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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

Tharun Teja

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

1910085099

Medium/माध्यम

English हिंदी

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

Date/दिनांक

14/08/23

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
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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।

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।

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।

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।

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।

Total/कुल अंक

250

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

10:11 am

1:33 pm

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन

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*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 आती के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हें तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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

EXAMINER'S REMARKS



CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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



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

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

India post 1991 reforms saw growth in trade of 16% annually and growth of country crossed Hindu rate of growth.

Necessity of Foreign trade :-

1) Imports :-

→ Support industrial requirements (semiconductors, solar wafers)

→ Supply chain growth (China+1 strategy)

→ Promotes investment (FDI, FII)

→ Support from WTO and developed countries

2) Exports :-

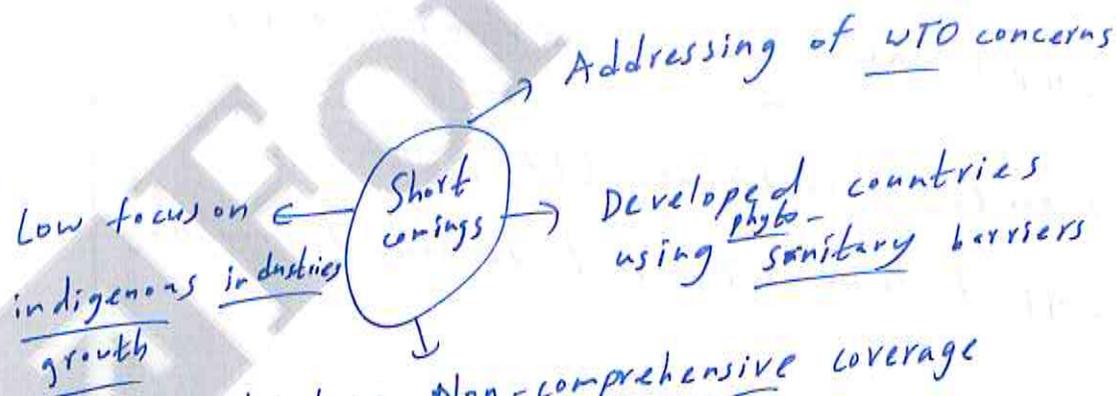
→ Earner of foreign exchange (tourism)

→ Promotes doubling of farmers income

=) Exports (Doubling of Farmers income
→ Ashok Dalai
contested)

Potential of FTP, 2023 :-

- 1) Harmonious construction of Atmanirbhar Bharat with globalisation
- 2) Focus on value addition instead of raw material export (26,000 million litres exported - Virtual Water annually)
- 3) Ease of doing business (ECLGS, Export Councils)
- 4) MSMEs merchandise export (40%) improvement (RoDTEP, Factoring)



(Goal but no process) Non-comprehensive coverage
VAE-CEPA is the step for better foreign trade - VAE is India's 3rd largest trade partner

Feedback

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
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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)

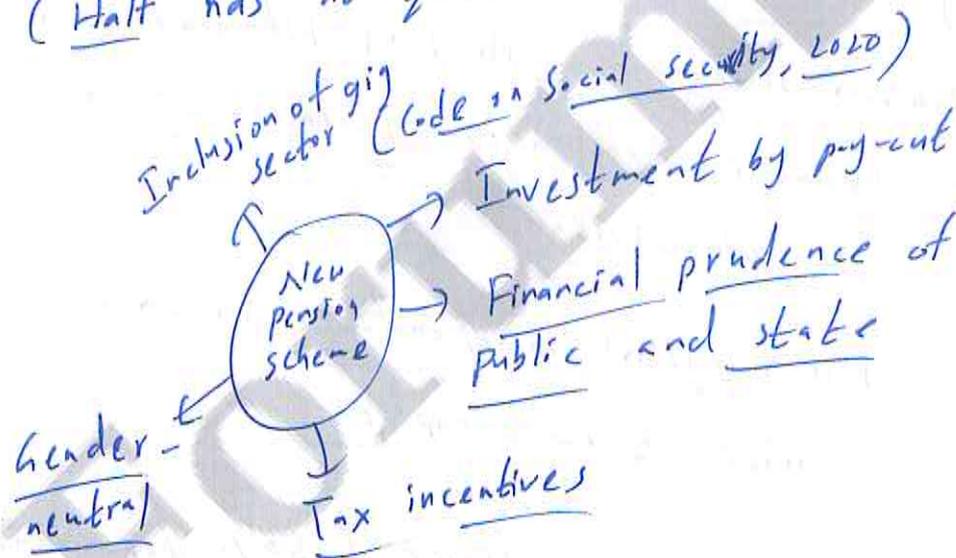
Social welfare schemes are mandatory as per Directive principles of state policy (IV) and also, by right of Fundamental rights (III)

Necessity for welfare economy :-

- 1) Old Pension scheme :- (Half of 1st drawn salary)
 - Promotes growth of geriatric sector / Longevity dividend
 - Psychological independence in career choice (Low corruption)
 - Decreases dependence (50% dependent on children)
 - Increases wages and personal income (No initial payout for pension)

Issue of fiscal prudence :-

- 1) High burden on state (50% funds for defense → pensions) ⇒ Capital expenditure & revenue
- 2) Lack of financial education among people ⇒ Investment in markets ↓
- 3) Difficulty in ascertaining necessity of half pension salary (Half has no qualitative basis for determining)



NPS, replacing OPS, is necessary as observed by many countries changing their pension laws (France)

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



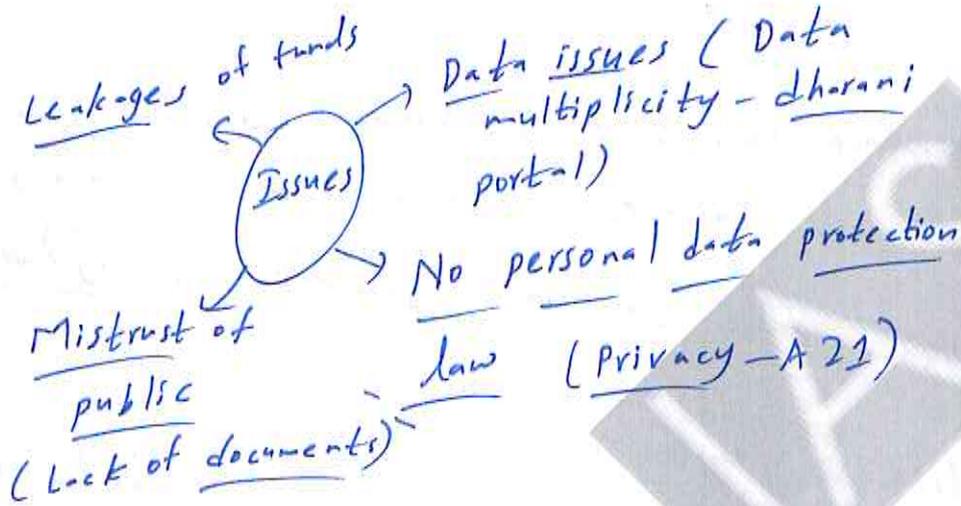
Q.3) What do you understand from Agristack? To what extent can it become a panacea for the problems plaguing the farm sector. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Agristack refers to technology which promotes database of farmers, farm lands and data of soils for better data based governance in agriculture

