

TEST CODE 6 1 3 4 0 3

FIAS | MGP 2023 | Open Test - GS Paper #3

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

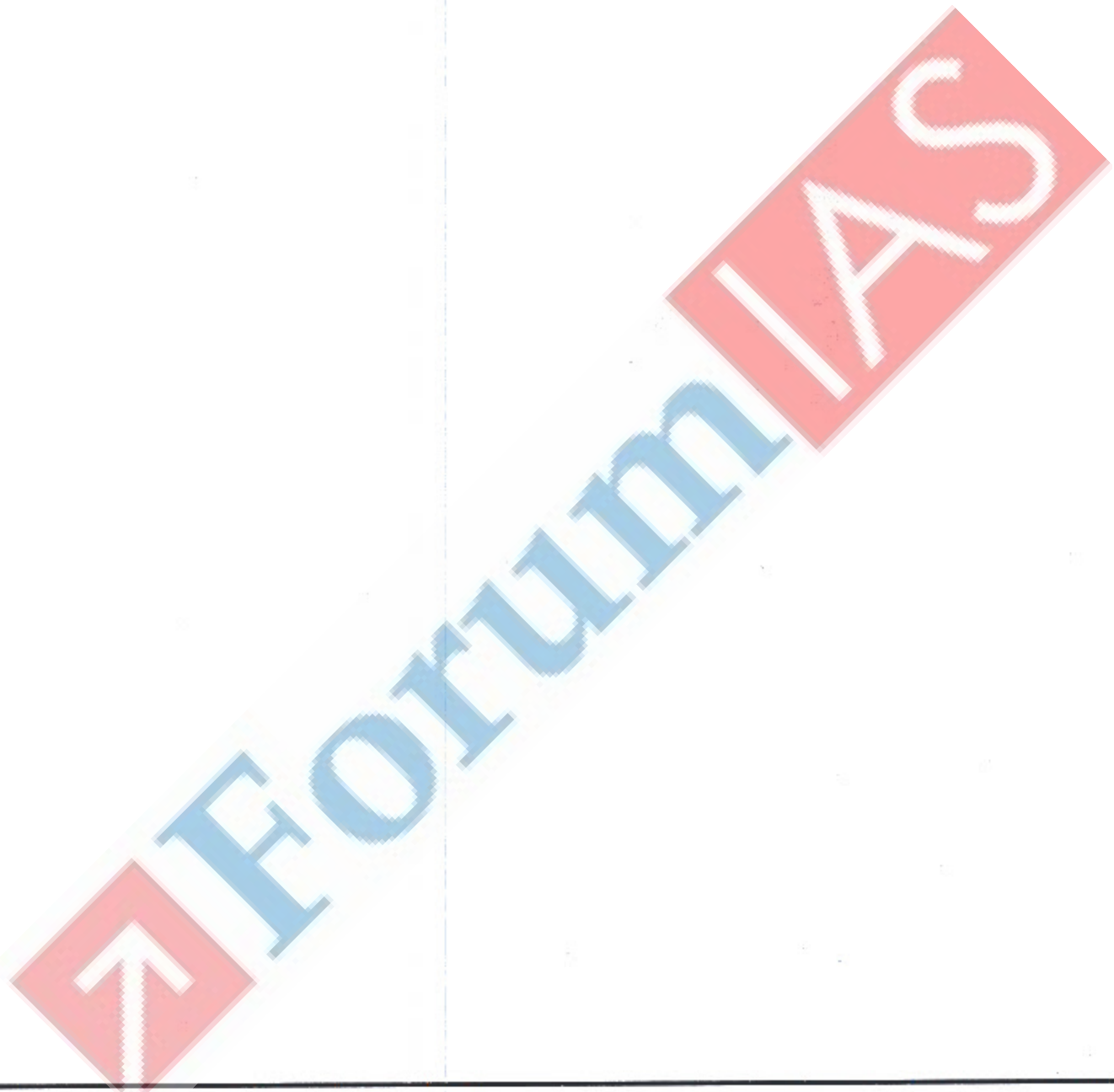
Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Nagendra Babu Kumar		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910051052	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	08 Sep 2023

*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 :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" 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 :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
				① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution 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. Asks 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) To what extent can the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act 2023 help enhance trust-based governance for ease of living and doing business? (10 marks, 150 words)

जन विश्वास (प्रावधानों का संशोधन) अधिनियम 2023 किस हद तक जीवन और व्यवसाय करने में आसानी के लिए विश्वास-आधारित शासन को बढ़ाने में मदद कर सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Jan Vishwas (Amendment) Act 2023, decriminalizes many provisions of Companies Act and others and make them civil offences.

Its advantages

- ① It increases the investor confidence as they do not have to face criminal charges.
- ② It will reduce the litigation as economic survey suggests that reducing litigation will save about 1-2% of GDP.
- ③ It will increase investments leading to employment generation & demand in the economy, thus reducing poverty and increasing growth.

④ It will also reduce the undertrials in the prisons, as well as address overcrowding.

⑤ It can increase the revenue of the government.

However, the issue of Bureaucratic harassment as administrators can impose fines can act as deterrent to investment.

Thus, sensitively implementing the provisions and objective imposition of fines are the need of the hour.

This will result of ease of living with more employment opportunities and ease of doing business with trust and confidence by the investors. Thus, helps in realizing the goal of 'Minimum government, Maximum governance!'

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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) Fluctuations in the price of TOP (tomato, onion, potato) crops impact all strata of societies. Highlighting the reasons and implications of such fluctuations, evaluate the effectiveness of Operations Greens in stabilizing the otherwise restive horticulture sector. (10 marks, 150 words)

TOP (टमाटर, प्याज, आलू) फसलों की कीमत में उतार-चढ़ाव समाज के सभी वर्गों को प्रभावित करता है। इस तरह के उतार-चढ़ाव के कारणों और निहितार्थों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, अन्यथा अस्थिर बागवानी क्षेत्र को स्थिर करने में ऑपरेशंस ग्रीन्स की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently Tomato and Onion prices skyrocketed, which wreaked havoc in the economy

The reasons for such fluctuations

① Cobweb model - where the time lag between production and realization of prices causes distortion.



