

TEST CODE 7 7 1 3 1 1

SPS 2024 – UPPSC MAINS

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 200
अधिकतम अंक : 200

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Ayndhi Verma		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910085714	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	22 June 2025

*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		
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20		
Total/कुल अंक	200	

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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 निर्धारित है, 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।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

3:30 pm.

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

*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, प्रलोचन, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

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.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न

Section-A / खण्ड-अ

Q.1) Discuss the major causes of poverty in India and analyse the government initiatives aimed at poverty alleviation in India.

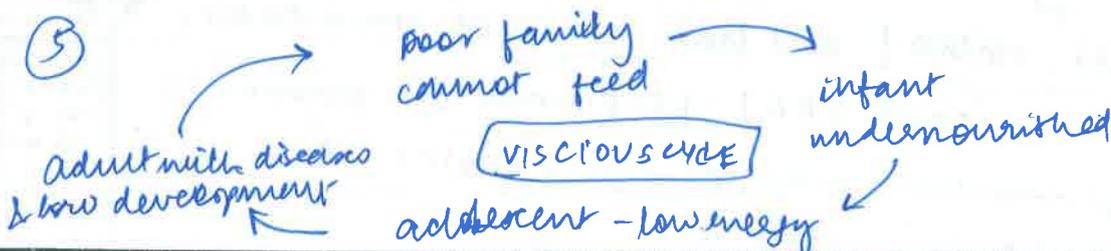
भारत में गरीबी के प्रमुख कारणों पर चर्चा करें और भारत में गरीबी उन्मूलन के उद्देश्य से सरकार की पहल का विश्लेषण करें।

(8 Marks)

The recent world bank report showed 270 million Indians had been lifted out of abject poverty reducing 27.1% poor (2011-12) to 5.3% poor (2022-23).

Major causes of poverty in India

- ① historical inequities perpetuating in socio-economic spheres
 - Ⓧ SC/ST manual scavengers
- ② caste social mobility restrictions
- ③ limited utilisation of affirmative action
- ④ hunger and malnutrition
- ⑤



Government initiatives aimed at poverty alleviation

- ① Zero poverty aim by 2029
- ② NFSA 2013 feeds 81 crore Indians
- ③ 97.2 lakh houses built ~~and~~ under PMAY-urban
- ④ facilitating amenities (e) Rural electrification through PM Surya Ghar Yojna and PM-KUSUM
- ⑤ Land reforms to conquer colonial legacy
 - (e) Shulekh Portal registrations
 - (e) Digital Agriculture Mission AgriStack
- ⑥ SHG empowerment (e) 1.2 crore SHGs active
- ⑦ Skilling and upskilling of youth ~~and~~
 - (e) Skill India Mission
- ⑧ Developing manufacturing to absorb disguised unemployment

India's efforts of Poverty Alleviation began since 1975 garibi hatao! and have achieved remarkable success — achieving SDG1: No Poverty one person $\frac{1}{2}$ time. Government schemes like MGNREGA aids SABKA SAATH. SABKA VIKAS.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.2) How does union budget 2025-26 aim to improve agricultural productivity and rural prosperity?

केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 का लक्ष्य कृषि उत्पादकता और ग्रामीण समृद्धि में सुधार कैसे करना है?

(8 Marks)

Union Budget 2025-26 increased allocations to agriculture and allied sector in light of the vulnerability of primary sector in crisis (COVID19) and untapped industry potential (Food processing).

Provision in Union Budget 2025-26

to improve rural productivity & prosperity

① PM-Dhan Dhaanya Yojana

② PM - Krishi Vikas Yojana

④ 25 crore Soil Health cards distributed

③ Digital Agriculture Mission

→ Krishi Decision support using BharatForecast

→ Agistalk for GIS data with ID

④ PM - Matsya Sampada Yojana - creation of fisheries and aquaculture

⑤ National mission on Atmanirbharata in Pulses

- 5) Horticulture development funds
 - eg) viticulture in UP, Maharashtra.
 - eg) Flowers export to Netherlands
- 6) PM-KUSUM and Surya Khat Muft Bill aids Agri photovoltaic adoption and solar pumps
- 7) PM-AASHA for grid integration of electricity
- 8) 75% rural beneficiaries in NFSA 2013
- 9) Food Processing industry support eg) E-NWR



India is 'Amradata' has special focus in Budget- 2025-26 and initiatives aim to plug gaps with better schemes penetration.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.3) Evaluate the role of food processing in enhancing food security and reducing post-harvest losses in India.

भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा बढ़ाने और कटाई के बाद होने वाली हानि को कम करने में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन करें।

(8 Marks)

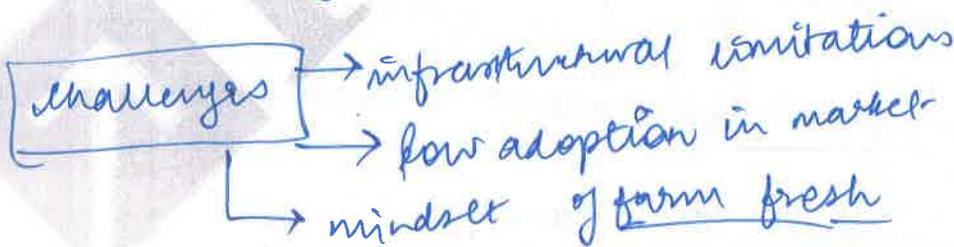
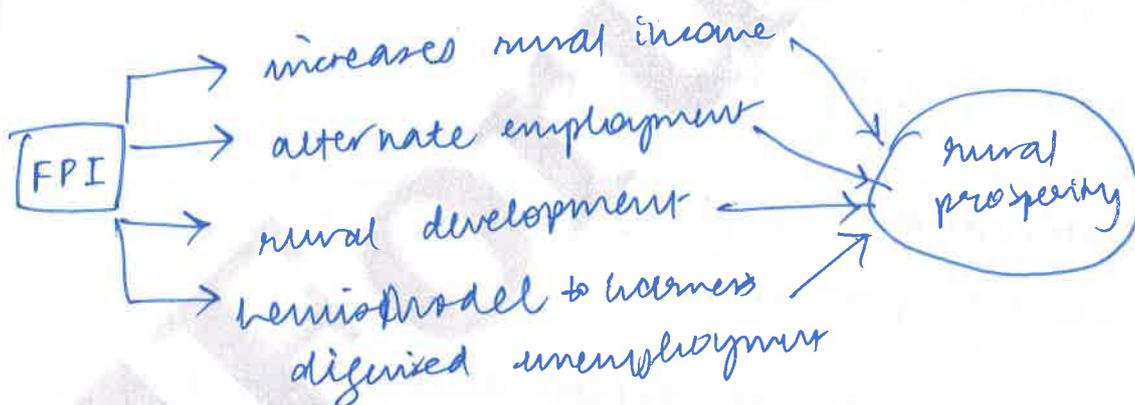
Food processing industry is a sunrise sector in India — with ₹20 lakh crore potential (Niti Aayog) by 2030.

Role in enhancing food security

- ① Reduction in post harvest losses
→ Redirection of excess to FPIs
- ② Increased shelf life of products
- ③ Biofortification and nutrition security
⊕ canned protein rich diet
- ④ Reduced burden of depleted double buffer stock
- ⑤ Reduced storage requirement in exp buffer
- ⑥ FPI repurpose the food for export
- ⑦ Diversified export basket increases monetisation ↑ ∴ rural empowerment

Reducing post-harvest losses

- ① Reduced wastage at collection stage
- ② Beep the Bazaar approach with additional processing
 - ⊕ irradiation approved by FSSAI
- ③ food that goes bad due to lack of cold stores is utilised
 - ⊕ freeze dried form
- ④ Indian brand of healthy food
- ⑤ Value added products
 - ⊕ canned corn
 - ⊕ soups



Food processing is the most potent tool in the arsenal of a food secure India to double farmers' income and raise food security

