

TEST CODE 7 1 3 3 0 3



MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	R Rangamaju		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910094222	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Karol Bagh	Date/दिनांक	18/08/24

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

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

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।
- There are 'TWENTY' questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर 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।
- 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।

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Examiner's Discretion/नूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 2:55 PM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 6:00 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☒

*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति अक्षरों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट 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।

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ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

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

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

The Multidimensional poverty index released by NITI Aayog captures India's true non inclusive growth picture

[Multidimensional approach goes beyond economic growth]

① Narrow to broader ideals

⊕ focus on lifestyle and quality of life through access to clean cooking etc

② Reduced focus on monetary aspects

⊕ HDI views only GNI/capita which does not capture inequality

③ Incorporates greater numbers for survey

⊕ uses 15 fold criteria against 3 in HDI

In context of India

- ① Including women in growth process
↳ specific reference to maternal death
- ② Multiple other stakeholders involved
↳ tribals & other marginalised communities
- ③ Emphasises some developmental parameter in greater detail
↳ child mortality indices
- ④ Need to focus on sub indices
capturing → rural-urban differences
 → state wise differences

Ergo, achieving inclusive growth needs to go beyond narrow conception of money based recognition of deprivation

As Amartya Sen's capability model demonstrates or Bhutan's environmental model exemplifies.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

A Gig worker is defined by the Code on Social Security as one whose employment exists outside the conventional employer employee relationship.

Implications on expansion on economic growth

① Positive implications

Ⓐ India's nascent technology space leading to gig based jobs

Ⓒ Swiggy, Zomato as unicorns

Ⓑ High employment generation potential

Ⓓ Flexible space

Ⓓ Allows mobility for women too

② Negative implications

Ⓐ Jobs do not pay well, no job security

Ⓑ Irregular work instability

Ⓒ Power wielded by machine algorithm

Implications on employment

- (A) Low quality jobs
 - (a) bike riders, delivery professionals
- (B) Highly competitive space
- (C) Not sufficient to fulfill India's unemployment requirement

[CMIE Report for July 2024: 8.87.

- (D) Delivery 'partner' not employee
 - no social security given / paid offs etc

Best practices

Repeal of [Ktaka Bill] for social security is a step in the right direction because [NITI Aayog] estimates nearly 25 crore jobs may be gig based by 2035

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.3) What is precision agriculture? How can precision agriculture help in optimizing crop production and resource management? (10 marks, 150 words)

परिशुद्ध/प्रसिजन कृषि क्या है? परिशुद्ध कृषि फसल उत्पादन और संसाधन प्रबंधन को अनुकूलित करने में कैसे मदद कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Precision agriculture refers to the judicious use of inputs for efficiency maximisation employing ICT

Precision agriculture in optimizing crop production

① Surveillance mechanism

② Drones to surveil early signs of diseases - yellow rust in wheat
↳ early treatment & recovery

② Higher yield per hectare

↳ secondary to crop mechanisation for better harvest recovery

③ Lesser residue remaining

② Happy Seeder technology

④ Market matching for demand supply

↳ automated harvesting ② Navis in USA

Precision agriculture resource management

① Water resource:

Automated detection of soil moisture using sensors
 ↳ switching off microirrigation technology

② seeds as resource:

Happy seeders to ensure perfect
 implantation ⇒ seed turnover rate
 increases

③ Electricity

used in running ICT systems / drone
 ↳ reduced use following integration

④ Land as resource

GIS to plan for weather related
 inputs to pick perfect plot for produce

Yet ICT comes with limitations
 such as overreliance on technology and
 non reversion to traditional organic methods which
 need addressing

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 are the growth engines of India contributing nearly 40% GDP employing 11 crore individuals

Various hurdles in operation

① Compliance requirement

Nearly 400 needed across sectors to apply for licenses

② Policy changes : with lopsided effects where inverted duty structure incentivises imports

③ Labour troubles : frequent strikes

④ Electricity / power constraints

Various hurdles in expansion

① Unavailability of land eg in Industrial

Parks

① Dwarf syndrome of MSME:

Glennco Survey 2018 says incentives to stay small because of greater incentives

③ Policy ill effects

④ Reversal of tax exempt status

Steps for growth of MSMEs

① Govt assistance in compliance

④ Single window clearance under Air & Water Pollution Act

② Improving TReDS for factoring of receivables

③ GEM [Govt e-marketplace] to enhance MSME purchases

④ Incentivising expansion by continuing schemes past the growth curve.

