

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे



Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Siddharth Pokharna		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	191011106	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	7/9/23

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			9:20	12:32
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।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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

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

India's foreign trade ^{exports} touched
marks of '\$620 Bn' for the first time in
FY-2022-23..

To further boost the export
government recently released Foreign trade
policy, 2023 :-

- ① Increase export to 6% by 2027
- ② Establish & more Towns of export ex-
cellence (TEEC)
- ③ Increase exports of special economic zones
- ④ Diversify the exports. Currently 78%
export from top 10 sectors. like engineering
goods, diamonds etc.
- ⑤ Increase india's share in world trade
from current 2% to 3% by 2027.

FTP'23 Potential & path to \$5 tr economy

- ① Increase in export will lead to job creation
eg 10mn jobs in food processing by 2024
- ② Formalisation of jobs
currently ~~only~~ 90% in informal sector
- ③ Infrastructure development and reduce cost of logistics from current 14% to 8-9%.
eg PM Gati Shakti
- ④ Rural connectivity through towns of export excellence (TEE) leading to rural led growth.

FTP'23 can ensure sustainable exports along with achieving target of developed country by 2047 as said by PM Modi

Feedback

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P & R			

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

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

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

India being one of the most populated country and whose 20% population is multidimensionally poor (Niti Aayog-MPI) need social protection schemes to protect its vulnerable section.

But there are several issues in social welfare schemes:-

- ① Underutilisation & Misutilization of funds affecting state exchequer.
eg → 60% of PDS siphoned to black market
- ② Inefficient implementation of subsidies leading to heavy burden on state exchequer.
leakages, ~~regressive~~
- ③ Regressive schemes - poor formulation of

schemes w/o proper data.

Issues in old pension schemes

- ① Heavy burden on state exchequer
↳ 50% of last drawn salary for lifetime.
- ② Increased life expectancy increases
burden for longer period
- ③ Affect ability of state for capital
expenditure & other social welfare schemes.



New pension scheme used to
draw pension fund from salary of employees
w. ^{is} ~~was~~ fiscally prudent. Therefore, ~~old~~
~~pension scheme~~ ~~should be done away~~ need
is to take mix model of pension scheme
like Andhra where contribution of state
depend on contribution of employee in their
pension fund

Feedback

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TOTAL

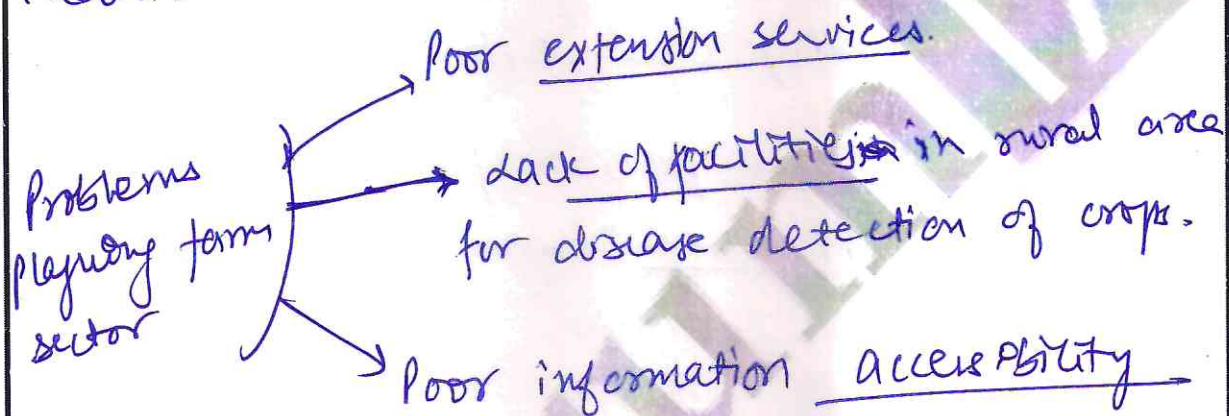
MARKS



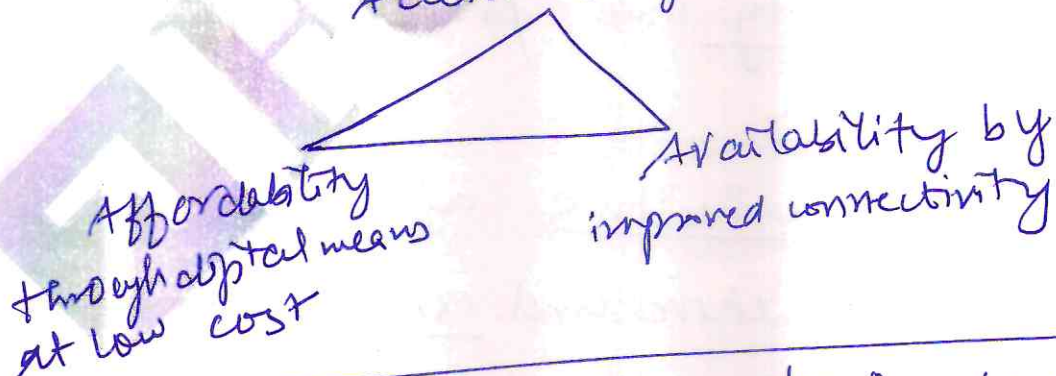
Q.3) What do you understand from AgriStack? To what extent can it become a panacea for the problems plaguing the farm sector.
(10 marks, 150 words)

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

AgriStack is a broad framework of infrastructure development to digitise agriculture sector in India.



AgriStack will help in ensuring Accessibility



Panacea to solve problems plaguing farm sector

Yes → (i) Improved extension services to

farmgate.

Green India N40 - providing videos to farmers
of best practices through Agdistack.

② Aangya Urvarak App (AU) - for disease
detection of crops through smartphone
camera.

③ Robotics for weeding & harvesting in TN

④ IOT sensors for precision farming &
utilizing their data through Agdistack

NO

① Most area still rain fed - need to create
irrigation potential to ↑ productivity
life water sensitivity among farmers, Rain
water harvesting

② Climate smart agriculture along with
regenerative agriculture and carbon farming
for resilience can be other initiatives.

Technology implemented with traditional
means can make agriculture more sustainable

Feedback

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MARKS

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 setup in 1995
to promote globalisation & reduce tariff
in trade & ~~making~~ paving way for free
trade among countries sustainably & equitably

Free trade & food security

① India has MSP & other subsidies to ensure food security.

↳ challenged by Australia, USA

↳ India can't export products (agri) because of exceeding subsidy limits.

② Defunct Appellate body of WTO further drag issue for years

③ Rising protectionism of USA further impinge on objective of free trade

④ Regional FTAs question efficacy of
WTO.

RCEP, CPTPP.

⑤ NO resolution on issues of fisheries sector
& subsidy on them.

