

TEST CODE 7 1 1 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	SATVIK SHARMA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	5902498	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE	Date/दिनांक	02/09/24

*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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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 6 PM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 9 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" 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, 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।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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

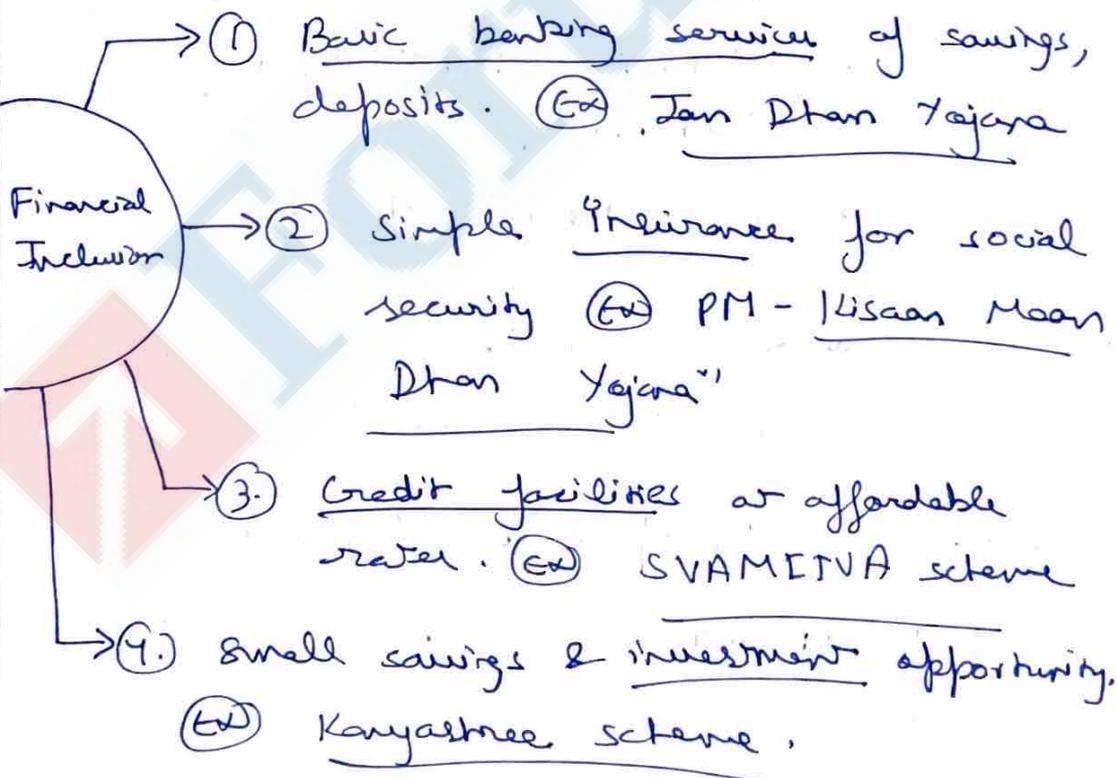
CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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.

Inclusive Growth refers to sustained and broadbased growth, the benefits of which are distributed equitably amongst members of society. (especially the most vulnerable).

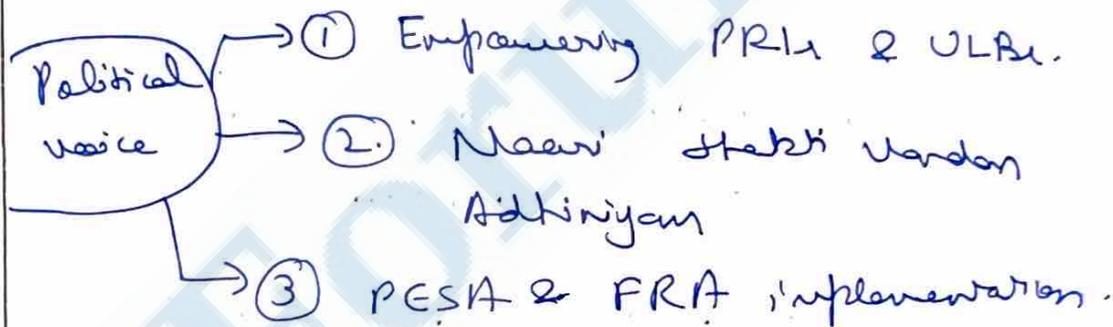
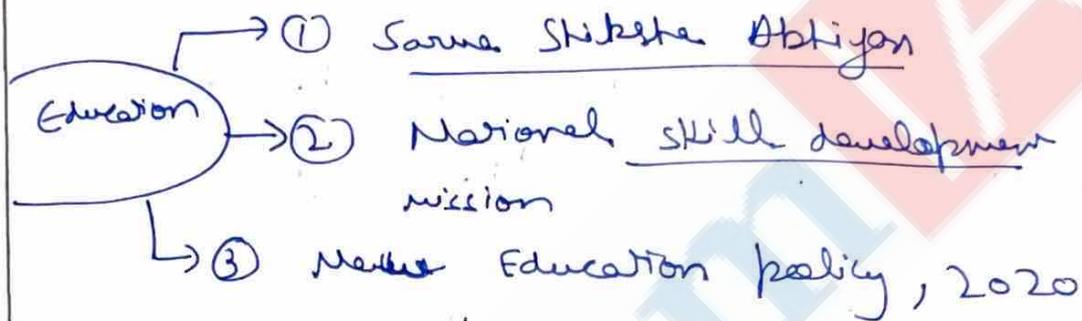
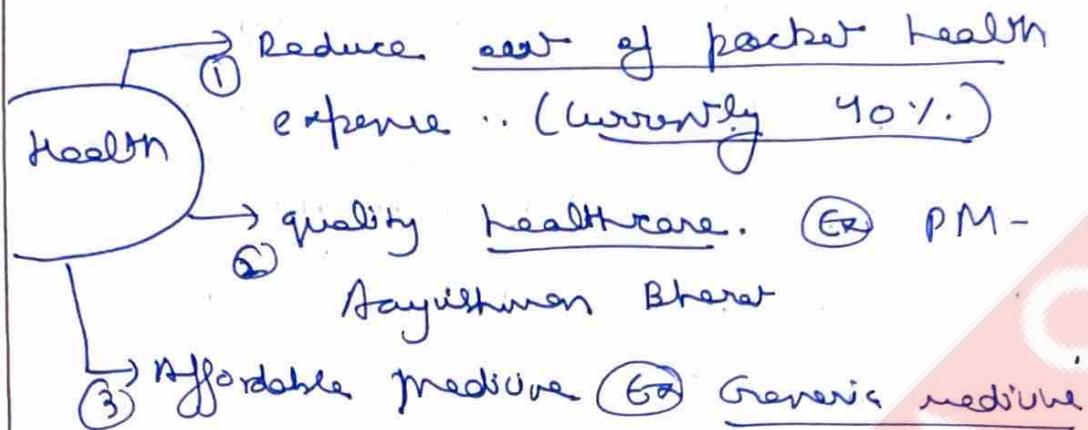
Limitations of Economic approach have been highlighted by Amartha Sen.

Beyond Economic Growth



उम्मीदवारों को इस हागिए में नही लिखना चाहिए

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Thus, economic growth is only one aspect. For holistic development "Autonomy" & "Empowerment" based approach of inclusive growth is needed.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

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A-2

Gig workforce refers to employees based on a temporary contract selling their services on "pay per use" basis & do not derive benefits of permanent employees. (Ex) Swiggy & Zomato delivery boys

Implication on Economic Growth

- ① Promote ancillarisation of service sector growth. (Ex) urban areas, faster connectivity
- ② Improve consumer demand as gig workers income increases.
- ③ Rise in government revenues → due to rising consumption → improve government's ability for capex (Ex) rise in GST revenues all time high

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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(4) Promote better connectivity & services in economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हागिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Implications of Gig Economy on Employment Scenario

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- (1) Tackled menace of urban livelihood & urban unemployment.
- (2) Already high unemployment rate.
(Ex) LFPR \rightarrow 4% \approx unemployment rate.
- (3) Reduce burden on employers of compliance (Ex) of Factorial act.
- (4) Flexibility of working hours.
- (5) Additional source of income for students
(Ex) Germany model suggested by ES 2024

Thus, Gig Economy has major implications on Indian economic growth & employment scenario.

Indian Agriculture only contributes 18% to its GDP. Need of the hour is to improve its productivity. Precision Farming is one such tool to achieve it.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Precision Farming is targetted & measured agricultural practice:

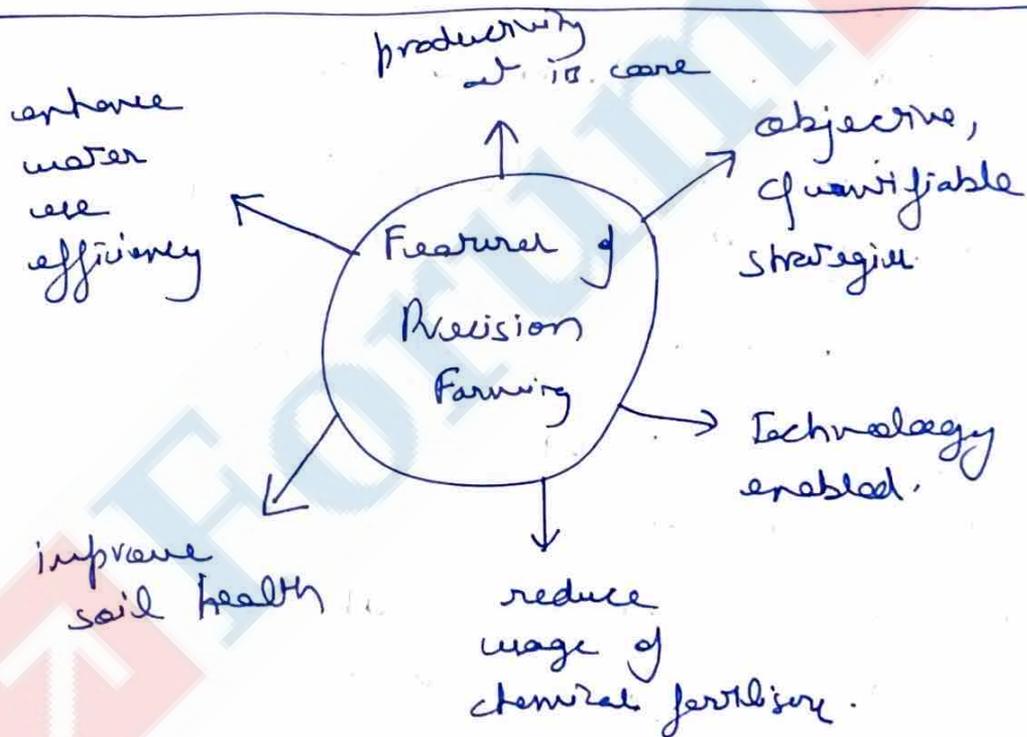


Fig: Multidimensional features of precision agriculture

6

Help in optimising crop production & Resource Management

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

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- ① Provide information of nutrient health of soil & balance 8:3:1 of N:P:K (current) to 4:2:1 of N:P:K.
- ② Promote timely & limited use of groundwater. (→) More than 80% groundwater used in agriculture
- ③ Promote organic farming to improve soil health.
- ④ Reduce risk of crop failure.
- ⑤ Suggest "crop-centric" & "climate-centric" strategies.
- ⑥ Reduce inefficient & subjective strategies based on hunch.

