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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	Sakshi Jannuar		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910129760	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	29 August, 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	
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			2	5
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 पर, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आती 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 about the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the 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.

Foreign trade is an important part of the Indian economy. In this context, analyse the role of foreign trade in India's participation in the world economy.

## 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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in this Area / इस स्थान  
पर कुछ न लिखें)

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

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

The Govt. of India recently launched the foreign trade policy to triple India's export potential by 2030.

### Potential

- ① Eased export regime
- ② Mentoring potential and current exporters  
↳ through Nisyaat Bandhu scheme
- ③ Dispute redressal mechanism  
↳ using digitised format
- ④ Aligns with international trade norms (WTO).
- ⑤ Inverted duty structure  
↳ standardised tax provisions  
~~in accorda~~ promoting trade convenience

⑥ Districts as exports hub

↳ earmarking 1 good for each district. eg Arhar Dal for Garhwa, Jharkhand.

Challenges

- ① Bureaucratic red-tapism
- ② Global recession  
↳ low demand
- ③ Rising protectionism
- ④ Currency manipulation by countries like China
- ⑤ poor export competitiveness

Way ahead

- ① MSME capacity building (UK Saha Committee)
- ② Eased bank clearances
- ③ Easy dispute resolution (Jan Vishwas Bill).

The recent foreign trade policy has potential to enhance India's stature as economic superpower.

Q-2) Special protection schemes are an integral part of fiscal prudences cannot be ignored (ORP)  
सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाएं का सिद्धांतों को नज़रअंदाज़ न कीजिए।

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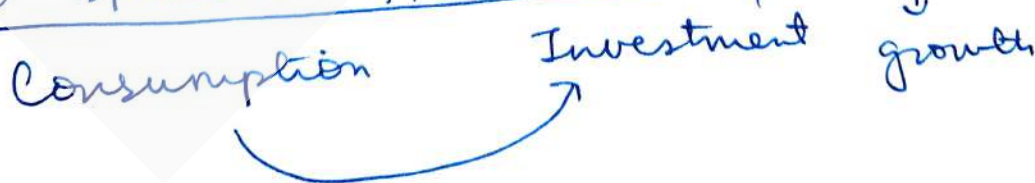
Q.2) Social protection schemes are an integral aspect of a welfare economy; however, the principles of fiscal prudence cannot be ignored. Discuss, with special reference to Old Pension Scheme (OPS). (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Social protection schemes involves provision of social security for poor sections like pensions, insurance etc.

### Integral aspect

- ① Old pension scheme  
↳ constant and assured supply of money
- ② prevents from vulnerability to economic shocks  
eg inflation.
- ③ builds & improves living standards
- ④ Boosts consumption in economy
- ⑤ Spillover effect to other sectors



### Challenges with Old Pensions

- ① High fiscal burden to govt.
- ② Prevents govt. from spending on developmental activities.
- ③ Prevents growth of infrastructure → education etc.
- ④ Breeds culture of lax behaviours  
↳ no productivity as no incentive to work

### Way ahead

- ① New pension scheme is a better alternative as
  - ↳ market-driven
  - ↳ can lead to greater returns
  - ↳ govt. saves money.

It's crucial that new pension scheme is adopted to provide for Inclusive growth

Q.3) What do you understand from problems plaguing the farm sector.  
 कृषि क्षेत्र में आने वाले समस्याएँ

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

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

Agristack is a Digital Public Infrastructure - an open source software meant for benefiting agri-sector.

### Panacea for farmers

- ① Farmers can access information about weather and prices of crops
- ② Promotes judicious use of crops & seeds
- ③ Information about MSP Rates  
↳ incentivise production
- ④ Details about farm schemes so that farmers can avail them
- ⑤ Enforces accountability of govt  
↳ via Grievance Redressal systems in the future.

