

TEST CODE 7 1 3 3 0 4

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	Himanshu		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910087616	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	27 Sept, 2024

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
2		
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20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूटीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

9:45 am

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

12:45 pm

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :

Online/ऑनलाइन

Offline/ऑफलाइन



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ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

*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 लिखापत्र, प्रस्तुति, आरंभ के उपयोग, प्रलेखन, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में प्रस्तुत आपकी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

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.

(10 marks, 150 words)

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Increased focus on FTA because:

(28) Renegotiation as several FTAs have led to dumping of products & increased imports while not enough exports.

16-1- export increase

- increased FDI (eg) : 100 Bn\$ guaranteed by Scandinavian FTA. =
- increased Job creation (eg) : 15Mn Job creation by ELTA of Nordic countries.
- Foreign Trade policy (2013) says, FTA increases integration into global markets & supply chains (eg) : Foreword in India.
- enhances competitiveness of products & (eg) : Ex export increased 60% after UAE FTA
- Newer areas of collaboration (eg) : Australian FTA helped organic farming
- UAE FTA helped Diamond, petroleum, gold trade

way forward : completing FTAs with countries like GCC, Israel, UK, EU at the earliest (Subject Bhukha committee) can ensure not only growth but also job creation

Feedback

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

Q.2) A well-designed fiscal policy can serve as a vital instrument to facilitate the equitable distribution of resources and ensure the welfare of all sections of society. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

एक अच्छी तरह से डिज़ाइन की गई राजकोषीय नीति संसाधनों के समान वितरण को सुविधाजनक बनाने और समाज के सभी वर्गों के कल्याण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन के रूप में काम कर सकती है। विस्तार से वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Fiscal policy refers to economic policy taken by government to promote inclusive & rapid growth for all.



Vital Instrument :

equitable distribution of resources :

(i) expenditure on social security so that redistribution takes place

(eg) : 8-3.1% of GDP on social security.

(ii) Taxation : low taxation on poor & higher on rich (eg) : 30% Tax on rich

③ Regional disparity curbed (eg): 117 in North east, food park in North East

④ Marginal people needs for equity
 (eg): PM Jan man scheme for holistic development.

⑤ Welfare of all communities

(i) Welfare state concept [A36] to give basic facility to all.

(ii) eg: Jal Jeevan Mission - 11 cr piped connection

③ PM Fasal Bima → to help 6 cr farmers.

④ promoting welfare of those who skewed (eg): Aspirational district program

⑤ Basic needs to be fulfilled (eg): 206 cr houses under PM Awas yojana

fiscal policy aim should be to

ensure 'Ek Bharat Shresth Bharat'
 swamin Bharat'

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.3) What are the primary factors contributing to India's significant reliance on imported edible oils? What measures do you suggest to increase domestic production and to reduce India's reliance on imported edible oils? (10 marks, 150 words)

आयातित खाद्य तेलों पर भारत की महत्वपूर्ण निर्भरता में योगदान देने वाले प्राथमिक कारक क्या हैं? घरेलू उत्पादन बढ़ाने और आयातित खाद्य तेलों पर भारत की निर्भरता को कम करने के लिए आप क्या उपाय सुझाएंगे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India imports almost 60% of edible oils from countries like Malaysia, Indonesia etc.

Primary factors for India's reliance

- ① high demand due to rising income
- ② very less area under crops in India
(eg: 30 mha only)
- ③ lack of diversification of oil in India
(eg: only Mustard oil)
- ④ Climatic factors: high heatwaves
↳ lack of high yielding varieties
- ⑤ poor training & awareness among farmers.
- ⑥ credit issue for farmer (Mahesh Jain committee)
- ⑦ no proper market development

and low MSP prices

(2) cereal sector fears (eg): rice, wheat MSP increasing continuously

Steps needed

- (1) Awareness among farmers (eg): soyabean raised bed plantation in MP.
- (2) Institutional support in terms of credit subvention [Anand paragita committee]
- (3) Training of farmers (eg): farmer field ~~school~~ school in Kerala.
- (4) localised policies based on climatic zones (eg): palm oil in North East.
- (5) Increasing diversification of crops by increasing MSP [Swaminathan committee]
- (6) (eg): MSP for Mustard 5000 ₹
- (7) Development of Infrastructure like (eg): cold storage, processing, testing labs etc

NMEO - edible oil is a good step to enhance oil $\Rightarrow$ export will increase, agricultural war tackled.

Feedback

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*	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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Q.4) With the growing water crisis in India, micro irrigation offers a sustainable solution for water conservation; however, its adoption remains skewed and below its potential. Discuss.

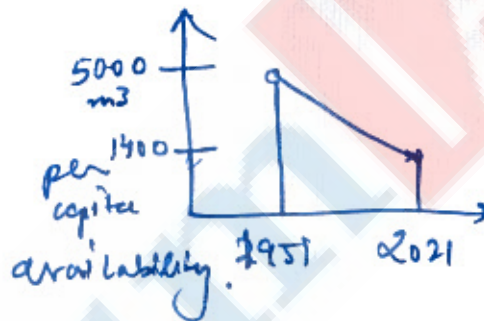
(10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में बढ़ते जल संकट के साथ, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई जल संरक्षण के लिए एक स्थायी समाधान प्रस्तुत करती है; हालाँकि, इसका उपयोग अभी भी विषम है और इसकी क्षमता से कम है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India's 70% water is contaminated, surface
& 60% blocks are in dark zone.

