

TEST CODE 7 1 3 3 0 4

MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटेMaximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	MANTHAN JINJAL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910054495	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	08/09/2024

*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। 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। 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। 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 प्रदेश 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। 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।	
Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 11:10 AM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☒
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, प्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :			EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

Q.1) Why has there been an increased focus on negotiating, renegotiating and concluding Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) by India in recent years? (10 marks, 150 words)

हाल के वर्षों में भारत द्वारा मुक्त व्यापार समझौतों (FTAs) पर बातचीत, पुनर्वार्ता और समापन पर ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Free Trade Agreement (FTA) refers to mutual agreement between 2 or more economic centres to reduce or eliminate duties on trade among them.

- Recent Focus on FTAs
- (i) Negotiating - with EU, UK, GCC (Gulf co-operation Council) etc.
 - (ii) Renegotiating - with ASEAN & Singapore
 - (iii) Concluding - India-Australia CEPA; India-UAE Agreement etc.

Reason for such increased focus:

- i) Supply-chain Realignment - Since pandemic due to highlights of risks associated with concentration of supply chains  chip shortage, fertiliser inflation etc.
- ii) Trends of deglobalisation due to US-China

trade war, Artificial Intelligence & labour-saving technology

iii) Dejunct WTO Appellate body which shifts trade in favour of multilateral & regional organisations

iv) Potential - To become 'Engine-of-growth' as South Asian intra-regional trade is just 5% of their International trade (World Bank)

v) Renegotiation due to past experience → e.g. Issues of Rules-of-origin; High Import-Export gap in India-ASEAN FTA

vi) Targets of \$2Tn exports by 2030 (Foreign Trade policy - 2023)

- Suggestions
- (i) Aspire to join RCEP & trade-pillar of IPEF (Indo-Pacific Economic Framework)
 - (ii) Gradually introduce competition in Agriculture & Dairy as well

Foreign trade can become engine of growth as seen in case of China.

Feedback

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

Q.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 the expenditure-
management by the central & state governments
and spend/invest as per priorities of
the Nation.

Well-designed fiscal policy for equitable
distribution:

- i) Increase in expenditures on social sector
e.g. Education (target of 6% of GDP as per
New Education Policy - 2020); Health (presently
only 1.4% of GDP) etc.
- ii) Higher taxation of High-wealth Individuals
(suggested by Chancel & Pichetty)
- iii) Investment in capital expenditures (3.4% of
GDP i.e. ₹ 11.11 Lakh crore in Budget 2024-25)
which create social overheads e.g. Road,
Railways

- iv) Focus on Human Development using capability approach [eg.] PM-AWAS (for housing); SAUBHAGYA (for electricity); Jal Jeevan Mission (for drinking water) etc.
- v) Women-specific expenditures for increasing their labour-force participation [eg.] Inclusive cities (lighted pathways); Drone Didi scheme etc.
- vi) Promotion of entrepreneurship culture in tier-II & III cities [eg.] Aspirational Block programme, ODOP (One district - One product) scheme etc.
- vii) Intergenerational Equity [eg.] National Action plan on Climate change

Suggestions

i) Focus on lagged regions [eg.] Mission Pravadaya

ii) Tap energies of private sector [eg.] Mandatory PPP under Municipal works in million plus cities

Fiscal policy should become harbinger of equitable development for SDG-10.

Feedback

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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 relies on import of edible oils primarily palm-oil from Malaysia & Thailand.

Primary factors for such reliance:

i) Free import duty on edible oils which decreases competitiveness of domestic production

ii) MSP on soyabean, Mustard-seed etc. declared but serve negligible purpose due to inadequate procurement (Mostly traded below MSP)

iii) Distortion of cropping-pattern in favour of wheat & Rice (Shanta Kumar Committee)

iv) Diversion of oil for other purposes
e.g. Bioenergy production

Measures to increase production & decrease reliance on imports:

- i) Allow GM-Mustard (pending due to ongoing litigation)
- ii) Further improvement in Cotton (produce declining since 2012 due to pink Bollworm) & cotton-oil can be promoted
- iii) Subsidies under National Mission on oilseeds (especially in tropical Northeast)
- iv) gradual introduce competitiveness with aligning tariffs with other products
- v) Support for quality-check & processing infrastructure

High-dependence on imports for oilseeds goes against spirit of Atmanirbhar Bharat & presents supply-chain risk.

