

TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 2 Forum IAS - MGP 2023 - Cohort 13 Alt - GS Paper 3 - FLT #3

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SAYEM RAZA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910126143	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1902	Date/दिनांक	31/08/2023

*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			<p>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।</p> <p>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।</p> <p>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।</p> <p>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।</p> <p>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।</p>
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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 : 9:45 AM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12:45 PM
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : 31/08/2023	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

*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 समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हें तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
		① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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 exports reached ~~reached~~ record high of 750 bn USD in FY23 highlighting the importance of foreign trade in India's economy.

Foreign trade policy, 2023

From Incentive to

~~From~~ Remission (Such as RoDTEP)

Greater

Trade facilitation

Pillars of FTP 2023

Export Promotion

Focus on emerging areas (ICT, e-commerce)

- 1) Target of \$2 trillion export by 2030
- 2) No end date for the policy

3) Establishment of National Trade Facilitation Council

4) District export hubs

Potential of FTP 2023

- 1) Enhance ease of doing business in EXIM trade
- 2) Create grassroot level export ecosystem (District export hubs)
- 3) WTO compliant support (such as submissions)
- 4) Leveraging India's Knowledge economy (ICT, Artificial Intelligence, etc.)
- 5) Unlock potential in new and emerging areas (e-commerce, digital economy)

Therefore, the Foreign Trade policy 2023 has the potential to achieve the target of a \$8 trillion economy.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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CD & VA			
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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.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)

Old Pension Scheme (OPS) is referred to a system of post-retirement income support which is completely borne by the state.

Need for social protection

- 1) Ageing population in future (India will hit its demographic dividend peak in 2041 beyond which old population will increase)
- 2) Lack of affordable healthcare (OOP expenditure is 48% in India compared to about 16% globally)
- 3) Constitutional mandate under Art. 41 (support in old age and sickness)
- 4) Secured future increases disposable income
 ⇒ Stimulates demand, expenditure on education

Fiscal concerns

- 1) Increasing fiscal burden on government
- 2) Young population will have to indirectly pay for the support of older people.
- 3) Increasing debt on already stressed debt profile (89% combined govt. debt)
 - ↳ Some states such as Punjab and Kerala have highly unsustainable debts.

Way forward

- 1) Adoption of New Pension Scheme ⇒ Increases savings habit and brings financial prudence
- 2) Improve healthcare (promote use of generic drugs to bring down OOP expenditure)
- 3) Promote health insurance (PM-JAY is a good initiative)

Therefore, India needs to balance social welfare needs with fiscal prudence.

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.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 refers to set of technologies that are employed in agriculture to improve farming.

Agristack in India

- 1) Machineries such as harvester, GPS enabled trucks
- 2) Drones for crop monitoring
- 3) AI controlled seed, water and fertilizer application
- 4) Soil and crop health testing
- 5) Market intelligence and scientific inputs through mobile applications
- 6) Use of ICT for expanded market access (e - National Agriculture Market)

Significance of AgriStack

- 1) Can reduce input cost
- 2) Improve yield and soil health
- 3) Better price realization
- 4) Integration of agriculture market

Challenges with AgriStack

- 1) High investment required
- 2) Many technology do not work for small landholdings
- 3) Lack of digital literacy among small farmers
- 4) Low level of research and development

Way forward

- 1) Promotion of FPOs for pooling of resources
- 2) Government incentives
- 3) Improve digital access & literacy

Hence, AgriStack has the potential to solve farm sector problems

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.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)

World Trade Organization (WTO) is an international body that seeks to promote freedom of trade across countries.

