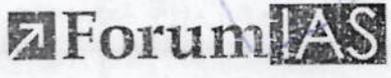


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UPPSC MAINS 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे



Maximum Marks : 200  
अधिकतम अंक : 200

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ANNU SINGH		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910111245	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1902	Date/दिनांक	14/03/2026

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
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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			9:30	12:30
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 समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हें तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

**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.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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### 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.

## SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न

Section-A / खण्ड-अ

Q.1) What are the major challenges faced by the food processing industry in India?

8

भारत में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग को किन प्रमुख चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है?

India's food processing industry is increasing at more than 10% of CAGR.

Major challenges faced by food processing industry

- ① Quality products → lack of graded & quality products.  
 ↳ Pest attacks food crops.
- ② Awareness among farmers is lacking.  
 Farmers continue in traditional practices
- ③ Land fragmentation → ~85% small & marginal farmers  
 ↓  
 deter economy of scale.
- ④ Land acquisition → is difficult, at the right place, water dependent & Energy dependent → but of such places available.

⑤ Credit facility → Banks are reluctant to give credit facility to this FPI

⑥ Technological obsolescence, dependent on import → costly process.

⑦ Branding & Marketing → is lacking.

## Way forward

① Government policies like Mega food park industry

② Contractual farming → between companies & farmers

③ Subsidized energy & water

several state government incentivizing this sector

Food processing industry is the booming industry having several benefits like reduce post harvest losses. Promoting India's \$2 trillion economy.

## Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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	
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Q.2) Provide a brief overview of the measures implemented by the government to ensure adequate credit availability for farmers. 8

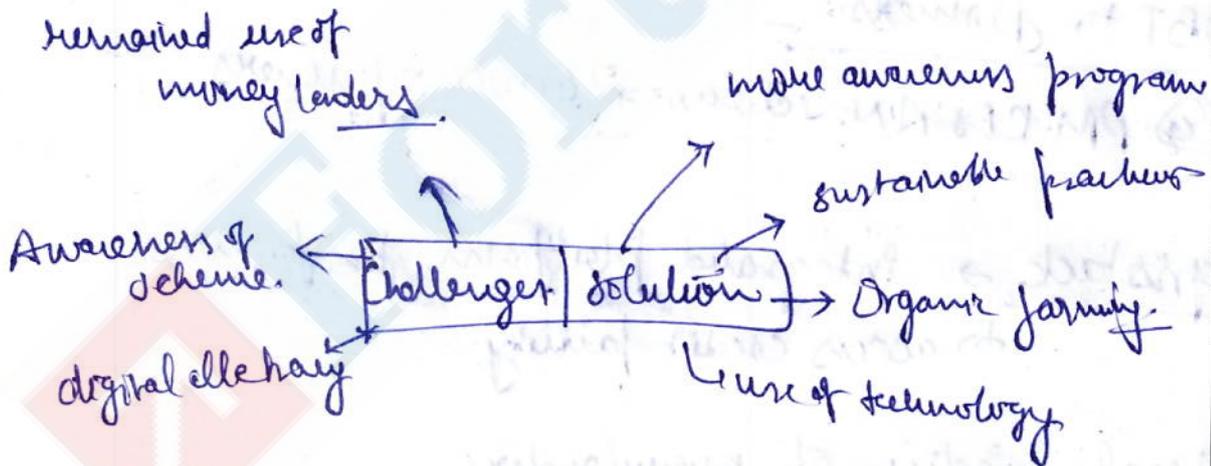
किसानों के लिए पर्याप्त ऋण उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रदान करें।

Increased uncertainties in the monsoon and domestic consumption pattern provided need of adequate credit availability for farmers.

Measures implemented by the government to ensure credit availability for farmers

- ① Priority sector lending → from banks.  
 Ex) 50% PSL from banks.
- ② DBT to farmers -  
 Ex) PM KISAN scheme ₹6000 to farmers.
- ③ Agristack → Integrated platform for farmers to access credit facility.
- ④ Illegal practice of moneylenders  
 Reduced farmers vulnerability.
- ⑤ Subsidized electricity → for well irrigated farming.

- ⑥ Agriculture infrastructure  
promote subsidized incentive to farmers
- ⑦ Insurance schemes  
eg) PM Fasal Bima Yojna.
- ⑧ Krishi Vigyan Kendras
- ⑨ Electricity & water scheme  
eg) PM KUSUM scheme
- ⑩ Promotion to food processing industry  
eg) PM FME Incentive.



Credit facility to farmers reduce agricultural distress & promote productivity (Food security).

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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.3) Examine NITI Aayog's role in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India. 8

भारत में सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी) के क्रियान्वयन में नीति आयोग की भूमिका का विश्लेषण करें।

NITI Aayog premier think tank replaced planning commission (erstwhile) in 2014

Role of NITI Aayog in Implementation of SDGs in India

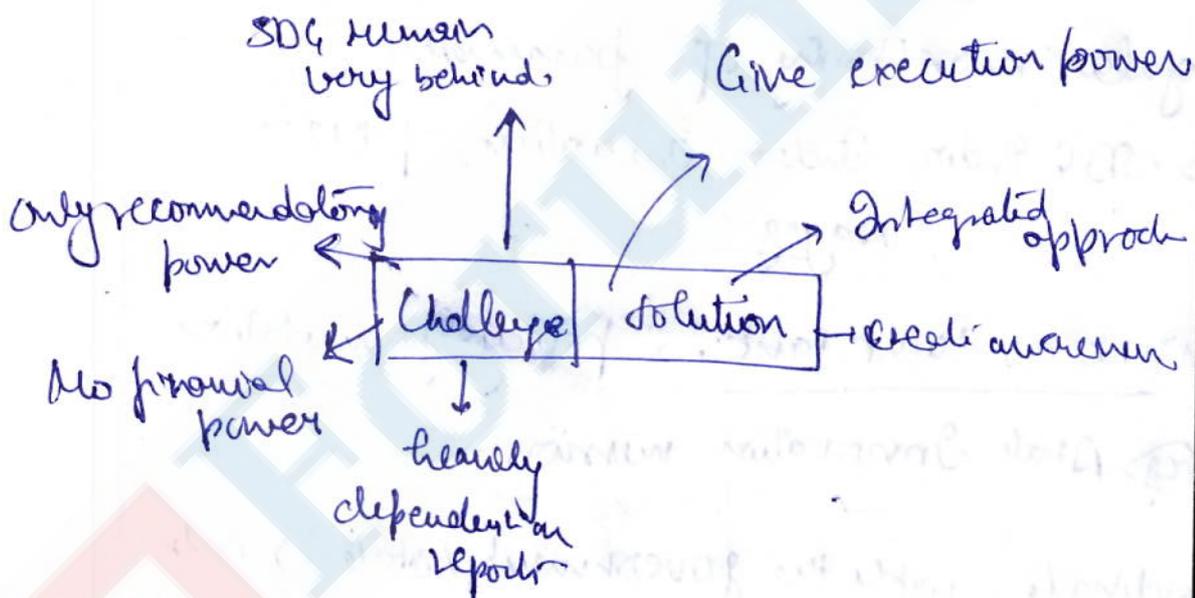
- ① Regular monitoring of parameter.  
 Eg) SDG India Index Initiative of NITI Aayog
- ② Work as think tank. → policy formulation  
 Eg) Atal Innovation mission.
- ③ Coordinate with the government (state) & centre.  
 Eg) Several seminars conducted.
- ④ Push the district to achieve SDG,  
 Eg) Aspirational district programme & Aspirational Block programme.

