

STARTS  
OCT 16

# MCP - Comprehensive Answer Writing & Mentorship Program (CAMP)

Become a Mains Answer Writing Expert



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# Chief Mentor

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“The MCP - CAMP, is a one of its kind mentor guided handholding programme led by Mr. Anupam Jain, Chief Mentor & Coach at Smartwork Labs.

Mr. Anupam Jain, has over 10 years of UPSC Civil Services Experience in various roles ranging from being an aspirant himself to an acclaimed faculty member at renowned civil services coaching institutes across India. “



**ANUPAM JAIN**

Chief Mentor &  
Coach



The expert in anything was once a  
beginner



# MCP - CAMP

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## Course Features

- Fast Track Coverage of the entire course - GS1/2/3/4 - in 90 days.
- 20+ answer writing sessions with live practice and discussion.
- 350+ practice questions through Live answer writing & tests.
- 8 Full Length tests for all 4 GS papers.
- Unlimited mentor call support - Team of Experienced Mentors.
- Sessions on general approach to Answer Writing for better answers.
- Focus on improving the demand meeting skill for introduction, body as well as conclusion.
- PYQ Discussions.
- Special Focus on answer writing for Ethics Paper.
- Sessions to enhance the understanding of concepts of ETHICS with development of quality examples.



# DETAILED SCHEDULE

Following Sessions will consist of Live Answer Writing cum Mentoring with 10 Questions ( 5 each 10 and 15 marker) from each area taken as test immediately, followed by live discussions on the same.

Special sessions will also be provided in case of Ethics Paper in order to help develop better conceptual clarity and enhancing the understanding about how to use the concepts for answer writing each time.

Date	Topics to be covered in the session - GS4
18th Oct	<b>Ethics and Human Interface:</b> Essence, Determinants and Consequences of Ethics in - Human Actions; Dimensions of Ethics; Ethics - in Private and Public Relationships <b>Human Values</b> - Lessons from the Lives and Teachings of Great Leaders, Reformers and Administrators; Role of Family Society and Educational Institutions in Inculcating Values
21st Oct	<b>Attitude:</b> Content, Structure, Function; its Influence and Relation with Thought and Behaviour; Moral and Political Attitudes; Social Influence and Persuasion. <b>Aptitude and Foundational Values for Civil Service,</b> Integrity, Impartiality and Non-partisanship, Objectivity, Dedication to Public Service, Empathy, Tolerance and Compassion towards the weaker-sections
24th Oct	<b>Emotional Intelligence</b> - Concepts, and their Utilities and Application in Administration and Governance. Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and the world. <b>Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers</b> from India and the world.
27th Oct	<b>Public/Civil Service Values and Ethics in Public Administration:</b> Status and Problems; Ethical Concerns and Dilemmas in Government and Private Institutions; Laws, Rules, Regulations and Conscience as Sources of Ethical Guidance; Accountability and Ethical Governance; Strengthening of Ethical and Moral Values in Governance, Ethical issues in international relations and funding, Corporate governance. <b>Probity in Governance:</b> Concept of Public Service; Philosophical Basis of Governance and Probity; Information Sharing and Transparency in Government, Right to Information, Codes of Ethics, Codes of Conduct, Citizen's Charters, Work Culture, Quality of Service Delivery, Utilization of Public Funds, Challenges of Corruption
29th Oct	Case Studies on the above issues
30th Oct	Case Studies on the above issues
4th Nov	<b>Ethics Full Length Revision Test</b>

