

Time Allowed: Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटेMaximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Kritika		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910141559	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	—	Date/दिनांक	6 <sup>th</sup> July, 2025

\*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi: Kailash Bagh - 1901, OKN - 1902, Mukherji Nagar - 1903 / Patna: Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

## INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्त अंक
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		

## INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- 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 आधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूआर) 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 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।

Total/कुल अंक 250

## 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 :
	1:38	5:21

3:43 hrs. (Remarks unabsorbed)

Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" 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 लेखांकन, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या सारांश रूप में किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आये, के आधार पर (तब तक जब तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EC/ईसी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for  
also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good  
368433\_813523\_1910141559\_(2025-07-06 14:34:15) a Mentor and discover ways and means to  
your answers, or if you have any issues with this test, copy with specific questions, to get specific answers.

## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

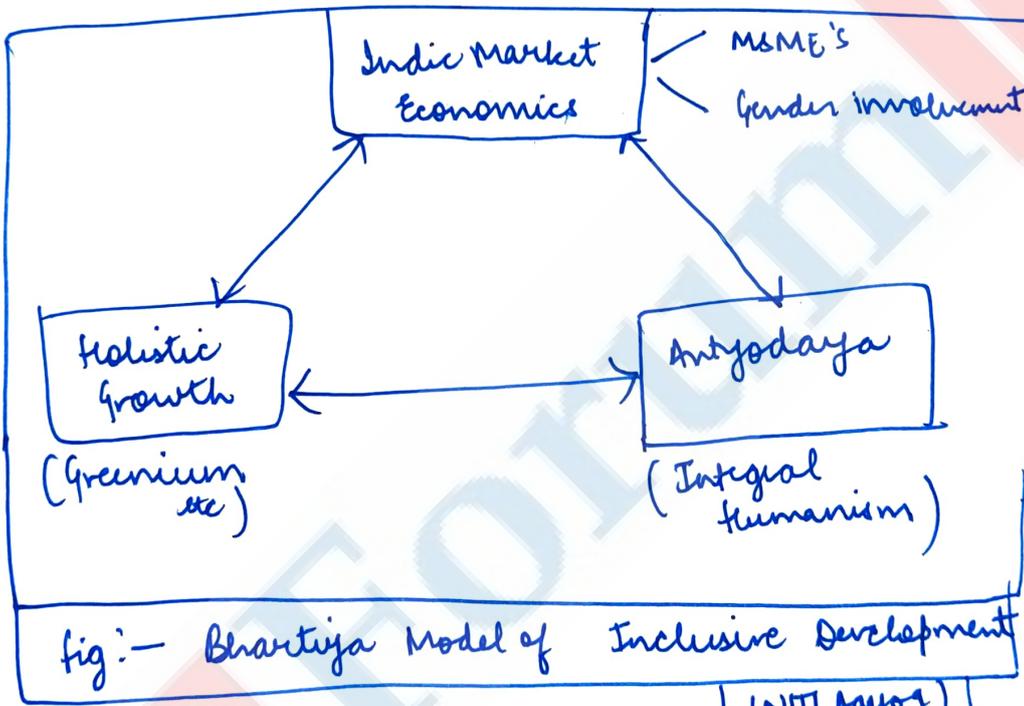
### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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 creative, 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. Affix is 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.

368463813523\_1910141559\_(2025-07-06 14:34:15) beyond his access to the benefits of economic growth" Director, mandal contest (10 Marks, 150 Words)

"समावेशी संवृद्धि एक प्रक्रिया और परिणाम दोनों है जो यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि वार्षिक संवृद्धि के लाभों तक सभी की पहुँच हो।" भारतीय संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India's inclusive growth is part of "Saptishi Principles" and essential due to faltering performing in HDI → 130/148 and female Labour Force participation just being 41.71.