MSME expansion may increase GDP growth by 1.3-1.7% per year

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

भारत को ज्ञान-आधारित और नवाचार-संचालित अर्थव्यवस्था में बदलने में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों (IPRs) के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में IPRs के संरक्षण और प्रवर्तन को मजबूत करने के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न सरकारी पहलों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

IPRs are rights granted to creations as a product of human intellect which are given legal protections from violations.

④ Patent for computer programme

Significance is transforming into knowledge based and innovation driven economy]

① Incentivises uniqueness

Patent Act specifies novelty

② Ensures utility based research

③ Must have specific functional element

④ Rewards 'toil & sweat' for creation

↳ through ^{exclusive} right to commercial monopoly.

⑤ Expands research domain @ Google's Alphafold

However, Innovation may also be impacted through

- ① Silos for knowledge access
- ② Journals are limited to subscribers
- ③ Rich benefited unequally
- ④ Collaborative spirit is hurt

India's initiatives

A) To protect IPR

↳ Legislative framework ① Patent Act
Geographical Indication Act, Seeds Act

↳ Enforcement of violation

IPTAT : appellate tribunal

B) Courts in India

- specialised ones dealing with IPR
- specific benches to deal with IPR cases

India however balances IPR with national interest through specific exceptions such

Feedback

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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)

Gaganyaan mission will be South Asia's first mission to the ~~moon~~ ^{space}.

Broader national objectives achieved

① Technological show of might

ⓐ Indigenous rockets GSLV Mk III to fly astronauts

② Global power assertion:

ⓐ Only USA/Russia have men on moon so far

③ Patriotic zeal is strengthened:

ⓐ Festival celebrations during Udyan

④ Research opportunities

↳ determining physical properties of metalloid

⑤ Technology demonstrator for permanent

habitation on moon

Technical & safety challenges

- ① Untested technology
↳ human lives (3) are at stake
- ② Technology / Knowledge sharing by USA/ USSR is limited
- ③ First [manned] mission to space
↳ into a new untouched sphere
- ④ The fail safe options are not tested in real environments
- ⑤ Simulations are not sufficient

India's ascent into space must rely on advancements in the technical space (e.g.) demonstrating Pad Abort Test or Returnable Vehicle Technology demonstration before the space odyssey is made

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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)

As per UN-ITU @ UNU report on Global e-waste monitor, India generates roughly 500 MT of e waste annually

Challenges in safe management

- ① Toxic nature of materials
↳ side effects of leaching of harmful metals @ Cobalt, Nickel
- ② Inadequate recycling capacity
↳ mostly in landfills
- ③ Processing sites lacking @ Bangalore
has 0 sites for processing
- ④ Technical know how limited among personnel
- ⑤ Materialism increasing consumerist culture
⇒ impacting capacity of centres
- ⑥ Informal ragpickers etc not given protective wear to segregate toxic & recyclable

Collaboration among stakeholders helps through

① Better assessment of quality of waste

(eg) Parastatals exchange of processing with private agencies

② Higher economist productivity

↳ Circular economy to ensure higher resource extraction

(eg) Cobalt from batteries can be extracted upto 65%.

③ Reduced economic import burden

↳ Chinese hegemony reduced

↳ Current Account Deficit improves

④ Participatory governance with civil society organisations, NGOs and technology giants to ensure better awareness of best practices to combat e-waste pollution

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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 a tool under EPA (1986) that assesses potential harm to environment through projects

Various stages

- ① Survey stage : EIA is accepted as a proposal by Central state environment ministry
- ② Field work stage : Groundwork to assess quantify of damage potential & recruits subject experts to estimate pollution to local flora fauna etc
- ③ Public hearing stage : Complaints & grievances and reservations can be expressed
- ④ Report filing stage

Approved

Rejected.

