

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

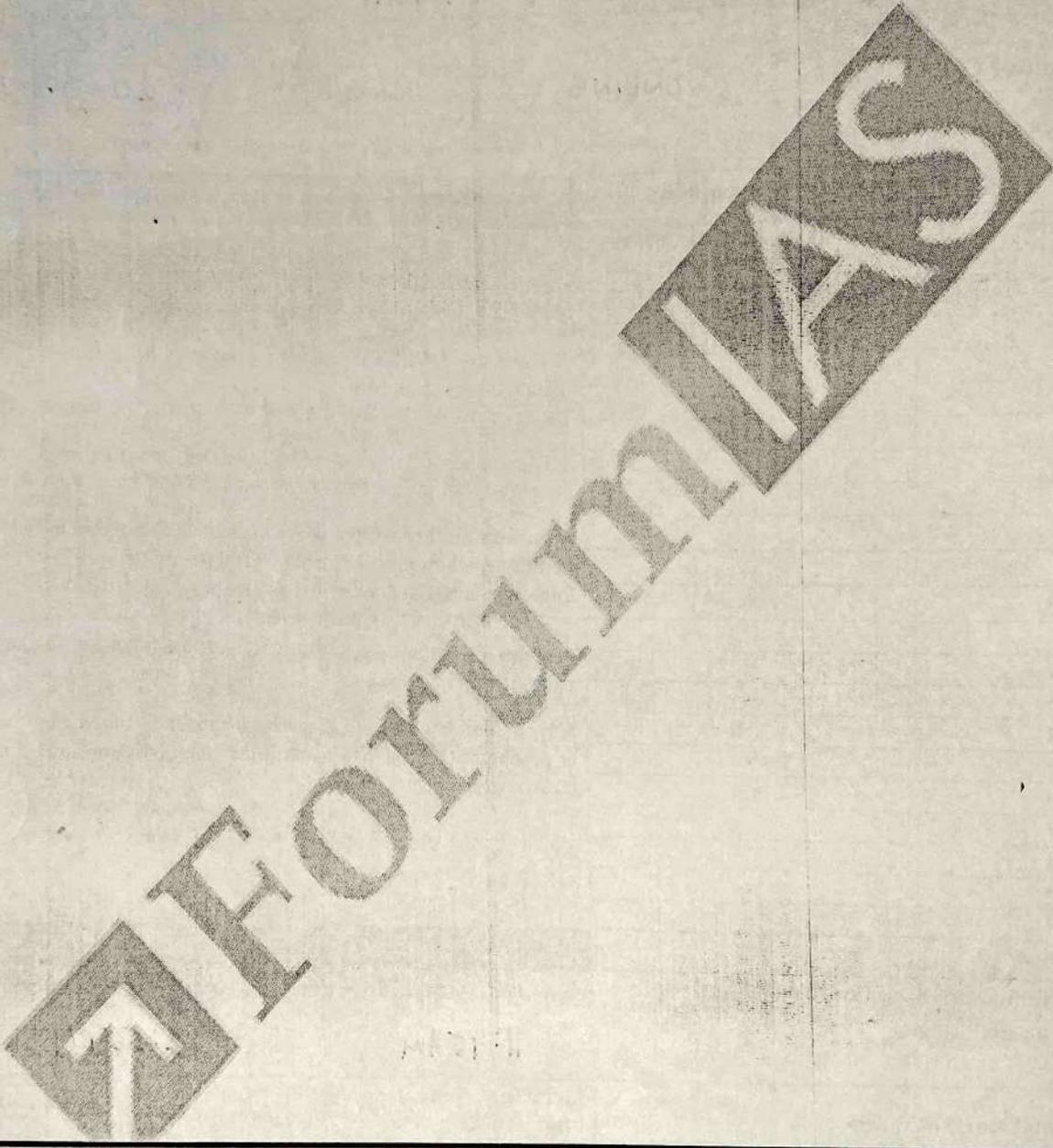
Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	BHAVESH JAGLAN		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hindi <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE	Date/दिनांक	20-08-24

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			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।	
2			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।	
3			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।	
4			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।	
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 11:45 Am	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 2:55 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, प्रलेखन, 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।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
			Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :	

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

## EXAMINER'S REMARKS



### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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

समावेशी 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)

World Bank defines Inclusive Growth as both rapid economic growth and broad based benefit sharing, i.e. the pie gets broadened and is equitably shared.

Inclusive Growth requires a multi-dimensional approach beyond economic growth:

- 1) Human Development Aspect: Access to basic resources necessary for capability development (Amartya Sen)
  - Food availability and accessability to check stunting (36%) and wasting (14%).
  - Checking disparity in access to healthcare  
 ↳ 70% hospitals in urban areas
- 2) Ensuring Political Participation: Checking democratic deficiency especially among

vulnerable sections

- women comprise 50% population yet only 15% representation in Parliament

### 3) Sustainability of development:

- Financial Sustainability: Keeping current account deficit, fiscal deficit in check

- Environmental sustainability: Not eroding resources mindlessly

### 4) Ensuring social security for

- Old Age - Pensions and social support
- Tribals - Access to minor forest produce

Today, inclusive growth is not just an economic imperative but a moral imperative. This requires looking at citizens not just as beneficiaries but partners.

#### Feedback

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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)

According to a recent BCG report, over 2.2 million Indians are engaged as gig workers and this is set to rise to 9 million by 2028.

Implications of expansion of gig workforce:

(I) On economic growth:

① Unlock growth potential of digital economy  
⇒ Set to become \$800 Billion industry

② Boost inclusive growth as employment to low skilled workforce  
⇒ Only 5% formally skilled in India

③ Inclusion of female labourforce ⇒ GDP ++  
⇒ IMF says if FLFPR matches male participation rate, GDP grows by 27%

## (II) On Employment Scenario :

① Opportunity to raise female labour force participation rate

⇒ Presently at 37% vs global avg of 55%

② Flexibility of work from home and work timings

③ Employment creation in tier 2/3 cities

However, there are challenges

① Lack of social security benefits

⇒ Code on Social Security is not implemented yet

② Largely an urban phenomenon while majority population in rural

③ Digital literacy low ⇒ CBWE says only 61% in urban & 25% in rural

Sherad Prasad Committee recommendations will go a long way

### Feedback

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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 to the use of technological inputs and mechanical instruments aimed at gaining maximum output from minimum input.

