

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे**ForumIAS**Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	HARSH CHOUDHARY		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910091883	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	23-08-23

*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			
1			<p>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।</p> <p>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।</p> <p>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।</p> <p>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।</p> <p>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।</p>		
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 1:00 PM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 4:01 PM	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में प्रसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			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)

The recently released foreign trade policy is envisaged to increase the current trade from \$ 766 bn to \$ 2 Tr by 2030.

Potential of Foreign trade policy to become 5 Tr Economy:-

1. Promotion of ease of doing business.

[Eg. Single window clearance + Automation of functions]

2. Promote balanced regional growth

[Eg. Town of export excellence]

3. Focus on export competitiveness

[Eg. Remission by RDTAP & EPCC]

4. Tap upcoming sectors of the economy.
 - (Eg) Trade of E-commerce - Crossborder
5. Unleash the potential of untapped areas.
 - (Eg) Dual use Tech - SCOMET

Certain Challenges in realising potential by FTP, 2023 :-

1. Still focussed on regulatory role of DGFT. (Not facilitator)
2. The amount of remission still not attractive.
 - (Eg) RODTEP → Textile sector $\hat{=}$ 4%.
3. Issue of Inter-state & State-Centre coordination.
4. Ease of doing business not focus of all sectors.

The scheme truly provides template to become developed country by 2047.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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

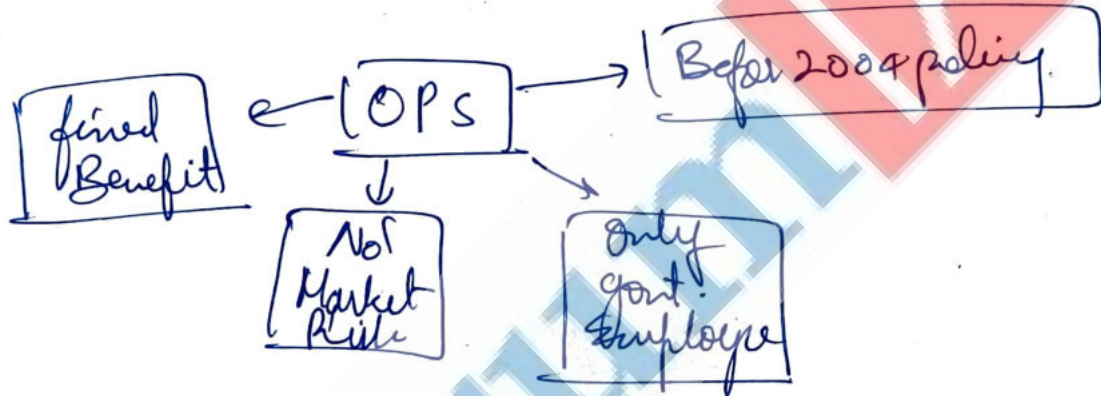
Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Due to certain states like Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan reverting to OPS - has triggered the debate about social protection schemes.



Social protection Integral part of welfare economy: -

- ① Schemes ensure basic access to life necessities.
(Eg. Basic necessities Index)
- ② Crucial for healthy aging and geriatric care.
- ③ Provide safety net in emergencies
(Eg. COVID)

- ④ Reduce financial dependence upon children
(# specially in nuclear family structures)
- ⑤ Necessary to contribute to social welfare by retired employees.
(eg. volunteer work, political work)

Principle of fiscal prudence cannot be ignored:

- ① The capacity of the state needs to be considered.
(eg. Himachal = 80% non-tax revenue = pension)
- ② It is necessary to provide benefit to all not just few.
(eg. OIS only for government servants)
- ③ It may lead to inequality & horizontal redistribution of benefit.
- ④ Increase the future tax burden on the younger generation.
- ⑤ Lead to exorbitant expenditure leading to inflation.

The Centre decision to constitute a committee in this direction is right step

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

#	Ⓢ
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	

Please put tick marks in the table.
Here G is Good Average and P 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)

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

Agristack is one of the most crucial DPI (Digital Public Infra) developed by Niti Aayog for the benefit of farmers.

