

TEST CODE 7 1 3 3 0 2

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	SIDDHARTH KRISHNA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910082615	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	18/08/24

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्त अंक	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 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। 5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			3:00	4:00
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, 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	
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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.

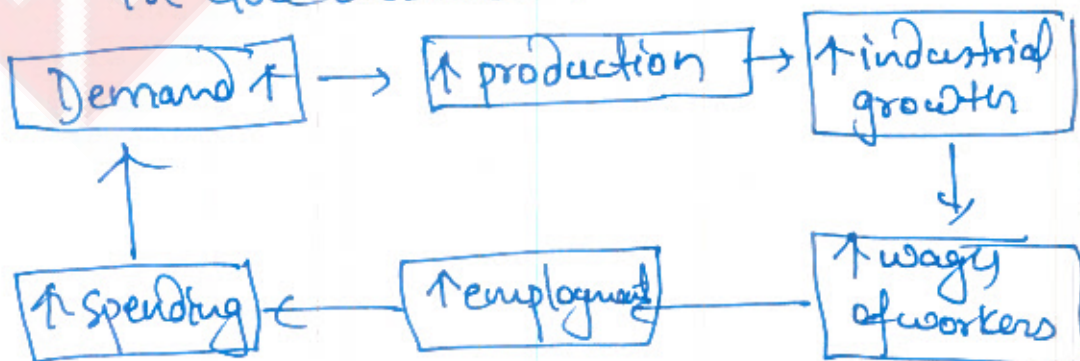
Q.1) How far do you agree that a robust domestic demand is the most important driver of India's economic growth? What are other factors that influence the growth trajectory of the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप इस बात से कहां तक सहमत हैं कि मजबूत घरेलू मांग भारत की आर्थिक वृद्धि का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चालक है? अन्य कौन से कारक हैं जो देश के विकास पथ को प्रभावित करते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India with a population of 1.4 billion has great potential to develop as a market for varied demand.

Robust domestic demand as an important driver of India's economic growth

- ① Pentup demand in the post COVID economy gave great thrust to GDP.
- ② Rising aspirational middle class serves as huge consumption market
- ③ Culture of "conspicuous consumption" [Economist Veblen] prevalent especially in the urban India.



Other factors for growth trajectory

- ① Rising investment $\Rightarrow$ Gross Fixed Capital formation of around 10-12% last few years.
- ② Service Sector growth $\Rightarrow$ contributing to around 50% of GDP.
- ③ Role of RBI in inflation management.
- ④ Govt schemes like PLI, Make in India,
- ⑤ Rever-Increasing entrepreneurial spirit $\Rightarrow$ with largest startup ecosystem in the world
 $\Rightarrow$ Decacorns like swiggy
- ⑥ Government Capex of ₹111 lakh crore in 2018-24
 $\hookrightarrow$ crowding in of private investment

These multiple factors are responsible for making India the "bright spot in the global economy" with 7-8% growth rate in next few years, as per IMF

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
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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) Macroeconomic stability is not solely dependent on the quantity of foreign exchange reserves, but also on the strategy and sources on which they are built. Discuss in an Indian context.

(10 marks, 150 words)

व्यापक आर्थिक स्थिरता न केवल विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार की मात्रा पर निर्भर करती है, बल्कि उस रणनीति और स्रोतों पर भी निर्भर करती है जिस पर वे निर्मित होते हैं। भारतीय संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Macroeconomic stability refers to the resilience in the macroeconomic parameters like inflation, exchange rate stability, global perception, etc.

Need for foreign exchange reserves in "macroeconomic stability"

- ① Maintaining foreign exchange rate stability [eg India's forex reserves ~\$700bil]
- ② maintaining investor's confidence in the global market.
- ③ Assurance to deal with exigencies like Fed Tapering, inflation control, etc.

Also depends on "strategy" on which it is built

1) initiatives for "de-dollarization" → [eg] Rupee

Double trade agreement

2) Alternative strategies of balancing trade exchanges

Also, on "sources" on which it is built —

1) Countering China's "Debt-trap diplomacy"

eg) Sri Lanka → unrevocable loans given by China, later occupation of Hambantota port

2) Checking overdependence on Multilateral institutions like IMF eg) 1991 → Forced liberalization to comply with IMF's dictation to meet exigent needs.

Further, the impossibility to balance — 1) Stable exchange rate 2) controlling inflation and

3) full capital account convertibility holds as challenge for dealing with Macroeconomic Stability (Mundell-Fleming trilemma)

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.3) DPI (Digital Public Infrastructure) is a critical enabler of digital transformation for both businesses and citizens; however, it comes with its own set of challenges. Examine.

(10 marks, 150 words)

DPI (डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर) व्यवसायों और नागरिकों दोनों के लिए डिजिटल परिवर्तन का एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रवर्तक है, हालाँकि, यह चुनौतियों के साथ आता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Digital public infrastructure refers to a basic level of ^{digital} technology upon which various public services can be built.

→ ONDC, UPI, Aadhar, etc.

Critical enablers for

(A) Businesses →

→ level playing field for all businesses.

→ ONDC → democratising the e-commerce

→ faster clearances → one point solution for registration etc → MSME Udyam portal.

→ facilitating financial transactions via UPI, now adopted in Europe as well

(B) Citizens →

- digitization of health records (eg) Cowin app
- facilitate documentation in digital form
(eg) DigiLocker by Niti Aayog
- facilitate KYC norms for service records.
(eg) Aadhar card
- Ease of living → cheaper products via ONDC

Yet

Challenges of DPI

- low digital literacy in India
- Rising financial frauds via CPI
- poor digital hygiene amongst the Indians.
- Data Leak & Privacy issues
(eg) Aadhar Data Leak

Solutions

- Digital awareness initiatives
- Bridging rural-urban divide via Bharatnet
- Improving financial literacy

Thus, DPI can act as a gamechanger in India's digital landscape.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.4) The skewed emphasis on certain crops has distorted the cropping pattern in India, which has led to grave socio-economic and environmental consequences. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

कुछ फसलों पर असंतुलित जोर ने भारत में फसल पैटर्न को विकृत कर दिया है, जिसके कारण गंभीर सामाजिक-आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय परिणाम सामने आए हैं। विस्तार से चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The current cropping pattern in India can be seen as shown along. shows the skewed nature of cropping pattern

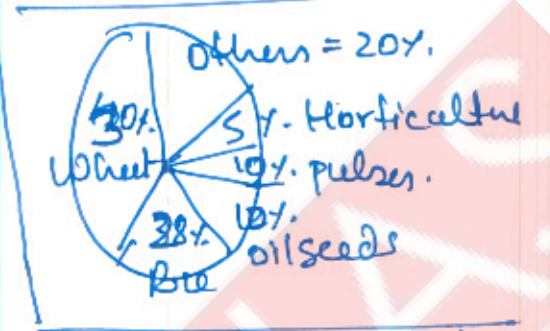


fig:- distortion of cropping pattern

Reasons for skewed emphasis

- Govt policies → cereal centric MSP policies
- Historic reasons ⇒ Green Revolution focus on "Bt-cotton"
- lack of climate sensitiveness.

