Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

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Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	DEV DUDEJA	Medium/माध्यम	English ✓ हिंदी ☐
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910116491	Date/दिनांक	16/08/2025
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901		

*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

Q. No. प्रश्न.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
2		
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20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।

2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी / हिंदी में **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न / भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।

4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम न लिखे जाने चाहिए जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।

5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 9:00	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12:00
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ✓

*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

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ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.

2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.

3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.

4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) Explain the significance of the recent changes made to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) with respect to labour market data estimation in the country. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

देश में श्रम बाजार डेटा आकलन के संबंध में आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (PLFS) में किए गए हाल के परिवर्तनों के महत्व को समझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Periodic labour force survey provides the data estimation of the labour sector helping recognising the challenges and opportunities for the same.

Recent changes in PLFS
① urban estimates upto monthly data at cws.
② Quartely Data for Rural areas at cws.
③ 2.65 times increase in labour sample size
④ Introduction of calendar year

Significance of the changes made

① Inclusion of Rural Sector Data
↳ was missing in earlier surveys and was based on Urban data only.
↳ Quartely Data will provide better picture of Rural Areas.

② More precise estimates in the Urban Areas
↳ inclusion of monthly and Quartely Data in Urban Areas.
↳ Helps in tracking month wise trend and

<u>precise decision</u> -

③ Expansion of sample size by 2.65 times will help in better <u>picture</u> of the market scenerio, as current <u>sample size</u> is about [2.72 lakh]

④ Introduction of <u>calendar year</u> starting from 2025 will positively creates a <u>compara-</u> tive and systemic <u>analysis</u>.

However, | There are still challenges |

① methodological Challenges
↳ with respect to calculation methodology.

② New Sectors such as Gig economy, Purple economy not accounted

③ Training Constraints
↳ Human Resource Development

Way forward
→ ① Addressing <u>Employment</u> matrix issues through <u>labour intensive</u> sectors
→ ② methodological <u>efficiency</u> based on <u>UN Standards</u> of Accounts.
↳ ③ Promoting <u>Skill Development</u>.

Thus, the changes are in right direction providing PLFS to be more precise and efficient.

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Q.2) Discuss the implications of the rising trend of protectionism and tariff wars in global trade for India's macroeconomic stability. (10 marks, 150 words)

वैश्विक व्यापार में संरक्षणवाद और टैरिफ युद्ध की बढ़ती प्रवृत्ति के भारत की व्यापक आर्थिक स्थिरता पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Based on decline of washington consensus, there has been rise of economic nationalism seen in form of protectionism and tariff wars (eg) Trump's tariff on India and China.

Rising Trends of Protectionism

① Economic Protectionist policies such as America First.

② Tariff war between USA and China on critical minerals and trade.

③ Vulnerability of Global supply chain (eg) exposed by ukraine war.

Implications for Global trade and Macroeconomic Stability of India !-

① Increase in [Current Account Deficit] (presently 0.6%) is due to decreased exports in light of recent tariffs by Trump.

② [Inflationary impact] :- Rise in cost of goods and services due to global supply chain vulnerability (eg) oil prices.

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③ Implications for fiscal targeting :- due to instability in the market conditions.

④ Impact on Indian markets including stock trade and equity trade
↳ as shown in recent decline in BSE and NSE.

⑤ money market disruption :- disruption in availability of Dollar leading impact of credit / capital formation.

⑥ Impact on |overall GDP| :- suffer due to reduction in imports.

① Bilateral Negotiations :- with America for tariff negotiations

② Atma Nirbhar Bharat for self-Reliance in sectors such as Textile, EPI.

③ Diversification of |supply chain|

④ Free Trade Agreements ⑤ CETA with UK. (china +)

Way forward

Thus, amid crisis, India needs to take proactive steps for promotion and safeguarding National Interest.

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पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.3) "Genome-edited crops have the potential to strengthen food and nutritional security in the country." Examine. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

"जीनोम-संपादित फसलों में देश में खाद्य और पोषण सुरक्षा को सशक्त करने की क्षमता है।" परीक्षण कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Genome edited crops are the crops adapted through use of Biotechnology for enhancing food and Nutrienal security.

Potential to strengthen food and Nutritional ~~stratgy~~ security

① High Nutrition ② Golden Rice rich in micro nutrients.

② Climate Resilience ? ② PBW wheat
↳ providing higher variety having
production. heat resistance.

③ Greater productivity and Nutritional value
② Saguna Rice Dhan by Bihana didi

④ Helping in tackling Malnutrition :-
Genome edited vegetable

However, There are concerns regarding Genome edited crops

① Health Hazard :- lack of satisfactory research on safe adoption for human Health.

② Moral Acceptance :- Unethical practices of intermiggling with Natural crops.

③ Technology availability :- lack of technology in India -

④ Small and marginal farmers (lacking input Cost resources :- High input cost in GE crops

Way forward
① R & D on genome edited crops
② Awareness among farmer
③ Health and Environment Suitability
④ Promotion of shri anny (millet)

Thus,
GE crops still need to acquire safety and trust of consumers for large scale adoption

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Q.4) Assess the role of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in expanding irrigation coverage and improving on-farm water use efficiency. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

सिंचित क्षेत्र का विस्तार करने और खेत पर जल उपयोग दक्षता में सुधार करने में प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (PMKSY) की भूमिका का आकलन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi yojana रुरु the umbrella and flagship programm for providing substainable and affordable irrigation and water management.

Integrated Area Development Programm → PMKSY ← Per Drop more crop

Support to State (Watershed Management)
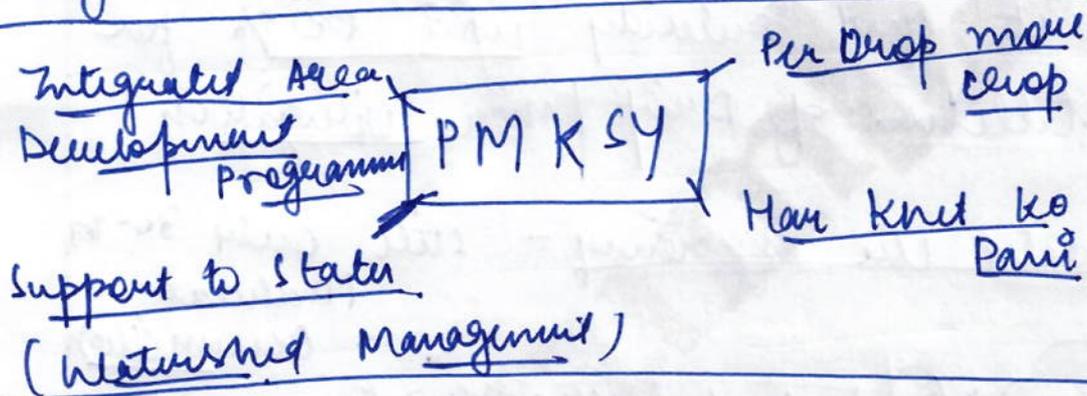
Har khet ko Pani

Role of PMKSY —

① Expanding Irrigation Courage :-

(i) Through Har khet ko Paani, PMKSY provided support for developing irrigation resources in every village.

