

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

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SURAJ KUMAR		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910124211	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Karol Bagh (1901)	Date/दिनांक	14/08/2023

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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			09:00 AM	12:05 PM	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			offline		
*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 :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS



CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) Foreign trade is an important milestone on the path of becoming a 5 trillion USD economy. In this context, analyse the potential of the recently released Foreign Trade Policy, 2023 in revamping India's participation in global trade. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

India's share in global export is approx. 1.7%. Foreign Trade Policy 2023 will help India in increasing global export.

Potential of India's FTP 2023

- (i) Export :- India's emphasis on boosting export capability on regional basis
 - ⊕ 'District as Export Hub' scheme
- (ii) Trade :- Help in increasing India's share in merchandise export by giving emphasis on neighbouring country.
- (iii) FDI :- Ease of doing business will help in attracting FDI which will promote further trade.
 - ⊕ FDI is growing at 10% CAGR
- (iv) Integrating Global Supply Chain :-
 - Helps India to integrate with global value chain.
 - ⊕ - Currently, 2% share in GVC (NITI)

(v) Diversified base :: Helps India to diversify import and export base to sustain global shock.

Challenges in India's FTP

- (i) Poor manufacturing base - growing at Stagnant 18-19% CAGR.
- (ii) connectivity to hinter land - disrupt the internal supply chain in natural calamity
- (iii) Overtestiarization of economy - can accomodate only 30% of work force
- (iv) External shock :: Import dependency on raw material (Eg- Crude oil).
- (v) Poor investor sentiment :: FPI/FDI pull out most money in last 12 months

Way Forward - Foreign Trade Policy

- (i) Diversified the import basket across the world (Eg- Crude from UAE, Russia)
- (ii) PLI scheme to be incentivised.
- (iii) Protect investor sentiment by narrowing Current Account deficit.

FTP 2023 is a good step in leveraging India's potential to become 5 Trn \$ economy but India needs to strengthen domestic business environment

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

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

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

Recently, Indian government has passed the bill for New Pension Scheme which will replace the old Pension Scheme except for Army personnel.

Social Protection scheme - Integral for welfare economy

- (i) NPS will allow private employees for governmental social scheme.
- (ii) Helps in inclusive growth [Eg] - 55% of the beneficiary of PM Jeevan Jyoti Yojana is women.
- (iii) Helps in financial inclusion [Eg] >50% of the account under PMJDY is by women.
- (iv) Reduces the Out of Pocket expenditure towards health. [Eg] PMJAY provide insurance to SC+ST+ poor people.
- (v) Helps the vulnerable section of society in well being [Eg] - widha Pension scheme to old age.

Fiscal prudence can't be ignored - OPS

(i) Increases the Fiscal burden on government

Eg- 2.5% of GDP goes towards subsidy.

(ii) Poor identification of beneficiary - leakage

of welfare Eg- NITI - ₹100 cr. has been leaked in old age pension.

(iii) Widening the Revenue Expenditure of government. Eg. RE goes beyond 89% in COVID

(iv) Reduces the focus on other sectors

Eg- Infrastructure sector got hit in COVID

Need of how - Rangarajan Committee

(i) Need based social welfare scheme should be given

(ii) Proper identification of beneficiary.

(iii) Contributory scheme such as New Pension Scheme should be encouraged.

New Pension Scheme is good step towards social welfare keeping in view fiscal prudence.

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

Q.3) What do you understand from Agristack? To what extent can it become a panacea for the problems plaguing the farm sector. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Agristack is the platform where all the information related to agriculture can be availed by farmer.



Panacea for problem plaguing the farmer

- (i) Helps the farmer in better price discovery through e-NAM
- (ii) Helps the farmer in getting institutional credit through e-NWR.
- (iii) Assessing real time weather information help in further planning.
- (iv) Help in better integration with supermarket. Eg - ITC e-Chaupal.

Challenges with Agri Stack

- (i) Digital divide :- Rural tele-density is only 59% compared to 116% in urban.
- (ii) High cost :- Approx. small smartphone cost around ₹10,000 to farmer.
- (iii) Poor internet connectivity :- More than 10,000 village has no internet connectivity.
- (iv) Digital illiteracy :- Poor farmer don't know to use Agri stack.

Need of hour - Shantakumari Committee

- (i) Increase the Internet penetration to rural area.
- (ii) Subsidy to farmer on use of Agri-Stack.
- (iii) Increase the awareness in village towards benefit of Agri stack.

Agri Stack is good e-governance initiative which will help in doubling farmers income if use in inclusive and equitable manner.

Feedback -

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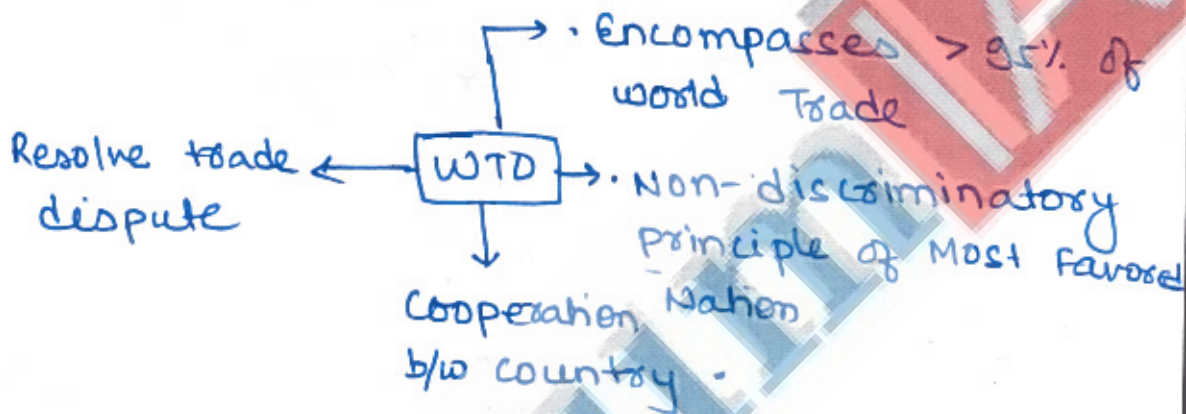
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.4) The objective of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) to provide a long term and equitable solution to the dilemma between free trade and food security has remained unfulfilled. Comment. (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 is the specialised organ of united nation whose main aim is to ensure free and fair trade across the globe.



Objective of WTO remain unfulfilled

- (i) Negotiation dead lock: WTO has failed to negotiate over COVID 19 vaccine
- (ii) Rising protectionism :- America's first policy and export ban of rice by India goes against free trade
- (iii) Developed Nation status :- Most of the country is self designating themselves as developing
 @ - China

- (iv) concern of developing nation :- Putting India's subsidy and MSP under Amber box
- (v) Trade dispute :- America's blockade over appointment of Appellate body.
- (vi) conditional grant over food security and forced compulsion to sign treaty. Eg- India Peace clause

Need of how

- (i) Providing equitable representation to developing country in governance body.
- (ii) Fulfill the demand of developing country to ensure food security
- (iii) Resolve the trade dispute at earliest

WTO needs to revamp its working and structure to bring fair and equitable trade.