2nd Nov	<b>General answer Writing Session - Approach to Introduction/ Conclusion/ Generation of Points in Body and Discussing various Keywords.</b>
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Date	Topics to be covered in the session - GS2 + Indian Society (GS1)
6th Nov	Salient features of Indian Society; Diversity of India. Role of women and women's organisation, population and associated issues. poverty and development issues, urbanization, their problems and remedies. Effects of Globalization on Indian society Social Empowerment, Communalism, Regionalism & Secularism
9th Nov	Government Policies and Interventions for Development in various sectors and Issues arising out of their Design and Implementation. Development Processes and the Development Industry — the Role of NGOs, SHGs, various groups and associations, donors, charities, institutional and other stakeholders. Welfare Schemes for Vulnerable Sections of the population by the Centre and States and the Performance of these Schemes; Mechanisms, Laws, Institutions and Bodies constituted for the Protection and Betterment of these Vulnerable Sections. Issues Relating to Development and Management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources. Issues relating to Poverty and Hunger.
10-14th Nov	<b>DIWALI BREAK</b>
18th Nov	Important Aspects of Governance, Transparency and Accountability, E-governance- applications, models, successes, limitations, and potential; Citizens Charters, Transparency & Accountability and institutional and other measures. Role of Civil Services in a Democracy.
23rd Nov	Indian Constitution—Historical Underpinnings, Evolution, Features, Amendments, Significant Provisions and Basic Structure. Functions and Responsibilities of the Union and the States, Issues and Challenges Pertaining to the Federal Structure, Devolution of Powers and Finances up to Local Levels and Challenges Therein. Separation of Powers between various organs Dispute Redressal Mechanisms and Institutions.

# DETAILED SCHEDULE

Date	Topics to be covered in the session - GS2
27th Nov	Parliament and State Legislatures— Structure, Functioning, Conduct of Business, Powers & Privileges and Issues Arising out of these. Structure, Organization and Functioning of the Executive and the Judiciary— Ministries and Departments of the Government; Pressure Groups and Formal/Informal Associations and their Role in the Polity
1st Dec	Comparison of the Indian Constitutional Scheme with that of Other Countries. Salient Features of the Representation of People's Act. Appointment to various Constitutional Posts, Powers, Functions and Responsibilities of various Constitutional Bodies. Statutory, Regulatory and various Quasi-judicial Bodies.
5th Dec	India and its Neighborhood- Relations. Bilateral, Regional and Global Groupings and Agreements involving India and/or affecting India's interests. Effect of Policies and Politics of Developed and Developing Countries on India's interests, Indian Diaspora. Important International Institutions, agencies and fora - their Structure, Mandate.
9th Dec	GS2 Full Length Revision Test

Date	Topics to be covered in the session - GS3
14th Dec	Linkages between Development and Spread of Extremism. Role of External State and Non-state Actors in creating challenges to Internal Security. Challenges to Internal Security through Communication Networks, Role of Media and Social Networking Sites in Internal Security Challenges, Basics of Cyber Security; Money-Laundering and its prevention. Security Challenges and their Management in Border Areas - Linkages of Organized Crime with Terrorism. Various Security Forces and Agencies and their Mandate.
19th Dec	Major Crops - Cropping Patterns in various parts of the country, - Different Types of Irrigation and Irrigation Systems; Storage, Transport and Marketing of Agricultural Produce and Issues and Related Constraints; E-technology in the aid of farmers. Issues related to Direct and Indirect Farm Subsidies and Minimum Support Prices; Public Distribution System - Objectives, Functioning, Limitations, Revamping; Issues of Buffer Stocks and Food Security; Technology Missions; Economics of Animal-Rearing. Land Reforms in India.
23rd Dec	Food Processing and Related Industries in India- Scope' and Significance, Location, Upstream and Downstream Requirements, Supply Chain Management. Effects of Liberalization on the Economy, Changes in Industrial Policy and their Effects on Industrial Growth. Infrastructure: Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc. Investment Models.
27th Dec	Indian Economy and issues relating to Planning, Mobilization of Resources, Growth, Development and Employment. Inclusive Growth and issues arising from it. Government Budgeting. <b>Disaster and Disaster Management.</b>
30th Dec	Science and Technology- Developments and their Applications and Effects in Everyday Life. Achievements of Indians in Science & Technology; Indigenization of Technology and Developing New Technology. Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, Robotics, Nano-technology, Bio-technology and issues relating to Intellectual Property Rights. Conservation, Environmental Pollution and Degradation, Environmental Impact Assessment.
5th Jan	GS3 Full Length Revision Test

Date	Topics to be covered in the session - GS1
9th Jan	Salient features of World's Physical Geography. Distribution of Key Natural Resources across the world (including South Asia and the Indian sub-continent); factors responsible for the location of primary, secondary, and tertiary sector industries in various parts of the world (including India). Important Geophysical Phenomena such as earthquakes, Tsunami, Volcanic activity, cyclone etc., geographical features and their location-changes in critical geographical features (including water-bodies and ice-caps) and in flora and fauna and the effects of such changes.