Dilemma between free trade and food security

1) Agreement on Agriculture (AoA): WTO AoA discourages states from indulging in trade distorting subsidies

↳ It is challenge for developing countries such as India where farmers are small and marginal

2) WTO has disputed India's regulated agriculture market (such as Sugarcane and government procurement for PDS)

↳ Necessary to ensure food security for millions of people

Failure of WTO

- 1) No permanent solution to the concerns of developing countries (Peace clause since Bali meet has been a patchwork)
- 2) Defunct WTO dispute settlement body
- 3) Inability to evolve new mechanisms to support developing countries

Way forward

- 1) Restructuring of WTO with special focus on the needs to global south
 - 2) Revival of WTO dispute settlement body.
 - 3) Overhaul in AsA to ensure a level playing field for everyone
 - 4) WTO fishing agreement should consider the livelihoods of millions of fishermen.
- Hence, WTO needs structural reforms in order to create a long term solution to trade disputes.

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.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 (1972) laid the foundations of sustainable development in international developmental discourse.

Gaps in targets and actions

1) UNEP Emission Gap Report shows planned emissions have not been in consonance with Paris agreement targets

2) IPCC 6th Assessment Report shows that extensive emission cuts are required to achieve climate targets

3) COP 27 at Sharm El-Sheikh acknowledged climate finance not aligned with targets

4) Technology transfer has been very slow

Measures for a coherent actionable strategy

- 1) Principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibility
- 2) Mobilization of climate finance (\$2-3 trillion dollar every year)
- 3) Behavioural changes (Mission LIFE is a nice initiative)
- 4) Businesses should take lead in becoming carbon neutral

Therefore, through multi-stakeholders collaboration, the gap between action and targets regarding climate change can be closed.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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CD & VA			
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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.6) What are the impediments in management of E-waste in the country? In what ways can the trinity of citizens, businesses, and the government tackle this menace? (10 marks, 150 words)

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

E-waste refers to waste generated through the use of electronics equipments containing toxic elements such as Cadmium, Mercury, etc.

Impediments in E-waste management

- 1) India is world's third largest E-waste generator (Global E-Waste Monitor)
- 2) 90% of E-waste recycling is done informally
- 3) Only about 20% of E-waste is collected for recycling
- 4) Lack of professional skills in E-waste management

Reforms required

1) Citizens

- 1.1) 3Rs - Reduce, Recycle, Reuse
- 1.2) Awareness about responsible disposal

2) Businesses

- 2.1) Extended Producer Responsibility
- 2.2) Invest in skilling workforce for scientific management of E-waste

3) Government

- 3.1) Create legal regime \Rightarrow E-waste Management Rules, 2016 is a good step
- 3.2) Provide an ecosystem of incentivising E-waste management

Hence, the trinity of citizens, businesses and government can come together to resolve the challenges of e-waste management.

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

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)

A nuclear reaction involves transformation of nuclear structure of atoms of an element which releases energy in the process.

Nuclear fission vs. Nuclear fusion

Fission Reaction	Fusion Reaction
<p>1) An element is split into two nuclei to create energy.</p> $O \longrightarrow O + O + \text{Energy}$	<p>Two nuclei merge to release energy</p> $O + O \longrightarrow O + \text{Energy}$
<p>2) Process is unstable and can result in explosion</p>	<p>Process is completely safe.</p>

3) Nuclear radioactive waste

No radioactive waste

4) Issues related to proliferation of nuclear weapons

No weapon proliferation

Significance of nuclear energy

- 1) Can augment traditional energy resources to fulfill rising demand
- 2) Replace fossil fuels (reduce emissions)
- 3) Small Modular Reactors can serve isolated areas

Therefore, nuclear energy can resolve the global energy crisis by providing a source of clean and efficient energy.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.8) What are run of the river hydroelectric projects? How far can run of the river hydroelectric projects balance ecological conservation with socio-economic development?

(10 marks, 150 words)

नदी जलविद्युत परियोजनाएँ क्या हैं? नदी जलविद्युत परियोजनाएँ सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के साथ पारिस्थितिक संरक्षण को किस हद तक संतुलित कर सकती हैं?

