

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

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|-----------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम | ZUFISHAN HAQUE | | |
| Roll No./अनुक्रमांक | 1530610 | Medium/माध्यम | English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र | 1900 | Date/दिनांक | 29/08/23 |

*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 प्रदेश 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 | 5:30 |
| Total Marks/कुल अंक : | | | Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : | Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> |
| *Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, तालिकाएँ, 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 : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ |
| | | | | Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि : |

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)

The contribution of exports to India's GDP is currently less than 5%. It is essential to raise it to become a \$5 trillion economy.

Foreign Trade :- Importance

- ① Foreign exchange inflows - brings investment, reduces currency volatility. India has \$600 billion alone foreign exchange reserves.
- ② Boost to manufacturing - MSMEs contribute 40% to exports, increase will lead to inclusive growth.
- ③ Employment opportunities - Recent CEPA with UAE and ETCA with Australia allows easy movement of labour and jobs.

④ Supply chain resilience and development of value chain.

Foreign Trade Policy, 2023

- ① Reduce phytosanitary barriers
- ② Easy taxation policies - RODTEP to be promoted for exports, NIRVIK scheme will be further popularised.
- ③ Improve logistics turnover time
- ④ Bilateral and multilateral agreements encompassing trade and investments.
- ⑤ Double tax avoidance agreements
- ⑥ Identification of potential markets covering areas of South America and Africa.

Thus, with the above mentioned provision there will be Ease of Doing Business, favourable taxation policies which will attract foreign investors as well as local manufacturers for foreign trade.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाएं कल्याणकारी अर्थव्यवस्था का एक अभिन्न पहलू हैं; हालाँकि, राजकोषीय विवेक के सिद्धांतों को नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता है। पुरानी पेंशन योजना (ओपीएस) के विशेष संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per Article 41, the state is to provide social assistance to the old, sick, unemployed and disabled. Hence, a provision of welfare economy.

Social protection schemes like Old Pension scheme ensures:-

- ① guaranteed amount every month for lifetime after retirement.
- ② Amount is like a shock absorber, assists in times of crisis.
- ③ Retirement pension is also extended to family members of employee in event of death. Ensures basic standard of life to all.

However, the Old Pension scheme has issues with the amount of expenditure on state budget.

- ① Current deficit is high largely due to pensions.
- ② Pension is to a miniscule section of population, while others cannot enjoy pension amount
↳ depends divide.
- ③ As per SBI Report, many states have high fiscal deficit. Eg - Punjab, Telangana.
↳ Shift to Old Pension scheme can increase deficit.
- ④ Old Pension scheme has provision in which government makes substantial contribution not like employee. Amount is revised as per inflation.
Instead New Pension scheme offers pension amount as per interest earned on savings. The amount fluctuates as per market condition. State has to spend less which maintains its fiscal deficit as per Fiscal Regulation and Budget Management.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

Agristack is the set of digital public infrastructures sought to solve issue in agricultural economy.

It includes used of weather based applications, Jan Dhan Accounts, Unified Public Interface and other such applications.

Agristack :- solve problems of farm sector

① Last mile connectivity - Mobile services will connect farmers from distant areas. Jan Dhan Accounts, Mobile and Aadhar trinity has helped farmers receive Direct Benefit Transfer.

② Platform for knowledge sharing -

Farmers, entrepreneurs and industrialists can be connected directly to share information.

③ Better prices and increased farm income - e-NAM promises better price discovery, prevents cartelisation

④ Insurance scheme - Government can easily transfer insurance after assessment by weather conditions and site inspection
↳ reduces risk associated with cultivation

⑤ Prevents excessive wastage - Transportation and storage is monitored. Eg. e-PDS will keep a track of procurement.

Further, initiatives like AgriStock can revolutionize Agriculture through innovations and attracting youth. It is a path to double farmer's income

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

The World Trade Organisation is an international organisation which oversees and regulates foreign trade such that it is based on rules based order.

Dilemma of free trade and food security

Under WTO, Amber box subsidy only upto 8% of GDP may be used for subsidies which are considered distorting the market such as incentives for exports subsidies.

India's Minimum Support Price is considered as distortive practice.

In 2013, Bali Conference India raised the issue of its MSP and Public Stockholding as necessary.

for food security. However, the issue could not be resolved.

In the recently concluded 12th Ministerial Conference the issue was highlighted:-

① India wanted export provisions from its public stock holdings. No decision taken so far in 12th meeting.