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.

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Stockholm conference was the 1st treaty at international level towards environment was signed in 1973 which completed its 50 year in 2023.

Challenges towards reversing climate change

(i) Low level of financing:-

SIDS country account for 1% of CO₂ emission but get <5% of climate finance.

(ii) Lack of loss & Damage fund:-

L&D fund was setup only in 2022 which cause hurdle in mitigation.

(iii) Focus on growth:- Developing country is focussing on their growth

(Eg) India contribute 5% to global emission.

(iv) Lack of institutional measures:-

UNFCCC failed to negotiate on common but differentiated responsibility

(v) Delay in Kyoto point:-

Developed nation is delaying on utilisation of Kyoto point involuntarily

Measures for building coherent strategy to tackle climate change

(i) Common but differentiated responsibility within self capability so that growth doesn't hamper envt.

(ii) Circular economy:- Mission 'LIFE' announced by India

(iii) Renewable Energy:- Focus should on RE
 (a) One Sun, One world, one Grid

(iv) Loss & Damage Fund for developing nation

(v) Inclusion of women and vulnerable section in policy planning.

We need to focus on inclusive environmental planning to achieve SDG-13 of green environment

Feedback

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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)

India is the 5th largest e-waste generator in the world but collected only 60% of the e-waste produced.

Impediment in e-waste management

- (i) Lack of stringent policy towards e-waste collection
 (eg) - > 30% e-waste remain uncollected.
- (ii) Extended Producer Responsibility is limited to formal sector only
 (eg) - > 10% e-waste is produced by informal sector.
- (iii) Lack of technology to dismantle e-waste
 (eg) - only 11 e-waste clinic operated in India.
- (iv) Incoherent policy (eg) - No check at producer site on e-waste quality.

Citizen - Tackle e-waste menace

- (i) Circular economy - Focus on reusing the electronic product.
- (ii) Minimal use :- Electronic gadget should not be produced unless necessary.

Business - Tackle e-waste

- (i) EPR should be followed.
- (ii) Minimal e-waste generation by recycling the product.

Government - Tackle e-waste

- (i) Right to Repair Act so that people can repair their product.
- (ii) E-waste dismantle clinic in every district.
- (iii) waste 2 wealth electronic generation (34W)

Government, citizen and business can come together to end this menace of e-waste.

Feedback

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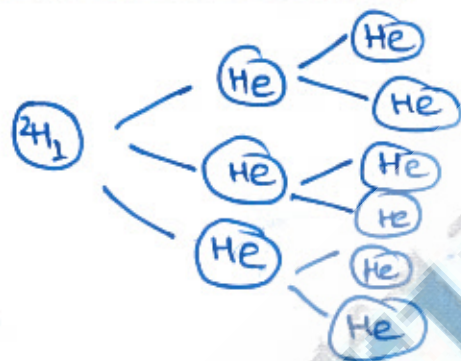
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Nuclear fusion and Nuclear fission is the two types of nuclear reaction to generate energy.

Nuclear Fusion



- High amount of energy
- Fusion of two nuclei
- Required high temp.
- Naturally occurring at sun.

Nuclear Fission



- Less energy production
- Fission of two radioactive nuclei
- Required less temp.

India's 3 stage nuclear programme is based on Nuclear fission.

Relevance of Nuclear Energy

- (i) Reliable source of energy - can produce in all weather condition
- (ii) Low cost of energy - Required only 1 time investing
- (iii) Alternative to fossil fuel - reduce GHG emission by 30%.
- (iv) Green Energy - Help in tackling climate change
- (v) Reduce India's dependency on crude oil import (Narrow CAD)

Nuclear energy if used in sustainable manner can prove to be immense beneficial in tackling climate change and ensuring energy security.

Feedback
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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 project is the production of electricity from run of river water by harnessing its wave activity.

Run of river HEP — Balance ecological conservation with SE development

- (i) Helps in providing employment opportunity.
- (ii) Helps in providing electricity to nearby undeveloped area.
- (iii) Helps in utilizing the wave of running river.
- (iv) Helps in controlling flood of nearby area.

Impact the ecological conservation and socio-economic development

- (i) large displacement of local population
- (ii) encroachment on fishing ground of impaired the livelihood
- (iii) obstruct the natural flow of river result in flood
- (iv) Increase the ~~river~~ temp. - unsustainable marine growth.
- (v) Result in desilting of river.

~~Result~~

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

India saw >1500 incident of insurgency cross-border in FY 22-23 (NCRB) which poses multifarious threat to national security.

Robus Border Infrastructure - counter emanating threat

- (i) vibrant village Programme helps in boosting border infrastructure
 - eg - Assam saw increase in 100% in infra. project.
- (ii) connectivity to hinter land will ensure speedy mobilization of security force.
- (iii) vibrant village helps in providing employment opportunity which reduces extremism.
- (iv) Helps in social development of border area will reduce radicalization.

(v) Helps in curbing illegal smuggling

(Eg) - Nepal Border district saw reduce in smuggling after VBP.

(vi) Helps in preventing counterfeit currency which will curb overground work.

(vii) Development of border area help in breaking the linkage between organised crime and terrorism.

Vibrant Village Programme is good initiative in ensuring border security of nation.

