

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटेMaximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Vijay Raghav Goyal		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910089524	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	15 - August - 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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			9.00 am	12.05 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion 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.

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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)

India is focusing on a Export based economy on line of East Asian Tigers for \$5 Trillion Economy goal

Foreign trade has high role → Provide Economic growth
→ Employment
→ Efficiency
→ More investment
→ Push for competitiveness

FTP 2023 has potential

FTP 2023 → Remission support (RoDTEP)
→ Ease of business (digitisation)
→ Service sector identify (electronics)
→ Export via Collaboration

The policy has high potential

① Provide Competitive edge via financial support.

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- ② Competitive advantage reaped.
E: District / Town as Export Hub
↳ local speciality export.
- ③ Provides local level support leading to more efficiency (multilevel planning)
- ④ Digitisation drive → Reduces cost of compliance
→ More transparency.

However, issues exist

- ① Remission Approach is not sustainable.
E: Eastwark MRT scheme failed
 - ② Low infra structure efficiency. E: 14% logistics cost
 - ③ Convergences with global market is low due to low innovations
 - ④ low capacity of local bodies (No financial autonomy)
↳ export hubs may fail
- Focus on periodic policy review, global collaboration and local support for export
band \$5 billion economy

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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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)

Various states have shifted from New Pension Scheme to OPS bringing fiscal prudence in limelight.

Welfare is vital via social protection

① social security → allows aid to marginalised.

E: Old age → Pension for support

② Aid for Capacity development,

E: Pension fund → new skill bearing

③ Provides decentralised development via targeted benefit by Pension.

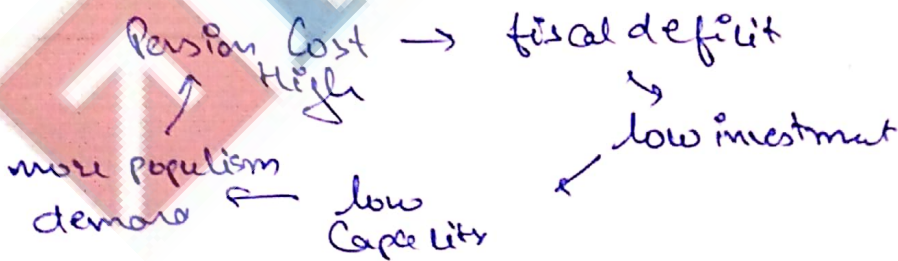
However, the fiscal prudence is vital with OPS in picture.

- ① OPS system → ~~not~~ Guaranteed support without any fund creation lead to large fiscal deficit
- ↳ slippery slope → with populism on cards
- ↳ Shift of burden of borrowing ~~from~~ to future generation lead to perpetual liability

Case Study:

Sri Lanka → highly populist food policies → Economic Crisis in nation.

- ② Lack of any fiscal road map with OPS system makes economy vulnerable.
- ③ Spillover effect will be high



flexibly, focus be on Hybrid of New and old Pension (Coresha model) for fiscal prudence in nation.

Feedback

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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)

Agriculture sector provide for 16% of total GDP but over 49% labour leading to need of Agristack.

Agristack

- ① These are set of APIs and programs which can technologically revamp agriculture.
- ② It provides India Agriculture Digital architecture for modernisation.
- ③ Provision of private involvement in agriculture with precision system.
E: Farmer linking to Market via ENAM based Agristack

It can be a panacea

- ① Productivity risk: Precision & Climate smart Agriculture.
E: M-Kisan App based harvesting.

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② Credit inflow. Ex: RBI's functioners
Credit system with
AgriStack powered collateral system

③ Mechanisation → speedy action → reduces impact of disaster.
 Ex: fast harvest in case of untimely rain

④ Ecological improvement → Irrigation scheduling system
 → Soil health based nutrient usage

However, AgriStack have issues

- ① Digital infrastructure missing in rural areas
- ② low digital literacy (20% in rural area)
- ③ costly intervention: Digital Have & Have not

Further, AgriStack need to be supported
 by:

- ① Agroecological farming
- ② Agri extension and demonstration
- ③ Mixed farming and Marketing reforms

AgriStack is a revolution which implemented with equity will ensure every one revolution

Feedback

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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 was provided in 1995 with culmination of Uruguay round.

WTO → free trade
 → Most favoured nation
 → Comparative advantage
 → support to low developed nations

Free trade and food security dilemma

① free trade by developed nations with high capacity and inventions

↳ can distort the low developed nation market

↳ agricultural instability → food crisis.

The dilemma is not solved by WTO

② Amber box subsidy → vague in definition

↳ Developed nation extended Green & Blue box subsidy as counter measure.

② Constant opposition of WTO for pricing support for farmers leading to food instability. E: MSP opposition

③ Storage of food for poor is visualised as trade distortion. E: Anti PDs necessary in WTO

④ Lack of revision of Amber box subsidy as per current prices lead to subsidy assistance

⑤ Failure to recognise Cumulative but differential responsibility principle.

However WTO have provided support

① Peace Clause for nations in emergency

② Facilitated food trade in Covid-19

③ provided platform of discussion of issues and collective action.