Benefits of Agristack :-

- 1) Promotion of e-tech in farm sector
(IDEA, Precision agriculture)
- 2) Promoting of land reforms (DILRMP, Bhunaksy)
- 3) Improves contract farming and cooperative farming
- 4) Reduces litigation (66% of civil cases - land)
- 5) Soil Health Card + Agristack ⇒ Efficient agriculture.
- 6) Coordination of center-state and state-state in agriculture (APMCs monopoly ↓)



Improving Agristack

- KYC norms (with Aadhaar)
- Mapping of lands (SVAMITVA)
- Digital education (Digi Shiksha Mission)
- Net availability (IM WANI)

Agristack and IDEEA can provide a new age of agriculture but their effective functioning requires state, center, public, NGO coordination

Feedback

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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 was brought by Uruguay Round discussions and established its importance in Doha round

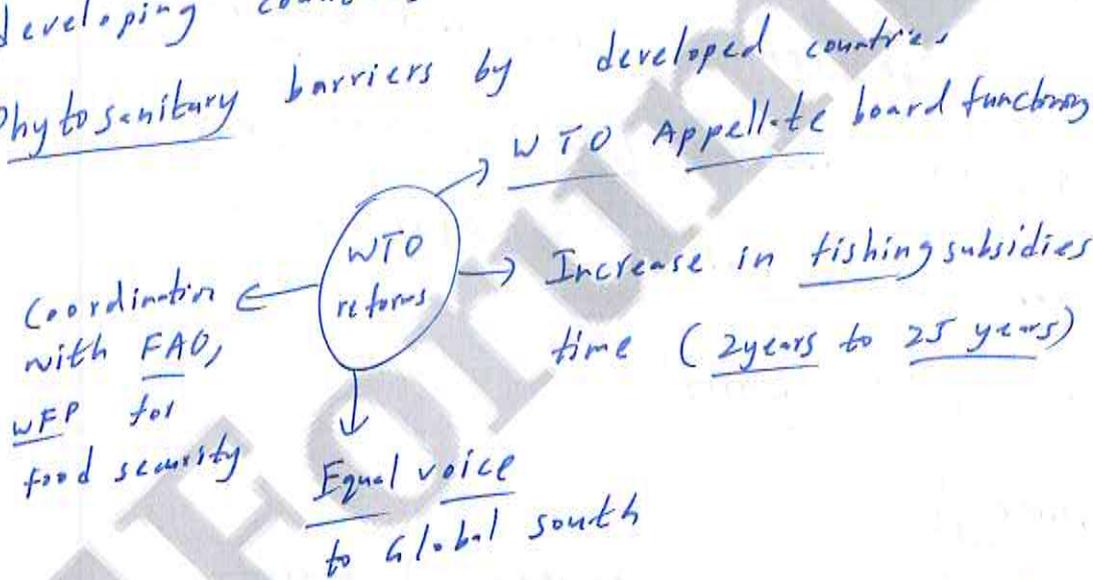
WTO successes :-

- 1) Agreement between developed and developing countries on subsidies (Amber, Green, Blue box)
- 2) Agreement on Agriculture and Agreement on Fisheries (IUU fishing)

WTO failures :-

- 1) Developed countries hegemony) ⇒ Against food security subsidies (PDS, MSP)
- 2) Focus on free trade but inequity of subsidies (Difference of subsidy regime in developed and developing countries in 1980s)

- 3) Peace clause (2011) of Bali is not a permanent feature (No conclusion on free traders food security)
- 4) Difficulty in identification of developed and developing countries (China-developing)
- 5) Subsidy boxes arrangement biased towards developing countries
- 6) Phytosanitary barriers by developed countries



WTO is only central organisation in trade discussions and its effective functioning is needed for ideal of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam"

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.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 (1972) was first Environment conference conducted globally, also known as United Nations Conference on Environment.

Gaps between targets and actions :-

- 1) 45% ^{carbon} budget used for achieving 1.5°C (GHG emissions peak by 2025 and net zero by 2030 - for 1.5°C achievement)
- 2) 1.1°C growth in past 200 years
- 3) Present scenario INDCs lead to 2.7°C growth by 2100 crossing required by 1.2°C
- 4) India is on path between targets of action - 28% renewable energy in 2022 (against 40% in 2030)

Measures :-

- 1) Climate consequentialism \Rightarrow Climate Keynesianism
(Self monitoring of INDCs) \Rightarrow Stocktake
- 2) 100 trillion \$ fund from developed to developing
countries for tackling climate change
- 3) legally binding restrictions on emissions
(Cap n trade)
- 4) Not allowing reductions in kyoto to be carried
into Paris \Rightarrow Reduces target virtually but
not really
- 5) Local laws like PM PRANAM, Amrit Dharohar
PM MISHTI for sustainable development
SDG 13 is considered key stone for sustainable
development and its upholding is needed by
all countries and all its people

Feedback

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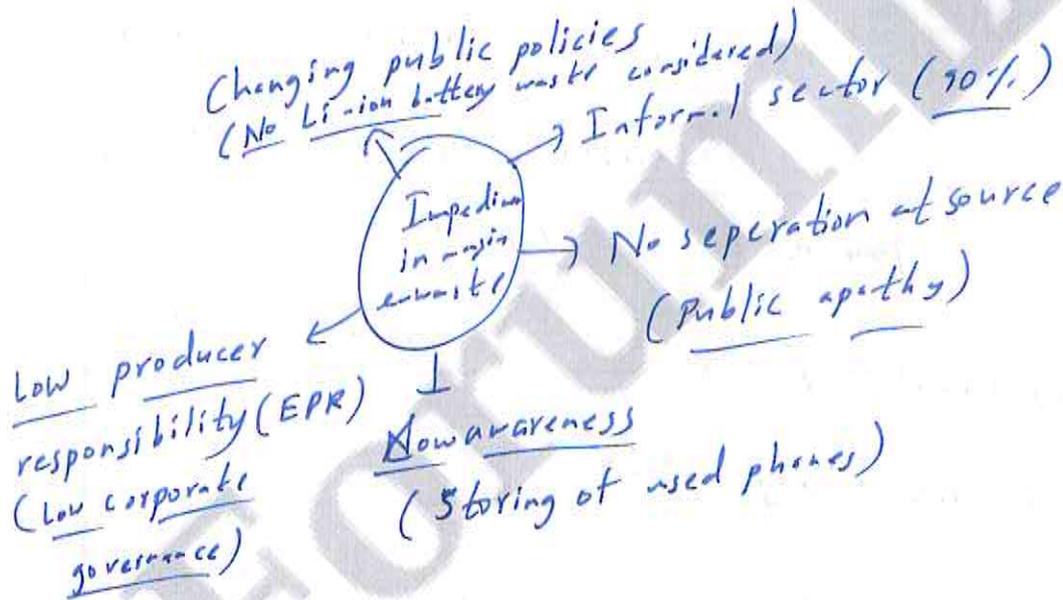
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TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

