

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

Alifa Khan

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

1910114096

Medium/माध्यम

English हिंदी

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

1901

Date/दिनांक

*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		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।

Total/कुल अंक

250

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

9:00

11:55

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 हेतुECN 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)

Recently; Ministry of commerce has launched foreign trade policy with an objective to reach ₹2 trillion exports by 2030 from present ₹750 billion.

① It will ensure increased exports by emphasising upon remissions.

↳ ROTDEP scheme

Potential of Foreign trade policy in revamping exports

② It will emphasise more upon the development of e-commerce.

↳ E-commerce in India is expected to reach ₹350 billion by 2030 from ₹55 billion in 2022-23

③ It aims at creating town of export excellence ⇒ increased trade.

↳ Vasanasri declared as export excellence town

- ↳ It aims at promoting district as a hub of export; thereby enhancing export competitiveness
- ↳ one district - one product scheme

Despite of having the above significance; the policy is marred with certain challenges! -

- 1) Lack of access to adequate credit to MSMEs
- 2) Dwarfism, & Red tapism hinders export growth in India
- 3) Disagreement on International forum (eg) Agricultural subsidy case in WTO
- 4) Withdrawal from RCEP → Highlighting India's Big but poor dilemma (economic survey)

Thus; the need is to enhance India's export competitiveness. This can be done by ensuring adequate access to credit & market & Incentivising APEDA to enhance participation.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

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

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

सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाएं कल्याणकारी अर्थव्यवस्था का एक अभिन्न पहलू हैं; 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)

Social protection schemes refer to the government initiatives so as to realise the aim of WELFARE STATE and to ensure inclusivity in overall development
 eg) PMGKY ; old pension scheme etc.

The recent demand by various unions regarding reversal of new pension scheme to Old Pension has ignited debate upon the dichotomy between social protection & fiscal prudence

Social protection scheme (Pro)	Fiscal Prudence Important
1) Schemes helps in ensuring <u>inclusive development</u> of the hitherto marginalised	① More emphasis & expenditure upon social protection scheme creates <u>burden over state treasury</u>

section of society \Rightarrow JAM trinity

2) It aims at reaching the last mile and promoting overall upliftment \Rightarrow PM PVTG mission

3) It helps provide buffer for the times of jobless growth & increasing unemployment \Rightarrow MGNREGS

4) It also helps providing benefit post retirement \Rightarrow old pension schemes

2) It leads to opportunity cost of not investing the equivalent amount in productive capacity

3) It compels government to borrow more \Rightarrow fiscal slippage

\Rightarrow Fiscal deficit presently is around 5.7%.

4) It also enhance the cost of borrowing \Rightarrow crowding out of private sector

Thus; the need is to ensure blend between both the need for social protection & fiscal prudence, as done by Andhra Pradesh through its Guaranteed Pension Scheme as against new & old pension; as as to ensure

"SABKA BACH, SABKA VISHWAS & SABKA VIKAS"

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

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

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

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

Agristack is a digital platform used to store information regarding farmers; their land & the conditions of the land cultivated.

Agristack :- Panacea for problems of farm sector

Problem faced by farm sector	How Agristack is Panacea.
① Lack of accessibility to credit due to inadequate <u>availability of land records</u>	① Agristack will help in ensuring <u>digital recording</u> of land parcels; thus reducing the problem of credit accessibility
② Lack of <u>timely information</u> regarding the requirement	② It will help in providing <u>timely information</u>

of fertilizer \Rightarrow improper application of fertilizer
 \Downarrow
 Soil salinity = Alkalinisation

③ Lack of accessibility to market information regarding demand \Rightarrow Job web phenomenon

④ Lack of incentives to cultivate crops as per the Agro climatic regions

regarding the nature of soil; fertilizers required & quantity of fertilizer to be applied.

⑤ It will help in providing timely availability of market information

⑥ It will provide accurate information regarding the crops to be cultivated based on land \Rightarrow increased productivity \Downarrow increased incentive

The adoption of AgriStack is a step in right direction which will ultimately help in realising the aim of "Doubling farmers income" and at same time ensuring Inclusive and equitable development.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

World Trade Organisation is an Intergovernmental platform aimed at ensuring free & open trade & providing a platform for resolving disputes & administering trade practices.

The recently held 12th ministerial conference has failed to provide a solution to the growing dilemma between free trade & food security; which involves:-

- ① Developing countries such as India - aims at ensuring food security by providing subsidy to farmers
- ② It aims for enhancing food security so as to feed

growing population. According to UNFPA, India surpassed china to become world's most populous country

③ However; developed countries focus more upon free trade & considers subsidies to be a roadblock in ensuring open trade.

④ This creates a rift between developing & developed nation; which is yet to be resolved.

Challenges to WTO & Measures to resolve

Challenges due to above rift	Measures to resolve
① It has led to various nation providing subsidies beyond 'de-minimus' level	① Need is to ensure the review of the assigned value so as to ensure compliance
② It has created roadblock in furthering other deals → opening up of IT sector	② The need is to stick to core values of WTO & reduce the western tilt in its functions

WTO is significant in enhancing multilateralism & boosting globalisation; thus; above measures must be taken.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Stockholm conference was conducted on 5th June, 1972 to as to enhance awareness regarding the environmental degradation & challenges of climate change.

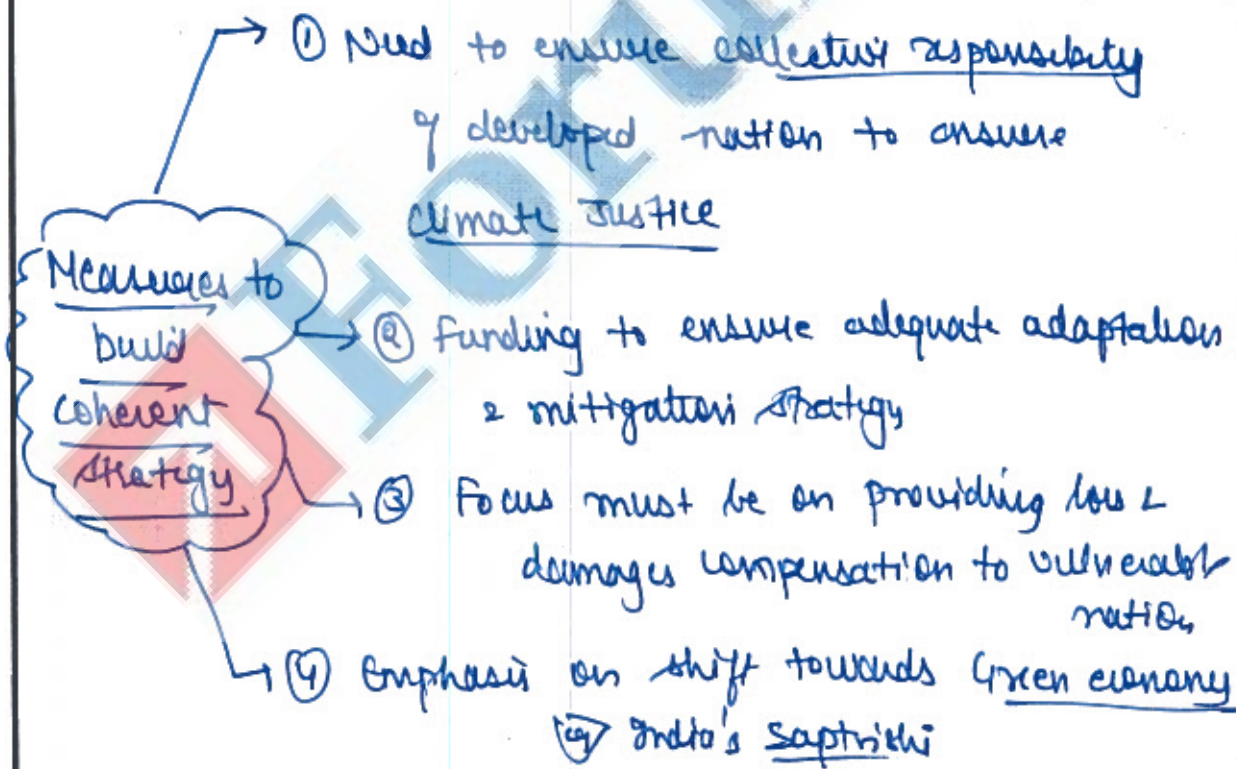
Despite of this; it is unable to resolve the issue till date due to :-