Thus, Precision agriculture can be the key to achieve scientific transformation of agriculture

MSME contribute to 40% of India's exports & ~35% to India's manufacturing sector. They are truly the backbone of Indian Economy.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हागिए में
नहीं लिखना
जातिए

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Various Hurdles in operation & Expansion of MSME

- ① GST related inconvenience - (Ex) inverted tax structures, multiple ~~slabs~~ slabs, frequent changes in rates.
- ② Poor Logistic ~~cost~~ facilities, rising their upstream ~~cost~~ & downstream supply chain mobility costs.
- ③ Tax Terrorism, harassment from tax officials.
- ④ Reluctant Banker to lend to MSME.
- ⑤ Delayed payments from PSU or local governments.

6) MSME "Dwarfism" to continue getting benefits.

7) "Jugaad Mentality" of Indian Entrepreneur.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हागिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Steps to support growth of MSME

- Taxation Reform
- 1) Stable slabs & less slabs.
 - 2) Reduce tax harassment.
 - 3) Ease of filing - + quarterly returns & monthly filing.
 - 4) Reduce cascading effect on petrol, diesel etc.

- Infra-structure
- 1) Expedite Bharatmala, PMGSY & Satu Bharatam
 - 2) Ports connectivity with rail & roads
 - 3) Double decker train
 - 4) Reduce checkings & red-tapism.

Thus, MSME should be nurtured to drive inclusive & sustainable growth in India (SDG-8)

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) are legal rights of works of human intelligence like music, machine design etc. (Ex) copyright, patents, industrial secret etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हागिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Significance of IPR in transforming India into a knowledge based & Innovation driven Economy:-

- ① Promote endeavours for creativity, Innovation, research & development.
- ② Provide security of economic gain to the group of people involved in developing new knowledge.
- ③ Balance individual economic gain with larger societal gain. (Ex) Compulsory licensing in India.
- ④ Develop "home-grown" knowledge bank.

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(E2) utility of various GI tags.

Challenges

- ① Overuse of "compulsory licensing"
- ② Theft of IPRs.
- ③ Lack of staff in IPR granting institution
- ④ People lack awareness
- ⑤ "Jugad Mentality" (Economic Survey?)

Government Steps (National IPR Policy)

- ① Tax incentives for R&D.
- ② KAPILA scheme for awareness generation in students of higher educational institutions.
- ③ Hackathons organised regularly
- ④ TRIPS & TRIMS agreement.
- ⑤ Legal protection (w) Geometography Act

Thus, India is targeting for GERD of 1.5 - 2% from current 0.6%.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

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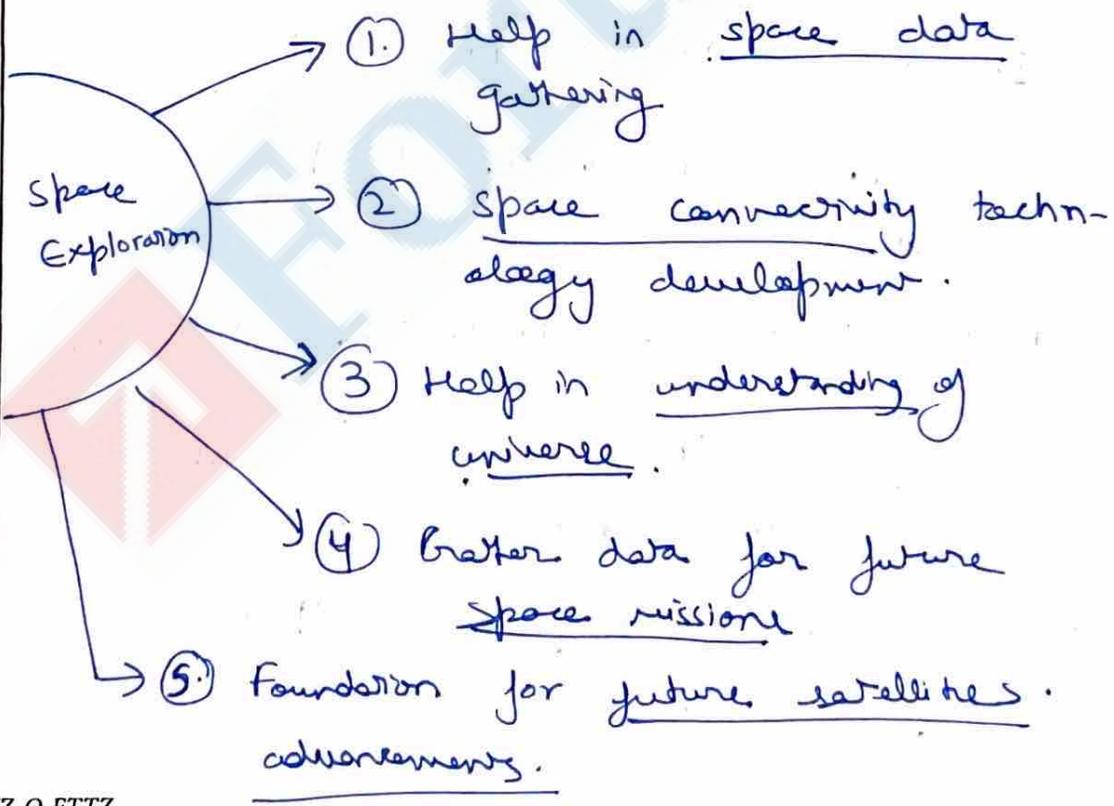
Indian Space Agency is embarking on its first "human space mission" (i.e.) Gaganyaan after US, USSR & China.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हागिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

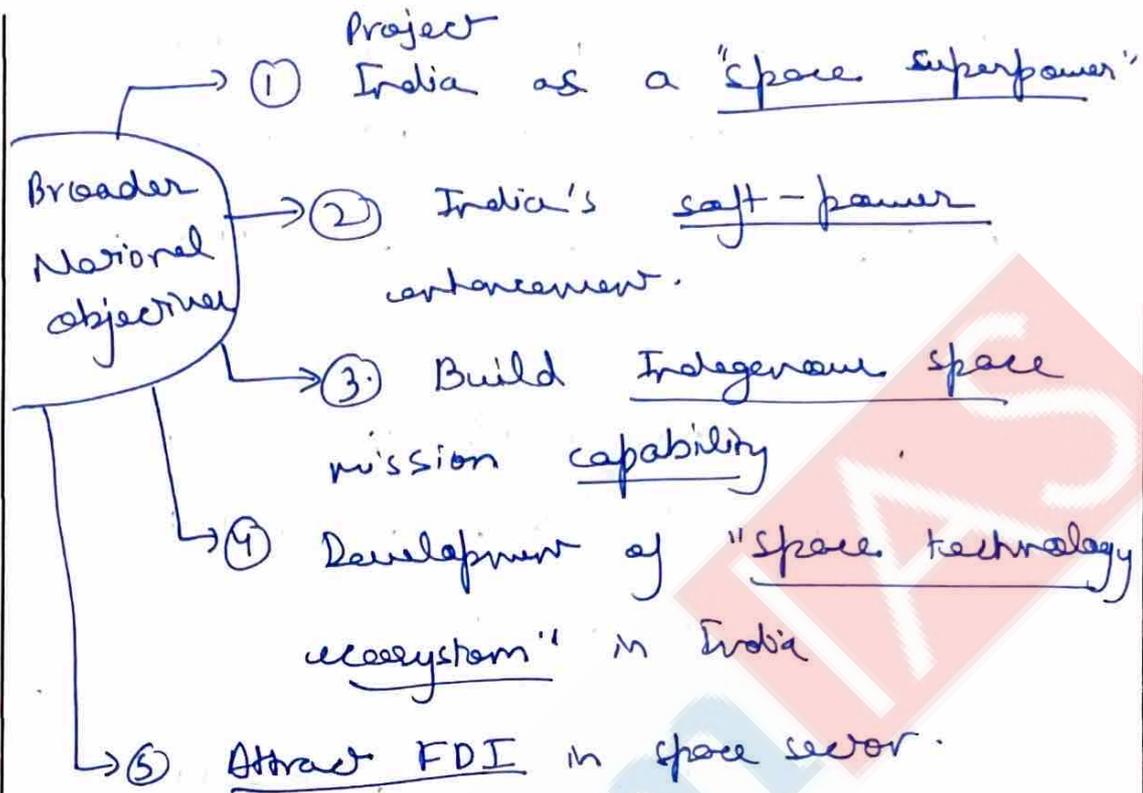
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Gaganyaan marking significant advancements in space exploration & contributing to broader National objectives -:

① Help understand space atmosphere & its environment change.



12



Challenges of Gaganyaan mission -!

- ① Ensuring safety of human lives.
- ② Smooth landing back of space Shuttle.
- ③ Require high & sophisticated technology.