(ii) Through watershed management, support is given to state for access and availability of water.

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(iii) Expansion through diversification from Tube well based to canal based irrigation (46%) (24%)

②. Enhancing on-farm water use efficiency

(i) Per Drop more crop :- promoting Drip irrigation facility and awareness

(ii) Support and subsidy upto 50% for installation of Drip/Micro irrigation

Challenges →
① water use efficiency - still only 30-40% (Dalwai Committee)

② Lack of Micro irrigation due to lack of affordability

③ Tube well irrigation leading to soil erosion and salinity

④ Regional disparity eg North west vs Eastern state

Thus, Way forward is to move to next step of PM KSY for promoting water use efficiency and Micro irrigation pro facilities

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Q.5) Starlink, a satellite internet service provider, has recently been granted a license to operate in India. What is satellite internet? How does it work? What are its advantages and limitations?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

सैटेलाइट इंटरनेट सेवा प्रदाता, स्टारलिंक को हाल ही में भारत में परिचालन का लाइसेंस मिला है। सैटेलाइट इंटरनेट क्या है? यह कैसे काम करता है? इसके क्या लाभ और सीमाएँ हैं?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)
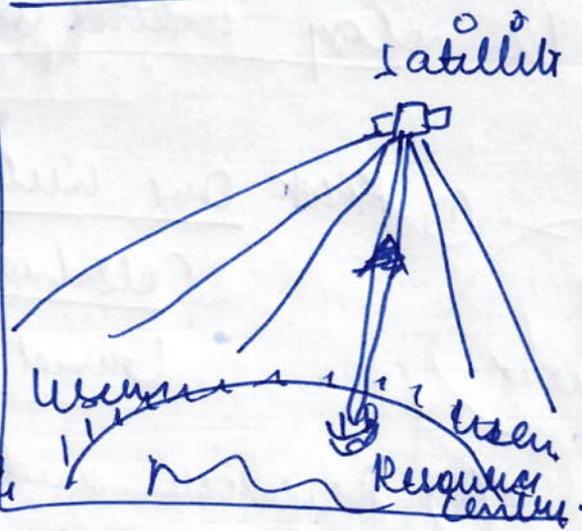
Starlink is the flagship project of Elon Musk's SpaceX to provide internet based on satellite.

Satellite Internet - refers to availability of internet through cosmos of satellites in Low Earth orbit.

Advantages of Satellite Internet

① Reach :- last mile connectivity with consortium of satellite

② low Cost availability :- due to economy g scale

③ Single Resource Centre :- limited infra-

- Structure installation on the ground

④ Wider Base due to high reach and distance covering entire landmass

Limitations

① Low speed and higher latency :- due to distance covered by the network

② Affordability and accessibility

③ Initial Investment is high

④ Technology intensive.

Way forward

① One Web and Jio collaborating for satellite based internet

② Research and Development for technology.

Thus, Satellite based internet is the new revolution in the age of Big Data.

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Q.6) What is a Geographical Indication (GI)? What are the legal frameworks governing it? How does it differ from a trademark? How can GI infringement be tackled? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

भौगोलिक संकेतक (GI) से क्या अभिप्राय है? इसे नियंत्रित करने वाले विधिक ढाँचे को स्पष्ट करें? यह ट्रेडमार्क से कैसे भिन्न है? GI उल्लंघन से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Geographical indications are the geographically specific and linked products specially available and limited to the specific geography.

Framework Governing them

① IPR region, GI tags Act and Rule

② Institutional framework.

③ Digitisation of GI records

GI Tags	Trademark
① Available to any individual or community for specific product.	① To companies for registering their logo or symbols.
② Geographical factor for adeptation.	② No Geographical limitation

(iii) Available for
10 years

(iii) for 20 years

(iv) GI Tag Act
for regulation

(iv) Trademarks Regulato
tor Act

(v) Apuga Silk (Nagaland
manipu

(v) Pepsi trademark

(1) Stringent Penalising mechanism
through laws
(eg) JPV and PR
Act.

(2) Treaty and International
cooperation
(eg) Nagoya protocol

GI
infringment
to be
tackled
through

(3) Digitisation of GI
tags
(eg) Kalanamak
Rice
(Assam)

(4) Corporate Regulation
and use of Compulsory.
warning.

Thus, GI tags saves community
and farmers rights providing
recognition to Traditional knowledge

Q.7) What are the salient features of Mission Mausam launched by the Government of India? Why is such a mission needed? What are the likely challenges in its effective implementation?

(10 marks, 150 words)

भारत सरकार द्वारा शुरू किए गए मिशन मौसम की मुख्य विशेषताएँ क्या हैं? ऐसे मिशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है? इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में संभावित चुनौतियों का वर्णन करें?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

mission Mausam provided by Government of India in align with SAGAR Doctrin for Weather Updates and Early warning System.

features of Project Mausam
- ① environment and climate, Weather updates.
- ② Early warning Mechanism
- ③ Data Sharing with developing countries
- ④ R&D on weather pattern.

Need
- ① India - a tropical country - need for Early warning System
- ② Disaster Preparedness and mitigation

4 (3) Better Disaster Management

4 (4) Reduced risk for farmer

① Lack of Data Analysis Centres

② Challenges of IMD & Meteorological failure

[Challenges]

4 (3) Skilled labour missing

(4) Changing Weather condition due to climate change

Thus, way forward is to promote technological upgradation and Skill Development

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Q.8) Highlight the key provisions of the Disaster Management (Amendment) Act, 2025. How would the amendment help strengthen the disaster management framework in the country?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

आपदा प्रबंधन (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2025 के प्रमुख प्रावधानों पर प्रकाश डालिए। यह संशोधन देश में आपदा प्रबंधन ढाँचे को सुदृढ़ करने में किस प्रकार सहायक होगा?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Disaster Management Act, 2025 has been revamped for tackling the inefficiencies of DM Act, 2005.

