



TEST CODE 7 1 3 3 0 4

MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ANKIT RAUSHAN		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910158732	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	28/8/24

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 12:12 PM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 3:10 PM	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या सनग्न 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

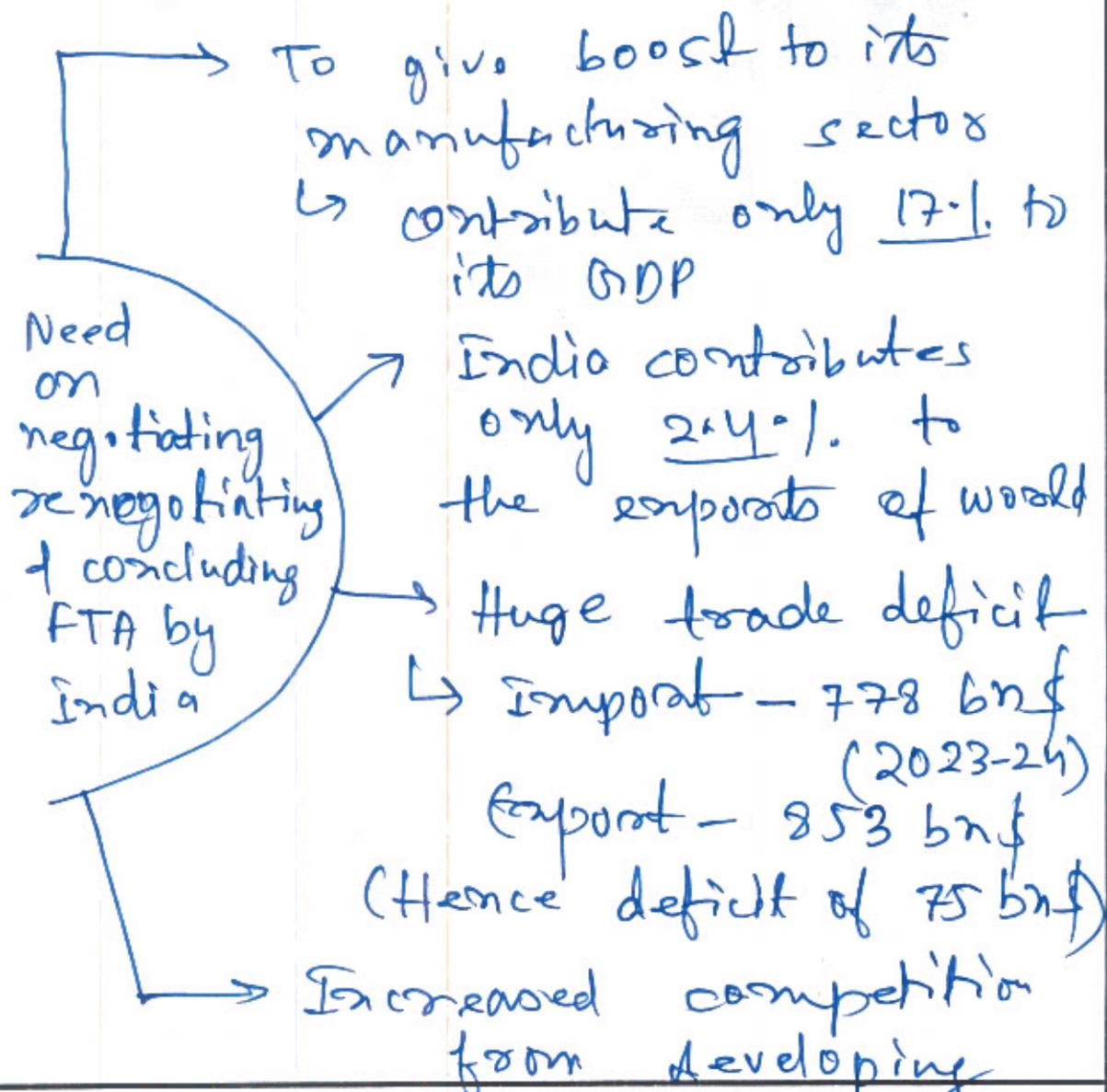
CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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 Agreements refer to movement of goods and services between nations with minimal or no restrictions (tariff and non tariff barriers)



countries like Bangladesh,
Vietnam

→ To make robust supply chain
↳ vulnerability during COVID
highlights its importance

→ To emerge as an economic
power
↳ Realization of 2025 target
of 5 trillion \$ economy.

Some of recent ~~cases~~ RTAs
include —

1) FTA with Norway, Switzerland,
Lichtenstein

→ Promise of 100 bn\$ FDI

2) RCEP with Australia

3) Bilateral Investment Treaty
with UAE

↳ Give boost to pharmaceuticals

Beside talk with EU & UK is
going on.

Hence, to become economic
power India has to negotiate more
& more RTAs.

Feedback

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	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

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 step taken by Government of the day to run economy of the nation smoothly and as per its needs.

Need of well-designed fiscal policy

1) Rising inequality

50% of ~~poor~~ bottom population only has 2% of global wealth and 8% of income (World Inequality Report)

2) Rising Gender Inequality

→ 84% of India's labour income occupied by men

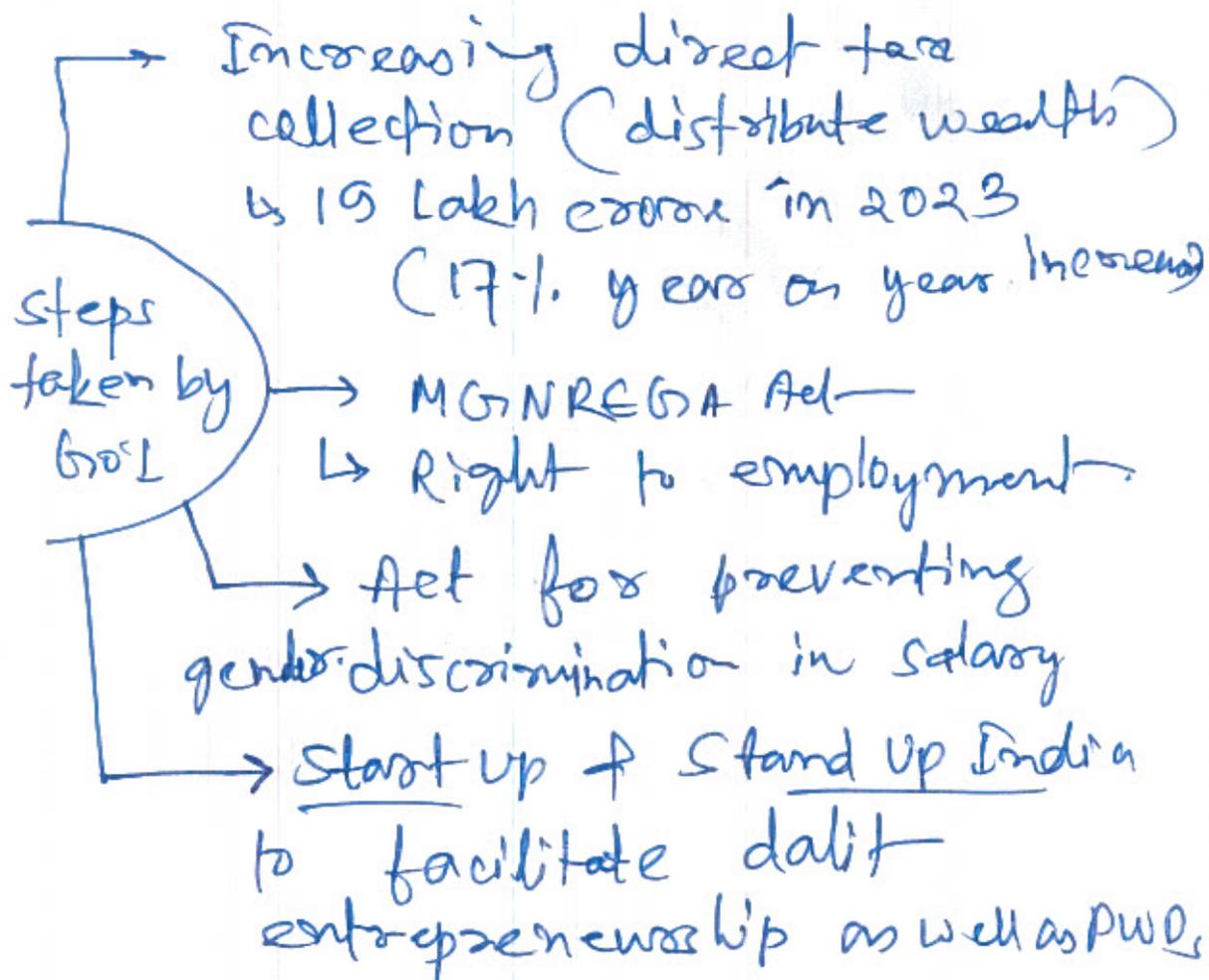
→ women earn 77 cents per dollar earned by man

3) Increasing regional disparity

→ Saurashtra, Vidarbha.

4) Increasing sense of relative deprivation
 ↳ demand of reservation by Marathas & Oryggas

Hence, well designed fiscal policy is needed for equitable distribution of resource.



Hence only an equitable society in line with SDBI can secure long lasting peace.

Feedback

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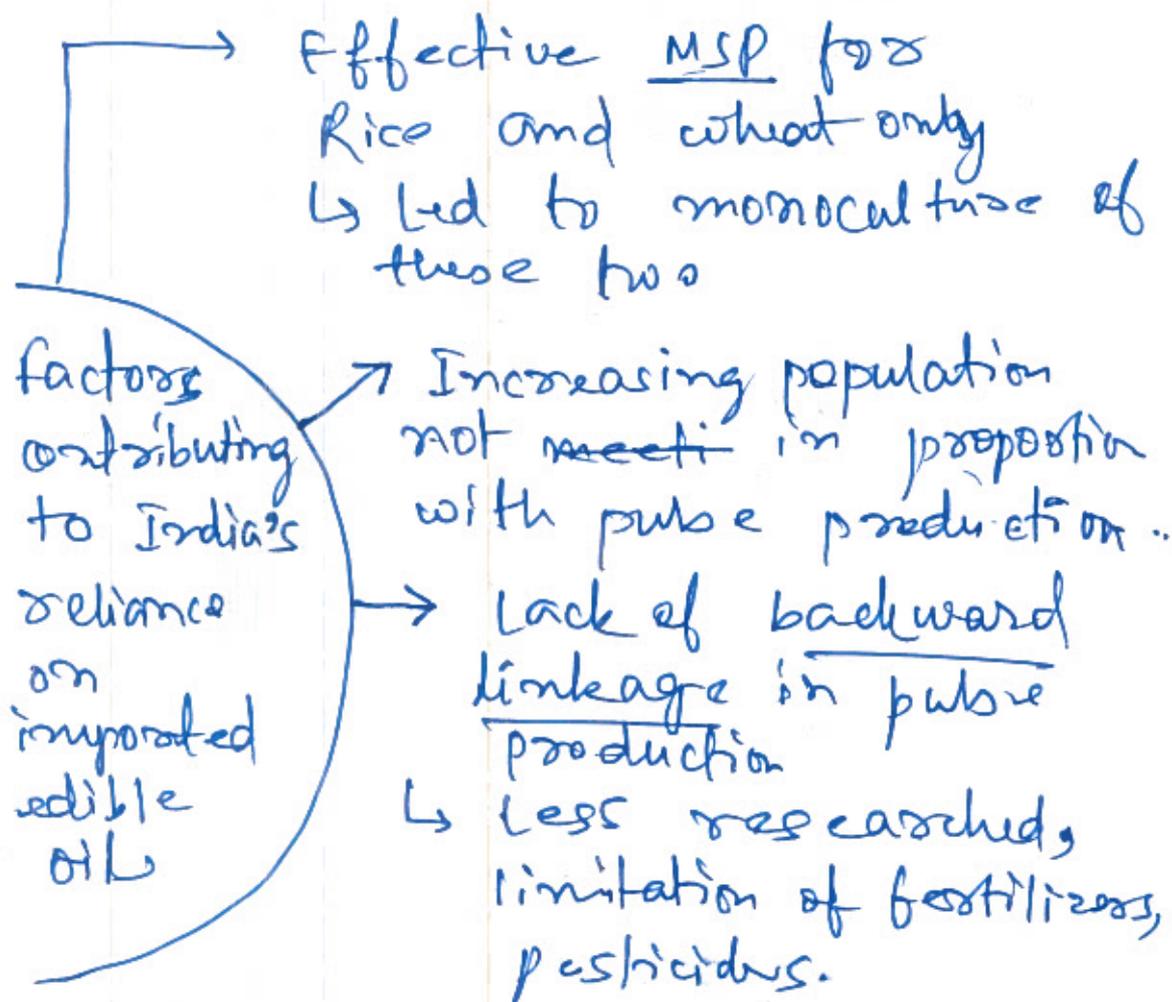
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TOTAL MARKS

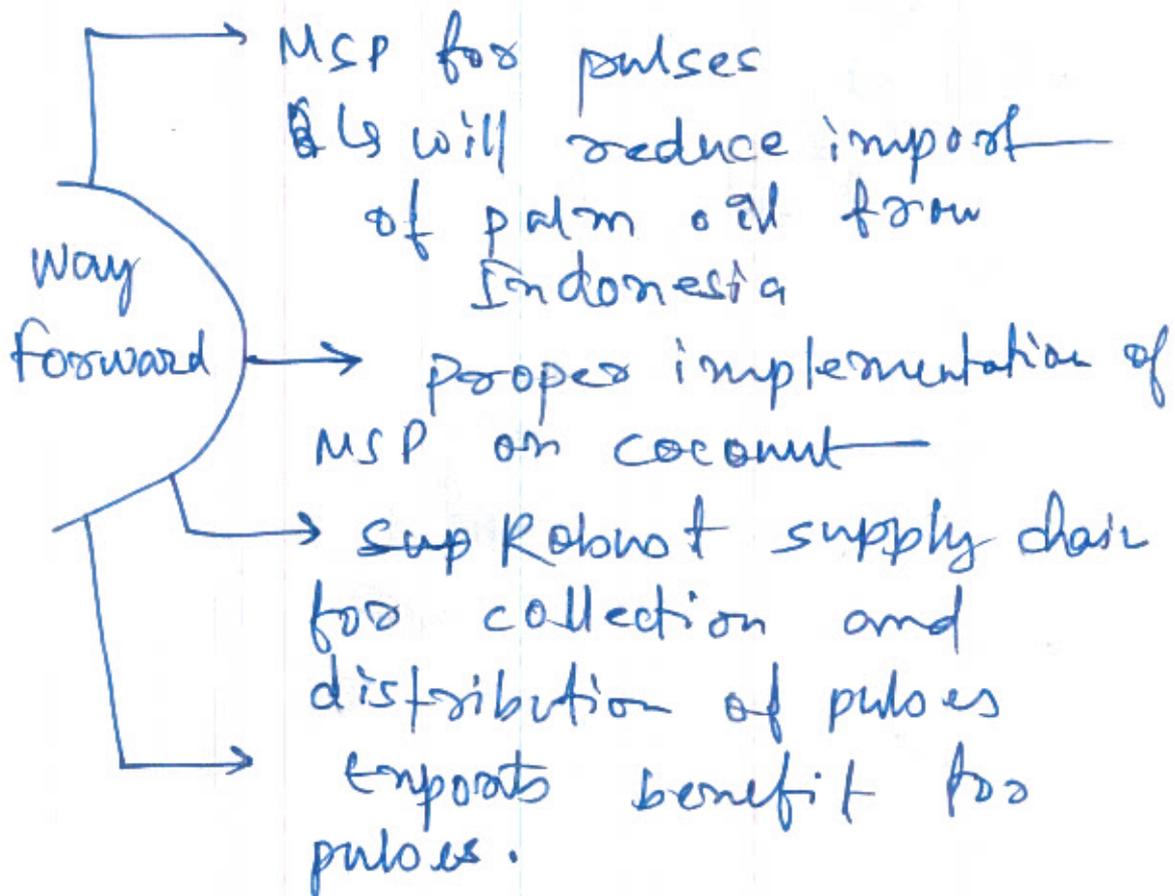
Q.3) What are the primary factors contributing to India's significant reliance on imported edible oils? What measures do you suggest to increase domestic production and to reduce India's reliance on imported edible oils? (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

from 1965 (Green revolution) the production of edible oils remain stagnated while its population grow exponentially leading to huge imports for demands to meet.



