

235035 613302 1910126328 (2023-09-08 23:40:08)

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	POORVA AGRAWAL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE	Date/दिनांक	8/9/23

*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. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total/कुल अंक	250		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 :
			8:15 pm	11:15 pm.
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, आरखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आती के आधार पर (लेकिन 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 :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Download the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to share copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also share your copy with a Mentor and discover ways 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 a
this context, analysing
g India's participation
, ट्रिलियन अमेरिका
इस संदर्भ में,
नीति, 2023

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

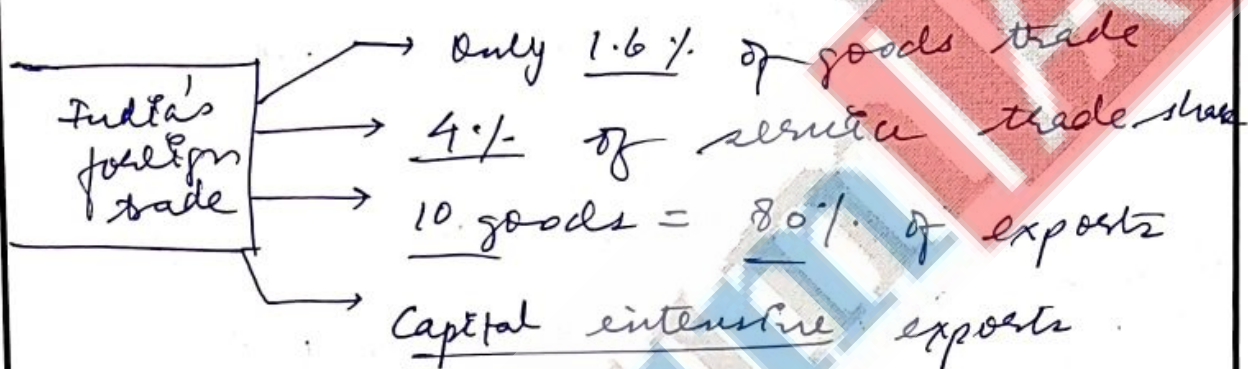
1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. 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.

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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)

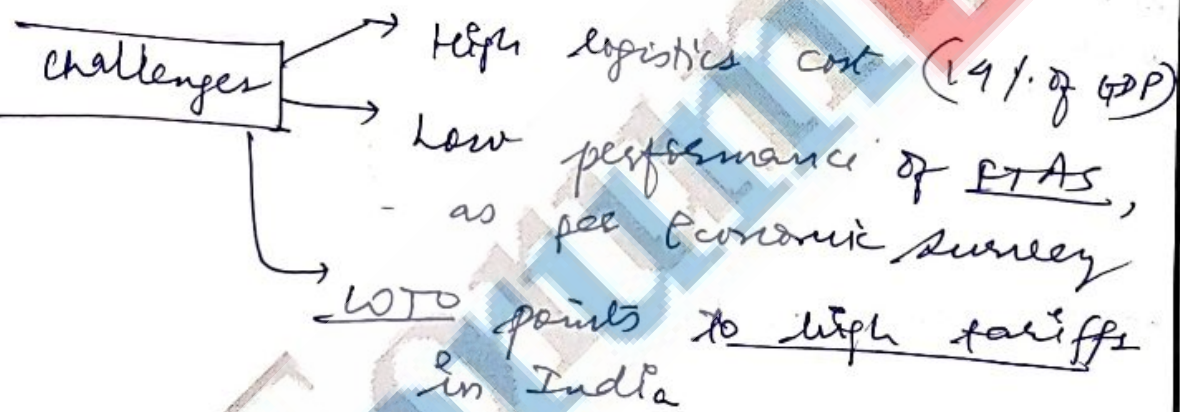
The story of East-Asian Miracle shows importance of foreign trade in economic development of a country.



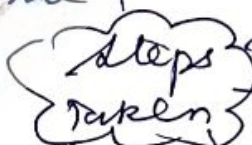
Potential of FTP 2023

- ① It adopts feedback loops & continuous monitoring, not fixed 5-year targets -
- ② Can lead to diversification of trade basket.
- ③ Attract ~~x-orient~~ export-oriented FPI in the country.

- ④ Makes MSMEs a part of export promotion.
- ⑤ Export promotion hubs to give concessional tax structure.
- ⑥ Encourage labour-intensive exports like textiles, leather, pharma



EPCC scheme



RODTEP

DESH BILU

PLI scheme

VAE, Australia FTAs

New FTP 2023

can help reap advantage of China + strategy as per economist Anita Bhatia.

22) Social principles of Fiscal (OPS).

सामाजिक सिद्धांतों कीजिए

Feedback

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AWIS		
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TOTAL MARKS	
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235035 613302 1910126328 (2023-09-08 23:40:08)

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; 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)

Article 39 establishes India as a welfare state - schemes like education, health, food subsidy are important social protection schemes, but lead to fiscal burden on government.