Significance in balancing developmental needs and environmental conservation

- ① Ensures national interests are preserved
- ② GEA exemption to national development projects around border upto 100km
- ③ Prioritises environment in the rehabilitation states
- ④ Compulsory afforestation for some projects
- ⑤ Ensures stakeholder consultation } participatory
responsive

However some limitations exist,

- ① Grandfathering liabilities & excessive violations with fines
[GEA Amendment Act 2021]

- ② Non applicability to pristine sites under gaze of national interest

③ Nicaragua Redevelopment Project

GEA is a mixed bag, but if wielded correctly can strike perfect balance.

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.9) Integrated Theatre Commands shall bring jointness in operation, synergy of resources and enable armed forces in carrying out swift, effective, and decisive actions. Do you agree with this view? Justify your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Integrated Theatre Command^(ITC) as envisaged by the Kargil Review Committee of 2002 is a reality in 2023

Yes, ITCs bring synergy, swiftness

① Unified line of command

↳ Single authority commanding all units

② Structured hierarchy

↳ quick decision making

③ Battalion sized units

↳ immediate deployment under 40 hours

④ Specific to Threats Terrain and Task

↳ highly trained and capable

⑤ Prevents duplication of resources

↳ defence inputs to reduce

However, all is not well with the system of ITC because

- ① Inter agency solidarity cannot be forced — must be organic
- ② Debates on who should head the unit
↳ favoritism towards Armed Forces
- ③ Inadequate personnel and resources
↳ India faces war on 4 fronts
[Afg, China, Bangladesh & Pak]
- ④ Failure to incorporate Shetkhar Committee guidelines.

Despite being plagued by operational issues, ITCs have potential to be a force of positively determining military actions on short notice to deal with India's ^{new} challenges

Feedback

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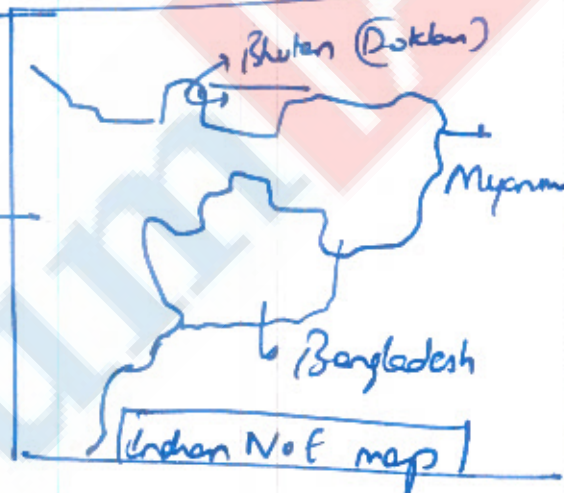
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

With Bangladesh simmering post Sheikh Hasina exit, succeeding events in Sri Lanka and Myanmar India's internal security will be tested

Internal security ^{implications} on eastern border



① Bangladesh referenced

Ⓚ Migration:

Immigrations across W-Bangal border
→ carrying capacity exceeded

② Drug Trade:

Through Golden triangle route

③ Human trafficking:

Sex trafficking ring busted in Assam

④ Gun / weapon trafficking: across riverine borders

⑥ Financial security threatened if illegal immigrations overpowers

⑦ Ethnic Tensions : ⑧ Assam NRC due to muslim migrations.

