

RUDRAKSH PRATAP SINGH

Instructions: All questions are compulsory. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. Quality of the answer is more important than the length of the answer.

निर्देश : सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न द्वारा धारित अंकों को उसके सामने इंगित किया गया है। उत्तर की गुणवत्ता उत्तर की लंबाई की तुलना में अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

Q.10) India's internal security dynamics is inextricably linked with the peace and stability in the neighborhood. 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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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- ① Inclusive growth reflects not only growth in GDP but also improvement in human development (Amaritya sen)

Dimensions of inclusive growth

- ② Fight against poverty
→ Providing basic facilities of food, shelter, water
eg. PM Garib Kalyan Mission
Awas, Jal Shakti

- ③ Providing basic and health care
education and health care
eg. Samaksha Abhiyan
PM Aarogya Yojana

- ④ Availability of jobs and basic earning income
eg. MGNREGA (2024 PM Package for employment budget)

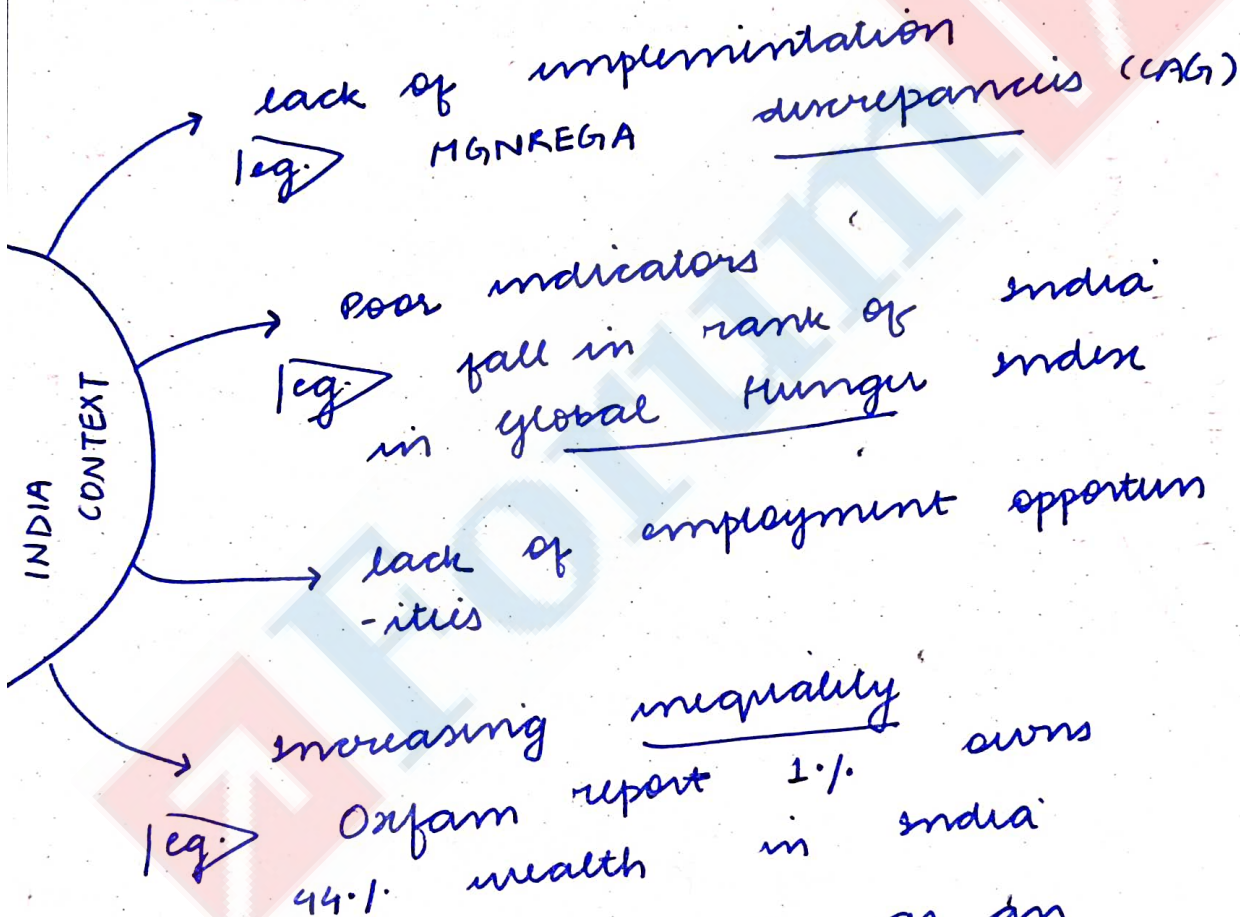
- ⑤ Skill development to sustain in job
eg. Skill India, Make in India

① Protection to vulnerable nations

eg. PM Nishankarma yojana ;
PM suanudhi etc.

② Bringing women participation
eg. SHG Drone Didis

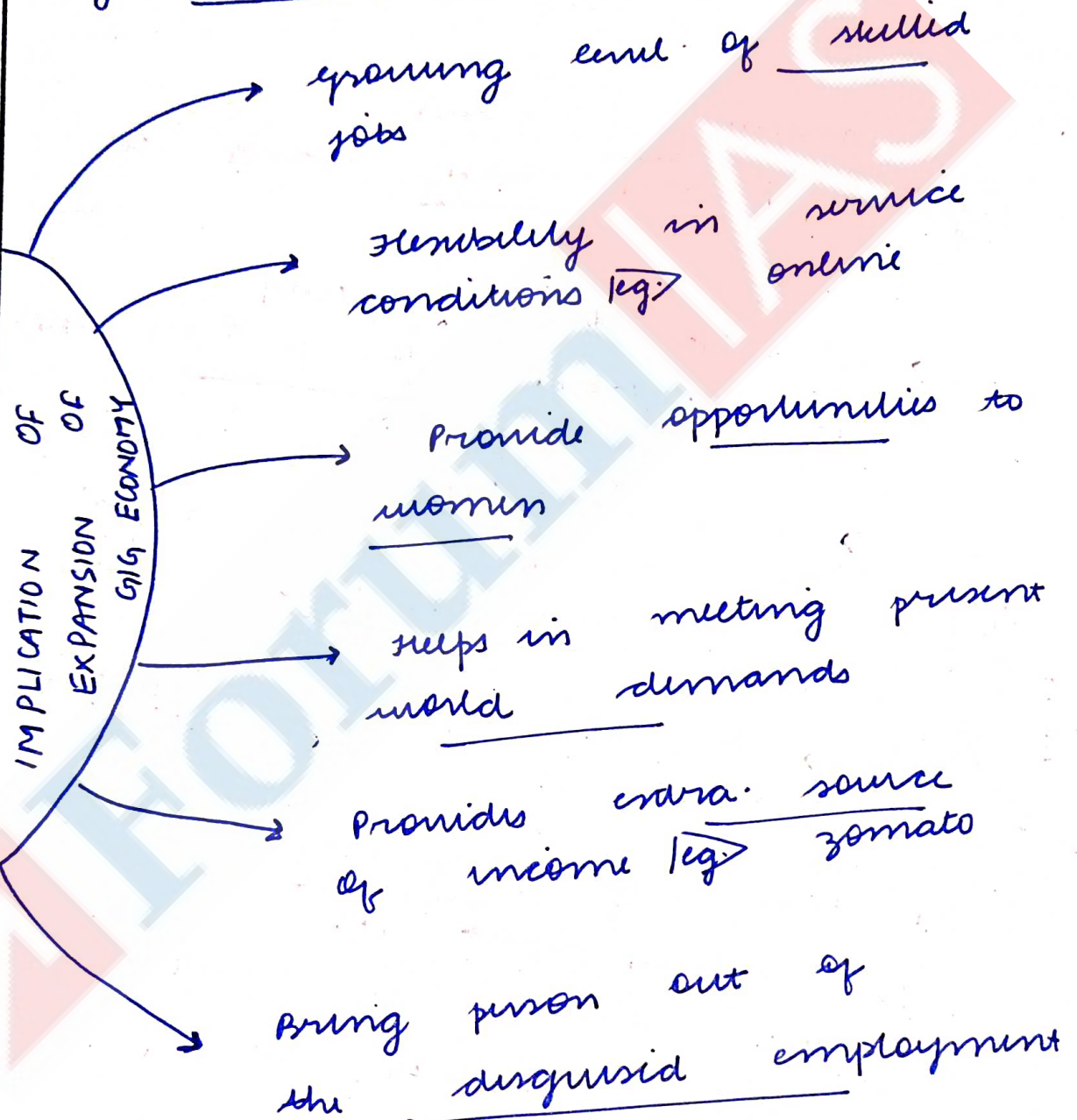
③ Financial inclusion
eg. PM gan dhan yojana etc.



thus inclusive growth as an
agenda , approach needs to be
agile to deliver sabka saath
sabka vikas .

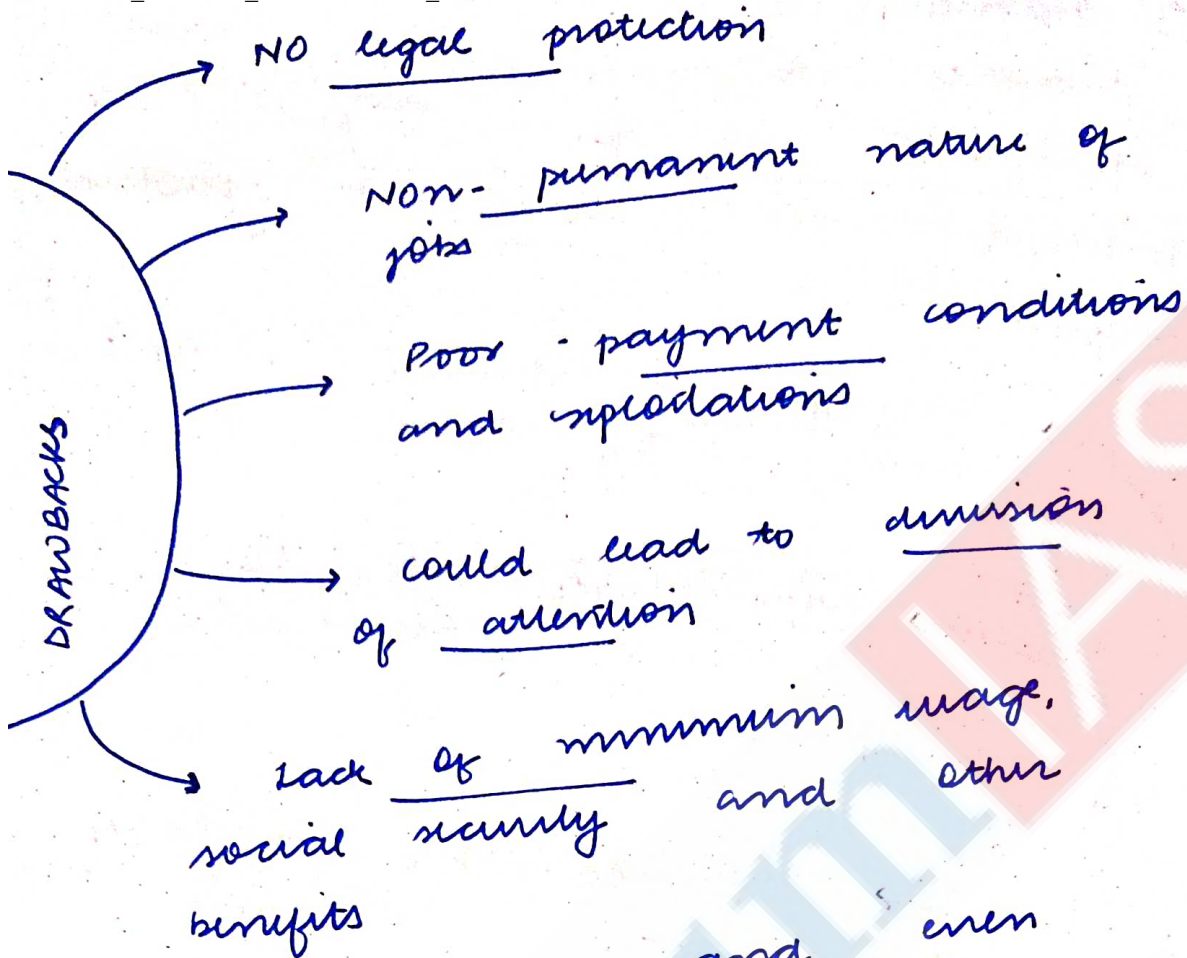
U.P.S.C.

