

TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 3\_FLT #7

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	KANWAN Ghodhary		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910118911	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	online	Date/दिनांक	03 Sept 2023

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total/कुल अंक	250		<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :		
	10 : 00 AM	1 : 04 PM		
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" 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, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता का आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।	<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>			
	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :	
		① ② ③ ④ ⑤		

**Note:** Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

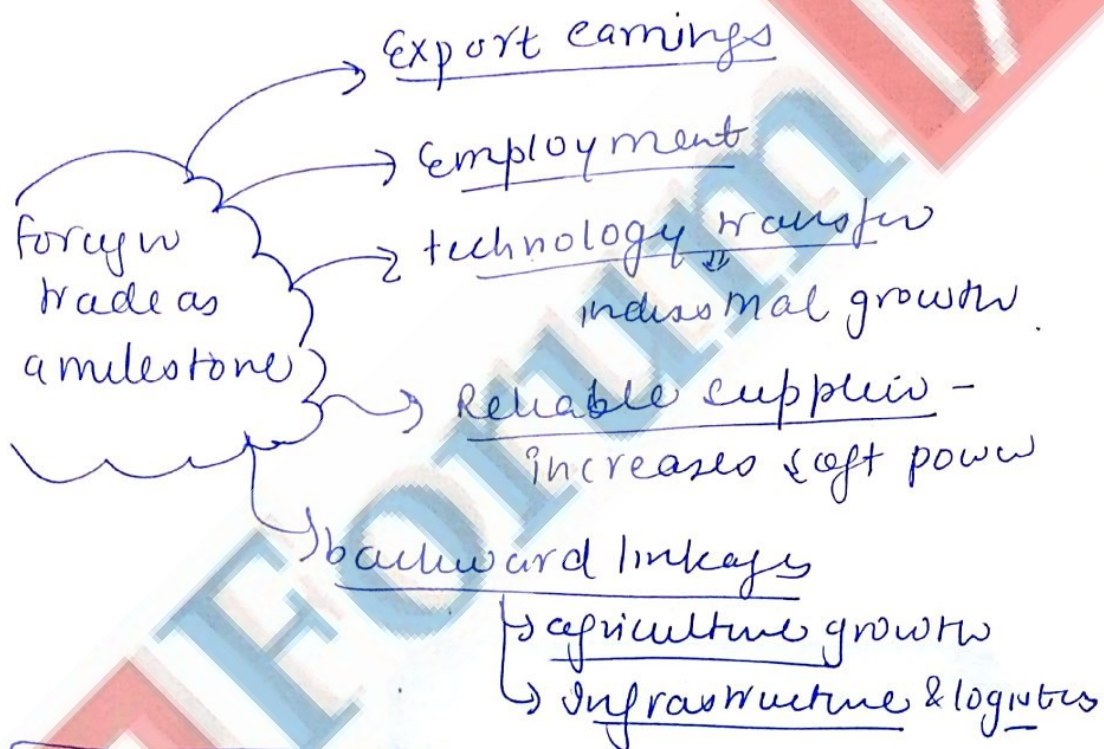
1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place.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



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

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

India's share in foreign trade is meagre  $\approx 2\%$ , thus it has high potential to contribute to the 5 trillion dream.



Potential of Foreign Trade Policy, 2023

↳ aims at \$ 1 bn <sup>mt</sup> trade by 2030

↳ identifies 4 pillars



- ↳ shift from incentive-based mechanisms
- ↳ Revamp of RoDTEP, Export production Capital goods scheme etc.
- ↳ Identification of emerging sectors such as SCOMET, merchandise trade etc.
- ↳ Unleashes the potential by identifying more products under ODOP (One district one product scheme) & creating districts as export hubs
- ↳ Human resource training, grivance redressal

Limitations

- constant supply shocks not addressed
- unreliable trade policy decisions such as recent rice export ban

However, the policy will also boost growth in ~~the~~ stagnant manufacturing sector & reach the 25% contribution target.

**Feedback**

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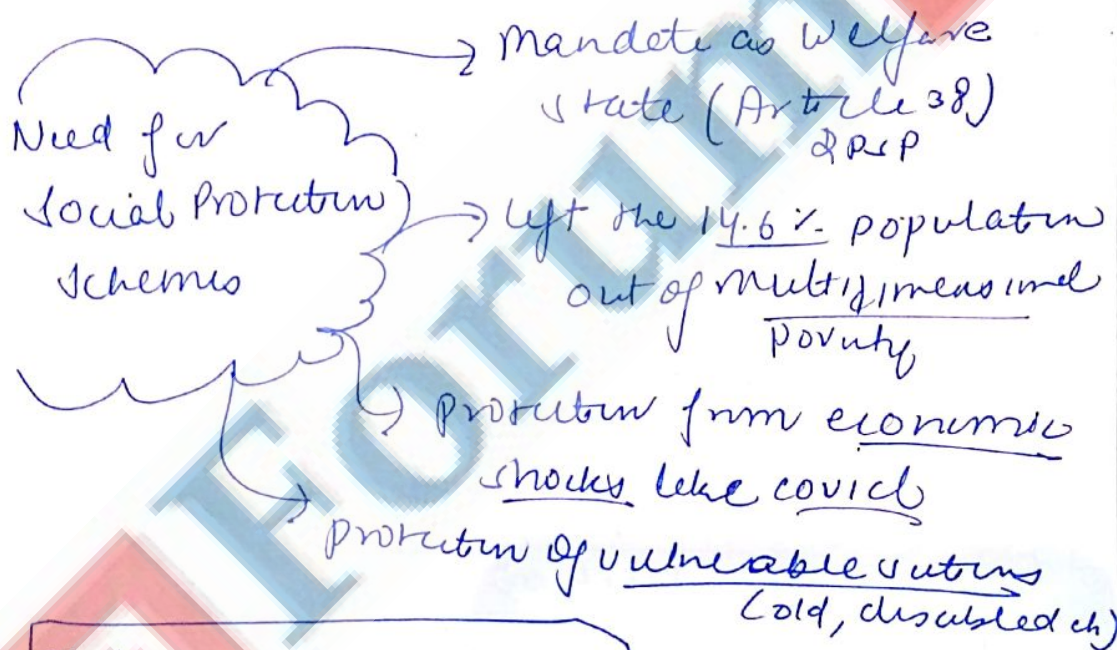