Old Pension Scheme

- ↳ It provided pension for govt employees.
- ↳ Employee's contribution to be matched by employer's contribution.
- ↳ Not linked to market interest & hence led to high interest payouts.

The government has now shifted to new Pension Scheme.

Benefits of New Pension Scheme

- * Lesser payout needs to be made than OPS
- * Leaves fiscal space for helping sections ~~other~~ more vulnerable than govt. employees
- * Can help in fiscal consolidation
- * Encourages private insurance plans & mutual funds.

Some states like UP, Rajasthan are moving back to OPS. This needs a calibrated, calculated approach.

235035_613302_1910126328 (2023-09-08 23:40:08)

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 refers to information & data set related to farming sector in India.

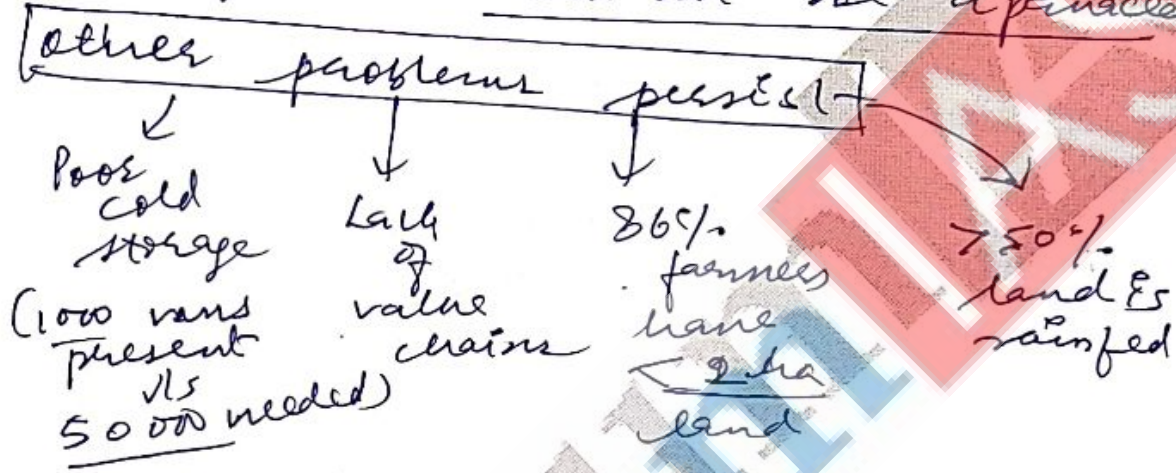


Role in solving farm sector problems

- ① Help in evidence based precision farming methods
- ② Enable better EXTENSION services to the farmers.
- ③ Can be used by ICAR for agri-based R&D.
- ④ Help track the impact of policies like PM-KISAN.

⑤ Integrate to soil health card scheme to provide better information to farmers.

But, agristack can not be a panacea.



Way forward

Ashok Dalwai Committee

- ① One market approach.
- ② negotiable warehouse receipts (NWR)
- ③ Pledge finance to small farmers

We must remember,
 "If agriculture goes wrong nothing can go right in this country".
 - MS Swaminathan

2.4) The object solution to the
 मुक्त वायु विचार

Feedback
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235035 613302 1910126328 (2023-09-08 23:40:08)

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.)

① ② ③ (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 replaced GATT in 1990 to ensure free & fair trade while ensuring food security.

Steps taken to balance free trade & food security

* Removal of non-tariff barriers.

* MFN status to prevent unfair trade disadvantage to countries.

* Agreement on Agriculture to set rules for free agri trade.

* Sanitary & Phytosanitary (SPS) deal to avoid misuse of quality provisions as barriers.

But, this balance remains unfulfilled :-

① Pressure on India to remove

MSP as it falls in Amber Box.

- ② Unfair advantage to developed countries by including their subsidy in Green Box.
- ③ No deal on PSH → Public stock holding.
- ④ Removal of fishery subsidy at 12th WTO meet → hampers security of small fishermen.
- ⑤ Use of TRIPS & TRIPS+ to prevent agriculture & plasma technology transfer to the developed countries.

India must continue to use Bali Peace Clause to maintain food security while indulging in free trade.

2.5) Even after gets and acti Also, recom

स्टॉकहो परिवर्त से फि

Feedback

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Q.5) Even after five decades of the Stockholm conference, narrowing the gaps between the targets and actions remains one of the biggest challenges towards reversing climate change. Discuss. Also, recommend measures for building a coherent actionable strategy to tackle climate change.

(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 कार्रवाई योग्य रणनीति बनाने के उपायों की भी सिफारिश कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Stockholm Conference of UN in 1972 was the 1st environment conference. It set the precautionary principle and polluter pays principle.