⑤ Provide initiative to achieve target of SDG.

eg) NITI Aayog with Jal Jeevan Mission SDGs.

⑥ Integrated approach → NITI Aayog + MAO + Civil society.

eg) No poverty campaign. (food security)



NITI Aayog is working tirelessly to achieve SDG & India becoming ahead of many countries in achieving SDGs.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.4) What is the significance of using e-technology in irrigation?

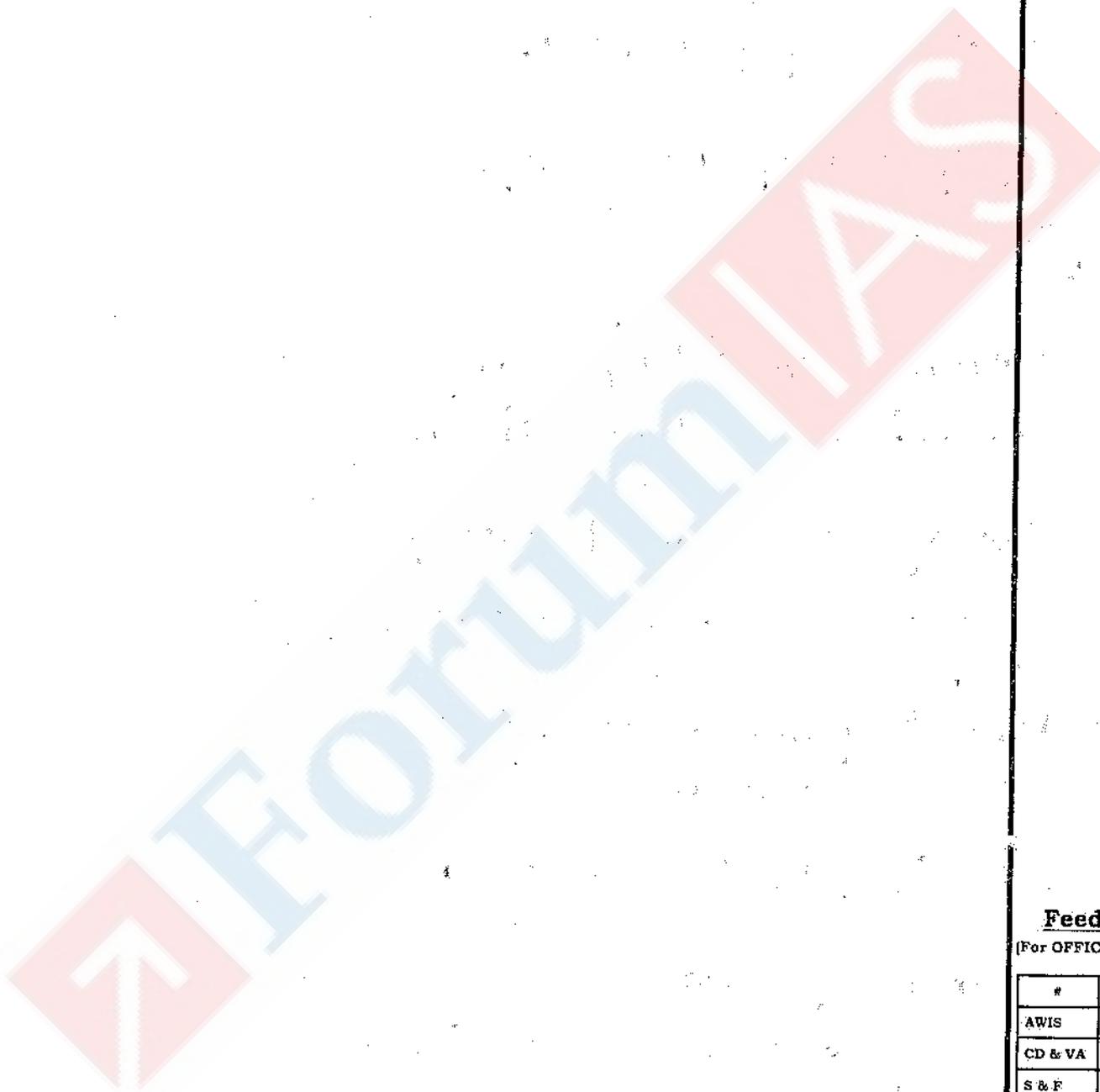
8

सिंचाई में ई-प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग का क्या महत्व है?

e-technology means using technology with the help of internet.

Significance of using e-technology in Irrigation

- ① Detecting water table of any region using sensor. → real time data analysis.
- ② Scientific Irrigation practices -  
less water wastage → more crop yield.
- ③ Micro Irrigation method controlled by internet  
eg) Sprinklers controlled by smart phones.
- ④ Detection of nutrients in the water by use of e-technology. eg) Ca, B, Mg etc. nutrients
- ⑤



**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.5) Explain the economic benefits of developing National Waterways in India.

8

भारत में राष्ट्रीय जलमार्गों के विकास के आर्थिक लाभों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

India currently having 101 National water ways in India.

Economic benefits of developing National waterways in India

- ① Connectivity of region → mobility of people easily.
- ② Tourism development → high economic potential (Multiplier effect)  
Reg. Dhushri to India.
- ③ Cheap ways of transportation of freight.  
than road, rail, airways.
- ④ less pollution → reduced economic cost.
- ⑤ Maintenance cost is less than other modes.
- ⑥ Decrease pressure on road & railways.  
↳ Reduce logistic cost.

Challenges

- ① Repairing means desalination cost is very high.
- ② During monsoon period → their flow cannot be controlled  
 Ex → Ganga, Coxi
- ③ Intermittent course → sometime floods, and other time dry.
- ④ Impact riverine ecology → alter the natural habitat → threat to riverine life.

Solution

- (i) Regular dredging the river bed
- (ii) Promote water tourism (responsibly)
- (iii) Promote waterways
- (iv) Clean rivers  
 Ex → Mission Clean Ganga

Natural waterways come potential to reduce logistic cost largely if approached well.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.6) What are the long-term socio-economic consequences of a poverty trap?

8

गरीबी के जाल के दीर्घकालिक सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिणाम क्या हैं?

Poverty trap means cyclical nature of poverty people fall hence SDG 1: No poverty.

Long term socio-economic consequences of poverty trap

- ① Poverty leads to → vulnerability low social indicators - malnutrition, less education, increase back of expenditure on health.
- ② Only nominal economic growth  
 Ex) GDP of country → close to 4 trillion but more poor people
- ③ Low skill set led to demographic disaster → not fully utilization loss of several economic output.

