

TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 3_FLT #7

223543_613302_1910086328 (2023-08-24 13:07:49)

Time Allowed : Three Hours

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Maximum Marks : 250

समय : तीन घंटे

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Rohit Kumar		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	_____	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	_____	Date/दिनांक	21. 8. 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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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :		Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>		
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आकड़ों 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. (2023-08-24 13:07:49) 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

Forum IAS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of 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)

Recently, the Foreign Trade Policy 2023 was released by the Central Government which aims to boost export competitiveness.

Potential of FTP (2023) in revamping India's participation in global trade

(i) Districts as export hubs will lead to specialisation at district level.

District as export hub → convergence of policies
→ District Export Action Plan
→ Capacity building at district level.

- push to One District One Product

(ii) Makes export competitive by strengthening schemes like RODTEP and EPCG.

(iii) Focus on capacity building and skilling under Niryat Bandhu will

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help to handhold new exporters
 (iv) Reduce compliance burden
 through COS POM PORTANT

(v) Export Expansion of Prowns of Export Excellence will create new growth poth poles.

However, there exists several challenge and constraints that have not been addressed by FPP (2023)

(i) High logistic cost - 14% of GDP in India as compared to 8% in US

(ii) Phytosanitary and sanitary barriers to Indian goods in EU.

(iii) Global volatile markets - CBAM in EU from (2026) [part of Rifor 55]

Way Forward

(i) Incentivising new and not dwarf firms (Kelkar Committee)

(ii) Strengthen logistics through National Logistics Policy
 FPP (2023) and National Logistics

Feedback

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Policy will help to achieve 5 trillion economy.

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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)

India's constitution calls for
welfarism through assistance to
sick, old age, disabled, etc (OPSP
Article 41).

Social protection
schemes integral
to welfarism

→ support to
rising elderly
population
(8%)

↓
capitalist
model do not
focus on social
sector

→ promotes
inclusive
growth by
supporting
women, tribals
etc. (NSAP)

Principles of fiscal prudence cannot
be ignored

(i) Ensures inter-generational
equity. eq. using debt will be
taxed from future generation

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(ii) Poor fiscal management affects economic growth. eg - outflow of FDI from Bangladesh.

(iii) DPS raises government's debt to unsustainable levels, which affects other social sector programmes. eg - Punjab debt to GDP \rightarrow 52%.

(iv) DPS will ultimately create burden on Centre to prevent Sri Lankaisation of states.

Way forward

(i) Andhra Pradesh model which merges DPS with benefits of NPS can be adopted.

(ii) Role of Finance Commission to highlight whether states can opt for DPS.

(iii) Strengthening FRBM Act and creation of Fiscal Council.

DPS - NPS debate needs to be resolved by balancing social welfare with fiscal prudence.

Feedback

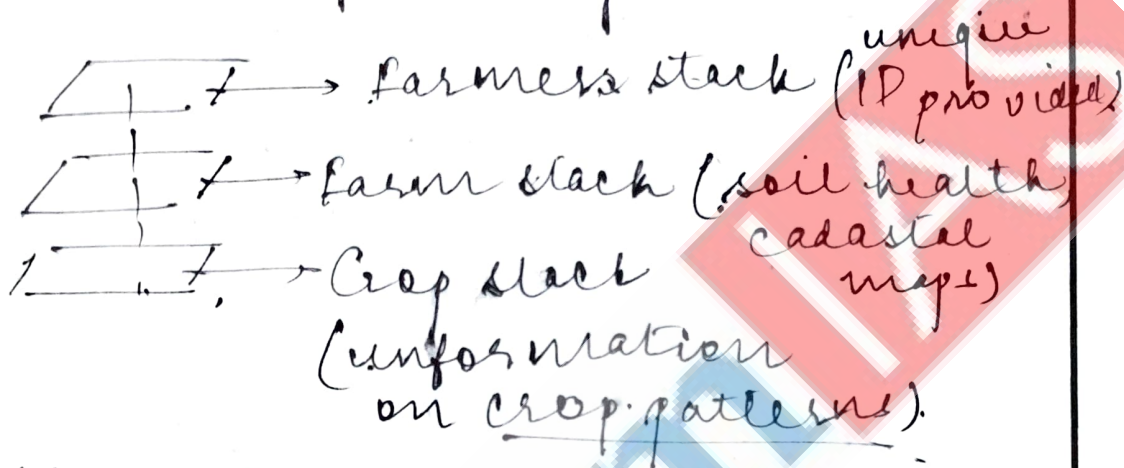
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Q.3) What do you understand from Agristack? To what extent can it become a panacea for the problems plaguing the farm sector. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Agristack refers to a collection of database and related to farmers, farm and crop in digital format



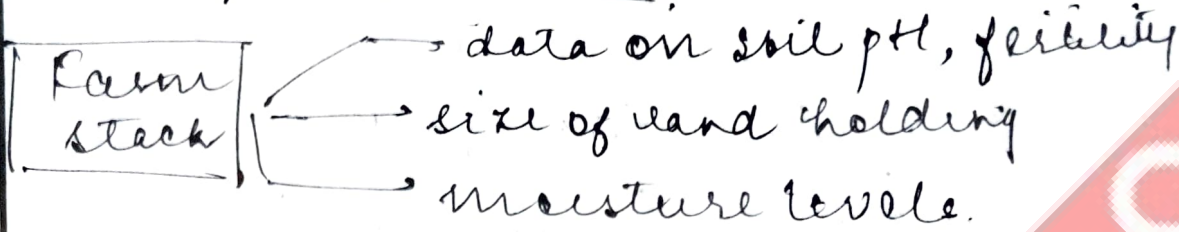
Recently, Microsoft signed an MoU with Government related to Agristack

Panacea for problems plaguing the farm sector

- (i) Targeted ^{benefit} of beneficiaries through creation of a database.
- (ii) Promote climate smart agriculture based on agro-ecology.
eg- millet in Punjab and Haryana.
- (iii) Promote land leasing, cooperative and APO formation through integration

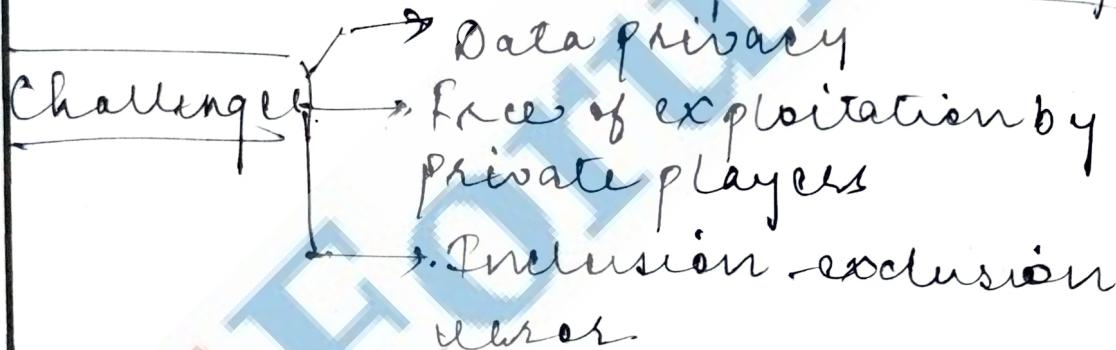
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of cadastral map, land record,
 (iv) Sustainable land management
 through Farm stack.