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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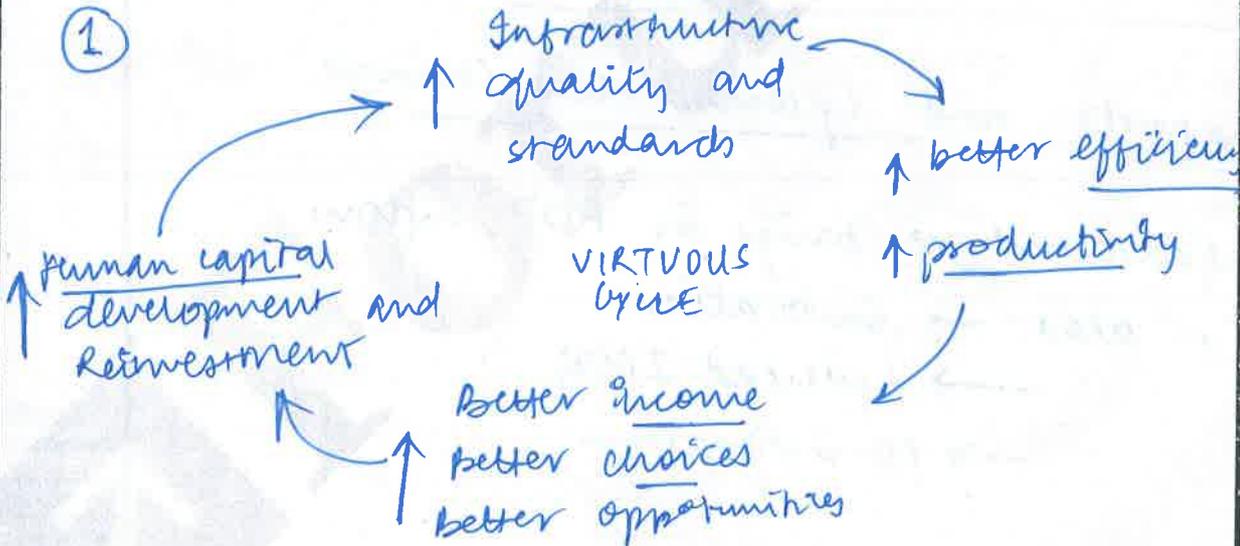
Q.4) Discuss the role of infrastructure in fostering economic growth and development in India.

भारत में आर्थिक वृद्धि और विकास को बढ़ावा देने में बुनियादी ढांचे की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें।

(8 Marks)

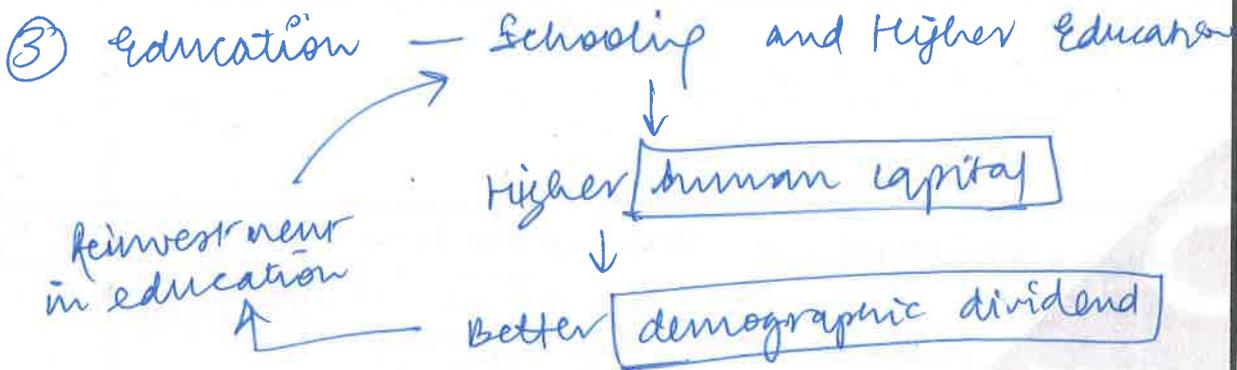
Infrastructure is the backbone of economic growth and development.
 with consistent increase in capital expenditure, asset creation and infrastructure in India are fostering growth making India #4 largest economy

Role of infrastructure



② Nobel laureates Acemoglu, Robinson and Johnson — Economics 2024 talk of

strong institutions → built through strong infrastructure.



④ Roads, Rail, Airway, Waterways

Roads	₹ 2.5/tonne/day
Rail	₹ 1.3/tonne/day
Waterway	₹ 1/tonne/day

Fig: Freight Charges

• infrastructure aids manufacturing and industrial development

⑤ Exports and Global value chains

⑥ Infrastructure brings in PDI inflow

- ∴ aids → innovation
- reduced ICOR
- competitiveness

Infrastructure builds sustainable lives and sustainable communities (SDG 11) and propels India towards a

VIKSIT BHARAT ~~2047~~ by 2047

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.5) Discuss the role of indigenous technological advancements in strengthening India's defence capabilities.

भारत की रक्षा क्षमताओं को मजबूत करने में स्वदेशी तकनीकी प्रगति की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें।

(8 Marks)

India's IDDM 'Indigenously designed, d, manufactured' approach aims to achieve ₹10000 crore in defence exports by 2050. At present, >65% of all defence needs are indigenously met.

Role of indigenous technological advancements

- ① Global recognition and demand
 - ⊕ ₹24000 crore defence exports in 2024-25
- ② Global leadership role
 - ⊕ Net security provider in South Asia
 - ⊕ Hard power display
- ③ Increase in technology transfer collaboration
 - ⊕ eg Malaysia MoU
- ④ Positive indigenisation wrt aids MSMEs

⑤ CRITAN portal lists 14000+ items that are procured domestically

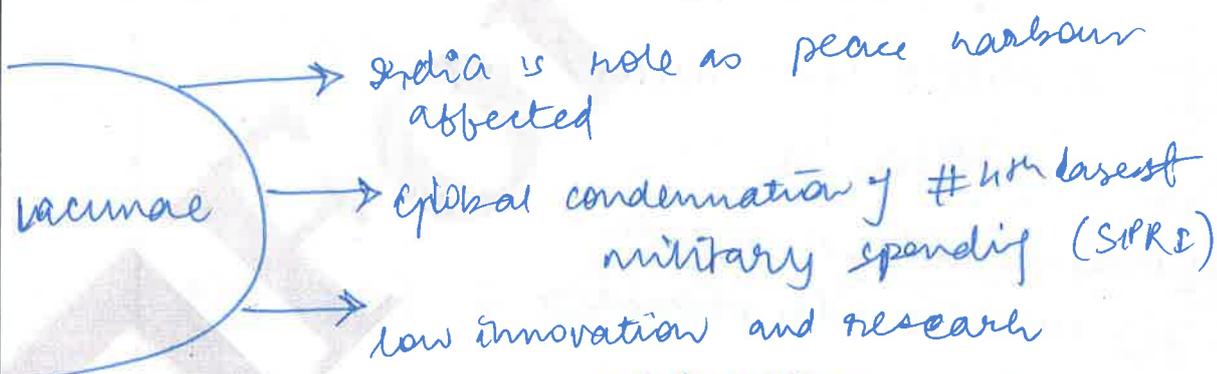
⑥ Private participation increase

⑧ ₹ 15000 crore exports by private defence production

⑨ >92% domestic procurement

⑦ IDEX - excellence in defence enhances global stance of India

⑧ India anti-terror stance aided with defence potential of Op Gindora



with Defence Industrial Corridor and Defence

with DRDO, Technology Council and

the government's 6.8 lakh crore budget

Indian defence sector is set to compete world and attain free and peaceful regions.

Feedback

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P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.6) Critically assess the role of patents in promoting or hindering technological innovation in India.

भारत में तकनीकी नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने या बाधा डालने में पेटेंट की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।

(8 Marks)

Patents are intellectual property rights protection that last 20 years and are extendable as per the law.