② Gig workers employment and security issues recently got central wage due to bill by Rajasthan and Karnataka.



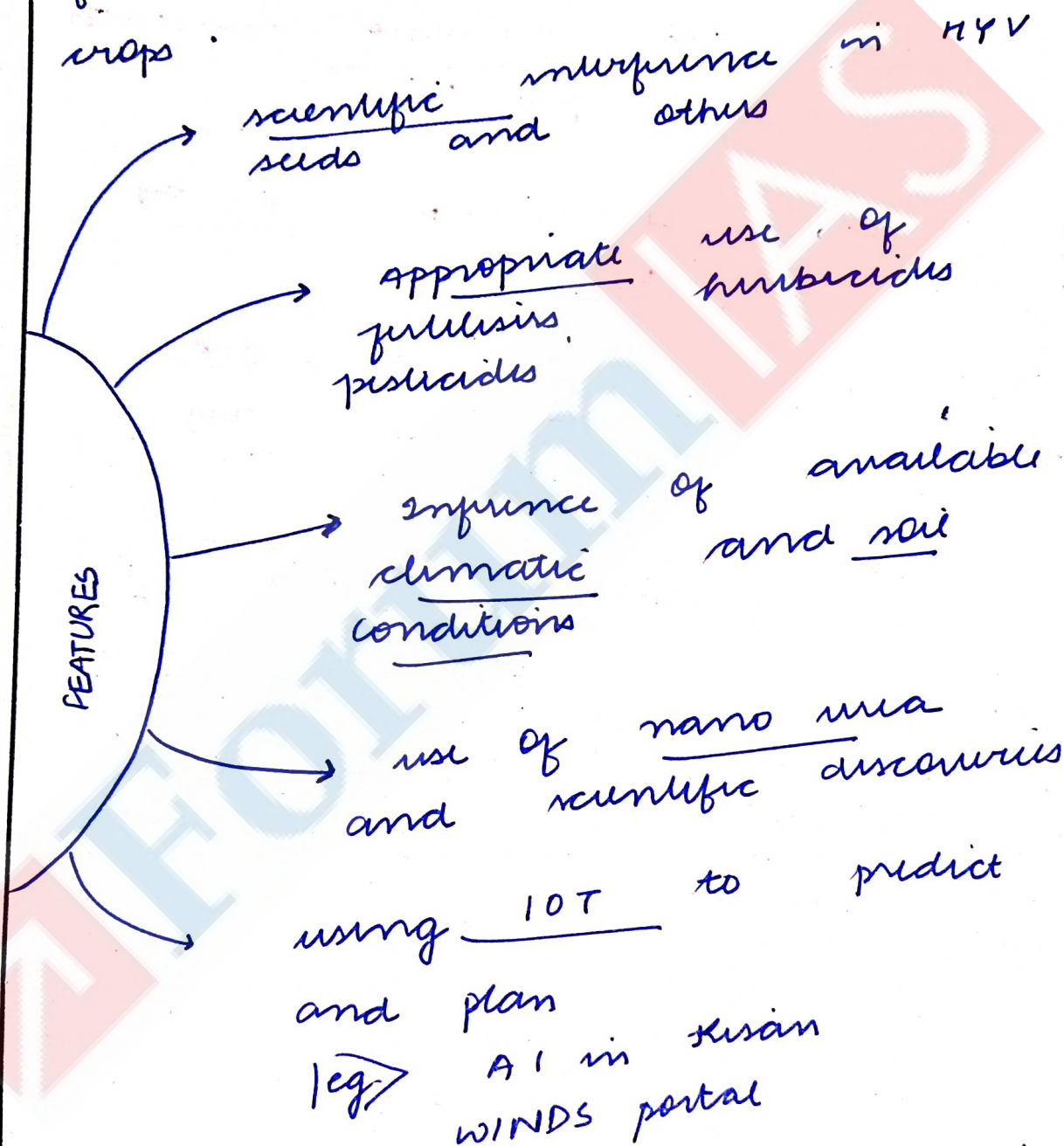
But there are apprehensions over their service terms and conditions

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Thus during G-20 and even 2020 the net code on social security of protection was intended to large chunk of workers who carry out economic business

3) Precision agriculture as named suggests is correct and appropriate use of inputs (soil, fertiliser, water etc.) to produce crops.



Precision agriculture is regarded to yield balance between demand and supply

① Reduces chemical overload in form of adequate applica-
tion

② Provides with less wastage in promoting rearing

③ uses technologies for better production and management.

④ Provides opportunities of crop diversification and climate resilient

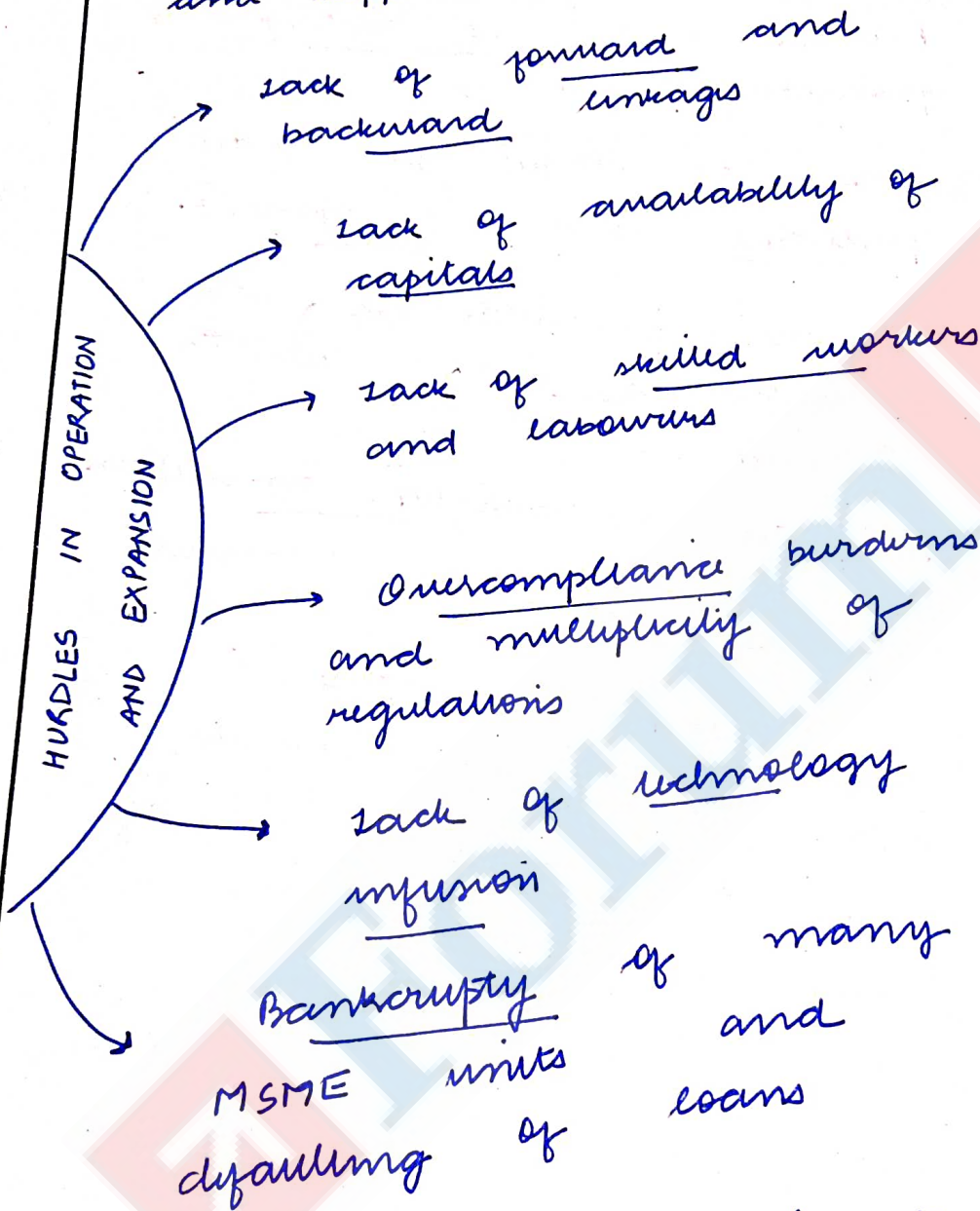
⑤ Promotes sustainable agriculture

⑥ Improves income of farmers

thus precision agriculture is
package deal for farmers,
environment and economy
yielding benefits.