Socioeconomic consequences-

① widening divide between rich & poor farmers due to afford Hvy seeds in certain crops.

② Regional Development skewed → rising farmer suicides especially in Maharashtra - Vidarbha region.

③ lack of replenishment of soil productivity leading to "plateauing of productivity" in Green Revolution belt.

Environmental consequences

1) Declining water table due to water guzzling crops like rice & sugarcane.

2) Air pollution due to stubble burning in Haryana Punjab.

3) Water pollution by eutrophication & → algal bloom → reducing BOD rising.

4) Soil Nutrient not getting replenished

⑤ Crop Diversification & climate

resilient crops like millet can help in this regard.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.5) Private participation in propelling India's space journey is widely acknowledged but is yet to be fully tapped. In light of the statement, analyse the hurdles faced by the private sector and also recommend measures to unlock greater private participation in the space economy.

(10 marks, 150 words)

भारत की अंतरिक्ष यात्रा को आगे बढ़ाने में निजी भागीदारी को व्यापक रूप से स्वीकार किया गया है लेकिन अभी तक इसका पूरी तरह से दोहन नहीं किया गया है। कथन के आलोक में, निजी क्षेत्र के सामने आने वाली बाधाओं का विश्लेषण करें और अंतरिक्ष अर्थव्यवस्था में अधिक निजी भागीदारी को बढ़ाने के उपायों की भी सिफारिश कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to ISPA report, global space economy is of about \$360 billion & India is only 2% of it. Thus, there is acknowledgement for private sector participation.

Need for private sector participation

- capitalise on growing Space Economy.
- Bringing efficiency
 e.g. SpaceX $\Rightarrow$ 1/3rd of cost of NASA for similar project
- curbing monopoly of State Agencies $\rightarrow$ ISRO, DRDO

Hurdles faced by private sector

- ① lack of regulatory policy clarification
- ② High initial cost of investment.
- ③ Poor availability of infrastructure facilities like testing labs
- ④ Lack of skilled labour in Space Sector

Measures to unlock private sector participation

- 1) Bringing policy certainty in Space Sector
- 2) Technology transfer from ISRO
- 3) Handholding by govt for promising startups like Dhruva Space, Skyroot etc.
- 4) Global collaborations with international best players like NASA.

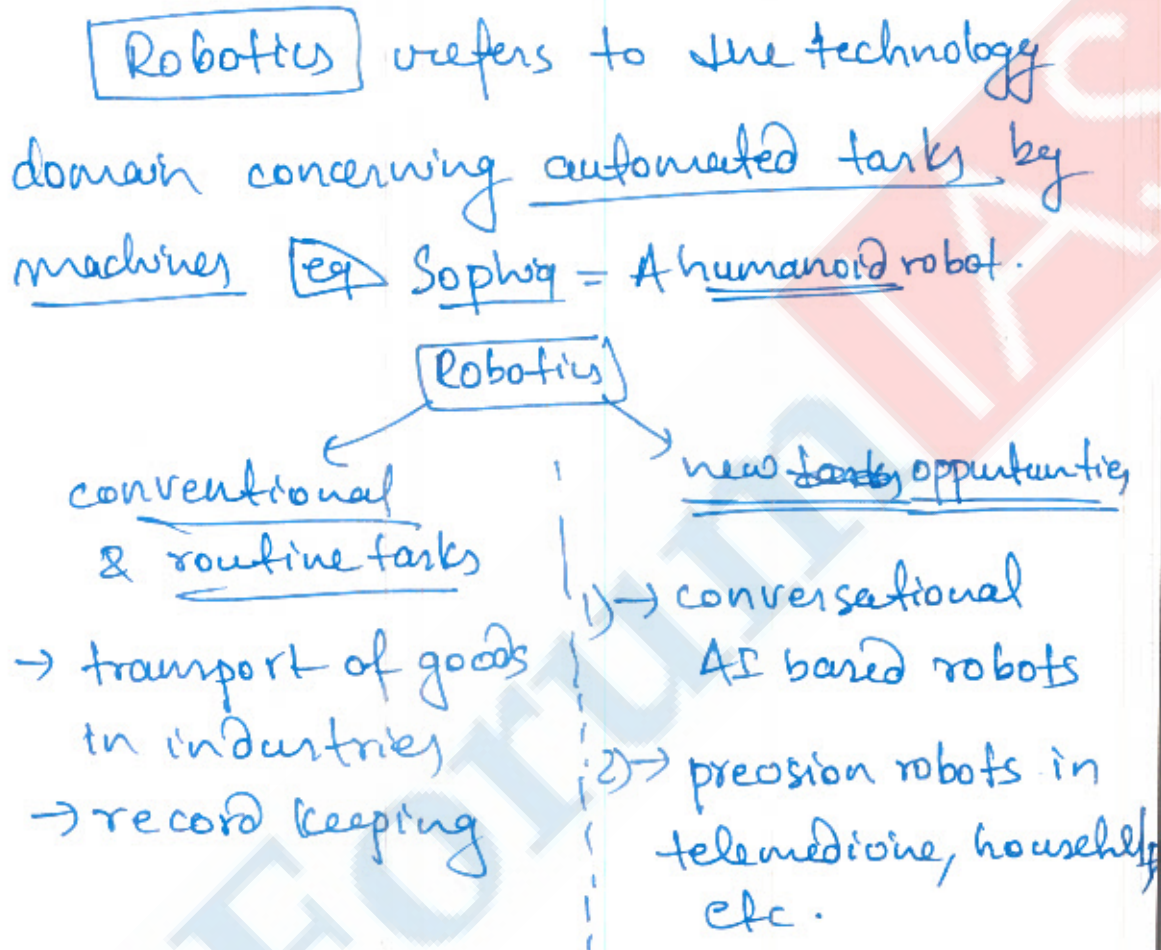
Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.6) With recent advances in technology, robots are now equipped to perform more than just conventional and routine tasks, which brings new opportunities as well as risks. In this context, evaluate the future potential of the robotics sector. (10 marks, 150 words)

प्रौद्योगिकी में हालिया प्रगति के साथ, रोबोट अब पारंपरिक और नियमित कार्यों के अलावा और भी बहुत कुछ करने में सक्षम हैं, जो नए अवसरों के साथ-साथ जोखिम भी लाता है। इस संदर्भ में रोबोटिक्स क्षेत्र की भविष्य की संभावनाओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)



More Opportunities of Robotics -

1) In agriculture → Precision farming → right amount of inputs → fertilizer, water, pesticides, etc.