Challenges

- ① Digital illiteracy
- ② Low fibre connectivity
- ③ lack of ~~to~~ availability of smartphone
- ④ Inadequate grievance redressed mechanism.
- ⑤ Privacy issues, cybersecurity

Way ahead

- ① Promote digital literacy through Digital Literacy Mission.
- ② Bharat Fibre & PM Wani  
↳ democratising use of Internet
- ③ Capacity building of officers in handling the infrastructure.
- ④ tackling privacy issues & cybersecurity threat. ~~via upgr~~

India stack can boost farmer productivity but needs to be upgraded.

Q.4) The objective of the work solution to the dilemma by  
 ११११ ११११ ११११  
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**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 established in 1995  
as a result of GATT Uruguay Round  
with aim for a free trade.

Objective unfulfilled as

- ① lack of consensus among  
Global North & Global South  
Loon Agreement on Agriculture
- ② WTO sees India's MSP regime  
as trade distorting (Amber box)  
while India's MSP is key to  
ensure food security.
- ③ Likewise, Agreement on Fisheries  
subsidies entailed a conflict  
whereby West wanted to curtail  
fish subsidy on 3<sup>rd</sup> world countries.

① WTO Panel body is often criticised as pro-west  
↳ alienating 3<sup>rd</sup> world countries.

② WTO isn't able to tackle issues of biopiracy.

Way forward

- ① Need for a compromise via shared cooperation.
- ② WTO Panel & Appellate body must become more functional.
- ③ WTO Ministerial Conference must be held annually for quick resolution of disputes.
- ④ Adherence to 'de minimis' principle must be done by developing nations.

WTO needs to take a more proactive approach actively to arrive at a free trade.

**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)

The Stockholm Conference was held in 1972 wherein agreement was built on protection of human environment and establishment of UNEP.

### Challenges

- ① Bare and empty promises from developed countries, without action.
- ② Absence of consensus on certain provisions like Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism of EU
- ③ Half-hearted implementation of agreements  
↳ despite Paris Conference 2015, aims of 1.5°C by 2030, such is likely to exceed (IPCC)

④ Western countries adamant on doing away with Common but differentiated responsibilities.

⑤ Growing climate extremes  
↳ glacial melting, island submergence.

### Building coherent strategy

- ① Climate agreements must be binding
- ② ICJ must be given jurisdiction to try countries for breach of commitments.
- ③ Building agreements in lines with most successful treaties (Montreal Protocol).
- ④ Promoting green finance through Green bonds.

↳ If we do not swim together, we will sink?

- Ban Ki Moon.

#### 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)

India is the third largest e-waste generator in the world.

### Impediments in management

- ① Informalised waste management sector
- ② Improper segregation of e-waste from other waste
- ③ Improper management  
↳ soil contamination.
- ④ Wasteful consumption among citizens and their lack of awareness of its ill.
- ⑤ Lack of coordination between Centre-States
- ⑥ Lack of adequate data on e-waste.

### Tackling the menace

- ① Promote awareness about e-

waste harmful impacts .

② Harnessing Mission Life

↳ adhering to minimalist consumption of electronics.

③ Legalising & enforcing Right to Repair

↳ a standard in EU.

④ Circular economy → Reduce

⑤ Companies must abide by ESG norms and CSR.   
 (Recycle, Reuse)

⑥ Rigid enforcement of e-waste management rules 2016 by the govt.

Curbing the menace of e-waste generation will be a step towards a healthy environment - a fundamental right under A-21 of Constitution.

Q.7) How does nuclear fusion in resolving the global warming?   
 परमाणु संलयन परमाणु ऊर्जा को प्राप्त करता है।

**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 is a kind of nuclear reaction whereby one atom combines with another to form a third element [eg hydrogen bomb]

Nuclear fission on other hand is reaction whereby a single atom (eg Deuterium) splits into two elements.

Both are responsible for formation of huge amount of energy.

Relevance of nuclear energy

- ① Cleaner source of fuel.
- ② Reduces reliance on renewable sources like coal, petroleum.
- ③ Peaceful civil use
  - ↳ universal electrification.