Feedback

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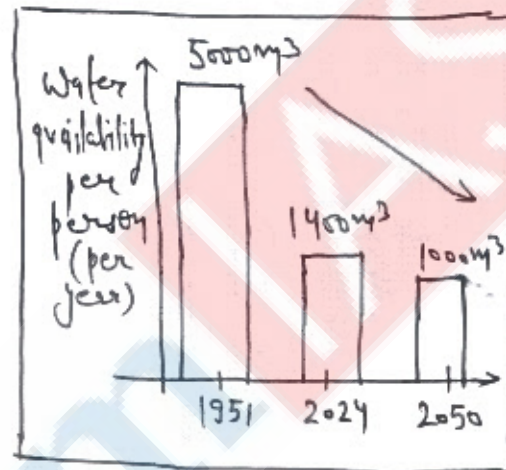
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Water-crisis in India has been highlighted by recent water-shortage in Delhi, Dry-zero in Bangalore & declining groundwater levels in Punjab & Haryana.



• Micro-irrigation as solution for growing water-crisis:

- i) Would increase water-efficiency & would prevent excessive extraction of groundwater (currently 425% of global extraction in India)
- ii) Higher productivity (ICRIER Report)
- iii) Would decrease virtual water export (currently 22.6 Lakh Tonnes exported with 11.8 MT export of Rice)

- (iv) Would reduce requirement of large-dumps river-interlinking which leads to evaporation losses
- (v) Local solution for local problems would increase sustainability eg:- Water-level increase in Telangana Villages due to adoption of Micro-irrigation

Skewed adoption :

- (a) Intensive irrigation (conventional means) practised in North-western India
- (b) Most rice-production using system of re-plantation & water-logged fields
- (c) Lesser knowledge in central & eastern India
- (d) Non-Availability of scale-Naturel technology & skilled people

Suggestions } (i) Mission-mode project & subsidies
 (ii) Promotion of drone & AI-based irrigation

Micro-irrigation is need of hour as water is becoming more & more scarce & climate more and more unpredictable.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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 accidents of North East Express, Badrnani Express etc. highlighted the issue of recurring railway accidents.

Urgent necessity to address challenges:

i) Safety

- ① Frequent jumping of signals especially by goods train
- ② Instances of Break failures
- ③ Instances of negligence of signal operator (case of North East Express)
- ④ Over-crowding & people sitting on gates & roof (invitation for future accidents)

ii) Undercapacity

- ① Low seats-to-population ratio

- ⑥ High traffic on key-routes eg. Kanpur - Deen Dayal Upadhyaya
- ⑦ Lack of skilled professionals & latest technological integration

iii) Lack of Modernisation -

- ① Working with old signaling system (delays during fog)
- ② Lack of multiple-inputs-based electric supply (only in Vande Bharat)

Suggestions

- ① High capital expenditure instead of short-term measures (Rajesh Mahan Committee)
- ② Dedicated high-level team for safety & accountability
- ③ Investment in KAVACH, Vande Bharat etc.

Recent highest-ever budget for Railways for capital expenditure in Budget 2024-25 is welcome step.

Feedback

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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 अंतराष्ट्रीय 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 is joint mission of NASA & ISRO for launch of satellite for spectrometry of Earth.

Increased International co-operation in space exploration:

- i) Would synergize future missions of ISRO & NASA
- ii) Would help in develop efficient communication channels
- iii) Would lead to higher personnel & instruments - mobility among both organisations
- iv) collaboration on future projects
~~eg~~ Gaganyaan Mission of India
 (help in training astronauts & sending one to ISS through NASA for prior exposure)

Increased Co-operation in Scientific Research:

- i) Push to India-US iCET (Collaboration on emerging technologies)
- ii) Joint analysis of findings of the mission
- iii) Scope for collaboration on inter-planet or other missions in future

Help in
Climate Change
Monitoring &

Natural Hazard
Management

(i) Ability to spectrograph
Earth in C-band &
K-band

(ii) Would help in
disaster-zoning

(iii) Would help in
urban planning

Hence (NISAR) is small
Step for future larger collaborations.