Challenges in reversing climate change

* Gap between target & action

↳ lack of fulfillment of NDC of UNFCCC

↳ while target is 2°C by 2100, IPCC predicts 7.3°C rise.

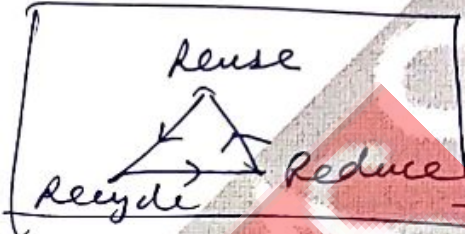
↳ Target of \$100 bn climate finance of developed unfulfilled.

↳ Lack of climate equity ⇒ 3 countries have used carbon budget

Measures to tackle climate change

A) Individual level

- ↳ LIFE mission
- ↳ Circular economy
- ↳ Avoid over-consumption
- ↳ Segregating waste at source



B) National level

- ↳ Push to green energy (Panchsheel, Solar Mission)
- ↳ New technology (Hydrogen Mission, FAME)
- ↳ Waste-to-energy (Gobardhan)

C) International

- ↳ global cooperation (ISA, MONDOW)
- ↳ Climate finance

We must remember,
 "The future will either be green,
 or not at all" - BOB BROWN.

Q.6) What are
 trinity of city
 देश में ई-7
 इस खतरे

Feedback

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235035 613302 1910126328 (2023-09-08 23:40:08)

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 per Pew Research, e-waste generation has risen by 72% in last 6 years. This ~~present~~ is due to higher digitisation, rising income & consumerism.

Impediments in management of E-waste

- ① 90% processing of e-waste is in informal sector.
- ② Low recycling facility.
- ③ Leaches to heavy metal toxicity due to leaching from landfills.
- ④ Electronic companies do not provide repair services → lack of reuse of electronics.
- ⑤ Poor waste segregation at source.

Tackling this menace

A) Citizens

- ↳ Reduce mindless consumption
- ↳ Return defective products to the seller
- ↳ Proper disposal of electronics.
- ↳ Segregate e-waste from other waste

B) Business

- ↳ Give right to repair to customers
- ↳ **EPR** for waste collection must be followed

C) Government

- ↳ Formalise the e-waste dealers
- ↳ Integrate kabadi-walas into the system.
- ↳ Awareness campaigns on LIFE mission

e-waste must be tackled to lead to a cleaner & swachh Bharat.

2.7) How does in resolving?

परमाणु संत र्जना की

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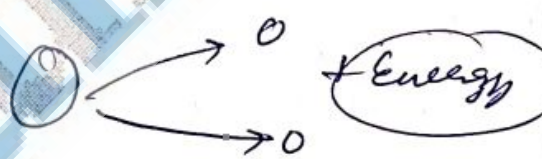
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235035 613302 1910126328 (2023-09-08 23:40:08)

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

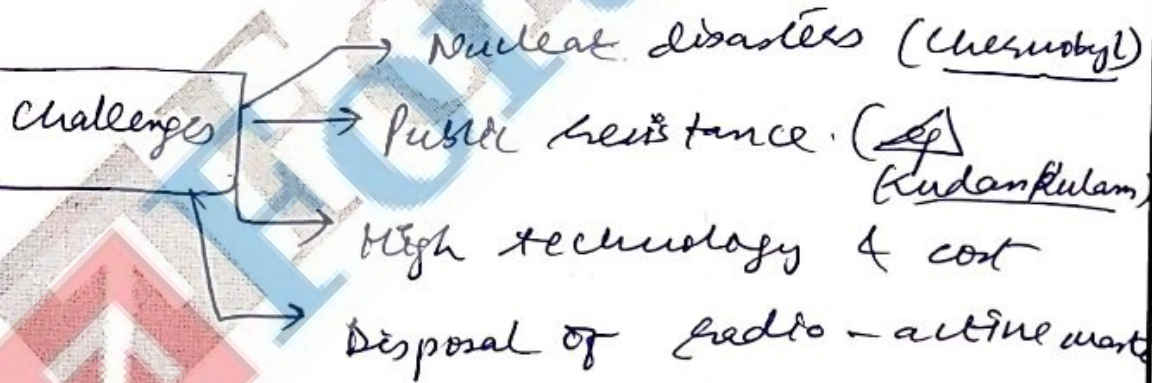
परमाणु संलयन परमाणु विखंडन से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? वैश्विक ऊर्जा सुरक्षा दुविधा के समाधान में परमाणु ऊर्जा की प्रासंगिकता का आकलन कीजिए? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Nuclear technology contributes 2% to India's energy mix. It uses the energy of atoms to produce electricity.

