

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

Prince Raj

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

1910129348

Medium/माध्यम

English ☐हिंदी ☐

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

Offline (1901)

Date/दिनांक

03/09/2023

*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

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- 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।

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
	9:35 am	12:30 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : Offline	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।

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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 is today ^{5th} ~~2nd~~ largest economy in terms of Market Exchange Rate (will around 3.2 trillion \$ economy).

Foreign trade important for becoming 5 trillion \$ economy →

- 1) Provides market to domestic manufactures
- 2) Export growth
- 3) Attracts FDI which helps in boosting domestic production

Foreign Trade Policy 2023 has huge potential in revamping India's participation in global trade →

- 1) Eased FDI norms - single portal clearances
- 2) ROOTEK scheme strengthened
- 3) Incentivising export of products
- 4) Boosting domestic economy -
- 5) Removing infrastructural bottlenecks - to boost production
- 6) Focus on Free Trade Agreement with different countries.

Foreign trade is sine-qua-non if India wants to quickly achieve its aim of becoming \$ trillion economy and to become 3rd largest economy by 2030 as projected by many economic houses

Feedback

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

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Welfare economy makes efforts to maximise welfare of the people by providing social security nets but economic constraints are ^{there} on any country. Hence fiscal prudence can't be ignored. →

1) Balancing needs with view from economic prism

eg → Everyone can't be given Universal Basic Income (UBI)

2) For UBI to be made viable → a selection of citizens can be chosen as targeted beneficiary

3) Government fiscal deficit of around 4%.

4) Agreever - employed for 4 yrs only → to cut down expenses

Old Pension Scheme →

- 1) The Government used to provide pensions to all Government employees.
- 2) But in New Pension Scheme → contributions had to be made from employees also
- 3) Lack of financial resources led to cutting old pension scheme.
- 4) While maintaining Old Pension Scheme for army defence forces or social security to them
- 5) While we are reducing fiscal burden here, social protection in form of pensions for unorganised people is there

Hence, a right balance of fiscal prudence and social protection schemes is needed

Feedback

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

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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 refers to assimilation of important information related to agriculture and agricultural practices.

Agristack as panacea for problems plaguing the farm sector →

1) Dissemination of information to farmers → create more awareness regarding methodologies, tools for agriculture

2) Technological information from different countries - helps to bring innovation in agriculture

3) Details regarding nature of soil from different parts of country -

to devise policy ~~may~~ focus on specific crops for specific places

4) Information regarding soil → help in preparing Soil Health Cards → better production of crops

5) It will provide solution to problems like stubble farming, overirrigation.

By using information from AgriStack, a transition towards ~~the~~ sustainable agriculture would be achieved and the goal of 'Doubling Farmers Income' would be achieved.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

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

WTO's aim is to provide the countries with rule-based trading opportunities.

Dilemma between free trade and food security →

1) Free trade demands unrestricted flow of goods and services but countries like India where around 25% of population is poor, they can't even afford imported food.

2) The Government intervenes to provide free food to them which is objected by other trading nations as their market is getting affected.

WTO's role in providing solution to this dilemma has remain unfulfilled-

- 1) ~~Although~~ WTO allows exception to India to provide subsidies for MSP by which farmers could get a minimum income in ~~ret~~ return → To ensure food security for them
- 2) Such measures are opposed by other nations at WTO forum
- 3) Many countries are restricted to spend more on providing free food to citizens.

Hence, need of the hour is to bring changes in WTO to tackle this dilemma by being considerate to these needs especially by developing and poor nations.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.5) Even after five decades of the Stockholm conference, narrowing the gaps between the targets and actions remains one of the biggest challenges towards reversing climate change. Discuss. Also, recommend measures for building a coherent actionable strategy to tackle climate change. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्टॉकहोम सम्मेलन के पांच दशकों के बाद भी, लक्ष्यों और कार्यों के बीच अंतर को कम करना जलवायु परिवर्तन को उलटने की दिशा में सबसे बड़ी चुनौतियों में से एक है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने के लिए एक सुसंगत कार्यवाई योग्य रणनीति बनाने के उपायों की भी सिफारिश कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Stockholm conference in 1972 showed a light to the world towards conservation of environment.

However, there has ~~to~~ always been a gap between targets and actions towards reversing climate changes because →

- 1) ~~The~~ Lack of technological development in many countries to bring in innovative solutions.
- 2) Developing countries can't compromise on development and thus they still had to rely very much on fossil fuels.

