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03 AUG 2025  
MGP 2025ForumIAS  
ACADEMY

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

TEST CODE 8 1 3 4 1 5

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	G. Srjama	Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910060230	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	2101	Date/दिनांक	3/8/25		

\*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 <b>TWENTY</b> questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 9:50 AM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12:50 PM	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या 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।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	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.

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)

The PLFS survey is released regularly providing insights on the employment trends in country by NBSO.

Recent changes made in PLFS

- ⇒ ① Technology integration in making analysis.  
Ex > Data analytics.
- ⇒ ② Use of Time use survey to create a better picture.  
Ex > Activities captured on weekly basis.
- ⇒ ③ The base year has also been revised from earlier 2011-12 to 2021-22 year.
- ⇒ ④ It is also releasing data on

Employment sector wise -

significance to labour data estimation

- ⇒ ① It gives a better picture of contemporary changes.  
 Ex) COVID pandemic impact
- ⇒ ② Aids in policy making.  
 Ex) DBT initiatives.
- ⇒ ③ Data for the pension and insurance management.  
 Ex) For unorganised sector.
- ⇒ ④ To understand the structural changes of economy.

The data on gig economy is also needed to address the growing informalisation in economy.

### 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) 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)

Recently there has been a trend of economic nationalism unveiled after USA-china tariff war.

Implications on India's macroeconomic stability

(4) Positive impact

- ⇒ ① Acts as a nudge to promote equitable trade policies.
- ⇒ ② To reduce the trade and non-trade barriers.  
 Ex → sanitary and phytosanitary measures
- ⇒ ③ To correct the distorted trade.  
 Ex → India's efforts on reducing tariffs on whiskey from USA.
- ④ To promote global trade binding to WTO principles.

## (B) Negative impact

⇒ ① Affects the supply chain resilience.

Ex → Crude oil imports affected.

⇒ ② Weaponisation of trade.

Ex → China on Rare Earth elements.

⇒ ③ Affects the free trade regime thus impact exports.

Ex → Exports of steel hit after USA imposed 25% tariff.

⇒ ④ Domestic economy affects with global competition.

Ex → Dumping of cheap chinese goods into India's market.

The screwing of the trade affects the free trade regime. India should engage with partners bilaterally and regionally to protect its national interest.

### 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.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)

Recently there is a controversy about the GM mustard and its effects on the agriculture and environment on the whole.

### Genome edited crops

- ① Unlike genetically modified ones, these do not have foreign genes.
- ⇒ ② They edit the existing genes to improve its performance
- ③ Techniques like ZNF (Zinc finger Nucleases) and CRISPR cas 9 can be used.

### Genome edited crops in strengthening food and nutritional security

- ⇒/① They help in promoting crops

growth in hardy conditions.

Ex) Drought resistant crops in Vidharbha region.

⇒ ② They do not have the health implications negatively.

Ex) Bio accumulation

⇒ ③ To address the nutritional security of the country.

Ex) Malnutrition, stunting, etc.

⇒ ④ In improving farmers' income through enhanced productivity

Ex) Gene silencing technique.

→ ① The cost required is huge.

→ ② lack of awareness among public

→ ③ still research is going on.

→ ④ focus on accessibility is needed.

To address the India's place in severe category in Global Hunger Index, genome edited crops can act as a saviour.

### 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.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 Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched to improve the efficiency in irrigation in India. India extracts largest amount of groundwater in world for agri needs.

Role of PMKSY in expanding irrigation coverage and improving on-farm water use efficiency

- ⇒ ① Promote sustainable use of water resources.  
Ex) Micro irrigation is promoted.
- ⇒ ② Has Khet ko Panni component ensure accessibility of water
- ⇒ ③ Has Mudh par Ped component to promote environment friendly practices.  
Ex) Social forestry, agroforestry, etc.

- ⇒ ④ Per drop more crop component to provide the infrastructure required to farmers.
- ⇒ ⑤ It also provides construction of dams to promote efficient water use.
- ⇒ ⑥ Through check dams, canals, etc. the water is diverted to areas facing crisis.  
 Ex) Bundelkhand region.

## Criticisms

- ⇒ ① Over extraction of the ground water resources.  
 Ex) More than 5% water sources are critical in India
  - ⇒ ② lack of awareness among farmers on the subsidies provided.  
 Ex) subsidy on drip irrigation components
  - ⇒ ③ Water intensive crops gets affected.  
 Ex) sugarcane plantations
- The efficient usage of water resources is required to achieve sustainable development.

## Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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.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)

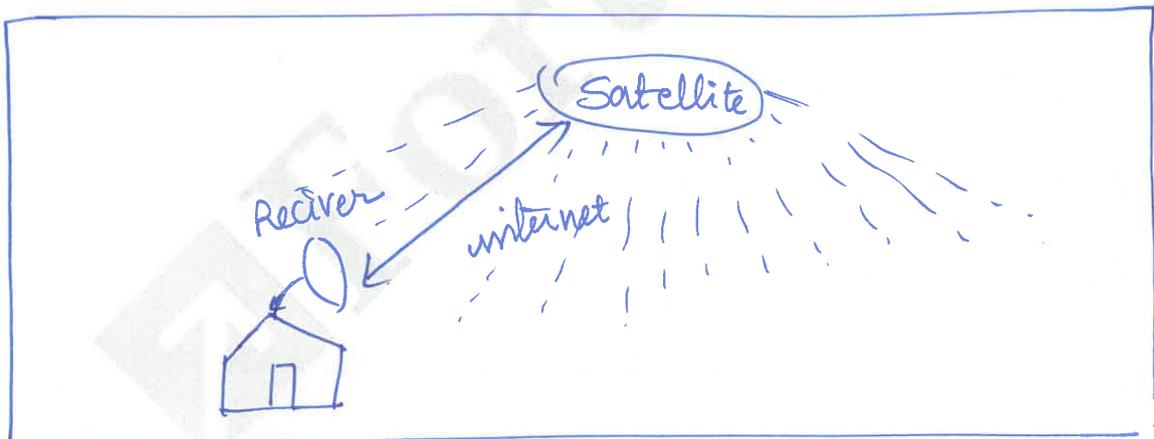
सैटेलाइट इंटरनेट सेवा प्रदाता, स्टारलिनक को हाल ही में भारत में परिचालन का लाइसेंस मिला है। सैटेलाइट इंटरनेट क्या है? यह कैसे काम करता है? इसके क्या लाभ और सीमाएँ हैं?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Starlink is an internet service provider by Elon Musk. It works on satellite communication technology.

Satellite internet and its working

① It is a system where the internet services are provided through satellite unlike from router in LAN.



② It has a satellite placed in LEO at 350 km distance.

③ There should be a receiver at ground station to receive the internet.

## Advantages of satellite internet

- ⇒ ① Provides wide coverage unlike router based.
- ⇒ ② Useful to connect remote and inaccessible areas.  
Ex → forest-areas.
- ⇒ ③ The speed is also decent.
- ⇒ ④ Unhindered internet like a Dist. TV.

## Limitations

- ⇒ ① The cost in installing the equipment is high.
- ⇒ ② Affected due to weather.  
Ex → clouds, rainfall, etc.
- ⇒ ③ The threat to cyber security.
- ⇒ ④ Use by non-state actors for promoting terrorism.  
Ex → Recent case in Manipur.

By carefully observing its functioning, it can be used to promote digital inclusivity by ensuring safety.

### Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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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.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 Indication refers to a tag that is given to a product that is specific to a region. Thus guaranteeing the authenticity of goods.

## Legal frameworks governing GI tags

- ⇒ ① There is a global framework TRIPS mechanism.
- ⇒ ② The WTO protection measures for the innovations.
- ⇒ ③ GI Act, 1999 of India provides legal protection to GI products.  
 ▶ To Konlapuri chappal
- ⇒ ④ Director General of free trade governs its declaration.

## Difference from trademark

GI	Trademark
① <u>Region specific</u>	① It is specific to an <u>organisation</u> .
② Provided only for goods.	② for both goods and services

## Tackling GI infringement

- ⇒ ① Creating penalty provisions for the violators.
- ⇒ ② Regular renewal of the GI stage to restore their rights.
- ⇒ ③ The time period for renewal can be increased from current 10 years to 20 years.
- ⇒ ④ Better promotion of the products through forming associations.  
 ⇒ Maharashtra Kohlapuri association.

Recent conflict with Prada

company has raised the need to prevent GI infringement benefiting the locals.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

The Government of India has launched Project Mausam to revive its ancient maritime trade relations.

## Salient features of Project Mausam

- ⇒ ① Establishing the country's soft power in international affairs.
- ⇒ ② To promote exports of the country.
- ⇒ ③ Promote short shipping routes.
- ⇒ ④ Countering the piracy on seas and terrorism through collaborations.  
Ex) Sharing of intelligence.
- ⇒ ⑤ Maritime Silk route is also need to be realised.  
Ex) Trade with South East Asia.
- ⇒ ⑥ To establish a center at Gujarat.

Ex with the collaboration of Portugal.