① Myanmar referenced

⑩ Democratic decline

↳ harbour for terrorists / nexals

↳ Immigration of Rohingyas muslims

⑪ Drug trafficking & FICN

↳ rule of law affected

⑫ Safe harbour to secessionist movements in North East

⑬ Neighbour leaders of NSCN-IM in Myanmar

② China referenced

⑭ 'Bhutan's sovereignty undermined through

Doklam → cartographic aggression

These factors threaten India's very integrity financially, ethnically and culturally.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 शुरुआत को एक परिवर्तनकारी राजकोषीय सुधार के रूप में सराहा गया था; हालाँकि, GST की यात्रा सफलताओं और चुनौतियों का मिश्रित मिश्रण रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

GST was introduced through 101st Constitutional Amendment Act, inserting Article 279 A and creating the GST Council

Why hailed as transformative

① Fiscal cooperation between states

↳ states conceded rights over goods & centre over services

② Uniform rates across India

③ National single tax structures ⇒ Greater business ease ⇒ higher foreign investment

④ Breakdown of artificial silos

⑤ Potential for tracking leakages and realising greater revenue realization.

Successes of paradigm

① Revenue realization

- ↳ GST 2nd highest contributor to overall revenue after Direct Tax
- ↳ June 2024 recorded 2 lakh crore collections

② Formalisation of economy

- ↳ more informal players brought into fold
- ↳ reduced overall tax evasion

eg) Textile industry could not escape laws

③ Better regulatory awareness

eg) Through e-way bill higher information was made available about goods flow

④. Integrating all codes eg) VAT / MAT etc into IGST / SGST / CGST

⑤ Technological integration for faster response policy change

Challenges prevailing

- ① Rationalising of rate structure:
 (e.g.) ^{Between} Salt and gold, gold is lower rated than salt
- ② Multiplicity of rates → 4 different rates with multiple exceptions (e.g.) Gems
- ③ Unkept promises: Revenue neutral rate of 13.5% exceeded
- ④ Items taxed being respect:
 ↳ Nitin Gadkari's appeal for removing health insurance
- ⑤ Veto of centre holding 33% votes, preventing states from moving resolutions
- ⑥ Some elements still left out:
 Real Estate, Petroleum, Energy etc

In order to resolve these challenges the GST council must meet frequently, according higher priority to revenue neutral

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.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 प्रचलित 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 sector is a sunrise industry in India with a expected CAGR of 8-12% by 2025 [Nomura]

Potential of sector in addressing low value addition

- Indian agri exports are usually raw, [eg buffalo meat among top 3, spices in top 5]

↳ reduced economic profit realisation

Food processing



High post harvest losses

- Processed food reduced losses by

- ① increased shelf life
- ② jam instead of just strawberry
- ③ quicker dispatch to factory
↳ reducing total quarter food loss during storage

Disguised unemployment

- ① FPI can absorb farm labour for industrial belts providing employment
- ② small side entrepreneurial units can lead to employment generators
- ③ instead of nutri cereals, ragged made from nutri cereals for export

Why FPIs continue to underperform

- ① Export centrality not present:
↳ highest redirection in foreign markets thwarted due to
 - ① Phytosanitary requirements
 - ② inadequate clearances

① Small scale nature of establishments

- economy of scale lacking
- outcompeted by larger conglomerates in USA

② Montecarlo of Central America

③ Lack of cold chain / storage technology

- ↳ higher wastage from farm to factory reducing factory to fork conversion

④ Lack of awareness in creating cooperatives for marketing

⑤ Lack of capital for establishment

⑥ Inadequate landholding by governments

⑦ MNC's holding monopolistic sway.

Govt through schemes such as Kisan Rail, Krishi Udan, PM FME., PM Kisan Sampada Yojana, Agri Infrastructure Fund has dealt with some of these issues

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.13) Despite the government's ambitious targets, rooftop solar installations in India are hindered by multiple factors. Elaborate. How far do you think that PM Surya Ghar Yojana can incentivise the adoption of rooftop solar installations? (15 marks, 250 words)

सरकार के महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्यों के बावजूद, भारत में छतों पर सौर ऊर्जा लगाने में कई तरह की बाधाएँ आ रही हैं। विस्तार से वर्णन कीजिए। आपको क्या लगता है कि प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर योजना छतों पर सौर ऊर्जा लगाने को बढ़ावा देने में किस हद तक सहायक हो सकती है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Solar energy is the wayhead for the future given its ubiquity and India's tropical nation status.