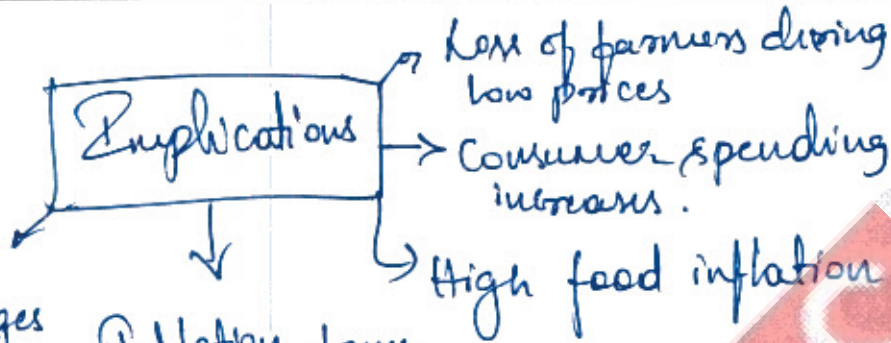
In time lag -

② Diseases to the produce.

[eg] Flu to tomatoes in 2022 caused its price to reach ₹.200.

③ Deliberate price manipulation - due to hoarding.

④ High number of intermediaries - increases the prices.



Policy changes to address the issue, thus policy uncertainty.

Inflation taxes the poor, hence acute poverty.

Operation Greens

It helps in storing the TOP produce in cold storages in the season of low prices and having buffer stocks to address the high prices.

However, still we see high fluctuations because of lack of storage facilities and low investment by farmers as they are small & marginal and hence doesn't and can't store their produce.

Thus, government's intervention in these activities is necessary to make it a win-win situation for farmers as well as consumers.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) A focused and sustained promotion and pursuit of blue economy help meet the challenges of food security, national security, and climate security. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

नीली अर्थव्यवस्था का एक केंद्रित और निरंतर प्रचार और अनुसरण खाद्य सुरक्षा, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और जलवायु सुरक्षा की चुनौतियों से निपटने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is the 2nd largest ~~consumer~~ producer of fisheries amounting to 16 MT in 2022 with a target of 22 MT by 2025. Hence, Blue Economy has many benefits as it accounts for about 2% of GDP.

Other Advantages

- ① To meet the food security of growing population of 14 Billion where poverty of about 15% is seen (NITI Aayog)
- ② National security - As the blue economy focuses on exploring sea resources like fossil fuels and polymetallic nodules which help in ensuring energy security and reduce import bill.

② Climate security :-

As the increase in fish eating can reduce other meat like chicken as chicken or poultry produces high Methane gas which is a potent green house gas. Thus, reducing emissions to tackle climate change and meet global commitments of India under Paris agreement.

However, illegal, unregulated and unsustainable fishing practices like bottom trawling can be harmful to blue economy progress.

Hence, proper regulation and sustainable practices among seafarers along with state support for boat technologies are the need of the hour to make Blue revolution a success.

Feedback

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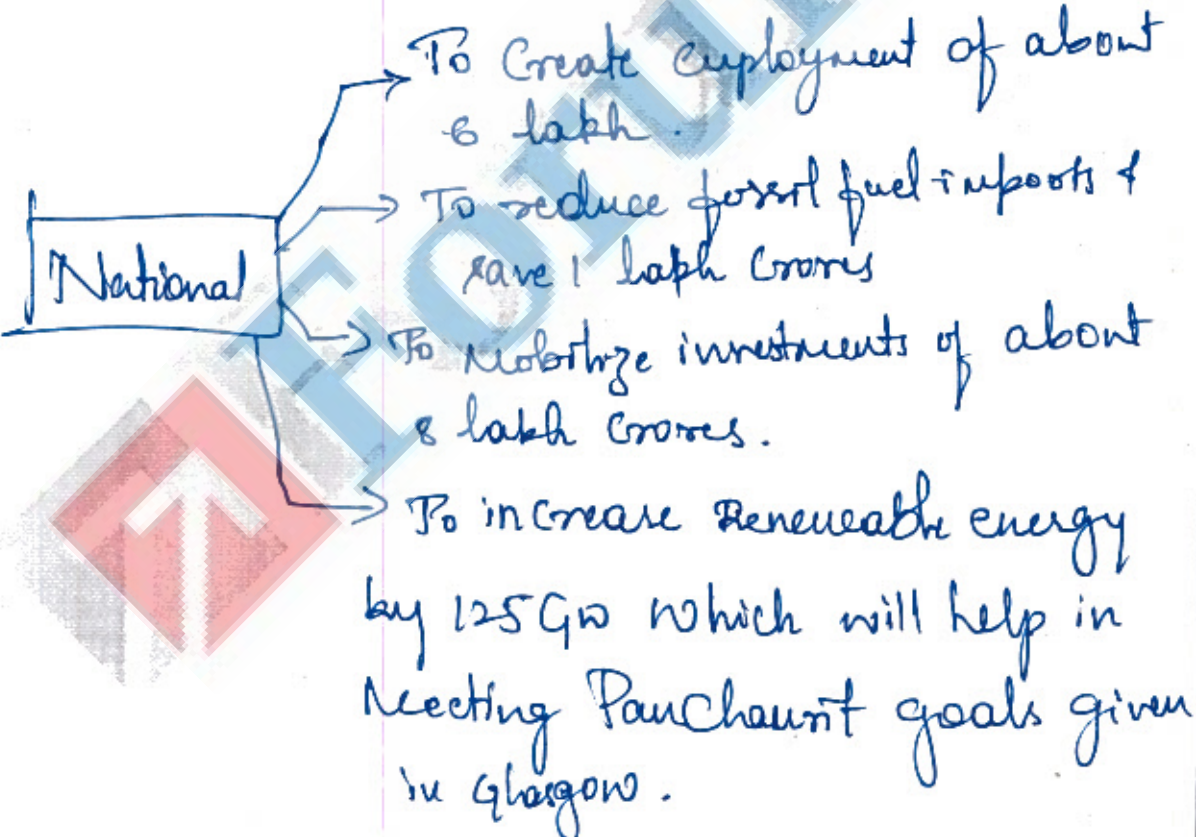
TOTAL MARKS	
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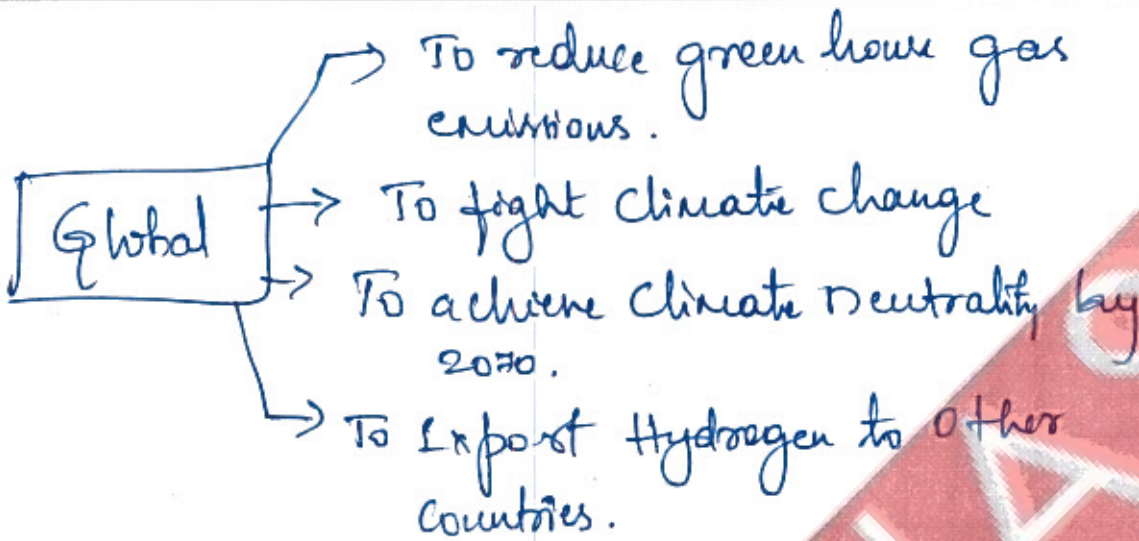
Q.4) What advantages does Green Hydrogen and a hydrogen economy offer in addressing national and global concerns? Discuss the impediments in its adoption. (10 marks, 150 words)