Further need is for speedtracking for permanent solution of food security with humanism ideology in mind for ensuring WTO relevance

Feedback

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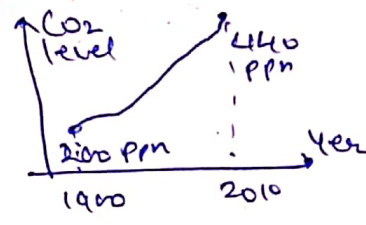
Q.5) Even after five decades of the Stockholm conference, narrowing the gaps between the targets and actions remains one of the biggest challenges towards reversing climate change. Discuss. Also, recommend measures for building a coherent actionable strategy to tackle climate change. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 (1972) provided first hand link for Man-Environment relation and mainstreamed the climate education and mitigation measures.
 E: ~~Stock~~ Rio Summit.

However, the climate gaps remain wide

- Ⓟ CO₂ levels are rising
- Ⓟ Global warming to breach 2°C by 2070 ahead



- Ⓟ Loss and damage → Developing global south remain most vulnerable even when it was not the major emitter.
- Ⓟ Inability to provide climate funding → Climate colonialism increasing
 E: "Solar & wind bring poverty to Africa".

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However, the Stockholm Conference has provided various ways for improvements.

- ① Provided global Collaboration. E: UNFCCC
- ② Pushed for new ways for Climate Adaptation
E: Kyoto → ~~to~~ Carbon trading Protocol
- ③ Push for reversing degradation. E: Bonn Challenge
↓
UNCCD
- ④ Biodiversity Conservation mainstreamed.
E: UNEP / UN CBD
- ⑤ Multiplier effect by specific focus on various critical ecosystems.
E: Wetland → Ramsar Convention.

Further measures necessary to bridge gap

- ① Carbon Budget distribution equitably.
- ② Green Energy → transfer of Tech
→ funding provisions.
- ③ Collaboration in best practices. E: Extending
- ④ Provide mobilisation of Green Growth
Carbon rulebook and Carbon funding.

An efficient Stockholm Convention is vital for global sustainability

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 ~~produce~~ 3rd largest source of e-waste with over 95% going into landfills / unrecycled.



Impediments in E-waste

1. lack of source sorting → invisibilisation of e-waste
2. low technical knowhow in E-waste recycling. E: Informal recycling → low capacity
3. E-waste supply chain not created.
 - ↳ low focus on waste 2 wealth
4. Producer companies not providing focus on E-waste recycling.
 - ↳ more commercial benefit in new product
5. Policy in Electronics do not have E-waste management as inherent part.

Impact of such condition → toxicity in soil via dumping
 → Cost of production rise
 → wastage of potential resource.

Trinity to tackle menace

- ① Citizens → Demand for recycled products
 → Focus on Mission LIFE
 ↳ Push government for recycling
 ↳ Source segregation
 ↳ willingness to pay for recycling
- ② Business → Policy to ensure minimum recycled product
 ↳ End of life management
 ↳ Investment in recycling → link to local recyclers
 ↳ Innovation in E-waste
- ③ Government → Enforce ment E-waste rules
 ↳ Provide strict vigilance
 ↳ local bodies be facilitator
 ↳ Tax incentives

The trinity will ensure a Circular Economy with sustainable Environment.

Feedback

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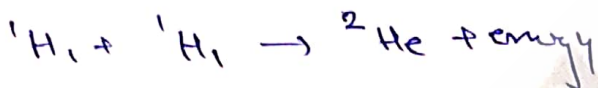
Q.7) How does nuclear fusion differ from nuclear fission? Assess the relevance of nuclear energy in resolving the global energy security dilemma? (10 marks, 150 words)

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 energy is pitched as source for energy revolution and sustainability with unlimited potential.

Nuclear fusion

① Energy release via merge of atoms.



② More energy potential compared to fission.

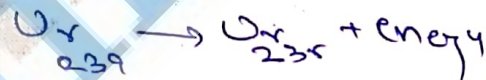
E: Sun Energy source

③ ~~Cost~~ Do not have Nuclear meltdown condition

④ Radioactive waste is not created

Nuclear fission

① Energy release via breakdown of atom



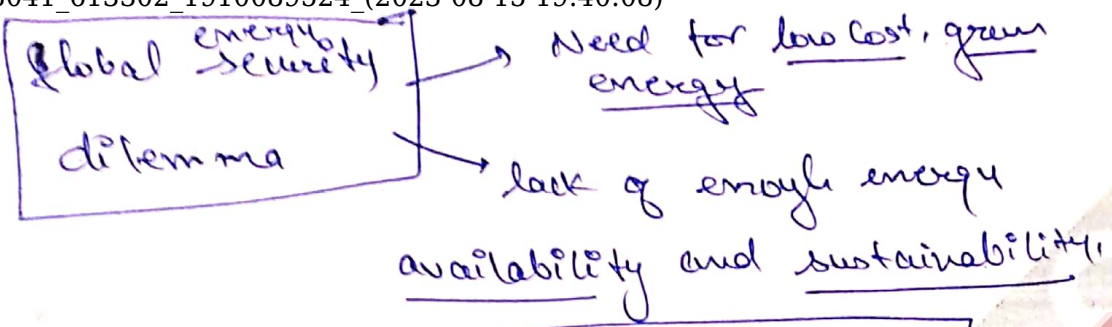
② less energy compared to fusion

E: Atomic Bomb.