E-waste management rules, 2022 are passed recently to reduce e-waste (along with Battery management rules)



Ways to tackle e-waste :-

citizens :-

- Provision of used material for recycling (Attitudinal change)
- Separation of dry, e-waste and wet waste

Businesses :-

- EPR (recycling of materials and utilisation of recycling materials in products)
- Contacts with Registered recyclers for materials

Governments :-

- Constant policy (PROs → Registered recyclers)
- Incentive for formalisation (Urban mining 1 kg waste → 1 kg metals)
- Participatory policy with consultation of recyclers, corporates.

Niti Aayog said that e-waste can provide gold worth enough to reduce imports by at least 20%. Hence, e-waste management is not only mandatory but also prudent

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

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

Nuclear fusion and Nuclear fission constitutes form of nuclear energy. India has 6GW of nuclear energy.

Nuclear fusion

1) Coalescing He, Tritium to form stable atoms
⊕ energy

2) No nuclear waste

3) 4 kgs provides as much energy as 40kg of fission

4) Difficulty in bomb-making (Hydrogen bomb)

Nuclear fission

1) Coalescing U, Th, Plutonium with neutron to form a radioactive material
⇒ Radioactive material ⊕
energy

2) Heavy nuclear waste

3) Low efficiency

4) Used in bomb making (Oppenheimer)

Relevance of nuclear energy in global energy security:

- 1) Opportunity for renewable energy from very low input (Uranium)
- 2) Fusion => continuous energy source (ITER, EAST, KSTAR)
- 3) Power source for machines (Nuclear submarines)
 - High capitally expensive ← **Issues** → High energy requirement (Fusion not technically energy producing now)
 - Focus on solar, wind energy ← **Issues** → Nuclear enrichment (NPT, NSG) (Lack of U)

Nuclear energy is the upcoming technology for sustainable development but R&D in nuclear energy needs to be improved for faster results

Feedback

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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?

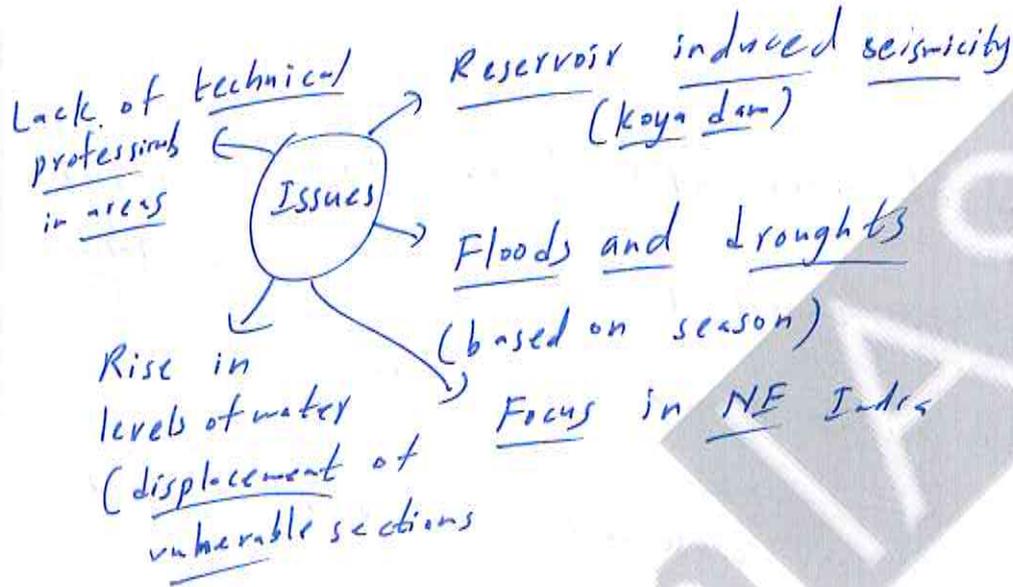
(10 marks, 150 words)

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 river hydroelectric projects refer to reservoir based projects where river falling from a height is used for energy.

Balance ecological conservation with socio-economic development

- 1) Does not require huge infrastructure and diversion of river (No displacement)
(Development induced displacement = 40% STs)
- 2) Sustainable electricity ⇒ Agriculture and electrification of local homes
- 3) Employment in project and availability of water for women and children
(5 kms water distance)



Run of river projects can be improved by effective implementation of Dams Act and WB based dam plans.

Feedback

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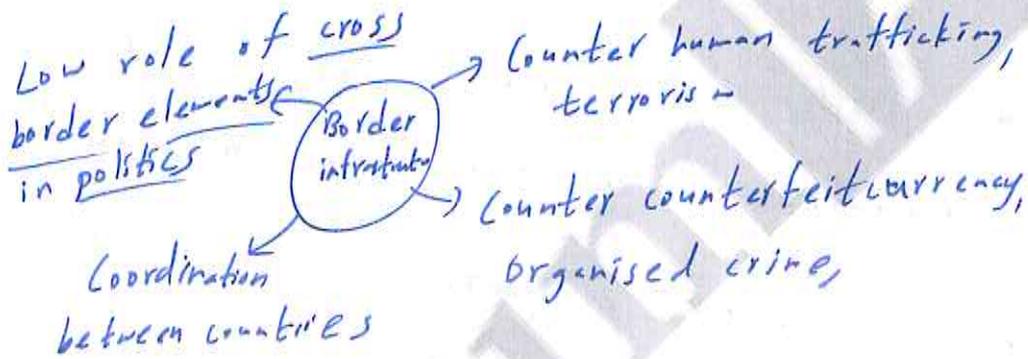
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TOTAL MARKS			