Applications of Precision Agriculture:

- ① Micro-irrigation: Use of sprinklers, foggers to minimise water wastage
- ② Deploying fertigation technique to increase adsorption of fertilizers
- ③ Using mechanised seeder machines to distribute seeds at safe distance

Precision agriculture for optimising crop production and resource management:

- ① Check water wastage & over-use:

⇒ CGWB says 60% districts water stressed, micro-irrigation can reduce water use by upto 60%.

② Promote agriculture in water scarce regions ⇒ Khejoor (dates) plantation in Jaisalmer, Rajasthan

③ Check overuse of fertilisers  
 ⇒ Presently N:P:K ratio at 8:2:1 from ideal of 4:2:1.

However there are challenges

① High cost of technology when agri debt : agri income already at 1:7

② Less utility in water intensive crops like sugarcane and rice

Madhav Chitale committee recommendat on increasing availability and affordability

### Feedback

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of precision agriculture can improve their adoption.

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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)

There are over 63 million MSMEs operating in India.

MSMEs as backbone of economy

- ① Employs 111 million, 2<sup>nd</sup> only to agri
- ② Contribute 40% to India's exports
- ③ Contribute 45% to manufacturing sector
- ④ Seen as essential to realise target of 15% ~~to~~ 25% jump in manufacturing

Hurdles facing MSMEs

- ① Lack of cheap credit due to rise in NPAs, lack of formal credit history
- ② Poor skilled workforce (Only 5% formally skilled)
- ③ Regulatory cholestool in apparel, expansion promotes dwarfism (Economic Survey)

- ④ Infrastructural challenges : 25% of cargo transhipped  $\Rightarrow$  Adds \$200 freight
- ⑤ Vulnerable to global shocks like COVID and US-China trade war

## Steps to support their growth:

- ① Threshold based incentives to promote growth (Economic Survey 2024)
- ② Ensure skilling centres every 10-12 villages and every MC (Sherad Prasad)
- ③ Handhold in export facilitation (RK Singh Committee)
- ④ Make available labs and testing infra at PSUs to MSMEs (UK Singh Committee)

Above recommendations will ensure rise of India's own 'middlestand'.  
(Economic Survey 2024)

### Feedback

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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 (IPRs) refer to the rights enjoyed by original creators against their replication by second parties.

## Significance of IPRs

① Transforming India into knowledge-based economy:

① Prevent export of traditional knowledge → Traditional digital knowledge library (TKDL)

② Promote R&D specific to Indian requirements

③ Prevent plagiarism of global solutions

## (II) Drive Innovation

① Economic incentive to invest in R&D of cutting edge

② Global Investment as secured IPR

### Government Initiatives

① Legislative Steps: Amendment to IPR Act 2016

② Reduced timelines for IPR certification from earlier 6 yrs to 1yr 8 months

③ Increased awareness through hackathons, college events, etc

④ IPR protection clauses in recently signed FTAs → UAE, Australia CEPA

Above initiatives will go a long way in boosting investment, promoting R&D and Incentivise risk appetite among entrepreneurs.

#### 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 of ISRO aims to take 2-3 Indian 'Gaganants' to the lower Earth orbit for 7 days.

Landmark event for India:

(I) Significant advancements in space

① Development of Human-rated launch craft engine (Vikas-250)

② Only 4<sup>th</sup> country to take humans to space

③ Development of humanoid to mimic human presence in space

(II) Contribution to broader objectives

① Dual-use technologies → Oxygen generator onboard

- ② Development of MRE (meals ready to eat) to be used for armed forces in Siachen
- ③ Study of impact of UV on humans, environment critical to know impact of climate change on Himalayas.

## Associated Safety and technical issues:

- ① Complex reentry maneuvers
- ② Landing and retrieval from ocean
- ③ Development of self abort & safe return in case of mishap
- ④ Protection against UV rays of sun in space

In-house efforts at ADA, DRDO, ISRO, NAL and global collaborations with Roscomos, French Space Agency will ensure a highly successful mission.

### Feedback

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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)

India is today the 3rd largest generator of e-waste.

Challenges in safe management of e-waste:

- ① 90% managed in informal sector
- ② Poor-unit economics of processing
- ③ Lack of awareness among users who dump it anywhere
- ④ Enforcement deficit of government directives  $\rightarrow$  EPR norms violated
- ⑤ Under funded municipal-bodies lack capacity & SOPs
- ⑥ Private sector hesitant due to regulatory vacuum  $\rightarrow$  E-waste mgmt Rules not clear

## Collaboration among stakeholders

### ① Between Customers & Suppliers

- 'Right to Repair' → Makers will reduce generation of e-waste

- Direct at source collection

### ② Between Municipality & Customer

- Prevent disposal or mixing with organic waste

- Proper collection and processing

### ③ Between private players & government

- Match demands & expectations with policy changes

- make it economically viable

As CSIR has said, over 40-50% of our rare-earth requirement can be met through recycling, it must

#### Feedback

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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)

Environment Impact Assessment refers to the pre-emptive and pro-active examination of potential impact of a project on the environment and society. EIA of Dihang Hydel Project

Various stages in EIA,

- ① Identification of problem statement
- ② Scoping
- ③ Survey and data collection
- ④ Simulation of probable cases
- ⑤ Public Hearing & feedback
- ⑥ Decision making
- ⑦ Monitoring

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Q.9) Integrate your

## Significance of EIA in balancing developmental needs with environmental conservation

- ① Timely updation to master plan
    - ↳ Development of overbridge midlife crossings on Mumbai-Delhi Expressway
  - ② EIA gives investors confidence in investment and attracts green funding
    - ↳ World Bank loan to Delhi Metro
  - ③ Prevents loss of livelihood of tribals due to displacement or pollution
    - ↳ Mopa Airport displacement followed by rehabilitation quarters nearby
- However, EIA faces certain challenges

like poorly conducted public hearings, conflict of interest in EIA and widespread plagiarism which need to be checked.