③ hazardous with nuclear meltdown
E: Chernobyl. disaster

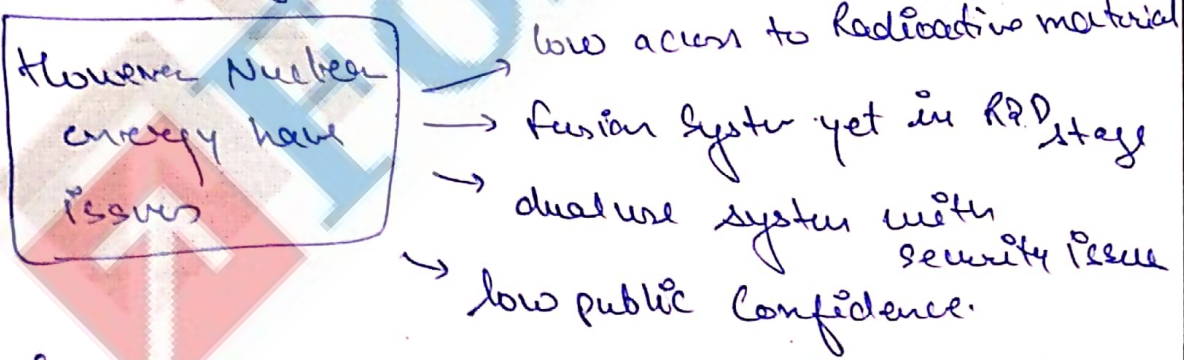
④ Nuclear waste is typical for disposal.

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Nuclear energy is relevant here

- ① High Energy Potential → provide energy security
- ② greener alternative → No CO₂ emission
- ③ Reliable energy → do not fluctuate with weather / supply chain
- ④ Plant setup at any location providing regional stability.



focus on transparent and rule based Nuclear order with global collaboration in fusion system will provide potential reaping of Nuclear energy

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 projects are small-hydro projects with :

- ① Turbine creation along the river channel, moving with natural flow of river. E: Atakonda river in upper reaches.
- ② No need of extensive reservoir.
 ↳ ~~not~~ Ecological flow is enough for energy creation. E: Heity river
- ③ Provide small energy creation with local source sustainability. E: Kishanganga river

It provides a balanced system

④ Ecological balance :

- River flow obstruction is minimum.
- No large scale forest inundation

- channel morphology is intact
- Do not interfere with river bank ecology

Socio-economic benefit balance

- No large scale displacement
- Power enough for local community only
↳ Project become lifeline for locals.
- Provides sustainable development with no fear of disaster.

However, it has challenges

Ecological

- ⓐ Multiple project in series can act as a bigger dam.
- ⓐ Kedarnath disaster was attributed to these projects

Socio-economic

- ⓐ low power led to no large scale investment
- ⓐ lack of expertise among local to maintain project

Focus on run of river dam with EIA and SIA report. local capacity and energy efficiency will provide energy security in region.

Feedback

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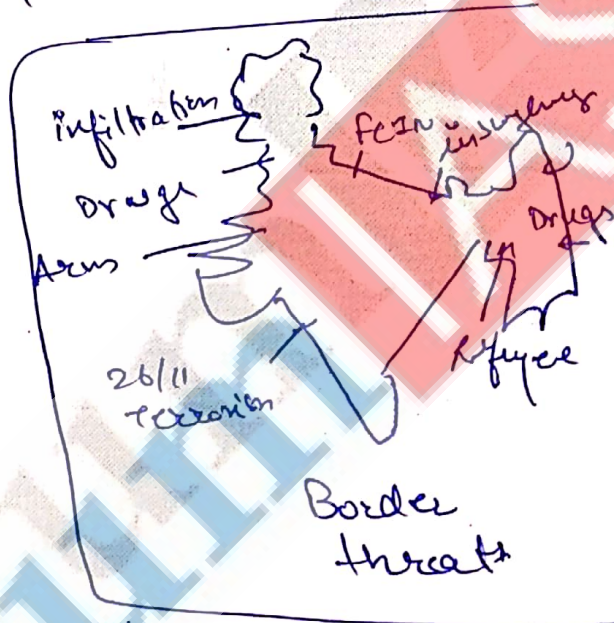
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Q.9) A robust border infrastructure is the surest way to counter multifarious threats emanating from inimical actors. Discuss, in light of Vibrant Village Programme. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Indian borders are facing various threats to busting internal security and stability

Border infrastructure is a way to counter



① Border surveillance

↳ counter infiltration and smuggling

② Automation in border area → human error reduce

↳ force multiplier

③ provide 24x7 support in digital territory

E.g. Drones → forested area surveillance

④ Collaboration in infrastructure at both sides ⇒ provide efficiency in threat busting.
E.g. Operation sunrise.

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Further, vibrant village program will aid

- vibrant village program → Border area development
- Provision of infrastructure
- Border population aid and participation

Role in security

- ① Public participation → Eyes and Ears of security agency
↳ cooperate with military.
- ② Local support to inimical actors will be thwarted (No sleeper cells)
- ③ Public will become sensitized with military's needs → provide vocal support
- ④ Avert any case of local radicalisation
- ⑤ Provide for leaner & meaner military with infrastructure access.

Herby, focus on proper development of these villages with local ownership of development for force multiplier in military.

Feedback

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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 is facing rigorous and dynamically changing security problems.

National security issues

- ① External problem → infiltration
→ a front war
→ smuggling
- ② Internal problem → Naxalism / militancy
→ Radicalism in urban areas.
- ③ New forms of warfare → cyber attacks
→ proxy war and terrorism
→ low cost attack
- ④ Other forms of insecurity → Climate disasters
→ food insecurity
→ poverty led issues

National security strategy will provide support to tackle it

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(*) Collaboration with agencies for 'collective support' E.g. NATO grid mobilise

(P) Global support will be secured.