राष्ट्रीय और वैश्विक चिंताओं को दूर करने में ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन और हाइड्रोजन अर्थव्यवस्था क्या लाभ प्रदान करती है? इसे अपनाने में आने वाली बाधाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India Come up Green Hydrogen Mission in 2022 to increase its production to 5 MT annually by 2030 and make India a net Exporter of Green Hydrogen.

Advantages of Green Hydrogen -





Impediments are

- ① Low awareness among public.
- ② High cost of use of hydrogen as fuel.
- ③ Need for Technological advancements.
- ④ Hydrogen is highly inflammable hence lack safety.

The PHI scheme to promote Advanced Cell chemistry is a step in right direction. We need further improvements as hydrogen is the primary ingredient in fertilizer industries, plastic production etc. Thus, it can be a multiplier of economic growth along with sustainability.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.5) In what ways do plastics harm human, animal, and ocean health? Bring out the various domestic and international efforts that have been put in this regard in recent times?

(10 marks, 150 words)

प्लास्टिक किस प्रकार मानव, पशु और समुद्री स्वास्थ्य को नुकसान पहुँचाता है? हाल के दिनों में इस संबंध में किए गए विभिन्न घरेलू और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रयासों को उजागर कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

About 400 Million Tonnes of Plastic is produced annually in which 14 MT reach the Oceans as per UNEP report. It harms human, animal and Ocean health.

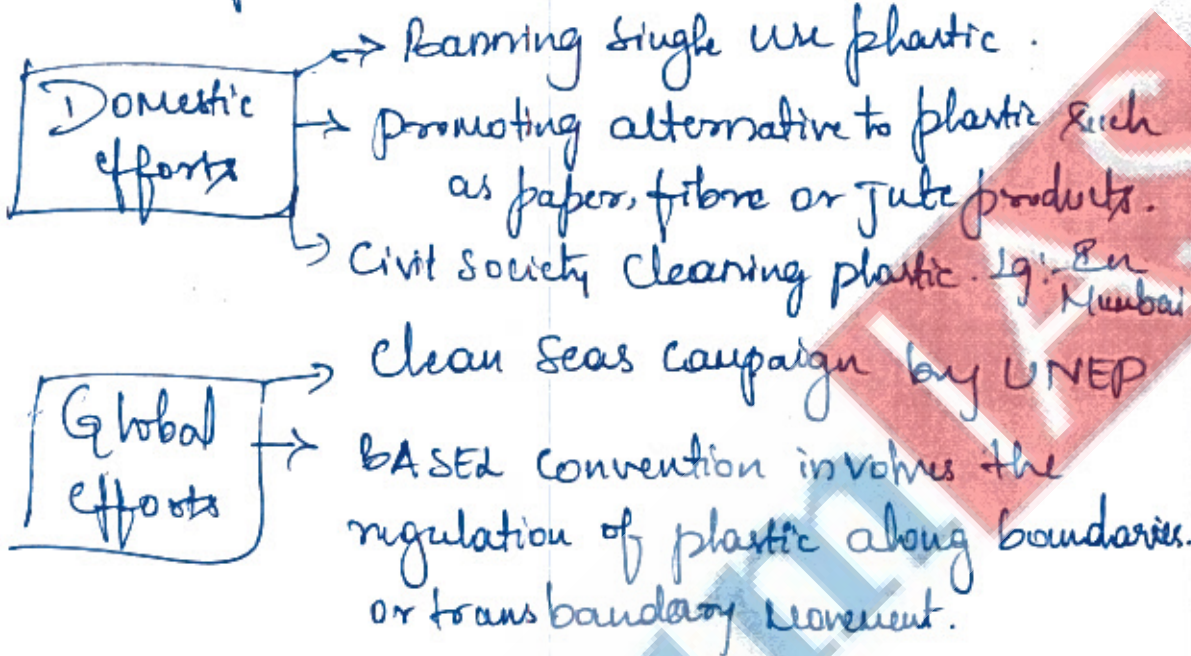
Ocean health → It increases microplastics.
 → Creation of plastic patches.
 → Fish death due to entanglement.
 Eg:- Pacific plastic patch.

Animal health → It leads to Bioaccumulation and Biomagnification.
 → Ultimately death of animals.

Human health → changes in food chains and accumulation in fatty tissues
 → Increases disease.

[Eg] Microplastics were seen in breast milk.

Thus, there have been efforts to deal with the problem:-



Thus, we need more concerted efforts to overcome these problems. Attitude change to inculcate circular economy in lives can go a long way.

