TEST CODE	7	1	3	3	0	3

MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Yugansh Bhatnagar		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910080754	**Medium/**माध्यम	English ☑ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Karol Bagh	**Date/**दिनांक	01-Aug-2024

*Center Code : For Online – 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh – 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. – 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता का विवेक :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

*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 कर्त्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ़्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर–पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।

2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी / हिंदी में **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न / भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।

4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।

5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	**End Time/**समाप्त करने का समय :
4:15 pm	
Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☑ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐

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 b the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the Boo copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means t 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.

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.1) Achieving inclusive growth requires a multidimensional approach that goes beyond economic growth. Discuss in context of India. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Inclusive growth refers to the overall development and not just the economic growth of an area.

Multidimensional Approach

(1) Growth of Areas where poor live
↳ PM Awas, Ujjawala (Gas)

(2) Growth of Products poor consumes
↳ Millets, Leather & clothing.

(3) Health & education of society
↳ MMR - (107) → target of < 100
↳ Education - 72% literacy Rate.

(4) Use of factor of production - that poor posses in growth
↳ (a) Agriculture growth (Necessary)
(45% employment, 18% GDP)

(5) Reduction of inequality (oxfam 41% wealth, 2% indians)

Howeverr there are challenges

(1) Lack of skill in population (skill India Report)

(2) Employability (~~threat~~ stagnant Manufacturing → 18% GDP)

(3) Health & education (BA's) not there.

Way forward

(1) Amartya sen's idea to focus on developing capacities → individual growth → employability

(2) Sectors like Leather & Textile (employ elasticity) high.

Inclusive Growth is coterminus with Gandhiji's idea of "welfare for all"

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Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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

TOTAL MARKS	

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Q.2) Examine the implications of the expansion of gig workforce on economic growth and employment scenario in the country.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Gig economy refers to activity which are paid on per use payment basis.

Expansion of Gig workforce on economic growth & empolyment scenarios

Positive Impacts

(a) Formalisation of several sectors (delivery) (Kirana shops)

(b) employmerst to low-skilled labour force (supply chain)

(c) Tax collection is increased (Digitized economy)

(d) Consumers benefit of product quality & quantity at door step

(e) New economy of Supply chain Management.

(f) Integration of Local Producers to huge Market (Visibility)

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→ @ Temporary Nature of job.

→ (5) Gamification of task by Rewards → Overwork.

Negative Impacts → (c) No social security → "Accidents of life"

→ (d) Regulation in grey area
↳ Not formal employment

Way forward

(1) Humane working conditions & hour limitation

(2) Social security schemes to include them

(3). Schemes like PM SWANIDHI to extend to gig workers.

Demography of India is its ultimate resource and ensuring good jobs is a obligation of government & society to them.

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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 involves efficient use of inputs to generate maximum output from the land.

Technology	Use in optimizing Crop Production and Resource Mgmt

(1) Drip irrigation → "efficient use of water" → Max. production per unit

(2) IOT based sensors → "Details of Nutrients" → "efficient fertigation"

(3) Drones → "spraying right quantity of pesticide"

(4) Weather Monitoring device → "Availability of (48% Rain fed) Rain" → (water efficiency & Time of sowing)

(5) Climate controlled poly house → For Maximum Growth in optimum conditions

(6) Storage → Avoid Post-harvest loss Temperature & humidity controlled.

Challenges.

(1) Technological fatigue (Agriculture) as per PM (Manmohan Singh)

(2) Only (45%) Mechanization has been achieved.

(3). Upfront cost of setup, Avg farmer Income is ₹10,284/month (NSO - 77th Round)

(4). Digital divide in society.

Way Forward

(1) Training to locals (eg Drone didis)

(2) Subsidy for installation (PM krishi sinchayee)

(3) International → (Is RAEL)

Agriculture needs changes, to make it Remunerative and achieve our goal of doubling farmers income.

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Q.4) While MSMEs are the backbone of the Indian economy, they encounter various hurdles in their operation and expansion. Discuss. Also, suggest steps to support the growth of the MSME sector. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

MSMEs contribute to 29% of Indian GDP, yet they face several challenges.

Backbone of Indian economy

(1) Employment to almost 20crn people.

(2) 18% Contribution in Manufacturing

Encounter Various hurdles

(1) Incentive to remain small (dwarfism) (Regulatory cholestrol)

(2) Difficulty in getting Loans (Poor Credit Rating)

(3) forward - Backward linkages Not developed (4) MSMEs in defense import inputs from China.

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(4). Missing middle → Problem of lack of mid level industry for hand holding.

Measures to support the Growth

(1) Loans → PM Mudra, Kishore, Shishu, Tarun.

(2) Regulations → PM Vivaad se Vishwaas.

(3). Operational liquidity ⇒ TREDS (Discounting Recrets)

(4). Role-Models → German — Mittelstand Companies, OR "Lijjat papad"

Manufacturing industry can absorb the labour from agriculture and make both Remunerative; (Lewisian economy) & MSMEs can play an important Role in it.

Feedback (For OFFICE use

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Intellectual Property Rights are rights of individuals on their creations of minds which is Novel and for public use.

Significance of IPR in transforming india into a knowledge-based, innovation driven-economy

(1) Incentivises innovation, Ranking GII → (40) from (81)

(2) Growing Research Paper filing in Universities.