E.g. rule based order → against opposition to UN sanction on terrorism

(R) Clearly identifying the issues in security

↳ Traditional and Non traditional threat

(P) Providing equal role to civilian mechanisms for security. (P) local projects for development

Improved security ← Better socio-economic conditions

(R) Military Improvement → Border infrastructure
 → Intelligence support
 → Modernise defence equipment
 → Intelligence the production.

The security strategy will be required for collaboration with all stakeholder, reform mentality approach and Cooperative federalism for truly secure the nation.

Feedback

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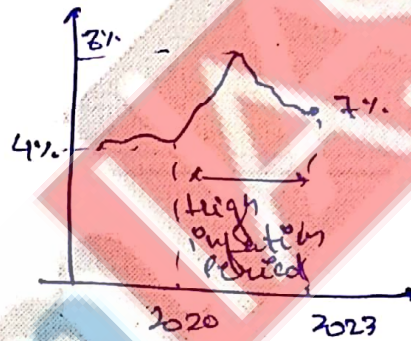
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Q.11) What are the factors that influence the inflation trends in the country? Highlighting the impacts, discuss the institutional measures in place to check inflation. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

India has witnessed an inflation of over 7%. in recent past, going beyond the 4% ($\pm 2\%$) level set for RBI.



Reasons for such trends

① Global polymerisis → led to supply chain disruption.

Ex: - Covid 19 → demand drop → Resurgence of lockdown and pent-up demand
↓
inflation risk

- Ukraine war → 3F crisis → inflation risk

- Protectionism and supply chain weaponise → sentiment of market hurt → inflation

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③ Tight monetary policy in major economies
 ↳ flight of capital → inflation

④ Domestic issues

⊛ Climatic issues → Agricultural crop loss
 ↳ inflation
 E: Heat waves
 ↳ wheat production drop

⊛ Diseases in crops ⇒ ~~wheat~~ leaf curl virus

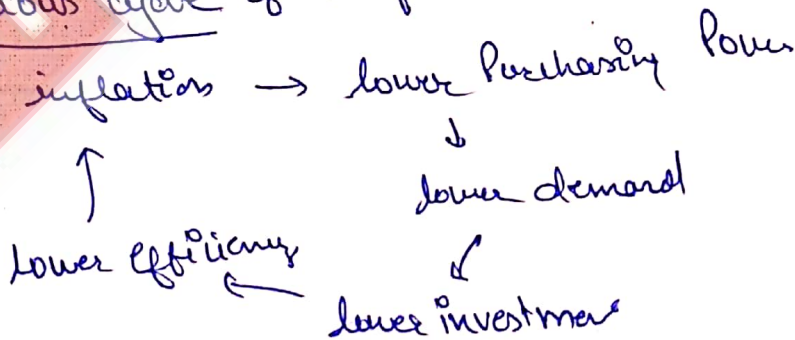
⊛ Cowsy cattle disease → milk inflation (300%)
 at 9%.

④ Populism in nation → excess fiscal deficit

E: OPS pension
 inflation risk. ← borrowing cost rise

Impacts of such conditions

① vicious cycle of inflation



② Basic facilities to public gets averted. E: road works.

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③ Economic perception of nation downgrades

↳ Sovereign Credit → lower development project rating reduce

↳ Investment → lower Capacity formation level reduce

④ Political instability in nation over economic crisis.

Measures to tackle

① Fiscal Council system → Coordinate fiscal and monetary policy

② Agile approach → Inflation tackling
↳ Policy review and feedback

③ Ease of doing business → Reduce the supply constraint

④ Infrastructure support → Reduce non-value addition cost.

E.g. Gati Shakti → Reduce logistic cost

⑤ Global collaboration → Supply chain resilience

Deficit monetisation as last resort can be explored. Calibrated approach is vital for stability of economy.

Feedback

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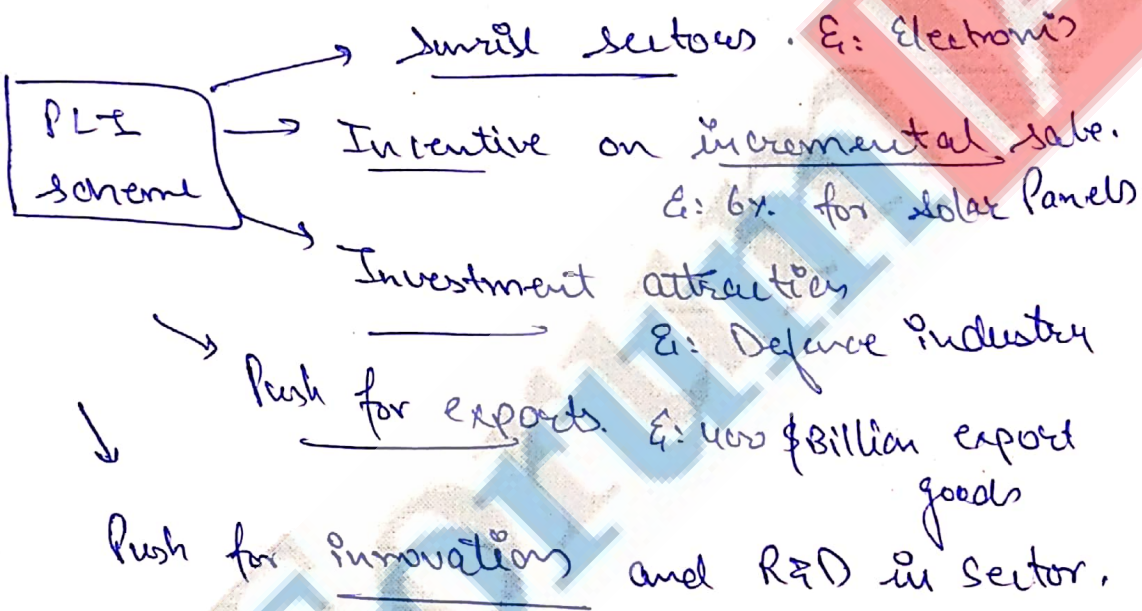
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Q.12) Though a cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme is not without its own challenges. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालांकि उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना आत्मनिर्भर भारत की आधारशिला है, लेकिन यह अपनी चुनौतियों के बिना नहीं है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is currently in survival ~~survival~~ ^{with} ~~via~~ ^{with} ~~via~~
 to provide a self-sustainable nation
 PLI scheme as a major factor.



