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TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – Cohort 13 – GS Paper 3\_FLT #3

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Sheik Mohamed Nisfath M		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910097629	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	—	Date/दिनांक	31/8/2023

\*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 :	
			2:00pm	5:00pm.	
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 को 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. Discussions on the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the 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

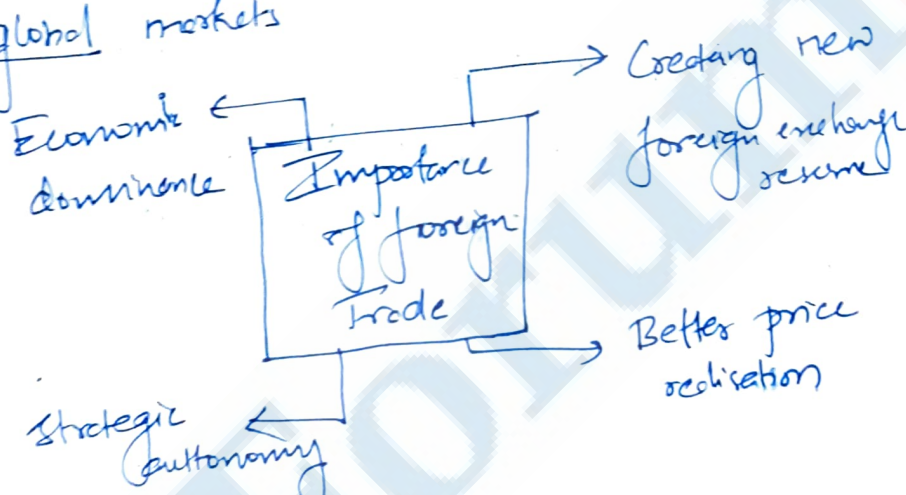
### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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 flow of the answer is maintained. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not.
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 recently released Foreign Trade Policy focuses on improving the international trade of India and capturing global markets



Potential of Foreign Trade Policy, 2023

- ① Improves the existing trade deficits, e.g. India-China has \$100 billion trade deficit.

- ② Opportunity for domestic MSMEs and startups in exporting their products.
- ③ Reduces technical and non-technical barriers in export.
- ④ Incentives by tax rebates and subsidies for exports.
- ⑤ Creation of efficient Logistics Management to reduce cost of production:- today average logistics cost is 12-14% of GDP compared to global average of 6-7%.

Foreign Trade Policy, 2022 hence has great potential to establish India as a "Vishwa Guru" in the world trade.

**Feedback**  
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AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
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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.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 योजनाएँ कल्याणकारी अर्थव्यवस्था का एक अग्रिम 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)

Pension schemes are lifelines of elderly population as it provides financial autonomy, security and results in decrease in dependency burden

Integral part of welfare Economy

- ① Directive principle of state policy: Art-41 directs state to take care of elderly
- ② Promotes inclusive development by preventing ageism & exclusion of senior citizens

Principles of fiscal prudence issues

- ① Increase in burden on the state as fiscal deficit occupies 5.9% of GDP.

② Social security spending has opportunity cost of infrastructural development

Old Pension scheme :- Refers to procedures in which pensioners are paid monthly by the state, a portion of last salary till the death & for living widow.

Issues

- ① Burden on state exchequer
- ② Issue of long term sustainability

Way forward

- ① New Pension scheme :- Pension derived from initial salary savings
- ② Utilize the skills of senior citizens through Senior Internships

State must take efforts to counter the benefits of new Pension scheme and increase scope for informal sector pension also.

(Don't write in this Area)

**Feedback**

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#	C	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			

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 समाधान बन सकता है।  
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Agristack is a end-end  
digital platform for agriculture related  
technological solutions.

Panacea for farm sector problems.

- ① Advanced weather warnings:- prevent droughts: as 50% of the farms are irrigated.
- ② Precision agriculture:- reduces consumption of the ground water & fertilizers. ∴ as 2% of GPP spend on farm subsidy
- ③ Better Price realisation:- by interconnection of agricultural markets.