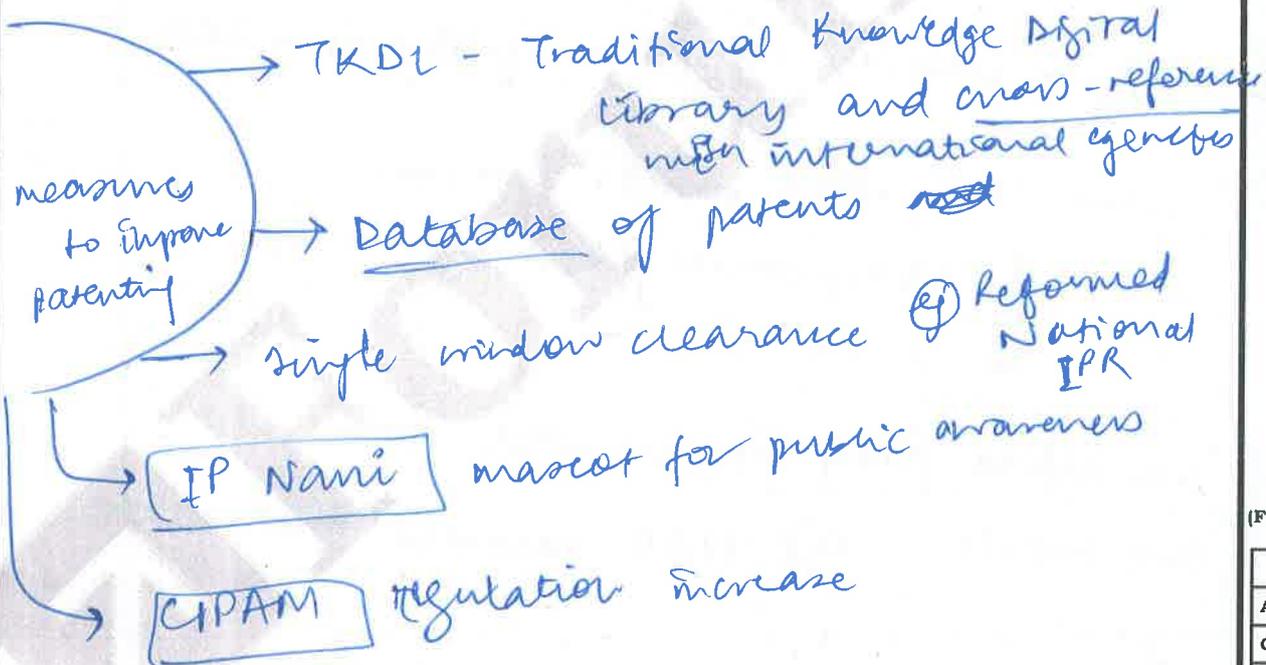
Role of patents

↳ Promotion of technological innovation

- ① 17x increase in patent filing since 2014.
- ② from 15 patents under women to 5150 patents filed by women in 2023-24
- ③ simplified filing process leads to higher investments (e) WIPO recorded India's # 1
- ④ FDI inflow increase aids innovation
- ⑤ technological development and public trust with patenting.

Hindering technological innovation in India

- ① Restrictions on evergreening reduce innovat
 (eg) USA / EU have laxer provisions
- ② Patents separate from Industrial Design,
Trademark, Copyright, Plant related research
 ∴ challenge in IPR laws
- ③ Bureaucratic control
- ④ BMC Regime upgradation issues.



India's technology transfer hinges on patent rules and regulations. Creation and implementation of a national framework will aid innovation

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.7) Explain the sources of radioactive pollution and its potential impact on human health and the environment.

रेडियोधर्मी प्रदूषण के स्रोतों और मानव स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण पर इसके संभावित प्रभाव की व्याख्या करें।

(8 Marks)

Radioactive pollution is the effect of unstable elements' radiation on climate, population and components of environment.

Sources of Radioactive pollution

① cosmic radiation (eg) Ozone depletion allows

UV-B and beyond to reach earth

②

Nuclear radiation

(eg) Chernobyl disaster after effects

(eg) Bhopal Gas Tragedy still seen in reduced number of sparrows

③ Waste disposal

(eg) e-waste with radio isotopes

(eg) medical devices radiation

Impact of radioactive pollution

on Human health

- ① Reduced immunity overall
- ② Exposure to diseases increases
- ③ skin lesions and scarring
- ④ sebotomities in development
- ⑤ stunting in growth
- ⑥ Reduced life expectancy

on Environment

- ① ~~Lead~~ Decreasing plant cover
- ② Reduction in biodiversity
- ③ Inhibited growth and cycles
- ④ Butterfly effect and chaos in patterns
- ⑤ evolved species ④ worms in chrysothyl can withstand radiation now.

with better waste disposal and regulations, ~~CPCB~~ CPCB enforcement and Environment protection Act Rules — the radiation pollution can be mitigated. ~~and~~ safer approaches need to be published.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.8) Discuss the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)'s approach to disaster mitigation in India.

भारत में आपदा न्यूनीकरण के लिए राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (एनडीएमए) के दृष्टिकोण पर चर्चा करें।

(8 Marks)

National Disaster Management Authority functions under the National Disaster Management framework in collaboration with IMD and other authorities.

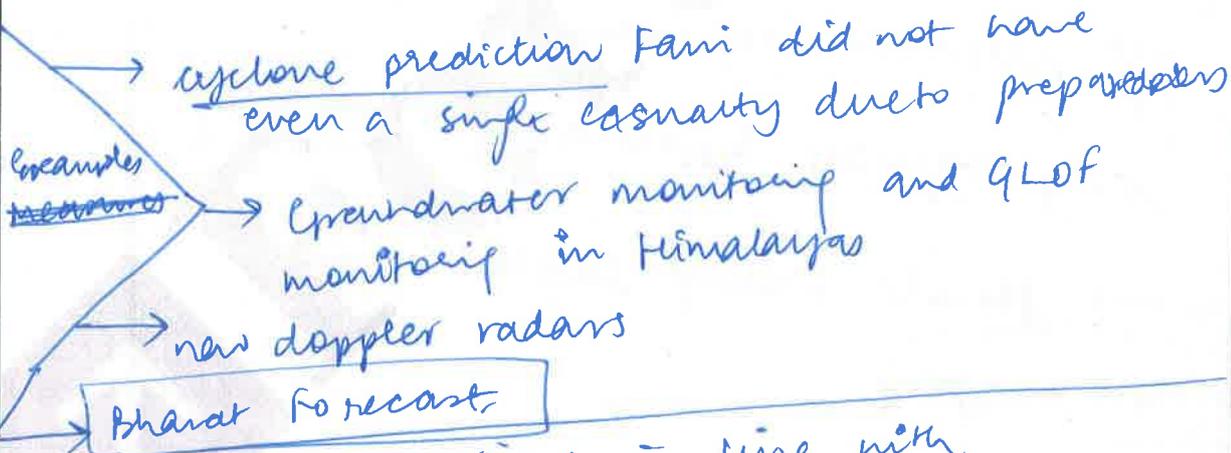
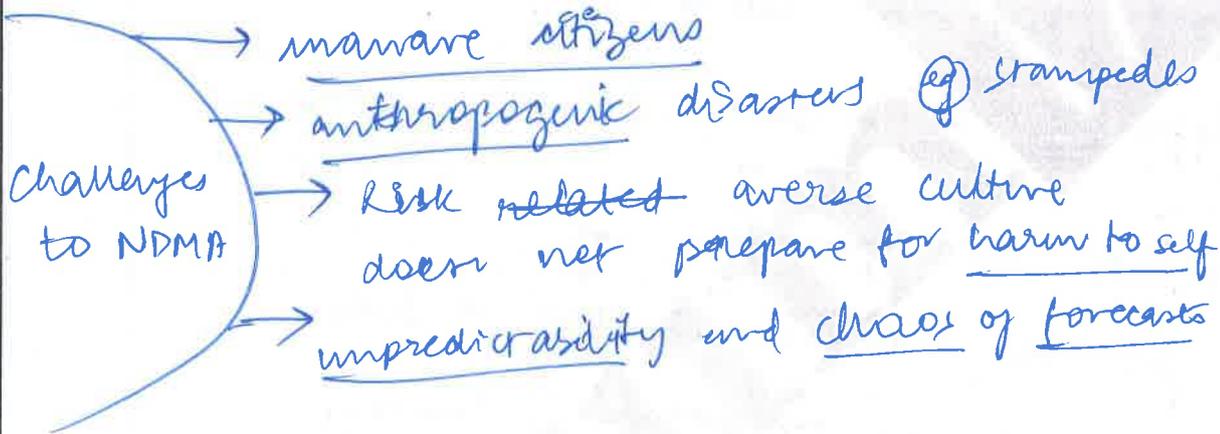
Approach to Disaster mitigation in India

- ① disaster-wise zonation of
 - ⊕ seismic zonation of India
- ② guidelines for mitigation of disaster
 - ⊕ Heatwave advisory
- ③ early warning systems for forecasting
- ④ using remote sensing satellites for GIS mapping
- ⑤ use of GARUD App ⊕ COVID-19 relief drone
- ⑥ Over 6500 Apada Mitras
 - volunteer forces training

⑦ State level and UT level task force

- ④ UP Civil Defence volunteers
- ⑤ Delhi Task Force

⑧ Feasibility modules for evacuation and protection



NDMA functions in line with

Sendai Framework to reduce Disaster Risk and aid preparedness. It is launched an institution that aids VIKAS i.e. VIRASAT.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.9) Evaluate the concept of organized crime and its impact on the socio-economic and political fabric of India.

