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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

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Sumegha Mishra

Test 4S-3

Test code - 713303 (Test-7)

Roll No. - 1910161273

Ques. (1) Achieving Inclusive growth requires a multidimensional approach that goes beyond economic growth, Discuss in context of India.

Recently India became the 5th largest economy of the world. However, its HDI rank is 134th.

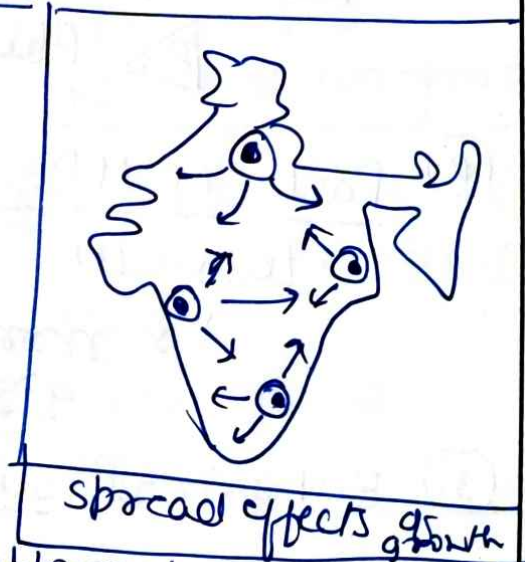
This reflects the need for inclusive growth-

Limitations of mere economic growth-

- ① Dehumanisation of economic growth $\Rightarrow$ Poor labour welfare.
- ② Foster Inter regional disparity.
 $\Rightarrow$ Jharkhand vs. Delhi.
- ③ Leads to environmental degradation
 $\hookrightarrow$ techno-centrism > eco-centrism.
- ④ Non-inclusion of social indicators.
 $\Rightarrow$ health, education.
- ⑤ Doesn't reflect distribution of economic growth $\Rightarrow$ Rural-urban disparity.

Thus, a multi-dimensional approach is needed to include -

- ① Normative aspects. Ex Happiness Index
- ② Social equity and equality. Ex women empowerment.
- ③ Human-centric development. Ex HDI
- ④ Better measurement of poverty and issues. Ex MPI Index.
- ⑤ Promotion to inter-regional transfer of benefits.
Ex health, education, opportunities.
- ⑥ Promotion to freedom and opportunity.



↳ Amartya Sen approach

Thus, only 'sabka saath' can make sabka vikas.

Q.1) Examine the implications of the expansion of gig workforce on economic growth and employment scenario in the country?

Gig workforce refers to the need and contract-based non-permanent workforce.

Expansion of Gig workforce in India -

- ① Due to increased platform working opportunities
↳ Platform workers.
- ② Post COVID impacts → job loss in conventional work
↳ more opportunities in gig work.
- ③ Enhanced digitalisation ↳ JIO networks.
- ④ Increased urbanisation → need for comfort-based services.
↳ zomato food delivery,

Implications on Economic Growth

Positive	Negative.
① Increased <u>tax</u> <u>base</u> for revenue growth. ② Higher <u>GDP</u> <u>growth rate</u> ↳ > 10 % ③ Higher government <u>revenue</u> .	① shift away from <u>formal</u> <u>workforce</u> ② Higher possibility of <u>tax evasion</u> ③ Low income.

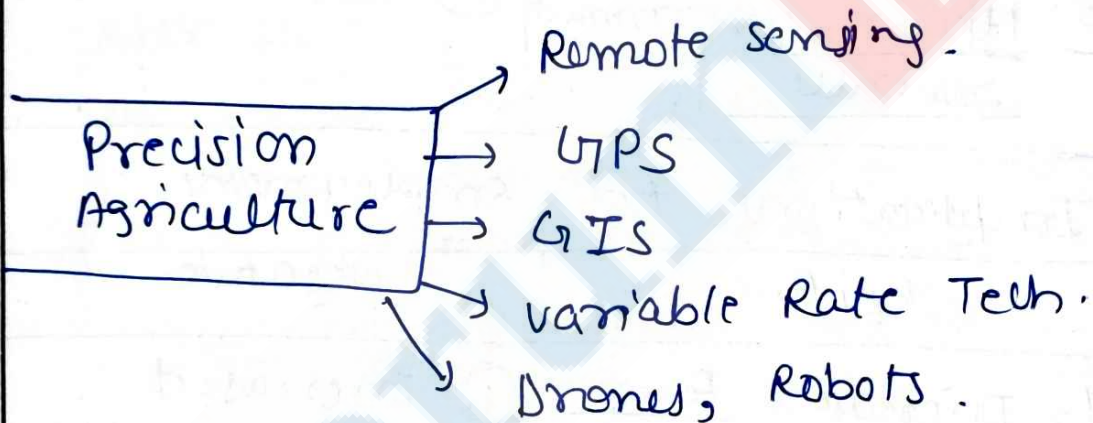
Implications for Employment -

Positive	Negative
① Increased <u>female</u> <u>LFPR</u> - due to <u>flexible nature</u> <u>of work</u> . ② Reduced <u>urban</u> <u>unemployment</u>	① Increased <u>informal workforce</u> ② less job creation in <u>rural</u> <u>areas</u> . ③ lack social security.

Thus, the need is to ensure comprehensive security and well-being of gig workforce.

Ques. (3) What is precision agriculture? How can precision agriculture help in optimising crop production and resource management?