- 3) lack of sufficient funds, resources
- 4) lack of political will
- 5) Path towards combating climate change - needs to pass through problems that poors have to afford - which countries don't want to do as it hampers their political support

Measures to build coherent actionable strategy →

- 1) Take into consideration of status of different countries
- 2) Awareness generation across the world
- 3) Confidence building measures
- 4) Collaboration between countries - provide funds, technology to countries that are lacking.

we need to take steps to save ourselves from reaching 'tipping point'?

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

The volume of e-waste is increasing exponential as we are entering more and more into technological era.

Hence, its management becomes very important.

Impediments in management of e-waste →

- 1) very large volume of waste
- 2) Uncertainty on nature of wastage
- 3) We don't have developed specific disposal techniques
- 4) Lack of clarity on owner of wastage - Consumers are irresponsibly throwing e-wastes like mobile phones, laptops, etc

To tackle this menace, trinity of citizens, businesses, Government need to make efforts →

- 1) Govt policy to develop ecosystem of waste management
- 2) Govt should penalise wrongdoers
- 3) Businesses should take the onus of management.
- 4) Citizens should be made aware about how to treat such works
- 5) Disposal methods should be developed by R & D Team

By cooperation of all the entities, we can manage e-waste.

Feedback

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

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

Nuclear ~~Fission~~ Fusion refers to ~~production~~ of energy combining of nucleuses to form another atom and in the process nuclear fusion energy released
eg: Protium and Deuterium combining to form Helium.

Nuclear Fission is breaking of an atom into 2 smaller atoms which produces fission energy
eg: U^{235} breaking into U^{231} .

Relevance of nuclear energy in resolving global energy security dilemma ->

- 1) Reduce dependency on oil and petroleum for energy - reduce dependency on foreign countries.

- 2) Cleaner form of energy - tackles issue of climate change, global warming
- 3) Save foreign reserves of the country - reduce dependency on others
- 4) India has sufficient supply of Uranium. Hence self sufficient
- 5) Produce very large amount of energy - good for environment too

Nuclear energy is the future of energy which along with environmentally suitable will help in bringing down dependency on oil & petroleum and thus foreign dependency.

Feedback

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Run of the river hydroelectric projects are those projects where water is not stored anywhere. So electricity is produced from kinetic and potential energy of running river itself.

There is no need of creation of dams.

Run of river hydroelectric projects balance ecological conservation with socio-economic development →

- Ecological Conservation
- 1) Storing river using dams change flow direction of rivers → kills many marine species downstream
 - 2) Dams → diversion of river → leads to floods in many places → locals have

to be displaced.

- 3) ^{large} Dams are also reasons of increased seismic activity - ecologically harmful

4) Socio-Economic Development

- 4) Electricity is still produced - used for industries, households used - economic

social development

- 5) River resources can continue to be used by locals

Many run of the river hydroelectric projects are being constructed on different rivers in India, which will help in fulfilling increased electricity demand.

Feedback

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

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

Border areas have critical challenges of infiltration ~~by~~ by enemy countries or people or terrorists.

Hence, Robust border infrastructure is important to counter threats →

- 1) Stops terrorists, enemies from entering inside the country
- 2) Restricts illegal trade of arms, weapons, laundered money, etc.
- 3) Acts as first line of defence in any war
- 4) Better connectivity with border areas - help in transportation of manpower, weapons especially during times of war, attack.

'Vibrant Village Programme' is meant for strengthening ^{border} infrastructure of villages which are in vicinity of borders.

Importance of Vibrant Village Programme -

- 1) to contain foreign threats from terrorists, enemies, etc.
- 2) developed roads & infrastructure to link other major cities to border villages
- 3) Make patrolling easy for defence personnel.
- 4) Give acts as better residence places for families of defence personnel.

Only when a country is free from external threats, it can focus on developmental goals.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

National Security is very crucial for any country's development.

A terrorist attack like 2008 Mumbai attack drains a lot of resources of state to normalise the situation.

Thus National Security strategy can help in tackling challenges to national security →

1) Objective criteria of preparedness and response



Better response time

2) Interconnected Intelligence systems

e.g. NATGRID will ease out the information flow

- 3) Clear rules regarding leadership in crisis times - makes easier to take decisions
- 4) Clear border protection strategies will help to fight the perpetrators
- 5) Technologically enabled defense system will create deterrence amongst enemies
eg: Israel's ^{Iron} Dome Missile Protection
- 6) Well articulated security system will provide assurance to businesses to run peacefully → business friendly environment

These strategies will not help us to tackle any foreign threats but also create an enabling environment for FDI and foreigners.

