

TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – Cohort 13 Alt – GS Paper 3_FLT #3

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	C. VINOTHINI	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910090947	Date/दिनांक	5.9.2023
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE		

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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI , all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			2 : 30 Pm	5 : 30 Pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐
*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 :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

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

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

Exports are an important Component in boosting the Revenue of the country. Much needed to reach 5 trillion \$ milestone from current 1.5 \$ trillion economy.

Foreign Trade Policy's potential to revamp India's participation in global Trade

- ① Promote diversification of export destinations (eg) South America yet to be explored.
- ② Diversification of Products
(eg) Based on Requirement (eg) Indonesia - Cane Sugar export.

- ③ Improved participation in global supply chain (eg use of Indian diplomats. (China + 1 strategy))
- ④ Focus on strategic and emerging sunrise industries (eg Semiconductors)
- ⑤ Focus of on logistics (eg to improve efficiency. To reduce from 13% GDP to less than 10%).
- ⑥ Focus on districts as export hubs
(eg ODOP).
- ⑦ R&D, hand holding to MSME sectors
- ⑧ PLI scheme converted to PodTEP scheme.

[Challenges] → Still GERD is just 0.7% of GDP.
↓
Focus on education, skill development.
Thus a comprehensive reform along with FTP is required.

Feedback

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
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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			

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)

Social protection schemes are necessary for well being of vulnerable citizens (eg elderly, unemployed, disabled and so on).

Significance of social protection schemes for welfare economy

- ① ~~Free~~ Free health access to have health protection (eg Ayushman Bharat Health Insurance)
- ② Protect elderly - have health, mental issues. Lack of support from society (eg Pension schemes)
- ③ Unemployed may need income

eg) Universal Basic Income to boost demand, MGNREGA.

④ Dearness allowance for combating inflation.

⑤ Other schemes : Awas Yojana (Housing), Ayushman (Women Health).

However Social protection should balance with fiscal prudence

① To reduce inequality eg) Old Pension to New Pension Scheme Redistribution to other sectors.

② Fiscal discipline eg) Farm waivers State government

③ Wasteful subsidies can be used in agri Research eg) 1% in R&D can benefit 326 people, but some subsidies benefit only 26 people.

NPS - more attractive through incentives.
Fiscal regulation of State government

Feedback

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CD & VA			
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Agristack is an one stop centre for all agriculture related information. It registers with all the farmers. It provides information on weather, cropping patterns, schemes like insurance, price discovery, fertiliser related information.

Agristack as panacea to agricultural problems

① Monsoon and weather related information gives the apt sowing time for better productivity.

② Participation of private sector in agriculture investment is

facilitated (eg) contract farming
promotion.

③ Facilitates agricultural land
consolidation, cold chain information

④ Better price discovery and
increase farmer income
(eg) integrating eNAM, APMC

⑤ Forward, Backward linkage
information (eg) food processing

⑥ Information on crop diversification
aquaculture, horticulture
(eg) millet, mechanisation.

⑦ Credit, fertiliser relation
information (eg) soil fertility.

Challenges → digital divide,
privacy, infrastructure
be used, Common Service Centre can

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

मुक्त व्यापार और खाद्य सुरक्षा के बीच दुविधा का दीर्घकालिक और न्यायसंगत समाधान प्रदान करने के लिए विश्व व्यापार संगठन (डब्ल्यूटीओ) का उद्देश्य अधूरा रह गया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

WTO is a multilateral body aimed at promoting globalised trade between global countries.

WTO has failed to provide long term solution for free trade and food security:

① Developing countries requirement for stable food security to provide subsidies (eg) MSP are against WTO amber subsidies. But there is a need to balance free trade and food security.

② Developed countries are not letting negotiations. New

talks on digital commerce.

③ Voice of developing countries unheard (eg) India - China.

④ Time period and 10% subsidies favour west (eg) They focus more on green and blue box.

Where as developing countries like India affected as they lack fund on R&D & immediate food security needs.

However, WTO gave a peace clause to developing countries.

Measures needed ① Reform governance

structure to have developing countries heard ② More voice to developing countries

India's measures like G77, UNSC

Reforms will effect in, (G20) increasing Voice of Global South.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Stockholm conference on UN Environment development took place in 1972. But yet we are facing climate change, and Reports IPCC says its impossible to stop at 1.5°C until emergency measures are taken.