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④ MSME productions in consultants about
30.1% of GDP in manufacturing
 and supports many jobs



There is need to overhaul the structure MSME in India! -

① Availability of loans and
with interest subvention.

eg. MUDRA loans

② Providing mechanisms for stressed
MSMEs; (announced in budget
2024)

③ skill training and employment
announced in PM package of
employment

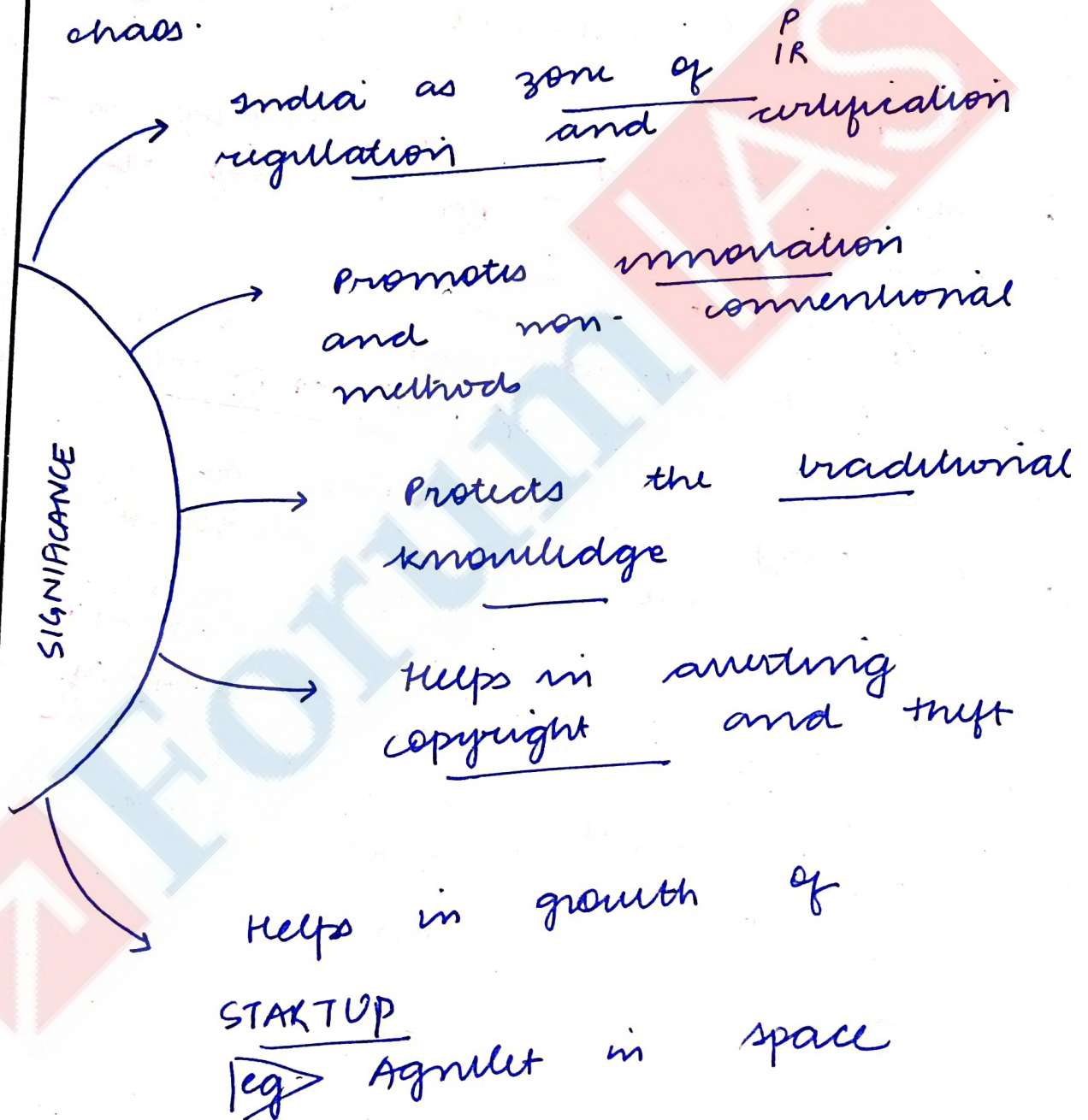
④ ease of doing business and
online compliance. UDYAM portal

⑤ removing of difficulties of
small and medium
enterprises

thus MSME sector to be engine
Indian economy and growth of
needs with its
functional structural
upgradation and

U.P.S.C.

5 Intellectual Property Rights drives innovation and promote entrepreneurship. India is signatory to WTO and there emerges chaos.

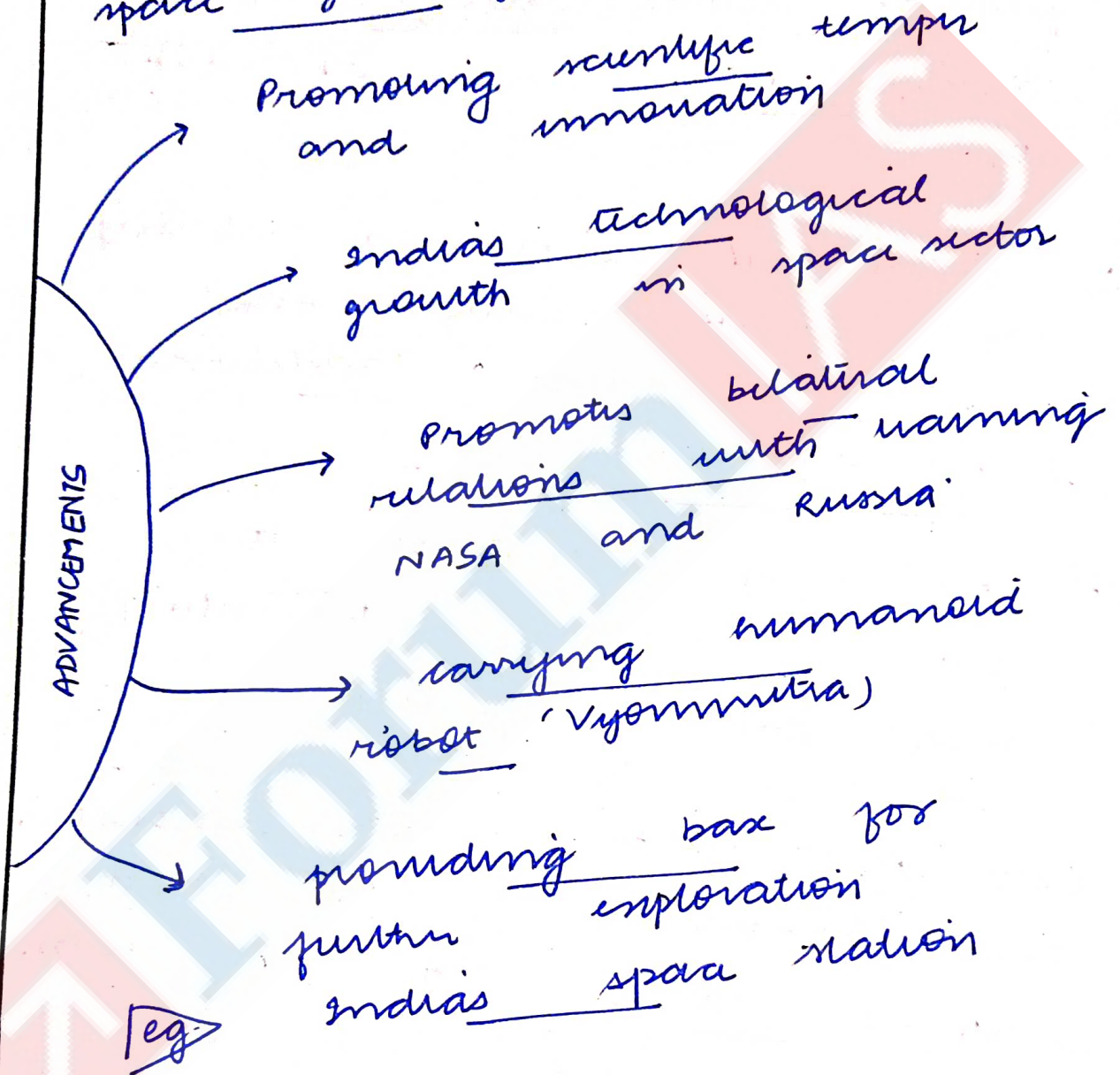


STEPS BY GOVERNMENT

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- ① legislative and executive orders pertaining intellectual property rights act; trade - marks act; copyright act etc.
 - ② traditional knowledge library to prevent international use of india's traditional knowledge (CSIR)
 - ③ providing incentives to startup with intervention and ease of process
- thus IPR supports innovative and economic growth issues with EU and USA production is halting india's enterprise potential.

⑥ Gaganyaan, India's first man-
made mission in space
is a milestone in India's
space journey