Nuclear Fusion	Nuclear Fission
<p>① 2 lighter atoms are <u>fused</u> into a <u>heavy</u> atom.</p> 	<p>① 1 atom is <u>split</u> into smaller atoms.</p> 
② uses <u>hydrogen</u> , <u>deuterium</u> , <u>tritium</u> .	② Uses <u>uranium</u> , <u>plutonium</u> , <u>thorium</u> .
③ Occurs in <u>stars</u> .	③ Doesn't occur naturally.
④ higher energy	④ lower energy released
⑤ less chance of <u>radioactive waste</u>	⑤ higher <u>radioactive waste</u>
⑥ nuclear proliferation <u>difficult</u> .	⑥ easier <u>nuclear proliferation</u> -

Relevance of nuclear energy in solving global energy security dilemma

- ① It can reduce dependence on fossil fuels → Coal, oil, gas.
- ② Non polluting source → can solve climate change, GHG emissions.
- ③ Sustained availability of deuterium, tritium.
- ④ Energy equity to African & Asian countries by nuclear plants.



Thus, nuclear energy is a double-edged sword that must be used prudently.

8) What are projects bala
नदी जल
पारिस्थि

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Run of the river hydroelectric projects are those projects that generate electricity without disturbing the flow of the river.

↳ eg Rattle project, Kishanganga project

Balancing ecology & socio-economic development

Ecological conservation

↳ They do not need large deposition like large hydro projects.

↳ Do not affect fishing routes & spawning activities.

↳ River's flow & carrying capacity is not altered.

Socio-economic development

- ↳ fulfill local electricity needs of rural areas.
- ↳ generate employment for locals.
- ↳ Reduce dependence on coal & firewood ⇒ lower pollution & costs.

Challenges remain

- * Pakistan's opposition under Indus Water Treaty, 1960
 - * low capacity utilisation factor.
 - * Lack of grid connectivity for transmission of energy produced
 - * Poor fiscal support.
- Run-of-river projects must be utilised to achieve SDG-7 Clean & Affordable Energy

9) A robust bo
rom inimical a
एक मजबूत सं
सुरक्षित तरी

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235035 613302 910126328 (2023-09-08 23:40:08)

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)

① एक मजबूत सीमा बुनियादी ढांचा शत्रु तत्वों से उत्पन्न होने वाले विविध खतरों का मुकाबला करने का सबसे सुरक्षित तरीका है। वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has a 15000 km long land border & 7500 km long marine border - making it vulnerable to multiple security threats



Robust border infrastructure to counter these actors

① Flood alerts, night sensors can detect infiltration, trafficking

② Smart fencing to prevent attacks.

③ Use of drones for intelligence gathering.

④ Transport costs to deliver food & arms to forces

Vibrant Village Programme

- * Announced in 2023 Budget.
- * Aims to develop Border Villages to counter security threats.
- * Focused on China bordering states - Ladakh, Uttarakhand, Assam.
- * Develop roads to improve connectivity.
- * Socio-economic upliftment of locals to boost their support in action against China.

Madhukar Gupta committee's rec. for modern border infra & technology upgrades must further be followed for safety & security of borders.

10) How far national security can be ensured in the current scenario?
स्पष्ट रूप से
सकती है?

Feedback

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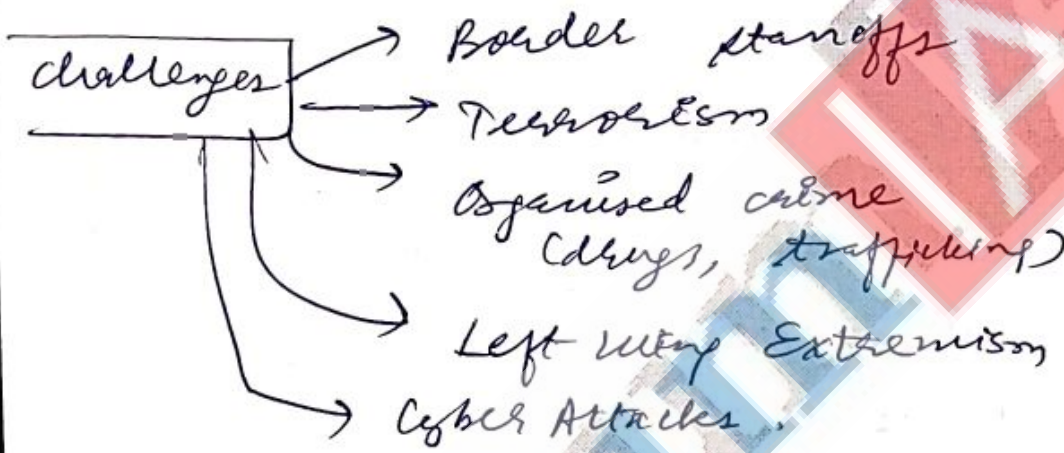
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Q.10) How far can a clearly articulated National Security Strategy help in tackling challenges to national security? (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

India suffers multiple security challenges from neighbours, non-state actors and other sources.



