

TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 2

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Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate
परीक्षार्थी का नाम

romit

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

1910104799

Medium/माध्यम

English हिंदी

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

Date/दिनांक

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

Total/कुल
अंक

250

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन

*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।

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ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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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Foreign Trade Policy 2023 replaces
FTP (2015-2020) and is being
implemented by Director General
of Foreign Trade under Minister
Commerce and Industries.

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Potential of FTP, 2023 in global trade

① Target is to achieve \$2 trillion

(1 → good + 1 → service) export of
goods and services by 2030.

② Many schemes introduced for
Zero rating of export.

③ e.g. RoDTEP will make

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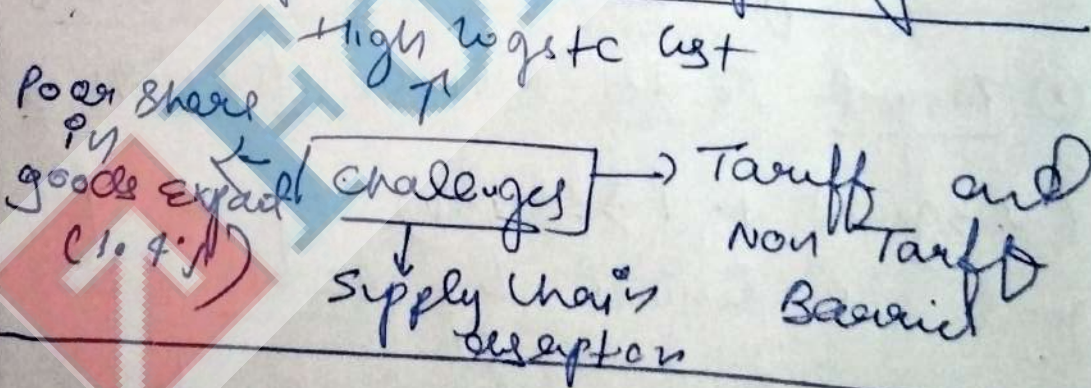
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India's good macro competitive
and will reduce current account
deficit.

↳ Boosting manufacturing by waiving
of import duties on capital
goods (e.g) EPCY scheme.

↳ Ease of Doing Business
(e.g) Advance Authorization
Scheme.

↳ Single window portal has
been launched to digitise
entire process → Transparency.



It is a WTO compliant policy
and will help India become
developed nation by 2047.

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II PSP under Part IV-A (Article 36-51)
 of constitution aim to achieve
 welfare state for us.

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Social Protection Schemes Importance

- ① Act as a cushion after retirement
 e.g. Old Pension Scheme
- ② Reduces out of pocket expenditure
 which is 48% (Eco-survey)
 e.g. Ayushman Bharat
- ③ Insuring people from →
 ↳ Natural calamity (Fasal Bima
 योजना)
 ↳ Accident (Swasthya Bima
 योजना)
- ④ It prevent hunger and
 malnutrition.
 e.g. PM Garb Kalyan Anna
 • POSHAN 2.0

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⑤ Labour welfare (e.g) maternity Benefit Act

But, fiscal Prudence can't be ignored

① High fiscal deficit (e.g) OPS
had led to high Fiscal deficit in
Himachal (\rightarrow 40% goes to pension)

② Increases current Account deficit
due to less capital expenditure
(e.g) less infrastructure spending

③ fiscal Prudence leads to
cesses (e.g) SL cess cause
by tax cuts \rightarrow OPS for whole
nation can lead to it.

④ OPS provide pension equal to half
of large drawn salary which is very
high as compared to NPS.

N.T. Singh Committee recommendation
of FRBM to reduce debt to GDP
ratio of State (90%) and center
(90%) need to be adhered to

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Ajuteck aim to digitize the farming sector by giving unique identity to farmer connected with Ahaar card and also unique identity to land of farmer.

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Force for farm sector issues

↳ Easy Availability of Agriculture credit (eg) 48% dependence on moneylender (Agriculture Survey)

↳ Targeted policy making (eg) By reducing inclusion and exclusion errors.

↳ Benefit the small and marginal farmer equally which constitute 85% of total farmers.