- ① Climate denialism ⇒ Countries such as US during Donald Trump era denied the existence of climate change ⇒ Difficulty in ascertaining a roadmap
→ It is highlighted by US withdrawal from Paris agreement
- ② Common but differentiated responsibilities ⇒ The inertia of developed nation

In taking responsibility towards growing climate change has halted the climate negotiations

③ Funding constraint → The climate finance is yet to be provided by developed nation; to help developing & most vulnerable nation to ensure adaptation & mitigation

④ Issue regarding coal → Difference on use and phasing out of coal has disrupted the talks for reversing climate change
 (eg) Developed countries want phase out while developing countries want use of coal.



"The present situation demand either collective action or collective inaction. It's in our hand" - Antonio Guterres

Feedback
 (For OFFICE use only)

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

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

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

Q.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)

According to CPCB, India generates around

10 lakh tonnes of e-waste during 201-22, highlighting

the increased challenge towards e-waste management.

- Impediments in management of e-waste
- ① Increased informalisation of the e-waste management hampers the effective disposal.
 - ② Lack of adequate infrastructure for proper waste disposal.
 - ③ Use of child labor in sectors of disposal.
 - ④ Dumping of e-waste by developed nations in developing countries.
 - ⑤ Lack of incentives to customers to give their discarded electric equipment back to seller.

The above challenges requires, concerted actions from :- citizen, business & government; as

Role of Citizen

- ① citizen must be incentivised to provide their discarded equipment back to seller
- ② Increased awareness regarding harmful impact of e-waste

Role of business

- ① They must ensure proper disposal of e-waste produced & collected
- ② Must ensure proactive collection of e-waste from consumer.
 ↳ Discount linked scheme for e-waste collection

Role of government

- ① Must ensure formulation of e-waste management
- ② Must take steps to ensure collection of orphan product.
 ↳ Use of Urban local bodies as advocated in e-waste rules

The proper management of e-waste is necessary to achieve SDG-12 i.e. sustainable production & consumption

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Nuclear sciences uses the nucleus of an atom in order to produce energy. It is generated via

two way i.e. Nuclear fusion & nuclear fission

Difference between fusion & fission

Nuclear fusion

① It involves fusion of two light element to form a heavier atom.



② The energy produced is far more than that produced by fission reaction

③ It does not involve large

Nuclear fission

① It involves splitting up of an atom into two or more atoms to produce energy.



② The energy produced by fission reaction is of low intensity

③ nuclear fission reaction

amount of radioactive waste

generates huge amount of harmful radioactive waste

④ It is not yet used in producing electricity. It is in experimental stage → ITER, China's Artificial Sun

④ Around 10% of energy is generated by nuclear fusion reaction globally

① Nuclear energy is a clean energy having very low carbon footprint

Relevance of nuclear energy in resolving energy security dilemma

② It will help in shifting away from coal & petroleum based energy to a more renewable energy → energy transition

③ The energy produced has much higher density as compared to other sources

④ India's reserve of thorium + 3 stage nuclear program will help in ensuring Energy security

Thus; the use of nuclear energy can help in ensuring Carbon neutrality & achieving Net zero emissions by 2050

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Run of the river hydroelectric projects

uses the flow of running water to generate electricity; however it does not involve the building of large reservoirs to store water.

① It involves the generation of electricity using the flow of running water

② It does not involve building up of large dams to store water

③ It takes comparatively less space as against large hydroelectric power plants

④ The energy generated is also sufficient to satisfy demand of nearby community

Features of
Run of river
projects

The run of river project will ensure balance between ecological conservation with socio-economic development as:

① Reduced deforestation → it does not involve clearance of vast tracts of forest, green cover as against large hydroelectricity projects
 → it will ensure both development & ecological sustainability

② Reduced displacement → since; it does not involve the building of large dam ⇒ lower displacement & displacement of land
 ↓
socio-economic development

③ Marine ecosystem
 ↓
 The run of river project does not involve diversion in river flow ⇒ lack of disturbance to marine ecosystem ⇒ Biodiversity protection

Thus; such hydroelectric project are significant in striking the balance & to achieve growth with ecological equity & inclusivity ⇒ SABKA SATI, SABKA VIKAS

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	(C)	(A)	(P)
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.9) A robust border infrastructure is the surest way to counter multifarious threats emanating from inimical actors. Discuss, in light of Vibrant Village Programme. (10 marks, 150 words)

एक मजबूत सीमा बुनियादी ढांचा शत्रु तत्वों से उत्पन्न होने वाले विविध खतरों का मुकाबला करने का सबसे सुरक्षित तरीका है। वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The increased risk of invasion from China & infiltration from Pakistan calls for a robust border management strategy involving the building of strong & effective border infrastructure.

The recent Vibrant Village program launched by government is step in right direction, it will help in :-

① Border development → it will ensure economic development of border states so as to enhance security in the region.

② Community policing → it will ensure active involvement of community in providing

required intelligence. Use of I&K people for ensuring adequate information regarding infiltration.

③ Troop Movement

It will ensure easy movement of forces by providing adequate infrastructure.

This will help in countering multifarious threats emanating from border including:

1) Risk of drug trafficking

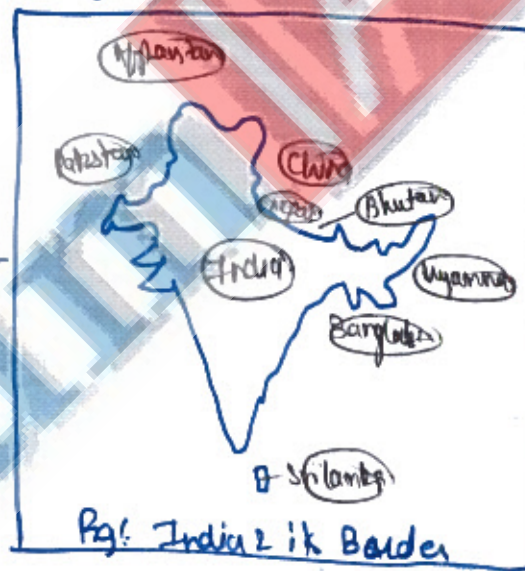
emanating from golden triangle & golden crescent

2) Risk of cross border tensions

3) Increased Arms smuggling, human trafficking etc at eastern borders

4) It will also help in reducing risk associated with Radicalisation & fundamentalism.