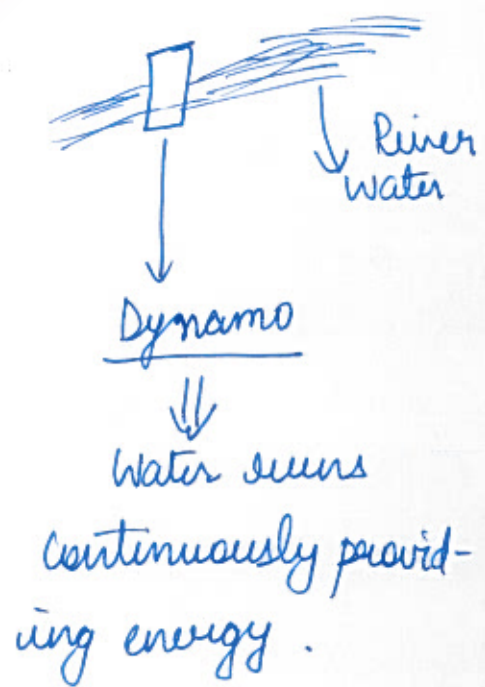
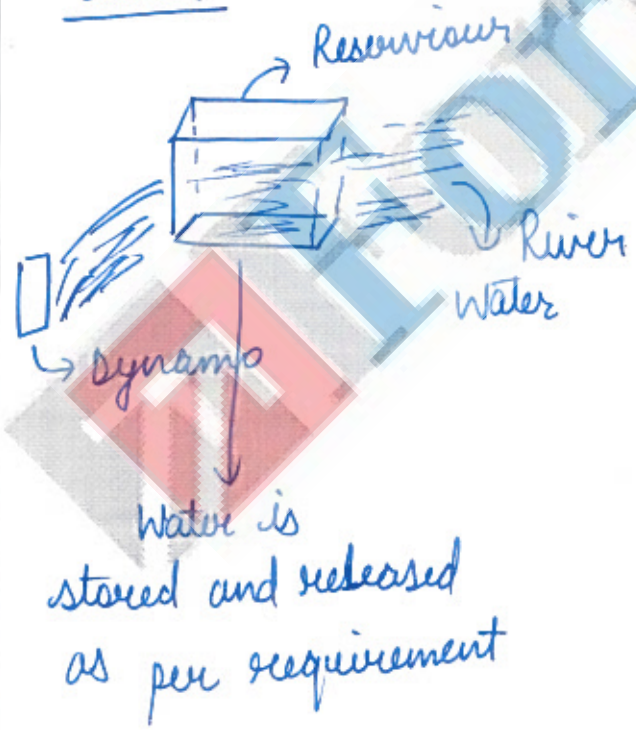
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Run of the river hydroelectric projects are systems that generate energy from moving water without storing water in a reservoir.

Run of the river hydroelectricity

1) Reservoir based

2) Run of the river



Advantages

- 1) Does not manipulate natural flow of river
- 2) Very less impact on aquatic life
- 3) Sedimentation & siltation does not occur
- 4) Small systems, easy to establish and maintain

Disadvantages

- 1) Intermittent energy supply
- 2) Not a multi-purpose project
- 3) Energy harnessed is usually low

Way forward

- 1) Complement it with other sources such as solar and wind
 - 2) Run of the river projects are suitable for ecologically sensitive areas
- Hence, run of the river projects should be used through careful impact assessments.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

India shares land border with five countries which creates multi layered problems in border management.

Importance of robust border infrastructure

- 1) Rapid mobilization of forces in times of need
- 2) Countering illegal immigration (such as through Padma river on India - Bangladesh border)
- 3) Maintain domestic law and order (porous borders along Myanmar gives militant organizations a safe haven)
- 4) Better trust with border communities (border communities essential for border management)

Significance of Vibrant Village Programme

- 1) Build infrastructure in border villages
- 2) Better connectivity with other regions
- 3) Improved standard of living
- 4) A more cooperative border village community

Further measures required

- 1) Increasing use of technology based surveillance
- 2) Collaboration with local communities to curb illegal immigration and narco trade
- 3) A comprehensive border management policy document

Hence, with further reforms our border security can be strengthened.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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CD & VA			
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P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.
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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)

A National Security Strategy is a strategic policy that seeks to ensure a robust national security paradigm.