- ④ Social indicators — Literacy very low  
vulnerability increased, hence population disaster.
- ⑤ Rich becoming richer & poor getting poorer  
distress, anxiety increased.
- ⑥ Capitalist policies of companies → low wage labour  
exploitation of labour → further reduced  
social-economic conditions

## Way forward

- ① Capability approach of Amartya Sen.
- ② Government intervention & employment linked incentives
- ③ Skill development programmes, Rural Urban Yojana
- ④ Subsidized & free food, NPTA, PMKSY

Poverty trap can be broken with the help of structured & targeted approach.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.7) Discuss the impact of globalization on industrial growth under the current industrial policies.

8

वर्तमान औद्योगिक नीतियों के अंतर्गत औद्योगिक विकास पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Globalization impacted industrial growth and several faces of industries changed.

Impact of globalization on industrial growth under current industrial policies

① Changing nature of work

eg) City workers, freelancer.

② Accessibility of offices through internet

eg) work from home, distance learning, online banking, outsourcing.

③ Increased voices of labour

through labour unions.

eg) social security code 2008.

④ women's position & increased

facilities for women increased.

eg) Crèche facility, working hours reduced,

Maternity benefits.

- 5) Idea of democratic system increased,  
eg) liberty, equality increased.
- 6) Ubiquitous presence of industries & their outlets.
- 7) More wide markets available
- 8) Better credit facilities available everywhere.
- 9) Interconnectedness increased hence consumption increased
- 10) Government becoming regulation and protect its employee rights

Globalization somewhat modernised  
Industrial growth now focus on consumer.

### Feedback

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

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Q.8) Highlight the role of modern technology in strengthening India's border security.

8

भारत की सीमा सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने में आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालें।

India's border security very needed because of hostile neighbours.

## Role of modern technology in strengthening India's border security

- ① Regulate borders → Integrated check post.
- ② Border monitoring → Thermal sensor cameras, drones.
- ③ Reduce infiltration → militants / urgants.
- ④ Air defence system → Sudarshan Chakra of India.
- ⑤ Laser guided cameras & for better monitoring.
- ⑥ Fences having technology → detect illegal activity.
- ⑦ Technology like scientific equipments help to remove hostile evidence.

- ① Arms & Ammunition → deter any enemy & illegal activity.
- ② Using space technology to provide internet facility.
- ③ surveillance system for effective communications.

Border security need equal efforts from public in border areas for effective management.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
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Q.9) What are the challenges faced by DRDO in the development and production of advanced defense technologies? 8

उन्नत रक्षा प्रौद्योगिकियों के विकास और उत्पादन में DRDO को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है?

DRDO being prime agency for research and development for defence products.

Challenges faced by DRDO in development & production of advanced defense technology

- ① Financial constraints → very less 2067 expenditure on Research & developments.
- ② Import dependence → several metal & technology is imported, global supply chain disruption halt process.
- ③ Very long gestation period → reduce the effectiveness.
- ④ several layers of authentication for execution.

⑤ Lack of scientific people → slowdown the process of making defense technologies

⑥ Very long period between design & development.

⑦ production of defense technologies in limited no.

## Way forward

① Increased expenditure

② Integrated single window clearance system

③ Domestic exploration & manufacturing of critical parts

DRDO has always showed its performance from LCH Tejas to light bullet proof jackets.

### Feedback

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Q.10) What are biodiversity hotspots, and why is their conservation critical for wildlife protection in India? 8

जैव विविधता हॉटस्पॉट क्या हैं, और भारत में वन्यजीव संरक्षण के लिए इनका संरक्षण क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है?

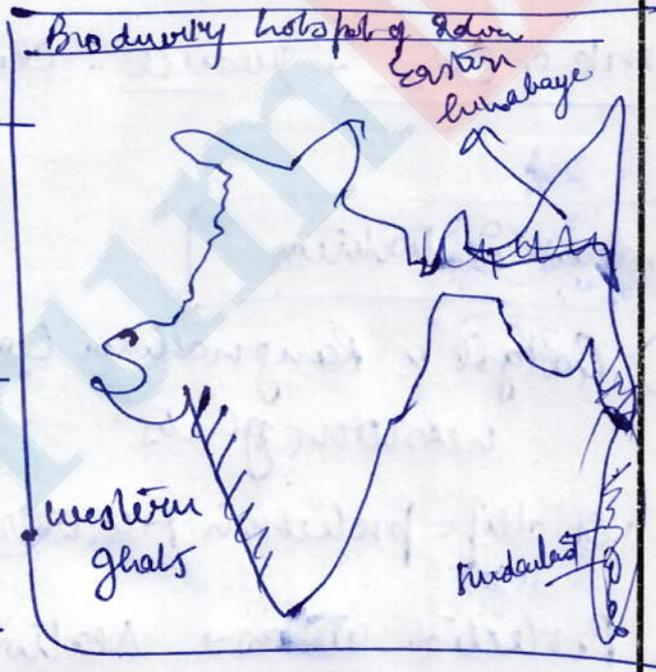
Biodiversity hotspots are the zone of biodiversity which are endangered due to climate change & human induced changes.

Biodiversity hotspot

15% have endemic species.

30% near threatened

Canopy reduced significantly



Role of ~~wildlife~~ Biodiversity hotspot for wildlife protection

① Conservation of Virgin forest  
protect endemic species.

Req → Manage in western ghats

② Microclimatic regulation

Req Clean environment

③ Protection of endangered animals

Req golden tiger.

④ Ecosystem regulation

↳ protect forest hence reduce climate change.

⑤ Sink of CO<sub>2</sub> → reduce climate change

## Indias Initiatives

① Gadgil & Ranganathan Committee for western ghats

② Wildlife protection Act 1972.

③ Protected areas → National Parks

Biodiversity reserve

The Biodiversity hotspot are spot of vibrant ecology need protection from agriculture expansion. Development & ecology/environment should go hand in hand

### Feedback

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## LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

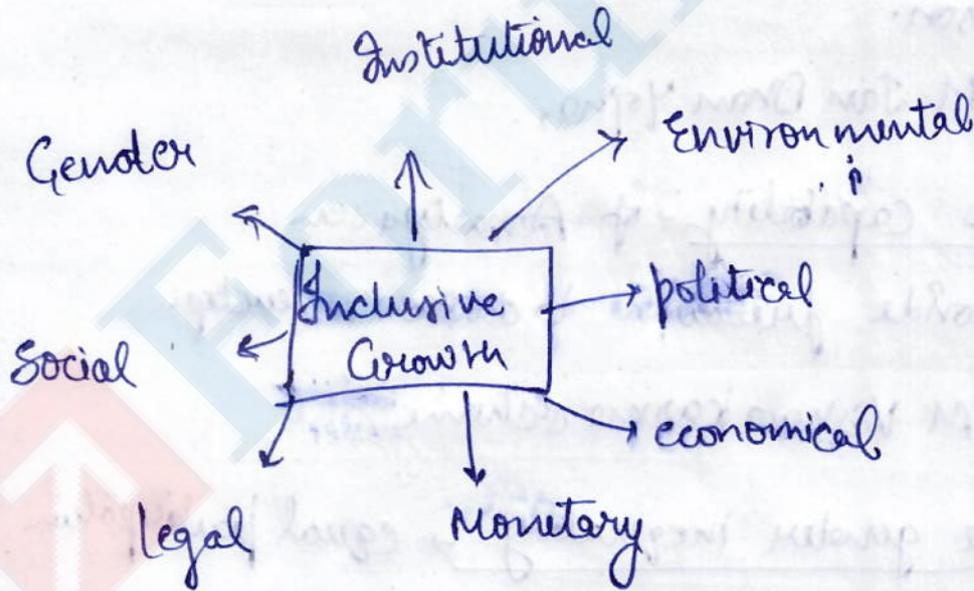
दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न

Section-B / खण्ड-ब

**Q.11)** What is inclusive growth, and why is it important for sustainable development? Discuss its implications for economic equity. 12

समावेशी विकास क्या है, और यह सतत विकास के लिए क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है? आर्थिक समानता पर इसके प्रभावों पर चर्चा करें।

According to WHO, Inclusive growth means no one fall behind the growth parameter. Speed & efficiency of everyone is same.