## Need of Project Mausam

- N  
E  
E  
D
- ① The export potential need to be explored.  
Ex forms only 3.2% of global trade.
  - ② To achieve the goal of five trillion dollar economy.
  - ③ To counter terrorism.  
Ex 26/11 attacks.
  - ④ humanitarian assistance for disasters.

## Challenges

- ① The lag in Turn around time of Indian ports
  - ② lack of technology data to predict the climate.
  - ③ State sponsored terrorism and less coastal infrastructure.
- The climate change also acts a big hurdle which need to be tackled with global collaborations.

### 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.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)

The Disaster Management Act came post 2004 Tsunami in Indian ocean.

Key provisions of the Disaster Management

(Amendment) Act, 2025

- ⇒ ① Decentralisation of the powers to state authorities.
- ⇒ ② The state disaster management authority can make Disaster Management Plans now.
- ⇒ ③ The functions of planning and administration has now delineated.
- ⇒ ④ The spending of the funds autonomy to state.
- ⇒ ⑤ Specific SDRF (State Disaster

Rescue force) is created .

It's role in strengthening disaster

management framework in country

- ⇒ ① Quick and time based decision making of the state authorities .
- ⇒ ② A bottom-up approach in countering the disasters .
- ⇒ ③ Administrative coordination between various departments .
- ⇒ ④ Quick response to tackle the disasters .
- ⇒ ⑤ Increased preparedness of the institutions .

The Sendai Framework

focuses on DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction), which the current amendment facilitates in India .

### Feedback

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P & R			
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Recently operation Sindoor was launched by India to counter the terrorists responsible for Pahalgam attacks.

Strategic evolution of India's approach to cross-border terrorism

① Earlier, India used offensive-defensive strategy - where it didn't resort to attack.

② India used the global forums and super powers to press the issue of terrorism.

③ Today the surgical strikes of Uri marks a shift to defensive-offensive strategy.

④ India has actively resorted to

offensive techniques against terrorism.

- ⑤ later the Pathankot attack and the air strikes also shows its capability.
- ⑥ Recent operation Sindoor focuses on destroying the terrorist infrastructure.  
 ↳ Terrorist bases were bombed.

## significance

- ⇒ ① Shows the India's resistance and its capability to counter terrorism.
- ⇒ ② To attract the global attention.  
 ↳ Diplomacy post the op. Sindoor.
- ⇒ ③ Visibility of India's actions.  
 ↳  Destruction of terror infrastructure
- ⇒ ④ Creating a deterrent effect.

By pushing the domestic level and global level efforts to counter terrorism, India puts its national interest as first priority.

### Feedback

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
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P & R			
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Recently the use of technology to promote hybrid warfare was seen in chinese actions.

Cyberspace as a domain of warfare - threat

to national security

- ① To attack the critical infrastructure.  
 Ex → Red Echo attack by china.
- ② To promote grey zone warfare.  
 Ex → Unlike the conventional warfare.
- ③ Use of social engineering to promote terrorism.  
 Ex → Christ church killings of New Zealand
- ④ Cyberattacks and affecting the national security.

Ex → cyberattacks on defense PSUs

## Counter measures needed

⇒ ① strengthening the cyber infrastructure.

Ex → Better prediction of the patterns using AI

⇒ ② Regulatory efforts needed.

Ex → CPITC, etc

⇒ ③ Comprehensive policy is required.

Ex → Cybersecurity policy of 2012

⇒ ④ Citizen education and awareness programmes.

Ex → Digitally healthy practices.

By quick response and grievance redressal the cyber warfare can be countered through maintaining strategic position.

### 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.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)

IBC (Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code) has been brought to allow a smooth transition for organizations facing the NPA (non-performing assets) crisis.

## Objectives of IBC, 2016

- ⇒ ① Provide the administrative support to the companies.
- ⇒ ② clearing the NPA's through a systematic approach.  
Ex → Similar to SA.
- ⇒ ③ Use of waterfall method to clear the dues and obligations of the company.  
Ex → Employees' salaries, etc
- ⇒ ④ legal support through trained personnel.  
Ex → Insolvency Personnel

- ⇒ ⑤ Separate resolution of the issue by proposing a Resolution Plan.  
 Ex) Through expertise.