④ ~~Reconstruction~~ Planning and adoptions

① Expanded scope and powers of NDMA & SDMA

DM Amendment Act, 2025

③ Mandatory for State to develop Urban Disaster management plan

② Statutory status to National crisis management Committee and high level Body
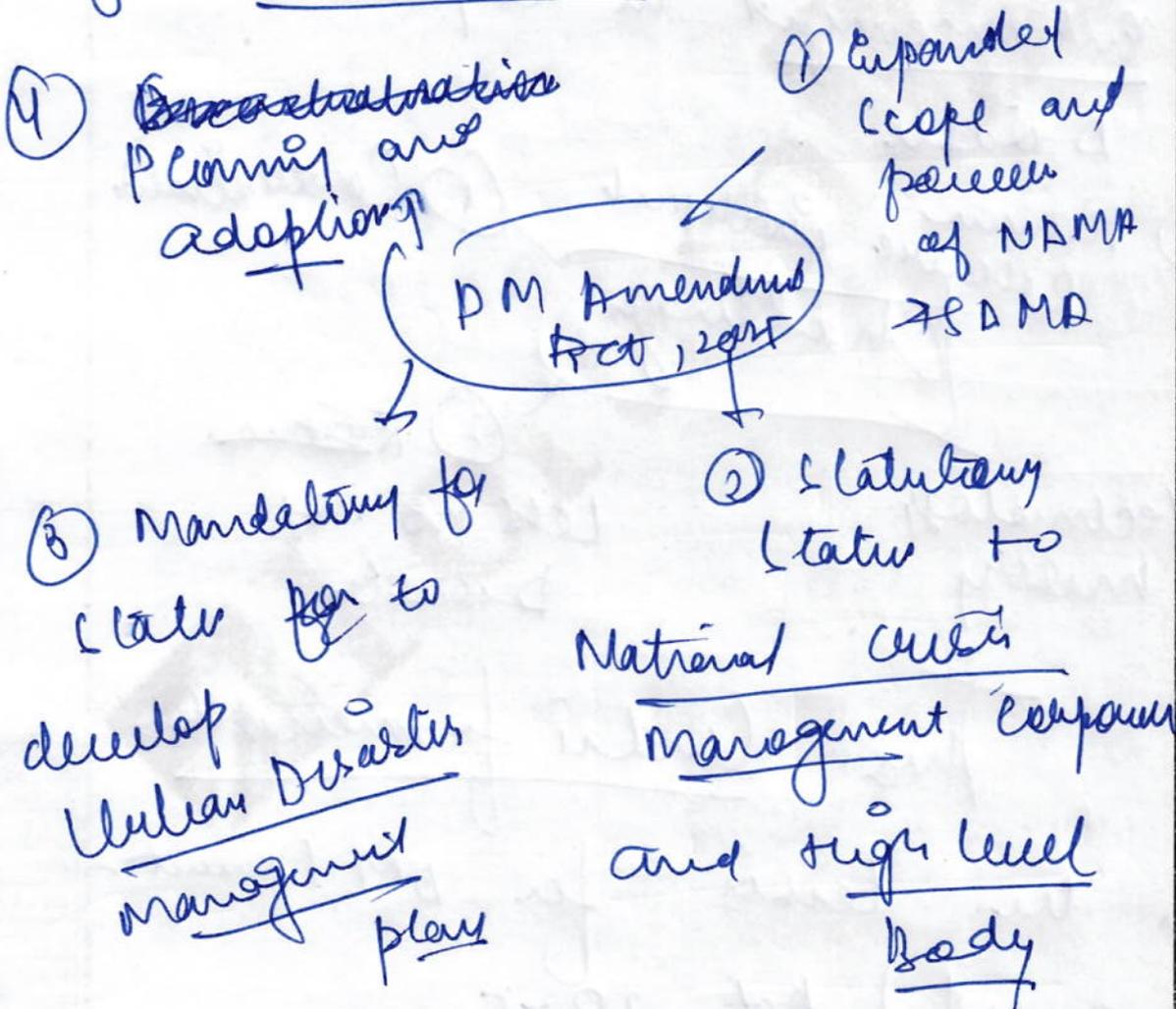
Strengthen'g D M

① Unclean Disaster increasing.

② Independent power to NDMA and SDMA

③ Enhancement in response Disab.

④ Human Resource inadequal

⑤ Technology missing

Challenges

① Centralisation

② Reduce
less no. of Disaster

This **Sendai framework** is the basis for DM (Management) Act, 2005

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Q.9) 'Operation Sindoor' signals a strategic evolution in India's approach to cross-border terrorism.
Analyze.   (10 Marks, 150 Words)

'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' सीमा पार आतंकवाद के प्रति भारत के दृष्टिकोण में एक रणनीतिक बदलाव का संकेत देता है। विश्लेषण
करें।
                                                                                            (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Operation Sindoor was conducted by India in
response of Pahalgam Terrorist Attack by Pakistan
harboured terrorist. It propose the strategic
shift from reactive to proactive approach

[Strategic evolution in Cross Border Terrorism]

① Hot pursuit strikes :- Precise and pre-emptive.
strikes on [terror camps] (g) elimination of
terrorist camps in [PoK] and beyond.

② Proactive approach rather than firefighting
is moving beyond the line in case of
escalation.

③ Retrialation as the norm not exception
is assured retrialation against any
terrorist act.

④ No Difference between terrorists and
supporters of terrorism
                    (g) Pakistan's State policy to
                         use terror.

⑤ Use of Technological Supremacy e.g. Drone Strikes, Defence Tech eg Akash Teer.

⑥ Brinksmanship :- Ready for escalation to conventional warfare.

Challenges
① Nuclear Blackmail by Pakistan eg Asim Munir in UK calling for Taking half measures doness.
② International pressure
③ Pakistan - China axis raising risk of two front war

Way forward
3 Principles by PM Modi →
① No Difference between Terrorism and War :- any attempt of terror will be act of war.
② No Trade with Terror, No Talks with Terror, No Water with Blood.
③ India will go for any measure for protection of National security

Thus, Op. Sindoor is hailed as major strategic landmark event in India's dealing with terrorism

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Q.10) 'Cyberspace has emerged as a distinct domain of warfare, posing serious threats to national security.' Discuss this statement and suggest counter-measures. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

साइबरस्पेस युद्ध के एक विशिष्ट क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है, जो राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए गंभीर खतरा पैदा कर रहा है।' इस कथन पर चर्चा करें और सुरक्षात्मक उपाय सुझाएँ। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Cyberspace has referred to as 5th common after Air, Water, land and space emerging as new method for warfare (eg) Russia's cyberattacks on Ukraine

Cyberspace as distinct domain of warfare

① Anonymity and Impact
↳ lack of traceability ↳ moving towards critical infrastructure.

② Part of Industrial Revolution 4.0
↳ technological supremacy.

③ New Conventional Threat
↳ beyond conventional fighting on Borders.

④ New actors
(eg) Terrorist attacks for financing activities
(eg) click warfare

[Emerging as Threat to National security]

① Technological warfare :- Use of emerging technology for creating disruption in the critical infrastructure.

② Human vulnerability :- Ordinary citizens.

having limited knowledge are vulnerable for this new threat.

③ Scale of vulnerability :- very high eg social media misinformation and attempts for cyber crimes.

④ Role of non state actors :- Risk of terrorist activity or funding

⑤ Border ~~Area~~ Management :- can be disrupted from anywhere.