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

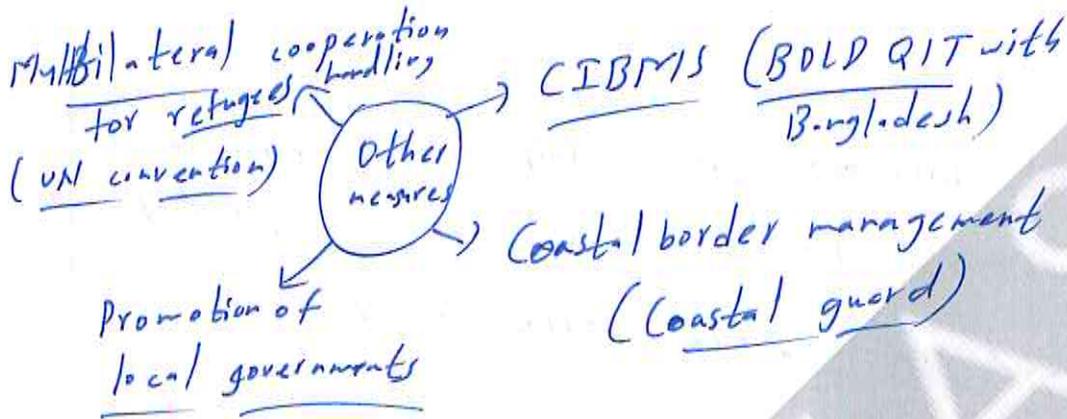
एक मजबूत सीमा बुनियादी ढांचा शत्रु तत्वों से उत्पन्न होने वाले विविध खतरों का मुकाबला करने का सबसे सुरक्षित तरीका है। वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recent insurgency in manipur is expected due to migrants from Myanmar due to porous borders and poor border infrastructure.



Vibrant village programme :-

- 1) Development of infrastructure in border areas
(BRO - Bharat mala, Parvat mala)
- 2) Less role of social influence by cross border elements
- 3) Cooperative and coordination between country and people (army ↔ people links) (PM Gati Shakti)



Robust border infrastructure along with people communication is necessary to counter cross border vested elements

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

National security strategy refers to a comprehensive security policy to counter all internal and external threats.

INSG help in tackling challenges :-

- 1) Dealing with hybrid warfare (Coordination between departments)
- 2) Break black hole syndrome between organised crime and terrorism
- 3) Fast and swift action against challenges
- 4) Capacity building and training of officers (One Border One Force)
- 5) Break funds and propaganda links (darknet, cryptocurrency)



NSG is first step for coordinated and cooperative dealing with security threats but its assessment and improvement helps it achieve its intended goal.

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.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)

Continuous breach of inflation limit of 6% ($4 \pm 2\%$) in 2023 along with global high inflation has focused on macroeconomic indicators relating inflation.

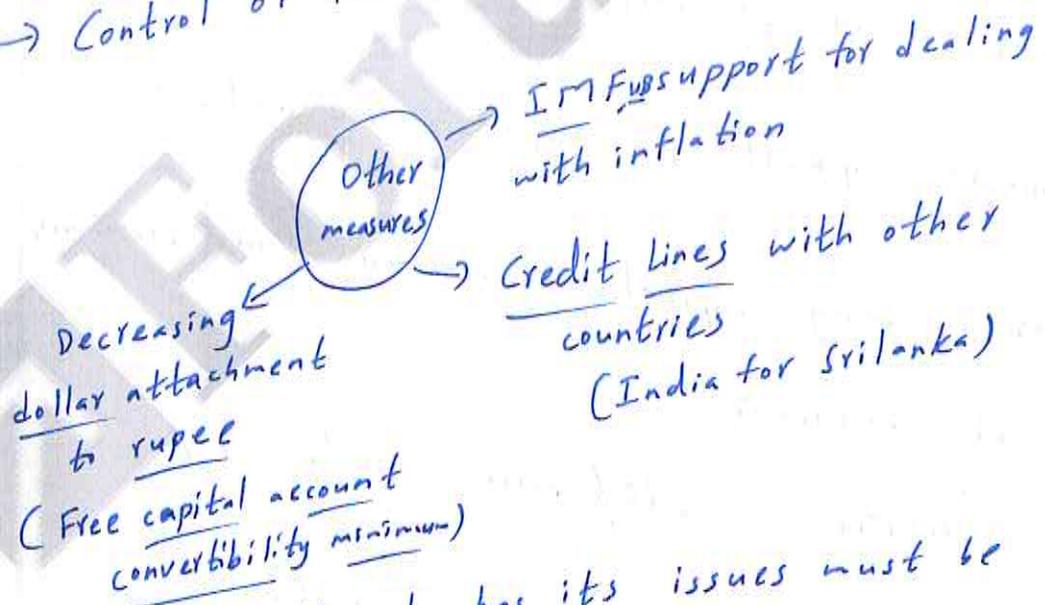
Factors that influence inflation trends :-

- 1) Demand issues :-
 - High demand due to increasing needs post-covid (demand-pull inflation)
 - Increasing imports (due to demand) = Imported inflation
 - Russia-Ukraine war ⇒ costly oil, availability of grains and oilseeds decreasing
 - Taper tantrum of USA's Federal Reserve ⇒ Flight of investment (stagflation)
- 2) Supply issues :- (Cost-push inflation)
 - Supply chain disruptions due to covid

Institutional measures :-

- 1) Monetary policy committee → Slab of inflation for maintaining sustainable growth ($4 \pm 2\%$)
- 2) RBI → monitor money supply and control.
- 3) Statistics office (NSO) for CPI, WPI to ascertain inflation in sectors
- 4) Exports and Imports trade :-
 - Control of wheat export in 2022
 - Control of food export in 2023

} For curbing inflation



Inflation, even though, has its issues must be maintained at a positive note to promote employment and maintain growth rate

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

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

Production Linked Incentive provides tax incentives for produce created mainly in the units in manufacturing sector.

PLI as cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat :-

- 1) Promotes growth of manufacturing sector
(Increasing industries share of GDP from 16%)
- 2) Increasing investment (domestic, FDI and FPI)
- 3) Government support for exports by industries
- 4) Decreases heavy capital requirement and sustainable debt of industries
(MSME - 580\$ billion credit gap)
- 5) Growth of MSMEs => Inclusive growth and formalisation of economy.

