

MGP 2024

TEST CODE 7 1 3 3 0 3

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

Vibhva Bhardwaj

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

1910115673.

Medium/माध्यम

English ☒ हिंदी ☐

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

ONLINE

Date/दिनांक

23-08-2024

*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

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- 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 प्रदेश 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।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

03:00 pm

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

06:00 pm

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

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

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*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 परांद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

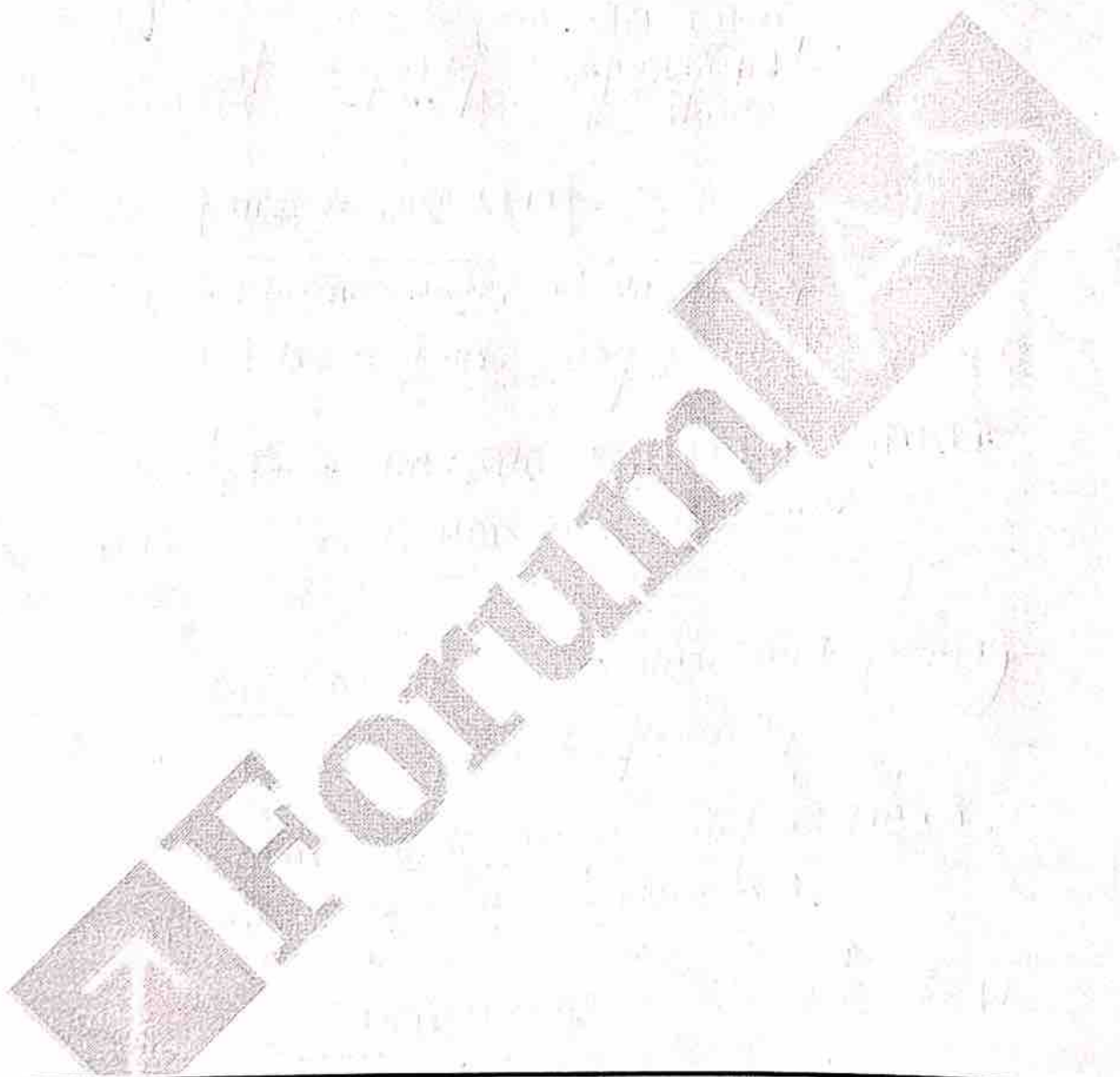
EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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)

Oxford India Inequality Report finds that bottom 50% of population holds merely 12% of income.

multidimensional approach for inclusive growth

① Gender inclusiveness: 18% share in land owning by female.

- ~~Burdened~~ Burdened with domestic work and caregiving of home.
- 37% Labour force participation rate.
- Twice more household work than men (Oxfam Report)
- Violence - domestic & workplace.

② Caste wise inclusiveness: All India Debt Survey tells disproportionate asset holding by unreserved category.

- Discrimination and social biasness in society.
- Poverty is more in lower caste (AIDS Report)

③ Rural vs Urban inclusiveness on various parameters

- twice income of urban worker than rural
- Infrastructure gap and earning opportunity gap.

④ Financial disparity - Oxfam report.

HOW TO PROCEED

① Gender inclusiveness in all domains of work, home, assets, labour, wages, domestic work etc.

→ Startup India, Lakhpati SHG, MUDRA, MGNREGS, Creche service, POSHAN 2.0, Saksham Anganwadi etc.

② Caste discrimination elimination with harmony.

→ SC&ST Act, goodwill, fraternity

③ Rural / Urban divide bridge - infra (PMGSY, PMJAY, Ayushman Bharat Mission).

④ Financial inclusion - include all strata for economic growth.

