

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	R. Jaya Simha Reddy		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hindi <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	online	Date/दिनांक	2 nd Sep. 2023

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input 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।

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

230675_613302_1910083295 (2023-09-03 19:57:12)

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

FORUMIAS

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 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.

Q.1) Q.1) 250675161330219100832951(2023-09-03,19:57:12) of becoming a 5 trillion USD economy. In this context, analyse the potential of the recently released Foreign Trade Policy, 2023 in revamp-
ing 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)

In 1991, India's share of foreign trade: GDP was 15%. If India became 5th largest economy (\$3 trillion) in a span of 3 decades, it is because of steep increase in foreign trade (48% GDP in FY 22).

Potential of FTP 2023 in making India's 5 trillion economy

- ① Focus on Exports : puts target of \$2 trillion by 2030.
- ② Stresses on Ease of doing business to attract private investments ('China + 1' trend)
- ③ Sector-wise recommendations to enhance exports & imports.
- ④ Clearly defines roles of various ministries in promoting foreign trade.

⑤ Non-tariff barriers like sanitary & phyto sanitary measures are to be tackled through diplomacy

⑥ FTAs are seen as vehicles to enhance India's trade Ex) India-UAE CEPA

Other measures required to enhance foreign trade

- Special Export promotion Zones
- Stable trade policy regime
(avoid Unilateral actions → ban on wheat exports, etc.)
- Conclude India-EU & India-UK FTAs
- Invest in connectivity
(Logistics cost - 14% of GDP - World Bank)

India's ~~share~~ ^{share} in global merchandise trade is only 2.1%. (China → 22%). FTP 2023 is a step in right direction to enhance this to become \$5 trillion economy.

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

Q.2) Social principles of fiscal (OPS).

सामाजिक सुरक्षा सिद्धांतों को न कीजिए।

old on

social schemes in w

Old

Feed (For OPPI)

AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please put marks in table.
Here G & S Average is Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

① De

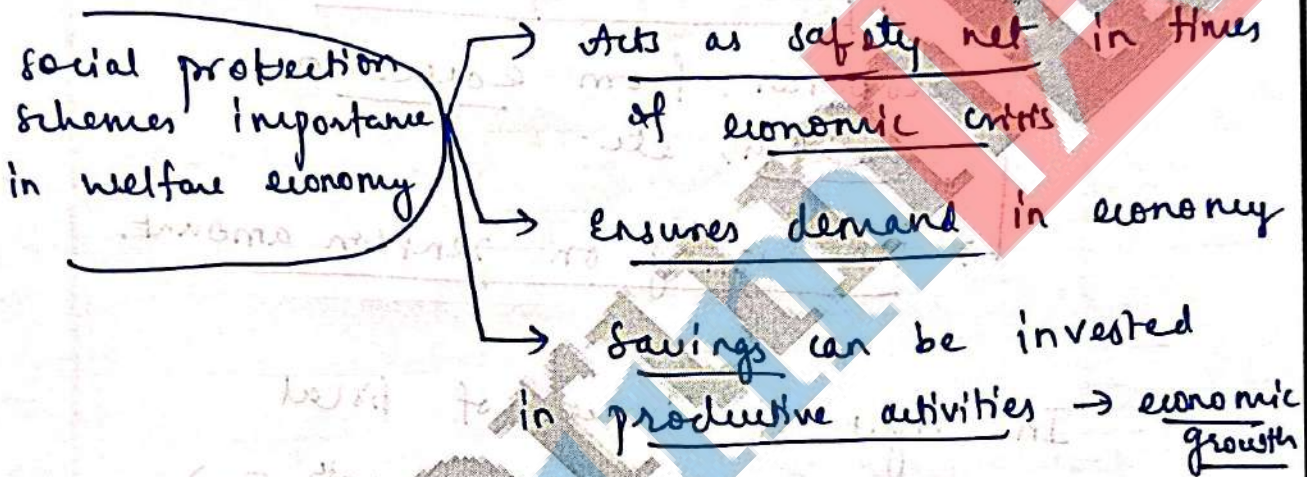
② Ap

③ Dr

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 अग्रिम 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)

With several opposition ruled states reviving old Pension ^(OPS) scheme, there is increased debate on OPS & NPS.



Old Pension Scheme :

It entails →

- ① Defined benefit : Pension amount is half of last drawn salary at retirement.
- ② Applicability : Central & state govt employees joined before January 1, 2004.
- ③ DA announced for working employees is applicable to pensioners too

Issue of fiscal prudence

- Huge strain of exchequer - as there's no dedicated pension fund
- Ever-increasing liabilities : Pension increases each time with announcement of DA.
- Unproductive expenditure : diverts resources from education, health, etc.
- No capping on pension amount.

In light of issues of fiscal prudence, N.K. Singh (Chairman of 15th F.C) justified NPS (which is based on defined contribution, with dedicated pension fund). Any attempts of revival of Ops should be based on sound economic rationale

Feed	
(For OFFIC)	
#	
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put marks in table.	
Here G is Average	
Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

230675_613302_1910083295_(2023-09-03 19:57:12)

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

Agristack refers to collection of technologies that can enhance agricultural growth and improve farmer income.

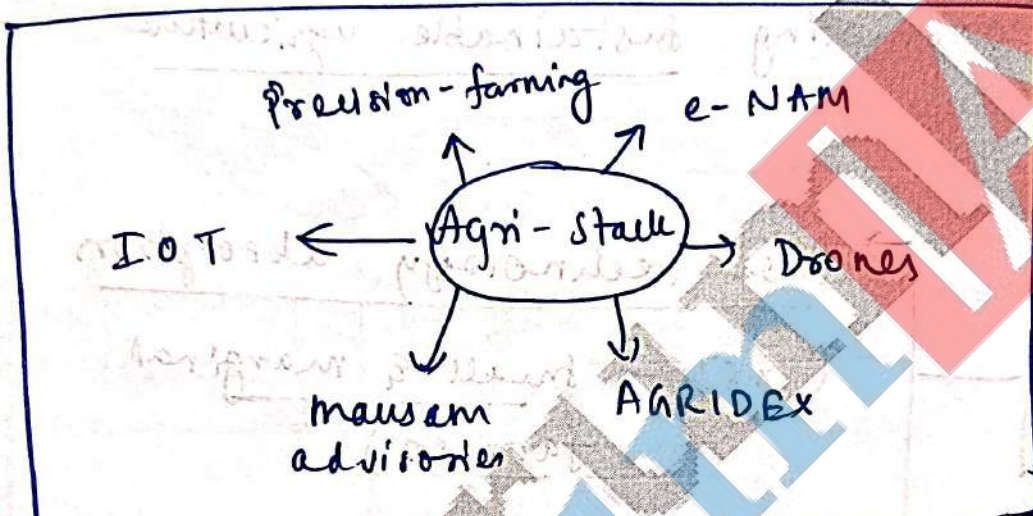


Fig: various technologies of Agri-stack

Panacea for agriculture problems

→ Promotes market-signals based sowing solving challenge of rice-wheat monocropping

230675_613302_1910083295_(2023-09-03 19:57:12)

- Enhance resource-use efficiency -
reducing input cost & improving
farmers income
- Reduce environmental damage
promoting sustainable agriculture

However,
challenges
exists

- Poor technology absorption
(85% → small & marginal
farmers)
- Low public investment
in agriculture infra
(Economic survey)
- High cost of technology

As Ashok Gulati observed, promoting
cooperative farming through land pooling
can lead to greater technology adoption

F
(For C
AWIS
CD
S &
P &
Plea
mar
tabl
Her
Ave
Poo
TO1
MAI

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

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

WTO was setup in 1995 as product of Uruguay round of negotiations to reduce barriers to trade & promote free trade.

