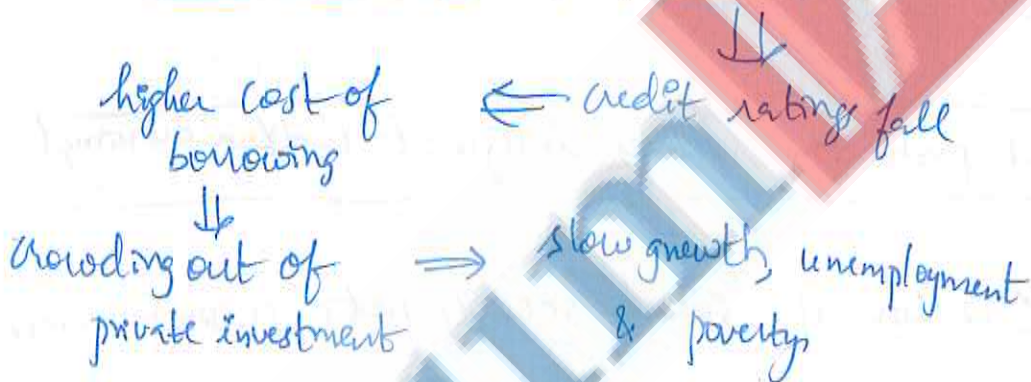
The talks of New Pension scheme being rolled back in many states - Rajasthan, has brought the debate to the fore

Social protection schemes integral to welfare economy

- 1) Creation of social security nets - pension insurance
- 2) reduce vulnerability to slide down into poverty
- 3) reduce out of pocket expenditure to spend it on (on health) education & productive activity of children.
- 4) To provide dignity & ensure standards of life in old age.
- 5) To protect right to fair compensation for working 30 years in one service.

Fiscal prudence can't be ignored

- 1) pensioners burden has overtaken spending on salaries
- 2) unsustainable cost burden on government, state governments are packed with unsustainable debt
- 3) Weak tax to GDP ratio \Rightarrow fiscal deficit



- Way forward
- New Pension scheme must be the norm
 - private insurance & pension schemes doe staled up
 - encouraging saving in Mutual Funds
 - provide Social security cover for unorganised sector

New Pension scheme despite fiscal toughness is the way to the future, competitive populism brings devastating economic consequences, state governments must move away from populist votebank politics.

Feedback

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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)

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 group of technologies like Artificial intelligence, Internet of Things, cloud computing, drones etc. that can be used to transform agriculture by offering smart solutions to emerging problems.

(Benefits of Agristack)

- 1) Scientific farming — high productivity & improved incomes of farmers
- 2) Lower input costs with efficient application of fertilizers, pesticides etc
- 3) precision farming — use of sensors for calculating the water, nutrient need & apply in right quantity.
- 4) Mechanisation reduced dependance on farm labour which is a dept to the wave of urban migration

5) Climate forecasts & market information to decide cropping pattern & where to sell the produce, checking uncertainty in price returns.

6) e-marketplace for all India access to consumers & higher price realization

Limitations of AgriStack

- 1) Digital literacy - farmers unaware & illiterate to use these technology
- 2) Language barriers limit usability
- 3) Scale & Scope - smaller scope, needs scaling up.
- 4) Monsoon dependence - 56% is rainfed agriculture need for irrigation without which other inputs are meaningless

AgriStack is step in right direction, user friendly interface, proactive participation of Kisan Vigyan Kendras & scaling up of common leasing facilities can expand the benefits to attain doubling of farmer 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 was created in Uruguay round talks in 1995, to encourage international trade & open commerce without unfair restrictions.

WTO failure to provide solution to food security and free trade clash

- 1) Doha development agenda for developing nations is virtually abandoned
- 2) Bali peace clause - the perpetual continuity of food subsidy without evolving any permanent solution
- 3) Unfair classification - into Amber box & restriction on food security schemes of Doha, while Western nations provide 20 times per capita support via green box category.

4) Unfair system, favourable towards the West
even accounting trade surpluses in agrarian products
(causing debt burden for developing nations)

5) Non-trade barriers - Phytosanitary barriers to exports.

Way forward

- 1) Global South nations need to lobby together in WTO for giving permanent waiver for food security schemes
- 2) Renegotiation of classification, to provide preferential access to food trade of developing nations
- 3) Rational criteria for definition of developing country status to exclude heavy weights like China

WTO is essential during times of death for multilateralism, fair & reasonable trade rules must be drafted keeping in mind interests of right to food & livelihood of Global South

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)

1972 Stockholm conference began the realisation of ecological destruction & pollution and signing of conventions on biodiversity, climate change, land desertification etc.

