

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Samixa		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910061848	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	18-AUG-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 / अनुक्रमिका			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 करें।	
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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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 3:40 pm	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 6:40 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 समय 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।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion of the tests is to be held in your preparation. Further, students are requested to send 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

Foreign trade is an important part of this context, analyse the impact of India's participation in it.

5 ट्रिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर
इस संदर्भ में, वैश्विक
नीति, 2023 की सं

Forum IAS

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 a 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 part. 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 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, 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, 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 subjective components of assessment.

Discussion started to see ways and means to answer.

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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)

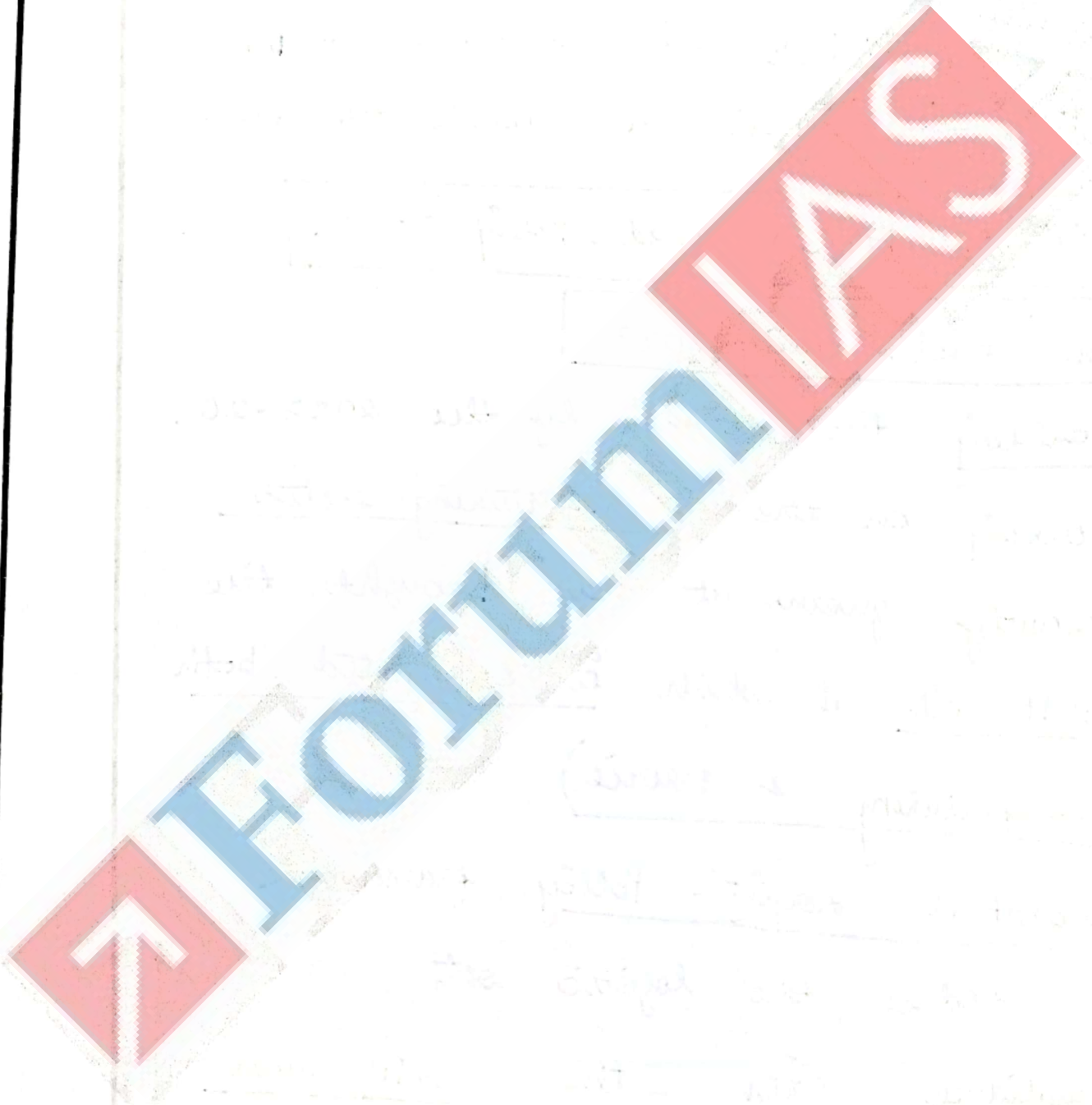
5 ट्रिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर की अर्थव्यवस्था बनने की राह में विदेशी व्यापार एक महत्वपूर्ण मील का पत्थर है। इस संदर्भ में, वैश्विक व्यापार में भारत की भागीदारी को पुनर्जीवित करने में हाल ही में जारी विदेश व्यापार नीति, 2023 की क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Presently India's foreign trade stands at 800 \$ bn and to become 5 trn economy india needs to double the trade.

Potential of Foreign Trade Policy 2023.

Foreign Trade Policy 2023

1. Doubling the trade by the 2025-26.
2. focusing on the Manufacturing sector
(Recently government has brought the DESH Bill in which it segregated both manufacturing & service)
3. Integrated Logistic Policy framework
to reduce the logistic cost
4. compliance with the WTO norms
- 5.



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; हालांकि, राजकोषीय विवेक के सिद्धांतों को नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता है। पुरानी पेंशन योजना (ओपीएस) के विशेष संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Government recently brought the New Pension scheme which is open to all and works on the model of differentiated payment based on the investment trend.

Old Pension scheme.

1. It has fixed return on the retirement time.
2. The amount do not fluctuate as in the New Pension scheme.

3. This Old pension scheme ensured the aspect of the social protection which is important for welfare economy (DPSP).

But with the old pension scheme.

Issue like:-

1. In some states the salary Bill was lesser than the pension (CAG report) - this puts heavy burden on the state exchequer.
2. Also the Fiscal deficit (\uparrow) when the government has to borrow for the pensions [Revenue expenditure Budget 23-24 is 39 lakh crore]
3. low investment made to social sectors - like education, health (meagre 2%) leading to poor governance and less utilitarian welfare.
New Pension scheme is step in the right direction to ensure fiscal prudence & also social protection.

What do you think about the problems plan

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

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Here G is Good, Average and P Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

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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)

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

AGRISTACK is the data synchronisation of the different parameters of the agriculture like → land holding, soil condition, type of soil, insurance, etc.

Agristack can be considered as a panacea for the reasons:-

1. Synchronised information at one place - make targeted POLICY decision.
2. Customised service to the farmers about their farms to boost the productivity.
3. The stack information can be used to track the crops grown and understanding the crop patterns.
4. Help in the land title and the

cooperative farming

- 5. Targeted fertilizer availability to reduce overuse of it → ↓ soil erosion
→ ↓ alkalinization of the soil.
- 6. Targeting the Rainfed areas & making policy for them.

But these are Issues

- 1. Collection of data - as the digitalization has not reached the lower end.
- 2. data privacy concerns - lack of such policy can lead to misuse by fertilizer company.
- 3. awareness & literacy spreading among the farmers.

Agristack will go a long way towards doubling the farmer income and Atmanirbharata at local levels.

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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)

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219680 61380 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 recently celebrated its 50th anniversary. as was setup in 1972. It was a breakthrough event for the climate change → UNFCCC formed.



As per the Emission Gap report of UNEP, the country have not taken adequate actions as needed to combat CC.

The gap has remain wide :-
 to lack of synergy from the Developed countries (eg) CBRD, or the adaptation fund

2. merely lip service at the Global forums. (eg) USA quitting before the 2nd carbon emission target setting.
3. developing countries - energy needs [IRENA says India will consume - 3rd position in energy]
 - investment made [\$100 bn in the thermal plant]
4. clash of the developed & developing over the policy reforms.

Measures needed.