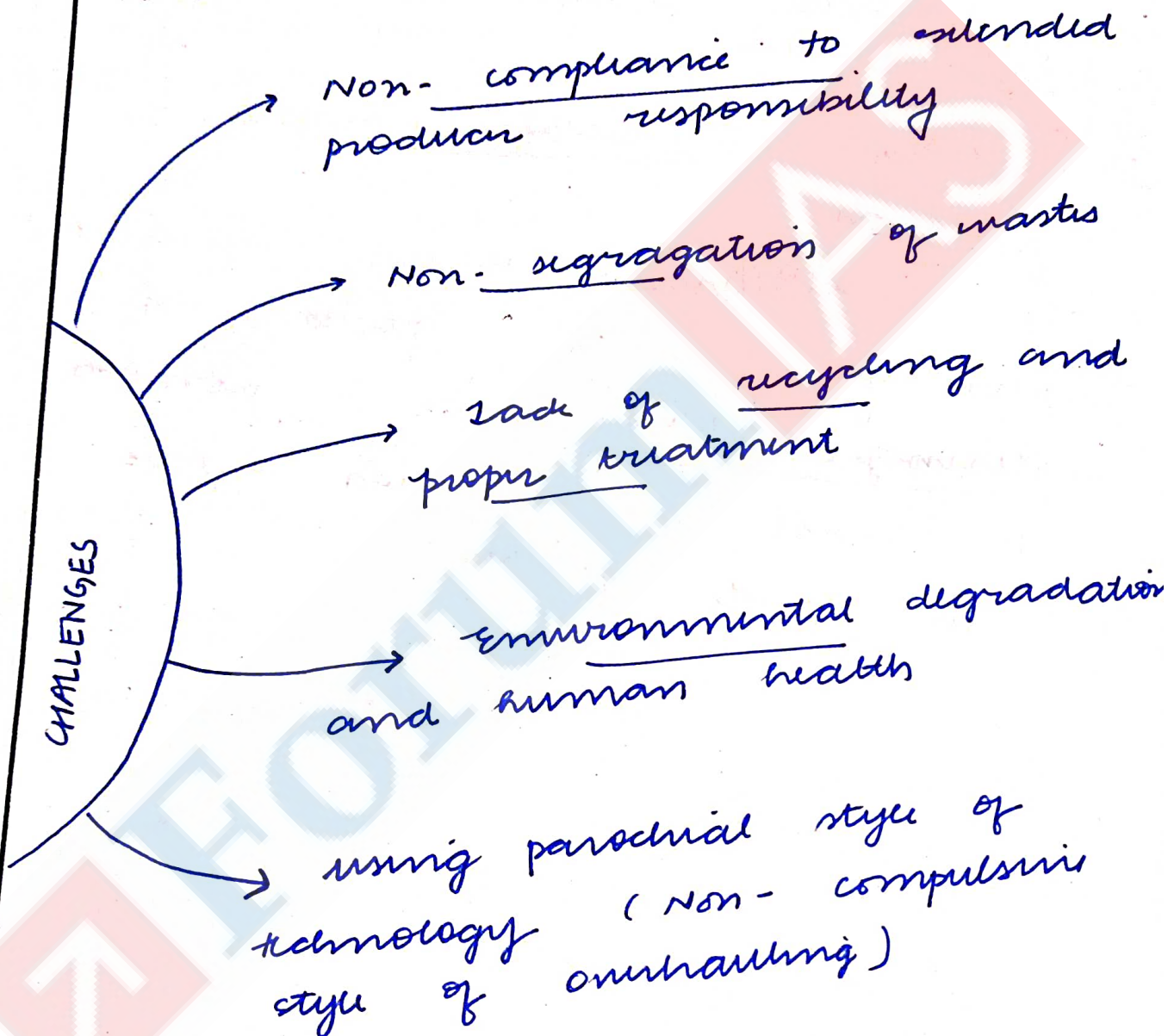
Challenges and safety issues :-

① protection of issues of
astronauts

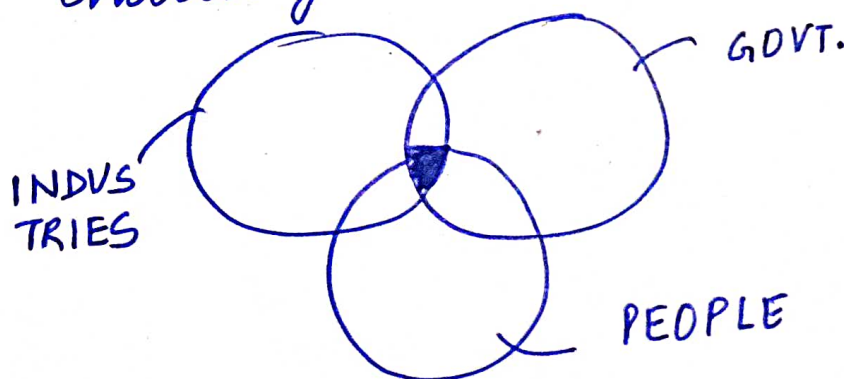
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- ① Maintaining scientific trials and
approvals
- ② Proper training of astronauts
- ③ issue of space debris
/eg> Kessler's syndrome
- ④ usage of reusable launch
vehicles
- Thus Gaganyaan is India's diplomatic
legitimacy with focus on
exploring space and promotes
international collaboration like
Artemis Accord forum.

⑦ E-waste consists of waste from electronics and devices containing harmful chemicals like mercury, arsenic etc.



These challenges demand collaboration



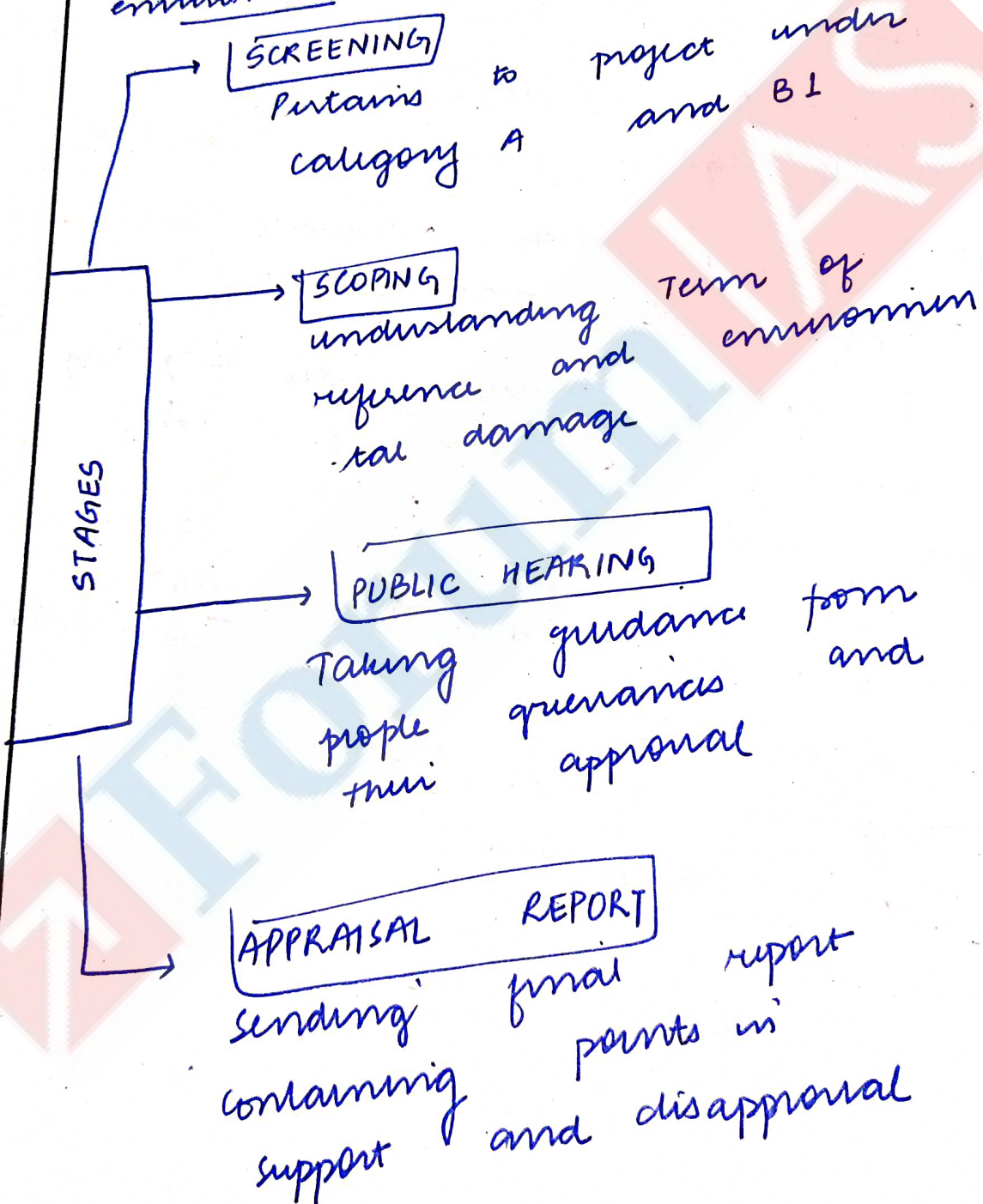
WAY FORWARD

- ① Mandating producer responsibility by law extended
- ② Promoting recycling e waste scrapping policy of vehicles
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- ⑤ Promoting recycling e waste scrapping policy of vehicles
- ⑥ Promoting recycling e waste scrapping policy of vehicles
- ⑦ Promoting recycling e waste scrapping policy of vehicles
- ⑧ Promoting recycling e waste scrapping policy of vehicles
- ⑨ Promoting recycling e waste scrapping policy of vehicles
- ⑩ Promoting recycling e waste scrapping policy of vehicles

Thus as recycling e waste scrapping policy of vehicles in G-20 meeting and sustainable forward is

Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

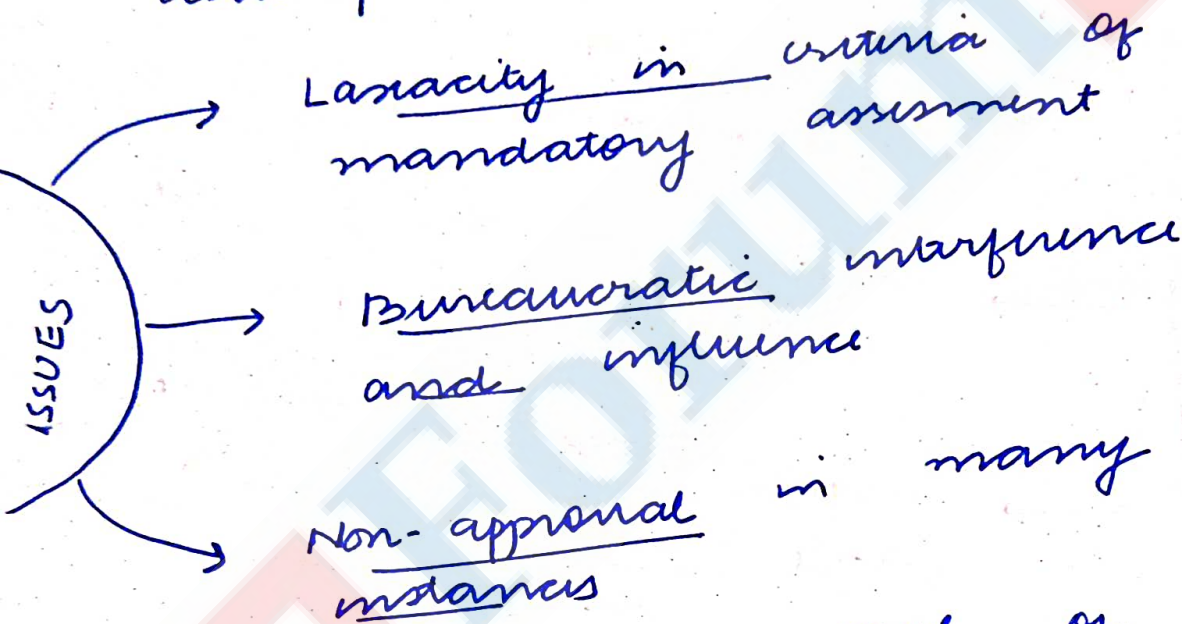
⑧ Environment got its genesis with Supreme Court ruling on Environment Act 2005. Impact with EIA Assesment Right to



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Significance of EIA

- ① helps in giving environmental understanding scope of disturbance
- ② prefers people - centric governance procedure involving people in
- ③ helps in promoting sustainable development



Thus EIA combines goal of both participative and public policy environment making

(9) Integrated Theatre Command
India was proposed in
Kargil Committee after 1998
war.

With position of chief of defense
staff its process has started

Better collaboration during
crisis (Shetkar committee)

Promotes idea of one
defense force and not
different forces

Better monitoring and
surveillance

Helps India in current
volatile condition with
2 front war condition

Helps in better role division
and non-redundancy

eg delay during 2008
attack

ADVANTAGES OF
ITC

Drawbacks :-

- ① can lead to malaries among
forces
- ② issue of simonty and comm-
and with coming up of
office of CDS
- ③ could lead diminution of influence
among forces (eg) area of influence
- ④ lack of procedural process in
case of vacancy of CDS
eg. post Yun Bipin Rawat death

thus ITC is demand of hour
but better coordination with
diversification and hierarchical
diminution is need

U.P.S.C.