Challenges in narrowing gap between target & action for climate change

1) dependance on fossil fuels for stable energy needs with intermittancy of renewable sources

2) Finances — global slowdown caused weak fiscal room to realise \$100 billion package as per paris deal

3) geopolitics — Russia-Ukraine war pushed west away from Russian gas towards dirty coal = causing Germany & U.K to falter net-zero transition

4) political will is weakening with lobbying by fossil fuel companies & propagands of climate change deniers.

delaying declaration of NDCs. lack of fixed renewable targets on the developed west

- 5) Tech transfer has lagged, third world nations lack expertise to evolve it themselves.
- 6) Institutional measures are lacking, penalties are absent to enforce climate commitments

Coherent actionable strategy for climate change

- 1) Abolition of fossil fuel subsidies, levying green taxes
- 2) global carbon trading system with standards
- 3) Carbon credits to third world nations who have not used their fair share of carbon budget
- 4) Focus on adaptation, mobilising money for Adaptation fund
- 5) Sub Global fund for green technology scale up.

The spirit of Just energy transition, Circular economy & LIFE - lifestyle for environment need to be embraced for holistic handling of climate disaster

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 generation has peaked due to rising usage of electronic gadgets for education, entertainment & employment purposes.

Impediments to management of E-waste

- 1) Segregation at source is weak, poor waste collection infrastructure \Rightarrow dumped into landfills.
- 2) Recycling capacity is weak & isolated, it is high cost and the product has smaller lifespan.
- 3) Informal sector - unorganised waste collection dominates.
- 4) Enforcement of E-waste management rules, 2013 is weak with STCBs & CPCB burdened & understaffed, lowfunded to enforce EPR clause on producer.
- 5) linear economy, consumer culture, absence of right to repair is combined with weak political will.

Trinity of citizens, business & government building E-waste

1) Citizen:

- a) conscious consumption, reduce reuse recycle ^{spirit} in line with the LIFE movement
- b) source segregation of waste

2) Businesses

- a) Compliance with law, uptake of producer responsibility, CSR funds used for waste recycling
- b) Innovative solutions for creating circular economy plant material, that enables easy recycling
- c) drones & AUVs for collection of E-waste.

3) Government

- a) empower Urban local bodies with funds & expertise to counter waste dumping
 - b) waste segregation & collection infrastructure dec ramped
 - c) Bilateral cooperation for technology transfer
- holistically reuse waste for wealth & ensure sustainable business
E-waste needs comprehensive review to

Feedback

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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 fusion involves the merger of two hydrogen protons to create energy, while fission involves breakdown of singular nucleus

	Nuclear Fusion	Nuclear Fission
1)	doesn't produce <u>nuclear waste</u> , just water <u>energy</u>	<u>huge issue of radioactive waste</u>
2)	<u>Higher energy intensity per mass</u>	<u>lower energy production per mass involved</u>
3)	<u>hasn't achieved commercial usage</u> - difficult to design	<u>achieved scalable commercial use</u>
4)	Fuel is <u>Hydrogen</u>	Fuel is <u>Uranium</u> , <u>plutonium</u>

- 5) Minimal energy explosion/input necessary to trigger fusion spontaneous breakdown on contact with slow neutron

Relevance of nuclear energy to global energy security

- 1) Low Greenhouse gas emissions in the process
- 2) Reliable supply - controllable - can support base load
- 3) Huge energy potential from compactness of fuel (high energy density)
- 4) portability & flexibility of location of ~~low~~ energy plant just needs power & water
- 5) Reduce dependence on oil, gas & coal
- 6) Easy integration into energy grid

Nuclear fusion being explored by ITER, France, use of nuclear fuel in rockets shows wide scope for nuclear energy, standards must be placed for safe disposal of waste

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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 River projects are hydroelectricity projects of small scale that don't alter course of river by disturb e-flows, they use surface flow to generate electricity. They are least interventional.

eg Kishanganga project, Rattle project

Run of the river projects - ecological conservation

- 1) Don't need dams \Rightarrow thereby don't block migration routes of aquatic life
- 2) e-flows are maintained hence ecological value of river remains
- 3) Flow of nutrients, embryos of fish happens

4) Don't harm biodiversity, during operation, doesn't bring in invasive species doesn't involve deforestation.

Run of the river projects- socio-economic development

- 1) Electricity generation → Energy security
- 2) Urban cluster growth → livelihood opportunity
- 3) Reliable irrigation for agriculture
- 4) Rural development, reduces migration pressure

Run of the river projects need to be further developed for reduced impact & standardized for scaling up their usage and their social acceptability for sustainable green growth as per SPN 1415

Feedback

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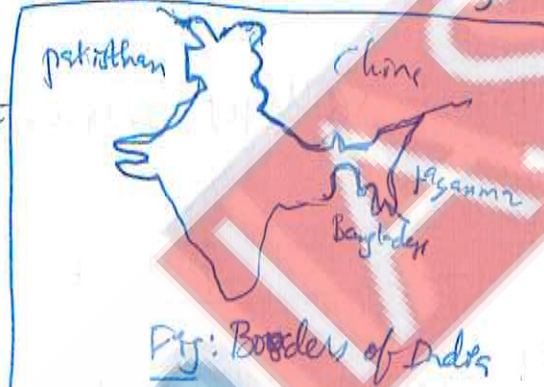
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Q.9) A robust border infrastructure is the surest way to counter multifarious threats emanating from inimical actors. Discuss, in light of Vibrant Village Programme. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Border management is crucial for internal security, to secure economic development and proper bilateral relations with regional players



