

TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 3 FLT #7

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	VIVEK YADAV		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910009287	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	22/08/2023

\*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			
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20			
Total/कुल अंक	250		

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.  
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।

2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।

4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.  
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।

5. 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।

## 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 :
	9:15 Am	12:15 PM

Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
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\*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.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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### 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)

Recently, the government came out with a new foreign trade policy with the objective of achieving \$2 billion trade in goods and services by 2030.

## Features of the foreign trade policy

- ① From subsidies to incentives regime  
eg - RODTEP
- ② Developing district as export hub
- ③ A focus on new areas such as e-commerce, digital services etc

## Potential of the policy

- ① It would help India increase its share in world trade from current 2%.
- ② Integration in the global supply chain  
eg - Assemble in India

③ Market for India's niche product like GI tag products, handicraft

eg - ODOP

④ Catalysing the role of district in foreign trade

⑤ Employment generation in manufacturing sectors

## Issues

① High logistics cost (14.1% of GDP)

② Lack of infrastructure on ports, railways

③ Lack of economies of scale in MSME

↳ Dwarf MSMEs more

④ Skewed focus on services sector than manufacturing

Thus, to achieve the objective of FTP 2023, we need dynamism as well as government investment at large scale.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

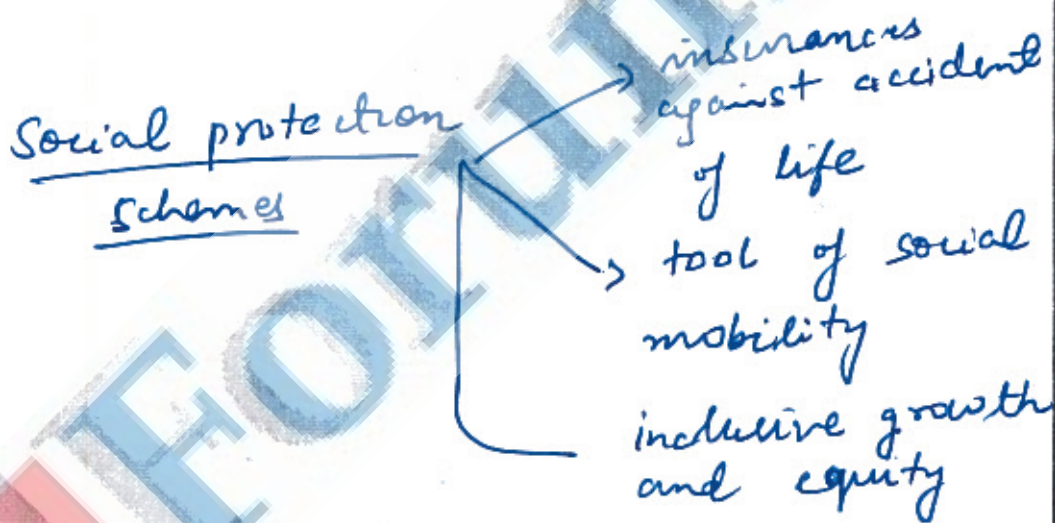
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.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)

Article 38 of DPSP establishes India as a welfare state. In this context social protection schemes becomes indispensable for vulnerable sections like old age people, dalits, STs, women etc.



Old pension system

a form of social protection which is mandatory but not contributory in nature

The retiree gets 50% of last

drawn salary without any contribution

- Tax on future generation
- Available to only govt. employee
- High fiscal burden on government exchequer
- huge opportunity cost  
cutting down other important investment of government  
eg. capex reduction
- 90% of revenue expenditure on salaries and pension

## Measures needed

NPS was a reformed version of OPS but need added benefits like medical & benefit, education to kids to make it attractive to people.

Thus, pension system should address the concerns of people.

### 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.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 the collection of digital technologies like eNAM, e-Choupal to build on the basis of India Stack

Agristack - help farmers access open source digital technologies to reduce input cost, have accurate information about cropping season and as market to sell produce.