- Lack of forward linkage
 - ↳ cold storage for pulses (mainly for wheat flour)
- Lack of processing of pulses
- Lack of PPP in pulses - production and processing units.



Pulses are very much important for nutritional security hence must be paid due attention.

Feedback

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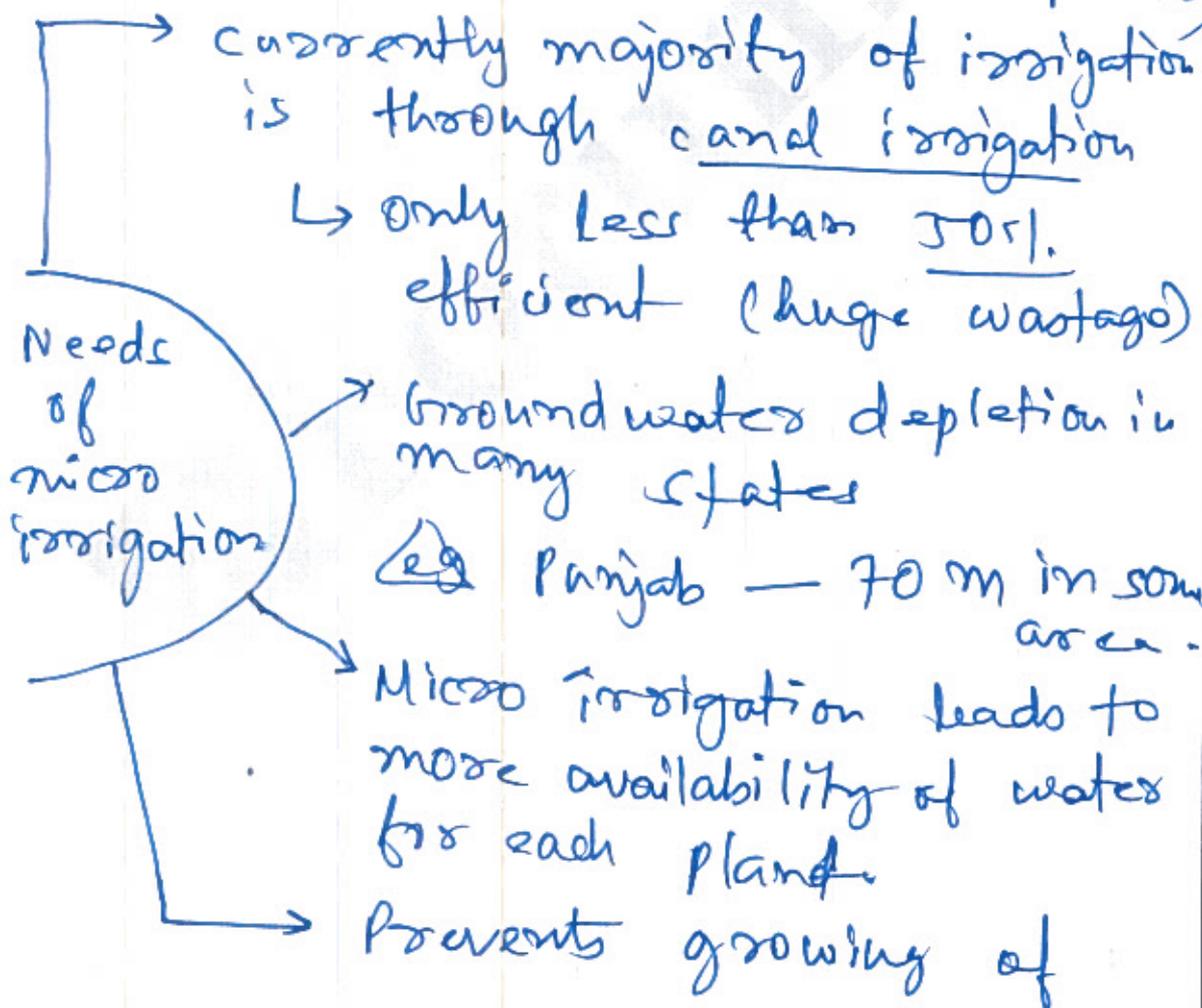
Q.4) With the growing water crisis in India, micro irrigation offers a sustainable solution for water conservation; however, its adoption remains skewed and below its potential. Discuss.

(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।

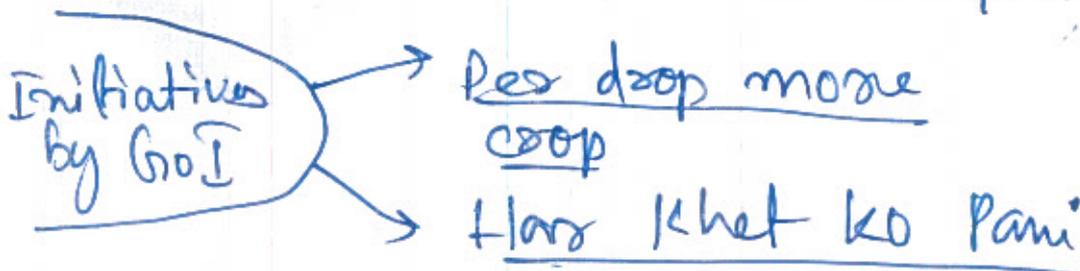
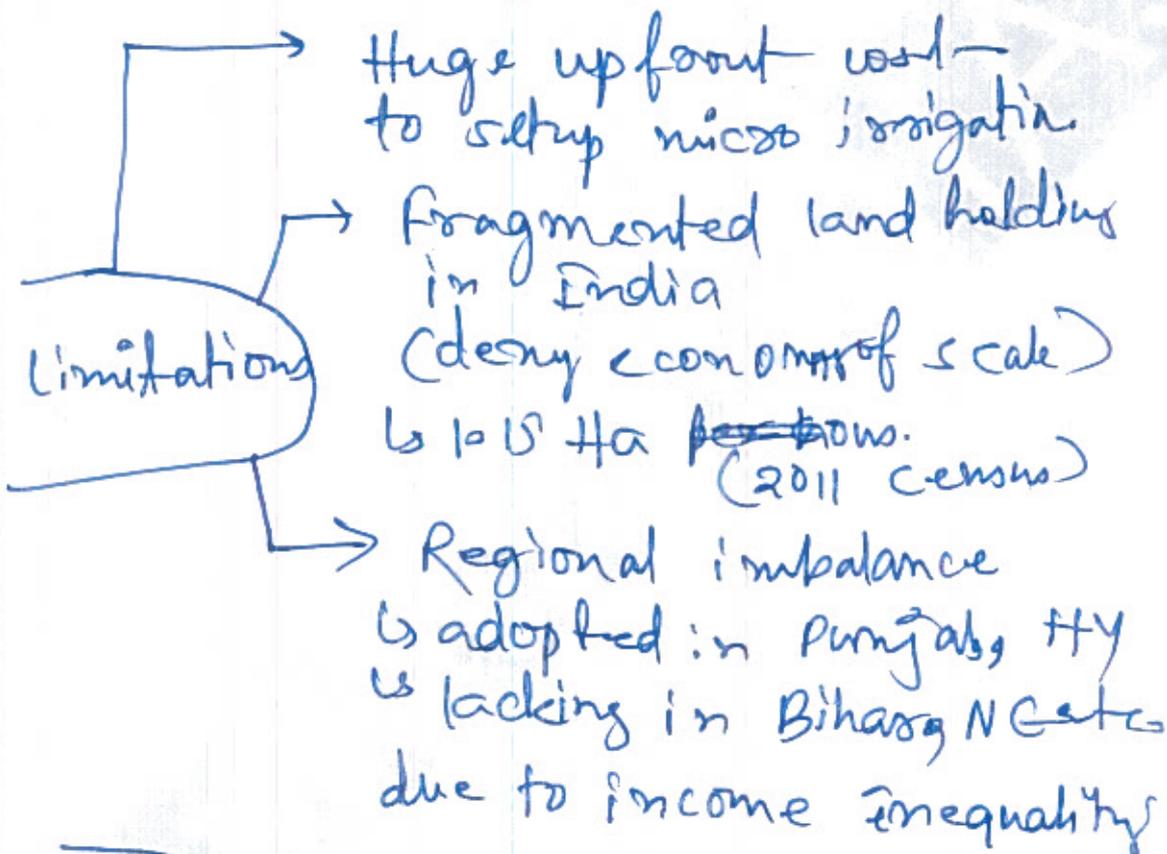
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Micro irrigation refers to administration of water to crops as per its need decreasing its wastage. (eg → drip irrigation, sprinklers)



weeds since less water
spread on empty area
↳ save cost of weedicide

→ Micro irrigation makes
better nutrients management
by mixing fertilizers in tank.



Since India has only 1% of surface water, it needs to use it judiciously.

Feedback

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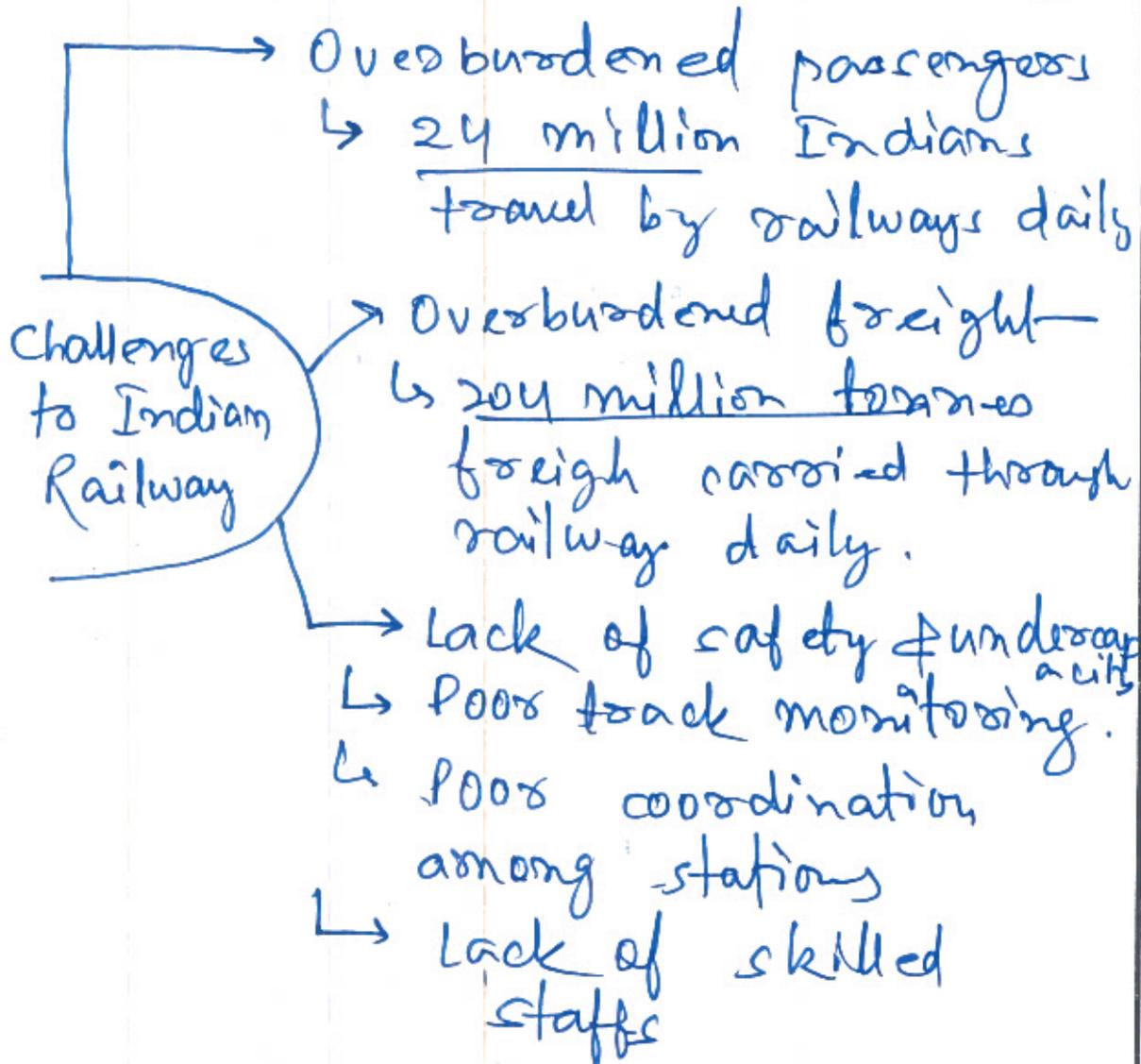
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TOTAL MARKS

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 Balasore train accident which took up more than 250 lives highlight the inadequacies in Indian railways.