### Feedback

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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)

Various committees including Kargil Review Committee, NE ~~South~~ Review Comm. and Shekhar Committee have time and again reiterated needs for Integrated Theatre Commands.

## Benefits of Integrated Theatre Commands:

### (I) Jointness in Operations

① Joint planning, aligned goals and better understanding of each others demands and expectations

⇒ Army might require air support. Which is better helicopter or fighter? Air force better judge than army.

(II) Synergy of resources: logistics like touchs, based establishments like

fuel stations, officers accommodations, and manpower for securing perimeter will all result in resource saving.

(III) Swift and effective decisions: Unitary command over all forces will lead to single-eyed focus on goals.

Challenges with ITCs

- ① further thinning of already thin resources → JAF contention that it only has 3 AWACS, how will it divide in 4 theatres?
- ② lesser avenues for promotions at senior-level → Morale ↓
- ③ Inter-military frictions
- ④ Dominance of army (11 lakh vs 2 lakh airforce vs 70 thousand navy)
- ⑤ Ambiguity over dealing with political executive (from 3 military chiefs to 1)

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.10) India's internal security dynamics is inextricably linked with the peace and stability in the neighbourhood. Explain with special reference to instability on the eastern border. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

It is said that a nation's destiny is linked to its neighbourhood. If USA owes its development to its peaceful neighbourhood, India is not as lucky.

## Link between Internal Security & Neighbourhood

① Disruption of peace in neighbourhood leads to huge influx of migrants into India

↓  
Changes in demography, culture, political voting behaviour

↓  
Rise of secessionist movements, intensifies resource competition.

Ex: influx of migrants from Bangladesh in 1971 and Myanmar in 2022

leading to rise of ULFA & All Tripura Tiger Force

② Presence of safe heavens across borders makes their elimination difficult.  
 ↳ NSCN in Myanmar

③ Link with cross-border organised crime leading to arms, human, currency trafficking

④ Export of ideology from outside which sparks conflict in India  
 ↳ Christian-Hindu divide in Manipur after violence in Myanmar

Way forward

- Deployment of CBMS by DRDO
- Use of drones to monitor border
- Political solution with neighbours
- Invest in cross-border infra projects to promote develop and hence security

India's decision to upgrade look East into Act east will go a

### Feedback

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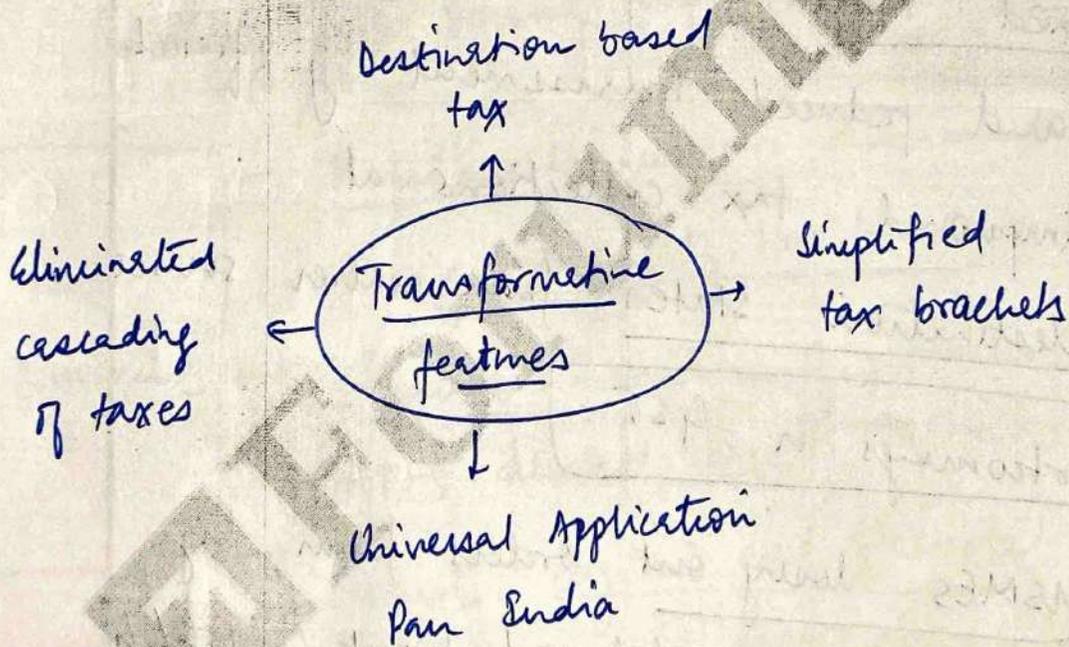
Q.11) The introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) was hailed as a transformative fiscal reform; however, the journey of GST has been a mixed bag of successes and challenges. Analyse.

(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)

## Goods and Services Tax (GST)

was introduced via the 102<sup>nd</sup> constitutional Act and subsumed within it several taxes such as Value Added Tax, Gift Tax, etc



### Successes of GST

① Raised tax collections: All time high monthly GST collections of ₹1.6 Lakh crore

- ② Step towards raising indirect tax over direct tax in line with NK Singh Committee recommendations
- ③ formalisation of the economy  
 ↳ Need for e-way Bill, etc
- ④ fixed slabs promoted transparency and reduced harassment by officials
- ⑤ Improved tax collections at destination states from earlier source

Shortcomings in GST:

- ① MSMEs losing out orders from big players due to delayed input credit/etc
- ② Too many slabs leaving manufactures confused ↳ sweets at 12%, mithai at 5%
- ③ Does not cover petroleum, electricity

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④ Fall in tax revenue for producer states  $\Rightarrow$  dissatisfaction over compensation

⑤ Imposition of cess and surcharge by centre not shared with states

⑥ Inverted duty structure  $\Rightarrow$  High 28% bracket for housing projects

Way forward  $\rightarrow$  Kalekar Commission recommended timely review of tax brackets

$\rightarrow$  Gradual inclusion of petroleum, ATF, alcohol, etc

$\rightarrow$  Promote digital and financial literacy among MSMEs

GST remains an unfinished agenda

It requires timely updations.