Feedback

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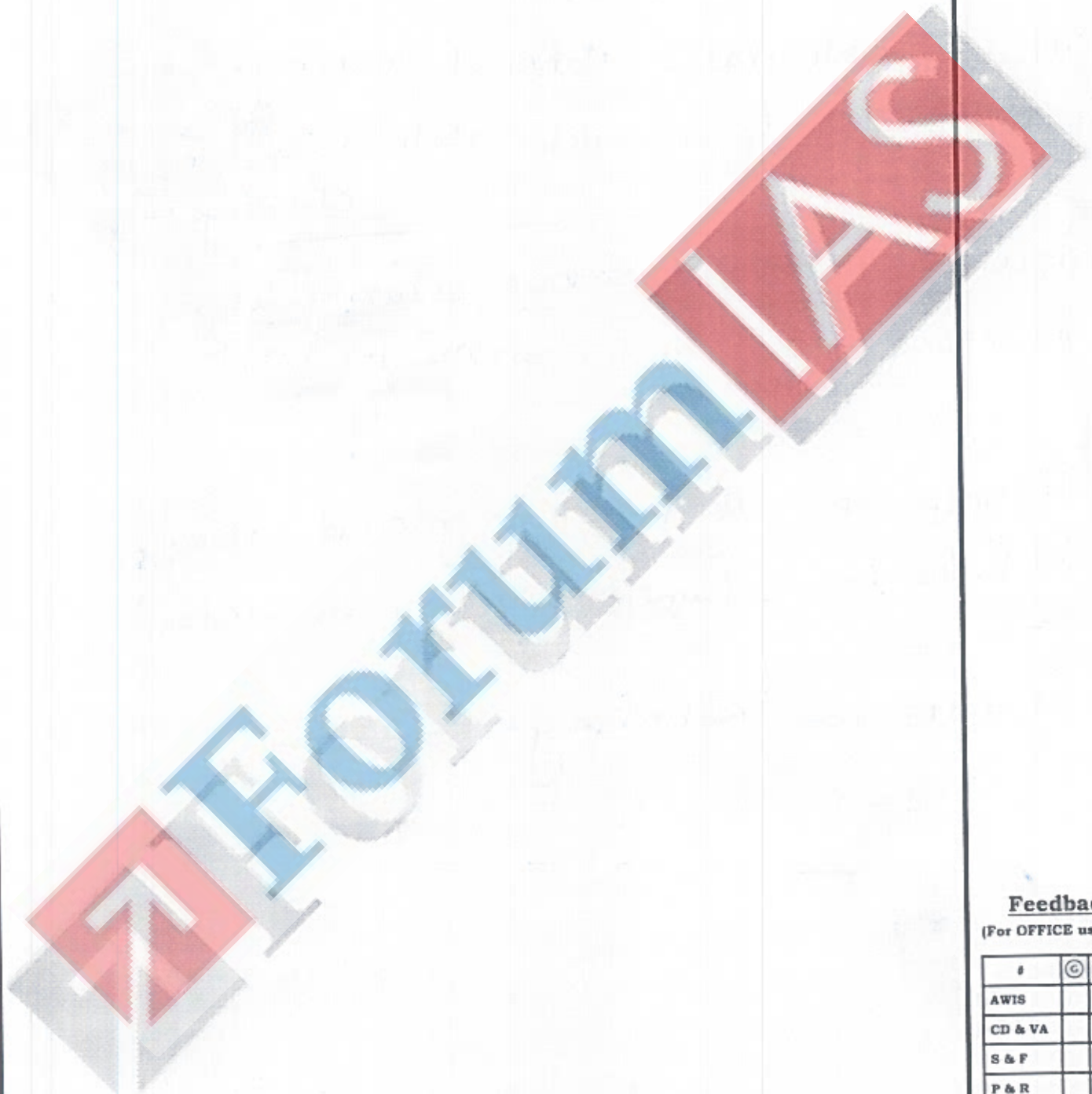
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.10) How far can a clearly articulated National Security Strategy help in tackling challenges to national security?
(10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Clearly articulated National Security Strategy help to tackle National Security challenge:-

- (i) Collaboration b/w various security force
- (ii) Strengthening legal measure to boost cyber security
- (iii) Helps in curbing over ground workers
- (iv) Helps in enhanced security in modern warfare.
- (v) Helps in containing transnational crime.



Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

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)

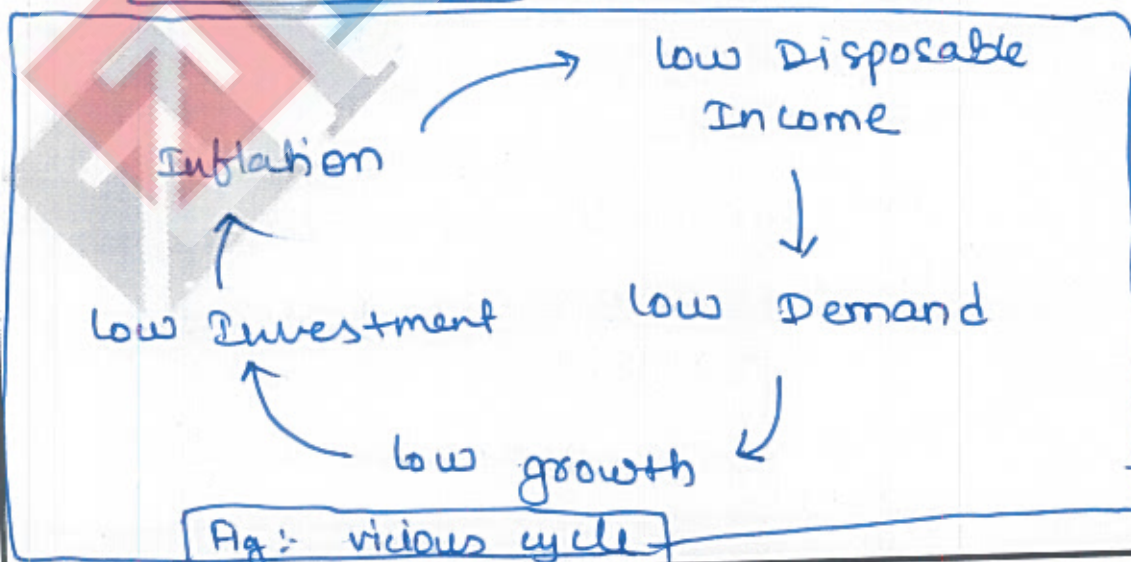
In the 2nd half of FY 22-23, India saw inflation rate at over 7% which breached the tolerance range of $4 \pm 2%$ of RBI MPC inflation targetting.

Factors influencing inflation trend in country

- (i) Cost Push :-
- (i) Increase in overseas raw material price
(Morgan Stanley - current inflation 50% attributable to raw material)
 - (ii) Disruption in global supply chain amid Russia-Ukraine war
 - (iii) Dependency on crude oil import (OPEC cuts oil production)
- (ii) Demand pull :-
- (i) Easy monetary policy by RBI amid COVID pandemic
 - (ii) Fiscal stimulus by government (PM Atmanirbhar Package)
 - (iii) Increase in disposable income of people.

Impacts of Inflation

- (i) Inflation is seen as tax burden on poor people
- (ii) Reduce in demand of product result in reduce in manufacturing output (10% decline in manufacturing GVA in HY2 FY22-23)
- (iii) Fiscal burden increases on government due to widening Current Account Deficit
- (iv) Increase debt burden on the investor as real rate of interest increases (ROI \rightarrow $>10\%$ after FY22-23)
- (v) Depreciation of currency result in export competitiveness



Institutional measure to check inflation

- Ujjit Patel committee

(i) RBI Monetary Policy :- Increases the Repo rate and Tightening MPC.

(ii) fiscal Policy :-

- Curb the export to fulfil demand of domestic market (Eg - rice export ban)

- Reduction in crude oil import
- (Eg) - Increased focus on RE.