→① Research and Development expenditure for deep techs (currently only 0.64%.)

→② Institutional Mechanisms

eg ④ National critical Infrastructure Protection Centre.

Way forward

→③ New Technology eg ④ Air Gapping

Thus, Cyberspace is a hydra headed monster that requires Technical, Technological and strategic supremacy.

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Q.11) What are the key objectives of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016 ? To what extent has it been successful in achieving them?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता संहिता (IBC), 2016 के प्रमुख उद्देश्य क्या हैं? यह उन्हें प्राप्त करने में किस हद तक सफल रहा है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The IBC, 2016 was introduced to streamline the resolution of Bankruptcy and insolvency of the companies to provide protection to the investors and shareholders.

① Time bound process for resolution
  ↳ set the Timeline of 330 days

② Systematic and streamlined resolution
  ↳ (a) formation of committee of investors and Resolution plan

Objective of IBC, 2016

  ③ protection of Investor and Stakeholder
  ↳ returning some investment based discounting and haircuts.

④ Flexibility :- option of selling of assets as well as Provisioning with deep haircut.

⑤ Institutional support through Bad Bank concept & NARCL

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Effectiveness of IBC, 2016

① Success :-

(i) Resolution rate increased upto 42% from 16% earlier under SARFEASI and other mechanism.

(ii) Streamlined the process :- Public trust and investor confidence.

(iii) Establishment of Bad Banks @ NARCL (with 7% of PSB share)

(iv) Provides the exiting option with limited impact on investors and stakeholder.

(v) Total resolution cases increased with substantial amount of investor capital getting protected.

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⑤ Challenges and limitations

ⓘ Time Taken - average of 710 days for resolution against proposed 330 days.

ⓘⓘ limited to few large companies & majorly haircut from Tata.

ⓘⓘⓘ Resolution rate still lower than Global average and standards.

ⓘⓥ Viability of Resolution plan challenged by investors solely

way forward
→ ① GN Bajpai Committee recommendation.
→ ② Reducing the time for resolution.
→ ③ Reforms with respect procedures.
→ ④ checking Corporate financial health.

Thus, IBC, 2016 was a crucial step in direction of protection of investors and helping in streamlining the process.

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Q.12) Despite phenomenal growth in recent years, India's startup ecosystem lags in innovation across strategic sectors. Identify the factors responsible for this inadequate focus on deep-tech and suggest strategies to bridge this gap. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

हाल के वर्षों में अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि के बावजूद, भारत का स्टार्टअप पारितंत्र रणनीतिक क्षेत्रों में नवाचार के मामले में पिछड़ रहा है। डीप-टेक पर इस अपर्याप्त ध्यान के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान करें और इस अंतर को पाटने के लिए रणनीतियाँ सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"India's growth story is being written by Startups" - PM Modi.

As the Indian Startup ecosystem has grown, there has been concerns raised in the trajectory.

3rd largest startup ecosystem

427- companies having at 1 woman director

100+ unicorns
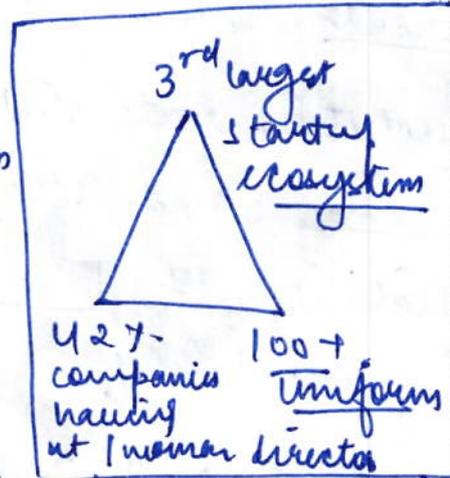
Indian Startup

Startups lacking in Innovation

→ ① Emphasis on logistics sectors eg Delivery, platform Based

② Copy of American models in Indian content
eg Replication of Paypal by Paytm

③ limited engagement in deep tech

④ Brain Drain to US
eg Perplexity owned by Indian but based in US

Factors responsible for inadequate focus on Deep Tech

① lack of Technological R&D and availability of resources i.e. R&D Investment $\boxed{0.64 \%}$

② High Risk sectors :- Causing Banks to not give credit to Startups → Increase in $\boxed{NPA}$

③ Problem of Ecosystem ④ lack of Silicon Valley ecosystem

~~strategies~~

④ Problem of Brain Brain ② Perplexity AI in US.

⑤ Regulation by Public sector due to deep tech issues and potential threats to $\boxed{National\ security}$

⑥ lack of Skilled Manpower ② only 18% of engineers can be employed for Coding skills .

⑦ Institutional support :- lack of guidance and handholding.

Strategies to Bridge the Gap :-

① Investment in Research and Development is currently 0.64% (crawling in effort)

② Academia - Industrial linkage for research work and implementation of ideas.

③ Policy environment   ㉘ National Deep Tech Policy.

④ Skill Development :- Human Resource development
   ㉘ PM - SKILL (VIKAS) MERITE scheme

⑤ Credit Guarantee and institutional support.

Thus, |Deep Tech| is the future and Indian startups can encapture this opportunity for promoting India as $5 trillion economy.

Q.13) What is floriculture? How is it helpful in enhancing farm income and boosting agri-exports?
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

फूलों की खेती क्या है? यह कृषि आय बढ़ाने और कृषि निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में कैसे सहायक है?   (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Flori culture is the farming of flowers in particular climate conditions eg lavender in Jammu and Kashmir.

→ ① Varities of Flowers :- eg white rose to lilyes.

various aspects of flori. - culture

→ ② Expansion of definition :- inclusion of other varities

→ ③ Part of evergreen Revolution

Floriculture helping in enhancing

① Farm Income :-

(i) Additional Income support beyond traditional agricultural farming

(ii) High profit margin for farmers due to demands eg festival season.

(iii) Industrial Demand eg Fragrance industry
⤷ opportunities for contract farming providing enhancement in income

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② Boosting Agri-exports

↳(i) Expansion of trade or export basket

↳(ii) Quality of Indian flowers such as Lavender known for fragrance.

↳(iii) International Demand.

However, there are challenges faced by the Floriculture :-

① High input cost :- Seeds and pollination cost are high adding to farmers debt.

② Small and marginal farmers (88%) having less than 1.08 ha land.

③ Climate risks :- leading to risk for flower productivity.

④ Trade restrictions and Quality Standards
   eg) Non Tariff Barriers for floriculture.

(5) Lack of institutional credit facilities

(6) Lack of [Government support]   8- National
level mission is missing → silos approach.

(7) Limited Farmers Producer Organisation
limiting Bargain power of the farmers.

① National mission for flori culture

② Traditional practices   ④ Northern
                                        Eastern
                                        floral diversity.