② Nations agreed that no country would restrict exports unless there is food insecurity within the country.

③ Exports to curb food sent for humanitarian assistance will not be considered as market distorting.

Hence, certain provisions are accepted, however large issue of public stockholding is unaddressed so far.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

The Stockholm Conference, 1972 was to limit actions that have a negative impact on the environment. Climate change remains one of the most important factor leading to environmental degradation.

Gaps between target and actions

① As per UNFCCC report, we are likely to breach 1.5°C rise in temperature before end of decade, despite the actions taken

② Except for India, none of the G-20 country is set to achieve its climate targets.

③ Funding for conservation projects, technology transfer is miniscule.

Eg. 'Adaptation fund' has not yet received financial contribution by countries.

4) Involvement of local indigenous population is minimal.

5) 2023 was one of the hottest year ever - temperature rise has increased with time.

6) Rise in greenhouse gas emissions.

Recommendations - for actionable strategy

1) Funding - Developed countries need to contribute \$100 billion per year for Green Climate Fund. Further, funding for Adaptation fund.

2) Technology transfer - Developed countries can transfer green technologies. Eg. Carbon capture and storage.

India's Mission LiFE popularises sustainable lifestyle for all and can help reduce emissions and tackle climate change.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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

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

E-Waste or electronics waste refers to discarded electronic products such as discarded mobile phones, computer systems.

Impediments in management of E-waste

- ① India is one of the largest producers of e-waste.
- ② Recycling of e-waste is largely in informal hands - Informal waste management leads to release toxic metals like lead in environment.
↳ leads to soil and water pollution
- ③ E-waste management has large section of child labour involved.
↳ against constitutional provisions.
- ④ Lack of awareness - No segregation

of waste. It is dumped in common areas.

Role of citizens, business and government.

Citizens - Segregation at source, Reduce the use by repairing rather than discarding products.

Business - Following Extended Producer Responsibility provision of collecting e-waste and recycling - Incentives to customers to return phones, e-waste.

- Use of Corporate Social Responsibility Funds. Eg. Amazon India under SMILE initiative collects old phones from customers to give economically weaker sections after repair.

Government - Opening up of e-waste recycle centres, greater role of municipal bodies in waste collection for incentives to companies for recycling. Thus, together a collective effort will help to control the e-waste issue.

Feedback

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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 and nuclear fission are both processes to tap the nuclear energy. This energy is clean energy with no carbon footprint

Nuclear fusion vs. nuclear fission

FISSION
- energy released during splitting of nucleus of atom

- energy released is lesser

- functional

- generates radioactive waste, risk of proliferation into nuclear weapons

FUSION
- energy released when the atoms combine or nucleus combines

- much higher than fission reaction.

- experimental stage.

- no large scale waste generated, no sustained chain reaction → no risk of proliferation

Relevance of nuclear energy

① Adherence to COP-21 climate goals - Nations can adopt nuclear energy to limit carbon emissions.

② Large scale production of energy - Nuclear energy generates power in large amount which can be used for various intensive sectors unlike renewable sources.

③ Stable grid - Offers constant power, hence can replace fossil fuels.

④ Reduce dependency on oil producing nations and price fluctuations - Eg. Price volatility in recent Russia - Ukraine Crisis.

However, nuclear energy technology is limited with few nations and so is supply of Uranium. Hence, only in long term energy security dilemma can be resolved.

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Run of the river hydroelectric projects are small hydro projects less than 25MW. They use run-off water and river water to turn turbines without affecting natural flow of river water. Eg Run of river projects on Teesta by NTPC.

Run of river hydroelectric projects produce less power than multipurpose river valley projects. Run of river requires less expenditure than multipurpose projects.

Run of river - ecological conservation and socio-economic development -

① landscape is not altered - no

large scale clearance of forests
↳ ecological balance is intact.

② Water in large quantity is not dammed - regular flow of river keeps check on water pollution and siltation.

③ Dams do not require large scale maintenance - risk of dam failure is averted.

④ Run of river projects can come up in isolated and local areas.
↳ areas connected to national grid.

⑤ Employment opportunities for locals, electricity in areas links isolated areas to mainstream areas. Eg. Run of river dams in Kashmir.

Certain run of river projects have not accrued benefits to local population. Projects can be made further inclusive for sustainable development.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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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)

The border areas need to be guarded against infiltration and attacks for the security of country.