## Achievements of IBC

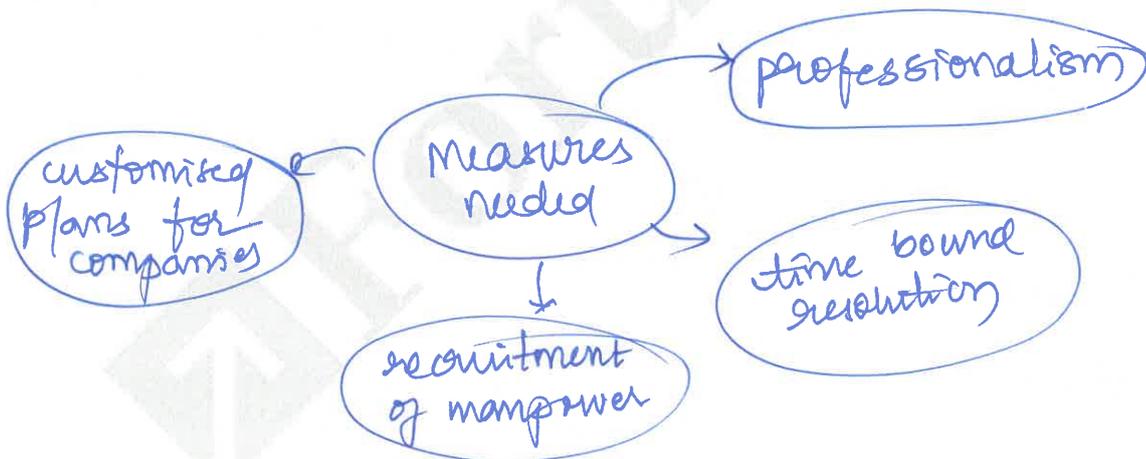
- ⇒ ① A professional mechanism to resolve the corporate crisis.  
 Ex) IL&FS crisis.
- ⇒ ② The number of NPAs in Public sector banks has drastically reduced.
- ⇒ ③ Time bound clearance of the resolution.  
 Ex) Maximum 270 days for the insolvency.
- ⇒ ④ Reducing the crisis and improving governance.

## Drawbacks of IBC

- ⇒ ① Most of the corporates are facing

the challenge of finding buyers.

- ② The Resolution time has exceeded 270 days in nearly 54% of the cases (Economic Survey 2022-23)
- ③ The lapidity in conducting the insolvency procedures by the administration.
  - Ex → Separate courts are not set up.
- ④ Even after the resolution, the companies are facing the challenge of trust deficit among public



Though IBC faced few setbacks, it acts as a spearbearer in the structural reforms 2.0 in banking sector in India

### 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.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 has the third largest startup ecosystem in the world.

Lag in innovation across strategic sectors

in India's startup ecosystem

- ⇒ ① Most of the startups are based on customer services.
  - Ex → Transit and delivery apps
- ⇒ ② Important strategic sectors are having less startups.
  - Ex → space sector
- ⇒ ③ Emerging technology related startups are low.
  - Ex → AI startups
- ⇒ ④ Deep tech startups are minimal.

| Ex > Startups on Blockchain technology

factors responsible for inadequate focus

- ⇒ ① The limitations on credit access to startups.  
Ex > Seed capital funding.
- ⇒ ② The risks of failure.  
Ex > In space sector.
- ⇒ ③ lack of skilled labour force.  
Ex > On AI development—
- ⇒ ④ The raw material and other components availability is an issue.  
Ex > Semi conductors
- ⇒ ⑤ The limits on foreign funding in few sectors.  
Ex > In defence sector, only upto 75%.

## Strategies to bridge this gap

- ① Creation of incubation centres.
- ② Awareness to students and creating academic linkages to startups.  
 Ex) Atal Tinkering Labs
- ③ financial support to startups  
 Ex) CGIMSE scheme
- ④ Encouraging unicorns in startups  
 Ex) Turnover more than 1 billion
- ⑤ Blue chip companies to be promoted
- ⑥ Lessening regulatory hurdles.  
 Ex) NSIL in space sector.

By addressing the issues of shell companies and money laundering, the startup ecosystem in India should be promoted.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Floriculture in India makes it fifth largest in the world.

floriculture

→ It includes growing of fruits, flowers, orchids, etc.

→ Usually they comprise the plantations.

→ Sometimes even grown in small setups like nurseries.

In enhancing farm income and agri exports

⇒ ① It promotes truck farming.

Ex → Selling vegetables to the nearby markets.

⇒ ② It requires less application of pesticides and fertilizers.