1. stakeholder policy making
 - V20 country should be given the lead role.
 - community participation
2. Funding - the LDN fund should be expanded.
3. Technology transfers by the developed country should be compulsory.
4. Green Grid Energy should be added in UNFCE goals.

"It is better to fix the roof when the sun shines" needs to be understood. G20 leadership of India have potential to lead for this.

What are the
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218680-613202-1910061848 (2023-08-18 18:17:03)
 1) What are the impediments in management of E-waste in the country? In what ways can the community 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)

About 43% increase in the e-waste is been observed as per the CPCB reports.

Impediments to E-waste management

1. Policy level - E-waste rules 2022 + removes producer responsibility - extends all to the recycler, they have lesser remuneration. in present (not interested)
2. Informalization - about 93% is in informal medium. - child labours.
3. Right to Repair is not well synchronized yet to ↓ the new purchases.
4. Behaviour - increasing PCI of people leading to ↑ e-waste. (lacks awareness)

Role of different stakeholders for the management of E-waste:-

1. **Citizens** → Refreshed ~~recognition~~ of the phone used than new

→ practicing minimalization

→ Using exchange options (like Apple iPhone provides) when to buy new.

2. **Business** → Extended producer responsibility.

→ recycler connect - to collect the products at end life.

→ Refreshment of the products.

3. **Government**

→ checking the dumping of the e-waste from western country.

→ strengthening child labour policy

→ incentivising the recycler.

→ amending the e-waste rules 2022.
to include the producers.

Recent initiative of Green Good deeds of awareness generation can go long way for e-waste management.

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219680 613302 1910061848 (2023-08-18-18:51:03) Assess the relevance of nuclear energy 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 & fission

have difference in their raw material, energy rates etc. Both are Clean Fuels.

Nuclear Fusion	fission.
<p>→ it is by <u>combination</u> of the protons. leading to burst of energy</p>	<p>→ it is <u>breaking</u> of the nucleus that is on the bombardment</p>
<p>→ raw material - deuterium, tritium <u>easily available in nature.</u></p>	<p>→ U_{235} or Thorium, Plutonium (Radioactive elements)</p>
<p>→ (eg) <u>Artificial sun</u></p> <p>→ it is <u>hard to obtain</u> & <u>maintain</u> such <u>high temperature</u></p>	<p>→ <u>Nuclear Bomb</u> -</p> <p>→ comparatively <u>issue-free</u> done in <u>nuclear database</u></p>
<p>→ <u>energy denser</u> than <u>fission</u></p>	<p>→ <u>less energy</u> than <u>Fusion</u>.</p>

Relevance of Nuclear energy to solve Global energy dilemma :-

Global dilemma is
 need clean energy as
 climate change is triggered

→ increasing demands of the energy due to
 - rise in standard of living
 - rise of developing country

Nuclear energy can go a long to solve this dilemma of clean & sustainable energy. But

1. non-availability of technology with developing country (eg) African Chad etc.
2. monopoly of the west. (eg) JCO PA.
3. attaining the fusion is a challenge.
4. directing the energy in Bombs, missiles.

(eg) North Korea.
 India has targeted to 5X its nuclear energy capacity from present 2%.

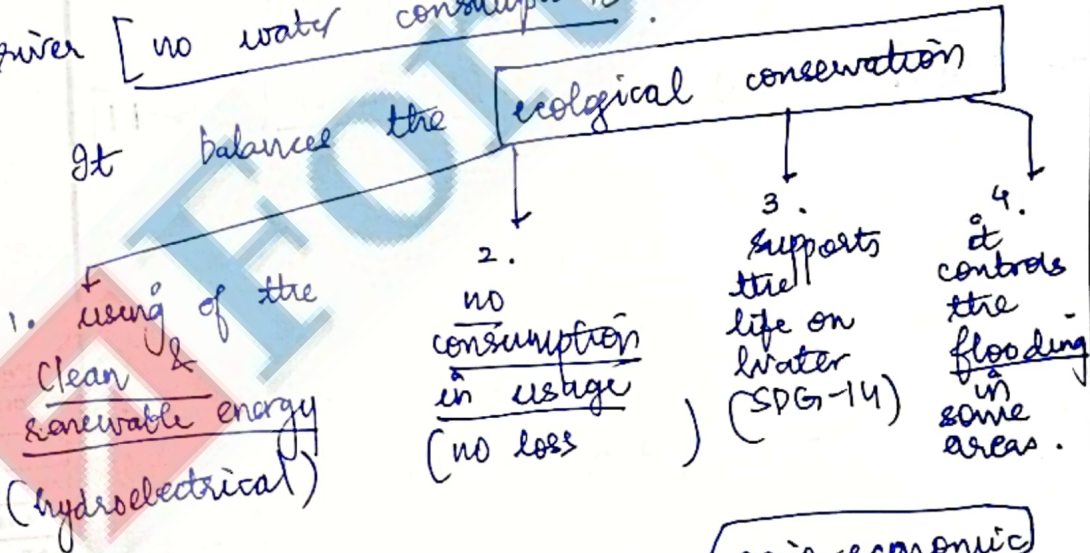
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8) What are run of the river hydroelectric projects? How far can run of the river hydroelectric projects balance ecological conservation with socio-economic development? (10 marks, 150 words)

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 has run of the river hydroelectric project across the Indus river system as per Indus water treaty (as) on Jhelum river.

In the run of river projects - the water is used to generate electricity and then again connected to the main river [no water consumption].



It also balances the socio-economic development → 1. providing electricity to the

people in far flung areas.

2. providing social uphovele (like electrify
pumpy irrigation → ↑ productivity) [SDG 1]

But

it has ecological simplification

- It traps the fishes which can get
plugged in the infrastructure (loss to
biodiversity).

Run of river projects are
sustainable & follows the completion
of the SDG 13, and sustainable cities [SDG-11]

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TOTAL MARKS

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3) 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)

In the present Budget the government has increased the infrastructure of border expenditure ~~from~~ about 40K crore.

→ Vibrant Village Programme scheme was envisions in Budget 22-23.

It's importance is :-

* counter the threats of inimical actors. presence of local community to the for tip points (↓ the chances of salami slicing techniques - (eg) china)

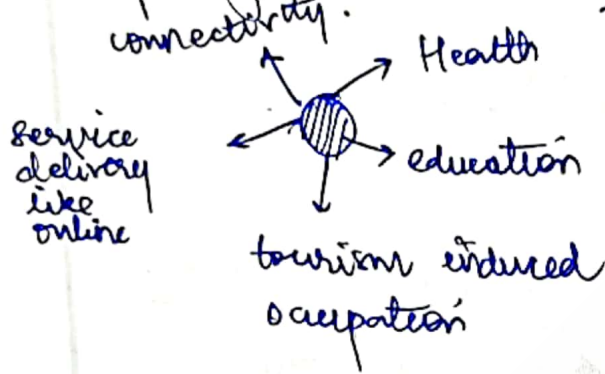
- it checks the illegal construction by outsiders (eg) china in the tawang making villages & giving special (Vleae).

- HUMINT - human intelligence can be

How far can a country's national security be compromised by the use of cyber warfare?

good source for the intelligence agencies to understand the plans of such actor.

- improving the tourism in those areas
- improving the social situation
- improving connectivity.



↑ the income

↓ the taking support of Terror networks

this ↓ the insurgency & infiltration.

→ ↓ the drug menace due to occupation availability → youth in demographic dividend.

Vibrant Village programme have issue of infrastructure delays - and the radicalization of the youth or capturing by terror groups of the villages.

7196890813302_1910061848 (2023-08-18 18:17:03)
 How far can a clearly articulated National Security Strategy help in tackling challenges to national security? (10 marks, 150 words)

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

India face both internal & external threats, maritime and terrestrial threats and the issue of the cyber threat.

National Security Strategy.