⑥ Banned export of agri. products on india
affect food security of other countries

Need of Reforms

① Make WTO more participatory → dominance
of US & developed countries question its
credibility

② Robust monitoring mechanism ^{oversee} to breach of
labor laws like in China.

③ Developing countries - higher limit for
subsidy

④ WTO's credibility and efficacy
over questioned & continuous reforms &
evaluation of policies can solve issue.

Feedback

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

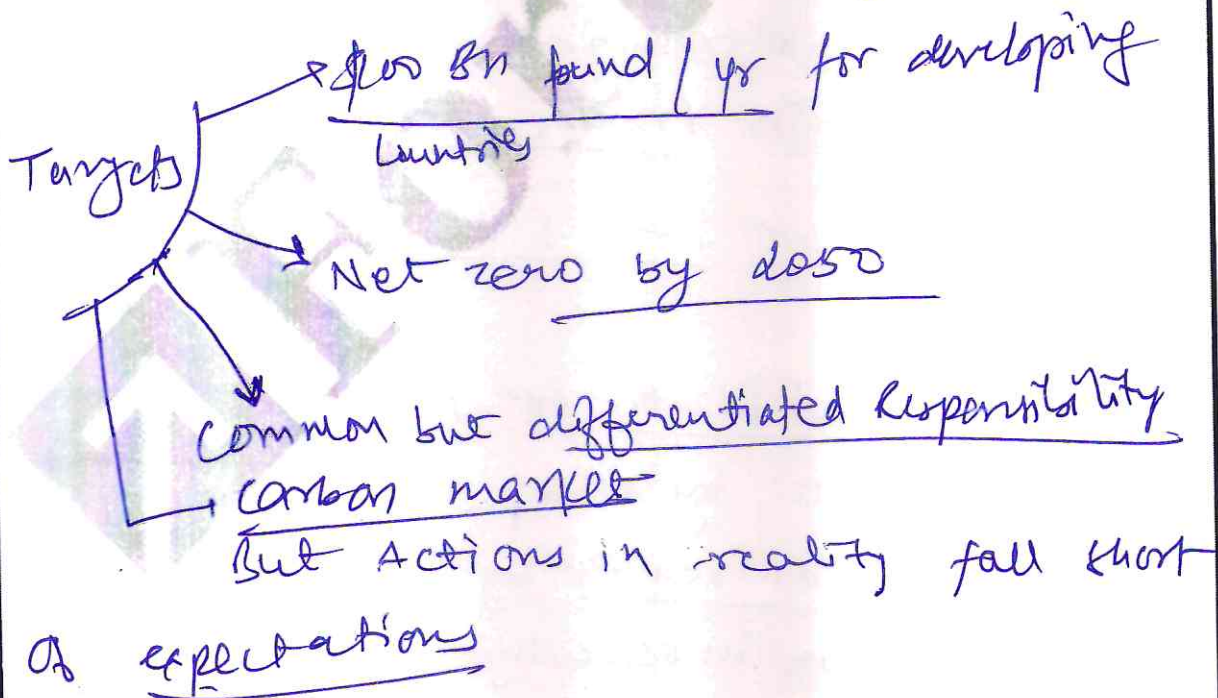
(10 marks, 150 words)

स्टॉकहोम सम्मेलन के पांच दशकों के बाद भी, लक्ष्यों और कार्यों के बीच अंतर को कम करना जलवायु परिवर्तन को उलटने की दिशा में सबसे बड़ी चुनौतियों में से एक है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने के लिए एक सुसंगत कार्यवाई योग्य रणनीति बनाने के उपायों की भी सिफारिश कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Stockholm conference was held in 1972 in Stockholm (Sweden) to tackle the issue of climate change.

Many meetings took place and targets were kept to solve & tackle crisis of climate change.



Issues /

- ① No funding from developed countries.
- ② Moving away from Common but diff. responsibility
(CBDR)
- ③ Imposing burden on developing countries
e.g. Carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM)
- ④ Loss & damage fund still not started

Measures for coherent strategy

- ① Just transition — developed countries helping developing countries in transition.
e.g. Indonesia with France, Germany
- ② Funding mechanism for Loss & damage & technology transfer
e.g. India need \$12 tn for transition to net zero by 2070
e.g. small modular reactor by UK can ~~not~~ help India in achieving INDCs under Paris agreement
- ③ Active LCEDs for sustainability.

Feedback

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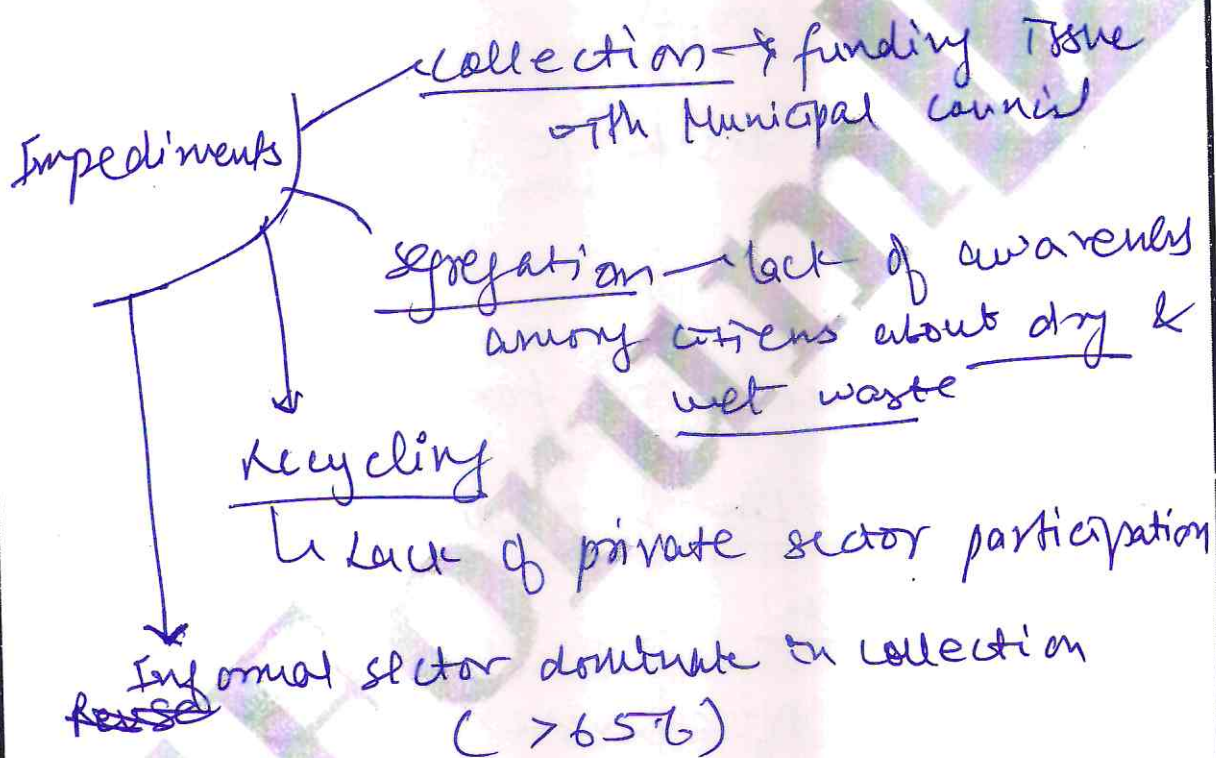
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.6) What are the impediments in management of E-waste in the country? In what ways can the trinity of citizens, businesses, and the government tackle this menace? (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

E-waste in India will double by 2030 giving rise to major environmental challenges.