Agristack :-

- ↳ It is convergence of technologies to aid farmer
- ↳ Component → farm stack + farmer stack
- ↳ Ensure use of data for informed decision making by farmer.

Panacea for problems plaguing farm sector

④ Input -

- (a) Provide soil health data for optimum fertilizer.
- (b) provide the need of water as per soil moisture & geo-meteorological data.

- (c) provide for cheaper formal credit based on past growth and land records (digitized)
- (d) Access to government benefits like irrigation and electricity subsidy.
- (c) Provide for automated farm insurance as per government scheme.

② Output -

- (a) Access to most favourable price of harvest by ENAM.
- (b) Connect with final consumer - higher profit margin.
- (c) provide for on farm collection of harvest for grading, quality check, etc.

The sector has certain challenges like lack of robust data, digital divide and awareness about benefit.

Once overcome the Agri sector has potential to bring "Green Revolution" in India.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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



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

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

World Trade Organisation is the global inter governmental organisation for free trade and a successor of GATT.

Objective of WTO to provide solution of dilemma of free trade & food security :-

1. Core objective of WTO to eliminate extreme poverty and hunger by 2030.
2. But it has to balance between free trade objective & food security.
(Eng. food security of developing v/s free trade of developed)
3. Since Doha Agreement the issue of "Agreement on Agriculture" is stuck

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.

②

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The "One Earth Summit" held in Stockholm 1972, laid the foundation of environmental conservation movement.

Issue of narrowing gaps between targets and actions :-

- ① The COPs of UNFCCC are merely used to justify the need to balance development & non achievement of targets.
- ② Developed failed to achieve the target of Kyoto protocol.
- ③ They have even shifted the base year from 1990 to 2005 for easy achievement.
- ④ The target of achieving \$100 bn climate finance via CGF mechanism not achieved even one.

- ⑤ Developed have tried to shift their burden on developing by techniques like Joint Scoping Transition & Consultation & Consensus.
- ⑥ The current trajectory as per IPCC-AR6 will lead to 3.5-4°C rise by 2100.

Measures to build actionable strategy:-

- ① Recognise & uphold climate justice
 - ↳ developed need to reach net zero as soon as possible
 - ↳ Then move towards "Net negative"
- ② Need to involve the private sector also in binding mechanism.
 - (Eg. Brexit through Agenda)
- ③ Expedite the Loss & Damage mechanism to aid adaptation of developing.
- ④ Focus on bottom-up approach with people participation.

The efforts of India like localising SDGs & Mission LIFE are steps in right direction.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

#	Ⓢ
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

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

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

As the "global e-waste monitor (2020)" India produces 3.5 MMT of e-waste rising at the rate of more than 17% and only about 5% formally treated.

Impediments of management of e-waste:-

1. Lack of legislative support for source segregation.
2. The EPR mechanism is top-down forced upon industry.
3. Lack of formalisation = 95% is informal.
4. Lack of social capital & network for success of RPOs.
5. Very unfavorable Deposit Refund scheme (DRS).
6. No "right to repair" recognized.
7. focus on specialised re-cycling avoided → Export of waste for metal extraction.

Trinity of citizen, Business & govt to tackle the menace :-

① Citizen :-

- (a) Focus on repairing instead of disposal
- (b) proper waste segregation
(Japan model)

② Business :-

- (a) Implement EPR in letter & spirit
- (b) avoid planned obsolescence.
- (c) provide know how to local repair shops

③ Government :-

- (a) check the foul practices of avoiding EPR.
- (b) formalise incentive for re-cycling
- (c) Recognise "Right to repair"

The "whole of society" efforts are needed to tackle problem of e-waste.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

#	⊙
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	

Please put tick marks in the table.

Here G is Good Average and P 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)

Recently a Nuclear lab in California, USA achieved net energy gain by Nuclear fusion using inertial confinement method.