As it is said, Small steps for human, great leap for humanity.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.6) Though spatially distributed across the length and breath of the country, incidents of cloud burst disproportionately impact the mountaneous regions. Comment (10 marks, 150 words)

हालाकि सम्पूर्ण देश में बादल फटने की घटना आम है, लेकिन बादल फटने से पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The cloud burst of Uttarakhand⁽²⁰¹³⁾ and Himachal Pradesh in 2023 along with Kerala during monsoons leads to floods, death & devastation.

Cloud burst is a rainfall of about 100mm in 1 hour in the area of 100 sq. km.

The disproportionate impact is due to:-

① Lack of avenues to avoid the impact as the mountain regions have low connectivity and the arterial routes get blocked.



② High population density say, in the case of Kerala. Mountainous regions affcted by cloud bursts.

③ The rapid developments resulting in lack of preparation.

④ Technological issues as technologies cannot predict cloud bursts in advance of number of days as it is done for Cyclones.

⑤ It leads to loss of life, destruction of infrastructure and floods.

[Eg] During Uttarakhand cloud burst.

Measures needed, are to declare the sensitive zones as protected areas, capability of communities should be developed, implementation of building codes and de-encroachment, Sustainable infrastructure development, Contingency plans for vulnerable areas.

Thus, with all encompassing integrated approach we can mitigate the impact of disasters. However, preparedness shall be the priority with afforestation, shelter belts, evacuation centres etc.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) As the emerging technologies enhance their reach and extent, the amalgamation of real and virtual will become inevitable. In this perspective, discuss how metaverse will alter the lives of common man. (10 marks, 150 words)

जैसे-जैसे उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियाँ अपनी पहुँच और सीमा बढ़ाती हैं, वास्तविक और आभासी का सम्मेलन अपरिहार्य हो जाएगा। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, चर्चा कीजिए कि मेटावर्स आम आदमी के जीवन को कैसे बदल देगा। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Metaverse is the integrated technology which integrates virtual reality, augmented reality and others.

Metaverse altering common man's life.

① Bring life to those dead.

[eg] Recently a metaverse based avatar of dead father attended marriage to their couple in Tamil Nadu.

② To better social relations due to constraints of time of space.

[eg] Attending an occasion while being in other country.

③ Can create quality jobs in technological domain.

Negative impacts

- ① Possibility of surveillance and profiling by the companies.
- ② The issue of virtual harassment.
 - ②g) The issue of molestation is reported in various countries like USA.
- ③ Cyber security problems and attacks to steal information.
- ④ Security issues as lone wolf attacks are increasing. Using metaverse by terrorists to instill fear can be detrimental to global peace.
- ⑤ Digital divide between countries

Thus, there needs to be a proper regulation by the governments and sensitive use by the people to ensure equitable and responsible Metaverse utilization for human progress.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.8) What makes dark matter difficult to detect? Also, analyse how the search for the elusive dark matter has influenced the trailing of modern pursuits in science. (10 marks, 150 words)

क्या कारण है कि डार्क मैटर का पता लगाना कठिन हो जाता है? साथ ही, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि मायावी डार्क मैटर की खोज ने विज्ञान में आधुनिक गतिविधियों को कैसे प्रभावित किया है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Dark Matter Constitutes about 5% of the vacuum where dark energy dominates.

The reasons for difficulties to detect dark matter:-

① It's weak interaction with the known matter such as weak gravitational electromagnetic forces.

② It's high gravitational forces does not let anything escape it, even light.

[Eg] Black holes.

③ Huge spaces they occupy. It is difficult to even take a picture as whole of earth size telescope is required for that of

Picturing a black hole .

Search for elusive dark matter has led to

- ① Discovery of black holes .
- ② Discovery of frontiers of universe using James webb Telescope .

However, Countries and scientific Community should come together to Unravel the mystery of dark matter and its impact on Origin of Universe to better understand the operation of Universe as Humans are part of this Universe and it is better understand it .

Feedback

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Q.9) While AFSPA has been criticised for promoting excesses by the security forces, its profound utility to upkeep the security situation cannot be overstated. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

हालंकि सुरक्षा बलों की ज्यादातियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए AFSPA की आलोचना की गई है, लेकिन सुरक्षा स्थिति को बनाए रखने में इसकी गहन उपयोगिता को नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Feedback

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Q.10) Its not only the heft but also the agility, efficiency, and swiftness which will define the warfare in the contemporary times. In this context, discuss the relevance of the Agnipath scheme. (10 marks, 150 words)

यह न केवल अनुभव बल्कि चपलता, दक्षता और तेजी भी है जो समकालीन समय में युद्ध को परिभाषित करेगी। इस संदर्भ में अग्निपथ योजना की प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Agnipath Scheme was introduced in 2011 to induct young talents at the age of 17.5 to work in military for 4 years.

The advantages

- ① Agility - As the young adults can be energetic and fast moving, their bodies can be moulded for swift actions.
- ② Efficiency - Due to proper training and operational capabilities.
- ③ Swiftness - in the actions as they are motivated by the other provision that about 25% of agniveers will be inducted into regular military.

(4) Aft - As the size of the military can be increased without the burden of pensions or revenue expenditures.

Along with the above, proper discipline in the young generation and states and companies getting military trained people to be inducted to work in security and private sector realm are added advantages.

Thus, continuous evaluation should be made regarding the policy to improve the lacunas that arise in its implementation.

Feedback

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Q.11) The path towards an Atmanirbhar Bharat traverses through an overhaul of industrial policies. Comment, with special reference to the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme.

(15 marks, 250 words)

आत्मनिर्भर भारत की दिशा में मार्ग औद्योगिक नीतियों में व्यापक बदलाव से होकर गुजरता है। प्रोडक्शन लिंक्ड इंसेंटिव (पीएलआई) योजना के विशेष संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Post-COVID recovery led to government of India following the path of Atmanirbhar Bharat that is becoming manufacturing hub of the world based on 5 pillars - Economy, System, Demographic dividend, Demand and Infrastructure.

Thus, systemic changes to overhaul the Industrial policies are necessary. The reasons are:-

- ① Low industrial contribution to GDP which is around 28%. And, the manufacturing has stagnated around 15-17% of GDP.
- ② Job less growth - Only Industrial growth can absorb the high population of 1.4 billion.