Government's ambitious targets

① Under Panchavrit [INDC]

- i) Increasing non fossil fuel in energy mix to 50%.
- ii) Increasing renewable energy generation to 500GW by 2030.

② Under NMSA → Solar component

- i) Increasing solar water pumps (PM-Kusum)

③ Under PM-Surya Ghar Yojana :

Upto 1 crore households targeted [Budget 21]

Multiple factors hindering rooftop solar

① Solar energy storage modules :

→ Indian battery industry nascent

② Reduced energy reliability during winter season.

③ Inadequate awareness generation

④ Space constraints :

→ Not every household has rooftop enough to accommodate solar panels

→ Apartment culture [limited space: competition for scheme]

⑤. Inadequate energy to meet domestic needs

⑥ Component of selling to Discoms has raised consternation

↳ Discom profitability imperiled

⑦ Need for constant upkeep of solar panels → need for newer breed of skilled servicing agents.

PM Surya Ghar Bhijh can encourage to the extent of :

- ① Middle class population with urban houses
- ② Independent homeowners
- ③ Educated individuals who can assess the advantages to be had

If adequate awareness is made, there may be greater participation because of increasing power tariff and solar's ability to offset it.

However given the smaller incentive offer, a vast majority may not be propelled to sign up especially in light of adoption already having happened among rich households.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

The 3 farm Acts that were repealed primarily focused on marketing reforms aimed at addressing inefficiencies. Their withdrawal under the action of pressure groups calls to question how market inefficiencies were proliferating.

Agric marketing to reduce market inefficiencies

Mechanism

① Price discovery

through demand supply matching

② Information asymmetry

↳ neutralised through large market internetworking

③ larger and varied diversified markets

④ Wheat markets in Middle East when Ukraine/Russia was closed off

Agri marketing reforms needed for this

- ① Mandi & Grams : to be modernised and interconnected
- ② Repeal of restrictions on selling it at designate mandi only
- ③ Moving agri reforms to concurrent list for uniformity across country
- ④ e-NAM : National Agri market for ONOM [One Nation one market] principle for better price discovery
- ⑤ Reduced role of middlemen & touts
- ⑥ Modernising through weighing machines / sorting etc
- ⑦ APMC to be strengthened for increased mandate to market demand

Now Agri marketing boosts farm incomes

- ① Diversifying markets
 - another district
 - another state
 - another country

- ② Improved income realisation
- ③ Buyers not restricted by trade monopolies at APMCs
- ④ Trade charge at APMCs [0.5-2.0%] can be saved
- ⑤ Electronic machine [eNAM] digital interface reduces physical corruption
- ⑥ Post harvest losses minimised
- ⑦ Allows creation of FPOs that can directly interact with large scale agents. [Walmart etc]

Overall committee's recommendations of improving farm income is tied to better realisation of money through marketing reforms

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

India has the largest livestock in the world and provides livelihood to over 20% farmers.

Livestock and the rural economy

① Diversified risks

Supplementing agri income with income from cattle → meat
→ milk
→ hide etc

② Contributes to 25% Agri GDP

③ Improves mobility through poultry farming / fish farming etc

④ Generates higher income from allied resources @ gobar gas production from cowdung

⑤ Fertiliser and circular economy model for ecological conservation

Livestock and women empowerment

- ① Increased participation of women in cattle grazing etc
- ② Milk income generated through selling to Co-op
 (eg) AMUL, Nandini
- ③ Greater agency & independence in dairying lives
- ④ formation of FPDS based on livestock with SHG model $\Rightarrow$ improves women's empowerment

Main challenges faced

- ① Climate change : reduced milk production
 [upto 20% in Rajasthan's Barmer district]
- ② Good breeds : (a) Jersey from UK $\rightarrow$ imports withheld in recent years
- ③ Indigenous breeds reducing (a) Red Shikhi from Gujarat which are climate hardy