(12% - SCs and 4% - STs in MSMEs)

Challenges of PLI :-

- 1) Non-inclusion of sectors (only 13 sectors are supported)
- 2) Macro-level freebies (Can lead to Crony Capitalism)
- 3) Monopolistic tendencies of industries in PLI
- 4) High informal economy (80% of MSMEs)
- 5) Benefits accrued to foreign manufacturers =>
Low benefit for domestic manufacturers
(Semiconductors)
- 6) Changing policies of government wrt investment
(Apple, Foxconn, Tesla's initial interest and exit)

Improving PLI :-

- 1) Inclusivity of sectors with maximal benefits
for labour (Textiles, Pharmaceuticals)

- 2) Performance assessment of PLI provided industries
- 3) Awareness among public by social media campaigns and easy onboarding (UMANG)
- 4) PLI in form of infrastructure grants than cash grants (DESH, SEZ)
- 5) Accountability and transparency measures
 - Social audit of schemes
 - Vocational education for promotion of technical professionals, along with financial education

PLI, has improved, exports of textiles, recorded growth in semiconductors but inclusive and sustainable growth by PLI is the need of the hour.

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 the utilisation of rupee in international transactions due to rupee's acceptability and accessibility

Internationalisation of rupee vs De-dollarisation :-

Internationalisation of rupee

1) Rupee's share in international transactions increasing (currently, 1.76%)

2) Benefits India
→ Less foreign reserves required
→ Improved Ex-Im trade

3) Masala bonds, Indian Depository Receipts promotes

De-dollarisation

1) Reducing dollar's role in international transactions (Preferred by Chinese Yen, and Russian Rouble)

2) Benefits globally
→ Decreases dollar hegemony (Foreign reserves ↓)
→ Inclusive global trade

3) → Russia - India Vostro and Nostro accounts
→ SCO, BRICS role in global economy.

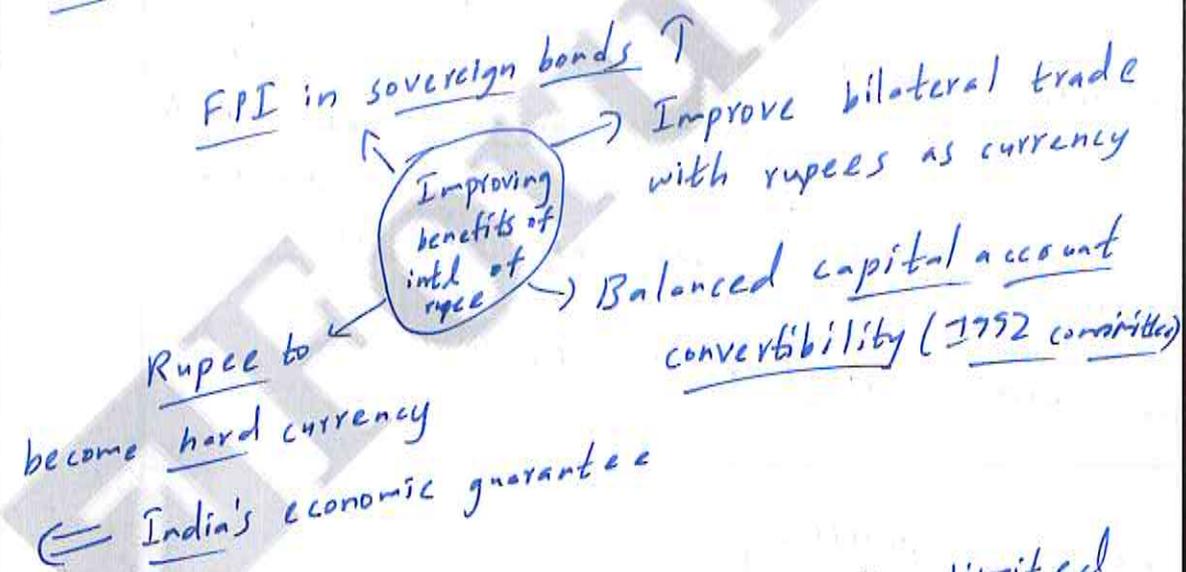
Benefits of internationalisation of rupee :-

- 1) Ease of doing business for domestic exporters and importers (Full current account convertibility)
- 2) Ease of investments (FDI, FPI) and remittances (100 billion \$ remittances for India)
- 3) Establishes macro-economic stability of India
⇒ counter China's belligerence
- 4) Establish reforms in multilateral forums like WTO, IMF, WB giving voice to Global South

Challenges with intl of rupee :-

- 1) Global shocks ⇒ High impact locally (2008 financial crisis)
- 2) Difficulty in maintaining monetary policy and fiscal policy domestically (Triple paradox)

- 3) Demonetisation (like removing 2000 notes) becomes difficult to implement
- 4) Promotes sources of revenue for organized crime and terrorists by intra border and interborder transactions.
- 5) Low share of global trade (2%) => Less role of rupee in global currency



Internationalisation of rupee, even in limited scale is necessary for achieving India's global power status by 2047.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.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)

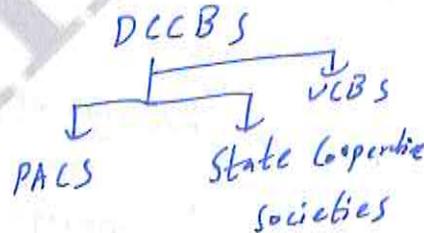
प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियां क्या हैं? क्या केवल सहकारी प्रयासों से ही ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने और छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों को मुख्य धारा में लाने के दोहरे लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद मिल सकती है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Budget 2023 provided for digitisation of 63,000 PACS throughout India.

PACS :-

1) Cooperatives in rural areas for credit accessibility, availability and affordability