- making a comprehensive policy can provide the tackling of issue like Challenges:-

1. ad hocism measures taken when any incident happen - politicised decision

(eg) Balakot strikes - used also as

aid in the election of 2019.

2. no SOP (Std. of operation) leading to biasness.

(eg) JAPA - 3% conviction but in CAA

protest UP see 5958 arrest alone.

3. the enimical factors don't know the step of government → no threat perception

- 4. lack of synchroised local police.
- 5. polyfunctionalism by the agencies (of) NIA, ED, FIU etc.

National security strategy can provide:-

1. comprehensive planning to synchroise the resources, efforts & also the speed of execution.
2. data synchroisation
3. ↓ the adhocism in dealing with the threats.
4. giving deterrence to the irritual actors of the perceived steps → ↓ the litigation in global arena.

National strategy is needed in the light of increased threat of cybersecurity, transnational crimes etc.

As singing from the same songbook can't make patriotism - i.e. all things also can't be colored as National security threat.

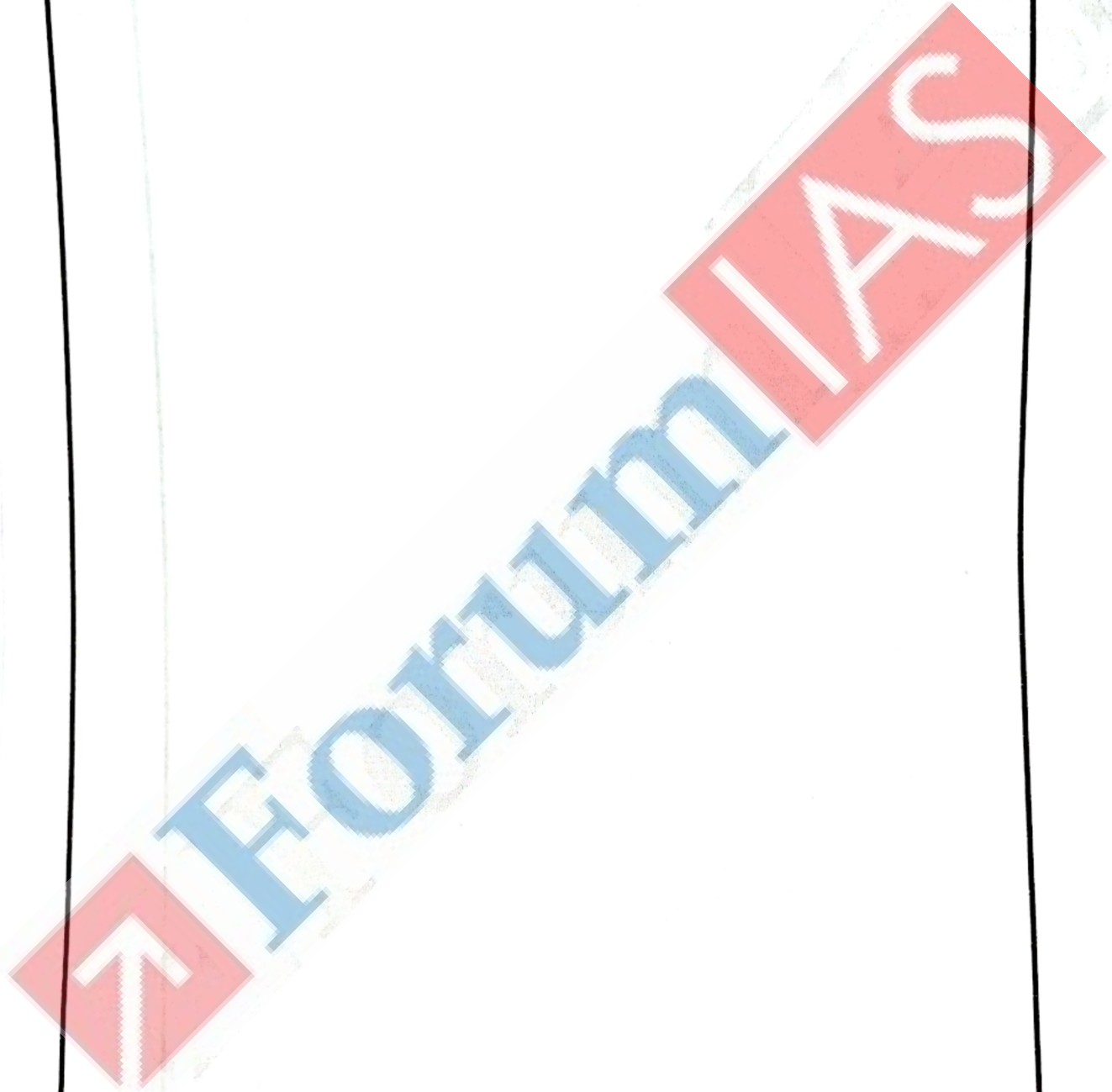
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11) What are the factors that influence the inflation trends in the country? Highlighting the impacts, discuss the institutional measures in place to check inflation. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

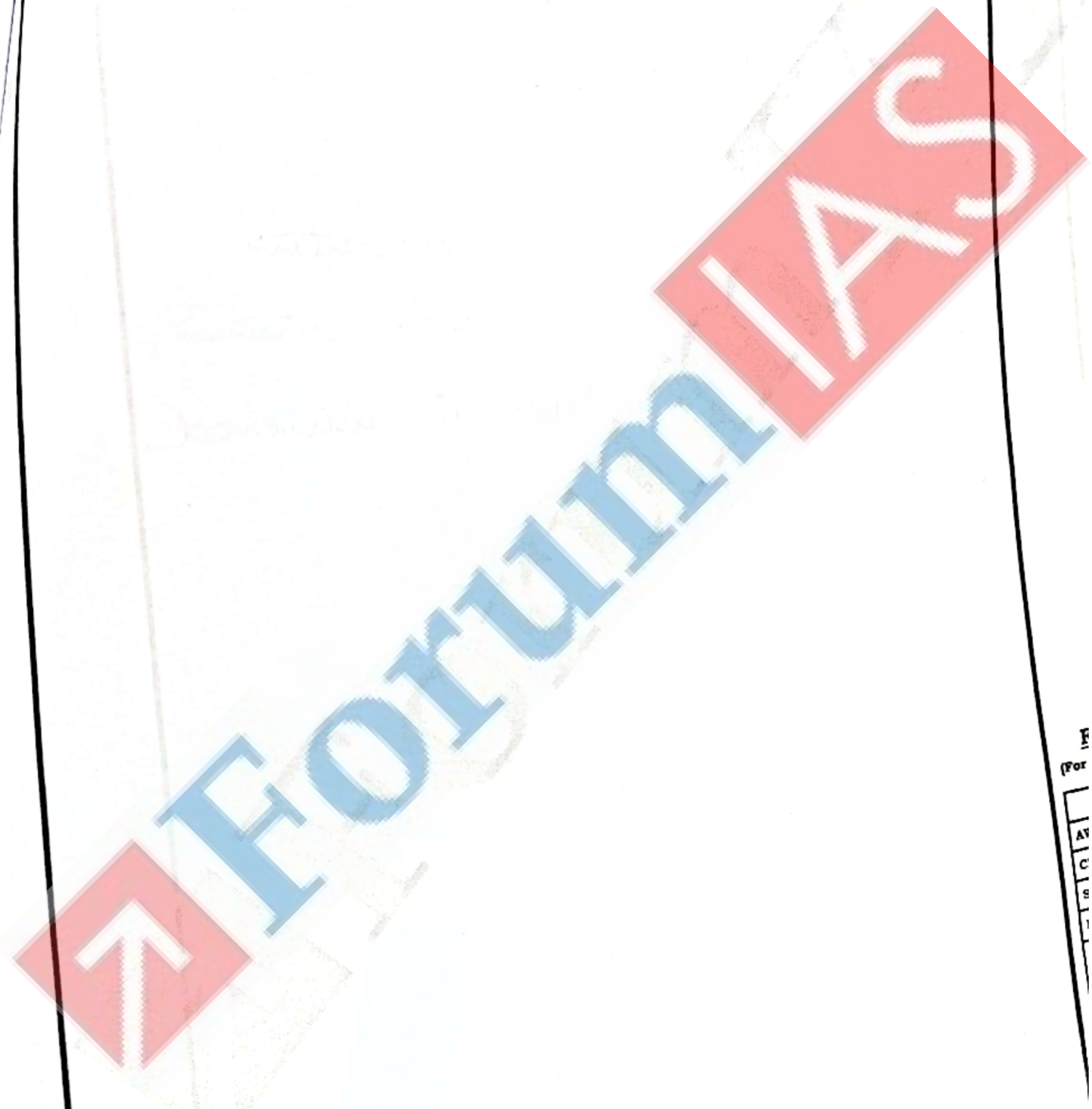
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Q.12) Though a cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme is not without its own challenges. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

To boost the Make in India and bringing the FDI in India PLI scheme was rolled out.