Robust border infrastructure - counter threats

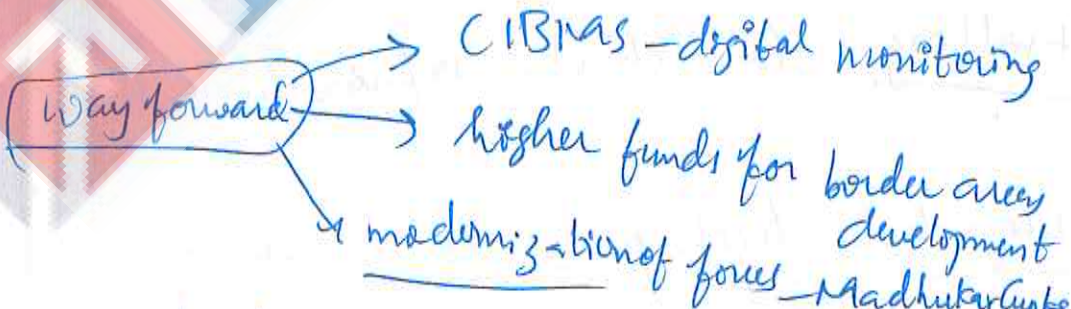
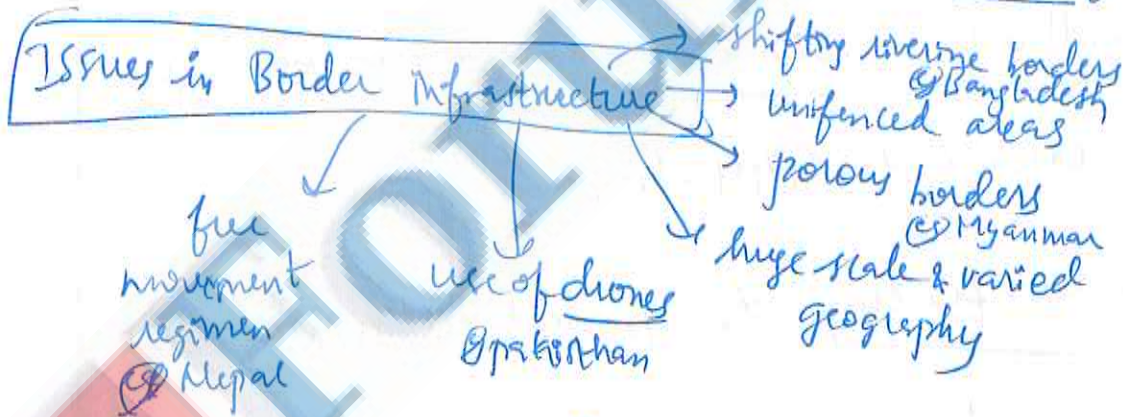
- 1) Surveillance equipment to monitor movements & curb of infiltration
- 2) Border fencing to prevent illegal migration
- 3) Patrolling to check nefarious developments
- 4) Integrated check posts to enable free trade & people movement across border

5) Spy networks to identify smuggling, Pakistani

Indian currency note trade, organized crime activity

Alibant villages program

- 1) Development programs for education, livelihood
- 2) Border infrastructure creation
- 3) Outreach of armed forces for trust building



Madan Mohan Malaviya Committee recommendations should be implemented for robust border infrastructure

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 is a policy document focusing on handling all threats systematically for ensuring internal & external security

Benefits of National Security Strategy

- 1) Identification of threats along borders
- 2) Estimation of risk from each threat
- 3) Calculation of costs, ~~the~~ mobilising finances
- 4) Building of capacities in a target timeframe
- 5) Framework to leverage strengths for attainment of security objectives.

- 6) Clear guidance to heads of army, navy, air force regarding operational roles
- 7) Strategic communication with all stakeholders
- 8) Enable optimal formation of alliances to meet security threat of QUAD

Limitations of National Security Strategy

- 1) Broad & loose document → leave out ground level factors
- 2) Commanders on ground, fighting forces take final call on action
- 3) Bringing in capacities, finances
- 4) Translating goals to implementation

National Security Strategy is highly needed in the growing risky, hostile world for ensuring security of nation states

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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 continuous increase in the price levels of goods & services. It is measured in India via Consumer price Index of MSO & Wholesale price index (CPI)

Factors influencing inflation trends

D. Supply side

- 1) Agriculture & Monsoons decide the supply side of food - high share in CPI
- 2) petroleum - energy prices disproportionately affect inflation via transport & logistics, electricity, influenced by external geopolitical factors
- 3) Import duties - to effect import substitution & Antidumping levy

4) Wage rise \Rightarrow rising cost of production

5) Falling ~~Rising~~ interest rates \Rightarrow due to RBI ~~interest~~

(lowering in repo rates)

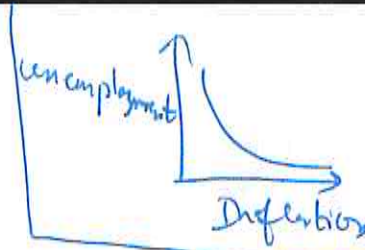
A) Demand side

- 1) Rising disposable income
- 2) Higher government spending - via direct benefit transfers, unemployment doles, higher MSP
- 3) Capital expenditure by state
- 4) Higher private investment in anticipation of growth

Impacts of Deflation

- 1) Erosion of Savings of public
- 2) Reduction in consumption demand \Rightarrow fall in GDP growth rate \Rightarrow fiscal deficit & low tax collection

3) Unemployment falls



4) Erosion of value of Rupee \Rightarrow exchange rate volatility

5) Exports lose competence \Rightarrow fall in exports

6) Investment by companies anticipating growth & profits.