- PMJDY, TAM Trusting.

Feedback

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	G	A	P
AWIS			
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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.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)

Gigworkers in economy refer to the "untied" workforce working in individual capacity in a firm without the obligation of any social security.

Implications - Positives

- ① Availability of workforce in companies
- ② Reduced financial burden on the firm in terms of obligations to be met.
- ③ Independence of worker to seek multiple works, part time jobs (moonlighting)
- ④ Unemployment goes down.
- ⑤ Rising economic growth due to sectoral developments such as e-commerce, food deliveries, quick commerce etc.

Challenges:

- ① No social security such as Pension, Life and health insurance to workers make them vulnerable and in poverty trap.
- ② Unsustainable and long working hours being burden to workers.
- ③ Creating accidents in race of "WHO DELIVERS THE FASTEST." — "10 minute Delivery"
- ④ Proliferation in Gig workers — NITI Aayog says 2.7 crore by 2030. It will create challenges.
- ⑤ Companies calling them "partners" to get rid of any obligation.

Measures

- Bill to regulate gig-economy
- Rajasthan govt's Gig Economy Workers Act
- Karnataka Bill.

Code on Social Security-2019.
Employers must assume some responsibility towards gig workers.

Feedback

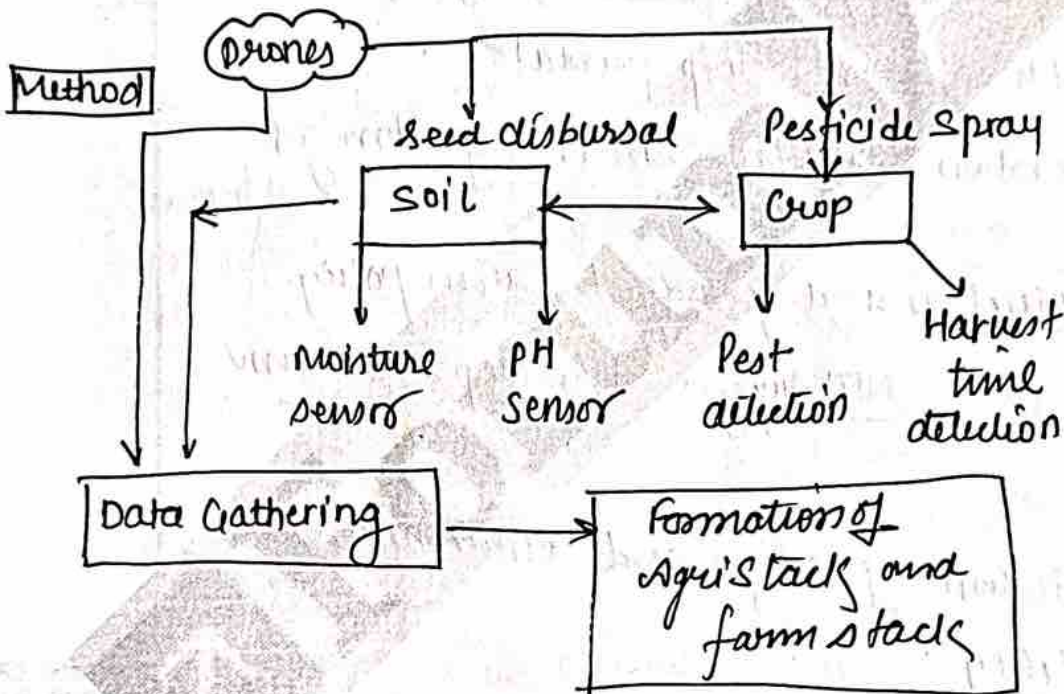
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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 inclusion of sensors, robots to have integrated farm management to raise farm productivity.



Precision Agriculture and optimization of crop production and resource management:

① Soil fertility vigilance — measuring soil Carbon, moisture, pH will tell farmer to provide —

Irrigation, ploughing, mulching

② Crop forecasting and yield estimation help.

③ Integrated nutrient management in crop.

④ Resource mobilization -

(i) Drone for surveying field, spraying pesticide and watching for crop predator.

(ii) Collaboration with Internet of Things

⑤ Data collection and prudent farm policy creation $\Rightarrow$ NITI Aayog's Agri, Crop and farm Stack

⑥ Diversification of crops and environment sustainability.

Precision agriculture will ensure food security and resource optimization and enhancing farm income.

Feedback

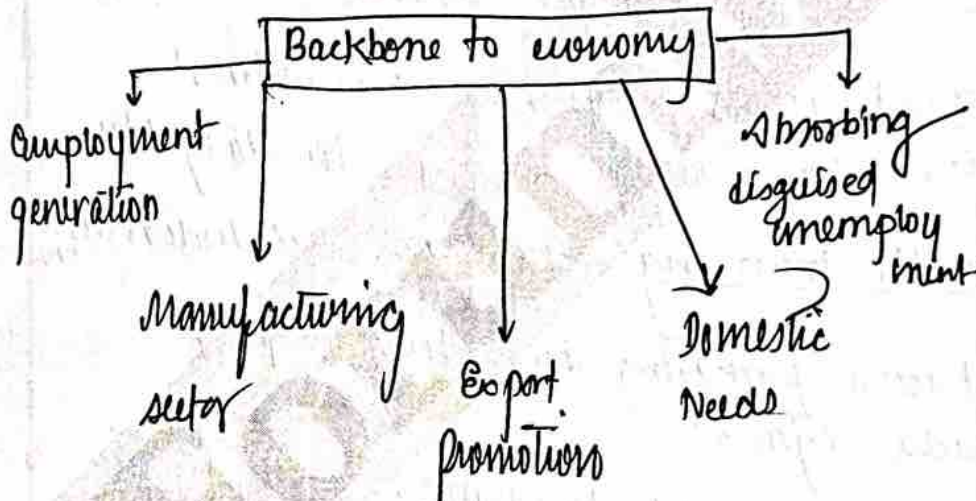
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TOTAL MARKS			

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 account for 40% of exports,
11 crore workforce and significant
contribution in GDP.