Issue with food security

→ Trade-distorting: Measures like MSP & PDS are classified under 'Red box'.

→ Unilateral decisions like minimum export prices (ex-onion) & export ban (wheat) are against free trade principles.

→ In developed countries, agriculture → commercial venture
developing countries → issue of livelihood

Feed For OFFIC
#
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please put marks in table.
Here G is Average of Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

Dilemma remains unfulfilled :

- ① Agreement on Agriculture led to Aggregate measure of support (AMS) to limit amount of public subsidies.
- ② Frequent breaching of AMS limit (10% of production value) by developing countries
- ③ Bali Ministerial : Introduced temporary 'peace clause' that can be availed by developing countries breaching AMS limit.
- ④ Nairobi ministerial : Indefinite extension of 'peace clause'.

Hence, as of now there is no permanent solution to reconcile Free trade with Food security in WTO. India must mobilise global south for quicker adoption of Doha agenda, which can lead to exemption of food security measures from any limits.

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

1972 Stockholm Conference was a landmark event in global climate negotiations, which led to establishment of UNEP. It paved way for 1992 UNFCCC, UNCBD & UNCCD.

gap between
targets and
actions

- At current rate of emissions, world on track for 2.5°C rise (UNEP)
- Only about 100 countries announced net-zero, where as net-zero by 2050 must to limit temp rise to 1.5°C (IPCC AR6)
- Inadequate climate finance — despite \$100bn/year promise (Copenhagen accord 2010)

Reasons for such gap :

① Poverty in developing countries - forcing them

to rely on cheap coal.

- ② Non-acknowledgement of Historic Responsibility by developed countries.
- ③ Poor transfer of technology
- ④ Pandemic & covid Ukraine conflict reversed progress (More funds to defence, reducing climate budget)

Measures for building coherent actionable strategy

- ① Clean Energy: Promoting rd; joint demand creation through ISA.
- ② Reducing waste: Embracing 'Circular Economy'
- ③ Shifting to clean transportation and sustainable agriculture

There is no plan B because there is no planet B. We all must enhance climate ambition and deliver on NDCs to tackle the impending climate crisis.

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 त्रिगूर्ति/त्रयी किस तरह से इस खतरे से निपट सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is 3rd largest generator of e-waste in the world [Global e-waste monitor].

Impediments
in managing

- Informal sector dominance in e-waste recycling.
- Lack of adequate skilled manpower.
- Poor collect back mechanisms
- Lack of source segregation of domestic waste
- Inadequate capacity with local bodies to enforce e-waste management rules.

Trinity of citizens, business & govt can tackle this in following ways :

- ① Citizens → separation of e-waste and disposing it at designated points

→ Responsible consumption : Buying electronic goods from companies which offer service support

- ② Businesses
- Establishing collect back mechanisms
 - Designing products in a way that can easily be recycled
 - Re-using recovered materials (like Lithium, Nickel, etc)

- ③ Government
- Incentives to startups in e-waste recycling
 - Widely available e-waste drop facilities
 - Skilling workers in e-waste management (PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana)

As India's digital economy touches \$ 1 trillion by 2030, its e-waste also reaches new heights. Hence, effective e-waste management cannot be separated from solid waste management debate.

in this An
पर कुठ

AWIS
CD & V
S & F
P & R
Please marks i table.
Here G Average Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

Q.7) Assess the relevance of nuclear energy in resolving the global energy security dilemma? (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Recently, scientists achieved nuclear fusion breakthrough - energy generated from fusion was higher than energy used to cause fusion - indicating potential for energy generation

Nuclear fusion	Nuclear fission
① Involves fusing two small nuclei (Ex:- $H^1 + H^3 \rightarrow 2H^2$)	① Splitting large nuclei (Ex:- U^{235} , Thorium, etc.)
② Releases less energy	② Releases more energy
③ Needs external energy - so chain reactions are not uncontrollable	③ self-perpetuating chain reaction, can be uncontrollable
④ Basis for energy of stars	④ Basis for <u>modern nuclear power</u> (Ex:- Kudankulam - TN)

(Don't write in this Area)

Benefits of nuclear energy in resolving global energy security dilemma :

- ① Clean energy
- ② Doesn't require large land like solar/wind
- ③ No problem of intermittency
- ④ Technology readily available

- Challenges
- Nuclear accidents
(Ex) Chernobyl ; Fukushima
 - Uranium mining can lead to water pollution
 - Water security concerns : Large gallons of water needed to keep reactors cool
 - Low risk appetite among private players - high capital requirement

Panchajit goal of 500 GW installed power from non-fossil sources requires India to ramp up nuclear production.

Feed (For OFFIC
#
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please put marks in table.
Here G is Average & Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

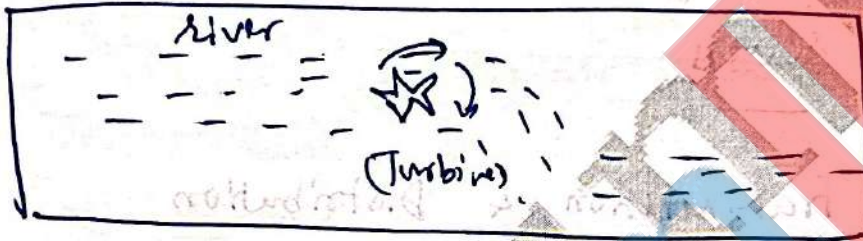
Q.8) How far can run of the river hydroelectric projects balance ecological conservation with socio-economic development?

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Run of the river hydroelectric projects are those which do not store water in large dams. Rather, water from moving river rotates turbines to generate electricity.