(3) It ensures access & benefit sharing (Nagoya)

(4) Also protects farmers rights over breeding. (knowledge to farmer)

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However it has challenges

(1) Allegation of misuse of Compulsory licensing (Novartis) by West on India (₹1-₹200)

(2) Patents filing in India is not enough comparative to China & USA

(3) New Tech, like Gen AI ⇒ Creative identifying challenges.

Way Forward (Govt Initiatives)

(1) Common portal for filling patents.

(2) KIRAN → support Women-Researchers

(3) Start-up & Stand-up India (entrepreneurship)

Intellectual property needs to be protected and also shared with society, for collective growth and success, IPR Regime in India aims for it.

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

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

Gaganyan Mission aims at human space flight to outerspace in a Leo earth orbit (500 km)

Significant Advancement in exploration

(1) Test India's capabilites of human space flight.

(2) Life Supportive system test in space.

(3) Starting Point for future space Missions

(4) Credibilty of ISRO will increases → More Revenue

(5) Overall Benefit for scientific Community.

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Challenges (Tech + safety)

(1) Reentry vehicle (Robust testing)
↳(eg) (Sunita Williams stuck)

(2) Life supporting system needs to be flawless

(3) . future use cases of such manned flights.

Space is for everyones to explore its safe use must be the objective of entire humanity.

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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)

E-waste is electronic waste generated by disposal of semiconductor devices.

Challenges

(1) Toxic waste → (Mercury)

(2) Flammable → (Lithium)

(3) Bio-Accumulation → (Heavy Metals can accumulate)

Collaboration can help

(1) Producer can ensure recyclability

(2) Consumers must dispose it to the recycler only.

(3) Registration of recyclers to avoid informal recycle

(4) Govt can form Rules for coordination & penalties for violation.

E-waste is a ~~problem~~ problem of 21st century and will Require 21st century solutions

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Q.8) Define Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and mention its various stages. Also, highlight the significance of EIA in balancing developmental needs with environmental conservation in the country.
(10 marks, 150 words)

पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन (EIA) को परिभाषित कीजिए और इसके विभिन्न चरणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, देश में विकासात्मक आवश्यकताओं और पर्यावरण संरक्षण के बीच संतुलन बनाने में EIA के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालें।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

EIA is as per Rules under (EPA) 1986

Screening → Scoping → Public hearing → Appraisal

5 stages

Significance

(1) ensures sustainability
(2) Access & Benefit sharing
(3) Upholds precautionary Principle

Challenges

(1) Ritual on Paper
(2) Legal loopholes.

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(3) Public hearing at last stage.

Way Forward

→ Mandatory EIA along with SIA as well.

Environment & development are 2 ~~cards~~ wheels of the same cart.

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Integrated Theatre Command is a tri-service command, based on theatre of wars and its requirement