This will in return help India in safeguarding its border from inamicable actors



Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	ⓐ	ⓑ	ⓒ
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.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 refers to a plan to ensure adequate security from the unfriendly and harmful foreign nations and to ensure adequate security & stability in regions

- ① It will help in providing a clear standard of procedure to act in case of any conflict/war
- ② It will help in providing well proof solution to any eminent border threat
- ③ It will help clearly identify & specifying the role & responsibility of various officials, ministries etc

Significance of National Security Strategy in tackling challenges

4) This will help in reducing duplication of efforts & will promote effective communication.
 ↓
Enhanced coordination

However; despite of having above significance, it has following challenges:-

- 1) well established strategy may lead to increased rigidity in taking action
- 2) It may lead to increased chaos & conflicts due to certain loopholes
- 3) It may delay decision making ⇒ Making difficult to take immediate action.
- 4) It will reduce scope of Judgment & experience while taking decision

Despite of these challenges; having a well articulated nation security strategy is need of hour to counter various emerging fronts of warfare including hybrid warfare

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

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

Q.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)

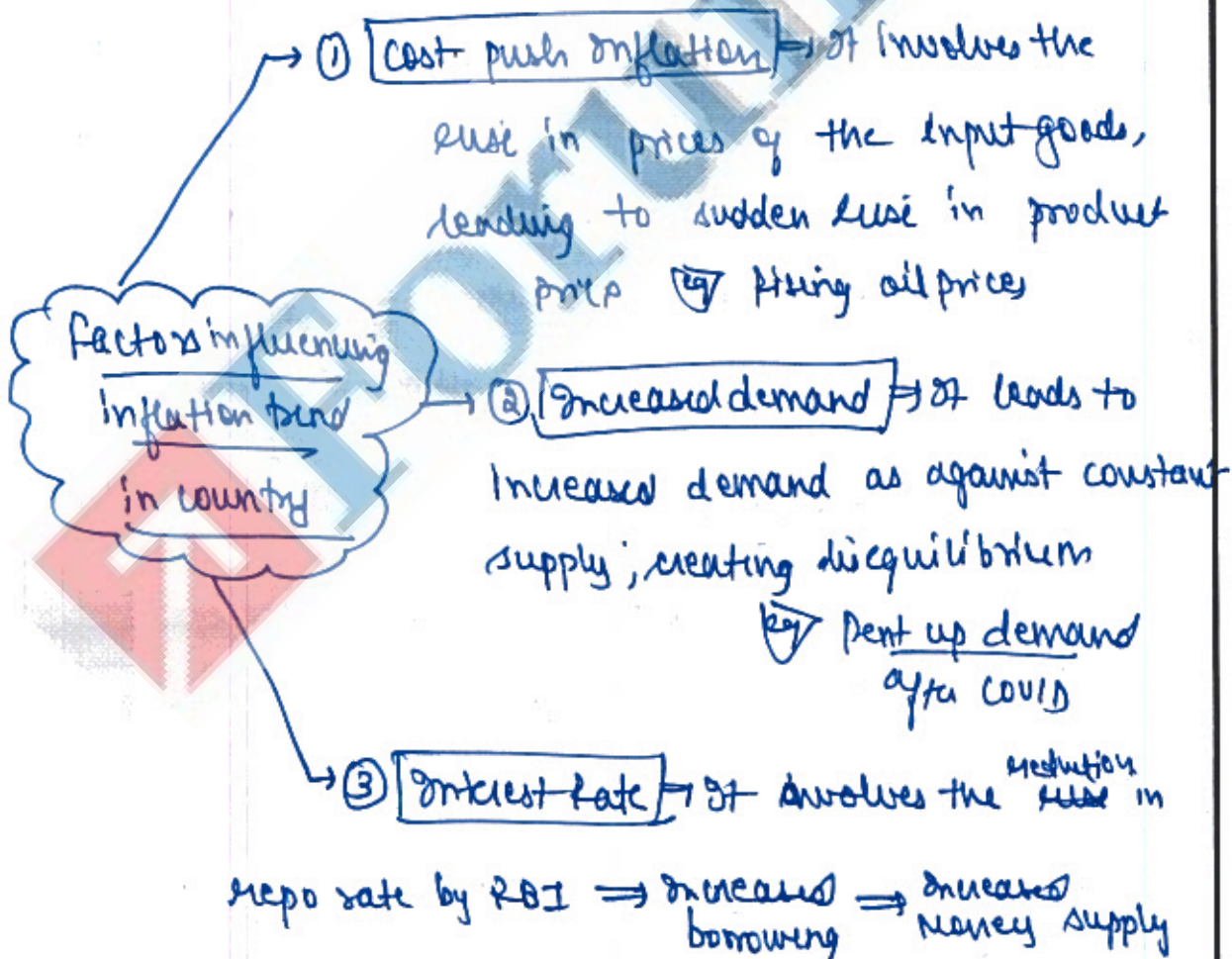
वे कौन से कारक हैं जो देश में मुद्रास्फीति की प्रवृत्ति को प्रभावित करते हैं? प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, मुद्रास्फीति को रोकने के लिए संस्थागत उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Inflation refers to a persistent increase

in the price of a goods or services. It involves a

sudden rise in prices leading to reduction in

overall purchasing power of consumers.



this leading to inflation (eg) during deflation

④ Rupee depreciation → The depreciating Rupee due to forex instability & volatility leads to increased supply of Rupee in market ⇒ increased demand

↓
Inflation

⑤ Supply Shocks → Disruption in supply chain leads to reduced supply as against constant demand ⇒ this leading to disequilibrium (eg) onion & tomato inflation

① Purchasing power → Inflation leads to reduction in purchasing power of citizen where people will get less goods against same amount of money



② Benefit Borrowers → Since they get to use the money; despite of hampering their purchasing power
→ Along with this; it creates loss to the bondholder

③ Export Competitiveness → Increasing inflation

makes product less competitive in market; leading to reduced export competitiveness

- ④ Inequalities → It creates & widens the already existing inequalities between rich & poor
- According to oxfam report - inequality kills, atleast 1 person die every 4 sec due to inequality

In order to check rising inflation; various institutional measures were used :-

- 1) RBI uses monetary tools so as to ensure reduced money supply in economy
 - increasing expo; sale of securities
- 2) Government resorts to reduced spending so as to reduced money supply in economy
- 3) various indices such as CPI; WPI etc. are used to check inflation

Thus; the RBI tries to control inflation & keep it within bracket of 4 ± 2 in order to ensure stability

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.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)

Productivity linked incentive scheme

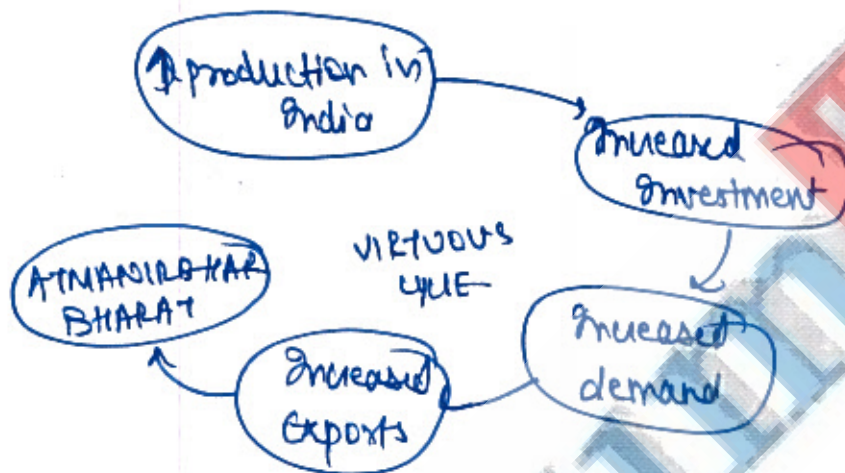
is a government initiative in order to ensure increased production in India by providing incentives to the producers on its incremental production & scale

eg PLI in textile, food processing etc.