(v) Convergence of schemes like PM
 Fasal Bima Yojana, Soil Health
 card, etc. and P. → greater access.

However, AgriStack has been
 criticised by certain experts due to
 its inherent challenges (NITI Aayog)



Way forward

- (i) Create greater awareness
 - (ii) Need for Personal Data Protection Act
- AgriStack will help to democratise
 the agriculture and ensure SDG 1
 and SDG 2 are met.

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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)

Bali Declaration and Nairobi package which created a temporary peace clause has showed the failure of WTO.

Unfulfilled targets to resolve dilemma of food security and free trade

- (i) Subsidy box dispute - MSP under Amber box prevents developing states to ensure food security
- (ii) Temporary peace clause in stockholding has denied food security in long term
- (iii) Calculation issue creates CBDR violation. e.g. - formula used. guarantees larger subsidy allowance to US and other European states

(iv) Free trade norms criticises government's actions to prevent trade to control inflation, eg - MEI on wheat in recent pandemic

Way forward

(i) Greater collaboration between G-33 nations to resolve peace clause and amber box issue

(ii) CBDR principles needs to be followed - subsidy per capita allowance needs to be rationalised

(iii) Developing nations like India have a right to promote food security for its growing population
 ↳ need for WTO reforms

Balancing food security and free trade will require consensus building between developing and developed states

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 of 1972 laid a clear vision for climate change, mitigation which has remained unfulfilled.

Narrowing the gap remains the biggest challenge

This is due to several constraints like -

- (i) Limited funding - Funding under GCF (\$200 Bn per annum) remains unfulfilled
- (ii) Lack of consensus between developed and developing nations. eg. several western states have not updated their NDCs.
- (iii) Lack of robust regulatory mechanism and enforcement mechanism eg. Not meeting NDCs does not call.

for Paris action

(iv) Hegemony of large MNCs prevents climate change action due to lobbying
ex - Exxon Mobil - VS

Measures to build coherent actionable strategy for climate change

- (i) Equal focus on adaptation and mitigation. eg. Adaptation fund requires revamp.
 - (ii) Focus on CDR principles - EU and other developed nations need to update NDCs
 - (iii) Enforcement mechanism through sanctions, penalty, etc. in UNFCCC
 - (iv) Augment funding in Loss and Damage fund through CR contributions
 - (v) Better coordination to ensure technology transfers
- Climate change Action will require a uninspiration from PM Modi's Life Mission to ensure Paris target

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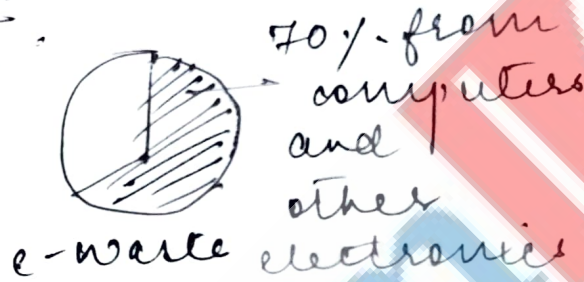
223543 613302 1910086328 (2023-08-24 13:07:49)
Q.6) What are the impediments to management of E-waste in the country? In what ways can the trinity of citizens, businesses, and the government tackle this menace? (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

According to CPCB, only 1.5% of e-waste is handled by institutional bodies which calls for better management of e-waste in the country

Current status

Third largest producer of e-waste



Impediments in management of e-waste

- (i) Poor participation of institutional bodies. eg- only 1.5% dealt by such bodies
- (ii) Lack of incentives - poor development of EPR certificate market
- (iii) Poor enforcement - CPCB and SPCB lack manpower and funding
- (iv) Lack of awareness among consumers about e-waste Management rules.

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Exponential growth of e-waste market. eg. India is 2nd largest elec econ sector.

Role of citizens, businesses and government

e-waste (Amendment) Rules delineates the role of each stakeholder.

Citizen

- Better segregation at source
- Needs to be aware about rules

Business

- Manufacturers need to make components recyclable.
- Polluter pay principle - pay fines for violation
- Clarity on composition of each product

Government

- State government need to provide land for recycling
- CPCB to act as registry
- Create awareness campaign

e-waste circularity can help to reduce dependence on import of rare earths by 70% (NITI Aayog)

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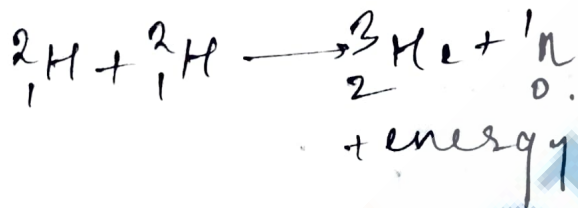
Q.7) Assess the relevance of nuclear energy in resolving the global energy security dilemma? (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Recently, JET (Oxford) made a new record of achieving 59 MJ of nuclear fusion power for 5 ms, which highlights the growing development in fusion technology.

Nuclear Fusion

(i) fusing of two smaller nuclei to form larger nuclei



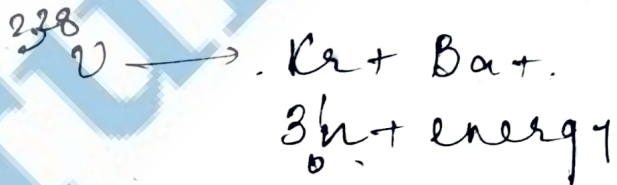
(ii) non-proliferative

(iii) does not release radio-active waste

(iv) requires plasma to sustain fusion at high temperature

Nuclear Fission

(i) split of a large radioactive element into smaller elements



(ii) proliferative in nature

(iii) releases radio-active waste

(iv) Only requires critical mass and presence of neutrons

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Relevance of nuclear energy in resolving energy, security dilemma

Arguments for

- (i) Green and sustainable energy - lower emissions, and low quantity of fuel required
- (ii) Nuclear fission is non-proliferative which makes it safe
- (iii) Vast reserves of thorium in India, US, Russia, Mexico
- (iv) Produce higher energy density

Arguments Against

- limited technology
- unsafe (Chernobyl disaster)
- difficult to sustain nuclear fusion (requires very high temperature)

Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) can be the way forward to increase nuclear energy share from 2% in India