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Q.2) Social protection schemes are an integral aspect of a welfare economy; however, the principles of fiscal prudence cannot be ignored. Discuss, with special reference to Old Pension Scheme (OPS). (10 marks, 150 words)

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

With states like Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh,  
etc. working to return to Old Pension Scheme,  
~~the~~ issue of fiscal prudence  
principles is in light.



Old Pension Scheme

- ↳ The system prior to 2004 (when New Pension Scheme announced)
- ↳ State contributed matching amount



of contribution from employer  
 ↳ assured pension after retirement  
 @ 50% of last withdrawn salary.

↳ Thus ensures social protection &  
 immunity from market shocks,

↳ not available in new scheme: when the  
 amount is invested in stocks shares.  
 & linked profit is given as pension

Need for  
 fiscal  
 prudence

↳ Pensions constitute 3<sup>rd</sup>  
 highest expenditure of government

↳ principles of fair use of  
 public money & efficiency  
 demand it to be used for  
productive expenditure

such as infrastructure

↳ Restrict the space for human  
 development expenditure

↳ Increasing fiscal deficit (FROM target  
 ~6% of 3%)

Thus, while ensuring a minimum assured  
 income, all states must retain New scheme.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS



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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)

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

Agristack refers to the digital infrastructure for agriculture sector which compiles all the data, policies, schemes, portals etc. altogether.

~~Para~~

Problems plaguing farm sector

Agristack - the panacea

⊕ Land fragmentation

↳ Better availability of land records → pooling & Consolidation, (+ reduced disputes)

⊗ Unbalanced use of inputs

↳ can enable precision agriculture

⊕ Excessive use of water, pesticides, environmental problem

↳ data driven decision making  
↳ Right input, at right time



\* Sharp Inequality

↳ can ensure targeted delivery of benefits

- ↳ Backward regions
- ↳ Small & marginal farmers (women)

\* Marketing Issues  
 ↓  
 Supply chain disruptions, etc

↳ e-Nam can enable better price realisation

↳ Market information can be shared; enabled better decision making

↳ can tackle cobweb cycle in pulses

Thus, Agri stack has potential to revive farm sector & realise vision of doubling farmer's income of Ashok Dalwai Committee

**Feedback**

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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)

WTO ; formed in 1995 as result of Uruguay round , aims at ensuring free & fair trade .

Dilemma of free trade & food security

① Farm subsidies

WTO tried to resolve this by creating 3 categories  

- Red box
- Amber box
- Green box

However, amber box subsidies remain grey area & free trade remains halted

② Fisheries subsidies  
↳ Seen by developing countries

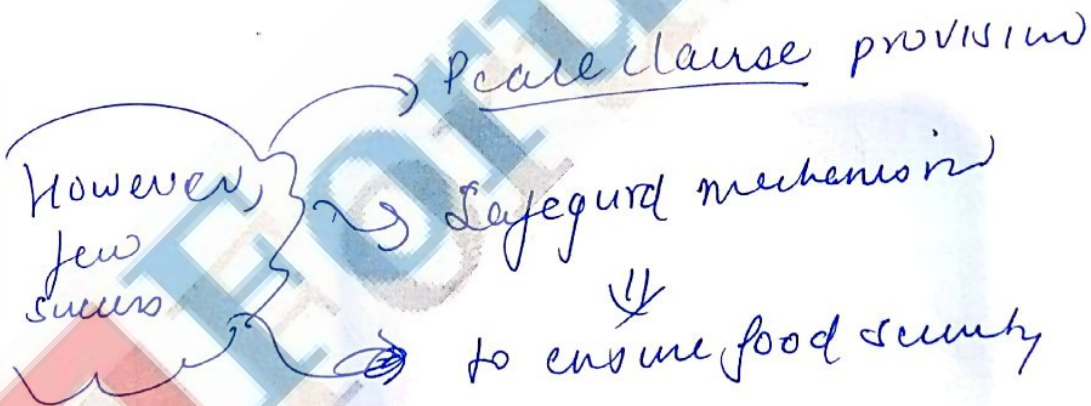


as essential for food security & livelihood

↳ But WTO has failed to tackle them in view of distortion of world trade + environmental concerns

③ Doha Round not concluded

④ ~~Peace~~ ~~to~~ nations remain disappointed with mechanisms as seen in shift to regional agreements



### Feedback

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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 कार्यवाही योग्य रणनीति बनाने के उपायों की भी सिफारिश कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Stockholm Conference, was organised in 1972, as the first environment conference, and marked beginning of environmentalism era and institutions like UNEP.