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4. Integrator with SVANITVA Schedule.

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Issue of Data Privacy → Lack of
Data Protection Bill

women
will
be at
receiving
end ← Challenges → Digital Illiteracy

Can be used by corporates
to exploit → Insurance
companies

Not a Panacea - other step needed

- ↳ Sustainable Agriculture (e.g) ZBNF
- ↳ Increase farmer income (e.g) PM KISAN
amount need to be increased
- ↳ Easy availability of credit (e.g)
PSL limit need to be enhanced.
- ↳ Agri Tech startups to be encouraged

To achieve target of doubling
farmers income, Ashok Dalwai
Committee recommendation on
technological integration need to be followed.

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WTO formed in 1995 through
 Marrakesh treaty replaced GATS
 making it wider body.

Objective of WTO

- ① Achieve free trade by remove trade distorting subsidies
- ② To achieve food security by resilience of supply chains
- ③ To remove technical and non technical barriers to trade
- ④ To encourage investment.

However, objective remained unfulfilled

- ① Agreement on Agriculture tried to resolve dilemma by introducing "de minimis" clause (putting limit on subsidy) [DoHA, 1992]

↳ But developing nations demand led to 'Peace clause' 9.1

Bali Package (2013)

↳ It allowed developing nations to breach 10% target to ensure food security.

↳ But it was a temporary measure and is not replaced by permanent solutions.

↳ So, ~~food~~ subsidies continued to distort trade (MSP of India) and world is facing food insecurity (Africa)

Doha Development Agenda (Doha) need to be put in place

Reviewing
Appellate
Body
of WTO

(way forward)

Permanent solution of Peace clause

↓
Exempted WFP produced food from export Ban

to achieve SDG-1 (No poverty) and

SDG-2 (zero hunger), food security

need to be balanced with free trade

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Stockholm Conference was the first
 International Climate Conference in
1972 concluded with Stockholm
 package with establishment of UNEP

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Challenges in achieving Target

- ① Lack of Tech Transfer by
 developed nation to developing
 nation.
- ② Dilution of CBDR principle with
National Determined Contributions
 which are voluntary (Paris Agreement)
- ③ Failure to fulfill commitment
 by developed nation
 e.g. Green Climate fund →
 \$100bn/year is yet to begin.
- ④ Climate Inequality e.g. Island
 nations are facing harm

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- ⑤ Failure to institutionalise Loss and Damage fund even in cop27.
- ⑥ IPCC AR6 → world will breach 1.5°C in few years

Measures →

① Articles of Paris Agreement →
Institutionalise Market and Non
Market Based Mechanism.

② Institutionalise Loss and Damage
fund and Green Climate fund.

③ Achieving NDG and Global
Methane Pledge.

④ Awaranus (eg) Mission life.

⑤ Renewable energy (eg) ISA, osowog.

By achieving Paris Agreement,
India can play it's part in
achieving tackling climate change.

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1 E-waste or electronic waste is discarded items from electronic items. According to Global e-waste monitor report, India is 3rd largest e-waste generator.

Key demand in E-waste management

- ① E-waste recycling is dominated by informal sector (80%)
- ② low enforcement of EPR (Extended producer responsibility)
 - ↳ Bias towards against small business.
- ③ Lack of "right to repair"
- ④ Planned obsolescence by big corporates
- ⑤ Lack of segregation of e-waste at source.

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↳ lack of Awareness among people
leading to poor collection
efficiency

Steps to Tackle Menace

(A) Business



(B) Government

- ↳ legalise "Right to Repair"
- ↳ e-waste recycling in government offices

(C) Citizen

- ↳ Mission Life → reuse and
repair.
- ↳ Segregation and avoid discarding

[G-20] meetings under Indian
leadership is good platform to
institutionalize circular economy

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Nuclear Energy is essential
 for the very existence of humans.
 As ⁱⁿ sun, fission is constant
 phenomenon.