Trinity of citizens, business & government

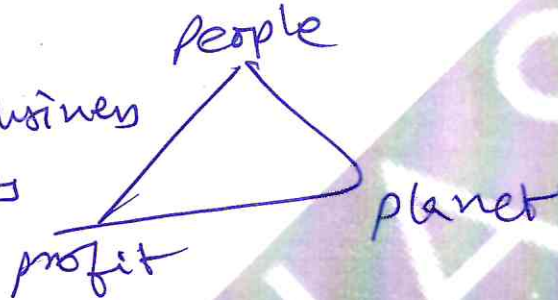
① Citizens

↳ awareness building, responsible citizens
 ♣️ Life movement, promote

circular economy
4 Rs — Reduce, Refuse, Recycle, Reuse

② Business

- ↳ sustainable business
- ↳ Reusable components & recycling



- ↳ treatment of discharge of waste

③ Government

- ↳ Regulatory mechanism for e-waste
- ↳ EPR responsibility & trading of EPR certificate

↳ Banning burning of e-waste

- ↳ Capacity building of Municipal Council

- ↳ collaboration with private sector

Trinity can lead to sustainability

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)

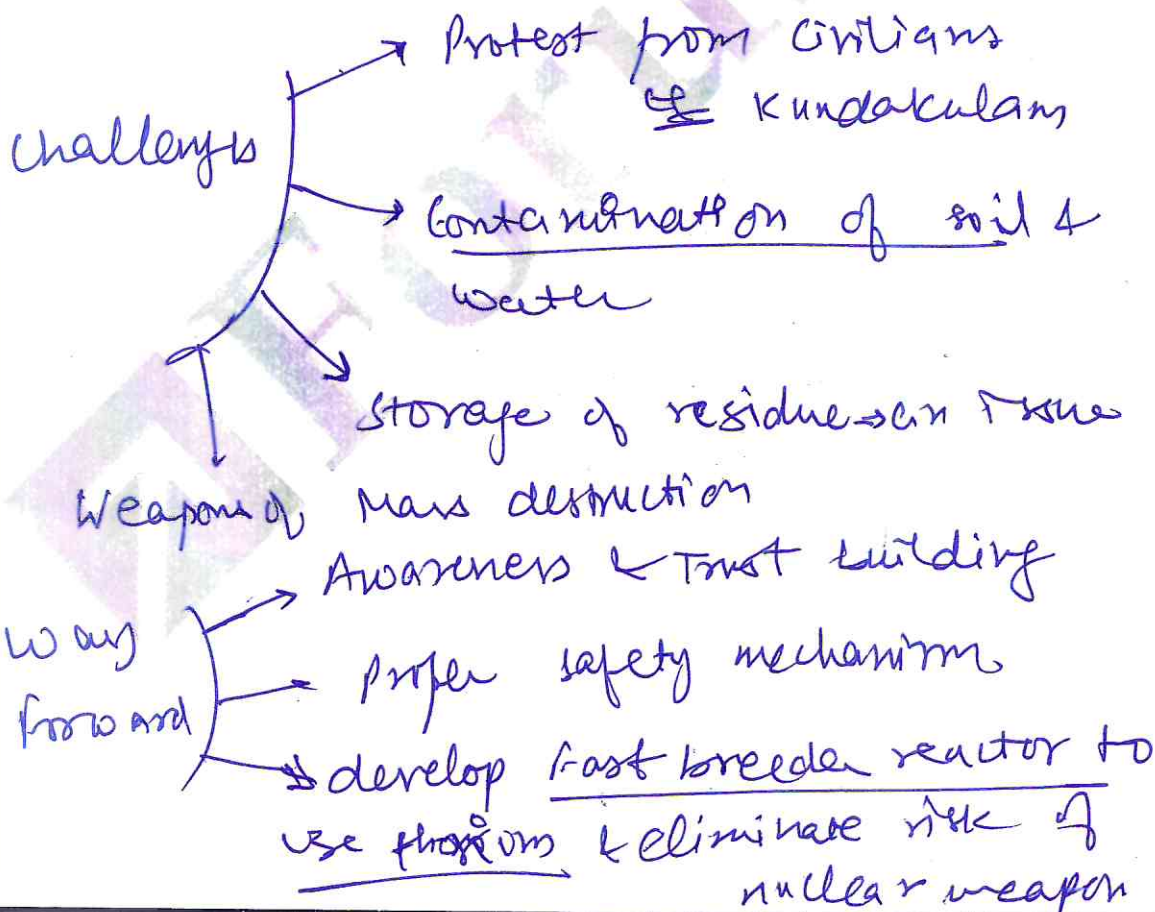
परमाणु संलयन परमाणु विखंडन से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? वैश्विक ऊर्जा सुरक्षा दुविधा के समाधान में परमाणु ऊर्जा की प्रासंगिकता का आकलन कीजिए? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Nuclear energy ~~but~~ is clean & sustainable & can help in global energy security dilemma along with climate change

Nuclear Fusion	Nuclear Fission
① Combining H_2 to the diatoms to create Helium.	① Breakdown of Uranium ^{release} Plutonium to create energy
② Energy given to perform reaction & then release energy	② Reaction catalysed in initial stage & then continue automatically
③ Not At initial Research stage	③ Used to create Nuclear energy
④ CERN facility at France for R&D	

Relevance of Nuclear Energy

- ① No release of harmful & polluting gases like CO_2 , NO_x .
- ② Large reserves of Ur, Thorium.
- ③ Nuclear fusion — source of unlimited energy as H_2 in abundance.
- ④ Reduce Global warming & climate change



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TOTAL MARKS

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 river hydroelectric projects are projects made on river without hampering its natural flow & also generating energy at same time.

Ex Rattle, Kishanganga projects

Balancing ecological conservation & socio-economic development

- ① River's 'right of way' not disturbed
- ② Electricity in nearby areas at cheap cost
- ③ Biodiversity conservation as reduce

accessibility of people.

Long dams - Biodiversity improved

④ employment generation ~~for~~ in nearby areas

Challenges

- ① Irresponsible tourism near projects.
- ② Fragile Himalayan ecosystem.
↳ land subsidence in Joshimath
- ③ Zone IV & Zone V for earthquakes
- ④ Displacement of people - many times w/o rehabilitation & loss of livelihood

Environment with Develop-
ment through Environmental Impact
Assessment.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Robust infrastructure
near border help in keeping tabs on
border activity and ensure border
security.