④ Power generation

- ↳ agro-productivity
- ↳ industrial productivity

Challenges

- ① Misuse can lead to nuclear explosions & warfare
- ② Issues of liability  
↳ Companies don't want to invest in it due to strict liability issues emerging out of it.
- ③ Can endanger international peace & security.
- ④ Monopoly will shift from OAE-Saudi-Iran (Oil) to nuclear energy - rich states.

Way forward

↳ Reliance on safer alternatives such as solar & wind energy. eg International Solar alliance.

Nuclear energy must not be pursued as costs overweigh its advantages.

Q.8) What are run of the river projects balance ecology  
नदी जलविद्युत पर  
पारिस्थितिक संतुलन

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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 hydro power projects are small dams built alongside a distributory of the main river.

### Role

- ① Lower generation
- ② Agro-productivity via irrigation
- ③ Renewable energy  
↳ no pollution
- ④ Promotes groundwater recharge
- ⑤ Since they are smaller in size than larger dams  
↳ minimal ecological imbalance.
- ⑥ Promotes accessibility to water

Challenges

- ① High costs
- ② Land acquisition issues
- ③ Displacement of locals
- ④ Rivers change their course often  
↳ making the dam futile in longer run.
- ⑤ causes inter-state river conflicts.

Way ahead

- ① Adequate EIA before establishment.
- ② Inter State Council must be functional for dispute resolution.

Run of river projects can promote socio economic development and environmental interests, but must be built with adequate safeguards.

Feedback

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A robust border infrastructure is the surest way to deal with inimical actors. Discuss, in light of Vibrant Vikas.  
एक मजबूत सीमा बुनियादी ढांचा शत्रु शक्तों से निपटारे के लिए सबसे सुनिश्चित तरीका है। वास्तविक विकास के लिए।

India has boundaries like U.S.

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)

India has over 15000km land boundary with hostile neighbours like China - Pakistan and unstable neighbors like Myanmar.

To curb this vulnerability, Govt launched the Vibrant Village Programme.

### Prospects

- ① Development of villoge infrastructure  
↳ curbs alienation
- ② Promotes trust between locals & the State  
↳ helping & aiding the State in intelligence operations.
- ③ Upgradation of border roads with state of art technology
- ④ Boosting surveillance capacities

- ⑤ Sends a message to inimical nations neighbours of the robust internal security  
↳ deterrance is promoted.

Challenges

- ① New forms of warfare emanating from neighbours.  
[eg] drone used by Pak to transfer arms to Kashmir terrorists.
- ② Overground workers abet terrorism
- ③ Border villages mired in issues like lack of power supply.
- ④ AFSPA - distrust against the state.

Way ahead

- ① The scheme must be complemented with civic community outreach measures. [eg] Mission Pahal in J&K.
- ② Establishing Village Defence Committees.  
The scheme will foster national peace & security

Q.10) How far can a clearly articulated national security?  
सबसे कम से अधिक राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा  
संभव है?

**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)

The Govt. of India recently formulated a National Security Strategy for better coordination amongst security stakeholders.

### Tackling the challenges

- ① Better coordination between different units of military (Army, Navy, Airforce)  
↳ through theaterisation of Armed forces.
- ② Swift and expeditious response to threats.
- ③ Better arms and artillery via Defence fund  
↳ efficient response.
- ④ Chain of command  
↳ enforcing discipline in the military.

**Gaps**

① Theaterisation of military

↳ may be seen as imposition of army predominance over others  
↳ may cause friction

② Low R&D on Defence compared to that in 2011-12

③ Emerging challenges like cyber warfare, urban terrorism, drone attacks.

**Way forward**

① The strategy must be more clearly defined after adequate consultation among the tri-services

② R&D and spending must be increased.

National security strategy must be aligned in consonance with the present realities.

Q.11) What are the factors that impact, discuss the institutions से कौन से कारक हैं जो मुद्रास्फीति को रोकते हैं?