### Benefits of Agristack

- Encouraging new agri startups to innovate in the field
- Promoting digital agriculture
- Starting 2nd Revolution in agriculture focused on sustainability

and certainty of food grain production

④ Collaboration and interoperability for agipreneurs.

⑤ Increasing export potential

Can it become panacea for all agri-problems

① Huge digital illiteracy among farmers

② Small and marginal farmers no economies of scale

③ Agri-startups operating only around tech cities like Delhi, Bengaluru.

no connect to remote areas.

Measures needed

① Digital awareness of farmer  
↳ use of local language

② Digital promotion in tier 2 and tier 3 cities

Thus, 2nd Agri revolution would be of digital Agriculture.

### 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.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) was established in 1995 after the Uruguay round to promote free trade in the world.

One of the main objectives of WTO was to balance between free trade and food security.

Actions taken in that regard

- Different boxes like Amber box, Green box, blue box
- Developing countries can give subsidies upto 10% of their trade
- Doha development round based on agriculture trade
- Bali conference exemption on 10% limit for food security

purposes.

## Issues.

- 1) Developed countries give huge subsidies to their farmers in green box. (R&D)
- 2) Technical and non-technical barriers to agri-trade.
- 3) No clarity on public stocking in developing countries
- 4) Prohibition of subsidies on fishing.
- 5) Export ban by countries in event of crisis  
↳ present crisis of food due to Ukraine-Russia war.

## Measures needed

- 1) Implementation of Doha development round.
  - 2) Relaxing the criteria for public stockholding.
- Thus, WTO needs renewed focus on balancing the two.

### 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.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 happened in 1972 to come on a common platform and combat climate change.

However even after 5 decades of stockholm there is a gap between targets and action.

### Reasons -

- 1) Different priorities of developed and developing countries.
- 2) Inadequate fund and technology transfer to developing countries (Annex-2) for adaptation.
- 3) Dilution of climate justice and equity after Paris agreement.

4) Non-binding nature of agreement after Kyoto protocol  
NDC in Paris

↳ NO institution for monitoring

5) Inadequate protection to global commons like Arctic and Antarctica

New steps for coherent strategy

- 1) Institutionalisation of climate change negotiations
  - 2) Monitoring of NDCs by countries
  - 3) Upholding principles of climate justice and equity in negotiation
  - 4) Greater say of island countries in negotiations
  - 5) Focus on every stakeholders like ~~the~~ Private sector, individual government.
- Thus, climate change as an hyperobjects needs multi-sectoral solution.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

India produces 90MT of e-waste every year. Out of which only 10% are formally processed in the country.

## Impediments in management of E-waste.

- 1) Lack of formalization
- 2) End of life approach adopted by companies
- 3) EPR norms not followed strictly
- 4) Cheap electronic imports from china
- 4) No right to repair to consumers
- 5) Lack of skilled workers to manage e-waste

## Steps required by

**Citizens** - segregation of e-waste

- ↳ Reduce use.
- ↳ safe-dumping of e-waste at designated places
- eg- e-waste clinic in Bhopal

**Govt**

- ↳ Capacity building of workers
- ↳ formalization of the sector
- ↳ Implementation of EPR norms
- ↳ E-waste monitor

**Businesses**

- ↳ Right to repair to consumers
- ↳ Consumer economy
- ↳ Good products used
- ↳ Following EPR norms
- ↳ Dedicated cell to collect e-waste

Thus, E-waste requires multi-stakeholder approach

### 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.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 the binding of two neutrons leading to release of large amount of energy whereas Nuclear fission involves breaking of an atom into two neutrons releasing huge energy. Nuclear fusion requires huge initial energy to start the process.

