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ForumIAS Academy



MGP 2024

TEST CODE 7 1 3 3 0 3

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Deepak Godara		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910141242	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1903	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	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। 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। 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। 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। 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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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			11:00	2:20
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 :
			EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback 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. Ask 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) Achieving inclusive growth requires a multidimensional approach that goes beyond economic growth. Discuss in context of India. (10 marks, 150 words)

समावेशी संवृद्धि को प्राप्त करने के लिए बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता होती है जो आर्थिक संवृद्धि से परे हो। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Inclusive growth according to World Bank is the growth that is equally spread across all sectors of economy and all sections of society.

<u>Parody</u>	
<u>Economic growth</u>	<u>Lack of Inclusive growth</u>
1) <u>GDP growth rate</u> above 7%. last 7-8 years (IMF Global economic outlook)	① <u>Inequality</u> (Oxford report top 10% → 74% <u>wealth</u>).
2) one of the fastest moving economy (<u>RBR</u>).	② <u>MPL poverty</u> (UNDP) 27 Crore MPL poor.
	③ <u>unemployment rate</u> 8.1% (<u>CMIE</u>).

Hence there requires a multidimensional approach →

① Bottom up Approach : As Trickle down Approach have failed to bring inclusive growth. Eg EPL scheme via Budget 2024 (Employment linked incentive)

② Focus on Manufacturing sector which has led only to stagnant growth. skipping of this sector.

by Labour Intensive jobs in Textile, Apparel, Food processing.

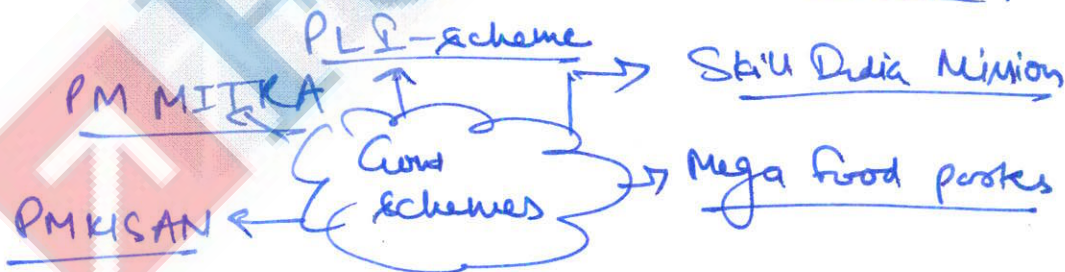


③ focus on Agriculture sector by

- ▷ Doubling Farmer's Income (Annot Dalwai Committee)
- ▷ Food processing Industry → CAER → 15%
- ▷ Technology (Drones etc in Agriculture)

④ Unemployment to be resolved by schemes like PLI, Digital India.

⑤ Skill Development only 48% graduates are employable. (India Skills report)



Hence by following Approach of Human Development (Anastya Sen) India can Aspire for Developed Nation by 2047

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.2) Examine the implications of the expansion of gig workforce on economic growth and employment scenario in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में आर्थिक विकास और रोजगार परिदृश्य पर गिग श्रमबल के विस्तार के निहितार्थों की परीक्षण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

A/c to Niti Aayogs Report on Platform & gig economy Gig workers stand at 87 lakhs and 15 out of 50 employment is generated in it.

Gig economy refers to a shift from traditional employer-employee relation to contract based on shipments / delivery.



Implications of economic growth

1.7 Boost to economy's growth as they help to increase demand (consumption) by 5.7% (Economic Survey).

2.7 Help in Tier-2, 3 cities supply side
↳ Kodomo's opened creating a multiplier effect on economy.

3.7 Help in formalisation of economy

as 29% jobs are created in highly skilled formal sector.

4.7 Boost to MSMEs (driver of growth) By acting as interface between customers.

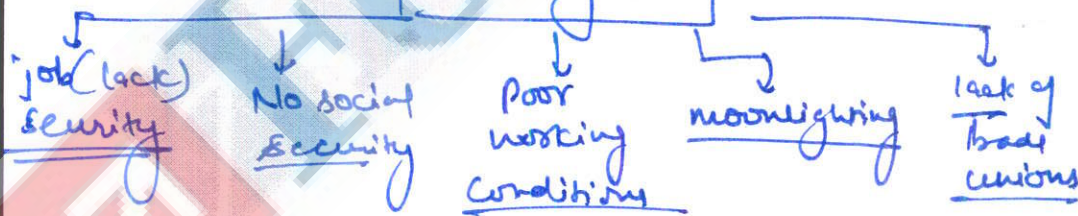
On Employment

1.7 Help issue of unemployment (AFC) CMT & 8% is U.R.. Govt jobs are few (job crisis in India)

2.7 Semi-skilled & low skilled jobs Eg Zomato, Uber, etc employees such jobs

3.7 Increase in Labour force Participation ratio to 58% for men; 31% women → employed in org. work

Challenges



Cig Economy can help India to achieve inclusive growth. but they need to be covered in Labour Codes (Minimum wages) and providing security of work & job.

Feedback

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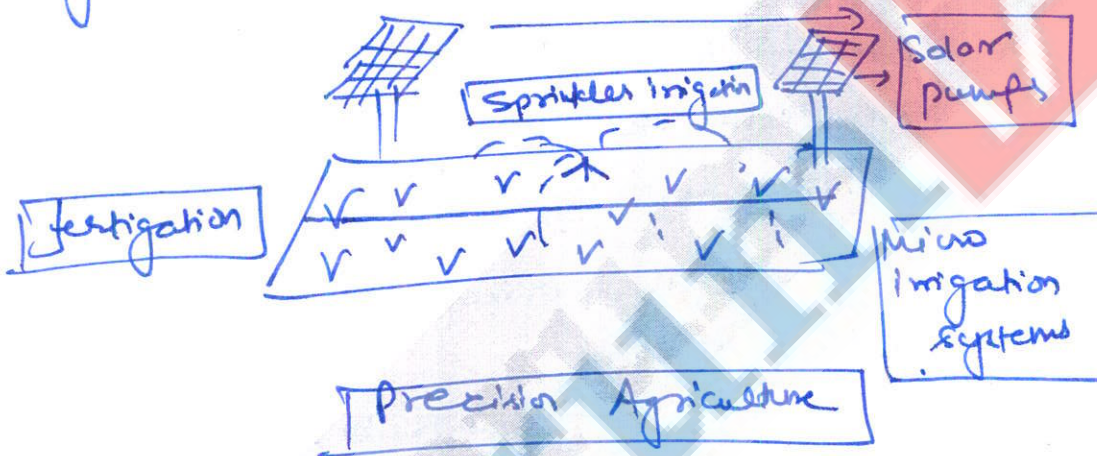
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.3) What is precision agriculture? How can precision agriculture help in optimizing crop production and resource management? (10 marks, 150 words)

परिशुद्ध/प्रिसिजन कृषि क्या है? परिशुद्ध कृषि फसल उत्पादन और संसाधन प्रबंधन को अनुकूलित करने में कैसे मदद कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Precision Agriculture refers to the effective utilisation of natural resources (water), fertilisers increasing crop productivity, density by least harm to Environment.



Crop production Optimization

17 Increase in crop productivity As reported by NAFAED
wheat by 120%.
rice by 165%.
sugarcane by 112%.

27 Reduction in growing needs & more nutrients to crops

By Direct nutrients, fertilisers,

③ Reduction in resources less water wasted for weeds growth and use of Renewable energy (↓ electricity consumption) without compromising crop production

1.7 Water It will use micro-irrigation that will reduce water resource (Israel Mode)
 → India Must water exporter

Fertilization Tamil Nadu's model of fertilization.