2) industries $\Rightarrow$ Real time monitoring - logistics maintenance, market analysis, etc

3) Research $\Rightarrow$ ~~Like~~ Human-Machine interface using Natural language processing, Computer vision, etc.

Risks of Robotics

- ① job loss & unemployment ^{due to} replacing humans in industries.
- ② High cost of operations $\Rightarrow$ widening the social divide.
- ③ Threat of 'Artificially Intelligent Robots' becoming sentient - Elon Musk
- ④ loss of human creativity due to over-reliance on machines.

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.7) Write an explanatory note on the causes and impacts of avalanches. Also, highlight the various strategies to mitigate its impact, with a special emphasis on NDMA guidelines.

(10 marks, 150 words)

हिमस्खलन के कारणों और प्रभावों पर एक व्याख्यात्मक नोट लिखिए। साथ ही, छक्कड़। के दिशानिर्देशों पर विशेष जोर देते हुए इसके प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए विभिन्न रणनीतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Avalanches refer to the natural disasters caused by sudden fall of ^{layers of} snow ₁ down an incline.

Causes of Avalanches

- 1) slipping of underneath surface
- 2) weakening of underlying rock belt
- 3) triggered by heavy snow falls.
- 4) fall of snow into glacial death valleys
- 5) Earthquake

Impacts of Avalanches

- 1) loss of human life
- 2) Damage to property of locals.
- 3) Disturbance to local flora & fauna
- 4) can trigger floods or, landslides or well.

5) Loss of livelihood.

6) Infrastructure connectivity via roadways can get disturbed.

Strategies to mitigate -

- 1) Developing early warning system
- 2) Advanced notices to evacuate the local population.
- 3) Local community participation in evacuation.
- 4) Using technology like Drones for disaster management.
- 5) Adopting disaster resilient infrastructure.
- 6) Local Capacity building by regular training exercises.
- 7) Adopting principles of Hugo Framework & Sundar Framework on disaster risk reduction.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.8) Technology plays a multidimensional role in augmenting the disaster management apparatus of the country. Discuss. Also, bring out the measures needed to enhance the usage of such technologies in managing disasters. (10 marks, 150 words)

प्रौद्योगिकी देश के आपदा प्रबंधन तंत्र को बढ़ाने में बहुआयामी भूमिका निभाती है, चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, आपदाओं के प्रबंधन में ऐसी प्रौद्योगिकियों के उपयोग को बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय भी बताएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India, due to its geography, is vulnerable to multiple disasters throughout the year - cyclone, earthquake, landslides, etc.

Role of technology in disaster management

- ① Climate Resilient infrastructure → Geotextile engineering in the mitigation of landslides.
- ② Use of AI for monsoon predictions → Early warning system for cyclones.
- ③ Big Data Analytics for impact assessment of disasters.
- ④ Drone surveillance for gauging the extent & reach of disaster affected areas.
- ⑤ Wireless & Satellite based internet

for communication when telecom fails during disaster.

⑥ Biotechnology to develop climate resilient seed varieties.

Measures needed

- ① Increasing R&D fund currently 1.0.67% of GDP
- ② Greater policy certainty for private sector participation in technology sector.
- ③ Upgrading the disaster response force with latest technology.
- ④ Capacity development of local communities with respect to latest technology.
- ⑤ Incorporating technology adoption as part of govt disaster response policy.

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.9) Outlining the various cyber threats faced by India, assess the state of the country's preparedness to deal with the same. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत के सामने आने वाले विभिन्न साइबर खतरों को रेखांकित करते हुए, उनसे निपटने के लिए देश की तैयारियों की स्थिति का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Cyber threats are attempts to hurt the cybersecurity of a nation.

Various cyber threats faced by India

- ① Cyber warfare → threats of subtle warfare from adversaries like China & Pakistan
- ② Cyber espionage → surveillance of cyberspace of Indian users [eg] Pegasus issue
- ③ Cyber terrorism → Terrorists using cyberspace for recruitment, mobilization, attacks etc.
- ④ Cyber crime → like cyberstalking, revenge porn, deepfakes, cancel culture, etc

preparedness of the country in dealing

- ① Institutions like NCC → National cyber crime coordination centre

② Many state police like Andhra Pradesh & Telangana have special cybercells

③ Protection of critical infrastructures by firewalls

④ laws like "Digital Data Protection law", IT Act 2008, etc. to deal with cyber crimes.

⑤ Supreme Court judgements like Anuradha Bhawan case → Right to free trade via Internet

Yet

Challenges of safe Cyberspace

→ low preparedness
→ Attacks on Kundankulam powerplant

→ Privacy & Data Leak (eg Aphar Data leak)

→ Incidents like "Mumbai Power Outage"

There is need to follow the recommendation of Thalshamrai Mehta committee for a safer cyberspace.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.10) Explain how the geographical location of India makes it extremely vulnerable to the menace of drug trafficking. What are the various internal security threats posed by drug trafficking?

(10 marks, 150 words)

समझाइए कि भारत की भौगोलिक स्थिति इसे मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी के खतरे के प्रति बेहद संवेदनशील बनाती है। मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी से उत्पन्न विभिन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा खतरे क्या हैं?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Drug trafficking refers to the illegal trafficking of drugs across the territory.

Geographical location of India makes it vulnerable to drug trafficking as -

① location in proximity to the "Golden Crescent & Golden triangle"



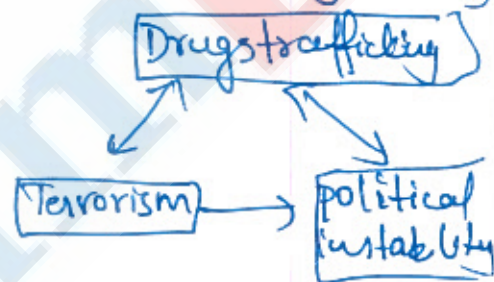
② Local instabilities

eg Myanmar civil war → Opium cultivation in Kachin province

eg Bangladesh instability

Internal Security threats by "Drugs trafficking"

- ① funding terrorist agencies like JEM, LeT
- ② Boost to narco economy ⇒ Drugs emerging as a competitive industry.
- ③ Youth delinquency ⇒ affecting the demographic dividend.
- ④ Economic security threats ⇒ Money laundering activities.
- ⑤ Black hole Syndrome ⇒



Measures to control

- Youth deradicalization
- Minimizing the Secondary Harms like AIDS ⇒ Operation Sunrise in Northeast
- Strengthening NCB & NDPS Act to act as deterrent.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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.11) Inclusive growth is a roadmap to intergenerational equity, redistribution of wealth, and employment generation. Explain. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government towards achieving inclusive growth.
(15 marks, 250 words)

समावेशी विकास अंतरजनपदीय इक्विटी, धन के पुनर्वितरण और रोजगार सृजन के लिए एक रोडमैप है। साथ ही, समावेशी विकास प्राप्त करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to OECD, inclusive development growth refers to the progress whereby the dividends of growth are fairly distributed across all strata of the society.