Way
forward   ③ Promotion of flower festival
                    for trade promotion

④ Inclusion of flori culture in
Bilateral trade negotiation.

Thus, Flori culture can help,
in doubling of farmers income and
achieving growth in exports to
$1 trillion.

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Q.14) "Women play a crucial role in Indian agriculture, yet continue to face systemic exclusion." Discuss with reference to land ownership, access to credit, and agri-extension services. What initiatives has the government taken in this regard? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

"महिलाएँ भारतीय कृषि में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं, फिर भी उन्हें व्यवस्थागत बहिष्कार का सामना करना पड़ता है।" भूमि स्वामित्व, ऋण तक पहुँच और कृषि-विस्तार सेवाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या पहल की हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to PLFs, 70% of rural women engages in agricultural activities. leading to phenomenon of Feminisation of Agriculture.

Role played by women in Indian Agriculture

① "Helping hands" working in the family farm.

② Engagement of women after migration of male members to urban areas

③ Work of cutting, stacking and Movement of agri produce.

Systemic Challenges faced by women :-

① Land Ownership :-
↳ lack of land ownership due to patriarchy norms.
↳ limited land holding due to small and marginal nature.

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↳ lack of property rights for women leading to exclusion.

↳ Denial of credit availability due to lack of collateral (land).

⑤ |Access to credit|

  ↳(i) land collateral is missing — lack of credit availability

  ↳(ii) Awareness and access to institutional mechanisms of credit (only 30%)

  ↳(iii) Dependence on non-institutional source leading to mounting debt (average debt ₹72,000).

③ |Agri-extention services|

  ↳(i) Backward and forward linkages are missing.

  ↳(ii) lack of access to agriculture market for sale of product → dependence on male members.

  ↳(iii) lower and differential treatment of women in rural settings

<u>Initiatives by Government :-</u>

① <u>Mahila Kisan Chashtikaran Yojana</u> :- for promotion of <u>women empowerment</u> in agriculture.

② <u>Credit Availability</u> through PM <u>MUDRA</u> Yojana.

③ Direct <u>Bank/Benefit Transfer</u> in Bank accounts of women.

④ Concession on tance of <u>women owned</u> land.

→ ① Dedicated ~~Awareness~~ Campaign for <u>Women farmers</u>

⟨Way forward⟩ → ② <u>SHGs</u> and <u>Cooperation</u> <u>promotion</u>

↳ ③ <u>Wage parity</u> and access to agri- market

④ <u>eNAM</u>

Thus, for <u>resilient agriculture growth</u> of 5%, | women farmers | inclusion is most important

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Q.15) Launched on 25th June 2025, the Axiom-4 (Ax-04) mission has been much in the news since then. What are the key features of the mission? What significance does it hold for the Gaganyaan project and India's long-term space ambitions?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

25 जून 2025 को लॉन्च होने वाला एक्सिओम-4 (Axiom-4; Ax-04) मिशन तब से ही काफी चर्चा में है। इस मिशन की मुख्य विशेषताएँ क्या हैं? गगनयान परियोजना और भारत की दीर्घकालिक अंतरिक्ष महत्वाकांक्षाओं के लिए इसका क्या महत्व है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Axiom-4 mission was manned spaceflight to International Space Station led by private players involving India's Shubhankar Shukla - one of selected astronaut for Gaganyaan project.

Key features of Axiom

(1) Integration with International Space Station.

(2) measuring and performing experiments in micro-gravity

(3) Scientific experiments en Plants growth and other experiments

(4) Research on space environment

(5) Bringing Researchers back safely

Significance of Axiom - 4 (Ax - 04) for

(1) Gaganyaan Mission :-

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(1.) Inclusion of ~~Indian Astronaut~~ pursuiding valuabel real-space experience for Gaganyaan -

(1.2) Adapting ISS - like environment in Bhartiya Space Station by 2035 and exploring cooperation opportunities

(3) Micro Gravity experiments pursuiding valuable insights in creating micro gravity for simulation -

(1.4) Scientific experiments pursuiding useful data for successful implementa and launch of Gaganyaan -

(1.5) Enhancing rate of success due to experienced astronaut within the

crew team .

② ⌈ For India's long term Ambition ⌉

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① Bhartiya Space Station by 20_85

② Private Collaboration in space projects

③ Space aptitude and enthusiasm among youths - - Role models like Shubhankar Shukla .

Thus, Axiom - 4 was not just a scientific mission, rather a repository of valuable experience for India's Space ambitions .

Q.16) Energy storage technology is one of the major components of renewable energy integration and decarbonization of world energy systems. Briefly discuss any three such technologies, citing their key merits and demerits.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

ऊर्जा भंडारण तकनीक, विश्व ऊर्जा प्रणालियों के नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा एकीकरण और कार्बन-मुक्तिकरण के प्रमुख घटकों में से एक है। ऐसी किन्हीं तीन तकनीकों की संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए और उनके प्रमुख गुण-दोषों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Energy Storage Technology refers to creation of energy storage infrastructure for renewable sector to provide grid stability.

Energy Storage Technologies
→ ① Battery energy storage system
→ ② Fuel cell energy storage
→ ③

① Battery Energy Storage :-

Merit	Demerit
① low cost energy storage	① limited capacity due to physical constraints
② Grid Stability	② lack of technology in India.
③ Power blor efficiency	③ Quality of energy storage

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(2) Fuel cell Storage

Merits	Demerits
① High technology option with efficiency.	① High cost of development.
② Higher Capacity and renewal ability	② Technological limitation
③ Green storage & environment friendly.	

③ In-Grid Storage

Merit	Demerit.
① Low cost and low Technology option.	① AT & C losses are very high.
② Availability is easy	② Lack of stability and reliability on storage.

Way forward
1. R&D expenditure on Energy storage systems
2. Inclusion of private Player
3. Best practices from US and Israel.

Thus, Energy storage systems can help in achieving Renewable Power Structure and installation of green grid in India for achieving PANCH PRAN ~~and~~ & targets.

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Q.17) Global Pandemic Agreement (2025) recognizes the 'One Health' approach as critical to pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response. Highlight the key features of the agreement. and elaborate on how the One Health approach can help in preventing future pandemics. What steps are needed to integrate this approach into India's environmental and health governance?

(15 marks, 250 words)

वैश्विक महामारी समझौता (ग्लोबल पैंडेमिक एग्रीमेंट; 2025) महामारी की रोकथाम, तैयारी और प्रतिक्रिया के लिए 'वन हेल्थ' दृष्टिकोण को महत्वपूर्ण मानता है। इस समझौते की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए और विस्तार से बताइए कि वन हेल्थ दृष्टिकोण भविष्य की महामारियों को रोकने में कैसे मदद कर सकता है। भारत के पर्यावरण और स्वास्थ्य प्रशासन में इस दृष्टिकोण को एकीकृत करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है?