→ Recommended by former CDS Bipin Rawat

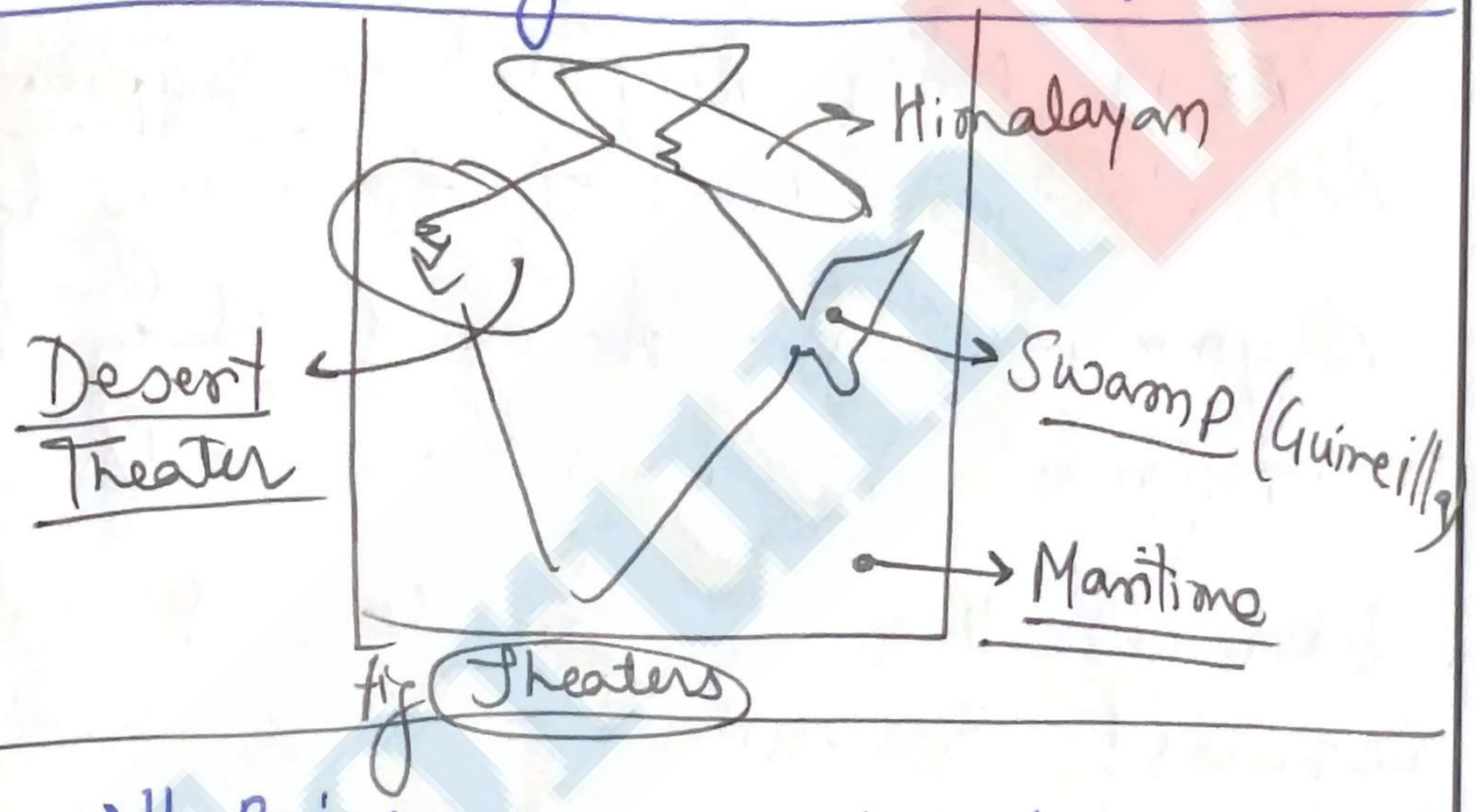

fig Theaters

It will Bring

(1) Jointness in operation → Himalaya terrain needs both Airforce & Army

(2) Synergy of Resources → Posidone (P-8) of Navy & Helicopter Chinook (Army).

(3) Carrying out swift actions → Better Coordination among forces.

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(4) Hot Pursuits & Surgical Strikes
↳ for effective action (feasible) will be ensured

(5) Decisiveness by a common leadership.
(~~thsadlo~~)

Challenges involved in it

(1) Legal challenges of different Acts (Army, Navy, Airforce) → Disciplinary Action by head of force only

(2) Asymmetry b/w Army & Navy & Airforce numbers.

(3). Identification of Theaters & Required Resources.

Way forward

(1). Tri-service Command as an intial step.

(2) Pilot Basis → Change Andaman Command to Integrated theater

(3) Ensure cyber as theatre of war

Different dimensional warfare can be solved by Theatre Command.

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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)

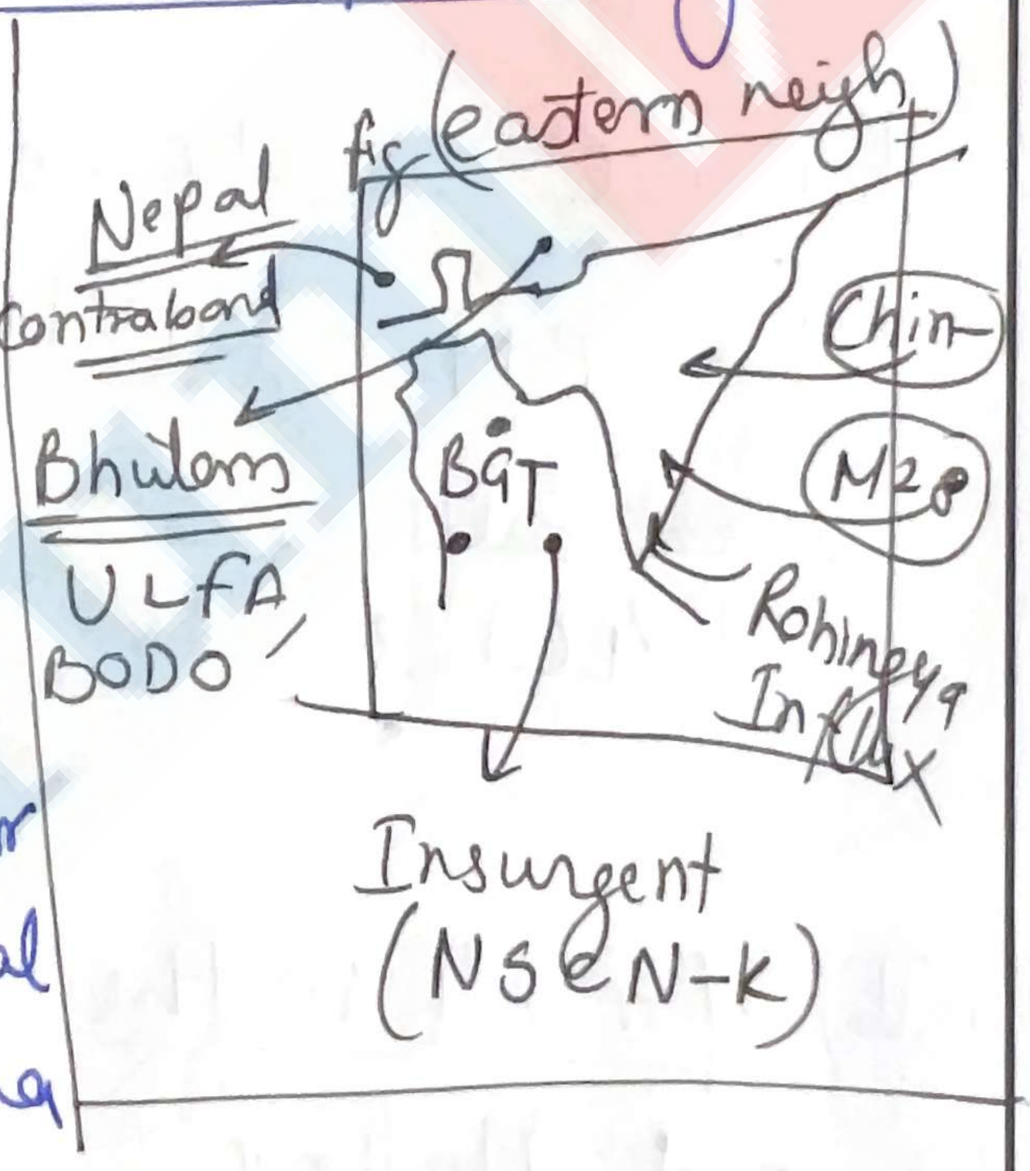
भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा गतिशीलता पड़ोस में शांति और स्थिरता से अभिन्न रूप से जुड़ी हुई है। पूर्वी सीमा पर अस्थिरता के विशेष संदर्भ में समझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Internal security involves maintainence of law & order from unlawful activities via structured associations, non-state actors, lone wolfs etc.