- ② Competitiveness - To increase Exports which India has targeted to 2 Tr USD by 2030.
- ④ Logistical Cost - Industrial infrastructure will reduce the cost of logistics to 10% from the current 14%.
- ⑤ Investments - Policies will attract investors.
[eg] National Green Hydrogen Mission aims to attract 8 lakh crore investments.
- ⑥ Policy Certainty - Economic Survey 2019 suggests to have policy certainty to reduce the outflow of investments especially FPIs.
- ⑦ Red Taping - Policies like single window clearance, plug and play approach will reduce the bureaucratic red taping.
- ⑧ Global Supply chain integration is possible through better policies.

Thus, PLI scheme to provide incentives for incremental production is a great step.

① It provides incentives

② PLI 2.0 for IT Hardware industry to the tune of 17000 Crores.

② It helps in attracting FDI and Create necessary infrastructure in industrial areas.

③ States are made partners in many areas like logistic parks, Mega Food parks.

④ It promotes competitive and cooperative federalism too.

Thus, better policies and implementation is the need of the hour to reach 5 Trillion Dollar Economy by 2027.

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.12) Infrastructure investments are crucial for socio-economic development, as they have a multiplier effect on economy, however, concerns for safety must not be ignored. Discuss in the light of recent events. (15 marks, 250 words)

बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि उनका समाज पर गुणक प्रभाव पड़ता है, हालांकि, सुरक्षा के लिए चिंताओं को नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। हाल की घटनाओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक 250 शब्द)

India has come up with 'Gati Shakti' master plan for infrastructure development in India along with National Infrastructure Pipeline highlighting the importance of infrastructure development.

Infrastructure investments in socio-economic development :-

Capital expenditure in the Budget 2023-24 has been pegged at ₹ 10 lakh crore. Thus,

- ① Creation of durable assets like roads, railways etc.
- ② Reduce the logistical costs to 10% of GDP and increase export competitiveness.
- ③ Creation of employment which reduces the poverty rate which is at about 15%. (NIPAA Aayog)

- ④ Agricultural distress will be addressed through Agriculture Infrastructure Fund to increase storage infrastructure.
- ⑤ National Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Fund to increase the dairy processing activities and thus Farmer incomes.
- ⑥ Infrastructure like Mega Food parks reduces the wastage of agri-produce (about 92000 Crs - NITI Aayog) and increase nutrition through food fortification.
- ⑦ Digital Infrastructure help and technological advancements giving rise to better skills and services to public.
 - ⑧ Using social media to learn skills like Craftmaking etc.
- ⑧ Overall economic growth - As IMF and world bank report says that 1% investment in Infrastructure benefits in the form of 2-7% of GDP.

However, issues of safety concerns Exist:-

- ① Heavy machines and boulders will cause mishaps due to human errors or technical glitches.
- ② Lack of Capabilities and training those working in the infrastructure sector leading to further exploitation.
- ③ Issue of harassment by the seniors is a cause of concern.
- ④ It also highly relies on manual labour which will have long term impacts on health.

Thus, better approaches to increase technological use and guidelines to prevent mishaps in the need.

Thus, we can create more quality jobs which increases demand and make India a developed country by 2047 as PM Visioned.

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

Q.13) How will you explain the irony of poor adoption of millet crops despite their multifarious advantages? Also, recommend measures to curb this anomaly. (15 marks, 250 words)

आप मोटा अनाज की फसलों को उनके विविध लाभों के बावजूद खराब तरीके से अपनाने की विडम्बना को कैसे समझाएंगे? इसके अलावा, इस विसंगति को रोकने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Millets are small seeded grains with high health and environment benefits. Considering which UN has declared 2022 as 'Year of Millets'.

The Advantages of Millets

- ① Environmental - They are drought resistant and use less water resources with about 600 litres/kg compared rice using about 3000 litres/kg and less impact of soil fertility.
- ② Economic - Farmers can grow them in short season of 2-3 months with less investments.
- ③ Health and Nutrition - They ~~are~~ highly contain Zinc, Iron etc which help to fight the malnutrition and hidden hunger.

④ Export - As India is the largest producer, it has potential to export to other countries in the form of Ragi biscuits etc.

⑤ High productivity compared to other countries
India has productivity of 1230kg/ha compared to world average of 1230kg/ha.

However, the irony is their poor adoption.

① Poor man's diet - the social attitude towards millets are attached which stigmatizes its use.

② Low production - due to lack of demand in the market.

③ low visibility as staple foods like rice & wheat dominates cropping pattern due to export demand.

④ low income compared to other crops like fruits, flowers or vegetables.

Thus, measures needed are:-

- ① Increase their visibility through branding.
- ② Diplomatic relations can be used to give them as gifts to ambassadors

[Eg] In G20 meeting these steps have been taken.

- ③ Increasing MSP for Millets.
- ④ Incentives to the farmers to grow millets.

[Eg] States like Telangana and Madhya Pradesh are providing incentives.

Thus, with all round efforts we can increase the production, use and better the health of many. It helps us to reach the SDG goals of zero hunger and better health i.e., SDG 2 and 3.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.14) Analyze the role Agri-tech can play in penetration of technology in agriculture. In what ways can Agristack help address the crisis in the farm sector. (15 marks, 250 words)

कृषि में प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रवेश में कृषि-प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। एग्रीस्टैक किस तरह से कृषि क्षेत्र में संकट का समाधान करने में मदद कर सकता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Government of India in Budget 2023-24 announced 'Agriculture Accelerator' Fund to help startups in agriculture sector which can enhance the penetration of technology in agriculture.

The benefits of technology in agriculture are:-

① Better Information management - like information about weather, soil fertility and the MSP support etc can be given to farmers.

[Eg] Kisan app.

② Precision Farming based on soil and available resource qualities.

[Eg] IBM used AR technology to improve the decision making process.

③ Marketing - to get better price realization.

[Eg] e-NAM used by government.

④ Banding and visibility - Through various applications.

④ Kheti and Kisantracker.

⑤ Insurance - to secure the claims.