4.7 Seed required will also go down as less wastage (Mihir Shah Committee)

Nature

→ PM-KUSUM

→ National Action plan
on CC (Sustainable
Agriculture)

Neon Coated used Agriculture

Hence they will help to ensure TAIWAN IS FREE & OPEN.

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
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Q.4) While MSMEs are the backbone of the Indian economy, they encounter various hurdles in their operation and expansion. Discuss. Also, suggest steps to support the growth of the MSME sector. (10 marks, 150 words)

MSMEs भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ हैं, लेकिन उन्हें अपने संचालन और विस्तार में कई तरह की बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, MSMEs क्षेत्र के विकास को समर्थन देने के लिए कदम सुझाएँ। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

MSMEs are the drivers of Indian economy
while employing 6.7 crore directly,
29% GDP, 40% share of exports Basket.

Definition : by DPIIT (Ministry of Commerce)

Investment	1	5	50
Turnover	5	50	250

Hurdles in operation

1. use of Absolute Technology e.g. in

Textile MSMEs use old Handloomen cloth

2. Poor & old machinery lack of credit
underlines investment in new machines.

3. Lack of formalisation and use of
uninstitutional lending in rural areas.

Hurdles in Expansion

1. poor EoDB (Ease of Doing Business)
while it increased in urban areas

it is still present in rural areas.

② Fear of losing Benefits if they increase their size

By Tax rebates, Angel Tax etc

③ lack of Economy of Scale they don't diversify products for exports.

④ less focus on Growth led by Exports

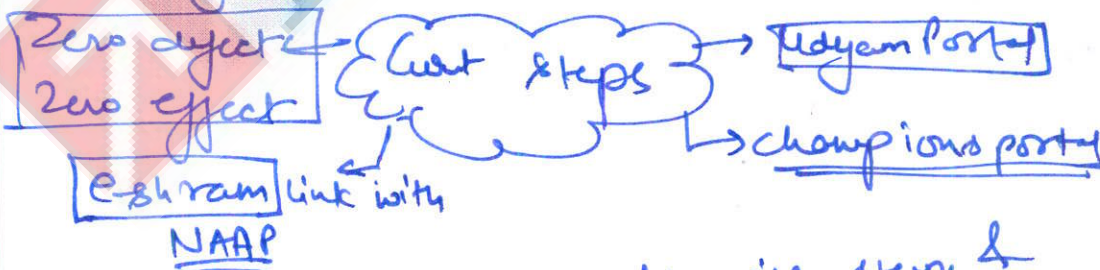
Steps to support

1. Access to credit By MSME Fund.

2. Incentives to Innovate on lines of PLI Scheme.

3. providing Tax Benefits to MSME's even if they increase size.

4. Easy Administrative portal. and process



Hence by following steps &

UK India Committee to make them engines of growth.

Feedback
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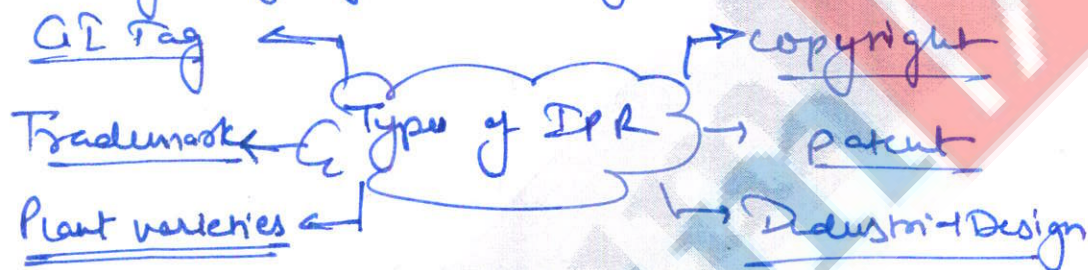
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Q.5) Explain the significance of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) in transforming India into a knowledge-based and innovation-driven economy. Also, mention various government initiatives aimed at strengthening the protection and enforcement of IPRs in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत को ज्ञान-आधारित और नवाचार-संचालित अर्थव्यवस्था में बदलने में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों (IPRs) के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में IPRs के संरक्षण और प्रवर्तन को मजबूत करने के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न सरकारी पहलों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India ranked 40th in recent Global Innovation Index (WIPO) shows trends in strengthening of IPR regime.



Significance of IPR to knowledge & innovation based economy

1. Incentive to innovate and increasing productivity. eg Cowaxin.

2. Increase GDP growth as innovation drives productivity → Economic growth.

3. Boost to R&D sector Increase in Patent filing from 32 K (now) → 5 Lakh by 2030.

- 4) Bring Investment in India by FDI, FII in pharmaceuticals.
- 5) Employment generation (CME → 8-1) unemployment; etc.
- 6) Help exports by DeepTech Startups.

Govt Initiatives

- 1.7 Legislative Measures [Industrial Design 2000]
Patent Act 1996 Copyright Act 1957, C.I. Reg 1998
- 2.7 DIPR Policy 2016 To create awareness and create innovation ecosystem.
- 3.7 Joining in TR Conventions
Convention Paris → Industrial Designs
Bern → Literary works.
- 4.7 TRIPS Waivers & issue of Evergreening in WTO
See 3d Patent Act
- 5.1 Protection of traditional rights (avoid Biopiracy)
by Traditional knowledge Digital Library.
- 6.7 Focus on process patents

Hence these steps have helped India achieve significant, but needs to do more to achieve SDG-9 Industry & Innovation