Precision agriculture refers to the utilisation of modern technology for precised application of inputs and production.



Help in optimising crop production

(1) Better analysts of soil health.

↳ Remote sensing based soil moisture mapping.

(2) Appropriate application of fertilisers and pesticides → prevent soil toxicity

(3) Efficient irrigation
↳ using drones.



④. Enhanced agricultural production and productivity

⑤. Enhanced predictability of crop production through Big data analysis → low crop loss.

↳ using GIS.

Contribution in Resource Management

①. Reduced wastage of resource.
↳ urea overuse prevention

②. Better application of nutrients.

③. Optimal utilisation of land resource → no wasteland.

④. Enhanced seed replacement rate → better HYV seed application via robots.

⑤. Reduced groundwater exploitation
↳ by promoting micro-irrigation

Thus, precision agriculture can ensure 2nd Green Revolution.

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Ques 4.

While MSMEs are the backbone of Indian economy, they encounter various hurdles in their operation and expansion. Discuss, Also suggest steps to support the growth of the MSME sector.

MSMEs are core
to India's economic growth
(PM Modi)

Hurdles in their operation —

- ① Structural — lack logistical efficiency Eg. access to financial institutions (Banks)
- ② Infrastructural — lack of adequate machinery → poor economies of scale
- ③ Human-Resource — limited entrepreneurship in emerging sectors
↳ low skilled workers.
- ④ Technological — poor access to IR 4.0 Eg. AI, ML etc.

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Hurdles in expansion.

① limited production and benefits.

↳ $\Rightarrow$ $>90\%$ MSMEs are (MICRO)

② lack of diversity of products.

$\Rightarrow$ 70% based on traditional sector.

③ Inadequate financial resources.

↳ $\Rightarrow$ Bank hesitation in loaning due to NPA risk.

Measures -

① structural - improve logistical efficiency $\Rightarrow$ Roads, storage etc.

② Comprehensive policy development

③ Promote access to financing.

$\Rightarrow$ PSL lending via banks.

④ encourage female based MSMEs.

⑤ Promote skilling and upskilling

$\Rightarrow$ PM Kaushal vikas yojana.

MSME can help in achieving the growth to \$5 trillion economy.

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Ques. 5.

Explain the significance of IPR in transforming India into a knowledge based and innovation driven economy. Also, mention various govt. initiatives aim at strengthening the protection and enforcement of IPRs in India.

IPRs are specific rights given to the producer or generators of new technology or information for their contribution to the societal growth.

Significance — for knowledge based, innovation driven economy —

①. Encouragement to Innovators.

- secured benefits of their research.
- recognition

②. Foster research and development into knowledge & innovation

③. Promotion to innovation in

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emerging technologies & sectors.

Ex Pharma, AI, Machine learning.

- ④ Promote employment opportunities in creative economy. (orange economy)
- ⑤ Reflect India as a source of knowledge generation.
↳ Better global standing.
- ⑥ Improve international collaboration.
Ex India - Japan on AI.

Government Initiatives -

- ① security to IPR rights to innovators.
- ② Provision of - copyrights, trademarks, etc.
- ③ strict penalty against violations.
- ④ Financial incentives Ex Budget contribution to R&D
- ⑤ Lower CoE

Thus, India can become vishwaguru through its knowledge-economy.

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Q.1. (6)

Gaganyaan mission is a landmark endeavour for India, marking significant achievements in space exploration and contributing to broader national objectives; however, overcoming the associated technical and safety challenges is crucial for its success. Analyse.

India's Gaganyaan mission aims at putting 3 Indian astronauts in space at 400 km height for 3 days.

Advancement in space exploration

- ① Technological advancement in space analysing capabilities.
- ② Enhanced contribution to indigenous research.
- ③ Access to detailed information on
 - space dynamics
 - functioning of solar waves.
 - Habitability of space
 - deep research into space resources.

contribution to broader national objectives -

- ① Economic - promote economic growth through access to space economic resources.
- ② Geo-political and Geo-strategic standing. → India one of the few countries to achieve.
- ③ Present India as a global power
- ④ More representative of developing world → counter china narrative.

However, it has technical and safety challenges to be tackled

challenges	Measures
① <u>Heavy dependence on Russia for astronaut training</u>	① <u>Enhanced Cooperation with NASA and Roscosmos</u>
② <u>lack of prior experience</u>	② <u>More financing to ISRO</u> ③ <u>More R&D</u>

Gaganyaan Mission will put India on equal footing with NASA's efforts in space.

Ques (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?

India is one of the largest e-waste producer in the world (UNEP).

challenges in safe management of e-waste -

- ① Pre-collection → poor handling by users [Eg] household waste.
- ② During collection →
 - lack of sorting and separation.
 - dumping with other wastes [Eg] Ghazipur landfill.
- ③ Post-collection -
 - lack of adequate dumping facilities.
 - Poor information regarding associated health challenges.

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- Ex Mercury contamination
- Improper handling at collection centres.
 - Poor remediation Ex use of Incineration → heavy pollution

Impacts - → Health impacts Ex Minamata disease
 ↓
 Genetic changes in animals.
Biomagnification
 via soil

Thus, multi-stakeholder approach is needed -

- ① Government - to ensure proper collection centre, dumping sites and awareness policies.
- ② People - proper waste segregation
- ③ Producers - conforming to EPR Rules (2016)
- ④ Civil society - awareness generation among people.