The gap between targets & actions

→ IPCC AR VI says world not on path to achieve 1.5°C target, & even 2°C target seems elusive with current rates.

→ WMO's recent <sup>report</sup> report shows 0.20m sea level rise between 1901-2018.

Challenges

- countries not submitting INDCs
- Gap between commitments & actions is high, as highlighted by UNEP emissions gap report.



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Q.6) What trinity of

↳ Developed countries shying away from taking the historical responsibility

↳ Developing & LDCs - lack the resources, technology to reduce gap + developmental obligations require some emissions (eg) - coal, sector India

However, few steps like loss & damage fund, are taken. (but on adaptation fund) at COP27

enforcement agency for INDCs

Means for tackling climate change → focus on reducing consumption ↓ reducing ecological footprint (eg) - LiFE

↳ sector decoupling approach

- ↳ Transport: promote mass/ public transport
- ↳ Vehicle: EVs
- ↳ Agriculture: precision agriculture
- ↳ Energy: renewable [Rice-SRI]

Adaptation measures

(eg) - cool roofs to tackle heat waves

- further, awareness & climate consciousness among youth & adults is equally required.

**Feedback**

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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 refers to the discarded electronic items such as computers, mobiles, chips, gadgets etc. It is governed by E-waste regulations under EPA, 1986.

### Impediments in management

- ① EPR (extended producer responsibility) although introduced in 2016, remains yet to be fulfilled duly by producers.
- ② Hazardous e-waste not well segregated, such as - batteries etc.
- ③ Lack of strict enforcement



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Q.7) How in respo

(4) Lack of awareness in citizens to segregate the e-waste

Tackling the menace

Citizens

- Responsible consumption  
↓  
more repair, reuse, refurbishing
- Segregating the waste
- Safe disposal

Business

- adhere to rules,
- EPR to be duly furnished
- Right to repair - to be granted

Government

- strict enforcement of law + 'Right to repair'
- Awareness campaigns
- Invest in better technology

**Feedback**

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

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

Nuclear energy is the one obtained from the ~~com~~ nuclear level phenomenon in atoms of different elements. It is of 2 types:

<u>Nuclear fusion</u>	<u>Nuclear Fission</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two elements' nuclei integrate together</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><sup>Ans</sup> <del>Two</del> element goes disintegration into smaller nuclei</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>H_1^1 + H_1^1 \rightarrow He_2^4 + e^-</math> <u>Hydrogen isotopes</u></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uranium 235 Plutonium</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>more amount of energy</li> <li><u>natural process</u> - Stars, sun</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>less amount</li> <li>not much found in nature</li> </ul>



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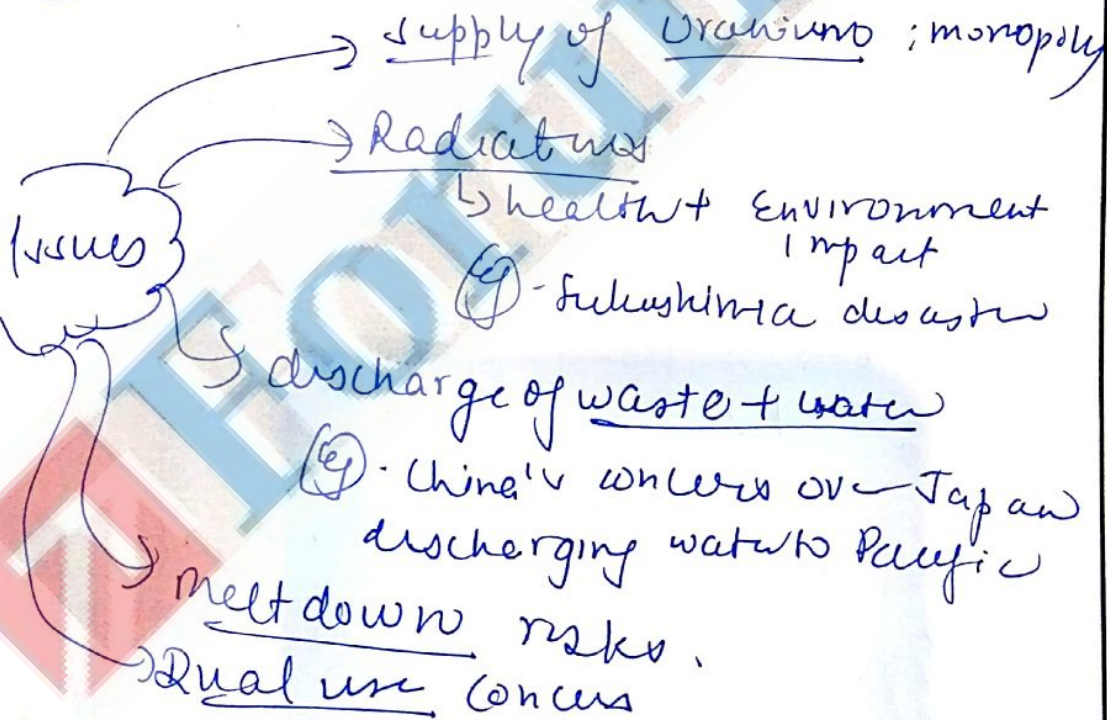
Q.8) What projects...