Reasons for gaps between targets and actions:

- ① Lack of funding: The Warsaw Loss and Damage fund and COP 15 100\$ bn per year is yet to materialise.
- ② Lack of technology transfer from developed countries.

- ③ Polluter Pay principle is not followed. Developed countries responsible for 47% ^{GHG} are backing off.
- ④ Lack of global coordination.

Actionable Strategy

- ① Promote efficient funding
(eg) 15.8 bn\$ required every year (FAO)
 - ② Promote renewable energy investment (eg) Global Green Grids initiative, Carbon Trading
 - ③ Afforestation (eg) Bonn Challenge (Carbon Capture)
 - ④ Technology transfer. Collaborative Research
 - ⑤ Focus on adaptation & mitigation (eg) SIDS countries
- Thus immediate action needed for sustainable development

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

E-waste is a huge menace especially with smart phones, electric vehicles and machinery. In India only 7% of the E-waste is managed.

Impediments in management of e-waste:

- ① Informal nature . eg 95% picked up by informal workers
- ② Lack of technology to handle and extract waste for recycle (circular economy)
- ③ Urban Local bodies have human shortage, fund shortage
- ④ Lack of proper segregation

of waste. (awareness)

⑤ Lack of efficient monitoring,
compliance through incentivis.

Ways to tackle

Citizenry (i) Segregation of
for wastes

(ii) Giving it back to
producers, than littering.

Business (i) Responsible Capitalism
(ii) Efficient Reporting (Extends
Producers Responsibility)
(iii) R&D to efficient Reuse.

Government (i) Efficient monitoring
(ii) Incentivise recollection
(iii) Training workers formalisation
funding.

Issues → leaching water pollution,
affects health, biodiversity
Thus a proper [e-waste] Rule
should be followed.

Feedback

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

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

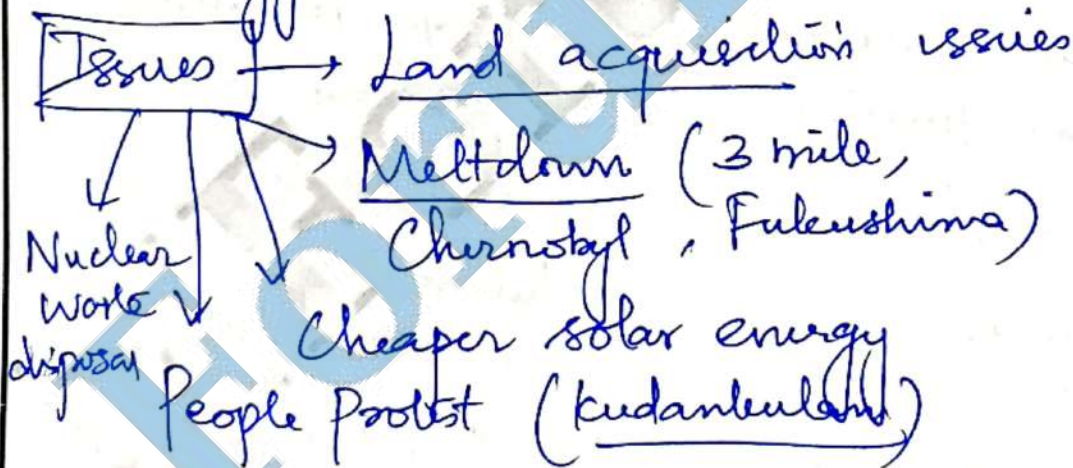
परमाणु संलयन परमाणु विखंडन से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? वैश्विक ऊर्जा सुरक्षा दुविधा के समाधान में परमाणु ऊर्जा की प्रासंगिकता का आकलन कीजिए? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Nuclear fusion and fission are two different technologies. Similarities include both can create energy, both have destructive capabilities.

Nuclear fusion	Nuclear fission
① Due to <u>fusion</u> of 2 atoms released energy is nuclear fusion ② eg Hydrogen fusion ③ More powerful than fission. More energy eg Hydrogen Bomb eg Tokamak	① Due to <u>division</u> of atoms energy released is called fission ② eg Thorium, Plutonium, Uranium. ③ Comparatively less energy eg Little Boy Nagasaki Bomb.