Differe

Nuclear fission

- It is breaking of heavy nuclide in smaller or lighter nuclei.
- Application → Atomic bomb (Fat man)
- Highly radioactive and pollution due to hazardous waste
- Require normal temperature

Nuclear fusion

- It is combining of two lighter nuclei to form ~~lighter~~ heavier nuclei
- Application → Energy
- Negligible radioactive waste.
- Require very high temperature

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Release of Nuclear Energy in Energy Security

- ↳ vast amount of energy → unlimited → Renewable form
- ↳ Nuclear fusion if sustained can lead to zero pollution energy
- ↳ can help to meet to net zero target by 2050.
- ↳ less reliance on oil supply which are uncertain

Radiation (eg) Fukushima

Nuclear fusion require very high temperature (Not in my Backyard) → High capital cost and land cost

To achieve net zero by 2050, Nuclear energy can be game changer provided due cautions are taken.

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Run of the River project are small hydro power project which do not cause river to change its flow or stop unlike large hydro power dam.

Significance

- ① They are easy to build and require less capital investment.
- ② Displacement of population is remote possibility as river continues its original path.
- ③ It does not cause harm to marine flora and fauna due to less infrastructure creation.
- ④ It can ~~not~~ meet the power demand of local people keeping in mind the retree

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↳ Employment generates due to project creation

↳ Can resolve the issue of drought through irrigation.

↳ Beneficial for Agriculture.

Issues →

↳ opposition by local due to fear.

↳ Power generational potential is very low.

↳ May harm bio diversity.

↳ opposition by stakeholders (IWT) →
Kusthar Dam.

It is a small yet significant step to produce 500 GW from non renewable by 2030 [PANCHAMRIT]

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According to Ministry of External Affairs there has been 400% rise in Border Infrastructure in past 10 years and 80% investment was in China border

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Importance of Border Infrastructure

① Collaboration with local people as they are first responder.

(e.g.) Vibrant Village Programme (VVP) aim to develop border villages with LAC.

② Improve connectivity through roads (e.g. Daulat Beg Oldi) and tunnel (Atal Tunnel) and Advanced helicopter ground.

(e.g.) VVP aim to connect border villages with rest of country for mobilisation of army

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④ Countering Chinese Aggression

② VVP focus specifically on MacMohan Line (LAC)

④ Improve surveillance ② Drones

↳ VVP makes border area people as "eye and ear" of armed forces.

⑤ Enhance the economic development of border areas.

② VVP aim to implement social security scheme of government (health, education)

↳ It strengthens the claims of any country on an area

As said by PM "rather than calling border village as last village, we should call them first village" due to their importance.

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National Security Strategy is a policy document to address the security concerns - internal and external facing the country.

Currently, India do not have any National Security Strategy

Importance →

- ① It will lay down clear cut role of different security forces leading to co-ordination
- ② will act as guide book during any security threat.
- ③ will incorporate latest security threats (eg) hybrid warfare, Low wolf Attacks. And strategy of how to deal with them

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↳ will clearly lay down specific target and objectives to

be achieved by a particular year

↳ will aid in tackling a freer way from Pakistan and China

Limitations

↳ Lack of investment in Border security. (Less than 1% of GDP)

↳ Import dependency on arms and ammunition (eg Rafael, ~~5700~~⁵⁻⁹⁰⁰)

↳ Sophisticated China and unpredictable Pakistan.

India should take note of NSS of Pakistan and develop its

own National security strategy.

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Inflation is the general rise in the prices in goods and services. In India, duty is to keep inflation at specified target ($4\% \pm 2\%$) is of Monetary Policy Committed as per RBI Act, 1934.

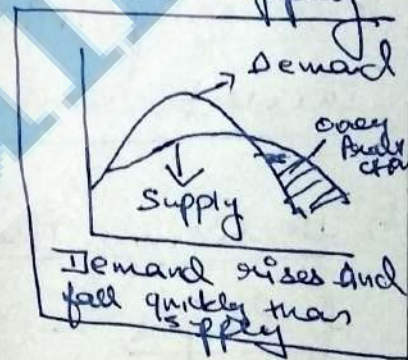
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Factors causing Inflation

L) Demand supply Mismatch of any goods (e.g.) shortage of tomato supply

L) Climate weather Phenomenon → erratic

Monsoon, El Niño and La Niña disrupt supply



L) Supply side inflation

L) Expansionary Monetary Policy → leads to excessive money in hand of public

L) Demand side inflation

L) Climate change (e.g.) heat waves led to wheat export ban in 2021 due to inflation in nation

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- ↳ Imported Inflation → due to volatility in global market ← Covid-19, Russia Ukraine war, OPEC+ production cut
- ↳ Cost-push Inflation is caused due to cost of excessive profit (e.g.) hoarding of onion.