# DETAILED SCHEDULE

Date	Topics to be covered in the session - GS1
17th Jan	Indian Culture - Salient aspects of Art Forms, Literature and Architecture from ancient to modern times. Modern Indian History from about the middle of the eighteenth century until the present- significant events, personalities, issues. The Freedom Struggle — its various stages and important contributors/contributions from different parts of the country. Post-independence Consolidation and Reorganization within the country. History of the World will include events from 18th century such as Industrial Revolution, world wars, Redrawing of National Boundaries, Colonization, Decolonization, political philosophies like Communism, Capitalism, Socialism etc.— their forms and effect on the society.
25th Jan	GS3 Full Length Revision Test

5th Feb	GS2/GS4 Full Length Revision Test
15th Feb	GS3/GS1 Full Length Revision Test

## NOTE -

- Video Sessions will also be made available in case a student misses any class.
- The first 4 Full Length tests will have to be completed before Prelims 2024.
- The Last 4 Full Length tests will be available till Mains 2024.
- Comprehensive PYQ coverage will also be done, especially in case of Ethics.
- One to One Mentor discussion of each Full Length test.

# Mains 2023 questions from Smartwork Labs Sources GS 1

UPSC Mains 2023	V/S Smartwork Labs Tests
<p>Why is the world today confronted with a crisis of availability of and access to freshwater resources?</p>	<p>Water crisis in India is not due to lack of water, but due to mismanagement of the resources. Critically Analyse. (MCP)</p> <p>“A large number of Indians face high to extreme water stress.” In this regard, equitable water resources management can ensure an adequate amount of water availability for all. Explain. (MCP)</p>
<p>Why is the South-West monsoon called ‘Purvaiya’ (easterly) in Bhojpur Region? How has this directional seasonal wind system influenced the cultural ethos of the region ?</p>	<p>The monsoon regime emphasizes India's interconnectedness with the rest of Southeast Asia. Discuss (MCP-2022)</p> <p>(Cultural similarity and influence with/on SE Asia from this question could easily be extrapolated to regional cultural ethos as well)</p>
<p>How did the colonial rule affect the tribals in India and what was the tribal response to the colonial oppression?</p>	<p>Evaluate the pre-independence movements of India's peasant and tribal populations. How far would it be accurate to see tribal and peasant movements as being a component of the struggle for national freedom ? Justify with appropriate examples. (TCP)</p>
<p>Comment on the resource potentials of the long coastline of India and highlight the status of natural hazard preparedness in these areas.</p>	<p>Discuss the potential of available oceanic resources to contribute towards India's Blue economy. (MCP)</p>
<p>Does urbanization lead to more segregation and/or marginalization of the poor in Indian metropolises ?</p>	<p>‘Urbanisation in India is said to have accelerated the process of marginalisation’. Suggest various measures to minimise negative aspects of urbanisation. (TCP)</p>
<p>Why is caste identity in India both fluid and static ?</p>	<p>In the midst of its economic and infrastructural advancements, India is continually reminded of its social reality, which is founded on an age-old caste system. In this context how does the caste system have assumed new identities in present day India ? (MCP)</p>

# Our Test Copies - GS1

**Q.13** "A large number of Indians face high to extreme water stress." In this regard, equitable water resources management can ensure an adequate amount of water availability for all. Explain. (250 words, 15 marks)

By 2030, the water demand in India will be double the water supply.

Need for equitable water resources management

- high level of contaminants in drinking water; burden of communicable diseases like cholera
- low water use efficiency in agriculture [35/1]
- low water table levels

**Q.8** Water crisis in India is not due to lack of water, but due to mismanagement of the resources. Critically Analyse. (150 words, 10 marks)

India falls under water stress category with around 1400 ml of availability.

India is naturally gifted with heavy water resources with various perennial rivers, large seasonal rivers, mighty Himalayan glaciers etc.

Water Crisis due to mismanagement.