They can ensure:

- Ecological conservation → NO need of deforestation to create large catchment area
- No harm to aquatic biodiversity
- e-flow maintained.
- Socio-economic development → Can generate electricity to power villages

- Avoids hydropower-project led displacement associated with big dams.
- Contributes to economic growth

Challenges

- Limited power generation
- Not efficient in slow moving rivers
- Transmission & Distribution losses.

can be used for decentralized power generation

Way forward

Invest in R&D for efficient turbines

Decentralised & localised powergrids using

smaller of the river projects can be used to power up remote regions of country

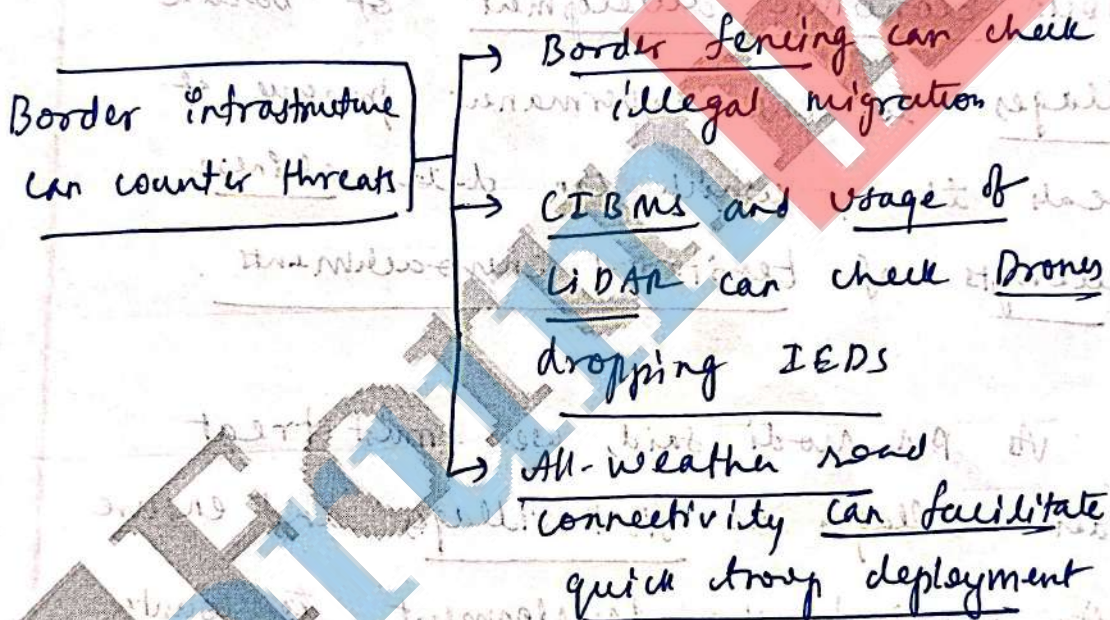
Fe
(For OF

AWIS
CD & V
S & F
P & R
Please marks table.
Here (Avera; Poor.
TOTA
MARF

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)

Given 15,600 km long land border with six countries, robust border infra assumes critical importance for national security.



Vibrant villages program:

- ① Enhance Transport infra : roads, railway; Cabletop (Parvat Mala)

Fe
(For OF
#
AWIS
CD & V
S & F
P & R
Please
marks
table.
Here C
Average
Poor.
TOTAL
MARK

- ② Augment social Infra : like health & Education facilities to remove feeling of alienation among border people.
- ③ Power infrastructure : to ensure electricity connection in remote villages too.
- ④ Socio-Economic development of border villages to ensure permanent presence of locals there, which can deter chinese attempts of territorial encroachments.

As PM Modi said, we must treat border villages as first villages and ensure their comprehensive development to counter border security threats.

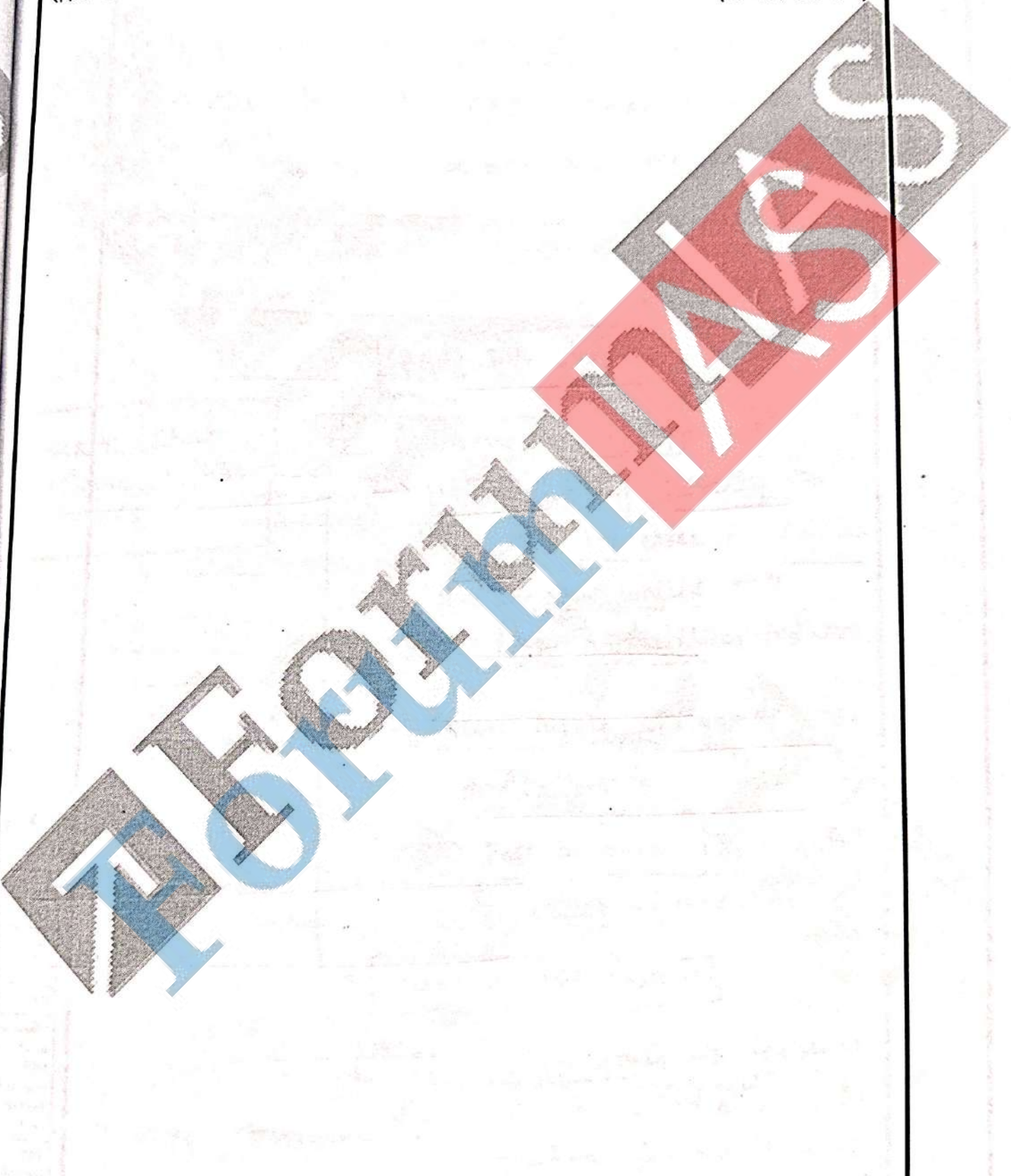
Fe
(For OI)

AWIS
CD &
S & F
P & R
Please
mark
table.
Here
Avert
Poor.
TOT/
MAR

230675_613302_1910083295_2023-09-03_195742

Q.10) How far do you think the 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)