④ Informed agriculture through data analysis: Reduce burden of water sensitive crops on drought prone region like Marathwada

Challenges in Agriculture.

- ① Digital infrastructure lacunas:- about 40% of the rural areas lacks high speed internet
- ② Digital illiteracy:- Also data storage only 39% of households are digitally literate
- ③ Digital gap only 32% of women has internet access
- ④ Other problems:- Feminization of agriculture, climate change, rural debt.

Digital Public Infrastructure in agriculture by Budget 2023-24 is a measure in right direction. However it must be Collaborated by community empowerment & participation.

**Feedback**

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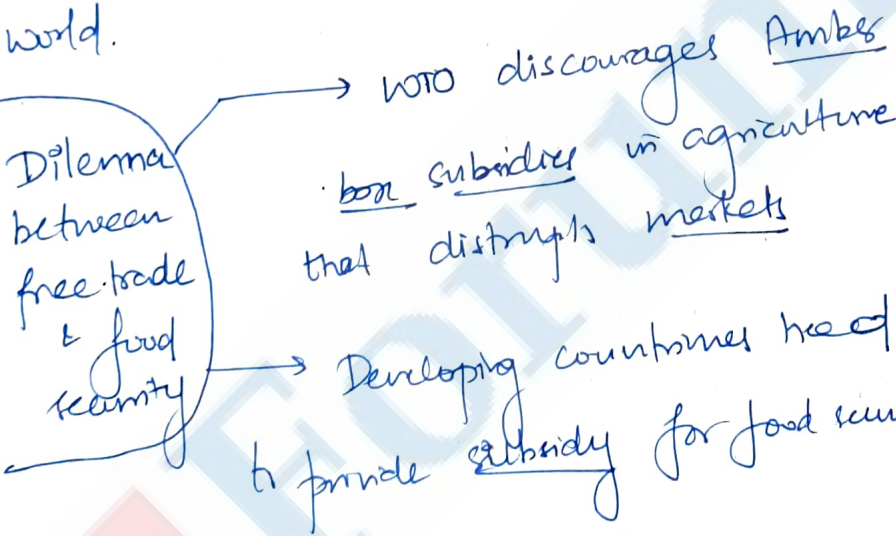
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Please put tick marks in the above table Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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)

World Trade Organisation was

established to provide a platform for ensuring free & fair trade across the world.



Remains unfulfilled

① Developing countries claim that the

(Don't write in this Area पर कुछ न लिखें)

lack of subsidy is unsustainable

② Warnings for green & blue subsidies the don't affect market is biased towards the developing countries

③ Countries use escape clause to overcome this issue

④ Defunct Appellate authority WTO add to the issue of WTO

Way forward

Food subsidies for food security must be provided immunity

Differential treatment for developing countries

Timely set of Appellate authority to resolve dispute

strengthening WTO is vital for global challenge of trade domestic

addressing issues

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

Stockholm Conference is

significant in recognising and taking efforts in addressing climate change as a global problem.

Global targets of reversing climate change

Paris agreement = reduce global warming within 1.5°C.

Carbon net neutrality by 2050

Challenges in reversing climate change

① Developed countries going back on commitments. Eg. UK started oil exploration on North Sea..

② Increasing energy demand by developing countries

③ Economic unviability in harness the renewable energy

④ Limited global stock taking measures

Measures for building coherent actionable strategy

① Just Energy partnership:- Technology transfer by developed countries to address climate change

② Implementation of Loss & Damage funding for climate adaptation

③ Collaboration in renewable energy: by ISA by India & France

As IPCC report says that 1.5°C commitment is to be breach by 2030, it is high time the efforts are strengthened towards climate change.

**Feedback**

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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 are generated through

discarded televisions, laptops, phones etc.

India is one of the top 5 generator

globally

Impediments in management of E-waste

- ① Absence of prompt enforcement of  
" Responsible Extended Producer Clause"  
in E-waste management rules
- ② Prevalence of informal sector in  
the recycling process
- ③ High amount of presence of toxic  
materials such as lead, cadmium, mercury

make the process hazardous

④ High input cost in installing recycling system

Tackle this menace

① Citizens:- segregated waste, mindful consumption, responsible discarding behaviour.