Feedback

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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 persistent rise in average prices of goods and services in an economy.

Factors influencing inflation trends →

- 1) Increase in demand of goods and services
eg → Demand of fruits increase during Navratri
- 2) Increased money supply in economy
- 3) Government spending on welfare schemes and pumping money in the economy
- 4) Decrease in supply

↙ due to

Infrastructural bottlenecks

↘

reduced demand due to decrease in saving

5) Import prices increase due to global shortage of goods

6) Petroleum and oil prices rise due to global factors

Impacts of inflation →

1) Difficult for people to afford daily consumable products

2) Slowdown in economy

3) People spending low on other non-necessary goods

4) less savings in economy - less investment →
Manufacturing sector & other sectors
→ Stagnation

5) Volatility of market increase - less attractive for FDI

Institutional measures to check inflation →

1) RBI controls money supply through repo operations.

eg. Increase repo and reverse repo rate to decrease money supply

2) Govt. opts for contractionary policy
eg. less spending on people's welfare or subsidies

3) ^{Removing} ~~Improving~~ infrastructure bottlenecks to improve supply side conditions.

only when inflation is controlled, the vision of 'Saptarishi principle' of

Reaching the last Mile could be achieved

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Atmanirbhar Bharat focuses on self reliance rather than self sufficiency.

Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme is important cornerstone of Atmanirbhar

Bharat →

1) It gives boost to hitherto lacking sectors of economy

eg, PLIs for manufacturing semiconductors areas

2) It incentivises to develop the strengths of a country

eg, PLIs in textile sector - Aim to become

the biggest player in this sector
banking on India's strength in this area

- 3) By PLI, industries get incentive to develop ^{different goods} and put into Research and Development → important to achieve self sufficiency reliance
- 4) Increases risk taking capabilities of smaller industries. ~~The~~

Challenges in PLI scheme →

- 1) Infrastructure bottlenecks which hinders production at first place
- 2) Basic amenities for manufacturing like electricity, roads for transportation, etc are lacking - which hinders production
- 3) Focus is on rewarding the production - the challenges faced in production is not addressed.

4) In lure of monetary support, companies try to overproduce a particular good.

5) Opposition from foreign countries which see these PLI schemes as subsidies and oppose at WTO.

The solution lies in limiting PLI upto certain level of production so that we don't try to move towards self sufficiency which mayn't be economically viable. But PLI schemes -

will make India capable of producing everything from 'needle to fighter jet' & then only can we claim ourselves Vishwaguru.

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.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 refers to increased acceptance of Rupee in global market to an extent that other countries are also using Rupee for trade. whereas De-Dollarisation refers to reducing use of Dollars to opt for some alternate mode for transaction.

While De-dollarisation seem to be a negative ^{and forced} effort by, Internationalisation of Rupee is positive step to secure a place in global market in a way that people's trust on Rupee increases

Benefits of internationalisation of Rupee

- 1) More trade in Rupees - global foothold of Rupees
- 2) India would be able to influence global market and trades
- 3) Reduced dependency on Forex Reserves as we can perform transactions in Rupees
- 4) Lesser volatility in Indian market as we need not rely on forex and US federal reserve policies
- 5) Attractive for FDI as strong Rupee will increase the trust

Challenges associated with internationalisation of Rupee →

- 1) Stability of Rupee should be focused on more rather than increasing trade in Rupees

↓
If Rupee is volative → Transaction in Rupee will decrease automatically

- 2) Strong domestic policies to control inflation to maintain value of Rupee

- 3) India's domestic policies will be more affected by global demand.

Thus, it is important that our domestic system should be resilient to manage any volatility due to internationalisation and slowly we should make efforts to increase our acceptance.

Feedback

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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 समितियाँ 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 Society is a cooperative society in rural areas with the aim to provide monetary and other logistical support to farmers through loans or grants. The members are elected by the people.