### Relevance of Nuclear energy

- 1) Meeting the energy needs of the people
- 2) Clean and emission free
- 3) Reduce import dependence on oil and natural security
- 4) Energy security

## Challenges

- 1) Disposal of nuclear waste
- 2) Threat of nuclear radiation
- 3) Dependence on foreign countries for uranium and plutonium
- 4) Nuclear reactors under IAEA safeguards

## Steps required

- 1) Small modular reactors for niche use
- 2) Increase collaboration in civil nuclear deal
- 3) Technology transfer
- 4) Safe disposal of nuclear waste
- 5) Safety audit of nuclear power plants by third party
- 6) Awareness generation among the people.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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 the river hydroelectric projects do not require large a reservoir to store water which can then be used to rotate turbines.

### Advantages.

- 1) less cost to build
- 2) No large scale displacement of people or submergence of large areas.
- 3) Suitable for local population
- 4) Protects the biodiversity and ecological health of river  
↳ prevent flooding, siltation, course change of river.

## Challenges

- 1) No large scale feasibility test on such projects.  
↳ novel in practice no need detailed inquiry
- 2) Battery storage needed for storing power
- 3) Obstruction in the flow of river  
↳ can create floods during excess rains.
- 4) Obstruct movement of marine animals through turbine  
↳ dead fishes, reduction in fishing.

Thus, run of other projects need extension analysis of potential benefit and its development on a large scale.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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 share 7500 km of coastal border and 15000 km of inland border

In that light border management becomes essential for internal security.

A robust border infrastructure includes well connected all weather roads, telecommunication, broad band lines, water connectivity etc.

Vibrant village programme started by MHA is step in the right direction

→ Invokes all of government approaches involving different government department.

- connectivity with the mainstream country
- Opportunities for the people
- Easy transport of forces to the border region
- would reduce illegal migration
- smuggling of goods
- Increase trust of local people

## Challenges.

- ↳ Inadequate investment
  - ↳ Natural development obstruction in projects
  - ↳ Inadequate private sector participation
  - ↳ Large burden on public sector
    - eg. Telecom.
  - ↳ Delay in coordination with state government
- thus warrant village programme & involves integrated border mgmt

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

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

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

National security strategy involves securing India's internal and external landscape through integrated and comprehensive approach.

→ Tackling internal security challenges like terrorism, insurgency, maximalism through involvement of comprehensive military, cyber, intelligence policies.

↳ Also, involvement of state government in security.

→ Analysing threat to India's security through a new vent like Taliban in Afghanistan, coop in Myanmar, etc

This would lead to proactive pre-paredness of Indian forces and adept response to any repurussion

↳ All out response to internal issues like communal riots, large scale violence through collaboration between union and state forces

## Challenges

- 1) Police under state list
- 2) Unregulated space of cyber
- 3) involvement of external actors
- 4) Inadequate intelligenece regime in a India

## Steps needed

- 1) National regime on security
- 2) Collaboration between different departments e-NATGRID

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.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 rate of increase in the prices of goods and services in the market over a period.

Inflation is measured by NISO (CPI) and released every month.

### Factors that influence inflation

1) Increase in the price of crude oil.

↳ imported inflation

2) Food and beverages constitute 40% of CPI basket. Thus any disruption in food supply increases inflation.

↳ Monsoon and heat waves impact

↳ Natural calamity like flood and droughts

↳ cobweb phenomena in TOP

- 3) Rise in prices of non-essentials like education and health sector
- 4) Services cost increased by corporates  
↳ eg. -- consultancy services
- 5) Chip shortage leading to inflation in electronics, automobile, solar, etc.
- 6) Government measures like stockholding limit (ECA Act) put pressure on inflation.

Institutional measures to check inflation

- 1) RBI under monetary policy increase repo rate to reduce money supply in the market
- 2) Fiscal policy measures like -  
→ cut in excise tax



- offloading of grains from FCI godowns
- subsidised selling of TOP products by APEDA
- Increasing Dearness Allowance of government employees
- Export ban on wheat, rice to curb supply side shocks

## Issues

- Monetary policy lag takes 3-4 months to reduce inflation
- Fiscal policy measures are not favourable in the long run
- DA only for some sections

## Measures needed

- 1) constant monitoring of inflation
- 2) A dedicated unit to watch inflation
- 3) Proactive policies to curb inflation.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.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 scheme was launched under Atmanirbhar Bharat to increase manufacturing sector in India.