- ↳ Less hirings in recent times
 - Merging of Railway service with UPSC
- Redundant technology & lack of modernization
 - ↳ Lack of better traffic & signalling system

Way Forward

- Incorporation of advanced technology for safety
 - eg KAVACH SYSTEM (with Chakraborty)

- Increasing tracks of railways
- separate corridors for freights
 - ↳ will decongest railways & increase freights to 45% from 27%
- PPP in railway to liberalize

Hence, Government must work with private sector to make it a gain for public in railway sector along with facilitating economic development

Feedback

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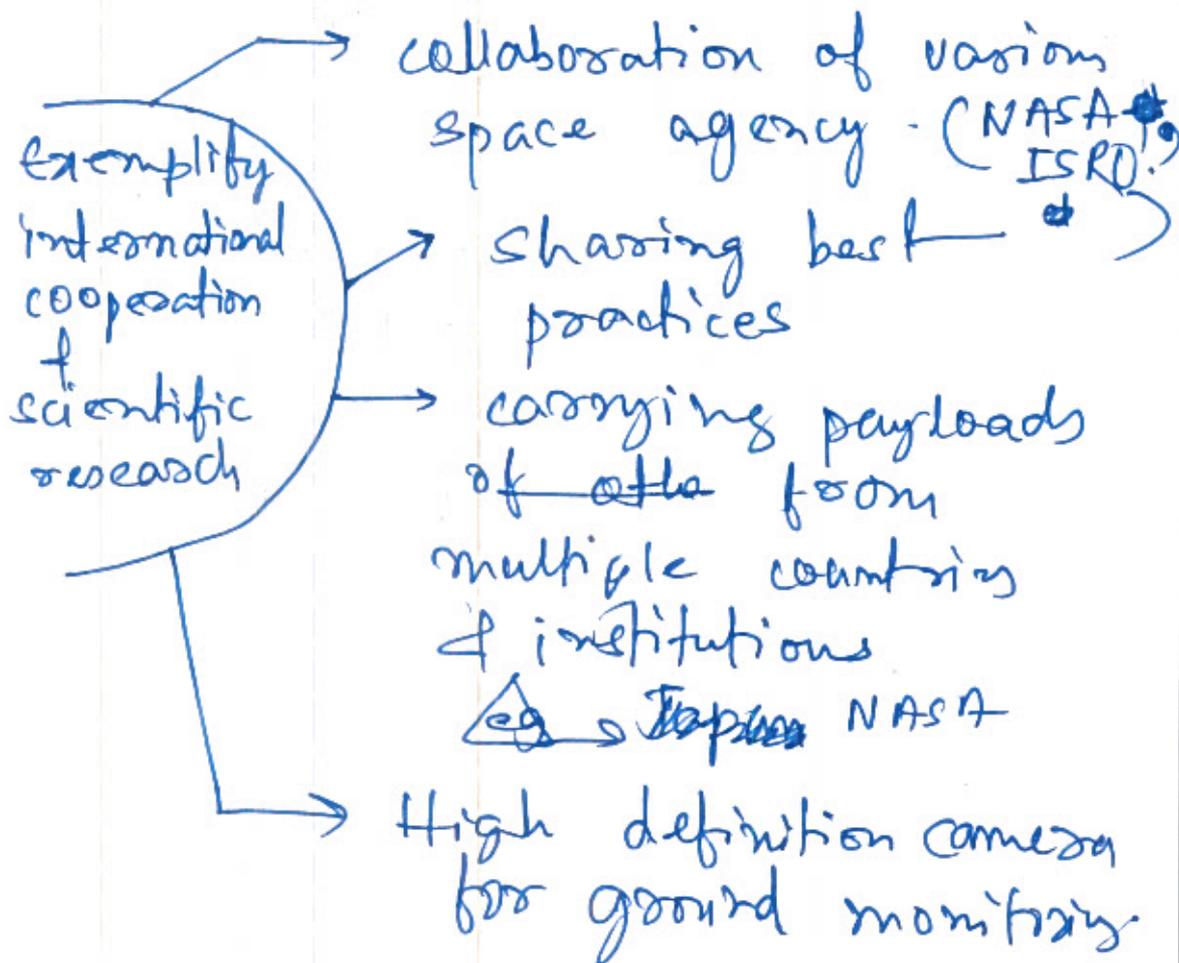
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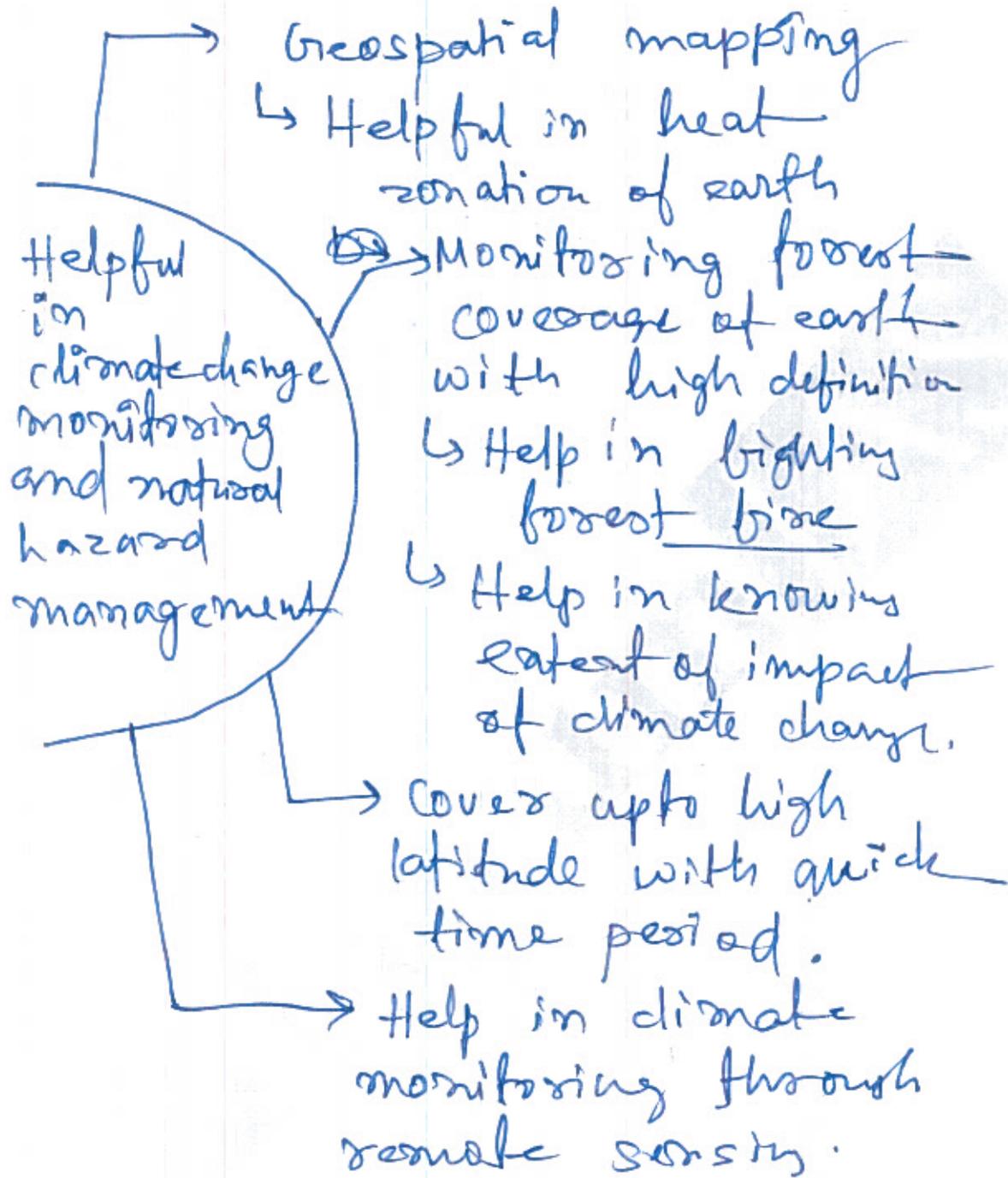
Q.6) How does NISAR mission exemplify international cooperation in space exploration and scientific research? In what ways will it help in climate change monitoring and natural hazard management?

(10 marks, 150 words)

NISAR मिशन अंतरिक्ष अन्वेषण और वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान में 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 is one of the landmark efforts of ISRO along with collaboration of others for space exploration and scientific research.





Hence, NISAR is very much crucial in tackling menace of climate change along with sustainable forest development.

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 takes into account strong nuclear force among subatomic particles as its working principle.

Nuclear technology is essential in enhancing food security and agricultural sustainability -

- 1) Providing electricity needed in farms for irrigation through nuclear energy
 - ↳ More reliable (since not affected by weather)
 - ↳ less polluting
- 2) Radiation of foods
 - ↳ To increase its shelf life by destroying microbes

- ↳ In packaging of processed foods to increase its authenticity.
- 3) ~~In~~ Powering cold storage and godowns through nuclear power.
 - 4) Nutritional fortification of grains through radiation for balanced diet.

Hence, nuclear technology can be next big thing in enhancing food security and agricultural sustainability. But the problem of accessibility and inclusivity should be given due respect.

Feedback

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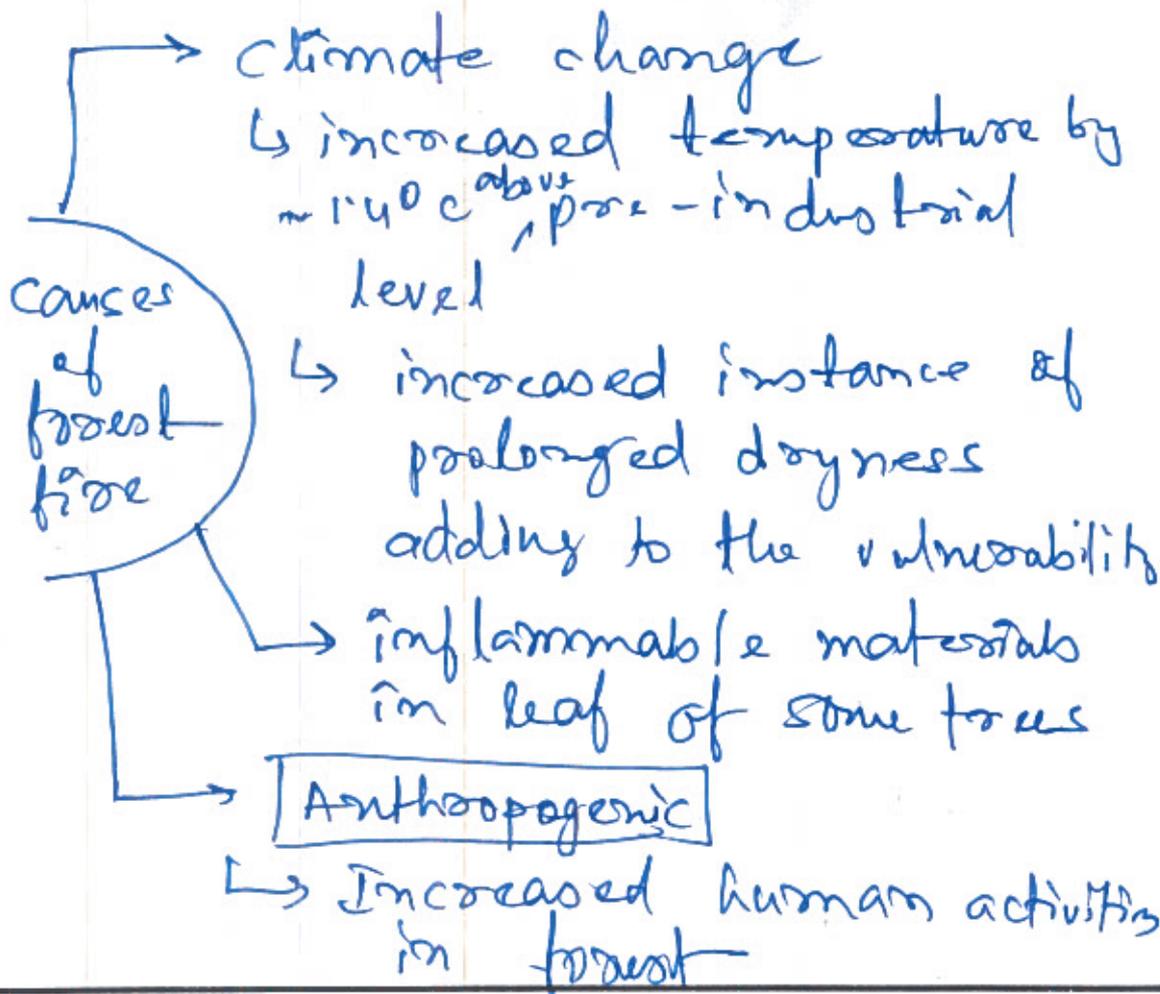
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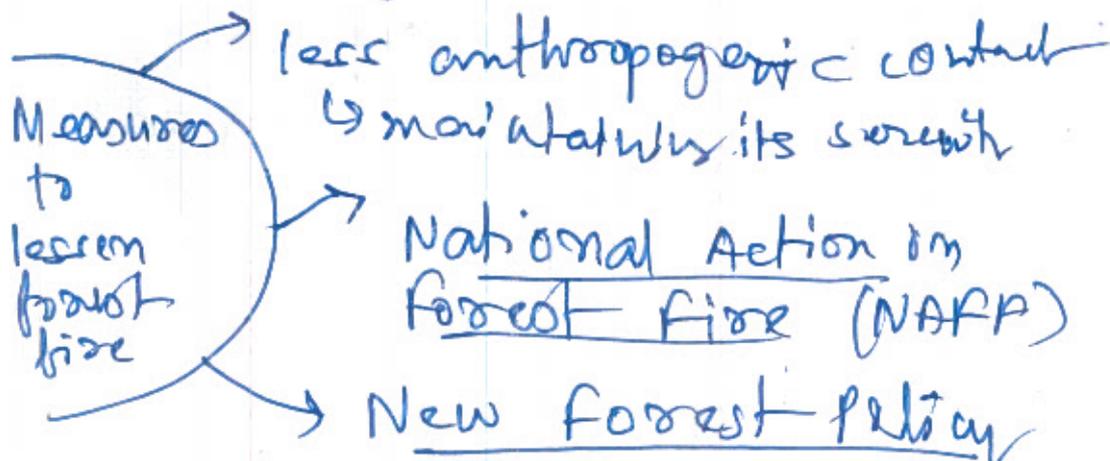
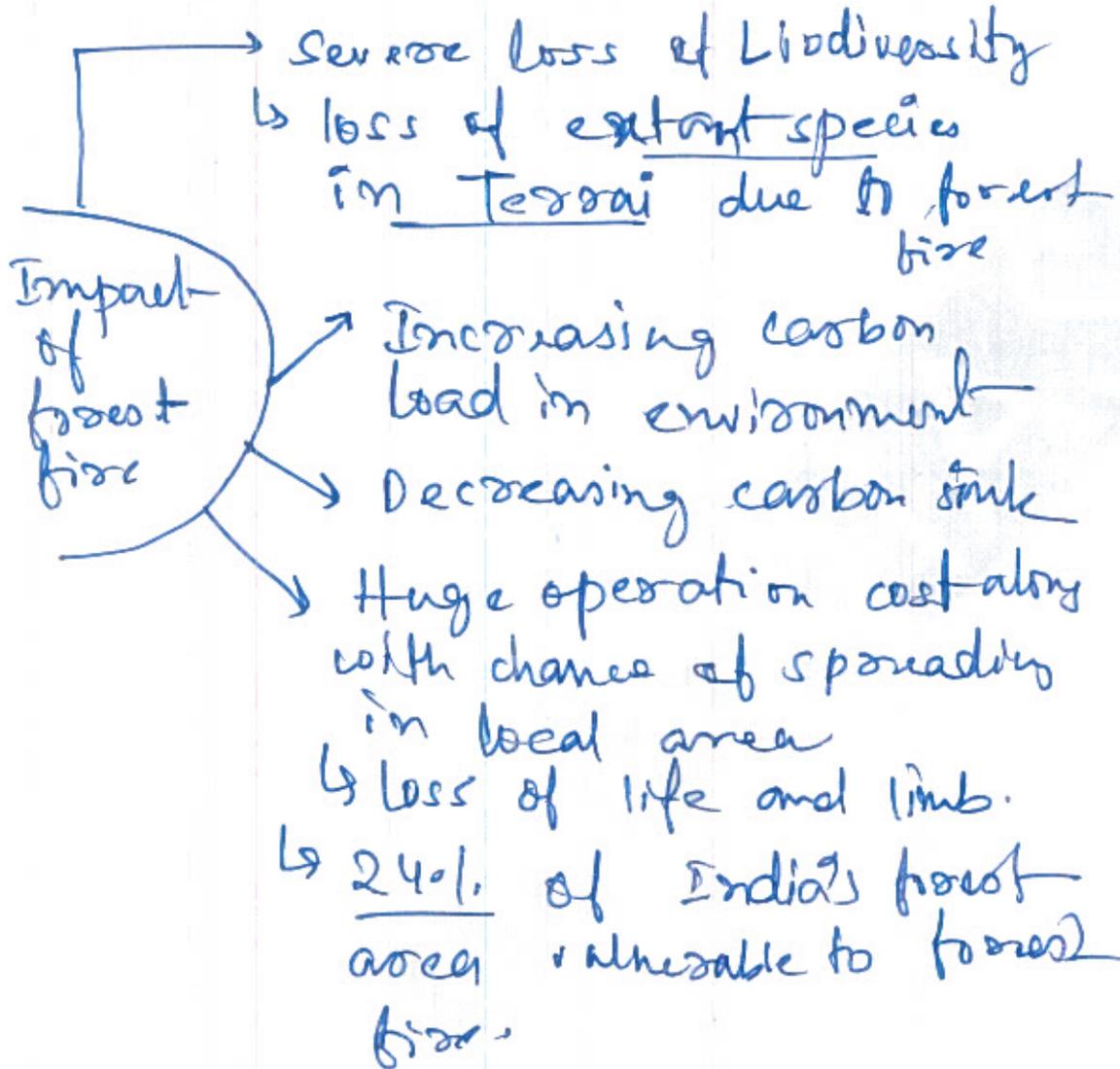
Q.8) Increasing frequency of forest fires in India underscores the urgent need for sustainable forest management practices. In light of the statement, bring out the causes and multidimensional impact of forest fires. Also, suggest measures for their prevention and management. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Recent forest fire in Uttarakhand and its devastating impact shows the increasing menace of forest fires in India.