National Security Strategy's Role

A) Security Forces

- ↳ help in upgradation and smart forces.
- ↳ Better training & mode attacks
- ↳ use of precision technology ⇒ AI, drone, cloud computing.

B) Development led security

- ↳ Aspirational districts programme
- ↳ NAI ROSHNI - can counter insurgency
- ↳ Jobs for radicalised youth

C) Diplomatic actions

- ↳ IBMS with Bangladesh
- ↳ Raise voice against Pakistan's proxy war at UNSC
- ↳ Listing criminals at UNSC - 1267 list
- ↳ Collaborate at FATF & Interpol

These steps must be complemented with Defence Indegenisation, Defence Research Universities & Raising defence expenditure to 3% of GDP, as recommended by Khekhkar Committee.

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

(2) 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)

India's inflation crossed the RBI threshold of 6% in 2023. This led to heated debates on causes & solution of inflation.

factors that influence inflation

A) Supply side factors

- ↳ Agriculture production
- ↳ logistics costs & transportation
- ↳ Fuel availability (oil price shocks)

B) Demand side factors

- ↳ Rising per capita incomes
- ↳ Pent up demand post COVID
- ↳ Rising consumerism & materialism

C) Global factors

- ↳ Russia - Ukraine war
- ↳ Policies of Fed, European Bank.
- ↳ COVID induced supply chain constraints.

Impacts of Inflation in India

- ① Raises inequality - hits the poor more severely
- ② Erodes the value of investment → hurts the debtors.
- ③ Reduces the real value of savings & income ⇒ hurts aggregate demand.
- ④ Menu costs, shoe leather costs for the people.
- ⑤ Leads to depreciation of currency.
- ⑥ Hurts exports as domestic

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goods become more expensive.

⑦ Can spiral into super inflation

↳ Germany post WW2.

Institutional measures to check it

① RBI Act amended in 2016

↳ RBI is mandated to keep inflation in $4 \pm 2\%$ range

↳ If breached, reason & measures submitted to govt. (as in 2023)

② Inflation measuring indices

↳ CPI, WPI, PPPI, etc.

③ Inflation indexation of ~~sets~~

allowances in govt-sector.

(DA, TA, etc)

④ Export controls during inflation.

Inflation needs to be tackled for long run price stability & growth in the country.

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235085-613302g191012632842023-09-08 23:40:08) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme is not without its own challenges. Comment. (3) (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)

Atmanirbhar Bharat ^(AB) aims to turn India into a self-reliant manufacturing hub that makes in India, for the world.

PLI scheme is cornerstone of AB

* It provides incentive for incremental sales over base year.

* Valid for 5-year term -

* Started with electronics sector but now extends to 10 plus sectors

Pharma

Food Processing

Textile

Medical Devices

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Challenges in PLI Scheme

- ① High incremental targets - difficult to reach.
- ② Only 3 companies achieved these targets in 2022.
- ③ Lack of high frequency indicators to track progress.
- ④ Does not extend to important sectors like leather, micro steel plants, etc.
- ⑤ Does not encourage greater FDI, joint ventures & technology transfer.
- ⑥ Leaves out other important bottlenecks in manufacturing.
 - ↳ Labour laws
 - ↳ Tax reforms pending.

- ↳ High logistics cost
- ↳ Capital intensive nature of manufacturing.

Way forward

- * Rationalise the set targets to be achieved.
- * Extend to more sectors
- * Establish Coastal Employment Zones (CEZ) as in China.
- * Focus on high labour intensive sectors to boost employment
- * Implement 4 Labour Codes
- * Raghuram Rajan suggests focus on service led manufacturing

These steps will help India be the manufacturing factory of the world.

(13) How is inter-
fits of international

रूपये का अंत
प्रकाश डालने

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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)

Recently there has been increased focus on moving away from dollar towards other currencies like rupee, renminbi, etc.

Differences between rupee internationalisation & de-dollarisation

Rupee Internationalisation	De-Dollarisation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Increased use of <u>rupee</u> in world trade. * Is not anti-USA, but pro-India. * Rupee - dirham trade, swaps with <u>Sri Lanka</u> can aid this. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Reducing use of <u>dollar</u> in global transactions. * Led by <u>China</u>, <u>Russia</u> axis. * Factors like <u>CAATSA</u> actions, <u>SWIFT</u> exclusion of Russia led to this.

Benefits of rupee internationalisation

- ① Raise global stature of India.
- ② Reduce currency fluctuation risks associated with dollar trade.
- ③ Lesser need to hold forex.
- ④ Easier to buy oil from Middle East & Russia.
- ⑤ Raise export competitiveness & ease of doing business in India.
- ⑥ Easier to raise investment by masala bonds, ECB, etc.