- ④ Feed issues : Import of soya/corn grains subject to global upheaval
- ⑤ Diseases : Vaccination not done frequently
RTP (Ruminant de Pestes), FMD (Foot Mouth Disease) increasing
- ⑥ Semination programmes through better quality sperm banks limited to only some states.
- ⑦ Access to subsidised credit → not as easy as farming

Strategies to overcome them

- ① Reintroducing National Gokul Mission → better Veterinary delivery
- ② National Animal Husbandry Mission to refocus the Inspection programmes
- ③ Subsidised credit through KCCs
- ④ Animal Husbandry infra Development Fund to increase the quality infrastructure for breeding initiatives
- ⑤ Feed issues to be sorted through zero import duty.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

ChatGPT has revolutionised today's world, in essence becoming everybody's personal assistant while having the processing capacity of a super computer

Potential of Generative AI

① For individuals in scholastic sphere

- ↳ summarizing long case studies
- ↳ simplifying jargon on the internet
- ↳ aid in project completion
- ↳ doubt clearing

(eg) ChatGPT by OpenAI

② For individuals in entertainment sphere

- ↳ Video creation through Sora
- ↳ can elevate simple stories
- ↳ potential to commercialise & earn income.

③ For individuals with disabilities

- ↳ Audio GPT can translate for the blind
- (eg) Gemini by Google

Challenges of Generative AI

- ① Incorrect information propagated
↳ Confabulation of facts/myth/data
- ② Tool for propaganda
↳ Will peddle narrative of most cited source ⇒ lead to misinformation
- ③ Algorithmic bias
→ Stating opinion as fact
→ Demeaning women & capabilities
- ④ 'Black box' phenomenon
Inability to identify how information is being processed
- ⑤ False attribution & lack of accountability
affixation : Can you punish an AI?

Policy measures to overcome

- ① Frequent reporting of wayward tendencies to be made regulatory mandate

- ① Sandbox technique to first test new tools of technologies
- ② Light touch regulation to ensure technology is allowed to grow unhindered
- ③ Monetary fines to be levied for A/R going rogue
- ④ Registration with M.CA for operating in Indian space
- ⑤ Compliance with IT (Intermediary) Regulations, compliance with Indian laws to remove information inimical to national security

Feedback

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P & R			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.17) Describe the major outcomes of the 28th session of the Conference of Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). What were the major engagements of India in this conference? (15 marks, 250 words)

जलवायु परिवर्तन पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र फ्रेमवर्क कन्वेंशन (UNFCCC) के पक्षकारों के सम्मेलन (COP) के 28वें सत्र के प्रमुख परिणामों का वर्णन कीजिए। इस सम्मेलन में भारत की प्रमुख भागीदारी क्या थी? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

28th COP was held in Dubai, which made modest amendments to its predecessor

Major outcomes

- ① Operationalising Santiago framework on Loss & Damage
- ② Language of text: Using stronger terminology to demonstrate carbon neutrality
'phase away' from 'phase down'
- ③ Agreement on ENDCs; to improve parameters for frequent measurements
- ④ Minor observations on climate discourse for SIDS nations (Small Island)

Major engagements in this conference

- ① India as voice of global south
↳ reaffirming **CBDP**
(Common but differentiated Responsibilities)
- ② Affirmation of non imposition of
strict carbon budget
↳ undoing historic responsibilities
- ③ Protecting right to development.

Feedback

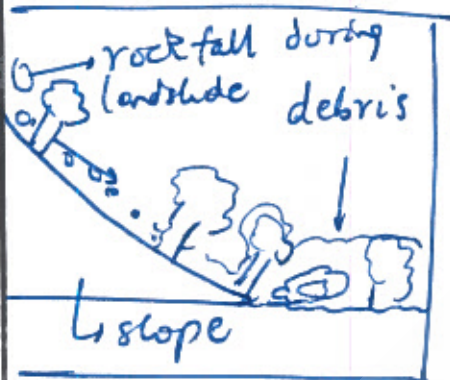
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.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)

Landslides are geological phenomenon involving the downward movement of soil and its contents along a downward slope



The recent landslides in Kerala are evidence to its destructive capacity with over 200 dead/missing.