It become corner stone of Atmanirbharat

- ① Provides manufacturing support
 ↳ Reduces import dependency.
 E: Electronics investment
- ② Resping domestic potential. E: shipbuilding Companies

③ Demographic support

- ↳ provide Jobs
 - ↳ skilling at Company
- } - reduce Brain drain
} - Reaping Indian Exceptionalism

④ Provide impetus to "Creative Destruction"

via new innovation. E: space sector → mission Prarambha

However, various challenges exist

① Incentive approach → only a short term

main focus be on Capacity improvement ← strategy

② Ease of doing business challenge

- ↳ contract enforcement low
- ↳ property registration delays

③ Policy uncertainty exist.

E: Economic Survey : 1% Policy instability → 11% loss in investment in PLI

④ low skilling (5% formally skilled) led low Productivity.

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⑤ Credit issues led lower investment

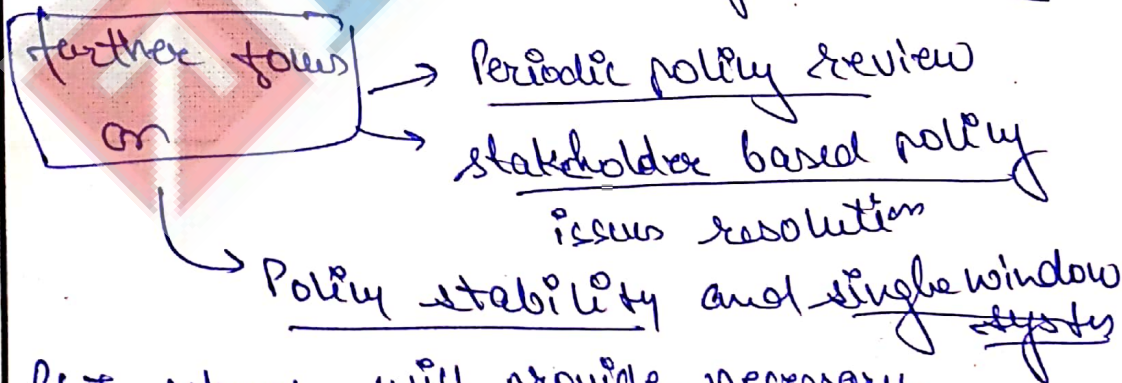
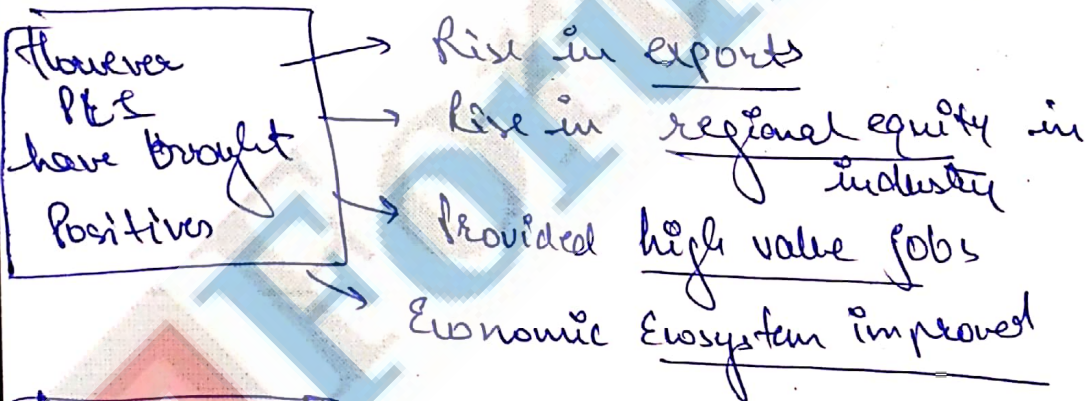
E: High fiscal deficit → Crowd-out private sector

⑥ Indian PLI sector industry more focusing on "last section of manufacturing"

area. ⇒ Assembly in India over

real value creation.

E: Electronics → really by assembly growth system and not core manufacturing.



PLI scheme will provide necessary impetus to be a \$ 5 Trillion Economy

Feedback

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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)

Global policy crisis and push for "Economic Multipolarism" has led to twin phenomena of Rupee internationalisation and De-dollarisation in recent past.