Robust border Infrastructure

① Security is well developed — Proper fencing and integration check posts will ensure that cross border trafficking is curbed. Eg. QRT technique used in India-Bangladesh border.

② Proper surveillance can monitor activities at border areas and plan a pro-active approach

③ Psychological security — Robust infrastructure at border assures citizens of security.

Vibrant Village Programme -

The Vibrant Village Programme was announced in Budget-2023

Features :-

- ① Development of border areas so that citizens in the area have higher level of socio-economic development
- ② Building roads, communication infrastructure for last mile connectivity
- ③ Adequate livelihood options for villages at border areas to stem migration
- ④ Integration of village community at borders with mainstream communities.

Development of village at border areas will help to maintain secure law and order and raise active citizens. This will keep actions of inimical actors under check.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

A National Security Strategy (NSS) will deal with all aspects related to enhancing security of nation — expenditure in various sectors, budgeting, procurement of weapons, manufacturing as well as deployment of forces.

NSS to tackle challenges.

① Gives a standard operating procedure for various types of threats with a clear line of command and action.

② Clearly gives details regarding investment in research and development — This helps to focus on use of latest technologies to secure new frontiers of war like space.

③ Budgetary allocation to various security related provisions are detailed.

④ Provides strategy for indigenized production. Eg. Development of Teja Light Combat Aircraft.

⑤ Provides a platform to invite private companies and entrepreneurs in defence production
↳ reduce dependency on other countries evident from fact that India is largest importer of arm.

⑥ Legislations are well defined to arrest or conduct investigations against suspected.
↳ reduce delays in dealing with crime

⑦ Promote collaboration with other countries. Eg. Maritime exercise - Malabar exercise

The NSS lays down the policies and action steps which will help in development of a robust security ecosystem

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

वे कौन से कारक हैं जो देश में मुद्रास्फीति की प्रवृत्ति को प्रभावित करते हैं? प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, मुद्रास्फीति को रोकने के लिए संस्थागत उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Inflation refers to increase in the price of essential items like food, fuel and services for a prolonged time. In India, inflation is to be maintained at 4-6% of GDP.

Factors influence inflation

- ① Push factors - factors based on supply side constraints
- obsolete technology usage.
 - availability of raw material hindered - eg. Russia - Ukraine crisis raised wheat price as exports from Ukraine reduced.
 - heavy rainfall or drought leading to crop failure
 - high minimum support price for crops - distorts market price.

Pull factors - mainly from the demand side

- high liquidity due to accommodative monetary policy.
- low interest rate of loans
- slashing of income tax
- hoarding, black marketing which reduces supply and thereby increases demand.
- better wages leads to higher demand.
- increased foreign investment lead to more money supply in country.

Impacts of inflation

- ① severely impacts poorer section of population as price of essential commodities increase.
- ② Price Value of money saved in bank depreciates.

- ③ More advantageous for borrower than lender.
- ④ Increases hoarding and black marketing
- ⑤ Supply side constraints leading to inflation can lead to stagflation — becomes difficult for a country to recover.
- ⑥ Social unrest — visible in Sri Lanka and Pakistan

Institutional Measures

① Monetary Policy — RBI will follow core inflation and decide policy such that inflation is contained between 4-6%. Includes measures like increasing interest rates.

② Fiscal Policy — Government may change tax slabs — increase income tax or slash indirect tax like GST, excise. Other measures include curbing exports, strict vigilance against hoarding. Thus, inflation is checked.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme has been introduced to boost India's manufacturing capability. It was announced initially for a few sectors under Atmanirbhar Bharat.

Features :-

① Output linked - PLI scheme offers incentive based on the additional output or increase in production.
↳ boosts expansion of production

② Sectors chosen - PLI includes sectors such as electronics, food processing which have high potential for employment and exports. Eg. PLI has attracted FOXCONN. Digital electronics has registered growth with PLI

③ Support to MSME - PLI scheme and sectors chosen will benefit MSMEs. This will lead to inclusive growth.

④ Foreign investment - Scheme is open for foreign investors, brings foreign exchange and technology transfers.

⑤ WTO compliant - ensures policy remains intact.

Challenges

① Sectors such as leather industry which is labour intensive are not included.

② All sectors have not benefited equally. Solar panel companies face slow growth.

③ Tax benefits for foreign and domestic companies is the same.

Hence, foreign rather than local company may benefit.

④ Technology transfer under PLI has remained low.