A National Security Strategy

1) Former National Security Advisory Board (NSAB) chairman Sri Shyam Saran gave following

pillars :

- ↳ Military Security
- ↳ Domestic Security
- ↳ International Security
- ↳ Economic security
- ↳ Environmental Security

2) Needs to address new and emerging areas - cybersecurity, space security, etc.

3) Build a "command and control" communication centre

4) Combine diplomatic efforts with law and order and economic discipline at home

Limitations of National Security Strategy

- 1) Implementation deficit
- 2) Coordination issues across various agencies
- 3) Increasing blurring of borders due to digitization

Further efforts

- 1) Create a security strategy with objective targets
- 2) Regular evaluation and reforms
- 3) Investing on technology

Hence, National ~~Security~~ Security Strategy is an essential aspect of India's security regime.

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	
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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 the periodic increase in prices of commodities in the market. Various factors influence inflation trends in the country.

Factors influencing inflation

1) Monetary policy

↳ low interest rates \Rightarrow Increased money supply
 \Rightarrow Higher inflation

2) Fiscal policy

↳ High govt. expenditure \Rightarrow Higher wages
 \Rightarrow Higher inflation (wage pull)

3) Supply side

↳ lower supply \Rightarrow Higher prices
 (such as seasonal inflation in tomato prices)

4) International factors

↳ Geopolitical conflicts

(Russia - Ukraine war \Rightarrow supply of fertilizers
disrupted \Rightarrow Inflation in food)

↳ Federal Reserve policy

(US Fed increases policy rate \Rightarrow foreign
exchange drops \Rightarrow Rupee value declines \Rightarrow
Inflation in imports (such as crude oil))

Impact of inflation

- 1) It can reduce aggregate demand
- 2) Food inflation is harmful for vulnerable sections (According to Oxfam, 1% increase in food prices leads to 0.5% increase in malnutrition)

3) Sustained inflation reduces disposable income and investment

Institutional Measures to control inflation

- 1) RBI policy rates : Monetary Policy Committee regulates repo rate to keep inflation within tolerable limits.
 - 2) Supply side interventions : Government Open Market Sale of food grains
 - 3) Essential Commodities Act, 1956 : Used to curb hoarding or ban exports of essential items
- Therefore, several institutional measures are available with the government to regulate inflation while ensuring growth.

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.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)

Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme is a government scheme that seeks to promote domestic manufacturing in various sectors by providing incentives linked to additional sales.

Advantage of PLI

- 1) Bring investment in crucial sectors (Semiconductors, electronics, etc.)
- 2) Employment generation (manufacturing is most employment generating sector)
- 3) Export promotion (high export seen in mobile phone segment)

- 4) Technology and skill promotion
- 5) Reduce import bill and increase self reliance
- 6) Make India into a manufacturing power-house

Challenges of PLI

- 1) It is criticised for being distortive as it promotes certain sectors
- 2) Creates dependence on government subsidy
- 3) Does not address structural issues in India's manufacturing sector
- 4) Companies are merely assembling products to claim incentives (mobile phones)

5) complicated labour laws, land and electricity issues has inhibited PLI in crucial sectors such as Semiconductors

Reforms required

- 1) Restructure PLI to give incentive on value addition and not just assembly
- 2) PLI should have a sunset clause by which time government makes structural reforms
- 3) Skilling of workforce is essential.
- 4) Reforms in labour laws and land acquisition

Therefore, PLI has huge potential which can be unlocked if government is not solely focussed on incentives but also addresses the structural issues.

Feedback

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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)

Internationalization of rupee refers to increasing use of Indian Rupee in settling international trades instead of US Dollar.