Thus, multi-stakeholder approach can ensure environmental well-being through sabke sath.

Ques (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.

The EIA has been made mandatory through the Environmental Protection Act, (EPA) 1986.

EIA - It is the process of assessing the environmental impacts of a project  Industry, Infrastructure development.

stages -

- ① Screening - the projects for need of EIA (Class A, B₁, B₂)
- ② scoping - building the details of EIA reports.
- ③ EIA report (draft) - formulation by the project authorities.
- ④ Public Review - public audit

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⑤ Approval - by authorities.

Ex: CPCB, PCC
SPCB.

⑥ Monitoring - done regularly after implementation.

Significance in balancing developmental needs with environmental conservation.

① upholds environment as a stakeholder → eco-centrism

② Prevents crony-capitalism (industry-politician nexus based corruption)

③ Promotes social well-being Ex: Public audits → tribal welfare.

④ Promotes the quality and health of environment.

↳ prevents polluting industries in western Ghats (Cradji Committee)

⑤ Promotes sustainable development Ex: Niyamgiri Hills.

Thus, it shifts from economic growth to economic development.

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Q.9.

Integrated Theatre command 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.

India has an
Integrated Theatre command at
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Integrated Theatre command -

↳ Integrates army, naval
and air forces for joint
operation.

Promotion to Jointness in operation -

- collaborative decision making.
- prevent silos in p-strategies.

Synergy of Resources -

- mutual utilisation of resources.

⚡ Naval ships used for
army movement.

In carrying swift, effective and decisive actions-

- faster formulation and implementation of decisions
- swift movement of resources.
- Better countering of cross-border threats.
↳ protecting Malacca Strait from China.

Thus, it has multiple benefits

However, there are certain limitations too -

- ① Ambiguity in command to different forces.
- ② Poor integration of joint exercises.
- ③ Environmental implications
↳ Ex. Increased vulnerability in Andaman.
- ④ Impact on tribals and their security Ex. Sentinels.

Thus, a comprehensive approach is needed to ensure 'India's forces as superpower'

Ques. (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.

India has a long border which touches with 7 countries.

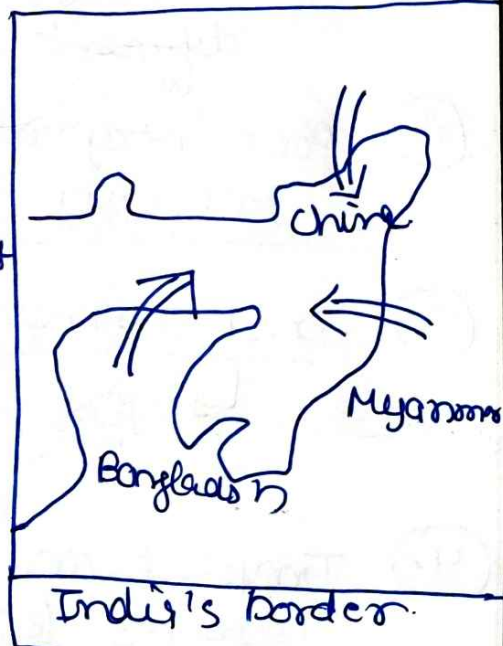
India's internal security dynamics
↳ linked to neighbourhood.

⇒ Instability in India's Eastern border —

(i) Myanmar —

- military coup
- Junta Government
- Humanitarian crisis
- ↳ Persecution of Rohingyas

→ Golden triangle Myanmar, Laos, Thailand.



④ Bangladesh

- Military coup.
- Social instability
- Heavy unemployment
- cattle smuggling

③

China

- Cartographic aggression on MacMohan Line
- FICN threat

This, impacts India's security dynamics -

- ① Refugee crisis [Ex] Rohingyas.
- ② Drug smuggling → from free movement regime
- ③ Arms smuggling
- ④ fuel to naionalism and insurgency
 [Ex] Greater Naxalism demand.
- ⑤ Ethnic conflicts. [Ex] Mizo-Kuki (Meitl)

This, Measures -

- ① Enhance border security [Ex] CBMS, BOLD-BIT
- ② Dialogues with neighbours. [Ex] for Rohingyas.
- ③ Technology adoption [Ex] LIDAR, RADAR.
- ④ Raise peace and tolerant demands at UNSC

This would present India as a 'Vishwaguru in South Asia'

Ques (11)

The introduction of GST was hailed as a transformative fiscal reform. However, the journey of GST has been a mixed bag of success and challenges. analyse.

GST was introduced under Article - 279 A through 101st Constitutional Amendment Act,

GST - A transformative Fiscal Reform -

- ① on ideals of 'one nation, one market, one tax'
- ② GST council
 - finance Minister (chair)
 - state Ministers.
 - finance secretaries.
- ③ Powers
 - (a) To levy taxes on various goods and services.
 - (b) decide which taxes, cesses and surcharges would be included.