संगठित अपराध की अवधारणा और भारत के सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक संरचनाओं पर इसके प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करें।

(8 Marks)

Organised crime refers to a highly coordinated nexus of criminal activities.



Impact of organised crime on socio-economics

- ① lawlessness and increased influence of disruptive non-state actors
- ② ~~so~~ ~~the~~ inwards developmental efforts
⊕ Red corridor bridges built
- ③ Radicalisation of poor and youth
⊕ Recruitment drive of ISIS on Facebook.

④ Nexus with terrorism

Impact of organized crime on politics in India

① criminalisation of politics and politicisation of criminals

② perpetrate 46% active criminal cases against current Lok Sabha MPs

② Intimidation and coercion by public policy

③ Erosion of public trust



organized crime is the bone of unemployment and poor economy. It harnesses the radicalisation potential and misuses government machinery to disrupt socio economic fabric.

Feedback

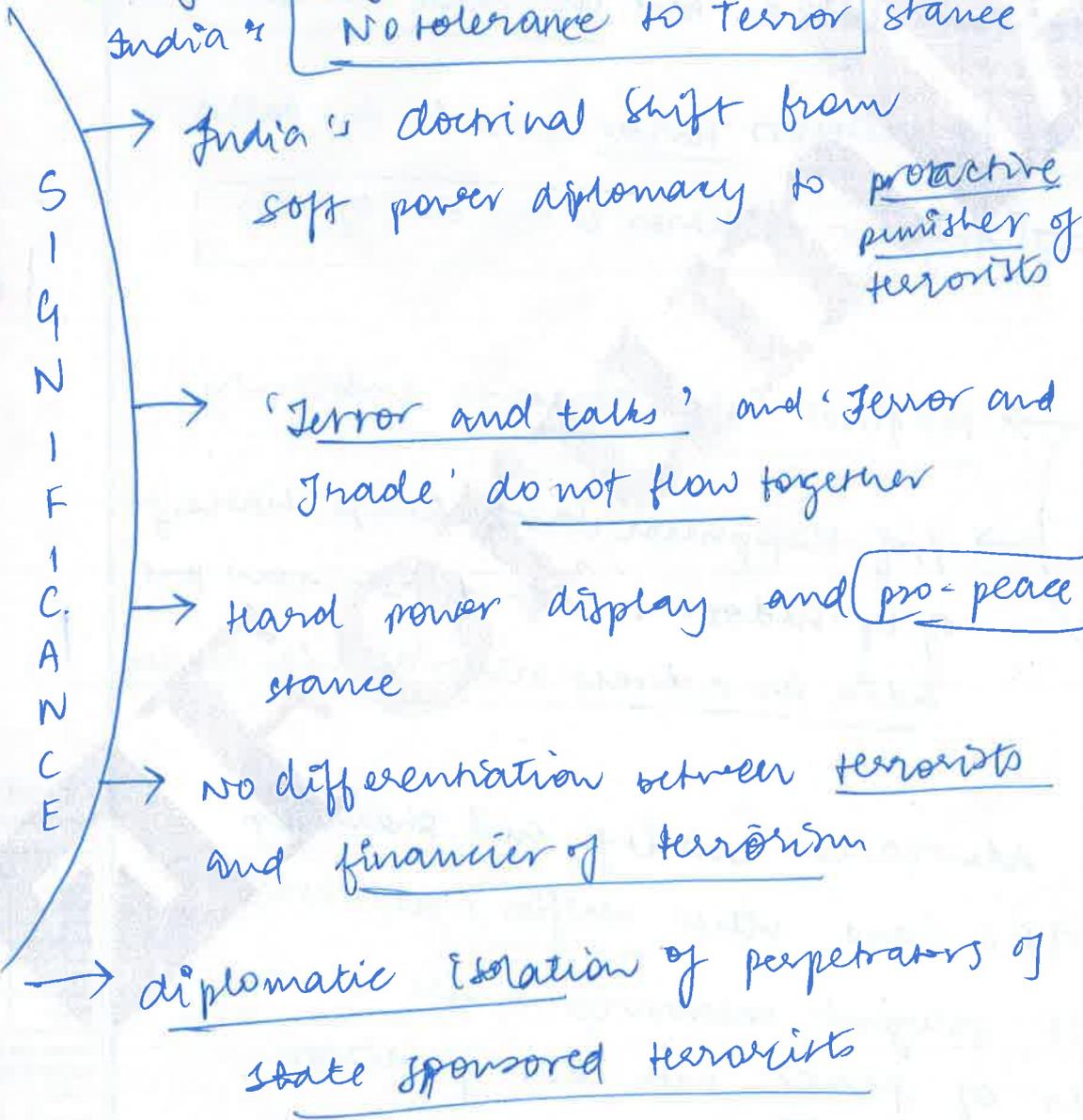
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.10) Discuss the significance of the 'Anti-Terrorism Conference-2024' organized by the National Investigation Agency (NIA) in New Delhi. How does it align with India's policy of 'zero tolerance against terrorism'?

राष्ट्रीय जांच एजेंसी (एनआईए) द्वारा नई दिल्ली में आयोजित 'आतंकवाद विरोधी सम्मेलन-2024' के महत्व पर चर्चा करें। यह भारत की 'आतंकवाद के खिलाफ शून्य सहिष्णुता' की नीति के साथ कैसे संरेखित है? **(8 Marks)**

Anti-Terrorism conference 2024 by National Investigation Agency in New Delhi showed India's No tolerance to terror stance



India " policy of Zero tolerance of terrorism

- ① Operation Sindoor
 - multi ecosystem
 - multi command
 - neutralisation
- ② No nuclear war threats acknowledgement
- ③ precision strikes and minimal civilian damage
- ④ panel to discuss terror attacks in India
- ⑤ Any act of terror is an act of war

critical comments of scholars

→ 'No first use' removes ambiguity

→ Prof. Happman Jacob says challenge of Op. Sindoor is that it has now put India in a direct bilateral with Pakistan

India advocates naming and shaming of TRF (and other outfits) at UNSC and FATF stringent measures. she is now a leader of peace with her precision strikes against terrorist activities in the region.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न

Section-B / खण्ड-ब

Q.11) What are the key functions of the NITI Aayog? Analyse its contribution to the formulation of national policy frameworks in various sectors.

नीति आयोग के प्रमुख कार्य क्या हैं? विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय नीति ढाँचे के निर्माण में इसके योगदान का विश्लेषण करें।

(12 Marks)

Niti Aayog is India's think tank that replaced planning commission in 2014. It is crucial to India's development in multiple sectors and visionary planning.