Impact of Inflation →

- ↳ Reduce Export due to goods become less competitive → leads to current Account Deficit
- ↳ Declining Purchasing power of people → poverty, inequality etc
- ↳ Rupee Depreciation due to outflow of capital owing to high inflation
- ↳ Reduce investment (FDI, FPI) owing to uncertainty in market.
- ↳ Exorbitant Price Rises (e.g.) Tomato price reached ₹ 200 recently

Institutional Measures to check inflation

- ↳ Essential Commodities Act to curb hoarding (e.g) onion, tomatoes.
- ↳ RBI Monetary Policy Committee check inflation through tightening of monetary policy
- ↳ Government announce Minimum export price to curb export of inflated goods.
- ↳ Measures → ① Price stabilisation Fund ② Open Market sale scheme
- ↳ Reducing custom duties on petrol and imposing windfall taxes
- ↳ Supply chain resilience initiative

National logistic policy, 2022 aim to improve the logistics which will ensure post harvest management and reduction of crop losses ensuring sufficient supply in market

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Producer linked incentive scheme

is a flagship scheme under
Atmanirbhar Covid relief package
for around 12 sectors such as
textiles, drugs, automobiles etc.

Significance of PLI scheme

- ↳ Making India a self reliant.
by boosting domestic producers
(e.g) 2nd largest mobile manufacturer
↳ (PLI scheme of electronics)
- ↳ To ensure strategic autonomy
(e.g) PLI scheme in field of chips
- ↳ PLI scheme aim to enhance
employment by focussing on
labour intensive sectors.
(e.g) PLI scheme of textiles
(Technical Textiles)

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↳ Not only self reliant, it aims to boost export, thus reducing current account deficit.

(e.g) PLI scheme of
bulk drugs

↳ Aim is to make our farmers self reliant by giving value to their product. (e.g) PLI scheme of food processing

Challenges of PLI scheme

↳ scheme is limited to few sectors

↳ MSME's are not getting benefit due to large investment and infrastructure criteria

↳ poor co-ordination among different Ministries.

↳ Incentives are not attractive

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in some sectors
e.g. PLI of Automobiles →
Tesla refusal.

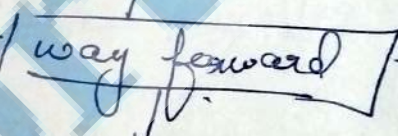
↳ Since, incentives ~~has~~ are quite
based, many companies are not
able to get benefit from it.

↳ PLI of Advanced Chemical Cell Battery
Storage has few takers.

↳ High Fiscal deficit (Eco survey → 6.4%)

Interoperability (e.g. PM Gati
Shakti Plan)

Increase
incentives
and
quotas



MSME's
↓
criteria to
be relaxed

Cover more and
more sectors

(e.g. Space sector)

~~PLI scheme~~ World Bank has said
that India have 3-5 year vs China
plus 1 window. PLI scheme could
harness it, making India global hub
of manufacturing.

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Covid-19 and Russia-Ukraine war has disrupted supply chain and payment systems respectively.

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Internationalisation of Rupee

• It means making Indian Rupee as global currency reserve which can be used ~~for~~ for international transactions without any difference.

• De-Dollarisation on other hand is reducing the dependence on Dollar and replacing it with other currency as global currency (e.g.) Yuan, Yen, Rupee, Rubble.

• So, while Rupee internationalisation focus only on Rupee while De-Dollarisation focuses on dollar along with other nations currency.