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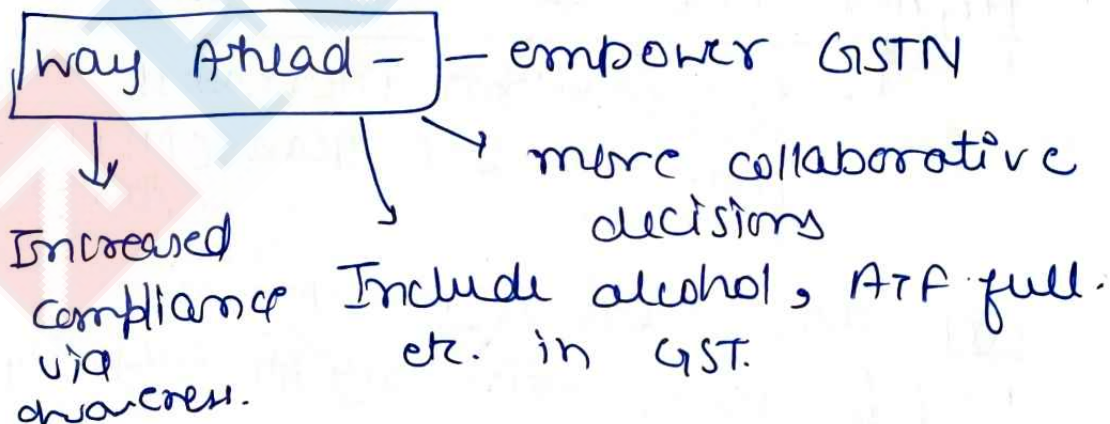
- (c) Decide what : state, central and local taxes would be included.
- (d) On which date taxes would be levied on Alcohol, ATF, petroleum crude etc.

Success of GST -

- (1) Unification of tax laws.
Ex. CGST, SGST and IGST
- (2) Simplification of tax slabs.
Ex. 5, 12, 18, 28 %
- (3) Reduced tax burden Ex. > 80 % goods covered under 18 % slab.
- (4) Higher tax to GDP ratio
↳ tax collection increased from pre GST years (NITI Aayog)
- (5) Cooperative Development.
Ex. voting with 3/4 th majority decisions.
- (6) Fiscal empowerment to states.
Ex. 2/3rd voting share.
- (7) Digitalisation - GSTN, e-way bill

However, it has faced various challenges as well -

- ① Resistance from states — due to low GST compensation.
- ② Non-Inclusion of many goods.
 Ex) Petroleum crude, Alcohol etc.
- ③ Reduced taxation power to local and state governments.
- ④ Non-Inclusive of regional financial differences Ex) (Delhi vs. Bihar)
- ⑤ Inadequate compliance of e-way bill.



Thus, GST will promote a health economy in India

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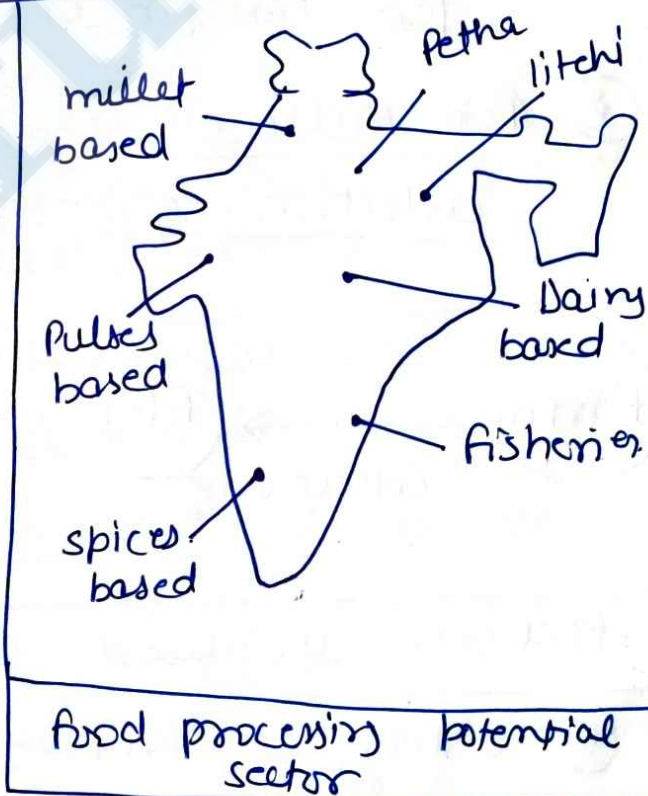
Ques. 12) Discuss the potential of food processing sector in addressing the issue of low value addition, high post-harvest losses and disguised unemployment plaguing Indian agriculture. Also, explain why the sector has underperformed despite significant potential.

food processing sector in India has seen a boost after government incentives of Mega food Park schemes.

Food Processing sector -

→ Involves conversion of food products into industrial products

- Grain based
- fruit based
- Dairy based
- Pulses based



It has high potential -

Addressing Issue of low value addition -

- ① Promote value addition to raw agricultural products.
 △ Milk → Milk powder
- ② Enhanced export potential.
- ③ enhanced economic value of products.

Prevent High Post-harvest losses

- ① Reduced market based vulnerabilities
 △ low prices.
- ② ~~Reduced~~ Reduced storage time in collection centres → low sorting.



Prevent disguised unemployment

- ① enhanced employment opportunities in
 - transportation
 - sorting
 - logistical needs

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- ② Promote female LFPR. 
 promote from present ~~25~~ 35%
 GDP contribution.

However, it has underperformed
because -

- ① Inadequate financial resources.
 low formal loan access
- ② Poor logistics.  Unmetalled
 rural roads
- ③ Agrarian crisis — low productivity
 (seasonal & subsistence)
- ④ Poor availability of quality
raw material
- ⑤ Poor skilled labour

yet, it has significant potential
to be harnessed through -

- ① Mega Food Parks scheme.
- ② PSL lending via banks.
- ③ Improved agricultural productivity.
 NMSA, MIDH
- ④ Improved connectivity 
 Multi-modal logistics parks

This would ensure better
 agricultural economy and health
 security for all

Ques (13)

Despite the govt'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?