- ⇒ ③ In doubling the farmer's income.
- ⇒ ④ The demands for fruits  
can also be catered.  
↳ Growing veganism
- ⇒ ⑤ New market for organic products  
can be explored.  
↳ Sikkim - first fully organic  
state in country
- ⇒ ⑥ The exports can be boosted  
↳ India ranks first in  
exports of fruits
- ⇒ ⑦ It is also used to promote  
mixed farming.
- ⇒ ⑧ The revenue generated is more  
compared to foodgrains.  
↳ Exports of exotic flowers

## Issues present

- ① Initial costs are high.
- ② Requires times to get first harvest.
- ③ Need specific skill to identify and take measures to prevent pests.
- ④ Access to credit and subsidy mechanisms are less penetrated among farmers.

By addressing the issues present, India can promote its floriculture economy to attain the goal of 5 trillion dollar economy.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS			



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 है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The LFPR (labour force Participation Rate) of women according to PLFS is 32% despite women compose 50% of the total population.

Systemic exclusion of women in agriculture

① In land ownership

→ ① The ownership of land is usually not given to females.

↳ Inheritance rights.

→ ② They face seasonal unemployment due to lack of dedicated land titles.

→ ③ They form only 18-19% of the total land registrations done in country.

⇒ ④ They work as ageni labourers on the farms.

Ex ▷ Daily wage labour.

## (2) Access to credit

⇒ ① Due to lack of collateral in form of land, they do not get loans.

⇒ ② Dependent on the family to get access to credit.

⇒ ③ lack of financial inclusion is another problem.

## (3) Ageni-extension services

⇒ ① Employed as family labour in mixed farming.

Ex ▷ In pastoral activities.

⇒ ② Sell the produce from kitchen gardens - giving meagre income.

Ex ▷ Vegetables, fruits, etc.

⇒ ③ labour work during harvesting of crop.

Initiatives taken by the government in this regard

- ⇒ ① Providing security through legal support.  
 Ex) Hindu Marriage Act - coparcenary rights.
- ⇒ ② SHG - BLP was launched by NABARD.
- ⇒ ③ Skilling initiatives to women.  
 Ex) Prone Didi scheme.
- ⇒ ④ Empowering women by providing credit.  
 Ex) Lakhpoti Didi scheme
- ⇒ ⑤ Ownership is given in the name of woman in family.  
 Ex) PM Awas Yojana

The skewed social structure is addressed through policy initiatives to promote gender equality.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS			

**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)

Recently after Rakesh Sharma,  
Shubhamshu Shukla became the second  
Indian to go to space in Axiom mission.

## Features of Axiom mission

- ⇒ ① The crew stays at ISS (International Space Station) for seven days.
- ⇒ ② They also conduct experiments to observe the impact of vacuum.
- ⇒ ③ Global collaboration to address the issue of space debris.
- ⇒ ④ Observe the changes in human body due to space environment.  
 Ex → Ageing, bone density, etc.

## Significance of Axiom mission

### A) For Gaganyaan project

- ① India's first human space flight programme will be made possible.
- ② Training for the astronauts.
- ③ Observe the critical body vitals to check the human survival in space.
- ④ Impact of space environment on the growth of crops.  
 Ex → Chickpeas is grown
- ⑤ To make use of the experience of Shubhanshu to train his teammates
- ⑥ Simulated environments can be created for promoting space tourism.

## (B) On India's long term space ambitions

- ⇒ ① To venture into the human space tourism by ISRO.
- ⇒ ② In building India's own space station, these studies stand out.
- ⇒ ③ To generate revenue from the private players.
- ⇒ ④ Promoting global collaborations.
  - ↳ Russia training Indian astronauts
- ⇒ ⑤ for long term studies of space.
  - ↳ To study Sun's corona.

The Axiom-4 mission acts as a technical leapforward for India's ambitions towards space exploration.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

In India, renewable energy generated is 46% of the total energy generated. But the losses due to stabilisation factors in renewable energy is more than 20%.

Significance of energy storage technology

in renewable energy

⇒ ① It reduces the losses due to stabilisation of the energy generated.

⇒ ② It improves the efficiency of the energy.

⇒ ③ As it can be used during times when the source is not available.

Ex) Solar energy use during night times.

⇒ ④ Continued power supply during peak demand.

## Energy storage technologies

### ① Battery energy storage systems

⇒ Under this technology, battery is used to store the energy.

⇒ It provides continued power supply.

⇒ has low EFT losses.

⇒ Ex Li-ion battery, etc.

#### ⇒ Merits

↳ low EFT losses

↳ Portability

↳ Efficiency in storing energy

#### ⇒ Demerits

↳ Cost of investment

↳ Raw materials availability

↳ Ex lithium resources.

### ② Pumped storage systems

⇒ It is used to store the hydro energy.

⇒ An upper dam is constructed and water is released to generate hydropower

⇒ Merits

- ↳ Easy to set up.
- ↳ Also efficient use of hydro energy

⇒ Demerits

- ↳ The technical know how is very less.
- ↳ Still at a nascent stage.