It is important for sustainable development because—

① Equity concept → everyone at the equal bar

eg → Reservations in Art 15(4) & 16(4)

② Growth of all people.

Social inclusivity → health benefits  
SDG 2  
Good health

③ Fill the gap between vacuum

↳ promote everyone even last mile person.

eg → PM Jan Dhan Yojna

④ Creates capability + of Anantya sen

provide freedom to choose & develop.

eg → PM Vishwakarma scheme

⑤ Reduce gender inequality → equal participation of women

SDG 5 → reduced gender inequality &

SDG 10 → promote equality

## Implication of Inclusive growth for economic equity

- ① Economic development — GDP of country increased,  
 (eg) India witnessed ~8% growth rate.
- ② Freedom of choice → promote dignity
- ③ Vulnerable sector reduced →  
 (eg) Pink collation of job.
- ④ Reduced inequality in society  
 (eg) PM KISAN scheme → DBT to Farmer
- ⑤ Employment equality —  
 Unemployment rate reduced.

Inclusive growth takes all the person in same pace in same direction and hence promote economic development.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

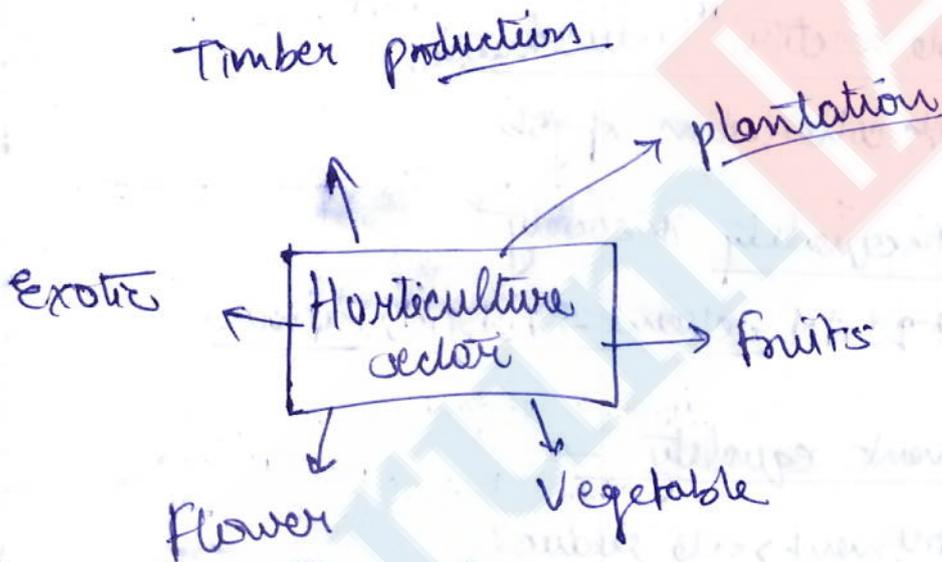
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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.12) "The growth of the horticulture sector can be a game-changer for India's economy". Explain.

12

"बागवानी क्षेत्र का विकास भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए निर्णायक साबित हो सकता है।" व्याख्या कीजिए।

Economic survey (2024-25) highlighted the role of horticulture sector because of growth rate of more than 12%.



Growth of horticulture sector can be a game changer for economy.

① High output of sector

↳ less field → more production

↳ Mango farming

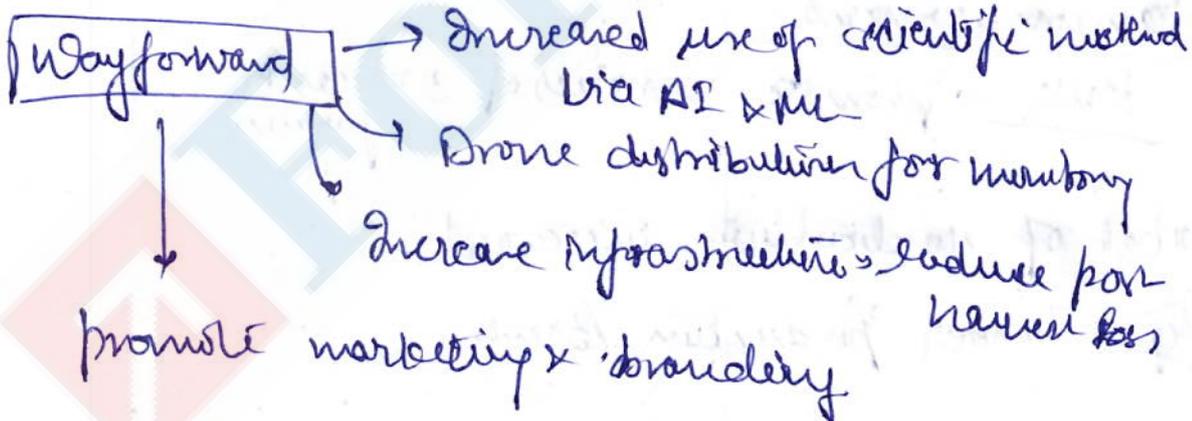
② Employment generation → labour intensive sector

- ③ Good price realisation - because of quality  
 Eg → Flowers → Tamil Nadu (leader)
- ④ Domestic consumption pattern changed,  
 more towards the fruits  
 Eg → Metro cities & tier II & tier III cities  
 fruits demand increased.
- ⑤ Export potential very high  
 Eg → Alphonso demand in European market
- ⑥ Government support - through policies  
 Eg → PM Fasal Bima Yojna,  
 5% rate for Horticulture  
 grp.
- ⑦ Extension services -  
 KVAFS → promote varieties of services to  
 farmer
- ⑧ Market of horticulture increased.  
 Eg → Timber production Bamboo etc.

## Challenges of horticulture sector

Fragmented landholding, most of farmer  
 small marginal, reduces economy of scale

- ② Seed quality & farming technique → less output → distress agriculture.
- ③ Scientific practices not reached fully.  
IACK → promoting scientific practices.
- ④ Disease → not knowledge to farmer.
- ⑤ Perishable → hence prone to rotting.
- ⑥ lack of forward linkage → lack of cold storage facility.
- ⑦ Phytosanitary (sanitary barrier) → non-tariff from European market.
- ⑧ lack of branding & marketing.



Horticulture sector becoming engine of agriculture sector.

