



MAINS 23 Urgent

TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 2

FIAS-MGP-2023-CS 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	Rahul Kamwaria		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910041241	Medium/माध्यम	English <input type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	6/9/23

*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।		
2			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।		
3			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।		
4			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।		
5			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 :	
			9:00 Am	12:00 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 :	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

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)

India's export reach to \$ 770 billion of combined (service & merchandise) in 2022

How foreign trade help in \$5 trillion economy:

- 1) Forex earning by export
- 2) Employment generation
- 3) Demand will increase
- 4) Diversification of export & import both
- 5) Become part of supply chain.

Export's target is \$ 1 trillion by 2027

Role of Recent foreign trade policy 2023

This policy formed by keeping the vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat in view.

Benefits

- 1) Reduce dependence on one country
 - Ⓐ for API on china
- 2) Diversified india export basket:
 - different countries & different products
- 3) More FTAs & bilateral agreements
 - Ⓐ FTA talks UK
- 4) Atmanirbhar bharat vision to promote Vocal for local

Challenges

- Growing protectionism in USA
- China's factor ~~etc~~ - still competition
- Tariff & non tariff barriers

Steps taken → Agri export policy 2018

→ PLI scheme for 14 sectors

RoDTEP scheme will help in achieving the goal of \$ 5 trillion economy & developed India

Feedback

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

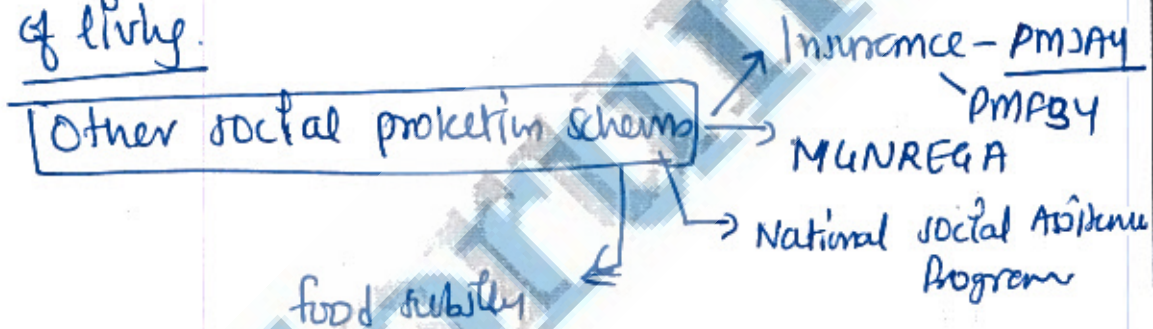
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.2) Social protection schemes are an integral aspect of a welfare economy; however, the principles of fiscal prudence cannot be ignored. Discuss, with special reference to Old Pension Scheme (OPS). (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

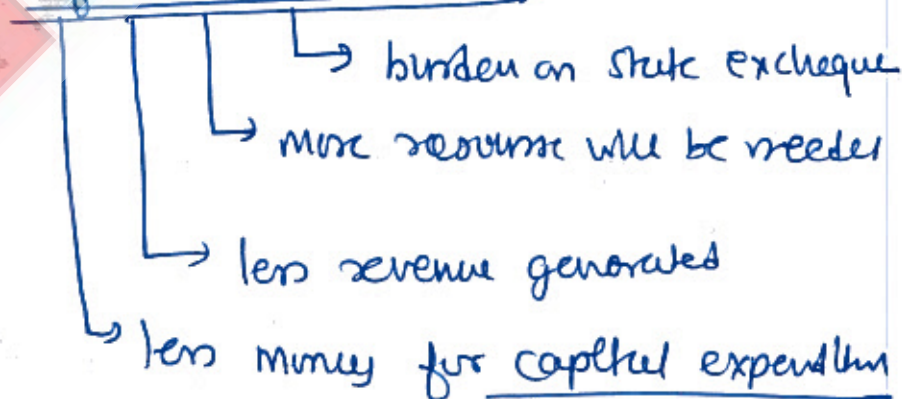
Article 39 & 41 envisages welfare state which provide social safety measure to elderly.

Pension is social protection scheme to protect elderly from economic distress & achieve standards of living.



These come under govt's revenue expenditure:

act as financial burden



Old Pension Scheme:

- Fixed guaranteed income (Pension) on the retirement
- No employee contribution needed

Recently Rajasthan govt brought OPS scheme

Negative Impacts

- Burden on state finances
- termed as populist policy
- Against the fiscal prudence

Way forward

- Increase retirement age (Summer survey)
- Middle path → half contribution by employee & then accruals to commit

Recently proposed scheme of Telangana Guaranteed Pension scheme which have feature of both

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Agristack is collection of agriculture related technologies on single platform.

→ Information related to weather, inputs, fertilizer, MSP, etc.

Problems of farm sectors

1) low productivity = 1/3 of global

2) low farm income.