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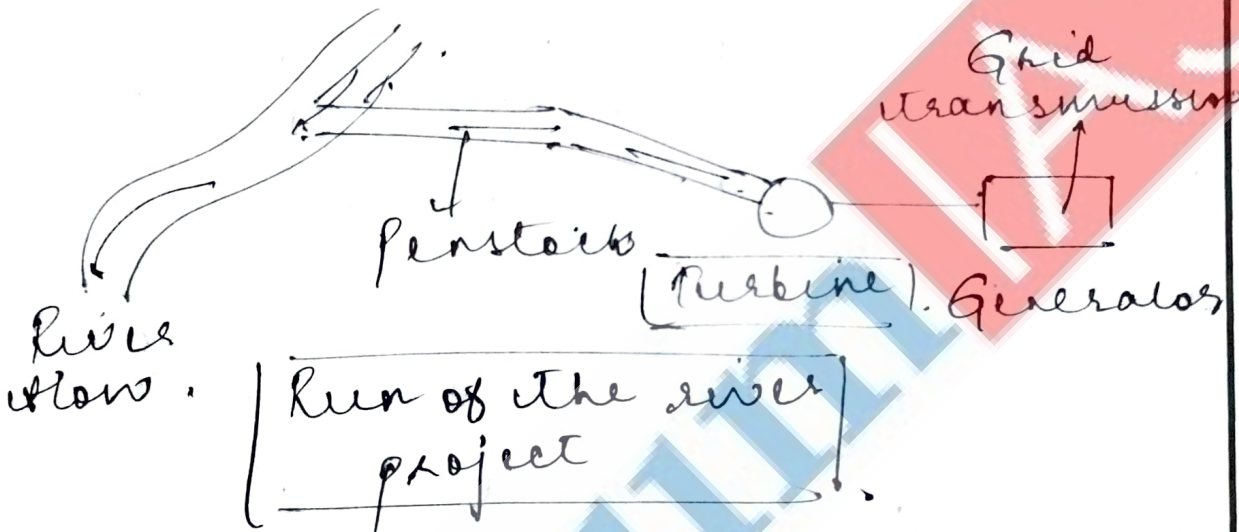
223543.613302.1919086828 (2023-08-24 13:07:49)
Q.8) What are run of the river hydroelectric projects? How far can run of the river hydroelectric projects balance ecological conservation with socio-economic development?

(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 utilise the flow of the river to generate electricity without the construction of a dam or reservoir



Balance ecological conservation with socio-economic development

- (i) Ensure river flow as reservoirs are not constructed
- (ii) Preserve biodiversity - flow of fish and other aquatic organisms not hindered
- (iii) Lower ecological footprint → lesser need for rehabilitation

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eg. Polavaram dam constructed submerged 72000 sq km of area which led to displacement of Chencher Tribes

(iv) Green energy generation → less dependence on fossil fuel based energy.

(v) Reduction of other hazards

- seismicity due to dam construction
- GLOF and flash floods
- Landslide due to excessive construction

However, the recent Lochemath crisis highlighted the challenges associated with run of the river projects

Challenges

- Bursting of aquifer (NTPC Papovan project)
- affects the natural flow through diversification

Run of the river projects need to undergo BIA assessment and follow Mesa committee guidelines

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Q.9) Border Security is the sure 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)

Recent budget announced Vibrant Villages scheme (till 2026) with an outlay of 4800 crores

Multifarious threats from inimical factors

- drone attacks in Punjab and Kashmir
- unilateral border adjustment by China
- logistics support, FICM, Haundering cross borders
- smuggling, human trafficking (Nepal border).

Need for a robust infrastructure.

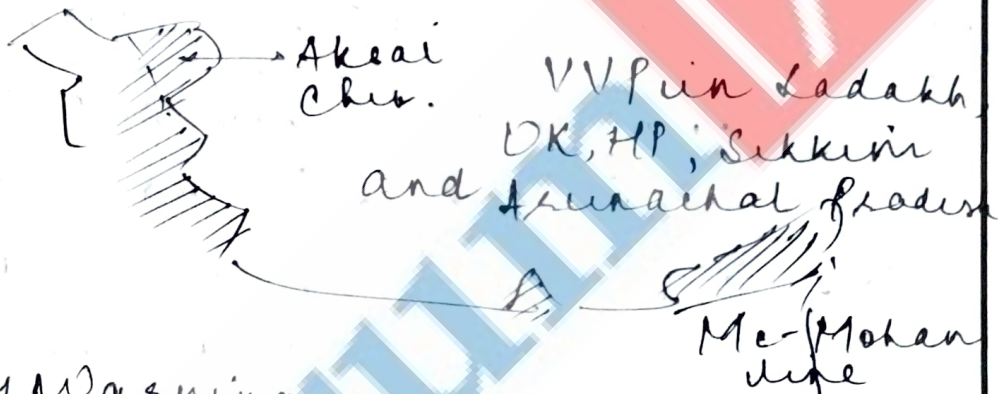
Vibrant Villages programme

(i) Creates centrifugal forces at border
by saturating basic amenities
eg. ~~5000~~ 4800 crores will be spend on electricity, roads, hospitals, etc

(ii) Creates resilience against Chinese

incursions. eg - villagers act as unml
 (iii) Better logistics support to armed forces to border areas. eg - 50% to be spend on roads (MHA report)

(iv) Clarify India's stand on border status - promote a sense of sovereignty and territorial integrity



(v) Early Warning system against future incursion through locals.
 (vi) Prevents formation of ghost villages in border areas

Saturation of border infrastructure through other schemes like Border Infrastructure and Management Scheme is the way forward to ensure robust resilience

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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)

National security is plagued with challenges of border management, naxalism, growing hybrid warfare and perennial threats of terrorism.

Role of National Security Strategy in tackling challenges

- (i) Clear demarcation of roles and responsibility of each stakeholder
eg- One-Border One Force (Shekhar committee)
- (ii) Outline short, medium and long term goals
eg- Operationalising NCIPC in short term and capability building in long term
- (iii) Brings greater coordination between intelligence, armed forces and CAPFs
- (iv) Push for technological intervention

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to create deterrence

eg. CIBMS (Madhukar Gupta Committee)

(v) Brings interoperability and lowers cost. eg. Command Theatre

However, National Security Strategy alone is not sufficient.

As there exist several other challenges.

(i) Funding issues - $\approx 50\%$ spent on sub-pensions and salaries in defence budget

(ii) Vacancy in personnel management

(iii) Changing (dynamic nature) of warfare. eg. Cyber crimes
way forward

(iv) Need to promote robust democracy along with the strategy

(v) Collaboration with all stakeholders

National Security Strategy will help to ensure peace in Kimland

Feedback

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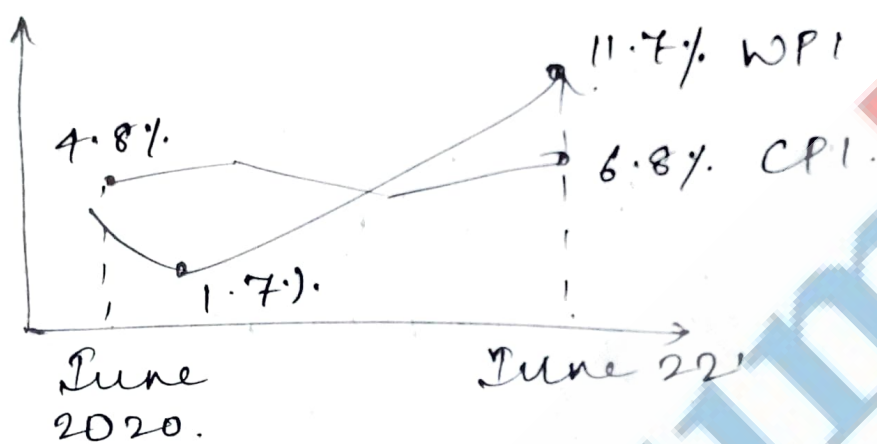
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Q.11) What are the factors which influence inflation trends in the country? Highlighting the impacts, discuss the institutional measures in place to check inflation. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Inflation in the pandemic era had remained above 6% (tolerance limit set by MPC).