In this context
micro irrigation
is significant



- ① Increased water use efficiency
i.e 85% while right now only 38%.
- ② proper application at needed points
(eg: fertigation (Drip irrigation))
- ③ No flooding of area like in India
(eg: Drip irrigation)
- ④ Micro irrigation decreases electricity need → saves water
- ⑤ promotes aquifer recharge as no hard soil
however adoption skewed

- (1) only rich affluent farmers covered.
- (2) only 19% of irrigated regions covered.
- (2) higher initial costs
(85% small & marginal farmers)
- (4) No credit sources [7 Hague commission]
- (5) Small farms $\Rightarrow$ average size 1.08 hectare (2013)
difficult to apply.
- (6) Trampling by animals (eg: elephants in south India)
- (7) Blocking of pipes due to salinisation.
- (8) due to lack of awareness way below potential



Feedback

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#	(C)	(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			

Steps taken: PM KISAN scheme
 ↳ Haryana government 85% subsidy
 ↳ FPOs like Jain Irrigation using it effectively.

It should be promoted (SDG 6)

Q.5) The recurring railway accidents highlight the urgent necessity for addressing the myriad challenges related to safety, undercapacity and lack of modernization within Indian Railways. Analyse.

(10 marks, 150 words)

बार-बार होने वाली रेल दुर्घटनाएँ भारतीय रेलवे के भीतर सुरक्षा, अल्प-क्षमता और आधुनिकीकरण की कमी से संबंधित असंख्य चुनौतियों के समाधान की तत्काल आवश्यकता को उजागर करती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recent multiple accidents like
(2024)
Kanchenjunga accident, Balasore accident
has highlighted urgent need to (2022)
focus on safety of railways.

Challenges:

- ↳ higher capacity [$>100\%$ on tracks]
- ↳ 8Bn passengers
- ↳ Travelling with tickets
- ↳ only 40% have interlocking system (Kakar & Kar committee)
- ↳ 60% have no fire extinguishers (Khanne committee)
- ↳ derailments due to poor track management (22 in 2022) (CAG)
- ↳ cross subsidisation (Economic survey)

Need for safety steps needed.

- ① ensuring KARACH on all trains
(eg: only 40% trains
ought now)

- (1) eliminating crossings without bridges (Khamti Committee) (eg): Setu Bharatam project
- (2) MISSION ARARTAN, Railway swaksha fund $\Rightarrow$ letter & spirit.

undercapacity :

- ↳ promoting freight corridors as responsible for majority revenue.
- ↳ freight Increasing new train (eg): Vande Bharat train
- ↳ covering skewed distribution (eg): more trains in North east.

Modernisation :

- ↳ Railway beautification (eg): Jaipur Station.
 - ↳ Newer modern systems (eg): Bullet train
 - ↳ Applying Rail plan 2020 $\rightarrow$ 45% share [Bibek Debroy]
 - ↳ electrification 100% by 2025.
 - ↳ all metre gauge tracks
 - ↳ PPP & privatisation (Amikant Deb)
- Railway is lifeline of India thus need all these steps.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.6) How does NISAR mission exemplify international cooperation in space exploration and scientific research? In what ways will it help in climate change monitoring and natural hazard management? (10 marks, 150 words)

NISAR मिशन अंतरिक्ष अन्वेषण और वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग का उदाहरण कैसे प्रस्तुत करता है? यह जलवायु परिवर्तन की निगरानी और प्राकृतिक आपदा प्रबंधन में किस तरह से मदद करेगा? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

NISAR mission was started by India and USA together to launch a satellite in 2025

Key specifications: 747 km height
 ↳ L-band synchronous
 ↳ 1.5 bn \$ cost.

Intell International collaboration:

(i) shared cost according to mgt.

(eg): 880 mn\$ by NASA
 94 mn\$ by ISRO.

(ii) sharing Infrastructure (eg): GSEV-MK2 to be used, Satish Dhawan centre to be used $\Rightarrow$ good cooperation.

(iii) payloads developed by Both.

① monitor dual use frequency ↗ S Band
↘ L Band
to witness minor changes at 5-10 mt
subsiding.

- ② In cap monitoring, changes in blood pressure
on regular basis $\rightarrow$ 4-6 readings in a month
hence impact measured.

Natural Hazard management =

- (i) synthetic aperture radar to be used
to monitor hazards like → landslides
↓
GLOFS.
↓
Avalanche
↓
Earthquakes (marine systems)

- (9) early warning systems can be developed. based on observation

- (3) Early detection helps in mitigation

- (4) local management plans can be developed

We need more such collaboration to ensure sustainable growth for common world.

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.7) Nuclear technology can play a transformative role in enhancing food security and agricultural sustainability. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

परमाणु प्रौद्योगिकी खाद्य सुरक्षा और कृषि स्थिरता को बढ़ाने में एक परिवर्तनकारी भूमिका निभा सकती है। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has about 8 GW of nuclear energy & expected to reach 22-30 GW by 2030. It can play crucial role.

⑩ Food security :

- (1) reducing pest attacks
- (2) enhanced shelf life
- (3) Traceability of products increase
- (4) Better processing (eg): uranium application

⑤ food irradiation. (eg): actinides

sustainability

↳ reduced wastage

↳ enhanced resilience to climate change

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.8) Increasing frequency of forest fires in India underscores the urgent need for sustainable forest management practices. In light of the statement, bring out the causes and multidimensional impact of forest fires. Also, suggest measures for their prevention and management. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में जंगल की आग की बढ़ती आवृत्ति स्थायी वन प्रबंधन प्रथाओं की तत्काल आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करती है। इस कथन के प्रकाश में, वनाग्नि के कारणों और बहुआयामी प्रभावों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही इनकी रोकथाम और प्रबंधन के उपाय भी सुझाएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

About 22% of India's forest are highly prone to forest fire.