3) wastage of post harvest

4) information asymmetry - price

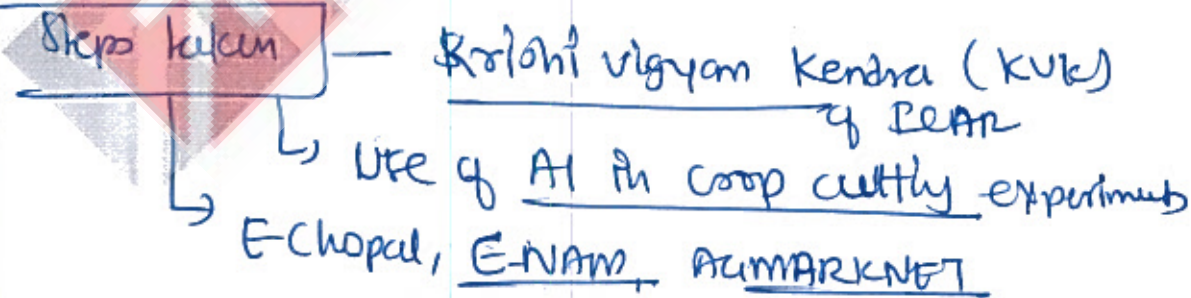
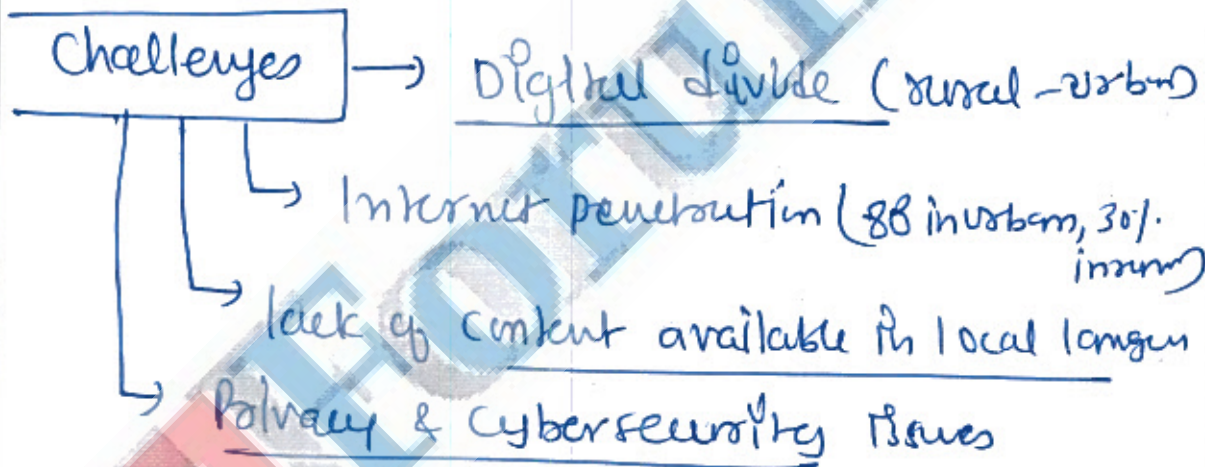
5) marketly related issue - multiple fees.

6) Agricultural extension services (40% only)

How can agristack become panacea

1) It will remove information asymmetry

- 2) Better price realisation
- 3) efficient use of input resources
- 4) Provide weather information
- 5) Custom hiring centres ⇒ Tractor app.
- 6) Connect with agri startups ⇒ provide storage facilities



Above step will help in achieving doubling farmer income (Ashok dalwai committee)

Feedback

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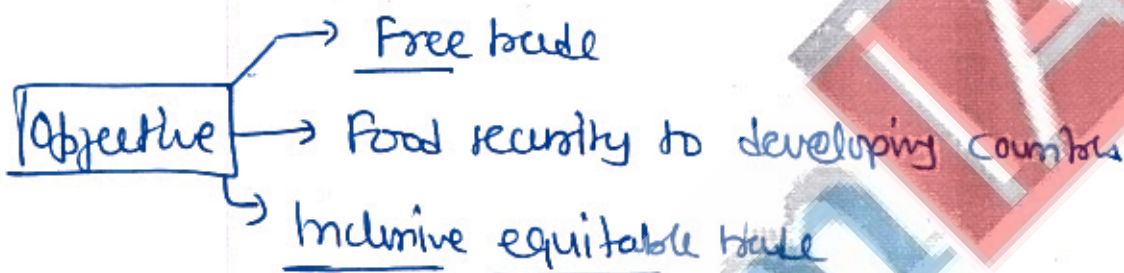
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.4) The objective of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) to provide a long term and equitable solution to the dilemma between free trade and food security has remained unfulfilled. Comment. (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 entrusted with function of rule based global trade & liberalised trade.



How this goal remained unfulfilled:

1) Doha controversy (2002) b/w developed & developing countries

2) Still no permanent solution found for stockholding

3) Agreement on Agriculture used by countries - disproportionately

4) In favour of developed countries

Developing countries

- food security
- Peace clause
- Food stockholding

↓
 Botman in conflict

↓
 led to dysfunctioning of WTO

↳ appellate body not constituted (USA)

Developed countries

- Free trade conf only exemptions
- Involvement of e-commerce
- Data protection rule (Free trade)

Achievements

- ↳ global trade quadrupled
- ↳ more issues discussed
- ↳ Provision of exemption helped during COVID
- ↳ Peace clause

Way ahead

- ↳ Permanent solution to issues
- ↳ Balanced growth - developing should be give exemption

Recent Geneva Package 2022 is step in right direction

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.5) Even after five decades of the Stockholm conference, narrowing the gaps between the targets and actions remains one of the biggest challenges towards reversing climate change. Discuss. Also, recommend measures for building a coherent actionable strategy to tackle climate change. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्टॉकहोम सम्मेलन के पांच दशकों के बाद भी, लक्ष्यों और कार्यों के बीच अंतर को कम करना जलवायु परिवर्तन को उलटने की दिशा में सबसे बड़ी चुनौतियों में से एक है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने के लिए एक सुसंगत कार्रवाई योग्य रणनीति बनाने के उपायों की भी सिफारिश कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Stockholm conference occur in 1972 to come together and solve the problem of climate change.