Inflation in India



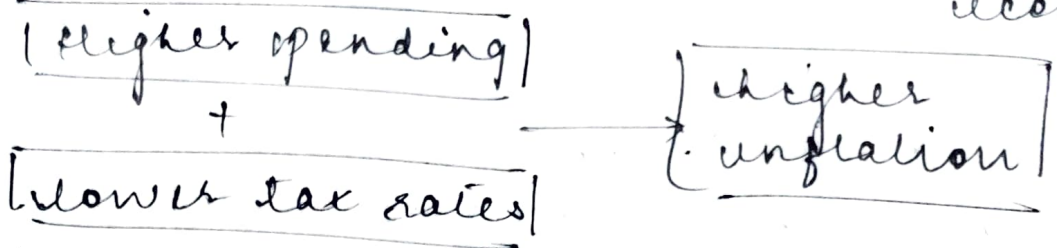
Factors which influence inflation in India

Demand Side

- (i) Liquidity Factors like repo rate set by MPC.
- (ii) Pent up demand - eg - lower spending during crisis creates future demand.
- (iii) Fiscal policy - expansionary

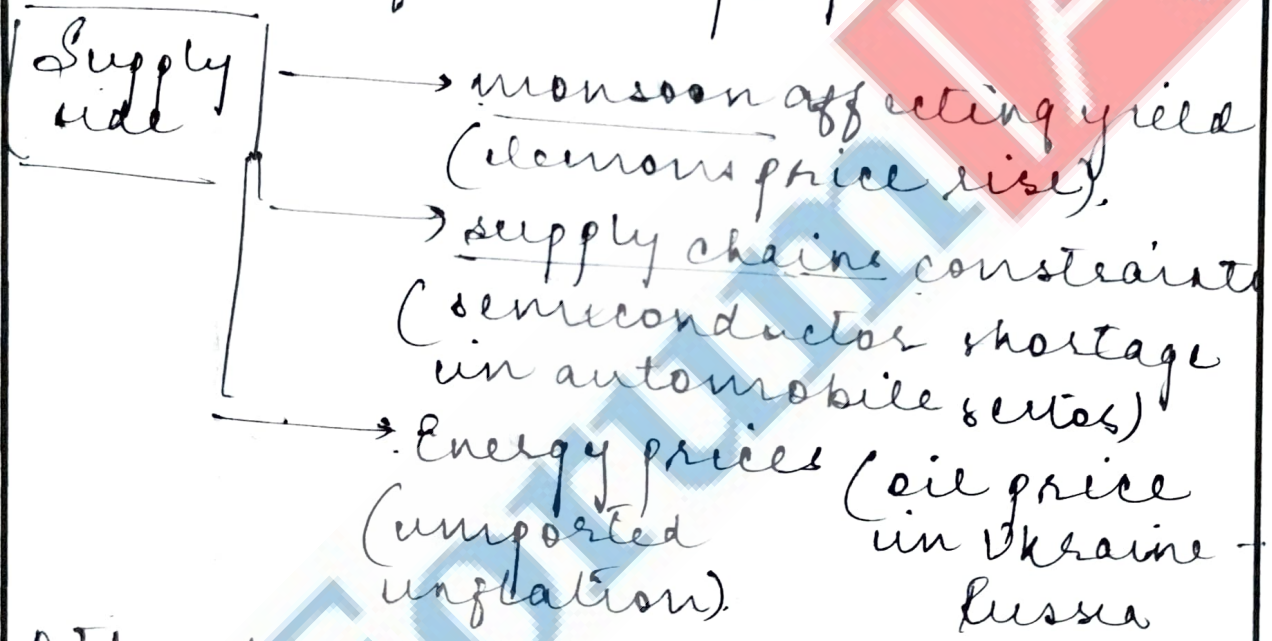
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policy-units case inflation (Keynesian economics)



Supply side factors

Supply side factors depend on several economic forces at play



Other factors include global price, trade levels, embargoes, etc.

eg- Embargo on Iran → 20-30% inflation rate

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Institutional measures to control inflation

- (i) Monetary Policy Committee decides repo and reverse repo rates
- (ii) MP Framework under RB Act for 5 years for inflation targeting
- (iii) Fiscal policy measures like
 - (a) Tax cuts on petrol, diesel to control inflation
 - (b) Strategic petroleum reserve
 - (c) offloading under buffer norms on discretionary basis
- (iv) MPC is required to submit reasons for missing ~~down~~ targets

Way forward

- (i) Need for high frequency data
- (ii) Creating diversification of supply chain through SCIT programmes

Inflation targeting is a key ingredient in Internationalisation of Rupee

Feedback

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Although 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), aims to provide sales based incentives to manufacturers to push 'Make in India'

Cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat

incentives global manufacturers to make in India

part of China + 1 strategy

incentivise greater investment in several sectors like electronics, pharmaceutical etc

compensates for other costs by providing monetary benefits

Success of PLI scheme

(i) FDI has increased to all time high (\$ 83 billion in 2022).

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(ii) Manufacturing has grown post pandemic (PMI index > 50%)

(iii) Greater participation by several global players. eg. Apple's assembly line in Bangalore

However, PLI scheme is fraught with several challenges.

Challenges faced

(i) No clarity over how long the incentives will last.

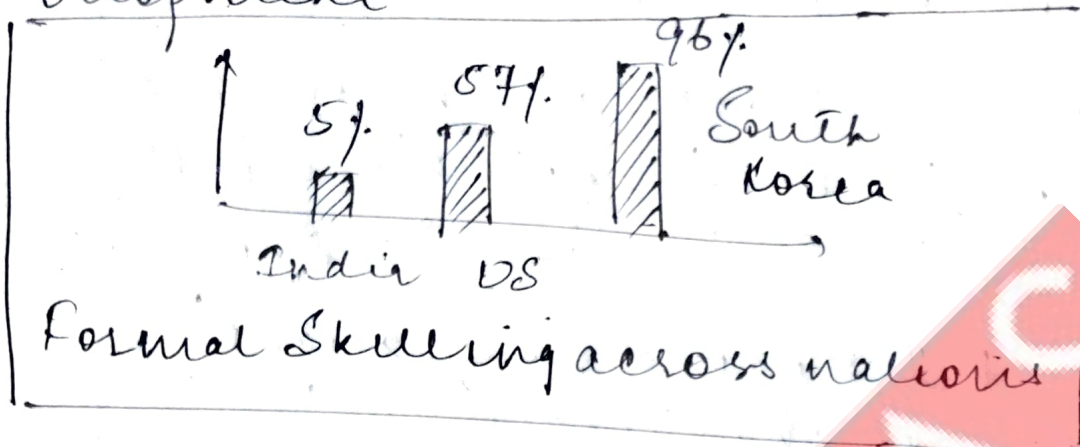
(ii) Piecemeal approach - focuses only on sales based incentives

Historic approach

- reducing logistics cost (~14% of GDP)
- lower compliance burden for startups
- Plug n play model needed.