2) Hierarchical structure :-



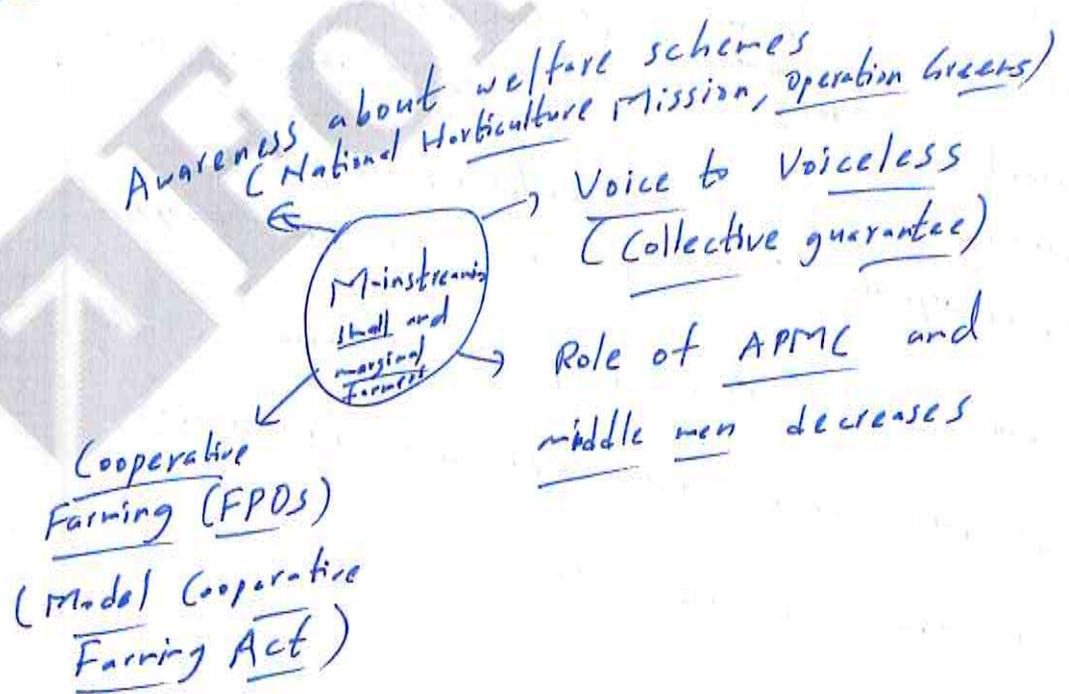
3) Established under State Cooperative Acts
(right under A-17(b) and 43-B)

Cooperative push benefits :-

For boosting rural economy :-

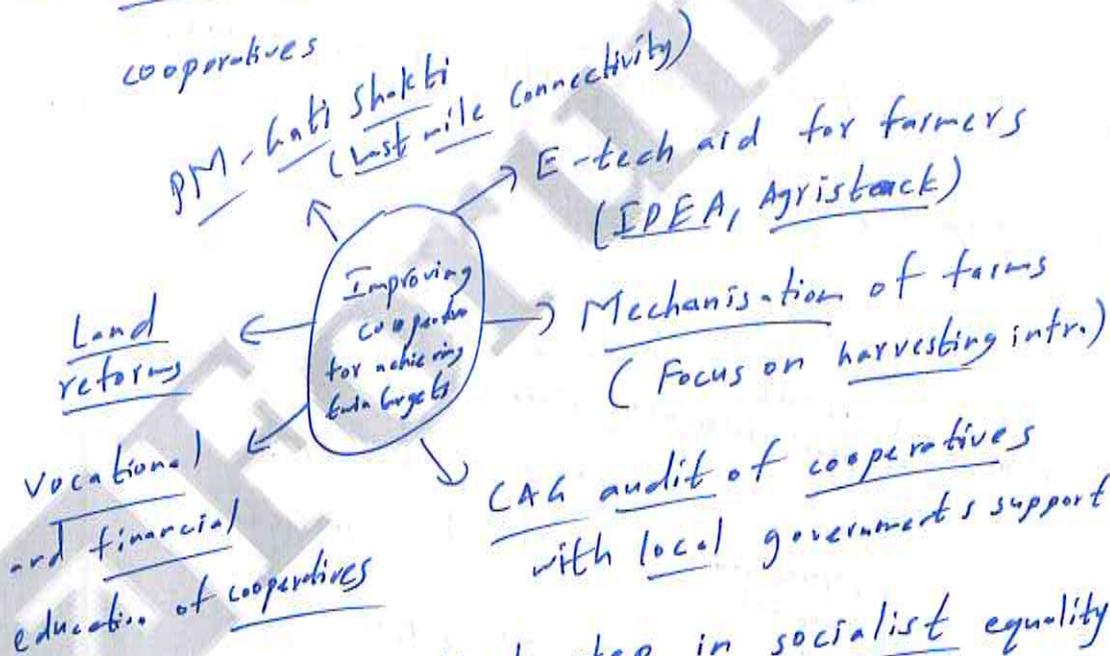
1) Inclusion of women and vulnerable sections

- 2) Accessibility to formal credit (65% credit by moneylenders and informal sources)
- 3) Diversification of crops and investment in agriculture (Model Contract Farming Act)
- 4) Growth of MSMEs (MUDRA loans, SHG - bank linkage programme)
- 5) Promote rural-urban connectivity (Access to market, Pressure groups, NGOs)



Shortcomings of cooperatives

- state's interference (state subject) ⇒ Politicisation of cooperatives
- Casteist and Communalist hegemony in cooperatives
- Poor auditing structure
- Diverse acts with states for regulation of cooperatives



Cooperatives are first step in socialist equality achievement but with their effective functioning, ethical governance is also the need.

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 in country are in mix due to farms being a state subject ^{in schedule-7} and variation of policies between states.

Undesirable consequences :-

- 1) Monopoly of MSP (6% farmers benefits out of MSP) \Rightarrow due to APMC hegemony
- 2) Middlemen and multiple taxes reduces farmers income (Unable to achieve doubling farmers income)
- 3) Politicization of APMCs by big landlords (Poor accountability)
- 4) Lack of upgradation of APMCs \Rightarrow Poor warehousing and cold storage facilities \Rightarrow Inflation
- 5) Fragmentation of land \Rightarrow Poor farmers income \Rightarrow Suicides (800 in Telangana in 2022)

4) Decreasing farmland productivity due to high irrigation requirement and loss of soil fertility
(High chemical fertilizer requirement)

Enhancing soil health and farm productivity :-

1) PM PRANAM

→ Supports National Clean Plant Program

→ Supports ZBNF and Krishi Vigyan Kendras

→ Fertigation (Irrigation + Fertilizers) ⇒
Efficiency (90%)

→ Organic fertilizers and pesticides
(Climate Resilient Agriculture + Precision Agriculture)

→ Supports PMKSY (Micro-Irrigation)

→ Utilises Soil Health Card

2) E-tech aid in agriculture (IDEA, Agristack)
for efficient agriculture

3) Promoting land reforms (Tenancy reforms,

Consolidation of land records , Digitisation of land records

=> DILRMP)

4) Subsidies:-

→ DBT for direct subsidies (PM KISAN, KALIA)

→ Capital infrastructure grant lieu of subsidies
 (like Power, fertiliser [Return on fertilizer - 0.88]
 [Power - 0.71])

Farm policies needs to be coordinated between centre and states and harmonically designed for allowing easy inter-state market (e-NAM) and sustainable agriculture

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Heat waves are defined as, in plains, temperature crossing 40°C and greater than 4.5°C to 6.4°C increase than normal. Greater than 6.4°C is considered severe heatwave.