In this there is incentive of 4% benefit to 6% when certain amount of production is achieved over normal turnover.

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9311740900

219680 613302 1910061848 (2023-08-18 18:17:08) 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 गिन्न है? रुपये के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के लाभों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Internationalisation of Rupee

means exchange of goods & services or carrying out trade in return of rupee payment, or shares & bonds interest returned in the rupees.

(e) Maharaja Bonds & Masala Bonds

De-dollarisation is the phenomenon whereby the countries are carrying out trade in local currency but not dollars.

(e) due to SWIFT blockage of the Russia it started Anar chun clearance promoting Rubbles trade.

Internationalization is result of India's global footprint whereas de-dollarisation is the geo-

political results of the trade wars,
supply chain and the supply
chain restriants faced in COVID

Benefits of internationalization of Rupee :-

1. Optimalisation of the inflation
 as the forex is not the verge
 when trade is conducted
(Fleming Dilemma)
2. increase india's global voice
 - projects
 - line of credit significance
3. boost Make in India as
increase in exports.
4. ↑ the supply chain integration
 and growth of our MSME
 sector.
5. Flow of FDI in india.

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Challenges

1. relationship with USA can be impacted.
2. FDI impacts as the global order still happens in dollars.
3. seen as supporting the Russias and China.

Though internationalization is important for the Indian economy but de-dollarization is not easy to decouple neither desired as it also means changing the geopolitical situation.

Fee (For OFI)

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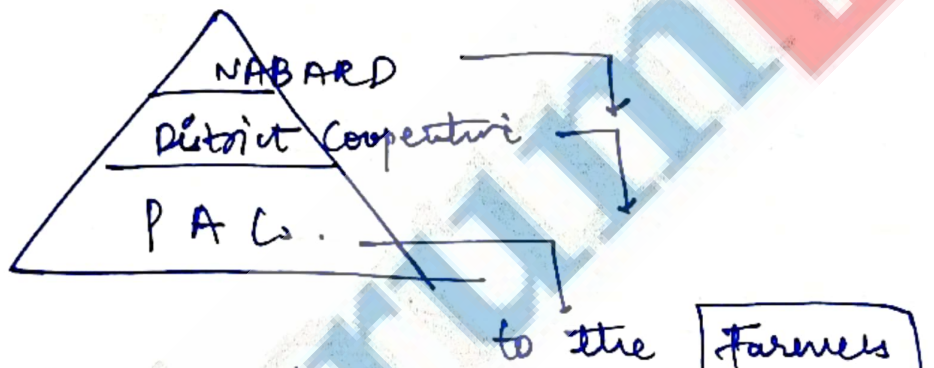
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Can the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies? Can the cooperative push alone help in achieving the twin targets of boosting rural economy and mainstreaming small and marginal farmers? (15 marks, 250 words)

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 Society

(PACS) are the institutions outside the ambit of RBI as a normal banking but it provides the credit to the farmers, & the rural economy.



It has important role to the Farmers.

1. the informal lending in the agriculture sector.

2. provide the loan to the farmer for the seeds, fertilizer etc

3. providing them with upfronts on the receipts of warehouse

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4. information dissemination & awareness generation of government policies.

A cooperative can push on both fronts :-

A. Boosting rural economy.

1. cheap credit to the people for economy of scale.

2. generating demand or providing cushion during the distress or the lean period.



3. formation of the Annual husbandry by the credit availability → enhancing the nutrient → enhance the incomes.

B. Boosting the productivity of the

small & marginal farmer.

→ ↓ of their dependence on the money lender (↓ the social exploitation)

→ increase in the consolidation & contractual farming

eg) NESTLE, Amul etc.

→ increase in the decision making & choice dissemination

→ information asymmetry to be filled up due to cooperative society.

But

Challenges like

not regulated.

servicing the elite farmers.

less reallocation of loans back etc.

Cooperatives are a good form of farming Jain Andolan at the rural level. as envisioned by the Gandhi.

15) Farm pol
Erec? Giving
271 नं कृषि
पर जोर :

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Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.		
TOTAL MARKS		

15) Farm policies in the country have inadvertently led to undesirable consequences. Do you think giving emphasis on PM PRANAM is a better way 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)

Farming sector includes around 49% of the population & also around 18% of GDP contribution. This sector is mainly informal & less regulated, but serves almost half of stomachs of rural area as primary occupation.

Farm Policy

and their undesirable consequence.

1. Procurement guarantee under MSP.

lead to wheat-rice domination
↳ the water availability. NITI aayog says that it affects 6% of the GDP

- Regional divide (West v/s East, NEast region)

- rebalanced growth of the agriculture
o increased fertilizer
o growing rice in the

Water scarce region.
 - ↓ in pulses - ↓ nutrient
 leading to 52% women
 anemic (NHFs).

2. Farm
 subsidy
 of
 power.
 - inequality of Big farmer v/s
 small minor farmer (52 ha).
 - overexploitation of Ground
 water (eg) [80% of used in
 agriculture)
 - cross subsidization of electricity
 & DISCOM Bills debt

3. Fertilizer
 subsidy
 - overusage leading to Gurdas
 pur (Punjab) - cancer capital
 of India.
 - soil acidification (saline
 soil) - desertification.

But it has also

- 1. increased the productivity of the Farmers
 (eg) HYV seeds.
- 2. food security enhanced.
- 3. doubled the farmer income
- 4. rural economy boost

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PM PRANAM

focus on the ↓ of the chemical fertilizer & a gradual movement towards the organic farming.

→ Impact on soil health.

improves the ecological health (Biodiversity) (Regain back) the health.

↓ the salinity and the hardpan (↑ water absorption) (↑ ground water balance)

↓ the chemical toxicification in the soil.

→ Impact on the Farm productivity.

improves the quality of nutrient

↓ productivity at the beginning but ↑ at long run

↑ the exports & also the income

PM Pranam has the potential of making the Indian farmer truly Atmanirbhar based on the organic growth

Feedback
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Here G is Average and 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 can be considered as an increase in 4.6° - 6.2° C temperature over the normal range of temperature. (that is if it exceeds 46° C (plains) and 30° C in the Hilly region).


Reasons.

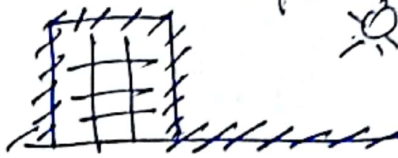
- Natural reasons. - volcano etc.
 - climatic conditions like El-Niño (ENSO cycles)
 - exceeding the normal temperature during the October Heat period.