(iii) Skewed growth of new growth poles. eg. investments in Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, etc.

(V) No focus on human resource development



(V) PLI scheme is limited to certain sectors

Way forward

- (i) Extension of PLI scheme to other sectors.
- (ii) Logistics support through Comprehensive Logistics Action Plan (CLAP)
- (iii) Liberalised regulations on data norms for emerging startups
- (iv) Focus on skilling under PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana. A.O.

PLI scheme needs to be converged with National Logistics Policy to improve ease of doing business.

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)

Internationalisation of rupee refers to pushing Rupee as the international currency. While de-dollarisation is the reduction in dependency of dollar by diversifying the currency basket.

Internationalisation of rupee De-dollarisation

- Rupee as store of reserves of foreign exchanges. use in foreign transactions and petro-currency

- Reduce dependency on \$.



60% trade 70% in reserves.

- Rupee subtle trade, Rupee Masala Bonds, Rupee in ACU transaction are some measures to push for such change.

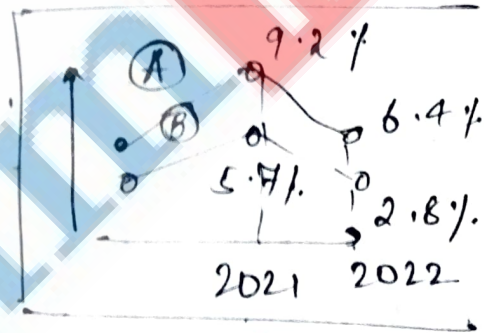
- Currency swap agreements, CIPS and SPFS system on China and Russia are measures.

Benefits of Internationalisation of Rupee

- (i) Reduced currency exchange rate volatility
- (ii) Promotes India's stature in global market
- (iii) Rupee can be used to finance fiscal deficit and rising debt
eg- Masala bonds

(iv) Promotes growth of private sector

↳ lowers cost of borrowing.
↳ ~~reduced cost~~



A - fiscal deficit
B - primary deficit

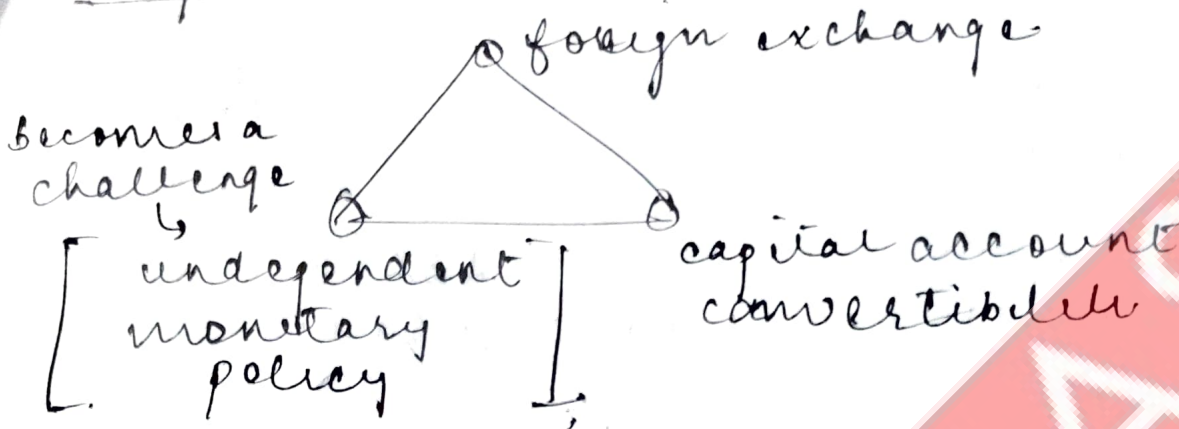
(v) Rupee can be kept as foreign exchange reserve (~88% in dollars).

However, there are several unfavourable in internationalisation of rupee which creates several challenges.

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Challenges

(i) Impossible trilemma



(ii) Puffin Dilemma - need to provide rupee to global market when needed. This leads to run-away inflation.

(iii) Short Term changes in asset valuation.

(iv) Volatility in domestic market through inflation

(v) Capital account convertibility needed

Paragore Committee's recommendations on full Capital Account Convertibility and the need to push rupee in SDR basket would be the way forward to internationalisation

Feedback

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class
(ii)

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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 Agriculture Credit Societies refers to bodies registered under Societies Registration Act or other Acts which aims to provide credit to its members.

Features of PACS

- (i) → promotes institutional lending
(~70% at present - Niti Aayog)
- (ii) → lowers cost of lending and provides collateral
- (iii) → acts as pressure groups and provides greater bargaining power.

Cooperatives role in boosting rural economy and mainstreaming small farmers

(i) Solve problem of fragmented

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land holding. (1.15 ha in India)

(ii) Better credit lending through lower cost and collateral availability

(iii) Cooperatives can push for better use of technology

HV seeds,
fertilisers
procurement

Cooperatives

greater
mechanisation
possible
(~40% in
India)

use of drone
technology

creation of
post harvest
infrastructure

(iv) other benefits include greater say in contract farming and sharing of best practices

However, cooperatives alone cannot solve the problem of agrarian distress

Constraints which require state support

(i) Fragmented Integrated Market through

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- eg - APMC cater to 450 km² as against recommended 80 km² (Swaminathan committee).
- (ii) Near absence of procurement of millets and pulses under MSP.
- (iii) Poor logistics - 90,000 crores of post harvest losses
- (iv) Trade barriers in international market. eg - phytosanitary barriers on mangoes in EU.

Way forward

- (i) Ministry of Cooperatives to act as facilitator
- (ii) Computerisation of 63000 PACS to promote digital solutions
- (iii) Credit supply through creating bank branches in rural areas.
- "Sabakat se Samvedhi" will require greater state-centre collaboration and participation of civil societies.

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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)

PM-PRANAM, launched in Budget 2023, aims to ensure green growth (Saptarishi) in the long term.

Farm policies has led to undesirable policies consequences

Arguments against

- made agriculture remunerative (1/5th farm produce is subsidies)
- guarantee equity and fair price for farmers (MSP)
- reduces distress (PM-Kisan scheme).

Agriculture however, suffers from several consequences of farm policies

(i) Socio-economic

(ii) Inclusion-exclusion issues - only 6% farmers avail MSP (NITI Aayog).