Nuclear fusion

- merge of two lighter atoms along with energy
- $\text{Eg. } H + H \rightarrow He + \text{Energy}$
- Produce 4 times more energy than fission
- Present in nature
Eg. Core of Sun
- No issue of nuclear waste
- Not economically feasible presently

Nuclear fission

- splitting of heavier atom into two.
- $\text{Eg. } U_{235} + \text{Neutro} = \text{Pluto} + \text{Thori}$
- Less energy than fusion.
- Not present in nature
- Issue of nuclear waste.
- Economically feasible presently.

Relevance of Nuclear fusion for energy Security Dilemma: -

- ① Very high energy potential.
(Ex. 4 million times more than Petrol & Crude)
- ② No issue of facility leakage -
(Plasma stage needed)
- ③ No issue of "nuclear waste"
- ④ No problem of any residue → highly scalable.

But the current level of development is not possible to use the technology in the near future.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

नदी जलविद्युत परियोजनाएँ क्या हैं? नदी जलविद्युत परियोजनाएँ सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के साथ पारिस्थितिक संरक्षण को किस हद तक संतुलित कर सकती हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India - Pakistan have been at logger-heads due to some of the river projects on Indus & Ganga rivers like Rattle project.

Run of the River Hydro projects:-

- ① They do not have reservoir like Impound projects.
- ② They do not have very large Capacity.
- ③ They focus only on the flowing water's potential & kinetic energy.

Balance Ecological & socio-economic needs:-

- ① Ecological :-

- (a) No not involve high carbon footprint
(eg) methane from submerged area
- (b) No large scale disturbance of flora & fauna.
- (c) No affect Natural flow of the river

2. Socio-Economic :-

- (a) No involve large scale rehabilitation & displacement.
- (b) ensure employment sustainability in the region.
- (c) Ensure creation of green jobs.
- (d) meet the local power needs of isolated areas

The model moves away from traditional "Water hungry approach" of large dams.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

#	⊙
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	

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

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

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

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

Vibrant Village Programme is the latest effort of the government to bolster the border economy along the northern border of the country.

Best way to counter multifarious threats:-

1. Help provide human intelligence about infiltration & incursion.
 [Ex: during 1965 war → Gungar Community]
2. Help in keeping the border economy intact.
3. Aid in swift deployment of armed forces to support the frontier forces.
4. Help check the alienation of border community.

- 5. Aid in checking "Out migration" of the border areas.
- 6. Necessary to counter the aggressive moves of neighbour.
- 7. Also help in preserving the local culture & tradition.
 [e.g. Culture of border]

The efforts of VVP are in right direction to control the I₂ strategy of our hostile neighbour (Infiltration & Ingression).

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

#	⊙	⊙
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, 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)

The need to develop National Security Strategy has been often repeated in case of India which currently lack one.

Help in tackling challenges of National security: -

1. Better equip to tackle new forms of security challenges. (Eg. Hybrid Warfare)
2. Aid to better synchronise the joint effort of all the wings - Army + Air force + Navy.
3. Reduce the duplication expenditure of the forces.

4. Help tackle inter service rivalry & competition.
5. Provide direction about the future efforts.
6. Necessary to fulfill obligations of "Net security provider".
7. Aid in other domains also like - recruitment of technical soldiers.

The security may on the flip side act as "rigid" and affect the flexibility in wake of volatile security environment.

There is on the whole a need to develop a strategy to tackle the evolving security situation both close & far away from home.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Country has recently seen uptick in retail inflation after sudden spike in food and beverages component, especially tomato and milk.

Factors influencing Inflation trends:-

① Supply side factors

(a) Imported Inflation:-

(i) Rise in crude price due to OPEC cuts.

(ii) reopening of trade post Ukraine war.

(b) Increase in price of agriculture goods - rice and wheat - hit due to sudden rain.

(c) Increase in cost of raw materials of FMCG industry.

② Demand side factors:-

- (A) Increase due to heightened demand during festive season.
- (B) consumption based economy → rising urbanisation.
- (C) Rising expendable income of the households.
↳ (growth in agri sector in last 4 years)

Impacts of Inflation in the country: -

1. Leads to brake creep - people move out of "BPL" category to nominal rise in income.
2. Inflation adversely affect the purchasing power of poor - "Inflation without legislation"
3. Affect the foreign exchange rate - depreciation (other factor constant)
4. Reduce the interest burden on the borrower and reduce income of savers.
5. Make exports more competitive in global market.