(15 अंक. 250 शब्द)

Global Pandemic Treaty/Agreement was signed by the countries of WHO for cooperation in Pandemic management and Data sharing

[Key features of Global Pandemic Treaty]

① Access and Data Sharing :- Data Access and sharing for pathogen having Pandemic Causing impact.

② Global fund for Pandemic mitigation & Voluntary contribution under aegis of WHO.

③ Cooperation and sharing of best practices ↳ Global cooperation and engagement.

④ Helping developing and under developing countries (in) Vaccination

⑤ Vaccine Development fund :- for research and development in Vaccine development.

⑥ One Health Approach ⟶ ① Animal.
② Human
③ Environmental
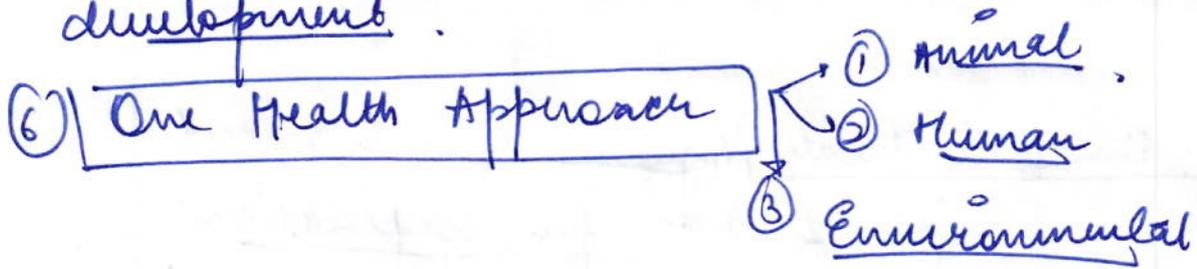
One health Approach in countering future Pandemic

① Inter connected origin of pathogen &
② zoonotic disease from Animals to Human

② Animal Health is crucial for dairy products, meat products & having bearing on Pandemics.

③ Rising Environmental crisis such as global warming & increased risk of spreading @ Tropical areas

④ In content of global warming, suitability for increase in pathogen activity and

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General,

(5) One Health approach promoting **integrated**
approach for Human, animal and
Environmental Health
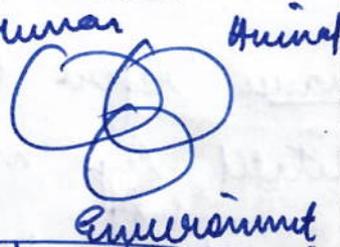
| Steps needed to integrate in India's Healthcare |

① Increase in Health expenditure (currently 2.1%)

② Dedicated One Health Centres.

③ Investment of Private players in One
Health approach.

④ Best practices adoption.

⑤ Use of technology and | R&D | in pathoge
activity

Thus, One Health approach
and Pandemic Agreement (2015) can
help in achievement of | SDG - 3 |
globally.

Q.18) The frequency and intensity of heatwaves, particularly in urban centres, have increased in recent years. Describe the various causes and effects of heatwaves. What policies and frameworks have been adopted in India towards extreme heat risk management? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

हाल के वर्षों में, विशेष रूप से शहरी क्षेत्रों में, हीटवेव की आवृत्ति और तीव्रता में वृद्धि हुई है। हीटवेव के विभिन्न कारणों और प्रभावों का वर्णन कीजिए। भारत में अत्यधिक ऊष्मा के जोखिम प्रबंधन के लिए कौन सी नीतियाँ और ढाँचे (फ्रेमवर्क) अपनाए गए हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Heatwaves refers to increase in temperature facilitated by movement of wind causing wave of temperature @ 40°C in plain areas.

Causes for rising Heatwaves in Urban Centres :-

(1) Natural Causes :-
  (i) Global warming and climate change
  (ii) Tropical climate
  (iii) Urban Heat Island effect

(2) Anthropogenic Causes
  (i) Rise in GHG emission Causing Urban Heat Island effect
  (ii) Vehicular pollution leading to increased temperature.

(iii) Concretisation and deforestation

↳ lack of Natural cooling effect
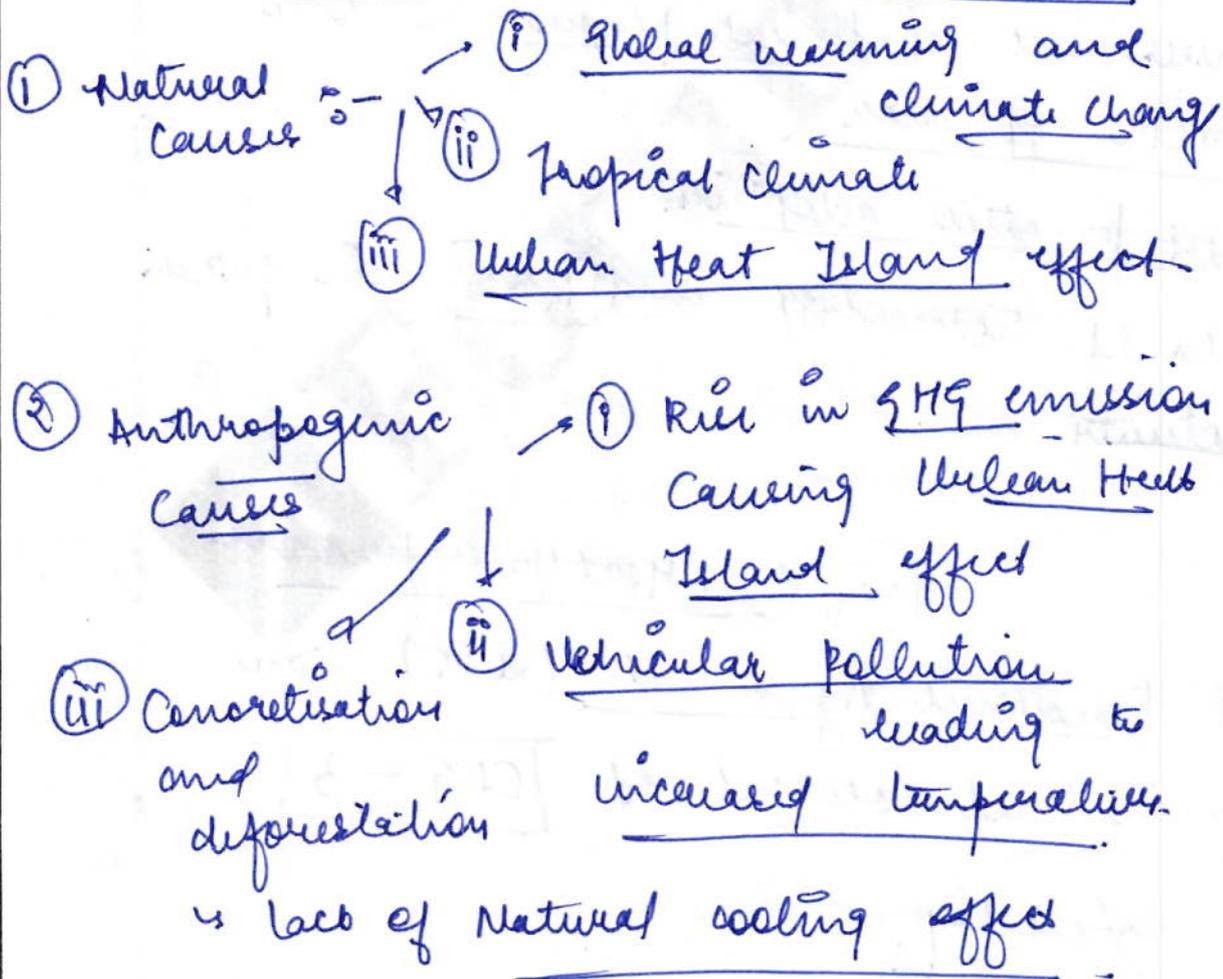
Effects of Heatwaves