Institutional Measures to contain Inflation

1) Monetary policy

- quantitative — rising interest rates
- higher lending margins
- qualitative — moral suasion

2) Fiscal policy \rightarrow export bans of Basmati rice, wheat

- \rightarrow removal of import duties
- \rightarrow reduction of fiscal expenditure — fiscal prudence

Inflation must be managed in 4-6% bracket for optimal growth & employment outcomes.

monetary & fiscal policy must work in tandem for it.

Feedback

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

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

Atmanirbhar Bharat abhiyan as an idea launched in 2020 for self-reliance & strategic autonomy production linked Incentive scheme is a major contributor to it.

Benefits/Features of PLI scheme

→ Incentives offered for investment & manufacturing in certain sectors like
eg Speciality steel

→ directs manufacturing in niche sectors
eg semiconductors.

→ augments Make in India scheme

Benefits of PLI scheme

1) Rising contribution of manufacturing sector stuck at 15% of GDP

- 2) Creation of Industrial base in India
- 3) livelihood opportunities with productive employment
- 4) Exports will improve with highend manufacturing
- 5) Integration with global supply chains from multinational corporations
- 6) say Tan (APP) also improves fiscal stature of state

Issues with the PLI scheme

- 1) Inadequate incentives to the private sector
 & Tesla EV
- 2) Difficult business environment - excessive regulatory norms & Polonn - semiconductor plan held up
- 3) Difficult labour laws & labour union strikes (eg) Apple in Karnataka
- 4) Wary about China & BYD rejected in Hyderabad

- 5) limited scope - only 14 sectors covered
- 6) delay in dispatching incentives
- 7) Under scan of WTO norms - possible restrictions on exports.

Measures to be taken

- 1) Expansion of the sectors covered
- 2) PLI fund for quick incentive dispatch
- 3) provision of plug & play infrastructure
- 4) labour law reforms - Rajaratham model

PLI scheme needs to be altered to attract investments in order to realize dream of \$5 trillion economy

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)

With the Russia-Ukraine war, the west has isolated Russia from the financial system & domino effect of de-dollarization set into play.

	Internationalization of Rupee	De-dollarization
1)	Use of rupee by foreign nations, traders for settling due payments	Shift away from dollar as the primary source of trade settlement towards domestic currencies
2)	Increased availability & uptake of rupee supply	Reduced demand for dollar
3)	Bilateral currency swap arrangements with rupee	Removal of dollar as peg for national currencies.

4) Appreciation of Rupee

depreciation of dollar

Benefits of Rupee internationalization

- 1) low currency rate / exchange rate risk
- 2) reduced pressure on balance of payment with lower need for forex reserves
- 3) Rupee convertibility - Capital and current inhibits more foreign investments
- 4) Improved credit ratings, lower cost of borrowing for the government
- 5) lower cost of trade settlement

6) Strategic autonomy for trade & energy security

reduces supply risks, establishes soft power of India, with rising stature in the world

Challenges in Rupee internationalization

- 1) Containing Fiscal deficit & Current account deficit
- 2) Volatility - due to inadequate currency in supply, open to fluctuations
- 3) Weak export share in global trade only 1.7%

Way forward

→ Inclusion of rupee in Asian clearing union

→ Tarapore committee - graded internationalization

→ Try for DRF reforms - rupee inclusion in SDR

Rupee internationalization is apt given the geopolitical opportunity it will help capture trade opportunities and ensure double engine growth

Feedback

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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 (PACS) cooperative banks in the village level, they provide loans at affordable rates for community development at collective ownership.

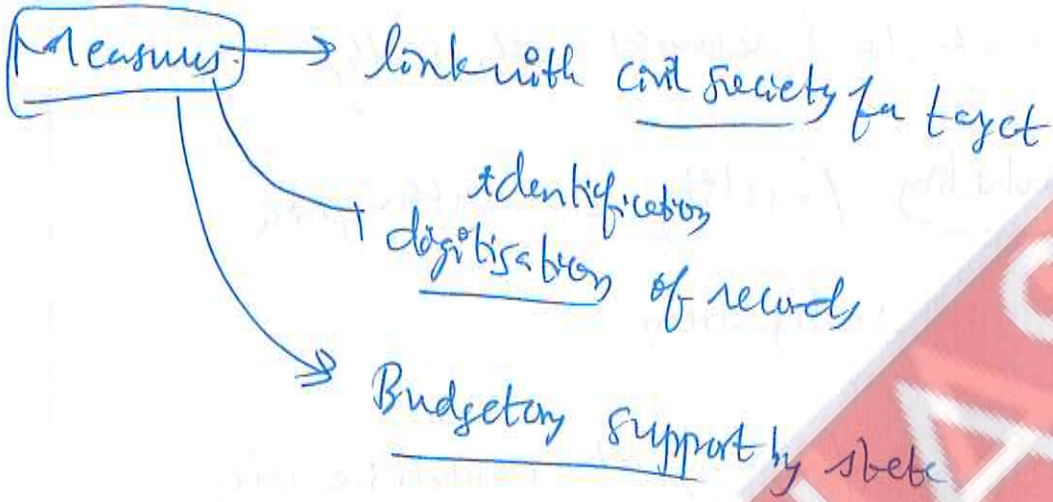
Cooperative push - push rural economy & mainstream small farmers