Challenges in rupee internationalisation

- ① India's share in world trade is just 1.6%. \Rightarrow Lesser chance to using rupee for trade.

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- ② Can affect domestic monetary policy
- ③ Take away freedom of deficit monetisation to fulfill domestic targets -
- ④ low acceptability of Rupee due to lack of stability in Rupee
- ⑤ Limited success of Rupee - ~~diplomacy~~ ^{double} trade as Russia couldn't use Rupee it for other uses.
- ⑥ Barrier ₹ was used in UAE & Saudi → but they reversed this policy due to frequent ₹ devaluations

Way forward to RBI Report -

- * Developing domestic bond market
- * Encourage NRI deposits
- * Gradual capital account convertibility

Internationalisation of Rupee will take long consistent efforts from all stakeholders.

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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)

provide small finance to small & marginal farmers in rural areas. They are a step towards financial inclusion.

Role of cooperatives in rural economy & farmers welfare

Boosting rural economy

↳ Encourage self employment by micro-finance.

↳ Pooling of resources & large investment.

↳ Enable food processing

eg. Lijjat Papad, Sureja Dairy.

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↳ Women SHG led cooperatives can raise women empowerment too.

Mainstreaming small & marginal farmers

↳ Enable collectivisation of small holding

↳ FPOs (Farmer Producer Organisations) will be boosted.

↳ Successful cooperatives like AMUL, Mother Dairy rose farmer income from ₹1000 in 1970 to ₹10,000 in 2020 (NSO)

↳ Better bargaining power with contract farmers.

↳ Better resources for investment in agricultural mechanisation.

↳ Reduce the monopoly of APMC agents in mandis.

Challenges in Cooperative Model

- * low awareness in farmers
- * Politicisation of cooperatives
- * Limited success - only in dairy sector.
- * Lack of access to finance.
- * Low market linkages, branding and promotion.

Way forward

- * Bank linkage programme for cooperatives.
- * Asiatic Dalwai Committee
 - ↳ scale neutral technologies.
 - ↳ involve private sector in agriculture.
- * Registration & proper management of cooperatives.

Sahkar se samriddhi can aid enlarged revolution in Indian agriculture

2.15) Farm agree? G

देश में पर

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Agriculture in India suffers from a built-in depressor - it employs 45% people but contributes just 19% to GDP.

Have farm policies led to undesirable consequences?

Yes,

- ① Water overuse → 90% ground water used for irrigation.
- ② Soil salinisation in Punjab.
- ③ Methane emissions due to rice trans plantations.
- ④ Power & water subsidy → lead to overuse of electricity.
- ⑤ MSP → skewed pattern of crops towards fine cereals.

⑥ Farm loan waivers → benefited only the rich farmers → as per Economic survey.

No, Policies have had meritorious results too :-

① - Farmers' income has risen from ₹ 1000 to ₹ 10,000 in 50 years (NSO)

② Food sufficiency → from 70 MT to 300 MT.

③ Horticulture Mission → 340 MT of horticulture crops.

Thus, farm policies have had mixed results.

PM-Pranam

↳ announced on 2023-24 Budget.

↳ Aims to maintain a balance between chemical & organic fertilisers.

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↳ It will help solve the skewed NPK ratio from 7:2:1 to 4:2:1.

↳ Avoid over-use of chemicals ; that harms soil & groundwater.

↳ Better fertiliser absorption ⇒ less residue.

↳ Encourage circular farm economy by using organic manure (compost)

↳ Reduce import bill on fertilisers

Other ways to enhance soil health & farm productivity

* Niti Aayog → suggests agro-climatic zoning.

* ZBNF, climate smart agriculture

Achudana → whapsa → Beejameit

* Shift to millet → Shree Anna.

These steps will ensure

EVERGREEN revolution as per Palanisami Committee
 Sustainable Equitable Efficient.

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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)

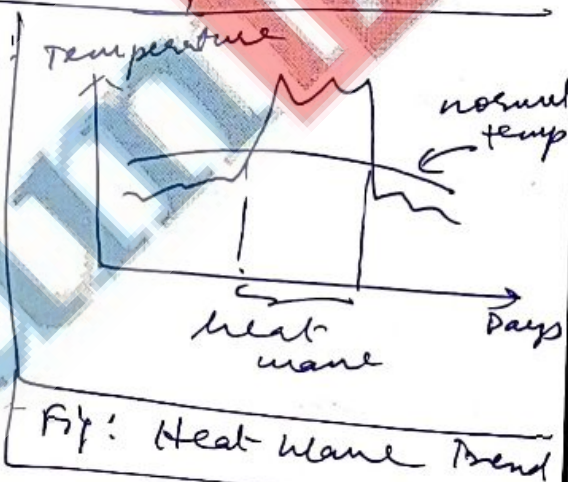
उष्ण तरंगों (heat waves) से आप क्या समझते हैं? पूरे भारत में उष्ण तरंगों (heat waves) की बढ़ती आवृत्ति के कारणों और प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके अलावा, इसके प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए कुछ उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per IPLC 6th Assessment Report

there has been 50% rise in heat waves in last 10 years.