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(i) High burden on government.
eg - 2-2.5% of GDP on subsidies

Environmental consequences

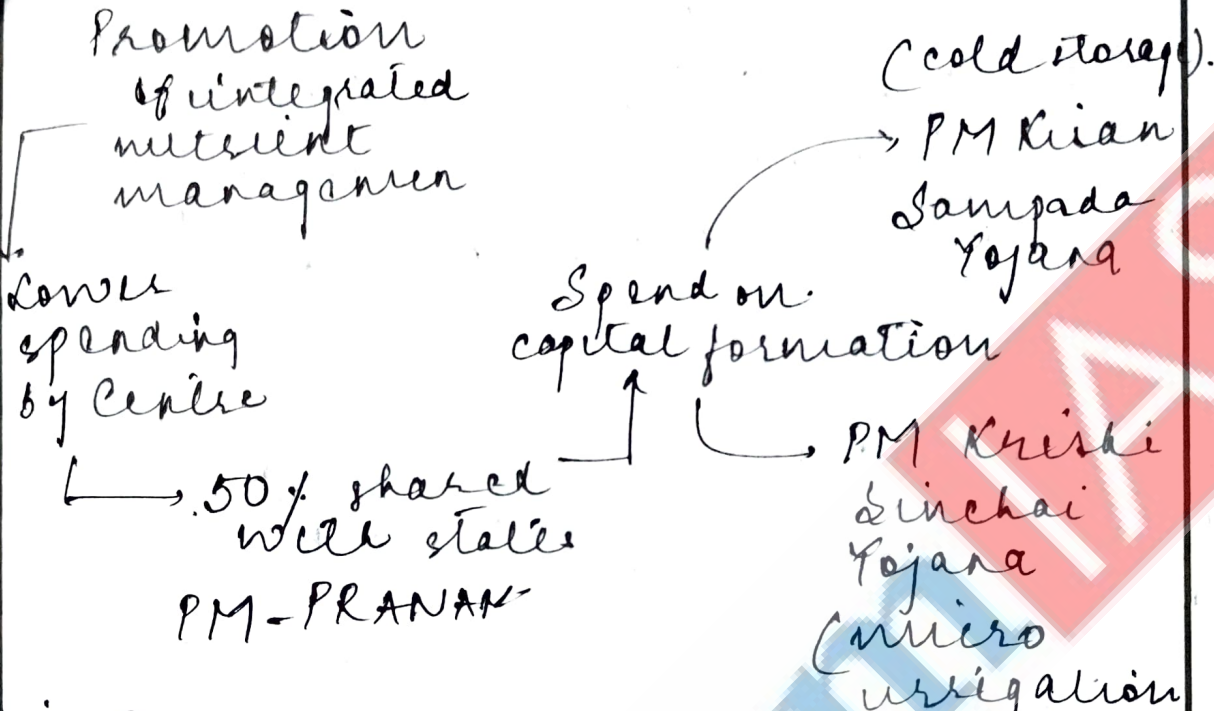
- (i) Land degradation - salinity and alkalinity issues in Punjab
- (ii) Eutrophication (NPK - 31.7:15:1) and pollution - HAB due to use of urea and DAP.
- (iii) High NOx and methane emission
- (iv) Groundwater crisis - 89% used in agriculture

Measures to improve soil health and farm productivity

- (i) Focus on agro-climatic farming eg - millets in Punjab (semi arid)
- (ii) Integrated Nutrient Management eg - Soil Health Card scheme provides information on pH, NPK; moisture etc.

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(iii) Reinvestment of savings from consumption to capital formation



(iv) Formation of cooperatives and FPOs to promote contract farming

(v) Technological intervention to reduce fertiliser cost (nano urea)
 eg - Nano urea brings 80% nitrogen use efficiency.

Soil health and productivity improvement will help to double farmers income (Dalwai panel)

Feedback

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Clear (15)

Q26) Can you understand the reasons and impact of the rising frequency of heat waves across India. Also, recommend some measures to mitigate its impact. (15 marks, 250 words)

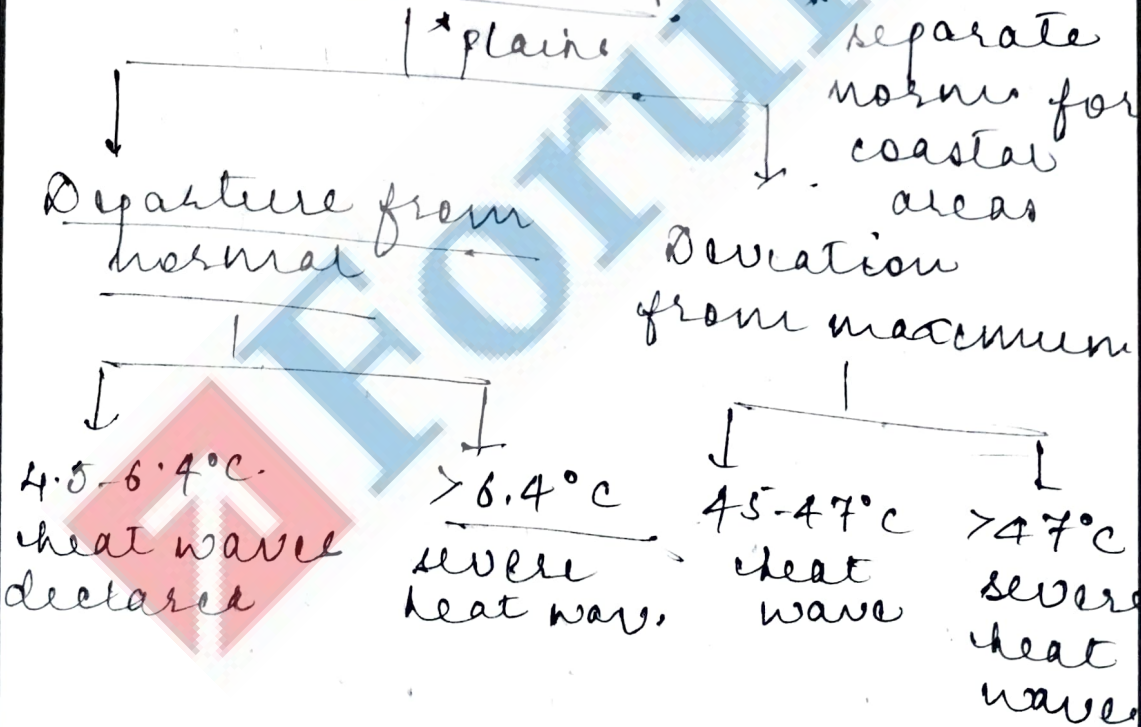
उष्ण तरंगों (heat waves) से आप क्या समझते हैं? पूरे भारत में उष्ण तरंगों (heat waves) की बढ़ती आवृत्ति के कारणों और प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके अलावा, इसके प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए कुछ उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Heat waves, as per IMD, are expected to increase in the 21st century which calls for better preparedness.

Heat waves

Defined as excessively high temperature or deviation from normal for a certain period

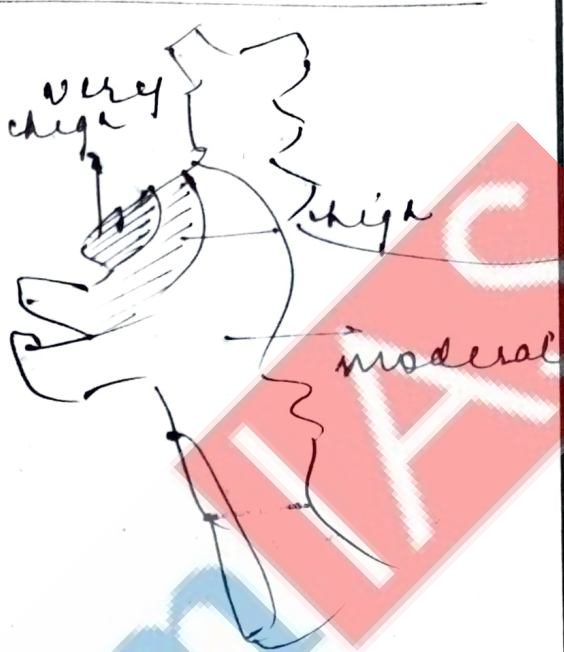
[Heat waves]



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Reasons for rising heatwaves

- (i) Erraticity of monsoon
especially in arid and semi-arid region
- (ii) Anti-cyclonic conditions due to heat dome effect
- (iii) Fluctuation in western jet streams
- (iv) Climate change induced heat waves



Intra-annual monsoon variability

Eq - 1.07°C rise since 1850s.