- 1) Mechanization & renting equipment to small farmers
- 2) Institutional credit facility
- 3) Agroprocessing industry can be setup

- 4) Usage of local resources efficiently
- 5) Marketing facility for better price realization
- 6) rural manufacturing at competitive rates

Limitations of PACS

- 1) political interference in its working
- 2) Corruption, lack of book keeping
- 3) dominance of certain group
- 4) Unreliability due to poor capacity temporary nature
- 5) Inadequate regulations by RBI
- 6) Weak reach, low credit offtake



PACS if modernized can pave way for comprehensive rural development & doubling farmer income

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)

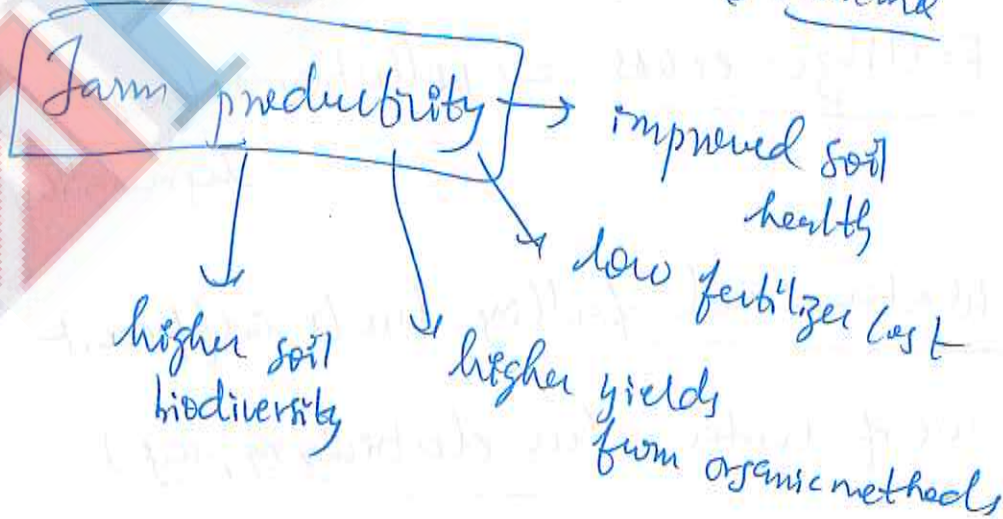
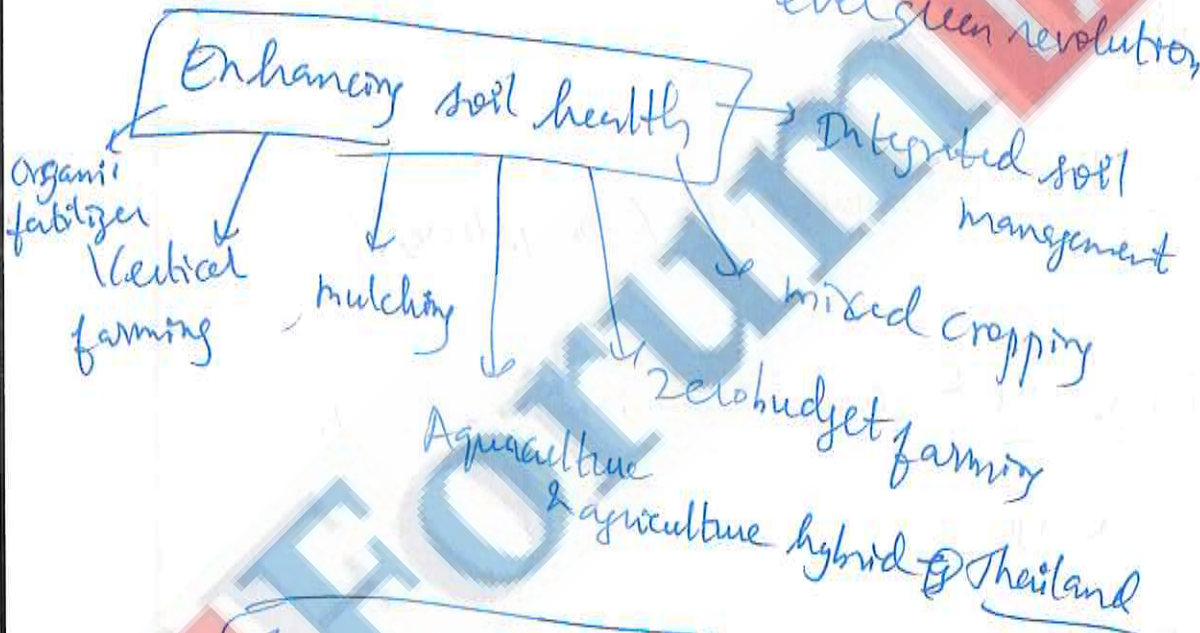
The green revolution & MSP regimes brought for food security is (but has had) negative outfalls