② Business:- → Develop repairable electronics  
↳ collect the <sup>waste</sup> product from consumer

③ Government:- → Implementation of E-waste rules, formulation of recycling industry, promote circular economy

Recycling E-waste will lead to easy management of waste & contribute to sustainable development

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	C	A	P
AWIS			
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Nuclear fusion refers to harnessing the energy released during fusion of atomic particles such as deuterium [deuterio hydrogen]

Nuclear fission	Nuclear fusion
<p>① Needs radioactive material <math>U-235</math>.</p> <p>② Release <u>radioactive waste</u></p> <p>③ Practically implemented in reactors</p>	<p>① Don't require harmful <math>U-235</math></p> <p>② Don't release harmful waste</p> <p>③ still in the nascent stage of development</p>

Advantage in solving security dilemma.

- ① Reduces dependence of dwindling crude oil.
- ② Don't release harmful global warm from gas such as CO<sub>2</sub>
- ③ Higher energy density

Challenges

- ① Management of radioactivity
- ② Sourcing of material  $\rightarrow$  India depends on Kazakhstan, Australia for Uranium
- ③ supply development of weapons of mass destruction

Nuclear Fusion & Thorium based energy generators are future of nuclear technology for sustainable energy generation.

**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 the river projects  
refers to harnessing the energy  
from the natural flow of river water.  
Ex) Kistanganga run of river projects  
in Indus River system.

Balance ecological conservation & socio-economic  
development

- ① Don't obstruct natural flow of river  
or river health
- ② Low investment as it doesn't  
require dam construction

- ③ Less vulnerable to natural disasters such as earthquakes
- ④ Doesn't cause disasters such as floodings

### Challenges in run of river

- ① Opposition from bordering countries  
 Eg: Ratek in cheonds opposed by Pakistan
- ② Affects the biological diversity ~~of~~  
fishes
- ③ Prone to siltation & damages to ceilings  
 due to construction of dams

Research & development in run  
of river is necessary as it proves to  
 be better alternative for big dams  
 that cause displacement

#### 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)

India is strategically positioned  
with multiple borders with countries  
such as China, Pakistan, maritime border  
with Sri Lanka etc.

Multifarious threat to inimical actors

- ① Drug ~~same~~ smuggling through  
porous borders
- ② Illegal migrants affects local  
law & order. Eg. Rohingyas from  
Myanmar
- ③ Cross border insurgency due to  
state sponsored terrorism. Eg. Pakistan  
LET

④ Illegal, Unregulated, Unreported fishing in marine border

Border Infrastructure

① Modernisation of border. → CIBMS, BOLD-QIT

② Infrastructure development - BRB ready

③ Vibrant Village Program

- ↳ Health Education Infrastructure
- ↳ Tourism development
- ↳ Preventing radicalism

Vibrant village programme

will improve greater integration of border region & enhances security

**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.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  
helps in tackling multifarious challenges  
to national security.

Clearly articulated National Security Strategy  
helps in:-

① Integration of security forces of  
state police to address common challenges  
such as terrorism

② Collaboration with central state  
forces eg. coastal police & coast  
guard in dealing with piracy  
& illegal insurgency

(Don't Write in this Area)

- ③ Provide a long term outlook in countering terrorism
- ④ Scope of modernisation of security forces in dealing with hybrid warfare
- ⑤ Skill building of police force in tackling new forms of crimes.  
Eg Cyberattacks, drone attacks

Hence, National Security Strategy helps in effectively tackling internal security challenges.

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

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

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

Inflation refers to a <sup>general</sup> increase in price of commodities driven by multiple factors

Factors that influence inflation trend.

① Demand of market :- Eg Gold price increase during Akshyatsidya

② Climatic factors: Eg Inflation follows deficit monsoon due to lower productivity

③ Government policies :- Populist schemes such as PM-KISAN increase cash held by the public & contributes to inflation.

