



TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 2 1901 FIAS – 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	SHAHIDA BEGUM S.		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910091018	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	28/8/23

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
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 :	
			9:10	12:10	
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 :
				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.

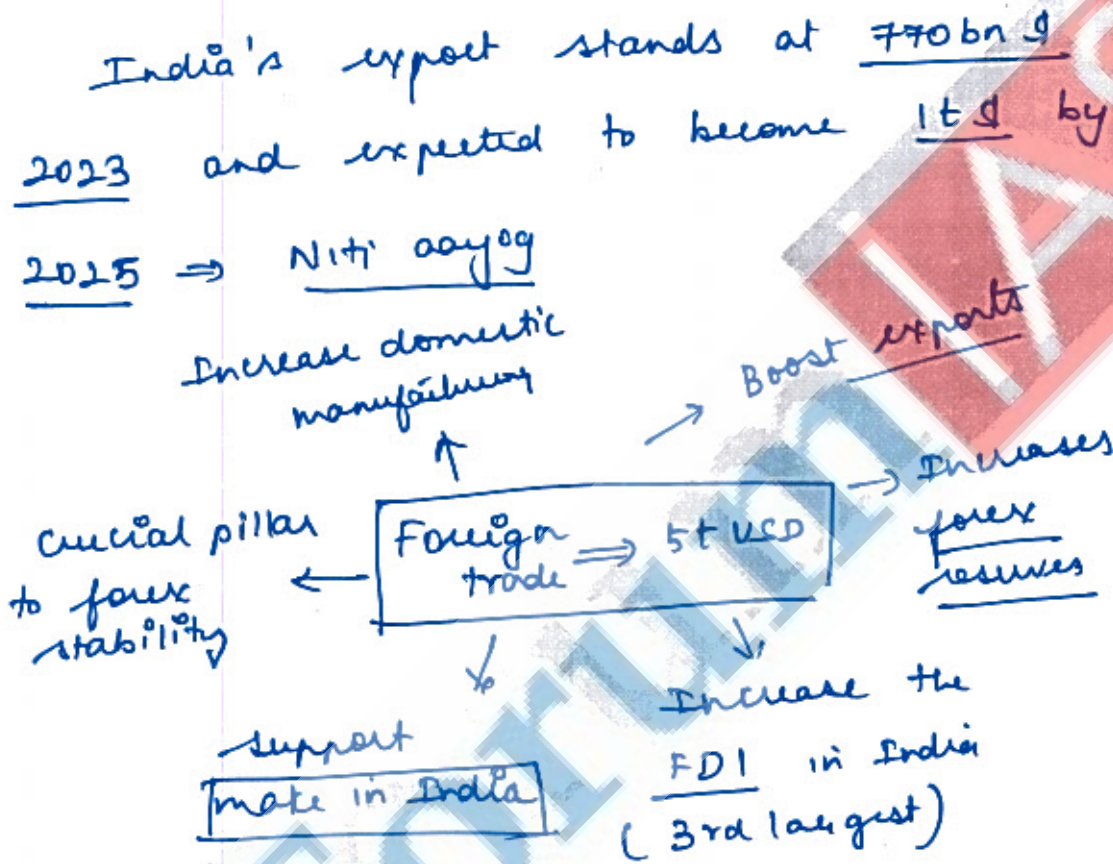
EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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)



Potential of Foreign trade policy 2023 :-

Rests on 4 pillars.

tax incentive to tax remission	Trade facilitation
trade through collaboration	trade through cluster based approach.

Potential benefits:-

- (i) Aims at modernisation & harmonisation of policy of EXIM trade
(eg) Niryath Bandhu - Robust portal on EXIM
- (ii) Encourage local players & creates level playing field.
(eg) RoDTEP → tax remission.
- (iii) Facilitates ₹ trading ⇒ internationalisation of Indian currency (vostro accounts)
- (iv) Local value addition presently 1.8 bnd (Global average 2.1)
- (v) Increases share of Indian trade from 1.8% → 8%.

This Foreign trade is an important component to achieve 5th economy goal.

—X—

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

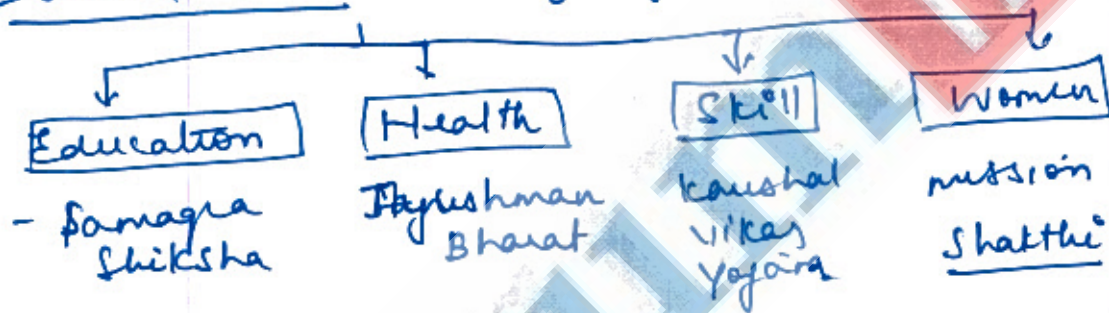
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

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; हालांकि, 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)

DPSP emphasis India as a welfare state and aspects of social welfare achieved through social sectors schemes by government



Old pension scheme ⇒ welfare measure

- (i) crucial social security benefits provided to government employees
- (ii) Interest free sum - to be given on / after age of 60.
- (iii) It helps in achieving longevity dividend + aspects of social economy

iv) provision socio-economic welfare benefit in quadratic case.

Fiscal prudence - ignored: →

i) NIT ayeg - welfare expenditure ^{cost} around 30% of gdp

ii) major reason for high fiscal deficit (>60% of gdp)

(iii) Used as populist measure.

creates Randi culture

(iv) → moral hazard on financial revenue of government.

v) Causes due debt to gdp ratio

measures → Rationalisation of subsidy

→ adherence to FRBM act & review committee report

Thus welfare measure of fiscal prudence must complement each other to achieve growth & development aspect.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

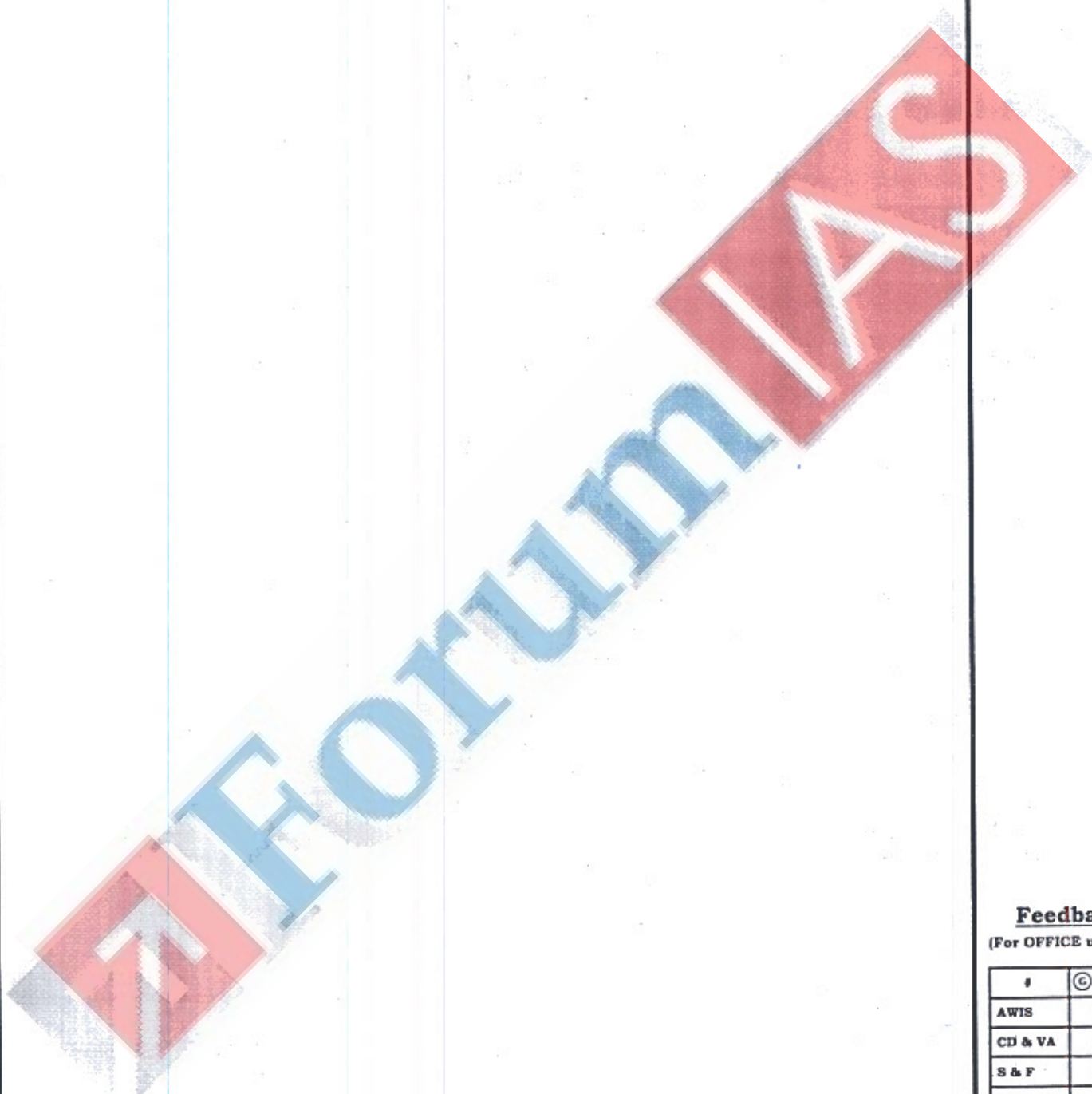
Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