- ⑩ As former PM Atal Ji said "we can change our friends but not neighbours". India's internal security is linked with neighbourhood.

Peace and stability in neighbourhood

- ① Pakistan engages in cross border terrorism and on borders
- ② China's incursions physical affinity to golden triangle and current
- ③ India's peninsula seems as open entrance

EASTERN FRONT

- ① Junta rule in Myanmar and North-east
- ② Affects ethnic composition and chaos due to migrant crisis (eg.) Rohingyas
- ③ seems as gate of human

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trafficking

① drug trafficking and chaos
related

|eg> mampan Opium burrit

② Free movement regime promotes
insurgencies

|eg> ULFA etc

③ Political conditions in bangla-
desh also affects most
bangal |eg> Recent riots
misman due to

Thus in dealing with internal
security india needs to adopt
special doctrine neighbourhood
first policy

(11) 101st amendment act led the foundation of one tax nation, one indirect tax promoted on fiscal centrali- sm

SUCCESS

increase in collections more than 1.5 lakh crore

simplification of tax for consumers

Presented uniform rate of taxation

meetings of GST council (consensus oriented)

Net reduction in tax to pre GST era to public in hand

Providing incentives in advanced credit, MSME subvention etc.

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CHALLENGES

Lack of devolution to states ^{to} leg Kerala in SC

Not providing compensation to states as per loss

Providing navigation to centralisation of tax and surcharge by states

Issues over responsibility with finance commission

Lack of GST appellate tribunals benches

Loopholes in input tax credit regime

Simplification of different tax slabs (union needed)

Inclusion of petrol and gas and alcohol under GST

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WAY FORWARD

- ① Initiate more sittings of GST council
- ② increase in no of benches of GST tribunal (Budget-2024)
- ③ Remission of rates on essential items
- ④ Advance to fiscal federal principals

Thus as per CEA has said GST has not yield Aswini Subramanian the required results it needs remission.

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के लिए

(12) Food processing sector is a sunrise sector contributing around (10-12%) in India's agricultural GDP

It can add upto 7.28 million jobs in sector

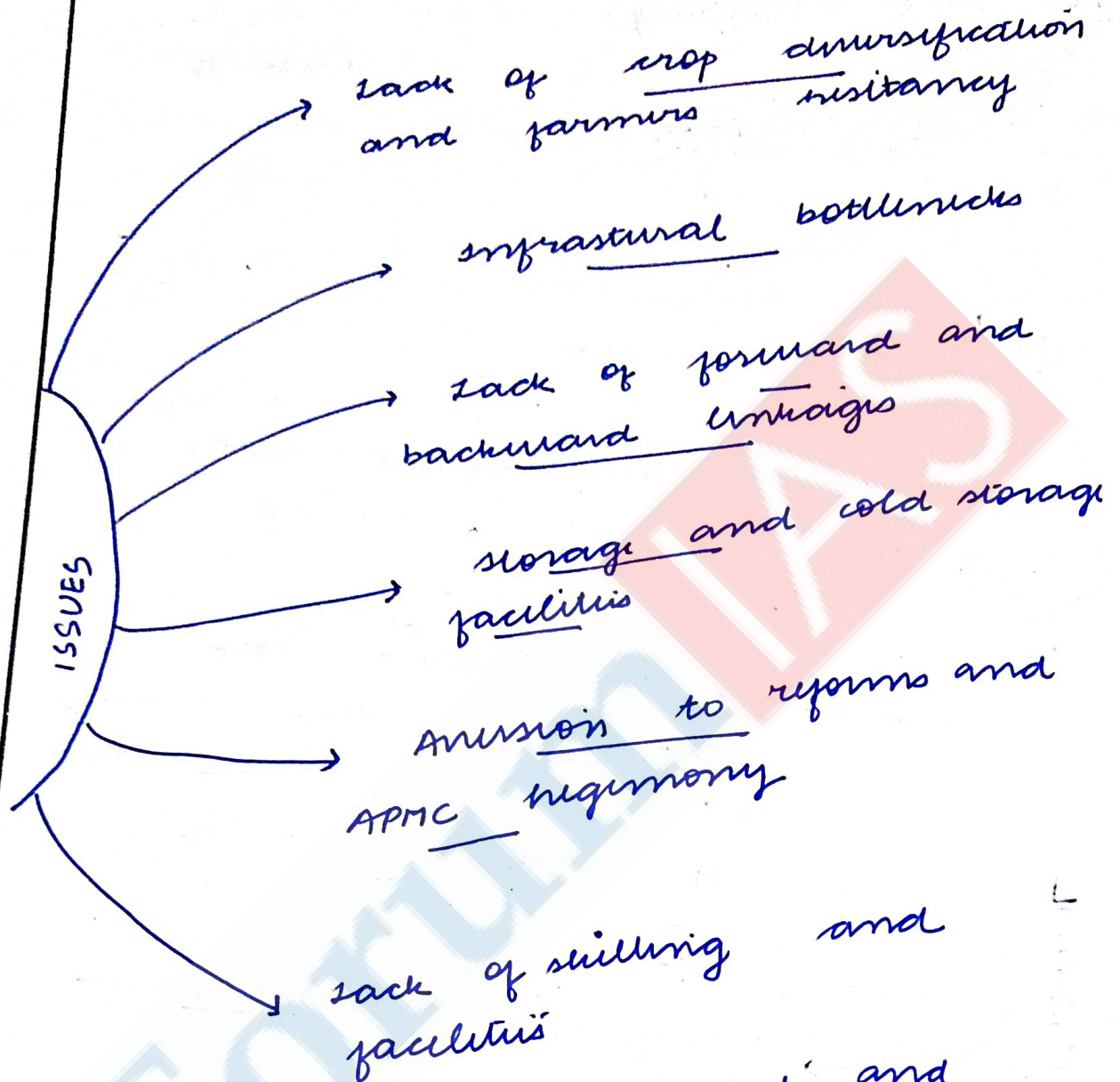
It can provide better prices to farmers
eg TOP scheme

It can avert post harvest loss by using products from produce
eg PM Kisan Sampada Yojana

Improves India's export potential
eg PM Food parks

Helps in assuring new jobs in sector with coming up of FDI

POTENTIAL



there is both procedural and substantial loopholes in food processing industries.

WAY FORWARD

Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

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- ① Opening up credit support to farmers eg KCC
- ① setting up of storage capacities eg cooperative ministries setting world largest cold storage
- ① contractual diversified farming
- ① farmers' literacy and persuasion for diversification eg WINDS portal

Thus food processing industries has
potential for many jobs
and opportunities and
meets both fiscal and
technological surpluses

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(13) In Panchamrit goals PM Modi said about 50% energy needs from renewable sources by 2030. So this solar energy is potential source with India in tropics but there are certain drawbacks :-

FACTORS

high cost of installation and maintenance

import of materials for manufacturing

lack of incentives to people

not full day source dependant upon time of day and region

Poor conditions of DISCOMS

So this content there was launch of PM Surya Yojna

Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

U.P.S.C.

Must Biju Yojana

COMPONENTS

- ① Provide upto 60% of cost of installation of 2kwh of system
- ① Promotes community solar power and rooftop incentives with
- ① Provides with incentives to even sell and earn profits
- ① Providing free 300 units of electricity

This has really got huge response
as there is more than 1.29
crore registration for this
scheme.

WAY FORWARD

- ① Providing incentives to BPL and poor families
- ① Promotion of incentives for urban local bodies with