**Feedback**

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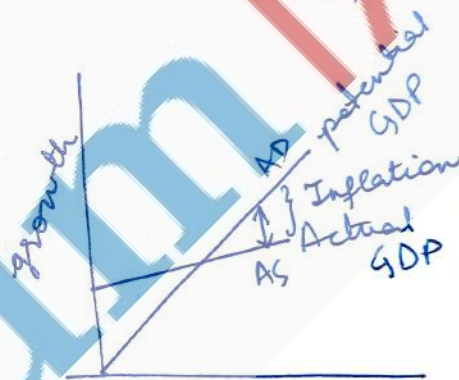
Q.11) What are the factors that influence the inflation trends in the country? Highlighting the impacts, discuss the institutional measures in place to check inflation. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 the gradual increase in price of goods and services in an economy.

Factors influencing Inflation trends

① When Aggregate demand exceeds the Aggregate supply :-



1.1. Cost push factors

- ① Rise in input prices
- ② heavy taxation
- ③ Protectionism by other countries  
eg tariffs and quotas raised by other countries

1.2. Demand pull factors

- ① pent-up demand (especially post -

pandemic (Economic Survey)

- ② Rise in disposable incomes
- ③ better living standards.

Impact

- ① lowered purchasing power of citizens
- ② Depreciation of currency
- ③ Decline in international trade  
↳ due to higher prices of domestic goods
- ④ Unemployment rises (Phillips Curve)

Institutional Measures

- ① Monetary Policy Committee under RBI  
↳ Inflation targeting to between 4-6%.

② Fiscal pol  
↳  
③ B



② Fiscal policy

L ~~Increasing~~ tax rates to curb money supply

③ Banking

L raising interest rates to curb deposits

④ International measures

rationalising tariffs and trade protectionism via WTO

⑤ Adhering to principles of National treatment, Most favored Nation principle of GATT

Tackling inflation is key to a stable macroeconomic growth.

**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 Program aims to build a self-reliant India and to this end, the PLI scheme has been launched.

The scheme aims at incentivising the manufacturing sectors in certain areas - pharmaceuticals, semiconductor industry etc.

Cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat

- ① Incentivises performance  
↳ fostering innovation
- ② Builds resilience of manufacturing sector
- ③ Emphasis on labour intensive

sectors like Te  
↳ be  
④ Bu

sectors like Technical textiles  
↳ boosting employment

- ④ Builds export potential.
- ⑤ Reduces reliance and vulnerability  
to external shocks.  
eg PLI in pharma reducing  
Chinese dependence on APIs  
(↳ raw materials for generic drugs)

### Challenges

- ① Fragmented nature of manufacturing  
sector
- ② High informalisation  
↳ PLFS: 89%
- ③ Lack of adequate social  
security (pensions, workplace  
security)
- ④ Global monetary tightening  
↳ Capital flight from India  
reducing FDI.

⑤ Delayed responses from govt. due to bureaucratic red-tapism.

Way ahead

① Rigid enforcement of the four labour codes.

② Extending social security measure through I-T.

eg e-Shram portal

③ Ease exports mechanism via mentoring potential exporters, easy grievance redressed

↳ Recent foreign trade policy, 2023 can be leveraged.

④ Curb bureaucratic hurdles via single window system.

PLI scheme has potential to boost India's manufacturing GDP to 25-1. by 2025.

**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 refers to the growing clout of rupee currency in international economy.

Internationalisation	De-Dollarisation
<p>① Growing importance of Rupee</p> <p>② Caused due to initiative of the Govt. of India</p> <p>eg Currency-swaps in ₹</p> <p>eg Bilateral trade in ₹</p> <p>③</p>	<p>① Reduced dominance of US Dollar</p> <p>② Due to initiatives of other countries than the USA</p> <p>eg BRICS talking about alternate currency</p> <p>eg trade by Russia in Roubles</p>

## Benefits of Internationalisation

- ① ₹ becoming a hard currency
- ② Enhanced reputation of India as an emerging economic power
- ③ Better manner of convertibility of Rupee
- ④ Better revenue to Govt of India and RBI — through arbitrage
- ⑤ Builds resilience of economy  
↳ due to reduced reliance on foreign currencies.