- ⑥ general rise in price lead to better
 Aggregate demand \rightarrow \uparrow Incentive \rightarrow \uparrow
 Aggregate supply \rightarrow \uparrow Sales.
 (Contraction cycle)

Institutional measures to check Inflation:-

- ① Monetary policy committee - under RBI to set policy target to check the inflation. (endy pater - at least)
- ② National financial stability commission headed by the finance minister.
- ③ Use of fiscal policy measures like Budget.

The country has to finely balance between growth and stability to achieve long term prosperity.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

#	Ⓢ	Ⓒ
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, 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)

PLI scheme was launched in 2020 as part of Atmanirbhar Bharat based on the recommendation of Kamath Committee.

Cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat:-

- ① Promotes large scale production of goods for both domestic and global demand.
- ② Encourages to make India self-reliant in crucial sectors.
(eg. PLI for semiconductor)
- ③ Helps in value chain resilience and integration of global value chain.
(eg. PLI in solar)

④ Crucial for increasing the natural advantage sectors of the country.

[eg. PFI in Textile]

⑤ Crucial part of tapping geopolitical changes and aid foreign policy.

[eg. China +1 + PFI in pharma →
Vaccine Maitri]

PFI's own set of challenges: -

① The scheme is only focused on certain sectors. (14)

② Led to increasing inequality in economy.

[eg. Only 5-6 target beneficiaries in each sector]

③ It skewed towards bigger players, not favour MSME.

[eg. Min. Turnover criteria =
500 Cr (Incremental)]

4. Lead to unsustainable growth by dumping of products.
5. Focused on automation due "economics of scale" target.
(# But India is labour surplus")

Way forward:-

- ↳ focus on traditional sectors also like leather & Handicraft.
- ↳ Inclusion of MSMEs.
- ↳ Should not replace labour.

The scheme has great potential if it is able to withstand the WTO scrutiny and propel India as major hub of manufacturing.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

#	(C)	(G)
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, 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.

②

③

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently RBI has been taking proactive steps to internationalise Rupee as seen as UPI in Singapore, Frome, Vostro with Russia & UAE - domestic currency trade settlement deal.

Internationalisation of Rupee

De-dollarization

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To <u>increase</u> the use of Rupee in International Trade. - Any <u>Positive</u> connotation with <u>focus</u> on Rupee. - Mainly to safeguard & <u>promote</u> <u>our</u> trade - focus <u>Reduce</u> <u>foreign</u> <u>currency</u> <u>need</u> in <u>Revenue</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To <u>reduce</u> the use of dollar in International Trade. - <u>Negative</u> connotation with <u>focus</u> on dollar. - mainly to safeguard against <u>unitary</u> <u>dollar</u> <u>deplomacy</u>. - <u>Reduce</u> <u>only</u> <u>dollar</u> in <u>foreign</u> <u>currency</u> <u>revenue</u> |
|---|--|

Benefits of Rupee Internationalisation

- ① Help in settling Trade in domestic currency.
- ② Improve the global image of the country.
(eg. China post 2008 crisis)
- ③ Help better tackle International borrowing.
(eg. deficit financing)
- ④ Reduce the need for large foreign Reserves.
(eg. Now needed by India & Russia)
- ⑤ Better return on holding own currency reserves.
(eg. current return on Dollar bills is negligible)

Associated Challenges with Rupee Internationalisation

- ① Reduce the influence of the monetary policy of the country.

(eg.) Triffin's dilemma)

- ② How to balance between — monetary policy, CAD & growth (classical trilemma problem)
- ③ Effect of global crisis will increase (eg.) ↑ contagion effect)
- ④ Will have to allow full capital account convertibility.

The country can follow the policy opinion by RBI for short term, medium term & long term measure to sustainably internationalise Rupee.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A 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? What else? (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)

Currently PACS funded by private banks and ve financed by NABARD account for about 30% of rural formal trade.