Gaps b/w targets & Actions :

Targets

- 1) achieve global temperature below 1.5°C
- 2) climate financing by developed countries
- 3) Adaptation & mitigation fund
- 4) Increase renewable & non fossil energy

Action

- 1) global temperature already reached 1°C pre industrial
- 2) Finance not mobilised by developing countries
- 3) Mitigation fund (70%) skewed not focus on adaptation

Need for coherent strategy to tackle climate change

(Climate change is long term change in weather)

- 1) Goal of Net zero by 2050
- 2) Focus on adaptation & mitigation equally
- 3) Renewable energy (Green green in Hindi)
(OSOWOG)
- 4) Global cooperation - for financial & Technical help.
- 5) Follow the success of Montreal protocol
⇒ CBDR approach

Recent loss & damage, OSOWOG and

India's PANCHARIT one step in right direction along with Life style for Environment

for all citizens. to achieve [SDG 13]
(Climate action)

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

E-waste is waste generated from electrical electronics equipments like computer, smartphones, microwave etc.

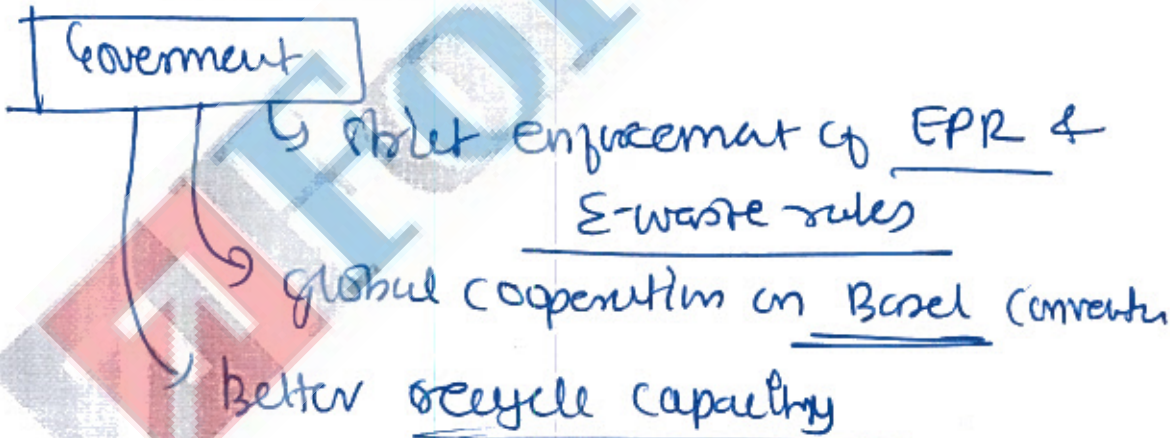
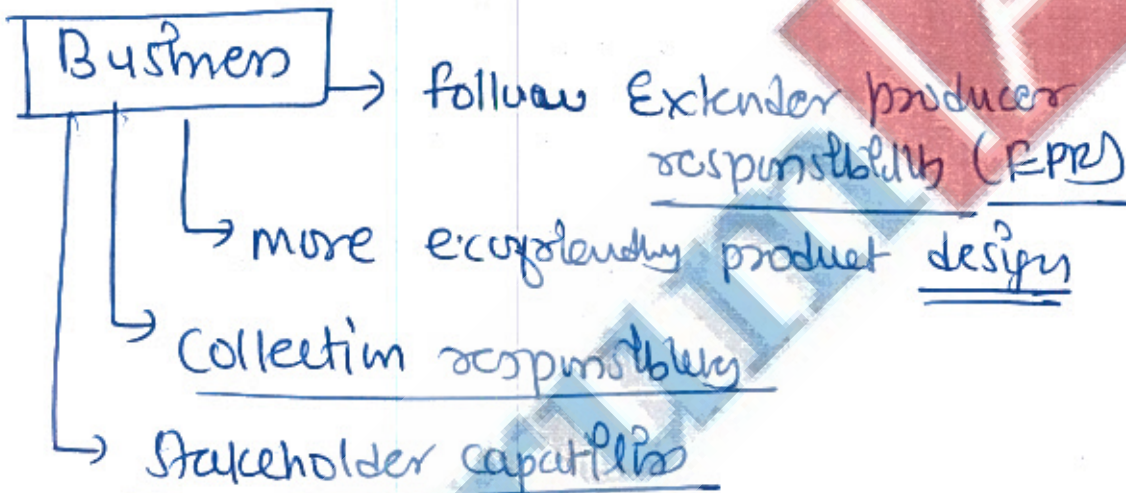
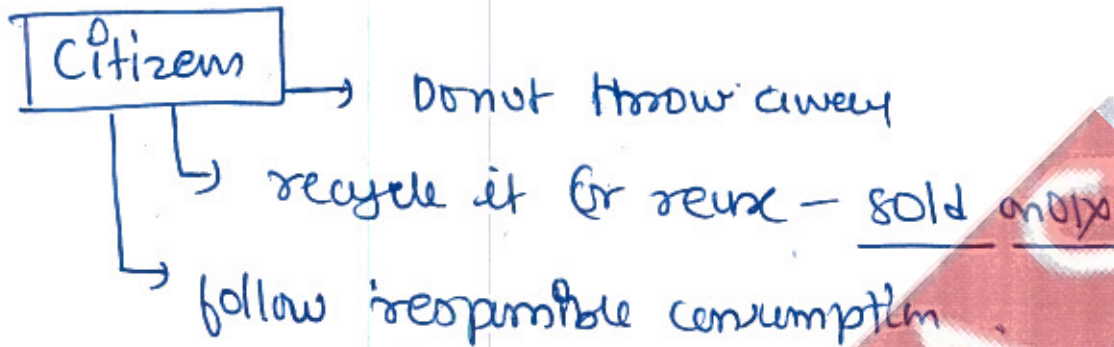
Global e-waste monitor \Rightarrow India 3rd largest e waste generator

Impediments in management?