Nuclear energy is resolving global energy security dilemma

- ① Clean energy compared to fossil fuels (No CO₂ emission)
- ② Less materials is enough to generate energy
- ③ High energy potential, relatively self sufficient - 10 times more energy.



Rather than focussing on single energy its better to diversify.
To reach Net Zero Emission by 2070.

Feedback

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

नदी जलविद्युत परियोजनाएँ क्या हैं? नदी जलविद्युत परियोजनाएँ सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के साथ पारिस्थितिक संरक्षण को किस हद तक संतुलित कर सकती हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Run of river hydroelectric projects are smaller hydropower projects less than 25 MW. They are built without huge infrastructure.

Run of river projects is balancing ecological conservation with socio-economic development:

- ① Prevents large scale displacement
eg tribal displacement along with local flora and fauna protection
- ② Prevent earthquake / land subsidence like consequences thus promoting sustainable development

(eg) Tapovan Project causing Joshimath subsidence as it's not run off project.

③ Energy security for local industries and agriculture along with environment protection. ~~Does~~

(eg) Does not pollute ground water,

Has Less GHG - CO₂ emission. ~~&~~ No

④ Community involvement (less funds) waterlogging.
However Run off rivers can be done in fragile ecosystem. Larger dams are also needed.

① India yet to utilise its hydroelectric potential (eg) Only 8% by India, USA - 98% utilisation.

② Huge energy demand, Renewable needs larger dams.

③ Large dams facilitate Riverbanking Projects
Thus Run of River Projects are easy, less funded

Feedback

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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)

Vibrant Village Programme is a program designed to improve border infrastructure especially along the Indo-China Border.

Robust Border infrastructure in countering threats by inimical actors

① Promote infrastructure like Roads, basic facilities like drinking water, Schools.

↓
Prevent the migration of local villagers to urban areas. Now they can offer intelligence and spy to India.

② Promote employment opportunities

↓
Prevent youths recruitment
into terrorism (eg) ISIS,
Non state actors. Drug menace,
Dark web cyber attacks.

③ Promote policing facilities.

↓
Prevent HCN, terror funding

④ Economic development - Tourism,
Business, conference (eg) Recent
G20 summit

↓
Prevents illegal, non state
actors from spying or
crossing borders

⑤ Promotes Trust and confidence
in government and Revenue.
Thus they address multiple challenges
of the border.

Feedback

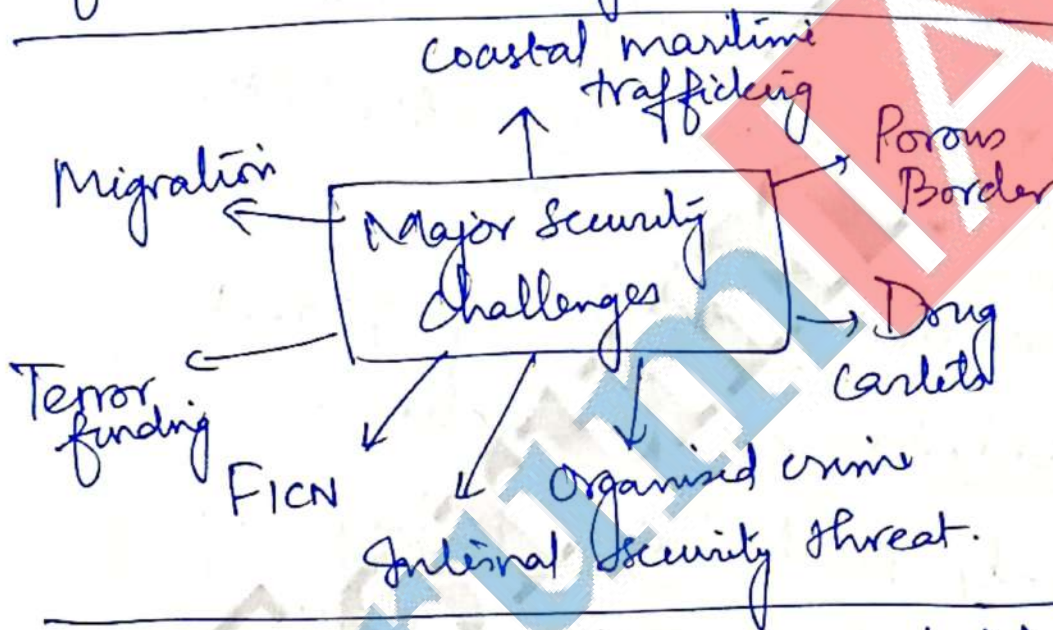
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TOTAL MARKS			

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 Strategy is a clear need to tackle challenges of National Security.