### Feedback

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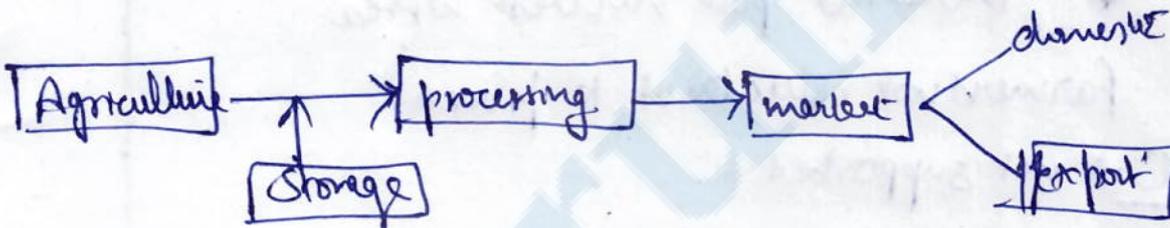
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.13) What are the key issues in India's food supply chain that impact food security? How can these challenges be addressed through policy interventions and infrastructure improvements? 12

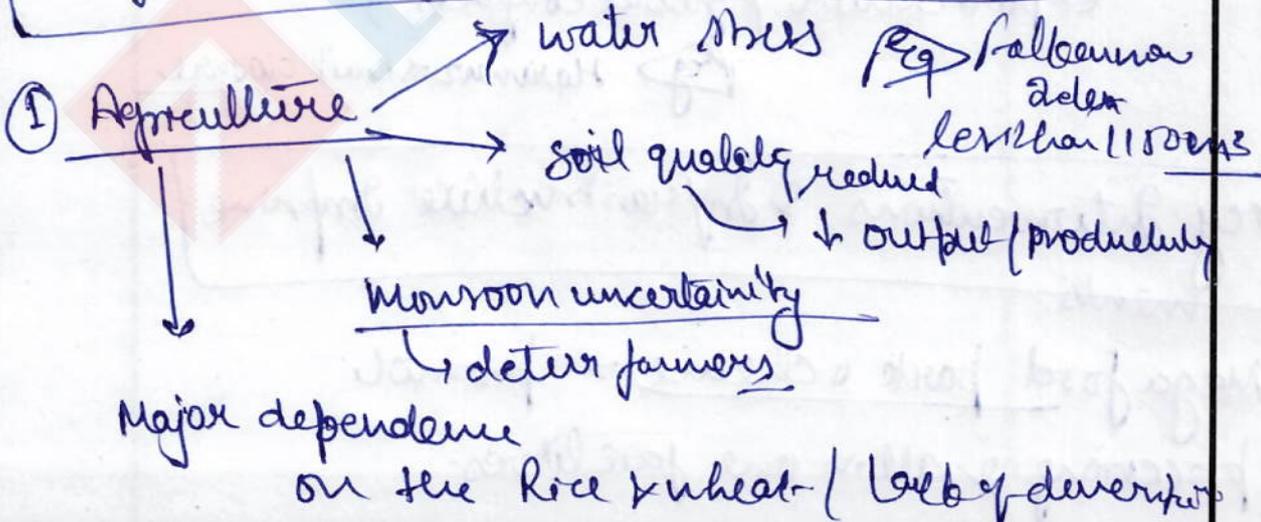
भारत की खाद्य आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में ऐसे कौन से प्रमुख मुद्दे हैं जो खाद्य सुरक्षा को प्रभावित करते हैं? नीतिगत उपायों और बुनियादी ढांचे में सुधार के माध्यम से इन चुनौतियों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

Recent events in global arena & domestic market changes impacted the food security of India.

India's food supply chain



Key Issues in India's food supply chain impact food security



② Storage facility → lack of infrastructure cold houses.

↓  
post harvest losses

↓  
lack of use of technology

eg Drone, cameras, thermostats

Monoculture storage  
eg Cover & plastic

③ Processing → Very less developed sector

↓

↓

→ presence of dominant players

→ increased post harvest losses

farmers not reluctant to process

APMC → not supported.

④ Markets → changing consumption pattern

↓ → quality not up to mark.

Export sector (global conflicts)

eg Hormuz Strait closure

## Policy Interventions & Infrastructure Improvements

① Mega food park scheme → promote processing & all in one facilities.

② Developing cold storage & storage infrastructure

(i) → reduce post-harvest losses (steel silos)

③ Physical Infa → better road, reach

easy & speedy access to market in cities

→ Freight corridors (reduce logistic cost)

④ Government schemes

like PM KISAN, PM Fasal Bima Yojna,

BNK, Organic farming, Natural farming.

Micro Irrigation systems

⑤ MSP → given reduce agricultural distress

India have enough food, but, not stored well hence threat to food security. Clogging these leaky pipeline sustain food security.