- 1) Informal worker - \approx >90% are informal worker
- 2) low collection rate (only 20%)
- 3) low recycle capacity (\approx 5-10%)
- 4) lack of awareness among citizens
- 5) cheap labor - working in this

~~promote~~ India brought e-waste management rule 2016, 2020 but it alone cannot

How to tackle



Recent initiative of e-waste clinic in bhupur should be followed to achieve SDG 12

Responsible consumption & production

Feedback

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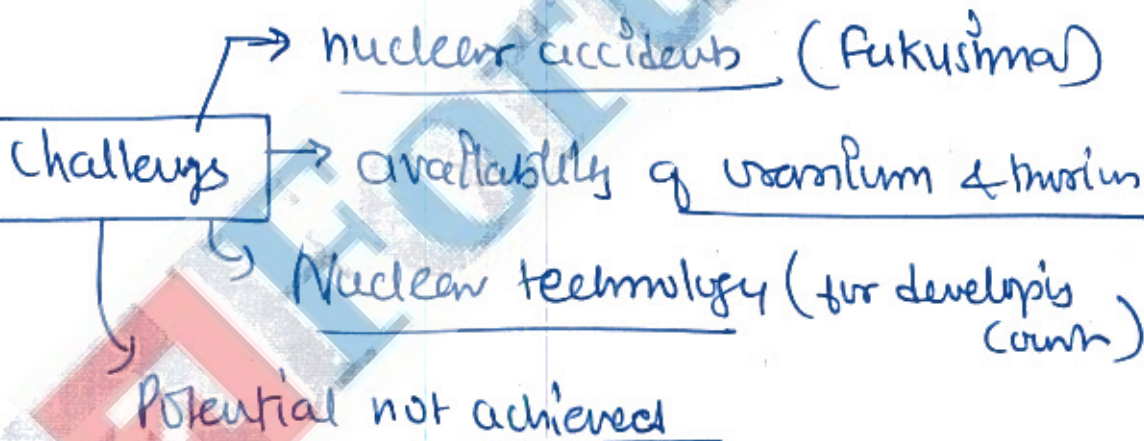
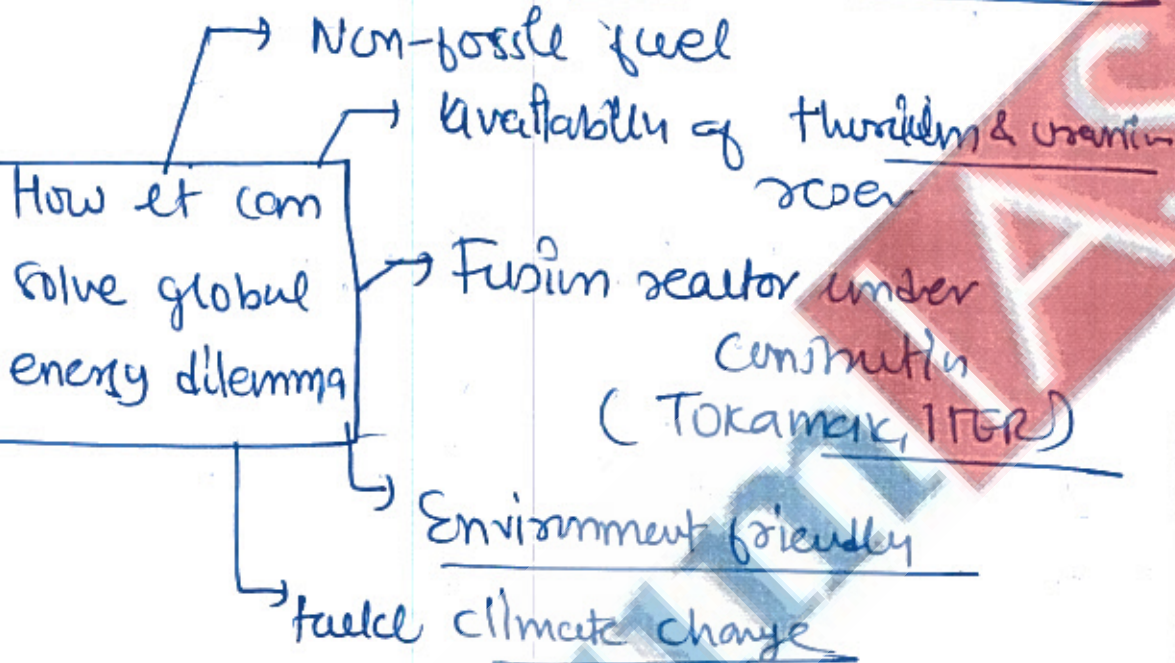
Q.7) How does nuclear fusion differ from nuclear fission? Assess the relevance of nuclear energy in resolving the global energy security dilemma? (10 marks, 150 words)

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 energy generated from reaction of fission & fusion - which release energy

Nuclear Fusion	Nuclear fission
<p>1) Atom decay release energy (large)</p> <p>(e) $U_{233} \rightarrow$</p> <p>2) <u>less energy release</u></p> <p>3) <u>naturally occurring in universe</u></p> <p>4) <u>It does not require high temperature condition</u></p> <p>(e) <u>PHWR, Fast breeder reactor</u></p>	<p>1) Two small atoms fuse release energy</p> <p>$H/H \rightarrow H/H \Rightarrow$ Release energy</p> <p>2) <u>more energy than fusion</u></p> <p>3) <u>Not occurring</u></p> <p>4) <u>High temperature very require</u></p> <p>(e) <u>ITER, Tokamak</u></p>