- Increased the tax rate

(Eg) Govt. has increased windfall tax on crude.

Thus, Government and RBI can coordinate with each other to focus on containing inflation but at same time focus on growth.

Feedback

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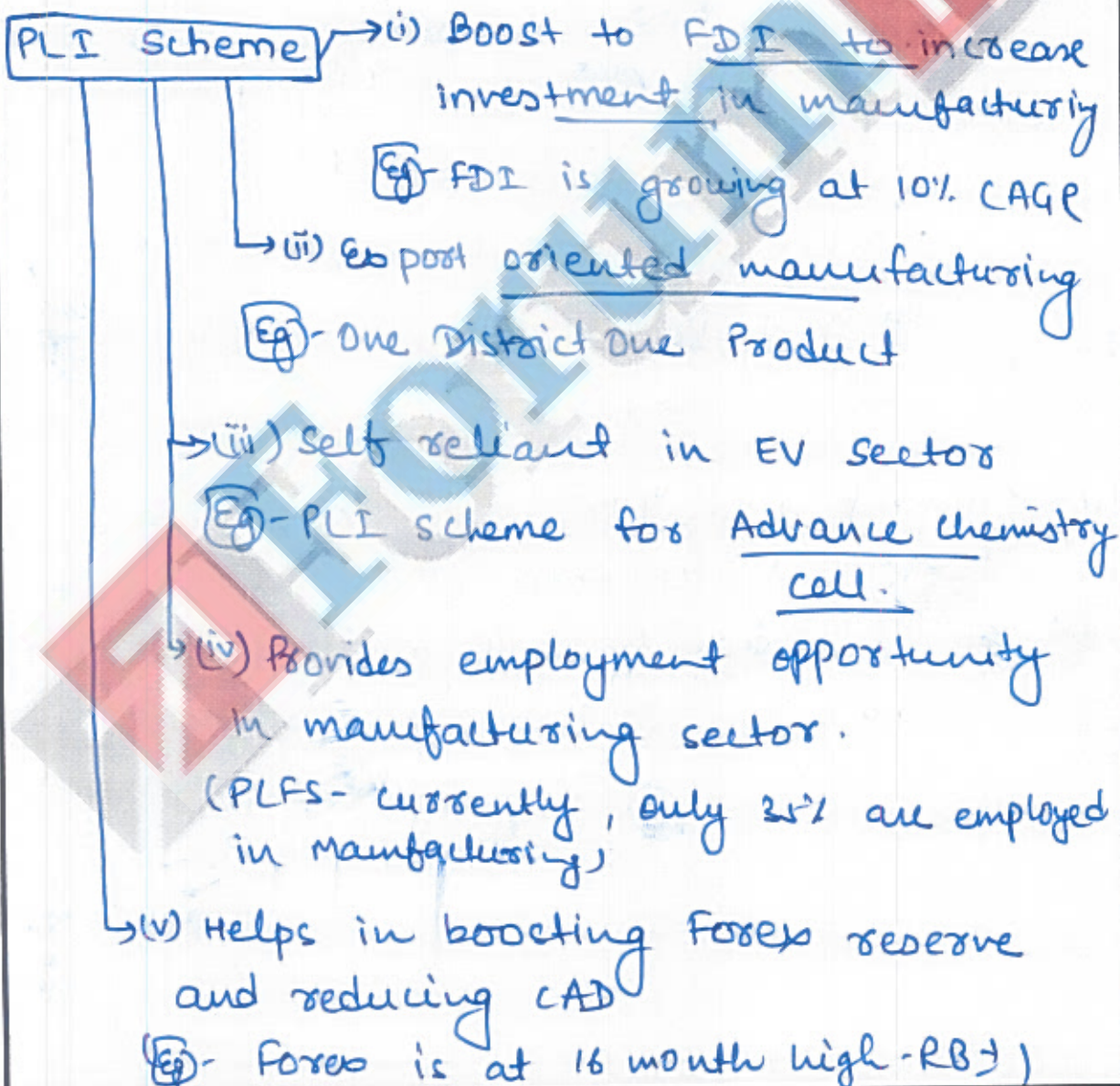
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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)

Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme is a flag scheme of Government of India to boost the domestic manufacturing sector with export orientation.



Challenges of PLI Scheme

i) Low manufacturing base

→ (i) India's manufacturing sector is growing at stagnant 17-18%

→ (ii) Poor employment elasticity of GDP

Eq - $1970 \rightarrow 0.6 \rightarrow 2000 \rightarrow 0.2 \rightarrow 2020 \rightarrow 0.1$

(ii) Poor skilled force :- India has only 5% skill force compared to 54% USA. (PLFS)

(iii) Limited to some sector :- PLI scheme is mostly limited to high end sectors such as Chemical, Rubber.

(iv) Informal economy :- >90% of India's workforce is in informal sector.

(v) Import oriented economy :-

Indian economy is mainly assembled centre for raw material

Eq - APPLE has only assemble point in Bengaluru

Need of the hour - Bibek Debroy Committee

- (i) Export oriented product delivery through manufacturing.
- (ii) PLI scheme should also include MSME sectors which grows 30% to GVA.
- (iii) PLI scheme should be extended to informal sectors to accommodate less skilled force.
- (iv) Improves the quality of product to make it competitive at global level.

Q3 - Quality control scheme

PLI scheme if integrated with other government scheme and with inter-ministerial coordination, it can boost our Atmanirbhar Bharat Scheme.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Internationalisation of rupee means increasing the acceptance of rupee in global trade and international market.

De-dollarisation of economy means a country is moving away from dollar dominated trade settlement to their own currency use.

Benefits of Internationalisation of rupee

- (i) Helps the country to settle Bilateral and multilateral trade in rupee.
 (eg) - currency swap agreement with UAE and SAARC.
- (ii) Reduce the reserve requirement of forex which will reduce the imposed cost in maintaining it.
- (iii) Helps the investor in eliminating currency risk. (eg) - Recent currency depreciation

(iv) Helps the government to raise debt in Rupee in international market.

(Eg) - Rupee denominated Masala Bond.

(v) Helps in widening export base and export competitiveness.

(Eg) - Nepal is using ₹ as designated foreign currency.

(vi) Helps in boosting international relation with other countries and crisis.

(Eg) - RBI allow to trade settlement in ₹ through vostro account with Russia.

Challenges of Internationalisation of Rupee

(i) Make the RBI monetary policy ineffective as it can't track the ₹.


(ii) vulnerable to global shock as Indian economy will be integrated with world.

(iii) exchange rate instability in case of domestic inflation.

(iv) Reduce share in global trade
(Only 1.7% trade is done with INR)

(v) Partial convertibility of rupee made it difficult.