### Feedback

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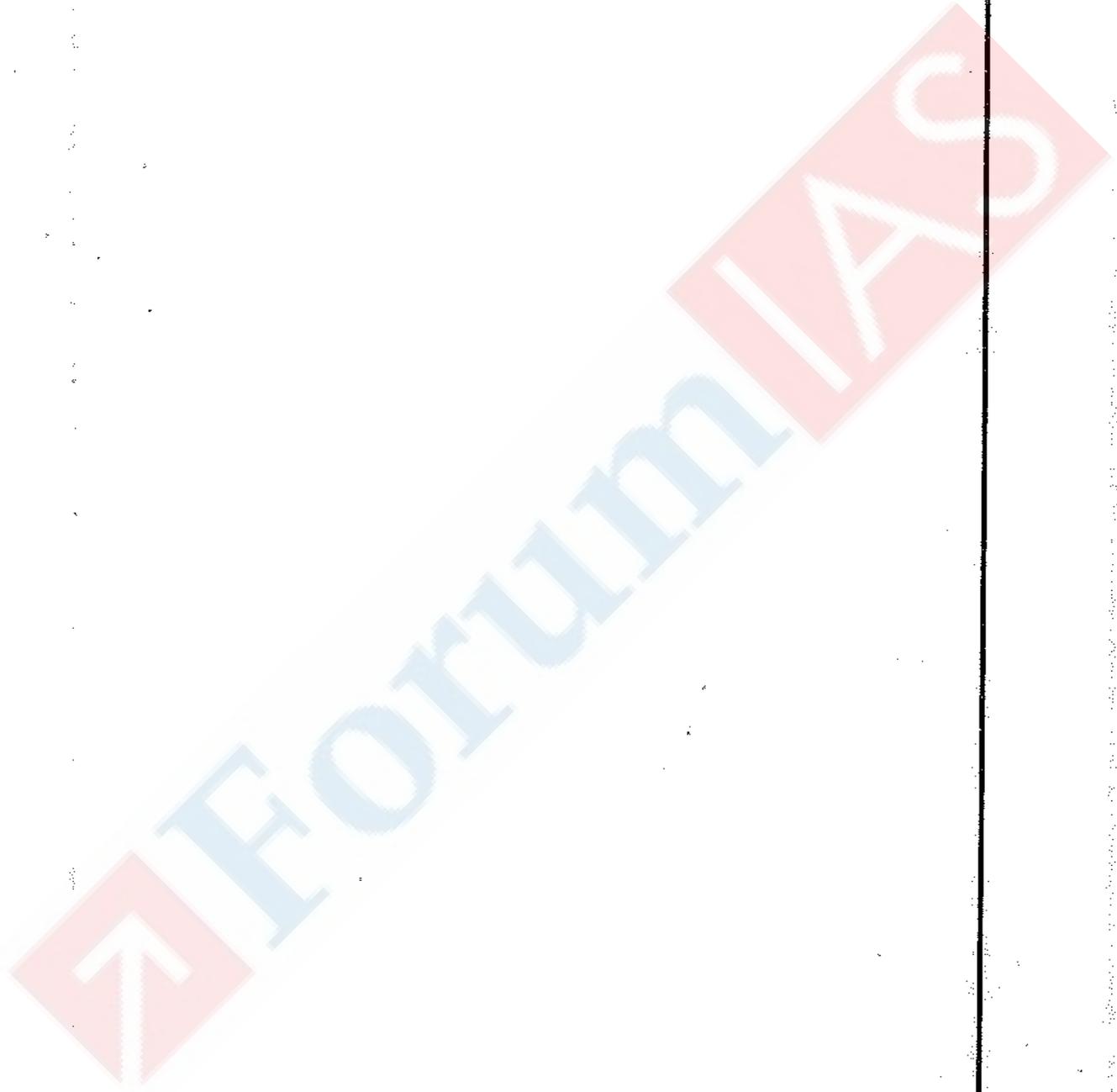
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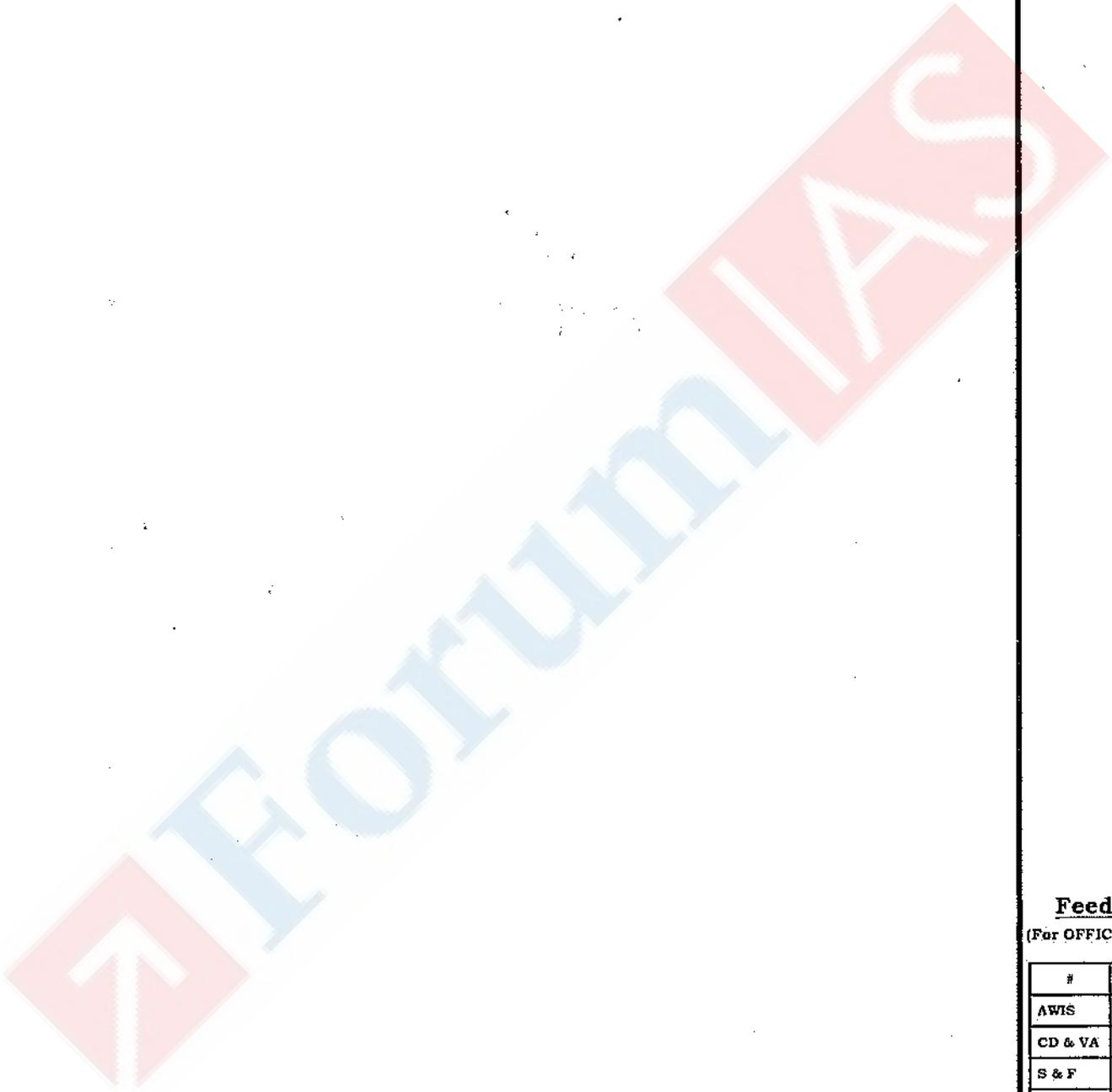
Please put tick marks in the above table.  
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.14) What are the major challenges faced by the Indian government in utilizing the financial system to address the growing unemployment rate? 12

बढ़ती बेरोजगारी दर से निपटने के लिए वित्तीय प्रणाली का उपयोग करने में भारतीय सरकार को किन प्रमुख चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है?





**Feedback**

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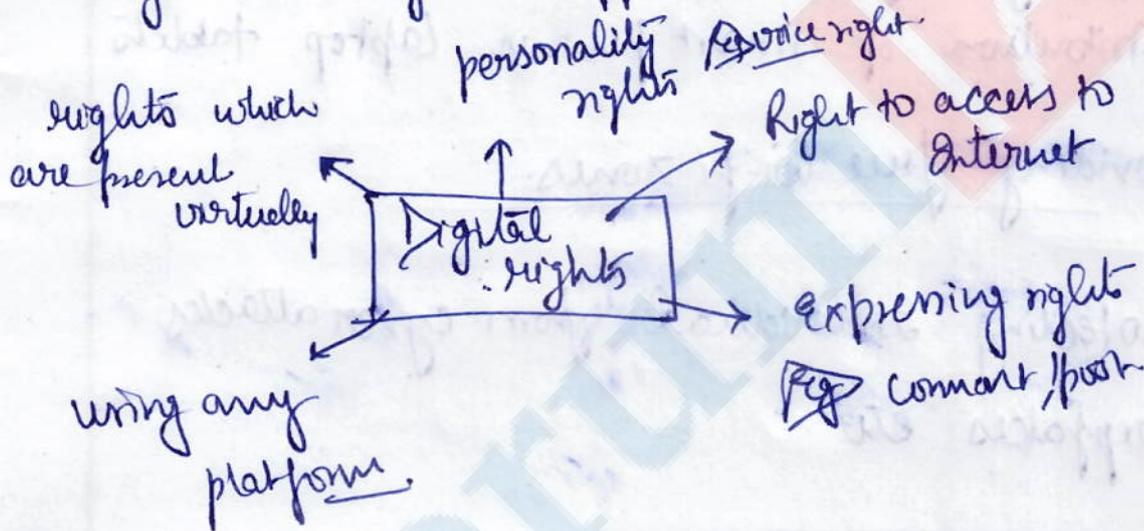
Q.15) What is digital right? Discuss the role of the government in ensuring digital rights in India.