Nuclear energy is non-fossil fuel so it can be used to promote environment



India's current nuclear energy production is ~ 6700 MW which is only 1.7% of total. It can help to achieve Net zero by 2070 & SDG-7 clean energy

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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 hydroelectricity project is based on concept that it will not affect the rivers water carrying capacity & no diversion of river water

⇒ Runny water used to move turbine & generate electricity

How it balance ecological conservation & Socio economic development :

1) Its impact on river are minimum as compared to large hydropower

↳ Protection of biodiversity & health of river along with electricity generation to economy

② Generate employment for locals

③ lesser threat to lower riparian countries & state

↳ Their rights also protected

④ Sustainable development balance b/w business & environmental concern

Challenges

- harmful for local environment
- loss of livelihood for local
- Issue b/w India-Pakistan over Indus water treaty

It could not realised potential (only ~11% of renewable energy). We need to provide more support to realise goal of clean energy [SDG 7] & protect environment

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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 infra need to protect from external threat as well as genuine trade

Role of border infra to counter threats:

- 1) Development in the border area ⇒ Sense of goodwill generate
- 2) Easy to move the resources at need
- 3) More investment & tourism will lead to improve standards of living of village
- 4) Village will act as Helper in counter the threats

Recent vibrant village programme will help in achieving these above objectives

⇒ Can reduce the threats in more robust way

Challenges

- 1) Different terrain
- 2) Connectivity & Infrastructure poor
- 3) use of social media by radicalist to polarise
- 4) militancy & insurgency in J&K & North east region

Steps taken

- 1) Border area development programme
- 2) Border infrastructure management
- 3) BSP jurisdiction increased to 50km

Vibrant village programme can tackle problem of militancy, insurgency as Development lead to peace & trust: It can tackle any form of extremism.

Shekhar & Madhukar Gupta Committee's recommendations should be followed

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 mechanism & guidelines which clearly layout plan, procedure & fixed accountability through strategy related to security aspects.

At present India does not have any security doctrine

Challenges to national security

1) Internal security threats

- ↳ left wing extremism
- ↳ North east insurgency
- ↳ militancy in Kashmir (J&K)
- ↳ Communal violence & law & order situation

2) External threat

State actors - China - Galwan clash

- ↳ Pakistan - State sponsored terrorism
- ↳ Myanmar - refugee crisis

Non state actors → NCO (Raksh naik bomsatlu)
 ↳ Terror groups (LeT, Al Qaeda) etc

How can National security strategy solve

- 1) It will act as deterrent
- 2) clear policy layout ⇒ forward movement of security forces
 (e.g) 26/11 ⇒ slow response
- 3) Clarity in retaliation
 (e.g) Balakot after pulwama
 no response after parliament attack
- 4) Internal problem like
 ↳ seminel demands → empirnetically
 ↳ Seccessamin7 → tom band

National security doctrine should be adopted urgently along with other reforms like Intelligence agencies, Agrupam scheme etc

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	(C)	(A)	(P)
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CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Inflation is increase in general price level of items like petrol, onion etc goods.

India's inflation target $4 \pm 2\%$ CPI

Factors affecting inflation trends

- ① Increasing Demand : post covid demand spurt
- ② lesser supply → scarcity of resources
- ③ Global factors →
 - ↳ Russia Ukraine war → Imported Inflation
 - ↳ trade war, protectionism etc.
- ④ Supply chain disruption - during covid pandemic
- ⑤ Policy rate change, speculation etc.

Impacts of Inflation :

- 1) Purchasing power reduces
- 2) Value of rupee decline
- 3) Threat to vulnerable group \Rightarrow
food crisis - Hunger
- 4) Salaries class \Rightarrow affected badly
- 5) Demand supply imbalance

Measures available :

① RBI manage inflation through

- \hookrightarrow Increase Repo rate - less money in market
- \hookrightarrow can sell G-see through OMO
- \hookrightarrow calibrated tight money policy
- \hookrightarrow sell Bonds in market - Reduce demand

② Government

-) Dearness allowance to schoolers class
-) Export ban - under essential commodities act 1955
-) Incentive to producers
-) Inflation indexed bonds
-) Diversify the import & export

Inflation can be tackled with multipronged approach to manage demand supply and efforts of both central bank & govt.

Fiscal deficit should also be controlled which have direct impact on inflation.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

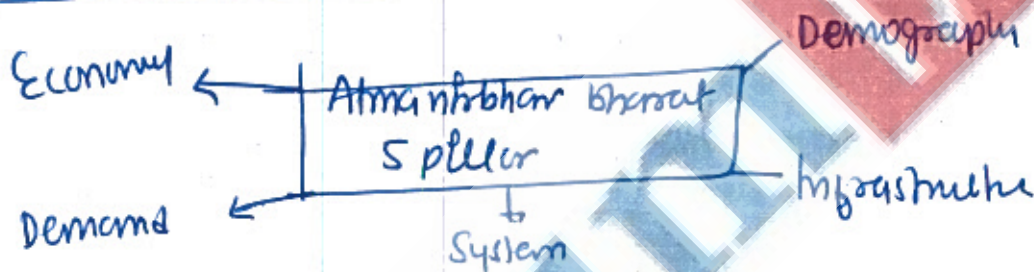
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.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's focus is on creating robust supply chain & focus on domestic manufacturing to cater demand.