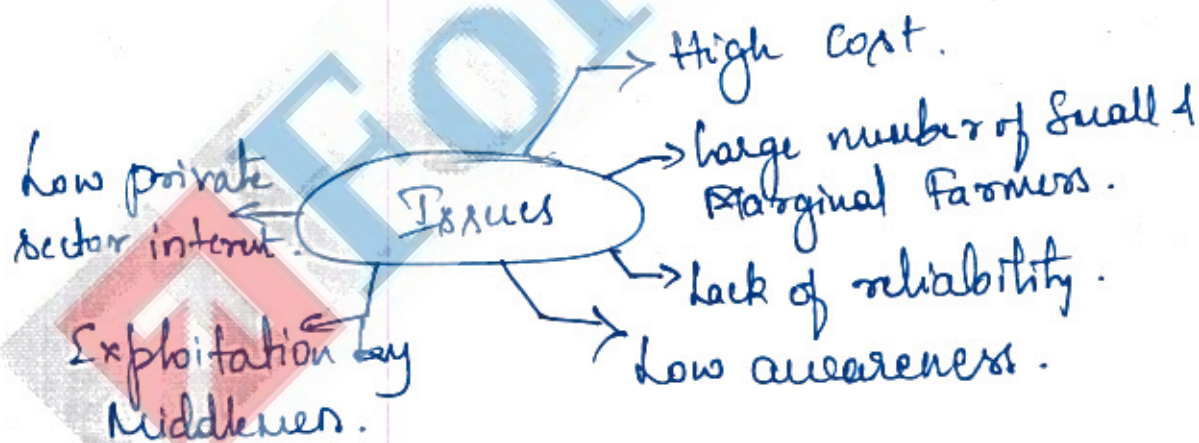
④ Use of drones or satellite maps.

⑥ To Assess the quality of soil and the use of inputs like fertilizers etc

④ Soil Health Card scheme.

⑦ Technology for food processing & reduce wastage.

However, the issues are:-



Thus, Agri stack which is a part of India stack can play significant role to overcome these issues:-

- ① Better information about market demand and weather.
- ② Training to farmers through sharing of information and better practices.
- ③ Diversifying the production to high value seeds.
- ④ Better realization of prices.
- ⑤ Lower the input costs.
- ⑥ Promote Farmer Producer Organizations thus more investments in agriculture.
- ⑦ Reduce emissions and help mitigate and adapt to climate change through Climate resilient agriculture.

Thus, we need better penetration of agricultural technology in the hinterland to ensure food security as well as increase the contribution of agriculture to overall GDP from Current 18%.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.15) The objective of an inclusive clean energy transition will remain incomplete without leveraging the potential of the biofuels. Enumerating the seminal provisions of the National Biofuel Policy, analyze the possible challenges in its smooth implementation. (15 marks, 250 words)

जैव ईंधन की क्षमता का लाभ उठाए बिना समावेशी स्वच्छ ऊर्जा परिवर्तन का उद्देश्य अधूरा रहेगा। राष्ट्रीय जैव ईंधन नीति के मौलिक प्रावधानों की गणना करते हुए इसके सुचारु कार्यान्वयन में संभावित चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Biofuels are the fuels generated using the plants, food grains or even algae. India aims to blend petrol with Ethanol with 20% of Ethanol under the National biofuel policy by 2025.

The provisions of National biofuel policy are:-

- ① It promotes biofuel production and categorizes them into Basic biofuels and Advanced biofuels.
- ② It has provisions to use broken grains, Cassava, sugar beet to produce bio fuels.
- ③ It targets 20% Ethanol blending in petrol.
- ④ It also promotes the use of algae based advanced biofuels.

Thus, it has many benefits

- ① Reduce the use of fossil fuels and thus saving import.
- ② Reduce the wastage of broken grains and other agricultural produce.
- ③ It also reduces green house gas emissions as Ethanol is a better combusting fuel.
- ④ It advances technology as it promotes advanced biofuels.
- ⑤ It also helps in addressing issues of Sugarcane industry as it can involve in Ethanol production.
- ⑥ It can increase the income of farmers.

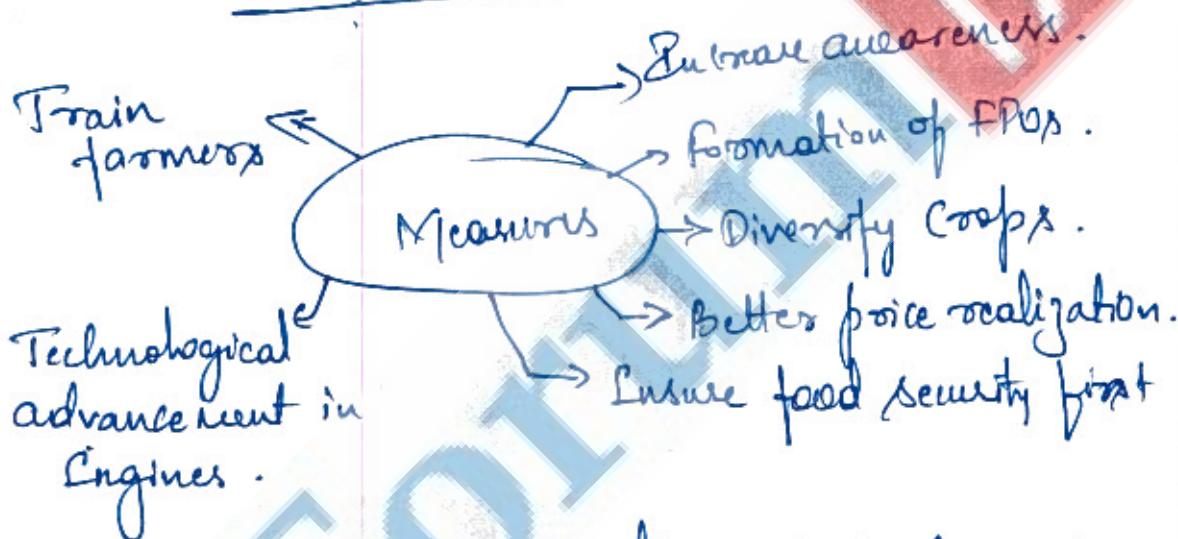
However, challenges are:-

- ① It will increase monocropping leading to land use changes and thus reduce fertility.
- ② It can adversely impact the food security.
- ③ It can impact the present IC engines as they

may not be able to completely combust the biofuels.

④ It will cause inequality as small & marginal farmers forming 86% of all farmers cannot involve competing with large farmers.

⑤ Cropping pattern changes [e.g.] sugarcane using more water. Thus, measures needed



India is the 2nd largest food grain producer with about 40% going waste (FAO) thus, to reduce the wastage and use the resources effectively, we can promote biofuels carefully balancing the benefits with burdens.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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Q.16) Despite having a robust legal architecture in the form of Disaster Management Act, 2005, a coordinated on ground response to disaster remains in a state of want. Comment.