### Feedback

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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 प्रचुर बेरोजगारी के मुद्दों को हल करने में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र की क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, यह भी वर्णन कीजिए कि अपनी महत्वपूर्ण क्षमता के बावजूद इस क्षेत्र ने खराब प्रदर्शन क्यों किया है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recent report by ASSOCHAM states the 'SUNRISE' sector of food processing employs 3 million people with potential for another 7 million by 2030.

Potential of food Processing in addressing:

(I) low value addition:

- Presently only 2-5% of India's output is processed vs 80% in USA
- Most of it is in low value added space  $\rightarrow$  Atta making vs Bread making
- Majority is in informal space (75%)
- Food Processing can reverse this trend through use of tech

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↳ MARO industries in Mehabaleshwar increased value addition by 200% through processing of strawberries into syrups - jams, chocolates

(II) High post-harvest losses

- Presently upto 6% wasted at farm (KAI)

- Food processing improves shelf life

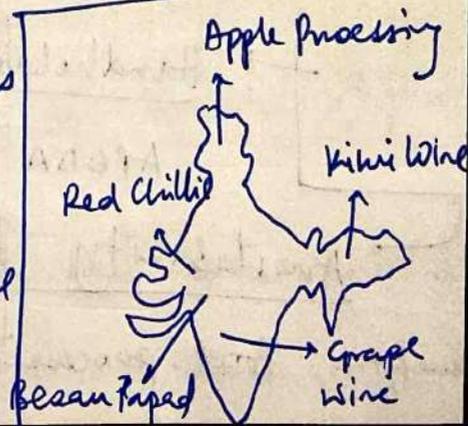
↳ Irridation of Onions increases life by 6 months

- Processing milk into cheese makes it usable for upto a year

(III) Check disguised employment

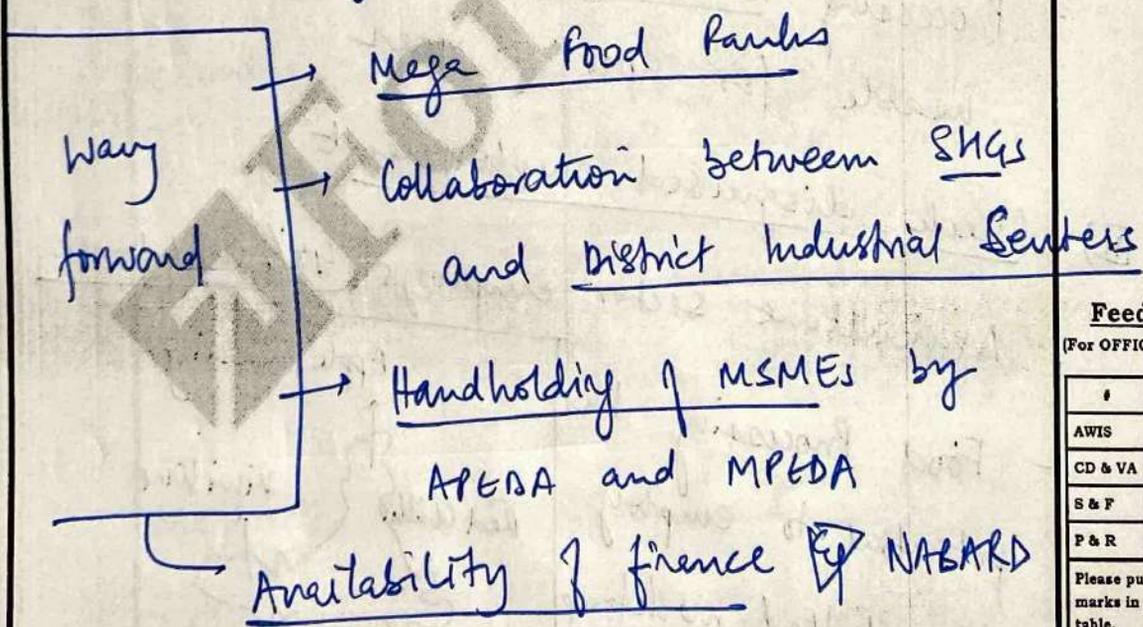
- Agriculture sector employs 45% workforce

- Food Processing has potential to employ low skilled workforce



Underperformance of Food Processing:

- ① Regulatory vacuum: National Draft Food Processing Policy not finalised yet
- ② Regulations like APMC Acts do not allow exporters and processors right to purchase directly
- ③ Archeic technology as over 75% processing by informal sector



Therefore food processing must be utilised as a mantra for equitable growth.

**Feedback**

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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)

Out of the total installed solar capacity of  $\sim 82.4\text{GW}$ , roughly  $67\text{GW}$  is large solar and  $\sim 15\text{GW}$  is rooftop installed, while the target was of  $40\text{GW}$  ~~in~~ rooftop by 2022.