④ Thus, overcoming above challenges will ensure that
"Indians in space" from "India is on the Moon".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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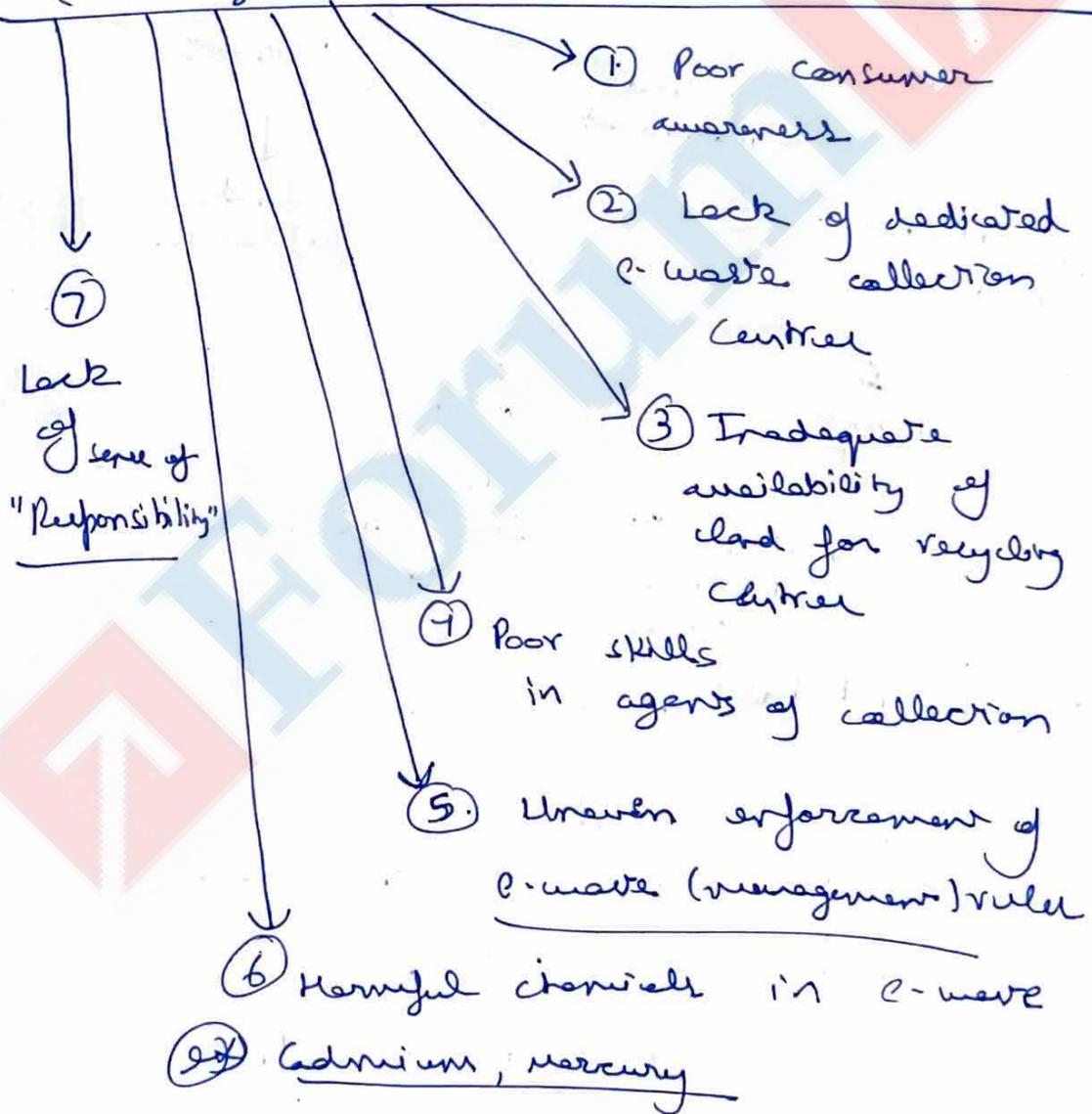
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e-Waste refers to electronic waste generated out of electronic gadgets like mobile phones, laptops etc.

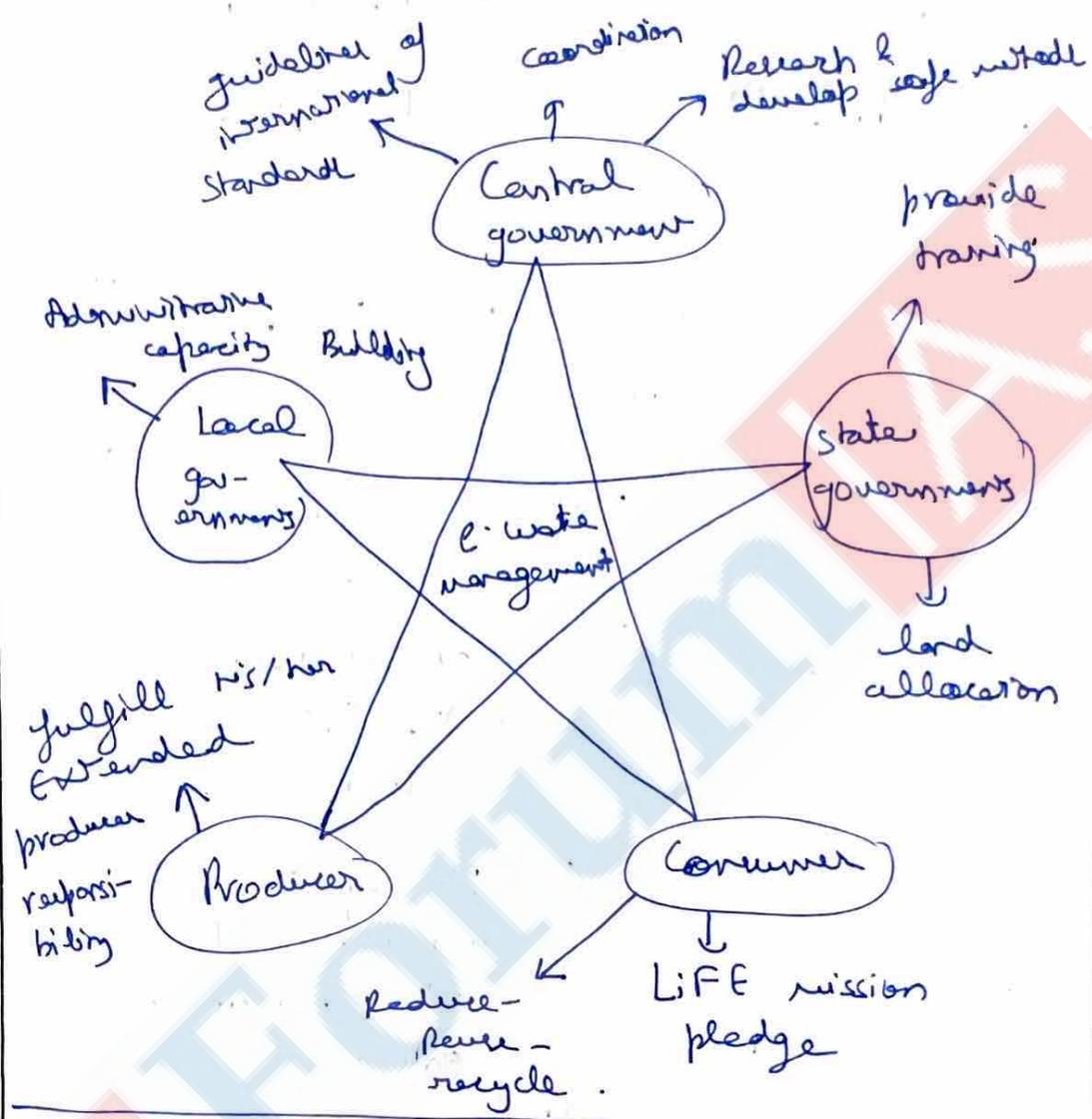
उम्मीदवारों को इस इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Challenges in safe Management of e-Waste in India



Collaboration amongst multiple stakeholders



उम्मीदवारों को इस हागिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Fig: multistakeholder Collaboration.

Thus, e-waste can be re-used & re-cycled in long term generating new realme of employment & economic growth.