### Features of the scheme

- 1) Incentive of 4-6% on incremental productions on new units set up
- 2) Currently covering 14 sectors of economy like Textile, Automobile, semiconductors etc.
- 3) To attract foreign direct investment
- 4) Focus on new sectors like semi-conductors, e-commerce etc.

## Advantages of the scheme

- 1) Transition from subsidies regime to incentive regime  
↳ more efficient and EODS
- 2) Promoting green-field setups and FDI
- 3) Increased linkage in global supply chains through integration with foreign companies
- 4) Increased employment opportunities
- 5) Development of sunrise sectors like geotextiles, food processing etc

## Issues in scheme

- 1) High initial requirement of production target  
↳ less feasible for small business to compete.

2) Legacy issues like logistic cost, lack of infrastructure, unskilled workforce

3) Competition from other Asian tigers like Vietnam, Indonesia in china + strategy

4) Brown field setup in the scheme neglected

## Measures needed

1) Integrated approach is needed

2) Relating incentives for small businesses to avail benefits

3) Land and labour reforms

4) Increasing government investment in logistic sector

5) FTA with like minded countries to increase trade

Thus, PLI schemes should incorporate indian reality with global changes

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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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)

Recently RBI came out with a paper on internationalisation of rupee. Also India has started trading in rupee with Russia, UAE etc.

Internationalisation of rupee means transacting trade of India with other countries in rupee whereas De-dollarisation is reducing

the importance of dollar in international trade and using other currencies like Euro, Yen, Renminbi or Rupee. Currently

dollar trade comprises 85% of international trade. De-dollarisation would mean less use of dollar and use of other currencies to reduce the threat of its

weaponisation

Benefits of internalisation of rupee

- Rupee becoming international currency
- Safeguarding against dollar - rupee fluctuation

- ↳ Increased foreign investment
- ↳ Fast settlement of transaction in rupee

↳ Rupee used as asset to store money

↳ Increased export potential

↳ Bypassing sanctions of other countries

### Challenges

→ India would need greater integration in AVC to use rupee for transaction

↳ Russia has unused \$125 b on the purchase of oil

→ India has ~~to~~ around 2% share in world trade

→ Risk of Rupee being used as currency of betting

↳ Direct impact on rupee fluctuation on export competitiveness of product

↳ RBI would need large share of rupee to fend itself against a currency default.

### Measures needed

1) Institutional mechanism like UPE. e-rupi to internalise rupee

2) Rupee to be pegged with basket of other currencies to reduce its default risk

Thus, rupee internationalisation has great potential to demoralise currency regime of world