→ China developing border infrastructure
near Indian border like Tangtse
bridge -

Vibrant village programme

near India-China border

① Tourism development improving
liveliness of people.

② Increasing connectivity with
mainland

→ Announced Pradesh road
development program.

③ Generating livelihood for local like
Sustainable Agriculture, Horticulture
and farming.

④ Border people connecting with Army
for effective communication

Vibrant village program can
help in development along with
security of volatile NE border.
~~State~~

Feedback

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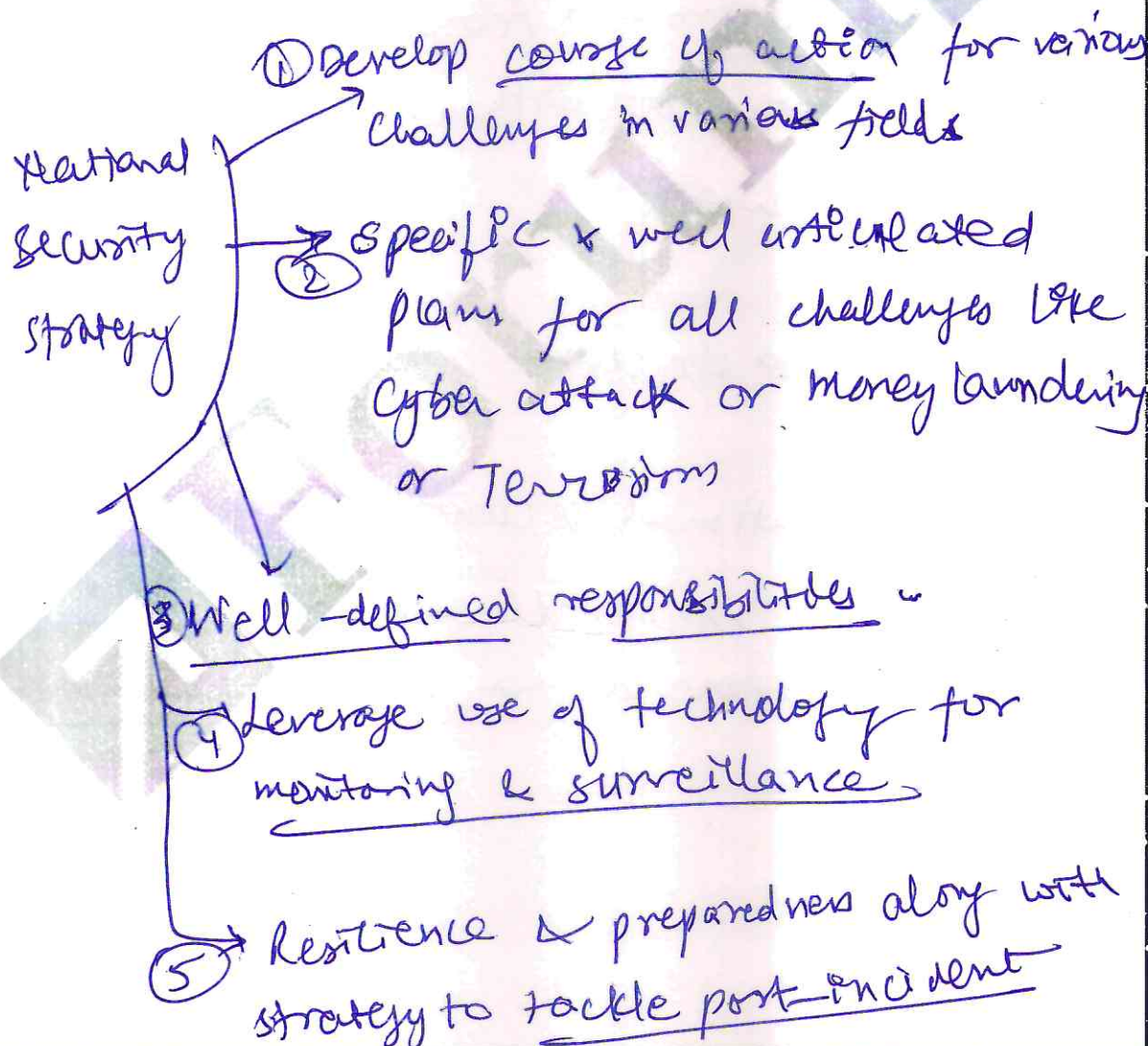
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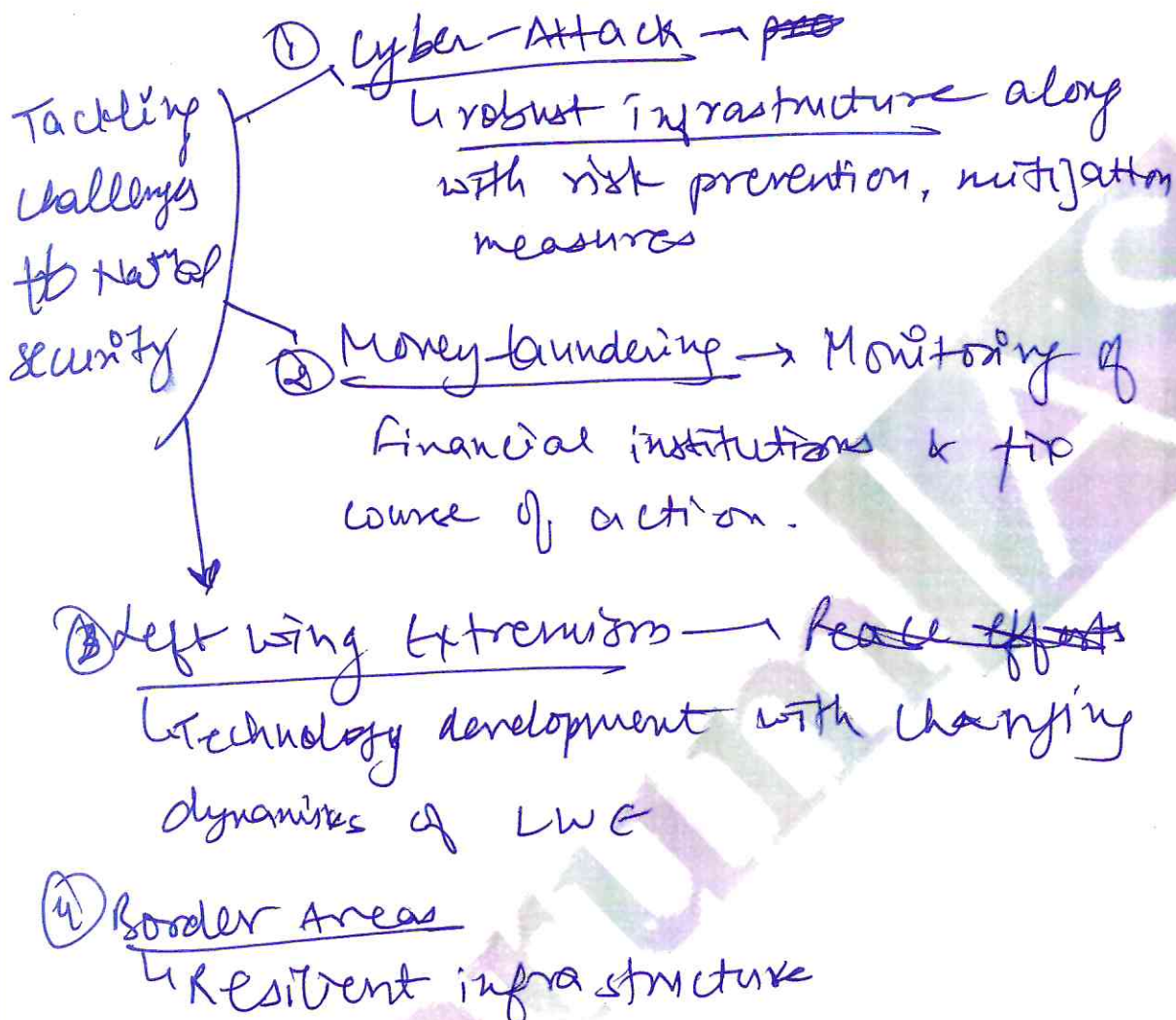
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.10) How far can a clearly articulated National Security Strategy help in tackling challenges to national security? (10 marks, 150 words)