Cooperative push helping in achieving targets of ^{boosting} rural economy →

(A) Boosting rural economy

1) The monetary support to farmers save them from harsh consequences owing to production fluctuations

2) Provides technology to small and

marginal farmers → better production,
more production

3) Increase the production of farm produce

④ Mainstreaming small and marginal farmers →

4) Provides modern technologies which are present in other states, districts

5) Proper way for providing common market for the goods

6) Knowing whatabout of technicalities like organic farming, seed health

→ farmers can produce more

Corporate push alone can't be panacea for ^{all} _{problem}
Challenges with ~~corpo~~ cooperative push →

1) The PACS chairman, being elected member don't have technical

- knowledge.
- 2) Indian agriculture needs massive work at improving infrastructure through R&D work → Govt can help in that
 - 3) Increased funding for PACS.
 - 4) Apart from cooperation - awareness creation about sustainable methods of farming is needed

The long standing issue of agriculture like overuse of water, lack of knowledge about crop growth needs to be tackled and for this state, cooperative groups, NGOs, all need to come together

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

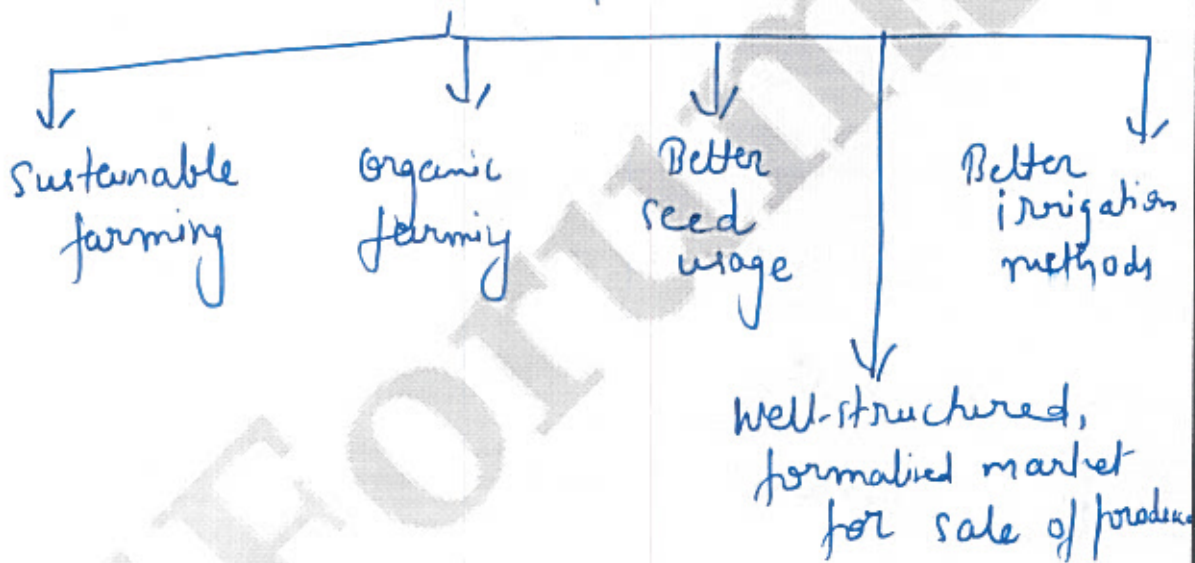
Q.15) Farm policies in the country have inadvertently led to undesirable consequences. Do you agree? Giving emphasis on PM PRANAM, discuss ways to enhance soil health and farm productivity. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Farm policies are formed by the Government to increase crop productivity, doubly farmer's income.

Farm policies look to promote



Farm policies have led to undesirable consequences →

1) Due to unawareness, lack of knowledge farmers have failed when changed their conventional methods

2) ^{Many} organic farmers wouldn't continue because it turned out very costly

3) Root issues have not been solved →

The conventional methods are ^{itself} not sustainable and done in wrong manner

4) Lower MSP → deterrence in farmers
→ Many products don't have MSP also.

~~PM Bion~~ PM PRANAM scheme talks of promoting Alternative Nutrients for soil and agricultural products.

Ways to enhance soil health and farm productivity →

1) PM PRANAM → use alternative nutrients in soil rather than conventional

NPK fertiliser.

- 2) Limit the usage of urea
- 3) Soil health cards - inspect the soil and recommend quantity of fertilisers and type of produce to be grown
→ will increase farm productivity
- 4) Zero Budget Natural Farming
- Jivamrit, Bijamrit, Mulching
- 5) Better irrigation techniques like Drip Irrigation

Soil health needs to be monitored properly and use of AI can ease the process. With use of biotechnology, better seeds can be produced. All this will help in realising goal of doubling farmer's income by 2023

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.16) What do you understand by heat waves? Highlight the reasons and impact of the rising frequency of heat waves across India. Also, recommend some measures to mitigate its impact. (15 marks, 250 words)

उष्ण तरंगों (heat waves) से आप क्या समझते हैं? पूरे भारत में उष्ण तरंगों (heat waves) की बढ़ती आवृत्ति के कारणों और प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके अलावा, इसके प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए कुछ उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Heat waves refer to hot ^{air} blowing over a region. Temperature exceeds $45-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ during heat waves. It has yet not been classified as a disaster.