Feedback

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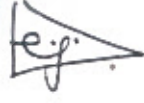
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) Nuclear technology can play a transformative role in enhancing food security and agricultural sustainability. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Nuclear technology is technology of the future & becoming increasingly relevance in light of diversification requirements for climate-change mitigation

Transformative role: — Food security:

- a) Would enhance productivity 
Nano-Urea; Nano DAP
- b) Would help in reducing fertiliser run-off
- c) Would help in fortification  Mixing at Nano-scale
- d) Would help in increasing water-absorption
- e) Innovative solutions for crop-management
 Nano Sensors

• Role in Sustainable Agriculture:

- i) Lesser pesticides & fertilisers
- ii) Higher use efficiency
- iii) Increase in yields based on organic & natural farming
- iv) Soil improvement in lab
- v) Food processing to increase its taste & reduce wastages

Hence Nuclear technology can help in doubling farm income if appropriated rightly.

Feedback

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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)

Instances of forest-fires (along with intensity) is rising all over the world and India is no exception.

- Concerns & urgent need of sustainable management
- (i) Recent one of largest forest-fires in Uttarakhand
 - (ii) Pollution & loss of Biodiversity
 - (iii) Role of Invasive species

Causes of forest fires:

- a) Extreme heat
- b) Presence of Chir-pine trees
(cavity catches fire)

c) Intentionally by locals in some instances

d) Lack of mitigation measures like leaving fire-breaks while planting; expedient solutions etc.

(- Multi-dimensional impacts:)

i) Economic → Loss of timber, minor forest produce & other ecosystem services; loss of livelihood of people; damage to property

ii) Environmental → Positive if happening at natural rate; however negative due to emission

iii) Social → displacement; loss of tribal culture & heritage

Hence there is need to expedient efforts to control forest fires.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Recently, violence & death of locals as well as security personnel has surged (in 2021) in Jammu & Kashmir.



(Reasons of recent surge in violence:)

- i) Infiltration of terrorists in Jammu sector which was relatively unguarded (due to focus on Kashmir)
- ii) Efforts by adversaries to prevent Normalisation of situation & conduct of legislative assembly elections
- iii) Infiltration of specially-trained groups of former terrorists

iv) Inability of villagers to defend themselves due to roll-back of village defence volunteer scheme earlier

v) Forested zones which provide easy hide-outs

Strategies:

i) Large-scale counter-operation like operation Sarpvirash earlier

ii) Local intelligence (Humint) help

iii) Deploy highly trained NSG & Kshatriya Rifle commands

iv) Cut-off food supplies by securing parameters of their hide-out zones

Hence there is need of quick & multidimensional action.

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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)

Cyber slavery refers to cyber-based addiction & victim of cyber-based psychological operations.

Possible implications:

- i) Radicalisation (eg) one of tool in toolkit of ISIS
- ii) electoral manipulation (eg) Cambridge Analytica
- iii) Roadblocks in developmental projects by shaping public opinion
- iv) Decreased economic productivity as highlighted by Economic Survey 2023-24

v) Cyber-attacks which can disrupt whole system

— AIIMS - Delhi servers

— Kudankulam Nuclear plant

Feedback

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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)

1991 LPG reforms made India more connected to the world market and led to high increase in imports, exports, investments & labour mobility.

1991 Reforms	Effects
i) Sectors reserved for Government reduced from 18 to 3	i) High-growth phase (2006-08) (Average 9% - Great growth)
ii) Peak tariff rate came down from ~110% to ~25%	ii) More globalisation (24% of world trade)
iii) Revised FDI limits	iii) Decline in poverty (Now ~15% as per UNDP)
iv) MRTP Act replaced by Competition Act	
v) Exchange rate fixed	

Necessity of Reforms 2.0 due to evolving global & domestic landscape:

Global -

i) Trend of deglobalisation due to US-China Trade war (Necessitates protection of foreign investment)

ii) China + 1 Strategy of corporations to shift their production facilities to other countries
 eg. Samsung & Apple - plants in India

iii) Trend of Supply-chain diversifications for resilience of economy

iv) Inclusion of Indian Bond in S&P Global Emerging Markets Index which would enhance FPI & hence variability (hot-money)

v) Defunct WTO Appellate Body & shift of focus on regional grouping (concept of friendshoring)

vi) Increasing restrictions on labour mobility
 eg. H1B visa issue in US

vii) Artificial Intelligence making labour-saving trend

Domestic

i) Rise in inequalities (Oxfam Report top-10% holding 52% of National income)