Key Functions of Niti Aayog

- ① cooperative federalism
interstate collaboration through Governing Council
- ② competitive federalism
amongst states ④ SDG Index
measures progress of all states on 169 targets
- ③ Fiscal prudence and consolidation
④ Fiscal Health Index provides
5 parameters that can be improved
- ④ Planning and Vision of the Nation
④ 3 year Action Plan 2017-18 to 2019-20

- ⑤ monitoring and evaluation of schemes
- ⑥ outcome and performance metrics
 - ⊕ SEQI quantifies school education
- ⑦ collaboration ⊕ with CWC it formed groundwater usage guidelines
- ⑧ aids policymaking
 - ⊕ Quantified datasets and surveys

contribution to national policy frameworks in various sectors

- ① MSME Competitiveness Report by Niti Aayog
 - addressed Dwarfism tendencies through Reclassification of MSME.
- ② Niti Aayog SDG Innovation Index aided 'no man left behind' approach
- ③ working papers lead to integrated datasets

④ Agriculture sector

→ Niti Aayog's pitch on food processing for augmenting farmer income

⑤ Aspirational District Programme in 100 districts

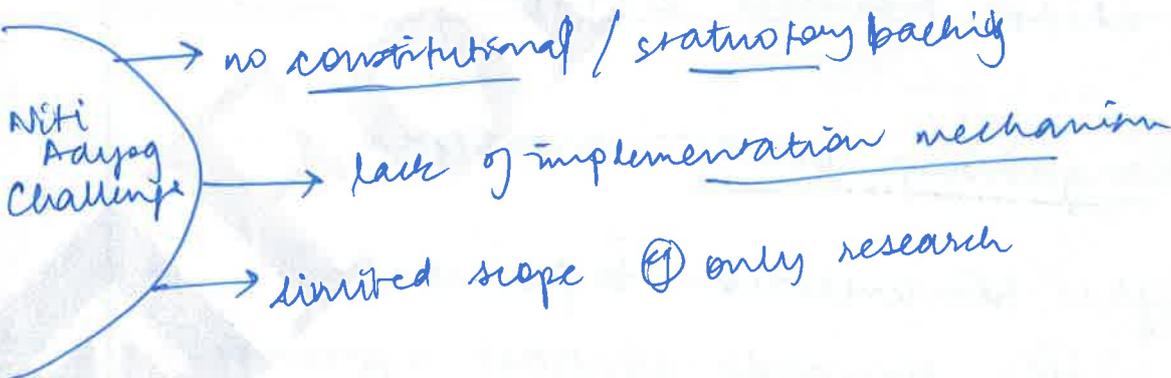
↳ expanded to Aspirational Blocks program

⑥ suo moto analysis of nourishment levels

(eg) PM-POSHAN strengthening measures

⑦ Financial sector betterment through

FHI Index (eg) UP is own tax revenue spending needs improvement



Niti Aayog facilitates India's move towards inclusive growth and frameworks for uplifting all the people. It shapes public policy and keeps the government accountable.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.12) Critically analyse the role of e-commerce platforms in expanding the market for agricultural products.

कृषि उत्पादों के लिए बाज़ार के विस्तार में ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें।
(12 Marks)

E-commerce is the new avenue of marketing and expands reach of outlets. ONDC provides online presence to 12 lakh sellers which is barely 1.2% of all the enterprises that could be on e-commerce.

Role in expanding agriculture product market

- ① 'The country is my backyard sale'
 (e) eNAM provides 247 products nationwide
- ② Bargaining power increases
- ③ Higher remuneration to farmers
 (e) forwards contract agreements
- ④ Reduced cobweb cycle (e) planting profitable produce
- ⑤ Rural development → reinvestment
expands agriculture basket ←

- 6) 'Bej se Bazaar' approach strengthened
- 7) Democratization of access
- 8) easier connect to consumer
- 9) Online grievance redressal option
- 10) reduced wastage of agri-products ↓
- 11) Availability and accessibility

Challenges of e-commerce in expanding market for agricultural products

- 1) Rural technology adoption at 2%
- 2) Technology divide - digital literacy low
- 3) Limited sellers and buyers online
- 4) Price manipulation scope by agglomerators
- 5) Shifts to cash crops over food crops
- 6) Portal usage challenge
 - 1) local language interface missing
- 7) Smartphones requirement

Measures to incorporate e-commerce in expansion of agricultural products

- ① eNAM - aggregate 1473 APMCs
- ② eNWR - National warehousing receipts for storage and selling at higher price
- ③ GeM eHaat - Government e-marketplace
- ④ ~~National~~ Transportation and logistical efficiency with B2B truck shipping.
 (p) Ninja Cart
- ⑤ PPP model - for food processing and e-commerce.
- ⑥ easing essential commodities Act provisions that categorise ~~as~~ hoarding
- ⑦ Quality control and standardisation

India's agg agricultural products have huge international market and can facilitate ₹ in inflow. Double the farmers' income needs a viable digital market that is provided by expanding eNAM.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.13) Critically analyse the role of subsidies in addressing socio-economic disparities. Are subsidies an effective tool for poverty alleviation, or do they create inefficiencies in the economy?

सामाजिक-आर्थिक विषमताओं को दूर करने में सब्सिडी की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें। क्या सब्सिडी गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए एक प्रभावी साधन है, या वे अर्थव्यवस्था में अक्षमता पैदा करते हैं? (12 Marks)

subsidies of food, fuel and fertilisers have been reduced in Union Budget 2025-26

Role of subsidies in addressing socio economic disparities and poverty alleviation

- ① Affirmative action for the vulnerable
- ② Direct Benefit Transfer reduces inequities
- ③ Increase products competitiveness
 (e.g.) India is food basket of world
- ④ Augments disposable income ↑
 ∴ raises demand
- ⑤ Utilization of money saved in productive work.
- ⑥ Push to production (e.g.) Namo DAP
- ⑦

Inefficiencies in economy due to Subsidies

- ① 'Aid curse' manifestation
 - ⑧ Heebie and Keddari culture
- ② Ridance willingness to get out of unemployment trap
- ③ complacency in citizenry
- ④ fiscal deficit ↑ due to subsidy burden
 - ⑧ ₹ 4.2 lakh crore
- ⑤ Global challenge @ WTO's Amber Box subsidy
- ⑥ Reliance of on subsidies does not empower real change
- ⑦ Broken window syndrome
Subsidies are symptomatic treatment
- ⑧ Technological adoption remains low
- ⑨ Rationalised subsidies ways → lead to political fallout

measures to alleviate subsidy dependence

- ① Empowerment through financial autonomy
- ② democratisation of agriculture has to have autonomy / agency ~~and~~ in women's decisions for choices in farming
- ② JAM Trinity for direct benefit transfer
- ③ state sponsored mechanisation of farms
 - ① Common service Centres provide machinery on hire
- ④ voluntary renunciation of benefits option
- ⑤ Investment in structural infrastructure
 - ① Namerup Assam Fertiliser plant
1.27 million tonnes potential supply ↑ prices ↓

subsidies do aid poverty alleviation initially. however, over-reliance on government aid leads to slowdown and complacency. Thus, to boost innovation and effectiveness, subsidies are slowly being reduced.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.14) How can nanotechnology contribute to sustainable energy solutions and environmental protection?

नैनो प्रौद्योगिकी टिकाऊ ऊर्जा समाधान और पर्यावरण संरक्षण में कैसे योगदान दे सकती है? **(12 Marks)**

Nanotechnology is the use of 100 nm to 400 nm particles that can alter the functioning of material

sustainable energy solutions

Graphene - strongest material for resilient infrastructure

nanocarbon tubes for ~~anti~~ resist

nanomicelles can transport nutrients to bioremediation plants

geo engineering (e.g.) Nanoparticles in atmosphere for rain

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.15) Discuss the key provisions of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. How has it contributed to wildlife conservation in India?

वन्यजीव संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1972 के प्रमुख प्रावधानों पर चर्चा करें। इसने भारत में वन्यजीव संरक्षण में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया है? (12 Marks)

wildlife protection Act 1972 is central to protection and conservation of biodiversity especially fauna in India.