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Benefits of Internationalisation of rupee

- ↳ Government can finance its fiscal deficit without going into the forex reserves.
- ↳ It will reduce the exchange rate stability volatility for importer and exporter.
- ↳ RBI will not be required to keep such huge amount of forex reserve (eg) \$563 bn
 - ↳ And can focus on inflation
- ↳ Bypassing unilateral sanctions will become easy.
 - (eg) Rupee - Rouble trade with Russia.
- ↳ Will increase India's claim of permanent member of UNSC.
- ↳ Bilateral trade will revive a boom

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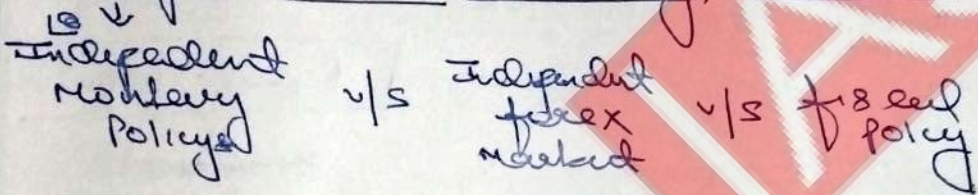
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Challenges

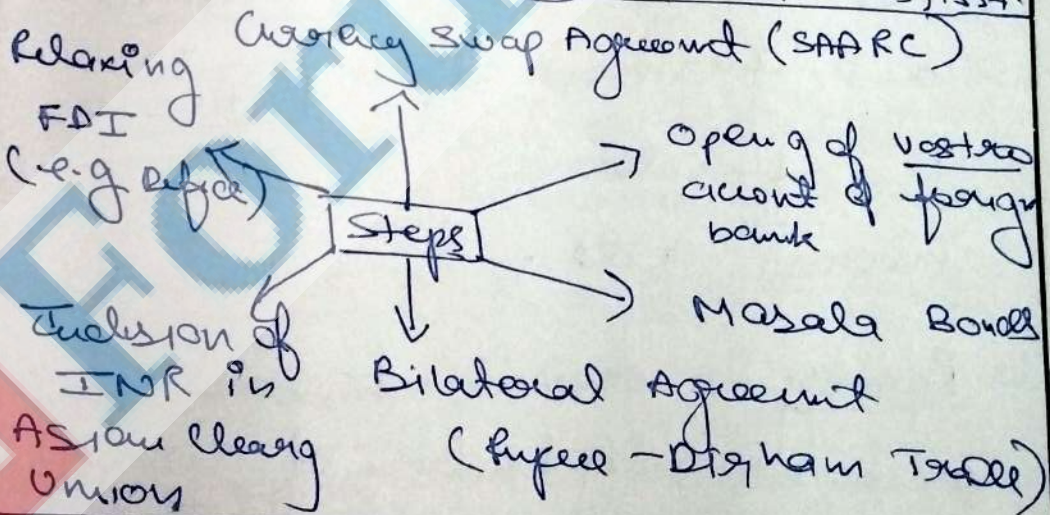
↳ Triffin Dilemma which USA faces will be faced by India → whether to focus on domestic monetary policy or global exchange rate stability.

↳ Impossible Trinity (Trilemma)



↳ Still, Exchange rate volatility will affect India,

↳ vulnerable to global supply shocks. (e.g. East Asia Crisis, 1997.)



Capital Account convertibility as recommended by Tarapore Committee can lead to internationalisation of rupee

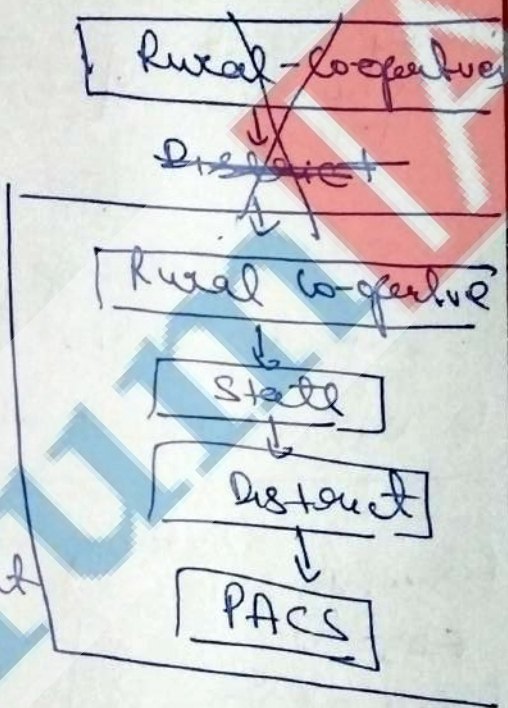
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PACS are the lowest tier in the structure of rural co-operative. They are not regulated by RBI and are not registered in Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

Function of PACS

Their main aim is to provide small credit to rural farmers at an affordable interest rate.