① Key sustaining chain reaction

② only at higher levels (ie, 3 stages of India's nuclear programme)

Relevance of Nuclear Energy

- ① Renewable energy
- ② low cost, high energy produced
- ③ India: has thorium reserves.



Responsible use ~~can~~ can be the middle way

**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)

Hydroelectric projects are those which generate power from the kinetic/potential energy of water. They are of two types

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graph TD
    A[Hydroelectric projects] --> B[Run of the River]
    A --> C[Dam/Reservoir based]
  
```

Run of River projects

↳ They don't establish a dam & rather draw power from the running water of river which moves the turbines  
 (eg) - Kushnarpur in J&K.

A balance between ecology & socio-economy

① Since, dam is not created to store water, no large scale land acquisition is required  
 ↳ thus lesser land displacement



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Q.9) A rob  
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and hence requirement of rehabilitation  
↳ biodiversity loss due to submergence  
is avoided.

Ecological niche of species is  
not disturbed.

↳ emissions due to decomposition  
are avoided anaerobic

② Low-Eco development is ensured  
by providing  
↳ energy  
↳ employment

However

- ↳ not as efficient as dam-based
- ↳ less level of control - as the  
production depends on river flow
- ↳ not possible for all rivers

As evident from Pakistan's issues with  
dams on Indus river system, run-off  
projects are more sustainable, politically  
conflict-free and ensure energy needs.

**Feedback**

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#	C	A	P
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P & R			
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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)

Border management, as distinct from border security requires states to build robust infrastructure (among other initiatives) to tackle the security threats.

Vibrant village programme (VVP)

- Announced in budget 2022-23
- Aims at creating infrastructure in northern border villages



Way to counter threats

- China's aggression
- trafficking arms
- illegal migrants
- drugs

↳ infrastructure - ensures connectivity



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Q.10) How  
national

and thus quicker mobilisation  
of armed troops (especially during  
conflict times)

↳ VVP aims to tackle migration from  
the border states

↳ so that villages serve as points  
of intelligence & check  
aggression from neighbouring  
countries

↳ Trafficking can be tackled by vigilant  
locals: at borders & security  
forces with better technology

↳ Avoids creation of 'ghost villages' ≠  
which makes it easier for  
aggression by external state actors

↳ Proliferation of non state actors  
can be countered through local  
support (e.g. Village Defence Guards in  
J&K being revived)

Thus the VVP is a welcome step for  
BAPD (Border Area development programme)

**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)

India faces national security challenges such as border aggression, ~~etc~~ extrusion, cyber crime etc.

National Security Strategy

↳ Border management, instead of border security

↳ Implement recommendation of Shekatkar committee

- ↳ better infrastructure
- ↳ 'right sizing' of army

↳ Involving locals → for intel, etc.

(↳) - Village defense guards in JK



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Q.11) What impacts

↳ addressing the root causes in extremism areas

(eg) - Jai-Jangal Jameen in Naxal

↳ empowering youth - providing employment

(eg) - Chhattisgarh - CRPF relaxed ~~criteria~~ criteria for Naxal-hit districts (40th para → 8th para)

↳ Capacity building

↳ Technology (eg) - mission Deypare  
↳ Skilled manpower

This will ensure safety, security, unity & integrity in India

**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 the general rise in price level. In India, it is inferred from WPI and CPI indicators, as in July 2023 CPI was ~7.4% (highest in 11 months).

Factors influencing inflation trends

① Global

- ↳ supply of oil (eg) - OPEC cuts.
- ↳ trade policy of countries.