Linked with peace & stability in Neighbourhood

(1) Manipur violence is exacerbated by Chinese influence (Arms → KNO)

(2) M28 - Rebel group in Myanmar
↳ Military personal refuged in India



(3) Bhutan has BODO insurgent groups (operation "All out")

(4) Bangladesh supports (NSCN-K) insurgent elements.

(5) Myanmar instability ⇒ Rohingya Influx.

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Measures to deal with -Ties

(1) Border Management (BOLD-PIT) (LIBMS)

(2) Development of Bordering Villages (PM - Vibrant Village)

(3) Governance → (MdlA, DoNER)

(4) Ensure welfare of people
↳ PM - DeVINE.

(5) Coordination among agencies (I4C) & CCTNS.

→ Security for all in the Region, should be our Motto"

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (GST) की 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)

101st Amendment Act introduced GST in Indian constitution.

GST colletion for year 2024 was roughly around 1.72 lakh crore rupees

Hailed as a trasformative fiscal Reform

(1) Based on idea of "pooled sovereignty"
↳ fiscal Federalism

(2) Rationalisation of Taxes (Unification of Market.

(3) Essential items (fuel) for states were kept out of GST (voice of every federal unit) → Transformative

(4) GST Council is having 2/3rd weightage of States in voting (More Power)

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Success of GST

(1) Ease of doing business (Ex bouyancy)

(2) GST collection of States is Record high (Tax to GDP of 16.1%)

(3) Logistical ease (eway bills)

(4) Pollution control (less jam in toll plaza)

(5) Place to discuss issues of States → (Improve Centre-State Relation)

Challenges of GST

(1) Issus of compensation cess.

(2) More tax by center in form of cess & surcharge (outside devolution)

(3) Producing states lost some tax (Destination Based)

(4) Profeteering by Manufacturers as (VAT) reduced.

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Suggestions and Way Forward

(1) SC in Mohit Mineral case, asked States to decide on Rates (Non-binding)

(2) Revenue-neutrality must be achieved as soon as possible

(3) Try to Rationalize the tax Slabs even further.

(4) Petrol & Alcohol under GST

(5) GST Council should Reform its mandate.

Taxes should be appropriate with utmost integrity to not violate social contract, GST council is a step towards it.

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

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

Food processing means converting Raw-material of agriculture, poultry, fishery into edible, high quality product

Potential of Food processing sector in addressing

(1) Low-Value addition → (a) Farm produce like rice can be converted to upma (₹2 → ₹42/kg).

→ (b) Ready to eat & Ready to cook items

→ (c) Millets need processing for making it easy to consume (Millet cookies)

(2) Post-Harvest Losses → (a) FPI increase shelf-life of products.

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(b) FPI can procure from source in temperature controlled supply chain

(c) Warehousing can also be improved by FPI (humidity control)

(d) → Loss of 20% grains

(3) Disguised Unemployment (45% involved, 18% GDP)

↳ (a) FII can transfer labour from agriculture to industry. (Lewisian Model).

(b) It can also create demand, increasing agriculture contribution to GDP.

Sector has Underperformed

(1) only 20% contribution to GDP.
↳

(2) Lack of infrastructure such as warehousing

(3) Policies are not favourable (essential commodities act)

(4). Farmer-producer organisations base in society is low.
(Trust in Business)

(5) Technological fatigue in Indian agriculture → (PM Manmohan singh)

Suggestions:

(1). We need women-involvement by SHG → turning into FPIs (ijjat papad)

(2) Decentralised storage (PACS)
↳ enable FPIs to procure locally (cost will decrease)

(3) FPIs needs innovation & Research (eg) New Machines for Removing hard millet coating.

with every penny increased in FPI's earnings, "annadata" will benefit and our SDG goals → Poverty, Hunger will be realised.