What is heat wave?

→ It refers to rise in temperature above normal range by 4-5°C for 4-5 days.



→ It can occur over land & oceans too [Marine heat wave].

Reasons for rising heat waves

* Global warming effect.

* Higher GHG emissions from

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factories, ~~the~~ vehicles, etc.

* Urban heat island effect

↳ due to high concretisation

↳ poor ventilation.

↳ blackening of surfaces - roads, buildings, etc.

* Deforestation for rising population needs → reduces cooling effect of forests.

Impact of rising heat-waves

A) On Environment

↳ Coral bleaching in Tamil Nadu Palk Strait

↳ Encourage algal blooms in rivers.

↳ Effect metabolism of animals.

↳ Threat of massive invasive species.

B) On humans

- ↳ Risk of heat strokes, dehydration
- ↳ Recent deaths in UP & Bihar
- ↳ Reduces productivity & earning capacity
- ↳ Risk of pathogens & pandemics rises.

Measures to mitigate the impact

- * Blue-green infrastructure → NDMA Guidelines
- * Move towards renewable and clean energy.
[National Solar Mission, Green Hydrogen Policy]
- * Switch from AC to coolers.
- * Better ventilation in Building Codes.

Heat waves need to be tackled to protect lines, linelined & nature.

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

(2)

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

Chandrayaan-3's successful soft landing made India the first country to reach lunar south pole.

Difference between C-3 & C-2

- ① C-3 had only lander & rover, while C-2 had orbiter, lander (Vikram), rover (Pragya).
- ② C-3 had more large solar panels than C-2
- ③ C-3 has less boosters than C-2 to enable gradual deceleration.
- ④ landing site for C-3 was larger than that for C-2.

⑤ C-3 had better technical capabilities than C-2 to avoid mistakes of C-2

Importance of India's presence in Artemis accord

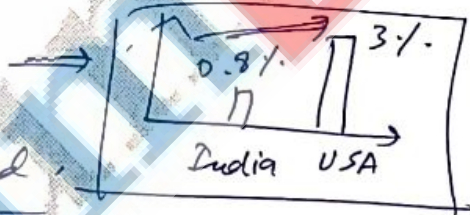
- ① Better data sharing on lunar mission.
- ② Collaborate R & D with USA.
- ③ Enable technology transfers to/from other countries.
- ④ Joint-projects on deep space exploration.
- ⑤ Raise opportunity to provide launch vehicle services for launching other countries satellites on India's GSLV 4/PSLV

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⑥ Knowledge spillovers from advanced countries.

But, joining Artemis will have limited success, if other domestic reforms not taken! -

* Higher share of GDP must be allocated to R&D



* Faster lab-to-launch

* Industry-academia linkage.

* Rise private sector participation

↳ InSPACE

↳ Antix

↳ New Space India Ltd

* Focus on satellite services, not just launching services.

India's share must rise from just 2% in satellite space economy to realise its "brightful place under the sun"

Feedback

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

अनुसंधान और विकास 'ज्ञान अर्थव्यवस्था' की क्षमता को अनलॉक करने की कुंजी है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत में अनुसंधान पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को लोकतांत्रिक बनाने में राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान फाउंडेशन विधेयक, 2023 की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India spends just 0.8% of GDP on R&D, compared to 2% in China and 3% in USA.

Role of R&D in knowledge economy

- * Enable innovation & creativity
- * Technological upgradation for IR 4.0
↳ AI, cloud computing, Blockchain.
- * Solve social issues like malnutrition, health crisis, etc through precision interventions.
- * Better R&D can make boom-outourcing & BPO to India.
- * Raise India's stature in global forums.

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National Research Foundation Bill, 2023

↳ It is a step towards opening the R+D sector for larger sections - to democratise R+D ecosystem.

↳ Encourage students to take up career in STEM.

↳ Special focus on women researchers.

↳ Aid to students of backward sections - SC, ST, OBC to take up higher education.

↳ Grants & scholarships for economically weaker sections.

↳ Enable state universities to get higher resources for better R+D.

Challenges & problems in R&D ecosystems

- ① Lack of students taking this field due to hurry for jobs post college
- ② low fiscal support (Only ~~2%~~ ^{0.3%} of GDP)
- ③ Poor academia - industry linkages
- ④ Plagiarism & duplication
 ↳ especially with advent of ChatGPT

Way forward

- * Encourage Atal Innovation Mission
- * KIRTI scheme for Women Researchers
- * Uzbekistan's model of Industry-linked universities can be tapped
- * Cross subject collaborations in R&D.