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

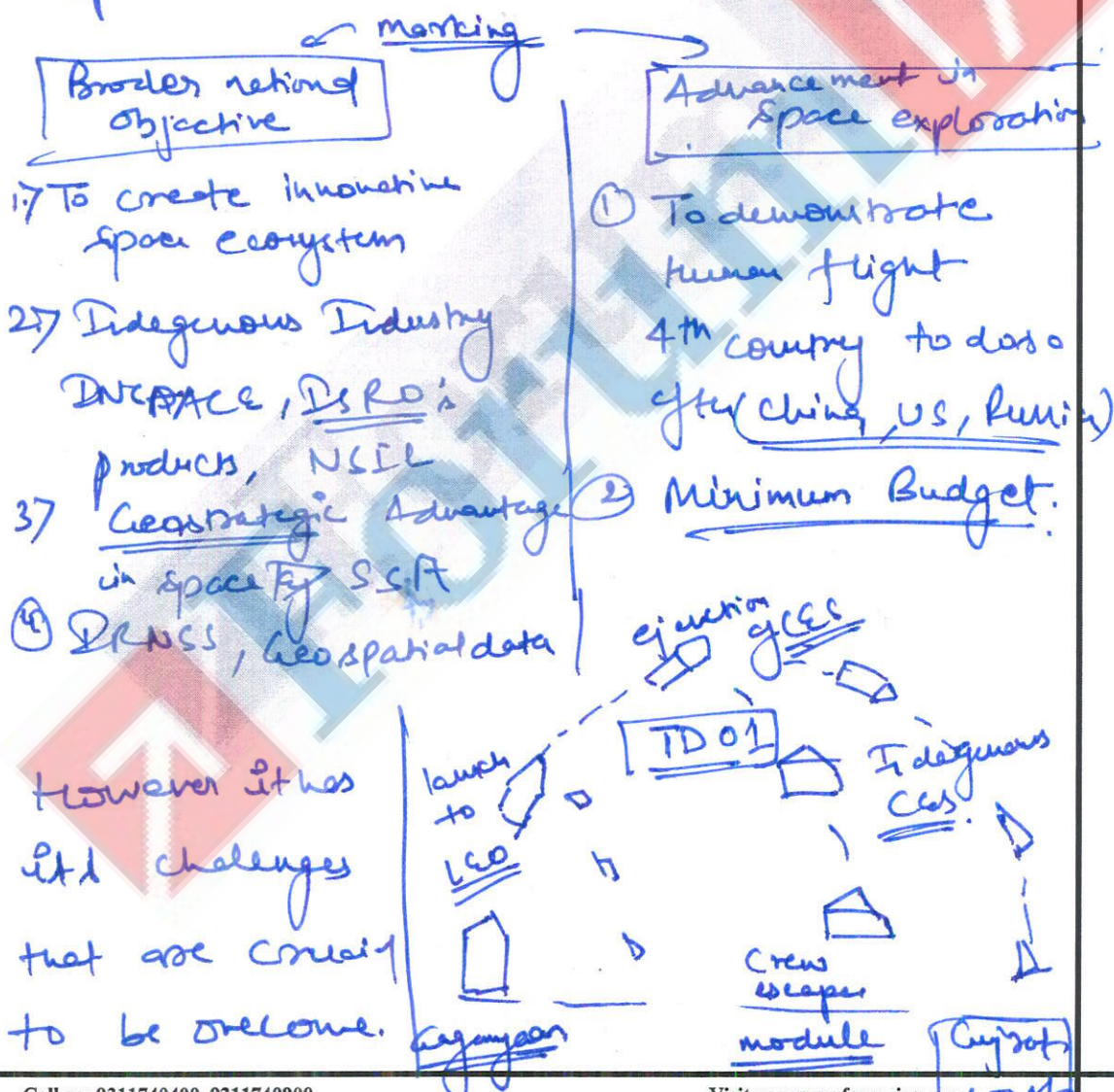
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Q.6) Gaganyaan mission is a landmark endeavour for India, marking significant advancements in space exploration and contributing to broader national objectives; however, overcoming the associated technical and safety challenges is crucial for its success. Analyse. (10 marks, 150 words)

गगनयान मिशन भारत के लिए एक ऐतिहासिक प्रयास है, जो अंतरिक्ष अन्वेषण में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति को दर्शाता है और व्यापक राष्ट्रीय उद्देश्यों में योगदान देता है; हालाँकि, इससे जुड़ी तकनीकी और सुरक्षा चुनौतियों पर काबू पाना इसकी सफलता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। विश्लेषण कीजिये। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Gaganyaan mission (2 uncrewed 1 crewed) is a landmark endeavour to show its capacity to send human beings into the space.



Technical challenges

- ① Providing micro-gravity environment in Crew-Escape module (2 walls).
- ② Emergency Abort mission : How to land the module in Emergency.
- ③ Maintaining the Temperature, Humidity, Waste, pressure on the flight.
- ④ Docking Issue As it was a failure in Chandrayaan-2

Safety Issue

- 1.7 Crew members exposure to radiations
- 2.7 Threats of mental illness, fatigue during the mission is a challenge.
- 3.7 landing back to earth during parachutes of CEM & Service module.

Hence Gaganyaan Mission is great leap forward but the challenges needs to be dealt with utmost safety to avoid incidents like Sunita Williams of Russia during NASA mission

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.7) What are the challenges in the safe management of e-waste in India? How can collaboration among multiple stakeholders help in sustainable e-waste management? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में ई-अपशिष्ट के सुरक्षित प्रबंधन में क्या चुनौतियाँ हैं? विभिन्न हितधारकों के बीच सहयोग से धारणीय ई-अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन में किस तरह मदद मिल सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to E-waste monitoring Report of World Economic Forum India is the 2nd largest producer of e-waste after China while processing only 37% of it.

Challenges of safe management

1. Lack of Technological Infrastructure that can extract the ewaste
↳ more than 60% done manually.
2. Exposure to Toxic metals cadmium, mercury, lead to people who are handling
3. Informal sector → 40% processing happens there, which is not tracked by agencies
4. Low extraction of metals from ewaste only 17% extraction that are reusable.
due to knowledge gap.

It calls for multiple stakeholders Approach →.

- ① Better monitoring of e-waste by Responsible producer organisations, publishers, customers
- ② Technology Transfer by corporate to Small Business by CR tagging of e-waste.
- ③ Responsible EPR (Extended producer Responsibility) by publishers, manufacturers reduce e-waste effluents.
- ④ Customers awareness by civil society NGOs will help collection of e-waste;
- ⑤ Capacity Building of workforce.

National Initiatives

- ① e-waste Management Rules 2021
- ② EPR mandatory
- ③ Vehicle scrap policy

International

- ① COP-28 Agenda on e-waste
- ② e-waste Alliance

Hence the challenges can be tackled by a robust Circular Economy

Feedback

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Q.8) Define Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and mention its various stages. Also, highlight the significance of EIA in balancing developmental needs with environmental conservation in the country.

(10 marks, 150 words)

पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन (EIA) को परिभाषित कीजिए और इसके विभिन्न चरणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, देश में विकासात्मक आवश्यकताओं और पर्यावरण संरक्षण के बीच संतुलन बनाने में EIA के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Environmental Impact Assessment refers to the Assessment of Developmental projects & work from an Environmental Aspect and mitigating of those Hazards to Environment.

Model ministry → MoEFee

Statutory Status
EPA - 1986

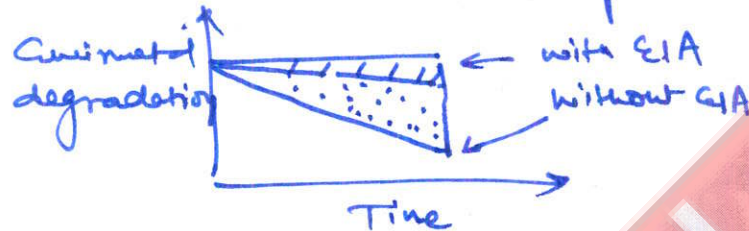
↳ 2020 Notification

Stages of EIA

- ① Screening It is first stage where project is checked if it requires EIA
- ② Scoping categorisation into
↳ Cat-A by MoEFee
- ③ Public consultation Concerned People & NGo's input
↳ Cat-B
B1 → Stat Govt
B2 → No need
- ④ EIA Terms of Reference prepared
- ⑤ Assessment It checks the impact of project and then Report to regulatory Body
- ⑥ Decision making
↳ Project A → MoEFee
↳ Project-B by SEIAA
- ⑦ Monitoring of projects within standards.

Significance of EIA in Balancing Development & Environment

1. reduced Environmental Impacts.