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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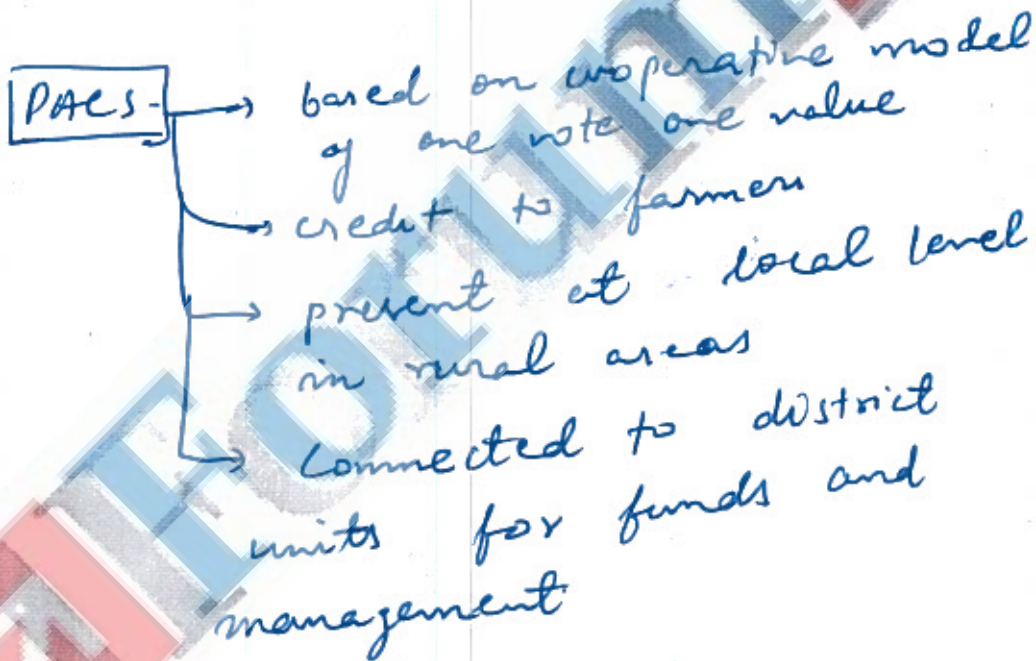
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.14) What are Primary Agricultural Credit Societies? Can the cooperative push alone help in achieving the twin targets of boosting rural economy and mainstreaming small and marginal farmers?  
(15 marks, 250 words)

प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियां क्या हैं? क्या केवल सहकारी प्रयासों से ही ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने और छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों को मुख्य धारा में लाने के दोहरे लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद मिल सकती है?  
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies are set up under societies registration act 1860, involved in giving credits, other inputs like seeds, fertilisers to farmers



PAES boosting rural economy

- 1) Credit to small businesses and artisans for operational purposes
- 2) Credit is easily accessible at



low interest rate.

- 3) Less bureaucratic hurdle
- 4) linkage with SHG thus employment scope for women
- 5) Other support like information about monsoons, market for grains etc

Mainstreaming small and marginal farmers.

- 1) Easy credits to farmers for operational needs
- 2) Other inputs like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides to farmers
- 2) Awareness about new schemes of government
- 4) Information about sowing seasons, fertilizer requirement, market access to farmer
- 5) Promotion of FPOs formation by farmers.

## Issues in PACS

- 1) Bureaucratic obstacles from district and state cooperative units
- 2) lack of transparency and accountability in PACS  
↳ corruption in funds
- 3) Credit to established farmers
- 4) lack of digital infrastructure in PACS.

## Measures needed

- 1) Revolutionising the cooperative movement
- 2) Computerisation of PACS
- 3) Other services like SHCs, electricity, certificates from PACS
- 4) social Audit of PACS accounts to increase transparency and accountability

Thus, PACS can help achieve India a \$ trillion economy

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.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)

Indian agriculture is a victim of its own success.

- M.S. Swaminathan

Indian farm policies have changed over the years from food grain production to making agriculture sustainable and viable in the long run.

Parsha

## Consequences of farm policies

- 1) Skewed development of agriculture  
↳ Punjab, Haryana flourished & R other looked behind
- 2) Highly subsidised electricity and fertiliser  
↳ led to water scarcity and soil pollution and infertility.

- 3) Focus on cereal production  
↳ millet, other traditional crops  
shranked in acreage
- 4) Monopoly of seed companies  
↳ dependence of farmers and  
extinction of traditional seed  
variety
- 5) Nutritional deficiency in population  
35% children stunted } HFH (2019)  
18% wasted

Government started PM PRANAM  
to reduce the use of chemical  
fertiliser and make agriculture  
more sustainable in the long  
run.

## Impact on soil health

- Increasing soil organic carbon
- Improving the presence of  
microorganism, micronutrients  
good for soil health

→ Use of soil mulching, crop rotation, zero tillage, plastic roofing to improve soil health

## Ways to improve farm productivity

- Use of organic fertilisers
- Climate smart agriculture to increase productivity and reduce impact on environment
- Integrated farming system
- Promoted drought resistant varieties like millets
- Use of precision agriculture, AI, big data to increase productivity
- Poly House technology, greenhouse, micro-irrigation practices

Thus, Agriculture needs re-imagination to tackle present challenges.