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)



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	
----------------	--

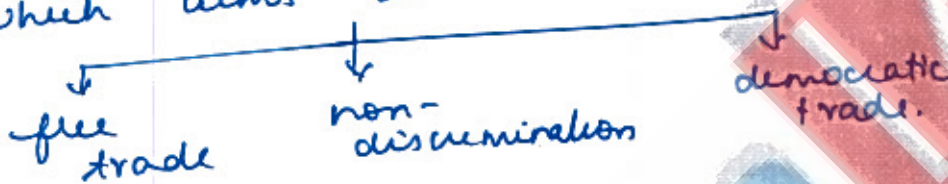
Q.4) The objective of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) to provide a long term and equitable solution to the dilemma between free trade and food security has remained unfulfilled. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 Organisation (WTO) is

the world largest trade organisation

which aims at



Unfulfilled commitments :- Reasons

(i) Agreement on Agriculture - curbs subsidies on food products & Agriculture - that distort trade.

↳ this affects developing nations. welfare opportunities (India-PDS)

(ii) Opposition of developed countries like USA → give high amber box subsidy than India.

(iii) Issue of compulsory licensing

prevents access to crucial medicine

(eg) Nexavar.

(IV) Dispute between developed by developing nations on standar like MFN × GSP ⇒ affecting free trade.

Measures :-

i) Revam WTO structure
 ↳ unable to keep up with 21st Century demand.

↳ high control by developed countries (US).

ii) Revamping WTO dispute settlement body - for quick grievance redressal

iii) Multi-member especially from global south

thus WTO - restructuring is a crucial step for free & fair global trade.

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

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)

2022, celebrates 50 marks 50 years of Stockholm conference (1972) - 1st conference of environment development, which has been corner stone for climate change action.

Biggest challenge

Tall target	Actions
i.) climate adaptation fund - \$100 bn / year	Not yet achieved.
ii.) Paris - limit climate change by 1.5°C	IPCC ⇒ ↑ by 1.09°C
iii.) Common but differentiated responsibility - Kyoto	vs withdrawal from many crucial parts (eg) Paris.

iv) Financial help to small island nations

iv) ^{still} most vulnerable of climate change impact.

Measures needed

- (i) Adherence to country's NDC commitment
eg) Germany - zero carbon law.
 - (ii) Creation of Long term strategies
(eg) India LT-LEDS.
 - (iii) Multisectoral approach
Decarbonisation → Industry
→ transport
→ energy
→ agriculture.
 - (iv) Adherence to Loss & Damage financial contribution (eg) 100 bn\$.
 - (v) Sustainable lifestyle
↓
Minimalism needless & mindful consumption Circular economy.
- Thus integrated response is the need of the hour

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

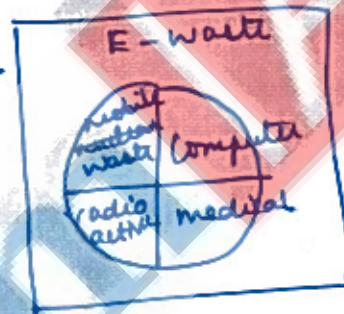
Q.6) What are the impediments in management of E-waste in the country? In what ways can the trinity of citizens, businesses, and the government tackle this menace? (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Global e-waste monitor report - states

India is the 11th largest e-waste generator globally.

Impediments in management



(i) Only 10-20% of the waste is collected and recycled

(ii) 90% of recycling \Rightarrow done by informal sector \rightarrow poor adoption of scientific practices.

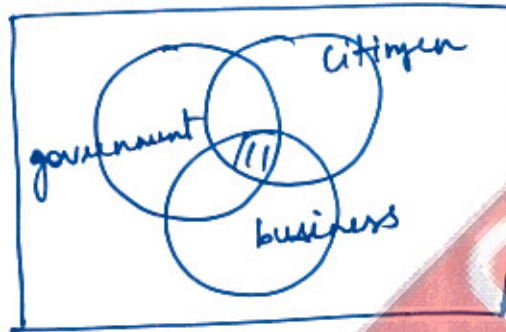
(iii) poor regulation at source

(iv) Non-compliance with Extended producers responsibility by the Industry.

(v) Increasing demand of e-tech products due to growing population.

ways to manage :-

- A) **Citizen** → responsible consumption
 (mindless → mindful)
 → source segregation
 → behavioural change — disposing of e-waste



- (B) **Business** → creation of cooperatives of all small players
 → Adherence of to **EPR**
 → Adoption of high end-technological practices

- (C) **Government** → strict implementation of e-waste rules
 → punishment for non-compliance
 → models: philippines ⇒ **cash for e-waste**

Thus a multi-relatal approach can effectively reduce the menace of e-waste in India.

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.

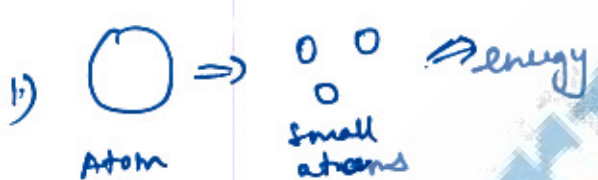

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

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 is the v largest contributor to renewable energy basket in India.

Difference between Fission & Fusion

Fission	Fusion
<p>i) </p>	<p>i) </p>
<p>ii) <u>Use - Radioactive Uranium & plutonium</u></p>	<p>ii) use isotope of water - deuterium & tritium</p>
<p>iii) <u>Not naturally occurring</u></p>	<p>iii) <u>Naturally occurring (sun)</u></p>
<p>iv) <u>release GHGs like CO₂ & radiation</u></p>	<p>iv) <u>cleaner fuel with high energy density</u></p>

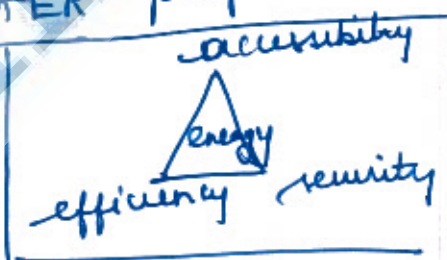
Nuclear energy \Rightarrow global energy security:

- (i) Crucial renewable energy source.
- (ii) Has high energy efficiency potential

(eg) China - simulation of Sun
100x energy - Artificial sun project

- (iii) Easy availability of material
(eg) Deuterium & tritium.