Need of hour - RBI departmental group

- (i) Boost the India's share in global trade.
- (ii) Increase trade settlement in Bilateral institution @ with Rupee.
- (iii) Integrate India's payment system with global  - NEFT and RTGS
- (iv) Full convertibility of Rupee and Capital Account.
- (v) Boost FDI to develop manufacturing base so that they don't pull out money amid crisis.

Internationalisation of Rupee will help the Indian economy to integrate the global economy which will help India to become 3rd largest economy in real term by 2030.

Feedback

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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 Society (PACS) are the cooperative society which provides institutional credit to farmer at low rate of interest.

Cooperative push - help in achieving

Boosting rural economy

- (i) Provide low rate of interest - Help in farm mechanisation (currently, 30% of the credit is non-institutional)
- (ii) Reduce the debt burden - Increase in social development [$> 4\frac{1}{2}$ th of farmer's income depend upon subsidy]
- (iii) Multiplier effect - Impetus to Food Processing Industry which is growing at 10% CAGR.

Mainstreaming small farmer

- (i) Provides alternative job employment in allied sector which is growing at 8% CAGR

- (ii) Increase the disposable income - increase the productivity of crop
- (iii) Helps in integrating the small farmers to integrated supply chain

Cooperative push - Not alone can help

- (i) Increase reliance on subsidy for production (2.5% of GDP on subsidy)
- (ii) Small land holding result in low productivity (67% of farmers is small)
- (iii) Poor quality of seed is used - (25% of crop productivity is accounted for seed)
- (iv) Inefficient resource utilization (30% water use efficiency compared to 80% in Israel)
- (v) Poor connectivity to hinterland (> 30% of produce wasted from field to farm gate)
- (vi) Poor capacity utilization of FPI (only 2% of crop processed)

Need of the hour - Shanta Kumar Committee

- (i) Proper identification of beneficiary
(MSP is only available to 6% farmer)
- (ii) Moving away from Rice and wheat
centric subsidy towards crops diversification
- (iii) Integrated with Global Supply chain
through proper value addition.
- (iv) Land record digitization of small and marginal farmer to provide them direct benefit transfer.
- (v) Operationalised all the Mega Food Park at optimum utilization
(currently, only 22 out of 42 MFP is operational)

PACS along with sustainable agriculture practice helps the farmer in realising the doubling of farm income.

Feedback

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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)

Indian agriculture sector is contributing to 15% of total Green House Gas emissions which result in undesirable health consequence

Farm Policy — led to undesirable consequences

(i) Ground water depletion:-

>90% of the extracted GW is used in agriculture

(ii) Cereal centric MSP:- MSP is being provided for rice & wheat through open-ended procurement.

(iii) Green revolution:- Excessive use of fertilizers has result in widespread cancer
 [eg] Punjab - Cancer Capital.

(iv) Land degradation:- Inefficient water utilization has result in land degradation of >30% land.

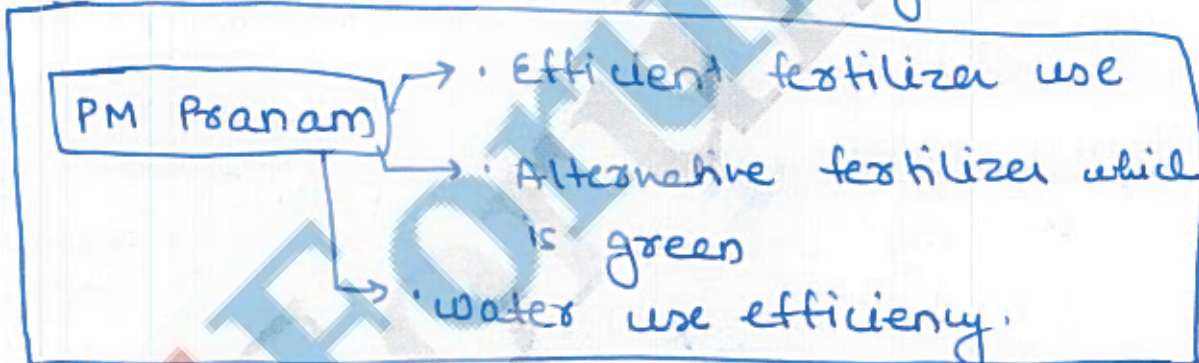
(v) Air pollution :- stubble burning of crop residue in Punjab & Haryana.

farm policy - focussing on lessening undesirable consequence

(i) International Year of Millet - Efficient water use and land.

(ii) Direct Subsidy - encourage farmer to utilise resource at optimum level.

(iii) Neem coated urea - Reduces the fertilizer use by 60%.



ways to enhance soil health - Ashok Dalwai Committee

(i) focus on ~~low~~ water intensive crop such as coarse cereals and Millet.

(ii) use of Neem coated urea which will enhance productivity without degrading the land.

(ii) Micro-irrigation scheme :- Helps in preventing soil run off.

(iv) organic farming :- Prampagrat Krishi Yojana help in boosting organic farming

(v) MSP should cover more horticulture product - Help to move away from rice and wheat.

ways to enhance farm productivity

(i) Mixed farming :- Mulching can act as nature manure.

(ii) Inter cropping :- Helps in providing resource to other crop.

(iii) Natural farming :- JAIKIK KHETI scheme help in increasing produce.

Farm policy should be made sustainable to increase productivity without impacting the environmental which helps in achieving SDG-14.

Feedback

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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 IMD, Heat wave is defined as sustained rise in temperature over plain area by $>5^{\circ}\text{C}$ from normal and in hilly area by $>3^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Recently, North India has witnessed highest number of Heat wave which last for >12 days.

Reason for Heat wave

- (i) Ozone hole depletion :- \uparrow in global land temperature by 1°C (IPCC)
- (ii) Sluggish wind flow :- Due to continent effect, result in accumulation of heat.
- (iii) Climate change :- \uparrow in sea surface Temp. by 0.7°C (IPCC) which adds moist air in North India

(iv) Increase concentration :: unplanned urbanisation
has result in heat trapping.

(v) weakening of western Disturbance which
fails to bring cold air over
North India.

(vi) Strong El-Nino :: El-Nino persist for
> 3 year over Indian Subconti-

Impact of rising frequency of heat wave

(i) Human :: >400 death attributed to
Heat wave (NCRB)

- Decreases the productivity of human due to heat exhaustion

(ii) Agriculture :: More rise in crop failure

[eg] Rice crop failed in Bihar and
UP.

- Increase land degradation and
water use adds cost to
productivity.