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

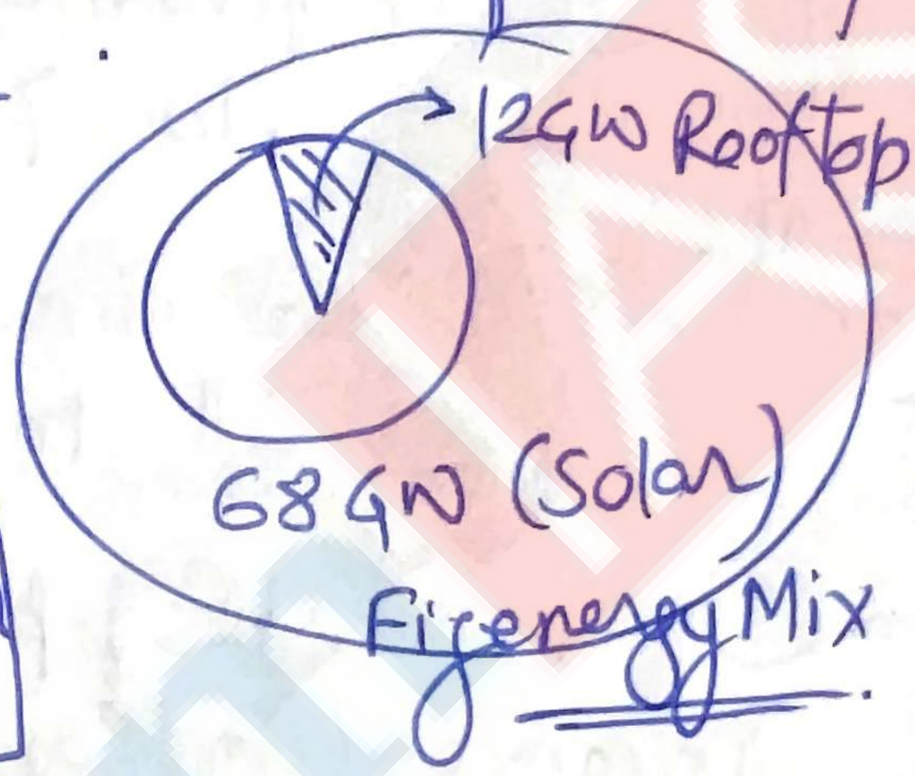
(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Roof top Solar is a scheme for decentralised production of electricity using solar panels.

Ambitious target of Govt = 48GW of Roof Top Solar



Roof top Solar hindered by Multiple Factor

(1) High upfront cost (45000/kW)

(2) Maintainence & Cleaning of Panels

(3) Discoms loss in Revenue (hesitate)

(4) Govt of various States, lukewarm Response (because of burden of subsidy).

PM Surya Ghar Yojana is brought to have 1 crore, solar powered homes.

It can incentivise the Adoption

Arguments for

(a) It provides subsidy of upto ₹5000/kW

(b) It aims to reduce the bill to zero.

(c) Generates perpetual source of income for family (Buying surplus)

(d) 25 years of Power Purchase agreement ⇒ (stability).

Arguments Against

(a) Even after subsidy cost is on higher side

(b) Indian solar panels Raw Material is controlled by China (Supply Chain Resilience)

(c) E-waste related challenges after (25 years).

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→(d) Less Recyclability of panels.

Suggestions

(1) Use of Collective solar plants for societies (share the burden of installation)

(2) Easy loans at cheap interest Rate for installation.

(3) Use of waste land for solar Plants.

(4) Cordination b/w other schemes like PM-KUSUM & this for double benefit.

Renewable energy is a sustainable option of energy needs and its in line with our SDG - Goal 7 {equitable - energy to all}

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

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

Agriculture Marketing Reforms are set of guidelines and policies needs to be adopted to make maximum output (profit) from Agriculture produce.

It Includes → ⓐ Price discovery Reforms
ⓑ Quality & Grading Reforms
ⓒ Mandi ACCess Reforms
ⓓ Warehousing Reforms.
ⓔ Transportation Reforms
ⓕ Global Value Chain integration.

Imperative for addressing Marketing inefficiency and boosting farm income.

(1) Storage loss will be Reduced.

(2) Transportation cost to farmers will Reduce.

(3) Price discovery will give them Maximum profit

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(4) Quality & Grading will lead to good product for consumers

(5) Branding at Global supply Chain (Basmati Rice)

(6) Mandi Access to Small & Marginal farmer (Reduce distress selling)

(7) GI tagged products will be sold at a premium.

(8) Identification of organic farmers for better payment.

(9) Direct Benefit Transfer of Subsidies to farmers (for agri sell in Mandis)

(10) Easy loans for giving back Money lenders payment.

Howener their are challenges

(1) Coming up with a policy → consensus (Farm Laws).

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(2) Agriculture being a state subject.
↳ difficult for uniform policy

(3) Marketing literacy of farmers is low.

(4) Middlemen will eat up extra profit.

Suggestions:

(1) farm-producer organisations for collective bargaining

(2) Policy like e-NAM for better price-discovery

(3). loans for establishing ware-house (Avoid distress selling)

(4) Create Global organic supply chain (India largest no. of organic farmers)

Agriculture provides employment to 79% of population, Hence its profitability is necessary for inclusive growth.