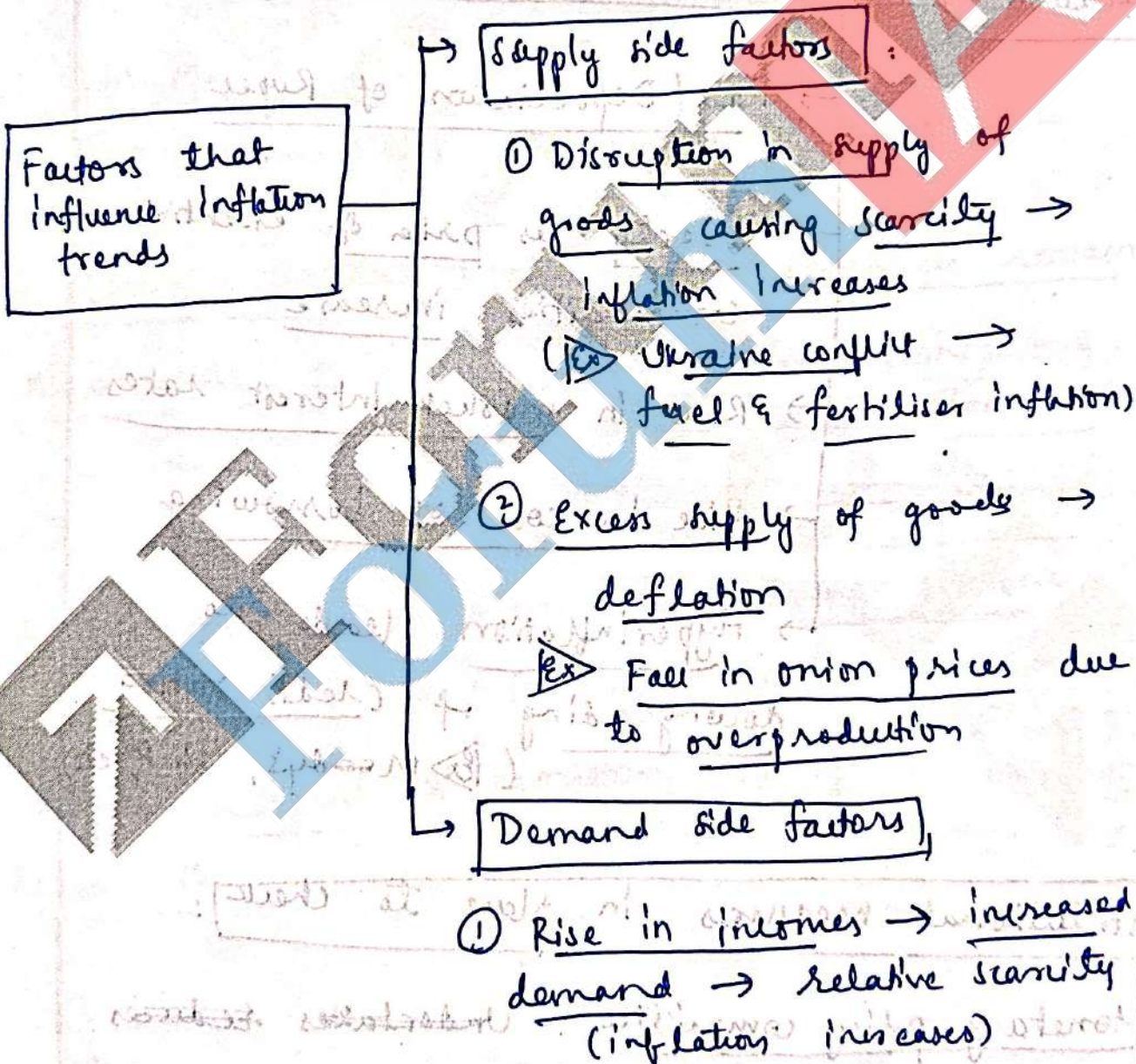
Fe
For OF

AWIS
CD &
S & F
P & R
Please
mark
table.
Here
Avera
Poor.
TOTA
MAR

Q.11) Write a note on 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 increase in general price level. According to NSO, CPI remained 6.7% on average for 2022, crossing RBI threshold of 6%. (monetary policy target).



→ ② Unemployment / fall in income →
reduced demand → deflation

(Ex) During recession period

Impact of inflation

→ Erosion of savings

→ Reduced value for money

→ Fall / Depreciation of Rupee

→ Poverty as price of essential commodities increase

→ Rise in market interest rates

→ Rise in cost of borrowing

→ Hyperinflation leads to
downgrading of credit rating
(Ex) Moody's, S&P, etc)

Institutional measures in place to check:

① Monetary policy committee : ~~Undertakes~~ ~~activities~~

enhances repo rate to check price rise.

② Open Market Operations by RBI to pull out liquidity

Ex G-sec acquisition program

③ Fiscal policy measures

Ex Enhancing Tax rates, reducing public spending, etc.

④ Open Market Sales by FCI to cool down food commodities price (Ex) Rice, wheat, etc.

⑤ Operation Greens : to ensure vegetables remain affordable through subsidies for transport & storage.

Since inflation is a complex phenomenon, with many underlying reasons beyond RBI's control, we need coordination between fiscal & monetary policy to effectively take it.

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.

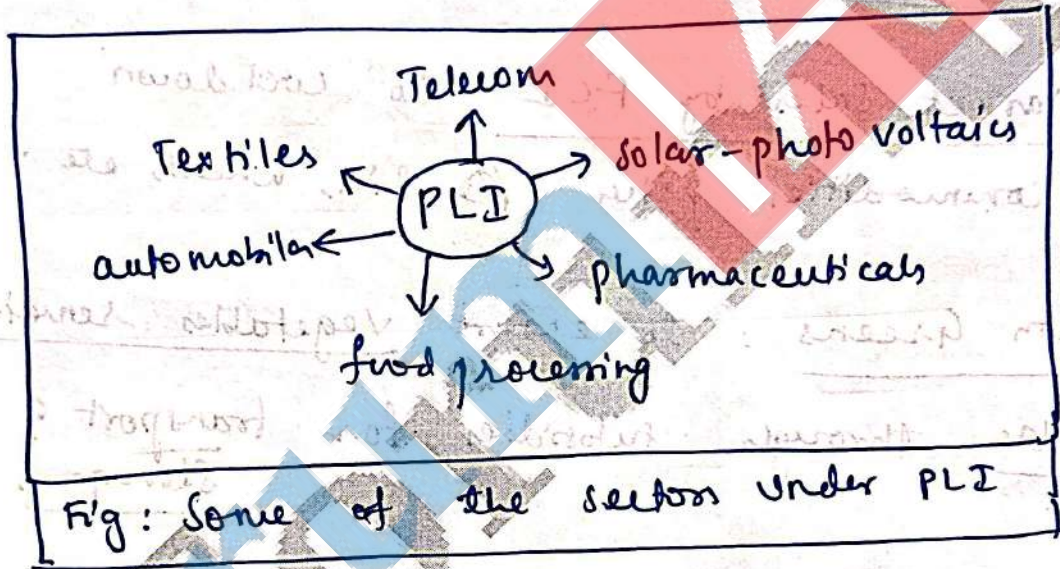
TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--



Q.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 announced to revive manufacturing amid pandemic-induced slump. It entails giving incentives to companies on incremental increase in production.