① Consequences for Human Health i.e.
Heat strokes, Heart failures, Skin inflammation
etc

② Animal Health :- due to Temperatures and
suitability concerns in high temperature.

③ vulnerability of Elderly people :- Increased
risk.

④ Increase in temperature leading to high
evaporation &- Causing erratic rainfall.

Policies and framework adopted in India:-

① Colour Coded warning system :- Red, orange,
yellow, green based on intensity
of Heatwave and temperature increase

② Heatwave Atlas and
Hazard zonation with
Help of BHUVAN, ISRO
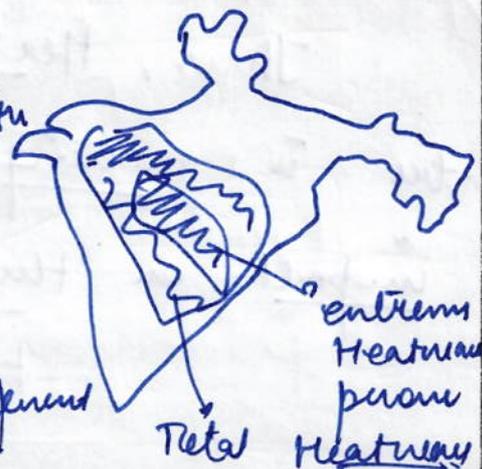
③ National Disaster Management

extreme
Heatwave
prone
Total Heatwave

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Authority's guidelines of Do's and Don't of
Heatwaves.

① lack of dedicated response fund or
team for
Heatwave
management
Challenges → ② Viewed as Health problem
rather than
environmental
crisis
③ Reactive and
firefighting approach

→ ① Cooling Singapore Approach

Way
forward → ② Inclusion of Heatwaves
in list of NDMA
disasters

③ shift from Reactive to Proactive
to Prospective Approach.

Thus, Heatwaves in Union

Centre is moving death having

impact on Human and environmental

Health

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Q.19) Discuss how emerging technologies and globalization contribute to terror financing. Elaborate measures to tackle the menace of terror financing both at national and international levels.

(15 marks, 250 words)

चर्चा कीजिए कि उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियाँ और वैश्वीकरण किस प्रकार आतंकवाद के वित्तपोषण में योगदान करते हैं। राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दोनों स्तरों पर आतंकवाद के वित्तपोषण के खतरे से निपटने के उपायों पर विस्तार से चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In the era of Industrial Revolution 4.0, the nature of technologies and globalisation has expanded the reach of terror. financing

Terror financing getting contributed due to

① Emerging technology
→ ① cryptocurrency :- lack of traceability and autonomous functioning based on Block chain.

④ Virtual Digital Assets being used for financing terror.

③ App based terror funding → for communication.

⑥ neu Transfers as replacement of Hawala Networks and facilitating exchange of information.

② Globalisation
→ ① Expansion of sources of money laundering and terror finance

↓ ② Creation of safe havens such as Bahamas

③ Integrated terror funding

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mechanism with global terrorist organisation

(1) lack of traceability and anonymity of transfer

Challenges posed by it

(2) linkages of organised crimes such as Arms and Drug Trafficking

(3) lack of regulations and control over the payments in Blockchain

---

National and International Measures to tackle the menace

① National Measures :-

→ (i) Institutional mechanism

→ (a) Financial Intelligence unit (FIU-IND)

→ (b) Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) for tackling the movement

→ (ii) Legal Mechanism

→ (i) Prevention of Money Laundering Act, (PMLA).

↳ (iii) Technological measures.
  ↳ Blockchain technology for countering
       the movement
  ↳ Regulation over Virtual Assets.

② International Measures.

  ↳(i) Institutional Mechanism
       (e.g) FATF guidelines, No Money
        for terror summit in India.

  ↳(ii) Regional Cooperation.
        (e.g) SCO - RATS, QUAD cooperation.

  ↳(iii) Legal Measures :- CCIT proposed by
                                        India
  Thus, Terror financing is
  the menace sans borders requires
  integrated and coordinated efforts
  leased by International Convention
  for suppression of financing terror, 1999.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	Ⓖ	Ⓐ	Ⓟ
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			

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Q.20) Explain the key components of the National Policy and Action Plan (2015) that have contributed to the significant decline of Left-Wing Extremism (LWE). What additional steps would you suggest to eliminate LWE in the near future?
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

राष्ट्रीय नीति एवं कार्य योजना (2015) के उन प्रमुख घटकों का वर्णन कीजिए जिन्होंने वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) में उल्लेखनीय गिरावट में योगदान दिया है। निकट भविष्य में वामपंथी उग्रवाद को समाप्त करने के लिए आप कौन से अतिरिक्त कदम सुझाएँगे?
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India has adopted National Policy and Action plan for reducing Left wing extremism and to eliminate it by March, 2026.
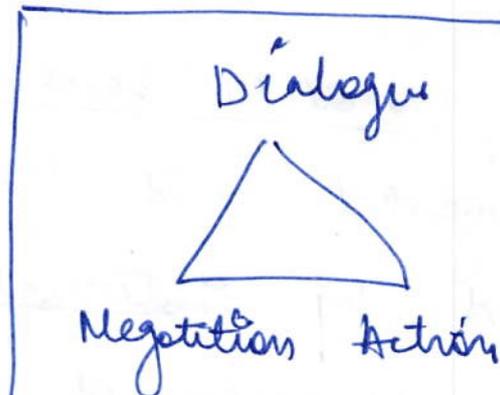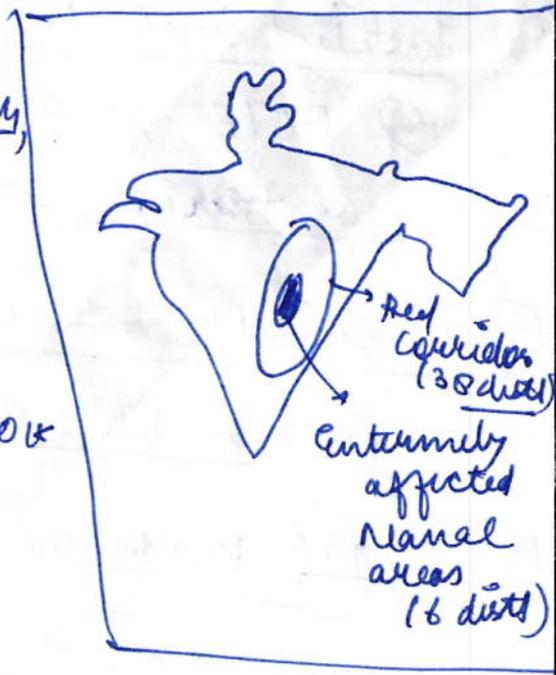
Key Components of National Action Plan, 2015