Negative consequences of farm policies

- 1) Rice, wheat areal dominance due to MSP
- 2) Fertilizer excess ⇒ pollution & land degradation
- 3) Water level falling due to inefficient use of water — free electricity @ pumps

4) Millet, palm oil, pulses have lost acreage due to shift to cereals

PM PRANAM → use of organic fertilizer for evergreen revolution



PIM PRANAM can (comprehensively reform
 fertilizer sector for better fertilizer response
 upto - & double farmer income

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)

Heatwaves are deviation of at least 4°C from mean normal (or) increase in absolute temperature above 41°C in plains and 39°C in hill areas.

Eg Thailand heatwave 2023

Eg U.K heatwave 2022

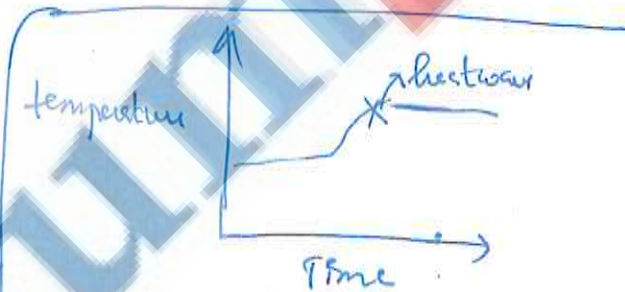


Fig: depiction of heatwaves

Reasons for rising heatwaves across India

- 1) Urban heat Island effect due to unplanned urbanization
- 2) Global warming due to climate change & Green house gas release

3) Urban heat dome → high pressure heat trapping zones

4) Deforestation & land use change in favour of infrastructure & agriculture

5) poor green cover and erosion of blue-green infrastructure on land

6) Solar storms & spike in insolation

Impact of rising frequency of heatwaves

1) Health crises — loss of quality of life

heat strokes, respiratory issues, death might occur

2) productivity falls due to high temperature & sweating, difficult to work on open areas

3) Cooling demand - electricity demand in urban areas outstrips supply

4) Burden on state ~~to~~ with loss of economic activity, health spending & meeting climate targets.

Measures to mitigate its impact

1) Heat wave action plans - Ahmedabad model

2) provision of amenities - water via NLUDs

3) Heat shelters, whitewashing roof, use of air flow friendly material for housing

4) revising labour laws to reduce incidence

5) Technology for forecasting & warning

Heatwave funds be created for hedging against economic loss & green technology upgradation must be taken up in mission mode

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)

The August 24 success of soft landing on the South pole of Moon concludes 4 years of improvement on Chandrayaan-2; making India only the fourth nation to achieve the feat