- (v) Local and regional factors like El-Nino

Impact of rising heatwaves

- (i) Impact on crop yield - 48% only. ^{of NSA}
under irrigation
- (ii) Annual husbandry yield declines
- (iii) Loss of lives due to absence of

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- (iv). Increased fatigue and physiological changes in humans and animals
- (v) Issue of locust swarm rises especially after wet period.

Mitigation measures (NDMA guidelines and 2nd ARC)

- (i) Provision of feeders to diseased stock
 - (ii) Creation of shelter homes. eg - schools after noon can be converted
 - (iii) Involving agricultural universities, to create District level action plan (PM 10-point plan)
 - (iv). Early warning system through NRSC and IMD.
 - (v) Hazard vulnerability and risk assessment mapping
 - (vi) Capacity building through awareness campaign
- France National Heat Action Plan can be an inspiration to us

Sendai targets

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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 was launched from Sriharikota using GSLV vehicle which is India's another attempt to reach Moon's South pole.

Difference between Chandrayaan 3 from Chandrayaan 2

The failure of Chandrayaan 2 led to several modifications in Chandrayaan 3

<u>Chandrayaan 2</u>	<u>Chandrayaan 3</u>
(i) landing site was smaller (0.5 km x 0.5 km)	(i) larger landing site (2.5 km x 4 km).
(ii) 5 thrusters used and different	(ii) 4 thrusters used for enhanced stability
(iii) Lesser payload	(iii) More sophisticated payload like RAMBHA, CHASTE

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Chandrayaan 2

(iv) descent speed - 2 m/s.

(v) Less rigorous simulation

Chandrayaan 3

LIBS, APCK and SHAPE.

(iv) higher descent speed - 3 m/s which means there is greater allowance present

(v) More rigorous simulation

dike Moon's low temperature on South pole.

India's exploration of lunar surface will be furthered by Artemis Accord

Role of Artemis Accord

- [Pillars]
- Interoperability
 - Transparency in operation
 - peaceful use of outer space
 - no interference
 - registration of objects

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- (i) Greater collaboration with other members like US, Luxembourg, etc
- (ii) Greater interoperability and availability of assistance.
- (iii) Solution to Kessler syndrome - registration of space objects on a unified database.
- (iv) Sustainable operations as there is minimal interference and militarisation

Limitations → China, Russia, etc are yet to sign Artemis Accord
 ↓
 Does not cover several important aspects → US' vested interest could be an issue

India's success at soft landing at south pole in Chandrayaan 3 mission will make India the first state to achieve the feat

Feedback

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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)

According to WIPO, India stands 46% in R&D and innovation with a total spending of 0.66% of GDP in R&D.

R&D as the key to unlock potential of knowledge economy

- promotes innovative solution to pressing problems.
- promotes collaboration between industry-academia
- utilization of new resources like shale oil, methane hydrates

↓
better understanding of physical forces
eg. Chandrayaan 3

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Challenges in India

- (i) Low private funding - lowest in BRICS nations
- (ii) Focus on degree granting institutes and less on R&D institutes
- (iii) Poor regulatory mechanism

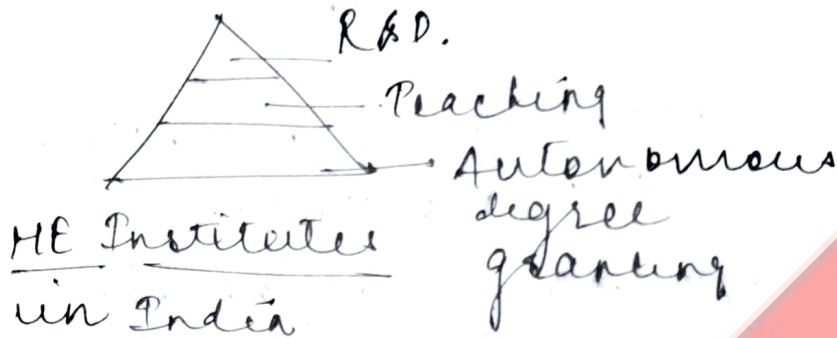
Role of NRF Bill 2023 in democratising research in India

- (i) Creation of National Research Foundation as an overarching body to promote research in India
- (ii) Promotes greater industry-academia linkages - eg. Delhi govt. asked IIT Kanpur to control air quality studies
- (iii) Promotes creation of national network of shared infrastructure eg. National Supercomputing Mission creates a network of supercomputers

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(iv) Differentiation between higher education institutes



(v) Capacity building among students

(vi) Pushes greater private investment and capex formations

Way forward

(i) Promote collaboration with foreign institutes. eg- BIPS Palani- TU Braunschweig model

(ii) Liberalised patent regime. eg- Brazil model

(iii) IPR awareness through KAPILA campaign

R&D will help to boost the knowledge economy and help in realising fundamental duty under Article 51(A) — scientific

Feedback

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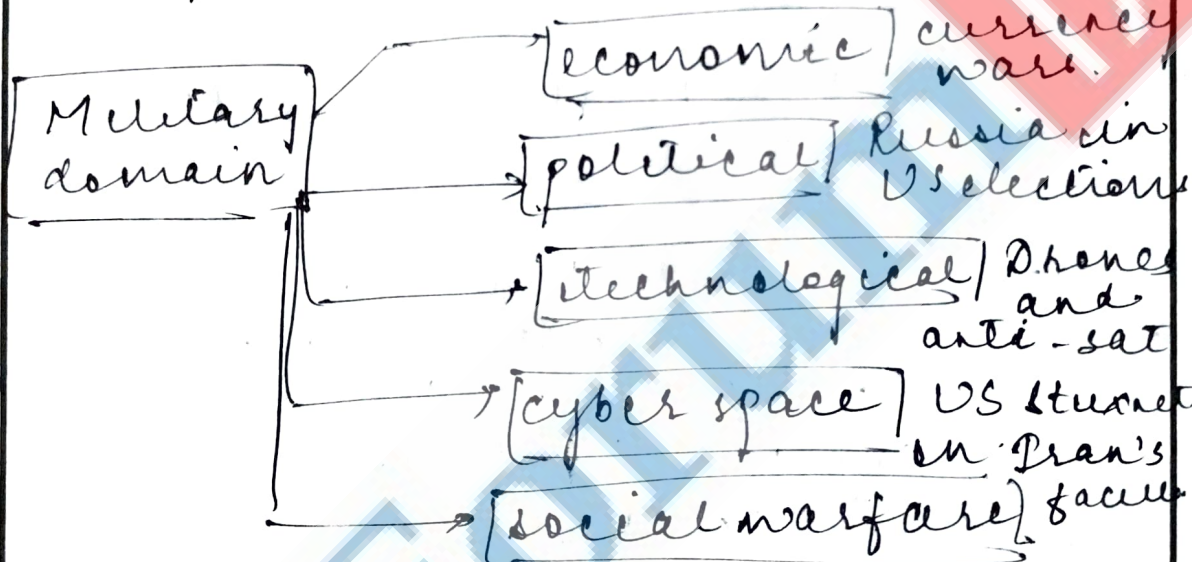
225543 613302 1910086328 (2023-08-24 13:07:49)
Q.19) What do you understand by the term 'Hybrid warfare'. Highlighting its implications for India, recommend measures to develop a comprehensive ecosystem to counter the same. (15 marks, 250 words)