⑤ PLI scheme has sunset clause, hence benefit may remain limited.

To address the limitations:-

- choice of sectors for PLI should be thoroughly reviewed.

- support to local companies under PLI is given preference.

- PLI is further popularised among various MSME sectors.

PLI scheme has the potential to transform India's manufacturing sector as India seeks the goal to become \$5 trillion economy.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Internationalisation of rupee means that rupee is used for various foreign exchange transactions by various countries.

Internationalisation of rupee vs De - Dollarisation

① Internationalisation of rupee is simply about promoting local currency in global market.

De - Dollarisation is to reduce dependency on dollars and shift to other currencies which may or may not be rupee.

② Internationalisation of rupee does not target any particular economy while dedollarization has

a negative attitude towards US based economy.

③ Internationalisation of rupee is India's extension of idea of rules based order and multilateral world.

Benefits of internationalization of rupee

① Reduction in foreign exchange volatility.

② Attract foreign investors to purchase bonds, invest in market — due to ease of currency conversion.

③ Averting crisis such as payment issues during Russia Ukraine crisis. Eg. Russia - Ruble Rupee Agreement is to divert the use of dollars.

- ④ Also promote Indian investors to tap foreign markets .
- ⑤ Improve export market .

Challenges associated

- ① India does not have Current Account Convertibility (Tarapore Committee has suggested only when fiscal deficit is low and banking sector intact, it can be adopted)
- ② Export market of India is small - demand for Rupee is limited - Russia is unable to utilise Rupee received in exchange of oil
- ③ Global practices show that such attempt is a very long process - eg. China has limited success with its currency.
- ④ India is under US watch list for currency manipulation. RBI has released a long term as well as short term roadmap, which may be followed.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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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 cooperative banks in rural areas. However, they do not fall under the regulation of RBI.

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) — have extensive networks in rural areas.

— provide loans without collaterals.
— microfinance — facilities used by Self Help groups.

PACS role in boosting rural economy has been acknowledged. It also empowers the locals as locals pool their resources and participate in the functioning of cooperatives.

Cooperatives - advantages

- ① Better bargaining power - Small and marginal farmers can form cooperatives to collectively sell farm products, ensures better price.
- ② Efficient use of resources - Cooperatives can hire machines from common service centres for better agricultural productivity.
- ③ Employment opportunities - Cooperatives offer economic options of raising animal husbandry, milk cooperatives.
Eg. AMUL, cooperative in Gujarat
- ④ Leads to women empowerment - Addresses issue of declining labour force participation rate.
Thus, it improves income, raises awareness and benefits small and marginal farmers to boost rural economy.

Limitations

- ① Cooperatives in sectors such as milk cooperatives, sugar cooperatives have been successful others, have stunted growth.
- ② Political interference - Working of cooperatives is hindered by powerful and dominant groups. Large section of members of cooperatives do not receive benefit.
- ③ Elections to cooperatives are not democratically organised.
- ④ Instability - Many cooperatives close its operation as members leave or funding is minimal.
- ⑤ Funding in cooperatives remain low.

The Ministry of cooperation is set to promote cooperatives such that it will bring inclusive growth.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Increased pressure on land and unsustainable farm practices bring negative consequences to environment and nation.
Eg. Green Revolution averted food insecurity but led to imbalanced growth and overuse of fertilizers.

Consequences

① Wasteful use - Policy like free electricity causes wasteful use of groundwater and its depletion. - India is the largest user of groundwater in the world.

② Soil pollution and water pollution - Overuse of fertilizers contaminates

groundwater and make soil
powdery and unfit for use in long term

③ Air pollution - Policy such as
date for sowing and harvesting
of paddy and wheat makes farmer
adopt practices like stubble burning
for quick clearance of field.
↳ Pollution in Delhi and adjoining
areas -

④ Black marketing - Government
controls urea production and
sale. Rise in demand favours
its black marketing.

PM PRANAM - The scheme for
Promotion of Alternate Nutrients
and Management was introduced
in Budget 2023.

① It seeks to promote use of
fertilizers as per soil need -

prevent leaching of fertilizer and preserve soil health.

② Sustainable use will reduce cost of farm inputs. Investment can be diverted to increase farm productivity.

③ Distribution network to manage and check the demand of fertilizer. L supply as per demand.

④ Bio Resource Input centres will be set up - provide bio-fertilizers and necessary training.