Various hurdles to MSMEs

- ① Access to credit — no collateral, high interest
- ② Banks' indifferent to give loan due to apprehension of NPAs proliferation.
- ③ Nature — Unorganised and 70% in rural area as per Economic Survey.

- ④ Unskilled labourforce without vocational training (only 5% has formal vocational training as per Skill India Report)
- ⑤ market access, branding, packaging challenges
- ⑥ Poor value addition and quality of products
- ⑦ Unhealthy competitions from big market players

Steps to support growth

- ① Provide credit access — collateral free or interest subvention ~~eg~~ Revamped ECLGS in Budget 24.
- ② Give skills training — PMKVY, Skill India ^{Mini} _{mini}
- ③ Market access, packaging & branding help ~~eg~~ Sampada Yojana.
- ④ Value addition support to MSME.
- ⑤ Linkage of MSMEs to Big firms
- ⑥ Government procurement ~~eg~~ GeM portal
- ⑦ Formalize MSME ~~eg~~ Champion, Udyam portal.

MSMEs have immense potential and must be looked after for employment creation, economic growth.

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			

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)

IPR are rights given to innovative intellectual specimens to promote research, development and innovation in the society.

(Significance of IPR)

1. Rewards to R&D,
2. Boosts efforts towards innovation $\Rightarrow$ Patents in pharmaceuticals
3. Research in diverse domains promoting culture of thinking and building more comfort and leisure to people,
4. Deters clowniness in scientific realm,
5. Boosts knowledge based economic growth.
6. Give innovative solutions to threatening problems $\Rightarrow$ Covid Vaccines, Cancer, AIDS, medicines

Initiatives for IPR in India

- ① Patent Box Regime for lower taxation
- ② Farmers Breed Right Act for Plant Varieties and Genetic Diversity.
- ③ various Acts such as Patents Act 1970, Geographical Indications Act (GI Tag Related), Copyright Act, Trademarks Act etc.
- ④ Schemes to promote innovations such as - INSPIRE fellowship, Anusandhan National Research Foundation (NRF) etc.

IPR ensure the protection of innovative process however for social welfare govt must ensure some scope of relaxation.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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 is technological demonstration of Human Spaceflight Capabilities by sending 3 astronauts into 400km earth orbit for 3 days.

Advancement in space —

- ① Human spaceflight technological advancement.
- ② National prestige enhancement.
- ③ Future planetary mission technology development. eg Moon, Mars, Asteroid etc.
- ④ Launch vehicle and capability in handling manned critical missions.
- ⑤ Research and development in space economy.

Associated Challenges —

- ① Crew safety and their landing.

- ② Launch vehicle Capability
- ③ Associated risk of fuel combustion safety
- ④ Collision threat in orbit (Kessler Syndrome)

ISRO is overcoming these challenges by

- ① Rigorous astronaut training in Russia, France.
- ② Technological tests are in testing mode.
- ③ Pad crucial testing.
- ④ Launch vehicle suitability → Human-rated launch vehicle mark-III, (HLVM-III)

Caganyaan will boost Indian efforts in Space Science as well as space economy -

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

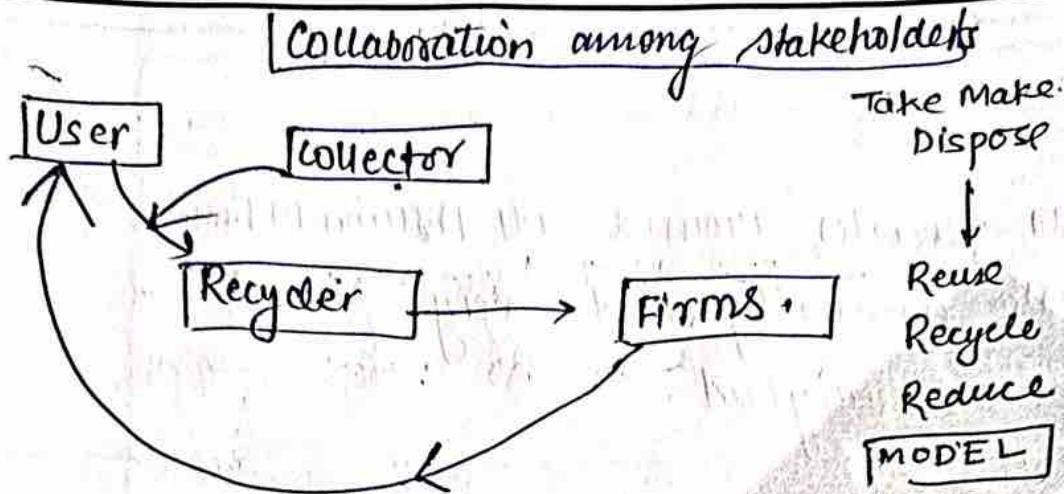
Q.7) What are the challenges in the safe management of e-waste in India? How can collaboration among multiple stakeholders help in sustainable e-waste management? (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

India generates around 1.4 Million MT (MMT) of e-waste annually and very few amount is recycled.