National Security Strategy is tackling Security Challenges:

- ① Clear movement of troops and mapping can be done
- ② Promoting Integrated theatre commands.

- ③ Clear planning (eg) Defence weapons requirements.
- ④ Clear steps to tackle cyber warfare (eg) CERT-IN
- ⑤ Training, capacity - building and intelligence (eg) CAPF, RAW officers.
- ⑥ Assessing insecurities of opponents
- ⑦ Readiness in the action.
- ⑧ Ready Retaliation Strategy (eg) If nuclear weapon bombed.

Issues (1) Lack of coordination
(eg) NTRO doesn't share data with IB

(2) Lack of clear finding

(3) Morale of forces - promotion issue.

(4) Lack of modern technology (eg)

Thus NSS is need of hour faced with enemies in borders like Pakistan China

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.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 sustained rise in the price level over a period of time. It affects the purchasing power parity of people.

Factors influencing inflation in India:

① Global Inflation is two types
Demand pull & Cost push

① Increasing Government expenditure
eg Infrastructure

② Increase income
eg 7th pay Commission

③ Increase population.

① Global shocks
due to Ukraine Russia war,

pandemic
eg oil, fertiliser

② Subsidies
eg MSP

③ Pandemic,

④ COVID US Fed Interest Rate.

Impacts of inflation: Though mild inflation boosts growth. Beyond a level it affects

- ① Affects purchasing power of the people
- ② Affects the credit ratings of the nation. (eg) Moody Rating
- ③ Reduces the FDI, FPI investment (eg) investor confidence
- ④ Increases inequalities among people (eg) Gini Coefficient 70% wealth by top 1%.
- ⑤ Affects the business sector productivity (affects credit)
- ⑥ Short term increase in exports.

Institutional measures to tackle inflation:

- 1) Monetary Policy committee to tackle CPI in $\pm 2\%$ of the 4% base. Based on the Inflation agreement. Quantitative
- 2) Open Market operations
- 3) Statutory Reserve Ratio and Cash Reserve Ratio - affects money supply to control inflation
- 4) Qualitative measures like Credit margining, moral suasion.

Way forward → Reduce Logistics price rise, technology research & development, reduce subsidies.

Inflation needs to be in control for efficient growth and development

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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			



Q.12) Though a cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme is not without its own challenges. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालांकि उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना आत्मनिर्भर भारत की आधारशिला है, लेकिन यह अपनी चुनौतियों के बिना नहीं है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Atmanirbhar Bharat is self sufficiency of production. Though not cut off from the world but a healthy promotion and export of Indian made products. PLI scheme is done in around 14 sectors to promote development in manufacturing. (eg) Pharmaceuticals, Textiles, mobile manufacturing etc.

PLI is the cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat

① Recent increase in merchandise exports of 400bn\$ is attributed to PLI scheme.

- ② Strategic sectors and sunrise sectors gaining boost (eg) Textile, pharmaceuticals, semiconductors.
 - ③ Women and gender roles (eg) Recent women employment in mobile manufacturing and textiles.
 - ④ Attracts Foreign investment and technology (eg) 85bn \$ investment in last 3 yrs.
 - ⑤ Promotes ancillary industries (eg) MSME capacity.
 - ⑥ Promotes global collaboration and foreign policy (eg) India - Taiwan (semiconductors)
- However PLI scheme has its own challenges:

① India became an assemblage unit rather than manufacturing hub. (eg) Air conditioners.

② Not in line with WTO SCM (Subsidies and countervailing measures) agreement.

③ Short term policy for 5 years rather than long term.

④ Global competition from Vietnam, Bangladesh despite China+1 Strategy.

[Way Forward] RODTEP scheme can be altered as it is in line with WTO, R&D investment (>1% GDP)

Atma Nisbhar Bharat is in line with Vision Viksit Bharat by 2047.

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.13) How is internationalisation of rupee different from De-Dollarisation? Highlighting the benefits of internationalisation of rupee, discuss the challenges associated with the same.