'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 going to be emerging domain of warfare, as per ^{ex} CDs Biju Ranawat

Hybrid warfare

(i) Shift from military domain



ISI support to
Nazalism and
Khalsa groups

Implication for India

(i) Affects economic growth - of India
eg - US' Currency Manipulation

dist affects FPI unflows

(ii) Social implication - exploitation of existing rift lines

eg - Pakistan's support (alleged) to to Khalsa separatist groups

(iii) Cyber warfare impacts critical infrastructure. eg Kudankulam plant - recent cyber attack.

(iv) Diffused attacks become difficult to control.

Diffused attack

→ radicalisation of youth through Dark Web

→ anti-satellite attacks affects security

→ economic sanctions (CAATSA).

Mitigation measures to develop a comprehensive ecosystem

(i) Robust democracy through transparency in elections and

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cooperative federalism

(ii) Focus on Atmanirbhar Bharat

eg. supply chain resilience
initiatives through with Japan and
Australia

(iii) Creating defence capabilities

eg. Indrajal for drone neutralisation

(iv) Cyber security and greater
resilience. eg. Swachh Bharat
Cyber initiative to train CISO.

(v) Deterrence through counter-
offensive abilities. eg. Mission
Shakti A-SAT mission

(vi) Push for global reforms like
expanded UNSC membership

Collaboration at SCO, Colombo.

Security Conclave and QVAD will
help to create greater resilience
against hybrid warfare.

Feedback

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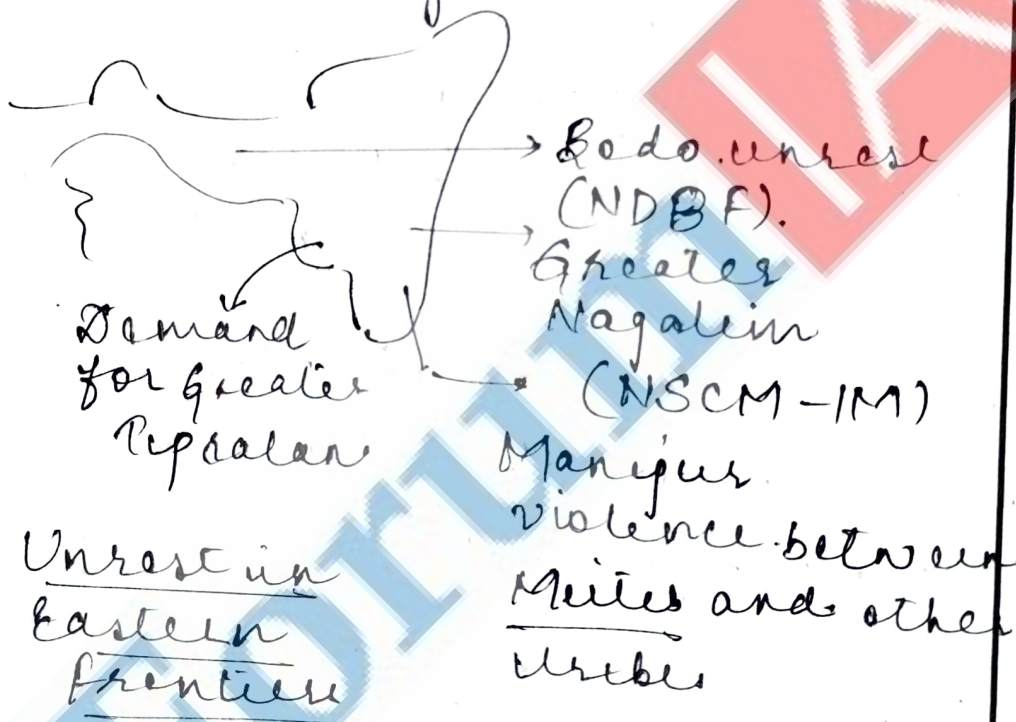
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Q.20) How are internal security challenges related to peace in neighboring countries? Explain with special reference to instability on India's eastern frontier. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Internal security challenges in India are a consequence of internal forces coupled with politico-economic forces in our neighbourhood



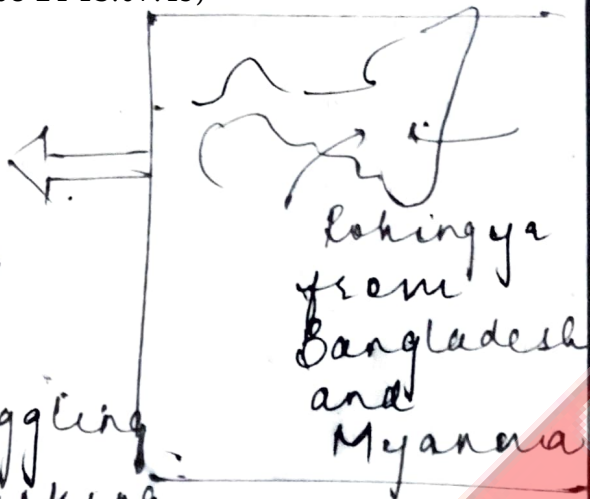
Internal security challenges is a consequence of peace and ~~st~~ instability ~~unrest~~

(i) Influx of refugees due to political persecution creates unrest in India. eg- Chakma- blajong, Loheng, Chuk

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issues

- Demographic shift
- Social rift lines
- Resource crisis
- Problems of smuggling and human trafficking



(ii) Stable politics ensures greater cooperation. eg. India-Myanmar relations

(iii) Disasters vulnerability creates spillovers. eg. Cyclones and land subsidence in Bangladesh creates influx.

(iv) Stability prevents organised crimes. eg. Drug trafficking increased since taliban takeover.

(v) Push forces created due to poor government policies. eg. Bangladesh rising debt to WB and IMF had led to outflow of FDI → unemployment ↑.

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In other areas (Western borders), ISI and army have played a major role in politics. This has led to rising terrorism in Kashmir.

In Bangladesh and Nepal, political instability and fears of India's involvement has affected peace.

Way Forward

(i) Collaboration with neighbours (Neighbourhood first) to avert crisis.

(ii) Cooperation in repatriation of refugees.

(iii) Support human rights cause at UNGA and UNSC.

(iv) Consensus based decision making at BIMSTEC with Myanmar siding.

Neighbourhood first and Gyal Doctrine principles will be the key to ensure internal security in India.

Feedback

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