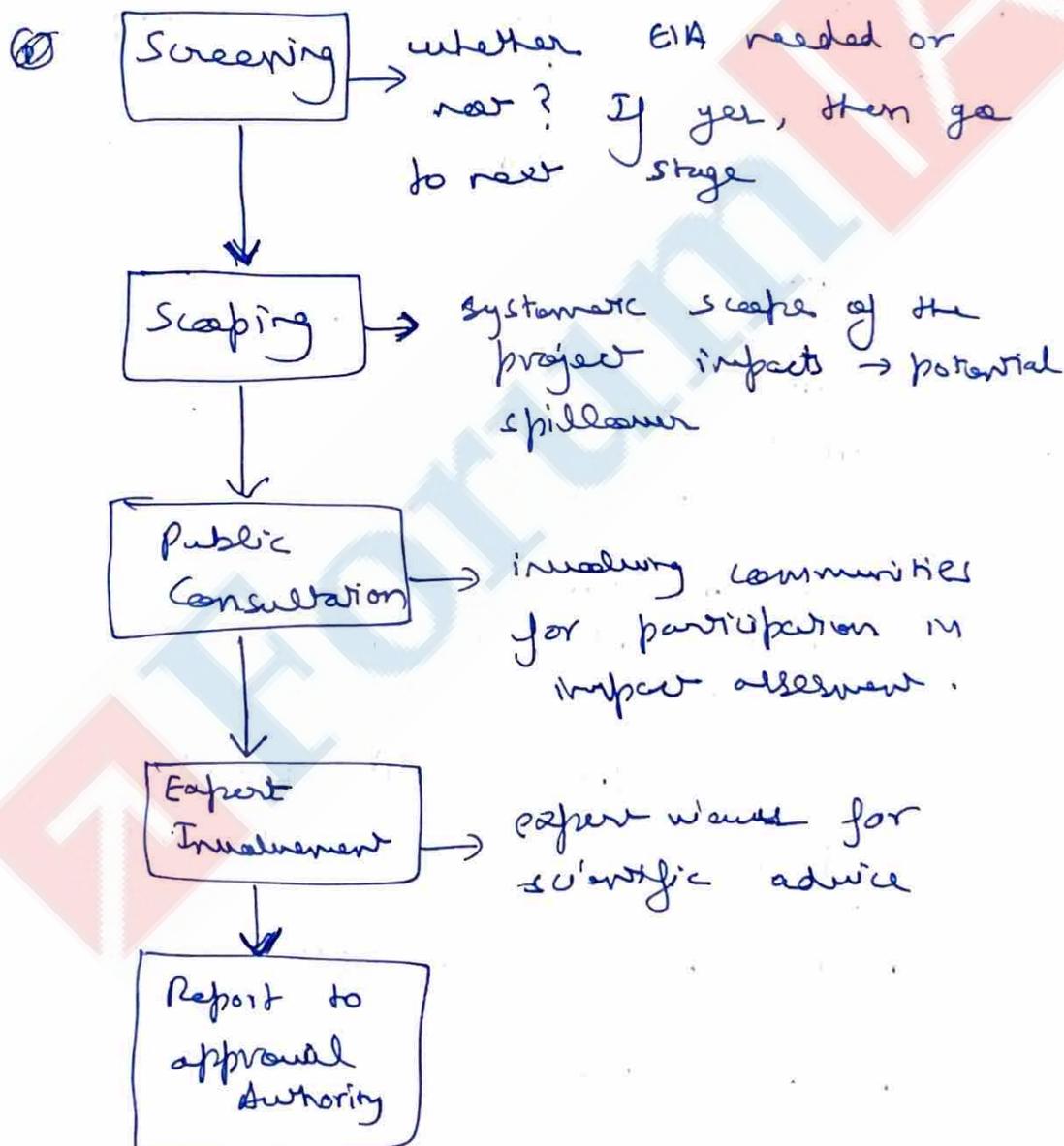
Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA)

is a systematic, objective evaluation of different projects on environment.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हागिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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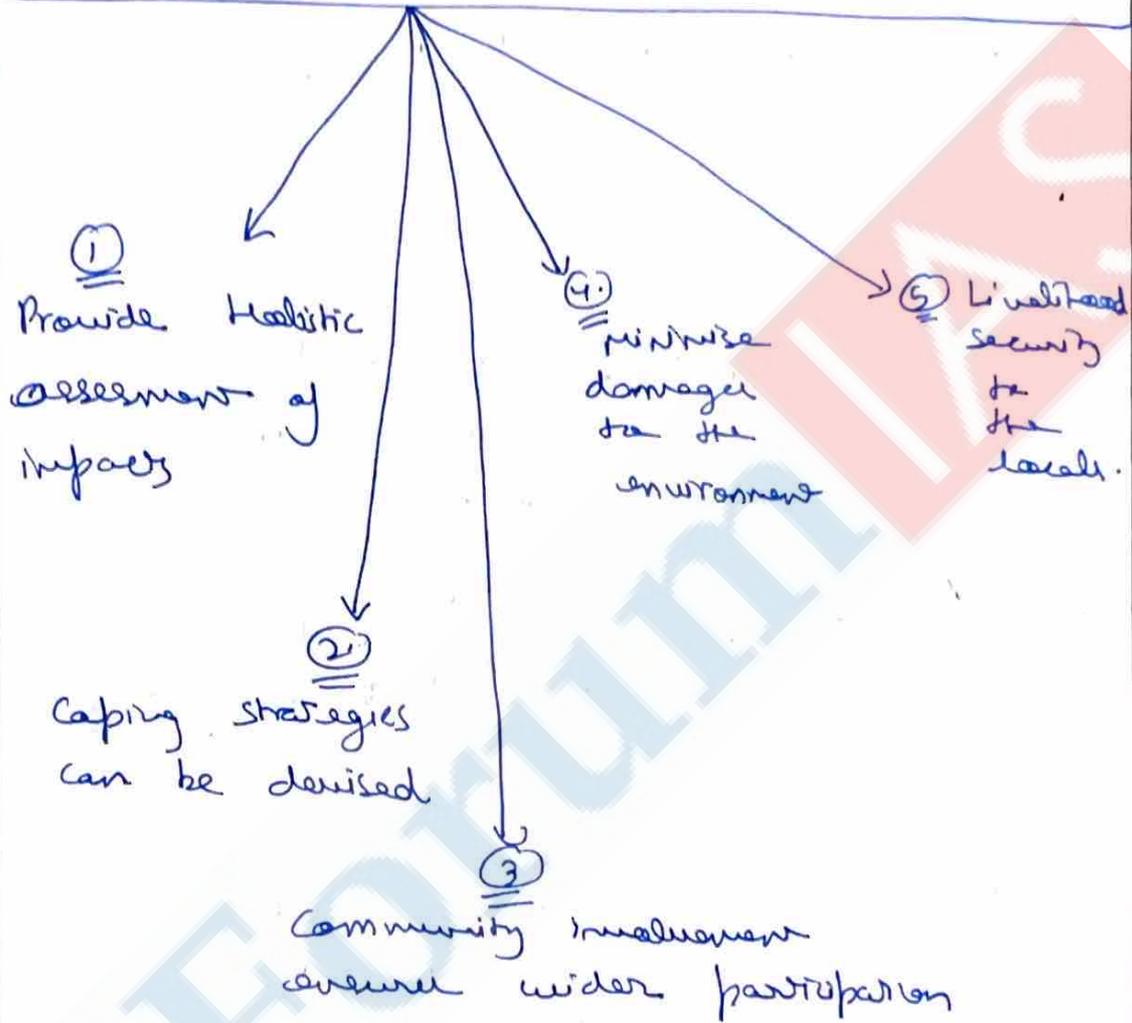
Stages of EIA



Significance in balancing developmental needs with environmental conservation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हागिए में नही लिखना चाहिए

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Thus, EIA should be followed in all major developmental projects having an effect on environmental preservation & integrity.

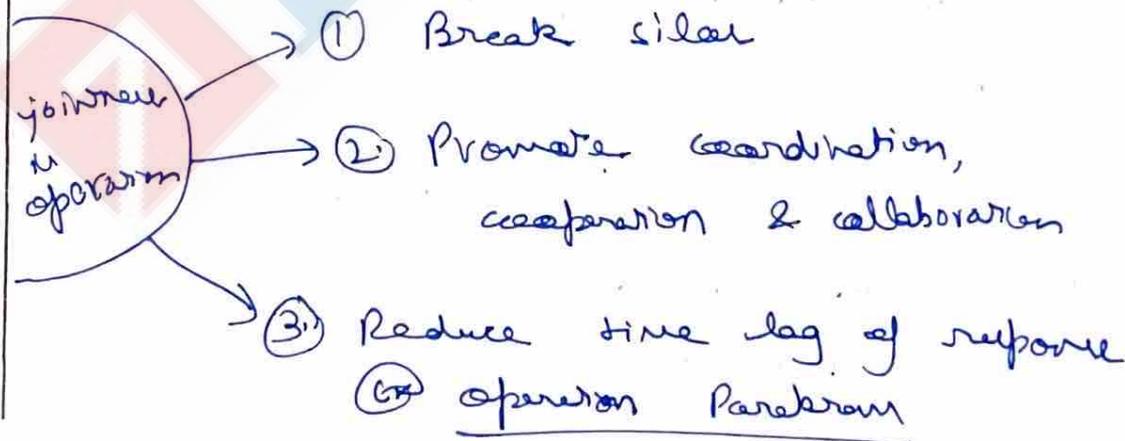
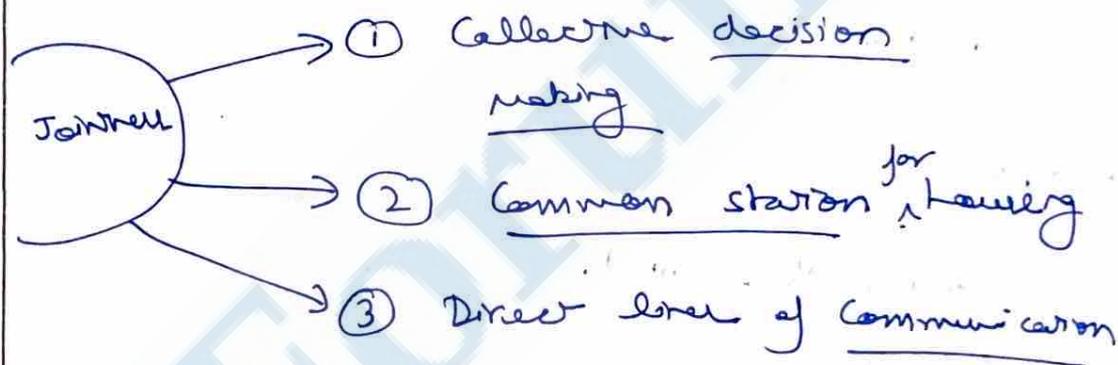
Integrated Theatre Command (ITC)

are collective commands involving Army, Navy & Airforce contingents.