2. Anthropogenic reasons.

- Concentration & urbanization of tall buildings increase the

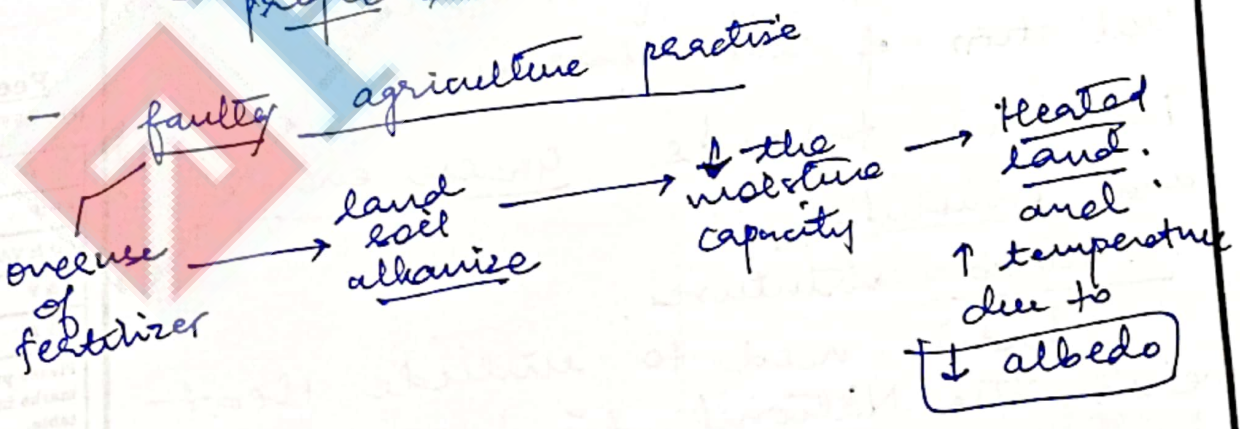
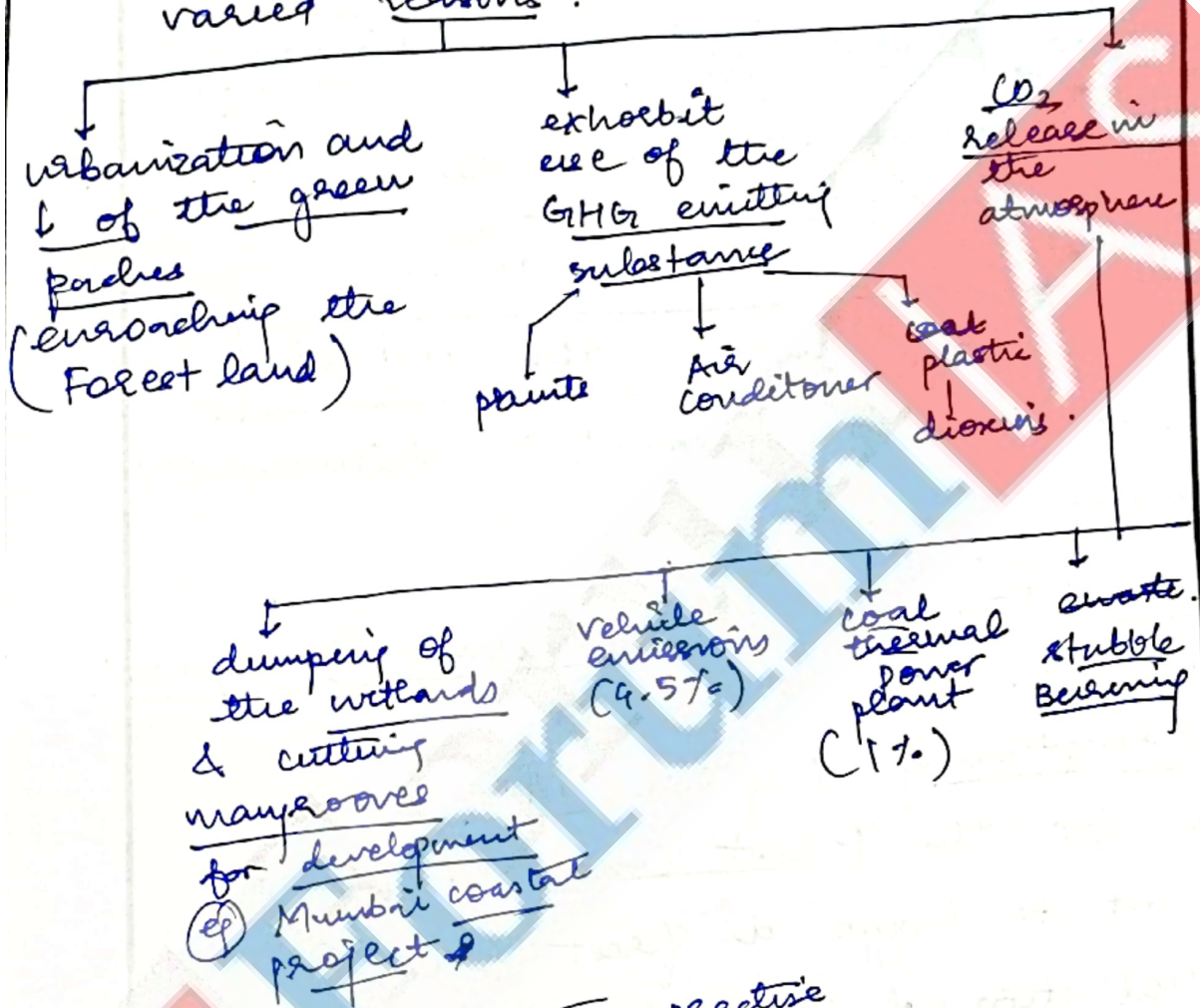
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area of the heat capture 

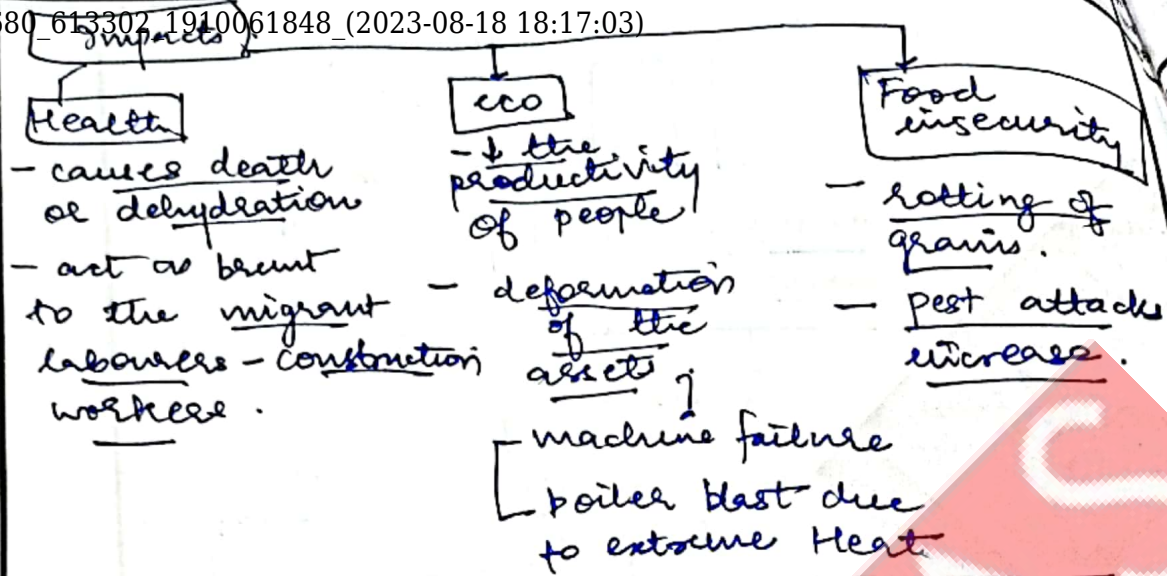


area heated / exposed

→ Global warming due to varied reasons.