Key provisions of WPA 1972

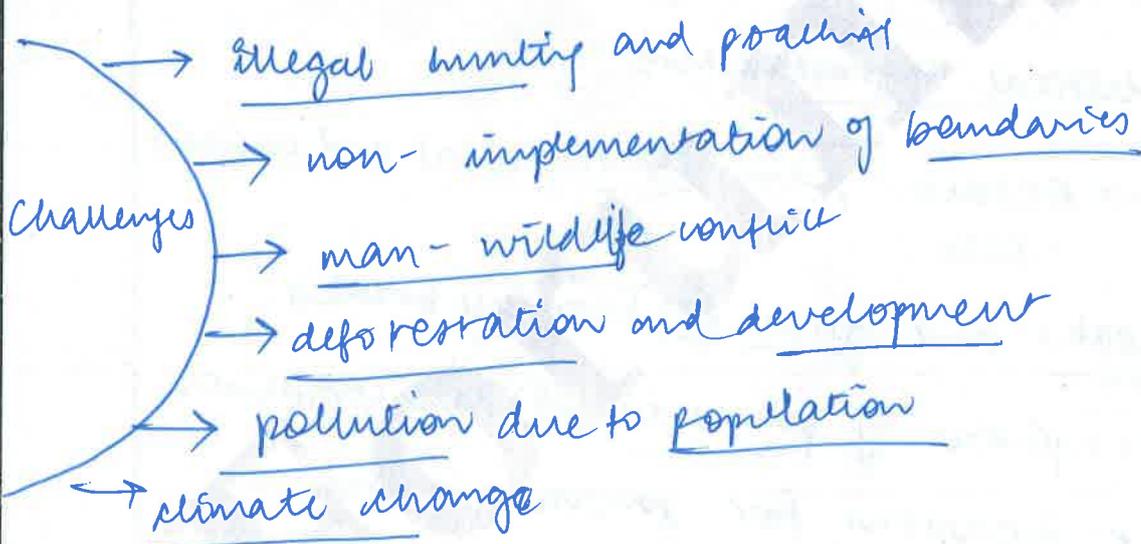
- ① Declaration of protected areas
 - eg) National parks and wildlife sanctuaries
- ② species recovery program for 22 species
 - eg) Indian caracal
- ③ Regulation of endangered hunting/poaching/trade
 - eg) collaboration with TRAFFIC
- ④ Category of species
 - eg) schedule I and schedule II for protection levels of wildlife based on
 - eg) Schedule IV CITES protected scheduled animals

- ⑤ Designation of Chief Wildlife Warden (CWC) for forested area control and Gram Pancha coordination
- ⑥ Wildlife Advisory Boards
- ⑦ Central Zoo Authority for ecotourism
- ⑧ Penalties and enforcement of WPA 1972 through NBWL CWC
- ⑨ Use of animal for scientific research

Contribution of WPA 1972 to wildlife conservation

- ① change in endangered status in IUCN
 - ⊕ Asiatic lion - only found in Gir National Park in Gujarat
 - Endangered → vulnerable status
- ② wildlife protection and Breeding
 - ⊕ captive breeding of extremely rare critically endangered species

- ③ Increase in animal census
 - ⊕ Increase in tigers
- ④ Protected zones enforcement
 - ⊕ National Parks increased
- ⑤ Reduced man - animal conflict
- ⑥ innovative measures ⊕ Rhino horns with radioactive coating



WPA 1972 aids Baku work plan and involves indigenous tribes and in wildlife protection. It upholds

SDG 15: life on land and SDG 14: life under water through its protected areas.

Feedback

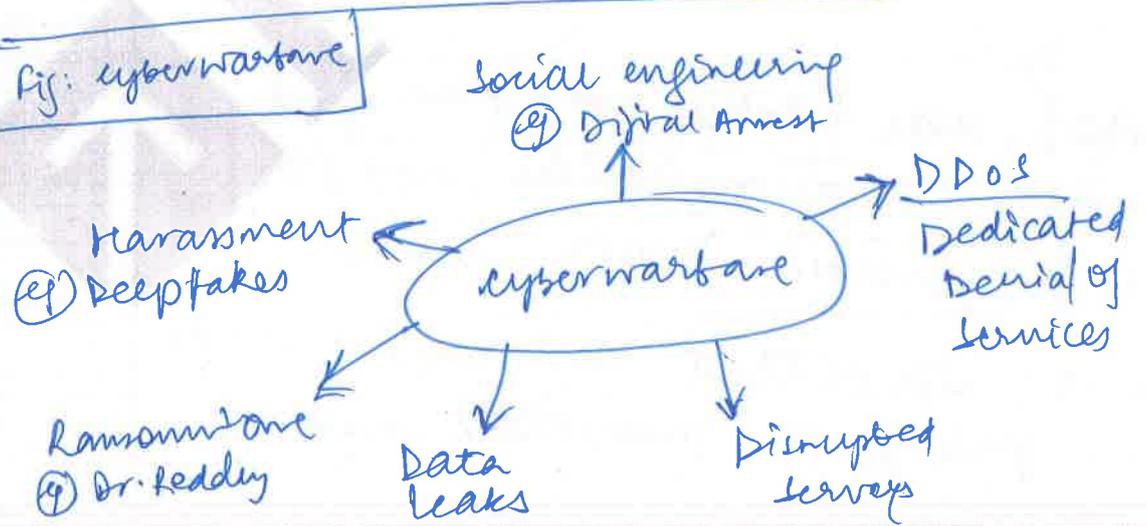
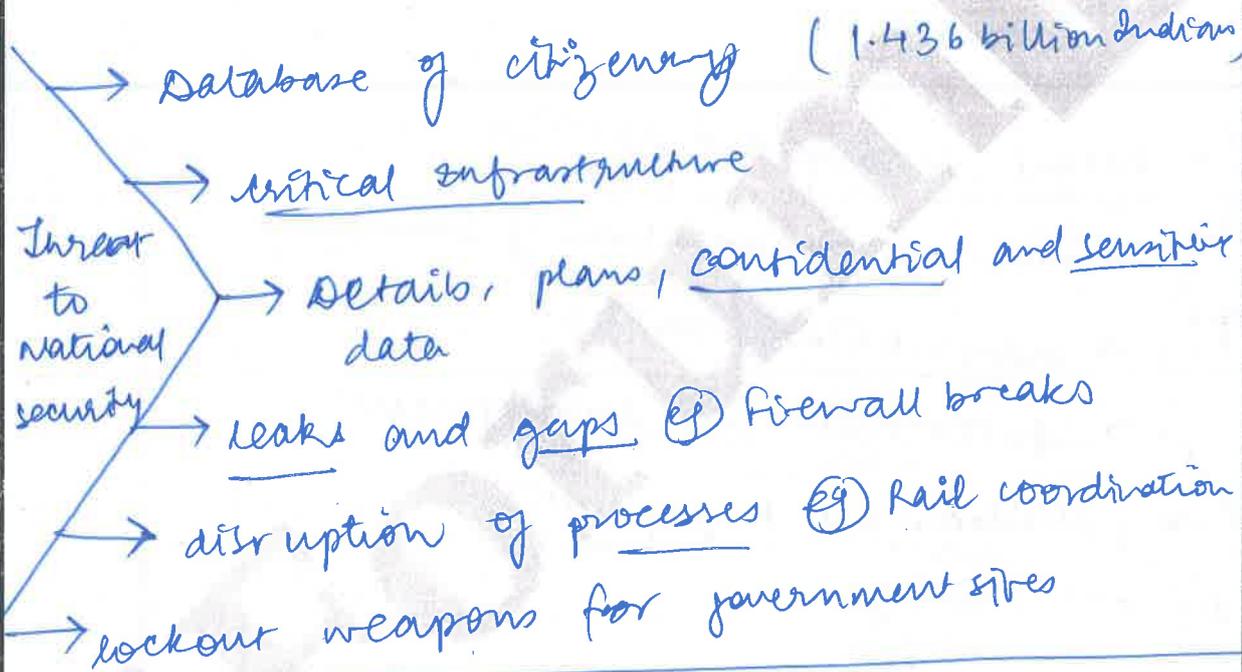
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.16) How does cyber warfare pose a threat to national security? Examine India's preparedness against cyberattacks and the need for a robust cybersecurity framework.

साइबर युद्ध राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए किस प्रकार खतरा पैदा करता है? साइबर हमलों के विरुद्ध भारत की तैयारी और एक मजबूत साइबर सुरक्षा ढांचे की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण करें। (12 Marks)

Cyberwarfare includes any digital threat related to computers and devices and cloud based infrastructure.