- (iv) potential to provide uninterrupted power supply (eg) ITER project



Limitations

- ↓ Radiation issue (Fukushima)
- ↓ High cost
- ↓ Sustain at high temperature & pressure

Nevertheless, Nuclear energy - important source to achieve clean energy targets by net zero by 2070

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	
-------------	--

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 hydroelectric projects

are high potential dams by reservoirs created on the river flow site to generate hydro electric power.

(eg) Rattle - Chenab River.



Benefits:-

(A) Environmental

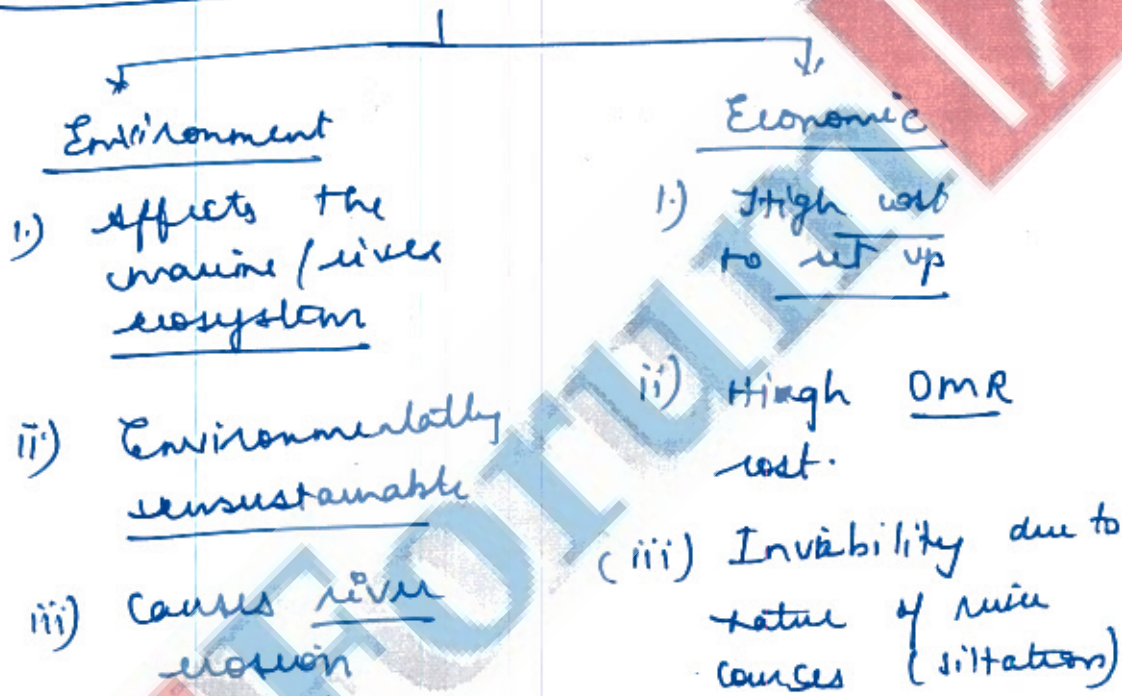
- 1) \Rightarrow clean source of energy
- 2) \Rightarrow emit less carbon & other GHG.
- 3) \Rightarrow helps in disaster management.
(check floods)
- 4) production of renewable energy

(eg) Bhutan HEP - 500 GW.

(B) socio-Economic:

- (i) Irrigation facilities for nearby agricultural field.
- (ii) Provision of adequate water availability
- (iii) stimulates hydrological cycles.

Shortcomings:



Nevertheless, Run of the River HEPP create ecosystem for generation of vibrant & robust renewable energy in accordance with Environment & ecological stability

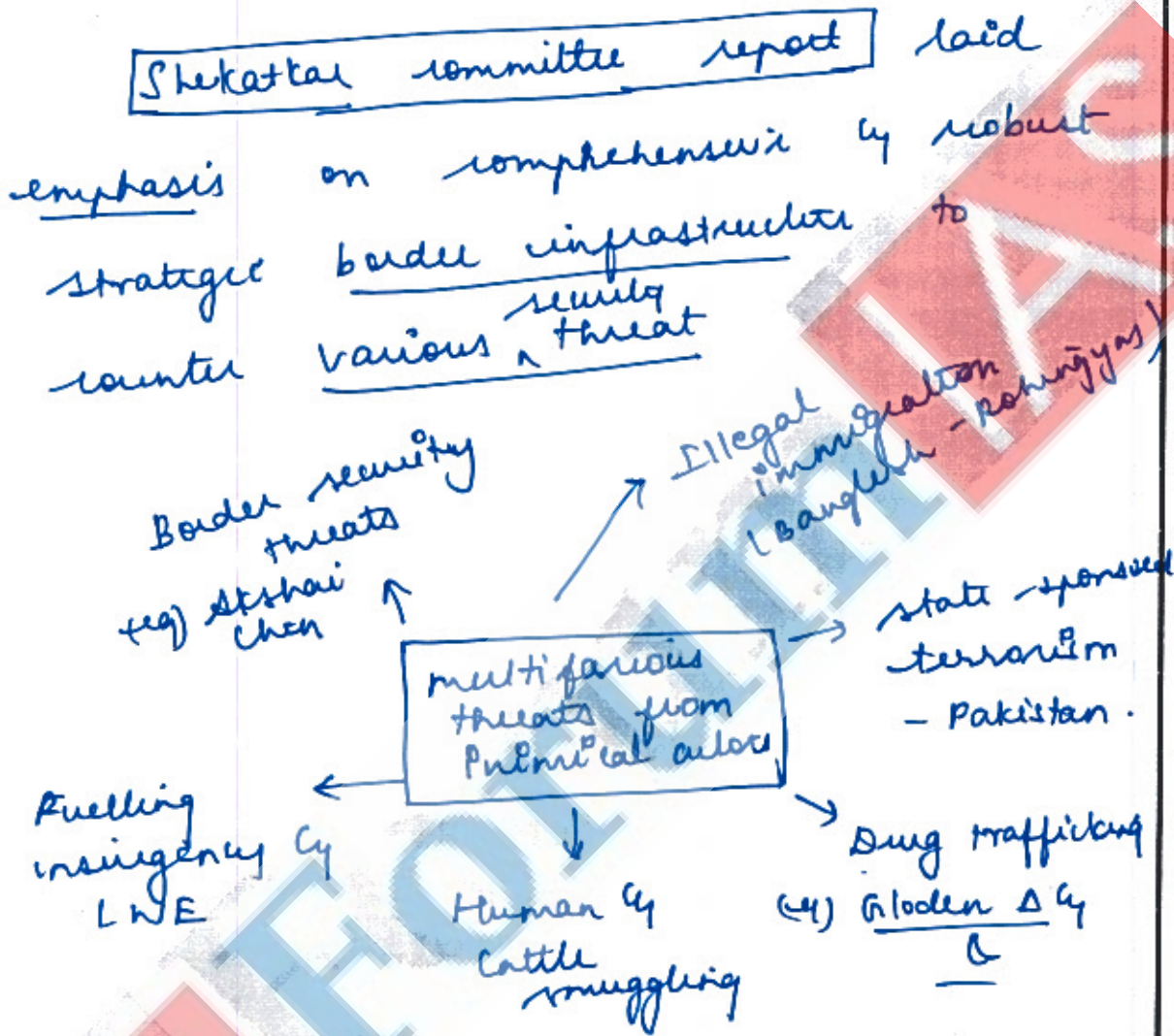
Feedback

(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			

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)