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city targets

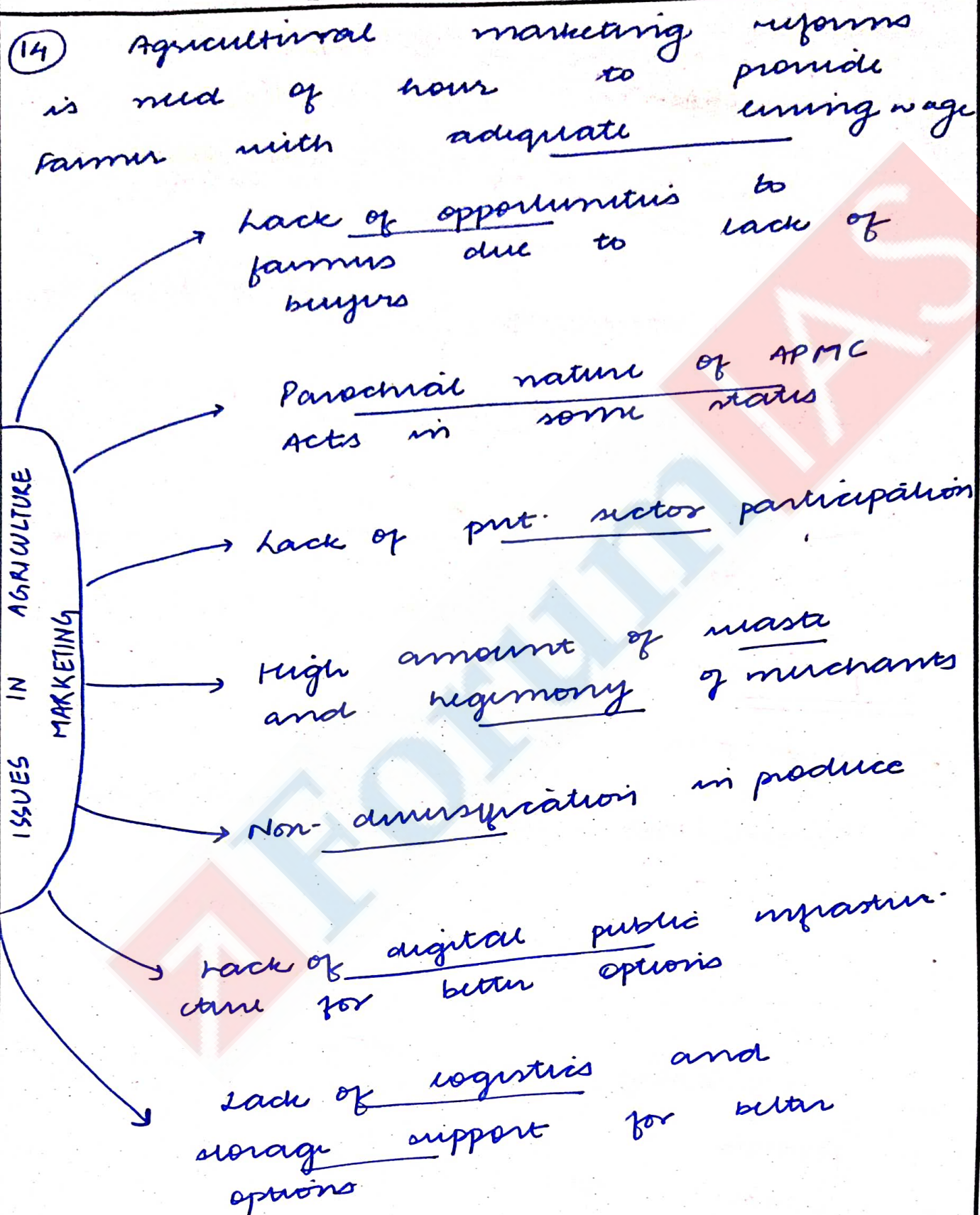
① Promotion of
in scheme

MAKE IN INDIA components

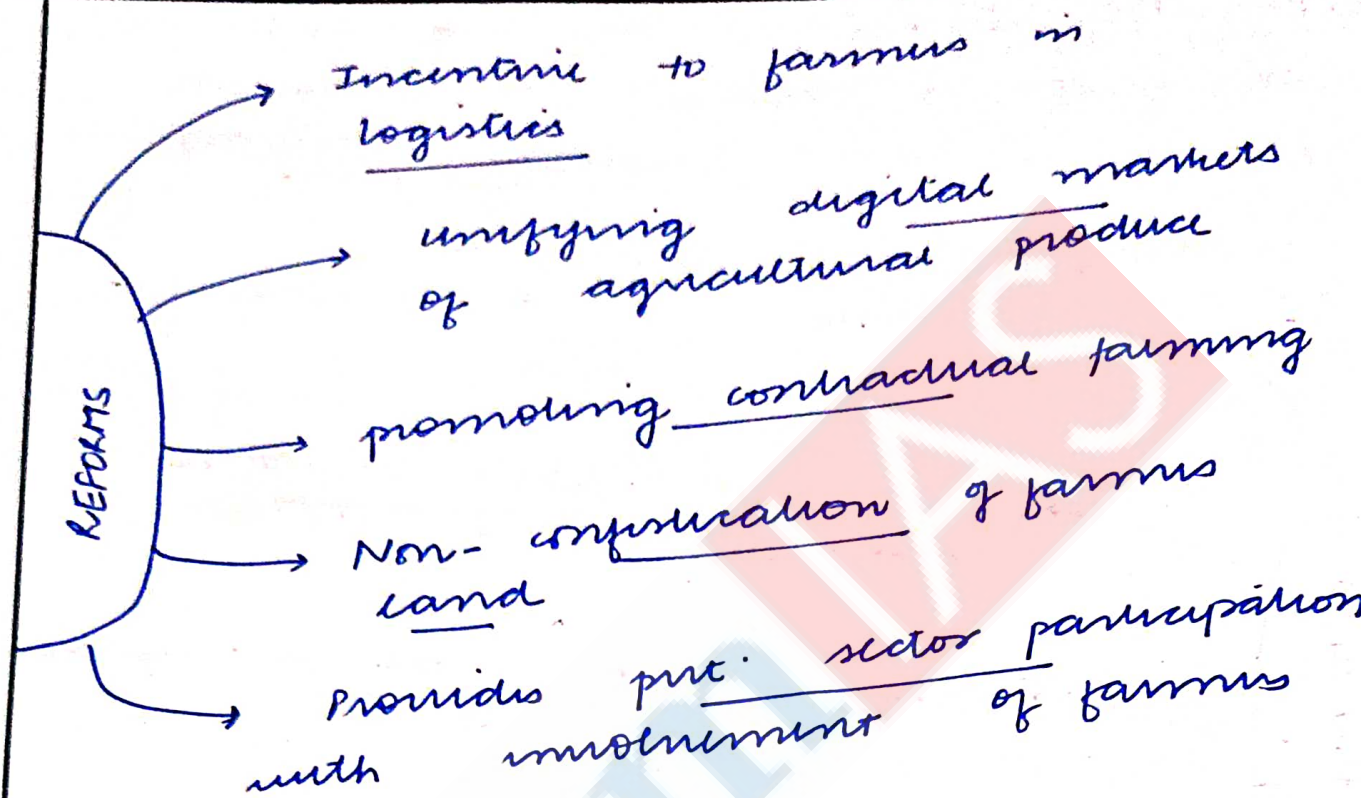
thus PM surya ghar nifty right-
yojana helps in balancing
both environmental
freelance concern

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के लिए



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WAY FORWARD

- Regulation of APMCs
- Discussions with farmers and markets
- Recommendations of Swaminathan Commission

Thus delving upon better price to farmers is in best interest of country's food security

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Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

⑮ India is world's largest producer of milk but lacks in being exporter due to loopholes



Livestock sector has huge potential in India due to its history and relations.

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CHALLENGES

- ① improvement in breed of livestock
- ① lack of availability of nutritious feedstock
- ① lack of scientific animal rearing and management
- ① lack of credit supply
- ① Prevalence of diseases in cattle (eg) Pneumococcal, diarrhoea and mouth and foot disease

vaccination of cattle and livestock

Promotion of credit in form like KCC

with international collaboration in ration breeds improvement

linkage of farmers with cooperatives

incentives in livestock rearing

WAY FORWARD

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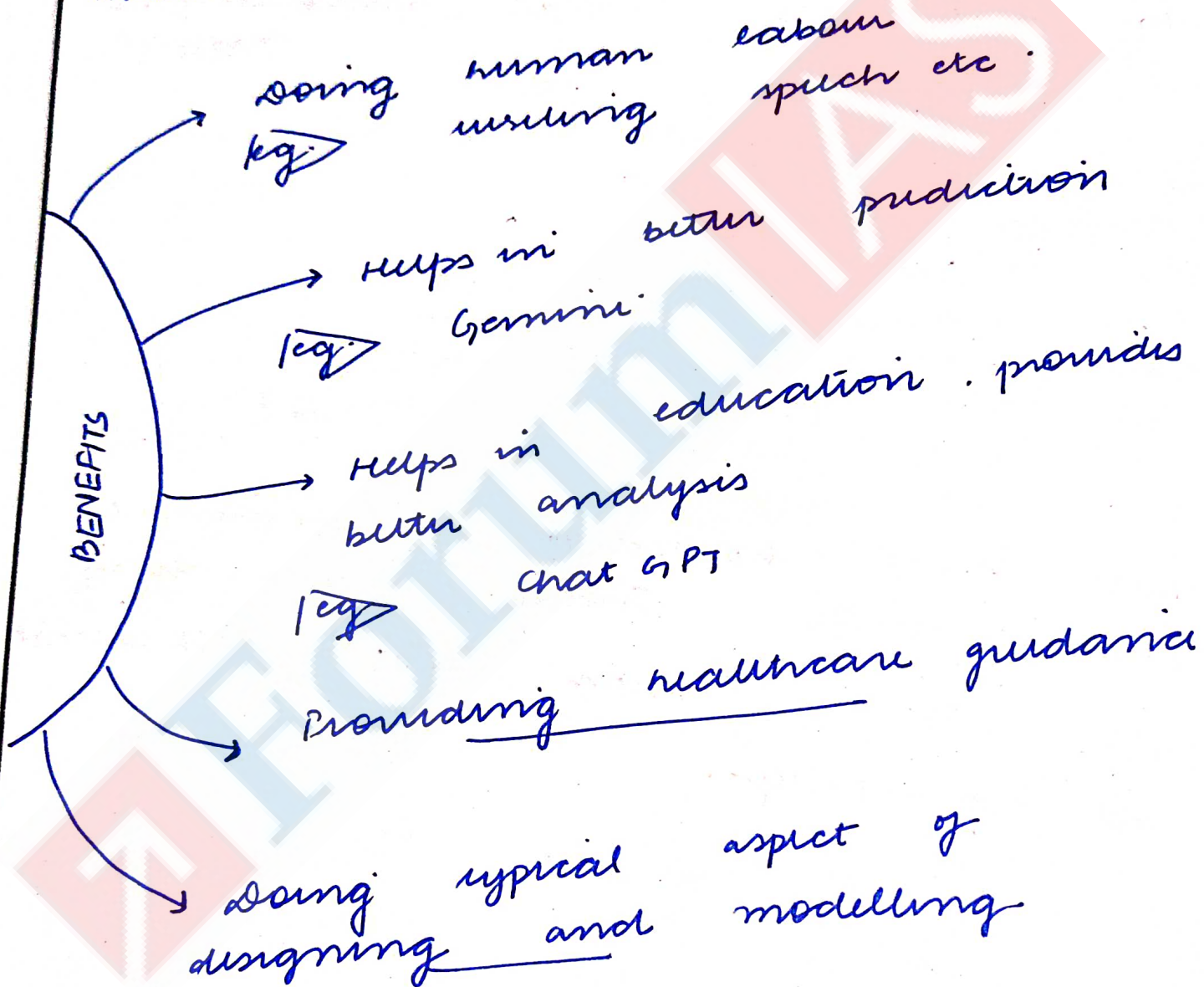
Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

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G.O.I INITIATIVES include mission
Kamdhenu ; Rashtriya Gokul
mission ; yobardhan Scheme
etc.

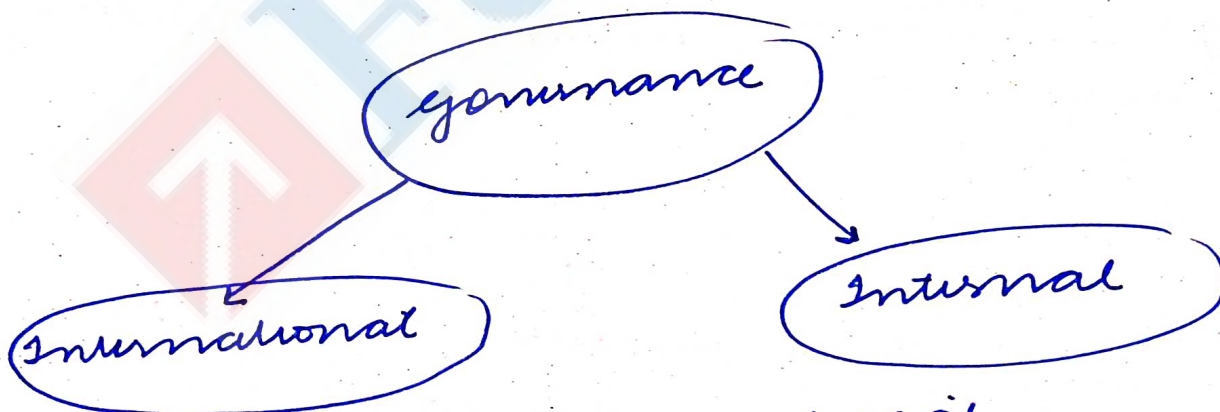
Thus unlock need scientific and
economic incentives to deliver
to goal of white revolution 2.0

(16) Generative AI as means to produce intelligence of human which are limited to humans using that doing tasks