स्पष्ट रूप से व्यक्त राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा रणनीति राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की चुनौतियों से निपटने में किस हद तक मदद कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

National security strategy will help in tackling challenges to national security through informed decisions and proper plans of action.





Thus, National security strategy will help in solving multi-dimensional challenges posed in various areas.

Feedback

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

वे कौन से कारक हैं जो देश में मुद्रास्फीति की प्रवृत्ति को प्रभावित करते हैं? प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, मुद्रास्फीति को रोकने के लिए संस्थागत उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Inflation is termed as eroding of value of money with time at certain pace (in percentage terms).

3 types of inflation

- Low inflation (0-4%)
- Galloping inflation (10-200%)
- Hyperinflation (> 200%)

Factors that influence inflation trends

(a) Demand pull inflation

① Increase in demand of products.

~~Ex - onion price 2019, tomato 2022~~
Ex - digital devices in covid time

(b) Cost push inflation

② Supply side bottlenecks like reduced capacity due to labour issues or

Climate change.

or onion price rise 2019.

② Other factors

③ Globalisation — giving rise to imported inflation.

~~or~~ ~~for~~ Inflation in US in 2022 ↑
prices of goods in India due to imports.

④ Money laundering — poses significant challenge.

⑤ Counterfeit currency, Blockchain
create parallel economy & cause inflation

⑥ Monetisation of fiscal deficit can cause.

Institutional measures to check inflation

① Monetary policy

① RBI checks inflation through tools of monetary policy

↳ Repo rate, Reverse Repo Rate, MSF rate

↳ Cash reserve ratio, statutory liquidity ratio.

↑ Reporate —→ ↓ inflation

② Open Market operation & Market stabilisation mechanism

↳ RBI sell bonds in market to suck up liquidity.

⑥ Fiscal policy of government

- ↳ Expansionary
 - ↳ ↑ expenditure → ↑ inflation
- ↳ Contractionary
 - ↳ ↓ expenditure, ↑ tax → ↓ inflation

Inflation affects vulnerable sector severely causing poverty & unemployment. Therefore, Government & RBI should better cooperate to better tackle inflation challenges.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.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)

Atmanirbhar Bharat aims to ~~create~~ make India self-reliant in various sectors to reduce dependence, increase jobs and increase exports.

PLI scheme was brought to provide boost to manufacturing sector. Ex: Pharma, Semiconductors etc.

Significance of PLI

① Increased Export in various sectors

Ex: ↑ in export of mobile phones for 1st time in 2022.

Ex: Pharma — ~~largest~~ ^{big} Pharmacy of world — largest manufacturer

of vaccines.

② Job creation

↳ Ex - Foxconn, Vedanta collaboration
& employment in Apple's manufa-
cturing facility

③ Infrastructure creation

↳ integrated supply chain with
world. Ex Supply chain resilience initiative

Challenge in PLI Scheme

① Delay in funding to companies

↳ 5% incentive to manufacturing & export
but not given on time in many instances.

② Bureaucratic hurdles

↳ complex procedure to apply for ~~re~~ claims.
↳ slow process on approval increase
expenditure of companies.

③ Policy formulation - not on basis of

sectoral specific but generalistic in nature.

the fund allocation for semiconductor should
be more but not so in reality

④ Too many conditions to comply with
before being eligible.

Increased cooperation and
coordination between private & govt sector
with help of e-governance & objective
policies can bring low hanging fruits to
reality

Feedback

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Please put tick
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table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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।

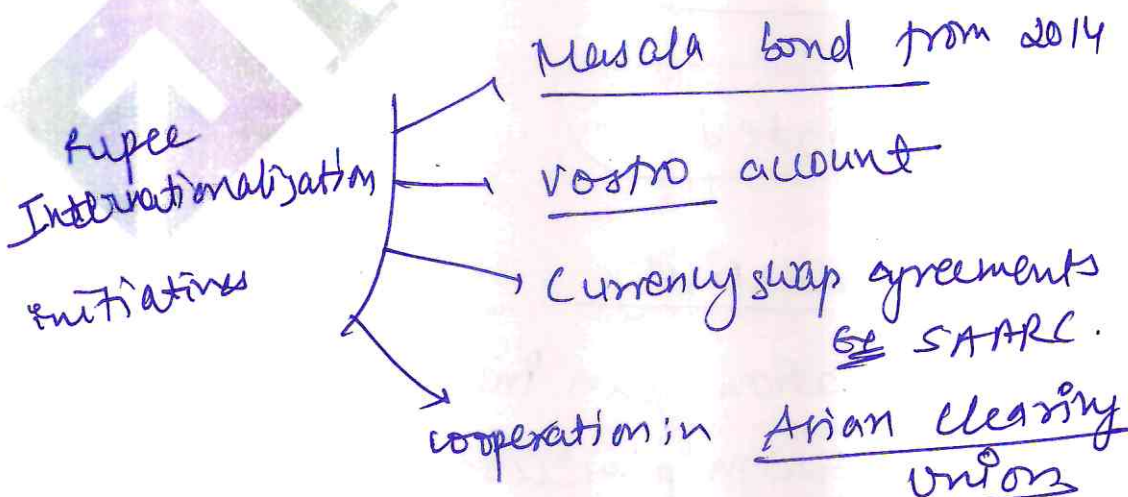
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Internationalisation of rupee

Is making Rupee a global currency where transactions can be done in rupee between any 2 countries.