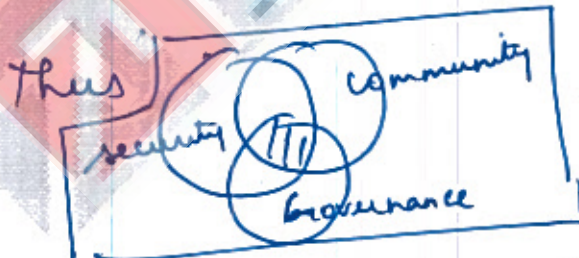
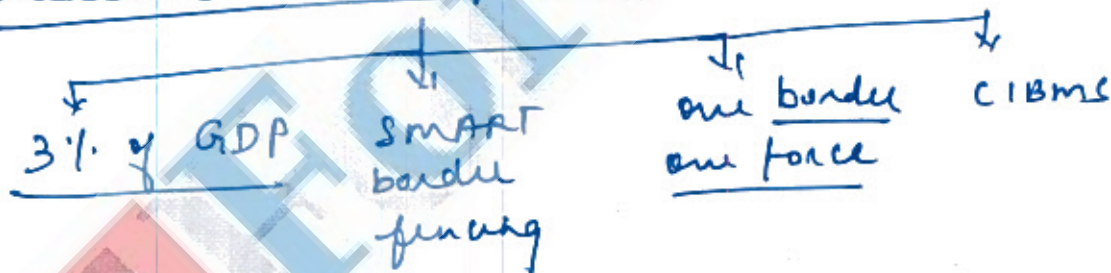
Role of Vibrant Village Programme :-

(i) Holistic development of security strategy programme

- (ii) It aims in including Community participation in border management
 (eg) Kashmir
- (iii) Provision of high economic & employment opportunities.
 (eg) VDAN - skill development in JyK.

(iv) Includes aspects of strategic de-radicalisation of youth in the region.

Measures taken for Border Infrastructure -



=> trident approach as devised by

Vibrant Village programme help in robust border security.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

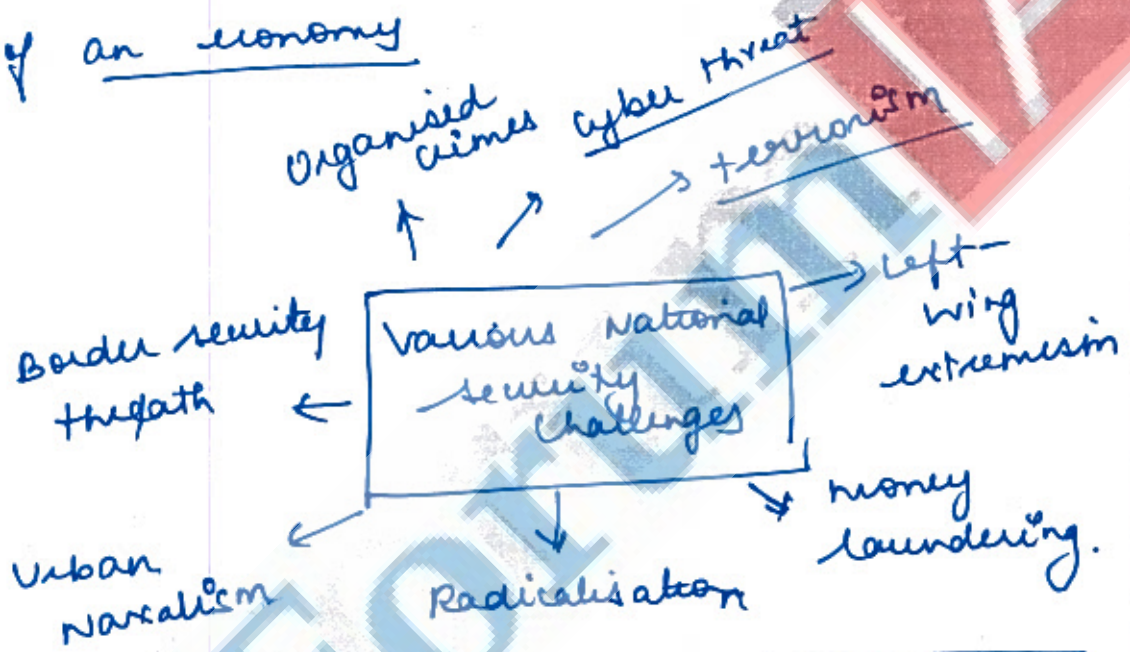
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Q.10) How far can a clearly articulated National Security Strategy help in tackling challenges to national security? (10 marks, 150 words)

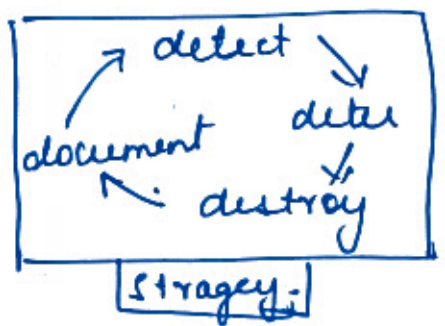
स्पष्ट रूप से व्यक्त राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा रणनीति राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की चुनौतियों से निपटने में किस हद तक मदद कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

National security is an important common good which acts a force multiplier in growth & development of an economy



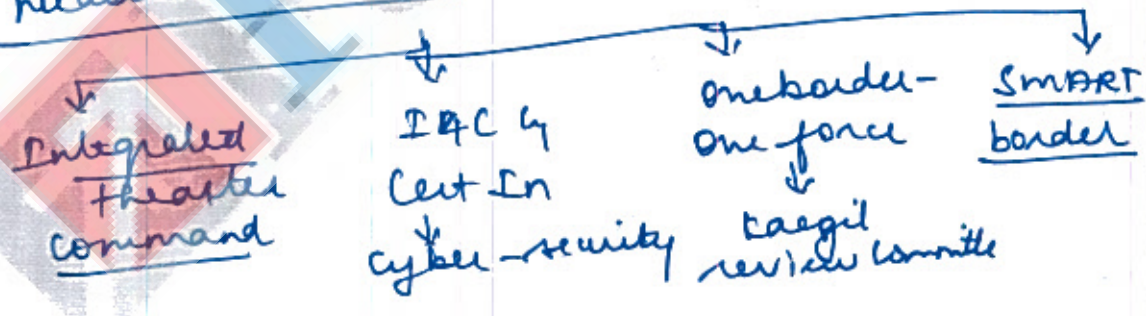
Importance of clearly articulated National Security Strategy :-

(i) Easy detection of understanding of threat



- (ii) Helps in coordinated execution operation.
- (iii) Creates Intersectoral by multi-dimensional communication system.
- (iv) Well defined role for stakeholders
 ↓
easy containment (eg) 1999 Kargil war
- (v) Issue of awareness to public by Advisories to manage perception.
- (vi) Easy counter-tackle strategies propounded.

measures taken:-



Thus clear National security strategy makes the containment of issue easy.

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	
-------------	--

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 gradual increase in prices of goods & services in an economy over a period of time

Factors influence:

(A.) Demand side;

(i) Rising population \downarrow Increased demand for goods.

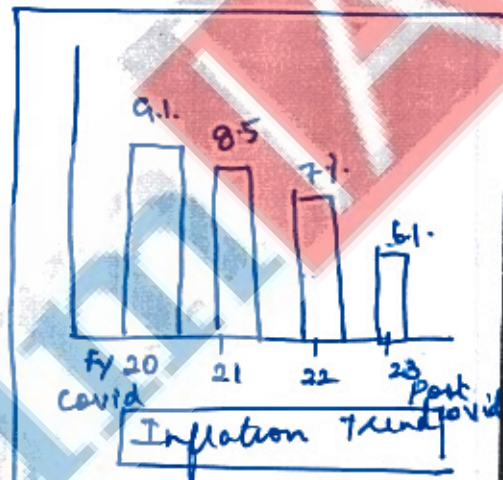
(ii) Cheap / easy monetary policy \Rightarrow supply of cash \uparrow

(iii) Repayment of public debt - most Inflationary

(iv) Role of Black money

(B.) Supply side;

(1) supply side bottle necks
(eg) labour strike; Reduction of production



(i) Onion price rise.

(ii) Role of International oil market

Oil price ↑ & Inflation

(iii) Hoarding - creates artificial scarcity in the economy.

(iv) Natural calamity ⇒ causes ↓ supply of goods.

Impacts

(i) Makes borrowing costly.