Cornerstone of Atmanirbhar - Bharat

- Aims to achieve self-sufficiency in strategic sectors
- Ex: API's in pharma, Batteries, etc.
- Strengthen domestic manufacturing base (25% GDP target)

PLI) scheme is (ks, 250 words)

किन यह (क, 250 शब्द)

revive

mp
ies

fficiency

GDP
get)

cademy

- Attract foreign investment : Leverage 'China + 1 sentiment' in global investors
- Boost employment generation
 - ↳ labour-intensive sectors like automobiles, electronics, etc. covered
- Enhance economy's resilience from future global supply chain shocks.

Yet, challenges exist

- Not holistic : sectors like mining, dairying, etc. not covered
- Delays in granting incentives
- Incentives found to be insufficient for capital-intensive sectors like speciality steel.
- Bureaucratic hurdles in registering & availing benefits

- Top-down decision making - poor involvement of industry bodies like FICCI, ASSOCHAM, etc.
- Incentives may compromise the competitiveness of domestic industry in long-run, when they're removed.

Measures required

- ① Improving Ease of doing business
(Ex) Single window clearance (TS-IPASS)
- ② Investing in Infrastructure - to reduce costs
(NIP → \$1.4 trillion investment)
- ③ Investing in R&D to improve productivity.
Goal should be to build strong manufacturing ecosystem that can thrive even without state support. This is essential to achieve developed country status by 2047.

230675 613302 1910083295 (2023-09-03 19:57:12)

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)

Amid the unilateral economic sanctions by West on Russia, and increasing trade: GDP ratio of India (40% now), there is concerted push towards internationalisation of Rupee.

De-dollarisation

- ① Reducing dollar usage to settle international payments
- ② Transacting in local currencies
(~~Ex~~ Russia-China; BRICS contingency reserve)
- ③ Exiting from dollar-dominated settlement systems like SWIFT

Internationalisation of Rupee

- ① Promoting Rupee-based international payments
- ② Encouraging Rupee transactions for countries trading with India
- ③ Trading parallelly using dollar & Rupee
~~Ex~~ India → Loc to Sri Lanka, Nepal

Benefits of internationalisation of Rupee

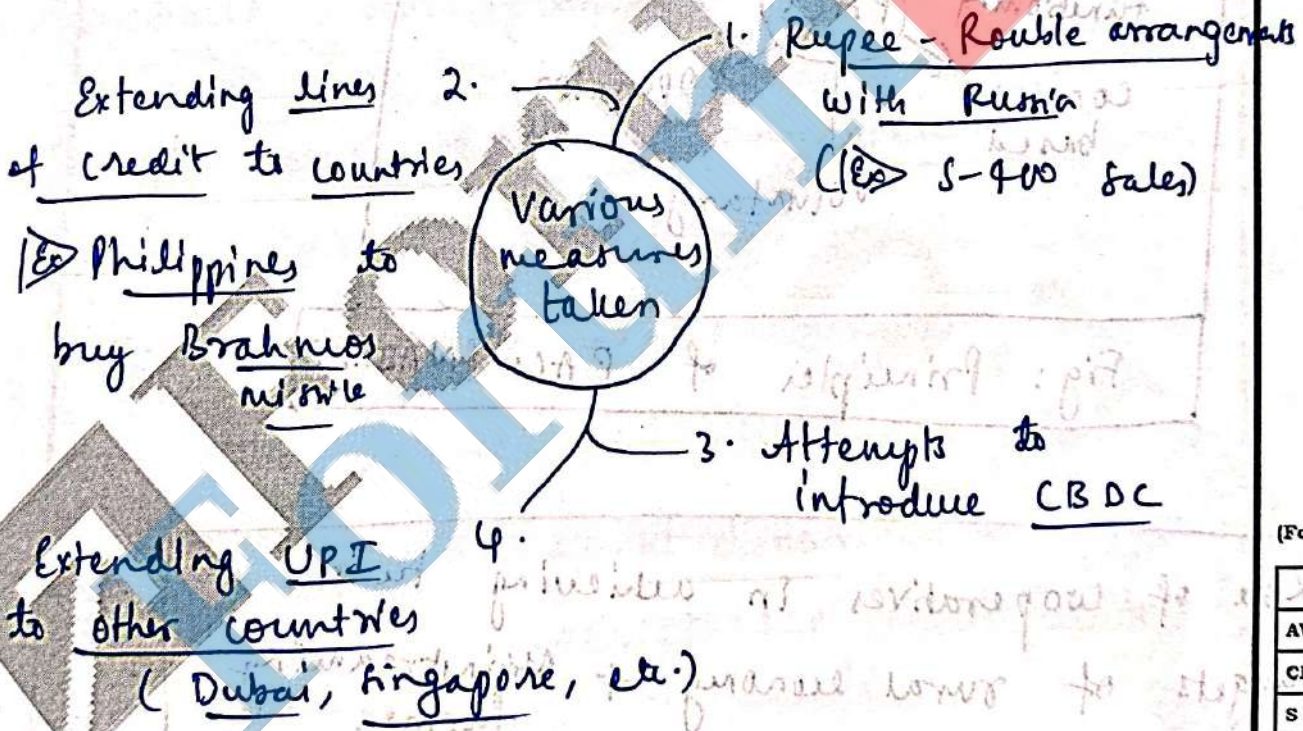
- Reduces need to hold forex reserves.
- Avoids currency risk for domestic borrowers from foreign lenders.
- Enhances Rupee stability & prevents depreciation as more countries use it for trading.
- Avoids 1991 like BOP crisis.
- Reduces price volatility for imports.

Challenges associated

- Global economic shocks may hurt Rupee value.
- Limited demand for Rupee in external markets.

230675_613302_1910083295_(2023-09-03 19:57:12)

- Complicates monetary policy - as RBI cannot control global supply of Rupee.
- Controlling domestic inflation/deflation becomes difficult
- Near-universal popularity of Dollar - difficult in nudging countries to use Rupee



As an economy aspiring to be 3rd largest, internationalisation of Rupee holds immense importance to India.

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? (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 (PACS) are organizations of farmers who jointly pool their savings and lend amongst themselves at reasonable interest rates.

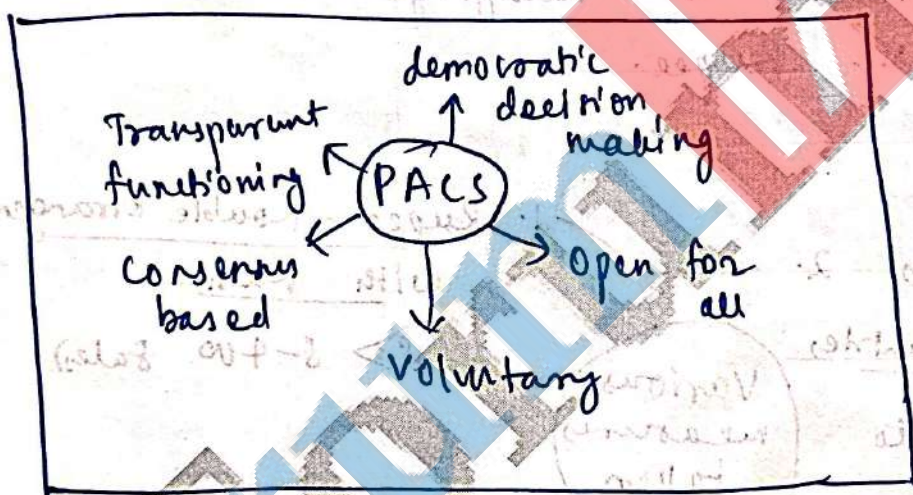


Fig: Principles of PACS (NABARD)

Role of cooperatives in achieving twin targets of rural economy + mainstreaming farmers:

- ① Pooling of resources - can enable small farmers access technologies like Harvesters, tractors, etc.