- PLI - As a cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat
- ① It will help to "MAKE IN INDIA" by incentivising producers to manufacture in India
 - ② It will lead to increased investment, attracting foreign investment to us to boost production in India
 - ③ It is expected to provide employment to around 60 million jobless people; thereby

helping in reaping benefit of demographic dividend.

(4) It will also ensure increased export; thus helping in realising aim of ₹ 2 trillion exports by 2030



Despite of having such challenges; PLI scheme is marred with certain challenges

① Infrastructure bottlenecks ⇒ lack of efficient & effective infrastructure development in order to reduce a disincentive for investment

② Red tapism ⇒ Increased bureaucratic hurdles;

Increased need for clearance etc hampers investment & production in India.

③ Chakravarty challenge → As mentioned by Economic Survey, it blocks the exit of firm; thus threatening its financial stability.

④ Dwarfism in MSME → Thus; hampering the achievement of economies of scale; leading to reduced competitiveness.

⑤ Logistics challenge → India's ^{cost} ~~loss~~ during logistics is around 13-14%, as against global average of 8%.
→ This limits ease of doing business.

Thus; in order to overcome these; required to:-

- 1) Increase expenditure on infrastructure development
- 2) Amendment in Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code to ensure smooth exit
- 3) Providing adequate incentives to MSME to ensure economies of scale

PLI scheme if implemented properly will help in achieving 9.5% GDP growth.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

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

Q.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)

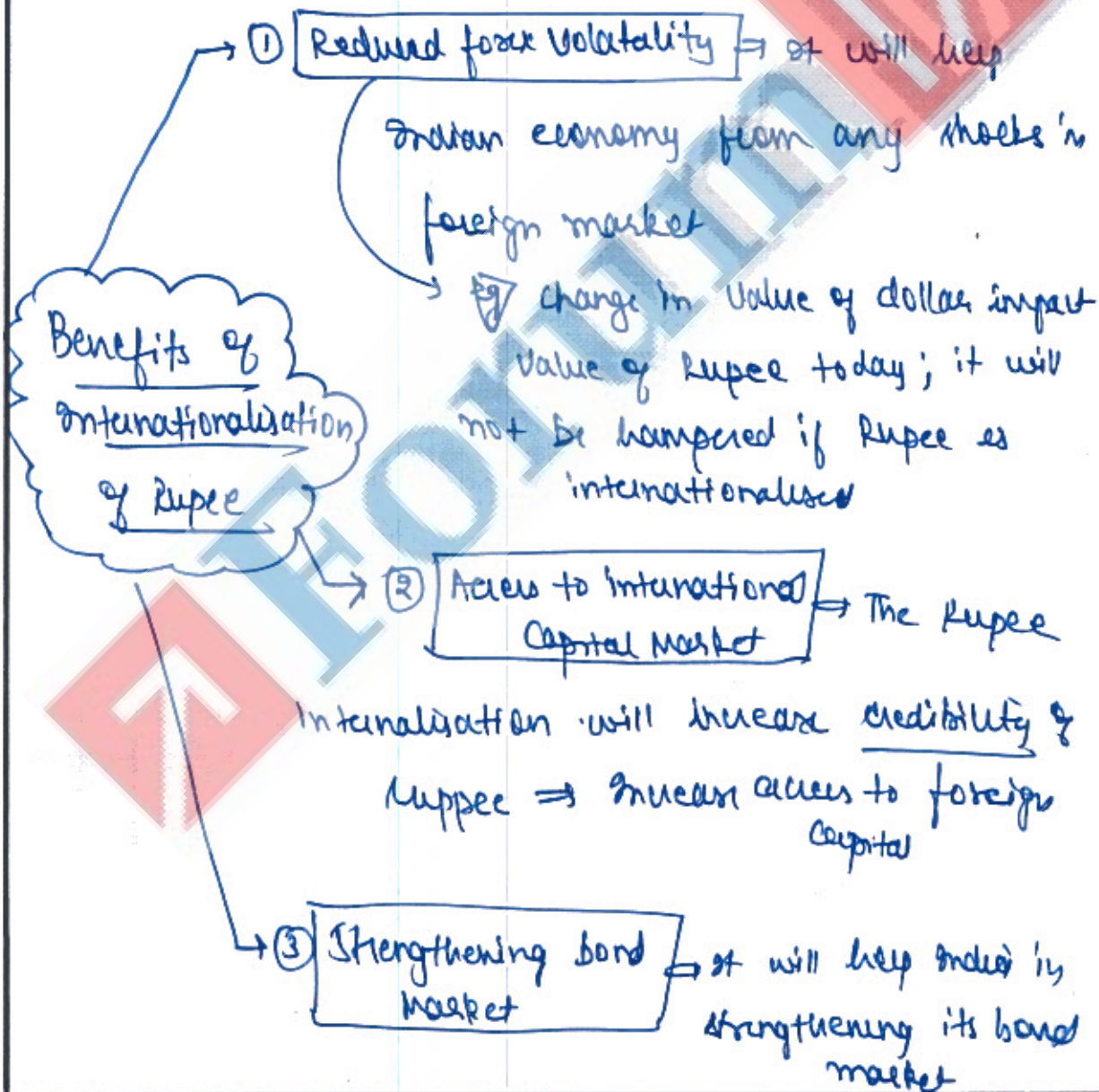
The recent step of Reserve Bank of India to provide for internationalisation of rupee has brought forward the issue regarding de-dollarisation

Difference between De-dollarisation & internationalisation of Rupee

De-Dollarisation	Internationalisation of Rupee
<p>① It involves the <u>withdrawal of dollar</u> from the global market for conducting various monetary transactions</p> <p>② It involves impact over the larger forex market</p>	<p>① It involves using Rupee in <u>international market</u> as medium of exchange; unit of account & store of value</p> <p>② It does not impact the larger economy & the global market</p>

③ It involves bypassing of dollar for conducting any foreign transaction.
 ⇒ Use of Yuan by choice for foreign trade

③ It involves promotion of Rupee in international market ⇒ Rupee-Dharem, Rupee-Roubal trade etc



↳ ④ Financial Institution growth ⇒ Financial Institution in India will get access to foreign market ⇒ increased growth.