## Challenges

- ① Increase volatility
- ② Vulnerability to external shocks
- ③ Distorts the role of RBI as an

## Independent Regulator

④ Economy will become more open

↳ may create supply chain shocks in case of crisis.

⑤ Countries hesitant to accept ₹ due

Way forward to low exports share. [2.1% of global trade]

① Boost manufacturing contribution

↳ build MSME capacities (UK Sinha Committee)

② Build export potential

③ Eased customs norms

④ Promote digitised payments

↳ Recent India - Singapore UPI - Pay Now linkage a right step.

Rupee internationalisation will contribute India to become a Vishwaguru.

### Feedback

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④ P.A.

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 Societies are form of credit-banks which aim to lend exclusively for benefit of agricultural sector.

Governed and regulated by the state governments, they can help achieve twin targets of Boosting rural economy & mainstream farmers :-

- ① Easy access to loans
- ② Low requirement of collateral  
↳ helping small & marginal farmers
- ③ Enhancing Insurance penetration



- ④ PACS accept deposits - used for further development of rural society  
↳ eg Kisan Vikas Patras
- ⑤ Ensures adequate land reforms  
↳ land consolidation
- ⑥ Promotes farm mechanisation  
↳ boosting productivity
- ⑦ Empowering women  
↳ via Mahila Samman Savings certificate.
- ⑧ Bridging inequality between small & marginal farmers and big farmers
- ⑨ Better bargaining power to farmers

### Challenges

- ① PACs suffer from fund crunch
- ② Excessive interference of state govt

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Q.15) Farm policies in  
agree? c...

- ③ Inadequate regulatory oversight (NABARD)
- ④ Lack of collateral among farmers  
↳ Inadequate lending.
- ⑤ Unorganised nature of cooperatives  
↳ lack of capacities among staff.

Way forward

- ① Computerisation of PACS (Budget)
- ② Better regulatory controls (Act)
- ③ must use Priority sector lending norms for with efficacy.
- ④ Capacity building & training
- ⑤ Expand reach to every nook & corner of country.

PACS have a crucial role to attain 'Sahakar se Samridhi' (Prosperity through cooperation)

**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 in the country aim to boost contribution of agriculture to GDP from current 18%.

They lead to desirable consequences like -

- ① Raising standard of living of farmers  
[eg] PM-KISAN : 6000₹ to per farmer per year
- ② Promoting crop diversity  
[eg] MSP for 22 crops
- ③ Boosting land productivity  
[eg] via mechanisation through Agri-extension services.
- ④ Enables judicious use of water in farms.  
[eg] incentivising drip & sprinkler water systems

## Undesirable consequences

① Excess use of chemical fertilisers lead to:-

1.1. soil contamination

1.2. Diseases to farmers' family  
eg Blue baby syndrome due to  
nitrogenic fertilisers

1.3. Water and river pollution  
↳ due to agri-run off

② ~~It~~ Depletion of water table  
(due to water & Power subsidies)

③ Inflationary situations  
↳ due to PM-KISAN

④ Monoculture  
↳ due to MSP.

## Enhancing soil health & productivity via PM Pranaam

① Promoting natural farming

② Reducing the and balancing

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the N:P:K proportion of fertilisers  
↳ enhancing soil health

- ③ Prevents soil contamination
- ④ Prevents spread of weed
- ⑤ Develops pest resistance
- ⑥ Enhancing agri-output  
↳ better incomes to farmers

an embodiment of SMART Agriculture.  
PM-PRANAAAM is

FORUMIAS

**Feedback**

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Heat waves are extreme weather phenomena characterised by sudden and excessive warming of the micro-climate.

As per Indian Meteorological Department, heatwaves occur when temperature exceeds 40°C in plains and 30°C in mountains.

## Reasons

- ① Concrete pavements  
↳ due to low albedo: high absorption of heat
- ② Deforestation
- ③ Overgrazing

## 4) Land use change

↳ Bangalore had over 200 lakes in 2000, now reduced to below 20.