AI is a double edged sword
It has some challenges also :-

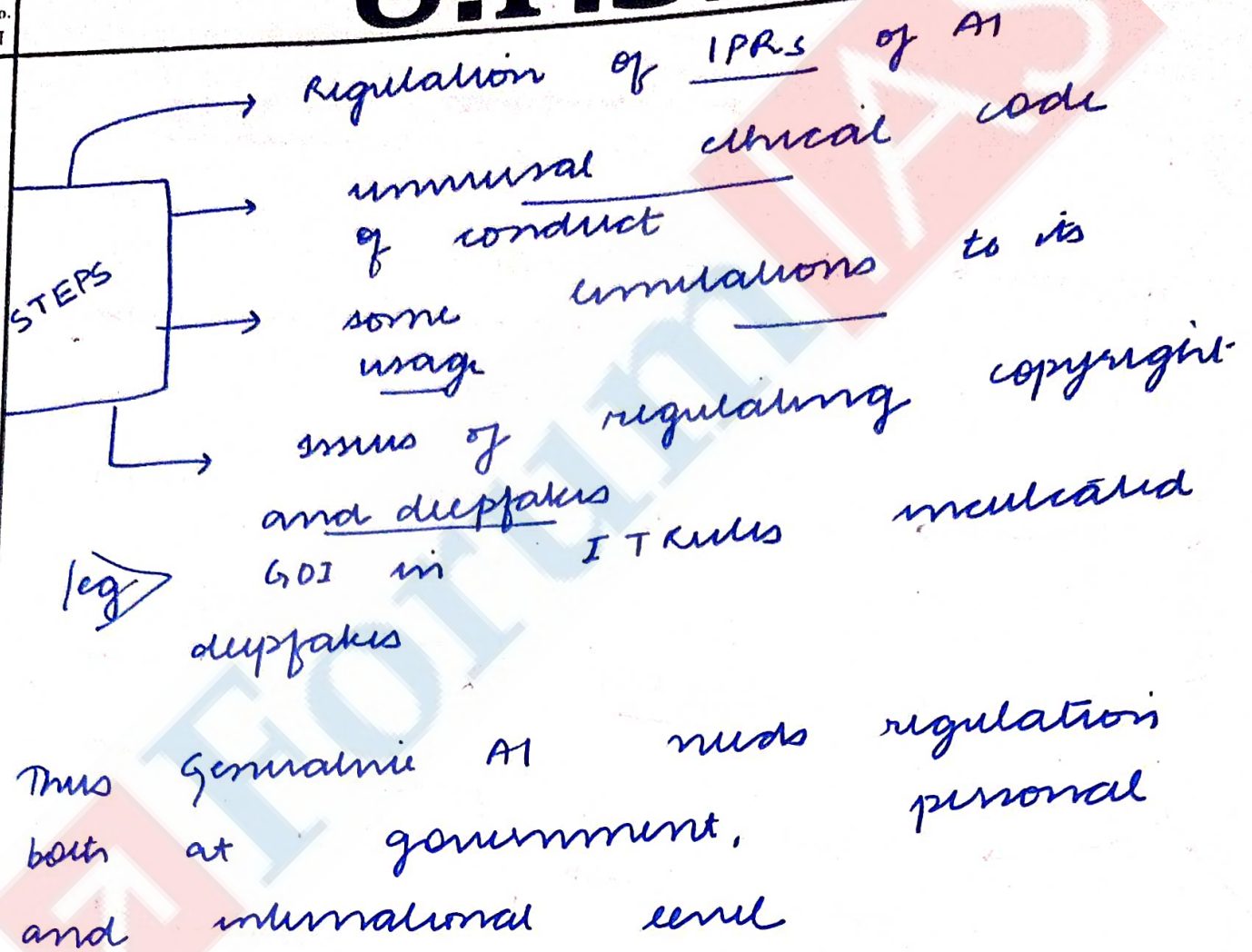
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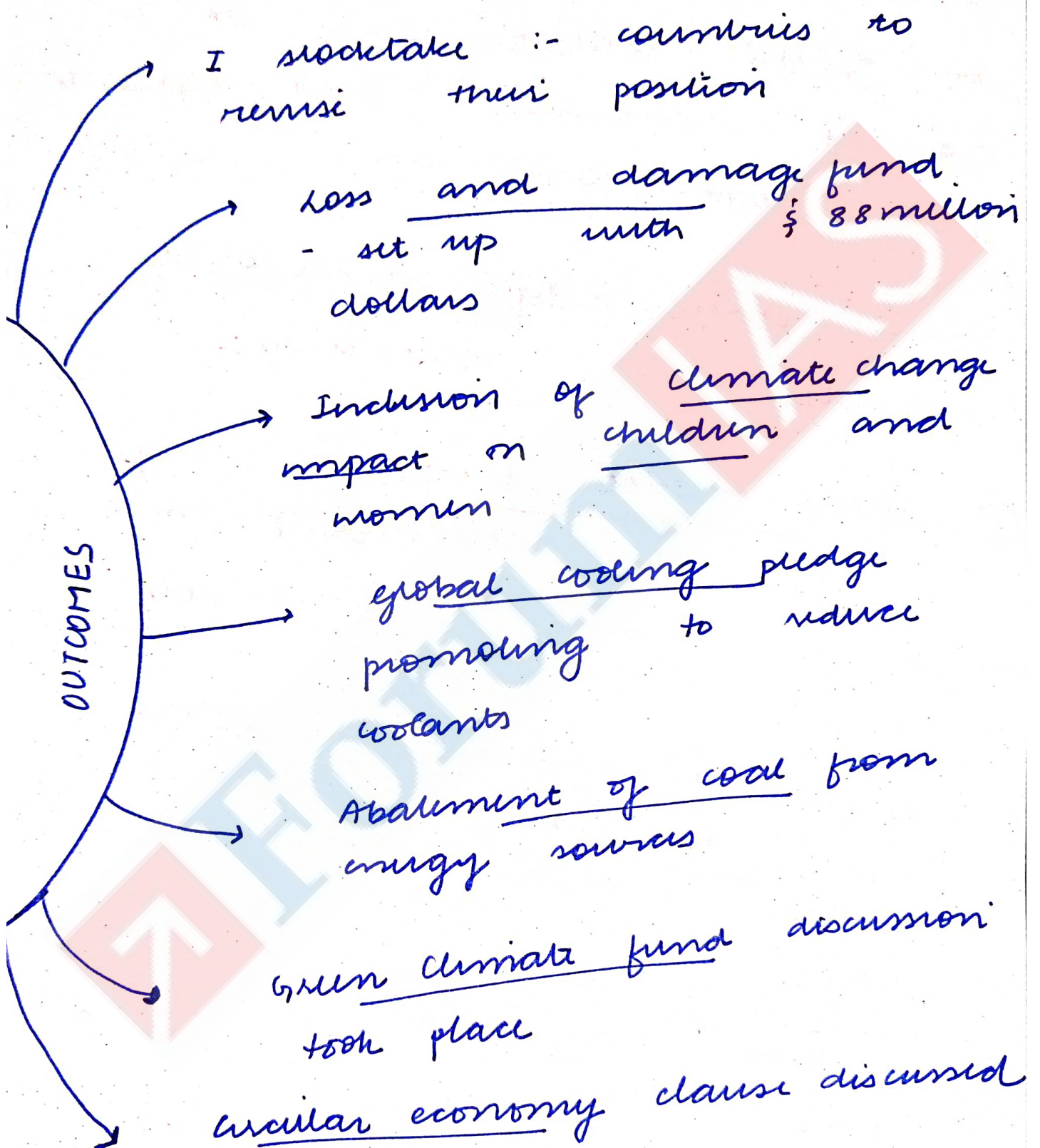
AI needs both international and global AI regulation like Hiroshima talks etc. summit

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Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या



Paris agreement.



India followed way of non-commitments to :-

global cooling pledge
fossil fuel abatement

3x of targets of Glasgow

As India found them to be
against common and different
ated responsibility

India particularly moved its
interests in following:-

① green credit programs by
India as alternative to
trading mechanism available

② India's engagement in global
River cities Alliance for 11
countries with also mangroves

(MISHTI)

③ India's engagements in many
bilaterals and multilaterals
concerning QUAD and lead 2.0

Thus COP-28 should be presided
front with India representing
vari of common int differentia
-ed responsibility.