India aims to develop 40 GW of solar energy with major contribution through solar roof top energy.

Government's ambitious Targets-

- ① PM. surya Ghar Yojana.
- ② Rooftop solar scheme.
- ③ surya mitra schemes.
- ④ International initiatives. - ISA.

However, rooftop solar installation hindered by multiple factors -

① Economic

- lack of adequate finances.
- high initial cost of solar power installation.

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- Inadequate availability of bank loans → especially rural areas.
- Poverty
- Heavy dependence on traditional power sources.

2. Social

- Limited awareness.
- Poor innovation diffusion to rural and backward areas.
- small houses in urban areas → limited space
- New form of housing (e.g.) Flats → lack roofs.

3. Other

- Inadequate implementation of solar policies.
- Bureaucratic apathy.
- Corruption → limited benefits of schemes to people.

⇒ Thus, PM Surya Ghar yojana can incentivise —

- ① Promotion of solar rooftop installations.
- ② Credit availability
- ③ Heavy incentives like free energy after 3 years.
- ④ Grid connectivity - people can sell energy post use.

This would promote in development of solar energy in India.

- long term economic and social benefits.
- reduced GHG emission
- shift from non-renewable energy resources.



Regions with high solar energy generation potential.

This is in line with attaining the Panchamrit targets.

Q. 14.

Agricultural marketing reforms are imperative for addressing market inefficiencies and boosting farm incomes. Analyse.

The Recent discussions on APMC markets brought agricultural marketing issues to the fore -

Market Inefficiencies in India.

① Monopolisation of APMC markets.

↳ limited avenues for private markets.

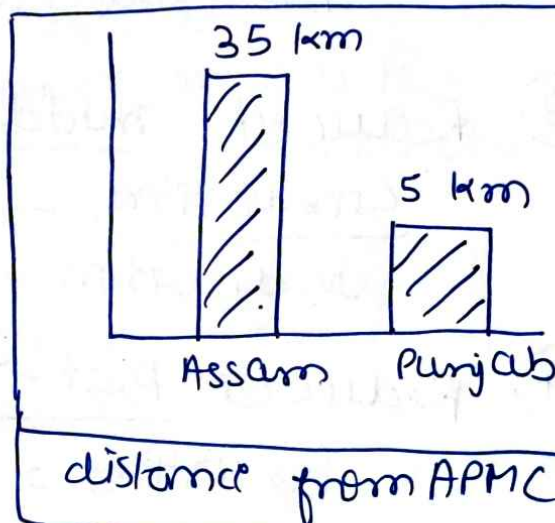
② Poor accessibility to agricultural markets.

③ Dominance of middlemen

↳ corruption

④ Hefty fees.

↳ farmers receive only 15-20% of the crop price.



⑤ Inequitable distribution of markets-

Ex. Concentration in green revolution zones.

⑥ Inadequate facilities.

Ex. Cold storages.



Importance of
Agricultural Marketing

Reforms - (Market Efficiency)

① Expansion of markets to distant areas. Ex. Rajasthan, Assam.

② Improved logistical facilities.
Ex. Cold storages.

③ Reduced middlemen & corruption - better price realisation.

④ Reduced post-harvest losses.
Ex. rotting, ripening.

⑤ Adequate connectivity to FPIs.
↳ promote agriculture industries.

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Contribution to boost farm
Income-

- ① Reduced Cost of transportation
- ② Reduced harvest losses.
- ③ Improved access to markets.
↳ fair prices for products.
- ④ Better employment opportunities.
in marketing sector.
- ⑤ Improved access to financial resources
↳ better mechanisation & inputs.
- ⑥ Reduced agrarian distress.
and indebtedness.
↳ low farmer suicides Es
विशेष.

Thus, Agricultural marketing reforms can promote the agrarian economy.

Ques. (K)

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.

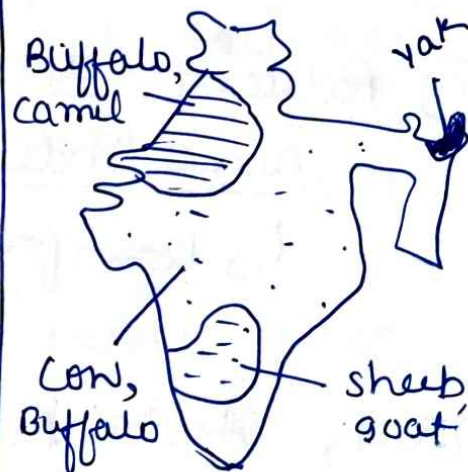
India is the largest milk producer in the world owing to its large livestock sector.

Livestock sector (contribution to rural economy)

① Promote agricultural diversification

⇒ Mixed agriculture.

② Enhanced income of farmers.



livestock sector.

③ Reduced rural poverty.

④ Increased female LFPR to dairy sector (30%)

⑤ Provide yearlong - employment opportunity.

↳ reduced disguised unemployment.

⑥ Promote dairy based food processing industries (Ex) Milk powder

⑦ Promote cooperatives (Ex) AMUL.