(15 marks, 250 words)

रुपये का अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण डी-डॉलरीकरण से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? रुपये के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के लाभों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Internationalisation of Rupee means using Rupee for transactions between nations (eg) usage of CBDC or UPI. Recently in Singapore, UAE Indian UPI accepted.

Dedollarisation means if a country tries to reduce holding of dollars in its forex Reserves. (eg) Russia. This is to prevent the effect of European sanctions on its economy.

Internationalisation	Dedollarisation
1) <u>Advantages</u> : Ease of	1) \$T by goes

Transaction,
Remittance, way
through dollar

It is the
SWIFT method
and escapes it.
(Bypass)

However there are similarities

Both have an effect
on forex reserves.

Benefits of internationalisation
of Rupee:

- ① Improves the value of
Rupee in the international ship.
- ② May lead to appreciation
of Rupee
- ③ Ease of transaction eg
Foreign Remittances

- ④ Reduces conversion cost of
forex in exchange (eg tourism,
Improves people - people contact.
⑤ Promotes business, tourism,
trade. ⑥ Reduced external
shocks.

Challenges associated with
internationalisation of Rupee:

- ① Vulnerability to crisis and
economic disruptions.
② Query regarding the acceptance
by other nations.
③ Small scale, Indian-Indian
transactions are done rather
than large value transactions.

Way forward

Current and capital account
convertibility needs to be done based
on Tarapore Committee.

This can raise the prestige of India
in global arena.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

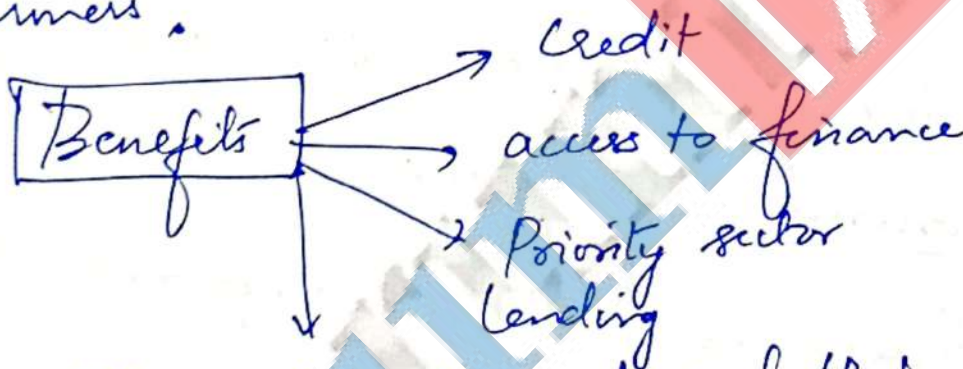
#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) are close to the rural societies, cooperatives, that provide the initial credit to the farmers.



Effects: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry
Rural economy.

Significance of cooperatives is achieving twin targets of boosting rural economy and mainstreaming small & marginal farmers.

Boosting Rural Economy:

1) Mutual Support is information and extension service

(eg) Animal Cooperatives.

2) Support infrastructure : (eg)

Cold chain, forward and backward linkages.

3) Grading and sorting services

(eg) Better price discovery.

4) Bargaining capacity of farmers

(eg) Prevent distress sale.

Small and Marginal Farmers

5) Prevent food/crop wastage (eg) godown facilities

6) Skill support - technique support (eg) local artisans

⑦ Promote ODOP, District as hub schemes.

However cooperatives alone are not enough, other challenges.

① Fragmented lands (86% Small)

② Pesticides and soil fertility loss; Feminization of agriculture.

③ Subsidies, water inefficient crop planning (eg Rajasthan grows sugarcane).

④ Lack of industry - Rural linkage affects rural economy.

Measures → Improve aquaculture
→ R & D in agri
Rural artisans → R Technology (AgriStack)
(eg Work Paintings promoted)
All round promotion to enable self sufficient rural economy.

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.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)

Though the government aims policies at promoting agriculture, policies like MSP, fertiliser, electricity subsidies, ~~wheat~~ PDS, FCI, ~~APMC~~ have negative consequences.

Undesirable Consequences of Farm policies

① MSP system: Promotes Rice - wheat system. Affects millets. (biodiversity)

~~Rajasthan~~
② Fertiliser subsidy - high usage of NPK in odd ratios affect soil fertility and productivity

- Leaching into groundwater
and Eutrophication.