- ② Access to institutional credit - saves them from money lender trap.
- ③ Better price realisation - through collective bargaining
- ④ Sharing of best practices amongst themselves
 - Ex) ZBNF, organic farming, etc.
- ⑤ Creation of employment opportunities
 - Ex) AMUL - dairy cooperative in Gujarat
- ⑥ Can give boost to rural entrepreneurship
 - checking distress migration
 - Ex) Kudumbashree model (Kerala).

But, challenges with cooperatives

- Regional disparities : concentrated in south & west India
- Politicization of functioning
- lack of access to state of the art technology.

Other measures required

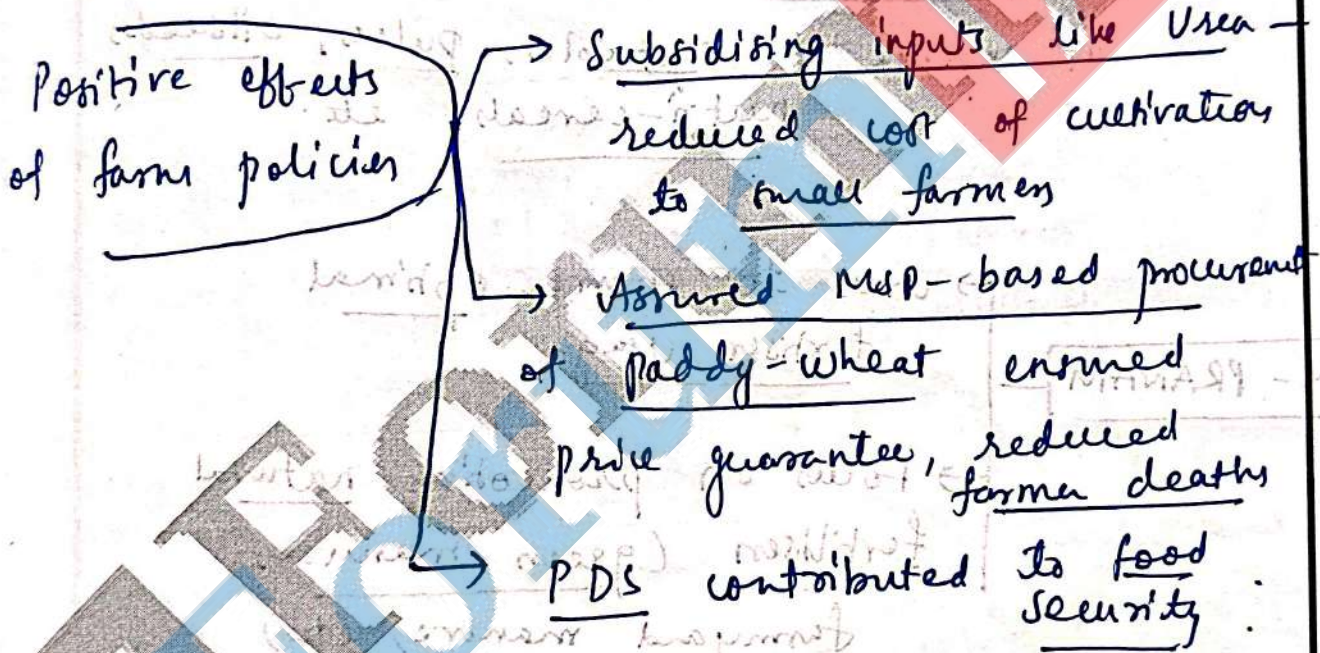
- Promoting food processing through ODOP concept
- Imparting skills to rural youth - operating drones, conducting soil test, etc.
- Promote value-addition of agri-produce
(Ashok Dhalwai committee)
- Technology at subsidised price to cooperatives

The success of operation flood is due to effective leveraging of cooperative model. Its success can be replicated in agriculture too by handholding cooperatives. ('Sahakar se Samridhi').

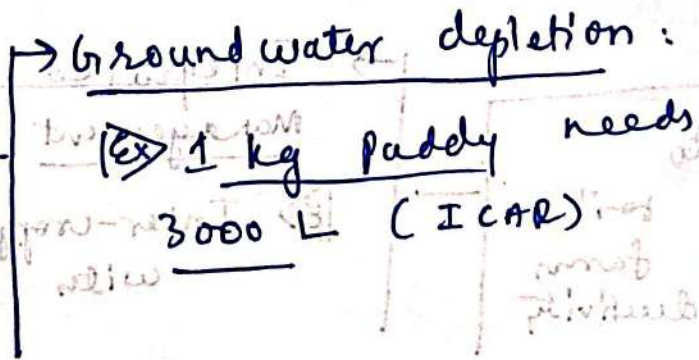
Q.15) Farm policies in the country have inadvertently led to undesirable consequences. Do you agree? Giving emphasis on PM PRANAM, discuss ways to enhance soil health and farm productivity. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Given, 5% of workforce is engaged in farming (PLFI - 2021), farm policies have become important for successive governments since independence.



Yet, they led to some undesirable consequences



- Damage to soil health due to indiscriminate fertiliser usage
 - ↳ N:P:K [Ideal → 4:2:1
Actual → 6.7:4.2:2]
- Environmental emissions - Nitrogen-based fertilisers (Agriculture accounts for 18% GHG).
- Monocropping : popularity of Rice-wheat at expense of vegetables, pulses, oilseeds, nutri-cereals, etc.

PM-PRANAM

- Aims to ensure optimal fertiliser usage
- focus on promoting natural fertilisers (green manure, farmyard manure, etc.)

ways to enhance soil health & farm productivity

- Integrated nutrient management
 - ↳ Inter-cropping Cereals with legumes

230675_613302_1910083295_(2023-09-03 19:57:12)

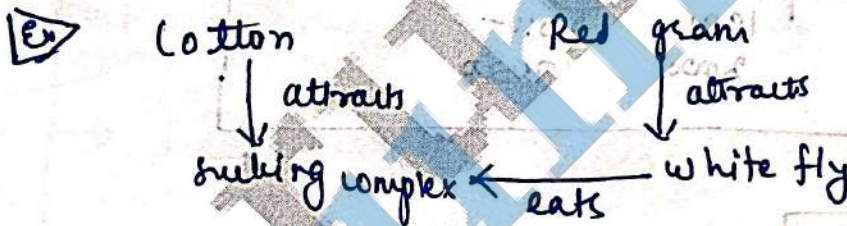
→ Promoting drip irrigation, Alternate wetting & Drying (Rice), etc. to reduce soil salinisation.