(ii) Production - ~~reduces~~ ^{increases} due to increased demand



(iii) Easy availability of loans

(iv) Increases the volume of Export

$1\$ = 50$ inflation $1\$ = 70$ benefits
exporters

(v) Acts as inflation tax on poor.

esp. ↑ in indirect taxes

Institutional measures:-

(A) Government (Fiscal policy):-

- (i) Reduction in ^{public} expenditure (eg) Rationalisation of subsidy.
- (ii) Increase the direct tax rate - to reduce money supply.
- (iii) Creation of buffer stock (eg) FCI to address supply side bottleneck.

(B) RBI (monetary policy)

- (i) Monetary policy committee → decides the benchmark interest rate.
- (ii) → utilises Repo by reverse repo rates → Increase the interest rate.

Thus India follows flexible inflation targeting method $4 \pm 2\%$ band to ensure inflation stability & economy growth

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	
-------------	--

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)

Important milestone of Atmanirbhar / self reliant India was Indigenous product which was idealised through Production Linked Incentive scheme. (PLI)

About PLI by its benefits:-

- (i) Aim to increase make-in-India in manufacturing sector.
- (ii) provides 4% of credit for incremental production \times growth of unit.
- (iii) SPECS \rightarrow special incentive of plug & play infrastructure.
- (iv) Large green area of 400 acres for creating hub & spokes unit

- v) Scheme was extended to 12 other sectors like textile, pharma etc,
- vi) India from large market for mobile became ii large producer of mobile phones (PIB data)
- vii) variants like DLT (Design linked incentives) scheme create to mimic success in semiconductor sector

Challenges associated

- (i) Huge import of raw materials
90% automobile from china.
Component
- (ii) skewed regional distribution
80% of units in 5 states.
- (iii) No utilisation of comparative advantage sectors (eg) Textile.

- iv) Poor credit growth
- v) Low clearance rate of land
- vii) Inadequate development of state of art infrastructure
esp in North state.

viii) Few poor expenditure in RCy A
80% API - chasing yet target
generic drug producer.

ix) Insufficient by skewed FDI distribution

eg) 80% to IT sector.

measures → easy credit policy.
→ creation of manufacturing hubs (Baba Kalyani committee report)
→ Reduce inverted duty structure issue.

Nevertheless, PLI - have been a significant development to achieve 5%+ economy

→ X ←

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			

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)

Dwing to various global polycrisis like Russia - Ukain war, currency trade war, various emerging economies (India) call for de-dollarisation by internationalisation of ₹.

Difference:-

Internationalisation of ₹

De-dollarisation

(i) Call by India to increase ₹ acceptance at global market

(i) Call by various economies (esp) BRICS to reduce use of \$.

(ii) To improve India's trade credibility

(ii) To reduce monopolisation of trade by US.

Similarities :-

- (i) aim at preventing weaponisation of trade. (eg) Russia out from SWIFT
- (ii) supply chain ^{currency} diversification to lower risk.
- (iii) Democratisation of world trade.

Benefits of Internationalisation of ₹ :-

- (i) Increases trade facilitation at world level. (90% ^{global} trade - in \$)
- (ii) Reduced dependence on \$ for trading.
- (iii) Reduced pressure on maintaining forex reserve.
- (iv) Easy import (eg) Oil - 68% import from middle east
 ↓
 use of ₹ can reduce the cost of import.
- (v) Creates stability from global economic crises.

Limitations :-

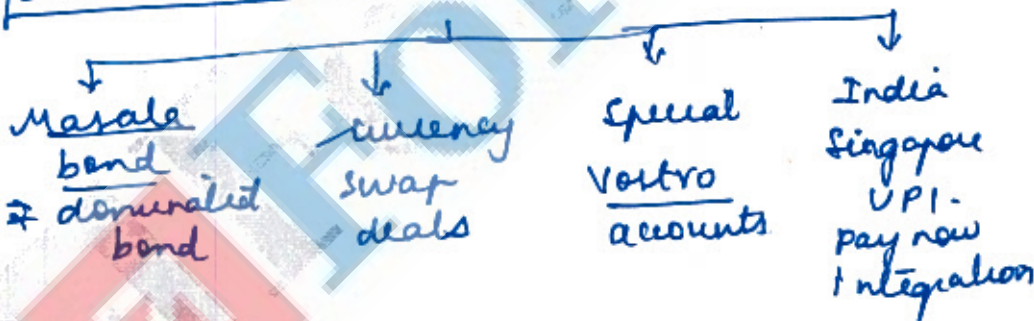
- (i) The impossible trilemma
- (ii) creation of triffins Dilemma



⇒ World inflation rate influencing domestic monetary policy.

- (iii) Compulsion to act as 'lender of last resort'.
- (iv) greater integration with global crises

Initiatives taken :-



Nevertheless, increasing acceptance at global market boost economic growth ⇒ achieve 5% economy goal.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	⊙	Ⓐ	Ⓢ
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

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 short term lending institutions in rural areas, with

primary aim to lend loans to agricultural & allied activities.

PACS \Rightarrow lend to $\frac{2}{3}$ of rural households (NABARD)

Cooperative push - necessary condition :-

(A) Boosting rural economy :-

(i) Lend to members \Rightarrow creation of small entrepreneurs

(eg) Lajith Parad

(ii) Easily availability of formal credit

- Rural area - 64% lead by money lenders.

(iii) Boost to MSME sector to expand the operation.

(iv) creation of women self help groups
(eg) Amul \Rightarrow SEWA (60,000) women employees.

(B) Mainstream Small & marginal farmers:-

(i) 80% of farmers are small & marginal.

(ii) Increased mechanisation of agriculture
(currently only 10% of SLM farmers)

(iii) Easy, cheap availability of farm credit \Rightarrow increases their income.

(iv) Focus on allied activities by food processing.

Limitation of cooperatives

- \rightarrow No autonomy
- \rightarrow Poor financial credibility
- \rightarrow Lack professional management.
- \rightarrow No democratic functioning

Holistic approach - need of the hour:-

(i) Governmental policies

- Expanding definition of MSME - inclusivity.
- PM KISAN ⇒ credit facility.
- PM Sampada Yojana ⇒ employment in food processing.
- TREDS, RAMP ⇒ formal credit facility
- thrust to Atma Nirbhar Bharat.

(ii) Inclusion of private:

- ITC's e-choupal - focus on contract farming.
- Integrated technology mission

Thus multi-pronged, holistic approach help us achieve 'Panch pran' - "Last mile reach" by inclusive growth.

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.

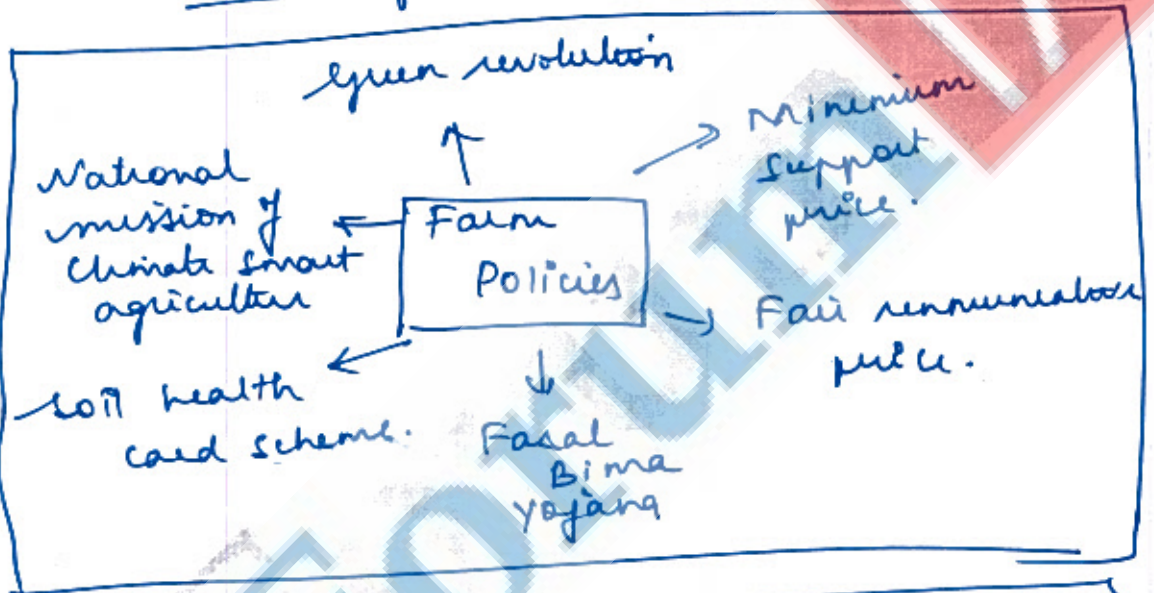
TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

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)

Agriculture is still the backbone to the economy, contributing 15.1% to GDP with 45% of workforce involvement.