Production linked Incentive scheme is (PLI) launched to boost domestic production by giving rebate to producer on the incremental production.

⇒ launched for 14 sectors e.g. Pharma, solar

⇒ target of 60 lakh employment

⇒ It is important component to achieve atmanirbhar Bharat

How it is cornerstone of Atmanirbhar

- 1) Realise vocal for local \Rightarrow boost to domestic products
 - 2) Cater domestic demand
 - 3) production in need of demography
 - 4) focus on labor intensive sector —
apparel, leather etc
 - 5) Help in reducing import dependence
- ⑤ APR (20-30% from china)
PLI scheme for APR

Challenges

- 1) No clear guideline of continuity of Policy
- 2) It can become like SFR \Rightarrow not effectively working
- 3) Not achieve the targeted goal

- 4) still working below potential
- 5) lack of technology adoption

Way ahead

- 1) Sunset clause in scheme
- 2) Targeted intervention ← incentives
- 3) No one size fit all approach
- 4) employment generation should also be focused

PLI scheme along with National Infrastructure Pipeline, PM Gati Shakti and Aajeevta Yojana can realise goal of developed India by 2047 (Linchpin).

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

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 means rupee as a currency is valid to settle balance of payment at international level.

→ Currently we have full convertibility in current account but not on capital account.

De-dollarisation :

- Reducing the dependence on dollar to settle the exchange of BOP

→ It can be achieved by diversifying the basket — against Euro, Yuan etc

So internationalisation is different in its objective → to promote international settlement, rather than reduce dependence on dollar

Benefit of Internationalisation :

- 1) Reduce impact of inflation due to increasingly dollar demand
- 2) Import will be cheap
- 3) Balance of payment ^{will be solved} _{issue}
- 4) more investment in Indian economy
- 5) Exchange rate ^{stabilised} _{avoided}

Challenges

- 1) Can lead to reduce exports
- 2) Threat to sovereign bond rating
- 3) Competition for exports to developed countries
- 4) Exchange rate fluctuation of developed countries impact

Steps taken by India :

- 1) External commercial borrowing
- 2) Current account convertibility
- 3) Currency swap agreement with Japan

Way forward :

S.S. Tarapore Committee recommendations for capital account convertibility should be followed.

India is 3rd largest economy in PPP

and it will be among top 2

in next few decades.

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

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 agri credit societies (PAEs) are part of cooperatives which work for overall growth of agriculture sector at level of local level.

⇒ Provide credit to farmer through NABARD programme.

⇒ Work only for agri-sector

How cooperative work:

→ Collective bargaining of farmers

→ Input optimisation can be achieved

→ Provide collateral free loans to farmer

So it can achieve the goal of collective action by farmer.

Role in boosting rural economy

- 1) more credit availability → can invest in capital expenditure
- 2) Employment generation → Prevent distress migration
- 3) Women empowerment → can form Cooperatives like dairy
- 4) Can solve disguised unemployment
- 5) Generate demand for work

Role in mainstreaming small & marginal farmer ⇒ [86% upto April census 20th]

- 1) Collective bargaining power
- 2) easy to provide extension services
- 3) more judicious use of input & Mechanisation

- 4) could avail credit facilities
- 5) Marketing - Collective power help in achieve good price
- 6) Food processing sector - linkage of Agril & economy

Steps taken

- 1) Ministry of Cooperation (Cooperatives)
- 2) New Act on Cooperatives (2023)

Cooperatives can realised the rural transformation & doubling income of farmer to achieve Sankar se Smridhi

(Cooperation to prosperity) & SDG 2
(Sustainable agriculture)

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

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 related to electricity & fertilizer subsidies led to adverse consequences in the Agri sector

Adverse consequences

- | <u>Policy</u> | <u>Consequence</u> |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1) <u>Free electricity</u> → | groundwater depletion
(25% of total) |
| 2) <u>Fertilizer subsidy</u> → | excessive use of fertilizer
(NPK 7:4:1) ratio
→ Disease (cancer) |
| 3) <u>MSP skewed</u> → | <u>Wheat-Rice Monoculture</u>
→ neglect of <u>millet & pulses</u>
→ <u>Hidden hunger</u>
→ <u>Cropping pattern changes</u>
to <u>wheat-rice or Rice-rice</u>
- soil health degradation |

So policies led to negative impact on groundwater, soil, health etc

PM PRANAM - scheme launched to reduce

use of fertilizer

↳ Alternative to excess fertilizer use

Biofertilizer

↳ Decrease in use of fertilizer →

Promote crop residue, organic manure

How it can solve problem

1) Protect soil health - less use of nitrogenous fertilizer

2) Promote health → less carcinogen

3) Biodiversity will be protected

4) less groundwater will be exploited

5) can solve problem of malnutrition & hidden hunger

6) cropping pattern diversification can be done

Other scheme & steps

1) promote millets → solve climate & hidden hunger problem & pulses

2) MSP should be rationalised

3) More investment in livestock & fisheries → Mixed farming

4) Capital investment in infra.

5) soil health card

Above can help in achieving the PANDESH

and doubling farmer income. Sustainable

Agri (SDG-2) is need of hour

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			

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 is condition of abnormally high temperature.