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

ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था और महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण में पशुधन क्षेत्र के योगदान पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, देश में पशुधन क्षेत्र के सामने आने वाली मुख्य चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालें और इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए रणनीति सुझाएँ।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

NSO 77th Round said that, farmers Income is ₹10284 monthly & livestock rearing contributes to ₹3000 roughly

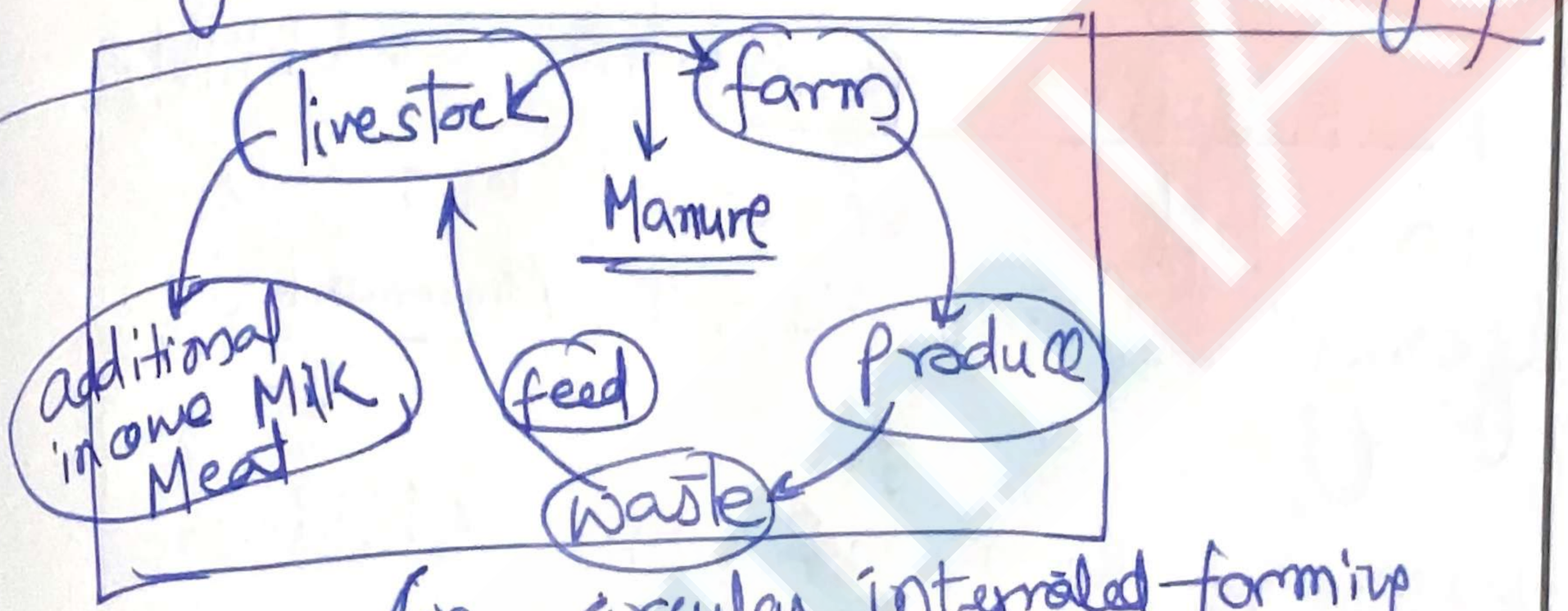

fig circular integrated farming

Contribution of livestock to Rural economy and empowerment of Women

(1) Additional income to farmers

(2) Use of waste as Manure
↳ decrease input fertilizer

(3) Act as insurance against failure of crop.

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(4) Compressed Bio Gas Plants initiative for extra income.

(5). Supports Circular economy.

(6). Women empowerment → "Millet Sisters Network" → Poultry along with farming.

(7) MS Research foundation → "Millets has led to increased women Agency" (Kolli district Annamalai)

(8). Women education can focus on children by additional income.

(9) Cooperatives (AMUL) → (women upliftment)

However Main Challenges faced

(1) Challenges of disease (FMD, Lumpy)

(2) Availability of good quality feed (shrimp farming in Karnataka)

(3) Productivity is less, Indian cows

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fat content is only 3-4%.

(4). Breed of cows/ buffalos available.

Strategies to overcome challenges

(1) Use of Artificial Insemination for good breeds.

(2) Insure availability of good feed (fly wasp for shrimps)

(3) Vaccination of livestock

(4). Identify indeginous breed
L> "Manda buffalo" (against disease)

(5) More cooperatives similar to AMUL in egg

One health approach in dealing with animals, humans and environment all together.

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

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

Generative AI involves a tranformer and a descriptor based algorithm to generate human like responses of queries.

Impense potential to transform various aspects of life (Benefits)

① Single input Gen AI can be used in voice based assistance.

② Creative song writing can happen.

③ In economy, gen AI can generate quality & grading tech for produce.

④ It can offer extension services to farmers.

⑤ Teaching based on requirement (personalised learning)

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(6) Neural networks can be used to analyze Health Records (diagnosis)

(7) Deep learning Algorithms can predict Climate Change impacts

However it has challenges

(A) Use of GenAI in deep fake Videos

(2) Propogand & false narratives (Social Media)

(3) ~~Profiling~~ Racial Biasness of Algorithm. (eg Serena Williams ignored by Google search.

(4). Ideological Data base challenges (eg) (Communist Chat GPT)

(5) Unharmful data can be used for profiling by companies (eg Data of food choice to infer Religion of locality

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Suggestions to Maximize benefits

(1) It must respect laws of the land (DPDP, IT Rules)

(2) Conferences like (GPAI) → New delhi declaration → Responsible Use

(3) Fixing Accountability for potential harm (eg Autonomous driving)

(4) Digital hygeine (consent), (Not sharing personal info).