↳ Jhoom cultivation



Therefore, forest fire menace should be dealt with to save length of earth.

Feedback

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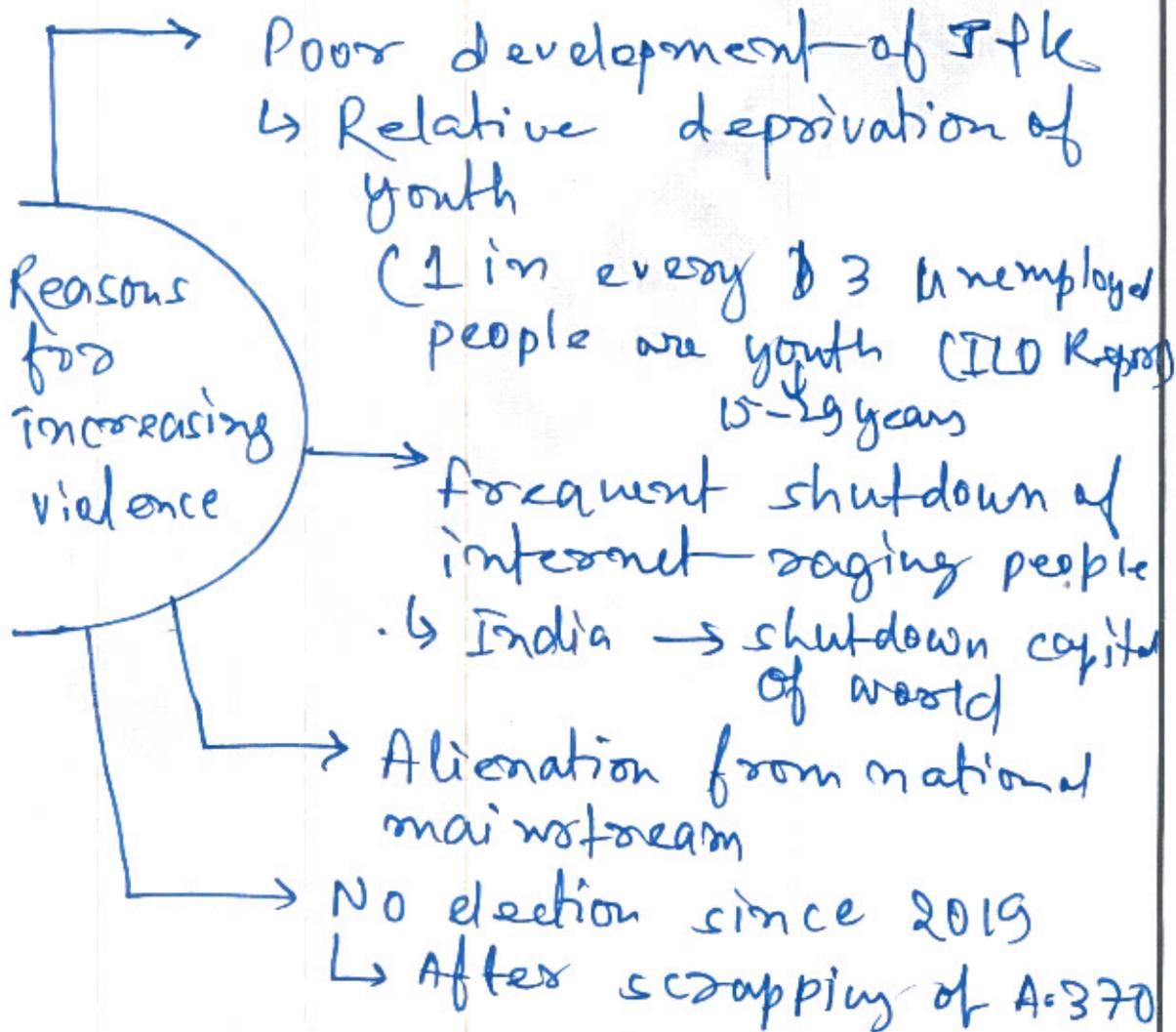
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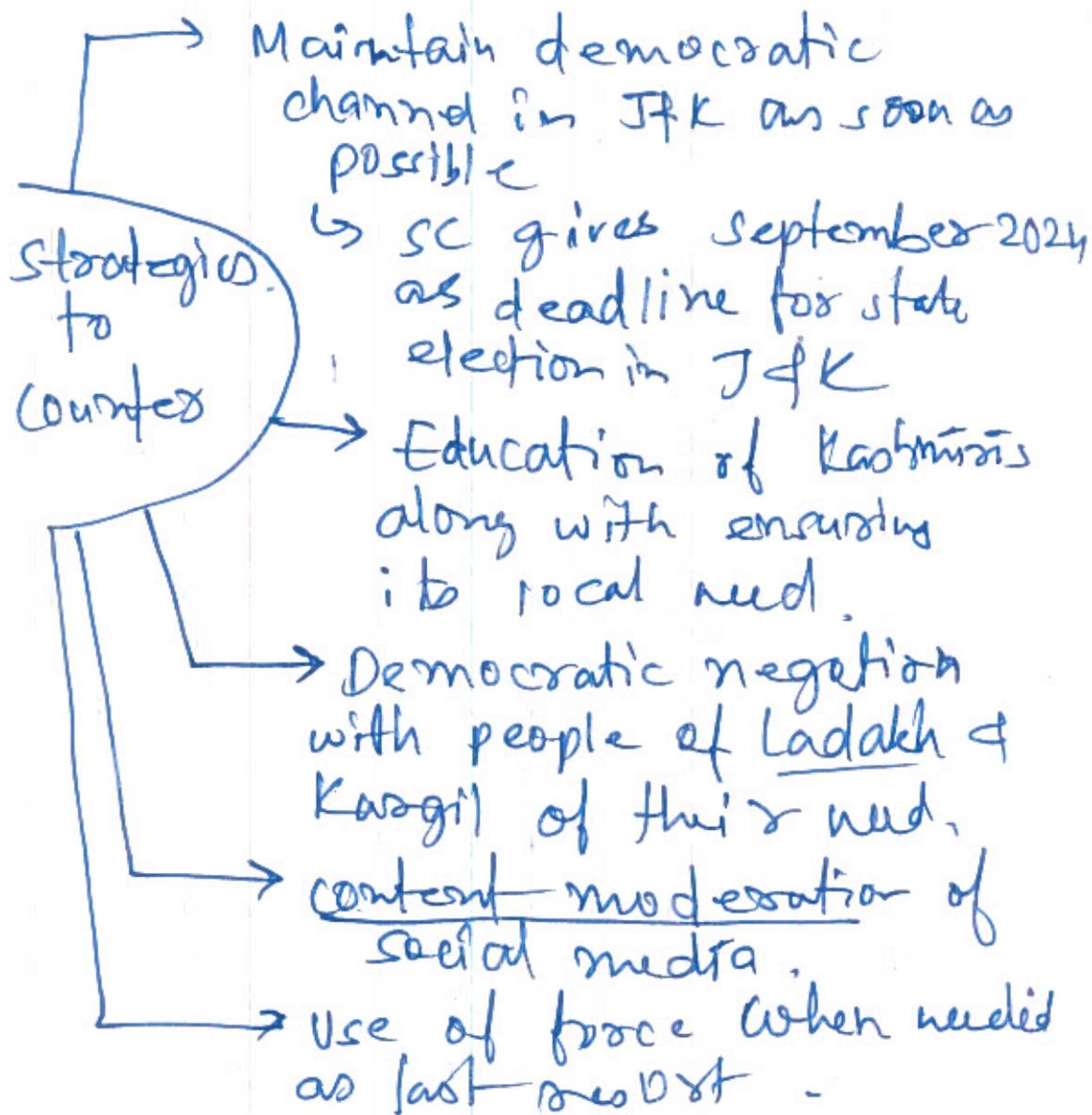
Q.9) What reasons can be attributed to the recent surge in terror related violence in Jammu and Kashmir? What strategies would you suggest to counter it? (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Increasing violence in Jammu and Kashmir is a concern to nation security along with its sovereignty.



- Sponsors of terrorism by Pakistan
- Infiltration from Pok
- Misuse of social media to spread misinformation among Kashmiri to take up arms.



Hence, peace & prosperity of J&K must be ensured to prevent its ripple effect in whole India.

Feedback

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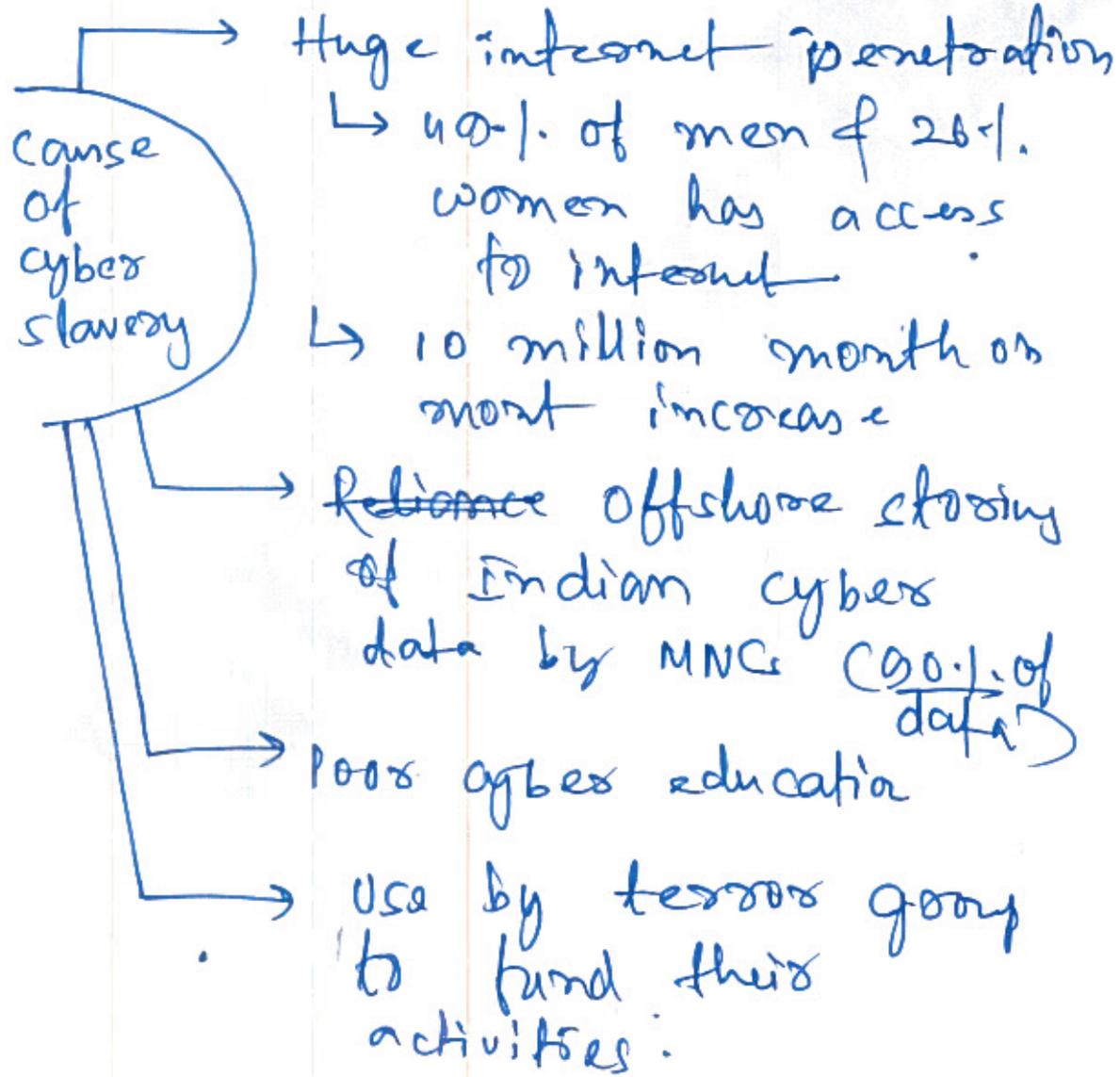
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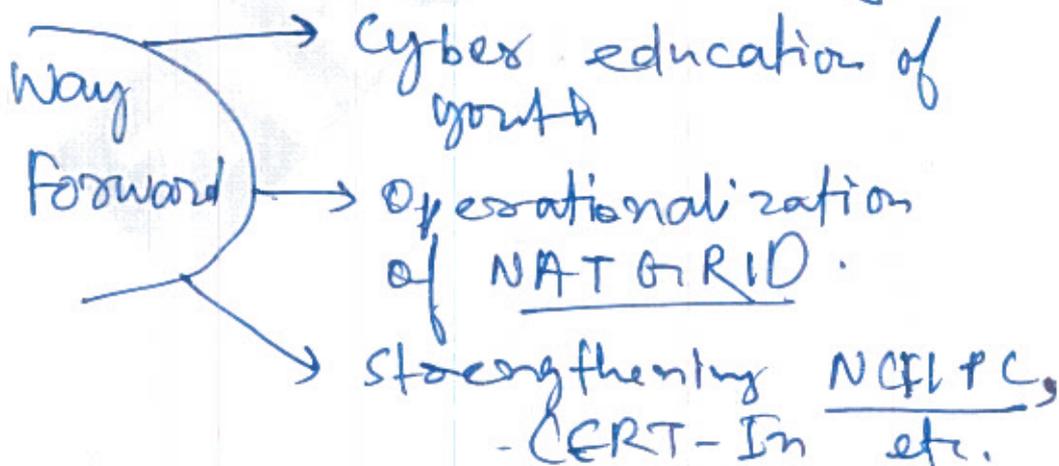
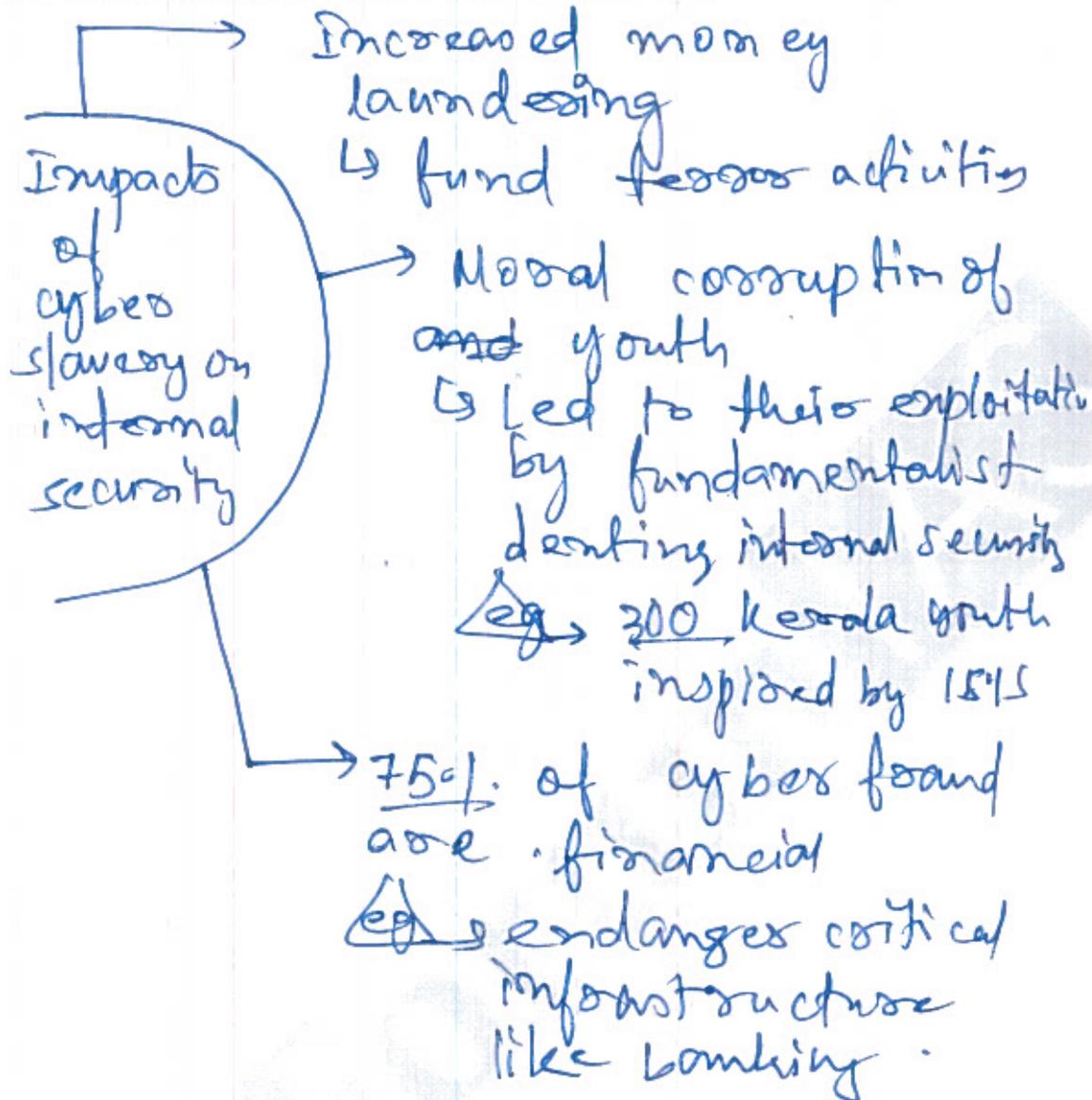
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Q.10) In the light of recent events, throw light on the possible implications of 'cyber slavery' on internal security of India. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 dependence on other entities for cyber activities, ^{contin} carrying