IG as a roadmap for

A) Intergenerational equity :- minimizing the divisions across the generations

- bringing the lower strata out of the poverty trap.
- dealing with issues of climate justice.
- bridging the gender gap.

B) Redistribution of wealth →

- bridging the social divides by taxing the rich & subsidies for the poor.
- implementation of land reforms.

aiming for land distribution ~~eg~~ Bengal, Kerala, etc.
→ CSR responsibilities for the large corporates.

C) Employment generation →

→ tools like SHGs pooling local resources

~~eg~~ Kudumbashree now adopted in Africa

~~eg~~ "Looms of Ladakh" initiative.

→ Improving purchasing power of the people.

↑ Demand → ↑ production → ↑ employment

Steps taken by the Govt.

issues.

① Bridging the rural urban divide by infrastructure initiatives

~~eg~~ Gram Sadak Yojana, Bharat net

→ slow pace of adoption

→ allegations of corruption & graft

→ low pvt. sector participation

② Digital literacy initiatives like online resources

~~eg~~ SWAYAM portal

→ relatively less appealing vis-a-vis other players

③ Powers for financial inclusion $\rightarrow$ PSL norms, JAM trinity $\rightarrow$ do Aadhar data leak, ghost beneficiaries

④ Govt initiatives on food distribution $\rightarrow$ PM-OKAY, NFSA 2013, etc. $\rightarrow$ Huge fiscal burden, psiphoning in market

⑤ Skill initiatives $\rightarrow$ Stand up India Scheme $\rightarrow$ poor awareness of schemes in hinterland

Reforms needed $\rightarrow$ need for policy reforms like bridging the Digital Divide
 $\rightarrow$ using Biometric systems to curb inclusion exclusion errors
 $\rightarrow$ promoting rural entrepreneurship to develop employment in local areas

This shall help in achieving the Budget 2024 targets of achieving last mile connectivity and achieve SDG 10 reducing inequality.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.12) Discuss the significance of Multimodal Transport System in achieving last mile connectivity, improving logistics efficiency and addressing the twin problems of pollution and congestion. What measures can be taken to ensure efficient multimodal transport connectivity in India?

(15 marks, 250 words)

अंतिम मील तक कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने, लॉजिस्टिक्स दक्षता में सुधार करने और प्रदूषण और भीड़भाड़ की दोहरी समस्याओं के समाधान में मल्टीमॉडल ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। भारत में कुशल मल्टीमॉडल परिवहन कनेक्टिविटी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Multimodal Transport connectivity refers to seamless integration of different modes of transport - roadways, railways, waterways, airways, etc. for greater efficiency. eg PO-RO scheme

Significance of MTC in

A) last mile connectivity

→ connectivity to the hinterlands.

eg lack of port connectivity to North East can be curbed by linking it to Dhaka Port

→ and providing doorstep services.

B) improving logistics efficiency

→ reducing the logistics cost (presently 14% of GDP).

→ cheaper communication & transport.

→ Capitalising on the complementarities

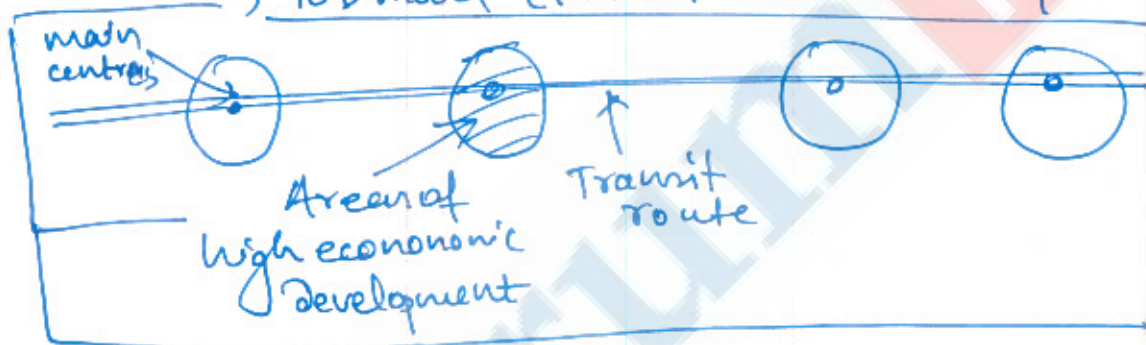
of different modes of transport.

- Roadways → provide reach to hinterland.
- Railways → mass infrastructure already built
- Waterways → low per tonne transport cost.

Role in addressing the issue of

- (A) Pollution → water transport ⇒ least polluting of all modes of transport

→ TOD model (Transit Oriented Development)



- (B) Congestion →

→ Reducing burden over the railways
 ~ 60% routes are congested.

→ Reduced flight congestion by ~~also~~ alternative means of transport

Measures to be taken

- (1) Developing the inland waterways &

Inland port construction

- ② Adopting SMART traffic management to reduce congestion in roadways.
- ③ Incentivising the private sector participation by PPP models like HAM,
- ④ Huge investment in Capex $\Rightarrow$ Infrastructure Development.
- ⑤ Using "NatiShakti" platform for coordination amongst different ministries.
- ⑥ Using the latest technology in line with global standards.
- ⑦ Bringing "policy certainty" to increase private sector participation.

Infrastructure being the backbone of the economy need to be strengthened for the goal of Viksit Bharat by 2047.

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.13) Highlighting the rationale behind declaring MSP, discuss various issues related to the MSP regime in the country. Also, critically analyse the efficacy of legalizing MSP towards ensuring financial sustainability in farming. (15 marks, 250 words)

MSP घोषित करने के पीछे के तर्क पर प्रकाश डालते हुए देश में MSP व्यवस्था से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों पर चर्चा की जाए। साथ ही, कृषि क्षेत्र में वित्तीय स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में एमएसपी को वैध बनाने की प्रभावकारिता का भी आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण की जाए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Minimum Support Price (MSP) is a program for public procurement of 22 ~~at~~ agricultural items at a price predetermined by the govt before the sowing season.