Reasons of rising frequency of heat waves across India →

- 1) Global warming - increased temperature
- 2) Pollution → polluted particle traps heat
- 3) Deforestation and changed land use pattern - change in micro-climatic conditions causing heat waves
- 4) Urban Heat Island Effect

5) Poor circulation of air in towns, cities -
hinders fresh circulation of air

6) Use of ACs, refrigerators to cool → vicious cycle
of heat waves
Impact of heat waves →

1) Many people die of fatigue due
to heat waves

2) Productivity of workers, employees
decrease due to fatigue.

3) Destruction of crops, fruits, vegetables
which are not very heat resistant

4) Drying up of rivers, lakes

5) Lead to drought in many places.

6) ~~Can~~ Affects frequency of rainfall -
Some areas witness more rainfall.

Mitigation of heat wave →

- 1) long term goal of reducing global warming
- 2) Increase ~~land~~ green cover in cities, towns
- 3) Afforestation
- 4) Plant mangroves, corals - positively affect microclimate
- 5) ~~Avoid~~ Preventive measure →
 - 1) Don't go out unnecessarily out during heat waves.
- 6) Limit usage of ACs, refrigerations - which are source of global warming.

Heat wave needs to be included in disaster category so that steps could be taken on a war footing.

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.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 land on the south pole of the moon to find information regarding resources on moon, climate of moon, etc.

Difference from Chandrayaan 2 →

1) Chandrayaan-3 has only lander and rover. It will establish connection with ~~the~~ orbiter of Chandrayaan 2.

2) More fuel to increase capabilities of hovering near surface to delay landing in case landing site is not appropriate.

3) Enhancement in total strength of
lander and rover

4) New payloads added for performing
different function
like → recording temperature of moon's
surface, etc.

India signed Artemis Accords recently.
It will help in furthering exploration
of lunar surface →

1) Increased collaboration with
countries like USA, EU, Canada to
perform space faring activities.

2) Technological support from other
space agencies to explore lunar
surface

3) Access to data from lunar explorations ~~will be~~ of other countries - will help to rectify mistakes of other to perform better ✓

5) It will further help India in other space projects by getting different support for eg- for Aditya L1 Mission, Gaganyaan, etc.

Moon exploration will have new way for humanity as it provides a way for any further space explorations to work on idea of ^{finding} any other habitable planet

Feedback

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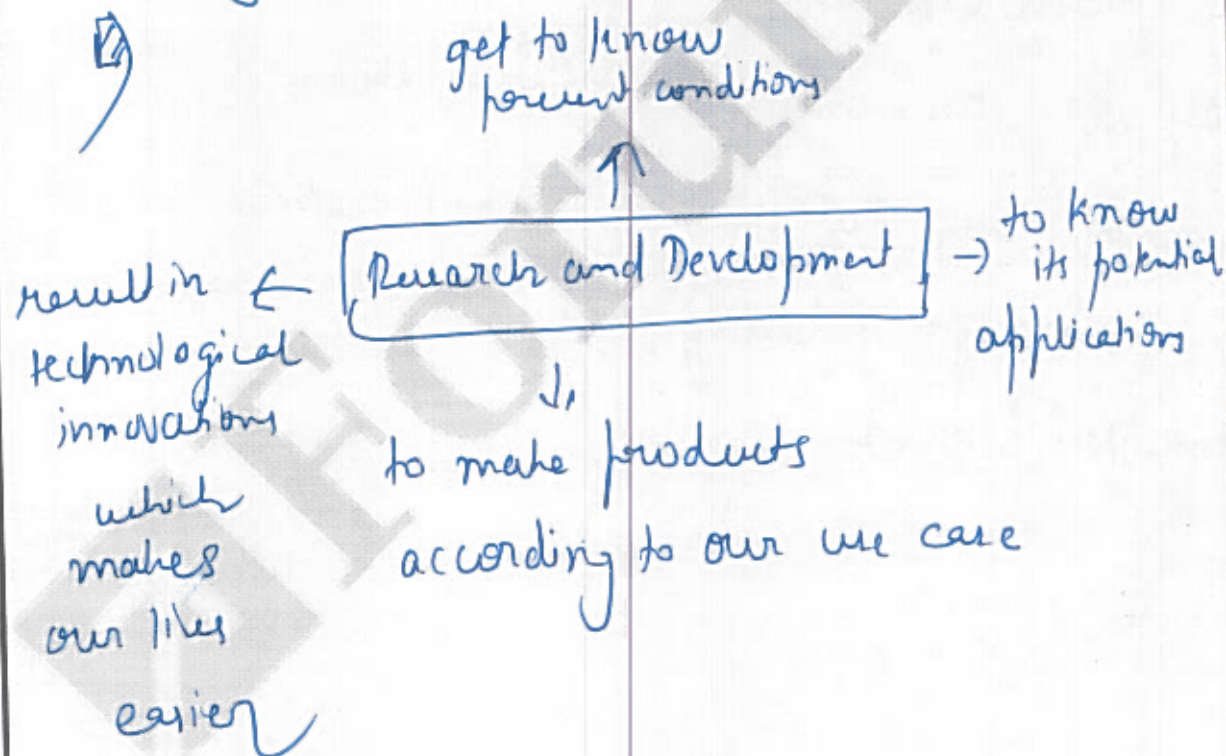
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.18) Research and Development is the key to unlock the potential of 'knowledge economy.' In this perspective, analyse the role of the National Research Foundation Bill, 2023 in democratizing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