### Factors behind poor adoption:

- ① Political factors: Different regulations in different states hindering adoption  
 ↳ Haryana & Gujarat pro-rooftop
- ② Social attitudes towards rooftop:  
 Lack of awareness on subsidies, pricing, etc
- ③ Economic cost of installation high  
 ↳ Upto ₹ 2Lakh for installation

④ Environmental: Shortened life of solar panels due to increasing temperatures

⑤ Geopolitical factors: Import dependence on china for solar cells and associated price rise due to covid

### Potential of PM Surya Ghar Yojana:

① Free Installation will increase adoption

⇒ Already over 20 million registrations

② Facility of supplying excess to grid will provide income source to users

③ Govt approved players will ensure trust on suppliers

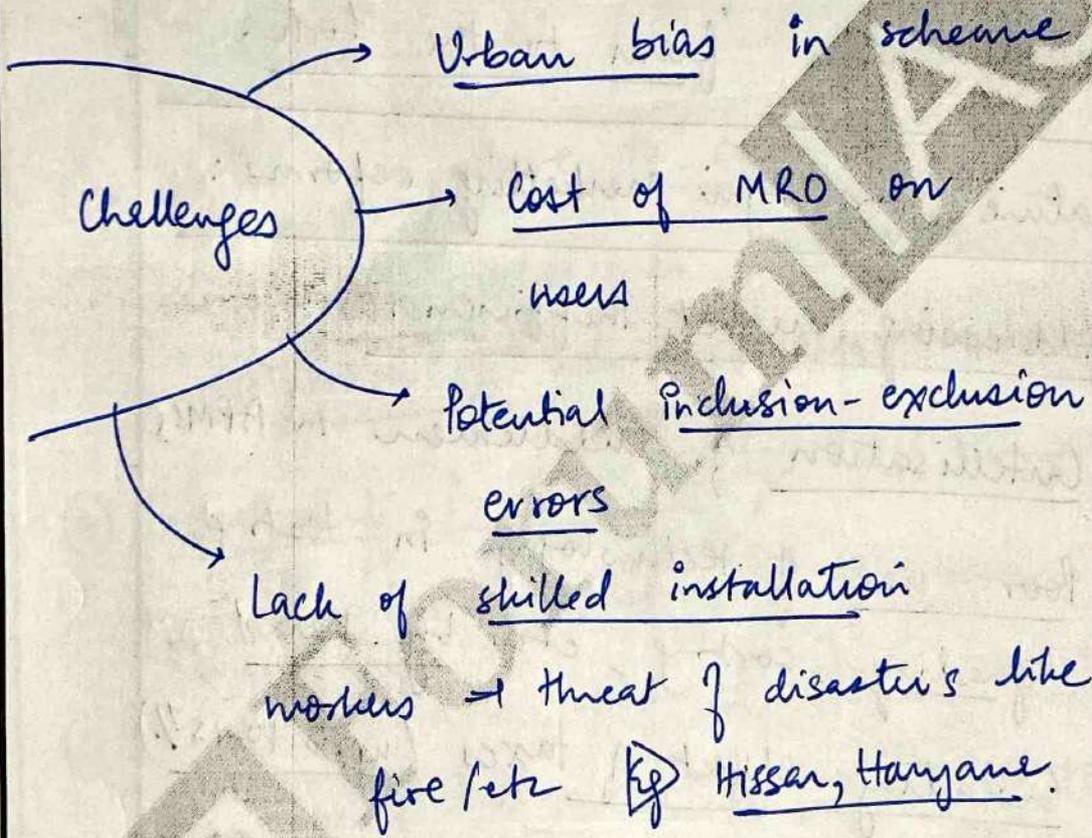
④ Govt push will promote R&D leading to more efficient & cheaper

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⑤ Will bring investment and help reduce dependence on china

Reliance setting up megafactory in Jamnagar



To overcome above challenges, standard universal SOPs need to be circulated and training modules may be made available.

### Feedback

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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 refers to all services involved in taking farm produce from "farm to the fork".

Imperative for Agri marketing reforms:

(I) Addressing market inefficiencies:

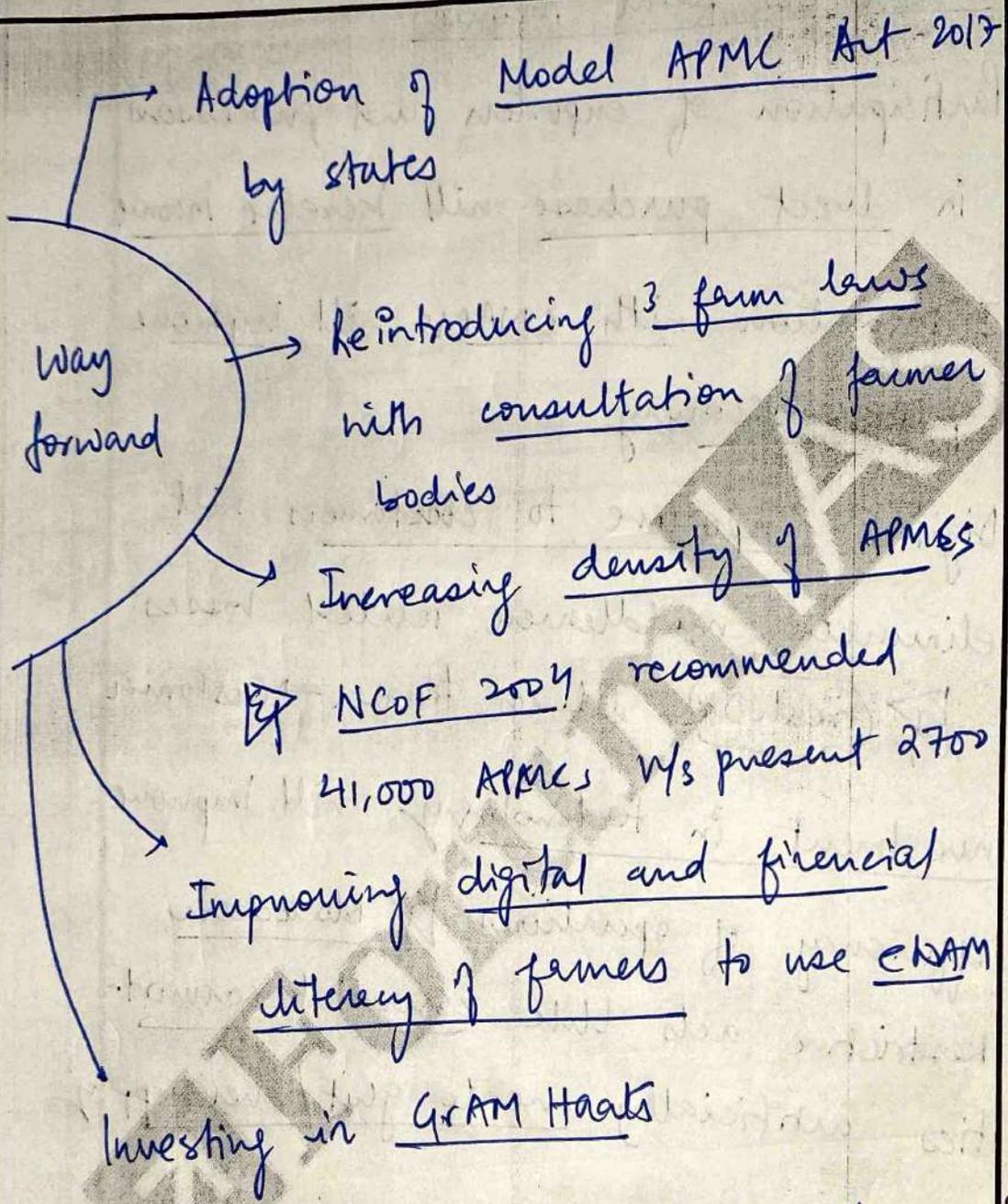
- ① Cartellisation of middlemen in APMCs
- ② Poor use of technology in testing, grading, sorting, etc. by hand
- ③ Grading effect of taxes (upto 10-15%)
- ④ Spatial variation in APMCs
  - △ One every 118 Sq km in Punjab & Haryana
  - one every 11200 Sq km in Meghalaya
- ⑤ Bias towards certain crops △ Rice/Wheat