It is used by US Shakti

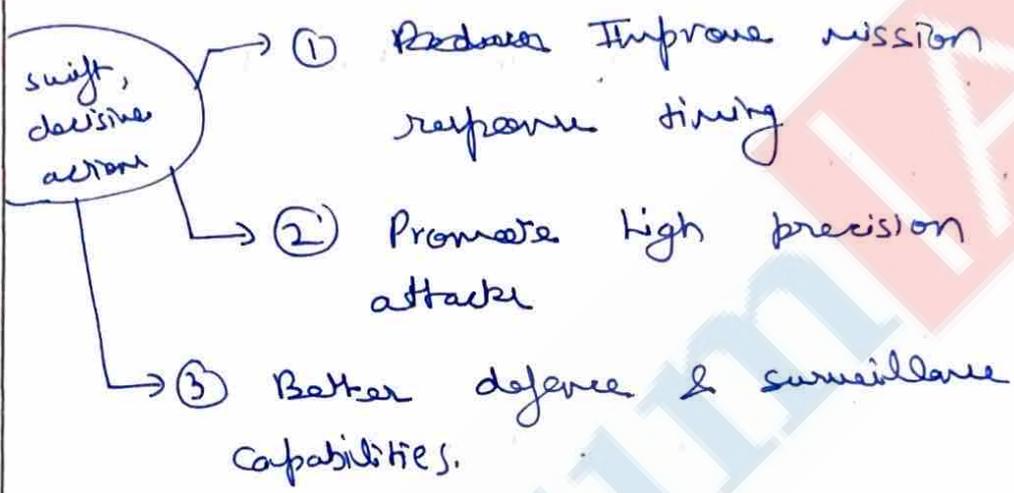
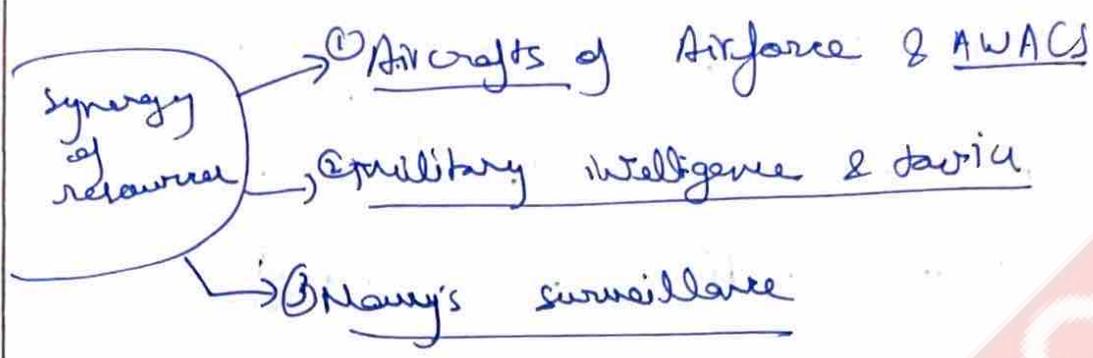
Committee recommended to develop
these in India

ITC still bring -:



उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

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Limitation

- ① Synergising the work culture.
- ② Ego clash.
- ③ Administrative red-tapism will still persist.

④ Thus, common capacity building process can be the starting point of ITC.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हागिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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India borders countries India
Share Border with multiple countries.

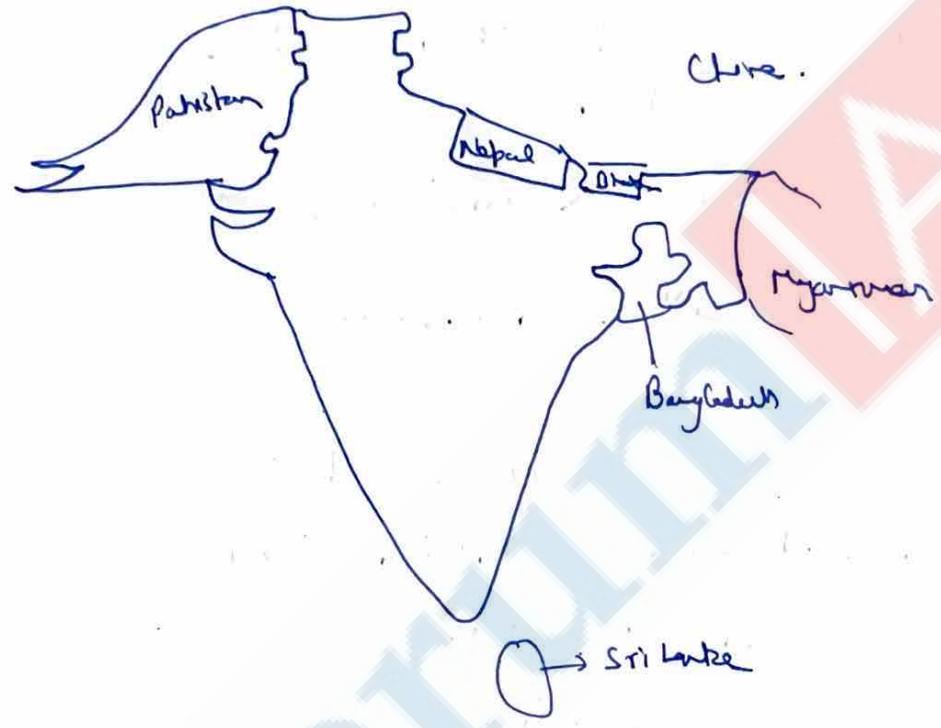


Fig: India's Neighbourhood Stability

Challenges to India's Security due to
Neighbourhood instability especially
Eastern Border

① Myanmar → 1650 ≈ km border sharing.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हागिए में नही लिखना चाहिए
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Myanmar

- Rohingya influx
- North-east insurgency;

Bangladesh

- > 4000 bus border Storing
- illegal migrants.
- cattle smuggling.

Thus, India's Eastern neighbouring countries require major focus in tackling collective internal security issues.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हागिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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101st Constitutional Amendment Act introduced the GST as a consumption based, destination based indirect tax to promote "ONE NATION, ONE TAXATION".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हागिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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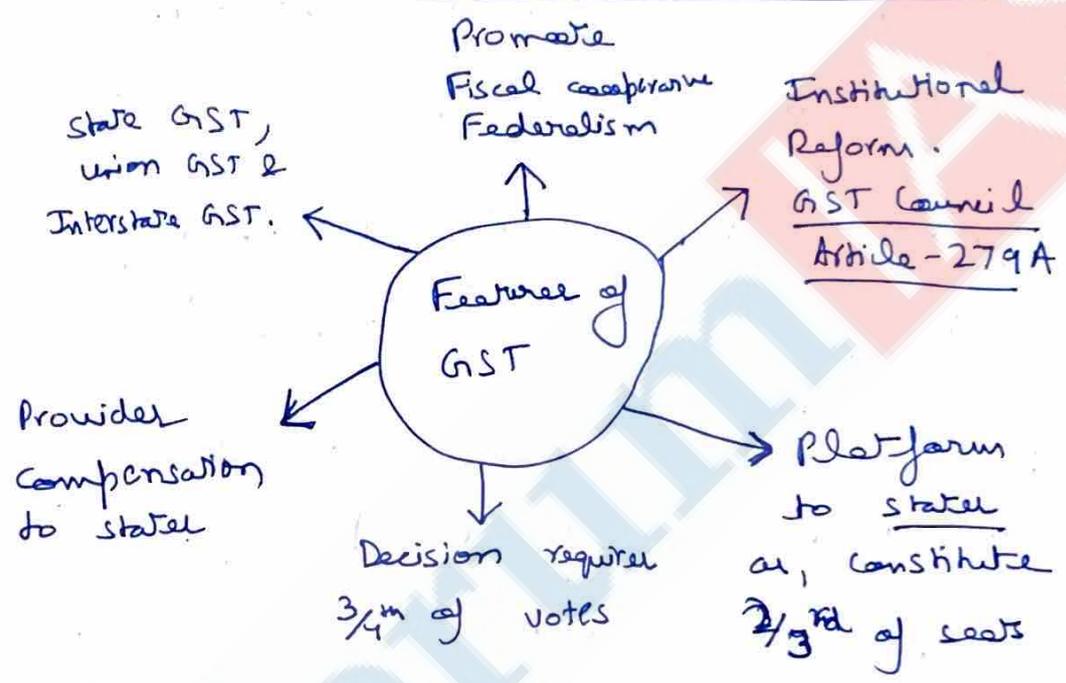


Fig: features of GST

Successes

- ① Reduced Cascading effect of indirect taxes on products.
- ② Reduced Cost of Manufacturing for MSMEs

by providing input tax credit.

3. Reduced cost of final product & resultant inflation control (Ex) Between 4-6%
4. Promoted interstate trade and business by removing differential trade barriers.
5. Built strategic Digital Public Infra-structure of taxation (Ex) GSTN
6. Platform for states for their state specific demand. (Ex) Kerala could levy "Calamity tax"
7. In line with international best practices: (Ex) South East Asian Countries

Challenges as per Wijay Kelkar, Economic Survey & 15th Finance Commission :-

1. Multiple Slabs (Ex) 5%, 12%, 18%
2 28%.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हागिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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② Frequent "change of goal posts" i.e. change in rate for different products.

③ Such unpredictability not conducive for long term strategic business planning.

④ Frequent server breakdowns of GSTN leading to difficulty in tax filing.

⑤ Against principle of "Ease of doing business" of Adam Smith

⑥ Work distribution amongst centre & state officials.

⑦ WAY FORWARD 15th Finance Commission, Vijay Kelkar & successive economic

⑧ surveys have suggested the

- ① Reduce tax slabs
- ② Reduce frequent changes in slabs
- ③ Timely payment of IGST dues
- ④ Frequent updation of GSTN.

Thus, following above suggestions can promote GST as force multiplier of government revenue.

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इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

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Food Processing sector refers to the industry and economic activities involved in transforming raw food crops into marketable and desirable food products. (Ex) Roski Raagi Laddus by SHGs of Jharkhand.

Potential of Food Processing Sector in:
(FPS)

- ① Addressing Low Value - Addition
 - ① FPS can process food crops into products in consumer demand.
 - ② Currently little or no value addition is done post-harvest.
 - ③ Plan for different products as per market research. (Ex) Organic Mithai, Vegan Paneer.
 - ④ Provide machinery & capital investment in rural areas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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②

Addressing post-harvest losses

- ① Losses incur during transportation, cultivation & storage
- ② FPS can reduce storage time of food crops by immediate buying at "Farm gate"
- ③ Provide competitive pricing against local traders.