De-dollarisation on other hand is general phenomena of reduce in use of dollar as global currency and rise of regional currencies.

Yen, Rupee, Renminbi use in trade by various countries



Benefits of internationalisation of Rupee

- ① Reducing ~~Eliminating~~ Foreign Exchange Reserve requirement.
Use of ₹ for transactions. ⇒ Ind Russia trade
- ② Rise in stature of India
- ③ Increase soft power of India similar to US.
- ④ Detachment of foreign currency risk
⇒ Fed price hike in US brought inflation around the world.
Internationalisation of ₹ will help in hedging such risks.
- ⑤ ~~Counter terrorism~~
- ⑥ Challenges Associated

① Exchange rate volatility

↳ internationalisation can increase volatility of ₹ ~~to~~ by foreign players.

- ② Increase complexity of RBI in controlling inflation as international factors come into play.
- ③ May reduce monetary policy effectiveness -
- ④ Hostility from USA as risk — as reduce use of dollar.

Internationalisation of Rupee is seen as major step to ~~hedge~~ isolate India from global financial risks & protect vulnerable section of country. Risk Assessment & Monitoring by RBI will be an important factor in maintaining its efficacy.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.14) What are Primary Agricultural Credit Societies? Can the cooperative push alone help in achieving the twin targets of boosting rural economy and mainstreaming small and marginal farmers? (15 marks, 250 words)

प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियां क्या हैं? क्या केवल सहकारी प्रयासों से ही ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने और छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों को मुख्य धारा में लाने के दोहरे लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद मिल सकती है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Primary agricultural credit societies are cooperative societies which disburse loan to small & marginal farmer on ground level.

They obtain loan from district agri. credit societies.

State agri. credit society
↓
District agri. credit society
↓
Primary agri. credit society

Significance {
 → ~~increase~~ help in mechanisation
 → low interest loans
 → ~~loan to~~ loan to hitherto neglected S & M farmers from formal source.
 (30% farmers get loan - informal source)

Cooperative push ^{alone} helping in boosting rural economy & mainstreaming S & M farmers

Yes

① Rural infrastructure creation.

→ Mahila Sahakari Cooperative Bank (Mh)
by women's SHG and help in women
Empowerment

② Use of technology by credit from cooperative

→ Robot used in TN for weeding

③ Entrepreneurship drive

→ Dairy farming by women SHG through cooperative push.

mainstreaming S & M farmers

④ Increase productivity → by increasing mechanisation.

⑤ FPOs ~~are~~ cooperative model.

↳ bargaining power and prices realization better

↳ Farmer led enterprises

→ sugarcane in south

NO

① Lack of training in cooperatives.
↳ NABARD helping in training.

② Climate resilience → need to formulate plans at local level with cooperation of Gram panchayat to ensure food security.
Ex: falli (J & K) formed climate resilience plan.

③ Last mile connectivity → government should connect farmer & private sector through infrastructure development - road, rail.
Ex: PM Gram Sadak Yojana -

④ Improve social infrastructure
Ex: PM Aarogya Gram Yojana for holistic development of villages

Hence, sustained efforts of state along with cooperative push can help in addressing Rural led economic growth

Feedback

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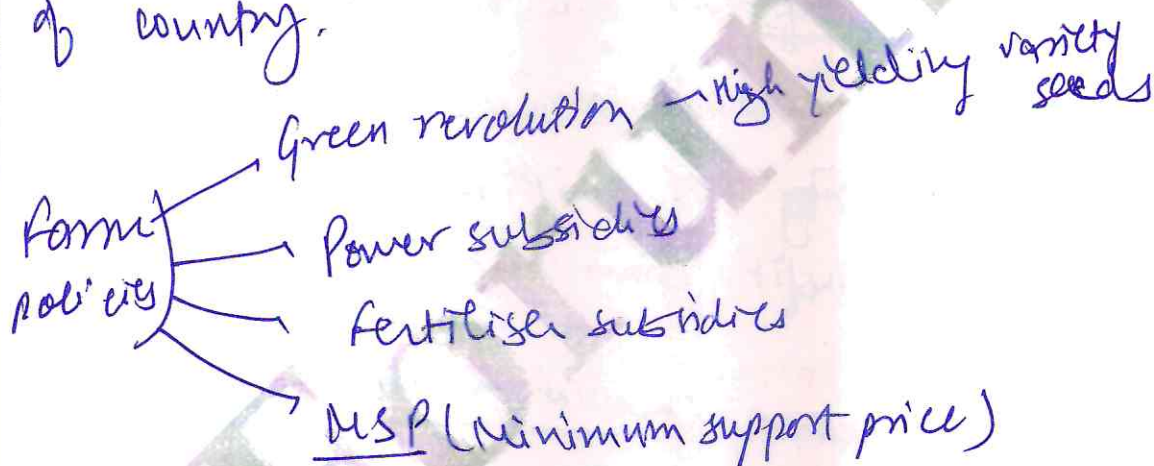
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.15) Farm policies in the country have inadvertently led to undesirable consequences. Do you agree? Giving emphasis on PM PRANAM, discuss ways to enhance soil health and farm productivity.
(15 marks, 250 words)

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)

India was suffering from food insecurity post-independence & relied from PL-480 from US. Various Farm policies were brought to ensure food security of country.