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## (II) Boosting farm incomes :

- ① Participation of exporters and processors in direct purchase will increase income
- ② Integration with eNAMs will improve price discovery
- ③ Digital exposure to customers will eliminate middlemen related losses  
eg FreshOK delivers farmer → customer
- ④ Investment in technology will improve efficiency of operations eg Blockchain
- ⑤ Restrictive acts like Essential commodities artificially create glut/over supply
- ⑥ Decentralised procurements will reduce post harvest losses eg GrAms are a step in the right direction



As John F Kennedy said, "farmer is the only one who buys everything at retail, sells everything at wholesale and yet pays freight both ways." We need intervention to remove them

from vicious cycle of debt & misery.

**Feedback**

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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)

As per livestock survey 2023, India has over 53 crore livestock or 15% of global, which makes it world's highest. The livestock sector contributes 30% to the agricultural GDP.

Contribution of livestock sector:

① Rural Economy:

- ① livestock as netural capital with offspring as interest
- ② Insurance against negatives of climate
- ③ Source of farm power → Bullock
- ④ Nutritional security through milk
- ⑤ Manure for field reduces input cost of fertilizers

## (II) Women empowerment :

- ① Overy 70% women engaged in animal husbandry
- ② Decision making power with respect to animal
- ③ Opportunity to go out of home & interact with fellow women while animal bathing
- ④ Involued in processing of milk etc  
 ↳ Ghee making generally by women
- ⑤ Source of income  
 ↳ Ghee / milk / Dahi /assi

However, the sector faces several

### challenges:

- ① low productivity of indigenus breeds  
 ↳ Sahiwal, Rathi give avg 8-10 litre  
 vs European Frenkel-Holstein give 40litres

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③ High incidence of disease burden

↳ Anthrax, lumpy skin disease

④ Shortfall in Veterinary Infrastructure

↳ Only 55 Vet colleges = 5500 doctors

⑤ Rising climate change ⇒ Animal heat stress ⇒ Reduced productivity

⑥ Fodder shortfall ⇒ 30% dry fodder  
11% in wet fodder

Way forward

→ Improve productivity via Rashtriya Gokul Mission

→ Invest in veterinary infra

→ Promote artificial insemination to improve breed quality

→ Investment in fodder to keep inflation low

Livestock sector is a lifeline for our farmers and key pillar in doubling farm income as

### Feedback

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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 refers to large language models (LLMs) based on neural networks and deep learning that are capable of generating original responses. Ex Google's Bard AI, Open AI's Chat GPT.

## Transformative potential of Generative AI

- ① Altering future of work: Digital meetings, preparation of presentations using Generative AI, etc.
- ② Digital social interactions aided by Metaverse based on AR/VR