Hence, India should work on line of National Cyber Security Strategy, 2020 to overcome Cyber Slavery.

Feedback

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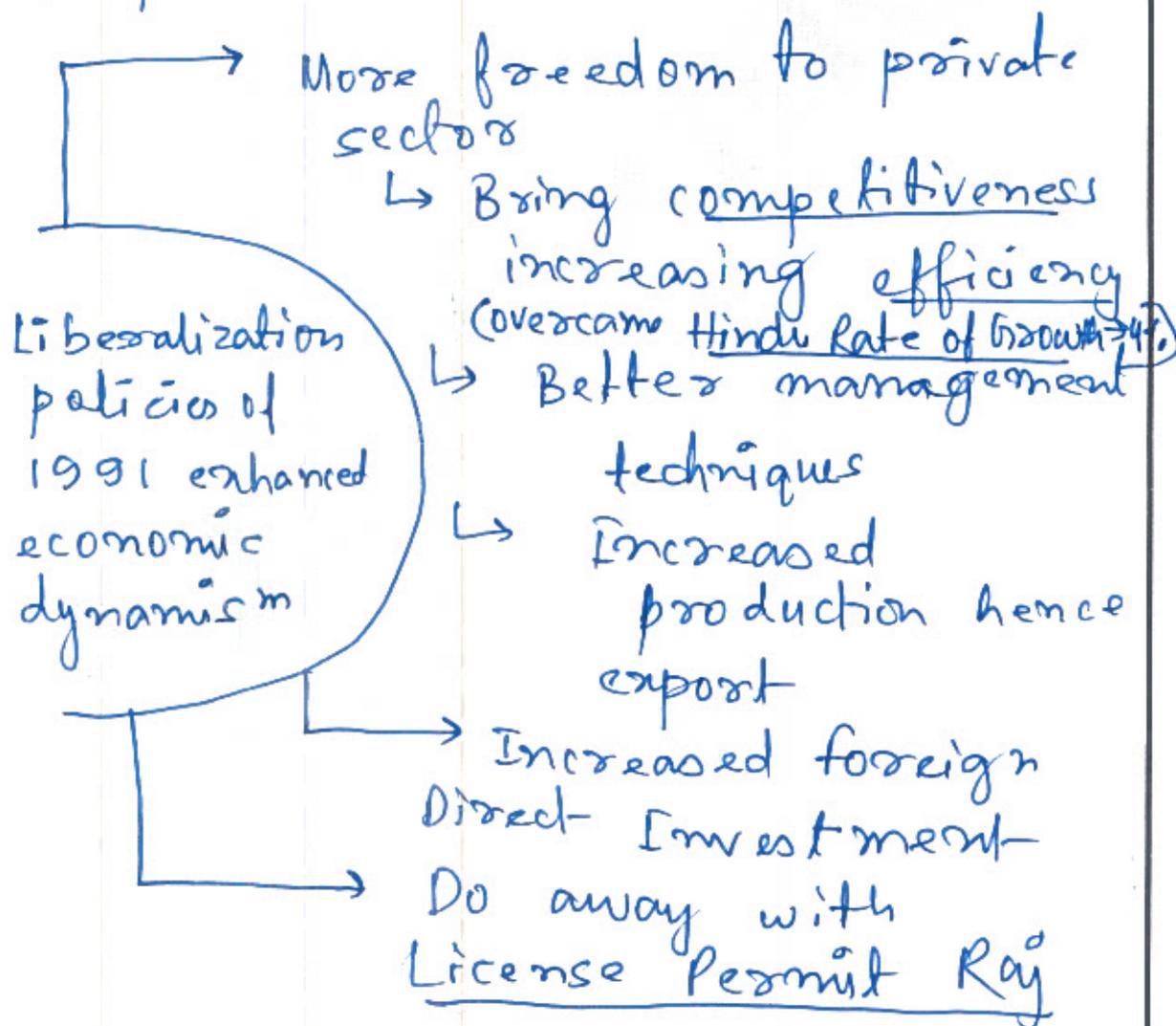
TOTAL MARKS

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)

In amidst of Balance of Payment Crisis of 1991, liberalization in economy was adopted to do away with the problems of protectionism.

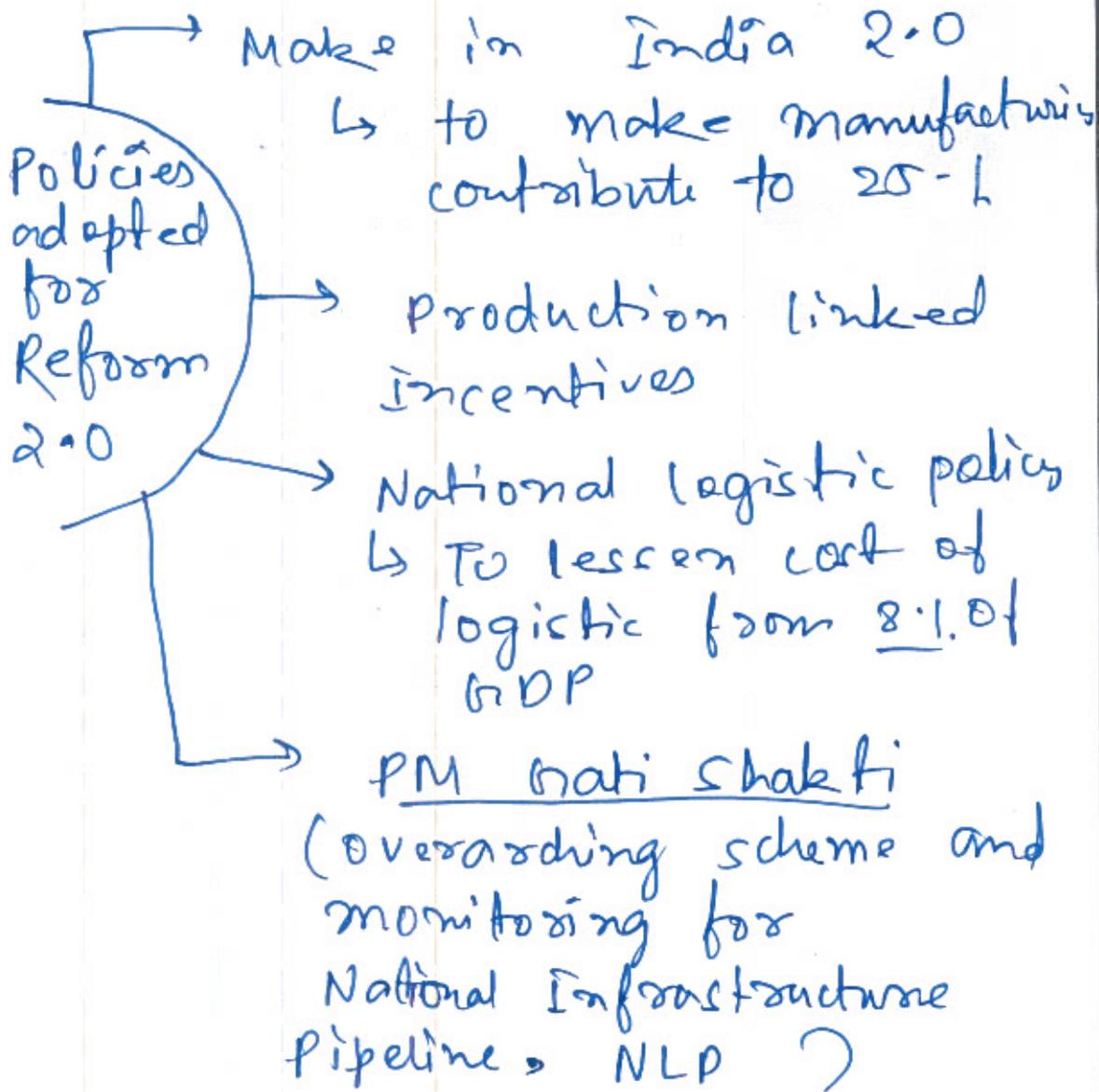


→ Streamlined obtaining of license

But in the current scenario of geopolitics, ^{domestic} Reform 2.0 is needed because of -

- 1) Growth without employment
3.1% in 2023-24 (PLFS)
 (quite high)
- 2) Stagnation of manufacturing sector
 ↳ contribute only 17% to GDP (more than 25% in China)
- 3) Rising protectionism in world economy
 ↳ China - USA trade war
- 4) Industrial Revolution 4.0
 ↳ focus on semiconductors needed

5) Need of Greater inclusivity
 ↳ Women represents only 29% in STEM jobs



Hence need is to reform manufacturing sector with special focus on MSME while keeping progress of service sector intact.

Feedback

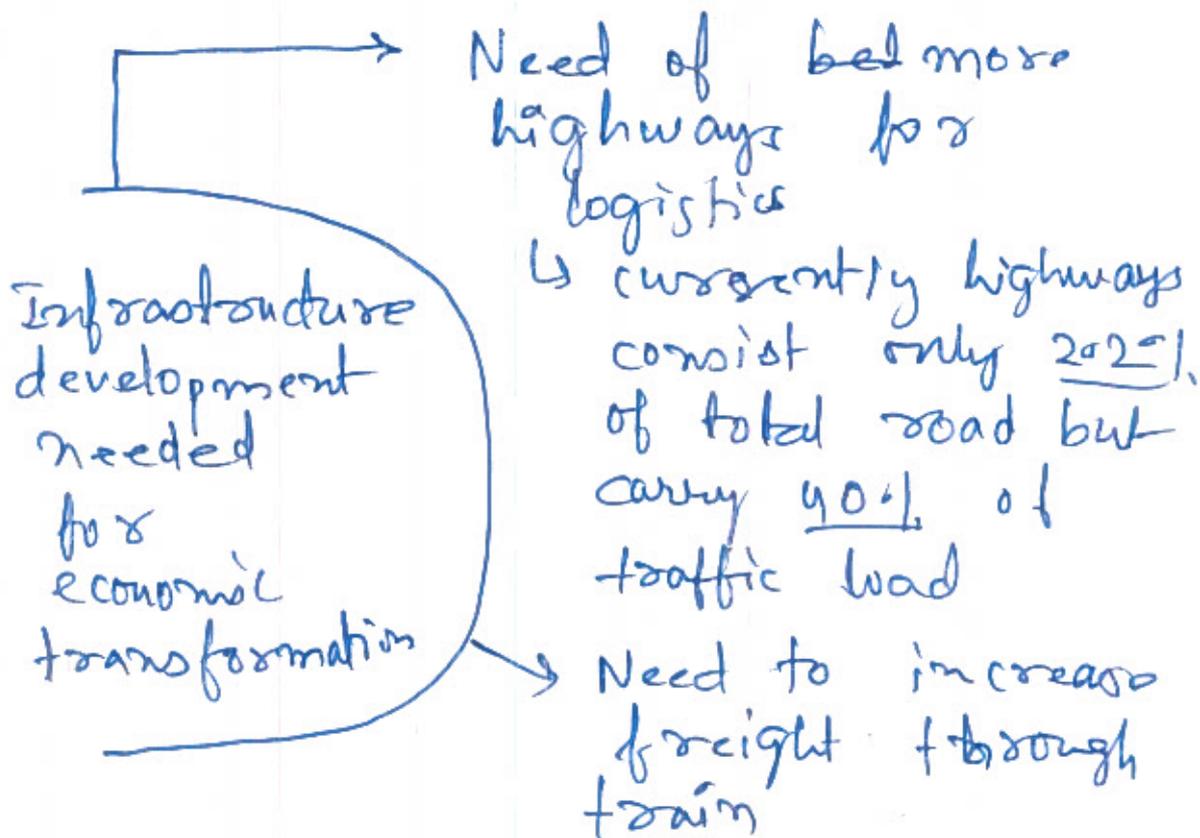
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.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 is referred to as societal, ~~an~~ public and private organizations, buildings, institutions etc which contribute to development in people making their life better.



↳ currently only 27%.
(target is 45%.)

→ Better and robust institution like SBI for smooth capital market functioning.

But infrastructure is very much important for sustainable development as well as social well-being.

→ Need of hospital in rural area for better quality healthcare (SDG 3)

↳ currently urban area has 73% of the hospital

→ Need of educational centres in rural area.

↳ ASER report shows 25% of standard VIII students cannot read std. II books.

- Strengthening of and institutionalisation of ASHA to achieve holistic nutrition among people
- Strong public institution like municipal corporation
 - ↳ Current drowning of 3 students in Delhi coaching centre showcase the need.
- Besides law & enforcing institutions need to be effective and efficient to protect vulnerables.