- ④ Global events: Eg Ukraine-Russia war increased the price of crude oil.
- ⑤ Trade disruptions: - Eg Suez canal blockade, Fed China protectionism influences price.
- ⑥ Interest rates: lowering interest rates affects the loan price and increases money flow.

### Impacts of inflation

- ① Economic impact: curtails the demand of population and affects profitability.
- ② Trade: Devalued money attracts Foreign Direct Investment.
- ③ Social impact: Affects the employees with

fixed income, & consumption rates

① Financial markets:- Devaluation of bonds that are not inflation-indexed.

Institutional measure in place.

① Monetary Policy:- RBI decrease Repo rate on follows tight money policy to curb inflation

① Fiscal policy: Tax rate changes and policy spending of government.

① Market forces: legislature prohibits hoarding of essential items

Keeping the inflation within the range of 4-6% is vital for sustained progress.

**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)

### Production Linked Incentive

refers to financial incentives provided to the manufacturers based on the number of unit product produced

PLI forms corner stone of Atmanirbhar Bharat

- Increase production
- Attract foreign direct investment
- Reduce production cost.

### Challenges associated with PLI

① Focus on quality & not over quantity  
~~also~~ raises the issue of standards of

service delivery.

- ② Limited to only specific sectors such as electronics, renewable energy etc
- ③ Fails to monitor if the incentives are transferred to price of the product the consumer pays
- ④ Doesn't address the issues of regulatory chokehold. <sup>ie,</sup> Procedural bottlenecks in opening & closing of a company.
- ⑤ Limitation in qualification on the service based industries. Ex Product Business Consultancies
- ⑥ No incentives for environmental friendly production.

① Accounting frauds and false reports exclude the targetted beneficiaries.

② Don't differentiate between MSMEs, Coop HNCs, village industries etc.

Way forward → widens the scope of PLI scheme

→ ② Alternative options such as direct benefit transfer for the customer of product

→ ③ Differential subsidies based on Carbon pricing

Reformation of PLI will further motivate manufacturing industries & pave way towards achieving objective of ₹5 trillion economy.

**Feedback**

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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 promotion of rupee in the international financial transition. De-dollarisation refers to reduction in use of dollars for trade with other nation.

Differences between them

Internationalisation of Rupee	De-dollarisation
<p>① <u>Positive approach</u> of promotion of our currency</p>	<p>① <u>Negative approach</u> of discarding dollars in trade.</p>

② Results in enhancing value of Indian Rupee

③ Helps in trade of Indian goods

② Not necessarily beneficial for India :- as dollar might be replaced by Rupee, Yuan etc.

③ Reduces the economic power of USA

### Benefits of internationalisation of Rupee

① Economic sovereignty :- As rupee value no longer pegged with value of dollar.

② Not necessary to store the dollars in foreign exchange

③ Counters the USA's hegemony in trade.

Eg: Recent economic sanction against Russia.

Challenges associated with internationalisation

- ① Distrust between countries in accepting rupee
- ② Limited global trade share is bringing up revolutionary <sup>ionary</sup> changes
- ③ Rising competition from China, Russia as they promote their own currency
- ④ USA dominance in multilateral institutions such as IMF & World Bank

Recent agreement with UAE is promotion of rupee as medium of trade is right step ahead for internationalisation of rupee.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies financing institutions of rural areas focusing on & dispersing credit for agricultural related activities and insuring them

Role of cooperatives in boosting rural economy & mainstreaming small & marginal farmers:

- ① Consolidation of deaggregated land holdings for enhancing economies of scale & improving productivity.
- ② Promotion of alternate livelihood opportunities

in rural areas: - ~~eg~~ Success of Amul  
is with cooperatives

- ③ Price realisation can be enhanced by  
collective bargaining and overcoming middlemen
- ④ Cooperatives act as source of financing  
for augmenting agriculture. ~~eg~~ Investment  
in drip irrigation can be done.

### Challenges in cooperatives done pushing targets

- ① Cooperatives are largely held by the  
elite of the rural areas.
- ② Absence of social solidarity within the  
villages ~~is~~ due to caste, religion, gender  
based divisions.