① Emphasis on tackling violence based on LWE
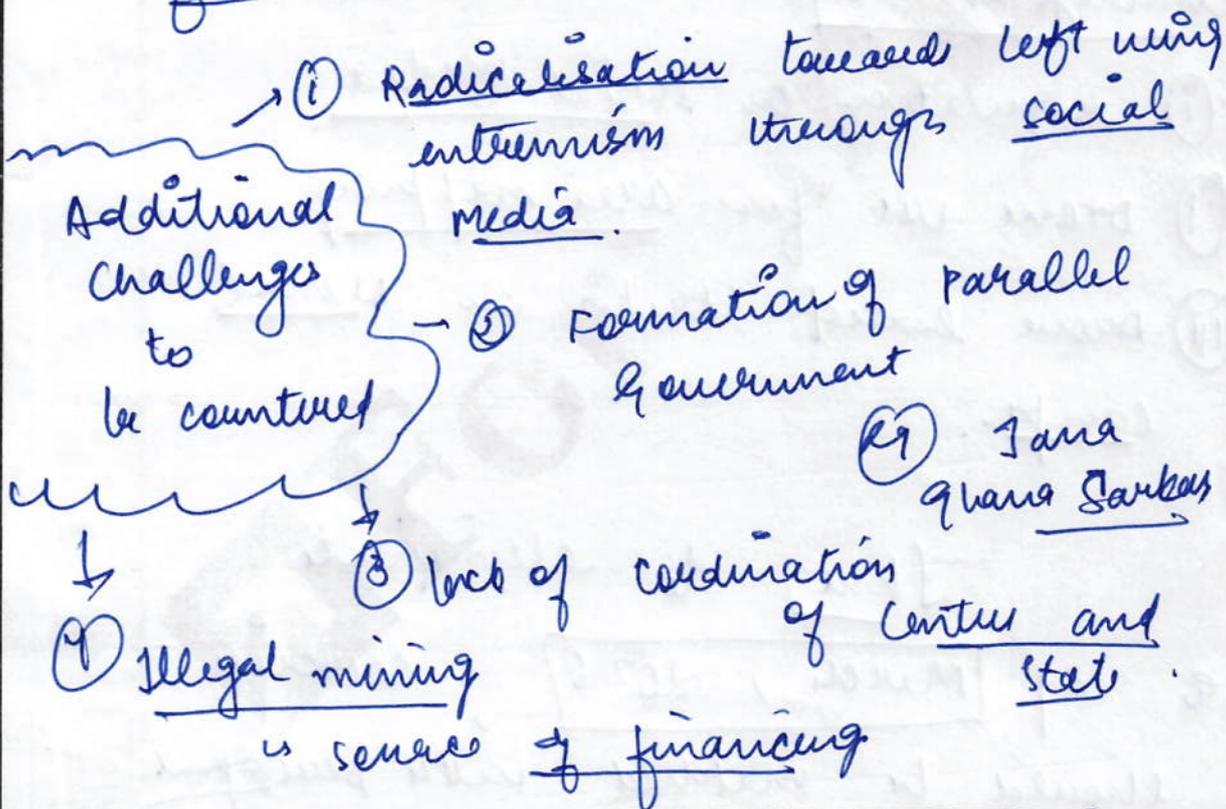 ↳ use of force for tackling violence.

② Clean and Hold Strategy
  ↳ Developmental efforts after use of force.

Dialogue

Negotiation ── Action

Approach under NPAP, 2015

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(Don't Write anythi
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

③ Training of Armed forces for regional settings and Gurella warfare.

④ Specialised forces. eg) Jaguar, Grey Hounds

⑤ State initiatives eg) UDAAN, Odisha.

⑥ SAMADHAN strategy based on integrated functioning.

Additional Challenges to be countered

→ ① Radicalisation toward left wing entremism through social media.

— ② Formation of parallel Government
eg) Jana ghana Sarkar

↓ ③ lack of coordination of Centre and State.

④ Illegal mining is source of financing

Additional steps required for elimination

① Coercive steps ┌ ① Police modernisation
└ ② Security related infrastructure and investment

↳ (ii) West Bengal', Strategy.

② Development of
　　　　Approach

　→ ① Van Dhan Yojana
　→ ⑥ (ii) Inclusion Youth in
　　　　　employment
　　　　　　opportunities
　③ (iii) Rural
　　　　Development ㉗ Adi Adarsh
　　　　　　　　　　　　　Gram

③ Technological steps

↳ ① regulation on social media.

↳ (ii) Drone use for area mapping

↳ (iii) Drone based strikes on Naxal
　　　camps..

　　　Thus, to eliminate
LWE by [March, 2026], counter
steps should be matched with Development
As argued by [2nd ARC], Development
is long term form

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Mentor Feedback Questions

1 ....

2 ....

3 ....

4 ....

5 ....

Test Goal		Outcomes

Test Goal

1 .... □
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2 .... □
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3 .... □
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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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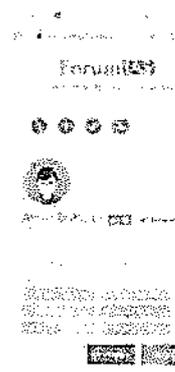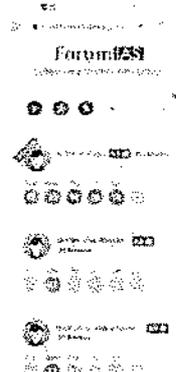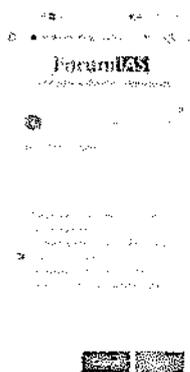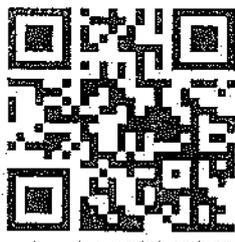
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