Undesirable consequences

① Land degradation

↳ overuse of fertiliser leading to N:P:K ratio of 8:4:1 from ideal 4:2:1

↳ soil salinisation

② Depleting ground water table •

↳ Punjab — ~~empty~~

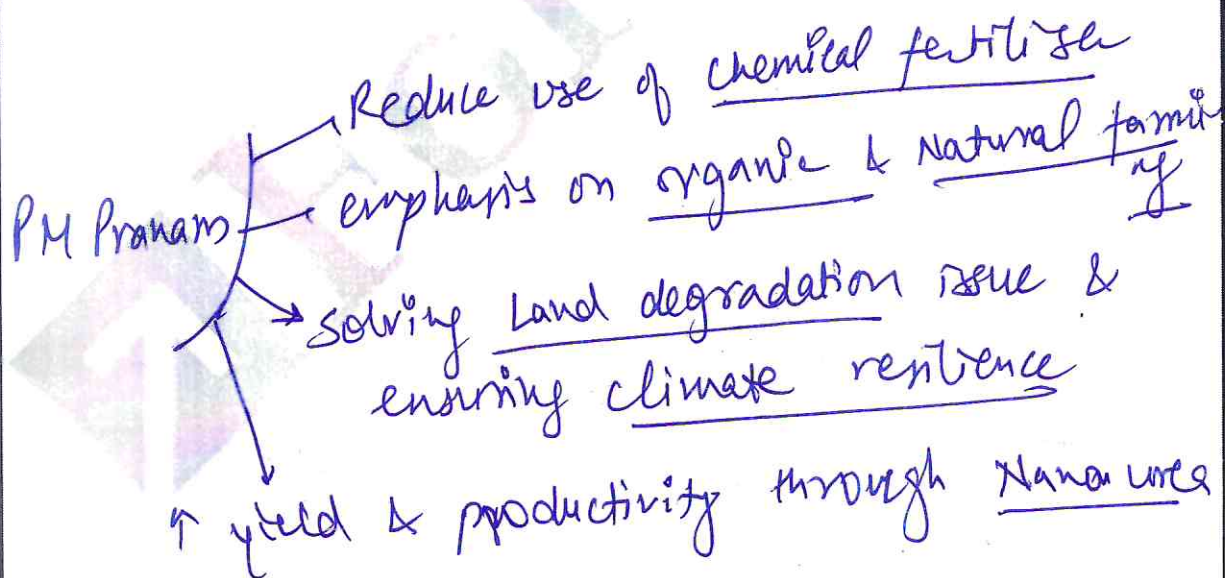
↳ ↑ cost of extraction, ↑ contamination

⑤ • ↳ Free power & behavioral attitude of
"water not resource" led to above cases

③ Skewed cropping pattern

↳ Rice-Wheat systems due to MSP.

↳ ↑ inequality among farmers due to
regional disparity of MSP implementation
↳ 67% benefit from MSP.



Ways to enhance soil health & productivity

① Soil health card

↳ Information about soil condition like
moisture, nutrient balance

② Crop diversification → shifting Rice-wheat system to eastward.

③ Use of Nano-Urea → ↑ efficiency of urea (85%) & solve land degradation

④ Irrigation potential created (IPC) & Irrigation potential utilised (IPU) → bridge gap between IPC-IPU

↳ smart irrigation controllers

subsurface irrigation to ↑ productivity

Peramparagat Krishi paddhati yojana

and PM FRANAM help in achieving
productivity & improved soil health.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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marks in the above
table.

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Poor.

TOTAL
MARKS

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)

Heat waves are usuals

with high temperature often in pre-monsoon period in india.

Go Heatwave in 2022

Reason of heatwave

- ① High pressure system → in plains give rise to high temperature & hence heat waves.
- ② Delayed onset of monsoon → prolong premonsoon period & ↑ heat.
- ③ Urban heat island effect → further increases chances of heat waves.
- ④ El-Nino like phenomenon → causing drought & dry wind.

- ⑤ Topography & Geography → deserts
(Thar) & Plains → increase intensity of
heat waves.

Impact of rising frequency of heatwaves

- ① Health
↳ heat strokes, cardiac arrest and
loss of lives
- ② Drought like situations
↳ affect food security, cause mal-
nutrition and loss of biodiversity
- ③ Productivity of labour affected
↳ affect economic growth rate of
country.
- ④ Affect infrastructure
↳ Europe (UK) → rail tracks started
melting & changing shape due to
extreme heat.

Measures to mitigate impact

- ① Risk Assessment & Risk Mapping
 ↳ identify areas of high, medium & low risk
- ② Information dissemination system & early warning system
 ↳ robust mechanism to share information to public about safeguards to adopt
- ③ Sustainable infrastructure
 ↳ white albedo paints for cooling
 ↳ Nature based solutions - ~~tree~~ afforestation in cities to deal urban heat island effect
 ↳ heat resistant infrastructure

Risk mitigation & Adaptation
 are important to save lives & effectively deal with heatwaves.

Feedback

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Chandrayaan - 3 mission

ISRO aimed at exploration of moon through lander and rover at south pole of moon, making india 1st country to do so.

Previous mission didnot go to south pole and lander failed to reach lunar surface. ~~due to last mission~~

Chandrayaan-3

Chandrayaan - 2

(1) Hop mission - for future to bring soil from lunar surface.

(1) No such mechanism in Chandrayaan - 2.

lander take flight of 40 cm & fly 12 cm westward

② study origin of moon & earth & their evolution

② Not so in Chandrayaan-2

~~Artemis Accord helping India in exploration of lunar surface~~

⑤ India helping Artemis Accord in lunar exploration

① Experience in landing on moon's south pole by Chandrayaan-3

② Data from Chandrayaan-2 and from rover of Chandrayaan-3 can help in future exploration.

③ Effective collaboration and low cost mission can be ensured through presence of ISRO

OR MARS mission at lowest cost

- ④ Exchange of best practices and knowledge sharing
- ⑤ Increase credibility of Artemis Accord and increase ISRO's presence in field of space exploration

Chandrayaan-3 is a leap forward for human race towards lunar exploration and finding origin & evolution of earth. Artemis Accord will further continue the legacy.

Feedback

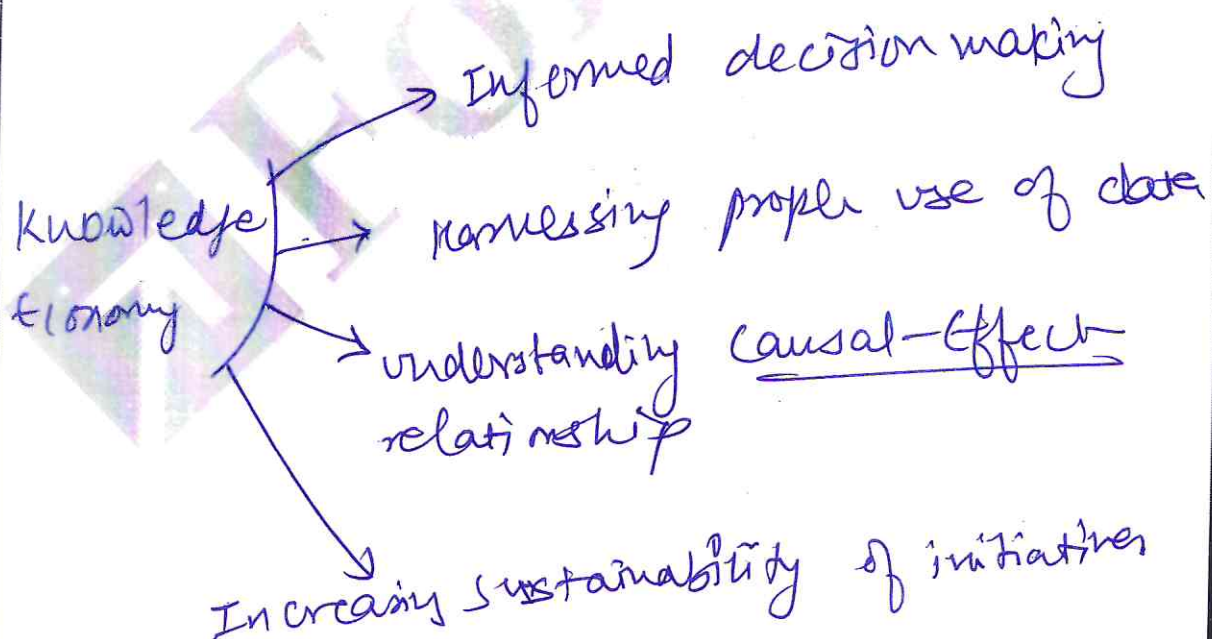
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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Research & Development
can pave way for innovation & development of 'knowledge economy'
but expenditure in India on R&D is
at dismal proportion of 0.7% of GDP
whereas Israel has 4% of GDP.