### 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)

Heatwaves is declared by NDMA when the average temperature crosses  $40^{\circ}\text{C}$  in plains and  $35^{\circ}\text{C}$  in hills. Severe heat wave is declared when maximum temperature of an area is  $\geq 45^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### Reasons for heatwaves

- 1) Weakening of western disturbance
- 2) Low-pressure created over any region
- 3) Heat island in urban areas & haphazard urbanisation
- 4) Lack of blue-green infrastructure
- 5) Climate change and global warming leading to abnormal

increase in temperature  
 6) wet-bulb temperature exacerbating heatwaves.

Impact of heatwaves

Individual - dehydration, dizziness, heatstroke, headache, stress and death in severe cases.

Economic impact - loss of working hours during day time, wage loss to workers, high ACs, electricity bill.

Social impact - impact on vulnerable section like street vendors, vegetable sellers.

Agriculture - crop loss, high requirement of water, pest and insect attack and reduced shelf life of produce.

## Measures to mitigate its impact

- 1) Building blue-green infrastructure in urban areas  
eg. lakes, gardens, etc
- 2) District wise heat action plan
- 3) cool roofing techniques in housing
- 4) wind catcher, houses built from traditional materials like stones, limestone
- 5) Reduce working hours from peak time of 12-4 pm during day time
- 6) Availability of water, ODS, ~~in~~ medical facilities at crowded facilities to avoid any accident
- 7) Declaring heatwaves as natural disaster under NDMA Act

Thus, heatwaves needs multi-dimensional approach to reduce its impact.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Recently, ~~India~~ ISRO launched Chandrayaan-3, a lander rover project from Sri-harikota.

Difference between Chandrayaan-3 and its predecessors.

1) After the failure in landing Chandrayaan-2, lander Vikram is equipped with a fail safe option meaning if everything goes wrong, it would still land.

2) Chandrayaan-3 is loaded with newer version of camera onboard lander and rover.

3) No orbiter in Chandrayaan-3

4) New spectroscopy camera to analyse the lunar surface for minerals, water etc

Advantages of being in Artemis Accord

- 1) Increased collaboration with us on lunar exploration
- 2) Technology sharing with respect to moon's topography, atmospheric, operational difficulties on lander failures

3) A future potential for manned lunar probe by India

4) Equital access and benefit sharing of knowledge acquired in lunar probes.

5) Man - weaponisation of moon and using it as a global common.

**Issues in the accord**

- 1) US led initiative. seen as new space war in response to china and Russia
- 2) Private player like SpaceX involved. would create issue in technology sharing (IPR issues)
- 3) Potential of harnessing lunar surface through space tourism
- 4) Increasing space debris (Kessler syndrome)