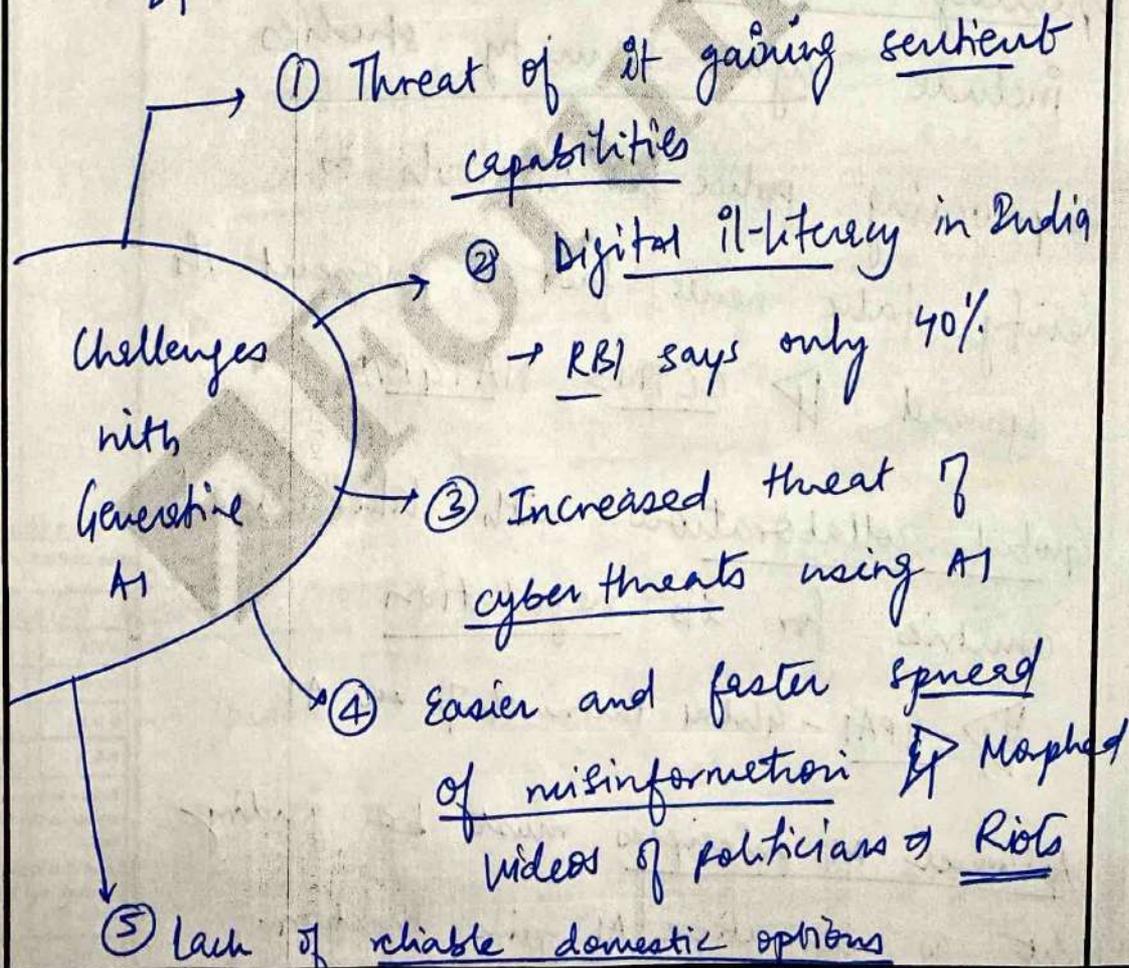
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③ Improved learning outcomes in schools, colleges → Learn while doing

④ Improved disease diagnosis and prognosis → Detection of covid with sound of coughing

⑤ Data-backed next-time public administration  
→ ICCCs under Smart Cities program



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Q.17 Described ed Nation of India

⑤ Export of data out of India as Indians run searches on platforms

This calls for following policy

measures:

- ① Ensuring timely amendments to the Digital Protection Act
- ② Updating curriculum in schools to include cyber security studies
- ③ Empowering police with tools to verify fake news fast & prevent its spread → CCTNS, NATGRID
- ④ Global collaboration with like minded countries for its regulation

→ GPAI - Global Partnership on AI

Artificial AI principles must be guiding light as Generative AI gains traction.

### Feedback

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

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

The 28<sup>th</sup> session of the COP to UNFCCC was held at Dubai, UAE after Sharm-El-Sheikh hosted the 27<sup>th</sup>.

### Major Outcomes of COP 28

① Realisation of Loss and Damage Fund:

- Consensus on activation of Santiago Network as Secretariat under WB

- To address demand of developing world for compensation of historical emissions by developed world

② Global Stocktake of Paris Agreement

- More stringent targets declared

eg) India to target Net Zero by 2070

- Countries to hasten phase down & phase

③ Abenora Fund

- launched by UAE govt and ARAMCO
- will mobilise \$30 Billion for "greening" oil industry

④ Global Cooling Pledge

- To arrest global warming to 2°C by end of century
- Kigali Amendment on diminution of HFCs also reviewed

India's engagement at COP 28:

① Global River Cities Alliance

- National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) and Mississippi River Devt Council joint project

- ② Strong advocacy for protecting interests of developing countries (Global South)

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(a) Phase down & not phase out of coal

(b) loss & damage fund

③ Phase 2 of Lead IT

- Collaboration of India and Sweden

- To help industries transition to Green manufacturing

④ Green Credit Initiative

- To mobilise funds through Green & Blue Bonds

However, there remain certain challenges like non-realisation of \$100B commitment under mitigation plan announced in Paris 2015. India's strong advocacy complemented with on ground action under vision of Panch Anvit will play a key role in achievement of Paris

**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)

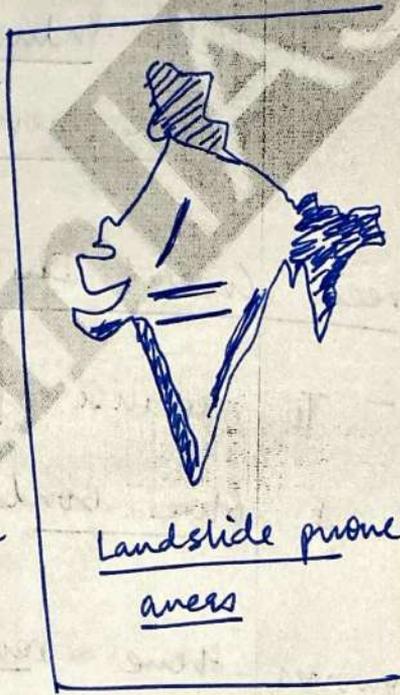
भूस्खलन के कारणों और प्रभावों का विवेचन कीजिए। साथ ही, राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (NDMA) के दिशा-निर्देशों पर विशेष जोर देते हुए, उनके प्रभाव को कम करने के विभिन्न उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Landslides refer to sudden sinking of landmass. As per NDMA, over 15% of India's landmass is prone to landslides.