↳ Recently, government has announced digitisation of around 50,000 ~~RBS~~ PACS which will lead to technological revolution in their governance.

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Importance of Co-operative Push in →

(A) Boosting Rural Economy →

- ↳ It leads to increase income and employment due to better bargaining power (e.g) AMUL benefited rural area most.
- ↳ It develop entrepreneurial mind among rural youth (e.g) Digital India and Start up India push.
- ↳ Co-operative has benefited women of rural area most.
(e.g) SEWA of ELA Bhaal.
Kudumbashree of Kerala
- ↳ Co-operative Bank's credit push increase demand in rural area.

(B) Mastering Small and Marginal farms

- ↳ Eco-Survey 2021 → 85% are small and marginal farmers

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Formation of 10,000 Farmer Producer
Organisations → giving boost to
farmers income. (e.g. doubling income)

↳ Credit by co-operative societies
relax in interest rates [48% still
comes from there]

Other steps that can be taken

↳ Improve supply chain to reduce
post harvest losses.

↳ MGNREGA 100 days limit need
to be increased to 150 days.

↳ Checking feminisation of Agriculture
(e.g. Mahila Kisan Shakti Karan
Paryojana).

↳ Localising SDG by devolving
3F (fund, factor, factors)

Ashok Dalwai Committee on
doubling farmer income has
recommended that co-operative should
be the main player for rural growth

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India has been net exporter of Agriculture product since 1991 (Eco survey 2021). But this has come at a cost on various negative impact

Negative Impact of farm policies on →

- ① Environment → subsidies on fertilisers has led to issue of eutrophication, Algal blooms, river pollution (e.g) urea subsidy
- ② People → excessive fertiliser use hampers health. (e.g) cancer.
↳ Electricity subsidy is leading to water scarcity in many areas (e.g) NPI Ayog → 600 million people will face water stress by 2030.
- ③ National Interest → MSP is non-compliant with WTO (e.g) Sugarcane FRP was

declared incompatible with it's norms
by WTO

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④ Farmers → Reduce ~~export~~ residues
income (e.g) Excessive fertilizer residue
lead to rejection in EU due to
strict southern and phytosanitary standards

But These Policies are needed

① For Doubling farming income (Ashok
Dalwai) (e.g) PM KISAN Yojana

② Curbing farmer suicides like of
Maheshwala (e.g) PM FASAL BIMA Yojana

③ To fulfill target of 14 mtpa free
ration (e.g) RAT PDS scheme

④ To reduce impact of market
volatility and recher distress
sale (e.g) MSP

⑤ To enhance millet production
(e.g) MSP on millets

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Ways to Enhance Soil health and productivity

- ① Reducing use of fertiliser (e.g. PM PRANAM (Budget 2023-24) aim to reduce fertiliser subsidy.
 - ② Co-operative federations as Agenture is a state list (7th schedule) (e.g. PM PRANAM will incentivise state to reduce their subsidy. In return government will give them grant of.
 - ③ Manuring ratio of 4:2:1 (N:P:K) (8:3:1 - now) (e.g. Soil health card and NBS subsidy scheme.
 - ④ Sustainable Agriculture → Organic farming, Natural farming, ZBNF.
(e.g. Paramparagat Kushi Vikas Yojna)
 - ⑤ PM PRANAM will save fertiliser subsidy which can be used to implement above scheme.
- Adoption of Nature positive, carbon neutral and regenerative agricultural practices can curb undesirable usage.

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According to IMD, heat wave is declared when maximum temperature of plains crosses 40°C , of coast 37°C and of hills 30°C . Other criteria \rightarrow

Deviation from normal maximum temperature is 4.5°C - 6.5°C .