- ii) Unemployment (of tune of ~27% in 15-25 Age-group as per CMIE Report)
- iii) Subdued private consumption after pandemic (largest part of National Income)
- iv) Early seeds of entrepreneurship culture (More than 100 unicorns) which needs nurturing

Suggestions for Reforms:

- i) More Liberalisation (eg. 100% FDI in defence) however maintain "Trusted products from trusted source" stance
- ii) Push to Manufacturing through support (PLI Schemes)
- iii) Exports promotion through diversification
- iv) Decrease in logistics cost (currently 13%) (Target 8-9%)
- v) Ease of enforcing contracts

1st generation reforms happen at stroke of pen, but 2nd-generation reforms are difficult & most crucial.

Feedback

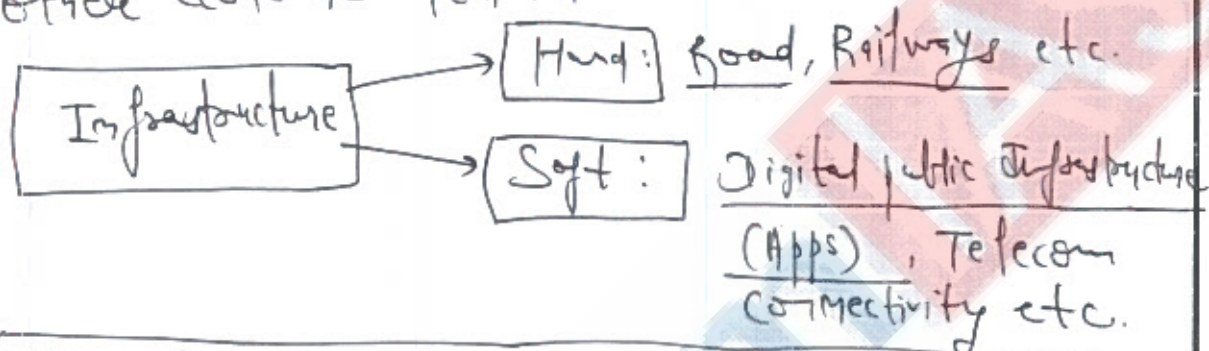
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Infrastructure refers to the capital assets that provide overhead benefits for other economic activities.



Essential tool for socio-economic transformation:

i) To reduce logistics cost & increase the competitiveness of Indian exports
(National Logistics policy)

ii) For wide-coverage & At-scale solutions
eg → UPI, CoWIN

iii) For increase in potential GDP eg → RBI working group report (1% increase in capital expenditure yields 2.2% increase in GDP in long-run)

- iv) For promotion of social services eg education (School infrastructure & SWAYAM Channels); Health (Hospital infrastructure & National Health Stack) etc.
- v) For removing multi-dimensional poverty eg. Houses under PM-AWAS; drinking-water infrastructure under Jal Jeevan Mission etc.
- vi) For promoting Manufacturing of consumer goods eg Samsung Mobile production facility in Noida, Old Electric production facility in Karnataka etc.

• Role in other areas:

— Sustainable Development:

- i) For environmental protection eg Nature-based solution & green infrastructure (Indian Railways' plan to become Net-zero by 2030)
- ii) For inter-generational equity by

investing in pensions, housing etc.

- iii) For prevention of disasters $\Rightarrow$ Multipurpose buildings in cyclone-prone areas; early-warning system (EWS) infrastructure etc

For societal wellbeing:

- i) Health, education, electricity, cooking gas etc. through physical (School, Hospital) & digital (NHS-App) infrastructure
- ii) Modern means of transportation $\Rightarrow$ Vande Bharat train from ICF (Integrated Coach facility, Chennai)
- iii) For better defence measures $\Rightarrow$ cyber security infrastructure, Tejas fighter Jet etc.

Hence long-term capital development depends on infrastructure.

Allotting 3.7% GDP to capital expenditure in Budget 2024-25 is welcome step.

Feedback

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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)

Aquaculture refers to the production of fishery & other products (shrimps, molluscs etc.) in inland and coastal waters.

India is among Top-5 Aquaculture producing countries in the world.