- ↳ Wars & conflicts (eg) - rise in supply lower oil & fertilizer prices due to Russia-Ukraine war
- ↳ supply chain shocks (eg) - Black Grain Deal Russia opting out in July.

② Domestic

- ↳ Monsoon & agriculture production (eg) - delayed onset

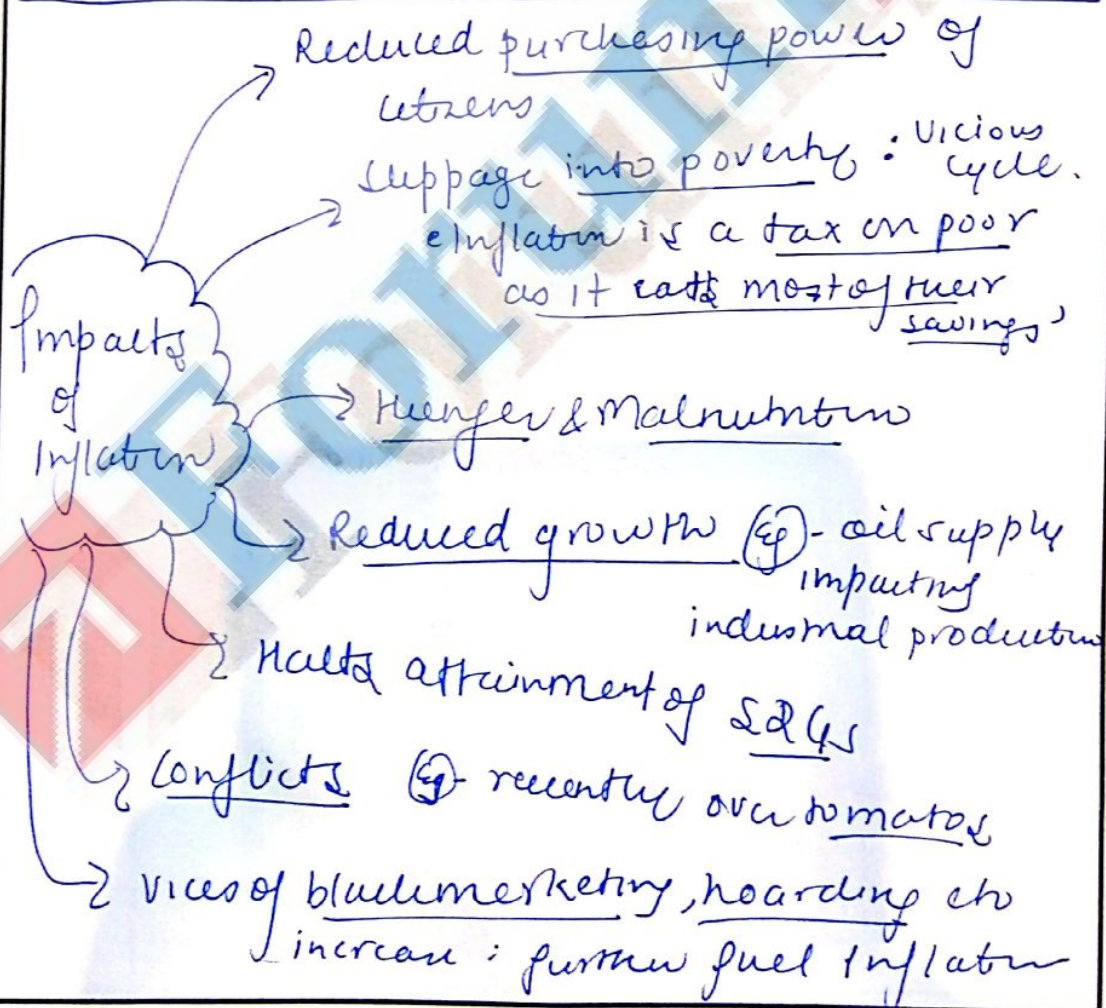


of monsoon in 2023 + disease in  
tomato crop in Kolar, Karnataka

↳ Exim policy - (eg) - rice exports stopped  
last month to curb  
inflation

↳ Fiscal policy  
& Monetary ⇒ determine liquidity  
in economy

↳ Logistics & infrastructure  
impacting supply chains





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Institutional measures in place

① Monetary policy: RBI cuts repo rates & other mechanisms to keep the liquidity in check.

② Fiscal policy (eg) - Rajasthan: Mahangai Rahat Camp  
↓  
Cylinder at Rs 500

③ Trade policy  
→ Minimum Export Prices  
→ Import duties

④ Other schemes  
→ TOPS (for perishable commodity)  
→ PDS - assured supply of grains to poor.

Limitations  
→ short term measures  
→ supply chains not made robust  
→ Export policy shocks: detrimental as reliable exporters.

Thus, robust measures for logistics improvement & monsoon-proofing of agriculture are required.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

PLI scheme was launched as part of Atmanirbhar package to boost manufacturing by providing incentives of incremental sales in comparison to base year.

A cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat

① Identified 13 sectors

↓  
mostly which fall in India's relative comparative advantage

↳ Economic survey 2020-21 identified 14 as

RCA for India	• Textiles	• Gems & Jewellery
	• Leather • Carpets	
	• Petrochemicals	

% Share in exports







(Don't  
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एक कक्ष  
Q.13) How  
efits of

Challenges

① Though started on high note,  
couldn't arouse much enthusiasm  
from the producers

② Infrastructure, logistics needs  
remain unfulfilled  $\downarrow$  ~14% cost

③ Capital & finance needs inhibit  
the increased production

④ Provision of skilled labour  
 $\downarrow$   
due to low Industry-Academia  
linkage

⑤ labour law regulations strict.

However, the scheme has high potential  
for 5 million economy, dream of  
India as well.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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



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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently, at UAE visit, PM ~~also~~ signed the pact for rupee - dirham trade, which is one of recent developments in India's efforts for internationalisation of rupee.

De-dollarisation	Internationalisation of rupee
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>refers to <u>decreasing</u> the use of <u>dollar</u> in international transactions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>refers to <u>increasing</u> the <u>acceptance + use</u> of <u>rupee</u> in international transactions</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>is being <u>pursued</u> by several countries, especially <u>global south</u></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>is being <u>pursued</u> by <u>India</u>, &amp; supported by its trade partners</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>aimed at <u>de-risking</u></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>aimed</u> at <u>de-dollarisation</u></li> </ul>



economics from  
dollar fluctuations

as well as increasing  
economic might of  
country

② result of trade  
wars, protectionism  
etc.

② also aided by  
India's rising growth  
as sm largest economy

### Benefits of internationalisation of rupee

- ① Reduced shocks from dollar  
fluctuations  $\Rightarrow$  Thus more immunity
- ② De-risking from depreciation  
of rupee
- ③ more trade with global south  
 $\hookrightarrow$  increasing export earnings
- ④ reduced import bill
- ⑤ no need of maintaining high  
forex reserves



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Challenges with internationalisation

① Acceptance from the trade partners

④ - Vostro - Nostro accounts : though began with high, now Russia facing problems to use rupee  
(∴ trade deficit with Russia)

② makes the domestic economy management difficult