What steps have been taken to protect citizens' online privacy and security?

12

डिजिटल अधिकार क्या है? भारत में डिजिटल अधिकारों को सुनिश्चित करने में सरकार की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। नागरिकों की ऑनलाइन गोपनीयता और सुरक्षा के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Digital rights are the rights of people using, expressing and disseminating the digital applications & activities.



Role of Government in ensuring digital rights in India

① Right to access to internet —

Regulating broadband market, Telecom companies.

- ② Protecting the privacy of individual  
agreement regarding data localisation.
- ③ Governance redressal mechanism → any  
disputes arising from digital rights
- ④ Providing infrastructure  
Distribution of smart phones, laptop, tablets
- ⑤ Providing free wi-fi zones.
- ⑥ Protecting individual from cyber attacks  
deepfakes etc.

Steps taken to protect citizens online  
privacy & security

- ① Information technology act 2008 —  
Regulate whole internet platform market
- ② IT (amendment) Rules 2018 →  
Regulating platform providing clear

guidelines regarding data privacy & data principle.

② Agencies <sup>prevent</sup> protect cyber attack —

eg → IAC, Intelligence units.

④ Data localization policy, developing data centers agreement with companies.

⑤ Agreement with countries like USA, Australia regarding privacy policies.

Digital rights become important in digitally surrounded world, need regulating the market to protect citizens.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.16) What are the potential consequences of nuclear proliferation? How can countries and global institutions mitigate these risks? 12

परमाणु प्रसार के संभावित परिणाम क्या हैं? देश और वैश्विक संस्थाएं इन जोखिमों को कैसे कम कर सकती हैं?

Nuclear proliferation means developing nuclear weapon for deterrence or for creating threat in global arena.

### Potential consequences of nuclear proliferation

#### ① Negative Positive consequences

(i) Create deterrence.

eg Between India & Pakistan

(ii) Stability in the country

Threat of nuclear provide kind of stability

eg Cold war between USA & USSR.

(iii) Global interdependence & harmony

all countries harmoniously cooperate each other.

#### ② Negative consequences.

(i) Threat to humanity - Always the chaos situation

eg North Korea's present in Pacific ocean.

(ii) Unstable situation

Recent Israel & USA attack on Iran  
allegation of Nuclear proliferation.

(iii) Trust deficit between countries.

eg USA & North Korea Clashes.

(iv) Global conflicts increased.

eg Russia-Ukraine war  
Israel-Palestine  
instability in Africa region.

(v) More clashes along border

eg Pakistan's tactics against India.

(vi) Creating chaos

eg Pakistan promise to give nuclear arms  
to Saudi Arabia.

Countries & global institutions mitigate  
these risks by

(i) Dialogue & discussion eg JCPOA  
for Iran's nuclear programme.

- ② Diplomacy → reduce instability.  
eg → IAD groupings.
- ③ Nuclear agreements →  
NPT (Non-proliferation treaty)  
NSG (Nuclear supplier groups)
- ④ Unity in the policies & strategy  
like terminating all the nuclear weapons by all countries.
- ⑤ Countries can follow India's No first use policy → Creating minimum deterrence.

Nuclear proliferation should be regulated or terminated by increasing dialogue & discussion peacefully.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.17) Trace the modern technological solution in pollution mitigation. What are the key challenges in adopting modern pollution mitigation technologies in India? 12

प्रदूषण नियंत्रण में आधुनिक तकनीकी समाधानों का वर्णन कीजिए। भारत में आधुनिक प्रदूषण नियंत्रण प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने में प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं?

Pollution means alteration in the nature constitutes of any material/matter. Recently many modern solution came into fore to tackle pollution.

## Modern technological solution in pollution mitigation

① Water pollution → Use of Artificial Intelligence detection of pollutants and removing them at safe limit.  
 ↓  
 Water desalination technology  
 (eg) Gulf countries heavily depend on  
 filtration equipments at the mouth of industries.

② Air pollution → (1) Artificial cloud seeding reducing air pollution by rain.

(ii) Air purifier machines → absorbs particulate matter & heavy metals and <sup>provides</sup> clean air.

(iii) Big air chambers → removing pollution & increasing air quality.

(iv) Using renewable energy & reduce dependence on coal.

eg) H<sub>2</sub> fuel cell, Biogas, Biodiesel, Bioethanol.

(v) Soil pollution → ① using weather monitoring system, drone to detect nutrient deficiency, pest attacking, diseases.

④ Other → Light pollution → automatic on-off on sound based  
 → Noise pollution → detecting the sound quality.

Challenges in adopting modern pollution mitigation technologies in India.

① Costly equipments → Desalination, air purifier. → not beneficial for common man (economically)

- ② Maintaining & Repairing huge cost  
 Eg) Air purifiers & water purifiers, Maintenance remain costly.
- ③ Short term solutions, hence not sustainable  
 Eg) Artificial rain.
- ④ Research & Development → is very high costly.
- ⑤ Lack of skilled workforce to make these domestically.
- ⑥ Access to raw material like Critical minerals, Rare earth elements is difficult.

### Way forward

- ① using long term solutions  
 Eg) Renewable energy
- ② Responsibility of every individual.  
 Eg) mindful use of single use plastic.
- ③ More spending on Research & development.
- ④ using sustainable methods for every class of person.

Modern techniques provide feasibility and cheap, though costly for commercial. Tech can provide clean environment.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.18) Discuss the impact of natural and man-made disasters on national security

12

प्राकृतिक और मानव निर्मित आपदाओं के राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Natural and manmade disasters are threat to national security because it exposes the vulnerability of any country