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Measures to mitigate the impacts.

1. Guideline to be prepared & disseminated among the people.
2. Afforestation & urban gardening @ Miyawaki method.
3. Strengthening of the EIA system & also the Forest Conservation act (not to forego a forest land for cultivation of the barren land)
4. Transition towards green energy and mobility.
5. Econivas structures.

India need to include Heat wave in the National disaster category. and focus on green growth.

2.17) How is Chandr India's presence in

चंद्रयान-3 अणु सतह की खोज

2196606183021910081848 (2023-08-18 18:17:03) Professor, 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 the ISRO has launched the Chandrayaan 3, which is a step further in the space lunar exploration.

Difference between Chandrayaan 2 & 3.

Chandrayaan 2	3.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → contains rover, lander and orbiter → there is no scope of human presence → Its lander crashed on its launch. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → contains the rover & lander but not the orbiter as it was already present. → it aims to provide the <u>Vyomitra</u> (Robot) & then the 1st launch to <u>man</u> on <u>moon</u> from <u>India</u>. → It is <u>carried on</u>

GSLV MK3 which is a 3 storey fuel enabled.

→ it is expected to study the mineral composition, effect on the humans of the atmosphere etc.

How india's presence help in the exploration of lunar mission :-

Astoria Accord

It is initiative of NASA which has aspiration of taking man to moon.

- It is joined by different space agency including India.

→ India's presence help in

• learning the South Pole experience & technological data that india got during its 1st mission.

the South pole is significant due to the presence of water being

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discovered & also the the possibility.
 which is a long way for the
Green hydrogen Mission.

- o technological & information exchange
- o chance for research & development
 agenda with regard to the further mission.
- o capacity building - this can play
 important role to train upcoming
astronauts. (over which india lacks
capability).

India's Chandrayaan missions
 have made the knowledge economy
 of India stronger & also increased
 its global footing in the global
south.

Feedback

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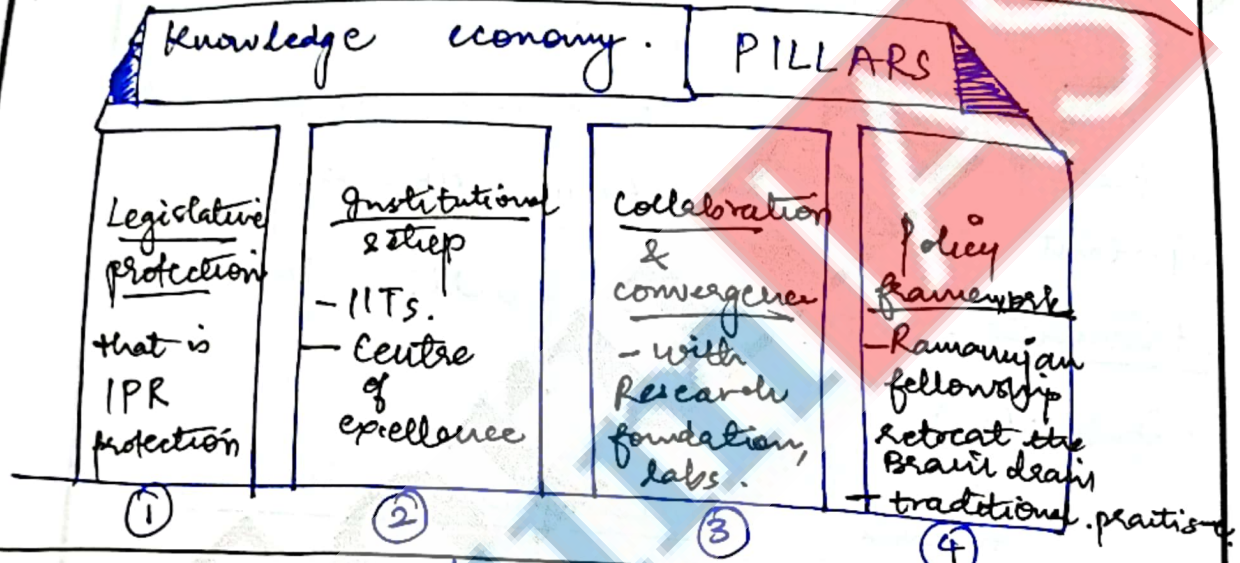
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and Development is the key to unlock the potential of 'knowledge economy' in this perspective, analyse the role of the National Research Foundation Bill, 2023 in democratizing the research ecosystem in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

India spend only 0.7% of GDP to the knowledge economy that is R&D. whereas US spends around 2.5% of GDP.



The Role of National Research foundation Bill 2023.

1. The Bill envision

- setup of the centre of excellence
- sharing of data & the research, journals
- setup of the Public digital library for putting the research

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that are going on.

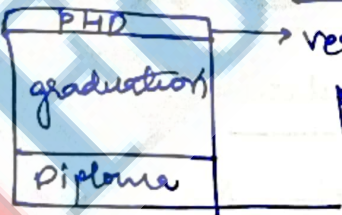
Bill.

- syncretisation of different sectors like medical, engineering etc.
- awareness generation of the STEM
- integration of the traditional knowledge also.

This has role to democratise the research ecosystem:-

1. Open source data of the journals & research makes the accessibility of the ongoing research. to even dropouts.
2. integration of the multidisciplines leads to better researching exposure. and different idea stimulation.
3. Integration of the Centres of Excellence with state infrastructure → making them public → deemed university etc. also gets the benefit of it.

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4. ↓ the duplication of the work & research
 5. Research not impacted based on ITs admission, or merit it becomes accessible across all the national geographical areas.
 6. Promotes collaboration of the institutes
 (e) NIMHANS (f) the PM-STIAE in the mental illness arena.
 7. promotes international collaboration with the research foundation (e) the IGNS center collaboration.
 8. attracts the PHD working candidates & ↓ the brain drain
 very meagre population.

- The NRF Bill has important role to serve in the NEP 2020 education policy.

2.19) What do you recommend?
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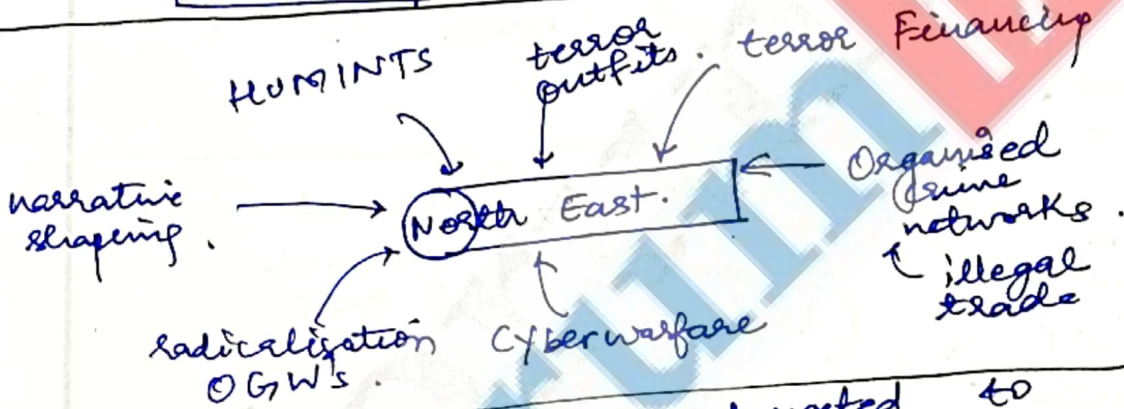
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Here G: Average Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

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 (19) What is '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' means the combination of the State & Nonstate actors for the terrorism, or other challenging the national security.