Difference in both

₹ international

de dollarisation

- ① Rupee as preferred agency for value store, commodity exchange and invoicing
- ② Rise in ₹ as alternative currency
- ③ Acceptance of ₹ in other demographics
- ④ Rise of ₹'s Network

- ① Suspicion on \$ over its credibility
- ② Challenge of \$ from Yuan & Rubel
- ③ low confidence on USA over its economic stability
- ④ way to boutice unilateral sanctions

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Benefits of Internationalisation

- ① Reduction in ₹'s Cost of Borrowing
 - ↳ increase in credit and loan
- ② Debt sustainability will improve
- ③ foreign crisis for nation will dilute with ability to trade in ₹.
- ④ Improves India's fiscal / monetary policy influence on world economy
 - ↳ Brings India ^{as} Economic pole
- ⑤ Increase investment level:
 - Attractiveness of economy rise
 - Confidence more on economy.
- ⑥ Easy to float ₹ denominated Bonds
 - ↳ aid in creation of vibrant bond market
 - ↳ long term financing aid possible

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Various challenges exist

① Pre-requisites for internationalisation missing

- lack of enough depth and liquidity
- Convertability of currency not full
- liberalisation levels are low in India

② Banking Crisis → reduces confidence on ₹

- Ex: - Twin Balance sheet problem
- ILFS breakdown

③ low penetration of ₹ in global market

Eq: 2% → ₹ Trade / 85% - \$ trade

④ Competition with Renminbi averts

potential of Rupee. Ex: BRI → export of Yuan

⑤ India will become vulnerable to global economic shocks.

The focus be on strengthening of macro-economy, using ₹ for bilateral trade ~~and~~ while improving institutional capacity for strengthening of Rupee.

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)

NABARD shows about 5000
PACs in India with Government pushing
for over 10,000 more cooperatives along
with dedicated Cooperative ministry.

Primary Agri-Credit Society (PACs)

- ① Collective organisation with farmers as members and shareholders. E: Rice production society in Odisha
- ② Decentralised society with social entrepreneurship.
 - profit for farmer
 - Provide equity
 - level playing field
- ③ Democratically managed institutions.
E: Election for board of members.
- ④ Provide Collective Bargain Power, Pooling of resources and Economy of scale.

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Cooperative Push for Twin Target

Provides rural Economy growth



② Provides inflow of money in rural area
→ multiplier effect for rural economy

E.g. Provision for health/education services with demand rise

③ Provide collaboration with local bodies

→ aid in ~~the~~ rural planning with cooperatives E.g. MDM → cooperative provide supply

Farmer mainstreaming

① Provide solidarity to small/marginal farmer

→ Resource supply: Seeds/Machins } → more income to small farmers.

→ Land pooling for larger economy

→ Produce collection & Marketing

② Provide extension service via Cooperative penetration . E: Demonstrate technology

③ Provides easy credit for small farmer
with elaborated collateral requirement
↳ Investment band risk in production.

However, Cooperatives are not enough

- Issues with Cooperatives → Politicised Board of director
- lower equity to small farmer
- elitism in cooperatives
- small cooperatives → disappear in 3 years
- lack of expertise

Other factors are also vital → Agroecological agricultural
→ Use of modern Technology
→ Handholding from government
↳ Push for food processing industry

Heavily focus on Evergreen revolutions,

costed management, digitisation and

Chinese model of Cooperatives for truly empowering rural economy.

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 has been victim of its own past success"

Agriculture provide for 16% of total GDP but over 49% of labour. further the productivity of agriculture is low along with rising agricultural suicides (2 million in 20 years)

Farm Policies

Undesirable Consequences

① Green revolution with HYV seeds → Excess input in Agriculture led soil toxicity.

E: Fertiliser → nutritional imbalance in soil

② Tubewell Irrigation revolution → Excess water extraction for fertiliser dilution leading to ground water depletion
E. Punjab region (0.3m per year drop: WB)

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③ MSP policy → Agro-cropping pattern
 (e. Rice based cropping) → unstable with more focus on few crops
 ↓
 more use of Chemical fertilisers → lowers the soil nutrition
for soil fertility ⇒ toxicity rise.

④ Pesticide usage → Soil micro-habitat destroyed
 → Biomagnification risk

Hereby, PM PRANAM can help

PM PRANAM → Alternative to fertiliser (chemical)
 ↓
Organic fertilisers
New technology infusion

It aids in soil health

- ① Natural farming → reduces soil toxicity
- ② Provides multiple nutrients in soil ensuring soil habitat conservation

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③ Reduces need of irrigation
reducing the soil erosion

④ Provides integrated nutrient management
↳ lower need of pesticides
↳ pushes for using mulching and soil moisture conservation.

Provide farm Productivity

① Reduce input Cost on farm → Possibility for investment risk

② Sustainability of farming risk → more external investment

③ Provide impetus to mixed farming
↳ Natural insurance for farming

The agricultural sector is in need of overhaul. Focus on Natural farming along with precision farming will bring an evergreen revolution in nation.

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)

IPCC have reported rise in heatwave conditions with India being a major victim region.

Heatwaves

1) Sudden rise of warming condition in region

2) Criteria for heatwave (IMD)

- More than 45°C Temp.
- Plains → 40-45°C Temp with over 3-4°C rise than normal
- Hills → 35-40°C Temp with over 4°C rise than normal
- Consistent high Temp. for over 2 days in two reading locations



Reasons

1. ~~causes~~ Natural Causes

- ⊕ Climate change (1.2°C rise in Temp)
(440 ppm CO₂ level)
- ⊕ Tropical area → High sun regions
↓
more heat wave chances

2. Anthropogenic Reasons

- ⊕ Deforestation → heat wave gets intensified
- ⊕ Urbanisation → Heat dome conditions
- ⊕ Minor water bodies destroyed → moisture led rainfall averting heat waves reduced
- ⊕ rising industrial activity → heat release → act as aggregate in heat wave

Impact of heat wave

- ① Loss of life and animal property.
- ② Agricultural loss → wheat crop loss
→ Push for diseases.