**Q.17** Discuss the potential of available oceanic resources to contribute towards India's Blue economy. (250 words, 15 marks)

India has a very long coastline of 14,500 km with one-third population living along coastline opening huge potential to tap blue economy.

energy (gas) ← water ↑ → sea food  
oceanic

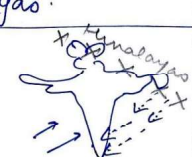
**Q.3** 'Urbanisation in India is said to have accelerated the process of marginalisation.' Suggest various measures to minimise negative aspects of urbanisation. (10 Marks/150 Words)

Urbanisation refers to the shift in population from rural area to urban area in search of better livelihood.

**Q.2** The monsoon regime emphasizes India's interconnectedness with the rest of Southeast Asia. Discuss (150 words, 10 marks)

India is characterised by a monsoon type of climate with seasonal reversal of winds due to the Himalayas.

Monsoon regime leading to interconnectedness with south East Asia.



**Q.19** In the midst of its economic and infrastructural advancements, India is continually reminded of its social reality, which is founded on an age-old caste system. In this context how does the caste system have assumed new identities in present day India? (250 words, 15 marks)

India has become 5<sup>th</sup> largest economy but still a Dalit in Rajasthan village is not allowed to ride a horse on his marriage!

social reality → founded on caste system:

- Endogamy among castes.
- division of labor of Dalits in manual scavenging.
- untouchability: UP - a Dalit child was thrashed for touching water bottle of teacher.

**24** Evaluate the pre-independence mood of India's peasant and tribal populations. How far would it be accurate to see tribal and peasant mood as being a component of struggle for national freedom? Justify with appropriate examples.

The simmering discontent of peasants and tribal people broke out into popular uprisings in different parts of India at different points of time in first 100 years of British rule.

The Sanyasi Rebellion, 1763-1800

Though the Sanyasi and Fakirs were religious mendicants, originally they were including some who were evicted in hardship of



## UPSC Mains 2023

## VIS

## Smartwork Labs Tests

“Constitutionally guaranteed judicial independence is a prerequisite of democracy”. Comment.

What is meant by an independent judiciary? Why do we need an independent judiciary? What are the different provisions in the constitution to ensure independence of the judiciary? (TCP)

“The Construction of India is a living instrument with capabilities of enormous dynamism. It is a constitution made for a progressive society”. Illustrate with special reference to the expanding horizons of the right to life and personal liberty.

What is a Constitution? Why do we need a constitution? Why is Indian document called as living document? (TCP)

“The states in India seem reluctant to empower urban local bodies both functionally as well as financially.” Comment.

What are the reasons for ineffectiveness of Panchayati Raj Institution in India? Also mention the issues related to Urban Local Bodies in the country? (TCP)

Discuss the role of the Competition Commission of India in containing the abuse of dominant position by the Multi-National Corporations in India. Refer to the recent decisions.

What is the rationale behind creation of Competition Commission of India? Explain its functions and responsibilities. Also enumerate its success and failures. (TCP)

Big technology firms like Apple and Meta are recently alleged to have engaged in anti-competitive practices. Do you think the new Competition Amendment Act 2023 is sufficient to tackle this problem? Also discuss the need for a new Digital Competition Law? (MCP)

Indian diaspora has scaled new heights in the West. Describe its economic and political benefits for India.

"Indian diaspora, one of the most “vibrant and dynamic,” is the largest in the world. In this context discuss how Indian diaspora can be a reliable partner for India's progress in Amrit Kaal? (150 words, 10 marks) (MCP)

‘Virus of Conflict is affecting the functioning of the SCO’. In the light of the above statement point out the role of India in mitigating problems.

Critically analyse India's balancing act while simultaneously participating in SCO as well as Quad. (MCP)

E-governance, as a critical tool of governance, has ushered in effectiveness, transparency and accountability in governments. What inadequacies hamper the enhancement of these features?

Information and Communications Technology (ICT) is progressively becoming an essential tool for improving the trust between governments and citizens. Discuss. (MCP)

Explain the structure of the Parliamentary Committee system. How far have the financial committees helped in the institutionalization of Indian Parliament?