Stakeholders - Case study

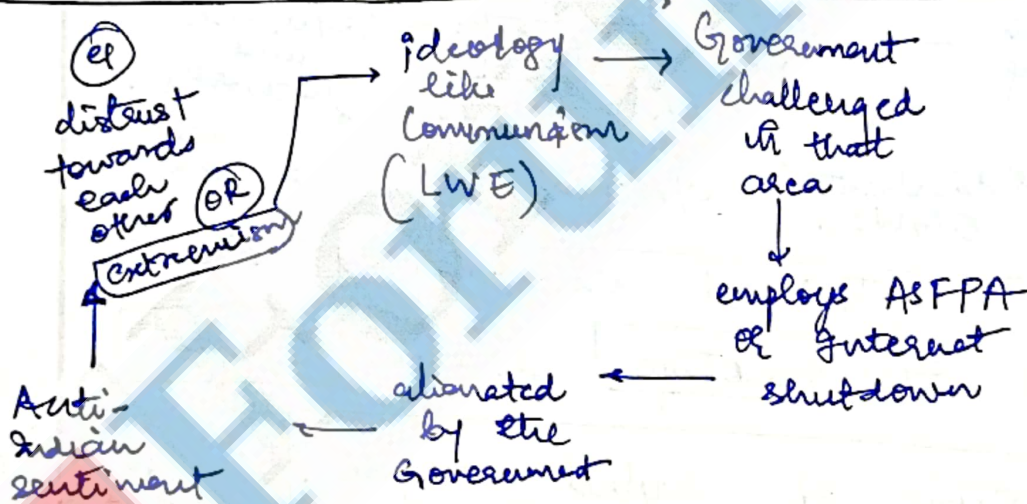


This all are targeted to created the substage or even terrorism

Implications of hybrid warfare.

- Internal security challenges.
 - like civil war or ethnic wars
 - eg) Kuki v/s Meitei in Manipur. due to value narration.

2. Challenges to the security forces.
 - hard to rectify such forces (e.g. OGW)
 can lead to innocent killing ↓
 more alienation of the border civilians.
3. critical information at stake
 (e.g. ATIMS (2023) attack).
4. narrative shaping can fuel the
 countries democratic value to Anti-
 India sentiments.



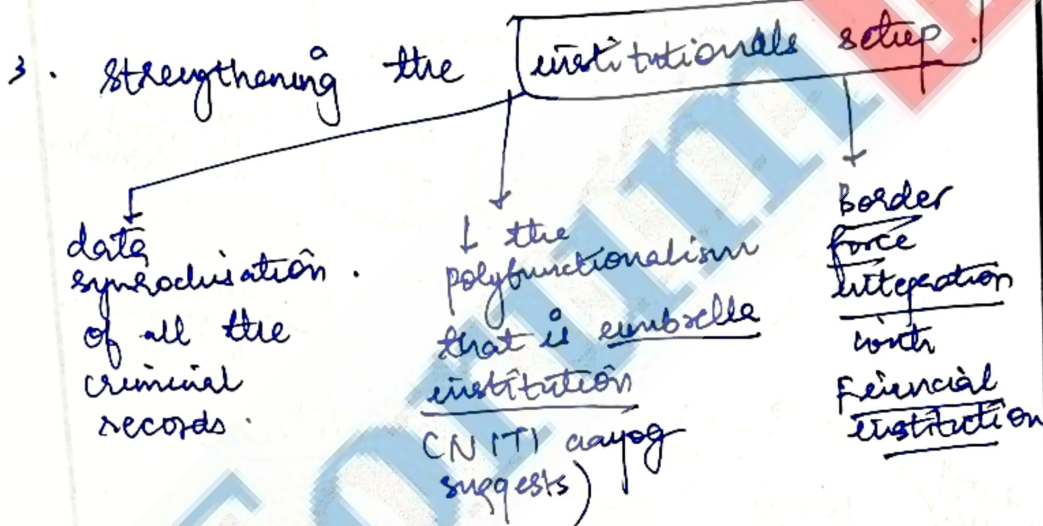
5. loss of economy - as there
 attacks the date (e.g. cyberattacks)
 - radicalised youth (loss of human
 Resource).

Mea
to
"

Measures for a comprehensive ecosystem to counter hybrid war:-

1. Bringing in the National Security Strategy

2. Community participation - HUMINTS and also local level participation at Border area



4. legislation amendments. like the UAPA, AFSPA etc needs amendment. An integrated national legislation should be made (Dudare).

5. In regard to being National security we must bring reforms at local administration & also check the corruption in the system.

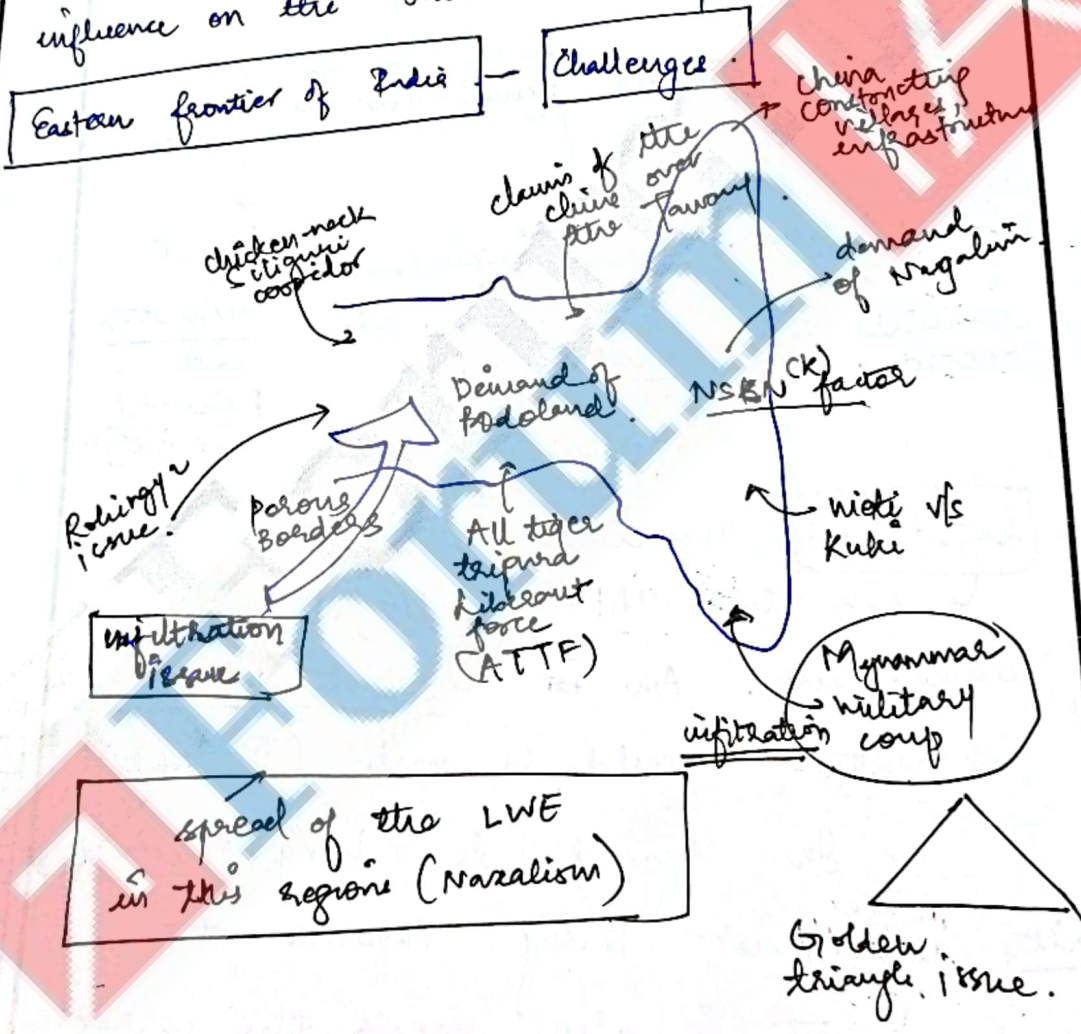
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Here G is Good, A Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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

PM AB Vajpayee said that "I can't change my neighbour although I can change my friends". Neighbouring countries have much influence on the internal security.