③ Rise in energy requirement for cooling

↳ cost of living rise

↳ more push for fossil fuel burning

④ Lowers the productivity level of people.

⑤ More evaporation of surface water and soil moisture ⇒ flesh drought disaster possible.

Way to tackle: NDMA recommendation

① Mapping of heat wave with early warning

② Structural solution → shelter regions
→ water availability

③ Non structural solution → Afforestation
→ Barriers in heat wave
→ Desertification reclaiming

④ Capacity of public → local body projects
→ awareness

⑤ Climate change mitigation → Green Energy

focusing on Sendai framework and UNFCCC
Climate change mitigation will avoid heat wave disaster.

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)

Recently Chandrayaan 3 (C-3) was launched after Chandrayaan 2 (C-2) failed to provide for soft landing in south pole of lunar surface.

Difference

Chandrayaan 2

Chandrayaan 3

- | | |
|--|--|
| ① Orbiter with lander and rover | → Orbiter is not provided |
| ② Lander and rover were provided for 14 day activity | → Rover and lander are for long time with more energy backup |
| ③ Totally indigenous | → NASA provided few payloads |
| ④ More focus on demonstration of technology | → More focus on deep sea mission potential analysis |

Further Chandrayaan 3 has provided

① Ability to analyse lunar earthquakes.

② Provide for mineral analysis with more amount of chemical recognition Capacity

③ Accurate location of Earth and moon for ~~orb~~ future navigation aid.

The focus on lunar missions have led India's signing of Artemis Accord

Artemis accord

→ Aid with other nation on lunar missions

→ Rule based lunar order

→ Transparency in action

→ sharing of expertise

→ provide distress aid.

It can aid in further exploration

① Collaboration with like mineral nations
e.g. USA / Japan

② Provide potential for technology transfer

③ Provides solidarity and confidence to private sector to invest in India with stable Artemis Accord.

④ Will provide sharing of knowledge about research at lower surface for future missions

⑤ India being first nation to provide south pole landing will provide special place in Artemis several nations.

However the Accord have issues

- USA dominated accord
- The role of UN is not explored
- Can lead to space-race with China/Russia
- Vested USA interests possible

→ Sharing of critical Tech. is not likely.

The focus should be on maximising the global cooperation while improving domestic capacity to usher era of Space Age in Indian economy.

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 has only 0.7% of GDP in Research and development (R&D).

However, the other nations have high share:

USA	→	2.8%	} → High innovation nation.
South Korea	→	4.2%	
Israel	→	4.3%	

R&D is key to knowledge economy

① Schumpeter's idea: Creative Destruction

↳ R&D provides innovation led new products and efficiencies. E.g. SMART phones

② Provides best use of limited resources

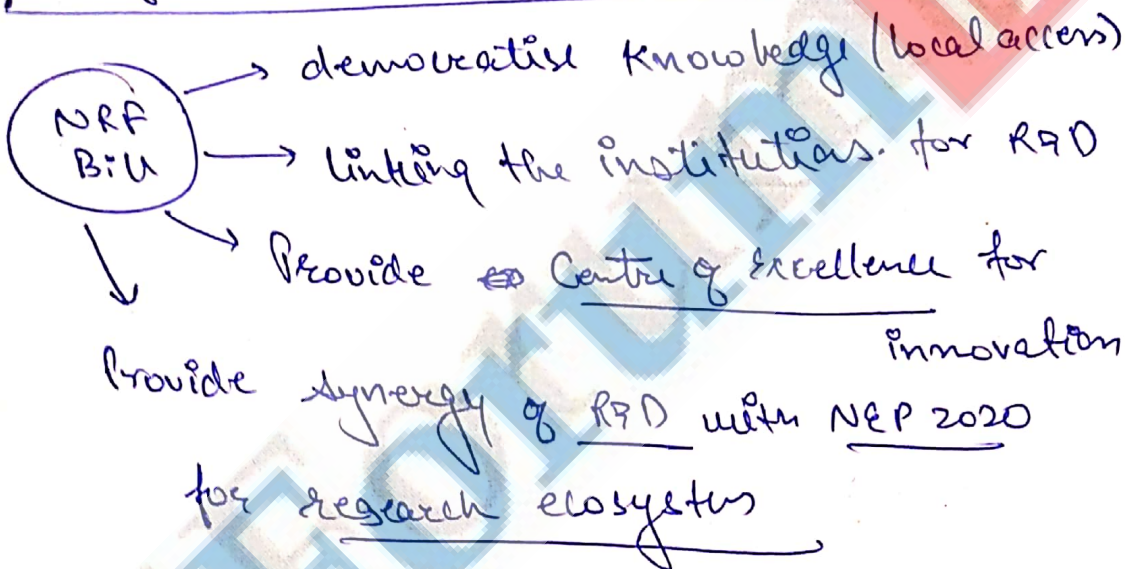
↳ look for optimum population via Technocratic system

③ Ensures global competitiveness and supply chain resilience.

④ Averts ~~to~~ Brain drain → aid in reaping national Indian Exceptionalism Potential.

⑤ More evidence based and rationality infused economic order is generated.
 E: ~~Best~~ Decisions after extensive study.

Therefore, the NRF Bill 2023 have role



Role in democratisation of research

- ① Provide funding support to R&D
- ② Private sector will be incentivised for innovation.
- ③ Catalysing institutes will aid in overall research ecosystem.