③

Addressing Disguised unemployment in Indian Agriculture

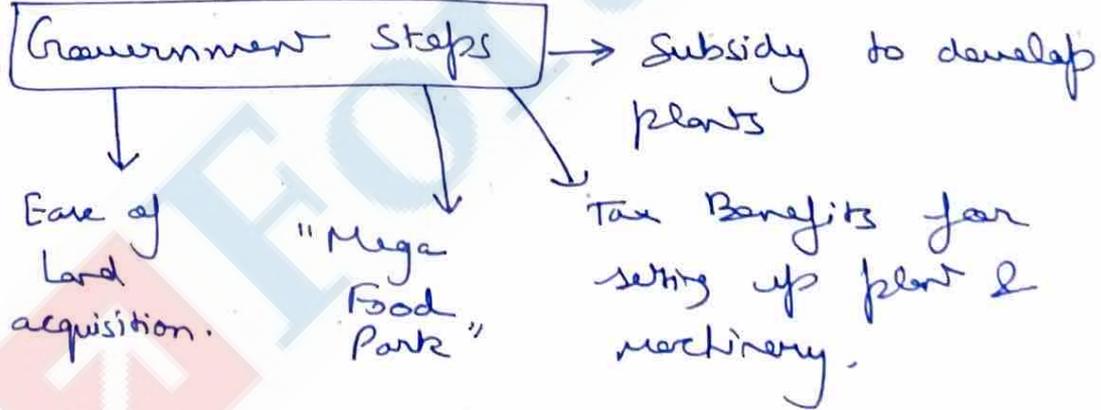
- ① Agriculture sector employs 44% of workforce & contributes only 18% to the GDP (Economic survey)
- ② FPS can provide low skilled, semi skilled, managerial jobs.
- ③ Ancillary economic development where food processing plant is established (Ex) Hapur - Pilakher due to Mother dairy plant.

उम्मीदवारों को
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Sector has underperformed because

- ① Farmer Pressure groups resisting amendments in marketing law.
- ② Old law breed monopolies, politicization of APMC. Resisting "on farm" sale.
- ③ Poor implementation of e-NAM.
- ④ Land acquisition problems. (Ex) Madhya Pradesh food parks delayed.
- ⑤ "Jugaad Mentality" of industrialists leading to poor R&D.



Thus, FPS can achieve SDG Goal 1 (No poverty), Goal 2 (No hunger) & Goal 8 (Sustained growth)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

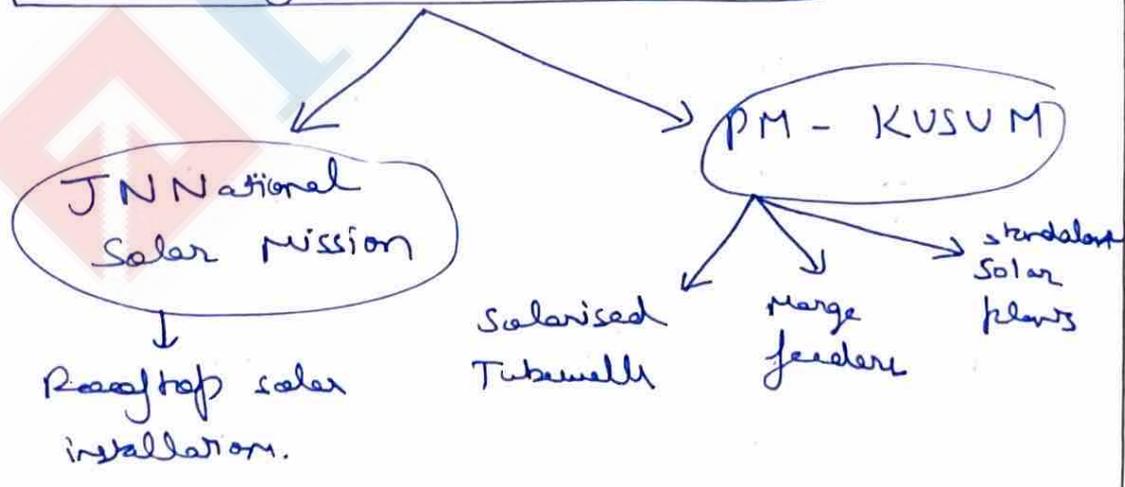
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Ans-15

Solar Energy constitutes 16% of India's current energy mix. India is also one amongst the top 5 solar energy producers in the world.

Government of India has committed 50% of renewable energy by 2030 in Paris 2015 goal. Also, India plans to achieve 175 GW of solar energy of which 75 GW was to be achieved through rooftop solar panels.

Schemes for achieving Targets



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Hinderances to Goal Achievement

- ① Lack of awareness amongst people regarding the benefits of scheme.
- ② Reluctance of Banks to support for loan for establishing solar plants.
- ③ Dependence on China for solar panels making solar energy expensive.
- ④ Problems of pollution, smog reducing energy generation capacity.
- ⑤ Storage technology still nascent.
 - (Ex) Require AC for transferring
- ⑥ Already distressed Discoms (Huge NPAs) ~~are~~ reluctant to buy expensive solar power.
- ⑦ Administrative apathy in popularising the schemes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हागिए में नही लिखना चाहिए

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PM Surya Ghar Yojana provider

- ① Subsidy to buy solar panels
- ② Assured buying of solar energy
- ③ "Net Metering" to balance.
- ④ Interest subvention for honest & timely payers.
- ⑤ Coordinate & collaborate energy exchange.

Merits

- ① Monetary incentive for average household
- ② Roping in banks for credit
- ③ Coordination & cooperation
- ④ Further goal of 50% renewable

Demerits

- ① Skill acceptance of public needed.
- ② Better awareness generation ideas needed
- ③ Develop indigenous solar industry.

Thus, solarisation should be made
"JAN AANDOLAN" development.

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Ans-14

Agriculture employs 44% of Indian workforce and contributes only 18% to Indian GDP as per Economic Survey 2024. Ans

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Imperatives of Agriculture Marketing
Reforms for addressing market ineffi-
ency & boosting farm income -:

- ① As per ^{NSO} ~~SAE~~, farmer's average monthly income is only ₹10,000
- ② Rural demand is the core of cons-
umption led economic growth.
- ③ Almost 65% of Indian population reside in rural area and almost half of which completely depend on agriculture.

- ④ APMC Lawe of different state inhibits farmer from selling his/her produce in innovative ways
- ⑤ Middlemen & APMC politics lead to exploitation of already poor farmers.
- ⑥ Owing to capital needs for next cropping season, farmer ~~becomes~~ is forced to sell his produce at low rates.
- ⑦ Lack of wider market access.
 (a) Poor adoption of e-NAM
- ⑧ Objective, efficient & equitable price discovery of farm produce is needed
- ⑨ Lack of transportation facilities & road infrastructure for exploring wider options of market.
- ⑩ Poor storage capacity of warehouse.

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Agri Market Reforms Needed

- ① Facilitate common Indian market.
 (a) through e-GRAMS, e-NAM
- ② Expediate & diversify road connectivity projects (a) PM-GSY
- ③ Implement model APMC as prepared by NITI Aayog
- ④ Reduce politicization of APMC.
- ⑤ Consult & collaborate with farmer pressure groups. (a) Samyukta Kisan Morcha
- ⑥ Promote e-receipts by Central warehouse Commission for collateralised lending.
- ⑦ Augment storage facilities.

Thus, multi-layered agricultural marketing reforms in line with MS Swaminathan Committee is needed

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Livestock sector contributes approximately 4-5% towards GDP and almost 25% towards agriculture GVA.

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Contribution of Livestock Sector to rural Economy

- ① Provide hedge against poor monsoon. (Ex) 55% of net sown area still monsoon dependant.
- ② Additional source of income. (Ex) Annual buying milk from farm cooperatives.
- ③ Improve livelihood security by augmenting income of farmers.
- ④ Promote cyclic economy as livestock waste could be used in manures.
- ⑤ Livestock also help in farm mechanisation. (Ex) Ploughs.

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Contribution of Livestock Sector in
Women Empowerment in India

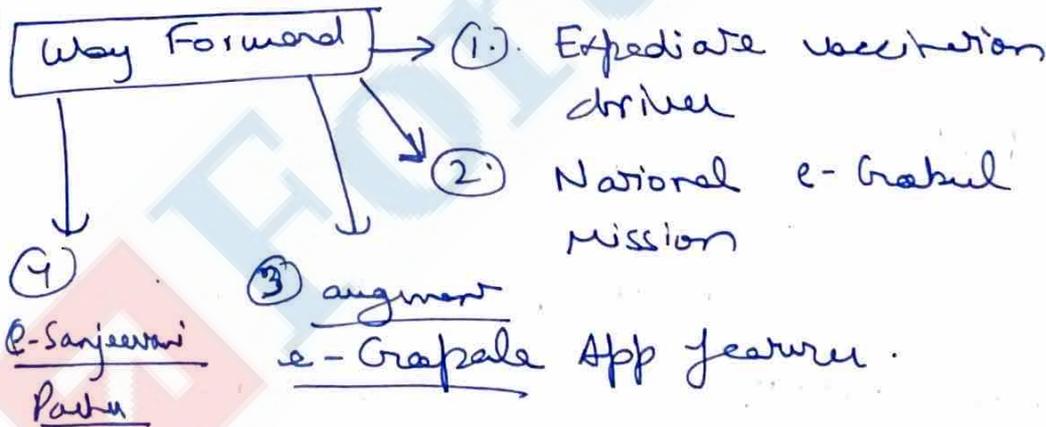
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- ① Provide income support to women.
- ② Improve their standard of living.
- ③ Augment their capacity for buying
nutritious food.
- ④ Also, directly provide nutritious milk,
eggs etc. (a) Milk for vitamin B12
- ⑤ Give psychological boost to women
as "constructive participation" in household.
- ⑥ Nurture formation of SHGs which in
turn improve social condition.
- ⑦ Promote formation of social capital
(a) Gujarat SHGs providing milk
- ⑧ Expand scope of opportunities for
"entrepreneurial spirit" (a) Standup
India loan.

Challenges faced by Livestock Sector

- ① Poor availability of nutritious food for livestock reducing yields.
- ② Inadequate veterinary services.
- ③ Frequent epidemics (e.g. Foot & mouth diseases).
- ④ Man-animal conflict . (e.g. Waher in Bahraich threatening livestock wealth).
- ⑤ Less focus on indigenous breeds. (e.g. Purganur).