~~Causes~~
Causes for forest fires:

- ① 90% anthropogenic reasons like
 - 2 ① shifting cultivation eg: Jhum
 - ② poaching eg: Karirange
 - ④ Unintentional eg: cigarettes by tourist.
 - ⑤ to collect forest produce eg: Zendu collection in MP.



Fig: Highly prone forest fire areas.

Natural reason: increasing Heatwaves

↳ chir pine needles easy fuel.
↳ lightning etc

Multidimensional : loss of life & Biodiversity
impacts (eg): Australia Bush fire

↓
Tertiary
→ Trauma, stress
→ secondary impacts: destruction of property ⇒ displacement.
→ loss of livelihood

Post-fire impacts : regeneration of soil, killing massive species

Measures needed :

- ① structural measures → trenching, fire lines.
- ② proactive steps (eg): chir pine needle clearing
- ③ Awareness & training (eg): rom patils for Maharashtra local guides in tourist area.
- ④ Early warning system (eg): VAN AGNI, VIIPS - NIRS. Satellite monitor.
- ⑤ artificial rain (eg): Vajrasutra in Karnataka.
- ⑥ Renuka chandhary recommendations to be implemented (eg): proper plans

Feedback

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AWIS			
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TOTAL MARKS			

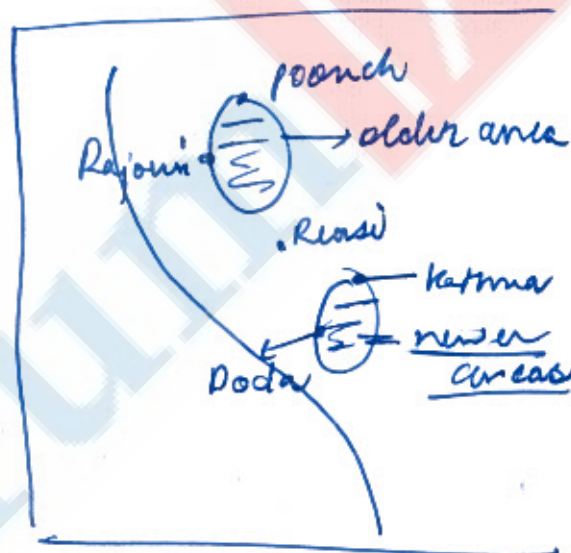
Q.9) What reasons can be attributed to the recent surge in terror related violence in Jammu and Kashmir? What strategies would you suggest to counter it? (10 marks, 150 words)

जम्मू-कश्मीर में हाल ही में आतंकवाद से संबंधित हिंसा में वृद्धि के क्या कारण हो सकते हैं? इसका मुकाबला करने के लिए आप क्या रणनीति सुझाएंगे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recent surge in attacks occurred in J&K like Reasi, Rajouri, Doda, Udhampur, Kathua etc.

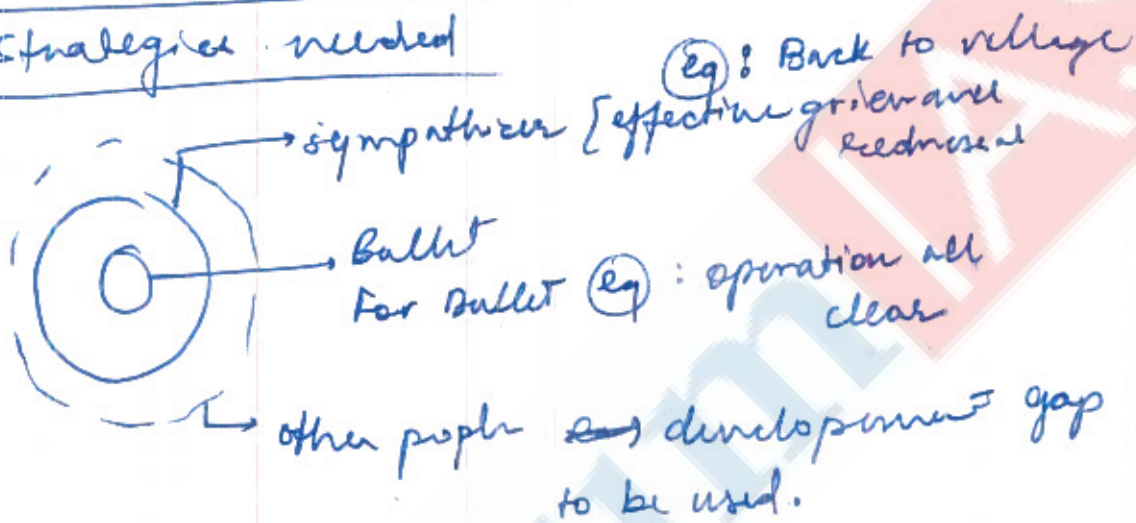
Reasons:

- ① Intelligence failure (eg): high infiltration in Jammu
- ② Troops redeployed for China Border
- ③ political reason: success of Lok Sabha elections in J&K (50% voter turnout)
- ④ Increased activity to regain lost ground
- ⑤ local support (eg): Kathua attack used local cattle herder
- ⑥ sophisticated weapons (eg): Chinese handbombs
- ⑦ dense forest of Jammu division used



- ⑧ New tactics used (eg): Ambush tactics
- ⑨ Newer routes (eg): Drug routes
- ⑩ Increased finance (eg): High route landing

Strategies needed



- ⑪ Increased monitoring using technology (eg): Lidar tech, CBMS.
- ⑫ Local support for intelligence (eg) Gujjar Bakarwals.
- ⑬ Reduced finance (eg): KYC Norms, FIV unit.
- ⑭ confidence building OP Sadhbhawna.
- ⑮ development activities (eg): smart citinagar, Business summit.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.10) In the light of recent events, throw light on the possible implications of 'cyber slavery' on internal security of India. (10 marks, 150 words)

हाल की घटनाओं के आलोक में, भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा पर 'साइबर स्लेवरी' के संभावित प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently, ~~most~~ Indians who were kept as cyber slaves in Cambodia were released.