Rationale behind declaring MSPs

- ~~does~~ assurance to farmers for guaranteed purchase by govt. irrespective of market prices.
- low per capita land availability of farmers
~ 86% farmers are small & marginal.
- "Assured price" as one of planks of India's famine Control strategy - MS Swaminathan
- low agricultural income of farmers ⇒ ₹1028/household (As per Situation Assessment Survey of NSO, 2019)

Issues related to MSP regime

- 1) low awareness of farmers $\approx$ 25% farmers are aware of MSP before the cropping season.
- 2) MSP regime leads to market distortion by price deregulation.
- 3) MSP $\Rightarrow$ procurement mostly for wheat & rice distorting the cropping pattern.
- 4) disincentivises crop diversification.
- 5) leads to lack of legalisation of MSP.

Efficacy of Legalization of MSP

- 1) ensure timely purchase of crops by govt
- 2) price guarantee for assured returns for the farmers.
- 3) protect the farmers from distress sale of crops to meet exigencies.
- 4) Boost to rural economy & rural employment generation

However

Challenges of MSP Legalization

- 1) huge fiscal burden on the state's exchequer.
- 2) increase in food wastage due to inadequate infrastructure → FCI godowns, etc.
- 3) distorts the invisible hand of free market
- 4) against WTO standards of subsidies.
- 5) low capacity of govt in procurement

These challenges can be mitigated by reforms like -

- Taxing top 4% of Agricultural households (MS Swaminathan)
- Capacity development in infrastructure & cold storage facilities.
- Alternate means of aiding farmers like livelihood stock, SHGs, etc.

While legalising MSP is a ^{valid} demand from farmer's pressure groups like AIKS, Kissan Sabha, Parvati, MSS, etc., there is need for more deliberation on this issue.

Feedback

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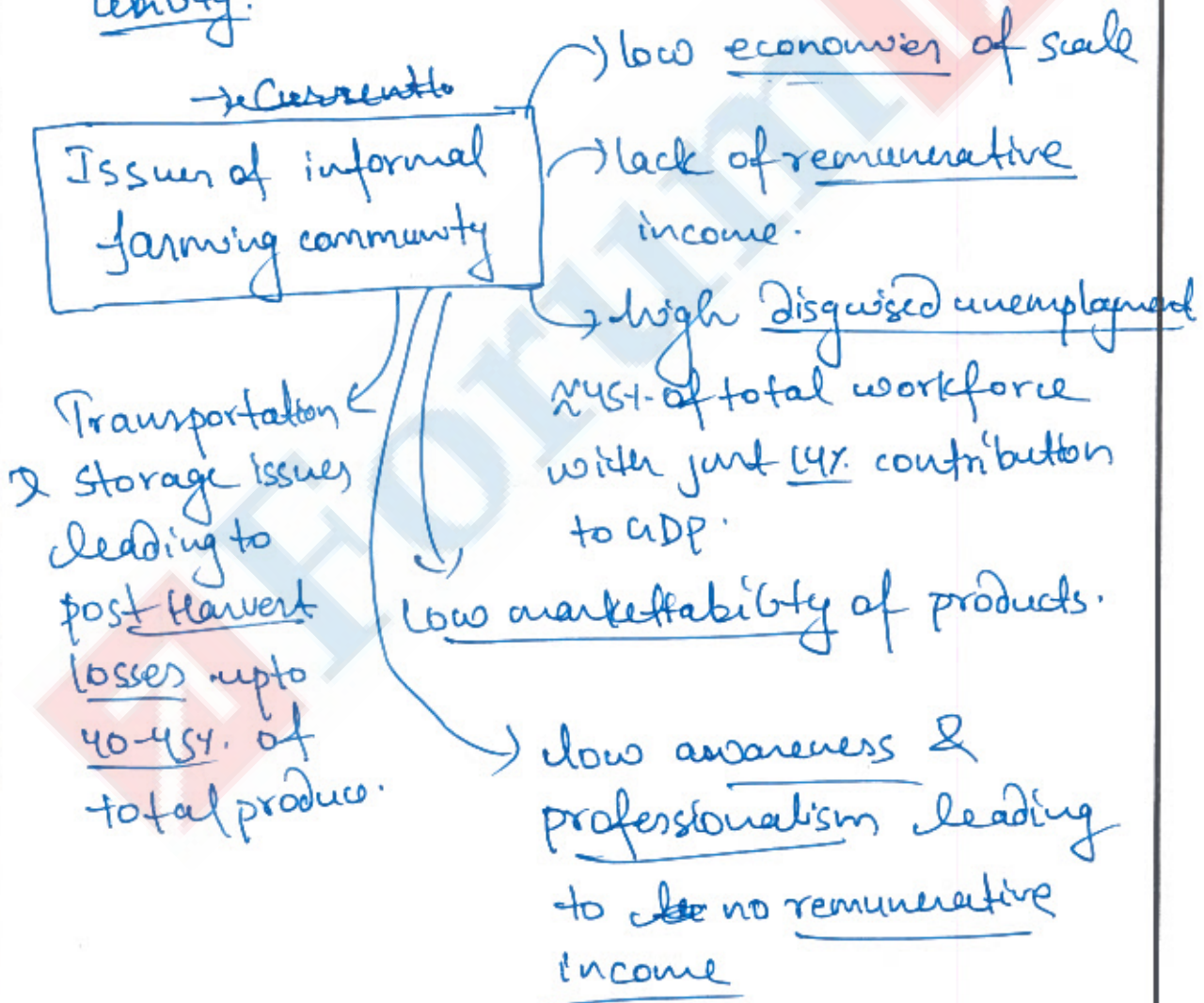
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.14) Food Processing Industries (FPIs) can act as a bridge between the informal farming community and the formal industrial sector, which can help boost the rural economy. Examine.

(15 marks, 250 words)

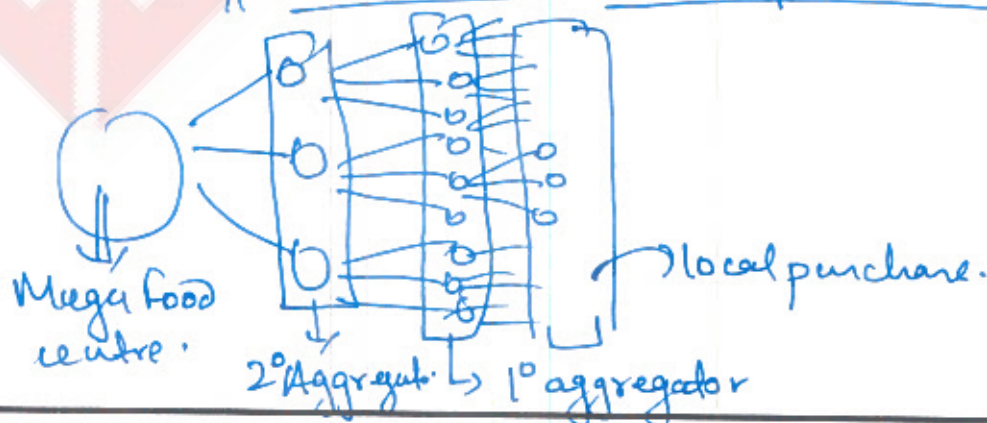
खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग (FPIs) अनौपचारिक कृषक समुदाय और औपचारिक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के बीच एक पुल के रूप में कार्य कर सकते हैं, जो ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने में मदद कर सकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Food processing refers to the process of value addition to agricultural produce for enhancing their shelf life & marketability.