Difference from de-dollarisation

Rupee Internationalisation	De-dollarisation
1) Increased use of INR in <u>international trade</u>	Removal of US dollar as the <u>reserve currency</u>
2) Mostly done through <u>bilateral arrangements</u>	Requires the cooperation of <u>global community</u>
3) Has limitations where <u>high trade deficits exist</u> (Russia)	Only possible when other currency has similar features.

Benefits of internationalization of Rupee

- 1) Insulation from US Federal Reserve Policies
- 2) Low risk of weaponisation of dollar
(banning of Russia from SWIFT)
- 3) Can do trade with countries suffering from sanctions (Russia, Iran)
- 4) Strengthen the stability of INR, shield from global financial instability

Challenges

- 1) To be used as a reserve currency, three criteria are essential :
 - ↳ Availability : Need to run of persistent current Account Deficit
 - ↳ Convertibility : INR not fully convertible

↳ Usability: Use of INR internationally is very limited

2) Lack of liquid and deep bond market in India

3) Low exports create imbalance

Way forward

1) Adopt a gradual deregulation approach
(Chinese example is good)

2) Increase bilateral mechanism

3) Promote a deeper bond market in India

4) Gradual move to full convertibility of Indian Rupee as per Tarapore committee recommendation

Hence, internationalisation of INR needs to be done in a gradual and prudent manner.

Feedback

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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 Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) are

small rural based credit agencies which are focussed on improving agriculture in rural India.

Significance of PACS

- 1) Provide micro-credit to farmers
- 2) PACS are one of the largest lenders in agricultural sector
- 3) They provide services in rural areas, increasing financial inclusion
- 4) PACS are highly significant in ensuring credit flow to small farmers and vulnerable sections

Need for cooperative push in rural economy

- 1) Utilise economies of scale
- 2) Pooling of resources
- 3) Cooperatives can help in mobilise resources for improving infrastructure
- 4) Improve agriculture marketing and better price realisation
- 5) Increased spirit of cooperation and self-service help in mainstreaming small and marginal farmers.

Limitations of cooperatives

- 1) Dominance of rich and large peasants
- 2) Increasing politicization of cooperative societies

3) Colonial legacy - Registrar of Cooperative Society (RCS) acts as a central authority of control.

Reforms required

- 1) Increasing regional and class representation in cooperatives
- 2) Decentralise and democratise cooperative societies
- 3) Provide support in terms of incentives, market intelligence and technology.
- 4) Reforms in agri-market for removing trends of middle men cartelization

Therefore, cooperative push needs to be supplemented with structural reforms and market reforms.

Feedback

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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 in India related to fertilizer regulation and grain procurement have had multiple effects on farming practices which has harmed soil health and productivity.

Undesirable consequences of farm policies

- 1) Soil health - over-use of fertilizer (mainly Urea), water logging, soil salinity.
- 2) Water table depletion (groundwater extraction for water intensive farming such as rice and sugarcane)
- 3) Monocropping (rice-wheat) impacts the soil nutrition and microfauna

4) MSP based procurement has introduced inefficiencies in production

Therefore, farm policies do have seem to create adverse impact on agriculture.

Ways to enhance soil health and farm productivity

1) Soil health

↳ Prudent and scientific use of fertilizer

↳ Crop rotation and diversification

↳ Use of soil conserving methods such as mulching

↳ Adoption of micro-irrigation

↳ Scientific soil management through periodic testing and treatment

2) Productivity

- ↳ Crop diversification
- ↳ Adoption of precision farming
- ↳ Use of modern technology

In this context the PM - PRANAM scheme is significant as:

- 1) It seeks to promote scientific soil management
- 2) Promotes use of traditional and organic fertilizers
- 3) Plans to bring poor quality land under cultivation

Therefore, schemes such as PM-PRANAM need to be scaled along with structural reforms in farm policies in order to improve soil health and farm productivity.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.16) What do you understand by heat waves? Highlight the reasons and impact of the rising frequency of heat waves across India. Also, recommend some measures to mitigate its impact. (15 marks, 250 words)

उष्ण तरंगों (heat waves) से आप क्या समझते हैं? पूरे भारत में उष्ण तरंगों (heat waves) की बढ़ती आवृत्ति के कारणों और प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके अलावा, इसके प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए कुछ उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Heat wave refers to a higher than usual temperature that can potentially become harmful for human health.