Primary Agriculture Credit societies :-

- ① These are the lowest of the 3 tier Credit hierarchy at state level.
- ② They provide financial support in form of KCC to farmers.
- ③ They also provide long term capital loans.

Can Cooperative push alone help achieve twin targets :-

1. Yes: -

- ↳ (a) They promote dispersed ownership (kind of agency)
 - (b) have advantage of both socialist (group ownership) and Capitalist (professional management).
 - (c) They increase the bargaining power of small & marginal farms
 - (d) They go beyond credit to help in marketing and even exports.
 - (e) They have social advantages like women Empowerment.
- (AMUL Business model)

2. No: -

- ↳ (a) They lack professional due to high cost of living.
- (b) They lack active participation by members.
- (c) Slowed pressure of Cooperation (50% in Guj & Maharashtra)

(d) may not be able to better integrate with changing environment.

Way forward:-

1. Support Cooperation with other mechanism.
2. Role of Agriculture needs to be highlighted.
3. Government support through schemes like PETA (for Certification), APEDA (for export) also needed.

As suggested by Dalwai Committee efforts should be made to develop "Agriculture as Enterprise" for its fullest growth.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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

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

TOTAL MARKS

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is the largest producer of milk and second largest producer of food grains (315 mmt) with steady growth in last 5 years.

Undesirable consequences of farm policy:-

I. No:-

- (a) Help establish food security and no famine since Independence.
- (b) shift from PL 480 (ship to mouth) to net Agri exporter since 1991.
- (c) Increase in Agri exports reaching all time high \$ 50 bn in 2021.
- (d) Very comfortable position even in perishable and marine products (₹ 30,000 cr → Marine products)

Yes: -

1. Reducing the country to "Mono culture" + Rice-wheat economy.
2. Issue of overuse of fertilizer for production.
 - (eg. Punjab N:P:K = 60:20:1)
3. Over use of water leading to ground water depletion.
 - (eg. 78% of all freshwater = Agri)
4. Neglect of climate smart & nutritional crops.
 - (eg. Raji, Bajra, Baniyan, Millet)
5. Increasing regional disparity among farmer.
 - (eg. Rich v/s poor & Regional)
 - (86% = small & marginal = own 40% land)
6. Environmental problems like air pollution due to practices like stubble burning.
 - (eg. Contamination of sub soil water 2009)

(PM Program) is Budget announcement to adopt Natural farming methods for sustainable solution to food security needs

ways to Emphasise soil health & farm productivity :-

1. Soil health -

- (a) Better usage of soil health card.
- (b) Use of Nano Urea.
- (c) Usage of techniques like Zero Budget Natural Farming.

2. Farm productivity -

- (a) Direct seeding of rice
- (b) Use of technology - Miss Drones
- (c) Better input usage - Drip irrigation.
- (d) Use of Agri steel.

The growth of sustainable Agriculture is necessary to achieve true goal of "Swaraj" + sustenance in 21st Century

Feedback

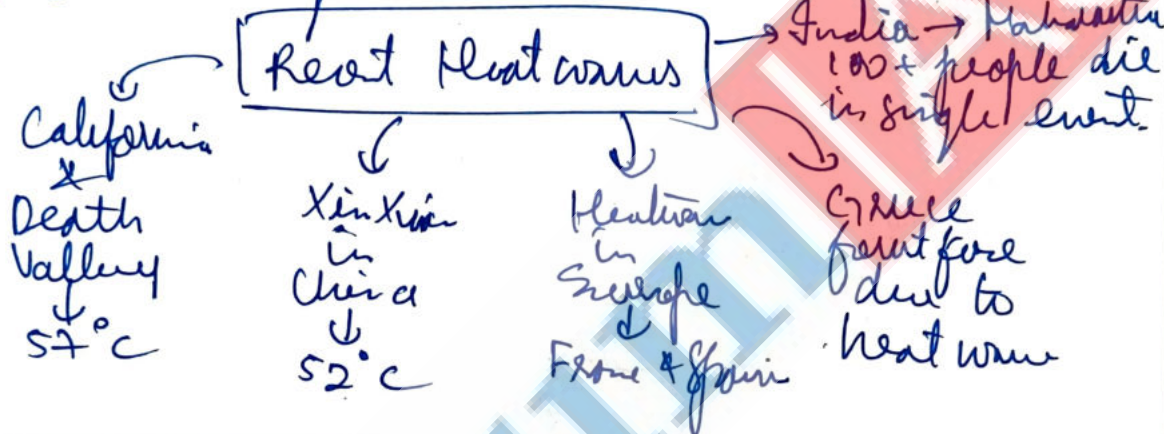
(For OFFICE use)