Role of food processing in bridging ~~link~~ to formal industrial sector -

- ① better shelf life reducing the post harvest losses
- ② providing low cost labour to food processing industries
- ③ transitioning to Industrial growth based on "Levesian model"
- ④ Promote packaging & marketing of food products in national & global markets $\Rightarrow$ Silao Khagga, Bihar Makhaung etc.
- ⑤ Employment generation in the industries.
- ⑥ Reaping the benefits of Economies of Scale via Mega Food Park's Hub & spoke model



However
Challenges of food processing sector

- highly localised & informal
- Indian market prefers fresh fruits not processed food
- WTO's SPS measures affect export prospects eg fruit fly in mango
- low investment in R&D.

Reforms needed

- incentivise private players via tax benefits.
- Tools like GI Tag & for brand India
- investment in eco infrastructure.
- guaranteed procurement for farmers.
- reforming existing market structure.

Food processing, being a sunrise sector with CAGR of 10%, can act as a force multiplier in changing the scenario of Indian Agricultural System.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.15) Discuss the role of biotechnology in enhancing agricultural productivity. Also, highlight the concerns regarding the application of biotechnology in agriculture. (15 marks, 250 words)

कृषि उत्पादकता बढ़ाने में जैव प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, कृषि में जैव प्रौद्योगिकी के अनुप्रयोग से संबंधित चिंताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Biotechnology refers to the scientific tools aimed at changing the natural composition of cells, tissues, genes, etc by artificial means eg HYV seeds, GM crops, etc.

Role of Biotechnology in enhancing agricultural productivity

- ① Improving the crop yield eg Green Revolution
use of HYV seeds led to increase in food production by manifold
- ② Developing pest resistance eg BT Cotton,
→ Incorporating "Bacteria Thuringiensis" genes in cotton.
- ③ Creating new varieties eg Barstar & Barnase genes in B. GM Mustard → DMH11

- ④ improving the quality of biopesticides by gene editing.
- ⑤ Dealing with issues of Stubble burning ②
Pure biodecomposers.
- ⑥ Promoting multiple crops by reducing the crop yield time.
- ⑦ Augmenting livestock's Disease resistance by artificial insemination with better gene.
- ⑧ New Varieties of fishery can be developed with greater productivity.

Concerns regarding biotechnology in agriculture

- ① Possibilities of off-target mutations
- ② potential for "gene drive" accidentally wiping out the traditional varieties
- ③ impact of GM Crops at different levels of food chain not studied well.
- ④ Public apprehension of adverse impact on human health.

- ⑤ Environmental Damages brought in by Green Revolution which Vandana Shiva calls as "seeds of suicide"
- ⑥ Distortion of local cropping patterns by HYV seeds
- ⑦ Potential adverse impact of high pesticides & fertilizers needed for HYV seeds.

Thus, while biotechnology can be a promising tool, it needs more analysis, ground trials & prolonged pilot projects for a conclusive finding.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.16) 5G technology is a breakthrough that finds applications across diverse sectors. Elaborate. How is 5G technology different from its predecessor? Also, list the various challenges associated with its effective rollout. (15 marks, 250 words)

5G तकनीक एक ऐसी उपलब्धि है जिसका अनुप्रयोग विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में होता है। विस्तार से चर्चा कीजिए। 5G तकनीक अपने पूर्ववर्ती से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? साथ ही, इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

5th technology refers to the 5th generation digital connectivity characterised by high speed in mb/s & low latency (8-10ms),

Applications in diverse sectors

- ① Agriculture → real time monitoring of health of food stored in cold storage → market price assessment.
- ② Health → telemedicine → real time operations via digital connectivity.
- ③ Disaster response → faster transfer of information helping in disaster mitigation & recovery.
- ④ Financial management → Realtime data Analysis of stocks & share prices.
- ⑤ Entertainment industry → gaming industry AR-VR-XR based games with immersive experience.

Difference from predecessors

4G

- 1) higher latency
- 2) lower speed
- 3) uses lower frequency waves for data transmission
- 4) larger range

5G

- 1) lower latency
- 2) higher speed
- 3) higher frequency waves for data transmission
- 4) shorter range

Challenges Associated with 5G

- ① Massive infrastructural setup $\Rightarrow$ needs for MIMO (Massive Input & Massive Output Devices)
- ② Broadband connectivity backhaul
- ③ Spectrum cost is too high $\Rightarrow$ might create digital divide between rich & the poor.
- ④ Scalability issues

- ⑤ Creating divide between rural & urban → industries more focused on urban areas — more digital consumer base.
- ⑥ Only few players → tendency to be monopolised

Solutions

- ① Need for govt. support in initial setup.
- ② Tax benefits with sunset clause.
- ③ More investment in R&D → currently just 0.67% of GDP.

Thus, SG can act as a game changer for the digital landscape of the country with greater progress into the 4th IR.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.17) Discuss the repercussions on marine ecosystem and economy resulting from the combined effects of ocean acidification, ocean warming, and oxygen loss. (15 marks, 250 words)

समुद्र के अम्लीकरण, समुद्र के गर्म होने और ऑक्सीजन की हानि के संयुक्त प्रभावों के परिणामस्वरूप समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और अर्थव्यवस्था पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ocean Acidification refers to the increase in acidity of the oceans $\rightarrow$ lower pH

Repercussions

on marine ecosystem

$\rightarrow$ Disturbs the corals which house 80% of marine biodiversity

$\rightarrow$ Disturbs the marine foodweb

$\Rightarrow$ ~~low~~ poor phytoplankton growth

on economy

$\rightarrow$ low tourist fallouts in areas with bleached corals.

$\rightarrow$ lower yield of fishery sector - mariculture

$\Rightarrow$ ~~poor~~ marine species of fishes, - tuna, shrimps, etc.

Ocean Warming refers to the rising temperature of the ocean. According to IPCC's 6th AR $\Rightarrow$ Indian Ocean region is

warmer by 0.66°C . from preindustrial levels

Repercussions

on marine ecosystem

- Distorts the migration pattern of species due to its effect on the ocean currents
- marine heatwaves affecting the marine ecology

on economy

- ~~no~~ effect on coastal livelihood & employment
- effect on navigation due to ocean waves & cyclones.