Chandrayaan-3 development over Chandrayaan-2

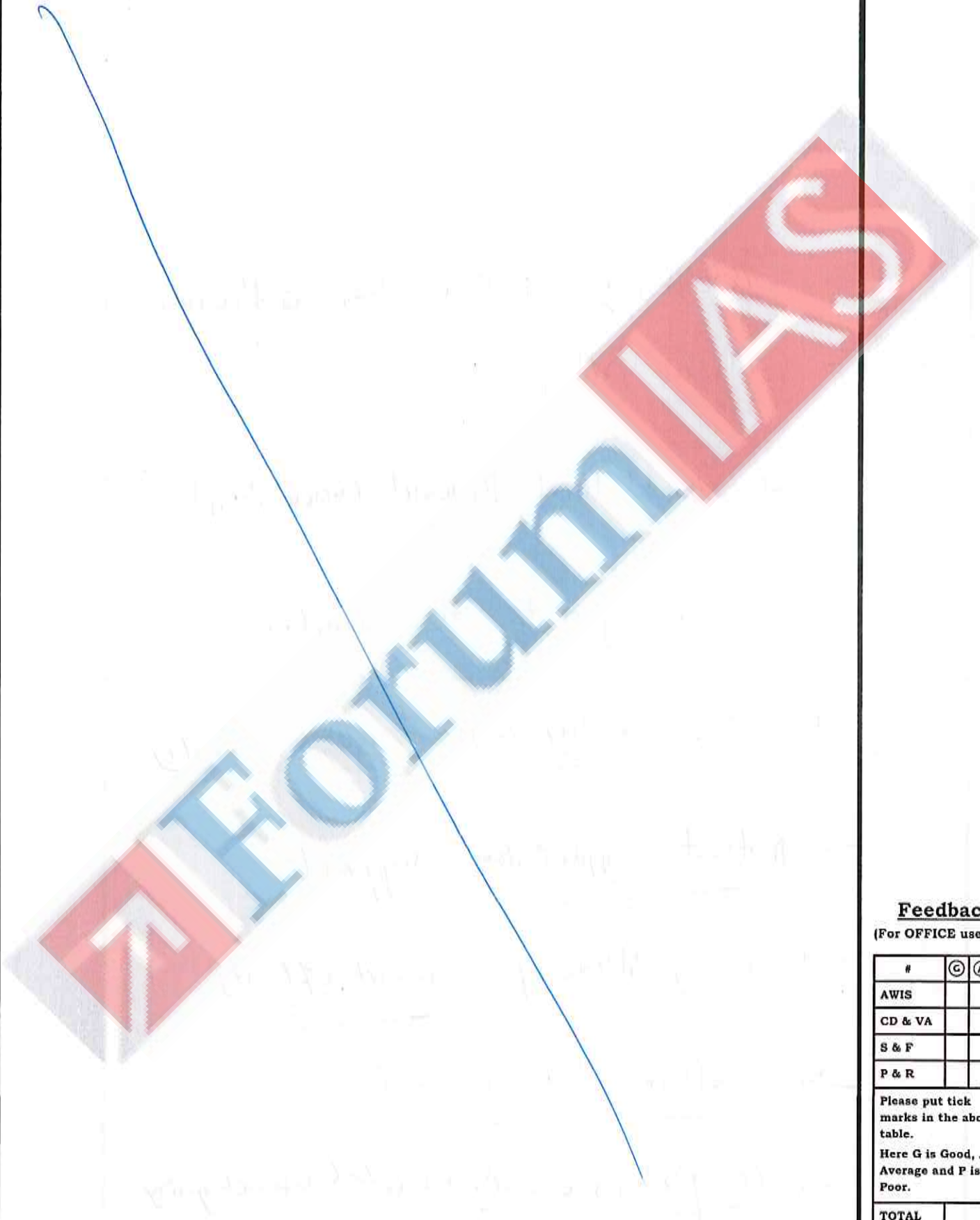
- 1) Landing area expanded to 2.5 x 2.5 square kilometre over 100 square metres of Chandrayaan 2
- 2) 4 lander legs instead of earlier 5
- 3) Fuel extra amount provided for safety
- 4) Multi dimensional movement enabled with ability to readjust & removes limit of rotation speed
- 5) Thrust bearing can bear 3 metre per second landing speed over 1/4 2 metre per second in Chandrayaan-2

Failure oriented design to tackle all possible issues that may arise

Artemis accords - further exploration of lunar surface

- 1) Astronaut training facilities for moon missions
- 2) Data sharing for collaborative research
- 3) Common standards of design & equipment for co-production of systems & interoperability
- 4) Experience sharing with 26 other nations that joined
- 5) ground station guidance to navigate better
- 6) Common norms & rules, better cooperation

This remarkable feat brings space exploration closer to reality, creation of energy on moon, responsible & law based resource extraction are on the cards in future.



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)