Possible implications of cyber slavery on internal security:

① social impacts: against Article 23. (human trafficking)

↳ I-A24 (Bonded labour)
↳ lack of liberty.

② can be misused to disturb functioning of society through social media as they have better idea

(eg): Kalakurichi violence.

③ Cyber frauds increased as ransomware attacks =>

impacting economic security.

(4) attack on cyber critical infrastructure

(eg): AIMS attack

(5) ↳ power grid attack in Mumbai

(6) ↳ political espionage & can be done

↳ mixing election process.

(7) can derail trust in society

(eg): Kudankulam power plant attack.

(8) use it for money laundering

(eg): Santaro, Mervat?

Steps needed: Inter country cooperation

(eg): extradition from Colombia

↳ deradicalisation programme ² by Mumbai

↳ offensive cyber command capability (Meera H committee)

↳ cyber warriors & effective system (Gulshan Rai)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.11) "The liberalization policies of 1991 significantly enhanced India's economic dynamism, but the evolving global and domestic landscape necessitates 'Reforms 2.0' for sustained economic development and prosperity." Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

"1991 की उदारीकरण नीतियों ने भारत की आर्थिक गतिशीलता को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से बढ़ाया, लेकिन उभरते वैश्विक और घरेलू परिदृश्य में सतत आर्थिक विकास और समृद्धि के लिए 'सुधार 2.0' की आवश्यकता है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India economy grew from 300 Billion dollars in 1992 to 3.6 Trillion dollars in 2024 after the historic liberalization reforms.

Liberalisation policies like capital and current account convertibility, Banking, sector liberalization, deregulation of areas, delicensing etc helped.

enhanced economic dynamism

- Forex reserves increased significantly. like 153 Bn \$ in 2023.
- exports increased to 677 Bn \$
- employment increased [53cr]
- services sector participation increased [360 Bn \$ export in 2023]

Manufacturing sector increased

(eg): 88% rise in exports of electronics

yet we need more reforms

changing domestic landscape

- Medium age 28.1
- Highly educated youth
- stagnant agriculture (55% population)
- Manufacturing (only 17%)

global landscape

- China decoupling
- global slowdownⁱⁿ IL&PS
- increased protectionism
- supply chain integration.

Reforms needed:

(1) capital account convertibility (Tarapore committee) to enhance investment.

(2) Labour sector reforms (eg): 100 states in states
 hence lack of ease of doing business.
 → labour intensive focus (eg): leather
 Textile (only 2-3% GDP)
 →

(3) focus on logistics (eg): ^{of GDP} only 14% costs whereas ~~Open~~ $\Rightarrow$ 9% cost.

(eg): Sagarmala

(4) Integration in global supply chain (eg) flying geese model [economic survey]

(5) Banking sector reform like NPA monitoring (eg) only 1 Bank in top 100 (P. J. Nayak committee)

(6) Export led development i.e. signing PTA, diversification of products [Surjit Bhalla committee]

(7) focus on capex, manufacturing sector (eg): highways increasing from 91000 km (2014) to 1.45 lakh km (2023)

(8) focus on agricultural sustainability

↳ agricultural enterprises [Ashok Dalwai committee]

(9) MSME led cluster based growth (prabhat committee) these steps will propel India-toward

VISION 2047 till 2047.

Feedback

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P & R			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.12) Infrastructure development is essential not just for economic transformation but also for sustainable development and societal well-being. Elaborate with examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास न केवल आर्थिक परिवर्तन के लिए बल्कि सतत विकास और सामाजिक कल्याण के लिए भी आवश्यक है। उदाहरणों के साथ विस्तार से समझाइए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian capex expenditure increased significantly in last few years, 22% increase in last year itself [11.5 lakh cr] which shows India's focus on Infrastructure.

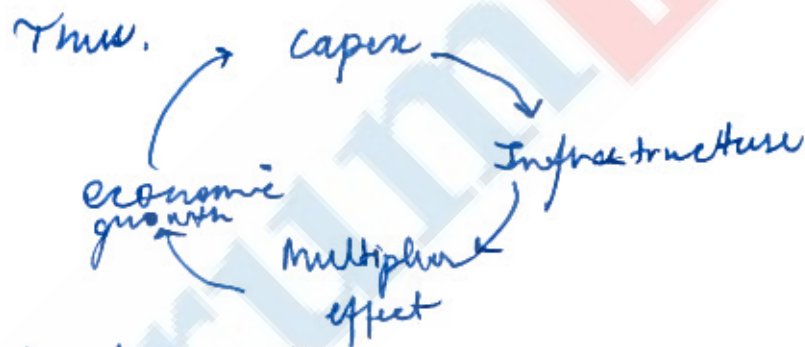
Essential for economic transformation

- ① capital Infrastructure provides enabling features for economy
- ② (eg): increased investment [53% rise in FDI since 2014 after make in India]
- ③ → promotes labour elasticity [only 0.15]
- ④ → increases capacity utilisation.
- ⑤ → support led growth promoted (eg): 28 Bn \$ electronics production.
- ⑥ → enables all other sectors to grow

that is multiplier effect.

for (eg): highways led to reach of industries in deeper areas

(*) According to Baba Kalyani committee,
Infrastructure → industrialisation (eg): defence corridor (UP)
 → foreign investment.