④ - inflation turning

③ RBI's role as managed exchange rate regulator may decline

④ getting the due recognition at IMF such as in SDR basket.

Thus, the initiative is good in aim, but must be pursued with parallel efforts of correcting trade deficit, derisking from supply shocks etc.

**Feedback**

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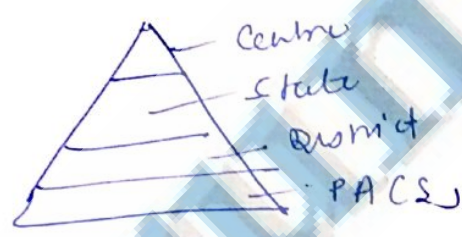


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**Q.14)** What are Primary Agricultural Credit Societies? Can the cooperative push alone help in achieving the twin targets of boosting rural economy and mainstreaming small and marginal farmers? (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

In the hierarchical cooperative setup in India, primary agricultural credit societies (PACS), occupy the lowest place. They are responsible for provision of small credits to farmers.



↳ Regulated by NABARD overall & immediate supervision with district cooperative boards-

↳ don't classify as such as banks.

## Cooperative push

↳ means increasing role of cooperatives by strengthening them for providing



Credit & other facilities

Mainstreaming small & marginal farmers

↳ ① Provide cheap credit

② Increased investment in  
agriculture  $\Rightarrow$  more ~~income~~ yield  
 $\downarrow$   
more income

③ helping with household expenses  
such as health education

④ Pooling of land : consolidation  
 $\downarrow$   
more yield (economies of scale  
+ mechanisation)

Boosting rural economy

↳ ① creating more demand by  
giving credit

② Boost to farm income

③ credit for established  
non-farm ventures  
such as allied activities



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Q.15) F agree

food processing industries, other small-agro based "

Thus, diversification of rural economy

(4) backward linkages made strong with industry => better infrastructure such as roads.

(5) more investment in health, education etc.

However, it alone can't achieve targets

Other pushes required

- 'Smart villages' to tackle migration
  - better infrastructure & jobs. (SPM Rurban mission)
- SHGs mainstreaming
- Investment in social & digital infrastructure (e.g.) - PM-WANI, Schools, PHCs.
- Reducing leakages & provisioning of subsidies to small, marginal (+ women) farmers.

This will ensure reaching the last mile one of the Saptarishi of government's vision

**Feedback**

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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)

Farm policies in India are aimed at providing inputs for farming (seed, <sup>quality</sup> fertilizer, water etc) and better remuneration for outputs (marketing, storage etc)

Undesirable consequences

↳ Distortion in cropping pattern

↳ water-intensive crops such as rice, sugarcane : leading to groundwater exploitation & virtual water export

↳ Area under millet, pulses, oilseeds declined

↳ input dependence (60% of edible oil)  
↳ Nutritional insecurity

↳ Agro-ecological zones not adhered to.



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All these have been  
due to MSP regime  
which favours ~~food~~  
wheat, rice etc over others



↳ Environmental  
consequences due  
to monocropping

- ↳ Overuse of urea (out of Nutrient based subsidy)
- ↳ Canal irrigation
- ↳ Decentralised irrigation (tube well) after green revolution.

Desirable consequences

- ↳ Net importer & food crisis in 1960s ⇒ Net exporter since 2001
- ↳ Largest exporter of rice,
- ↳ Largest producer of fruits & vegetables
- ↳ Improved farm income & productivity

Ways to enhance soil health

↳ Correcting the balance of N:P:K  
ideal : 4:2:1



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- ↳ Use of organic fertilisers
- ↳ mulching (preserving soil moisture)
- ↳ Avoiding deep ploughing
- ↳ Preserving biota (bees, earthworms etc)

PM PRANAM → aims at promoting use of organic fertilisers  
 → State governments to get grants in lieu of amount of fertiliser subsidies saved.

Ways to Enhance farm productivity → Input management  
 ↳ quality seeds, increase seed replacement ratio  
 ↳ Precision agriculture  
 ↳ 'Right thing at right time'  
 ↳ increasing mechanisation (NUTRI index)  
 ↳ Cooperative farming (pooling of land) & contract farming  