Temp in coastal areas $> 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ (35)

Plain $> 40^{\circ}$

IMD

March 2022 was hottest month in 150 years

Reasons of heat wave

- 1) Hot trade desert winds
- 2) Global warming & climate change
- 3) climatic conditions
- 4) Heat island effect
- 5) green house gas effect \Rightarrow trap more Heat
- 6) lack of moderately coastal winds

Impact of Heat waves

- ① On Human → Dehydration
 - ↳ Heat exhaustion
 - ↳ Heat stroke
- ② On Animal
 - ↳ Deaths of Animals
 - ↳ lower productivity
- ③ On Agriculture → soil moisture decrease
 - ↳ lower yield
 - ↳ loss of biodiversity
- ④ on economy → labour productivity ^{decrease}
 - ↳ more use of energy (AC)

Measures to mitigate:

- 1) clear guidelines 'for do' & don't's during heat wave
- 2) avoid deforestation, plant trees

- 3) Bubble green infra
- 4) Concept of sponge cities
- 5) Green energy, transport & agriculture

NDMA guidelines (2005)

1) Heat wave action plan =>

Ⓔ Ahmedabad 1st city in India

- 2) Clear roadmap & command structure
- 3) Information & education awareness
- 4) Capacity build up of health care professionals

Recent initiative of Telangana "Cool roof" policy along with notification of heat wave as disaster is need of hour

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

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 was recently landed softly on moon surface. India became 1st country to land on south pole & 4th to land on moon.

Chandrayaan 2

Chandrayaan-3

1) land area was less
500 x 500 meter

1) more around
2.5 km

2) Thruster were 5 in number

2) 4 thruster so can maintain equilibrium

3) landing speed 2 km/s

3) landing speed increase from 2 → 3 km/s

4) less vigorous tests

4) tested multiple times in simulated environment.

Chandrayaan 3's objective:

- 1) Study of surface of Moon - 3D mapping
- 2) Found presence of water on Moon
- 3) New minerals can be found
- 4) Tectonic activities
- 5) formation of universe

Artemis Accord

USA led initiative to cooperate on the space exploration mission which

is not joined by India

If India joined this it will help in following way

- ① sharing of expertise & knowledge

- 2) Can get funds for space program
- 3) Collaboration b/w NASA, ESA & ISRO
- 4) Optimum use of resources, technology and funds.
- 5) Can benefit in technology transfer

Way forward

- ① Collaborated with like minded countries
- ② Entry of private sector in space
- ③ InSpace, Antarix etc

India's current contribution in global space sector is 2% but it can be leveraged.

Recent launch of ADITYA-1 can be game changer.

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.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 is based on application of knowledge for economic activities to maximize productivity.

Research & development (R&D) is vital to realise the potential:

How R&D can realise potential:

1) Solve the problems like COVID vaccine R&D

2) Innovative solution to climate change (e.g.) CCUS, etc

3) Achieve the potential of economy to realise the Demographic dividend

⇒ Human productivity will increase

- 4) Could solve problem of food security

④ golden rice - Vit A

For this National Research Foundation bill

2020 brought: It benefits

① More investment in R&D

Current is ~0.67%

② Provide opportunities & hand holding

⑤ Atal tinkering labs (ATL)

③ More private sector participation

↳ brought technology, funding & expertise

④ Application of Knowledge & gain

IPR ⇒ Govt helping in providing

Patent & registration of same.

5) use of technology → decentralize the process to all areas

Challenges

- 1) less expenditure (< 1%)
- 2) mostly public sector orientated
- 3) low participation of university students
- 4) Industry academia linkage absent

Steps taken

- ↳ National IPR policy 2016
- ↳ Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)

NRF bill is step in right direction to make India knowledge economy & developed India which is Inclusive, healthy & educated

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS

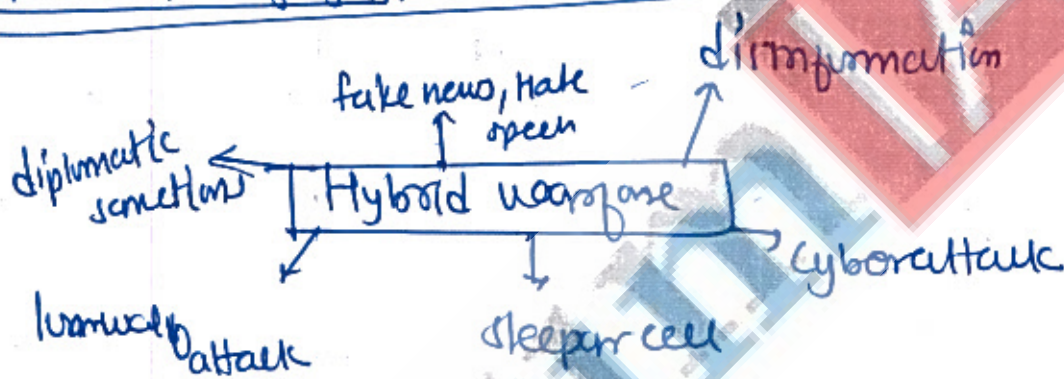
Q.19) What do you understand by the term 'Hybrid warfare.' Highlighting its implications for India, recommend measures to develop a comprehensive ecosystem to counter the same.

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Hybrid warfare is strategy followed for war when bough multidomain war without openely engaging.



Countries like Pakistan, china are following this approach so India is negatively impacted

Implication on India

- 1) More vulnerability due to high population density
- 2) Difficult to detect by police

3) High internet penetration → to counter info information

4) Urban areas are more vulnerable

5) Cyberattacks by China :

④ ZenHua Company steal info.