Despite of these significance; Internationalisation of Rupee involves various challenges:-

① World trade ⇒ The India's share in world trade is as low as 2% as against dollar having 28% ⇒ hindering acceptability.

② Networking ⇒ The networking of dollar is much more enhanced as compared to Rupee; thus hindering its credibility.

③ Trust issue ⇒ The macroeconomic stability of US & increased usage of dollar since centuries has enhance trust; same is not with Rupee.

The step towards internationalisation is significant in ensuring economic sovereignty; thus RBI must ensure convertibility; allowing NRE accounts etc to speed up process.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.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

rural cooperative banking institutions aimed at

providing loans & advances to rural population

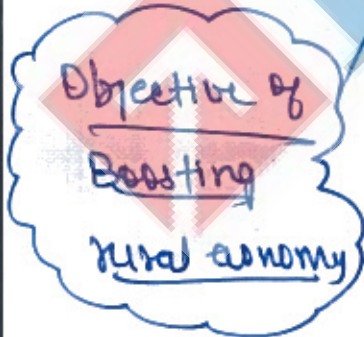
so as to ensure rural development

The recent push of government towards Cooperatives will help in achieving twin objectives!

① It will help in provide increased access to credit ⇒ increased financial inclusion

② It will help in ensuring women empowerment ⇒ increased power with women

⇒ Kudumbashree increased economic engagemt



③ It will help in enhancing the financial & economic capacity of the individuals

④ will help farmer in boosting its productivity as well as ensuring mechanisation

➤ Role of FPO's

Objective of
Maintaining
Farmers

① Cooperatives help farmer in enhancing its productivity by helping in increasing mechanisation, providing equipment

② It provides credit for purchase of higher quality seeds; irrigational equipment etc

③ It helps in promoting principle of "One for all, all for one" thus leveraging benefit of collectivism ⇒ esprit de corps

④ It helps farmer in diversifying its

burden to sustain its livelihood (eg) As per NFO; average annual household income of farmer is 10,818.

However; cooperatives alone cannot ensure the above mentioned objective; need is to:-

- ① increased access to market to ensure effective price delivery \Rightarrow increase farmer income (eg) e-NAM.
- ② The implementation of various government schemes in letter & spirit (eg) MGNREGS; PMKSY etc
- ③ Skill development to boost productivity (eg) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana.
- ④ To increase awareness & enhance participation of citizen in social rural development (eg) Social Audit
- ⑤ To bridge infrastructural gap (eg) Bharat Net

This will help in ensuring the ultimate aim of "INCLUSIVE & EQUITARIAN GROWTH"

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

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

Q.15) Farm policies in the country have inadvertently led to undesirable consequences. Do you agree? Giving emphasis on PM PRANAM, discuss ways to enhance soil health and farm productivity. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश में कृषि नीतियों ने अनजाने में अवांछनीय परिणामों को जन्म दिया है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? पीएम प्रणाम पर जोर देते हुए मृदा स्वास्थ्य और कृषि उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The farm policies including MSP;

subsidies for fertiliser etc. has been in limelight

due to their inadvertent impact on overall economy.

① Threatening the soil health by increased use of fertiliser.

⚠️ NPK ratio is 8:4:1 as against ideal 4:2:1

Undesirable consequences includes

→ ② Alkalinisation of soil ⇒ Rendering it unfit for cultivation

→ ③ Fiscal slippage + fiscal profligacy

Threatening stability. ⚠️ Fertiliser subsidy

increased from 1.6 Lakh Crores (2014) to

2.5 Lakh Crores (2022)

④ Inequalities among farmers ~~As per~~ NITI Aayog
only 6% farmers are benefitting from MSP

In order to overcome such challenges; Budget 2022-23
Calls for PM-PRANAM in order to ensure adequate
soil health & farm productivity as:-

- ① It aims at ensuring optimum usage of the
fertiliser so as to ensure adequate productivity
and at same time boost ecological productivity
- ② It helps in enhancing ensuring adequate use of
fertiliser so as to reduce the problem of
salinisation of soil
- ③ It also helps in reducing the instances of
frequent pest attack; by providing adequate
techniques to ensure integrated pest management

④ PM-PRANAM aims at ensuring objective of Green economy by reducing the emissions from agriculture. \Rightarrow Agriculture sector amount for 33% of carbon emissions.

⑤ It also aims at promoting organic farming, zero based natural farming so as to enhance overall soil health & agricultural productivity.

PM-PRANAM is a step in right direction in order to ensure balance between ecological sustainability & farm productivity. It will

ultimately help India in becoming & realising

aim of - "Ek Bharat, Shresth Bharat"

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

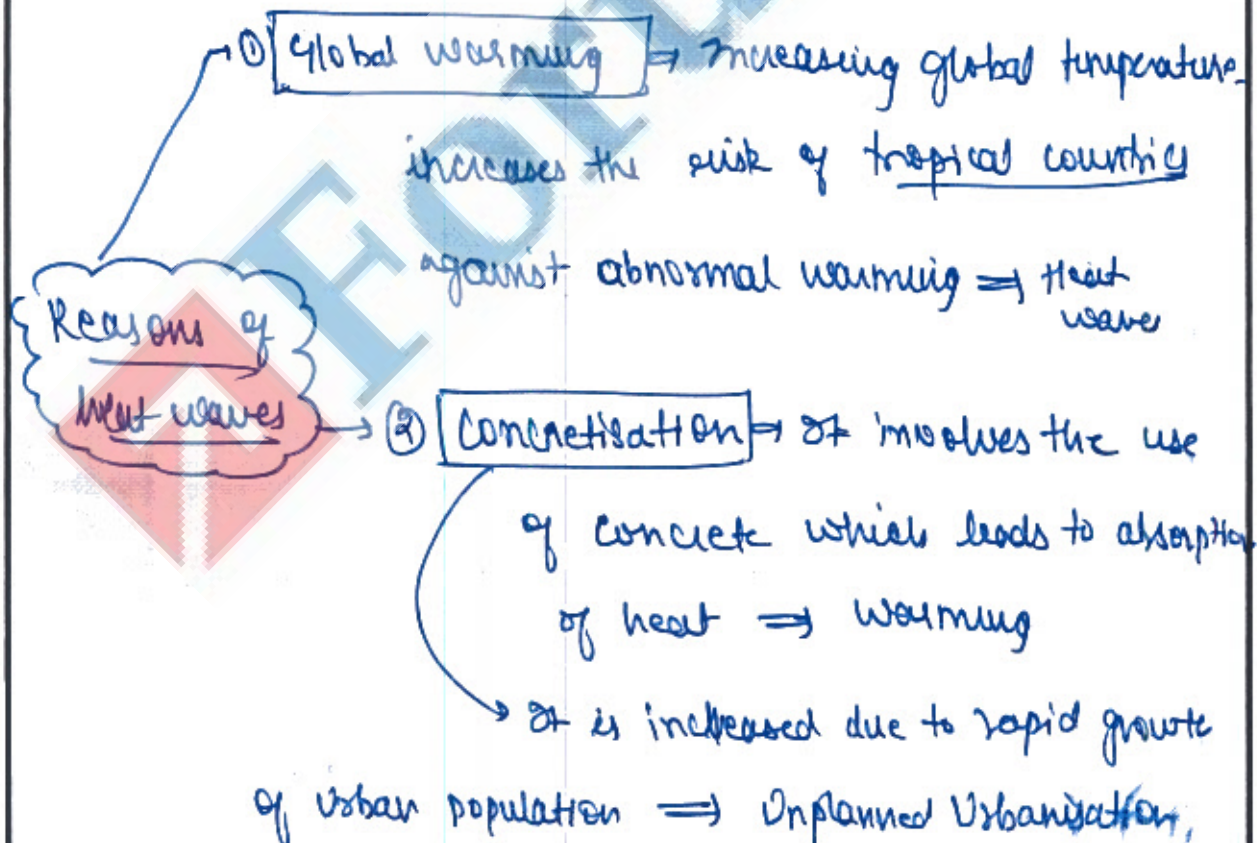
Q.16) What do you understand by heat waves? Highlight the reasons and impact of the rising frequency of heat waves across India. Also, recommend some measures to mitigate its impact.