National Research Foundation Bill democratising research ecosystem:-

- ① Encouraging youth in pursuing R&D
↳ women involvement in STEM.
- ② International collaboration & exchanges
for better outcomes
- ③ Increasing funding for researchers & making field more attractive
- ④ Increasing awareness through Harkatha and realising potential.
- ⑤ Making 'knowledge economy' and 'sustainable economy'.
- ⑥ Creating ~~infrastructure~~ state of the art infrastructure to do tests
↳ Testing networks
- ⑦ Reducing brain-drain
↳ Researchers move to

developed countries because of poor funding & testing facilities.

Thus, National Research Foundation bill will help in building indigenous technology through innovation of creative minds & harnessing potential of indian brains.

Feedback

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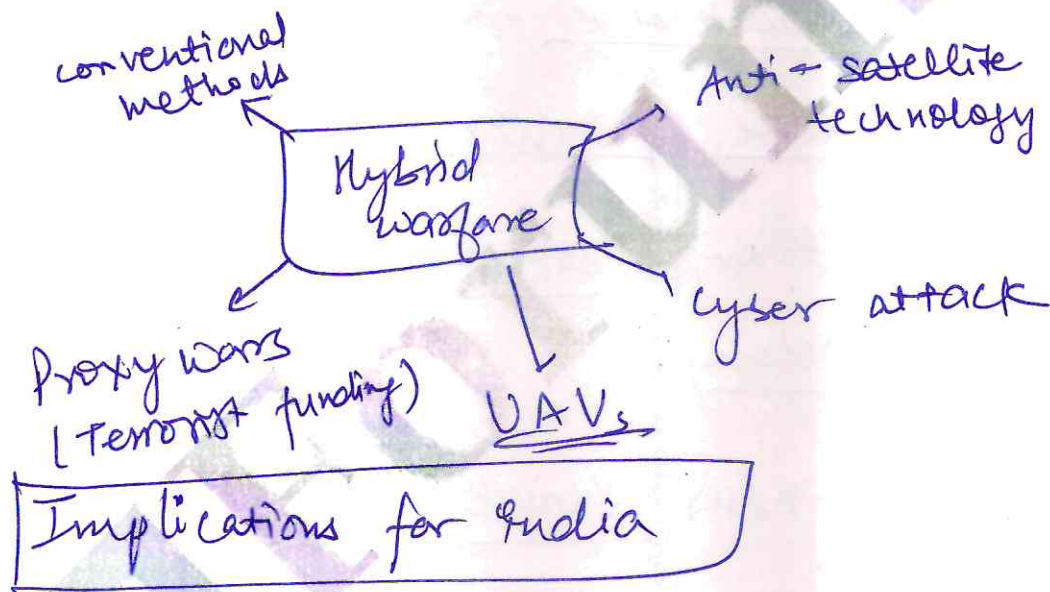
Q.19) What do you understand by the term 'Hybrid warfare.' Highlighting its implications for India, recommend measures to develop a comprehensive ecosystem to counter the same.

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Hybrid warfare is an emerging term which means use of technology like cyber attack along with conventional methodology of wars.



① Critical infrastructure at risk — can bring whole economy to standstill.

eg ~~Kundakulam~~ Mumbai power grid failure

- ② ~~At~~ Create political instability through terrorism funding
↳ ISI links with Lashkar-e-taliban
- ③ Social Capital → youth radicalisation
through technology & fake news
giving rise to lone wolf attacks
- ④ Affecting poor & vulnerable → extortion
through Ransomware, phishing
- ⑤ ~~The~~ Phone tapping through softwares &
changing technology
- ⑥ Drones attack near Punjab border

Measures needed

- ① Cyber resilience
↳ preparedness & plan of action
after attack.
- ② Cyber hygiene → awareness among

Populace ↳ National cyber security policy

③ ~~National~~ Drones & UAVs in Army

④ Collaboration between all 3 structures
↳ ~~NSA~~ NSA for India

Effective international collabor

ation with effective surveillance &
proactive reaction can help in dealing
with hybrid warfare.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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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)

Internal security of India is closely linked with regional stability and political or social changes in nearby areas affect India at all fronts.

Internal security related to peace in neighbouring countries

① Collapse of government in Myanmar & takeover by Junta

↳ migration in Mizoram, Manipur
↳ affecting federalism as Mizoram accepting refugees contrary to Centre's direction.

② Increase in mobility of ~~the~~ NE insurgents

due to porous border.

- ③ create economic challenges on state
exchequer — feeding large population
of refugees
- ④ Instability on softankas ^{स्थिति} & dependence
on China affecting sovereignty of
India.
Ex- spy ship docking on Lankan port
- ⑤ Relative deprivation due to refugees
may give rise to regionalism &
separatism in already volatile region.

Way forward

- ① Economic development
Ex- Project DEVINE, UDAN 4.0
— focus on dev. of NE
Ministry for dev. of NE.

② Fencing of border of Indo Bangladesh in Tripura should be completed

③ Comprehensive border management information system

↳ Thermal cameras, imagers, etc

~~Reserve~~

Feedback

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TOTAL
MARKS

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

-
-
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Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

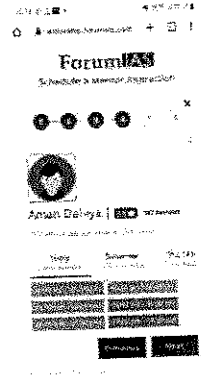
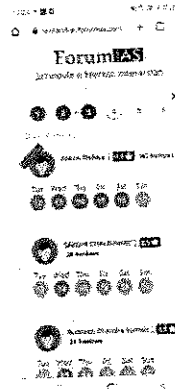
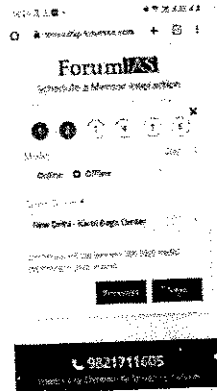
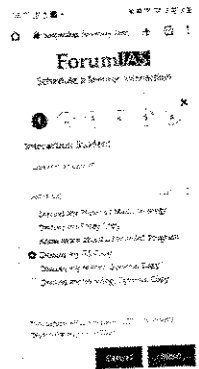
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