Parliamentary committees have a critical role in ensuring the financial accountability of the executive. Discuss (TCP)

What is the purpose of making Parliamentary committees? How has the system of Parliamentary committees affected the overseeing and appraisal of legislation by the Parliament? Explain with suitable examples. Analyse whether the role of Parliamentary committees has declined in the recent time. (TCP)

# Our Test Copies - GS2

**SMARTWORK LABS IAS ACADEMY**

Q.8 Q1) What is meant by an independent judiciary? why do we need an independent judiciary? what are the different provisions in the constitution to ensure independence of the Judiciary?

Ans: Independence of Judiciary means that:-  
1) other organs of govt. i.e (executive & legislative) must not restrain the functioning of the

**SMARTWORK LABS IAS ACADEMY**

Q.7 Critically analyse India's balancing act while simultaneously participating in SCO as well as Quad. (150 words, 10 marks)

India's foreign policy is based on 'strategic autonomy' which allows it to be a part of multiple groupings like QUAD and SCO simultaneously to uphold India's interest and also to ensure a rule based world order.

Q.17 Big technology firms like Apple and Meta are recently alleged to have engaged in anti-competitive practices. Do you think the new Competition Amendment Act 2023 is sufficient to tackle this problem? Also discuss the need for a new Digital Competition Law? (250 words, 15 marks)

Considering the anti-competitive practices being followed by big technology firms like Apple, Google & meta, Competition Act 2002 has been recently amended.

① Monopolistic tendency,  
② unfair trade practices

④ Distorts market: misguides consumers.

④ Misuse of

Anti-competitive practices

Q. What is a Constitution? Why do we need a Constitution? Why is Indian C called living document?

Constitution - document based on moral vision that provides for fundamental principles according to which a state is constituted or governed.

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Q.9 "Indian diaspora, one of the most "vibrant and dynamic," is the largest in the world. In this context-discuss how Indian diaspora can be a reliable partner for India's progress in Amrit Kaal?" (150 words, 10 marks)

According to Global Migrant report 2020, Indian diaspora accounts for more than 40 million people, leading the world not only in numbers but also contributing to the host countries.

Vibrant and dynamic Indian diaspora.

Q.2 Parliamentary committees have a critical role in ensuring the financial accountability of the executive. Discuss (150 words, 10 marks)

The Parliamentary committees are committees which are Nominated by head of House or elected by House. They include Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha members. Various provisions under Art 105 (parliamentary privileges), Art 118 (Rules of House) provide for their establishment.

The financial accountability of executive ensured through financial committees

estimates committee      Public Account Committee      committee on Public Undertaking

Q.28) what are the reasons for ineffectiveness of PRIs in India?

Also mention issues related to ULBs in the country

Ans: Reasons for Ineffectiveness of PRIs

① Lack of adequate devolution:-

Many states 3Fs. [F

ie. Function energy farming Sk

② Excessive Panchayats

**SMARTWORK LABS IAS ACADEMY**

Q.7 Information and Communications Technology (ICT) is progressively becoming an essential tool for improving the trust between governments and citizens. Discuss. (150 words, 10 marks)

ICT is emerging as a tool in form of e-governance, m-governance thereby ensuring good governance.

ICT ⇒ trust based governance :-

1. Removing inter-mediarities:- targeted delivery of benefits

Q.29) what is the Rationale behind creation of "CCI" competition commission of India? Explain its functions and Responsibilities. also enumerate its success and failures?

→ The Rationale behind creation of "CCI" is to promote and ensure fair competition in the market, prevent anti-competitive practices, protect interest of consumers

\* Functions and Responsibilities of CCI:

↳ advise govt. on competition related, policy, matters, law

↳ Take action against practices that have adverse effect on competition

<b>UPSC Mains 2023</b>	<b>vs</b>	<b>Smartwork Labs Tests</b>
<p>The use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) by our adversaries across the borders to ferry arms/ammunitions, drugs, etc., is a serious threat to the internal security. Comment on the measures being taken to tackle this threat.</p>		<p>Drone incursions are emerging as a new threat across the volatile India-Pakistan border. Discuss along with the strategies to be adopted to counter it.</p>
<p>What are the direct and indirect subsidies provided to farm sector in India? Discuss the issues raised by the World Trade Organization (WTO) in relation to agricultural subsidies. (MCP)</p>		<p>"Agriculture sector in India seems to be more dependent on subsidies, but subsidy-driven agriculture systems are not sustainable". Explain this statement and also discuss the need for rationalising these subsidies in India.</p>
<p>What is the main task of India's third moon mission which could not be achieved in its earlier mission? List the countries that have achieved this task. Introduce the subsystems in the spacecraft launched and explain the role of the 'Virtual Launch Control Centre' at the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre which contributed to the successful launch from Sriharikota</p>		<p>Chandrayaan-3 marked the first successful landing on Moon's south pole. What are the key objectives of this mission? What potential benefit can it bring ?</p>
<p>Faster economic growth requires increased share of the manufacturing sector in GDP, particularly of MSMEs. Comment on the present policies of the Government in this regard.</p>		<p>The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a vital role in boosting the economic growth engine. In this context highlight the various constraints faced by MSMEs and steps taken by the government to strengthen it.</p>
<p>How does e-Technology help farmers in production and marketing of agricultural produce? Explain it.</p>		<p>Analyse the problems faced by agricultural marketing in India and suggest remedial measures to overcome these challenges.</p>
<p>The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has predicted a global sea level rise of about one metre by AD 20. What would be its impact in India and the other countries in the Indian Ocean region?</p>		<p>To address the impact of climate change, there is an urgent need to adopt innovative technology to enhance the resilience of coastal communities. Explain. (MCP)</p>
<p>E-governance, as a critical tool of governance, has ushered in effectiveness, transparency and accountability in governments. What inadequacies hamper the enhancement of these features?</p>		<p>Information and Communications Technology (ICT) is progressively becoming an essential tool for improving the trust between governments and citizens. Discuss. (MCP)</p>
<p>State the objectives and measures of land reforms in India. Discuss how land ceiling policy on landholding can be considered as an effective reform under economic criteria.</p>		<p>Trace the evolution of land reforms in post-independence India. How far have these reforms been successful? Suggest the major land reforms that are required to attain full potential of agricultural land resources in India. (TCP)</p>
<p>Explain the changes in cropping pattern in India in the context of changes in consumption pattern and marketing conditions.</p>		<p>Discuss the major important cropping patterns of India along with the factors affecting it.</p>

# Our Test Copies - GS3

**Information and Communications Technology (ICT) is progressively becoming an essential tool for improving the trust between governments and citizens. Discuss. (150 words, 10 marks)**

ICT is emerging as a tool in form of e-governance, M-governance thereby ensuring good governance.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथीपद पर नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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**Q.9** Drone incursions are emerging as a new threat across the volatile India-Pakistan border. Discuss along with the strategies to be adopted to counter it. (150 words, 10 marks)

Drones are unmanned aerial vehicles.  
BSF has watched 500+ drones along India-Pak border in 2022.  
Drone incursions → new threat :-  
1. Low cost - high impact asymmetric warfare by non-state actors like Lashkar-e-Taiba.  
2. Target critical infra e.g. attack on Jammu air base.  
3. Supply of drugs, guns, fake currency.

**Q.18** "Agriculture sector in India seems to be more dependent on subsidies, but subsidy-driven agriculture systems are not sustainable". Explain this statement and also discuss the need for rationalising these subsidies in India. (250 words, 15 marks)

The fertiliser subsidy in India is about 1% of the GDP but only 35% of the subsidy reaches its intended beneficiary.  
Agriculture sector dependent on subsidies  
Different types of subsidies provided  
→ Fertilizer subsidy for urea, potassium, phosphate, sulphur etc.  
→ Electricity subsidy to pump water from underground.  
→ MSP rate to buy agricultural produce.  
→ Subsidy on input at various levels by government.

**Q.1** Chandrayaan-3 marked the first successful landing on Moon's south pole. What are the key objectives of this mission? What potential benefit can it bring? (250 words, 15 marks)

India has become the first country to land on Moon's south pole by launching Chandrayaan-3 successfully.  
Objectives of Mission :-  
→ soft landing on south pole.  
→ roving on surface (Pragyan rover).  
→ study south pole.  
→ water availability.