(15 marks, 250 words)

आपदा प्रबंधन अधिनियम, 2005 के रूप में एक मजबूत कानूनी संरचना होने के बावजूद, आपदा के लिए जमीनी स्तर पर समन्वित प्रतिक्रिया अभाव की स्थिति में है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The COVID-19 pandemic saw the invocation of Disaster Management Act, 2005 to notify COVID as disaster and undertake relief measures. Despite this, India faced huge losses to the tune of about 5 lakh deaths formally.

Advantages of DM Act, 2005.

- ① Centralized and a co-ordinated response to the national disasters.
 - ② Using funds under NDRF and the capabilities of NDR Force to deal with disasters as the Central government have better coffers.
 - ③ International collaboration on this front is possible.
 - ④ The Act also calls for Compensation to victims.
- ⑤ Central government saved COVID victims

would get about ₹5000 as compensation.

However, there are issues of co-ordination:-

- ① States have other acts enacted in 1897 Endemic diseases Act, 1897 in which States take disaster response in case of disease outbreak.
- ② Lack of consultation between States and Centre.
[Sg] During COVID many states lifted restrictions while Centre wanted it.
- ③ DM Act follows Top-down approach where bottom-up approach may be good for fasted responses. [Sg] PM CARES Fund.
- ④ Politicization of the implementation activities.
- ⑤ Corruption in the administration and red tapism.
- ⑥ Lack of awareness among public.

⑦ Lack of Civil society participation in many states like Jharkhand, Bihar etc.

⑧ Public pressure and lack of cooperation from the public.

⑨ Mass Migrant Lodges.

Thus, there should be an amendment to include Disaster in the 7th schedule and active Consultation and coordination of Centre and States. Increase the civil society participation like Atshya Paba etc and public awareness.

Thus, we can create Resilient communities and reduce the disaster risk through better financing, understanding and preparedness as given under Sendai Framework for Disaster risk reduction.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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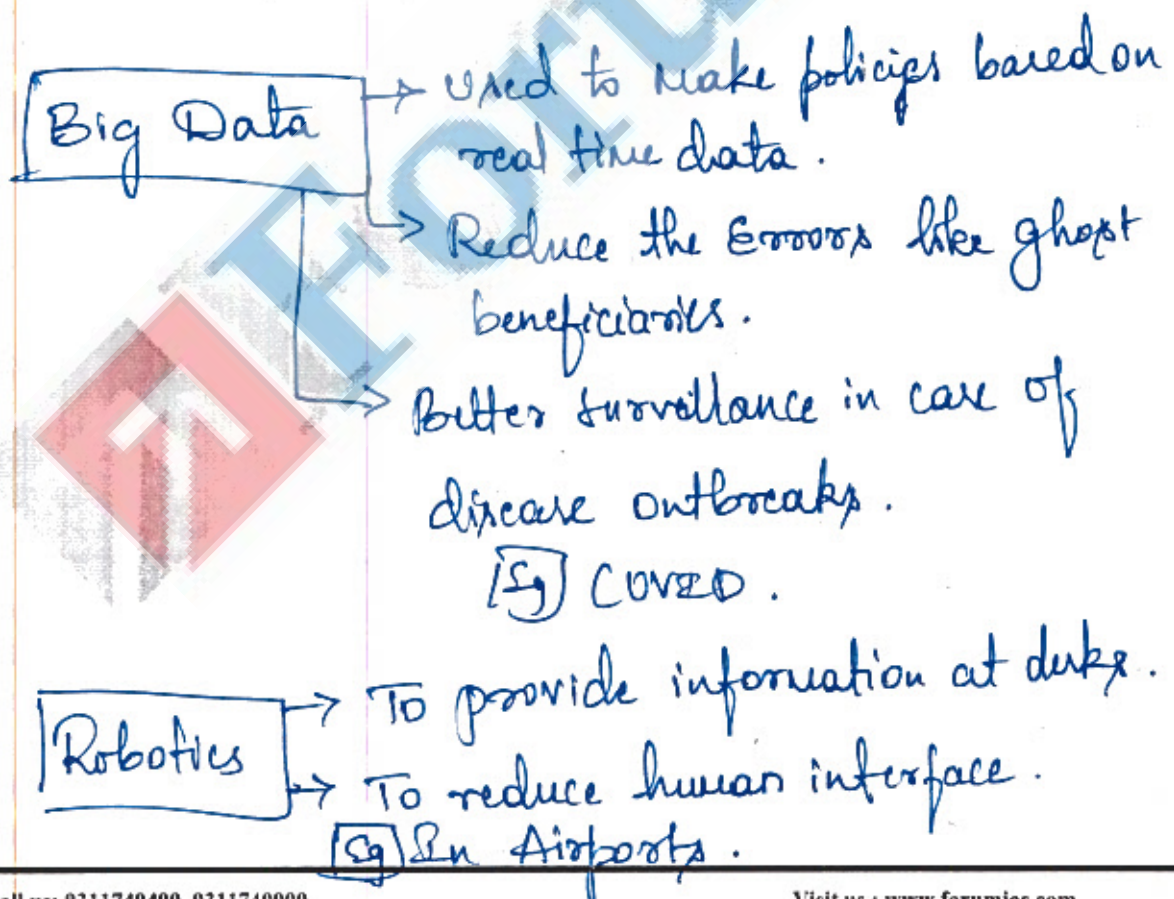
TOTAL MARKS

Q.17) With suitable examples, throw light upon the use of disruptive technologies like Big Data and Artificial Intelligence (AI) in enhancing the service delivery component of good governance.

(15 marks, 250 words)

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ, सुशासन के सेवा वितरण घटक को बढ़ाने में बिग डेटा और आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) जैसी विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों के उपयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Good governance is the management of resources available using authority for the benefit of public. Technologies like Big Data and AI are used by government to produce & provide service to public in the age of Industrial revolution 4.0.



Drones → To provide medicines during COVID.
→ To survey the land and claims during crop losses.

3D Manufacturing → To build houses in less time by reducing waste.

[Eg] A building was built in Bengaluru.

Blockchain Technology → To store medical and financial data.
→ To increase the Exchange of best practices.

Artificial Intelligence → AI for better decision making regarding land usage and vaccination.
[Eg] E-courts, SUVA's programme.

Quantum Technology → To trace the location of various goods.

Sensors - to reduce the leakage in food & GPS grain management.