IMD definition of heat wave

1) Based on departure from normal temperature

↳ Hilly regions (at least 35°C) and Plain regions (at least 40°C)

↳ Heat wave \Rightarrow Between 4.5°C to 6.4°C higher from normal temperature

↳ Severe Heat wave \Rightarrow More than 6.4°C departure from normal

2) Based on absolute temperature

↳ Plain regions \Rightarrow 47°C

↳ Hilly regions \Rightarrow 40°C

Reasons behind heatwave

1) Combination of several factors \Rightarrow Urban heat island effect, El Nino, etc.

2) Increasing concentration of urban areas (decreased albedo)

3) Climate change \Rightarrow Climate Shift Index showed that climate change made the recent heatwave in Eastern UP 3 times more deadly.

4) Automobile exhaust, industrial heat release, burning of landfills

Impacts

- 1) Agriculture \Rightarrow Cummin yield dropped in Gujarat and Rajasthan
- 2) Health \Rightarrow Poor state of healthcare compounds vulnerability
- 3) loss of working hours and productivity
- 4) Increased chances of forest fires

Mitigation efforts

- 1) Greening of urban landscape, space cooling
- 2) Build sponge cities (Chandigarh is a good example)
- 3) Include heat trends in agriculture econometric models to ensure food security
- 4) Improve healthcare to factor in heat waves
Hence, heat wave trends should be included in all forms of planning in future.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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 is a lunar mission launched by ISRO which landed on lunar south pole in order to explore and study the unexplored areas of moon.

Difference from Chandrayaan - 2

Chandrayaan - 2	Chandrayaan - 3
1) Had an orbiter, lander and rover	No orbiter. Only lander and rover.
2) Had smaller legs that is considered to be a factor behind failure in landing.	legs have been made longer to ensure a safer landing

3) Had lesser energy source

It is supposed to have a much longer life

4) Primary aim was to explore lunar surface

It will study lunar surface as well as seismic waves and subsurface temperatures

Significance of Artemis Accord

Artemis accord is an international agreement which seeks to create certain international rules and protocols for peaceful and sustainable exploration of ~~low~~ moon.

1) It will help India in increasing international collaboration

- 2) Improved access to Knowledge, skill and technology
- 3) Ensure there is a peaceful ecosystem for scientific endeavour
- 4) Reduce conflicts arising out of aggressive assertions regarding moon missions
- 5) Ensure safe and secure protocols for manned mission to moon

Hence, with Chandrayaan 3 landing and the Artemis accord, India's lunar exploration will become more advanced and seamless.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.18) Research and Development is the key to unlock the potential of 'knowledge economy.' In this perspective, analyse the role of the National Research Foundation Bill, 2023 in democratizing the research ecosystem in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

अनुसंधान और विकास 'ज्ञान अर्थव्यवस्था' की क्षमता को अनलॉक करने की कुंजी है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत में अनुसंधान पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को लोकतांत्रिक बनाने में राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान फाउंडेशन विधेयक, 2023 की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

National Research Foundation Bill, 2023 was recently passed in the Lok Sabha which seeks to streamline the process of research and challenges related to funding.

Importance of Research and Development

- 1) Improve India's Knowledge economy
- 2) Enhance self reliance in technology
- 3) Generate high quality employment
- 4) Development of human capital
- 5) Promote an ecosystem of innovation and invention

- 6) Increase scientific temperament among the
-people
- 7) Develop institutes of research of interna-
tional level.