**Q.1** The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a vital role in boosting the economic growth engine. In this context highlight the various constraints faced by MSMEs and steps taken by the government to strengthen it. (150 words, 10 marks)

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises account for 45% of manufacturing and 40% of export in India.  
Vital Role in Boosting Economic Growth  
→ increase GDP  
→ provide employment especially in rural areas and to women  
→ export earning  
Constraints faced by MSME  
→ Lack of capital and credit  
→ unskilled workforce and

**Q.1** Analyse the problems faced by agricultural marketing in India and suggest remedial measures to overcome these challenges. (150 words, 10 marks)

Agricultural marketing as the last step of farmer's cropping cycle can lead to success or failure depending on the income he can earn through selling produce.  
Problems faced by agricultural marketing  
→ Problems with APMC mandis

**Q.1** To address the impact of climate change, there is an urgent need to adopt innovative technology to enhance the resilience of coastal communities. Explain. (150 words, 10 marks)

As per IPCC 6th Assessment Review, 2021 communities are going to face disproportionate burden of the climate change. This burden is not limited to

**Q.8** There is a need for improving productivity of small and marginal farmers through development and implementation of technologies to achieve growth in farmers income and agricultural sustainability. Comment. (150 words, 10 marks)

Small and marginal farmers make up for 85% of farmers, owning less than 2 ha land. There is a need to address their problems leading to low produce.  
Development & implementation of technology  
→ achieve higher income.

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# SUCCESS STORIES

## YEAR 2022



Garima Lohia  
AIR 2  
Interview



Arnav Mishra  
AIR 56  
MCP



Anirudha Panday  
AIR 64  
MCP



Jatin Jain  
AIR 91  
TCP



Preeti Kumari  
AIR 130  
MCP



Shruhsti Jain  
AIR 165  
TCP



Mahesh Khamtam  
AIR 200  
MCP



Shivam Kumar  
AIR 216  
MCP



Prapanj R  
AIR 245  
Interview



Shivang Rastogi  
AIR 307  
MCP



Shreyansh Surana  
AIR 413  
MCP



P Saikiran  
AIR 460  
MCP



Rahul Balhara  
AIR 494  
TCP

## YEARS 2019, 2020 & 2021



Diksha Joshi  
AIR - 19  
TCP



Pooja Jha  
AIR - 82  
TCP-Pre



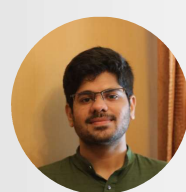
Twinkle Jain  
AIR - 138  
TCP



Samiksha Jain  
AIR - 186  
TCP



Daksh Jain  
AIR - 293  
MCP



Rohan kadam  
AIR - 295  
TCP



Ashima Goyal  
AIR - 320  
TCP



Nidhi  
AIR - 524  
TCP



Geetanjali S  
AIR - 32  
TCP



Jayant Nahata  
AIR - 56  
MCP



Kriti Chachra  
AIR - 89  
TCP



Kumar Saurabh  
AIR - 115  
TCP



Sugandha Jindal  
AIR - 374  
TCP



The count goes one..

And Many More...



# JOINING DETAILS

- COURSE START DATE - "16TH" OCTOBER.
- FEE - Rs 8999/-
- MODE - ONLINE/OFFLINE BOTH.
- Classes will take place at SWL Delhi ORN Centre.
- Fee Payment - Google Pay - 9958132345/UPI - j.anupam@upi.
- Scan the QR Code below for fee payment -



**STARTS  
16TH OCT  
LIMITED  
SEATS**



## OTHER PROGRAMMES AT SMARTWORK LABS

- **The Coach Program - Prelims 2024** - A one stop solution to all your prelims needs including CSAT and Current Affairs in a guided manner.
- **Economics Master Class for Prelims and Mains 2024** - The only class that is required for all Indian Economy needs for All stages of the exam. Also includes coverage of Budget and Economic Survey.
- **Diagnostic Prelims Test Series 2024** - our legendary one of a kind test series powered by human intelligence
- **CSAT Classes** - to help you prepare for 2023 types questions difficulty level starting from basics.
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