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

Research and Development helps to get insights ~~into~~ of any work. It is key to unlock the potential of knowledge economy as -



Role of National Research Foundation
 BiH 2023 in democratising research
ecosystem in India

- 1) Increase funding of research in educational institutes, laboratories, etc
- 2) Collaboration with global partners
- 3) Mutual exchange of knowledge between different countries
- 4) Incentivising the researchers - monetary support, logistic support
- 5) Provides for market for research works

Research ecosystem enhances scientific
temper of a country in consonance
with Fundamental Duties and
'National Research Foundation Bill 2023'
is a welcome step in this.

It will make India capable
to compete with other countries
in research field.

By developing even in research field,
we can fulfill our vision of becoming
developed country by 2047 and
become a Vishwaguru.

Feedback

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marks in the above
table.

Here G is Good, A is
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Poor.

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Hybrid warfare refers to combination of different war techniques.

Conventionally, warfare was with weapons and arms but in modern times it has also taken shape of cyber warfare, biological warfare and many more to come.

Implications for India →

- 1) Modern warfare techniques - ~~very~~ anonymous in nature - difficult to fight and deal with
- 2) Threat to critical infrastructure - like nuclear weapons

- 3) Threat to banking system
- 4) Personal data theft issues owing to cyberwarfare
- 5) Biological warfare - can kill millions of people without need of going anywhere

For India to become a developed country by 2047, it is very important to build a resilient ecosystem from hybrid warfare.

Measures to develop to encounter these threats →

- 1) CERT-In team to be strengthened - increase manpower.
- 2) Built anti-cyber threat response team
- 3) Invest in Research and Development.

- 4) Collaboration with other nations to restrict biological trade or possibility of ^{making} any viruses or such weapons
- 5) Awareness among people to be alert in response to cyber threats
- 6) Critical infrastructures to be strengthened more
- 7) Use of AI to track perpetrators along with international collaboration

Hybrid warfare needs to be fought on war footing else it would be impossible to even react because perpetrators are unknown.

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	
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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)

India's Eastern Frontier with countries like Bangladesh, Myanmar, South-East Asian countries being unique challenges for India.

Myanmar Case →

- 1) The instability in Myanmar - military rule - against democracy → makes it difficult for India to maintain cordial relations
- 2) India had to oppose Myanmar on global stage which creates possibility of them siding more with China - against India's interest

3) Refugees from Myanmar - Rohingyas enter into India through North East States and also through Bangladesh - threat to India's security.

↓
Terrorists can enter in disguise of refugees

Bangladesh case →

- 1) Dispute ~~of~~ on Teesta River sharing disrupts peace between 2 countries
- 2) Rohingya issue - influx in India
- 3) Many illegal Bangladeshis also enter India in want of better economic opportunities.
- 4) Bangladesh has raised concerns over discrimination with Muslims in the country

South East Asian Countries →

- 1) Increasing China's presence → against our interest.
- 2) String of Pearl theory - China trying to surround India by increasing presence ~~away~~ around India's neighbouring countries
- 3) Lack of sufficient connectivity → gives edge to China to maintain better relations with South East Asian.

A peaceful relation with neighbour is needed for India to become leader of the South and then eventually become a superpower one day.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

-
-
-
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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.

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