→ Enhance fertiliser use efficiency —

Ex) Fertigation

→ Invest in R&D to develop efficient inputs Ex) Nano Urea

→ Integrated Pest Management



M.S. Swaminathan called for evergreen revolution that enhances agricultural productivity without causing ecological harm.

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.

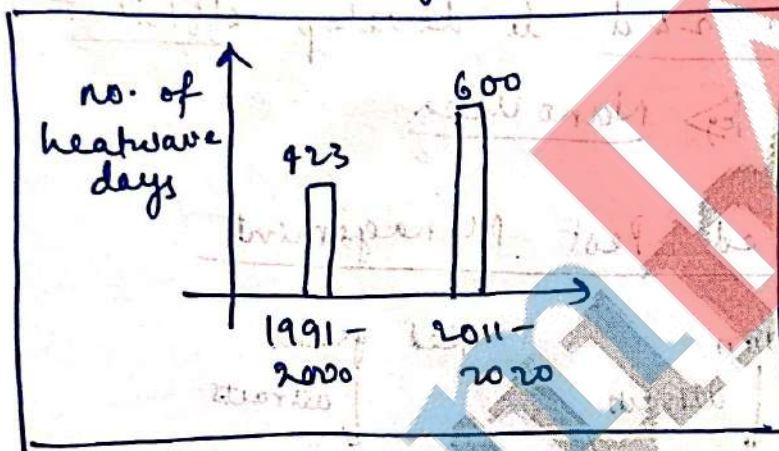
TOTAL MARKS

230675_613302_1910083295 (2023-09-03 19:57:12)

Q.30) 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)

April 2022 was the hottest month in North India, within 122 years, with average temperature crossing 40°C in many states.



Heatwaves :

- They're periods of extremely high temperatures
- IMD criteria based on deviation from normal temperature

Condition 1

Temperature touched
 40°C (plains)
 37°C (coasts)
 30°C (hills)

Condition 2

deviation from normal
 4.5 - 6.4°C (declared heatwave)
 > 6.4°C (severe heatwave)

Reasons

- Global warming (Already Temp Increased by 1.1°C - IPCC AR6)
- Urban Heat Island impact in cities with no green spaces
- Delay in arrival of Western disturbances in North India that bring rains
- Marine heatwaves causing terrestrial heatwaves due to conduction
- Deforestation, Forest fires, etc.
- Encroachment into water bodies - wetlands, lakes, rivers, etc.

Impact

Social

- ① Death of vulnerable like elderly, children, etc.
- ② Drying up of ponds - women forced to walk longer to fetch water

- Economic
 - ① Increased Energy consumption
 - ② Reduced productivity of humans, livestock
- Environmental
 - ① Loss of biodiversity
 - ② Can trigger forest fires, droughts, etc

Emergency preparedness
 (IV fluids, ORs, etc. in hospitals)

Measures to mitigate impact

1. R&D in construction materials that reflect heat

3. Promote Urban forestry (Vanitha Hasam)

Enhancing public awareness

4.

It is time to declare Heatwave as a notified disaster to ensure funds from NDRF & SDRF are used to enhance preparedness.

Q.17) How is Chandrayaan-3 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 चंद्रयान की खोज को आगे बढ़ाने में किस हद तक मदद कर सकती है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

With successful soft-landing of Chandrayaan-3 on Moon's south pole, India became first country to do so.

Chandrayaan-3

Chandrayaan-2

- | | |
|---|---|
| ① Carried only lander and Rover | ① Included orbiter too |
| ② Relied on pre-fed landing site images to attempt soft landing | ② Images were captured real-time during descent its zero-down on landing location |
| ③ Focus more on lunar surface exploration | ③ Equal focus on moon atmosphere & lunar soil |
| ④ Carried lesser payload | ④ Had more payloads on board
(CLAS instrument) |

Artemis accords :

They're voluntary US-led code of conduct to be adhered for space exploration. They're part of NASA's aim to land first woman and next man on moon by 2024.

Role in furthering Space exploration

- International Partnerships - with NASA can facilitate technology sharing.
- Can facilitate sharing of space observation data - can help in improving accuracy of satellite launches
- Promote Academia-collaboration between Indian & foreign universities
- Can strengthen Private Sector collaborations
- SpaceX with Indian Startups

230675_613302_1910083295_(2023-09-03 19:57:12)

Other measures
required

- Independent space regulator
to promote private sector
participation
- Strong protection to space-
related IPR protection
to attract investment
- Mainstreaming space sciences
in Engineering curriculum

The creation of IspA as a nodal
agency connecting private sector and government
is a step in right direction. Enhanced private
participation allows IspA to focus on
core space research

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

230675 613302 1910083295 (2023-09-03 19:57:12)

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)

India's Gross Expenditure on R&D (GERD) is only 0.7% GDP compared to global average of 1.5-2% (Economic Survey).

R&D is key to unlock potential of knowledge economy

→ New innovations in fields of agriculture, automobiles, etc. leads to enhanced economic productivity.

→ Can lead to solutions to India's developmental challenges (malnutrition, air pollution, etc.)

→ Strong R&D institutes can check brain drain from India

Role of National Research Foundation bill 2023 in democratizing research ecosystem

① It replaces bureaucracy-dominated science & Engineering Research Board (SERB).

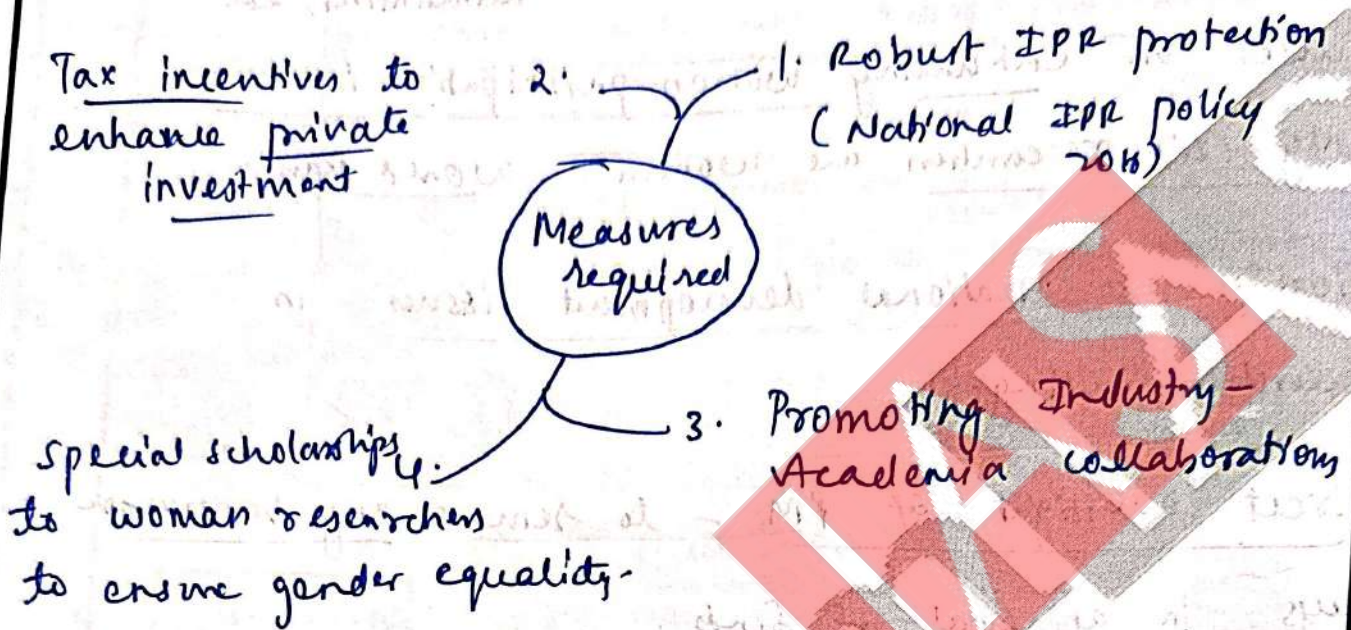
230675_613302_1910083295_(2023-09-03 19:57:12)