Causes of landslides

① Extreme rainfall

(Mechanism) : loosening of upper layer of soil, formation of water layer as lubricant between layers

infiltration → soil fluctuation → landslide

② Kerala. Waynad landslides

② Tectonic instability

Due to earthquakes and mobility of underlying plates

④ Ladakh is Himalayan region

③ Over population

① Construction of houses/buildings

↳ loosening of upper strata

② Overgrazing

↳ the ability of plants/trees/shrubs to maintain soil compactness is lost

④ Karnataka Karanthara region

Impacts of landslides

① On humans → loss of lives

→ loss of property

② On animals/Local ecology → change in primary status ⇒ recovery needing years

③ on state → infrastructure ④ roads lost electricity

↳ social cohesion through forced migration ⇒ social disunity

(4) on primary productivity [soil]

becomes agriculturally barren

(5) on economy → need for significant % of GDP of state for rebuilding

→ necessitates shift in local economy

NDMTs measures to mitigate

(1) Structural measures :

(A) survey of land [e.g. ISRO (landslide atlas)]

(B) creation of plans [with panchayats]

(C) formulating drills/contingencies for emergency

(D) change in type of economic subsistence

(2) Functional measures :

(A) Immediate response by locals

(B) triage & First aid mobilisation

(C) retrofitting engineering techniques

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.19) Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) is showing a downward trend, but still affects many parts of the country. Highlighting the reasons for the continuance of LWE in certain pockets, suggest strategies to deal with this menace. (15 marks, 250 words)

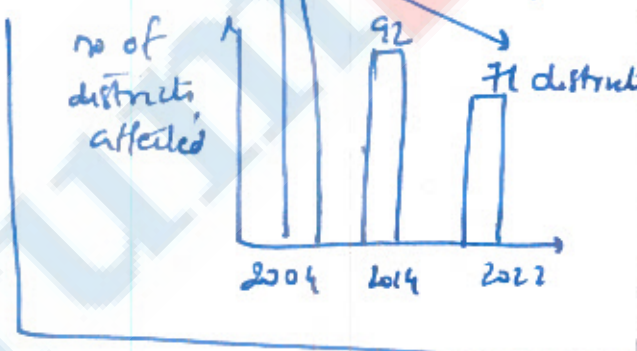
वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) में गिरावट का रुख देखने को मिल रहा है, लेकिन यह अभी भी देश के कई हिस्सों को प्रभावित कर रहा है। कुछ इलाकों में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) के जारी रहने के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए रणनीति सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Left Wing Extremism rests on violent overthrowing of legitimate government principle

[LWE showing downward trend]

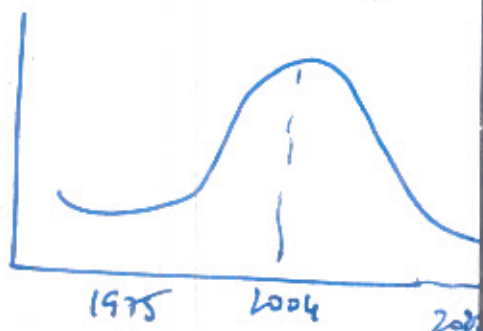
• In LS, MoS for MHA announced data :-

Additionally number of deaths reduced from 9000 in 2004 to 160 in 2018.