Sustainable development:

- (1) long term impacts of growth is ensured (eg): Infrastructure shelf life of some propelling growth for 50 years.
- (2) Regional development of all areas equal
 ↳ lack of conflict (eg): 1.5 lakh cr investment in J&K
- (3) safeguard of environment (eg): Blue-green infrastructure

(b) cyclic approach (LIFE) (eg): Anrit Suroon mission soil used in highways.

Several well being :

- (1) Basic needs fulfilled (eg): Jal teenon mission 11 or house piped water (50 to 6)
- (2) help to marginalised section (eg): ujjanvata yojana 11.3 or connections crucial for women health.
- (3) employment creation (eg): MGNREGA, Tourism infrastructure (8.1 employment)
- (4) enables capacity development. (eg): skill INDIA MISSION (1.45 or)
- (5) access & reach of all (eg): P farmers able to sell products in markets.

India needs 4.5 trillion dollar till 2030 (Niti Aayog) as fuel growth. Steps like Sagarmala, Bharatmala, etc are commendable steps.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.13) Bring out the significance of aquaculture towards nutrition security, livelihood generation, and economic growth. Also, mention various measures taken by the government to promote aquaculture in the country.

(15 marks, 250 words)

पोषण सुरक्षा, आजीविका सृजन और आर्थिक विकास के लिए जलीय कृषि के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, देश में जलीय कृषि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is 2nd largest aquaculture nation with 8% share in world's production & has significant 4th export in world.

Aquaculture is essential

Nutrition security:

- ① Aquaculture products have high protein. hence good nutrition.
- ② easily accessible and affordable. [2nd largest producer]
- ③ Micronutrients like Ca, Mg, Na etc and necessary B12, fish oil, oil demand fulfilled.
- ④ products like seaweeds, shellfish have immense ability to fulfill India's hunger needs [107 rank in global hunger index]

Livelihood generation:

- (1) Almost 7% to Agricultural GVA.
- (2) 15% coastal population directly depends on it.
- (3) employment creation in Nursery, Branding, fishing, marketing, exports etc.
Thus, highly labour intensive sector.
- (4) Wild storage
Economic growth

- (1) Best exports (eg): 63000 cr exports (2023)
which is twice of 2014.
- (2) 17 MT production $\Rightarrow$ valuable addition to GDP.
- (3) Agricultural allied sector growth fulfilled $\Rightarrow$ 7% of GVA.
- (4) Champion sector with AAR 9%.
- (5) further, domestic demand is increasing $\Rightarrow$ increased

growth

Steps Taken :

- (1) PM Matsya Sampada Yojana scheme
↳ enabling cold chain infrastructure.
- (2) Focus on ornamental fishery, nucleus Breeding technology (Meena committee)
- (3) legal support: coastal aquaculture act, 2023 & Inland water act
- (4) policy support: National marine policy, 2019.
- (5) financial support: KCC card inclusion
↳ PSI loans [Ayyappa committee]
↳ interest subventions.
- (6) Technology support: Matsya Mitra scheme (Training)
↳ Andon GEMINI device for satellite support.
- (7) Extension services like research institutions
- (8) focus on newer areas (eg): Trout export from J&K

Thus, acting as growth engine.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.14) The MSP system, though well-intentioned, has led to market distortions and ecological stress, necessitating reforms to make it more inclusive and efficient. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

MSP प्रणाली, हालांकि अच्छी नीयत से बनाई गई है, लेकिन इसने बाजार में विकृतियां और पारिस्थितिकी तनाव पैदा किया है, जिससे इसे और अधिक समावेशी और कुशल बनाने के लिए सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

MSP system is a agricultural price support for 24 crops → 14 Kharif crops & 8 Rabi crops.

well intentioned → to prevent distress sale
→ support 50% farming dependent.
→ promote rural led growth.

led to market distortions:

- (1) & cereal centric → 50% areas for wheat & rice.
- (2) private sector involvement is very less (eg): only 23% rice on MSP.
- (3) MSP has become populist scheme i.e. 230% increase in price for wheat in 10 years.
which is not in line with market demand.
- (4) only 6% crops on MSP price (Sharda Kumar commiser)

(5) private investment, growth of cold storage
lagging [30-40 MT MT]
lack of Ashok
Dahiya

ecological stress



Reforms needed:

(i) cereal centric to citizen centric/Nation centric crop (eg): Mustard MSP increased to 5000 ₹

(ii) ~~more~~ Diversification to other important crops like horticulture crops

- (3) shift in Market by promoting environment friendly (eg): millets.
- (4) including MSP based externality cost for crops like sugarcane, rice (Ranush Chand Committee)
- (5) Swaminathan committee recommendations incorporation:
- (6) (eg): evergreen revolution
1.38 (A2 + FL) cost to be given
- (7) direct benefit transfer on line of Brazil. (eg): Bolsa Familia.
- (8) local area based MSP given (eg):
Millet in Haryana
lavender in Meghalaya.
- (9) Reducing Middlemen through direct contact as (Sharma Kumar Committee)

These reforms will help double

farmers income (Ashok Dalwai committee)

& make agriculture engine of growth.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.15) Biotechnology holds immense potential for achieving sustainable food production, efficient waste management and significant advancements in human health. Elucidate. (15 marks, 250 words)

जैव प्रौद्योगिकी में टिकाऊ खाद्य उत्पादन, कुशल अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन और मानव स्वास्थ्य में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हासिल करने की अपार संभावनाएं हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Biotechnology sector of India is 12th largest in the world with 65Bn \$ value which has immense potential.