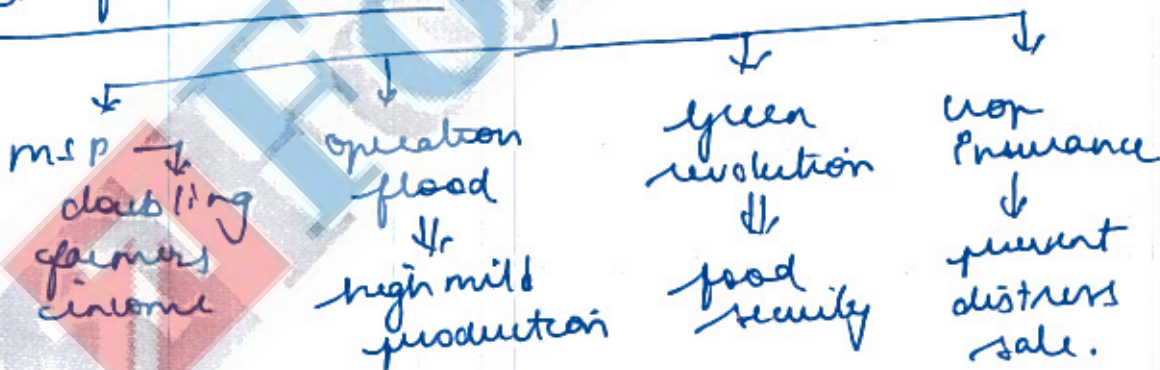


Farm policies ⇒ undesirable consequences:

- (i) MSP - regime created Rice-wheat system
- (ii) no crop diversification by intensive monocultures.

- (iii) Poor irrigation facilities
(eg) only 45% land - irrigated.
- (iv) green revolution - led to cereal
centric agricultural practice.
- (v) Reduced soil health due to
chemical fertilizers by HYV seeds
- (vi) Division among farmers by
huge land fragmentation.
(eg) 80% farmers small &
marginal.

Benefits acquired :-



Ways to enhance soil & farm productivity :-

- Government in budget 2023-

announced PM-PRANAM - less use of chemical fertiliser & alternate fertilisers consumption as part of green growth.

↳ soil fertility increases due to organic manure
 ↳ Increase the yield by 40% (Nabard)

Other ways

- i) Soil health card - rational application of fertilisers
- ii) micro-irrigation schemes - for water use efficiency.
- iii) PM. Baischi Sanchai Yojana → Irrigation
- iv) sub mission on farm mechanisation
- v) Availability of formal credit through PACE

Thus, PM PRANAM by other green growth aspect can help in improving soil health by farm productivity / Double farm income (Ashoke Dahwai)

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			

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)

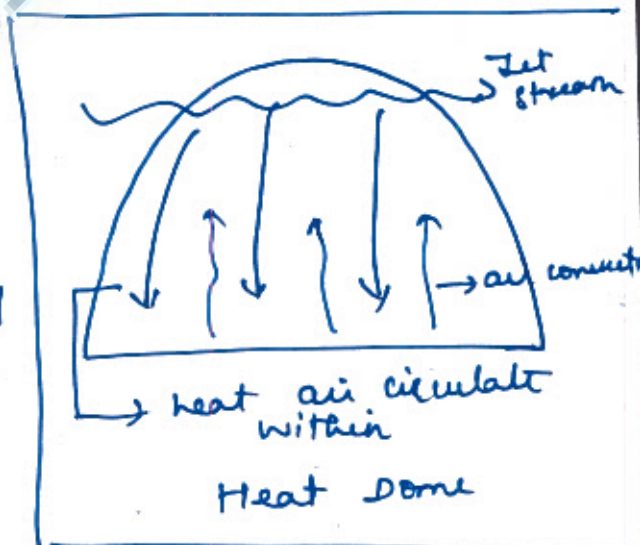
Heat waves are periods of prolonged hot dry air prevalence or High temperature over a period of time

IMD Condition	Plain	Coast	Hills
	$> 40^{\circ}\text{C}$	$> 37^{\circ}\text{C}$	$> 30^{\circ}\text{C}$

temperature increase

Reasons for Heat waves:

- (i) prevalence of Dry hot air in upper atmosphere.
- (ii) Lack of moisture by precipitation.
- (iii) Cloudlessness
 - ↓
 - High insolation
 - ↓
 - High temperature.



(IV) Weak westerly disturbance \Rightarrow Increases temperature in North India

(V) Rapid urbanisation by deforestation

\Downarrow
Reducing green space

Urban heat island

Urban heat dome

(VI) Climate change \Rightarrow erratic monsoon by reduced precipitation

(ex) Australian Bush fire

Impact:-

(A) Health

\rightarrow Heat cramp
 \rightarrow Heat stroke
 \rightarrow Heat fatigue
 \rightarrow Heat exhaustion

India \rightarrow occurrence \uparrow by 20% last decade

(B) Economy

\rightarrow Reduced productivity by DALY increased.

\rightarrow Increased energy demand
energy efficiency - reducing by 20% year on year.

(i) social → water stress (27 cities - brink of severe water stress)
 ↳ secondary disaster
 (eg) Forest fire,

Measures to mitigate :-

(i) Building code - use of heat resistant materials
 (eg) Bamboo

(ii) Star labelling - to increase energy efficiency.

(iii) cloud seeding → to increase rainfall

(iv) Nation heat action plan → guidelines by NOMA.

(v) Advance of National Cabling action plan ↳ Installation etc.

Thus Heat waves incidences can be effectively curbed by behavioural policy measures (Life approach)



Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CE & 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.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)

On August 23 - 2023 ⇒ India made historic achievement of Chandrayaan-III reaching the south pole of moon by soft landing.