India's preparedness against cyberwarfare

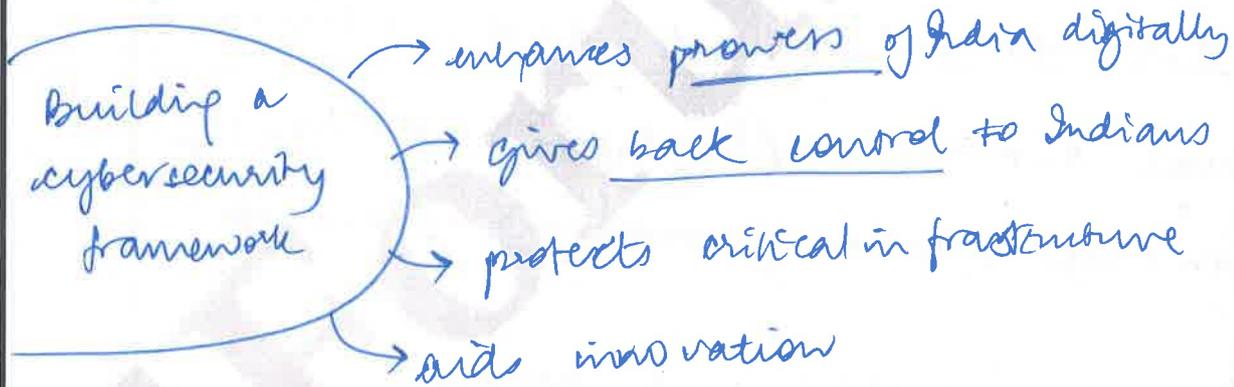
- ① CERT-In - Emergency Response Team
- ② NIPIC - National Policy on Critical Infrastructure Protection Centre
- ③ NIDAN
- ④ Cyber Hygiene & Cyber Swachhta
(1) Cyber Post Campaign
- ⑤ Antidotes and tools to remove malware
- ⑥ Public awareness (1) Amitabh Bachchan in calls warns against digital arrests.
- ⑦ PIB fact checking unit against cyber misinformation
- ⑧ iGOT Karmayogi modules on cyber safety

Challenges

- lack of digital literacy in public
- scams and illicit links
- cheap attacks using AI

Need for a robust cyber security framework

- AI based repeated disruption
- low cost for the attacker
- economic losses (eg) Tropical Troopers of Chinese company 2022 cyber attack
- Raw Data - sensitive (eg) Aadhaar Database
- Public Trust (eg) DPDP Act 2023
- Privacy



India - a leader in digital infrastructure needs to be strengthened against cyber warfare the most easily manipulated

area of hybrid warfare using AI based prediction models is the step in right cybersecurity

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.17) Examine the challenges faced in the large-scale adoption of agroforestry in India. Suggest measures to overcome these challenges.

भारत में कृषि वानिकी को बड़े पैमाने पर अपनाने में आने वाली चुनौतियों का परीक्षण करें। इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के उपाय सुझाएँ।

(12 Marks)

Agroforestry is the planting of trees along agricultural lands and fields.

Challenges in large scale agroforestry

- ① Apprehension of farmers
 - ↳ reduced productivity of fields
 - ↳ increased irrigation need
- ② lack of viabile seeds and funding
- ③ longer gestation for most trees to become economically viable
- ④ Hinders consolidation of land because forms a boundary midfield
- ⑤ Development induced deforestation

Benefits of Agro forestry

→ augmenting farmer's income with produce from trees @ fruits

→ reduces evapotranspiration ∴ irrigation
→ due to shade

ecosystem balance and nutrient cycling

→ creates favourable microclimate areas for monitory fields

→ increases green cover

→ barrier against livestock and wildlife from spoiling fields.

measures for improving Agroforestry

① free seed distribution @ native species

② Mahakumbh Vriksharopan

③ Palms - incentives for trees planted.

- ④ Todic soil reclamation and barren land under agroforestry
- ⑤ Gypsum distribution
- ⑥ Apiary incentives in trees
- ⑦ Miyawaki technique in urban agricultural fields

Indian agroforestry can aid the 46% employed in agriculture with better remuneration. It ~~can~~ revitalises Nature and provides for SPQ 13

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.18) What are the security challenges posed by fake news and misinformation on social media in India? Discuss the measures that can be taken to address this threat to national security.

भारत में सोशल मीडिया पर फर्जी खबरों और गलत सूचनाओं से उत्पन्न सुरक्षा चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले उपायों पर चर्चा करें। (12 Marks)

Social media is a double-edged sword according to Noam Chomsky; as it deepens democracy and polarisation simultaneously. With over 400 million+ social media users in India, its threats are also imminent.

Security challenges due to fake news on social media

- ① Apathy due to tabloidisation and screaming
- ② sensationalisation of news @ yellow journalism
- ③ Fake news aids echo chambers and filter bubbles causing radicalisation
- ④ Citizen journalism with no professionalism and invasion of privacy
- ⑤ Fall in journalistic standard @ live reporting of military

6) mob lynching and mob mentality riots

eg) 2024 Sambal riots

7) segregation along social cleavages

8) misinformation causes public distrust

9) misguided anger and otherisation

10) law enforcement agencies viewed as attackers

11) clickbait and recruitment using fake news

measures to tackle cyber security and national security threats of social media

1) Fact checking through PIB

eg) operation sindoore — Pakistan's information warfare countered through official channels evidence based reports

2) post truth society needs reduction in

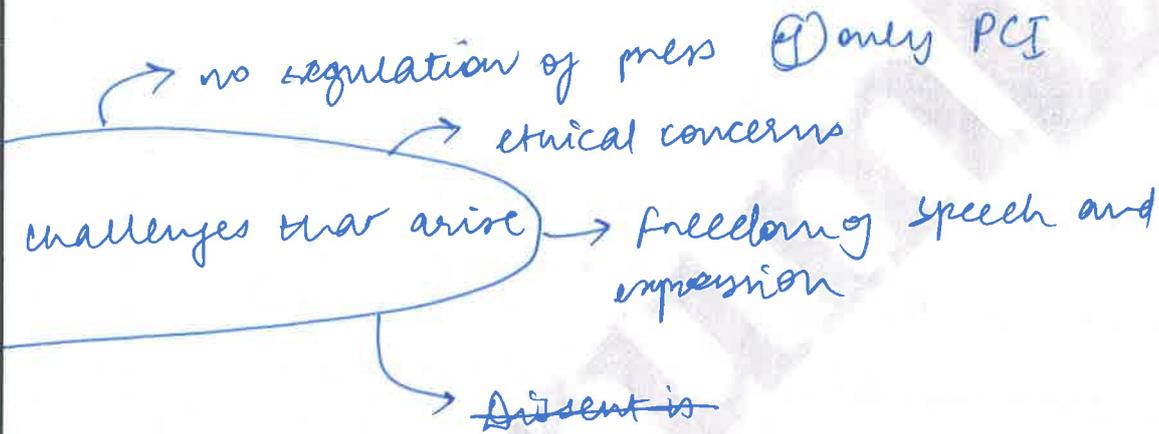
dark patterns

eg) algorithms that create echo chambers

3) Non-state actor regulations

eg) Big Data companies algorithm regulation

- ④ cyber swachta ⑤ citizen empowered to fact check
- ⑥ moderated content for weeding out disinformation ⑦ Reddit mods.
- ⑧ public advisory services



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) Discuss the importance of technology transfer for the economic development of India. How can India leverage technology transfer to strengthen its industrial and manufacturing sectors?

भारत के आर्थिक विकास के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण के महत्व पर चर्चा करें। भारत अपने औद्योगिक और विनिर्माण क्षेत्रों को मजबूत करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण का लाभ कैसे उठा सकता है? (12 Marks)

Technology transfer is the tools / knowledge and methods of emerging technology that have been unlocked by a country and are divulged to another.