Rationale for downward trend : Bellcurve theory

- realisation that state is too powerful to subdue
- Gains from development projects devolved

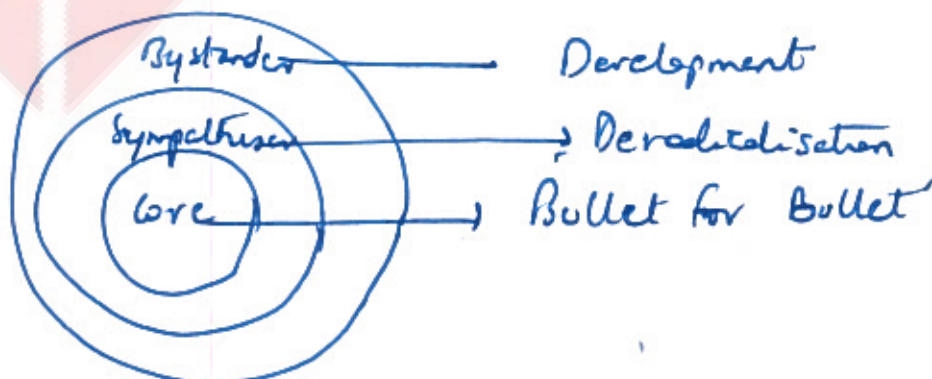


[Yet it still affects many parts]

① Trijunction Theory : Governance deficit

- in border areas (eg) Odisha, A.P & Telangana
Red corridor
- ② Hard core ideology spread
(eg) through sympathisers
 - ③ Governance deficit: sabotaging govt buildings etc
 - ④ Infrastructure deficit
 - ↳ living facilities water, school etc
 - ↳ roads, communication
 - ⑤ Charismatic leaders among Naxals etc
 - ⑥ Failure of security agencies in thwarting guerrilla attacks; emboldening them
 - ⑦ Explicit support from locals & suspected in Dawitwada attacks

Strategies for this menace



Govt development agenda to deal with issues

- ① SRE (Security Related Expenditure)
 - ↳ Surrender & Rehabilitation
- ② Roshni scheme - Skill development
- ③ RRP { I
II Road construction programmes
- ④ Legal measures { FRA 2006
LARR, 2013 to deal with
and { Jal
Jungle
Tameen
principle
PESTA, 1996
for local participation.
- ⑤ Coercive measures { Greyhounds
Bastanya Battalions etc

While development is Govt primary tool to subvert forces of LWE, it also rationalises force to ensure democracy can never be imperilled.

Feedback

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

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

विश्लेषण कीजिए कि मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग के लिए उभरती और विघटनकारी तकनीकों को अपनाने से पहले से ही जटिल मुद्दे में जटिलता की नई परतें कैसे जुड़ रही हैं। साथ ही, राष्ट्रीय और 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 the creation of legitimate money from illegitimate
[converting black to white]

Emerging technology complicating money laundering

① At level of ML mechanism itself

② Through Bitcoin technology

Placement

₹ → Bitcoin
Converted into

Layering

Bitcoin's used to
invest in stock
markets

Integration

Bitcoin → ₹

making tracing laundered money more difficult

② Through anonymization

Newer structures of technology allow money to pass through hands without revealing ownership

- ⑤ Through dark web → creation of markets for easy conversion of laundered money
- ⑥ Complicated tax treaties making ML difficulty to source origin of
- ⑦ Preventing older failsafes from working
 - ⑧ 40th of FATF is not valid any longer in face of newer technologies

Measures at national level

- ① Legislative
 - FEMA-1999
 - NDPSA, 1988
 - PMLA, 2002
- ② Institutional
 - FIU-IND
 - ED
- ③ Awareness creation by SEBI regarding correct market practices & p-Notes
- ④ RBI's heightened deposit disclosure norms

Measures at International level

- ① Vienna Conference 1998
 - ② IOCSO for security related reforms
 - ③ FATF in 1989
 - ④ RATS ^{under} SCO
 - ⑤ International collaboration to ~~cross~~ disclose monetary placements
 - ⑥ Egmont group (200 FICUs)
- Collaboration to mitigate tax havens [Paradise Papers] must be at heart of fight against money laundering

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

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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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

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		

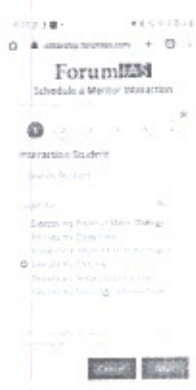
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