Inclusive Growth :-> A Process

- ① Inclusivity includes saturation of govt policies [eg] Shaloi (Tripura) where electricity & water policies are 100% saturated in process of Inclusivity

368438\_813528\_1910141559\_(2025-07-06\_14:34:15)

- ② Include the participation of Transgender & females in labour force.
- ③ It includes giving greater access to resources through JAM Trinity → process of financial inclusion.
- ④ process of technological inclusion through PM Internship schemes & Apprenticeship Model (Mizoram)
- ⑤ process of giving health & educational benefits.

Inclusive Growth :-> Outcome

- ① financial inclusivity - 52 lakh bank ~~acc~~ <sup>bank</sup> ~~boards~~ <sup>boards</sup> accounts under PM JAN DHAN Yojana.
- ② Educational outcomes - SC/ST in top 10 MNC's.
- ③ Entrepreneurial outcomes - India 3rd largest entrepreneur ecosystem → greater participation of Tier II cities.
- ④ Inclusivity of language → "Srestha Bharat" & diversity.
- ⑤ Increase in ~~educat~~ skills of Muslims in response to Sachar committee reports.

"Nordic Model of Inclusive Growth" can be emulated to realize "Inclusive India by 2047".

**Feedba**  
(For OFFICE u

#	Ⓢ
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put ti marks in the table. Here G is Gr Average and Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

368433\_813523\_1910141559\_(2025-07-06 14:34:15)

Government budgets contribute to sustainable development. (9 Marks, 150 Words)

ग्रीन बजट टैग पर्यावरणीय मान्यताओं को राजकोषीय ढांचे में एकीकृत करती है, जिससे यह सुनिश्चित होता है कि सरकारी बजट धारणीय विकास में योगदान दे सके। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

PM Modi from 15<sup>th</sup> August speech said "Life - Lifestyle for environment" is essential for "Environmentally ethical development" and later called for need of "Green Budgets".

Green Budgeting - Need

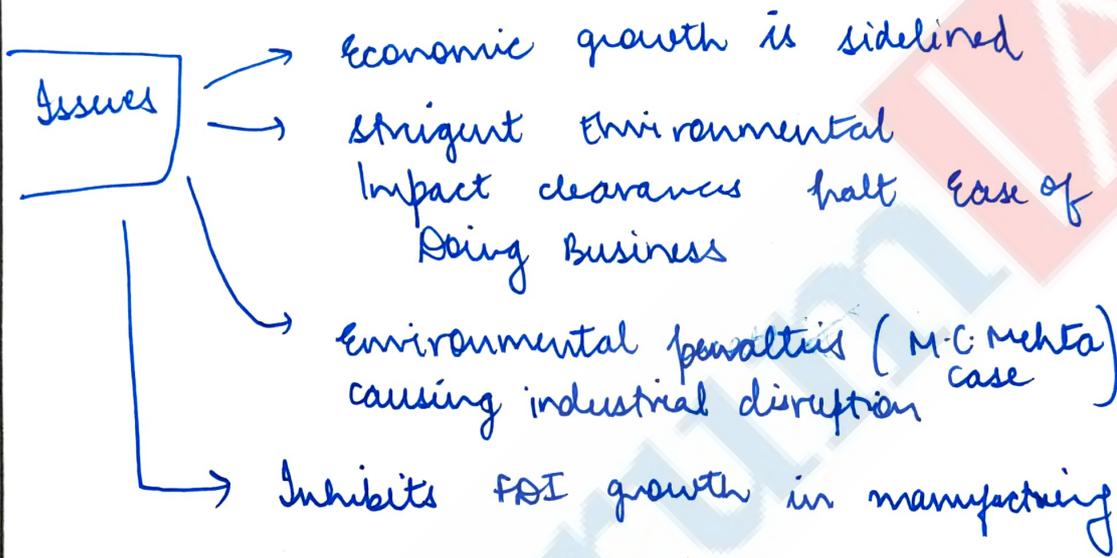
- ① To balance economy with ecology ⇒ "Sustainable development"
- ② 68.7%. Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to anthropogenic causes (IPCC Report)
- ③ One-health approach integrating livestock, humans, biodiversity.
- ④ Helps to understand the impact of pro-environmental policies on "ecosystem services"
- ⑤ Promotes competitive federalism through budget targets as per region.