Contribution to Women Empowerment

① Economic

- Employment opportunities to Women
- Better income through cooperatives and SHGs.
- financial independence

② social

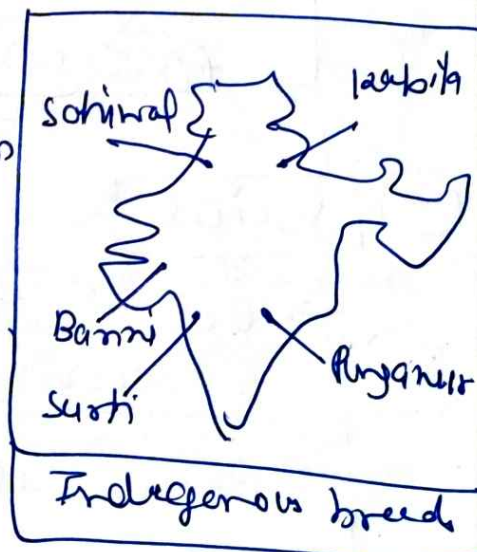
- Better food and nutrition security
- Better utilisation of economic resources (Ex) (Mo women - ↑ed spending on health & edu)
- Improved gender equality.

Challenges -

- ① Poor quality livestock Ex ~~7-8~~ 1 litre/day.
- ② Emphasis on milk productivity
& not sustainability of species
↳ poor species selection.
- ③ Poor cooperative development Ex B. her.
- ④ foreign breeds unable to survive in tropical climates
↳ low productivity.
- ⑤ low veterinary facilities. Ex FMD diseases.

Way Ahead -

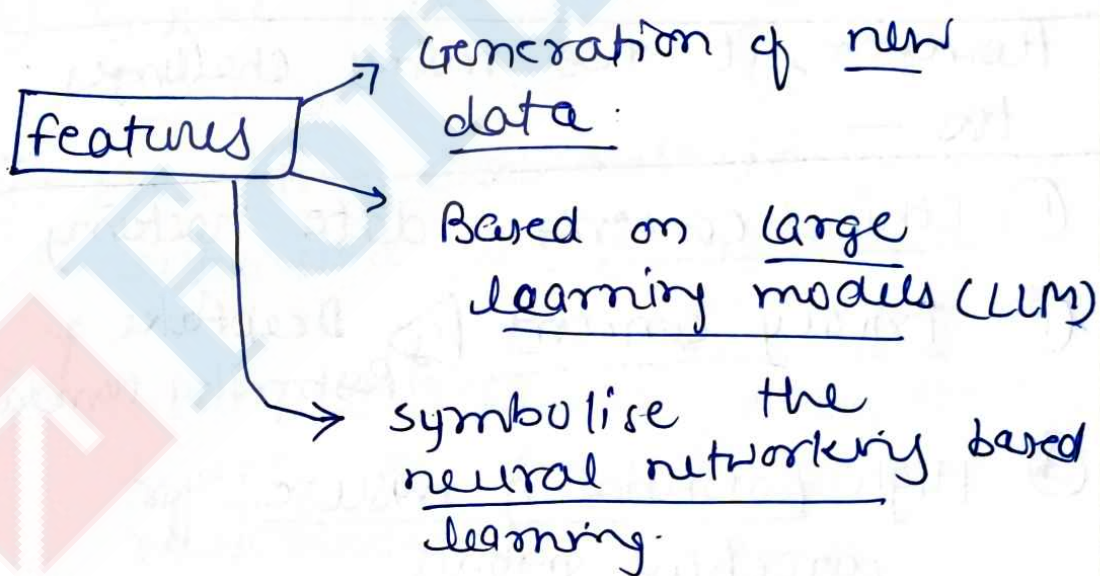
- ① Improved breeds Ex Indisensor
- ② Investment in artificial insemination
Ex Super cows of Israel.
- ③ Cooperative development
- ④ More veterinary facilities.



Thus, herd livestock revolution
is needed.

Ques. 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 maximise its benefits and mitigate risks?

Generative AI refers to deep learning based AI model that utilises large datasets to generate new - videos, images, texts etc. (eg) chatGPT, Dall-e.



Thus, it has immense potential for daily life uses—

Benefits —

Economic

- ① New employment opportunities
↳ Platform work.
- ② labour skill enhancement
- ③ Industrial - Better data analysis.

Social

- ① Health information ↳ ChatGPT
- ② Education ↳ Personalised learning.
- ③ Leisure and entertainment
↳ Videos, photos.

However, it has many challenges too —

- ① Ethical concerns — data hacking.
- ② Privacy concerns ↳ Deepfake of Rashmika Mandanna.
- ③ High potential of misuse for parochial interests.
↳ voice cloning during elections.
- ④ Inter-class disparity ↳ Rural areas (32% digital penetration)

- ⑤. Unavailability in vernaculars.
- ⑥. Propagation of fake news
↳ Hallucinating chatbots.
- ⑦. Identity theft ↳ FRIT misuse.

Thus, following policy measures can be adopted -

- ①. Strengthen regulatory guidelines.
- ②. Remove ambiguity on data ownership ↳ IPR issues.
- ③. Ensure privacy and data security.
- ④. Preventing ~~mis~~ misuse via responsible use ↳ watermark on photos.
- ⑤. Ensuring insights on information shared by GAI ↳ prevent radicalisation, terrorism.

Thus, Bletchley Park declaration and Delhi Declaration on AI are the way to ensure responsible AI use.