2. protection of Traditional rights, forest rights by public consultation

by ESG norms + CSR (Sec-135)

3. reduce disasters like landslides, floods (GLOF), Compensate

4. Sustainable Development, GDP growth, Green GDP with both aspects Balance.

Strategic projects
(Cherdham)
Public consultation reduced.

only 2-4% projects rejected (CAG)
Challenges → 2020 Amendment
(Post facto clearance)

Recent Woyand landslide would have been avoided if EIA of project in Woyand District was done (Kashmirangan) hence EIA is crucial for Sustainable Development

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.9) Integrated Theatre Commands shall bring jointness in operation synergy of resources and enable armed forces in carrying out swift, effective, and decisive actions. Do you agree with this view? Justify your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

एकीकृत थिएटर कमांड संचालन में संयुक्तता, संसाधनों के तालमेल और सशस्त्र बलों को त्वरित, प्रभावी और निर्णायक कार्रवाई करने में सक्षम बनाएगा। क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Integrated Theatre of Commands was idea given by Shelcatter Committee that calls for Integration of all 3 forces for various Missions. Recently it is in operation in Andaman & Nicobar.

Synergy of Resources & jointness

1. Reduce the ambiguity of work in Missions.

2. Redundancy of work : Earlier Navy, Army Airforce would have their own data of Geospatial place; Now it will be pooled & accessible to all.

3. Utilisation of Resources

Aircrafts of Airforce, ships submarine of Navy, Infantry, weapons of Army

Human Resource cooperation will reduce speed & decisions

Swift, effective decisions

- ① Better coordination as communication time of Command will reduce.
- ② more time to cooperate & Act swiftly
eg. Uri Air strike Army & Airforce coordination
eg. Red sea operation Surpach

Challenges of ITC

1. Difference in working styles & fashion of 3 forces.
2. may lead to confrontation if coordination not well
3. Tendency of Army to Dominate is more
4. lack of previous experiences
5. Training is not done in this manner.

In this regard US model of Training jointly and Israel-Model of Information sharing needs to be followed which was also suggested by Cargil Committee

Feedback

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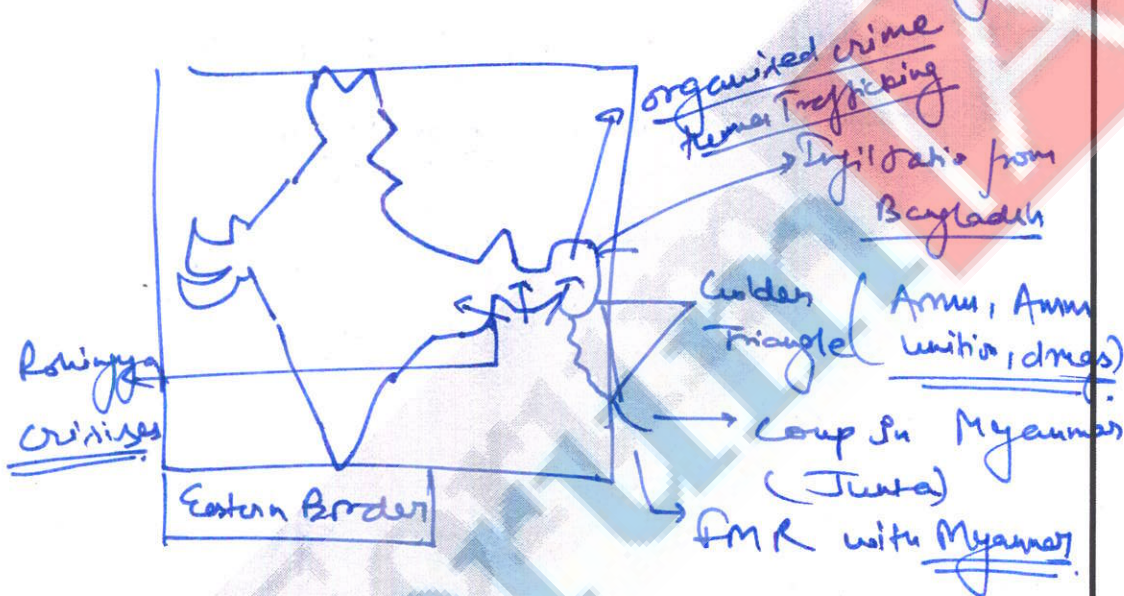
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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.10) India's internal security dynamics is inextricably linked with the peace and stability in the neighbourhood. Explain with special reference to instability on the eastern border. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा गतिशीलता पड़ोस में शांति और स्थिरता से अभिन्न रूप से जुड़ी हुई है। पूर्वी सीमा पर अस्थिरता के विशेष संदर्भ में समझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India's position sandwiched between golden crescent and golden Triangle and coup in neighbours threatens its internal security.



Peace & security in Neighbourhood would

- 17 Help Check infiltrations by coordination with many of other countries.
- 27 CIBMS comprehensive Integrated Border mgmt.
- 37 reduced organised crime by democratic govt
↳ Coups are sponsored by organized crime of opium, heroine etc.
(Junta Myanmar)

47 Reduced spillover if peace exist.

By Rohingya infiltration.

57 Supply of Arms, Ammunition by undemocratic govt, Non-state Actors

By Simi Bangladesh.

67 funding can be curtailed by joint operations
CPI funded by HAWA through Myanmar;

77 Ideological support to left wing extremism & jihad by Instability in region.

Way out

17 Pragmatic Foreign Policy dealing with Myanmar JUNTA; To check Arms, opium.

27 Integrated Check Posts

37 Coordination among security forces
BSF, Assam Rifles and state police.

47 Ending of FMR regime. Hence neighbourhood

peace & stability is crucial for

Internal security dynamics & needs to be prioritised by Dialogue & Diplomacy

Feedback

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Q.11) The introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) was hailed as a transformative fiscal reform; however, the journey of GST has been a mixed bag of successes and challenges. Analyse.

(15 marks, 250 words)

वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (GST) की शुरुआत को एक परिवर्तनकारी राजकोषीय सुधार के रूप में सराहा गया था; हालाँकि, GST की यात्रा सफलताओं और चुनौतियों का मिश्रित मिश्रण रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Goods and Services Tax was brought by 101st constitutional Amendment by introducing a Tax that subsumed various taxes of states (Sales Tax, Entertainment Tax) and central (Excise, Additional custom, Agriculture Tax).

Transformative fiscal reform

1) 'One Nation One Tax' Idea was in practicality.

2) Target to increase Tax Base & Tax-GDP ratio (11.1% GDP at 2024)

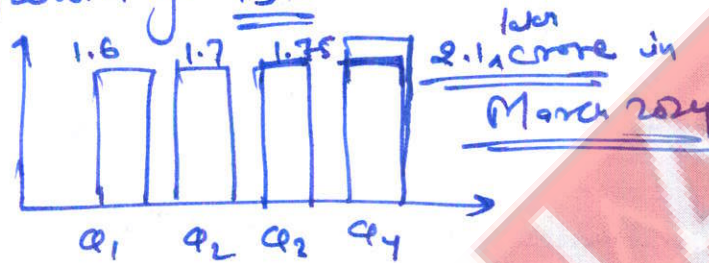
3) Destination Based Tax involving Tax-on-Tax & Reverse charge mechanism

4) Bring down prices of goods & services by 7-8%.

5) Cooperative Federalism (279A GST Council)

Success of GST

- 1.7 GST collections in 2023 were high and growth of 15%.



- 2.7 Tax Base increased by 13%.
- 3.7 Economic Survey 2023-24 GST was second highest Tax after Income Tax.
- 4.7 Improved cooperative Federalism with simplicity for Businesses by GSTN.
- 5.7 CoDB (Cost of Doing Business) improved by e-way Bills.
- 6.7 Tax-GDP ratio increased by 6.2% for Indirect Tax.
- 7.7 Reduced price of some goods due to Non Anti-profiteering Authority.