Difference from Chandrayaan II :-

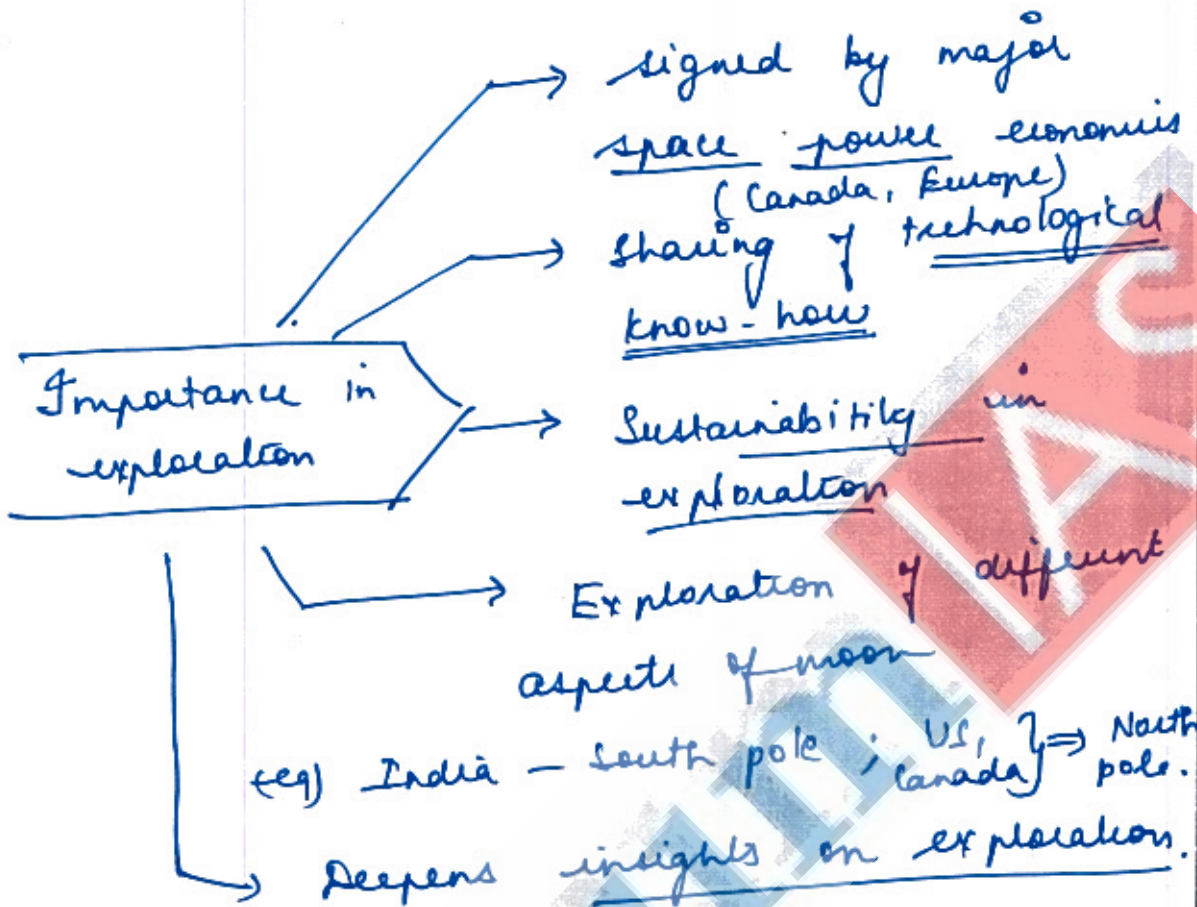
- (i) Increasing the space of landing surface → for soft landing
- (ii) Increased fuel efficiency → to cover more distance.
- (iii) presence of 4 solar panel unlike CII - 2 solar panel
- (iv) High resolution cameras
- (v) "Laser Doppler Velocimeter" to control speed for soft landing.

Importance of both the mission :-

- (i) Presence of water in lunar surface [C-II] \Rightarrow separation of hydroxyl by oxygen atoms
- (ii) Lander (Vikram) by Rover (Prayan) \downarrow high technology demonstration.
- (iii) Crucial in deep space exploration by lunar surface analysis
- (iv) Detection of habitability of moon in future.

Artemis Accord :-

- \Rightarrow global doctrine by US for democratic by peaceful exploration of lunar surface / moon
- \Rightarrow India - did not sign yet



Limitation

- ↓ creates power race in space
- ↓ affects the sovereignty

Nevertheless, Artemis Accord can be of immense help in furthering the lunar surface

— x — .

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.

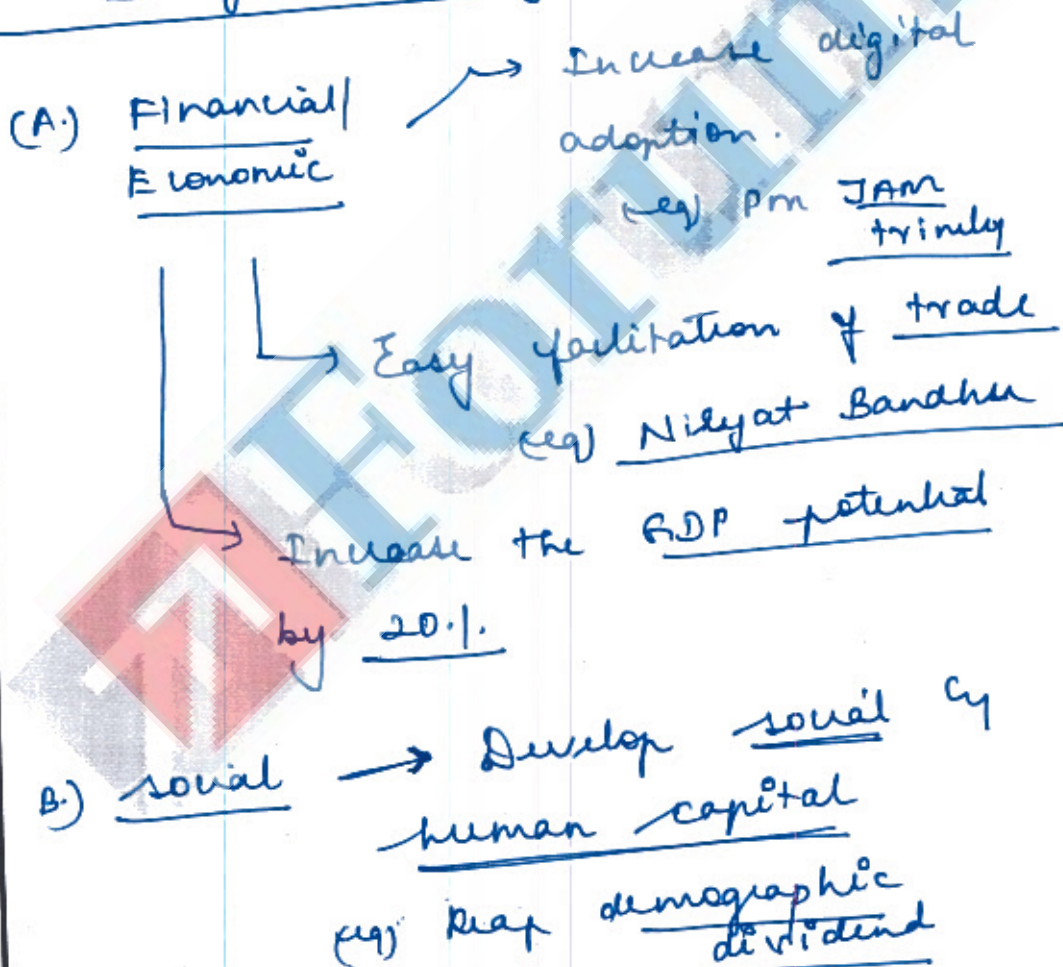
TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

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)

India currently spends only 0.7% of its GDP on R&D \Rightarrow Niti Aayog.

R&D \Rightarrow key to unlock potential of knowledge economy :-



→ Health - easy accessibility to services
(eg) e-sanjeevani

→ Education ⇒ Increases GER
(eg) PM e-vidya → ↑ distance learning.

(c) Role of AI & Big data

- ↳ supply chain resilience (RFID)
- ↳ avail the potential of Industry 4.0
- ↳ Agriculture revolution - Drones, Farmbots etc

Role of NRF Bill 2023 :-

(i) Increase the spending of GDP on R & D by 3%.

(ii) Inclusion of women in STEM education → [increase GDP by 60% McKinsey report]

(iii) creation of state of art infrastructure
↳ labs, accreditation facilities

(iv) streamline regulation process
by ensuring integrated & structured mechanism.

(v) capacity building

(vi) Dedicated Institutional setup

Other steps taken:-

P.M.-STIAC

AIIT aayog
Atal Innovation mission

Kiran &
Vigyan Yoti
for Women in
STEM.

Measures needed:-

(i) Boosting Reqd since school
education (eg) NEP 2020.

(ii) Increased expenditure (US => 25%)

(iii) International Collaboration

Thus Reqd is sine qua non for
achieving Atmanirbhar Bharat.

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	
-------------	--

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 \Rightarrow multi-pronged, modern attack system, with use of various modern warfare techniques like cyber espionage, cyber warfare & cyber attacks.