(18) Landslides means mass movement
 of rock or debris down slope
 with gravity

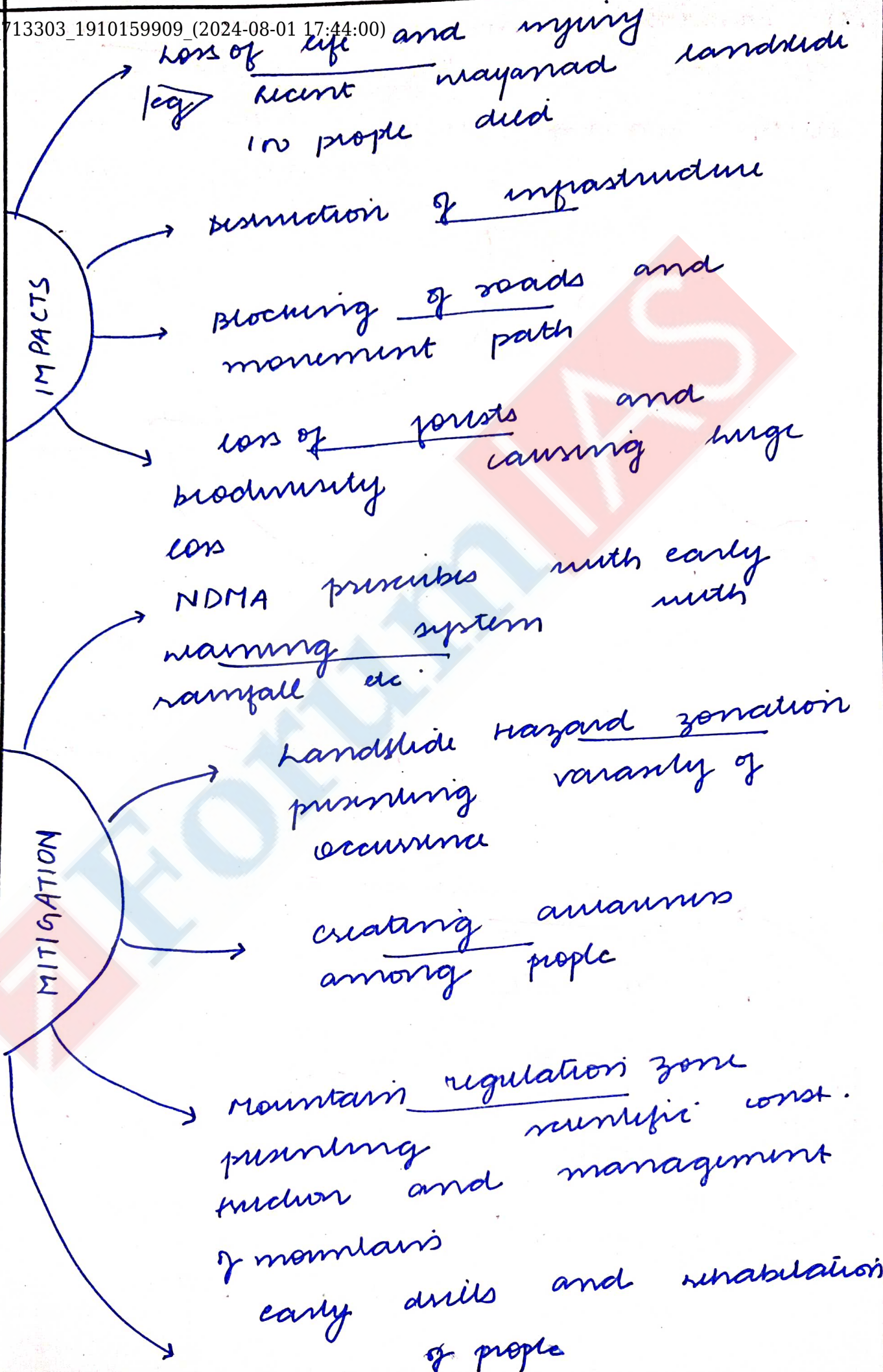


Landslide
prone areas

CAUSES

- Tectonic movements causing
plates to move resulting
into fall
- Heavy rains let to loosening
- Floods leading weakening of rocks
- unscientific construction
along sensitive places

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This landslide management need
early
warning announces and
for abatement

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के लिए

Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

- (19) Left wing extremism usu-
ally with area of influence
represented by "Red Corridor"
is shrinking but not
vanished



Regions surrounding Bastar, Odisha,
Gadchiroli, Andhra Pradesh
still has some active units

Reasons for continuance of LWE
in certain pockets

- ① Poverty and underdevelop-
ment lead to alienation
from government.

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① Socioeconomic factors of ownership of communism and of Lal, Langal, Jannu.

② Lack of devolution of land rights and thus leading to crisis

③ Presence of linkages with support of urban sanitation

construction of roads and infrastructure

Promoting beneficial sanitation policy

OPERATION SAMAADHAN

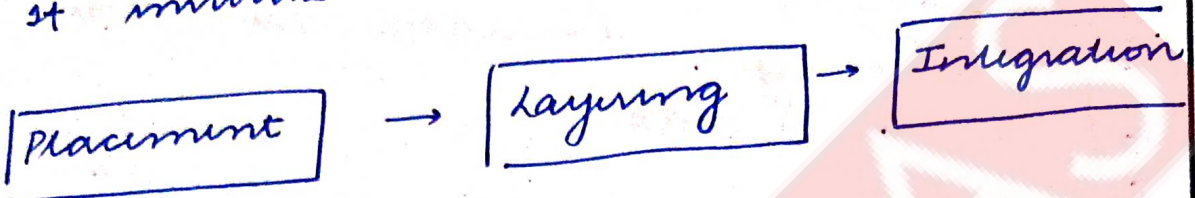
modernising of policing with technologies with more ballistics with CRPF

Breaking down network of "urban sanitation"

STRATEGIES

Thus LWE is a simple approach
but its complete exemption
and proactive approach

(20) Money laundering means usage of illegal money by making it invisible under the system at various the following stages :-

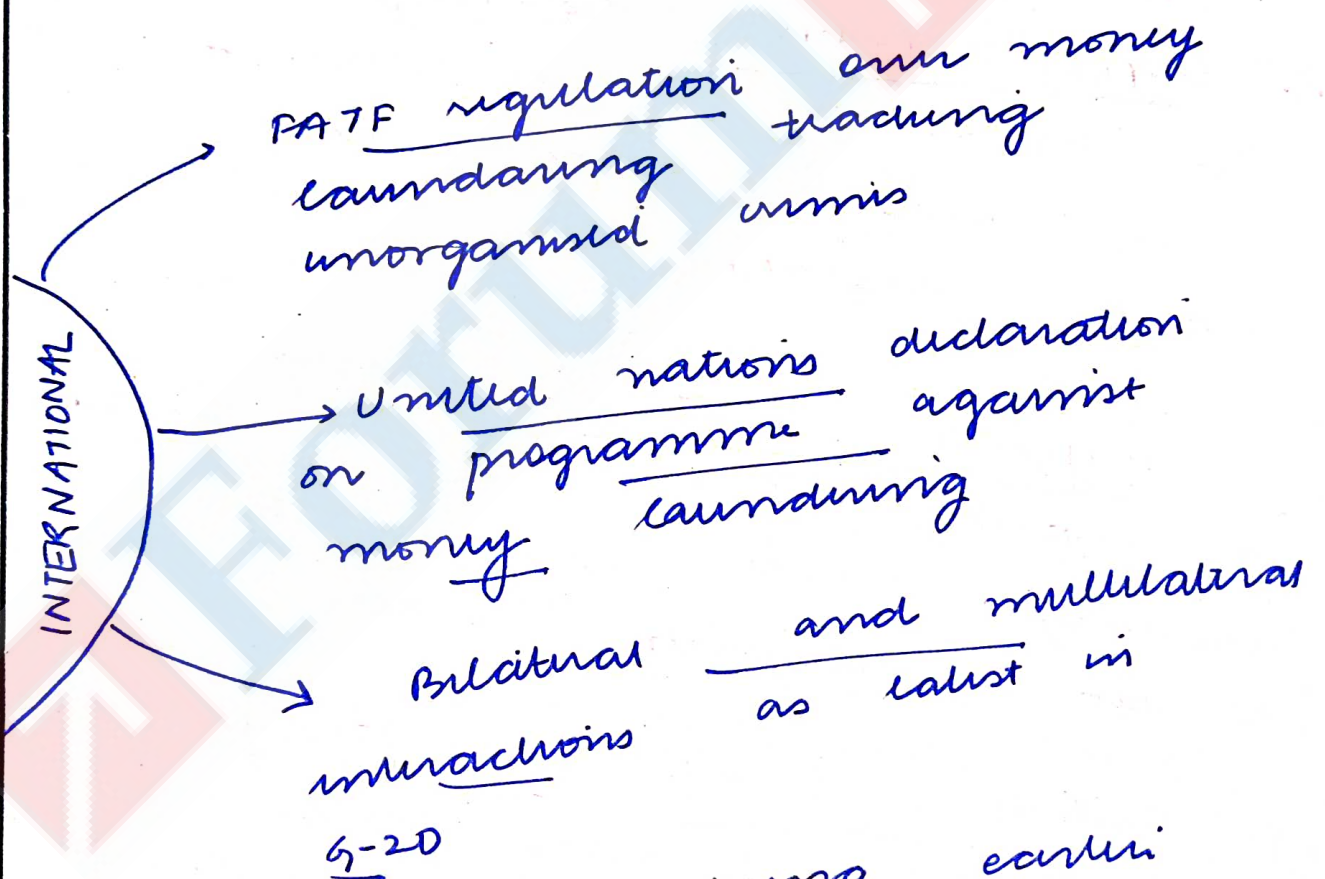
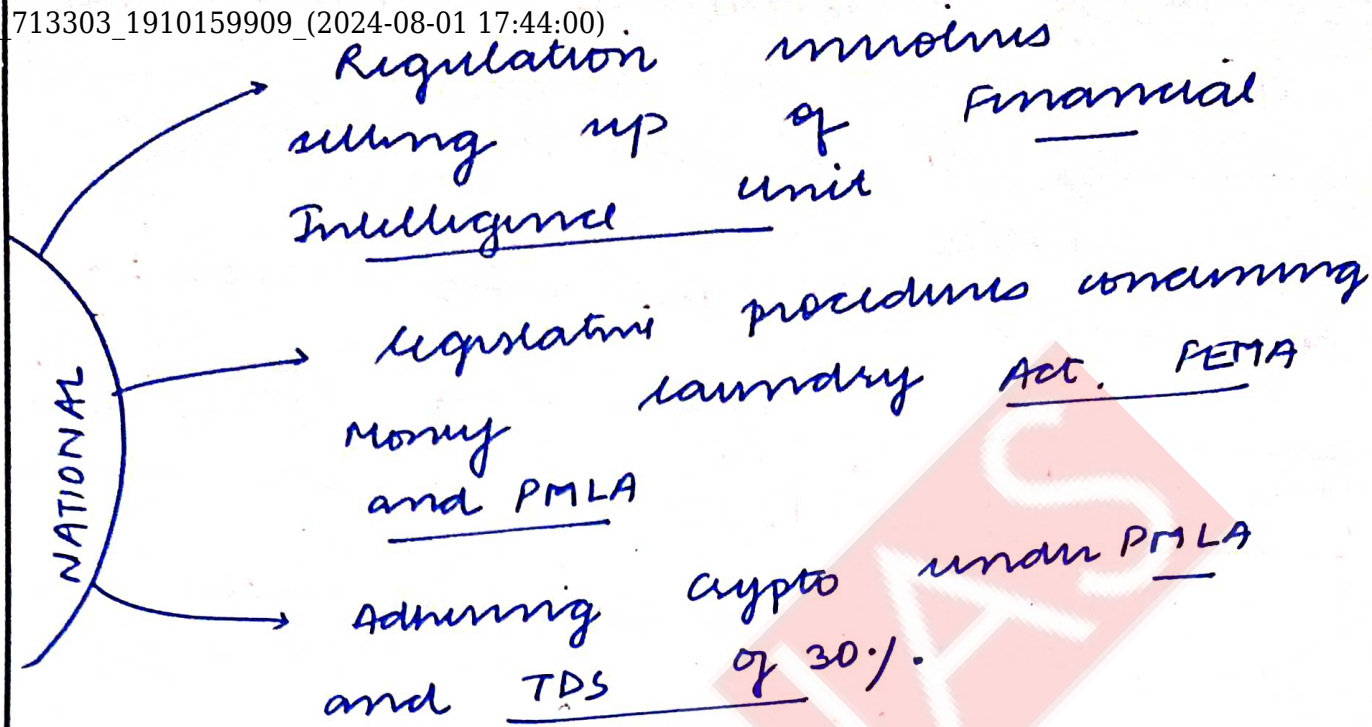


New emerging and disruptive technologies :-

(1) CRYPTO CURRENCIES differing with ownership leading to chaos on source and led to migration

(2) Artificial intelligence and using generative AI and machine learning to opt algorithms are being fed ways

(3) Financial network disrupting the bank IDs and thus leading tracing of source



Thus money laundering earlier methods new more primary consumes adoption survey and requires global and amulation 10T