Sustainable food production :

- (1) Increasing crop production (eg) : GM crops increase production by 38% (economist survey)
- (2) Reduced stubble burning by shorter stem
- (3) Pest resistant variety (eg) : DMH-11
- (4) Biofortification (eg) : Vitamin-A, zinc etc.
- (5) Sustainability increased as less water needed (eg) : 1109 variety of Rice.
- (6) Biosensors, soil sensor etc also telling exact need of soil.

(7) nanosilver, urea gold etc reducing demand for fertiliser. significantly.

(8) lab grown meat etc, Tissue culture for agroforestry will enhance food production & sustainability.

(waste management):

(1) Biofilters for sewage waste filtration has significant advantage

(2) Nanosponges → removes toxins.

(3) Ion exchange resins for efficient waste removal.

(4) Bioremediation centre can help reduce landfills.

(5) oil zipper by Teri → oil spill removal

Human health:

(i) diagnosis become easy (eg): ELISA test.

- (2) solves crucial problems (eg): CAR-T cell therapy for cancer.
- (3) vaccines (eg): Astrogena, cervical cancer vaccine necessary for good human health.
- (4) Newer Technologies like Stem cell therapy reducing deaths across world.
- (5) Human health also supported through genetic therapy (eg): rare health issues like stem cell therapy.
- (6) Delivery of vaccines (eg): carbon nanotubes efficient application.
- (7) Issues like HART therapy further helps crucial indicators (eg): HIV (2.1 mn cases)

Way forward: BVR Reddy Committee suggests focus on capacity building & industry-academia linkage. This will help increase Indian Sci & Tech.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.16) Climate change is leading to significant alterations in ecosystems, resulting in cascading effects on biodiversity, ecosystem services, and human livelihoods, necessitating integrated approaches to conservation and climate adaptation. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जैव विविधता, पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र सेवाओं और मानव आजीविका पर व्यापक प्रभाव पड़ रहा है, जिसके कारण संरक्षण और जलवायु अनुकूलन के लिए एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

climate change has become major driver of global processes today. and we are on path to 2°C increase in Temperature (emission gap report). by 2100

alteration in ecosystems $\rightarrow$ increased ice melting, reduced albedo
 $\rightarrow$ desertification (29% in India (ISRO))
 $\rightarrow$ Coral bleaching
 $\rightarrow$ Marine

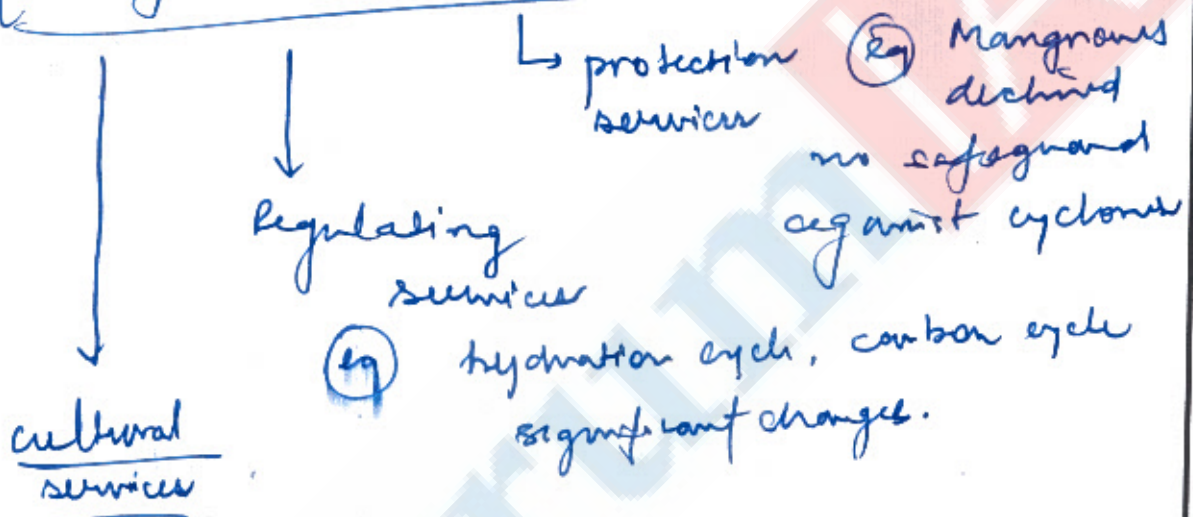
Biodiversity : (i) reduced species habitat for animals (eg): Polar bear seen in human areas
 $\rightarrow$ (ii) Increasing spring time
 $\rightarrow$ (iii) proliferation of invasive species (eg): water hyacinth.
 $\rightarrow$ (iv) Biodiversity like coral bleaching,

help forest $\Rightarrow$ decreasing

(5) (eg): It is expected that 90% of corals will extinct in 35 years.

(6) Extinction of species (eg): snow leopard in danger.

ecosystem services at harm:



(eg): Adi tribe lost heritage.