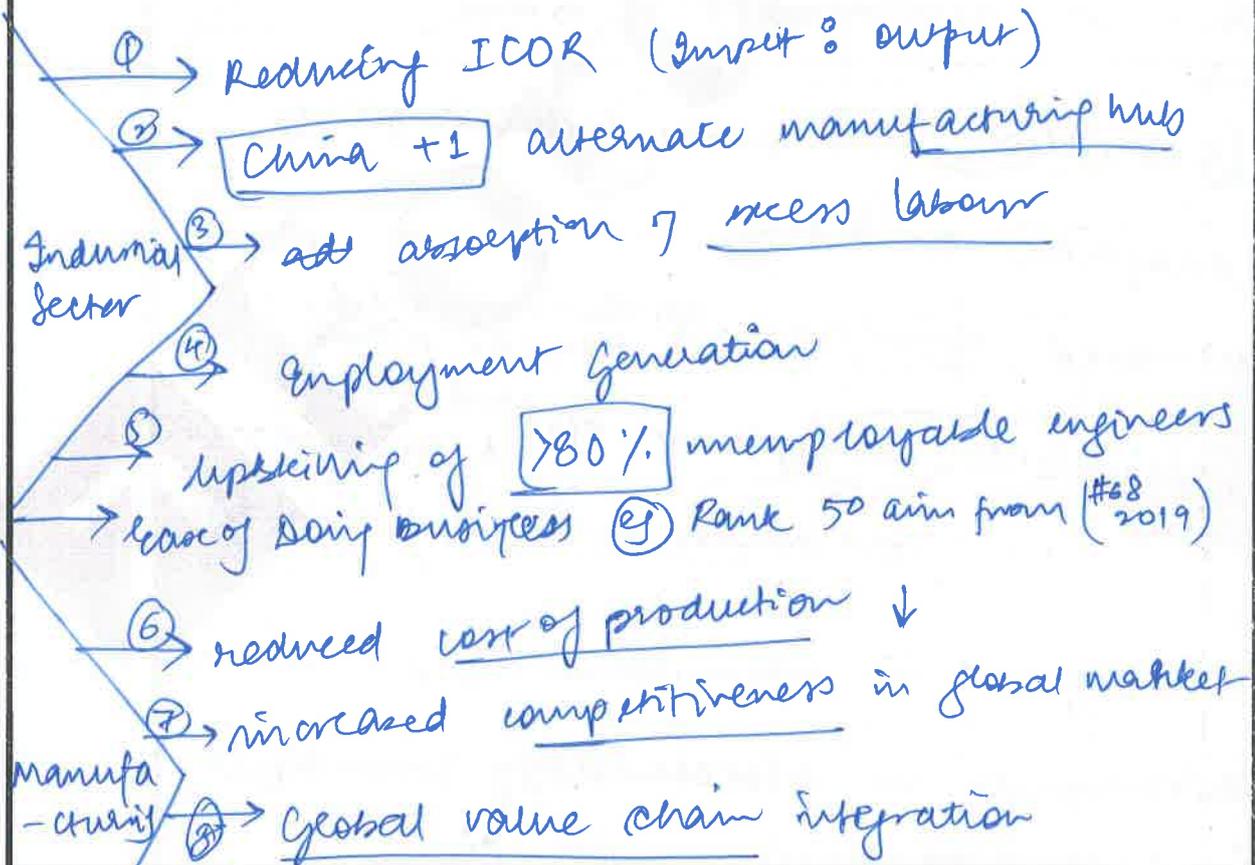
or

Importance of technology transfer for economic development of India

- ① Innovation and newer technological adoption in India
- ② Increased efficiency (e.g. Russia's aid in nuclear plants)
- ③ Sustainable development (e.g. under Paris Agreement, low carbon emission technology)
- ④ FDI inflow in better technology in India
- ⑤ Advancements in biotechnology saves lives (e.g. Pharmacogenomics (e.g. Vaccines))

- ⑥ Higher remuneration for Indians
- ⑦ Skilling of Indians (e) Indo-Israeli labour circular migration for Learning
- ⑧ comparative advantage increase
- (e) labour mobilisation practices
- ⑨ Effectiveness (e) Microirrigation technology from Israel

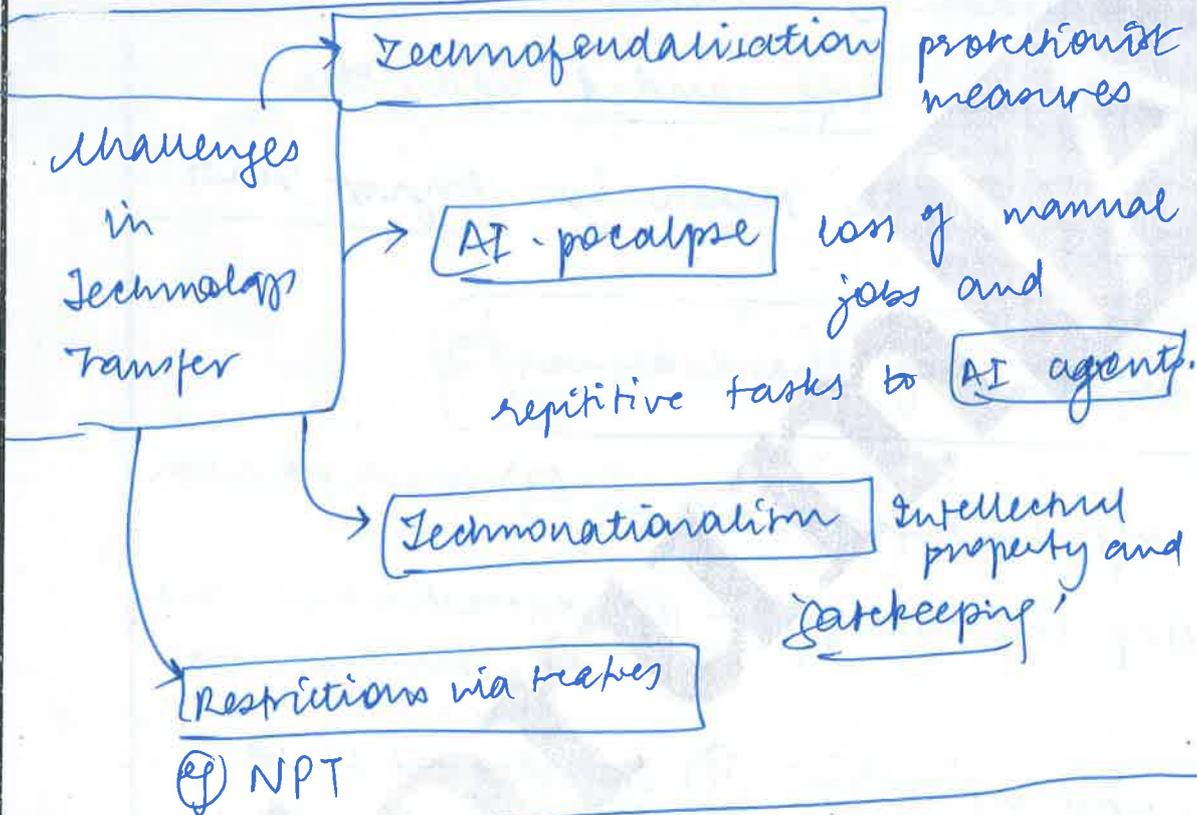
Leveraging technology transfer



⑨ Lewis Model (manufacturing sector absorbs more labour)

⑩ development of Indian export basket

⑪ reduced import dependency



Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.20) What were the key objectives and scientific achievements of Chandrayaan-3? How does its success enhance India's lunar exploration capabilities?

चंद्रयान-3 के मुख्य उद्देश्य और वैज्ञानिक उपलब्धियाँ क्या थीं? इसकी सफलता भारत की चंद्र अन्वेषण क्षमताओं को कैसे बढ़ाती है? (12 Marks)

Chandrayaan-3 — India's lunar mission successfully landed near the south pole of the moon in August 2024

Key Objectives of Chandrayaan-3

- ① soft landing process — (eg) crash prevention
- ② hop technology — (eg) reattachment and return potential
- ③ lunar exploration — (eg) samples at south pole confirmed surface

Scientific Achievements of Chandrayaan-3

- ① Pragyan Rover's in situ analysis of lunar surface elements
- ② Categorization of materials using Spectroscopy

- ③ soft landing indicates accuracy in estimation of distance
- ④ recalibration remotely
- ⑤ economic efficiency
- ⑥ sulphur indicates life's form possibility

India's lunar capabilities success impact

- India's global impact as the only country that reached South pole of the moon
- #4th country to land on moon
- supremacy in space exploration
- ISRO's role in Artemis Accords is now that of a leader
- with commercialisation of space on the horizon — In space received more offers from international companies
- Demand for Indian astrophysics courses

Limitations of Chandrayaan - 3

- ① not exactly at south pole
- ② hopped but did not reconnect to vehicle
- ③ tilted landing and never is tilt

Potential for betterment

- Chandrayaan - 4 aims to correct Chandrayaan 3 limitations
- larger sample collection
- establishing methane formation at moon
∴ aiding refuelling station
- collaboration and technology transfer with major players
- increased investment potential

Chandrayaan - 3 established India is a vigraha in deep space exploration and makes India a leader in space policy making

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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