Significance for Nutritional Security:

- i) protein-rich & health-benefits of fisheries
- ii) important source of diet & nutrition for coastal communities
- iii) processed food (eg. Fish oil, Omega-3 capsules) etc. are having large domestic market

For livelihood generation:

- i) often done at small-scale in sustainable manner employing large population

- (ii) Important source of livelihood for certain communities eg. Apatani community of Arunachal Pradesh
- (iii) High share in Agriculture exports (Around 1/3rd) which makes them one of principle source of Forex

For Economic growth:

- (i) For Balanced regional development eg. Important role in economies of east-coast states
- (ii) Profits from Aquaculture invested in other economic activities
- (iii) Important for diversification of Agriculture for doubling farm incomes (Dalwai Committee)
- (iv) Important for Blue Economy 2.0 Mission which aims to double fisheries exports to 1 Lakh Core Rupees.

Measures taken by government:

- i) Kisan Credit Card (KCC) extended to aquaculture
- ii) Supports to shrimp breeding programme & other projects of R&D
- iii) Credit & extension support through PACS (Primary Agriculture Credit Societies)
- iv) Export support through MPEDA
- v) ICAR-CMFRI institute engaged in many R&D projects ~~esp.~~ Recent collaboration with a start-up for lab-based fish-meat production

Fisheries & Aquaculture sectors are important for doubling farm income & realising vision of

Blue Revolution 2.0.

Feedback

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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 was introduced in 1960s
for Green Revolution 1.0 (1966-72). It provides minimum selling price for farmers at specified rates.

About MSP

↓ Decided by CCEA (Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs)	↓ On Recommendation of CACP (Commission on Agriculture Cost & Prices)	↓ At least A2+50 (50% above cost)	↓ For For 22 Specified crops
--	--	---	--

Leading to Market-distortions:

i) High-production of Rice & wheat while declining that of others
Pulse availability decreased from 4 gm/person at independence to 48 gm Now

ii) Higher prices which feeds into household inflation

iii) Excess production which leads to situations like—

- High diversion of cereal for support to other Nations
- Use for making ethanol
- High wastages (25-30% as per Economic Survey 2018-19)

• Leading to Ecological steps:

- i) Water-intensive crops (especially Rice)
- ii) Declining groundwater levels in Punjab & Haryana
- iii) High emissions from paddy-fields
- iv) Large use of fertilisers (especially Urea) which leads to Nutrient-run-off & eutrophication
- v) Declining soil-fertility & increasing salinity due to water-logging
- vi) Practice of burning crop-residue due to lack of much difference between 2 crops

Reforms required:

- i) Diversification of procurement under MSP $\Rightarrow$ Include Millets (Nutri-cereals)
- ii) Climate-specific Agriculture for Best use of resources
- iii) Replace FCI-procurement with PDS (Price-deficiency payment system) for lesser distortion (Harish Damodaran)
- iv) Avoid Ban on exports (or high duties) (Ashok Gulati)
- v) Financial help for shifting to Nano-Urea, other crop, leaving field non-cultivated etc.
- vi) Introduce organic & Natural farming $\Rightarrow$ Pgs-India Scheme

M. S. Swaminathan highlighted need of evergreen revolution which is equitable & sustainable.

Feedback

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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 refers to the
use of biological process for economic
or other benefits.

Potential of Biotechnology:

For achieving sustainable food production:

i) For increasing productivity (e.g. GM-Cotton
resulted in doubling yields in 6 years;
DMH-11 (GM-Mustard) with high potential

ii) For increasing yields of livestock (e.g.
through selective breeding; gene
improvement methods etc.

iii) For decreasing requirement of fertilizers
and pesticide by making crops non-
susceptible to pest-attacks (e.g.
Bollworm technology

iv) Lesser emissions $\Rightarrow$ Recent Rice-varieties by ICAR; Feedstock for animals which reduce Methane emissions

v) by efficient management of fields
 $\Rightarrow$ Biosensors

For Waste-Management:

i) Alternative to burning of crop residue
 $\Rightarrow$ Pura Biodecomposer

ii) For conversion into ethanol $\Rightarrow$ damaged foodgrains, C-heavy molasses of sugarcane etc.

iii) For waste-to-wealth projects $\Rightarrow$ Use in road construction

iv) For efficient processing & management
reducing waste-generation $\Rightarrow$ Biotechnological operations to increase Shelf-life

Significant advancement in Human health:

- i) Food fortification $\Rightarrow$ golden Rice (fortified with vitamin-A)
- ii) Newer protein-rich foods $\Rightarrow$ Processed from Sea-Algae
- iii) Vaccines & gene-therapies (genetic technology)
- iv) Solutions to gene-based diseases, cancers etc.