③ Politicisation of cooperatives affects its autonomy

④ Lack of training & skill development in maintaining cooperatives.

Way forward

① Reformation of cooperatives: Increased focus through Ministry of Cooperative development is right way forward.

② Technological advancement for overall development: Enhanced use of Kisan drones

Overall development of rural India ~~is~~ requires reformation of cooperatives & other measures.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

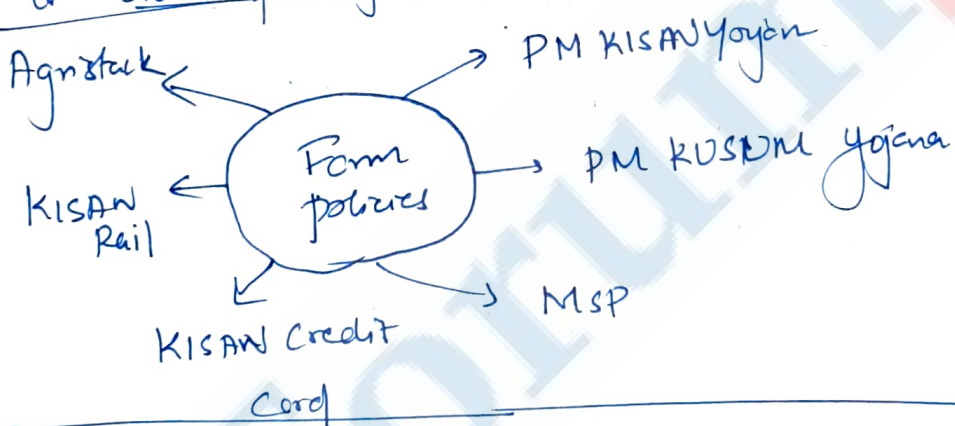
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Q.15) Farm policies in the country have inadvertently led to undesirable consequences. Do you agree? Giving emphasis on PM PRANAM, discuss ways to enhance soil health and farm productivity. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Agriculture contributes to  
50% of employment and 18% of GDP,  
hence many farm policies are implemented  
to develop agriculture



Undesirable consequences of farm policies

① Burden of ~~the~~ state treasury :- subsidies  
from 2% of GDP and 21% of farm income

- ② Populist demands: From organisation  
protest for farm loan waiver
- ③ Environmental impact :- Electricity subsidy  
lead to indiscriminate use of ground  
water. i.e., Agriculture consumes 80% of  
fresh water
- ④ Benefit divide :- Shankar Kumar committee  
found out that only 6% of farmers  
benefit from MSP
- ⑤ Over burdening of FCI godowns and  
APMCs

Ways to enhance Farm productivity & soil health.

Role of PM PRANAM

↳ Introduced under budget 23-24, to

intending incentive prudent use of fertilizer

④ Thoughts:

① Development of retard fertilizers:-

↳ Croton, neem oil

② Research to reduce wastage

③ Reduction of Ration of Use in in  
the fertilizer composition

Other ways

① Integrated farming management with  
animal husbandry, bioenergy production

② Precision agriculture:- Expends soil  
Health card scheme.

Form policies provided short  
term benefits to farming community,  
However, for sustainable agriculture, schemes  
like PM-PRANAM is right way forward.

**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 abnormal increase in the temperature of the region against the normal range.

Criteria for Heat wave by IMD

- $40^{\circ}\text{C}$  in plains &  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  in hills
- $4.5^{\circ} - 6.4^{\circ}\text{C}$  above normal temperature
- $4^{\circ}\text{C}$  above upper limit - Severe Heat wave.

### Reasons for rising frequency

#### ① Natural

① Development of high pressure zone & capturing hot air masses.

② ~~Rise~~ Impact of global events like El Niño.