⑤ Use of practices like Natural Farming and Organic Farming which does not adversely affect soil.

Thus, PM PRANAM with focus on sustainable use of farm fertilizers will enhance productivity and limit soil degradation.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Heat wave is the abnormal increase in the temperature of an area for a prolonged time. If the temperature crosses 45°C in an area or if there is a deviation of more than 5°C from the average temperature of the area, it is considered a heat wave.

Reasons of rising frequency of heat waves -

① Climate variability and climate extremes - Climate change impact includes extreme weather conditions such as heat wave. 2023 is one of the hottest year for planet Earth.

② Urban Heat Island Effect -

Concrete structures and densely populated areas may increase ambient temperature by upto 2°C .

③ Phenomenon such as El-Nino increases temp and reduces Rainfall.

④ Pollution - Vehicular emissions and greenhouse gas emissions warm the temperature.

Impacts

① Crop failure - drought like
conditions destroys crops.

② Health is affected - Heat waves
can cause nausea, edema,
heat stroke. Recent deaths in
UP were linked to heat wave.

③ Biodiversity loss - Animals are

affected.

- ④ Forest fire risks increases
- ⑤ Increase in energy requirement for cooling appliances — pressure on power plants and DISCOMS.

Measures to mitigate

- ① Awareness - Government predicts and announces heat wave conditions — Red and Orange Alerts to limit outdoor activities of people.
 - ② Shelters in public places.
 - ③ Afforestation and plantation drives to reduce heating affect.
 - ④ Building design as per National Building code which advises environment friendly heat resistant structures.
 - ⑤ Better prediction by meteorological centres taking account of humidity.
- Heat waves can be tackled by adopting a pro-active approach.

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)

Chandrayaan-3 is India's mission to accomplish landing in the southern part of moon.

Differences between Chandrayaan-2 and Chandrayaan-3

① Chandrayaan-2 was an orbiter-lander and rover mission. Chandrayaan-3 is an orbiter-lander and rover mission only since orbiter of Chandrayaan-2 is still functional.

② Chandrayaan-3 has been equipped with better camera and α -spectrometer which will produce higher resolution images than predecessor.

③ To ensure landing is successful the rover design has been changed. Pragyan has better stabilising structures and sturdier wheel design -

④ Pragyan rover has been given solar panel in all four directions so that it can tap solar energy even if tilted.

⑤ The rover will be functional for more than 4 lunar day unlike its predecessor.

Apart from these basic differences the process of orbit manoeuvre and soft landing and descend has been kept similar. While descend, the ground station will have better communication with lander to check for any discrepancies

India's presence in Artemis Accords

India has signed the US led Artemis Accords.

- ① Knowledge Sharing - Both ISRO and NASA can collaborate in research areas for lunar mission
- ② Partnership in lunar station - US seeks to develop lunar station and India can become part of initiative.
- ③ Technology transfer - Use of reusable launch vehicles and other such technology may help India in its other missions.
- ④ Alternative to Russia - China plan of partnership in lunar exploration
- ⑤ India's Chandrayaan-3 is the first mission near South pole of moon - This mission information can be jointly used in Artemis mission which plans to send astronauts to moon. Thus, such partnership will build potential of both countries.

Feedback

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

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

Knowledge economy means that the economy is powered by innovations, rise in intellectual property rights and evidence based decision making.

Research and Development for knowledge economy.

① To develop state of art technologies - Research in areas such as Artificial Intelligence, Quantum Computing will help in development of new technologies. Eg. Use of AI in agriculture for better productivity.

② To attract investments - Research and funding helps to further

increase investment in new areas of research.

③ To stem brain drain - Research in India will promote research based ecosystem, scientists will prefer to work within country

④ To increase filing of patents, utility of IPR regime - ease India's position in world as a knowledge economy → further promote diplomatic relations and trade talks.

Role of National Research Foundation Bill (NRF, 2023)

NRF Bill will set up NRF with a corpus of 750,000 crores for 5 years. The NRF will promote research activities and provide a common platform for knowledge sharing.

- ① NRF will attract industries, and private investment.
 - ② NRF will also focus on state universities and regional colleges which have limited fund options.
 - ③ Individuals and retired researchers can also align with university to use funds for research projects.
 - ④ Provide ease in funding options that is easy access.
- Thus, it will attract state colleges, women researchers and scientists from different parts of India → democratise research ecosystem.