The potentiality of storage systems should be explored by giving thrust to innovation regime in country for sustainable energy.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

**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 पैडेमिक 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)

The 'One Health' approach reflects traditional Indian values like 'Vasudera kutumbakam'.

## Features of Global Pandemic Agreement

- F**  
**E**  
**A**  
**T**  
**U**  
**R**  
**E**  
**S**
- ① Comprehensive coverage of people of different geographical regions.  
 Ex → Asia, Africa, etc.
  - ② Studying the interaction between humans and other living beings.  
 Ex → wildlife, micro organisms, etc.
  - ③ Use of technology based data to support policy making.  
 Ex → e-DNA (environmental DNA)
  - ④ Recognizes the need for holistic perspective to understand evolution of

Various diseases.

Ex) COVID-19 pandemic

Its use in preventing future pandemics

- ⇒ ① Global collaborations in sharing information.  
Ex) Global Partnership Alliance
- ⇒ ② Creating binding provisions on the parties.  
Ex) To share data transparently.
- ⇒ ③ In transfer of technology.  
Ex) To emerging and developing economies.
- ⇒ ④ Informed decision making through technology.  
Ex) data on genome sequencing -
- ⇒ ⑤ funding for required infrastructure by the countries.  
Ex) Testing laboratories

Steps needed to integrate approach into

India's environmental and health governance

- ① Creating a cooperative federalism approach in sharing data by states.
- ② Technological platforms to promote accountability.
- ③ Focus on preventive measures more than the curative ones.
- ④ Funding regularly to set up the research facilities.
- ⑤ Training of the skilled personnel.
- ⑥ Awareness campaigns to make citizens part of the governance.

The critical health requirements of the country can be met only by integration of Earth, humans and other life forms.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



**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)

Recently, the NDMA has issued alerts on heatwaves growing in number during summers due to climate change.

Heatwaves

It is a condition when the temperature exceeds the normal range, given as

(i) In plain areas if it is more than  $40^{\circ}\text{C}$

(ii) In coastal areas recording more than  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$

(iii) In hilly areas - more than  $35^{\circ}\text{C}$

These temperatures should be recorded for seven days or more.

## Causes of heatwaves in urban centres

- ① Concretization in urban areas trapping the hot air.
- ② Lack of green spaces to fill in the cool air.
- ③ Encroachment of lakes thus leading to dry conditions in urban areas.  
 Ex → In Delhi
- ④ Vehicular pollution and other agents of pollution releasing GHG emissions.  
 Ex → CO<sub>2</sub> traps heat.

## Effects of heat waves

- ① Soaring temperatures in urban areas.  
 Ex → In Delhi - landlocked region
- ② Deaths due to dehydration conditions.
- ③ Difficult for flora and fauna

to survive harsh climate.

## Policies and frameworks adopted by India

- ① Heatwave action plan by the NDMA.
- ② Use of remote sensing technology to map the areas.
  - ↳ colour coded mapping.
- ④ Warnings by the NDMA.
  - ↳ Red alert, orange alert, etc.
- ⑤ State specific heatwave action plans are also present.
  - ↳ In Telangana.
- ⑥ Green building standards are given.
  - ↳ GRHA system.

There is a growing demand to categorize heatwaves as a national disaster due to climate change effect.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Recently there are allegations of China promoting grey zone warfare on its adversaries. where technology is used to achieve its goals.

Ex) Cyber attacks.

Emerging technology contributing to terror

financing

⇒ ① Use of anonymity in technology.

Ex) Blockchain technology

⇒ ② The encryption services are exploited.

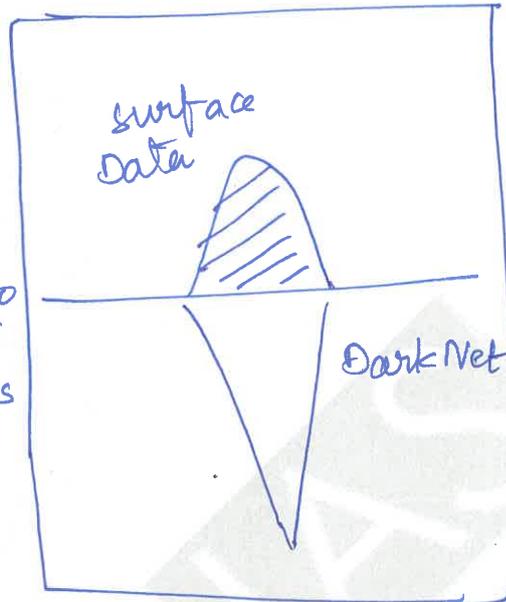
Ex) Encryption by WhatsApp

⇒ ③ Through Darknet, Deepweb, transactions are made.