Thus, realising livestock wealth can lead to achievement of "Gramodaya" & SDG - 1, 10.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हागिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Ans-16

Generative AI refers to artificially created algorithms that are capable of understanding human inputs in language used by humans, & perform throughput like human intelligence & provide output creatively & innovatively. (Ex)

Chat GPT

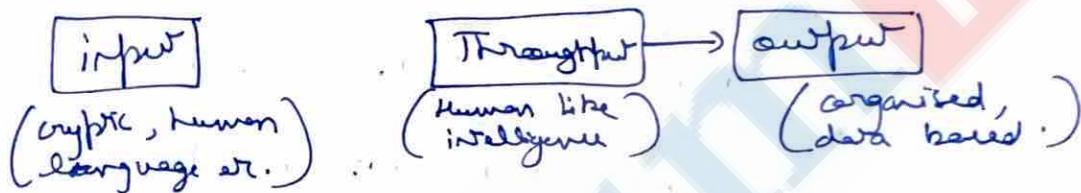


Fig: process of generative AI

BENEFITS

- ① Promote data backed, evidence based decision making - for policy makers.
- ② Reduce human error in sorting, analysis of data.
- ③ Reduce time of work completion

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- ④ Promote intelligent health care services. (Ex) support doctors.
- ⑤ Promote critical thinking, scientific temper in students if used in education.
- ⑥ Promote creativity in humans.
- ⑦ Supplementing human efforts in technology developments.
- ⑧ Simulate impacts of climate change.
- ⑨ Provide ideas for mitigating disasters.
- ⑩ Used in predicting weather forecasts.

Potential Threats

- ① User profiling leading to encroachment of Right to privacy (under Art-21)
- ② Can lead to mass lay offs. (Ex) Testers in IT industry
- ③ Lead to capitalistic forces dominating already monopolised market. (Ex) Google

उम्मीदवारों को
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4. Can be misused by terrorist & organised crime syndicates.
5. Reduce human endeavour to strive towards excellence & creativity.

Policy Measures Needed

- 1. Clear guidelines for organising data set for algorithms.
- 2. Reduce biases in answers. (Ex) LA airport controversy
- 3. Institutional regulation of companies engaged in generative AI.
- 4. Protect individual privacy. in line with BN Srikrishna report
- 5. Robust Cyber Security architecture as per Dr. Gen Rajesh Pant Committee
- 6. Skill upgradation
- Generative AI needs to be accommodated slowly & sustainably.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हागिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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UNFCCC was a result of Rio 1992 meetings organised by UNEP. It has since evolved through Kyoto Protocol and now Paris Agreement (2015).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हागिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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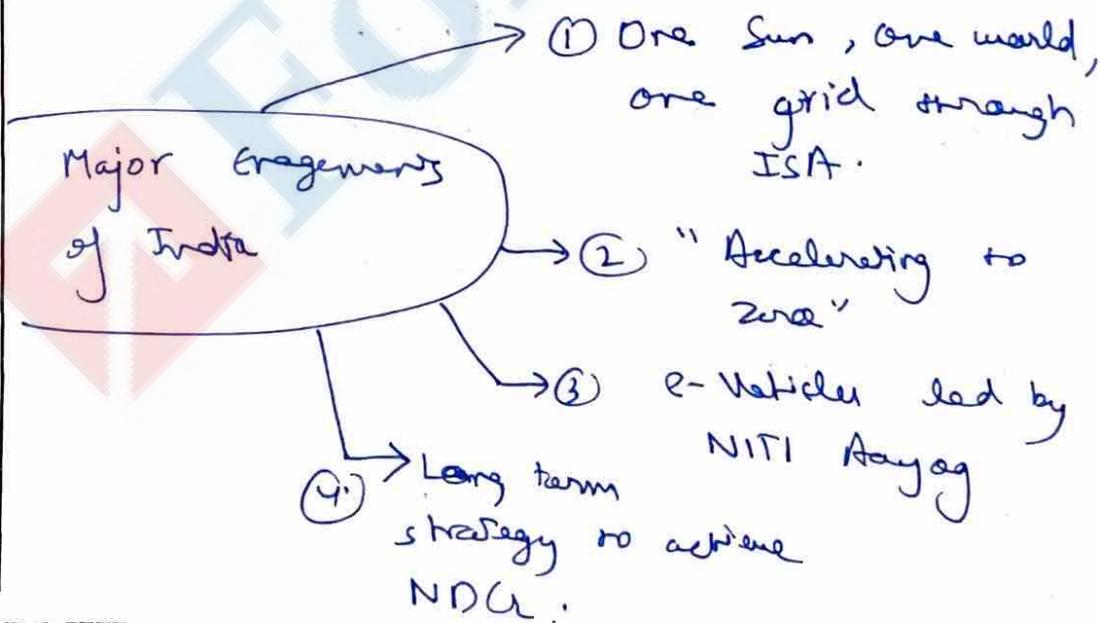
Major outcome of UNFCCC Conference of Parties 28th session (COP-28)

- ① Re-asserted goal of limiting global temperature rise to 2°C & further striving to achieve limit upto 1.5°C
- ② Discussed slow growth in climate finance from developed countries.
- ③ Highlighted most of the climate finance is in debt.
- ④ Loss & Damage discussions furthering San Diego declaration

- 5) Focus on renewable energy.
- 6) Renewed vigour towards e-vehicles.
- 7) India re-emphasised its "Common but differentiated responsibilities" value.
- 8) Re-energise contributions towards Global Environment Facility.
- 9) Discuss future strategy of REDD+ & Bonn Challenge on sidebites.
- 10) Promote monitoring of GHG emanated from satellite imaging.
 (a) MARS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हागिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Challenges to COP-28

- ① Rukewarm response of western countries towards financing.
- ② Russia-Ukraine war, Israel-Hamas conflict politicised proceedings.
- ③ Delays in implementing regulatory framework.
- ④ Unbridled clearing of Rainforests in S-E Asia for Palm oil cultivation.
- ⑤ Decline of multilateralism owing to diverging geopolitical interests of different nations.

Thus, India should in line with Article -51 of Constitution promote equitable world order by carefully engaging with the developed & developing countries.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्गिए में नही लिखना चाहिए

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Ans-18

Landslides are sudden movements of landmasses owing to instability caused by rainwater, earthquake, blasts etc.

India is vulnerable to Landslides

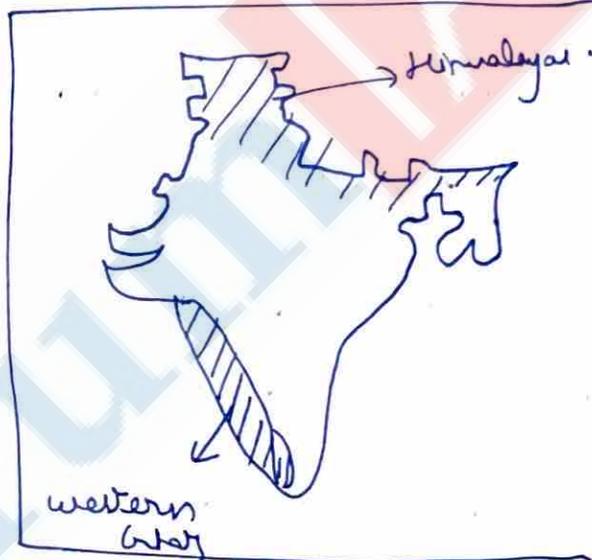
(as per NDMA 12-13%)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हागिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Cause of Landslides

- ① Heavy rainfall leading to loosening of soil. (Ex) Waynad, Kerala



Jiji: Landslide prone Area

- ② Earthquakes leading to shaking of ground destabilising land. (Ex) 2015 Nepal Earthquake

- ③ Deforestation leading to no roots of trees that hold the soil.

④ Blasts for tunnelling. (Ex) Uttarakhand
Char Dham Highway.

⑤ Young Himalayan mountains. Heavily
haunted ground. (Ex) Jaisalmer.
Land subsidence.

⑥ Fragile ecosystem. (Ex) Kasturirangan
report for Western Ghats.

Impacts

① Loss of lives & property.

② ~~Dist~~ Destruction of connectivity infra
structure. (Ex) Kedarnath Highway

③ Endanger tourism related livelihoods.

④ leads to insecurity in residents →
Large scale migration. (Ex) Empty villages
of Uttarakhand.

⑤ Reduce, obstruct GDP growth.

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⑥ Biodiversity loss due to frequent disruptions.

NDMA guidelines

- ① Hazard Zonation mapping.
 - ② Vulnerability assessment, district wise.
 - ③ Mark vulnerable communities.
 - ④ Limit construction in fragile ecosystem.
 - ⑤ Using Terrace farming.
 - ⑥ Afforestation to bind soil.
 - ⑦ Early warnings of landslides, rainfall, etc.
 - ⑧ Administrative Capacity building at district level, Panchayat level.
 - ⑨ Disaster Risk reduction plan for all government departments in landslide prone areas.
- (10) Thus, NDMA guidelines provide holistic coverage for ~~the~~ preventing, mitigating & responding to landslides.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हागिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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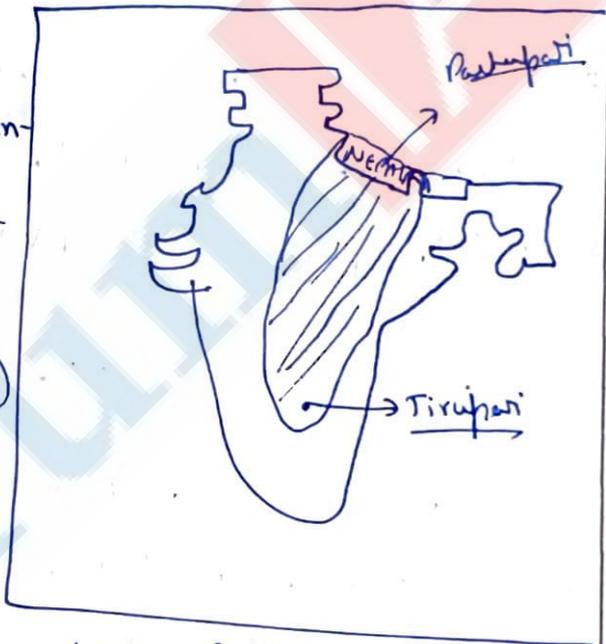
Ans-19

LWE refers to an ideological violent Movement aiming to overthrow democratic government & set up communist state. (G) People's war in 2004 in India, Chinese Civil War etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हागिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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LWE was one of the most threatening factor of Internal security in 2000 (PM Manmohan Singh)



It was spread across more than 200 districts. "From Tirupati to Pattadakoti".