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Ques. (17.) Describe the main outcomes of the 28th session of the COP to UNFCCC. What were the major engagements of India in this ~~conference~~ conference?

The 28th COP session of UNFCCC was held at Dubai.

Importance of 28th COP —

- ① cooperative and collaborative development of environmental guidelines.
- ② Representation of the global south
- ③ Enhanced efforts towards environmental sustainability.
- ④ Discussion on various environmental issues and challenges.



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Main Outcomes —

- ① Operationalisation of Loss and Damage fund —
 - ↳ to provide \$700 million to developing and poor countries i.e. severely impacted by CC.
- ② More financing towards GCF
 - ↳ for Sustainable Island development of SIDS.
- ③ Creation of secretariat for L&D fund under (guidance of World Bank)
- ④ Global pledge on environment and health.
- ⑤ Discussions on improved climate mitigation and adaptation
 - ↳ Adaptation fund
- ⑥ 1st stocktake since Paris climate deal.

Major engagements of India -

Positives -

- ① India favoured more financing to developing world.
- ② support to L&D fund.
- ③ claimed more share in GEF and GCF resources.
- ④ favoured global efforts for climate change

However, due to its domestic socio-economic challenges

India -

- ① Did not opt for Pledge on health
- ② did not declare zero emission through coal.

Thus, India maintained the values of vasudhaiv kutumbakam for global well-being at COP 28.

Ques (18) Explain the causes and impacts of landslides. Also, discuss the various measures to mitigate their impact with special emphasis on NDMA guidelines.

Landslides are geo-hydrological disasters occurring primarily on Himalayan and western Ghats in India.

Causes —

Natural

- ① Heavy rainfall
↳ cloudburst
↳ Chamoli, 2023
- ② Slope instability. ↳ Western Ghats.
- ③ Heavy mass-wasting
- ④ seismicity ↳ EQ in Kullu (Himalaya)
- ⑤ Heavy soil erosion



Major landslides.

Anthropogenic

- ① unsustainable agriculture
↳ Thum

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- ② Expansion of pastures → overgrazing
- ③ Deforestation [E] Uttarakhand.
- ④ Infrastructure development
[E] Charidham road.
- ⑤ Urbanisation
- ⑥ Tourism [E] Wayanad.
- ⑦ Industrialisation

Impacts -

Economic

- ① loss of lives and livelihoods.
- ② High cost of reclamation.
- ③ High cost of rehabilitation.
- ④ Infrastructure disruption
↳ affect tourism.

Social

- ① Promote humanitarian
crisis [E] Environmental
refugees.
- ② Food and nutrition
insecurity.
- ③ Health issues — PTSD,
anxiety, death.
- ④ ↑ vulnerability for women.

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Environmental -

- ① Promote other disaster $\Rightarrow$ river dammed flooding
- ② loss of local biodiversity
- ③ Death of local fauna $\Rightarrow$ Deers
- ④ Reduced homeostasis mechanism



Measures (NDMA Guidelines)

<u>Structural</u>	<u>Non structural</u>
① <u>Slope stability.</u> $\Rightarrow$ <u>Bunding & terracing.</u> ② <u>Terrace farming on slopes.</u> ③ <u>Afforestation</u> ④ <u>Agro-ecological practices</u> $\Rightarrow$ <u>agro-forestry.</u>	① <u>Hazard zone mapping.</u> ② <u>Vulnerability assessment.</u> ③ <u>Awareness generation</u> ④ <u>Adequate EIA of infrastructural projects</u> $\Rightarrow$ <u>Silkyara tunnel.</u>

Thus, NDMA guidelines and sendai framework provide ways to deal with landslide hazard.

Ques (19)

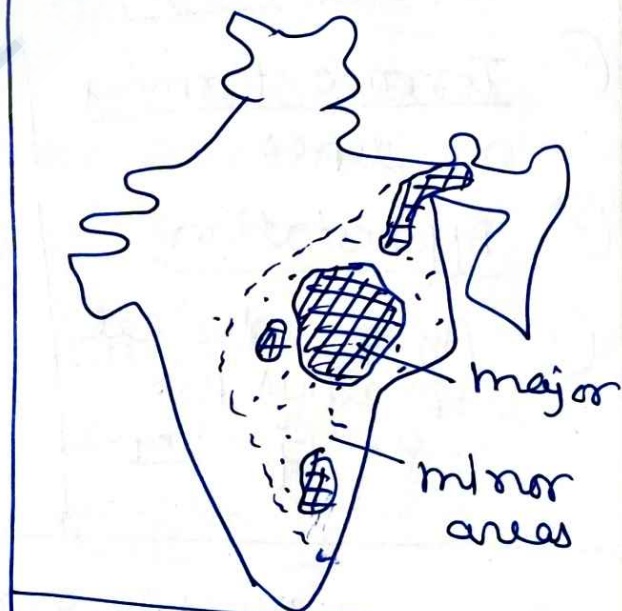
Left-wing extremism (LWE) is showing a downward trend, but still affects many parts of the country. Highlight the reasons for the continuance of LWE in certain pockets, suggest strategies to deal with this menace?

Left-wing extremism or naxalism is a radical left ideology that idealises marxism and as the ideal society.

LWE — downward trend in India.

① MHA, 2023

→ the LWE affected districts have reduced to less than 50 since last 5 years.



② Improved rehabilitation of tribals.

③ enhanced penetration of citizen centre service delivery.