 ↳ Better extension services through Krishi Vigyan Kendra

Enhanced productivity will lead to Doubling of farmer's income

**Feedback**

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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 the abnormal rise in temperature in a region. In India, IMD's criteria to classify heat waves is:

Based on range	4.6 - 6.5°C rise
Based on Absolute temp excess	Hills - > 40°C (36°C)
	Plains - > 45°C (41°C)

Reasons for rising frequency of heat waves

\* Natural reasons

↳ High pressure region leading to heat dome : heat unable to escape.

↳ El Nino & other such warm currents

↳ Jet stream (eg) - Europe 2022 : heatwaves

↳ Changes in monsoon/western disturbances pattern (eg) - Feb 2023 India (no western disturbances)



\* Anthropogenic

↳ Climate change - Global warming  
(Already  $1.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  warming)

↳ Concentration in urban spaces

↳ Vehicular / Industrial emissions

Impact of heat waves

① Health - heat strokes, exhaustion etc.

(eg) - 13 people died during Maharashtra Bhushan ceremony

② Economic  
↳ reduced productivity, burnout, damage to infrastructure

③ Agriculture  
↳ crop damage, soil moisture; wilting, condemned  
↳ livestock - health impacts.

④ Social  
↳ displacement, loss of livelihood  
↳ Special vulnerability of sectors





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like farmers, construction labourers,  
street vendors etc.

↳ drinking water shortage

⑤ Environmental - other disasters - forest fires, biodiversity loss

Measures to mitigate impact

① check global warming (limit to 1.5°) [ Green growth, Climate Action ]

② Adaptation measures

- ↳ Agriculture: Mulching (crop residue/plastic)
- ↳ Livestock: regular bathing.
- ↳ Urban: Blue Green Infrastructure

Case study: Ahmedabad: Heat Action Plan  
 ↳ cool roofs      ↳ drinking water & shade in public place  
 ↳ day shelters

③ Early warning systems (colour coded warnings - IMD)

④ Local solutions based Heat Action Plans  
 (eg) - mud roofs in rural areas.

⑤ Staying hydrated.

Steps such as National Heat related illness programme, Heat Action Plans etc. are steps in right direction

**Feedback**  
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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)

Chandrayaan is the moon-mission of India started by ISRO, which has recently achieved the feat of becoming 4<sup>th</sup> country to soft-land on moon (Chandrayaan-3).

Improvements in Chandrayaan-3 over C-2

- ① more sturdy legs to absorb the thrust during landing
- ② central thrust engine removed - only 4 retained
- ③ landing area (prospective) increased  

<u>Chandrayaan-2</u>	-	500m x 500m
<u>Chandrayaan-3</u>	-	~2km x ~2km
- ④ Large fuel tank to avoid



Closing

- ⑤ more no of solar panels to have more power & this time to soft land
- ⑥ Feeded with images from Chandrayan-2, which were to complement Chandrayan-3's own scanning cameras : for more landing site
- ⑦ Addition of a payload to propulsion module : SHAPE (to find smaller planets to serve as base)  
[payload of lander & rover retained] Same
- ⑧ Redundancy based system  
↳ If one thing stops working - something other will replace it  
↳ Thus as ISRO chairman said recently



Instead of a success-based design in Chandrayan-2, Chandrayan-3 had feature-based design.

**Artemis Accords & moon exploration**

↳ It is a US led initiative which aims at moon exploration (& manned mission by 2024)

↳ India recently signed it

↳ It will enable international cooperation with other agencies for lunar exploration

↳ Pooling of resources & knowledge

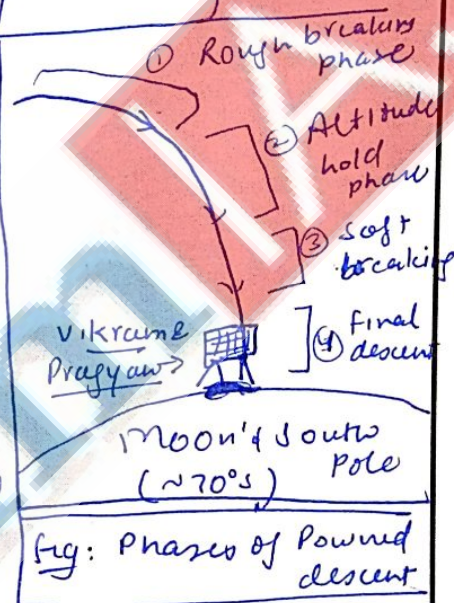
↳ More research on South pole: ice-bound: may have rich minerals & water

↳ Will help in 3<sup>rd</sup> phase of ISRO (+

JAXA & LUPEX

↳ India's hallmark: cost effectiveness (~6000 cr only)

Thus, the feat has significant role in breaching 'sky as the limit'



**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 is the one which is fuelled by innovations, research and new ideas. It is the main engine of IVIR, and thus R&D is crucial for India to take lead.

Role of National Research Foundation

Bill, 2023