CHALLENGES —

- ① Informal collection centre and system — mostly by ragpickers.
- ② Unsustainable management with high quantity of metal toxicity.
- ③ leaching of chemicals into water / soil ecosystem
- ④ Threatening terrestrial and marine life both.
- ⑤ NO circular use or promotion in circular economy.
- ⑥ Wastage of resources in resource crunch world. As per a report of USA recycles the material from e-waste, it won't need further mining.



- sustainable collaboration with User (aware) disposes ewaste properly to formal channels.
- Formal recycler recycles and sells in market.
- Firms use these recycled for further use

STEPS

- ① Formalize the ragpicker.
 - ② Identify recyclers
 - ③ Enforce Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) strictly.
 - ④ Promote user awareness.
 - ⑤ Generate Recycle certificates and incentives.
- CIRCULAR economy is a solution with Right to Repair

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Environment impact assessment refers to scrutiny of a project (commercial or public) towards its effect on environment and wildlife & is called EIA.

Stages of EIA

- ① Screening of project by screening committee.
- ② Scoping of project for potential threats to environment.
- ③ Public Hearing on camera for consultation with affected public.
- ④ Detailed scrutiny by expert committee (Expert Appraisal Committee)
- ⑤ Permission by decision making body -
(i) at Centre - MOEFCC
at State - SEIAA (CCM + MoE + ...)

Significance of EIA

- ① Assesses the threats to environment from project.
- ② Balances the development with conservation by checking how much threat it poses on environment.
- ③ Exerts Surveillance and scouting with environmentalists.
- ④ Public hearing ensures that the affected section's voice is heard properly.

however there are bottlenecks in EIA

- ① Draft EIA framework 2020 creates post compliance period to 1 year.
- ② Post project clearance allowed.
- ③ No proper Public Hearing.
- ④ Border area 100 Km exempted and threat to North East Biodiversity.

EIA must be followed in letter and spirit considering recent Natural Havocs nationally.

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 Commands (ITCs)

related Bill was passed as

in Parliament for creating

theatres of command.

ITC will ensure the following -

① Operational jointness - with effective collaboration

of 3 forces.

② Resource synergy - Budget utilization without duplication of resource wastages.

— Resource mobilization in terms of time and effectiveness.

— Better efficiency of operations such as in terms of war and conflict eg Galwan faceoff.

③ Swift effective decisions - under 4 star general the 3 forces will create a synergy and

fast decision making without Deliberation Delays.

④ Rising tensions among border countries necessitates it.

Even modern countries even China has it.

However there are challenges such as

1. Inter service conflict among forces.
2. Budgetary allocation catenization.
3. Synergy in 3 soldiers at one place
4. Perceived Army domination.

It will not only boost the confidence of country but will help defence forces safeguarding Indian interests such as in Doklam standoff 2017.

Feedback

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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)

Neighbourhood instability creates tensions in the neighbouring states in particular and country in general.

Interlinkages with peace and stability —

① Connections with unsocial and non-state insurgents across border — $\Rightarrow$ ULFA in Myanmar, Kuki-Zo in Myanmar.

② Instability in border fuels instability in states — $\Rightarrow$ Myanmar's violence caused to some extent instability in Manipur in 2023.

③ Proliferation of drugs and communications and leading to organized crime. Proximity to Golden triangle and Golden Crescent.

④ Refugee crisis: Rohingya refugee crisis from Myanmar led to disturbance in North

East ~~part~~ part of country

⑤ Regional ties of tribal without border (eg - Kuki)
promote and escalate the instability in
this side of border.

⑥ Terroristic activities enhancement in
border region.

⑦ Bangladesh refugees Hazoi and Chakma
into Assam led to widespread protests and
chaos in the region.

⑧ Drug trafficking from Taliban led Afghanistan
and Pakistan are another examples.

⑨ Cattle smuggling, cough syrup, Poppy
cultivation are some of other threats in
Boundary region.

we can't change our neighbour and
hence we must ensure that disturbance
in neighbourhood doesn't become disturbance
in country.

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			



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)

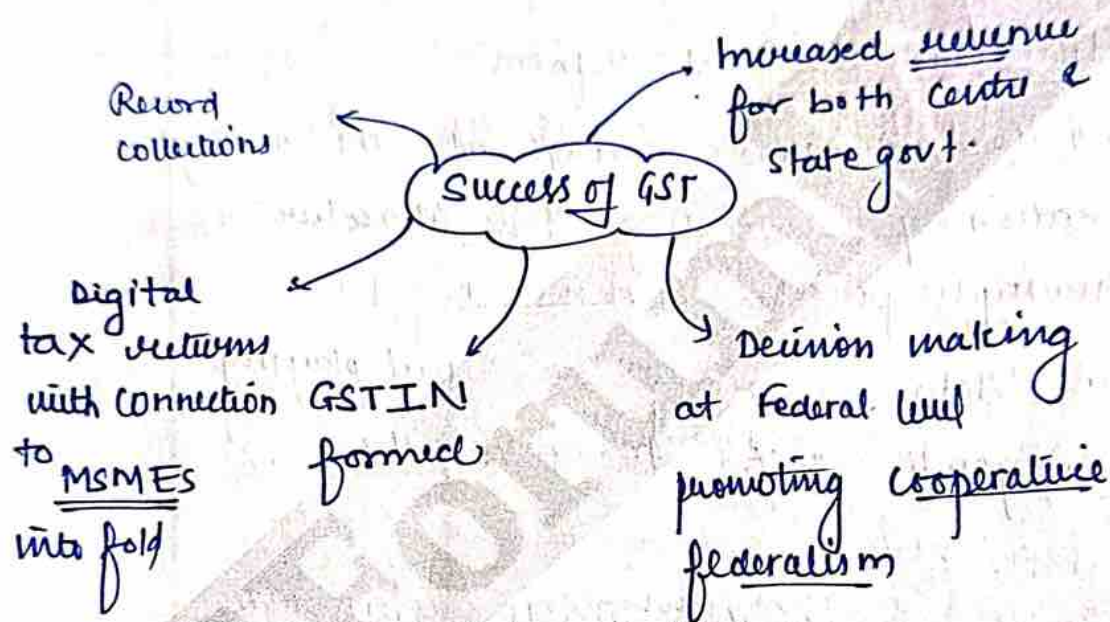
Goods and Services Act was introduced with 101st constitutional amendment act.

GST: A transformative fiscal reform:

- ① Unified tax structure throughout the country
- ② Elimination of cascading tax structure at multiple points.
- ③ Different slabs ensuring a level playing field for all goods 20% to deter their use.
- ④ Increasing formalization with registration of GST portal.
- ⑤ More voice to states in GST council with 2/3rd weightage to states.
- ⑥ Enhanced revenue collection from GST with record collection last year.

⑦ Enhanced coverage of tax with widening tax items.

⑧ Revenue compensation to states for GST.



CHALLENGES

① Revenue loss to States : 52% while for Centre only 20% leading to asymmetric fiscal burden.

② Various tax rates even on daring products.

- ③ Petroleum products sell out of GST.
- ④ Initial implementation took MSME at their worst and combined with Demonetization many went out of business.
- ⑤ Informal MSME sector could not access GST infrastructure.
- ⑥ The GST Tax Buoyancy has not been great but of mixed outcomes.

Hence GST needs can appellate as well as consultative approach in further better implementation.

Feedback

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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 प्रचंड 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 Industry (FPI) contributes 11% to total export. Despite having 2nd arable land globally, India only processes 10% of foods.

Potential of FPI in addressing -

- i. Low value addition - India has -
 - (i) High raw material for FPI - food, vegetables, milk and dairy.
 - (ii) Cluster based value addition - $\rightarrow$ Rajasthan govt. initiative on SHG with FPI.
 - (iii) Food Parks can enhance value addition and provide required infrastructure such as Central Processing Centres and Primary processing centres.

② High post Harvest loss:- (Dalwai Comm says 35% of total produce, ₹92,000 Cr. in total per annum)

- Perishable items (veg. fruits) → FPI
- Transportation to FPI and then value addition Ex) Op. TOTAL and GREEN.
- Inflation targeting - unstable see-saw of CPI due to food items.

③ Disguised employment:- 45% workforce but 18% to GDP - Eco survey 2023)

- Employment generation Ex) PM SHRAMDA
- Formalized employment Ex) Formalization of micro food processing industries Scheme
- Recognizing local level employment
- Ex) One District One Product and District as a Hub schemes.

hence FPI has immense potential we need to remove structural hurdles.

Underperformance of sector:

- ① unorganised MSMEs in the sector. (90% almost)
- ② Access to credit — very poor due to no collateral
- ③ Marketing, Branding, Packaging is an issue.
- ④ Competition and monopoly of big players suppressing small players.
- ⑤ Inadequate supply chain management — Backward and forward linkages are not linked.
- ⑥ High transportation cost along with poor storage facilities.
- ⑦ SKILL deficiency $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{financial} \\ \text{educational} \\ \text{entrepreneurial} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{Skill}$

Structural challenges need to be addressed along with skilling. PM Shri Muzdar Yojana is a good step in this direction.

Feedback

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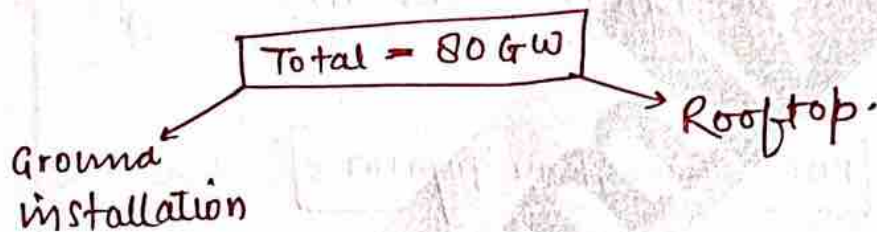
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Q.13) Despite the government's ambitious targets, rooftop solar installations in India are hindered by multiple factors. Elaborate. How far do you think that PM Surya Ghar Yojana can incentivise the adoption of rooftop solar installations? (15 marks,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

Solar power installed capacity of India till March 2024 is around 84 GW which is around 16% of total installed capacity.



Factors hindering growth of rooftop solar installation:

① Financial factors:

- High initial cost of installation.
- Poor and unmarginalized - not affordable.
- Electricity theft deterring the adoption in villages.

② Technical factors:

- skilled manpower to bridge technical gap is missing.

- Inadequate private support.
- ③ Subsidized scheme came in comparison to mounted solar panels for PM KUSUM and Mega Solar Parks.
- ④ The import tariffs on raw materials like Photovoltaic panels, cells etc.

PM: Surya Ghar Yojana

- 500 unit free per month
- mobilize 1 Cr households for solar rooftops.

Advantages:

- ① Target: The scheme targets the household not the capacity, so it is better equipped.
- ② Subsidy provision for 1kw, 2kw and 3kw is tailored approach. So that the different demands can be met.
(DEMAND BASED, Not supply based)

- ③ Rural areas as well as Urban area targeting, with lucrative installation incentives. (₹60,000/- on 1 KW connection)
- ④ Smart metres allowing selling of surplus power.

However, there are still challenges such as.

- ① Cost is still high.
- ② Rural penetration is challenging.
- ③ The import tariffs are still not lowered deterring the manufacturers for production.
- ④ The plastic waste generated management is a challenge.

Hence, the scheme takes India a step ahead in achieving 50% renewable share by 2030 as per Panchamrita and Net Zero by 2070.

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)

APMC mandis have spanned in area of 400 km² despite recommendations of 80 km² in India.

Agricultural Marketing reforms : NEED

① Market infrastructure — abysmal.

- Poor value addition (Eco-survey)
- Inadequate storage capacity (Dalwai Comm.)
- Food wastage and rotting of grains

② Middlemen and exploitation of small farmers — Debt trap of farmers and arhatiyas enjoying it.

- High commission on selling price.
- Nexus among arhatiyas and buyer leading to poor price realization.

③ Private market absence - causes distress

Sell to mandis at poor rates.

- monopoly of APMCs.
- High tax rates in Mandis.

④ corrupt weights and standards in Mandis.

⑤ access to Mandis - very very poor

- specially in Eastern part of country.

Market Reforms to boost farm
incomes

① allow private players to procure directly
in market but with market
regulation.

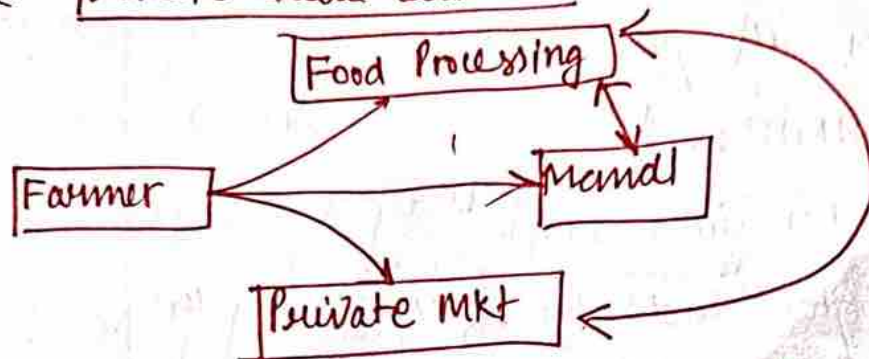
- protecting small farmers from corporates.

② Strengthen Infrastructure -

(i) mandi infra - storage facilities.

(ii) Transportation to connect to Mandis.

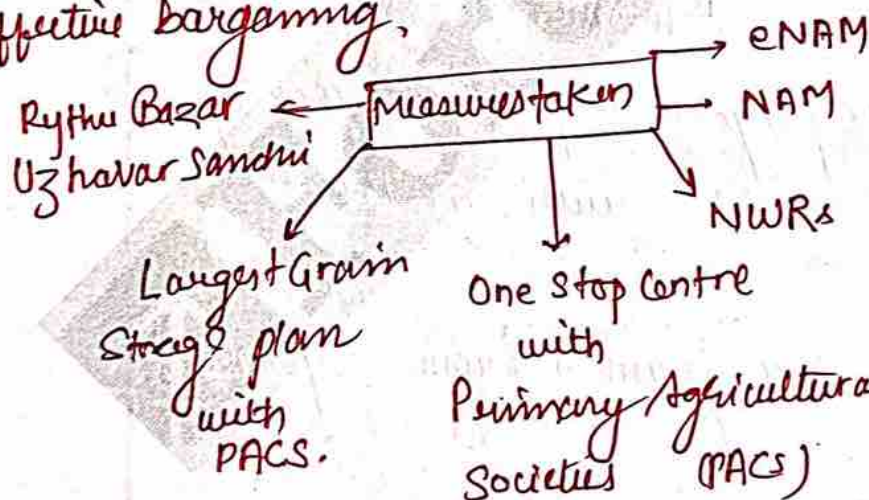
(iii) Promote Value addition in Mandis.



The above method will boost the Farm income by better price realisation.

③ Promote Cooperative farming, contract farming

④ Boost Farmer Producer Organisations for effective bargaining.



Feedback

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Agricultural reforms in market case need of the hour. Repealed farm bills should be introduced with stakeholder deliberations



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)

Livestock sector contributes around 28% to the agricultural Gross Value Addition.

★ Contribution of livestock to rural economy

① supplements farm income apart from field/crops.

② helps farmer in fields for various efforts.
➔ weed rooting out process, transportation of fodder.

③ milk sector growth - India at first place (23% of the world - Eco Survey)

④ Poultry farming - egg economy
Meat economy

⑤ Largest Bovine population in India.

⑥ Food security and diet diversity of farmers apart from cereals.

Empowerment of women

- ① Income generation at home — caring livestock
- ② Clustered SHG in dairying sector promote growth of credit for them.
- ③ majority of Labour force (female) is in agricultural sector.
- ④ Feeder arrangement, manure management by women ⇒ 90 Baidhan Scheme.

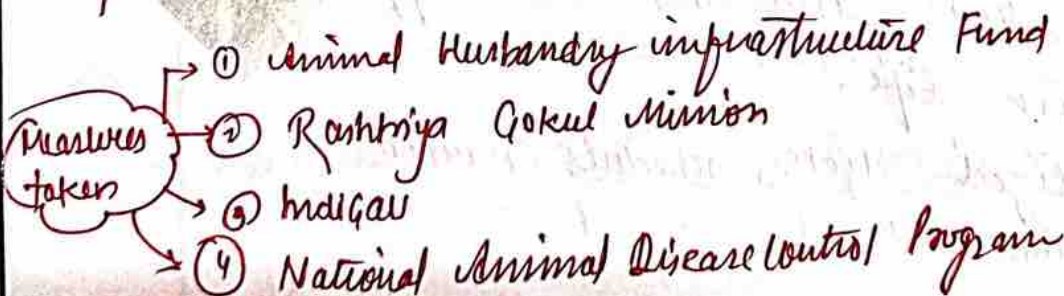
Challenges faced by livestock sector

1. Inadequate breed development — low yield of milk in bovine cattle.
2. Animal disease burden and unavailability of vaccines and medicines.
⇒ Brucellosis, Foot disease etc.
3. Unskilled Para vets and unavailable skilled Veterinarians.
4. Population data not provided.
5. Illiterate farmers.

6. Inadequate technological infusion among livestock.
7. Poor animal husbandry infrastructure.

Strategies to overcome these challenges

1. Cross breeding and animal cloning eg. Karnika, Gandantra by NDRI Karnal.
2. Better management -
 - (i) Trained Vet courses
 - (ii) Disease diagnosis
 - (iii) Vaccine development.
3. Pasture expansion in community land.
4. Technology enhancement since INDIGAU chip.
5. Population census should be regular.



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 refers to artificial intelligence based on artificial Neural Networks based deep learning which behaves as generative tool.

Benefits of generative AI in daily life:

- ① Helping in research domain —
 - (i) Pharmaceutical development.
 - (ii) Academics research.
- ② Help answering questions in structural ~~most~~ manner. eg CHATGPT, Gemini
- ③ Vast data training can predict disease, disaster, riots and other unhappenings in human life.
- ④ Personalized diets, schedule charter preparation.
- ⑤ Outcome based governance model creation.

- ⑥ Awareness promotional creative videos —
eg DALL-E.
- ⑦ Helping in managing tasks at various levels.

CHALLENGES -

- ① Algorithmic biasness: eg Amazon retracted the AI based recruitment process after inherent bias detection.
- ② Targeting a particular group/caste/religion and disrupting social ties and harmony.
- ③ Life threat: A Belgian man committed suicide assisted by Generative AI Boat.
- ④ Deepfakes:
 - election tampering eg Turkey
 - Pentagon burning (fake) → stock crash
 - EVM hacking video of T. Krishnamurthy (CEC)
- ⑤ Employment threat — coding related jobs are replacing workforce in corporates.
Mundane tasks
- ⑥ Gender biases increasing — deepfake.

Policy measures to harness benefits and mitigate risks:-

① Regulation: In line with European Union's law on categorical risk based regulation.

Risk increasing →
Strict regulation increasing →

② Training data must be bias free — to ensure this a cooperation with private firms such as Alphabet, Meta is needed.

③ Deepfake detection with
 → watermark
 → AI detection
 → Awareness,

④ Public awareness and inclusion of new generation to expand knowledge base and risk understanding.

Measures →
 → Delhi declaration
 → Bretsky declaration
 → Hiroshima process at G-7 meet

Generative AI is double edged sword and must be held prudently.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

COP-28 took place in United Arab Emirates (UAE) with all stakeholders at deliberations.

Major Outcomes

① Global Stocktake :- 8 commitments such as

- unabated coal phase down.
- unabated fossil fuel subsidy to be phase OUT
- Transport sector transition
- Energy transition to net zero.
- Renewable enhancement (triple)
- Energy efficiency to be doubled etc.

② Renewable Energy and energy efficiency Pledge

- Triple renewable energy at least 11,000 GW by 2030.
- Double energy efficiency (at least 2% per annum)

- ③ Past Coal Alliance - to phase down coal
 - ④ Just and Fair Energy Partnership
 - ⑤ Nuclear Energy enhancement by 2030.
 - ⑥ Climate finance related announcements.
 - ⑦ Operationalization of LOSS AND DAMAGE fund.
- INDIAN side announcements -
- ① River cities Alliance (Global) to protect rivers and conserve water.
 - ② Green Credit Initiatives :

Also, there was Global Cooling Pledge to bring down the cooling sector energy requirement down by 68%.
(India didn't sign it)

Major Indian engagements were -

- ① The above mentioned two parts.
- ② Engagement with partners on Sideline of COP28 → LIFE (Lifestyle for Environment)

① Promoting International Solar Alliances (ISA) under OSOWOG (though conceptualized earlier)

India has updated her Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in terms of PANCHAMRITA

Challenges in COP

- ① Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) is not followed.
- ② Top 10% responsible for more than 50% of emission.
- ③ Paris Climate Agreement of \$100 Bn per annum not realized.
- ④ Developing countries are struggling already with developmental issues, technology in transition.

COP related events must bring forth the Carbon Budget for the developing countries by ~~an~~ CBDR.

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)

India's 12.6% of total geographical area is landslide prone as per Land Atlas of India Report.

Causes of landslides → Himalayan region
→ Western Ghats.

① Natural reasons:

- (i) Excessive rain during Southwest Monsoons.
- (ii) Unconsolidated and young soil of Himalayas.
- (iii) Earthquakes and
- (iv) Glacier lake Outbursts.

② Anthropogenic causes:

- (i) Unsustainable infrastructure creation without environmental adherence.
→ Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand.
- (ii) Government projects — without proper

planning → manipur landslides 2023 on Railway construction & Toshimath land sinking due to Vishnu Tapovan Hydroelectric project in 2024.

(iii) Deforestation and land pattern disturbance

— plantation instead of forest → unconsolidated soil

↓
Saturated with water → unable to hold the particles → Rapid Reverse Rotation

→ Landslide + Debris movement.

→ Kerala Rubber Plantation & Wayanad landslides.

(iv) Unsustainable tourism, population growth, Unplanned urbanisation.

(v) Aquifer sucking → land subsiding.

IMPACTS

① Infrastructural loss

② Human casualties → 308 died in Wayanad recently.

③ Critical infrastructure loss → Hydropower plant.

④ Large scale destruction of Houses, properties
leading to POVERTY trap.

⑤ Large scale people displacement causing -
(i) financial burden (ii) Psychological trauma.

⑥ Wildlife loss → livestock and others.

measures to mitigate

① Hazard Vulnerability Impact Assessment of area.

② Historical data analysis of the region

③ Preparedness:- with NDRF, SDRF on alert.

④ Urban planning and environment impact
assessment.

⑤ Mitigation:- monitoring of land prone to
landslide

⑥ Early warning system - IMD must monitor
and issue warning.

⑦ Community level strengthening

⑧ Rescue and rehabilitation of affected people.

NISAR satellite will help monitor
landslides and other disasters by monitoring
entire earth in 12 days.

Feedback

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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 Extremism related deaths have declined by 63% and violence by 54%, as per MoHA in 2023.

LWE: A downward trend

- ① Effect strategy of GoI to curb the nuisance with the states help and Para military
- ② Supplementing "stick" with "carrot" → Development planning in affected areas such as -
 - Aspirational District/Block programs
 - Mobile Tower connectivity
 - PM Gram Sadak Yojana and MANREGS etc.
- ③ Inclusion of ST people of area in CRPF and CAPF eg Bastariga Battalion took "Jawans" from Dandewada, Sukma districts.
- ④ SAMADHAN strategy.

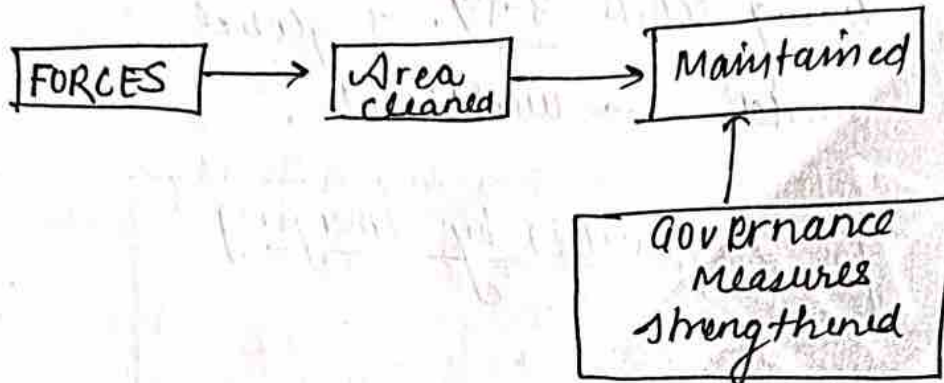
Reasons for continuance of LWE in pockets

There are still around 30 districts affected by LWEs as per MoHA because -

- (i) difficult terrain and geography.
- (ii) Dense forest and unplanted mines.
- (iii) Brainwashing local people, villagers by threat and allurements.
- (iv) Urban naxalism with intelligentsia providing shelter, funding for their cause.
- (v) Guerrilla strategy of warfare.
- (vi) Intermixing with locals and hard to detect them.
- (vii) limitations of paramilitary forces and police in the region.

Strategies to deal with it:

- ① Surrender and Rehabilitation policy :
- ② Clean land hold ground policy.



- ③ Modernize police and paramilitary with
 - (i) IED detection, bomb diffusion techniques
 - (ii) Stealth vehicles in area.
- ④ Confidence building with locals by developmental activities such as schools, hospitals, welfare schemes PDS, PMJAY.

LWE is affecting few pockets yet it needs "SAMADHAN" completely to eliminate this decades old nuisance.

Feedback

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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)

money laundering costs 3-5% of global GDP in the world — world Bank.

money laundering complexities by emerging technologies

① Cryptocurrencies : — decentralized
Unable to track
No central Bank control
easy to transfer into foreign accounts.
volatility

cryptocurrency is creating new dimension to untraceability of money and its use by the non-state actors such as Terrorists etc.

② Web 3.0 — Further decentralizing the

Finance will promote money laundering.

③ Artificial intelligence

- provide ways to launder money with data analysis.
- finding loopholes in legal measures to protect the culprits.
- suggesting soundtripping.

④ Complex technological domain with increasing
foreign finances and online frauds with
advent of FINTECHS it is becoming
challenging for RBI to regulate them.

⑤ FINTECHS are indulged in frauds and
money laundering as per RBI.

⑥ Use of VPN for money transfer to
remove any IP address tracing.

Measures to tackle at national level:

- ① Strengthen PMLA with -
 - incorporation of technology such as AI
 - Skilled professionals in IT department, RBI and governance.
 - genuine reporting rather than politically motivated arrests with <2% conviction rate.
- ② Income report methods must be strengthened at professional level.

International level

- ① Enforce OECD's Base Erosion and Profit Shifting mechanism.
- ② Country by country basis reporting.
- ③ Collaborate by bringing TAX HAVENS into international fold of discussions.
- ④ FTA must be technically uplifted along with the INTERPOL.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	①	②	③	④
AWIS				
CD & VA				
S & F				
P & R				
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and F is Poor.				
TOTAL MARKS				

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

-
-
-
-
-

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		

* Subject to change without prior notice.