5) Natural events like El-Nino causing droughts.

### Impact

- 1) Declined agricultural productivity
- 2) Increasing vulnerability of population to heatstrokes, dehydration
- 3) Greater vulnerability to marginalised sections - street vendors
- 4) Groundwater depletion
- 5) Chances of social tension (due to clamour for water)
- 6) Reduced cattle productivity

### Measures

- 1) India's Cooling Action Plan, 2019

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must be utilised

- ② Aggressive afforestation
- ③ Urban forestry (Miyawaki method)
- ④ Retrofitting buildings with cooling Appliances  
 ↳ Cool Roofs technology
- ⑤ Extending safety net to marginalised  
 ↳ Atal Pension Yojana for Insurance
- ⑥ Building green spaces
- ⑦ Integrated Watershed Management

Tackling rising incidents of heatwaves is crucial for the safety and inter-generational equity.

**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 landmark moon mission -  
Chandrayaan-3 made its landing  
on August 23, 2023.

Chandrayaan 3	Chandrayaan 2
① Lander, Rover & propulsion modules	① Lander, Rover and orbiter
② Greater budget involved	② Lesser budget involved
③ Private sector contribution	③ No private sector contribution

Artemis Accords

It's a global treaty to regulate

activities on the moon as regards space ventures, rocket launch, sharing know-how. India recently joined the Aerords.

### Benefits for India

- ① Better availability of knowledge about the moon  
↳ due to knowledge sharing.
- ② Enhanced India ties with other members
- ③ Greater input availability for exploration of moon's south pole
- ④ Key to deciphering the origin of solar system  
↳ as south pole is relatively

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undisturbed area or in the moon

- ⑤ Discovery of ~~some~~ minerals exploitation.
- ⑥ Real time information exchange with co-members of Artemis Accords.

Challenges

- ① May dilute ISRO's autonomy
- ② Predominance of US
- ③ Issues of equitable benefit sharing out of Moon resources

Moon must be treated as a Global Common and the present Liability convention must be upgraded in interests of ascertaining & adjudging the issues that may arise out of moon exploitation.

**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)

Knowledge economy refers to an economy characterised by use and sharing of science, technology, management subjects.

To this end, the National Research Foundation bill has been placed.

### Role

- ① Better Regulatory Mechanism for fostering research
- ② Eased funding mechanism
- ③ Promote industry-academia linkage
- ④ Promote International Collaboration

in sciences

- ⑤ Digitisation of records and databases  
↳ furthering 'Ease of Science'
- ⑥ Key to harnessing emerging technologies  
↳ AI, IoT, 6G, 5G, VR
- ⑦ Boost India's Image in realm of Science (in long run).

Challenges

- ① low R&D [0.7% of GDP]
- ② Inadequate availability of skills  
↳ India Skills Report: Over 80% of engineers are not employable
- ③ Hurdles on digitisation  
↳ low fiberisation connectivity  
↳ digital illiteracy

Way forward

- ① The National Research Foundation

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Q.19) What do you understand by recommend measures to develop  
सुझावित उपायों

bill must be complemented with

1.1. enhancing fibre footprint  
[through Bharat Fibre]

1.2. Promoting digital literacy.

② Building robust literacy foundations  
in lines with National Education  
Policy, 2023

③ Encouraging Women in STEM

④ Increase funding in Science  
sector.

In the times of  
India's Techade, there's a need to  
boost India's research ecosystem.

**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 an unconventional form of warfare - a newly emerged form characterised by cyber attacks, new forms of war like Overground workers, Chemical warfare etc.

Implt It involves

- ① hybrid militants  
↳ who remain dormant usually but only act up during certain times. eg sleeper cells
- ② Using drone attacks + conventional weapons simultaneously.
- ③ Cyber terrorism by external state & non-state actors
- ④ Biological warfare (use of disease causing microbes)

## Implications for India

- ① Greater vulnerability to 'invisible attacks'.
- ② Difficult to detect  
↳ Over Ground Workers: who aid warfare in ~~at~~ the night and live like ordinary men during the day.
- ③ Largest population and high density  
↳ huge vulnerability to pandemic warfare
- ④ Vulnerability of Critical Information Protection Infrastructure from cyberattacks.  
↳ [eg] Recent AIIMS data leak
- ⑤ Threat of indoctrination of youth via internet.