(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 refer to an abnormal increase in the temperature. According to IMD, a temperature more than 30°C in hilly areas and 40°C in plain area is regarded as heat waves.



③ **Luxury effect** ⇒ increased heat leads to increased demand of Air-conditioner etc ⇒ increased GHG emission ⇒ increased warming

④ **Industrial smoke & pollution** ⇒ It leads to ~~increase~~ increased temperature in the urban area ⇒ Urban Heat Islands

① **Health impact** ⇒ It will lead to increased stress; risk of direct stroke; thus impacting health

Impact of rising frequency of heat waves

② **Plant diversity** ⇒ Heat waves has negative impact on productivity of plant ⇒ reduced production

③ **Marine Ecosystem** ⇒ It will lead to increased warming of ocean; thus leading to creation of dead zone or lack of dissolved oxygen ⇒ increased BoD.

↳ (4) Labor productivity ⇒ Warm & hot climate often leads to reduction in productivity of the workers ⇒ Reduced economic growth

The above impacts & challenges calls for various measures to mitigate the impact, such as:-

- ① Early warning system must be in place to provide real time information to citizen (INDMA)
- ② Afforestation must be practised in order to limit the impact of global warming (use of CAMPA fund)
- ③ increased use of renewable sources of energy & shifting away from fossil fuels
- ④ Ensure adequate rescue & rehabilitation in case of severe heatwaves (eg) closure of schools etc

Heat waves are considered to be human induced disaster; need is to limit the rising global temperature to avert such heat incidences.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

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

Q.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 became the first country
^{to} land on the south pole of the moon through
 successful landing of its lander Vikram under
Chandrayaan 3 mission

Difference between Chandrayaan 3 & Chandrayaan 2

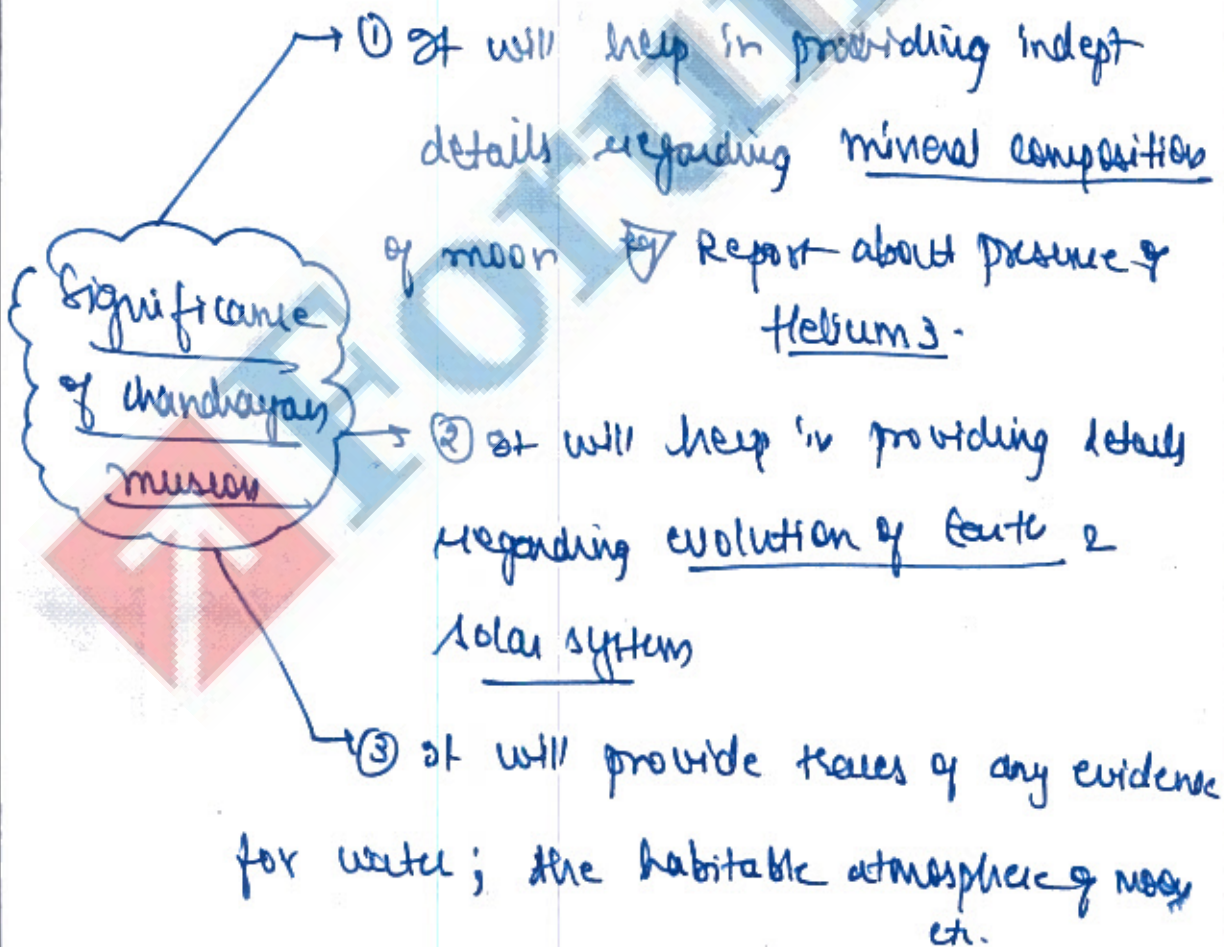
Chandrayaan 3	Chandrayaan 2
<p>① It involves the placement of only a <u>lander & Rover</u> on moon surface</p> <p>② It is made much</p>	<p>① It <u>launched</u> along with it the <u>orbiter</u>; the <u>lander</u> as well as <u>rover</u></p> <p>② The <u>lander</u> during the</p>

Stronger as compared to its predecessor; as support & strong legs are placed upon lander Vikram

Chandrayaan 2 mission did not have extra support, which led to its crash landing on moon

③ Various rescue equipments are implanted so as to reduce scope of failure

③ There was no such equipment in Chandrayaan 2 mission



4(4) It will set a base for the further space missions of India.