Suggestions

- i) Improved R&D (currently only 0.67% of GDP for R&D)
- ii) Streamline National Mission on Biotechnology
- iii) International collaborations $\Rightarrow$ India-US iCET

Biotechnology would become increasingly important amid climate change & human health concerns.

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)

As per IPCC Report, temperature-rise of $+1.18^{\circ}\text{C}$ has happened since pre-industrial times & we need to reduce at least 43% emissions by 2030 to be able to achieve 1.5°C target.

- Evidences of Significant alterations in ecosystems
- (i) 202% CO_2 (compared to 1870s)
 - (ii) August-2023 (driest August since 1901)
 - (iii) Floods in Shimla, Bihar & Assam
 - (iv) Variability of Monsoon has increased

Cascading effects:

(i) On Biodiversity:

a) Rapid reduction in Biodiversity (over 90% lost since pre-industrial times as per IPBES reports)

- a) Decline in yields of tropical regions
(25-30% over some years)
- c) High flora & fauna in threatened category of IUCN (e.g. Great Indian Bustard (critically endangered) etc.
- d) Increase in desertification

ii) On Ecosystem Services:

- a) Rise in variability & extreme events
(e.g. Pakistan floods (2022), Libya floods (2023) etc.
- b) Rise in global warming resulting in high-loss of lives & property due to extreme-heat events
- c) Rise in number of events of forest fires

iii) On Human livelihoods:

- a) decreased productivity due to heat-stress, pollution etc.

b) Declining fisheries production & threats to coastal economies due to sea-level rise

c) High disruption & loss of lives threatening economy $\Rightarrow$ Recent Wymed pandemics

Need of Integrated approaches for conservation and climate Adaptation:

Conservation	Adaptation
i) <u>Efforts for mitigation</u> (green mobility, retrofitting thermal power plants) ii) <u>Increase efforts of Renewable Energy</u> $\Rightarrow$ PM Surya Shakti Nigam scheme	i) <u>Invest in disaster resilient infrastructure</u> ii) <u>Mobilisation of climate finance from developed countries</u> iii) <u>Adaptive solution</u> $\Rightarrow$ Early warning system iv) <u>Strictly follow ESZ (eco-sensitive zone) Norms</u>

Climate-Change is resulting in high-losses to economic development.
Integrated efforts needed for SDG-13.

Feedback

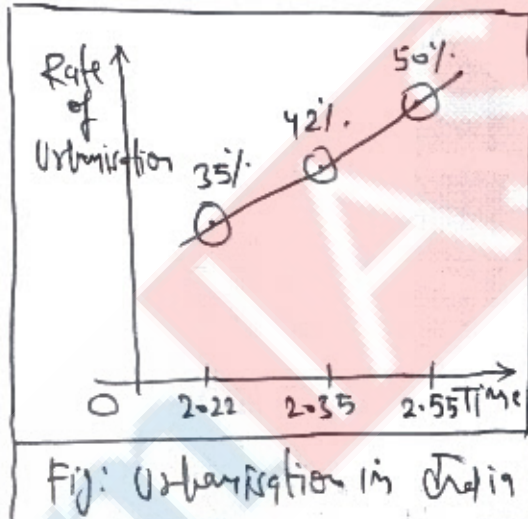
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Urbanisation in India is growing at fast rate. 50% of our population would live in urban spaces by 2055.



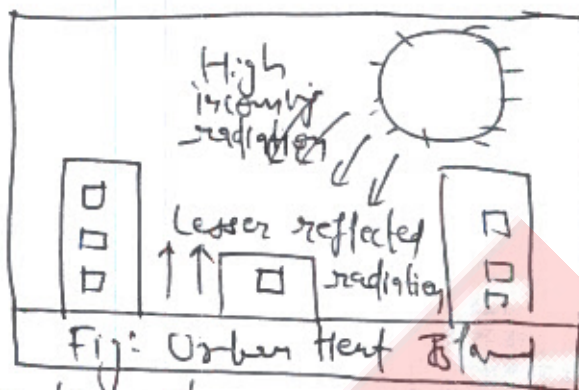
Cradle of Civilisations → a) Human progress with urbanisation
 (e.g. Indus valley civilisation)
 b) Seen with lens of human development