	+	⊖
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
Please put tick marks in the table.		
Here G is Good 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 have been visible across the world reflecting the manifestation of climate change across the world.



Heat waves: — (IMD)

1) when the maximum temperature reaches —

- (a) 40°C in plains
- (b) 37°C in coastal

and there is shift from normal by 4.5-6.4°C in temperature.

2) When the shift is more than 6.4°C then → "Extreme heat wave"

- ② Absolute temperature Above 40°C in plains lead to heat wave.
- ④ Such temperature at two weather station for 2 consecutive days.

Reasons for heat waves :-

① Natural reasons -

- (a) El NINO & El NINO modoki year. (weather phenomena)
- (b) due to other disasters \rightarrow (eg) Forest fire,
- (c) due to creation of heat dome.
- (d) due to meandering of "Jet stream"

② Anthropogenic reasons -

- (a) Increase in global temp due to climate change.
- (b) Urban heat Island effect + Urban canyon effect.
- (c) Reduced Wetlands + deforestation.
- (d) positive feedback albedo in Himalayas, Siberia.

Impact of Rising temperature :-

- ① Increase in demand for artificial cooling → ↑ energy demand → ↑ Inflation.
- ② Affect on monsoon jobs.
 (eg. ILO → 4 mn labour hours lost due to heat wave in India)
- ③ Death & other morbidity to people -
 (eg. Heat stroke & Sun Burns)
- ④ Adverse impact on plants & Animals.
 (eg. Probable reason for cheetah death)

Measures to mitigate heat waves :-

- ① Develop city level heat action plan.
- ② Access to regular water for domestic Animals.
- ③ Develop Green Building & green roofs.
- ④ Increasing irrigation frequency of crops.
- ⑤ Heat proofing of urban areas - urban forest & Wetlands (urban lakes)

The "Nation Cooling Action plan is step in right direction)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A 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)

The Chandrayaan-3 is expected to soft land on 23rd Aug at 6:03 PM on attempt after 4 years when Chandrayaan 2 fail to do so.

Difference between Chandrayaan 3 & Chandrayaan 2 :-

- ① Nomenclature difference → No use of Pragyan, Vikram in Chandrayaan 3.
- ② Use of 4 propeller to help in equilibrium in soft landing. (Chandrayaan-2 → had 5)
- ③ stronger legs to lander → capable to withstand 3m/sec of speed of landing. Chandrayaan 2 → 2m/sec.

- ④ Chandrayaan 2 is using a larger area for landing site to give it operational flexibility.
- ⑤ The lander have been better tested this time to withstand large number of uncertainties.
 [⑥ Equipment checked for low
temperature of moon]

India recently also signed the Artemis Accord, it will further help in exploration of lunar surface as follows:-

- ⑦ Access to data sets and knowledge gained by other fellow member after certain procedures.
- ⑧ Better training and development for moon mission to lunar surface in future.

- ② Better experimentation and probable access to NASA future lunar revolving space station.
- ④ cross verification of future technical mission to lunar surface.

The Artemis Accord is reflection of collaborative effort of humanity to explore the question of unexplored space.

Feedba

(For OFFICE use)

#	©
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put tick marks in the table.	
Here G is Good Average and P 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)

Recently government has passed the Amendment National Research Bill flagging a new era in the field of Research & development.

Potential to unlock the knowledge Economy

Knowledge Economy is economy which is capable of producing, using and sharing knowledge in Economy.