Artemis Accord ⇒ Furthering lunar surface exploration

Yes it will	No; have challenge
<p>① Artemis accord will ensure setting up of <u>certain rules for ensuring sustainable lunar exploration</u>.</p> <p>② It will act as platform for sharing information & technology among member states</p>	<p>① It leads to dominance of US in outer space; thus <u>threatening space diplomacy</u></p> <p>② It is not signed by major space players; thus <u>questioning its applicability & credibility</u></p>

The signing of Artemis Accord by India is a step in right direction. The need is to ensure a set of guidelines to make space exploration more sustainable.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

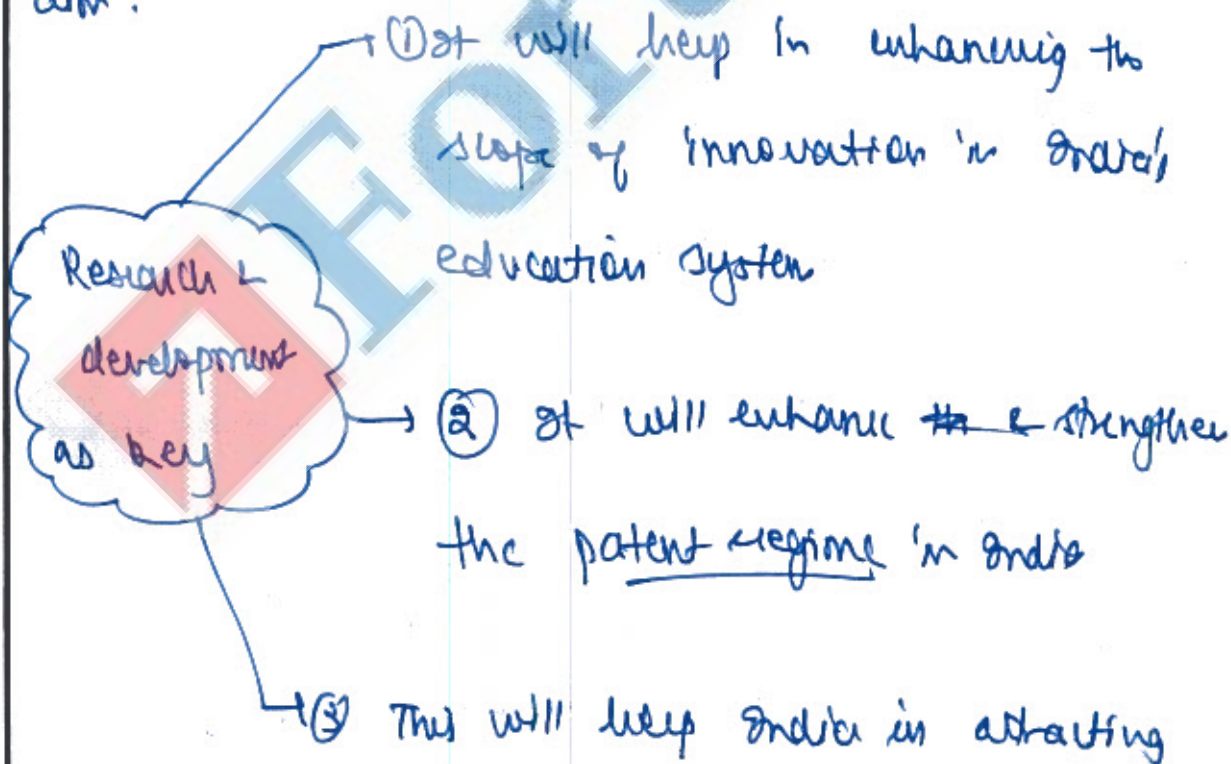
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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

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

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

The National Education Policy, 2020 aims at making India a vibrant knowledge superpower. It also aims at enhancing the R&D potential of India to achieve the required aim.



various foreign investors and researchers to host their research in India.

For ensuring the above objective, NER has called for formation of Next One

Research foundation Bill will help in;

① It will ensure transformation from silos approach to multi disciplinary approach

② It will help in increasing India's R&D expenditure which is currently around 0.6 - 0.7%

③ It will help in ensuring upliftation of R&D & higher education institution sector

than calling for separation.

④ It will help in ensuring public private partnership to enhance research

However, it is marred with certain challenges including :-

- 1) Lack of incentives to foreign & domestic players to invest
- 2) Lack of coordination & cooperation among the research & higher institutes
- 3) Quantitative barriers \Rightarrow increased red tapism in patent filing
- 4) Shortage of skilled & professional manpower

The introduction of NTF bill is step in right direction to help India become a "VISHVAGURU"

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

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

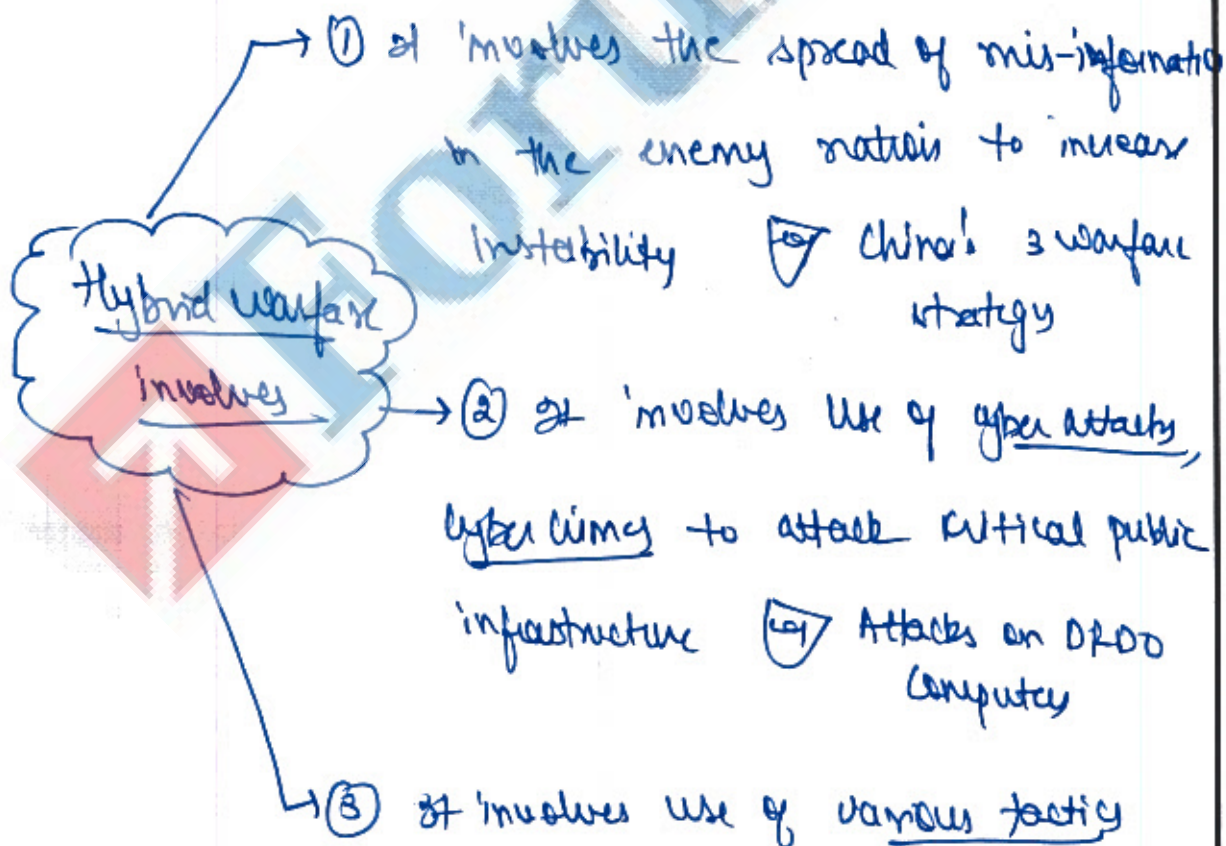
Q.19) What do you understand by the term 'Hybrid warfare.' Highlighting its implications for India, recommend measures to develop a comprehensive ecosystem to counter the same.