## ② Anthropogenic

- ① Development disturbing microclimate  
 ↳ Urban heat Islands due to concentration
- ② Global warming: effects cloud formation & increase temperature

## Impact & rising frequency

- ① Health impact:- development of dehydration, heat stroke etc.
- ② Agriculture:- droughts due to loss in soil moisture
- ③ Loss of biodiversity & evaporation of lakes & loss of wetlands
- ④ Economic:- Loss of wages due to disproportionate impact on the street vendors

construction workers etc

⑤ Prone to urban fires & forest fires

Measures to mitigate impact

① Short term

① Mulching & cover crops cultivation etc  
protect soil

② Adopting natural cooling systems in houses  
→ white washing roof to increase albedo.

③ Frequent drinking of water & batting of  
cattle & animals

② Long term

① Development of sponge cities  
② Implementation of India Cooling Action Plan

Heatwaves has to adapt as  
rising climate change further increase the  
frequency.

**Feedback**

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Q.17) How is Chandrayaan-3 different from its predecessor, Chandrayaan-2? To what extent can India's presence in Artemis Accords help in furthering the exploration of lunar surface?  
(15 marks, 250 words)

चंद्रयान-3 अपने पूर्ववर्ती चंद्रयान-2 से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? आर्टेमिस समझौते में भारत की उपस्थिति चंद्र सतह की खोज को आगे बढ़ाने में किस हद तक मदद कर सकती है?  
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently launched Chandrayaan-3  
is a lander-rover mission of ISRO  
towards moon.

Difference of Chandrayaan 3 from Predecessor 2

- ① Used LVM-3 human space exploration engine to for the mission
- ② Enhanced safety measures for precise landing
- ③ Additional engines to force stop the descent thus preventing the potential failure like Chandrayaan-2.

However, there are similarities as well, as both had Vikram lander & Pragyan rover. Instruments attached

- Barangam Probe
- Indian Lunar surface temperature analyser
- LIBS

Asternis Award :- Space agreement with USA with regards to future exploration to moon

Role of Asternis Award is furthering India's exploration

- Access to advanced technology with USA, which proved success in Apollo mission.

② Joint Collaboration in space technology development

③ Potential for resource sharing in case of mineral discovery.

④ sharing of data for research, which benefit all the countries in the world

⑤ Counters chinese space interests with regard, thus a step towards democratising space assets.

Asenic accord, membership

and successful launch of Chandrayaan-3 has enhanced India's position in global space race.

**Feedback**

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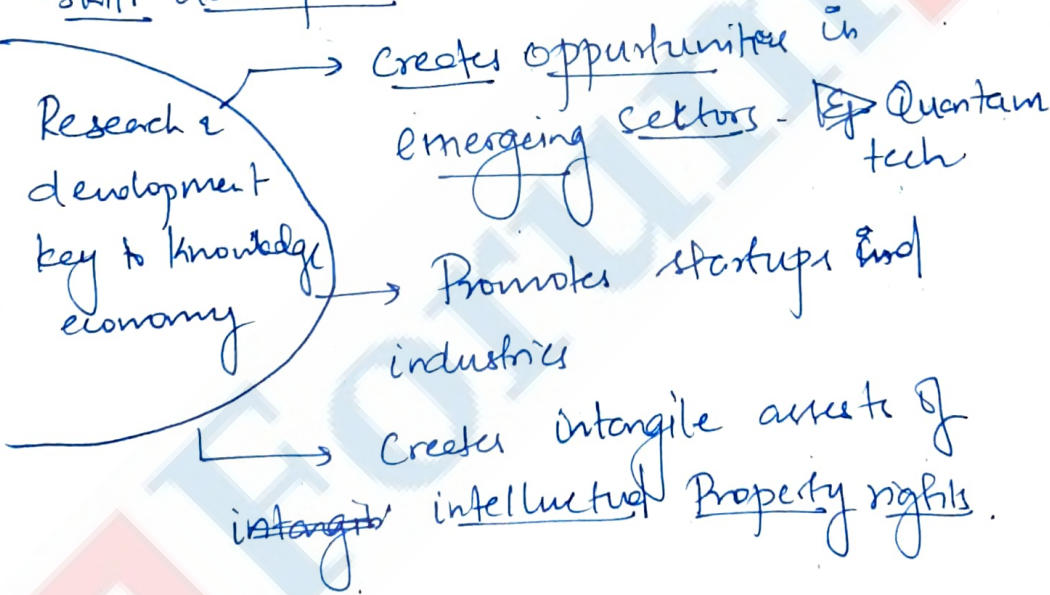


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Q.18) Research and Development is the key to unlock the potential of 'knowledge economy.' In this perspective, analyse the role of the National Research Foundation Bill, 2023 in democratizing the research ecosystem in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 refers to economic sector consisting with education, discoveries, inventions, skill development. etc.