Oxygen loss refers to reducing amount of dissolved oxygen in the ocean.

Repercussions

on marine ecosystem

- effect on respiratory organs of marine species

on economy

- fish death incidents affecting mariculture income.

→ poor carbon absorption
 incre capacity in
 ocean water. → disturbance in marine
 food web.

Solutions -

- 1) Switching to cleaner fuels ⇒ Energy transition
 to curb the carbon footprint.
- 2) Curbing GHG emissions to tackle
 global warming.
- 3) Improve disaster preparedness in
 dealing with cyclones & other extreme
 weather events.

Oceans, comprising 70% of earth,
 play a crucial role in carbon sequestration,
 maintaining wind patterns as well as
 sustaining global economy. Thus, they
 need to be protected for SDG 14 = Life
 underwater

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.18) The invisible nature of groundwater is a major obstacle in the path towards achieving the twin objectives of building climate resilience and meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Elucidate.

(15 marks, 250 words)

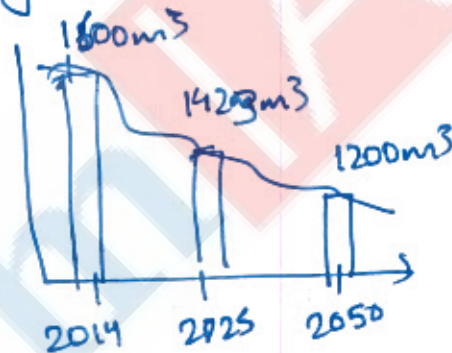
भूजल की अदृश्य प्रकृति जलवायु लचीलेपन के निर्माण और सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (SDGs) को पूरा करने के दोहरे उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने की राह में एक बड़ी बाधा है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to Niti Aayog's, Composite water management Index, the water table in many areas have depleted by several meters.

& per capita Availability

is going on per the trend shown here →



Groundwater hindering climate resilience

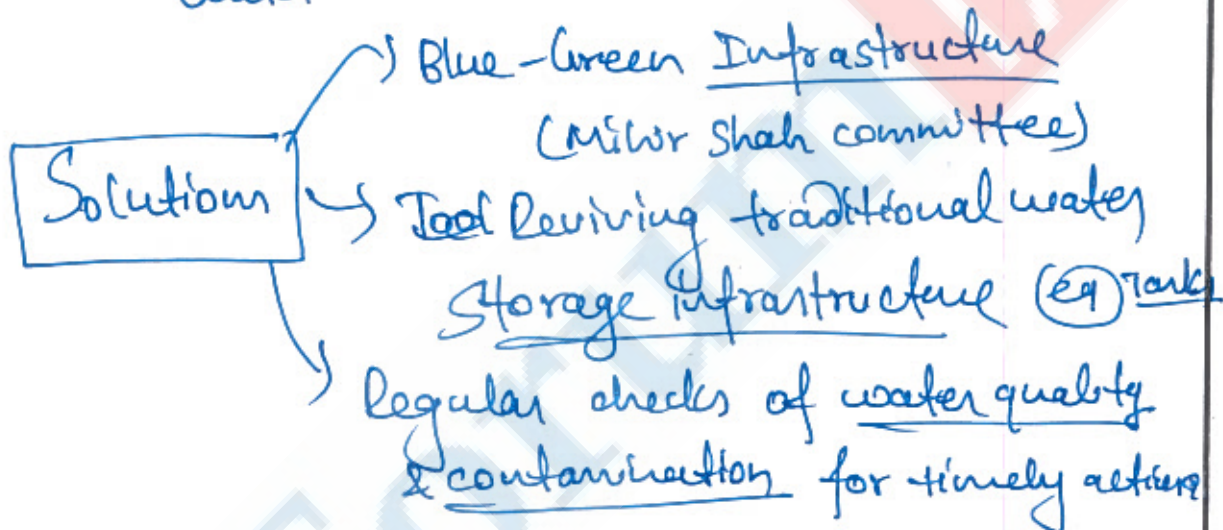
- ① climate resilient crops like millet use less groundwater.
- ② climate resilient infrastructure needs rainwater harvesting tools
- ③ Initiatives like water tanks can aid in groundwater recharge as well as climate resilience.

Invisible role of Ground water in achieving SDGs -

- ① SDG 1 $\Rightarrow$ poverty $\Rightarrow$ groundwater availability affect the cropping pattern thus, distorting the target of zeropoverty.
- ② SDG 2 Hunger $\Rightarrow$ Groundwater as main source of irrigation $\approx 80\%$ in India thus, affecting food security.
- ③ SDG 6 - Access to safe water $\Rightarrow$ Ground water contamination effect targets of SDG 6.
- ④ SDG 7 $\Rightarrow$ clean energy $\Rightarrow$ technology like Nuclear are heavily dependent on clean water for its development.
- ⑤ SDG 11 $\Rightarrow$ inclusive cities $\Rightarrow$ Groundwater main source of water use in urban areas $\Rightarrow$ Banglore experiencing "Zero day"

⑥ SDG 9 :- Innovation & Industries → heavily reliant on groundwater for manufacturing, energy sector,

⑦ SDG 5 :- Gender equality → Women disproportionately affected by water scarcity → walking far off places to fetch water.



Water being the mother, matter & matrix of life, needs to be preserved for the sustainable development.