Fig: Extent of LWE in 2000 - 2010

Downward Trend

- (i) 77% reduction in violence case from 2010 to 2022.

② No. of districts affected are 38 only from 75 in 2015.

③ 85% reduction in civilian casualties.

④ 90% reduction in security forces casualties.

But, still in a recent article by MK Narayanan & Prakash Singh, they highlighted potency of LWE to bounce back.

Reasons for continuance in certain pockets

- ① Presence of caste based discrimination.
 - ⊗ Mungur in Bihar
- ② Relative Deprivation & poverty.
- ③ Support of Urban Naxals.
- ④ Chinese covert support.
- ⑤ Still underdeveloped regions.
- ⑥ Poor implementation of PGSA, FRA, 2006.

उम्मीदवारों को
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- ⑦ Displacement due to dam.
- ⑧ "Resource curse" as per Economic survey.

उम्मीदवारों को इस इलाक़े में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Strategies to deal with this menace

- ① Approach → "Winning hearts & minds"
- ② SAMADHAN strategy.
- ③ Development of regions.
- ④ Connectivity → (a) Road development program in LWE ₹ 9000 crore roads bud.
- ⑤ Ensure proper implementation of PESA, FRA & Fifth schedule Tribal Advisory Council.
- ⑥ Employment generation. (a) TRIFED
- ⑦ Reorient Youth (a) Libraries in Kanker in Chhatisgarh by police.

Thus, multilayered & multipronged strategy will ensure eradicating LWE & weeds out its roots.

Money Laundering as per FATF is a process of concealing the identity of illegitimately accrued money & portraying it as earned from legitimate source.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हागिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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This has become complex owing to emerging new technologies :-

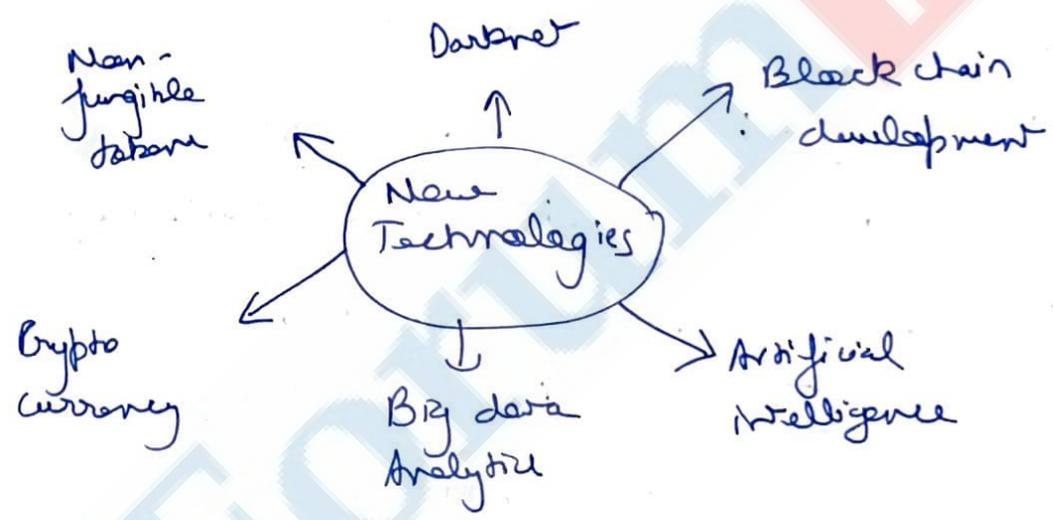


fig: New emerging Technologies

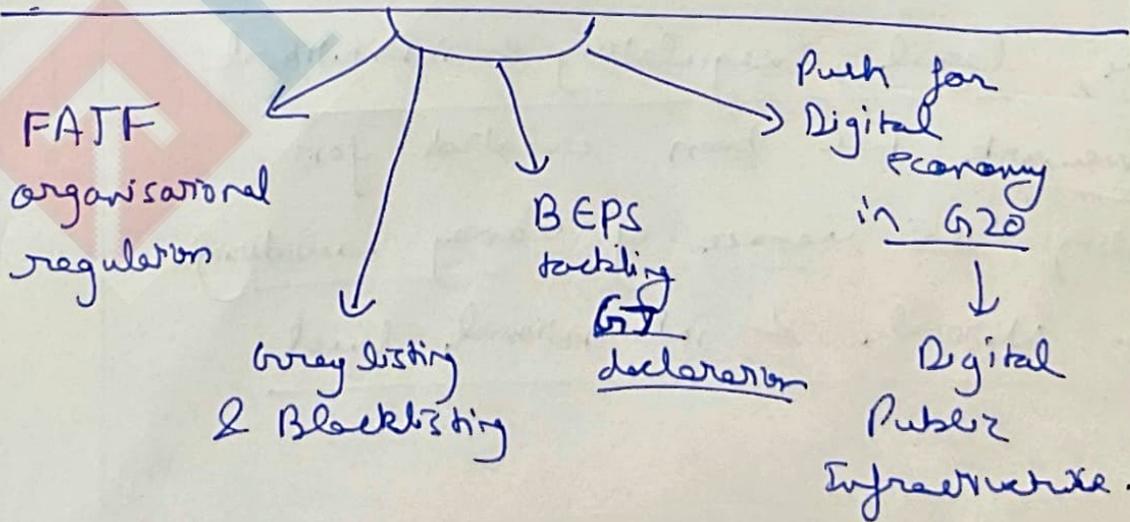
- ① Crypto currency misused by organised crime to transfer money.
- ② No centralised monitoring of cryptocurrency.

- ③ Cloud computing storing data of digital decentralised ledger.
- ④ Blockchain technology is discrete, decentralised & open to all.
- ⑤ Darknet offers space of illegal trade & trafficking of drugs, arms & humans.
- ⑥ Big Data Analytics help criminal oriented accountants in layering of source of money.

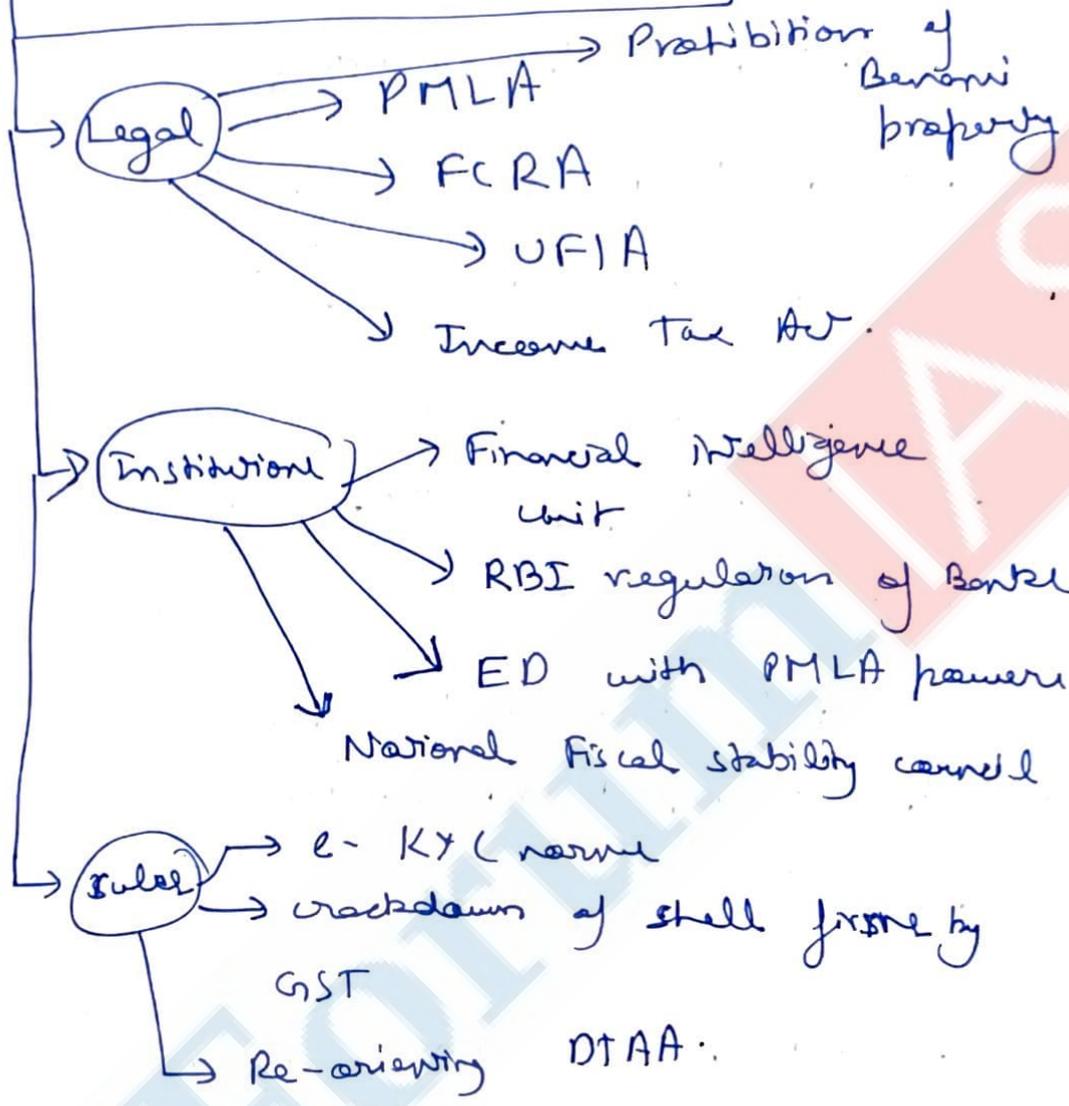
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Measures Taken at International Level



National Level Measures



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Thus, legal, regulatory & institutional framework has been created for tackling the menace of money laundering at National & international level.

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

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.