Growth Engines → a) Source of 60% GDP of India
 b) Hub for service-sector
 c) Places of industrial corridors

Increase in disasters - Natural

a) Increase in heat-stress events (1.18°C temperature increase since pre-industrial time) due to urban heat-island effect

- b) Rise in extreme events ex: Shimla, Assam & Bihar floods



- c) Landslide instances due to extreme rainfall & loss of natural vegetation ex: Wayanad Paragliders

- d) Increase in Monsoon variability leading to droughts ex: August-2023 was driest month (August) since 1901

Man-Made:

- a) Large law & order problems (Riots) ex: North-East Delhi violence of 2020
- b) Pandemics & health concerns due to increased interaction with Micro-organisms and animals ex: COVID-19
- c) Nuclear disasters ex: Fukushima (Japan) (2011)
- d) Industrial disasters ex: Vizag LG-Polymer plant - styrene leakage

- e) Cyber attacks & associated disasters
 eg. AIIIMS-Delhi Server
 hack
- f) Push to natural disasters eg. Dam
 Mismanagement (Chennai floods of 2015)
 etc.

Strategies:

Mitigation

- i) Invest in green energy & climate mitigation
- ii) Safety audit of all nuclear & Biological facilities
- iii) Strict law & implementation to fix responsibility for industrial disaster
- iv) Remove Invasive Alien Species

Management

- i) Invest in Early Warning systems eg. IFlows of Mumbai
- ii) Prior Map-draws (NDMA guideline)
- iii) Advanced technology to NDMA & SDMA teams

Disasters need to be controlled following Sandai Framework.

Feedback

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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)

India's disaster management need to be strengthened in light of fact that India features on Rank-7 in global climate-change vulnerability Index.

Significant progress in 21st century;

1) Investment in Early Warning systems
 e.g. Cyclone Management Division (CMD) of IMD

2) Disaster Mapping e.g. National Landslide Atlas of India (ISRO)

3) Vulnerability Mapping e.g. Bihar & Assam (floods), Western Rajasthan (drought) etc.

4) Early Mitigation Measures e.g. Embankments at coasts (Assam); wires to prevent landslide;

periodic controlled beaching to prevent GLOF (glacial lake Outburst Flood) etc.

e) Adaptation & Response measures e.g. dedicated NDRF teams, Aapda Mitra Scheme etc.

Challenges:

i) High vulnerability e.g. 67% loss draught-prone; large coastal area (7500 km) etc.

ii) Lack of data e.g. lack of high number of Doppler Radars for climate data; dependence on NASA satellite for forest fire information etc.

iii) Governance - friction due to non-clear demarcation of tasks

iv) Lack of decentralised disaster management plans

- v) Non-adherence to ESZ (eco-sensitive zone guidelines)
- vi) Lack of training to first-responder (local population)
- vii) construction in fragile areas (eg. Balakot-Sitkyang tunnel collapse, Jashimathy pond subsidence etc.)

Suggestions:

- a) Adhere to guidelines of Gadgil & Kesturibhaskar panel for western Ghats
 - b) NDMA guidelines (especially early warning & local training) should be followed in text-and-spirit
 - c) Innovative solutions (eg. low-weight Bailey-Bridge Machine)
 - d) Integrate with NGOs & private sector
- Managing disasters efficiently is prime requirement as increase in disasters seems unavoidable.

Feedback

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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)

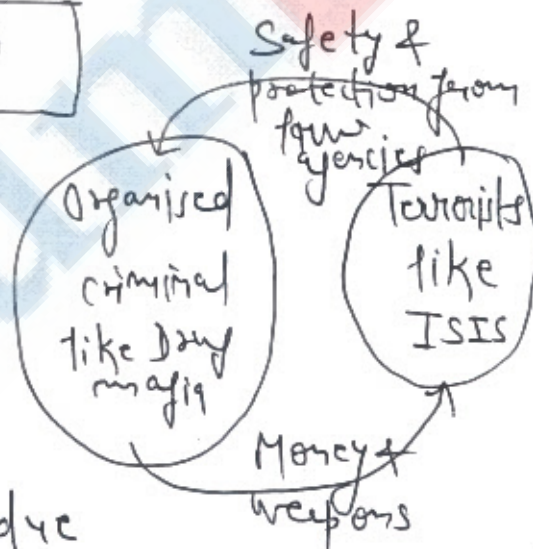
बताइए कि संगठित अपराध और आतंकवाद के बीच सहजीवी संबंध किस तरह आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताओं को और बढ़ाता है। इस संबंध और इससे उत्पन्न होने वाले खतरों से निपटने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Organised crime refers to the criminal activities of group/team usually spread in multiple geographical locations for high monetary benefits.