Artificial Intelligence is a tool in the hands of humans and without Regulations, its challenges outweighs benefits, hence, Responsible use is necessary.

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

28th session of COP of UNFCCC, Concluded in UAE (Dubai), whose primary focus was on Loss & Damage Mechanism.

Major Outcomes of 28th COP

(1) Loss & Damage Mechanism, with WB as interim trustee.

(2) Towards Renewable, 1000GW.

(3) Nuclear energy increase by 3-times.

(4) Phasing down of coal.

(5) Global Methane Pledge

(6) Green - Credit Programme by India.

Major engagements of India in CoP-26

(1) Work towards Loss & Damage fund

(2) Green - Credit programme → Afforestation, Water Harvesting projects.

(3) Mangroves and its protection (Continuitation of MAC).

(4) Nature Based solutions to Agriculture, Food security (Nutrition) ENACT.

(5) India pused for phasing down of coal not phase out.

(6) Renewable energy pledge

(7) Land degradation restoration.

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Suggestions

(1) to create a global coordination efforts in Climate Change (Developing countries like China (Major polluter) should also pay.

(2) Work on Climate Resilient infra for small island nations.

We need support of all, to make this (SDG-17) place a Climate resilient country.

Feedback

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

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

According to National Ocean & Atmospheric ~~Association~~ (NOAA), landslide is Sudden Movenment of loose gravel be cause of factors like water, tectonic force, ice.

Causes of landslide

(1) Natural Causes

(A) Heavy Rainfall
↳ loosens the soil

(2) Earthquake → make layers to slide on each other.

(3) Aralanche → ice cause layers to More.

(4) Glacier → force by glaciers More the land.

fig landslide prone Areas in India

(2) Anthropogenic Causes

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(1) Deforestation → loosens the soil.

(2) Climate Change → Cloud burst & heavy Rainfall.

(3) Indiscriminate infrastructure (Joshimath)

(4) Drainage → (Solifluction)

Impacts of landslides

(1) Loss to Human life (200 dead in Kerala)

(2) Loss to economy → (Disasters cause 7% GDP of India)

(3) Displacement of People (Joshimath)

(4) Animals & Environment destruction

(5) Border security is hampered (eg Chardham Yojana).

NDMA guidelines to Mitigate Impact

(1) Vulnerability Mapping of Area.

(2) Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects.

(3). Himalayan, Indian Road Congress Construction guidelines. (follow).

(4). During landslide, early evacuation by weather Monitoring.

(5) Post landslide, Rescue & Relief efforts to affected areas.

(6). Building Codes for Himalayan and Western Ghats.

Other Measures

(1) "Vetiver grass" used in Konkan Railways

(2) Gadgil & Kasturirangan Committees Recommendation. (Western Ghats)

(3) Mishra Committee on Himalayas

With use of Technology and guideline disaster risk can be mitigated

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

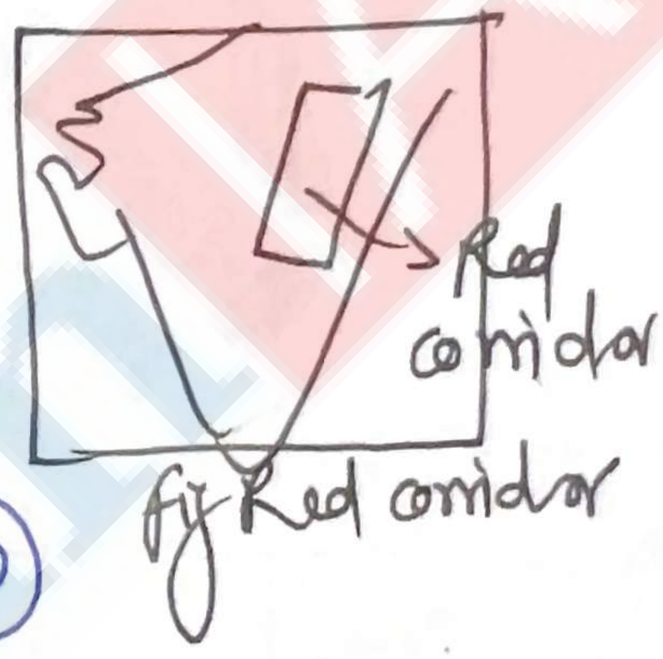
(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

LWE also called Naxalism or Maoism are unlawful violent activities performed under an influence of leftist ideology

LWE showing a downward Trend



(1) Casualties of Security forces reduced by 90% vis-a-vis (2010)

(2) Surrenders → Reached 1500 (MoHA in Loksabha)

(3) Districts affected are only (45) Now (MoHA in LS).

But still Affects Many Parts of Country

(1) Voilence in Chattisgarh is increased

(2) Manipur conflict has also fuelled (LWE).

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Reasons for the continuance

(1) Development induced displacement (Mining)

(2) Ungovernability (Terrain) → forests of Chattisgarh.

(3) Role of China & Pakistan in Arms Supply

(4) Benefits of Governance not Reaching Public (Apathy and trust deficit)

(5) Laws like PESA not fully functional ⇒ (No participative democracy)

(6) Coordination between Intelligence Missing

(7) Taken new shapes in form of Urban naxalism

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

Strategies to deal with Menace

(1) Border Management to stop illegal trade (CIBMS)

(2) Curb Money Laundering activities → fuels (LWE)

(3) Coordination between intelligence agency → (CCTNS).