6) Difficult for intelligence agencies to predict

④ 26/11 only came to light when (Mumbai) happened

How to develop comprehensive ecosystem -

① Modern tech savvy police

(PM SMART concept)

② Community policing ⇒

④ Meira palbi mantpur

Mahalla Committee Maharashtra

3) Counter fake news

(eg) PIB's fact checking unit

4) Promote Cyber hygiene -

(eg) Regular password change

5) Coordination b/w agencies

6) Use of Technology (NATGRID)

7) Global coordination ⇒ Budapest Convention

Steps taken → National Cyber Security Strategy 2020

↳ Agripam scheme
↳ CDS - Coordination

Multipronged approach is needed along with global coherent response to tackle the menace of hybrid warfare

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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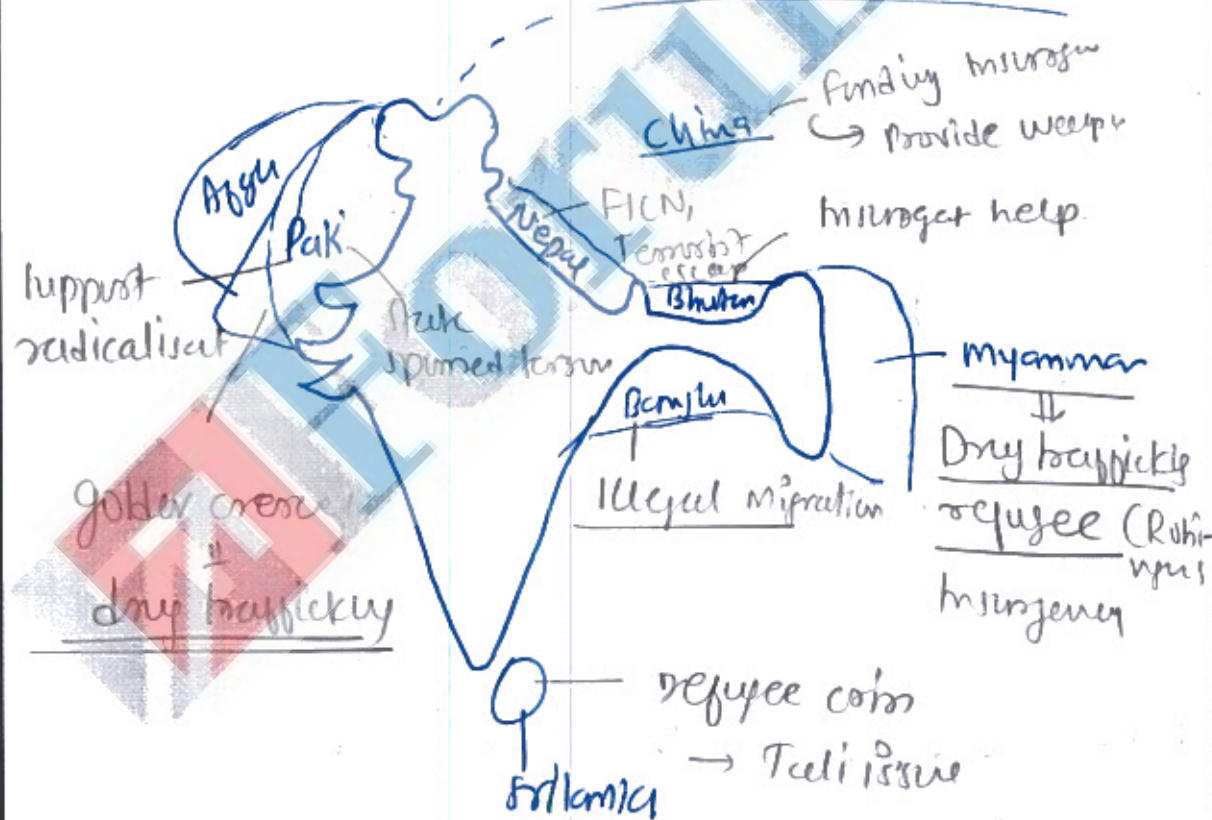
TOTAL MARKS

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 is protecting the country from law & order situation, narcotics, militancy & insurgency.

How internal security challenges are related to neighbouring countries :



Neighbour countries contribute to internal security

- ① Naxalism - supported by China's CCOMPOSA
- ② Insurgency → found support & asylum
in Bhutan, China Myanmar
- ③ Pakistan - promote Wahabi Ideology
radicalisation etc
- ④ Bangladesh ⇒ refugee, illegal migration

North east India :

- ① Myanmar → Cross border connection of
communities - Chin, Kuki etc
→ Provide counter insurgency help.
(op. sunrise) to Indian Army
- ② Bangladesh :
Illegal migration ⇒ since 1971
↳ still continue → threat to resources
& identity of local population

③ Bhutan

- Insurgent are hiding there
- logistic support for their movement

④ China

- Provide weapon to insurgent
- Funding to insurgent

Step taken

- 1) Collaboration with Myanmar army
→ insurgency decrease by 80% in last 10 years.
- 2) Clack on funding
- 3) Cooperation of Bangladesh ⇒ helps for rohingya at Island

Along with security measures development efforts like PM Devine, Keladam, IMT for connectivity are steps in the right direction

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

1

2

3

Outcomes

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.....

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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		

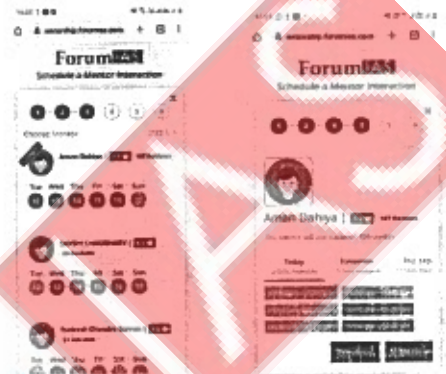
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