However, the issues are:-

- ① Loss of privacy due to technological involvement
- ② Cyber attacks like ransomware
 - Ex) On ATMS Computers.
- ③ Disruption of critical infrastructure like power grid in Mumbai.
- ④ State surveillance issues.
 - Ex) USA surveillance revealed by Edward Snowden.
- ⑤ Digital Divide - rural-urban, gender digital divide.
- ⑥ Political leakage - Cambridge Analytica issue.

Thus, Technology is not a panacea for all the problems. It should serve human purpose that technology becoming super human.

The technological advancements should be small steps for humans and a big leap for humanity.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.18) Trace the evolution of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) from its humble beginnings as the space agency of the government to becoming a technology behemoth, spearheading innovations with respect to satellites, launch vehicles, and planetary explorations.

(15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो) के सरकार की अंतरिक्ष एजेंसी के रूप में मामूली शुरुआत से लेकर प्रौद्योगिकी दिग्गज बनने तक, उपग्रहों, प्रक्षेपण वाहनों और ग्रहों की खोज के संबंध में नवाचारों का नेतृत्व करने तक के विकास का अन्वेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The success of Chandrayaan-3 saw the ~~Indian~~ phrase 'Cycle Se- Chand Tak' (from cycle to Moon) showcasing how Indian space program began humbly and have come a long way in achieving success.

Evolution of ISRO

- ① 1962 - Initially started as INCOSPAR under Dr. Vikram Sarabhai's guidance.
- ② 1969 - ISRO was established.
- ③ 1970s - India's first satellite Aryabhata was launched with the help of Russia.
- ④ 1980s - India developed liquid engine based rocket Rohini with the help of French.

⑤ 1990s - Though India was close to USSR (Russia), it denied Cryogenic technology transfer.

This led to Indigenous development of Cryogenic engine using Dry Ice or frozen CO_2 .

⑥ Indian Space Research Organisation developed Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) which has become ISRO's workhorse.

⑦ India launched 104 Satellites in One go which is highest in number by any country in one go.

⑧ The NAVIC Constellation to help Indian navigation and military surveillance using 7 Satellites is a milestone of ISRO.

⑨ Planetary Exploration - Mangalyaan in 2014, India became 1st country to launch a successful mission to Mars.

IS has also launched 3 missions to Moon in which Chandrayaan-3 was successful in becoming 1st country to soft land at South pole of the Moon.

Later, In 2023 it also launched Aditya-21 to study Sun's Corona and its impact on Earth.

(10) Foreign collaborations - ISRO has collaborated with NASA to come up with advanced Earth observation satellite TVSAR.

(11) Recent National space policy to make India a hub of space activities and involve the private sector is a step in that direction.

Thus, ISRO has come a long way and has long way to go. India accounts for about 2-3% of global space activities which should be increased to 10% so as to benefit Indian public and economy.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.19) In what ways has Drug trafficking taken new forms and new routes in recent years. Elucidate the steps taken by the govt in this regard, with special reference to Operation Samudragupta. (15 marks, 250 words)

हाल के वर्षों में नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी ने किस तरह से नए रूप और नए रास्ते अपनाए हैं। ऑपरेशन समुद्रगुप्त के विशेष संदर्भ में, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Drug trafficking has been rampant in India as it is sandwiched between the high drug producing regions Golden Crescent (Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan) and Golden Triangle (Thailand, Laos, Myanmar).

The new forms

Old forms of marijuana or opium were common in India.

- New forms
- Cocaine
 - Heroin
 - LSD
 - Methamphetamine

New routes

① Using Drones to deliver drugs through strict borders -

[Eg] In Punjab.

② Sea routes - Using the long coastline of about 7500 kms.

[Sg] Kandla port saw 2000kg drug bust in 2021

Kochi port in 2022.

which initially used porous borders to traffick drug.

③ Use of Dark web - to complete transactions + Blockchain technology.

The steps taken in this regard are:-

① Increasing surveillance of Coastal regions using Coast guard and Navy.

② Technological advancement to track the movement of drugs.

③ Community policing to get better intelligence.

- ④ Collaboration with other countries in knowledge sharing and intelligence exchange.
- ⑤ Cooperation with INTERPOL.

Operation Samudra Gupta is the drug bust operation along the sea routes which are seen in Kochi and other places using community policing and the intelligence of fishing community where they act as ears and eyes of enforcement to authorities.

Thus, there is a need for better community participation to reduce the addiction to drugs which is about 21 million in opioids as per drug Report by UNODC.

This need comprehensive approach to Internal security.

Feedback

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Q.20) Why does the North East remain a hotbed of insurgency? With special emphasis on government measures, discuss the steps to ameliorate the situation. (15 marks, 250 words)

पूर्वांचल उग्रवाद का केंद्र क्यों बना हुआ है? सरकारी उपायों पर विशेष जोर देते हुए स्थिति सुधारने के कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The insurgency in Assam by ULFA and Nagaland by NSCN and Mizoram in 1960s shows that North East is the hotbed of insurgent activities.

The reasons are

- ① Lack of political importance given to North East region as it is considered Periphery.
 - [Sg] 5th and 6th schedule provisions.
- ② Inadequate development in North East, easy to recruit cadres.
- ③ Hostile Terrain and lack of connectivity which helps in hide outs.
- ④ Foreign State Support - There are reports are China and Myanmar supporting insurgency.

⑤ Ethnic clashes within the North-East leading to claims for separate nation.

[Ex] Nagas for Greater Nagalim.

⑥ Porous borders leading to safe havens for insurgents & illegal migrant issues.

[Ex] ULFA insurgents hiding in Myanmar

Government measures

① Better border management under CBMs to reduce insurgent or illegal migration

② connectivity improved.

[Ex] Dibru-Saikhova Tunnel.

KMT trilateral highway.

Kaladan Multimodal project.

③ Development - BPO promotion and separate forum under NITE Aayog for North East

④ Foreign collaboration - Japan investing in North East. Bangladesh ports like Moulba. & Chattergram to be used by North East States.

⑤ Bas Anti-Insurgency operations.

⑤a Operation Sunrise in Myanmar.

Steps to ameliorate situations are:-

- ① Better development.
- ② Increased & improved border management.
- ③ Sufficient state autonomy & reducing tensions like Assam & Nagaland on regional fronts.

Thus, with comprehensive measures we can reduce the problem of insurgency in North East and increase trust and confidence of people on the system.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

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Outcomes

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Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 - 5.0	3.0 - 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 - 7.0	4.0 - 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 - 10	6 - 7.5	< 6
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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