(iii) Environment :: Increase incidence of
forest fire (>30% rise, NDMA)

- Impact to flora and fauna
disrupt the food chain

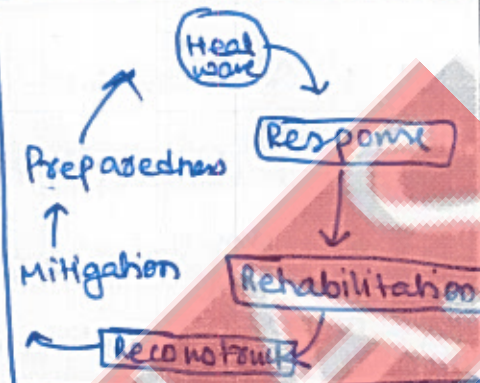
Measures to mitigate — Gurus Datt Swami Committee IMD

(i) Preparedness:-

Increase the local capacity building by providing training.

• vulnerable zone mapping and early warning system to prevent the death.

• Heat wave prone shelter development



(ii) Response and Recovery

• Proper guidelines for hospital to treat heat cramp patient.

• use of artificial cloud for rain

eg - IIT Kanpur showered rain

we should implement PM 10 point agenda

in encouraging local participation and leveraging of technology in tackling Heat wave.

Feedback

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

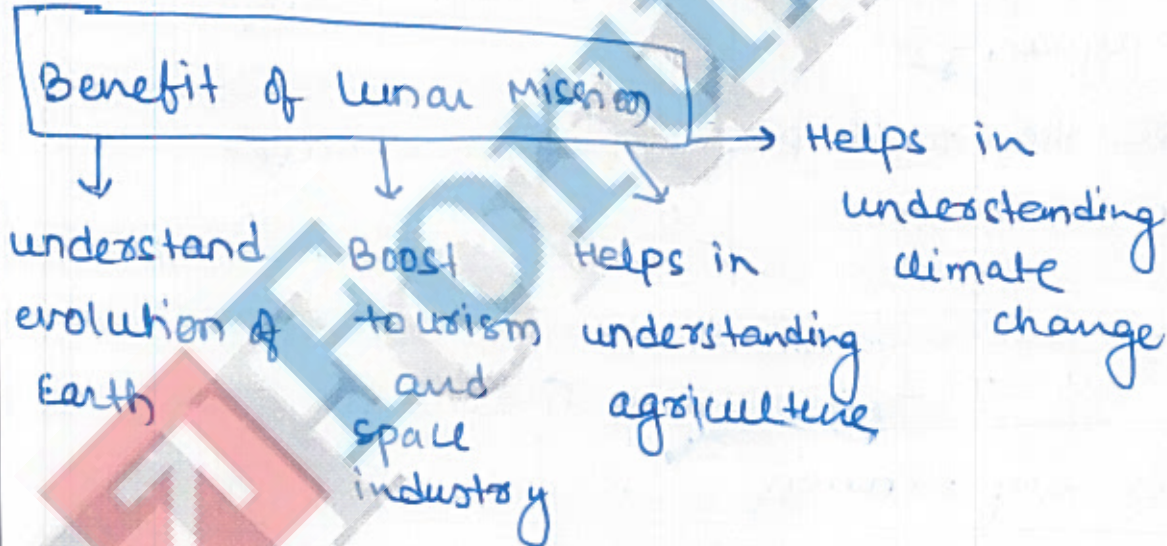
Chandrayaan-3 is the continuation of India's lunar mission to explore the South pole of Moon.

Chandrayaan-3	Chandrayaan-2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has its own lander and rover. • uses <u>orbiters</u> of Chandrayaan-2. • Explore the <u>South pole</u> of <u>moon</u>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has its own lander, rover, orbiter. • Have own <u>orbiters</u>. • Explore the <u>outer condition</u> of <u>moon</u>.

Artemis accord - Helping India in further exploration.

- (i) Collaboration with other country like US and ESA.
- (ii) Helps India in achieving required technology for further mission.

- (iii) Helps India in boosting Research and development in lunar exploration
- (iv) Helps India in becoming global leader in space diplomacy
- (v) Helps India in providing employment opportunity to skilled workforce.
- (vi) Helps in strengthening IPR in lunar space



Need of hour

- (i) Improve budgetary allocation towards Space (1% of GDP)
- (ii) Strengthen the IPR technology

- (iii) Strengthen Industry - academia linkage.
- (iv) Boost private sector in space.

Chandrayaan-3 is the potential mission for India to regain its image in space economy and advancement of Science and Technology.



Feedback

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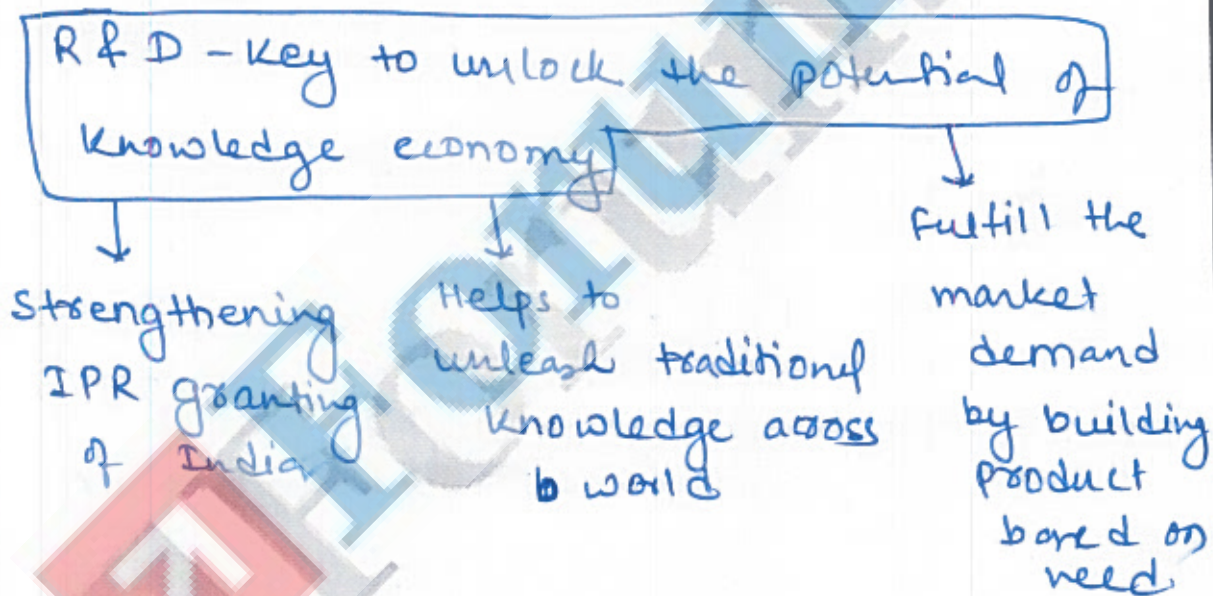
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Q.18) Research and Development is the key to unlock the potential of 'knowledge economy.' In this perspective, analyse the role of the National Research Foundation Bill, 2023 in democratizing the research ecosystem in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

India's investment in IPR is meagre <1% of GDP. National Research Foundation Bill 2023 helps in unlocking the potential of knowledge economy.