**Way forward.**

- 1) A democratic and equitable framework protecting the global commons
- 2) Inclusive architecture to reduce any country's hegemony.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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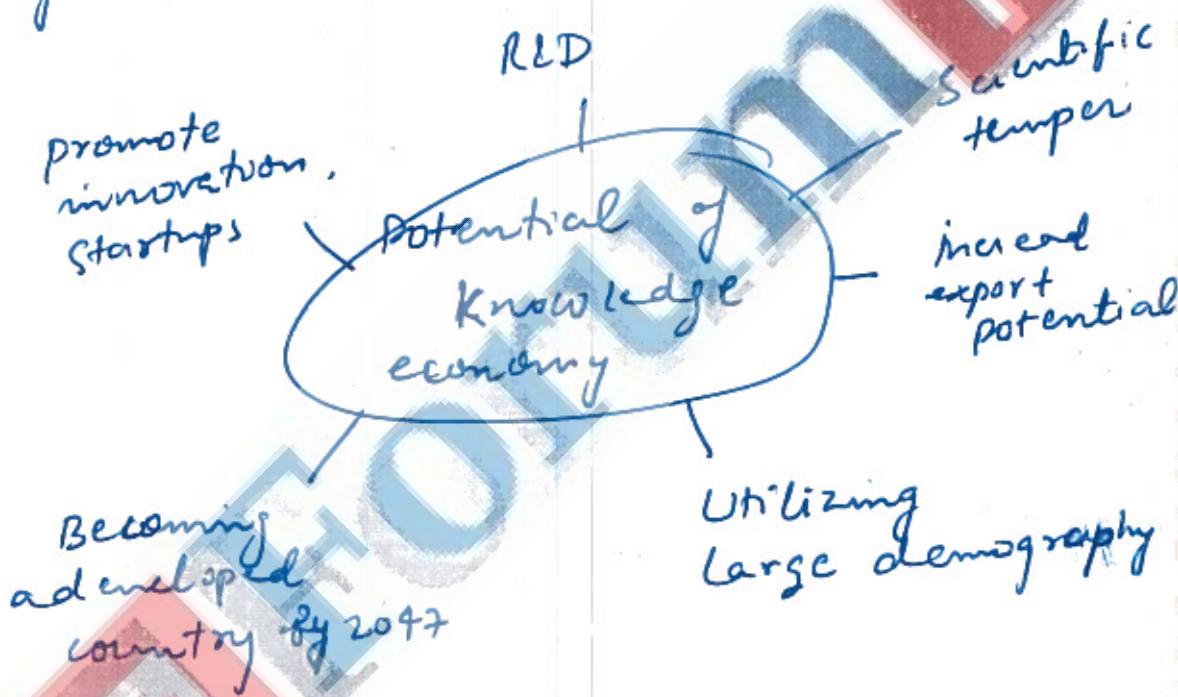
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.18) Research and Development is the key to unlock the potential of 'knowledge economy.' In this perspective, analyse the role of the National Research Foundation Bill, 2023 in democratizing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

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

Knowledge Economy is the generation, distribution, utilisation of knowledge for the benefit of mankind.



National Research Foundation Bill, 2023 was passed to increase the role of research in the ~~the~~ economy. Total allocation ₹ 50,000 cr over 5 years.

Benefits of NRF bill

- 1) Linking higher education institutions with research
- 2) Focus on tier 2, tier 3 colleges to increase research
- 3) Promote industry - academia linkage
  - ↳ reduce gap
  - ↳ active involvement of industry in skilling etc
- 4) multi-disciplinary research projects
- 5) Research on national priorities areas like urban development, waste management, climate change.
- 6) International collaboration to promote research

## Issues

- 1) Lack of infrastructure in tier 2, tier 3 colleges
- 2) Skewed government investment on few public universities
- 3) Regulatory hurdles, UGC, AICTE approvals needed
- 4) inter-institute linkage missing

## Measures needed

- 1) Increase collaborate between institutes
  - 2) Involvement of private companies in research proposals. ~~as~~ skilling
  - 3) Increased government funding
  - 4) Community involvement with higher education institution  
eg. Unnat Bharat Abhiyan
- Thus, NRF would catalyse the union of science and research

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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 new technique of warfare involving multiple sectors like military, political, economic, cyber, psychological.

It is being actively used to weaken enemy countries on various fronts through dedicated attacks. It also involves use of new technologies like drones, AI, social media etc.