Significance of National Research Foundation

Bill, 2023

- 1) It simplifies the process of application and
providing research grants
- 2) Establish National Research Foundation as
an autonomous apex body for regulating
the research ecosystem
- 3) Provides representation in the foundation
to researchers of high eminence,
increasing democratic functioning

4) Removes the role of Ministry in granting research incentives \Rightarrow Will create a more people driven ecosystem.

Further reforms required

- 1) Need for transparency in research grants
- 2) Increase in overall R&D budget by government (about 1% of ~~total~~ GDP)
- 3) Provision for social audit

Hence, with further reforms, National Research Foundation has the capacity to transform research landscape in India.

Feedback

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

TOTAL MARKS

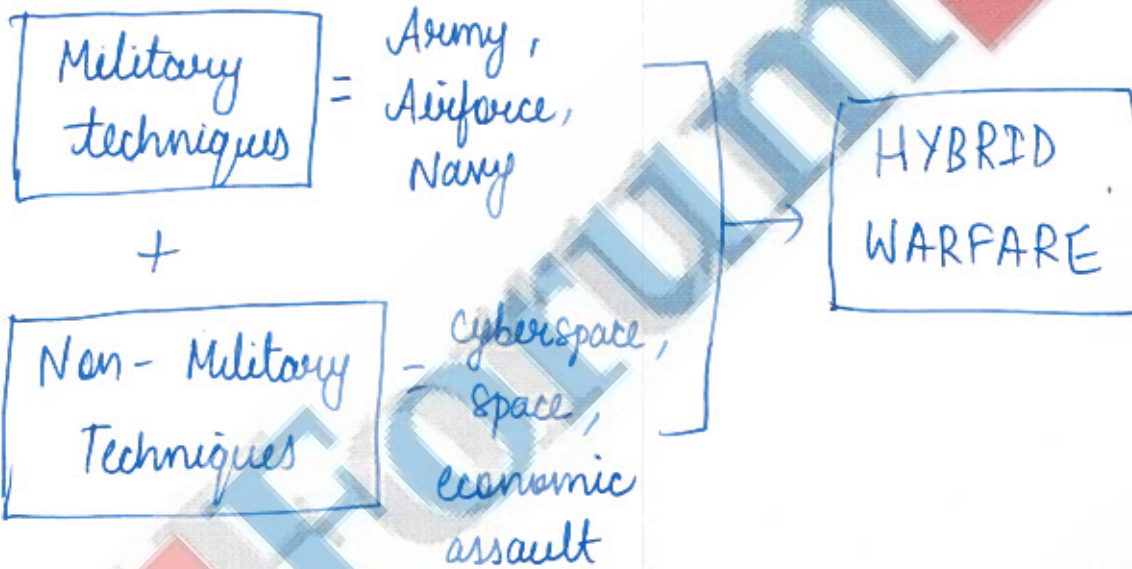
Q.19) What do you understand by the term 'Hybrid warfare.' Highlighting its implications for India, recommend measures to develop a comprehensive ecosystem to counter the same.

(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 refers to combination of various military and non-military techniques for waging a war.



With the rise of new and emerging technologies, hybrid warfare has become the new norm in International conflicts.

Implications for India

- 1) Vulnerability of critical information infrastructure
- 2) Weaponisation of space (Anti-Satellite Missiles)
- 3) Assault on India's social fabric (insighting communal and ethnic violence)
- 4) Proliferation of money laundering (through use of cryptocurrency and digital assets)
- 5) Targeting India's Digital Public Infrastructure (recent attack on AIIMS database)
- 6) Targeting secessionist movements in India and abroad

An ecosystem to counter hybrid warfare

- 1) A comprehensive National Security Strategy outlining all the components (internal, external, space, cyber, economic)
 - 2) Collaboration at global level to curb the menace of money laundering (such as strengthening PATF)
 - 3) Dedicated intelligence unit for monitoring social media
 - 4) Incorporate elements of National Cybersecurity Strategy, 2020
- hence, India has the potential to create a coherent system to effectively fight against hybrid warfare.