(15 marks, 250 words)

'हाइब्रिड वॉरफेयर' शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत के लिए इसके प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसका मुकाबला करने के लिए एक व्यापक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र विकसित करने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए।

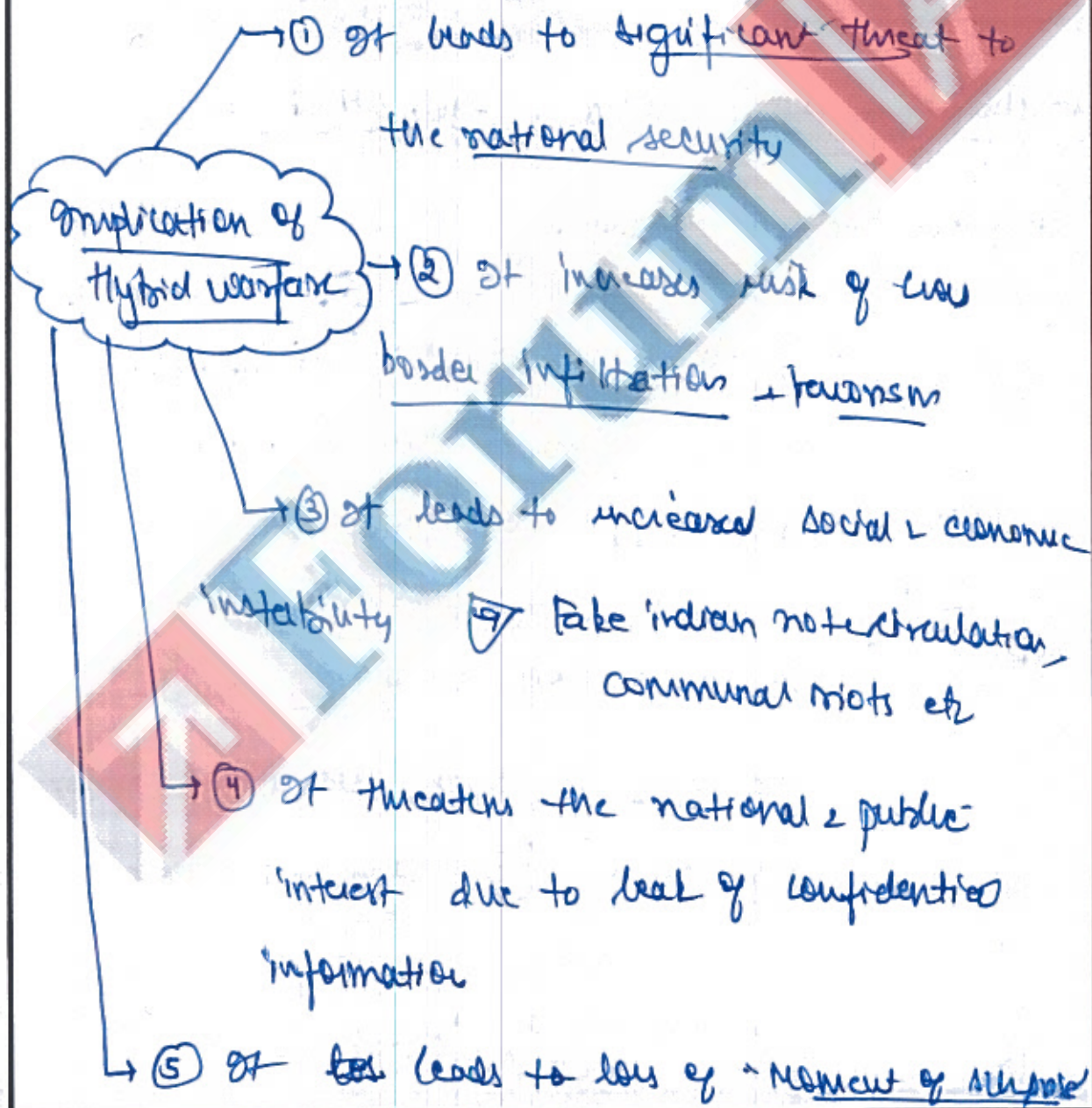
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Hybrid warfare refers to the warfare tactics which involves the use of fake information; use of media; cyber attack etc to counter the adversary.



to get confidential & secret information from the enemy nation \rightarrow honey trapping of officials

(4) It involves use of overground workers etc. to enhance its propoganda.



In case of war / conflict -

This call for a comprehensive strategy, which include:-

- ① Increased Border Surveillance to counter any infiltration threat key → Increase BSF force, ITBI etc
- ② Constant & regular monitoring of social media to curb fake news key → Recent IT rules, 2021
- ③ Increased use of defence diplomacy to create deterrent key → Recent US-India ICT agreement
- ④ Increased digital security & building robust digital public infrastructure

It will help India in getting prepared for new forms of warfare & to secure the ultimate interest of India.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.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)

The increased instances of polyaxis in Pakistan; instability in Sri Lanka; Military coup in Myanmar; eruption in Indo China etc have led to multifaceted impact on the Indian economy; highlighting the impact of neighbourhood crisis on stability & internal security

① Increased conflicts & instability in neighbourhood causes risk of

Increased drug trafficking

② Golden triangle, golden crescent in neighbourhood

③ It leads to threat upon the economic sovereignty & circulation

Internal security challenges related to peace in neighbouring state

of fake Indian currency notes in India-Nepal border

↳ (3) It increases risk of cross border terrorism from neighbouring state

(eg) from Pakistan, Afghanistan

↳ (4) It impacts the overall social harmony in India

↳ Risk of radicalisation due to Pakistan issues



Fig: India & its neighbor

The internal security challenges in eastern

frontier of India due to neighborhood instability includes:

- 1) Organised crimes → Coup in Myanmar lead to increased risk of drug trafficking; Arm smuggling; etc
 → Porous borders acts as safe havens for

Binational groups

② Threat of fundamentalism → Emerging from border of Bangladesh leading to risk of social disharmony & conflict

③ Ethnic conflicts → Due to porous border; it leads to increased instances of migration leading to ethnic conflicts
 → Conflict due to illegal migration in Assam during Bangladesh war

This thus calls for concerted efforts from

India such as

- ① increased border security
 - ② Agreement with neighbouring states to curb arms operation
 - ③ Increased use of technology for effective border management
- CIAMI

This will help in ensuring effective border security & help in maintaining regional security

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-

Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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

Dear Students,

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

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



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

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

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

Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

CSE 2021 Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

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