U.P.S.C.

However, it affects many parts of the country-

- ① Its base is still concentrated in West Bengal, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.
- ② Expansion to other areas.
[Eg] Maharashtra, MP.
- ③ Increased incidents of naxal-police conflicts [Eg] 24 naxals killed in 2024.

Reasons -

I. Economic

- ① Poverty and low employment opportunities.
- ② Resource curse → benefits of resources shift to Delhi, Mumbai
- ③ Exploitation of natural resources
[Eg] forest produce

II. Social

- ① Large youth → easy radicalisation
- ② Perceived marginalisation
- ③ Issues of identity among tribes [Eg] Ho tribes.

(II)

Other

- ① Poor governance
- ② Inadequate political representation
- ③ International players. Ex.
China providing arms & training.
- ④ FICN, arms smuggling.

Measures.

①

structural

- Prevent access to arms.
- strict border security measures.
Ex Nepal border,
- collaborative efforts. Ex Tri-state border.

②

Non-structural

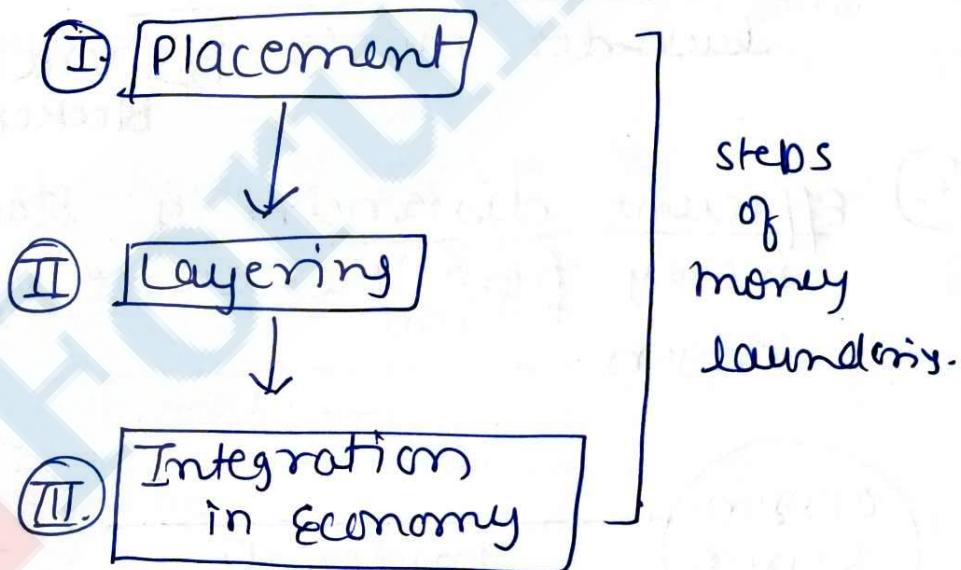
- Good governance
- Employment opportunities.
- Strengthen local governance
Ex PRIs, PESA
- Better spread of growth & development.

LWE is not the disease but rather symptoms of the socio-economic disease plaguing the tribal health.

Ques.

Analyse how the adoption of emerging and disrupting 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 international and national levels.

Money laundering is the process of disguising the illegal origin of money to enable anti-social elements to benefit from its use.



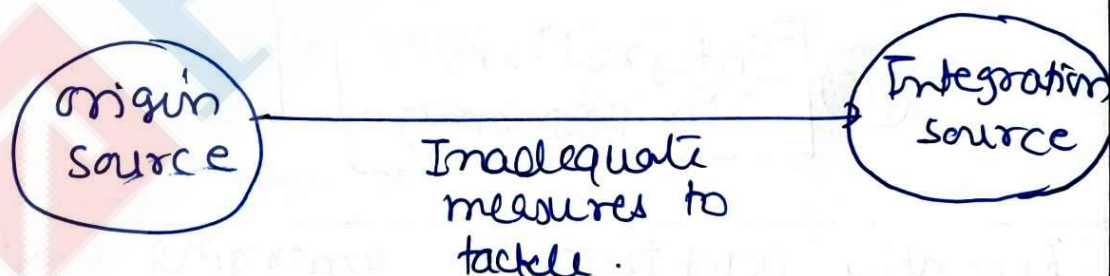
Recently adoption of emerging and disrupting technologies have added new layers of complexities to it —

New emerging technologies

- Generative AI
- cryptocurrency, blockchain
- NFTs.
- AI, Machine learning.
- Are Artificial Neural Networks.

This has added new layers
of complexity -

- ① sophisticated technologies to
launder money. (E.g.) via
Blockchain
- ② Efficient distancing of black
money from the source of
origin.



- ③ Transfer of money via blockchain
(cryptocurrency)
- ④ swift conversion into other
resources (E.g.) purchase of
NFTs.

U.P.S.C.

This has limited the government's efficiency to tackle ~~terror~~ money laundering —
→ leading to { Terror funding,
drugs smuggling
Arms smuggling

National measures taken —

- ① Bodies — NATGRID, CERT-In.
- ② Amendment into NIA Act, 2008
- ③ creation of special divisions for tackling money laundering in [MHA].
- ④ Legislation { FCRA Act
FEMA Act
UAPA

International —

- ① Interpol.
- ② No funding for terror — guidelines.
- ③ Regulation of AI — Bletchley Park, GPAI.

Thus, multi-stakeholder efforts are required to safeguard the world from money laundering.