③ Electricity Subsidies - Water use
is sufficient (eg) Sugarcane is
fajastan, soil clogging.

④ Farm Waiver of loans - lethargy,
indiscipline

⑤ PDS/FCI Affects produce like
horticulture, aquaculture as
Rice - wheat is more profitable.

⑥ APMC : Affect private sector
involvement.

Ways to enhance Soil Productivity
and farm productivity

① PM PRANAM emphasis on

Chemical free agriculture.
Improves the health of soil
by limiting chemical fertilisers.
(eg) Cow dung, mulching, organic
manure

(2) Efficient use of water (eg)
using micro irrigation, solar
panels instead of electricity
prevents water clogging - saline soil

[Farm Productivity] → Mechanisation
of Agriculture
↓
Animal Husbandry, Sericulture, Mushroom
↓
Crop diversification
↓
R & D, Technology (drones, Blockchain)

[Other Measures] → FPO, Private
sector involvement.

There can improve doubling
farmer income.

Feedback

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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 waves are rise in the temperature in the land by 5°C above the average temperature levels. It varies with location eg Land/plain, hill.
Main heat waves is another concept due to climate change.

Reasons for heat waves:

~~Heatwaves are not~~

Anthropogenic Causes:

- ① Global warming - IPCC Report
AR5 shows climate warmed 1.3°C since industrial times.

- ② Urban heat islands and concretisation.
- ③ El Niño, ~~La Niña~~ affects the monsoon and increases heat waves.
- ④ Drought like conditions (hydrological) due to overexploitation of water. (eg) water stress and scarcity.

Impact of heat waves:

- ① Health: heat strokes, heat cramps. Affects productivity of workers.
- ② Affects Biodiversity, against heat sensitive animals.
- ③ Extreme climates - urban floods, droughts, cyclones, storms.

- ④ Increased vulnerability to forest fires.
- ⑤ Affect agriculture produce affects farmers and gender women (water scarcity).

Measures to mitigate its impact

- ① Afforestation, reclamation of wetlands, green cover in urban and rural areas.

- ② National Cooling Action Plan

(eg) Air Conditioner.

- ③ Medical facilities, preventive and protective gear for workers.

- ④ Reducing emissions (eg) EVs (FAME), Renewable Energy, Rain Water Harvesting.

Early Warning, NMDA, IMD collaboration

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			

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

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 the prestige of India as it became the 1st country to land on moon's South pole and the 4th country ever to land on the moon, with its own indigenous launch vehicle LV III.

Differences between Chandrayaan 3 and 2

Chandrayaan 3	Chandrayaan 2
① Did not have an orbiter but a propulsion module	① Had an orbiter that was successful
② Stronger <u>lander legs</u>	② Not that strong
③ Successful <u>lander, rover</u>	③ Orbiter alone was successful.

④ SHAPE Payload to detect habitable exoplanets similar to earth

④ No such payload

However they have similarities

- (i) launch vehicle : LV III
- (ii) Pragyaan lander, Vikram Rover.
- (iii) Other Payloads : RAMBHA, LP etc.

→ Artemis Accord is a joint collaborative Accord containing 27 countries. Began by USA, its aim is to have peaceful use of outer space stemming from Outer Space Treaty.

India's Presence in Artemis Accord
and improved moon surface exploration

① India can give new insights based on ISRO Chandrayaan Program

eg Chandrayaan 1 was the first to detect water on moon.

② Promote exoplanet exploration

eg SHAPE payload. (Chandrayaan 3)

③ Study the habitability of moon surface (Vikram lander analyse the atmosphere - cosmic radiations,

Oxygen presence or absence other gas)

⑥ India-Peace Loving nation (prevent ^{militarisation} of moon)

④ Economic Wealths by studying surface metals. Already Sulphur, Calcium detected by Chandrayaan 2

⑤ Seismic Activity detected by Vikram

Thus the presence of India in Artemis is an asset to Space Research

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.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)

Research and Development is the ~~sole~~^{an} important factor in taking the nation to a developed Nation by 2047.