Hence, inclusive infrastructure is needed as per SDGs so that beside catering economic development of nation, it also lead to sustainable well being

Feedback

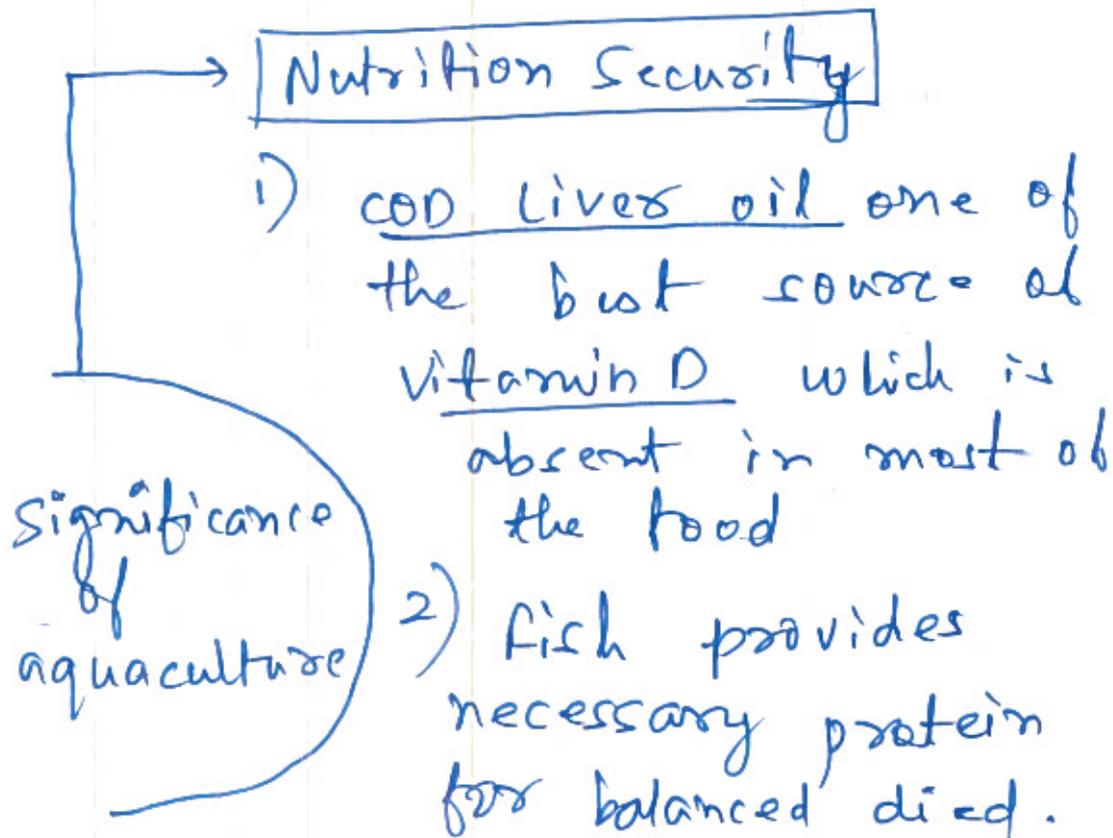
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Q.13) Bring out the significance of aquaculture towards nutrition security, livelihood generation, and economic growth. Also, mention various measures taken by the government to promote aquaculture in the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 ~~growing~~ an overarching term for fisheries and other products obtained from inland waters as well as sea.



3) staple diet in coastal area like West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. (essential for SDG 1)

→ Livelihood Generation

1) provides livelihood to a large number of coastal people

eg Sunderban tribal people engaged in shrimp cultivation

2) state like Bihar encouraging people to take into fisheries through incentives (₹ 1 Lakh/pond) hence providing livelihood

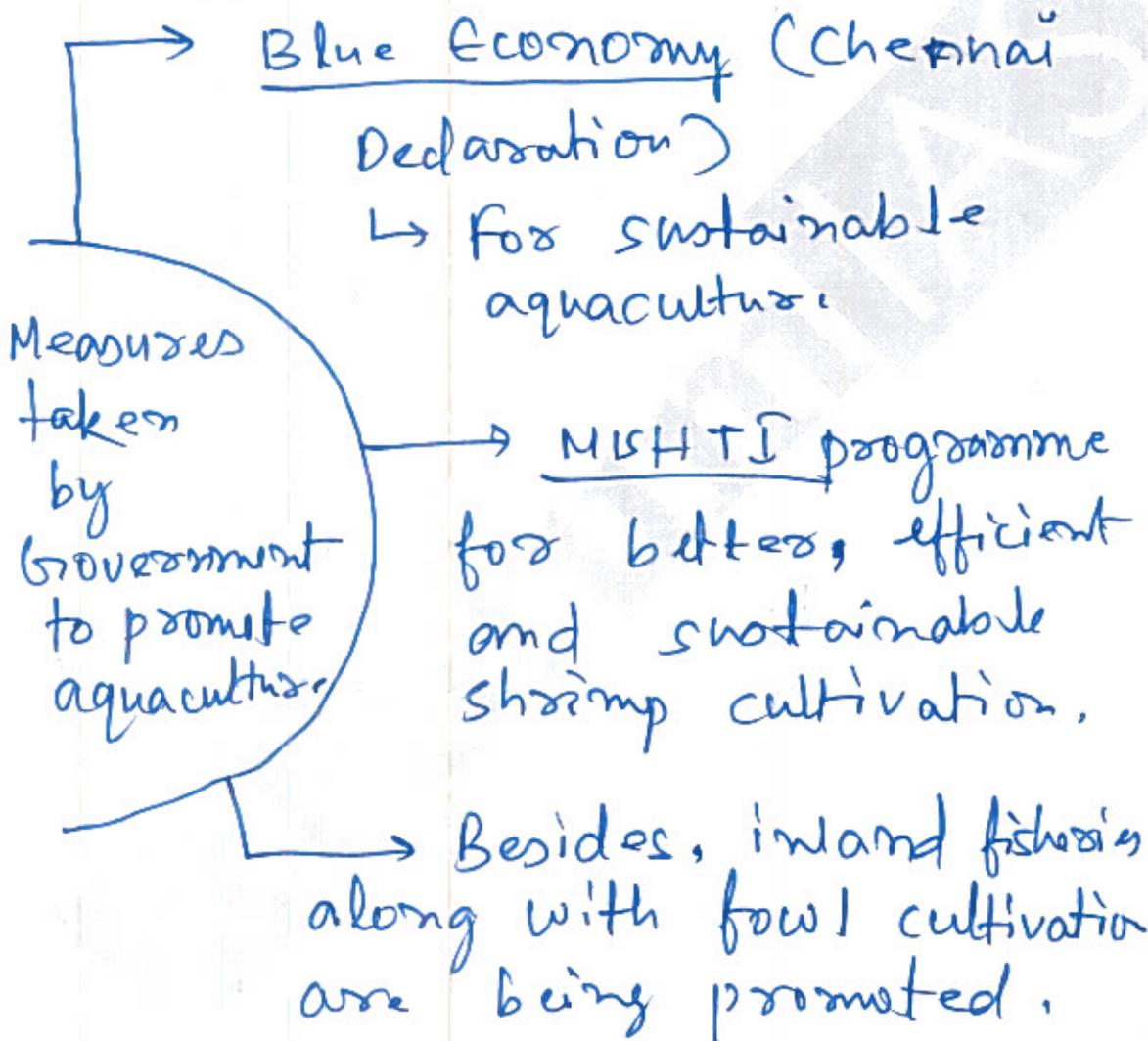
→ Economic

1) India is 3rd largest producer of fisheries

↳ 2nd largest freshwater producer

↳ 2nd largest exporter

2) In last 9 years production of fisheries have doubled hence multiplying economy.



Hence, with its large 'Shoreline' and better policy India is poised to become leader in aquaculture.

Feedback
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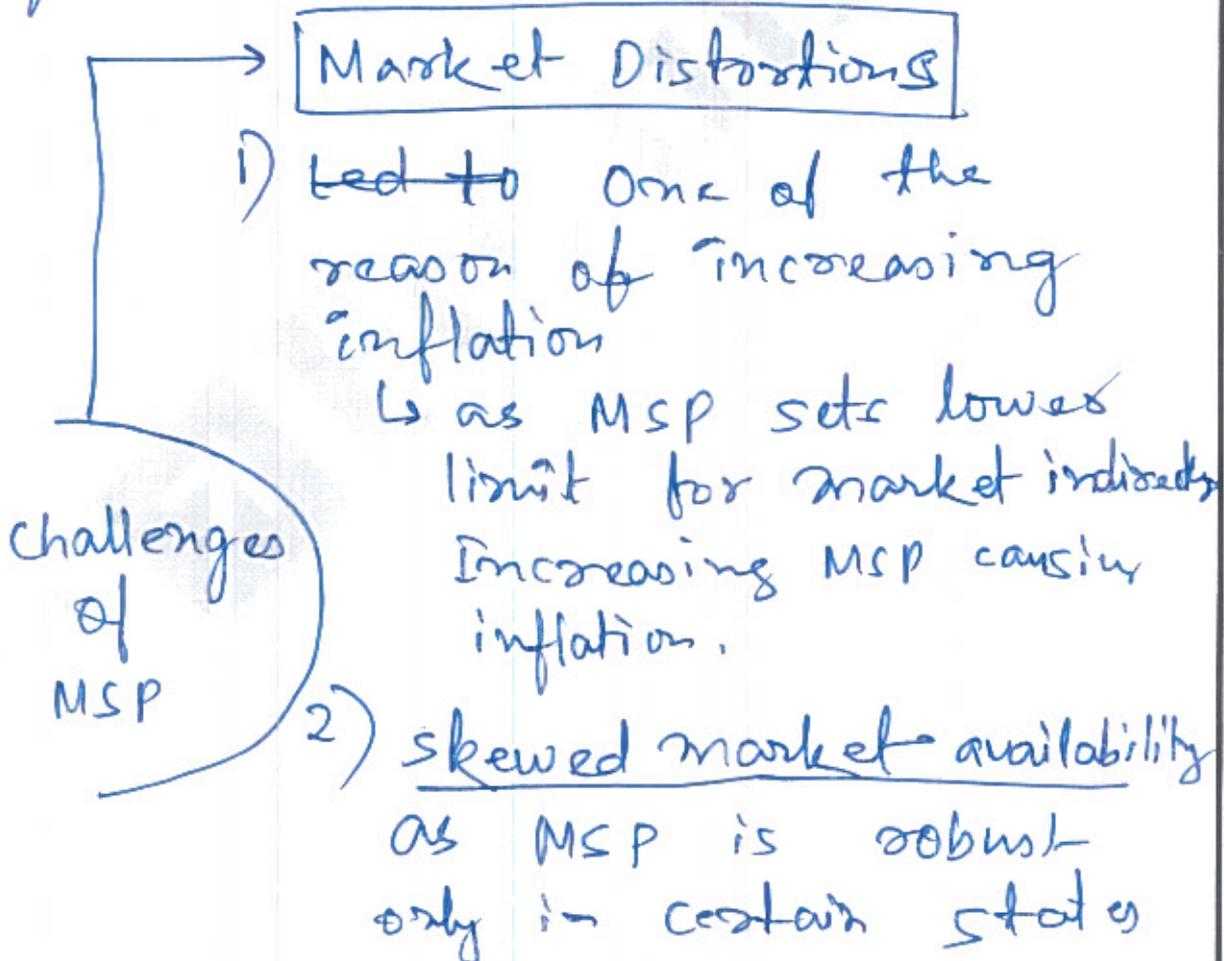
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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

Minimum Support Price is announced for certain crops before the season to prompt farmers in cultivating those crop by giving certainty of income generation.



like Punjab, Haryana, Western UP etc.

3) Scarcity of pulses and oil as MSP focuses mainly on wheat and rice.

4) Labelled under Amber box as market distorting by WTO.

5) Burden on Govt. (increased fiscal deficit)

→ Ecological Stress → 2-3% subsidy in agriculture

1) Monoculture

↳ Hampers biodiversity

↳ Increase chance of crop failure due to pest-attack.

2) Loss of biodiversity

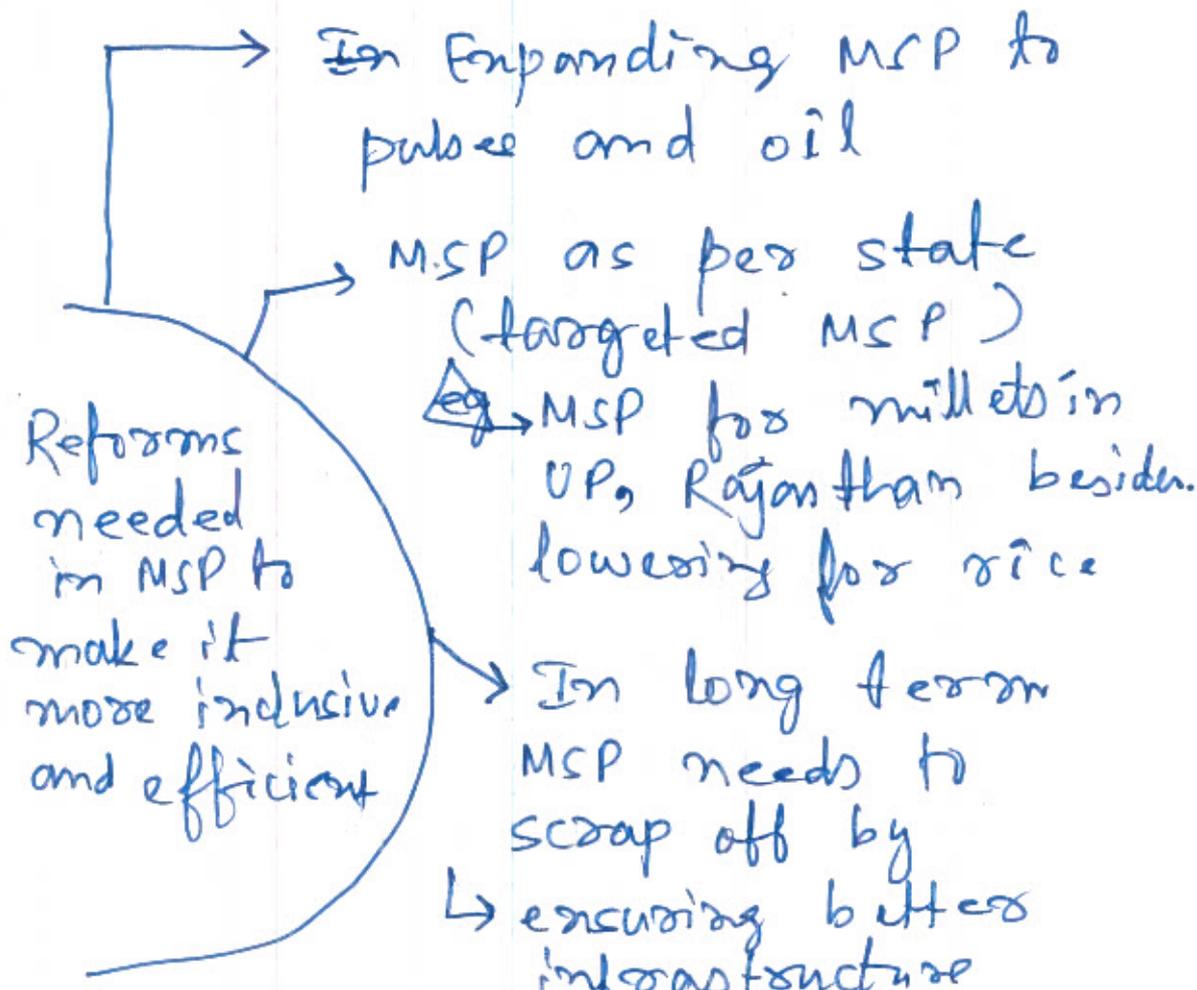
↳ clearing of forests in Western UP

3) Groundwater table shrinking.