↳ One of the provisions of New Education Policy, 2020, it aims at establishing National Research Foundation

↳ Fund of 5000 crore; shared ~~partly~~ by govt & private (28%)



↳ Two objectives

↳ ① Sponsoring individual efforts  
of innovators

② funding research at universities

Role in democratizing research ecosystem

① Increases GERD ~~to~~ (aim of 2%,  
current 1.6%)

② Including private sector ensures  
more supply of funds & shared  
responsibility

③ It outlines vision for upturning  
research in especially, fund & 3  
universities ⇒ decentralising of  
research

④ At present, islands of excellence  
exist in higher education i.e., IIT, IIM.  
Thus, it corrects the regional imbalance  
can



- ⑤ Better Academia-Industry linkage will be ensured
- ⑥ Including the provision of individual sponsorship : democratizing research
- ⑦ Will help India catch up at world level (cf Israel - ~6% GDP, USA - highest patents.)

However, also needed is

- increasing women in STEM
- incentives for pursuing research by scholarships etc (e.g) - MNF taken back recently
- Culture of research to be prospered.

The bill further is the lynchpin to reaping India's demographic dividend

### Feedback

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



Q.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 usage of multiple fronts for engaging in conflict/war with opponent. It extensively uses the greyzone operations such as ~~cyber~~ → cyber warfare, drones (e.g. Kamikaze drones by Ukraine), cluster bombs, honey trapping.

Implications for India

① Hostile neighbourhood

↑  
Threat from state & non-state external actors

↳ increase India's vulnerability

② - BSF reported >20 instances



of drones from Pak border  
in 2022 (only in 2021)

② It fuels the organised crime  
as well

(eg) Kashmir valley - drug  
pandemic on rise

[Pak supplying drugs with drones,  
new warfare employed to  
desroy youth]

③ Difficult to track and act  
on hybrid warfare

(eg) - 2 youths in Taran Taran (Punjab)  
attacked a police station  
(learnt use of weapon on youtube,  
trained by ISI)

④ India's digital revolution &  
the giant leap in it  $\Rightarrow$  exposes



Write in this Area / इस स्थान पर लिखें

it to mere cybersecurity, attacks

(eg) - Kundankulem, AIIMJ breach.

(5) Hybrid warfare may escalate into serious situation - which is concerning. due to nuclear ability of China, Pak

Measures

(1) Capacity building - technological upgradation

(2) Trained manpower - Independent systems  
 eg - MAYA OS by defence ministry  
 for intel, cyber operators etc.

(3) Developing strength in drones  
 (eg) - MALE, HALE, Rustom-2  
 (but still highly dependent on Israeli tech, heron)

(4) Awareness in youth - to avoid radicalisation, honeytrapping etc.

**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			



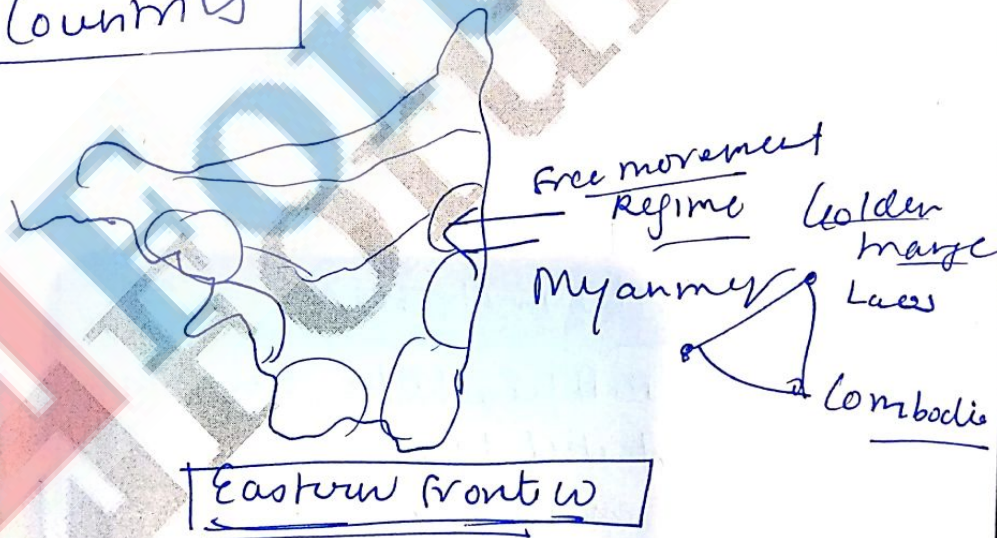


Q.20) How are internal security challenges related to peace in neighboring countries? Explain with special reference to instability on India's eastern frontier. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

India faces a unique threat of ~~aggression~~ aggression from both state & non-state actors in the neighbouring countries.

Challenges related to peace in neighbouring countries



① Free movement regime with Myanmar



and imbal ethnic relations lead to issues such as:

Illegal migration, esp after Junta regime in Myanmar  
↳ Rohingya crisis

② Proximity to golden mango

in eastern frontier

↳ drug trafficking in north-east

↳ Poppy cultivation & traffickers

↳ crackdown in them recently

↳ on of the reasons of Rohingya crisis

③ Inability of Myanmar to deal with the internal crisis

↳ force arms supply, human trafficking etc.



④ money laundering due to the lack of strict enforcement in eastern countries  
 ↳ fund the North East insurgency

Similarly,

- ↳ Pakistan crisis + Political
  - ↳ Sri Lanka crisis + Economic
  - ↳ Unemployment in Nepal
  - ↳ Bangladesh
- all have destabilised India's internal security.

Thus, India must adopt Cyrus doctrine towards neighbours, because 'Security is indivisible - either all have it or none' (Gorbachev doctrine)

**Feedback**

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#	G	A	P
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