Human livelihood: ① coastal sinking $\Rightarrow$ decrease livelihood (eg): 6000

families in Nepal displaced
② Job loss: heatwaves by 2020 $\Rightarrow$ 34 mn job loss

③ reduced productivity (eg): street vendors

④ decreased production $\Rightarrow$ income

(eg): decreased rice productivity

Approach needed:

- (1) MISSION LIFE approach  circular economy
(eg): Nike using waste in Basketball courts.
- (2) Community based approach: organic farming, Rain water harvesting (eg): Zabo in Nagaland
- (3) energy efficiency (eg): better led lamp.
- (4) National adaptation (eg): 5-2-1-8 Indian GDP on adaptation
- (5) Mitigation (eg): Tetrapod walls (eco survey) 2022
↳ MISHTI scheme for mangroves
- (6) Bio-rock tech for coral regeneration.
- (7) International collaboration:
 - (1) paris agreement - Net zero targets
 - (2) Finance: loss & damage fund [2023 COP]
 - (3) common but differentiated responsibility
- (8) practices like Integrated pest management, electric vehicles, green carbon credit scheme, renewable energy etc are required.

Feedback

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AWIS			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.17) Urban areas, often referred to as the cradle of civilization and growth engines, are increasingly experiencing various natural and man-made disasters. Discuss in the Indian context. Also, suggest suitable mitigation and management strategies. (15 marks, 250 words)

शहरी क्षेत्रों को अक्सर सभ्यता और विकास के इंजन के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है, जो विभिन्न प्राकृतिक और मानव निर्मित आपदाओं का सामना कर रहे हैं। भारतीय संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उपयुक्त शमन और प्रबंधन रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian urban sector has been increasing rapidly from 31% (2011 census) and expected to reach 40% by 2030 (UN report)

growth engines

- (i) 70% of Indian GDP
- (ii) services & manufacturing GDP
- (iii) centres of growth & innovation.

experiencing various DISASTERS:

(i) Natural Disasters:

(i) increased flooding due to increasing population pressure & erratic monsoon
(eg: Mumbai flood (2022))

(ii) Newer centres like Shimla etc,

facing disasters like landslides

(eg: Shimla landslide (2024))

(3) GLOFs etc $\Rightarrow$ into Himalayan cities

(eg): Khosla lake.

(4) Increasing cloud bursts in cities (eg): Mumbai (2024)

(5) cyclones intensity increasing (eg): cyclone Arno, Fani, Amphan

(6) Earthquake (eg): Latur (1993)
Man Made disaster

(1) Urban flooding due to concretization

(eg): Hyderabad floods (2024)

(2) Urban Heat Island effect

(3) Increased Heatwaves

(eg): 2022 February.
due to vehicular pollution.



Need Mitigation strategies:

(1) Focus on vulnerability mapping

(eg): Muzoram 1:500 maps for landslide

(2) Risk Reduction (eg)

Structural measures

(1) gabion, Retention walls etc for landslides

(2) shelter houses (eg: Odisha MISSION SARAK)

(3) storm water drainage development

(eg): Delhi water system designed in 1929.

Non structural measures

(eg): IFDONS, ITEDS as early warning system.
NDMA guidelines for measures.

→ Afforestation (eg) Vengal Chakra committee

Management strategies:

① land use policy (GIS code 2016)



② Retrofitting of infrastructure (eg): IS 1892

③ capacity development of locals at the response & relief (Sundar framework)

④ Coordination of centre & states like Odisha's Zero casualty approach for cyclones.

⑤ Technology usage (eg): GIS mapping & live monitoring.

It is necessary to adopt these measures in order to ensure sustainable growth of Indian growth engine.

Feedback

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P & R			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.18) "India's disaster management framework has made significant progress in the 21st century, yet challenges persist in ensuring timely response and effective coordination during crises." Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

"भारत के आपदा प्रबंधन ढांचे ने 21वीं सदी में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति की है, फिर भी संकट के दौरान समय पर प्रतिक्रिया और प्रभावी समन्वय सुनिश्चित करने में चुनौतियां बनी हुई हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In 1999 super cyclone, 10000 lives were lost but in cyclone Amphan less than 21 lives lost. It shows how India's disaster management has come a long way.

Significant progress:

- (1) Relief based approach to proactive approach (eg): Orange colour code warning for cyclones.
- (2) Institutional measures (eg): National policy, 2009; disaster management act, 2005 & 2016 plan has helped coordinated & well planned approach
- (3) Capacity building & personnel management (eg): 14 NDRF Teams, NIDM for training & research

regular NDMA guidelines.

- (4) Financial support (eg): NDRF, NDMP funds on 15th FC recommendation.
- (5) Structural measures focussed because 2 dollars spent saves 7 dollars (eg): Ayuda Mitra scheme
- (6) Early warning systems (eg): Bhoomikomp alert in Uttarakhand & capacity building of locals (eg): fire manuals for tribals etc have helped.

Challenges persist in

Timely Response

- (1) only 14 NDRF teams and lack of local Branches
- (2) lack of local infrastructure (eg): 25 days to take out silkyara tunnel victims.
- (3) lack of locals training which are responsible for 80% relief (eg): Malana dam collapse, 2021.

- (4) poor equipments & outdated technology slows down
- (5) golden hour approach not followed (eg: Earth Quake)

Effective coordination:

- (1) NEC do not meet regularly [PK Mishra committee]
- (2) segregated approach of centre & state impact. (eg): NDRF, no collect SDRF
- (3) local governments capacity not utilised
- (4) poor NDRF capacity (CAG report) due to vacancy.

Certain positives as well

- (1) NDMA not clear responsibility divide & collaboration
- (2) Increased state autonomy (eg): Manu animal conflict disaster in UP.
- (3) 2016 plan defines 5yr, 10yr, 15yr plans
- (4) Focus on locals training increased (eg): VAN-PATHIL in Maharashtra.