'Jai Vigyan, Jai Anusandhan' is the new motto for New India

Role of National Research Foundation

→ Research grants to universities

→ Handholding & guidance to researchers

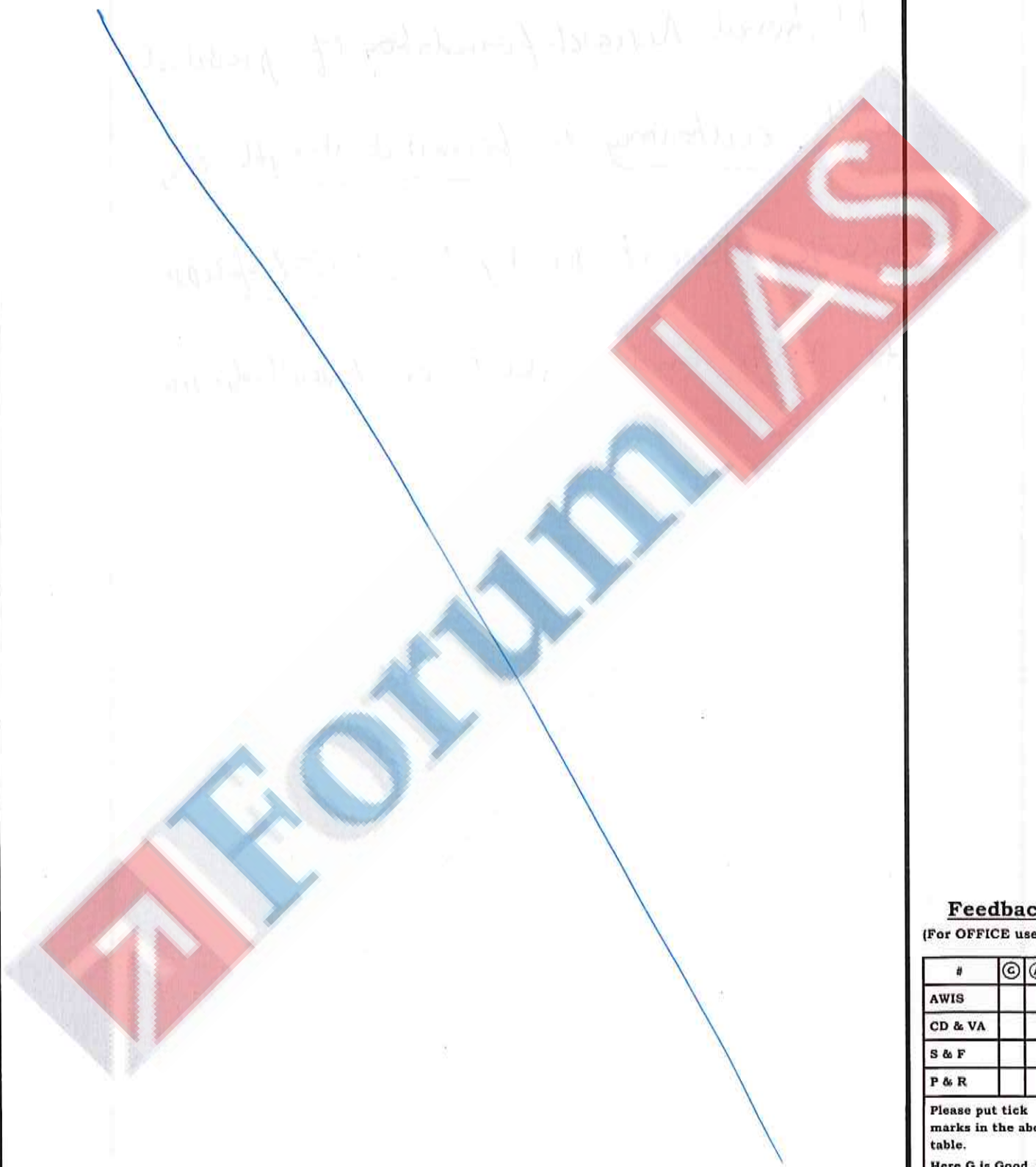
→ patent application support

→ recognition of research efforts

→ collaborative research

→ comprehensive & incremental research grant

National Research Foundation if provided with autonomy & financial strength can increase Research spending from 0.75% of GDP to 2.5% and make India's Knowledge power



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)

With technological progress the separation between traditional and non-traditional warfare is getting eroded.

Hybrid warfare is new age threat with low intensity, innovative attacks on national interests like cyberwarfare, psychological warfare, propaganda, terrorism as element of state policy.

It is not outright war but asymmetric attack to address conventional disparity in defense capabilities eg Ukraine drone attacks on Russia, Pakistan terror attacks on India, China cyberattacks on USA power grids.

Implications for India

- 1) Critical infrastructure becomes vulnerable to cyberattacks
- 2) Communal riots triggered via doctored videos
- 3) Floods, caused by altering stratospheric composition
- 4) Water insecurity caused by holding back water via dam construction unilaterally.
- 5) Economic growth is roadblocked
- 6) Airborne attacks on army, with denial of responsibility
- 7) Use of pandemics to disrupt workforce economic burdening of nation

Measures to Counter Hybrid Warfare

- 1) National Security Strategy to identify threats & resources
- 2) Capacity building in regard to Cyber offensive
Crypto communication, specialised personnel to be trained
- 3) specialized wings to deal with each hybridwar
- 4) Counteroffensive doctrine to clearly declare nation's response to hybridwar (eg) Surgical strikes in response to terror & FATF blacklisting
- 5) Counter radicalization cell, media cell to set narrative, high spending on research for evolving innovative solutions.
Bilateral cooperation can aid capacity augmentation intelligence sharing - Israel - Iran drone defense against drones of Pakistan

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)

Internal security challenges arise from multiple sources, Kautilya identifies internal origin internal security challenges as the backseat to deal with.

Internal security & peace in neighbour nations



1) Migrations - persecution

brings refugees eg Zom kuki migration into Mizoram after Tatmadaw violence in Myanmar.

2) Regional instability - ungoverned spaces bring anti-social elements into India

3) Organized crime rings operate across borders

benefiting from the regional strife & drugs trade into Manipur from golden triangle

4) Attacks on territory in hotpursuit, can create interethnic tensions (eg) Myanmar army bombings very close to Mizoram village

5) Ethnic violence & communal riots due to illegal settlements (eg) Bangladeshi muslim migrants clashed with Bodos of Kokrajhar Assam

6) Insurgency groups spring up and move freely across borders with material, moral support against dictatorial regimes of NSCM-Kaplang in Myanmar

7) Leftwing Extremism as an extension from the neighbours, due to violence & strife

Measures to handle internal security origin from external

- 1) Bilateral cooperation for peaceful political resolution
- 2) Confidence building measures on the border & joint patrolling of borders
- 3) Fair resettlement of illegal migrants without compromising on human rights
- 4) Transnational crackdown on organized crime networks
- 5) CIBMS for border infrastructure modernisation
— Madhukar Gupta Committee

Use of high tech border monitoring, building social capital & developmental cooperation via lines of credit can comprehensively handle internal security

Feedback

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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 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.

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