However, funding by private sector remains unclear. Management of finance by researchers & allies than dedicated finance department may be a hassle. However, it can help in raising the research GDP from 0.69%.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

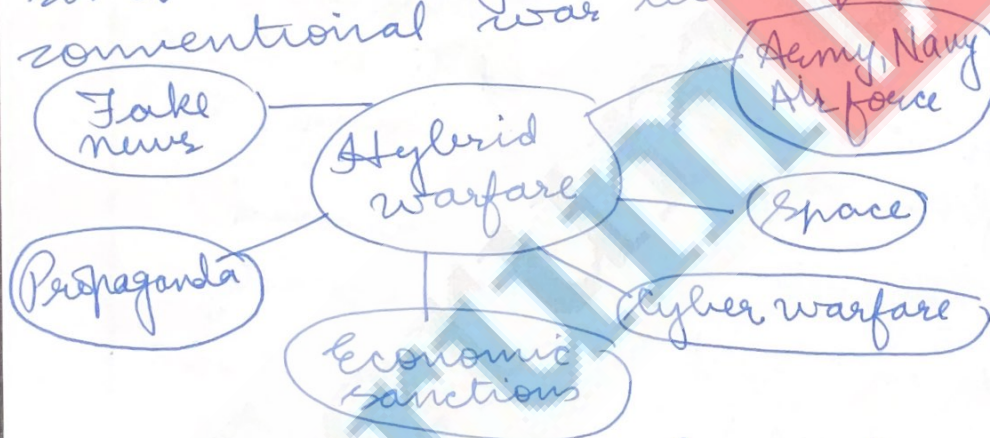
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Q.19) What do you understand by the term 'Hybrid warfare.' Highlighting its implications for India, recommend measures to develop a comprehensive ecosystem to counter the same. (15 marks, 250 words)

'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 means a technique in which different methods to weaken a nation are employed simultaneously rather than conventional war technique.



The hybrid warfare became popular after Russia used this warfare technique in annexation of Crimea in 2014.

Features:
Hybrid warfare focuses on attacking critical information infrastructure through bypassing cyber-security

→ Use of space to disrupt
satellite, carry surveillance.

Implications for India -

- ① Potential security risks - Hybrid warfare can wage a high risk low cost warfare against India. Eg. Power outage in Maharashtra in 2021 was linked to a cyber-attack from China.
- ② Economic risk - Increased cost in improving security infrastructure. Acquiring latest technologies such as drones, for better security.
- ③ Risks to privacy - Cyber-attacks can compromise privacy of individuals → lead to psychological stress.

④ Growth of radicalisation — spread of propaganda. Eg. Youths from Kerala migrated to join IS.

Measures to counter

① Theatre Command — Synergy between the three armed forces.

② Use of space technology — Mission Shakti — to destroy satellites, use of RISAT-2B for surveillance

③ Cyber security policy — CERT looks into various cyber attacks, further investment in capacity development.

④ Social media and its content to be checked for propaganda and fake news — New IT rules places responsibility on platforms to take down fake content. Thus, a multi-stakeholder approach will be needed to counter risks of hybrid warfare.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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 of any country is dependent upon external factors such as the situation in neighbouring countries.

① Crisis in neighbouring country
↳ lead to migration of
affected people through borders.
eg @ Migration of Rohingya refugees
from Myanmar - As per India's
security assessment many refugees
are threat to internal security.

② Migration after recent coup
in Myanmar has led to influx
of Chin community in Mizoram.

① Recent Meitei - Kuki crisis has been linked to the influx of militants from ~~Meitei~~ Myanmar region which have strengthened after coup.

② Affects joint operations

① India - Myanmar conducted Operation Sunrise against insurgent groups - Such exercise has halted after coup in Myanmar.

③ Rise in organised crime

Smuggling of arms and narcotics increases as law and order situations degrades in neighbouring countries. In Manipur - narcotics brought through the use of markets settled under Free Movement Regime.

④ Internal crisis within country.

Events in other country affect India's security.
Eg. Central government has advised no refugees to be settled in Mizoram from Myanmar but Chin community people are against it.

⑤ Similarly, Sri Lanka crisis brought migrants ^{into} Tamil Nadu who received support of local community against centre's interest.

⑤ Growth of radicalisation
Economic opportunities attract refugees from Bangladesh. Certain radical groups too enter and influence local population.
↳ unrest in areas of Assam, Tripura
Thus, a peaceful neighbourhood is essential for India to emerge as a world leader.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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