This will help make India the Vishva Guru in best sense

Q.19) What do recommend

हाइब्रिड मुकाबला

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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.

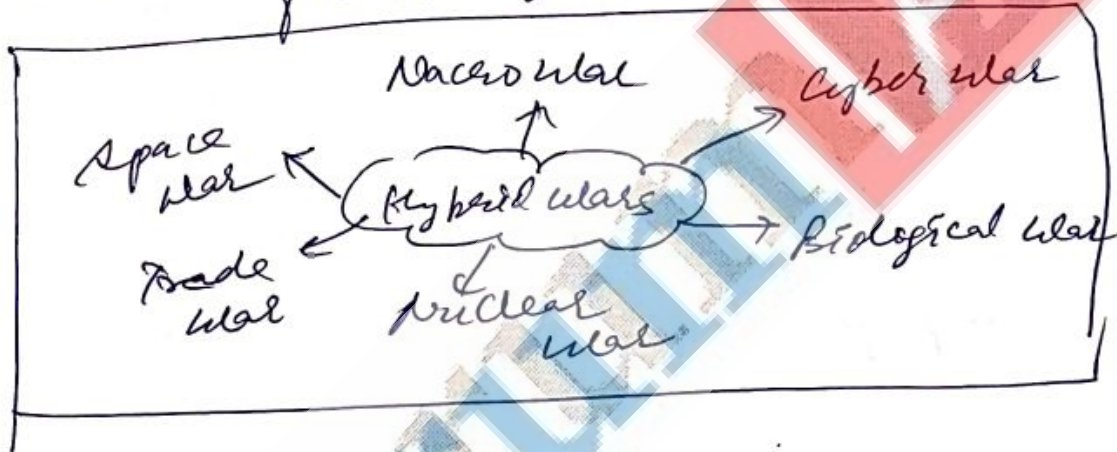
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(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Hybrid Warfare refers to going beyond traditional arm-based wars to include multi-dimensional & multi-frontal wars



Features of hybrid war

- ↳ low cost, high effectiveness
- ↳ difficult to trace.
- ↳ uses modern technology
- ↳ Combines traditional & new methods.

Implications for India

- ① Threat to critical information infrastructure
 ↳ eg AIIMS cyber attack in 2022
- ② Threat to space assets like satellites, manned missions.
- ③ China's use of trade war by dumping low cost toys in India.
- ④ Pakistan's proxy war by drug trafficking, fake currency, terrorism.
- ⑤ After COVID, chances of bio-attacks have been a reality.
- ⑥ Challenge to security forces in detection & defusing such attacks.

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Measures to counter hybrid war

① Cyber Security Architecture

↳ Cyber Security Kendras

↳ NCIIPC

↳ Cyber Security Policy 2013

② Use of new technology - AI

Technology unit in Armed Forces

③ Madhukar Gupta Committee →

SMART forces, through regular upgradation

④ Shekhar Committee → Raise defence budget to 3% of GDP

⑤ Collaboration between the forces

↳ Theatre commands

↳ Joint drills

Hybrid war must be tackled immediately to preserve the unity, sovereignty & integrity of our country.

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Q.20) How are internal security challenges related to peace in neighboring countries? Explain with special reference to instability on India's eastern frontier. ② ③ (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)

A nation cannot live in isolation.

The challenges in its neighbourhood seep through borders & affect peace in the domestic sphere too.

Challenge to internal security related to neighbouring countries



① Nepal

↳ Internal politics has led to anti-India sentiments.

↳ Maoist insurgents cross borders & affect India's security.

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② Bangladesh

↳ Islamic

② Pakistan

↳ Poor economic condition ⇒ leads to terrorism.

↳ Drug trafficking by Golden Crescent

↳ Circulation of fake currency hurts Indian economy

② Afghanistan

↳ Taliban takeover threatens more terrorism in India.

↳ Threat to Indian embassy there

Eastern Frontier

① Bangladesh

↳ Islamic radicalisation affects Assam & feeds communalisation

↳ Rohingya refugees keep in India.

② Myanmar

- ↳ Higher Rohingya infiltration since Junta Takeover
- ↳ Dong Triangle ⇒ higher trafficking in India
- ↳ Conflicts between Nagas, Meitis, Kukis across borders.

Way Forward

- * Integrated Border Management (IBMS) with Bangladesh
 - * Restrict Free Movement Regime (FRM) with Myanmar
 - * Flood lights, night sensors
 - * Madhav Godbole → avoid diversification of forces
 - * Clear command structure for Assam Rifles
 - * Vibrant Village Programme for socio-eco development of borders
- India must lead by values of Nasudair Kutumbakam & SAGAR

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	
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