Ex) The Onion Ring website

⇒ ④ Through cyber attacks on counter parties.

Ex → Chinese Red Echo attacked on India's power infrastructure



## Globalization contributing to terror financing

⇒ ① Through hawala linkages and gangster networks.

⇒ ② Through trade relations

Ex → Black shipping routes

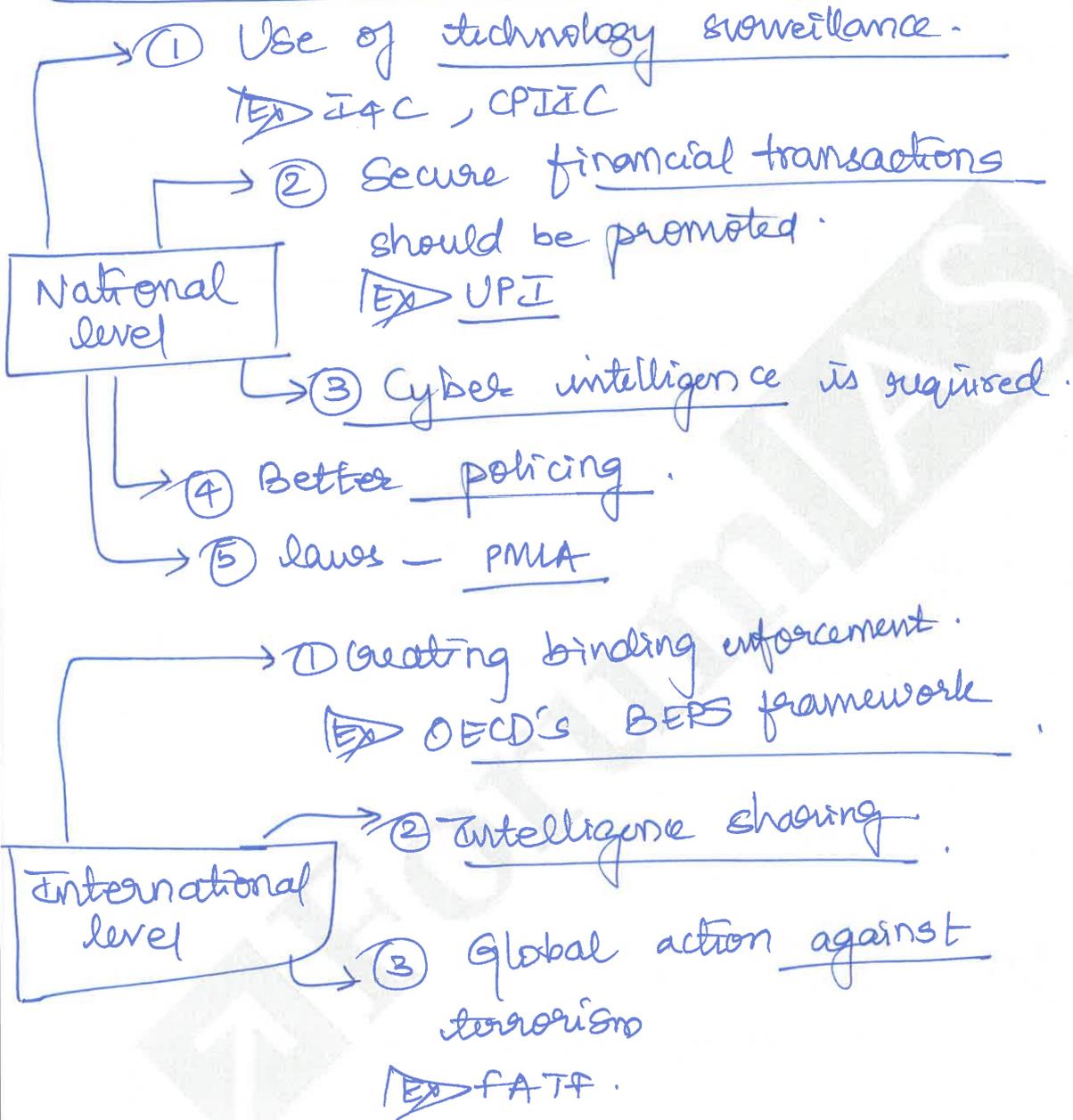
⇒ ③ Through non-state actors reach using social media.

Ex → Brainwashing

⇒ ④ Through networking shifting money to safe havens.