### Implications for India

- 1) a form of multi-front war
- 2) Threat to critical infrastructure like power system, websites of government, information technology

- 3) Radicalisation of youth through social media - a form of subversion
- 4) Fake news, deep fakes created to foment tension among different groups
- 5) Attack on financial system like stock market, banks etc
- 6) Drone attack on crowded places

## Measures to tackle hybrid warfare

- 1) A national policy on hybrid warfare.
- 2) A unit involving officials from the forces, state polices to constantly monitor the threat of hybrid warfare and counter it



- 3) Regular risk assessment of critical infrastructure to tackle such challenges
- 4) Data sovereignty, data privacy law on the breaches of social media
- 5) use of AI, ML to monitor and flag fake news, deep fakes
- 6) Monitoring of vulnerable people who can fall prey to such people eg operational pigeon hole of Kerala government
- 7) Collaboration with like minded countries
- 8) Transparency in private companies with respect to their dealings, disclosure of data breaches in time

Thus, hybrid warfare needs integrated approach of national security.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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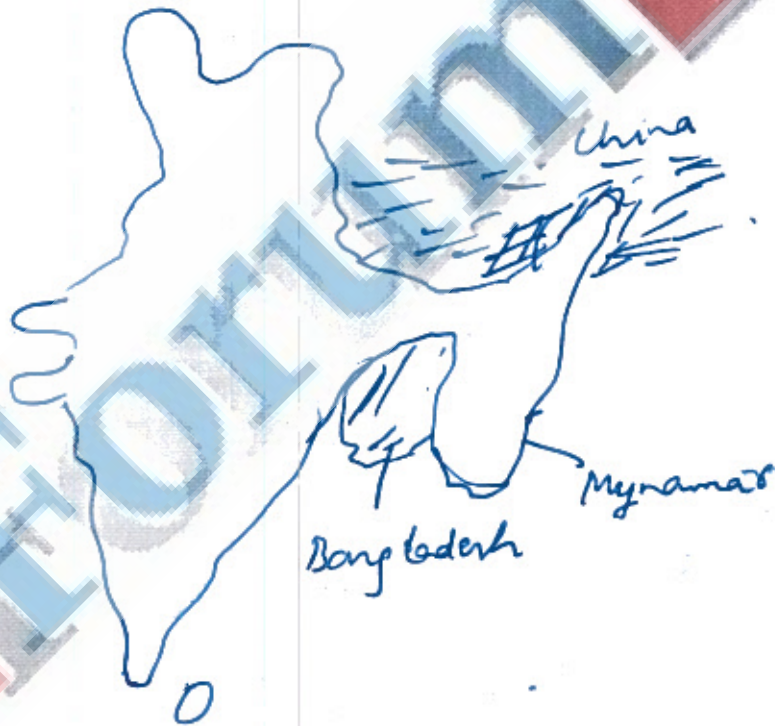
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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.20) How are internal security challenges related to peace in neighboring countries? Explain with special reference to instability on India's eastern frontier. (15 marks, 250 words)

आंतरिक सुरक्षा चुनौतियाँ पड़ोसी देशों में शांति से कैसे संबंधित हैं? भारत की पूर्वी सीमा पर अस्थिरता के विशेष संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Internal security challenges are closely related to the events happening in neighbouring countries. The geostrategic location of India presents unique challenges.



Recent instability in India's eastern frontier is in Myanmar coup why replace the democratically formed government with military junta

Issues in internal security

- 1) Ethnic tension in north-east manipur
- 2) increased smuggling of guns, drugs
- 3) A hiding spot for insurgents in case of crackdown
- 4) Involvement of international players like china
- 5) Reduction in trade and movement of people
- 6) Drugs from golden triangle
- 7) Illegal destruction of forest for timber.  
 ↳ a threat to environment and tribal livelihood
- 8) Illegal migration from Bangladesh, Myanmar.  
 ↳ rohingya, refugee crisis

## Measures needed

Since, internal security of country is related to peace in neighbouring countries. We need to

- create conditions for peace and dialogue
- cooperation with regime on curbing drugs and arms smuggling and insurgency
- Use of international agencies to put pressure on sub regime
- Increased border patrolling, use of technology on border checkpoints like Bold & IT

### 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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**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		

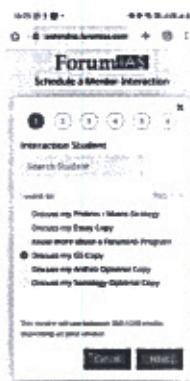
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