Role of NRF Bill, 2023

- (i) Encourage the academic institution to focus on applying patent-
- (ii) Increase Industry - Academia linkage will bring innovation.

(iii) Help in making the product more export competitive.

(iv) Help in boosting export based on traditional knowledge.

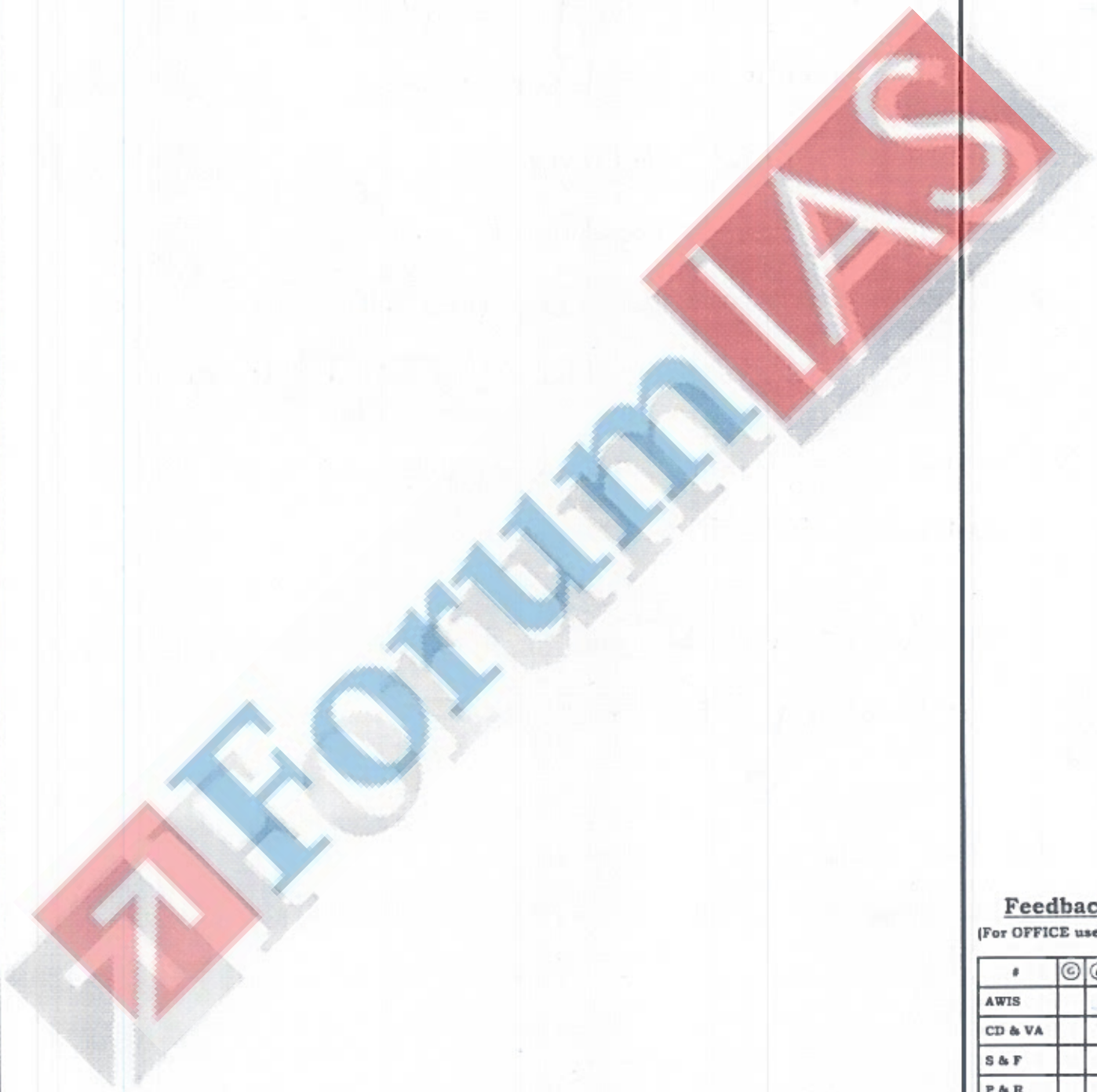
(Eg) - AYUSH-

(v) Helps in international collaboration between various universities

(Eg) AllMS Delhi & John Hopkins

(vi) helps in employment opportunity to skilled workforce.

Research is the key stone for Science & Technology in the country.



Feedback

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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.

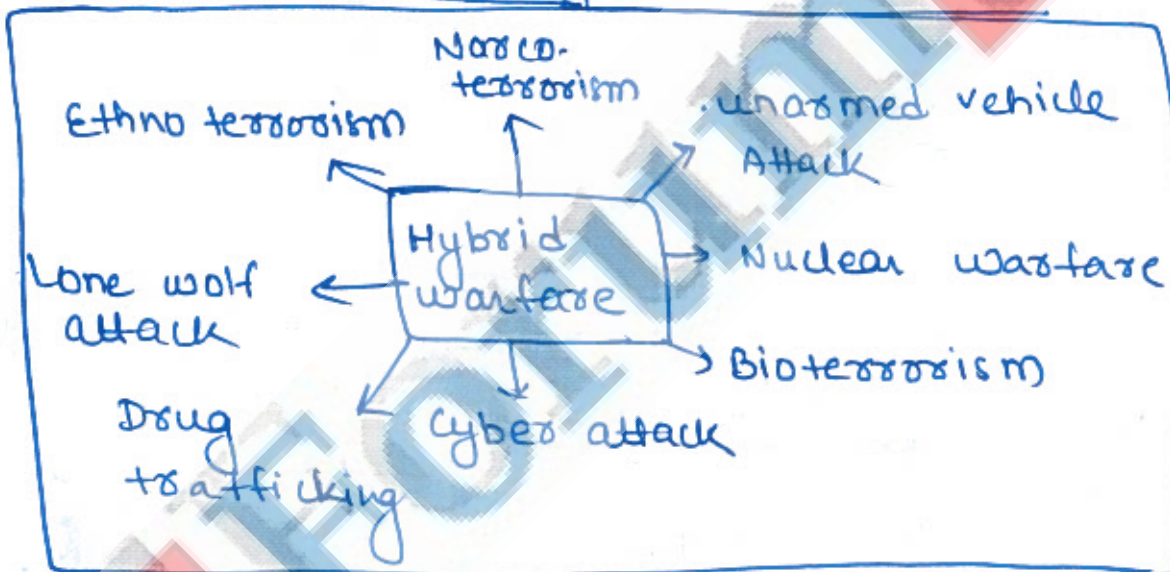
(15 marks, 250 words)

'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 is the term used for using multiple mode of attack through traditional and modern techniques.