↳ 1 Litre of rice takes 5000 litres of water

4) Overuse of pesticides & fertilizers

↳ Algal bloom, eutrophication etc.



Hence an EVERGREEN REVOLUTION is needed which will be a rainbow reformation of agriculture

Feedback

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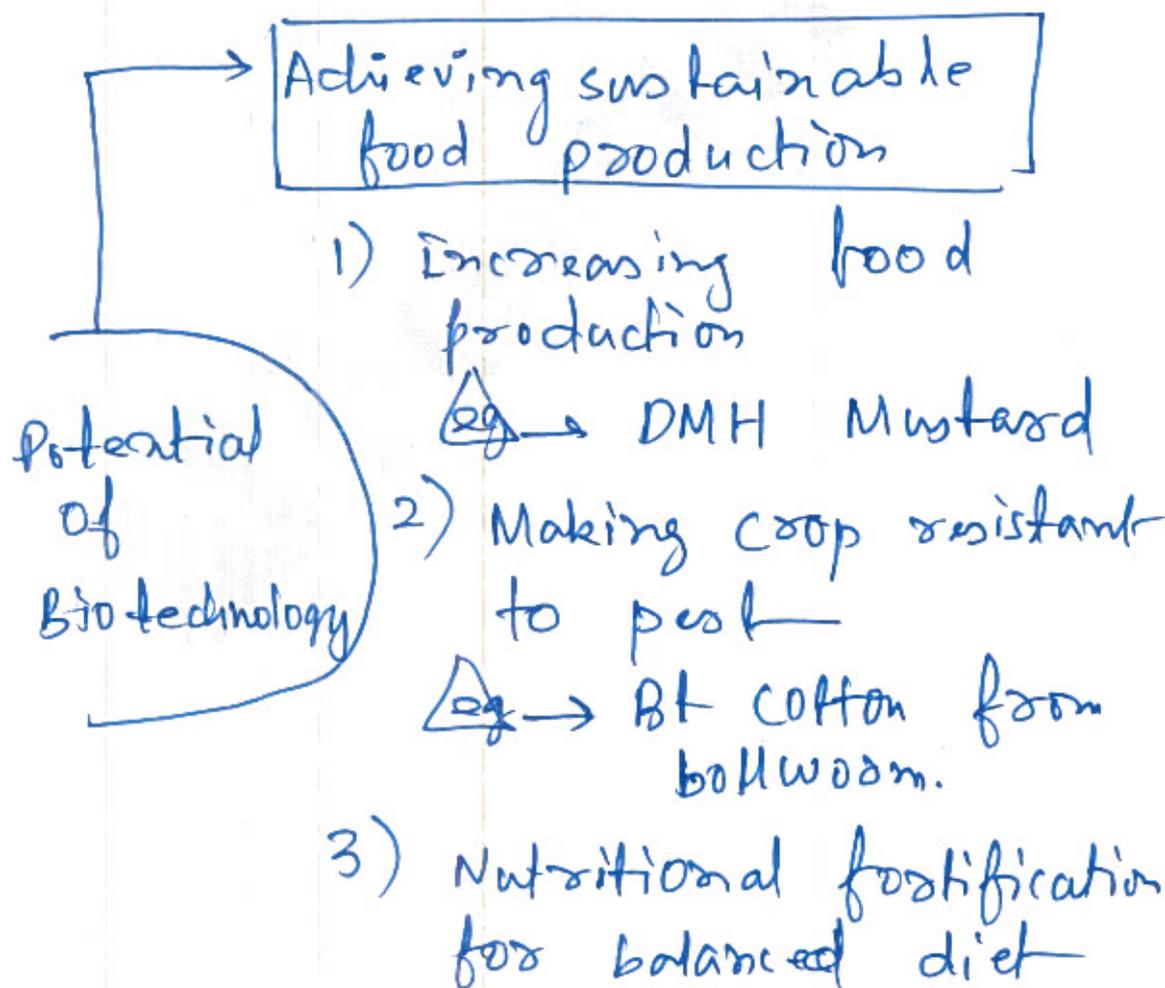
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.15) Biotechnology holds immense potential for achieving sustainable food production, efficient waste management and significant advancements in human health. Elucidate. (15 marks, 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 is one of the greatest achievement of modern science which deal with at genetic level of plants, animals, etc. to satisfy current human needs.



eg Golden rice

4) Better quality food

eg Bt-Brinjal (with smaller seeds)

→ Efficient Waste management

1) Bioremediation (remedy oil spill)

eg Oilzappers

2) Bioplastic to limit plastic use with help of genetically modified entities

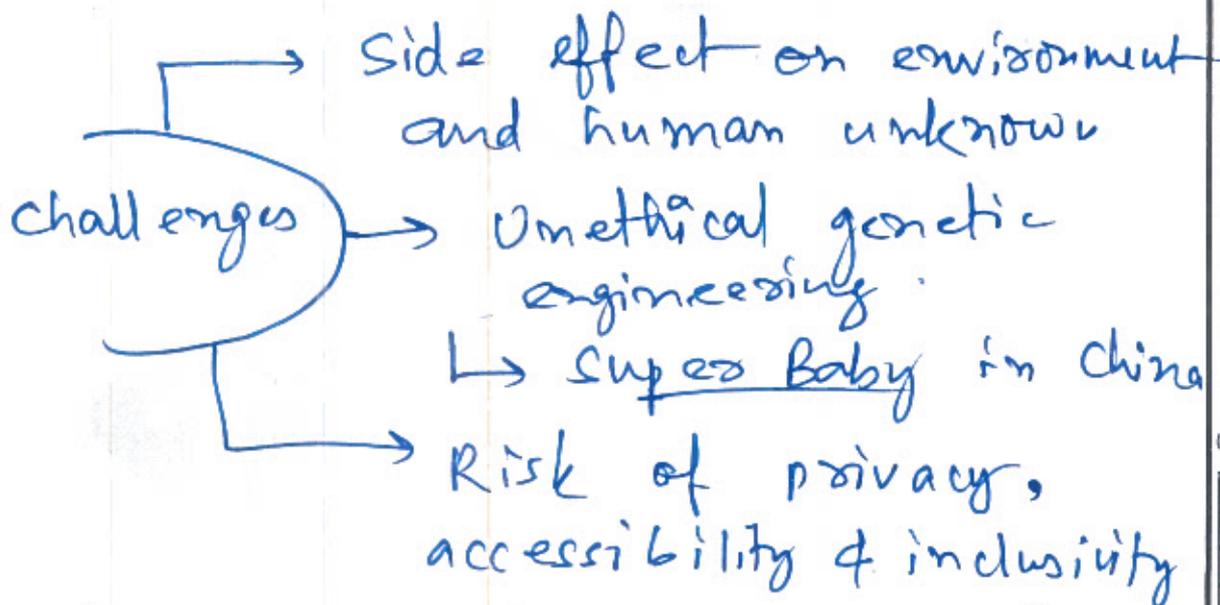
3) Use of Bioalgae for environmental sustainability

→ Advancements in Human Health

1) Xenotransplantation

eg Genetically an transplanted of pig's kidney

- 2) Use of UV rays etc for food packaging.
- 3) Genetic engineering to deal with disease like thalassemia
- 4) Genetic screening to identify Tumors Syndrome, Downs Syndrome
- 5) CRISPR CAS 9 technology has currently revolutionized medicine.



Hence, challenges of biotechnology should be addressed properly to open its possibility in all glory impacting human life for the betterment.

Feedback

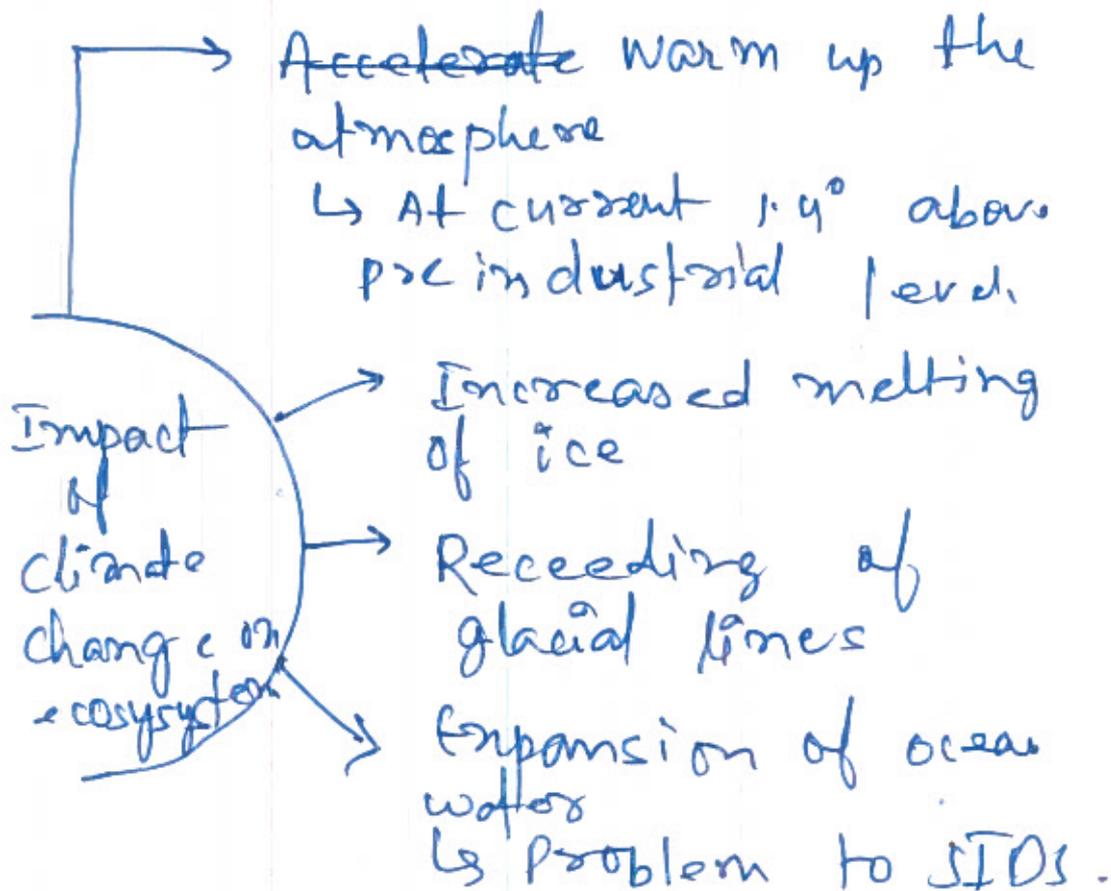
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

At current pace of climate action, atmosphere is supposed to warm by more than 2°C above pre-industrial level surpassing its target of limiting to 1.5°C



This has cascading effects on -

Biodiversity

- 1) Increased incident of forest fire
↳ eg Australian forest fire
- 2) Extinction of species which could not bear heat
- 3) Endangering of polar bears, penguins etc.
- 4) Endangering migratory birds.

Ecosystem services and human livelihood

- 1) Loss of forests
↳ Tribal people facing livelihood problem in search of MFP
- 2) Increased cost on infrastructure
↳ due to its destruction by climate extremes
↳ for mitigation.
Account for 10% of Global GDP
- 3) Extreme heat vulnerabilities

eg 10000 Indians died from 2000 AD due to extreme heat

Hence there is a ^{need of} integrated approach to conservation and climate adaptation —

- 1) Adhering to NDCs of each country (to prevent temp. rise more than 1.5°C)
- 2) Shift from realism to collaboration and trust is needed. _{mutual}
- 3) Implementation of Loss & Damage fund for adaptation & mitigation (COP 28).
- 4) Acknowledging historical responsibility & CBDR by developed nation

Hence, there is need for climate action in accordance with SDG 12. India's LIFE is a case in point.

Feedback

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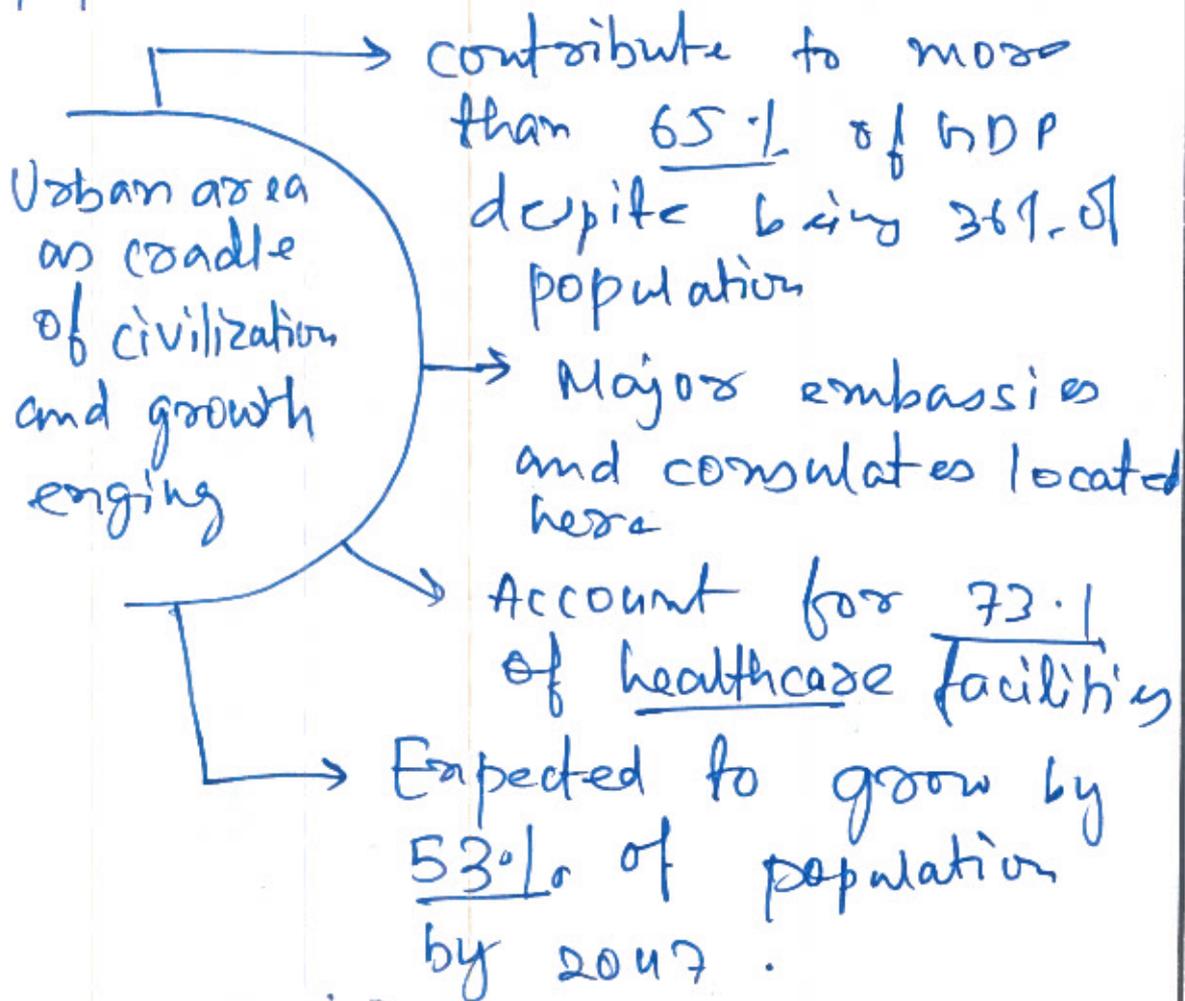
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.17) Urban areas, often referred to as the cradle of civilization and growth engines, are increasingly experiencing various natural and man-made disasters. Discuss in the Indian context. 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)

Urban areas in India currently hold 36% of its population.