Reasons for rising heat waves

- ↳ Climate change and global warming which is increasing temperature globally (IPCC AR6)
- ↳ Urban Heat Island Effect leads to making urban areas as heat chambers.
- ↳ Presence of Abnormally high

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pressure area and clear sky
which traps the heat within
the atmosphere.

↳ Heat Dome effect

↳ Weak western disturbances reduces
rainfall in ~~no~~ during April - May.

↳ El Nino and La Nina also create
favorable condition.

Impact

↳ Deaths due to heat strokes and
cramps (e.g.) In UP - 100 died during
June due to heat waves.

↳ Loss of farmers due to destruction
of crops (e.g.) Ban on wheat
export in 2021 due to heat waves.

↳ Rising Inflation due to above
factors.

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- ↳ Decrease Productivity of workers
- ↳ messy affected → street vendors, construction workers
- ↳ Increase Energy consumption (e.g.) shortage of coal.

Measures →

- ① NDMA has declared it a notified disaster (e.g.) NDMA guidelines
- ② Adequate cooling in workplaces (e.g.) India cooling Action Plan
- ③ Afforestation and Reforestation (e.g.) National Mission on green jobs
- ④ Accurate forecasting by IMD and information dissemination
- ⑤ Adequate power supply during peak season.

Heat waves impact can be prevented by taking precautionary steps and focusing on most vulnerable sectors

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Chandrayaan series was started back in 2007 when India started its ambition of lunar exploration.

Difference →

Chandrayaan-2

- Const of → orbiter, Rover and Lander
- It was a success upto orbital ~~stage~~ stage.
- Lost connection during landing.
- Landing site was southern side of moon.
- PSLV was used

Chandrayaan-3

- will have only rover and lander and no orbiter
- It is yet to reach moon's surface.
- landing site is different from Chandrayaan-2
- uses new rocket launch vehicle LV-M-3

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Similarities

- ↳ Aim is to achieve soft landing of Vikram lander on southern side
- ↳ To showcase the capability of Pragyan rover.
- ↳ Aim is to prepare for human landing on moon.

Importance of Artemis Accord →

- ↳ India signed Artemis Accord with USA in recent visit of PM to USA.
- ↳ Artemis Accord is an US led accord for sustainability of space exploration and

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Peaceful use of outer space.

↳ It aims to treat moon as common goods, thus preventing space race. (eg) weaponisation of space

Significance for India →

- ① Technology support from NASA.
- ② Reducing pressure from space debris on Indian satellite.
- ③ Launching human spaceflight to moon in coming decade.
- ④ global collaboration to curb Kessler Syndrome.

Though Artemis Accord has some common aim of Artemis Mission but they are quite different & it will enable the peaceful use of moon and outer space.

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Article 51A (Part IVA) calls for a fundamental duty to develop scientific temper among all people.

Knowledge Economy is based on ideas, innovation and ambitions.

R and D importance in knowledge economy →

↳ R and D can give boost to manufacturing unlocking knowledge economy (e.g) India's Pharma sector is leading.

↳ R and D give boost to startup (e.g) 108 unicorns

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In India .

↳ It also increase the participation
of country in global supply chain
(e.g) Semiconductor research

↳ Important for strategic autonomy
(e.g) IRNSS (NAVIC)

Role of NRF Bill in democratizing research

- ① It will replace SERB (Science and Regulatory Board of India)
- ② It is in line with NEP, 2020.
- ③ It aim to invest ₹50,000 crore in next 5 year in research ecosystem.
- ④ It will directly fund the researchers and research institutions
 - ↳ Transparency and Accountability