- ② Focus on Inter-disciplinary research - arts, sciences, humanities, etc.
- ③ Focuses on enhancing woman participation in R&D
(only 12% researchers are women - World Bank)
- ④ Priority to national development issues in
research funding
- ⑤ Direct oversight of PM - to remove any bureaucratic
delays in approval of funds.

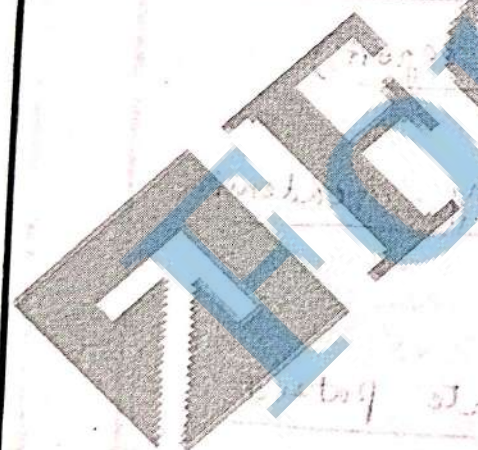
Yet, it doesn't
address all
challenges like

- Poor private investment in research
- Ineffective IPR protection regime
(US - special 201' report)
- Lack of Industry - Academia
linkages.
- Lack of adequate patent
examiners

☞ India → 600 / lakh
China → 12,000



NRF 2023 bill has the potential to catalyse research ecosystem in India and there by help achieving \$5 trillion goal.



AWIS
CD & V
S & F
P & R
Please marks table.
Here G Average Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Hybrid warfare implies attacking enemy using conventional means (military) and non-conventional means (cyberwar, information war, etc.).

Implications for India

→ Threat to critical information

Infra like nuclear plants.

(Ex) USA used Stuxnet malware to target Iran's nuclear facilities.

→ Threat to citizen databases like Aadhar from potential enemies

(eg) Allegations of China snooping on high-profile Indians

→ Need to strengthen conventional and non-conventional attack capabilities

(Ex) creation of National cyber security coordinator post

- Need to prevent threats to social media networks from misinformation & propaganda
- ↳ ISIS using facebook to radicalise European youth
- Need for a comprehensive national security strategy.

Measures to develop comprehensive ecosystem

- Strengthening cyber preparedness
- ↳ Augmenting capacity of CERT-In to respond to cyber attacks
- Training of police in cyber capabilities
- ↳ Kerala - Cyberdome
- Enacting personal data protection law

- Strengthen defense partnerships with like-minded countries
 - ↳ Strategic technologies dialogue with UK.
- Promote awareness among civil society on Hybrid warfare to reduce vulnerability to propaganda.

It is time for India to set up dedicated India cyber police force comprising young talent from IITs, NITs, etc. to erect robust defence wall against Hybrid warfare.

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.

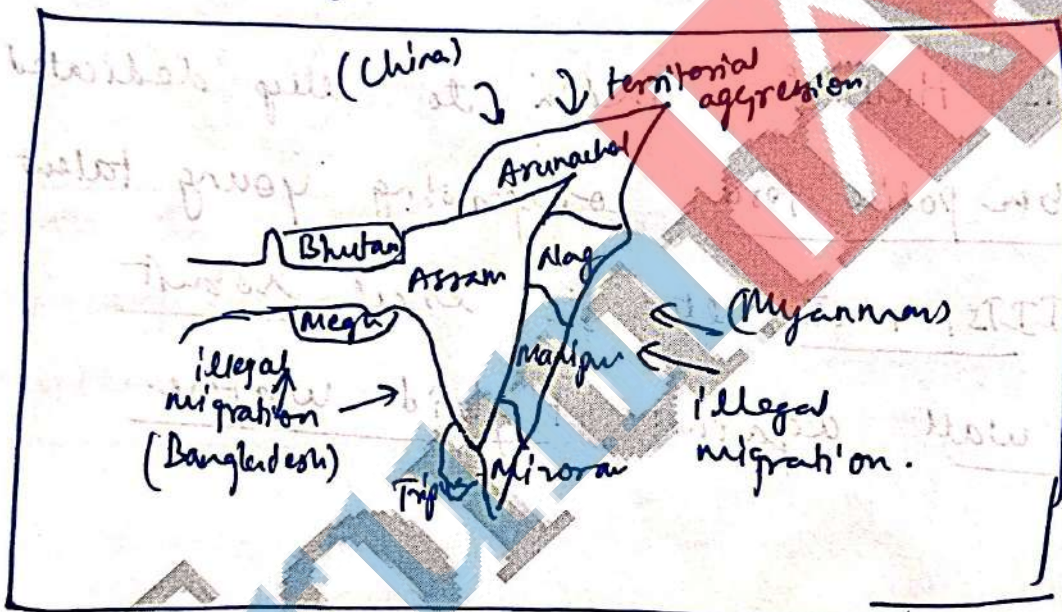
TOTAL MARKS

230675618302_1910083295 (2023-09-03 19:57:12)

Q. 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 ongoing Manipur crisis, partly attributed to political instability in Myanmar ~~puts~~ brings into light importance of peace in neighbouring countries.



Link between internal security challenge and peace in neighbouring countries

→ Political instability triggers illegal migration

Ex) 2021 Myanmar coup led to 40,000 ~~state~~ ^{kuki} state refugees

- Political unrest gives scope for insurgent groups to hide them
 (Ex) NSCN (IM) hideout in Myanmar
- Only if regimes are politically stable, India can coordinate with them
 (Ex) Operation all clean - rooting out insurgents with Bhutan help
- Drone-trafficking - as Myanmar is part of golden quadrilateral
- Free movement regime - allows easy movement of insurgents & refugees

Measures required

- Improving border infra
 (Ex) CIBMS)
- Leveraging technology - Drones, LiDAR to track illegal movement

→ creating joint theatre command -
enhance coordinations between troops.

As part of Neighbourhood first & Act East policies, India must support neighbouring countries in economic development to ensure peace prevails.