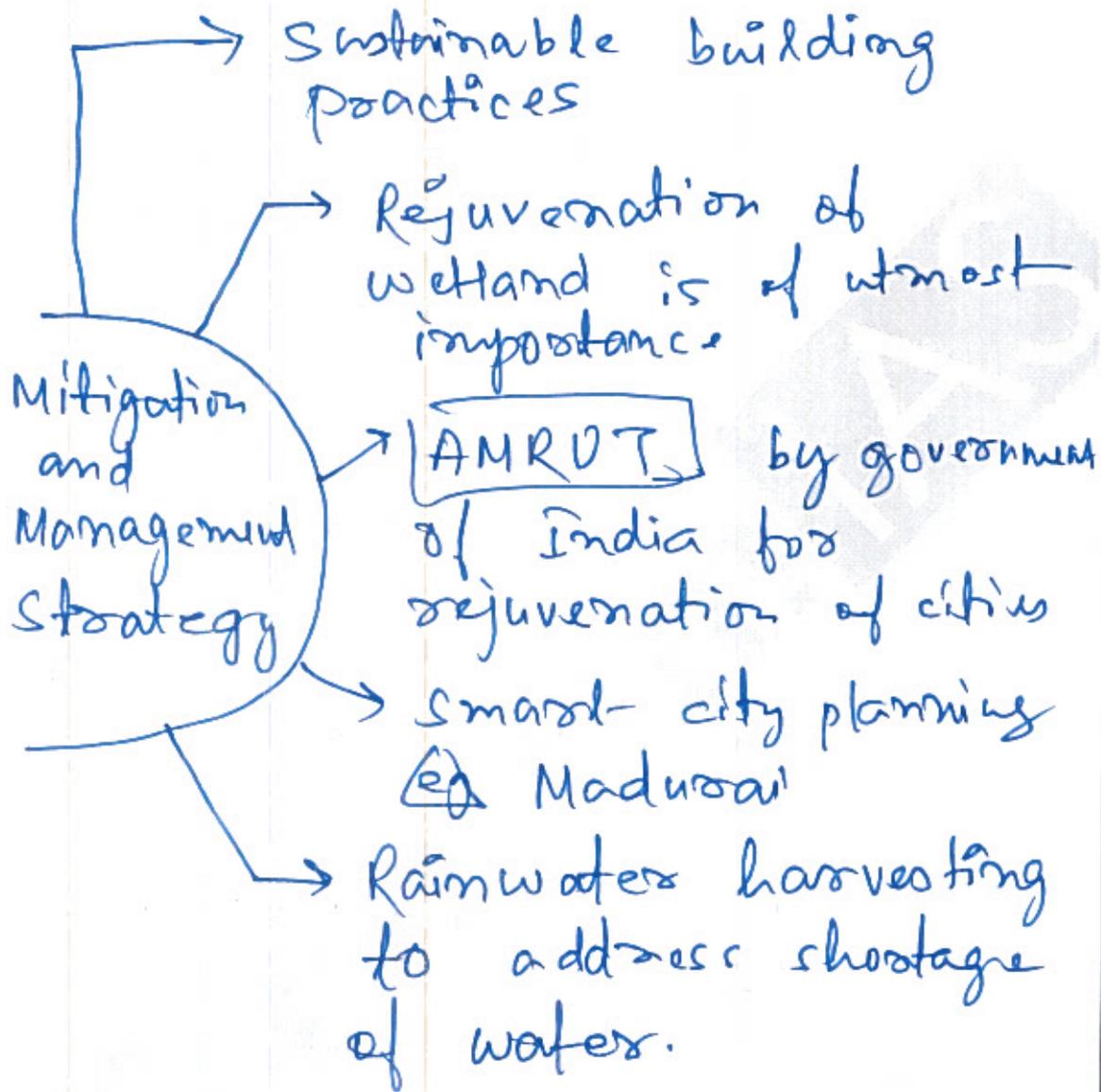


But urban areas are increasingly experiencing ~~more~~ —

natural and man made disasters —

- 1) Heating up of urban areas
Due to Urban heat effect of high rise building making them heat island
- 2) Sudden torrential rainfall in urban area leading to sewage problem
- 3) Encroachment of wetlands causing urban flood
eg Yamuna plain in Delhi · Venbanad in Bangalore
- 4) Pressure on infrastructure
eg → Morbi Bridge collapse
- 5) Increasing fire incidents due to unsustainable buildings
eg → Rajkot Gaming zone crisis
- 6) Ghettoisation
17% slum households increase

health hazards



Hence India should work on line of SDB 11 for sustainable cities and communities.

Feedback

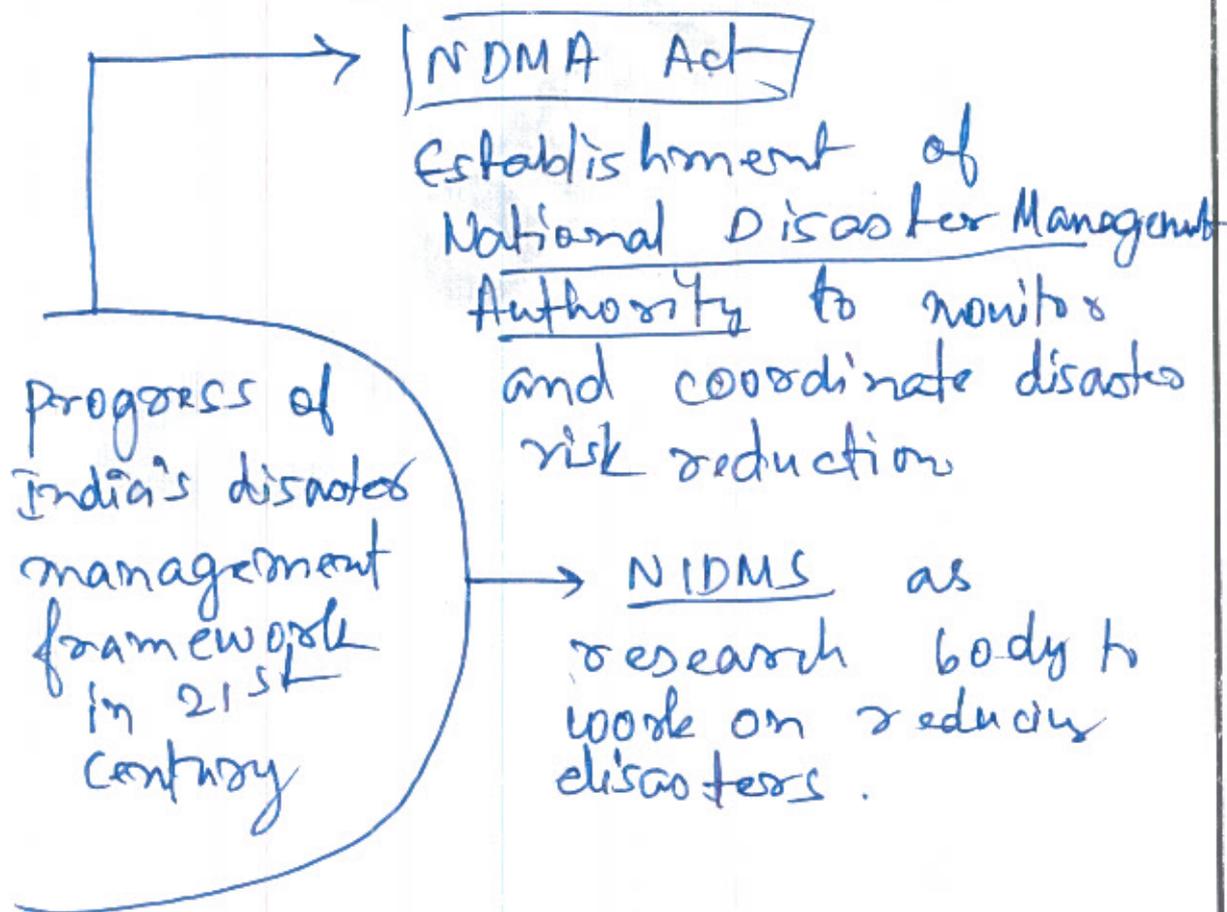
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TOTAL MARKS			

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 framework gets revolutionized with its adaptation of Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction along with mitigation and adaptation.



→ various paramilitary forces to address disasters

△ eg Indian Navy (played important role in Vaccine Maitri)

→ Geological mapping as per and zonation as per disasters

△ eg 1) GLOF making

g). vulnerability in Himalayan mountain area

2) Earthquake zonation into

3) 5 zones Landslide zonation

↳ Himalaya and Western Ghats

4) forest fire zonation.

→ IMD playing significant role in disaster management

→ Use of ~~remote sensing~~ Satellite, drone, AI for meteorology and climate predictability.

Yet these are challenges in timely response and effective coordination

- 1) Still most of disaster management works are post disaster rather than precautionary
- 2) Poor coordination between state and centre
- 3) Besides proper mapping of glaciers, ~~work~~ are not done which exacerbate aftermath of BLOK
 eg → Chungthang Dam crisis.
- 4) Late arrival of central forces
 eg → Waynad landslide

Hence in recent time of climate change disaster are increasing to all time high. Therefore it is essential for centre & state to work together for better disaster management.

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)

Organized crime refers to systematically commitment of crime by a group of more than two people while terrorism refers to attack on state or its people by non state actors causing life along with important usual harm.

Symbiotic relationship between organized crime and terrorism aggravating internal security concerns

I. Blackhole Syndrome

Underground mafia taking over leadership of a state
 eg → Mexico

2) Rise of Narco state

funding terrorism through business of narcotics

eg → Afghanistan etc.

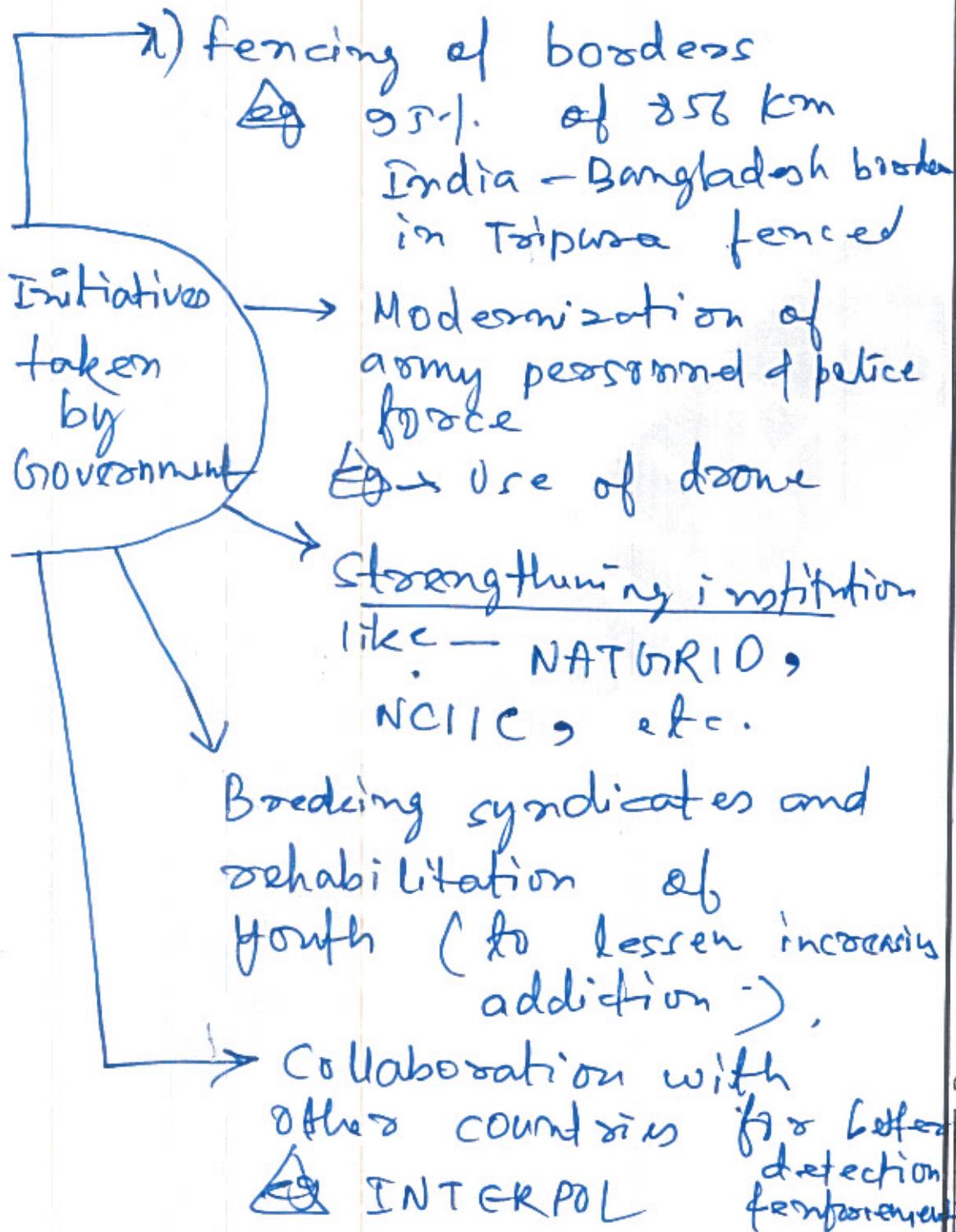
3) Fund from organized crime like trafficking funding terrorism activities

4) Organized crime by Golden Triangle and Golden Crescent increasing terror activities in border area.

eg → Manipur instability.

5) Presence of organized crime provides safe route for terrorist.

Hence they are symbiotic in operation.



The symbiosis between them act at global level, hence all countries should come together to build a peaceful world.

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)

Insecurity or less security at border area has exacerbated Manipur crisis.

Strengthening security apparatus

Need in border area

- 1) More deployment of BSF, ITBP, etc. for better security
- 2) Employment of ^{state} police as second line of defence
- 3) Modernizing security personnel
 ↳ Use of drone, AI
- 4) Increase fencing of border
 ↳ Initiative taken by MoD

- ↳ fencing borders
 Eg) 95% of Tripura - Bangladesh border fenced
- ↳ stalling FMR with Myanmar to curb Manipur situation.
- ↳ Amendment of FRA 2006
 No EIA in 100 km region of border for security infrastructure

→ Forging Developmental Partnership

1) ~~Economic~~ Border Development programme
 ↳ ensure robust connectivity

2) Economic development to lessen ~~alienation~~ of local. ~~for~~ relative deprivation
 Eg → focussing on MSME (bamboo products)

3) Maitri Setu
 b/w India and Bangladesh.

- 4) Bongaibee Bridge between Arunachal and Assam fosters inter regional cooperation
- 5) UDAN 4.0 focusing on North East region to lessen alienation from mainstream
- 6) Besides giving autonomy to local to preserve their cultural heritage along with economic development
 - ↳ Bodo Autonomous Area (curbed Bodo militancy)

Hence As Robert McNamara has said "Development is security. Security is development", India should ensure development of NE region for its integrity -

Feedback

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Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

1

2

3

Outcomes

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Marking Scheme

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

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