(4) Address governance Apathy
↳ (1) Welfare schemes (Sadbhavana)
(2) Burkapal Case.

(5) Offensive strikes like operation octopus.

(6) Defense agencies, Tech upgradation.

Left-Wing Extremism needs support of both society & governance to get rid of this menace.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	

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

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

Money laundering is a process of converting "proceeds of crime" into legally usable monetary resource.

Placing → Layering → Reintroduction

Fig Money Laundering.

Emerging & Disruptive Technology

1. Internet
2. Blockchain
3. NFT (virtual assets)
4. Cryptography
5. Social Media

fig New Technology

Adding Complexity to Already intricate issue

(1) Use of dark web to deal (a) Child pornography

(2) Use of digital assets to store (proceeds of crime)

Write anythi
Area / इस स्थ
न लिखें)

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in this Area / इस स
पर कुछ न लिखें)

(eg Bitcoin)

(3) Cyber attacks for Ransom

(4) Cryptography to encrypt Conversations (difficult to trace)

(5) Social Media → influence people, cyber attacks, financial frauds.

(6) Money laundering by technology companies (ad-Marketing) shell

Measures taken to tackle this problem

(1) Legislative → (a) IT Rules 2023, to make intermidiaries accountable

(b) → PMLA Act → confiscate Proceeds of crime.

(c) → NIA to investigate cases abroad

(2) Executive → Coordination b/w Financial - Intelligence

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस पर कुछ न लिखें)

Unit (FIU) & State police (CCTNS)

(e) International steps → FATF (Blacklist) (Money laundering)

(f) "No money for Terror" Conference.

(g) Judicial steps → Judiciary in Vijay Madanlal upheld validity of PMLA Act.

Money Laundering is not just a financial crime but it leads to Many other organised crimes "Black hole syndrome"

Hence its eradication is important for National security & Territorial integrity

Feedback

(For OFFICE use or

#	G	A	
AWIS			
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Test Goal

1 ..... ☐

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3 ..... ☐

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Outcomes

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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.

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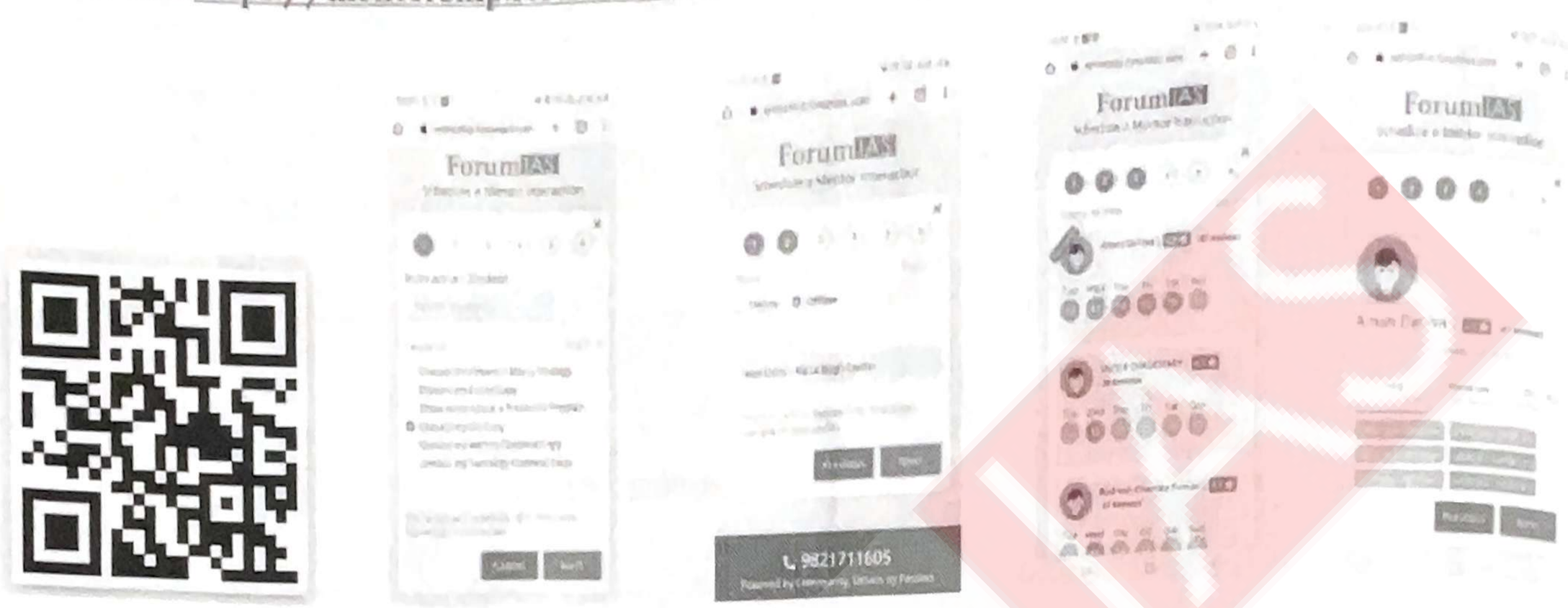

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