Feedback

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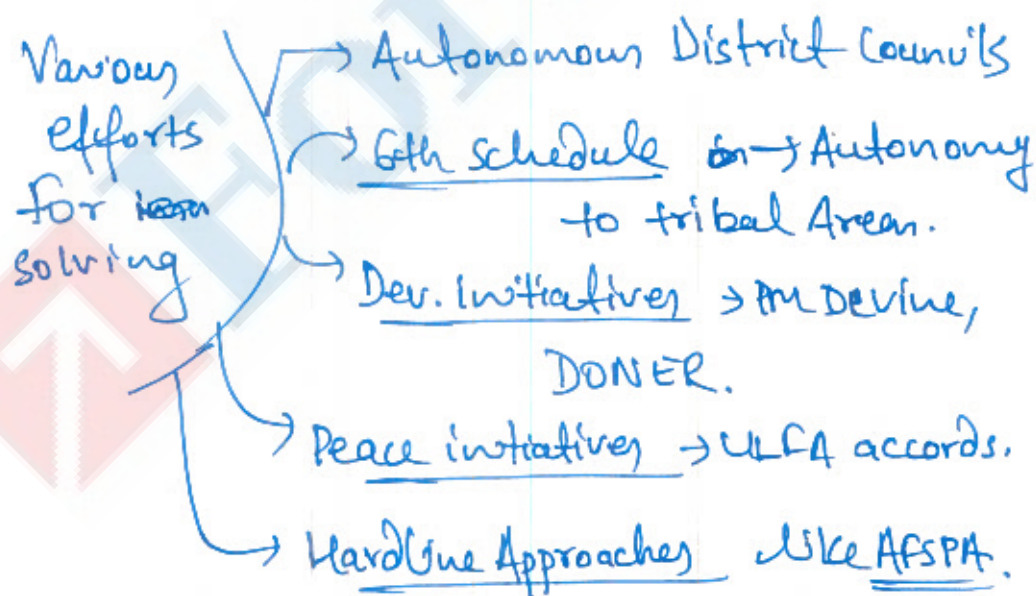
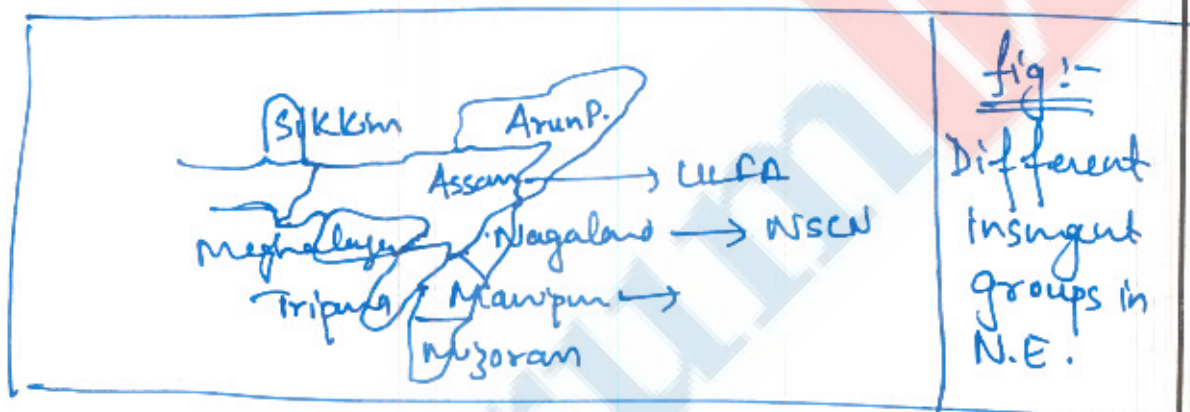
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.19) Despite various efforts, a lasting solution to the insurgency in the north-eastern region of India remains elusive. Analyse the reasons behind the continuation of insurgency in the region. Also, suggest effective measures to tackle it. (15 marks, 250 words)

विभिन्न प्रयासों के बावजूद, भारत के उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में उग्रवाद का स्थायी समाधान अस्पष्ट बना हुआ है। क्षेत्र में उग्रवाद जारी रहने के पीछे के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही इससे निपटने के लिए प्रभावी उपाय भी सुझाएं।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The recent conclusion of ULFA accords has brought to table, the discussions over the issue of north-East insurgency.



Reasons behind continued issues -

- ① Historical reasons → British policies of "Divide & Rule" making one tribe fight another.
- ② Post-independence → Demarcation of State boundaries without considering local ethnicities & culture
- ③ Relative Deprivation of one community vis-a-vis others eg Meitlhis Vs Kuki in Manipur.
- ④ Development Deficit in some parts eg Manipur → Valleys = more developed
→ Hills = less developed.
- ⑤ Foreign funding from China → aiding the insurgent movements.
- ⑥ Location → proximity to the "Golden Triangle" hub of drug trafficking & illicit trade
- ⑦ Immediate exigent reasons → instability in Myanmar → migrant crisis
- ⑧ Porous boundaries with Bangladesh & India

to 54 transboundary rivers.

② Regionalist tendencies → eg Nagalm demand by Naga community.

Measures to tackle -

- ① Addressing the Developmental Deficit via connectivity initiatives eg Agartala-Agaung Rail Link, IMT trilateral highway etc.
- ② ~~Local~~ local Employment generation for the youth.
- ③ Youth Deradicalization initiatives on lines of 'Operation Region' of Kerala Govt.
- ④ Counter speech → idea of 'Jonathan Maynard' to spread positive news in affected areas.
- ⑤ Dialog & Diplomacy → nudging the insurgent leaders to surrender.

Thus, North East's strategic location can be protected from instability & can act as gateway to SE Asia ⇒
"The Arch of Growth & Prosperity"
(Lajiv Sikri)

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.20) While developmental initiatives have a significant role to play, the alone cannot root out terrorism/militancy in Jammu and Kashmir. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालांकि विकासत्मक पहलों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है, लेकिन ये अकेले जम्मू-कश्मीर में आतंकवाद/उग्रवाद को जड़ से खत्म नहीं कर सकते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Several developmental initiatives like Vibrant Village Program, Border Roads Organisation, etc. have been launched by the Govt.

Significance of Developmental initiatives

- ① connectivity to the mainland leading to greater mainstreaming
- ② Employment generation for the locals
- ③ Boost to local industries [eg] Looms of Ladakh for "Pashmina Shawls"
- ④ Increased tourist footfalls in the region [eg] Kashmir Valley.
- ⑤ Social infrastructure programs like PM-sehat → health insurance.

However →

Developmental efforts are not enough -

- 1) Youth radicalization by terrorist groups -
 eg → Kashmir Tigers ⇒ offshoot of JEM
- 2) Use of social media by terrorist groups for mobilizing OWs (Overground workers)
- 3) Role of State Sponsored Terrorism from Pakistan eg → Recent Rajouri killings showed "Sniper Precision Attacks"
- 4) Use of technology like Drones → BSF reported 119 incidents of drones carrying Drugs in J&K.
- 5) Political & not religious basis of organization of Anti-India outfits.

What else is needed?

- 1) "Winning Hearts & Minds" ⇒ Youth deradicalization via family-clergy-local
- 2) Generating goodwill for the Indian Army

1) Operation Pehal $\Rightarrow$ Army involved with locals via sports like football.

3) Technology upgradation to counter hybrid militancy.

4) Developing $\rightarrow$ Humint $\rightarrow$ Human intelligence
 $\rightarrow$ Technint $\rightarrow$ Technological intelligence

1) Surveillance system for Border management.

5) Army Training for self defence.

6) 6000

According to Defence minister Rajnath Singh, people living in borders are not ordinary citizens but strategic assets to the nation serving as "the eyes & ears" of the security forces.

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		

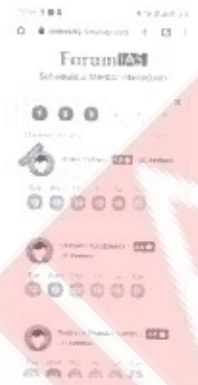
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