Ex → Panama city

## Measures to tackle menace of terror financing



Recently FATF released a paper on terror financing which is in line with India's aspirations to counter terrorism.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

**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 सुझाएंगे? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently the Government has announced elimination of left wing extremism in country by end of March 2026.

Key components of National Policy and

Action Plan contributing to decline of LWE

⇒ ① Strengthening of the security infrastructure in affected areas.

Ex → Grey force command

⇒ ② Use of SAMADHAN strategy to counter Naxalism.

Ex → A holistic approach

⇒ ③ Promotion of the development activities in the region.

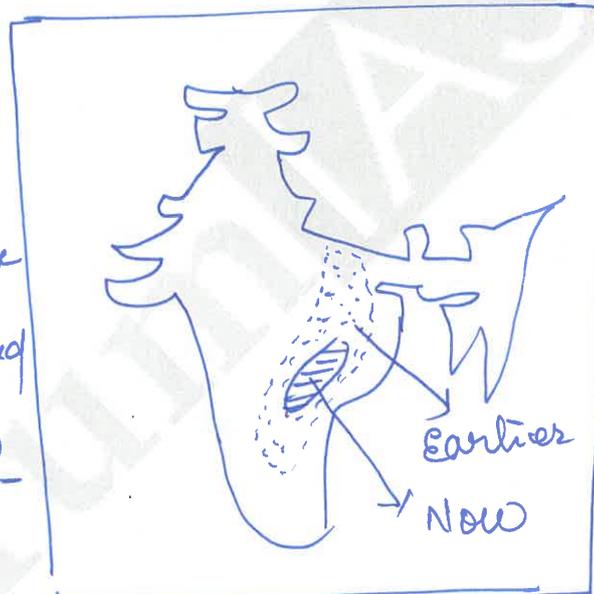
Ex) Mobile watch towers, etc.

⇒ (4) The number of affected districts has drastically reduced.

Ex) In last decade from 274 to 32

⇒ (5) Promoting rehabilitation support for those who are surrendered

Ex) Rehabilitation policy of AP.



⇒ (6) Focusing through

fig: spread of LWE

a two pronged approach — security front and development front together led to decline.

Ex) ZAS Tamboli Ayyaj set up hospitals in Naxal affected areas.

## Additional steps required

- ⇒ ① Intensive development activities protecting the rights of locals.  
 Ex) Tribal rights
- ⇒ ② Support to those who have surrendered - integrating into mainstream.  
 Ex) skilling initiatives
- ⇒ ③ Spread the reach of the government policies.  
 Ex) National Rural livelihood Mission
- ⇒ ④ Intel sharing using technology to strengthen security aspect
- ⇒ ⑤ Empathetic administration through sensitivity training.

The roots of the LWE need to be addressed to ideologically counter this menace.

### 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			

### 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
	<b>Key / Relevant Point</b>		
	<b>Vague / Irrelevant</b>		

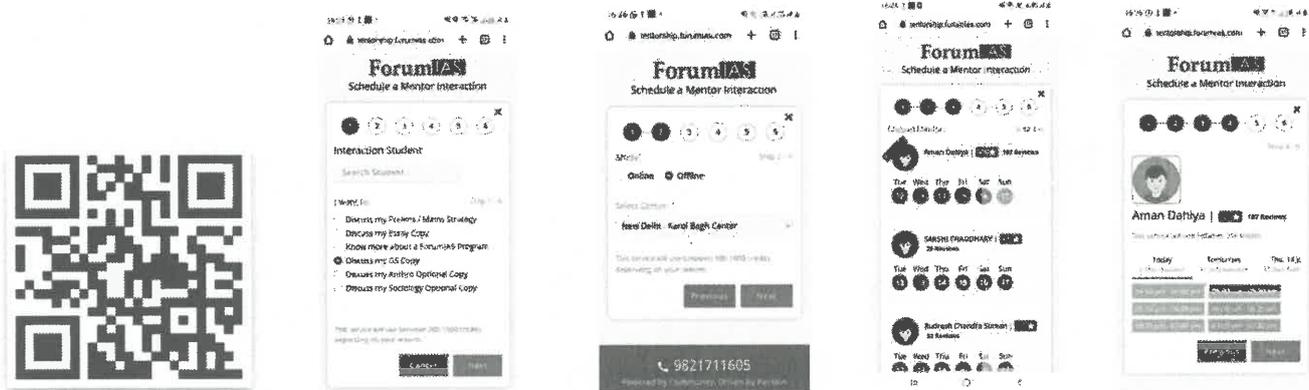
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