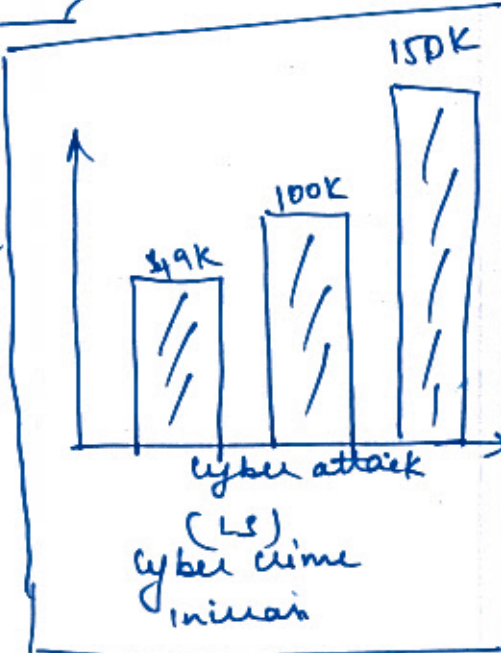
Snowden revelation \Rightarrow cyber warfare 5th domain of warfare.

Implication for India :-

India - top 10 vulnerable countries for hybrid warfare

A) National Security \rightarrow Destabilise critical information infrastructure

(eg) Crawching Yeti attack



- Cyber espionage → extract sensitive government information
(eg) Pegasus.
- Cyber warfare ⇒ borderless & dynamic
↳ no one point source

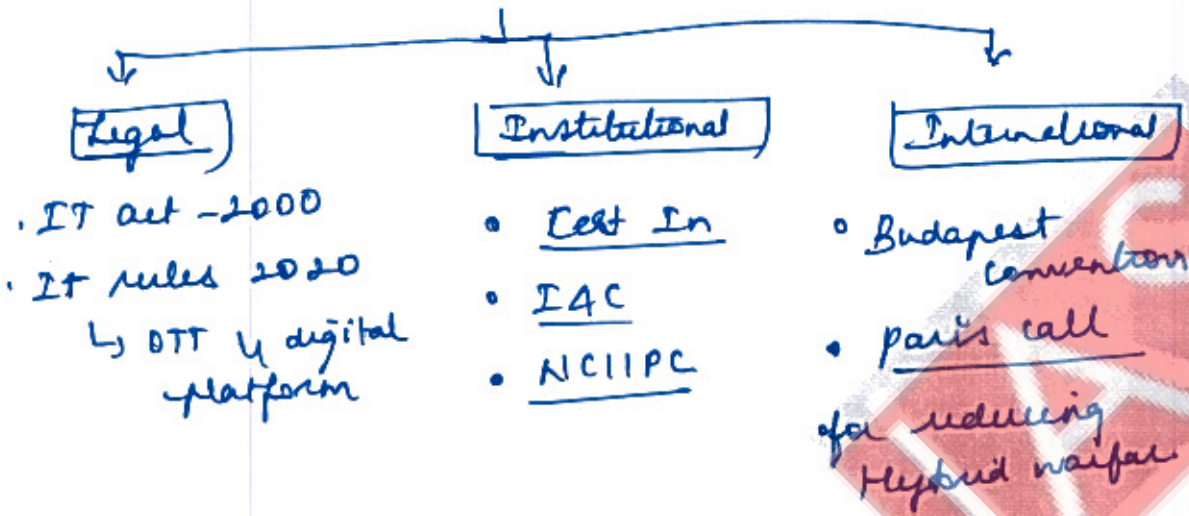
(B) Economic stability:

- ↳ Increasing Ransomware attack (eg) Atira
affect financial systems
- ↳ Darknet ⇒ 90% used for illegal weapons by money laundering
- ↳ affects the economic sovereignty of the country

(C) Social

- ↳ Cyber bullying by Cyber stalking
↳ is boys locker room.
- ↳ Identity by data theft
↳ Zomato worker id theft

Measures taken:



Measures needed:

- (i) Robust data protection law
(eg) EU.
- (ii) Creation of Cyber forensic lab
(eg) Gulshan Rai report.
- (iii) Robust Cyber-defense system
(eg) China - Cyber army
- (iv) Resilient Cyber-space - Keala-Cyber dome.

Thus Cyber-space ⇒ is as important as physical space to prevent hybrid warfare

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	
-------------	--

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)

Border security forces report states
 as much as 80% of internal security
 threats in border areas emanate
 from issues in neighboring countries

Internal security challenges by
peace in neighbouring countries:

(A) Trafficking;

(i) cattle trafficking
 in border of
Bangladesh
 ⇒ 1000 cr revenue
 loss.

(ii) Drugs infiltration
 ⇒ proximity to
golden triangle



=> due to porous border in Bangladesh

(ii) supply of arms - gun running

(iii) Nepal

(B) Migration (illegal)

iv.) Increased infiltration of illegal
immigrants

=> Rohingyas from Bangladesh of
Myanmar

v.) BSP => 3 Lakh/month illegal migrant-
enter through B'desh.

(C) Fuelling insurgency:-

(vi) state sponsored - radicalisation

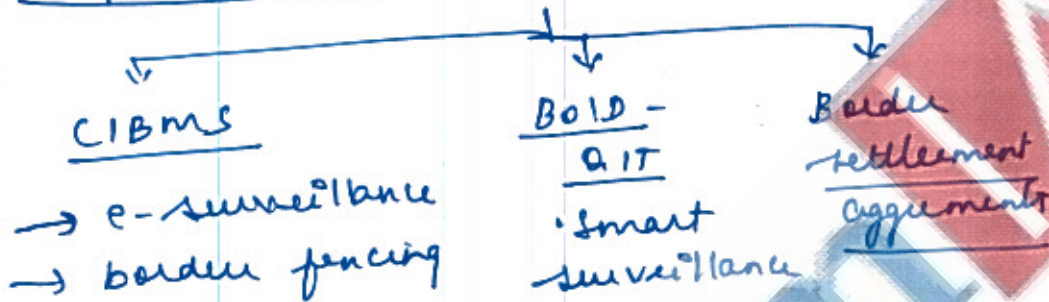
→ (i) China, Bangladesh
training of Jem militants

→ providing safe havens

(D.) Border issues:

- (vi) Increased military presence in Archaic China
- (viii) New map of Nepal ⇒ Limpyadura region

Steps taken:-



Way forward:-

- i) One border one force → Kargil Committee
- ii) Linear → And yallou security
(Khushkhal Gupta Committee)
- iii) Engagement of local citizens
- iv) Dialogue of diplomacy

This Internal security threat should be dealt in holistic & multi-pronged approach.

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	
-------------	--

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

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

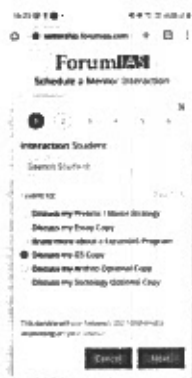
* Subject to change without prior notice.

Availing Mentorship - Now made easy & seamless via mentorship.forumias.com

Dear Students,

You can now avail Mentorship in both online & offline mode seamlessly. All you need to do is login to below URL and pick up a date and time and your Mentorship is scheduled at the designated time.

Visit the URL <https://mentorship.forumias.com> or Scan the QR code



When must you seek mentorship? When you are unable to fully comprehend the directions given by the evaluator in the MGP copy. A Mentor will help you understand the nuances of your evaluated MGP copy. He / She will also be able to make suggestions, if needed, on improvements that you could make.

If we are already doing well, a reinforcement from the Mentor will further assist us in following the right path. A Mentor may also be able to give valuable inputs with respect to time management, presentation, structure etc. He may recommend you clearly to work on content or may suggest you to take courses / read books in case he feels you lack content that may be quickly improved with a course at ForumIAS or elsewhere, or some study material.

To download topper's copies, visit the link <https://blog.forumias.com/testimonials>

Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

CSE 2021 Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

- CSE Rank 1, Shruti Sharma, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 5, Utkarsh Dwivedi, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 8, Ishita Rathi, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 9, Preetam Kumar, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 12, Yasharth Shekhar, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 14, Abhinav J Jain, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 17, Mehak Jain, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 19, Diksha Joshi, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 20, Arpit Chauhan, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 23, Ashish, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 24, Puspapati Sahitya, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 25, Shruti Rajlakshmi, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 26, Utsav Anand, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 28, Mourya Bharadwaj Mantri, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 30, Naman Goyal, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 33, Jaspinder Singh, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 37, V Sanjana Simha, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 39, Vishal Dhakad, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 40, Kushal Jain, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)