Challenges of GST regime

- ① undermines Fiscal Federalism as Centre have (veto) in GST Council $\frac{1}{3}^{rd}$ (virtue)
- ② Prices of most of the items are still high as only meagre tax-dip was seen
- ③ Compensation to states: As some states demand continuing of compensation But still GST cess is applied till 2015-16.
- ④ Frauds by fake away bills & GSTN
↳ shell companies
- ⑤ Regional Biases of states with Consumption get advantage of Maharashtra, Karnataka.
way out

Feedback

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- ① Fiscal Commission → rational decisions of GST Council
- ② Mohit Minerals case → States are not bound by GST Council.
Hence although it has been a robust step. few challenges need to be addressed to make [Tax-GIPP] ratio to 20%.



Q.12 Discuss the potential of food processing sector in addressing the issues of low value addition, high post-harvest losses and disguised unemployment plaguing Indian agriculture. Also, explain why the sector has underperformed despite its significant potential. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय कृषि में व्याप्त कम मूल्य संवर्धन, कटाई उपरांत उच्च हानि और प्रच्छन्न बेरोजगारी के मुद्दों को हल करने में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र की क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, यह भी वर्णन कीजिए कि अपनी महत्वपूर्ण क्षमता के बावजूद इस क्षेत्र ने खराब प्रदर्शन क्यों किया है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Food processing sector is sunrise sector
that holds potential to transform stagnant
Agriculture sector with recording
CAER (Compound Annual growth) = 8-9%.

Addressing low value Addition

1. According to APEDA value addition can
be improved. which is poor

4% → fishery	2% → Horticulture
35% → milk	6% → meat

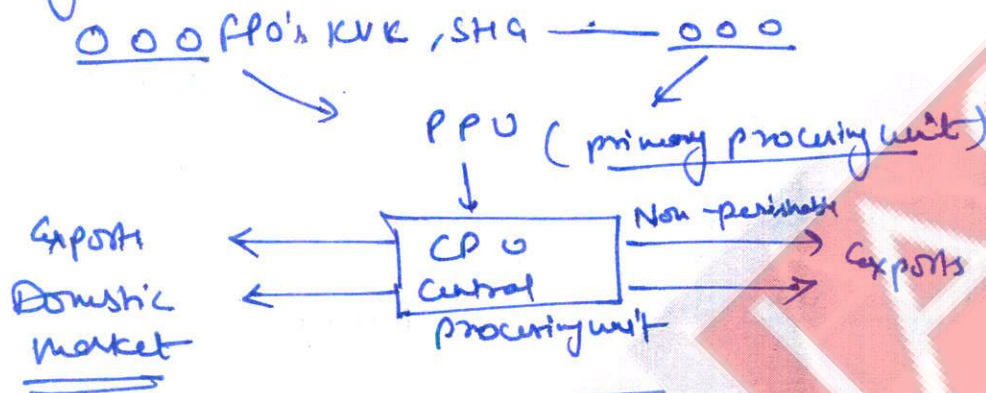
2. Perishable items can be improved which
will Agriculture GVA by 13%.

3. Use of Biotechnology & cold chains
To increase exports and growth

4. improve food security by increased
nutrients to food.

Post-Harvest losses

1. By value Addition at various stages



Mega Food Park

2. Cold chain storage SAMPADA Yojana

3. Fast Transportation KISAN RAILS

Disguised Unemployment Tackle

1. Consume workforce from Agriculture.
which is stagnant

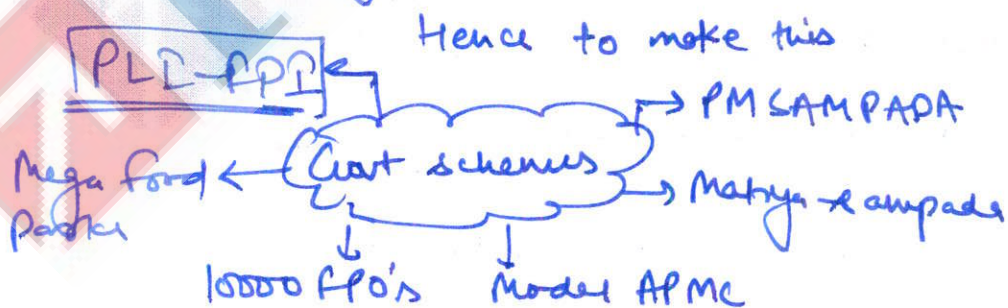
2. Reduce Unemployment Rate (8% CMSE)
as it is labour intensive sector

3. help Labour force participation ratio
to improve

4. New Startups, Entrepreneurs more employment

Despite such potential challenges

- ① Upstream challenges Poor transportation and access to APMC's by farmers to send raw materials.
- ② Downstream challenges
 - Grading challenge , → marketing challenge
- ③ Backward & Forward Linkages 17 MF Parks are working below their capacity
- ④ Governance issues Lack of credit to MEMs, APOLs, STCs.
- ⑤ Cultural issues preference to fresh food.
- ⑥ Cold chain Infrastructure is still in nascent stage.



By these steps the sector can help agriculture to DFR (Aharik Odharai Centre)

Feedback

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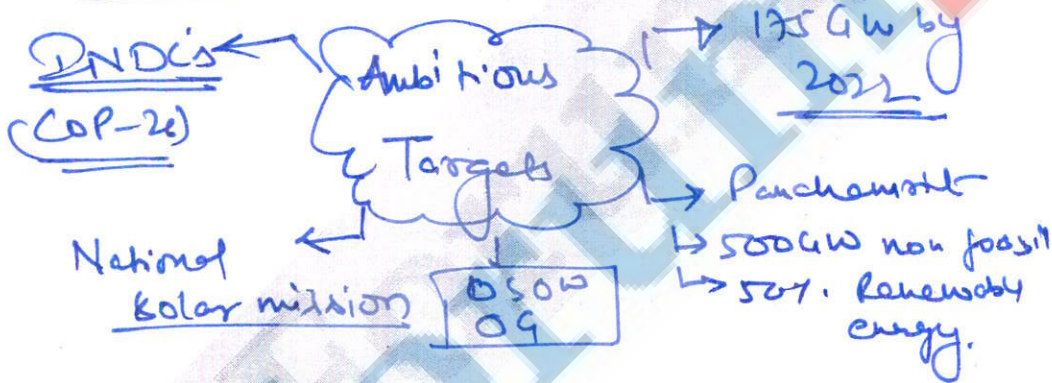
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Q.13) Despite the government's ambitious targets, rooftop solar installations in India are hindered by multiple factors. Elaborate. How far do you think that PM Surya Ghar Yojana can incentivise the adoption of rooftop solar installations? (15 marks, 250 words)

सरकार के महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्यों के बावजूद, भारत में छतों पर सौर ऊर्जा लगाने में कई तरह की बाधाएँ आ रही हैं। विस्तार से वर्णन कीजिए। आपको क्या लगता है कि प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर योजना छतों पर सौर ऊर्जा लगाने को बढ़ावा देने में किस हद तक सहायक हो सकती है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is a major global leader of solar power by founding International Solar Alliance, Adding 69 Gigawatt of solar energy and Idea of One world one Grid



Rooftop solar Installations are hindered

1. Structural challenges where technology for solar photovoltaics is very high rates, (considered as elite constitution concept).

2. Administrative challenges Rural people

find it difficult and long time to get connection, due to corruption.