1. Help in finding innovative solution of societal problems.

(eg) Ashhar → Exclusionary issue
DBT

2. Help in better coping with emergency situations.

(eg) Vaccine developing in 16 months for COVID

3. It helps to best part to use the human talent of the society.
(eg growth of creative Economy)
4. R+D also helps to provide new area developments.
(eg New business model → Zomato
food home delivery Model)
5. R+D acts as a good tool of social mobility & social ladder.
(eg Entrepreneurship → Humble background (middle class) of Flipkart founder)

Role of NRE Act in democratising R+D

1. Tribe → Academia - Industry - government collaboration → solution to practical problems.
2. Increase the role of private sector in R+D efforts.
(eg Govt 0.67% GDP & R+D share
vs only 2.5% by Pvt. sector)

- ② Better access to sharing research data.
(Ex. Promote Peer reviewed research)
- ④ Removes artificial distinction between "Research & degree" University.
- ⑤ Break the boundaries and promote Inter-disciplinary research.

The NRF Act if implemented in right spirit can aid in restoring the position of India as "Vishwa Guru".

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

#	①	②
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, 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.

3

(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)

Recently NSA has warned about the changing nature of security threat towards hybrid warfare.



Understanding of Hybrid warfare:-

1. It is an umbrella term for various kinds of warfare ~~to~~ short of conventional war.
2. It involves both state & non-state actors.
3. Actively deployed in current Russia Ukraine warfare.

Implication of Hybrid warfare on India:-

1. Increase the vulnerability of the country to unique attacks.
 (Eg. Use of Radio weapons & Flavone syndrome)
2. Large impact due to lack of knowledge before already executed
 (# ~~is~~ cannot mitigate fully)
3. Requirement to address the weak areas more prone to such attacks.
4. direct impact of civilian population.
 (Eg. Cyber Warfare → hacking)
5. Lack of coordinating International treaty to counter it effectively.
6. More vulnerable to urban areas.
 (Eg. Nero warfare)

↳ Measures to develop comprehensive ecosystem to counter it:-

- ① Augmentation of capacity of the state agencies.
(Ex. DSKO → for space warfare)
- ② Better intelligence network to fore-
empt such warfare.
- ③ Better coordination in both military
& civil administration.
- ④ focus on vulnerable population
towards hybrid warfare.
- ⑤ Use of Individual capacity building
(Ex. Teaching cyber hygiene)

The comprehensive strategy to counter hybrid warfare should be based on integrated theatre command for a unified response to threat.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

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

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

आंतरिक सुरक्षा चुनौतियाँ पड़ोसी देशों में शांति से कैसे संबंधित हैं? भारत की पूर्वी सीमा पर अस्थिरता के विशेष संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The international security of the country is not just dependent on domestic factors but also cross-border factors.

The relation is as follows:-

① The migration from the neighbour have effect on the internal security.

(Eg. NRC, Assam Accord due to Bangladesh migrants)

② Prosperity also influences the sympathy for the militant groups of the country.

(Eg. NSCN hideouts in Myanmar)

③ Cultural roots of the neighbour affect the security of the country.

(^{eg.} Nano Economy of Myanmar proper in Kuki Belt of Manipur)

4. Peace in neighbourhood also determine the peace in internal security.

(^{eg.} Better relation with china post 1991 → Chinese support to ULFAA others reduced)

5. Emergency in neighbourhood provides for "ungoverned spaces" used for militant activities in India.

6. The Emergency in Myanmar also provide access to weapons used to destabilize the internal security.

7. Illegal migration also affect the demography & cause cultural ~~instability~~ Anxiety

(^{eg.} Meitei in Manipur)

8. Peaceful Neighbour use illegal ways to finance militants.

(^{eg.} Illegal pangolin trade)

Certain domestic factors also affect Internal security :-

1. Dominance of one community causing security dilemma.
 (Eg. Meitei = 40/60 seats of legislative assembly)
2. Historical factors → Naga v/s Kuki for control of hill districts.
3. Inter tribe rivalry and competitive militancy.
 (Eg. Khas v/s NSC N(14))

The problem of militancy is main impediment for holistic growth of North east despite human capital and physical capital.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS