

TEST CODE 7 1 3 3 0 3

MGP 2024

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	ACHAL ANAND		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910127682	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	—	Date/दिनांक	11/08/24

*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 भरे। 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 (व्यूसीए) 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।	
Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 11:25	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 3:25
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 आती के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :			EG/ईजी : 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 वृद्धि को प्राप्त करने के लिए बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण को आवश्यकता होती है जो आर्थिक वृद्धि से परे हो। भारत के संदर्भ में इसे कोशिश करें।

(10 marks, 150 words)

Inclusive growth revolves

around the slogan - "Sarvodaya from
Annyodaya" - ie prosperity for all
via prosperity of the last man.

Multidimensional approach

- ① Economic wealth & income form
just a part of IG.
- ② Access to equal opportunity
↳ Art 15, 16 of Constitution
- ③ Human capital formation
↳ Skill India Mission
- ④ Gender equality
↳ Behaviour change campaign,
Lakhpati Didi, etc.
- ⑤ Political empowerment

↳ More than a voter base, ST upliftment (Tribal Panchsheel)

⑥ Overcoming regional divide

↳ Coastal States more prosperous but Northern States have more youth

⑦ Education in mother tongue

↳ NEP 2020, saving languages from extinction

⑧ Special & differential treatment to the poor → Garib Kalyan Yojana

⑨ Access to healthcare

↳ FCI recommends Fundamental Right to Health

⑩ Enabling agriculture

↳ PM KISAN, PM KUSUM, Doubling farm income

Thus inclusive growth has a plethora of aspects to cover, and its pursuit can lead India into the Amrit Kaal.

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.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)

The gig economy refers to contractual and periodic employment by companies, that fuel many industries like e-commerce, quick-commerce, consultancy, etc.

Implications of gig workforce expansion

A) Economic growth

① Faster logistics → higher growth

② More investment & growth of allied industries (eg) - Consumer goods

③ Multiplier effect of having income
↳ Break cycle of poverty

④ Decreased safeguards of labour
↳ Outside formal & full-time contracts

⑤ Exploitation despite Labour Codes
2020 → lack of awareness, loopholes etc

B) Employment

① Addresses unemployment crisis

↳ India adds 8 million to its workforce every year

② Moonlighting policy → multiple jobs

③ Hire and fire tactics

↳ Insecurity of job tenure

④ Overtime payment not done

↳ No protest due to few jobs

⑤ Consumer-centric companies

↳ less consideration for

employees (eg) - Swiggy, Ola, etc

Thus gig economy may be a sunrise industry, but without government regulation, workers would remain in misery

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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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.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 new age methods of delivering exact inputs to maximize crop yields & farmer income.



Optimising crop production

① Agriculture extension services

↳ Kisan Vigyan Kendras - give data on inputs needed

② Crop diversification & rotation

↳ Horticulture increases income

③ Integrated Pest Management

↳ Boosts yields

④ Fertiliser application

↳ liquid urea absorption efficiency

⑤ ^{Timely} Water use leads to optimum growth

Resource management

① Prevent diversion of Urea

② Water - efficiency

③ Min chemical fertiliser

↳ less residue on crops

④ High Yield Variety seeds

↳ GM Mustard, Bt Cotton, etc

⑤ Zero Budget Natural Farming

⑥ No Till farming

Thus Precision agriculture can lead the way to doubling farmer income by decreasing inputs & raising crop outputs

Feedback

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	Q	A	P
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CD & VA			
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P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here Q is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
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 refer to firms that have ₹100 cr investment and ₹250 cr turnover, and comprise major segment of Indian manufacturing

MSME - Backbone of economy

- ① Generates jobs → Formal & informal
- ② Economic growth due to MSMEs
- ③ Exports growth → 2.2% global export share (India)
- ④ Value addition services
↳ Agriculture, intermediate goods
- ⑤ Multiplier effect → Private investment
- ⑥ Can grow into MNC → global presence
- ⑦ Private R&D → Patents (7th largest in world)
- ⑧ Startup ecosystem

Hurdles

- ① Problem of Dwarfism
↳ Many MSMEs, but most small-scale
- ② Crowding out of private investment
- ③ Red-tapism and rent-seeking officials
- ④ Less ease of doing business
- ⑤ Low technology → can't compete with global firms

Measures to support

- ① Economies of scale } Bulk Drug Parks
 Software Technology Parks
 Mega Textile Parks
- ② Multimodal logistics connectivity
- ③ PSL (Banks) & PLI (Companies)
to incentivise MSME industry

Thus government can work to create vibrant MSME industry in decentralised manner, like Odisha Conclave, Invest India etc.

Feedback

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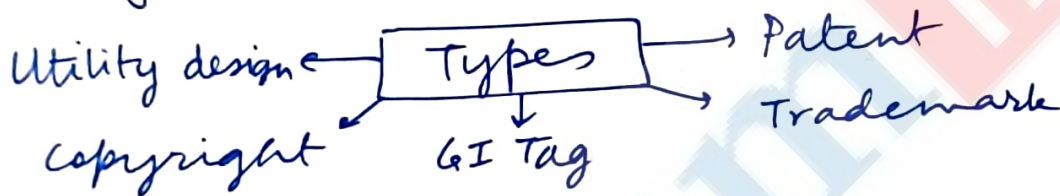
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.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)

Intellectual Property Rights

(IPR) refer to legal protection to creations of one's mind, from being pirated or imitated



Significance

- ① More innovation
↳ Inventors feel secure that their work will be safeguarded
- ② Increased economic growth
↳ Inventions spur industries
- ③ Ease of living, ease of travel, etc
- ④ Foreign investment & transfer of technology

- ⑤ Knowledge economy
↳ cutting edge technology built
- ⑥ In line with global best practice
↳ WTO norms on IPR protection

Government initiatives

- ① DIPAM & DPIIT to cover IPR
- ② Prevents evergreening of patents
↳ Must be non-obvious improvement
- ③ Digitisation of Patent - filing
- ④ PPV & FR Act → Plant varieties & seed patents
- ⑤ GI tag promotion → 60 yrs protection

Hence India is ready to transition
to innovation-led economy,
with green shoots visible in semicond-
uctor, nanotech, & biotech industries.

Feedback

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	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			

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)

ISRO and Indian government announced the target of Human spaceflight by 2025 under the Gaganyaan Mission

Landmark endeavour

- ① Milestone in space achievements
↳ only few countries can do
- ② Allows further share in global space economy → \$ $\frac{1}{2}$ tr as of 2024
- ③ Inspiring youth of country
↳ Deep tech startups
- ④ Gaining valuable insight & human resources
- ⑤ New technology developed

↳ (Eq) - Dried space food usable in MDM scheme

Overcoming challenges to ensure success

A) Technical → Training with Roscosmos (Russia)

- Exercise in ISS
- Crew module needs to be habitable
- Sufficient recycling measures

B) Safety → Escape pods

- Exit and entry w/out Earth's atmosphere
- Life support systems

India will scale new heights with Gaganyaan, which will be stepping stone to inter-planetary missions

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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.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)

With the Indian government
policy of retaining all imported
lithium, e-waste recycling assumes
importance

Challenges

- ① Informal recycling sector
- ② No worker safety → Mercury Poisoning
- ③ Take - Make - Dispose model instead of circular economy
- ④ Lack of e-waste collection centres
- ⑤ low awareness → No concerted demand from people
- ⑥ Incineration most opted for means → Waste to wealth (energy)

Collaboration among stakeholders

- ① Government → Laws and agencies
 - ↳ Punish defaulters
 - ↳ Incentivise formalisation
- ② Industry → Extended producer responsibility
 - ↳ Polluter pays principle
- ③ Recyclers → Create incentive system via quotas
 - ↳ Grant monopoly to certain areas
- ④ People → awareness
 - ↳ demanding reform

Thus India can become a hub for recycling, and recent Right to Repair can further decoupled e-waste

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.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 (EIA) is a means to get clearance for any project which may have an impact on ecology.

Stages

- ① Survey & Scoping of site
- ② Compilation of impacts
- ③ Report presented to local officials and communities
- ④ If accepted → project begins
- ⑤ If rejected → remaking of report, accomodating feedback
- ⑥ If still rejected → project is withdrawn

Importance of EIA

- ① Stakeholder oriented → locals consulted
- ② Environment taken into account
- ③ Green transition
- ④ Prevents Carbon emissions beyond a limit
- ⑤ Preserves cultural & aesthetic values
- ⑥ Brings jobs & development
- ⑦ Fallow land put to use
- ⑧ Preserves biodiversity
- ⑨ Prevents habitat fragmentation & HAC

Thus EIA is comprehensive means of green accounting, taking ecology into consideration alongwith economy.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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.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)

The Integrated Theatre Command was 1st mooted by Shrikatkar Committee as a defence reform

Argument for

① Jointness in operation

↳ minimise overlap of equipment

↳ interoperability

↳ Can respond no matter the terrain

② Synergy of resources

↳ optimise defence procurement

↳ sharing best practices

(Ex) - Marcos of Navy

③ Enable swift action

- ↳ cuts decision-making time
- ↳ Theatre commander sole leader

Arguments against

- ① Concerns over dominance by Army → concentration of power
- ② Transition period to ITC will make India vulnerable
- ③ Unproven reform → Theoretical
- ④ Deserts to maintain
↳ wide range of deployment

Way ahead → Pilot basis to test
→ "Snap-back" clause in case of surprise aggression
→ Feedback from commanders

Thus military reforms must be vetted & then adopted to create a modern & well-trained army.

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			

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)

With > 15,000 km of land border & 7516 km of maritime boundary, India is directly affected by peace in its neighbourhood.

Internal security & neighbourhood stability

- ① Porous nature of border
- ② Militarised zone $\rightarrow$ LAC $\rightarrow$ LOC
- ③ Cross-border crimes
 $\rightarrow$ Golden Triangle & Golden Crescent
- ④ Human Trafficking $\rightarrow$ Rohingya refugees
- ⑤ Drug smuggling $\rightarrow$ Arabian sea
- ⑥ Terrorist incursions
- ⑦ Insurgency camps across borders

Reference to Eastern border① Myanmar → Unrest & civil war

- ↳ Inflow of refugees (Police, Rohingya)
- ↳ Unabated trans-border crime

② Bangladesh → Political instability

- ↳ Targetting minorities
- ↳ Haven for insurgents & radical fundamentalists

③ China → Claims Tawang illegally↳ Suspected sponsor of non state actors

Thus India should prioritise its Neighbourhood First policy to create a stable and vibrant South Asia.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	③	②	①
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P & R			
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 शुरूआत 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)

Ans.

The Goods & Services

tax (GST) was introduced via
101st CAA and involved creation
of GST Council as well (Art 249A)

Transformative fiscal reform

- ① formalisation of economy
- ② Streamline tax regime → 5 slabs only
- ③ One Nation One Tax
- ④ Compensation to states for any
revenue lost in transition
- ⑤ Ease of doing business
- ⑥ Faceless appeal and tax filing
- ⑦ Emergence of a national market.

Successes

- ① Curbing parallel economy
↳ Black money / unaccounted money
- ② Digital trail of GST transactions
- ③ Growth in tax revenue
↳ Steadily increasing every year
- ④ Exceptions to goods based on supply
- ⑤ Cooperative federalism
↳ States can still tax fuel, land, etc.
- ⑥ GST Council decisions taken with 75% majority
↳ Centre only has 33% vote share

Challenges

- ① States demanding extension of GST cess → Combat COVID expense

- ② GST slabs still too complex
↳ adhoc changes in rules lead to uncertain business environment
- ③ Couldn't fully finish black money
- ④ Sin goods & luxury goods in non-uniform categories
- ⑤ States still have powers over some indirect taxes (Eg) - Alcohol

Extend GST
Ces as an
exception
due to COVID

Measures
to alleviate

Reduce
complexity

→ Collaboration
between States
and Centre

→ Subsume all
indirect tax
under GST

15th FCI has recommended states
raise own revenue too, via industries
like mining & electricity. This will
surely offset any shortfalls due to GST.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	✓	⊖	⊕	⊙
AWTS				
CD & VA				
S & P				
P & R				
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.				
TOTAL MARKS				

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 प्रचुर 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)

A12.

The Food Processing (FPI) sector is termed "Secondary Agriculture" by Ashok Dalwai Committee, & holds much promise for issues plaguing Indian agriculture.

Potential of FPI

A) In value addition

- ① Sorting, Grading, Packaging of agri produce
- ② Increases shelf-life
- ③ More remunerative
- ④ Branding and marketing
↳ Customer loyalty (e.g.) - Amul
- ⑤ Potential for exports.

B) In issue of Post-Harvest losses

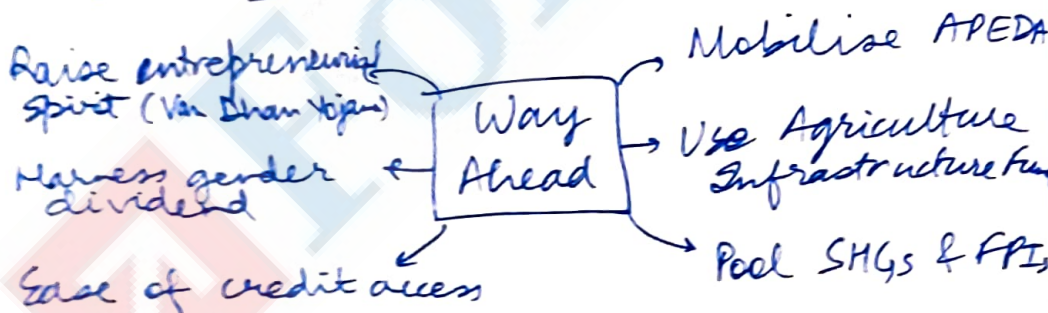
- ① Cold storage infrastructure
↳ No distress sales
- ② Preservatives → raises product lifespan
- ③ Better transport network
- ④ Repurposing byproducts
↳ CBG, Manure, etc
- ⑤ Counters food insecurity
↳ ~25% food wasted (farm to fork)

C) Employment

- ① Promotes Agripreneurs
- ② Creates local jobs (cuts migration)
- ③ Labour-intensive industry
- ④ Stable income → breaks cycle of poverty → 22.5% families of farmers are BPL
- ⑤ offloads disguised unemployment

Reasons for underperformance

- ① Can't achieve economies of scale
- ② Unable to face large MNCs
- ③ Low technology use
- ④ Phytosanitary measures (EU)
↳ impacts FPI growth
- ⑤ Inadequate policy support
↳ Multiplicity of laws & agencies
- ⑥ Remote corners of country
lack awareness → NER has low FPIs



Thus FPIs can lay the path to \$5 trillion economy, if given appropriate assistance at this nascent stage.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
ANS			
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.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)

With the foundation
of International Solar Alliance
& OSOWOG, India cemented its
desire to become a hub for solar energy.

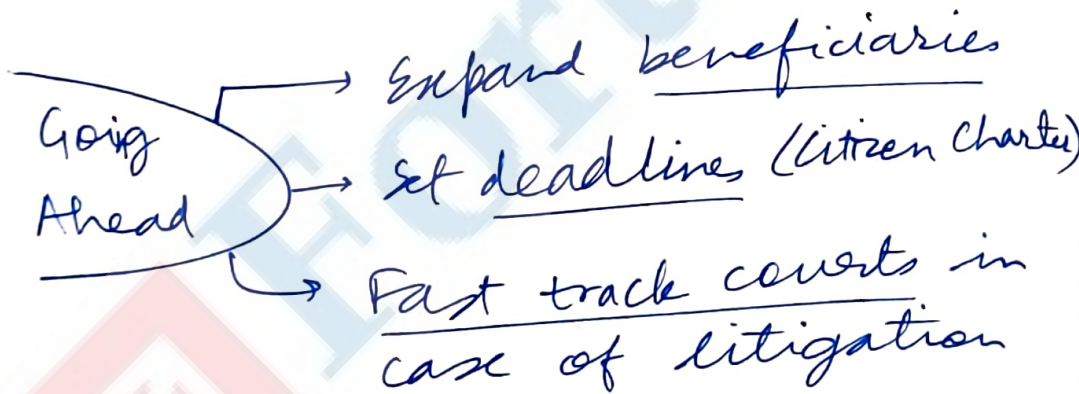
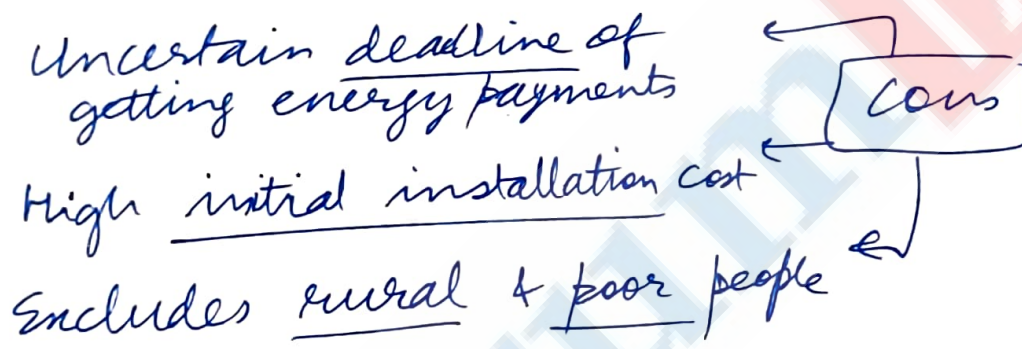
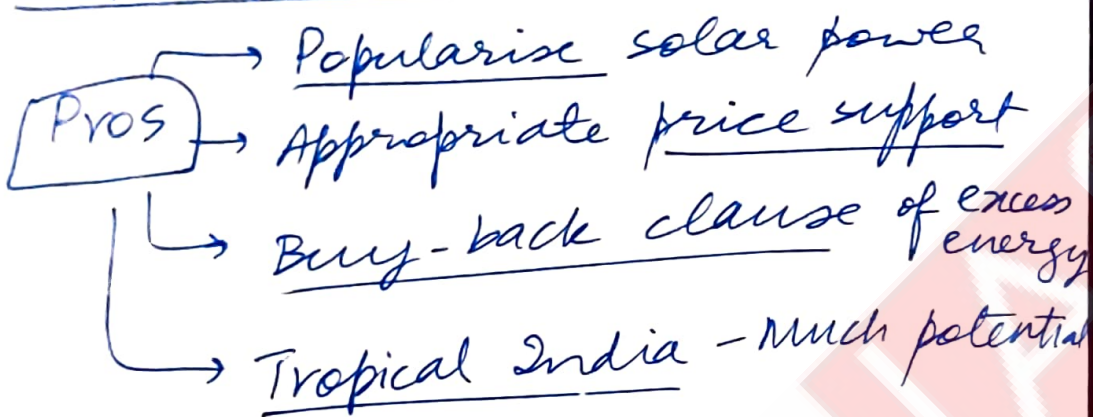
Ambitious targets

- ① Panchamrit → 500 GW Renewable Energy
- ② Currently → 26 GW Solar (MNRE)
- ③ OSOWOG target of 2600 GW by 2050
- ④ Surya Mitras → Spread awareness
- ⑤ PLI scheme on solar panels
- ⑥ PM Kusum → leverage solar power to switch from rain fed to irrigation agriculture.

Hinderances to target

- ① Political → Lack of will to displace communities
 → Ivory Tower Syndrome
 → Insufficient policy support
- ② Economic → Reliant on imports
 → High overall cost
 → Overburdened DISCOMs
 to now purchase solar panel
 → Overusing groundwater
- ③ Environmental → Land diversion
 → Solar Panel waste
 → Can disorient animals
- ④ Social → Lower classes can't afford
 → Encroaching public land

Effect of PM Surya Ghar Yojana



Hence to make just transition & green energy promotion, India must continue to innovate & pursue SDG 13 (Climate Action)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



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)

Agricultural marketing in India is under the grip of middlemen & intermediaries, making only 6% farmers being able to avail MSP.

Agricultural marketing reforms needed

A) Addressing market inefficiencies

① APMC prevent price-realisation

↳ less remuneration to farmers

↳ Model APMC Act

② Offline sales and purchases

↳ e-NAM launched (One Nation One market)

③ Logistics inefficient → Warehouse

↳ Multi Modal Logistics Parks

④ Retail level adulteration
↳ FSSAI standards applied

⑤ Repurposing food wastage
↳ PM JIVAN, Vermicomposting

B) Boosting farm incomes

① Improve reach of MSP
↳ DBT, digitisation

② Monocropping
↳ Incentivise shift to horticulture
↳ ₹1 lakh/ha increase over grain farming

③ Fix input prices transparently

④ Fragmented land holdings,
only 1.08 hectare per capita
↳ Land Pooling & Contract Farming
↳ Model Land Leasing Act, 2006

- ⑤ Allied sectors not under MSP
↳ Fix procurement prices of livestock, pisciculture, etc
- ⑥ Break the hold of APMCs
↳ Farmers directly sell to private or public agencies

Way forward

- ① Ashok Dalwai Committee
↳ Place Agricultural Marketing in concurrent list
- ② Swaminathan Committee
↳ Use C2 Approach for MSP

Hence agricultural marketing can be the linking aspect between goal of doubling farmer income and making it a reality.

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			

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 सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is home to
>53 cr livestock as per Agriculture
census 2015, making it largest
 owner in the world.

Contributions of livestock sector

A) Rural economy

① Dubbed "rural ATM"

② Supplement farmer income

③ Circular economy



④ Aquaculture → Combining
fish farming & agriculture

5) Empowering women

- ① Financial autonomy
- ② Feminisation of agriculture
↳ direct benefit from livestock
- ③ Remunerative activity
- ④ Increasing demand for meat and milk
- ⑤ Contributing to household financially → increased stature

Challenges

- ① No MSP for allied sector
- ② Livestock diseases impact

↓
 Foot and
Mouth Disease

↓
 Bird
Flu

↓
 African Swine Flu
- ③ Attacks by wild animals
↳ Human animal conflict
- ④ Informal nature of sector

- ⑤ low economies of scale
- ⑥ Low vigilantism → decreased
cattle trading → rise of cattle smuggling

Measures to overcome challenges

- ① Power of collectivisation
↳ SHGs & cooperatives (Eg) - Sudha Milk
- ② corporatisation (Eg) - Amul
- ③ Address policy gaps → MSP
cattle smuggling
- ④ Credit availability to livestock sector
- ⑤ Balance interests of stakeholders
- ⑥ Marketing of animal products
↳ (Eg) - NECC promoting eggs

Hence India can leverage livestock
sector to gain jobs, growth, and FDI
but only if appropriate incentives are in place

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	①	②	③
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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.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 software that can create new content, art, images, etc, based on a prompt, using data sets that it has access to.

Potential to impact daily life

① Orange / Creative economy

Benefits

- i) Quicker results
- ii) Variety
- iii) Laymen can use

Challenges

- i) IPR infringement
- ii) Artists fired
- iii) Less creativity

② IT sector / ITES

B

- ① More IT products
- ② Personalised
- ③ Customer service

C

- ① Black box issue of AI
- ② Decreasing jobs
- ③ AI can code other AI

③ Journalism / Media

B

- ① Quicker news
- ② Compiling sources
- ③ Summarising & Text to Speech

C

- ① Biases in datasets
- ② Can't filter fake news
- ③ No Media ethics

④ Political campaigns / narrative

B

- ① Personalised
- ② Up-to-date
- ③ Wider reach (translations)

C

- ① Can polarise
- ② Nudge economics
- ③ Influence voters (Cambridge Analytica scandal)

Policy Measures to address

- ① New Delhi Declaration on AI
- ② Fix accountability
- ③ Ensure unbiased data inputs
- ④ Human-centric AI
- ⑤ GPAI → India can lead the Global AI governance
- ⑥ Limit harm to employment
- ⑦ Regulate to avoid misuse & cybercrime → need cyber-security law
- ⑧ Mandatory reporting of AI related issues

The world must move ahead with AI, and can only mitigate its disruption. But global effort can accomplish this, like EU's AI Act.

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			

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)

The 28th COP of UNFCCC held in Dubai led to a plethora of environmental action & policy, marking the latest advances against Climate change

Major outcomes

- ① Reiterated Common but differentiated responsibilities principle (CBDR-RC)
- ② Set up Loss and Damage Fund
↳ 1st mooted in Warsaw (COP19)
↳ compensating most impacted countries by historic emitters
- ③ Noted low flow of Climate finance

- ↳ Few billion dollars against \$ 100 billion /yr target
- ↳ Mostly as loans, not grants

④ Phase-down of coal

- ↳ After heated debate, the "Phase-out" was diluted

⑤ Global warming leading to rise of >2°C in November 2023 discussed

Engagements of India

① Global Biofuel Alliance

- ↳ With US & Brazil

② Updates on LiFE movement, ISA, OSOWOG, etc

③ Voice of Global South

- ↳ Advocated for developing world

- ④ Accomplishments of Panchamrit and Updated NDCs
↳ Achieved 45% decreasing carbon intensity of economy
- ⑤ Shared best practices
↳ OTEC in Lakshadweep
↳ Largest solar park in Rajasthan
↳ Geothermal Plant in Ladakh
- ⑥ Reminded developed nations of obligations of "Green & Just Transition".

Thus India is on the right track to achieving climate target with ultimate aim of Net ~~Neutrality~~ zero by 2070.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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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.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)

With the Wayanad landslides of 2024 claiming >200 lives, the natural disaster has gained the spot light.

Causes.

A) Human

- ① Illegal and excessive mining
- ② Deforestation
- ③ Infrastructure projects
- ④ Building dams → RIS phenomenon
- ⑤ Unplanned towns/settlements

B) Nature

- ① Cloudburst

- ② Earthquakes
- ③ High slope gradient
- ④ Faulting and fractures
- ⑤ Riverine action / deposition

Impacts

- ① loss of life and property
- ② Destruction of habitat
- ③ Instability in nearby areas
- ④ Disrupting connectivity
 - ↓ Roads ↓ Rails ↓ Telephone ↓ Internet
- ⑤ Secondary floods
 - ↳ Damming of rivers
- ⑥ Forest fires → falling electric towers
- ⑦ Local economy decimated

Mitigation measures

- ① Geo engineering
 - Wire Mesh
 - Grouting
 - ↓
 - Rock Bolting
 - ↓
 - Shotcrete
- ② Afforestation
- ③ Regulate mining
- ④ Infrastructure project only
after EIA
- ⑤ Gadgil and Kasturirangan
Committee wst Western Ghats
↳ Declare Ecologically Sensitive Areas

Hence landslides can be mitigated if proper preparedness and post-disaster response is well planned and coordinated.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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.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)

With ~90% reduction in violent incidents since 2009, LWE has taken a downward turn, allowing development to take hold.

Still prevalent

- ① Earlier stretched from Pashupati (Nepal) to Tirupati (India)
- ② Now limited to tribal pockets in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, etc



- ③ In many places, acts as parallel government
- ④ Sustains fear and prevents democracy from taking root.

Reasons for continuance

- ① Engaging in guns trafficking and drug smuggling
↳ Economically viable
- ② Local support → brainwashed tribals
- ③ Aspirational for youth to have firearm → new cadres attracted
- ④ Development deficit → People have lost trust on government
- ⑤ Exploitation of indigenous
↳ Reactionary movement in LWE
- ⑥ Salwa Judum tragedy
↳ Tribals massacred for suspected LWE links
- ⑦ Strong propaganda of Naxals
↳ Tribals feel they can be empowered

Strategies

- ① Train counter - Naxal forces
↳ (Ed) - Greyhounds of Andhra
- ② Amritabh Maitoo → 4 D Approach
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Dialogue Development Demilitarise Decentralise
- ③ Flush - Hold - Develop model
- ④ Bridge development gap
↳ Win trust of locals
- ⑤ Amnesty scheme → Incentivise surrenders

Thus LWE may have become just a law and order problem, yet still holds sway in parts of country. The armed forces should ensure that this threat is addressed in all seriousness

Feedback

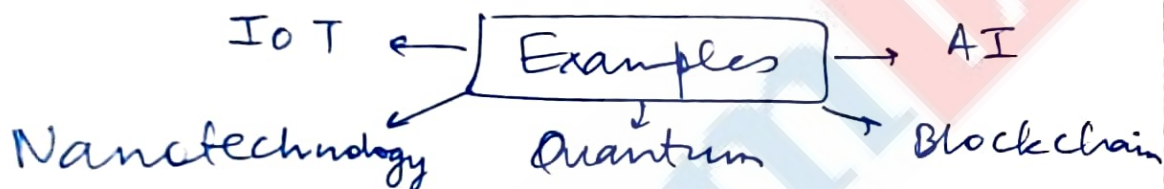
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.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 अंतराष्ट्रीय दोनों स्तरों पर मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग की समस्या से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In the Information Age
new and disruptive technology
are coming up on a yearly basis



Money Laundering - more complex

① Use of Digital mode



② Quantum technology can
be used to encrypt transfers
↳ Difficult to decrypt by
conventional computers

- ③ AI can be used to innovate & dodge government scanners
- ④ Hacking the regulators using cyber warfare → unable to detect ML
- ⑤ Blockchain → keeps track of transaction → detects any outside interference
- ⑥ PLI model in digital domain
↳ Placement, Layering, Integration

Measures to tackle ML

A) National Level

- ① Agencies setup → ED, CBI
- ② Laws → PMLA, Benami Property Act, Fugitive Economic Offender Act
- ③ Extradition Treaties

- ④ CAG audits → detect cases of ML
- ⑤ Cooperation among States
↳ Freezing accounts and assets of illegal proceeds.

B) International

- ① Agencies → FATF, Interpol
- ② Laws → WTO, Grey List of FATF
- ③ Conventions → Against Corruption
- ④ Information sharing agreements
↳ Fire Eyes organisation
- ⑤ Whistle blowing of tax havens
↳ Canary Islands, Panama Papers

Thus ML can be curbed using technology against it, with collaboration among States also playing crucial role

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

-
-
-
-
-
-

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.