③ Lack of Centre-state cooperations States

Complaining centre is not providing enough funds Key RPO's (Renewable purchase obligation), ES Certs (Energy saving certificates)

④ Lack of Awareness of benefits of solar energy Key Rural penetration of solar is only 37%.

⑤ Lack of mandatory provisions : legal challenges
Key Tamil Nadu's one district is in compulsory

Recently Honorable PM announced PM Surya Khas Yojana for Installations of solar rooftops to Some Households that will help achieve PANCHAMRIT.

Incentivise adoption of solar roof Top

17 Providing of subsidies to people will motivate them to adopt the roof Tops.

② Reduced Electricity Bill of household is Economic pull factor to adopt

the scheme

③ Behavioural change of people towards solar energy due to awareness.

④ Incentives for earning of money by extra-unit production → Net metering however it will

still face challenges of Awareness, Bureaucratic hurdles, cost of equipments which needs to be overcome by PLI

DLI scheme of solar electrolyzers (photovoltaic) and utilizing DEA's Towards 1000 Initiative

Feedback

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Q.14) Agricultural marketing reforms are imperative for addressing market inefficiencies and boosting farm incomes. Analyse.
(15 marks, 250 words)

कृषि विपणन सुधार बाज़ार की अक्षमताओं को दूर करने और कृषि आय को बढ़ाने के लिए अनिवार्य हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian Agriculture contributes only 11.6% of GDP while employing 50% workforce.

Agriculture marketing (sale and purchase of Agricultural goods) can improve Agriculture CVA by 15% (15th Agriculture Census)

Inefficiencies in Marketing

- ① Access to Markets only 60% farmers have access to Nearest APMC's (Agricultural producing market companies)
- ② Supermarkets & Mandis are not connected to farmers directly due to upstream challenges & lack of forward & backward linkages
- ③ Middle man web hinders the

Bargaining power of farmers.

- ④ Awareness of Technologies by farmers
like ChatGPT, AgriStack,
AgmarkNet;

- ⑤ Issue of Storage & Transportation for
farmers to sell at lower prices and
nearest APMC's.

- ⑥ Grading issues of Agricultural products
AgmarkNet, IS 1 standards by farmers lack
due to which they are not able to
get high returns.

How marketing Reforms will help

- ① Reduction of middleman from market
to farmers, FPO's, SHG's
Eg ONDC (Open Network Digital
Commerce)

- ② Real Time market prices & Information
Eg e-NAM (e)

③ 10000 FPO's in village level and PACs (primary Agriculture cooperative) to help farmers store & Transport to Supermarkets, Mandis

④ Model APMC Act by central govt for better marketing of products.

⑤ Grading of products AgMARKNET and AgRI STACK.

⑥ dissemination of information of Market Demand eg KVK (Krishi Vigyan Kendra).

⑦ creating of Food chain Infrastructures near to villages
→ KISAN BAILS

Here by following steps DFI (Doubling of Farmer Income) can be ensured and As said by "Future Belongs to Nations with Food"
Ms Swaminathan,

Feedback

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Q.15) Discuss the contribution of livestock sector to the rural economy and the empowerment of women. Also, highlight main challenges faced by the livestock sector in the country and suggest strategies to overcome these challenges. (15 marks, 250 words)

ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था और महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण में पशुधन क्षेत्र के योगदान पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, देश में पशुधन क्षेत्र के सामने आने वाली मुख्य चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालें और इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए रणनीति सुझाएं।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to 20th Livestock Census, India has largest Bovine population, 2nd sheep, 3rd goat with 29% Agriculture GVA from livestock and employment of 7.2 Million directly & indirectly, and 4% of GDP.

Contribution ~~Challenges~~ to Rural Economy

- ① Employment generation in non-farm sector. (~37% employment in Livestock)
 - ② Reducing poverty by engaging in Dairying (1st largest producer of milk) ~ 232 Million Tones / year.
 - ③ Asset creation of rural poor in terms of machinery, cow, buffaloes.
- Contribution - women

1.7 Women are engaged in milk production

by 54% of Total workforce

- ② Women Entrepreneurs rise by 15% in rural areas due to livestock.
- ③ Veterinary services to animals.
- ④ Collection of Fodder for animals from farms
- ⑤ Women Empowerment from Feminisation of Agriculture issue.

Challenges of Livestock Sector

- ① Disease Burden of Livestocks
Foot & Mouth Disease, Lumpy skin disease which killed 15 lakh cattle.
- ② Fodder and nutrition is of very poor quality and lacks ingredients sufficient to them.
- ③ Productivity of Animals is very low
1777 milk / animal / year as world average is 5417 milk / animal / year.
- ④ Veterinary Hospitals & services

are very less in rural areas.

⑤ Access to credit is a major challenge 45% non-Institutional credit.

④ Strategies to overcome these

① Providing of vaccines & veterinary services

Artificial Insemination program with 90% accuracy of female selective semen.

② Pasture lands for fodder of animals which help their productivity.

③ Access to credit by Kisan Credit Cards

④ Integrated Farming Systems that uses crops residue for animals.

⑤ Disease Burden by vaccines, mission to be reduced

DIDF
(Dairy Development)

Crookal Mission
(Indigenous Breeds)

(New schemes)

National Livestock Mission

AHDF
Animal Husbandry
(Rural Development)

Karnika Arthashastra mentions

Livestock as 'Backbone of Economy'

Feedback

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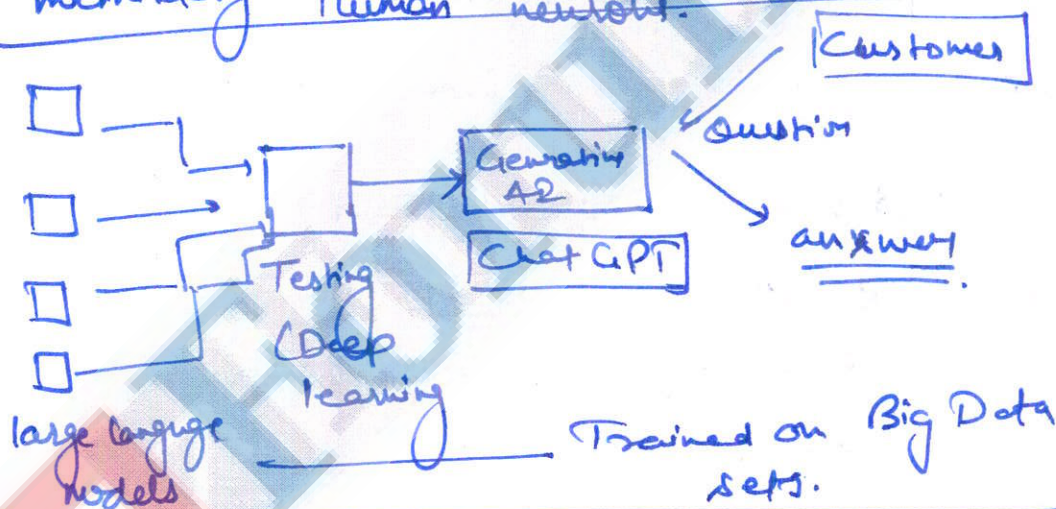


Q.16) Generative AI holds immense potential to transform various aspects of daily life, offering both benefits and challenges. Elaborate. What policy measures do you suggest to maximize its benefits and mitigate its risks? (15 marks, 250 words)

जनरेटिव AI में दैनिक जीवन के विभिन्न पहलुओं को बदलने की अपार क्षमता है, जो लाभ और चुनौतियाँ दोनों प्रदान करता है। विस्तार से वर्णन कीजिए। इसके लाभों को अधिकतम करने और इसके जोखिमों को कम करने के लिए आप कौन से नीतिगत उपाय सुझाते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Generative AI has brought a new revolution of ideas and meaningful information in the world in last 2 years.