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

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)

Peace in neighbourhood is a sine qua non for maintaining internal security in the country.

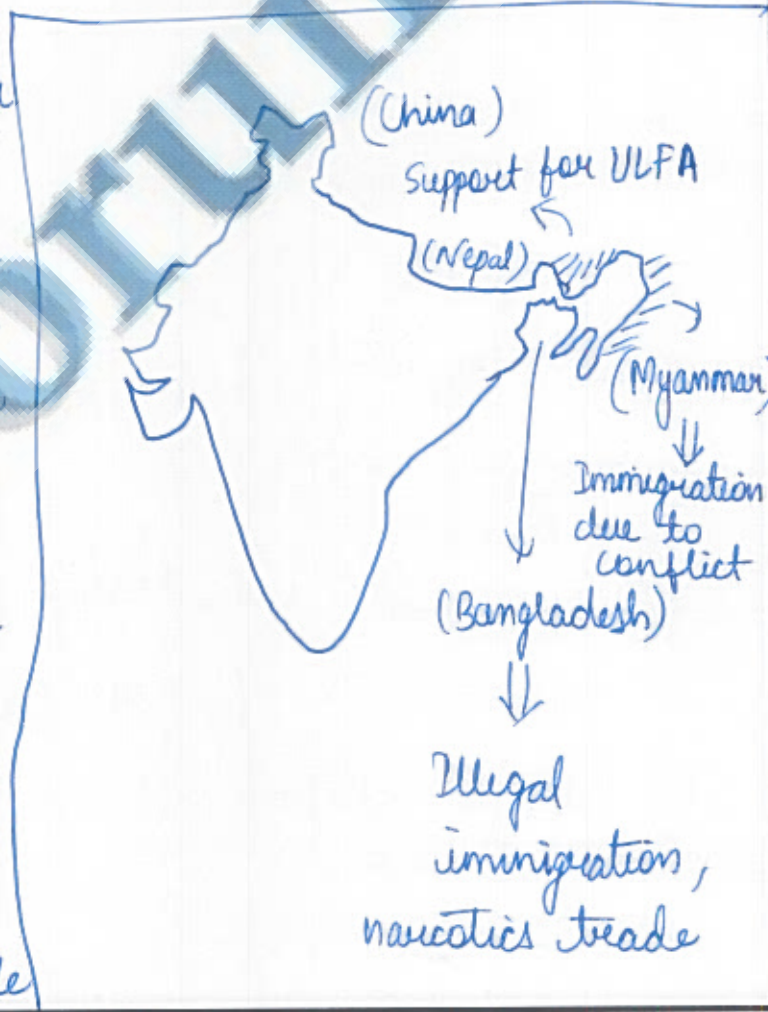
India's challenges on eastern frontier

1) Myanmar border

↳ Increasing illegal immigration due to violence after military coup

↳ Safe haven for secessionist groups from Nagaland

↳ Part of Bolden Triangle of drug trade



2) Bangladesh

- ↳ Illegal immigration due to porous borders
- ↳ Narcotics trade across border
- ↳ Internal conflict in Bangladesh has always exacerbated refugee problems in India

3) China and Nepal

- ↳ Nepal's internal politics have caused security threats for India
- ↳ Nepal and China have also been safe haven for militant groups such as the ULFA in Assam
- ↳ Narcotics trade across Nepal border is also common due to lack of border security

Way forward

- 1) Strengthening border security
 - ↳ Surveillance
 - ↳ Border fencing
 - ↳ Infrastructure development
- 2) Diplomatic engagement to rehabilitate refugees
- 3) India can play a role of peacemaker in the neighbourhood
- 4) Incorporate principles of Gujarat doctrine to build faith with neighbouring countries
- 5) Maintain ethnic peace and harmony in border regions

Hence, India needs to secure both internal and external situation to maintain security in areas near disturbed neighbours.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

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Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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