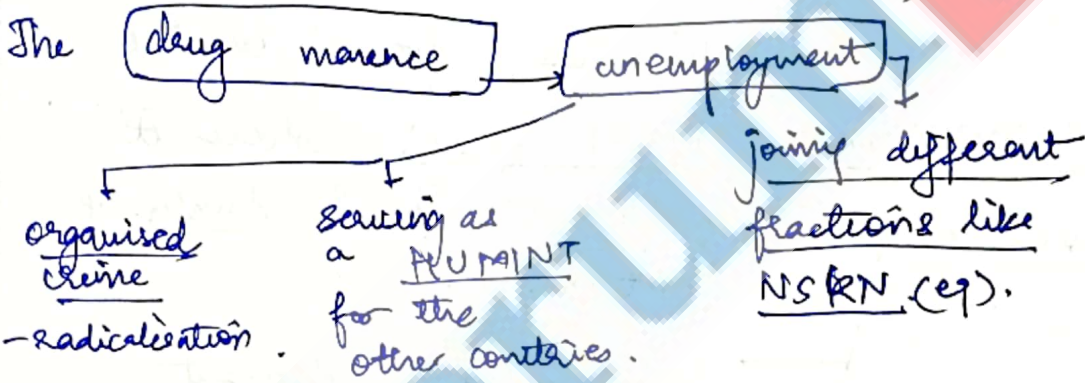
This challenges the peace in...
1. The refugee present ca to atin...
refugee

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This challenges have a lot to do with the peace in neighbouring countries:-

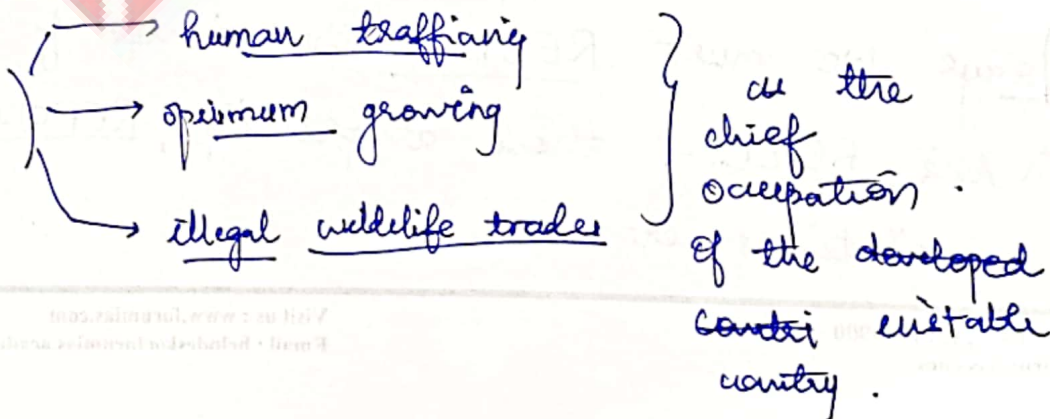
The refugee crisis of the Assam or the present CAA step of government have led to alienation from mainland.

refugee crisis } due to Mujibur coup (Political)
 } lesser economic opportunity in Bangladesh (economic reason)

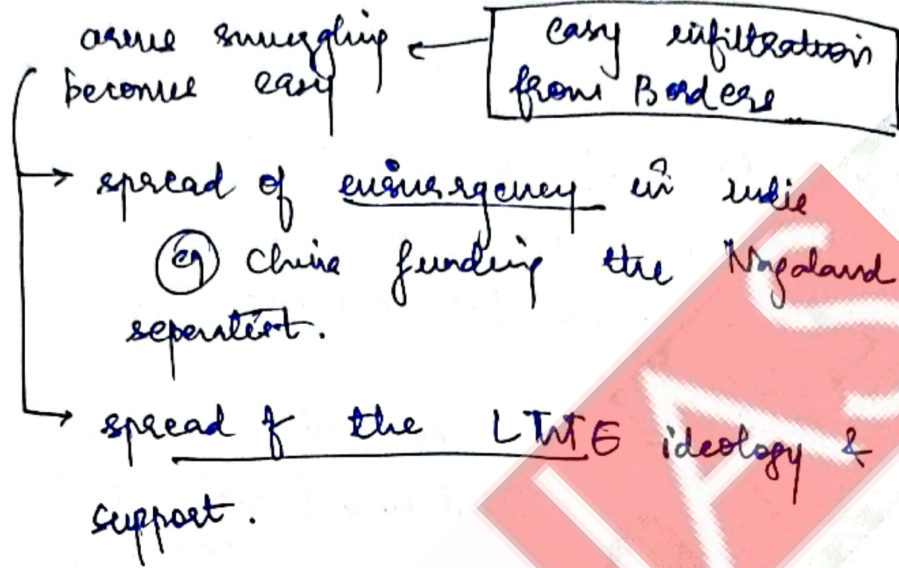


this is due to presence of Golden triangle proximity

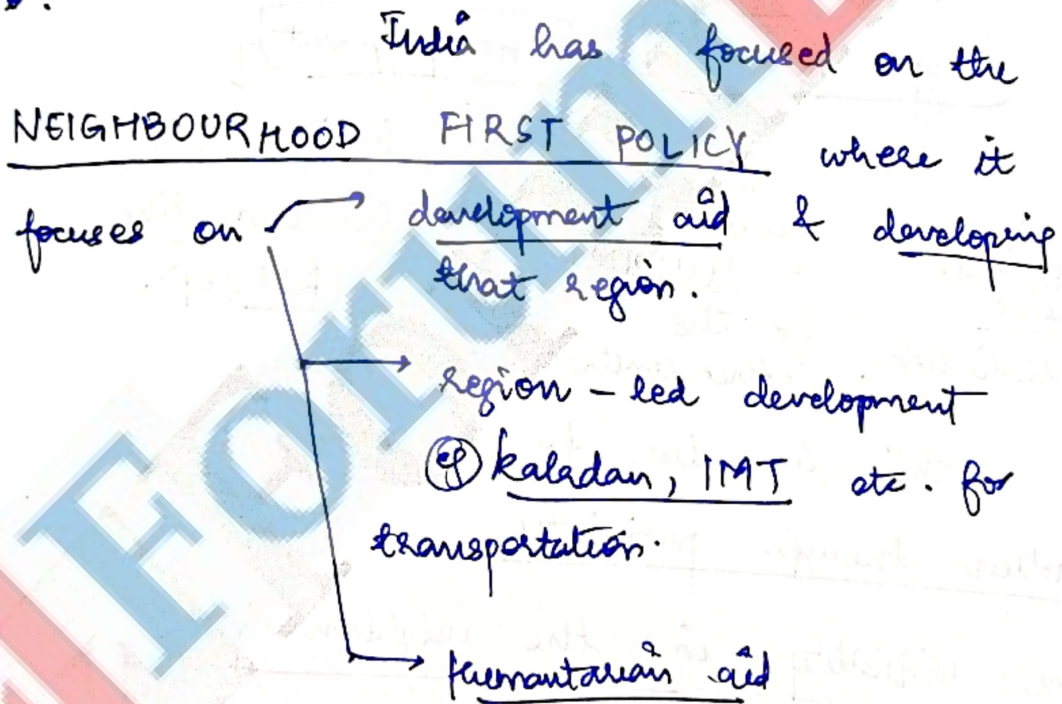
The instability in the neighbouring countries leads to resorting to the



4. the vulnerable polity → poor governance



5.



For these challenges Our Honorable PM says we must RECTIFY the issues of south Asia, RESOLVE those at priority, REFORM the institutions etc.

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 not able to complete my paper
on time.
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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.