Heat waves :-

Plains :-

Temperature $> 45^{\circ}\text{C}$ (irrespective of increase)

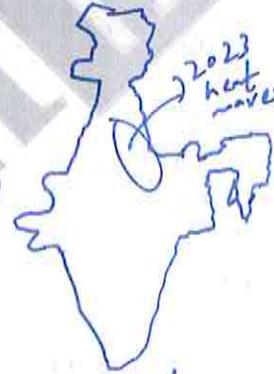
Hills :-

Temperature $> 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ and 4.5°C - 6.4°C than normal

(or) Temperature $> 40^{\circ}\text{C}$

Coastal :-

Temperature $> 37^{\circ}\text{C}$ and 4.5°C ~~than~~ above normal



Reasons of rising frequency of heat waves :-

1) Climate change and global warming :-

→ Erratic monsoons (2023 monsoons)

→ Increasing temperatures (1.1°C pre-industrial levels)

→ Last decade had 5 warmest years in last century.

→ Increasing El-Nino and La-Nino impacts

2) Anthropogenic ✓

→ Urban Heat island effect

→ Emission of GHG and warm water discharge into lakes

→ High absorbing materials in construction (Asphalt)

3) Natural :-

→ Jet-stream supported anti-cyclonic circulation (Hawaiian wild fires-2023)

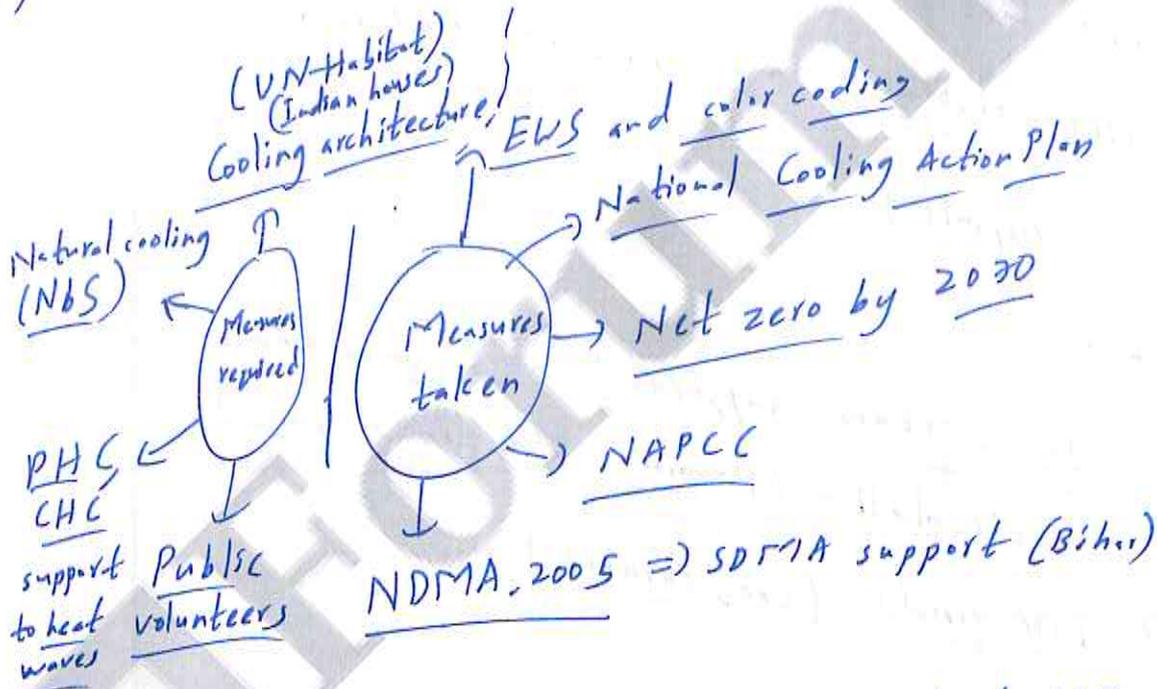
→ Dry winds (Loo, chinook)

Impact :-

1) Decreasing productivity of labour ⇒ Post demographic dividend ⇒ 2-3% GDP loss of India

2) Mortality of sole bread owners in poor families (20,000 in past 30 years)

- 3) Need for cooling → machines like AC
Heating ← GHG ←
- 4) Decrease of tourism and health tourism revenue
- 5) Increasing wildfires and forest fires ⇒ More GHG emissions.
- 6) Decrease in agricultural productivity (drought)



Feb 2023 is hottest february in last 100 years and therefore, dealing with heat waves becomes part of adaptation to climate change

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 launched on July 14, 2023 and is expected to reach south pole of moon on Aug 28, 2023.

Chandrayaan-3 vs Chandrayaan-2 :-

Chandrayaan-2 :- (Sent by LVMK III)

→ Re-established presence of water of moon

→ Failed to soft land on south pole of moon

→ Tried to be in the list of countries to reach moon (7th if done)

→ Aimed of conducting experiments on moon surface

Chandrayaan-3 :- (Sent by LVMK III)

→ Aim to achieve soft landing on south pole.

→ Rover (Pragya) to conduct experiments

- Testing for ganganyaan and future missions
(Shukrayaan) by escape orbit maneuvers
- Sun's observance for testing solar theories
of corona, heliosphere
- 7th landing country on moon if successful

Indra's presence in Artemis Records ✕

Help in exploration of lunar surface :-

1) Global cooperation and coordination (Scientific
cosmopolitanism) in space sector ⇒ More missions
like LUPEX

2) Building up of better missions (Healthy
competitions)

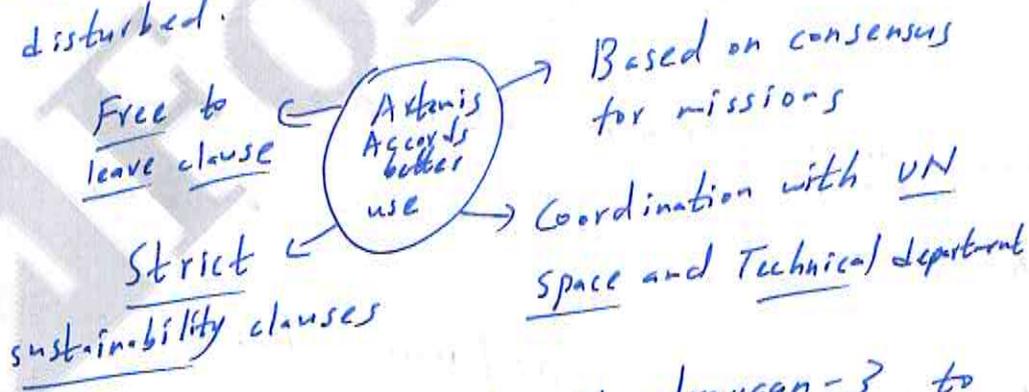
3) Utilisation of lunar surface for global good.