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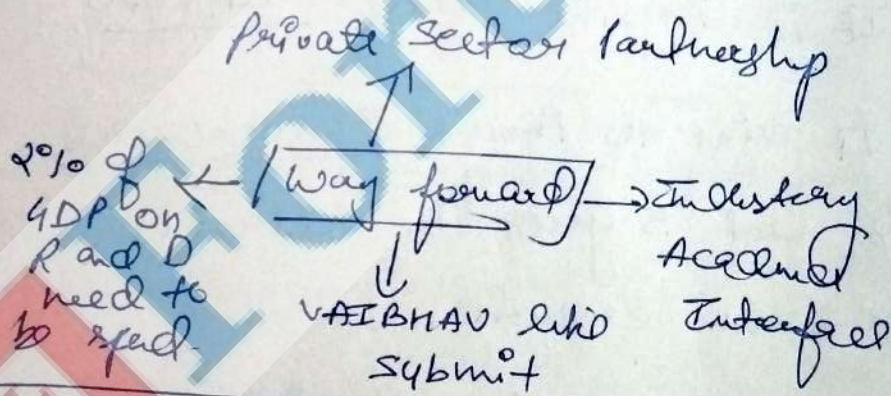
5) Will give boost to startup culture

Limitations

1) Fund allocated is too less
eg) 7% of GDP is spend
on R and D (Eco Survey 2020)

2) Multiplicity of disciplines →
One size fits all approach.

3) Minimal hike in JRF and SRF
↳ leading to Brain drain



JRF Bill is good step toward
making India a knowledge economy
and will help in becoming developed
economy by 2047 [PANCH PRAN]

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Hybrid warfare is combination
of ~~conventional~~ conventional warfare
and emerging warfare.

(e.g.) Missiles + Information warfare

Hybrid warfare implication on India

① Threat to law and order

(e.g.) fake news or deep fakes can lead to communal violence

② Threat to sovereignty and integrity of India

(e.g.) Drones used to supply weapons from Pakistan.

③ Threat to critical infrastructure

(e.g.) Red Echo group of China hacked Mumbai thermal power plant.

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④ India's high population make it
more susceptible
(e.g.) Lone wolf attack.

⑤ Lead to separatist tendencies
(e.g.) Role of over the ground
workers in Jammu and Kashmir

⑥ Insurgency of North East
(e.g.) China supplying arms
to insurgent group.

⑦ Naxalism in Eastern India
(e.g.) supported by China to
urban Naxals.

Measure to Develop Counter

- ① Protecting Critical Infrastructure
(e.g.) Indian Cyber Crime Coordination
Centre.
- National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre.

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- ② Developing both offensive and defensive cyber crime prevention capabilities (e.g) CERT-IN.
- ③ International collaboration
(e.g) i-CET with USA.
- ④ Use of International Organisation.
(e.g) FATF to combat money laundering.
- ⑤ Strengthening laws and capacity building (e.g) weapons of mass destruction Bill to prevent financing of WMD.

India need to sign Budapest
Convention on Cyber crime on lines
with MTR and Wassenaar
Arrangement.

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Internal Security is affected by internal issues and external problems, specifically problems in neighbouring nations.

Relation with peace in Neighbouring countries →

① Myanmar → Rise of military ruler and fall of democratic government has led to instability.
↳ This has led to many issues in Eastern borders →

② Refugee crisis → Chin communities.

③ Violence in Manipur due to close ties with Kuki tribes of Chin countries

(c) Drug Smuggling as

Myanmar form part of golden triangle.

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③ Bangladesh → ~~for~~ Though political stable is facing deep economic crisis due to Russia Ukraine war and Covid-19.

↳ It can lead to illegal migrant (Rohingyas).

↳ China can get an upper hand due to money power (slung of pearls policy)

↳ Human trafficking.

③ China → Due to Taiwan issue and USA closeness to India, there is increase incursions of PLA in Arunachal borders.

④ Blunkas → China's claim over Sakteng wildlife sanctuary has led to decrease influence of India

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- Challenges
- ↳ Pakistan → Non state and state sponsored terrorism
 - ↳ Nepal → Political instability leading to using India ties for vote bank.
 - ↳ Sri Lanka deep economic crisis has caused urgent issue.

Steps

- ↳ Neighbourhood first policy and Act East Asia Policy.
- ↳ Connectivity → Kallam, IMT and BBIN need to be completed.
- ↳ SAGAR, TIADR assistance and role of NET security provider.
- ↳ use of SAARC and BINSTEK to resolve issues.
- ↳ \$2 billion as grant to Sri Lanka.

Universal Doctrine of non reciprocity can play a major role in South Asia integration.

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