This will ensure good disaster preparedness (11.5 SDG)

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.19) Explain how the symbiotic relationship between organized crime and terrorism further aggravates internal security concerns. What steps can be taken to address this linkage and the threats emerging from it? (15 marks, 250 words)

बताइए कि संगठित अपराध और आतंकवाद के बीच सहजीवी संबंध किस तरह आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताओं को और बढ़ाता है। इस संबंध और इससे उत्पन्न होने वाले खतरों से निपटने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently, BNS (new criminal laws) defined organised crime (Sec 111) and terrorism which is a significant step.

Makarenko defines symbiotic relationship as 'operational continuum'

According to him,

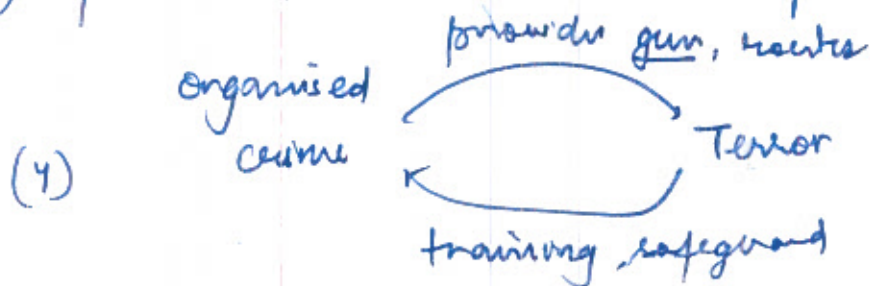
symbiotic relationship and impact on internal security.

(i) Coexistence leads to subculture of crime (eg): Mumbai in 1993.

(ii) confluence leads to enhanced help & coordination thus increasing trouble as difficult to contain.

(eg): Moneylenders also involved in Narco trade (NIA)

(3) operational motivation helps each other



(5) (eg): pathankot attack was carried out using drug routes.

(6) Black hole tragedy → safe havens in North East
↳ weakened state

(7) Financing (eg): ISIS oil wells
↳ D company finance Janet & Blom which carry out attack in IdK.

(8) enhanced speed, accuracy & reduced cost of operations (eg): FARC,

(9) Babbar Khalsa group & Pakistan fusion groups flow together

Steps needed

(*) Address this linkage: By breaking nexus through holistic approach

- (1) stopping smuggling in Bangladesh
- (2) concentrated attacks, raids on groups (eg) operation DHANVAST (NIA) on organised groups.
- (3) countering finances (eg): using FIU, strong KMC NTRs etc to curb finances.
- (4) legal reforms like MCOCA of Maharashtra.
- (5) Awareness & utilisation of local intelligence (eg): Guppar Bakamats in J&K.
- (6) Increased efficiency of intelligence (eg): RAW, IB coordination
- (7) Global cooperation (eg): CCIT, treaty by India in UN.
- (8) → extradition treaty (eg): Michael from Dubai extradited
- (9) → all out attack (eg): India & Bangladesh op surprise broke insurgents collaboration
- (10) Such holistic steps can help curb this very dangerous collaboration & ensure growth for India.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.20) Strengthening security apparatus in border areas and forging developmental partnerships with the locals are essential components of a robust and effective border management strategy. Discuss, with initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (15 marks, 250 words)

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में सुरक्षा तंत्र को मजबूत करना तथा स्थानीय लोगों के साथ विकासात्मक साझेदारी बनाना एक मजबूत और प्रभावी सीमा प्रबंधन रणनीति के आवश्यक घटक हैं। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए प्रयासों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to S. Jaishankar "No country can ensure peace if there are unsecured borders"

Robust & effective Border management

(i) strengthening Border apparatus:

(i) Infrastructure development to ensure connectivity, efficiency & speed

(a) (eg): Bridges like Remi etc

(b) Advance landing grounds => 8 in North East

(c) New airports (eg): Pakyong airport in Sikkim.

(d) Tunnels to ensure all year accessibility
(eg): Sela tunnel, Atal tunnel

(e) Enhanced roads to ensure not

only agile force but growth of locals

(eg): 2000 kms roads in North east since 2011.

⑦ Use of Technology to monitor Borders effectively (eg): A GSAT-7B satellite.

⑧ effective fencing of Borders to stop unwanted elements to infiltrate (eg): CBMs & BOL7-Q17 in Bangladesh Border

⑨ Partnership with locals :

(1) Development initiatives like PM Shri scheme for schooling etc ensure cooperation

(2) Basic needs fulfilled ensure no ghost hamlets.

(eg): Vibrant village scheme (UBOD scheme)

(3) Aashmi scheme for skill development.

⑩ Development generates peace dividend (Bandhopadhyay report)

(eg): op PEXAL by army for confidence building.

(6) Building capacities of locals to safeguard (eg: NCC increased in Border areas)

(7) Increased growth (eg: J&K Business Summit)
employment (eg: RCS-Udan airports)
market access (eg: PM Sadak, KISAN Rail)

Other steps also needed

(i) Breaking collusion arrangements b/w locals (2nd APR)
 (ii) efficiency of Administration (eg: Armstrong panel road in Manipur)

way forward :

(i) Border infra asymmetry need to be unbed (SP Shukla Committee)

(ii) Use of Technology like CBMS, AOLT-QIT [Madhukar Gupta Committee]

(3) applying Rafale, Iron dome etc to protect Indian Borders.

Indian growth Road passes through Borders.

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			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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