4) Multiplier effect in geo-politics with

Knowledge Diplomacy

Issues :-

- 1) NASA - regulator of Artemis records => Probability of bias in cooperation (No neutral regulator)
- 2) China and Russia did not join => Geopolitics in space
- 3) No concrete arrangements on data flow
- 4) Sovereignty of missions and strategic autonomy is disturbed.



Artemis accords can help Chandrayaan-3 to achieve its objectives but sovereignty in choice and Non-Alignment is the need of the hour

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.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)

Budget 2023 has provided 50,000 crores for NRF to improve RnD in the country.

RnD → unlocks knowledge economy :-

- 1) Employment improves (Technical professionals)
Better RnD (0.7% of GDP)
- 2) Promotes knowledge diplomacy (India-US)
Transfer of technology, ICET
- 3) Better higher education institutions (Improve GER from 27% to 50% by 2035 by NEP)
- 4) Reduce brain drain (58\$ billion loss in 2022)
- 5) Multiplier effect on industries (Investment ↑ on IPRT)
→ Drones in space, military, tourism

Role of NRF bill, 2023 in democratizing research ecosystem

- 1) NRF bill, 2023 replaces SERB \Rightarrow statutory body to monitor and promote RnD
- 2) Inclusivity of women and vulnerable sections in RnD ecosystems (WEST, KIRAN schemes)
- 3) Creating research labs and capex on research (QuEST - Quantum technology)
- 4) Public awareness about necessity of research and a valid career choice
- 5) Internationalisation of education (2 foreign univs in GIFT city, Gujarat)

Issues of NRF :-

- 1) Focus on outkys than outcome (Announcement of 50,000 crores before establishing NRF)

- 2) Considered old wine in a new bottle
(Now concrete functions functionalised)
 - 3) Non-consultation with research experts for bill (Top down planning)
 - 4) Multiple bodies (Regulatory cholesterol)
(Less than 20%) private sector participation
 Accountability mechanisms
(Citizen charter, social audit)
- Improving NRF
 Coordination with other departments (CSIR-CCMB) →
 Funds audited by CAS →
 Independent appointments by search cum selection committee

NRF reform can be successful if previous issues with SERB are mitigated and participatory governance of NRF is observed.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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



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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Hybrid warfare refers to the conventional warfare utilizing unconventional means for its benefit.

Implications for India :-

1) Attack on both fronts

(Pakistan - IED drones similar to Kamikaze)

2) Hooke's law makes regulation of semiconductor devices difficult

=> Easy utilisation

3) Internal security issues

-> J&K communication between hybrid terrorists and terrorists (by dark net)

-> Money laundering in NE and Naxalism (Cryptocurrency)

=> Funds for manipur violence.



4) Cyberattack (5th ground of warfare)
 ⇒ Damage Critical Information Infrastructure
 (Attack on DRDO, Power grid)

5) Radicalisation of youth ⇒ Compound internal
issues (Thousand cuts)

Measures :-

- 1) Comprehensive National Security Strategy for
 internal and external security threats
- 2) Training of HR for cybersecurity (20%
 gap of employment)
- 3) Modernisation of Police and Modernisation of
Army to include training for tech-weapons
 (Bio-terrorism)
- 4) one border - one force ⇒ one threat one
force (separate intelligence department and

- security department for new threats)
- 5) Regulate Cryptocurrency under PFMLA and POCA
 - 6) Capacity building of CERT-In, ITC, NCIIPC for cyber checks
 - 7) Global cooperation to deal with hybrid warfare
(Extradition treaties)
- Hybrid warfare can prove to be a fertile ground for "black hole syndrome" of organised crime and terrorism to collaborate and hence, fighting it is necessary for sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country

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.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)

Recent manipur violence from may 2023,
is said to be caused by migrants from Myanmar,
Home minister said in Lok Sabha

Internal security challenges with peace :-

1) China :-

- Tibetan refugees asylum in China
- Chinese aggression on Aksai chin

2) Pak and Bangladesh :-

- Internal Political scuffle ⇒ 1971 war
↓
Assam insurgency
- Terrorism by sleeper cells

3) Myanmar :-

- Rohingyas refugees into India ⇒ Burden on public infrastructure ⇒ riots



→ Routes for human trafficking, counterfeit currency and vested elements

4) Sri Lanka :-

→ Government vs LTTE ⇒ LTTE alleged to side with ISI ⇒ Internal disturbance in Tamil Nadu ⇒ Assassination of Rajeev Gandhi

Instability on Eastern border :-

- 1) AASU union against Bangladesh immigrants
⇒ Bodoland insurgence
- 2) NSCIN and Mizo front support by vested elements through porous borders
- 3) Security challenges due to peace challenges
→ Myanmar coup ⇒ Refugees with security concerns

→ Wartime requirements of money, goods
and poor concentration of law and order
(organized crime)

→ Supply of arms and narco trade (Golden
triangle)

→ Insurgents hiding cross border

Recent manipuri violence, even though had
internal reasons, exacerbation of the crisis
was due to mainly external concerns.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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.

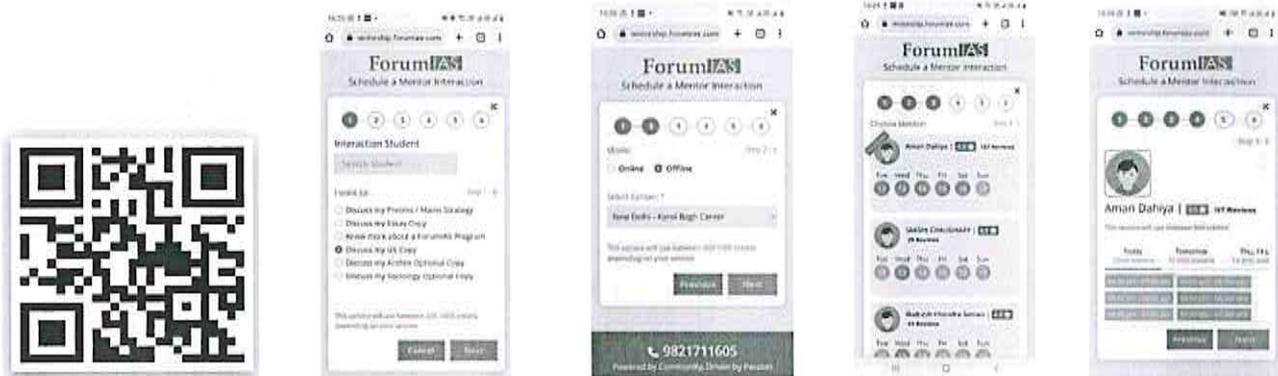
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