Research and Development in unlocking Potential of knowledge economy

- ① Demographic Dividend though educated (86%) yet GERD is 0.7% (less than 1%) where developed countries have 10%.
- ② 4th Industrial Revolution has huge potential in Quantum Computing - 5G, 6G, Blockchain.

Robotics, IOT. India planning to have 10% GIPR by 2030.

- ③ STEM education, IIT can help in strategic sector (eg) Defence startups → Exports (Women Empowerment)
- ④ Semiconductors new area of development → Space sector
- ⑤ Renewable energy → Solar Panels, geothermal, nuclear energy
- ⑥ GM, Vaccines, 3 parent babies, stem cell therapy, gene therapy, Agri seed bank, germ (animals) biodiversity conservation.

National Research Foundation Bill 2023
in democratising Research ecosystem

- ① Promote private sectors in R&D
(eg) startup through incentives.
- ② Promote schemes like PHI,
RoDTEP, Finance support.
- ③ Incubator support (eg) Atal
Innovation.
- ④ Linking industry - academia
for research.
- ⑤ Application oriented Research to
make research into Action.
(eg) Drone Research → Farmer
pesticides.
- ⑥ Joint Collaboration between countries
- ⑦ Focus areas: Semiconductor, Defence,
Agriculture. Central Authority, faster
clearance. Export improvement.
R&D is need of hour to become 5 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			

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 by different means along with traditional warfare (eg) Proxy wars, lone wolf attack, cyber warfare, drug wars and so on.

Issues → difficult to find
need unique ways to tackle

Implications on India

Pakistan claimed to bleed India through 1000 cuts.

① Proxy wars: eg in Jammu Kashmir and North East.
MASCN (K) attack on Indian Convoy affects the region.

- ② Impacts on development
(eg) Left Wing extremism.
- ③ Secession tendencies (eg) Khalistan.
Nagaland demand fueled by
other countries like China, Pakistan.
- ④ Affects privacy, data theft
(eg) Cyberwarfare. Recently
India has banned apps from
China. Kudankulam data theft.
- ⑤ Economic development affected
(eg) FICN, money laundering,
terror financing.
- ⑥ Affects demographic dividend
(eg) drug enforcement. close
to Golden Crescent and Triangle.

Comprehensive Measures to Counter

- ① Promote intelligence and spy system (eg) RAW in border areas.
- ② Capacity Building of CAPF officers to contain drug cartels, weapon transactions, FICN currencies.
- ③ Data Personalisation - Monitoring social media to prevent Online recruitment. (eg) ISIS.
- ④ TOR like facilities - Orion Ring to safeguard critical infrastructure information (eg) NERIC.
- ⑤ Technology: drones, CBIMS to prevent intrusion.
- ⑥ Involve citizenry in spy system. Friendly policies with Neighbour Countries. FATE, CCIT can prevent such 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)

India being amidst 18 neighbouring countries face persistent challenges from unfriendly neighbours.

Internal Security Challenges and neighbouring country :

Peace in neighbouring countries is needed. Otherwise,

① Pakistan - promotes terror sectarian violence, Radicalisation of youth in Jammu & Kashmir.

(eg) Stone pelting in J&K.

② Terror Attacks : 26/11 attacks due to Pakistan terrorists.

③ Talibans in Afghanistan,
have repercussions in India.
Mujahideen spillover, Golden
Crescent drugs in J&K.

④ Myanmar - the refugee crisis
due to Rohingyas affect peace.
Refugees come to Mizoram.
People tend to accept due to
ethnic similarities but pose threat.

(eg) NSCN (K) convoy blowed
Army camp. Proxy War by China
Galwan, Arunachal Pradesh Border
cross

⑤ Bangladeshi migrants affect
peace in Assam, Mamupur

(eg) Assam Accords. (1971 war)

⑥ Refugee crisis in Sri Lanka
due to LTTE civil war affect
India.

But North Eastern Issues are beyond neighbouring countries

- ① Kuki-Meitei conflict due to ethnic differences.
- ② Bru-Reang-Mizo conflict due to ethnic incompatibility.
- ③ Development deficit.

Measures to tackle neighbouring country issues on India.

- ① Border management (eg) Technology CBIMS in porous borders.
- ② Intelligence - capacity building, training. Border infrastructure.
- ③ Development, skill, education, employment of people.

With trouble in neighbours India needs to be vigilant (eg) Vibrant Village Program

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☒

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

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.