As per NCRB, in FY 22-23, India saw 30% increase in hybrid warfare attack.



Hybrid warfare - Implication for India

- (i) Poses security threat on multiple fronts [Eg]- Drug trafficking in N-E India.
- (ii) Risk to internal security imbalance.
[Eg]- Cyber attack on AIIMS Delhi

(iii) Hinders to economic development of nation
 [Eg]- Cyber fraud causes ₹1.25 Mn loss (NIA)

(iv) Damage to critical infrastructure

[Eg]- Stoppage of Kudankulam reactor.

(v) Increased activity of over-ground worker

[Eg]- CPI-ML encourages People's Revolutionary group of Naxalism

(vi) Threat to unity and integrity of country.

[Eg]- Secessionist tendency on Khalistan

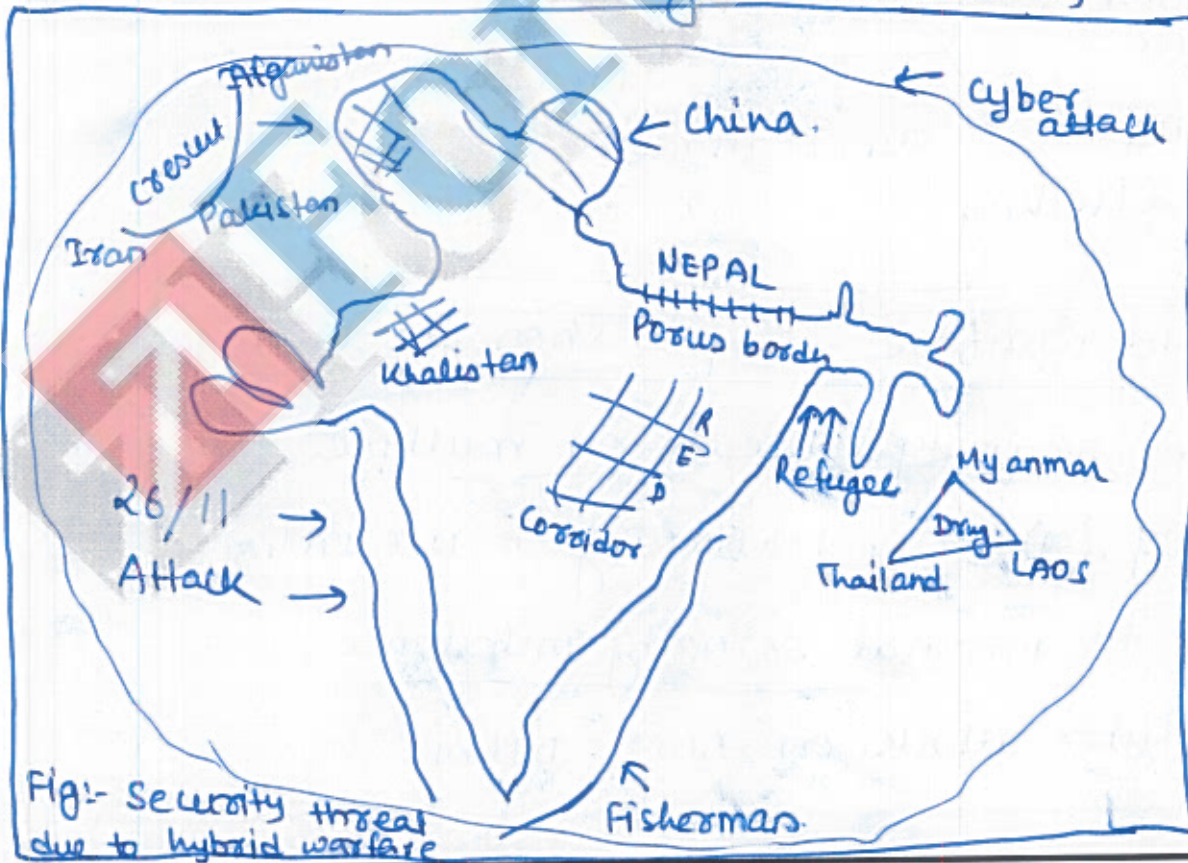


Fig:- Security threat due to hybrid warfare

Measures to develop comprehensive ecosystem
- Shetkar Committee, NIA, Madhbole Comm.

- (i) Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System for border security
- (ii) Border fencing and flood lighting in border area.
- (iii) National Automated Facial Recognition System for security checkup at Airport.
- (iv) National Cyber security coordination cell for strengthening cyber infra.
- (v) Improving the intelligence sharing capability.
- (vi) Cooperation with Neighbouring countries eg. Operation Sunrise with Myanmar.

India needs to develop integrated and comprehensive measure to prevent hybrid warfare attack.

Feedback

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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. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

India has saw > 1500 incidents of attacks from neighbouring countries due to insurgency which poses immense threat to national security.

Internal Security Challenge - Peace in Neighbouring Country

(i) Bangladesh :- • Democratic instability leads to larger insurgency

eg - NIA → >50,000 insurgent infiltrate through Bangladesh border after 1971 war.

• unstable economic growth in Bangladesh led to illegal cattle smuggling

(ii) Myanmar :- • Persecution of Rohingiya Muslim led to infiltration in Assam

eg - violence over NRC.

• Ethnic conflict led to secessionist tendency. eg. Kuki-Meiti attack

- (ii) Bhutan :- China's development and china motivated force result in widespread encroachment of land in India.
- (v) Nepal :- Democratic unrest and porous border led to fake currency infiltration and smuggling.
- (v) Pakistan :- Pakistan aided terrorism and poor economic growth result in religious indoctrination and terrorism.
- (vi) Maldives :- muslim domination and Anti-India violence led to maritime infiltration.
- (vii) Sri Lanka :- Illegal killing of fisherman and persecution of Sinhalese Tamil led to security threat.
- (viii) Afghanistan :- Emergence of Taliban led to narco-terrorism in India.



Need of how - Madhukar Gupta and Shetkar Committee

- (i) Peace deal :- India need to sign peace deal with neighbouring country
(Eg) - Peace talk with Afghanistan
- (ii) India's Neighbourhood policy :-
India need to resolve b/L issue with neighbouring country.
- (iii) Legal strengthening :- strict implementation of PMLA Act to curb money laundering.
- (iv) Democratic governance :- India need to support democratic protest in neighbouring country
(Eg) - Nepal.
- (v) Trade cooperation :- Improve b/L trade with Bangladesh
- (vi) Refugee camp :- Needs to revamp refugee policy to accommodate returnees.

India's neighbourhood can play important role in bringing peace in India. India need to coordinate with them

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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S & F			
P & R			

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

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.

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