Generative AI is generation of new information, song, videos with help of pre-trained data sets and mimicking Human intellect.



Transforming aspects of daily life

① **Education sector** It reduces Books requirement, and Quick learning outcomes. & answers.

- ② Industry sector Corporate employees gets PPT, pdf done by chatGPT Perplexity etc
- ③ Healthcare sector It helps disseminating information of diseases, new researches.
- ④ Art & Literature It can create new songs, new movie plots for directors write a new Book.
- ⑤ Agriculture sector It helps guide farmers to what to sow and Investment decisions.

Challenges in Daily Life

- ① Black Box The Algorithms are often not transparent and have scope of Biases. towards women, children.
↳ racial comments towards Black people
- ② Data Colonialisation It takes data of Individuals without consent and can be misused.

- ③ undermines healthy relations leading to slavery of screen
- ④ reduced importance of schools, Interactions with peers $\rightarrow$ Soft Feeding.
- ⑤ Privacy Issues Cyber Threats, Attacks DPD Theft
- ⑥ Taking jobs of Artists Elon Musk called it "Hydra Headed Monster".

Policy measures suggestions.

National level

- ① Data protection law which is advanced.
- ② Institutional measures
 $\rightarrow$ CERT-In, police capacity Building
- ③ responsibility of service providers No Safe Harbour
- ④ Awareness among people
- ⑤ Addressing Digital Divide
- ⑥ Avoiding job losses

CPAI

needs to be followed here.

International level

- ① UNESCO stds of AI ethics to be followed.
- ② International collaboration (Budapest Convention)
- ③ Ethics & Transparency
- ④ Liability convention (London Declaration)

Hence Paris Declaration

Feedback

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Q.17) Describe the major outcomes of the 28th session of the Conference of Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). What were the major engagements of India in this conference? (15 marks, 250 words)

जलवायु परिवर्तन पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र फ्रेमवर्क कन्वेंशन (UNFCCC) के पक्षकारों के सम्मेलन (COP) के 28वें सत्र के प्रमुख परिणामों का वर्णन कीजिए। इस सम्मेलन में भारत की प्रमुख भागीदारी क्या थी? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

28th COP was held at UAE. It is a (COP) annual meeting under UNFCCC to track performance under Paris climate Agreement and to bring new commitments to curb GHGs and avoid climate change & Boiling.

Major Outcomes

1. Release of first Addition of GLS Global Stocktake review of climate Actions

↳ It suggested to increase Renewable energy Adoption by 2 times.

↳ Also world is not on track to achieve 1.5°C Target by end of century.

- ② Renewable energy & Energy Efficiency Pledge To speed up the renewable energy. (India is not part of it).
- ③ ALTERRA Fund by UAE Companies set up with \$3-4 Billion.
- ④ Loss & Damage Fund sanctioning of amount to it ~ \$20 Billion
- ⑤ Africa Decarbonisation Industry Initiative for African continent.
- ⑥ Nuclear Energy pledge To increase it by 3 fold
- ⑦ Utilisation and support to Green climate change fund

Indian Engagements

- 1) Green Credit Program (Initiative)

it will help to utilise Green funding and Decarbonisation

② River City Alliance launched for Technology transfer & cultural exchanges

③ LeadIT 2.0 help for decarbonisation of Industry

④ opposition to Global Market Pledge
CBAM Carbon Border Adjustment mechanism

⑤ To adopt PHASE DOWN from PHASE OUT due to per capita emissions low
US → 15.6 Tonne India 3.8 carbon Tonne/capita.

Indiscriminatory to developing Nations
Challenges
lack of effective funding in Loss & Damage Fund.
climate justice (SID Nations)
climate reparations not paid
Hence a pragmatic pledge needs to be adopted to control climate change by climate Equity!

Feedback

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Q.18) Explain the causes and impacts of landslides. Also, discuss the various measures to mitigate their impact, with a special emphasis on National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) guidelines. (15 marks, 250 words)

भूस्खलन के कारणों और प्रभावों का विवेचन कीजिए। साथ ही, राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (NDMA) के दिशा-निर्देशों पर विशेष जोर देते हुए, उनके प्रभाव को कम करने के विभिन्न उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recent Wayand landslide which killed more than 200 people have left whole Nation in distress and attracted focus to tackle landslides.

“Landslides are type mass movements in which the piece of a mountain falls under influence of gravity”

Causes of landslides

Natural

① young rocks of mountain systems.
→ Himalayas are young fold mountains.

② Monsoon

→ leads to more landslides in W. Ghats

③ weathering of rocks
Erosion by

Anthropogenic

① unplanned construction
→ impact ecological balance

② Infrastructure on rocks breaking their shear limits
→ Himachal
→ Shimla landslide

③ excessive population

by moving water.
eg Thawing

- ④ snowfall in fast flow
timely of rivers
↳ Avalanches leads to
landslides

Density eg Mandi &
Musorie
④ overflow of Tourism
eg Shimla, Kangda.

- ⑤ Deforestation weakening
of Trees roots.
⑥ shifting cultivation.

Impacts of Landslides

- ① Loss of lives of people eg locut
Wayanad
- ② Infrastructure Destruction
↳ DAMS eg Sikkim's Gof → landslide
(Changtang) Ukonak dam
in Tista.
↳ Bridges & roads eg Shimla
- ③ Loss of livestock in landslides.
- ④ River meandering, Capturing changing its
Path. eg Wayanad's river
- ⑤ Poverty & Hunger (social impacts)
- ⑥ Functional damage to livelihoods
- ⑦ Fiscal stimulus for new constructions

NDMA guidelines & suggestions

- ① Understanding risks by
ISRO's ISRO 'Landslide susceptibility mapping'.
12% area prone to ~~land~~ landslides.
- ② Invest in DRR - Structural measures
↳ Sustainable Building way
↳ Roads & Dams (GDA) to be thorough
(X) road (cometway)
- ③ Invest in DRR - Non structural measures
↳ Insurance of lives & Infrastructure
- ④ Inter-Agency coordination
ISRO - GSI - DMD (DMD launched red alert very later)
- ⑤ Capacity Building of professionals of NDRF, SDRF, NCE, NGOs.
- ⑥ Audit in 6 months to be compulsory.
Hence by using them & applying latest technologies of LiDAR, Thermal imaging etc the risk can be reduced & ensure
(BUILD BACK BETTER)

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.19) Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) is showing a downward trend, but still affects many parts of the country. Highlighting the reasons for the continuance of LWE in certain pockets, suggest strategies to deal with this menace. (15 marks, 250 words)

वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) में गिरावट का रुख देखने को मिल रहा है, लेकिन यह अभी भी देश के कई हिस्सों को प्रभावित कर रहा है। कुछ इलाकों में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) के जारी रहने के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए रणनीति सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

(Left wing extremist) is an aggressive political ideology to overthrow state power by means of Armed insurgency. It originated in Noxalbari region of Bengal under leadership of Chota Majumdar.