Symbiotic relationship:

i) Quid-pro-quo of safety & monetary support



ii) Instability created due to terrorism helps business of organised criminals (eg) High drug-addiction problem in J&K, Punjab & Manipur

iii) Sponsorship of shadow-state (separatist groups) & hence local support

Aggravation of security concerns:

- i) Increased infiltration due to local support
- ii) Terrorists using sophisticated means of communication & money-transfer due to learning from organised criminals
- iii) Increased ^{over-}ground worker presence of terrorist networks
- iv) Support of foreign adversaries to such nexus (e.g. Role of Pakistan, China & Canada)
- v) Internal support $\Rightarrow$ Few politically powerful people connected with organised crime
- vi) Rise in money laundering, wildlife trafficking etc.

Suggestions

- i) Incorporation of AI/ML to trace linkages
- ii) Decentralised monitoring for greater coverage $\Rightarrow$ Day-Monitoring by Haryana Panchayats
- iii) Break the link $\Rightarrow$ Increased focus to prevent Money-laundering
- iv) Match sophisticated weaponry of such groups

Terrorism & Organised crime
are created stabilities in North-west and North-East India. There is need to fill development-gaps & security-loopholes.

Feedback

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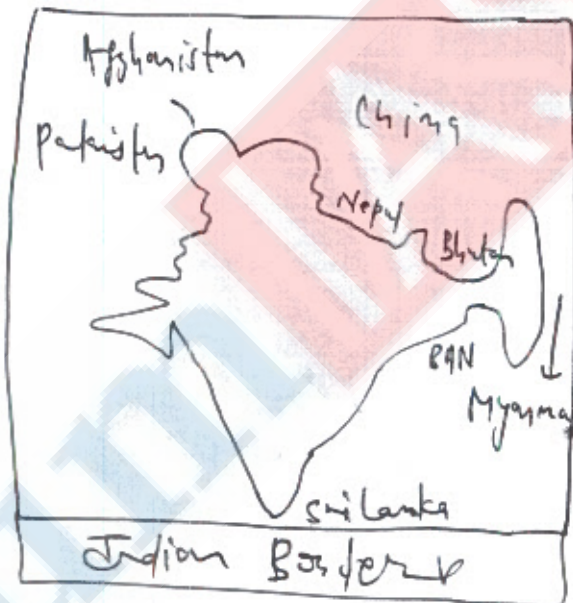
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Q.20) Strengthening security apparatus in border areas and forging developmental partnerships with the locals are essential components of a robust and effective border management strategy. Discuss, with initiatives taken by the government in this regard.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

Security apparatus in Border

Issue becomes relevant in light of fact that we share large international borders with adversaries (~3500km with China)



- Need to strengthen security apparatus:

- i) High infiltrations eg. High casualties of security personnel due to infiltration in Rajouri - Poonch area
- ii) Illegal immigration due to porous border with Nepal & Myanmar (& instabilities there)

iii) Salami - Slicing Strategy of China
(sending their livestock for grazing in our areas)

iv) Maritime Border at risk of infiltration of terrorists (eg. 26/11 Attack)

Need to forge developmental partnership:

- i) First source of information
- ii) Vulnerable to psychological tactics of terrorists
- iii) Proof of our sovereignty
- iv) Usually difficult terrain & hence there has remain developmental gaps

Initiatives of Government:

- i) Vibrant villages programme (for Northern Border)

- ii) Border Area Development Programme (BADP)
- iii) Operation Sadbhawna (for bridging trust-gap)
- iv) Budgetary provisions to North-East & J&K (for bridging development gap)

v) Border Management

- + CIBMS (Comprehensive Integrated Border Management)
- + Increased number of ICs (Check-posts)
- + Operation Sarvimesh (recently for Rajouri - Poonch Hwy)

External threat from
Borders need to be eliminated.

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

-
-
-

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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