Measures

- ① Improve cybersecurity apparatus
  - ↳ Capacity building of officers to detect and check crimes
  - ↳ Cybersecurity cells in each district ( Gulshan Rai Committee)
- ② Use of technology of like AI for threat detection and patch management.
- ③ Address the root cause of alienation of the potential perpetrators.
  - ↳ through development efforts.
  - eg Purple Revolution in J&K do provide youth employment.
- ④ Tackle terrorist financing via adequate legislative measures.
  - ↳ Recent amendments to PMLA expanding ambit to ~~inc~~ Mandate due diligence for casinos, accountants, Real estate agents - a right step.

Tackling hybrid warfare is crucial for maintaining sovereignty, unity & integrity of India.

**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 is a dominant player in South Asia yet is extremely vulnerable to internal security threats from her neighbours.

Neighbour's stability creating Internal Security Challenges in India -

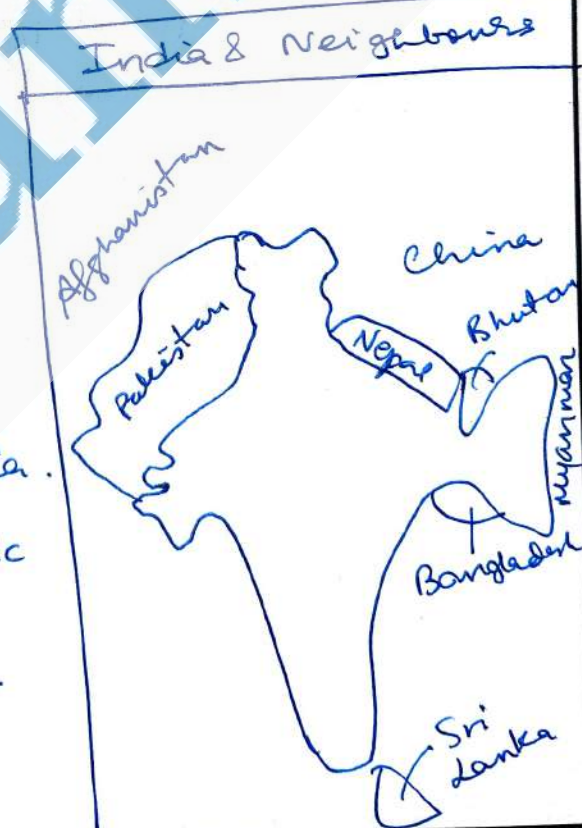
### ① Myanmar

↳ Mass action & extermination of Rohingyas in Myanmar

↳ fuelling migration to India.

Threat → demographic change

① Indoctrination of locals.



① limited economic resources causing conflict among locals as

① Sons of Soil & Regionalism  
↳ threats to law and order

② Bangladesh

① illegal smuggling of cattle

① Migration of Bangladeshis to India

↳ living on illegal & poor  
Aadhar  
↳ law and order issues

① Inequitable river water distribution of rivers like Teesta

↳ may fuel disharmony & water wars between India - Bangladesh.

③ China

① Using borders for dumping of Cheap goods

① China naming border villages of

Arunachal - threat to sovereignty.

① Pakistan

- Infiltration of terrorists across border
- living in India illegally.

② Afghanistan

- Influx of refugees post Taliban resurgence  
↳ threatening demography and public order.

Way forward

- ① Implement CAA-NRC
- ② Foreigners' courts' rulings must be enforced speedily.
- ③ Upgrading borders scientifically (Madhukar Gupta)
- ④ Building border roads (Shaktikar Committee)

Curbing unrest within India due to neighbours' is paramount for states' self-preservation.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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