Role of National Research Foundation in Democratizing research

① Encourages private participation in research.

as Research foundation receives more than 50% contribution from private sector

② Enhances government focus on the research funding:- which currently stands at  $\approx 0.7\%$  of GDP.

③ Quicker authorisation for the approval for research in nascent technologies.  
 Eg. Nanotechnology

④ Create Accelerator - Industries Linkage: through demand driven research that focus on industrial application.

⑤ Enhances the capabilities of existing public research institutions. Eg. IISc, IISER.

⑥ Creates opportunities for women in the research sector: Eg Only 12% of the workforce in R&D industry is women

⑦ Takes forward Research & Development to agriculture, ~~medicine~~ neglected tropical diseases etc

Challenges → Vagueness in objective of NRF  
→ Yet to be formalised  
→ Weak IP Right hamper research

→ Preventing in research & development  
through National Research Foundation is key to achieve the objective of ₹5 trillion economy

**Feedback**

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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  
superimposition of traditional warfare with  
emerging technologies

Cyberattacks → Forms of hybrid warfare → Weaponisation of space  
Drone attacks  
Sabotaging critical infrastructure

Implication for India.

- ① Threat to critical infrastructure.  
Cyber attack on AUMS.

- ② Threatens energy security. ⇒ favors attack on Rudra Nuclear power plant
- ③ Vulnerable population of India: ⇒ 1.2 billion mobile phone users and of them 750 use smartphones
- ④ Potential cases of honey trapping of soldiers and scientists.
- ⑤ Hostile neighbouring countries developing technologies of warfare: ⇒ China anti satellite technology

Measures to develop comprehensive ecosystem to counter the same.

- ① Development of Hybrid soldiers, skilled in dealing with electronics,

cyber attacks

② Enhance focus on defence research in emerging technologies.  $\Rightarrow$  DRDO established Quantum communication in defence usage

③ Strengthen cybersecurity of Digital Public Infrastructure.  $\Rightarrow$  Aadhar database,

DPI

④ Develop digital literacy and cyber hygiene through schemes such as PM-DISHA.

⑤ Banning of potentially harmful applications.  $\Rightarrow$  Australia banned Huawei.

$\Rightarrow$  changing warfare requires advanced weapons & soliders to maintain regional stability and territorial integrity.

**Feedback**

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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 shares multi-land  
borders with countries such as Pakistan,  
China, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Nepal etc

Internal security challenges are peace  
in peace in neighbouring countries as.

- ① Political instability lead to growth of  
terrorist organisation. ~~Eg~~ Afghanistan
- ② Economic instability lead to radicalism  
of youth and rise of subit nationalism  
~~Eg~~ Insurgency from Pakistan.

③ Persecution results in inflows of  
illegal migrants ~~to~~ Protingya  
from Mynamer. results in ethnic  
cleansing

④ Absence of strong government leads  
to growth of drug cartels.

Special reference to instability in eastern  
sector:

① Outflow of insurgents from Mynamer  
through Free Regime movement due  
to rise in dictatorship there

② Communist regime of China funds the  
nationalism of North East

Peaceful countries of the contributed to addressing internal security challenges.

↳ Collaboration with Bhutan in addressing wild life crimes

↳ Collaborations with Bangladesh with regards to joint patrolling of border regions

India's efforts in addressing

↳ Asylum provided for Rohingyas

↳ Humanitarian aid offered to Pakistan

↳ Line of Credit to Sri Lanka

Hence utilising multilateral

forum of BRIMTEC, SAARC in a right manner to address issues of instability in neighboring region is key to resolving internal challenges.

**Feedback**  
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