Causes of landslides:

(I) Natural causes:

- ① Tectonic activity like in Himalayas
- ② Heavy rainfall as in Western Ghats → Wayanad 2023
- ③ Steep slopes → Himalayas South side
- ④ Rapid undercutting by rivers → Joshimeth



(II) Anthropogenic causes

- ① Development beyond carrying capacity

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as highlighted by Vikram Gaur Panel

- ③ Cutting & blasting of hills for road  
↳ Ravi Chopra Committee on Cherdhem
- ③ Clearing of forests for plantation as  
highlighted by meghav Gadgil
- ④ Unsustainable tourism ↳ Aravallis, Matheran
- ⑤ Military Activity ↳ Siachen

Impacts of landslides:

- (I) first order impact: loss of lives,  
livelihoods, destruction of flora  
and fauna
- (II) second order impact: strain on  
state exchequer for redevelopment,  
mass scale migration, political blame  
game

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Q. 19) Left-Wing Extremism in India  
country. Highlight the  
deal with it.

(III) Third order impacts: mental trauma for lifetime, changing course of rivers impacting downstream industries, etc

NDMA Guidelines:

- ① Hazard zonation & mapping
- ② Use of geo-textiles to stabilise slopes → Lunglei, Mirasam
- ③ Early warning sensors to study soil moisture, rainfall pattern, etc

Ways to mitigate

Adoption of recommendations of ESZ declaration (Madhav Gadgil)

Promoting Sustainable tourism (Vikram Sarabhai Panel)

Strict enforcement of construction guidelines in sensitive areas as per ISRO Landslide Atlas

As Benjamin Franklin said, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

**Feedback**

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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)

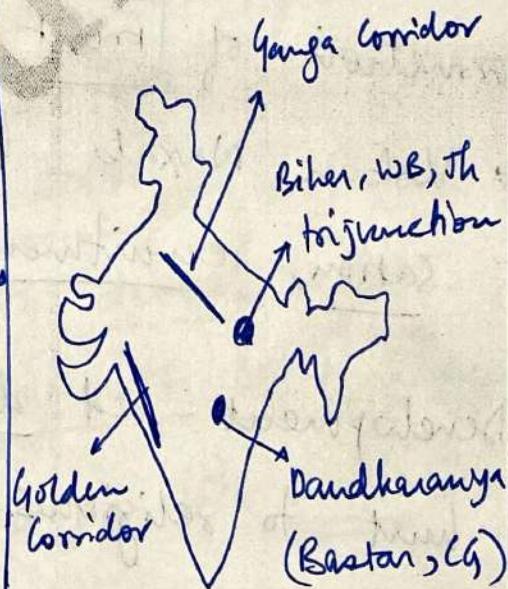
वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) में गिरावट का रुख देखने को मिल रहा है, लेकिन यह अभी भी देश के कई हिस्सों को प्रभावित कर रहा है। कुछ इलाकों में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) के जारी रहने के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए रणनीति सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Left Wing Extremism (LWE) refers to armed struggle between Naxals and Indian government who intend to bring about new democratic revolution as per ideals of Mao through violent means.

### DOWNWARD TREND

- 70% reduction in incidents
- 80% reduction in deaths due to Naxalism
- 52% reduction in affected districts.

### STILL PERSISTS



### Reasons for continuance:

Ⓘ Administrative shortcomings: Poor

Implementation of Forest Rights Act and PESA 1996, one size fits all approach

② Governance / Political = Democratic deficiency  
in representation of tribals in Parliament

③ Poor inter-state & inter-agency co-ord

⇒ Naxals eliminated from one state find refuge in another's dense forests

④ Formation of Front Organisations

⇒ Urban Naxals help fund mobilisation, recruitment, propaganda

⑤ Development-led displacement &

lust to religious feeling → Nizamist

⑥ Social exclusion and discrimination

in urban centers → killing of Baiga tribesmen in Bhubaneswar

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## Strategies to deal with this menace:

### (I) Addressing developmental shortfall

- Eklanya residential schools under **SIK**
- Government hospitals

### (II) Checking democratic deficiency

- Participation in gram sashes
- Taking the feedback on development projects

### (III) Social Justice

- Community & individual rights under FRA and PESA

### (IV) Military & Police Action

- Equip CAPF with drones latest equipment, training with COIN army
- SAMADHAN strategy with WhAM
- Infrastructure development under SRE and SCA funds

As it is said, Force is only short term development while

development is long term force.

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	C	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here C 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 अंतरराष्ट्रीय दोनों स्तरों पर मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग की समस्या से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Section 3 of the money laundering Act defines money laundering as any act that seeks to legitimise the proceeds from any illegitimate sources.

Increasing complexity due to adoption of emerging and disruptive technologies:

① Already intricate issue: Billions of transactions aimed at plaving/integration already difficult to intercept  $\Rightarrow$  45 million daily transactions in US.

② Use of Cryptocurrencies: Decentralised nature of ledger makes it difficult to track and trace  $\Rightarrow$  Bangalore Case

③ Fraud 'smart contracts' used to

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

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

mask illegitimate deals

④ Almost instantaneous transfer of funds even across geographies where law enforcement agencies helpless

⑤ Wallets based on Blockchain almost impossible to crack open prevent L&O from being able to build case in courts

## Measures taken

### (I) National Level

#### ① Legislative measures:

- Amendments to PMLA 2002, NIA 2008 and ~~NIA~~ FCRA/FEMA

② Institutional bodies like FIU-India, NATGRID, CCFNS, IAC, NETRA to track

transactions real-time + ED for enforcement

③ Policy Envt: National Cybersecurity Strategy 2017

④ Police & Law & order :

- Recruitment of lateral cyber security Hackers by Rohit Tandon

⑤ Use of AI/ML to track transaction of banks like SBI / ADFC plus strict norms for KYC

(II) International level :

① Money laundering framework under G70, FATF, G7

② Conventions like Brussels Convention, Vienna Convention, Basel Committee

③ Collaboration on enforcement and extradition under Interpol

As PM Modi has said, money laundering is an attack on global financial architecture. Only a no-nonsense global collaborative effort can win over it.

**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	
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