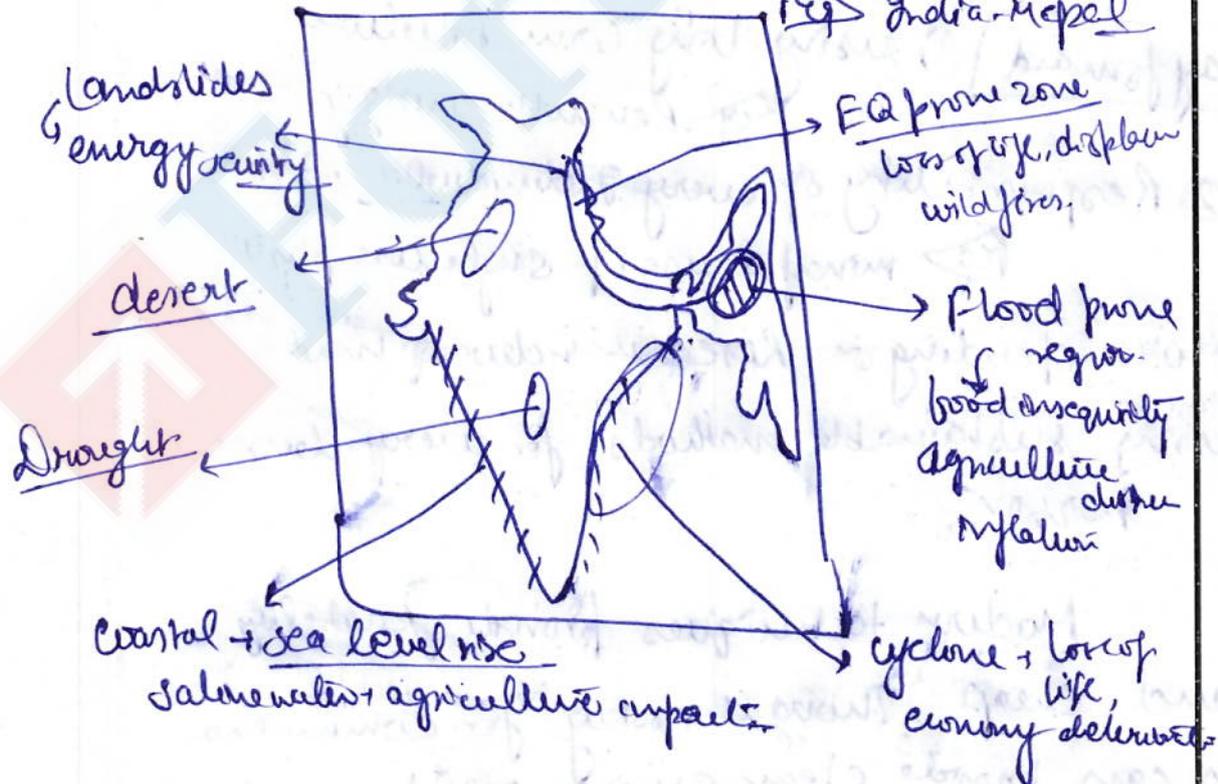
Impact of natural disasters on national security

① Loss of life & livelihood

Fig → 2013 flood in Uttarakashi. (displaced people)

② Changing courses of rivers →

boundary disputes  
Fig → India-Pakistan



③ Floods & cyclone → illegal migrants in Bangladesh border & Northeast border.

Impact of man-made disasters on national security

① Coastal areas → (i) Nuclear plants damage

eg) Japan Fukushima disaster.

(ii) Oil spill → fishing & marine ecology impacted

eg) Persian Coast.

(iii) Coastal bleaches → reduced marine rainforest.

↓ Reduced fishes.

eg) Great barrier reef deterioration.

② Biological disasters → extinction of animal.

Reduce biodiversity → ↓ ecology

Bhopal gas tragedy

④ Wildfires → human induced → economic loss.

field deteriorated eg) USA wildfires.

⑤ Global conflict → reduce harmony increased vulnerability

eg) Russia-Ukraine, Israel-Palestine.

## Measures

### Man-made

- ① Responsible behaviour  
use renewable energy
- ② Reduce carbon foot print
- ③ Monitor & regulate strictly plants  
(eg) prevents Bhopal gas tragedy like events.

### Natural

- ① Reduce vulnerability
- ② Mapping & zonation of disaster prone region
- ③ Use of technology  
(eg) GLOF lake monitoring

National security is not only border security but overall prevent the vulnerability of nation. This need whole-of world approach.

### 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.19) Throw light on the major factors that contribute to the rise of terrorism. Discuss the measures taken by the Indian government to combat terrorism. 12

आतंकवाद के उदय में योगदान देने वाले प्रमुख कारकों पर प्रकाश डालें। आतंकवाद से निपटने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों पर चर्चा करें।

Terrorism is not universally defined but its acts are gruesome. Indian government have taken several measures on the basis that India is the globally terrorism affected country.

Major factors that contribute to rise of terrorism

- ① Societal division → in the name of region, race, community, ethnicity.  
 Ex) Attack on Jew ceremony in Australia.
- ② Political & National Interest →  
 Ex) USA backed Taliban in Afghanistan in 1960s against Russia.
- ③ Create dispute & promote enmity  
 Ex) Pakistan state sponsored terrorist attack in Pahalgam.
- ④ Economy gain → Drug trafficking, arms smuggling.

⑤ Use of technology → expansion of idea, extremist tendency increased due to globalisation.

⑥ For the sake of country  
 (eg) Homes in Israel

Measures taken by the Indian government to combat terrorism

① PRAHAAR Initiative of India → ~~to~~ from prevent to response

② Technological → use of internet for awareness prevent spread of terrorism

③ Institutional → RAW & IB → prime agencies monitor terrorist activities

④ Financial → PMLA 2002  
 prevent Drug traffic  
 Custom of check ports.

⑤ Awareness → Community policing

⑥ Border management → CBIM, Use of Drone, etc.

Development measures → Tourism promotion, connectivity through Vibrant Village Program employment activities.

Tourism need structured approach which demand whole-of-state-whole-of-nation & whole-of-global approach.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.20) What are the challenges in curbing human trafficking in India? Analyze the measures which have been taken by the Indian government to combat human trafficking? 12

भारत में मानव तस्करी पर अंकुश लगाने में क्या चुनौतियाँ हैं? मानव तस्करी से निपटने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Human trafficking means selling, buying of human for economical gain. India being very diverse, huge have many challenges in curbing human trafficking.

Challenges in curbing human trafficking in India

- ① Porous borders — accessible of vulnerable people  
 (eg) India-Nepal border, Indo-Myanmar border.
- ② Very organised structure — difficult to detect the chain.
- ③ Nexus of government official & perpetrators  
 ↳ difficult to track.
- ④ Institutional inefficiency — not very keen to curb human trafficking.

⑤ Lack of human resources → less force, less area covered.

⑥ Overlapping nature → Interconnected.  
human trafficking, arms trafficking, drugs, trafficking & terrorism.

⑦ Lack of dedicated wing to curb human trafficking. → police, CBI, Army all are involved.

⑧ Lack of coordination.  
eg) Police & Army.

Measures taken by the Indian government to combat human trafficking

① Act related human trafficking:

② Strict monitoring of border areas.

③ use of technology to prevent trafficking eg) Exposing sites, rescue operations

- ④ Integrated command centers  
unified / integrated approach.
- ⑤ NGO, Civil societies come into forefront to rescue these destitutes.
- ⑥ Strict penalty and measures.
- ⑦ Rehabilitation of these human also equally needed.

Human trafficking is a organised crime need organised approach. India's main policy is to rescue & rehabilitate much more people.

### Feedback

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**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		

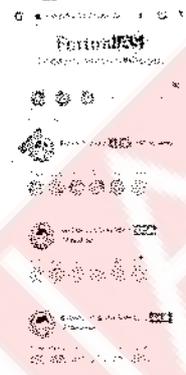
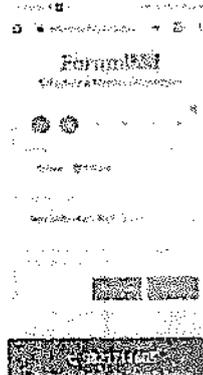
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