- ④ ~~Interest of~~
- ④ Interest of students in R&D will be generated leading to "culture of creativity".
- ⑤ Knowledge access in public domain
 - ↳ More utilisation of Patents.
 - ↳ More focus on creating new products
- ⑥ It will demonstrate the gains made by research ecosystem → incentive the innovation.

However, NRF have few issues

- ① low funding (especially with high fiscal deficit)
- ② Issue of plagiarism in higher institutes
- ③ IPR policy not strong (IPR theft exist)

thereby, focus on novel funding method, Commercialisation of patents, IPR policy review and support of creative thinking from primary standard will truly bring knowledge

Feedback
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	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

India is facing a 2.5 front war with modern hybrid character.

Hybrid warfare

① It is an amalgamation of conventional and non-conventional techniques.

E: Conventional

- Aggression at border
- Infiltration
- Arms smuggling
- Nuclear threat

Non Conventional

- Proxy war
(E: Pakistan vs Jem)
- Cyber attacks
(E: Attack on AIIMS)
- Disinformation campaign
(E: Narrative setting)

② It incorporates non-military personnel.

E: Use of internal citizens as militia (Kashmir)

E: Incitement for extremism (Insurgency)

③ It provides path for lone wolf attacks

E: suicide bombers.

① It utilizes Natural / Geological advantages for warfare purpose.
 E: water wars by China (Bhramaputra Dams)

② It incites instability in regions, winning war without fighting it.
 E. Narco Terrorism / organised crime

Implications on India

① Internal instability → lower socio-economic development

E: Terrorism → attack on infrastructure

② Diversion of resources to border areas
 ↳ reduces resources for development

③ India being boxed-up in Asia with security

③ Infuses vicious cycles of discontentment

↳ Hybrid war → low development
 ↓

Easy to Brain wash

← disaffection of people

← lower capacity of public

↳ Kashmir militancy

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- ④ Reduces investment in nation.
E: North East → instable → low money flow
- ⑤ Narrative against India become adverse
↳ Reduces global standing and soft power
- ⑥ Disability in critical infrastructure.
E: Nuclear powerplant Cyber attacks.

Measures for Comprehensive Ecogestor

National security strategy

- ① Border management → CBIMS / Automation
 - ② Border village development → Vibrant Village
 - ③ Cyber Security policy → Digital Army
 - ④ Active & counter to misinformation, ⑤ Project Pigeon (Kerala)
 - ⑥ Incorporate multilevel planning → local bodies provide development
 - ⑦ Infuse global participation. E: BIMSTEC Against Extremism
- further focus on administrative efficiency and define partnership will avert hybrid warfare

Feedback
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P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 cannot be an island of development in sea of instability"

The internal security of other nations spillover across border leading to Indian problems.

Internal Challenge → Indian Problem

- ① Naxal Terrorism → Spillover
 Ex: Taliban in Afghanistan
 ↓
 20% rise in opium smuggling
- ② Refugee crisis via instability
 Ex: Tamil influx from Sri Lanka
- ③ Political instability led violence spillover.
 Ex: Pakistan → deep state
 ↓
 military aggression at Lad
- ④ Economic instability led organised crime influx.
 Ex: FICN rise with in Nepal border

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Further, our internal challenges are work with peace in other nation

1. Militancy in India (Kashmir) → due to influx from Pakistan

↓
lack of security in neighbour led to spillover

2. Cybercrimes in India → source in neighbour nation

E: Cyberattacks in Nepal
↓
Industries into such crimes due to low socio-economic gains.

Further, this problem is specially in East area

1. North East Insurgency → - operation in porous border area
- Arms smuggle from neighbour

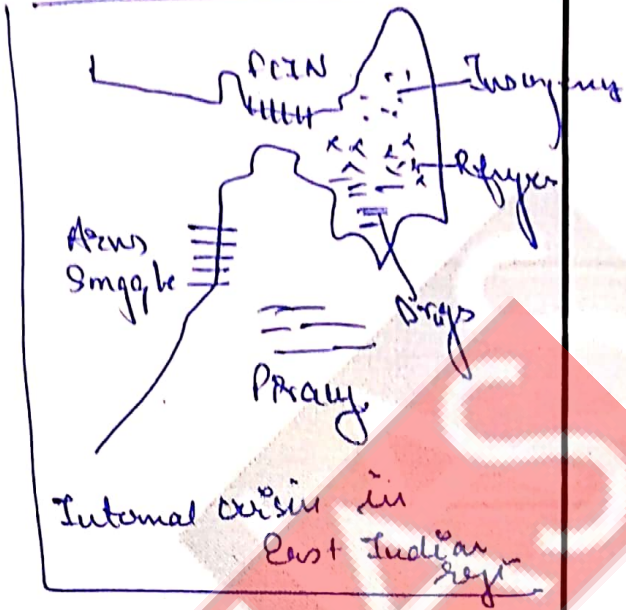
E: Bangladesh handed over militants to India

2. Golden Triangle Problem in South East Asia → Drugs influx in North East.

E: Rising HIV due to needle sharing.

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③ Piracy issue in Bay of Bengal
 → due to low security in East Asian nations



④ Refugee crisis led Internal Turmoil

Ex: Rohingya crisis → due to Junta government extremism

⑤ Smuggling of arms/PCIN in Eastern border
 Ex: open border from Bhutan.

Such events → lower development
 lead to → loss of life and infrastructure
 → disenchantment with unity
 → against social harmony

Comprehensive security framework with

all stakeholder participation and focus on

security enhancement is necessary for internal security.

Feedback

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