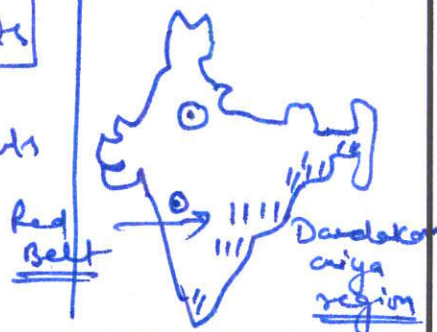
Downward Trend

→ Recently Ministry of Home Affairs released report which shows that it is only in 46 districts from 124 in 2014.

→ More people coming to mainstream via development, AMR (Anganwadis & schools), Aspirational Districts, SAMADHAN etc.

Affects many parts

① Still it have its footprints in the following regions



- Dandakaranya Region of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana.
- Red Belt of minerals
 - Ex Recent Red Blast in Sukma 2023 killing 12 CRPF personnel do.
- shifting in urban regions too
 - Ex Satan Swami case.

Reasons for continuance of MCOG

- ① Jai Jangal Jansan encroachment by corporate for land, clearing of forest and taking their rights of forest
- ② Governance Issues Corruption among the govt officials & CPI (maoist) leaders.
nexus
- ③ Funding Issues still it is funded from NGOs, charities, cryptocurrencies, Extortions. Hence it is continued challenge.

④ Developmental Issues of poverty and hunger. Lack of employment (more reachable to LWE).

⑤ Lack of Inter-Agency coordination Police and CRPF.

⑥ Terrain is very Tough to reach hence it is a challenge.

Strategies to Deal

① winning the Heart of youths by operations like operation Sadbharna.

② Education and Health Cbse schools Aspirational District.

③ Infrastructure Development To bring them to main stream.

④ Poverty Alleviation by providing MGNREGS, Indira Awaaz Yojana, Forest Right Act 2006.

⑤ Military & Strategic Front operations like surgical strikes, Technologies like Israel's Iron Dome to predict operation Greyhound.

⑥ Inter Agency Coordination CRPF Police SAMADHAN strategy hence by doing these we can ensure Endgame Safe State.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

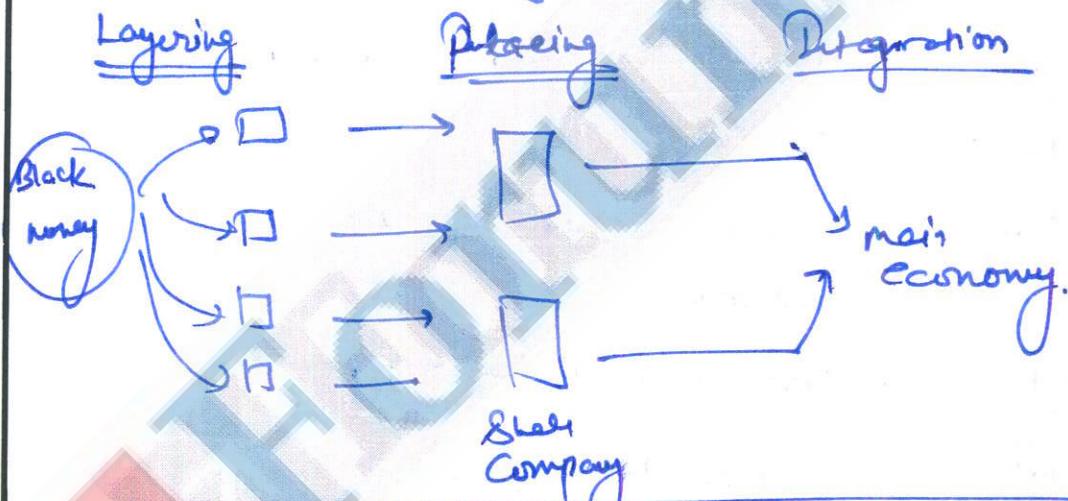


Q.20) Analyse how the adoption of emerging and disruptive technologies for money laundering is adding new layers of complexity to an already intricate issue. Also, highlight the measures taken to tackle the problem of money laundering both at national and international levels. (15 marks, 250 words)

विश्लेषण कीजिए कि मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग के लिए उभरती और विघटनकारी तकनीकों को अपनाने से पहले से ही जटिल मुद्दे में जटिलता की नई परतें कैसे जुड़ रही हैं। साथ ही, राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दोनों स्तरों पर मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग की समस्या से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

ATC to DMF is money laundering Index;
money laundering contributes to 3.5% of
Global GDP posing a Huge Threat to
Economic Stability of Nations.

Process of ML



Emerging & Disruptive Technologies

- ① Cryptocurrency is new M.L. method
contributing to 29% of it. (Bitcoin & Ethereum)
↳ Anonymity of owner & No backing of Bank.

② Big Data Analytics and Shell Companies
Helps to find methods of shell companies to invest.

③ Use of AI Algorithms to avoid tax systems.
Round Tripping, Safe Havens

④ Dark web and Deep web using TOR
The onion ring are new organised crimes, assassination, cartels, smuggling routes.

National Level Measures

① Institutional level →

ED (enforcement Directorate) → Vijay Madanlal Chaudhary case expanded powers.

Law → PMLA 2002, FEDA 2016, LoFCEOSA 1974
→ FEMA 1996

↳ FIU IND Financial Intelligence unit.

② Legislative → PMLA (prevention of money laundering Act) 2002
↳ Burden of proof on accused.

↳ Seizure of Assets, goods
↳ Cryptocurrency also covered under it;

Special Structural → Shell Company Task force

↳ 'Operation Clean money'

Capacity Building of staffs of ED, police

Centre-state coordination NATARIO

International level

① FATF Financial Action Task Force Paper on cryptocurrency → Black listing
→ Grey listing

② WFA, DEED Crypto Asset reporting framework

③ SEI NiCA marketing in crypto Assets.

④ IMF → division for money laundering

⑤ DEED → minimum Tax

⑥ DTAA & MoU's among Mexico & Singapore.

⑦ G-20 → Crypto and money laundering Task force.

Hence by these step money laundering can be reducing leading to active SDG-17 (compensation)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

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
20 Marker	7.75 – 10	6 – 7.5	< 6
	Key / Relevant Point		
	Vague / Irrelevant		

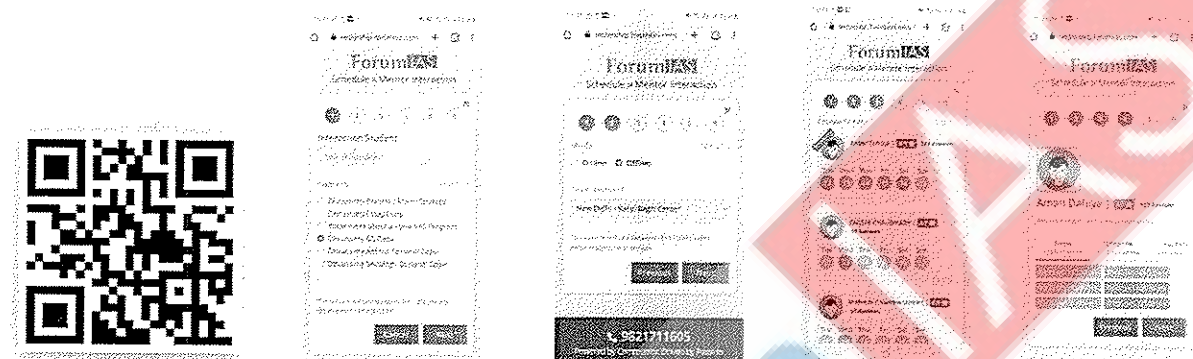
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