Green Budgeting in 2025 Budget

- ① Electronic budget → saving paper.

368433\_813523\_1910141559\_(2025-07-06 14:34:15)

- ② Allocation of 130 crore for sustenance of Western Ghats & restoration of Himalayas.
- ③ Allocation of 50 Gw renewable energy & introduction of "Green steel" to decarbonize iron & steel industry.
- ④ PM FAME-2.0 → Electric Mobility scheme.



Green budgeting has the potential to capital 200 billion \$ markets of "sustainable produce" which is now booming.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use)

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

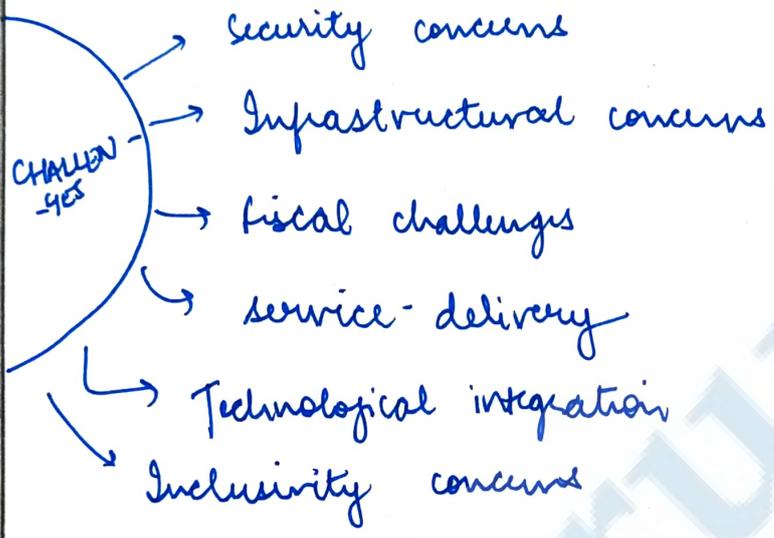
3684331813523\_1910141559 (2025-07-06 14:34:15)

in your opinion, can privatization help in addressing these challenges? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

भारतीय रेलवे के सामने आने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों पर निम्नलिखित चुनौतियों में निम्नलिखित इन चुनौतियों से निपटने में किस हद तक मदद कर सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently, Indian Railways has made kyc - Aadhar verification mandatory for "Tatkaal Tickets" to prevent misuse.

Challenges faced by Railways



1. Infrastructure quality issues [eg] leaking of roof of Vande Bharat trains

2. Security issues [eg] bomb hoax on Chandigarh - Delhi Rajdhani Express.  
 [eg] - West Bengal Train collapse [22 collapses in a year]

3. Service delivery  
 [eg] -> food-quality issues -> Audit reports of contamination.

368433 813523 1910141559 (2025-07-06 14:34:15)

4. Technology [9] glitches in Rail Yatra app.

5. fiscal concerns → high operating costs → <sup>low</sup>high capital-output ratio.

Privatization may help

Privatization won't help

- 1. Increased efficiency & productivity
- 2. Better service delivery quality
- 3. Timely ticket bookings & timely operations.
- 4. Skilled staff and human capital development
- 5. Reduced arrears / Govt. debt baggage.

- 1. Railways generate large revenue to the Govt
- 2. ~~Fair~~ Fare price hikes → inclusivity thwarted
- 3. More focus on profit-maximization than customer-social service.

India has one of the largest rail network → 2.5 lakh km, which can be instrumental in building social-economic trust, thus realizing "Atmanirbhar Bharat" through "Sabka Saath".

**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			

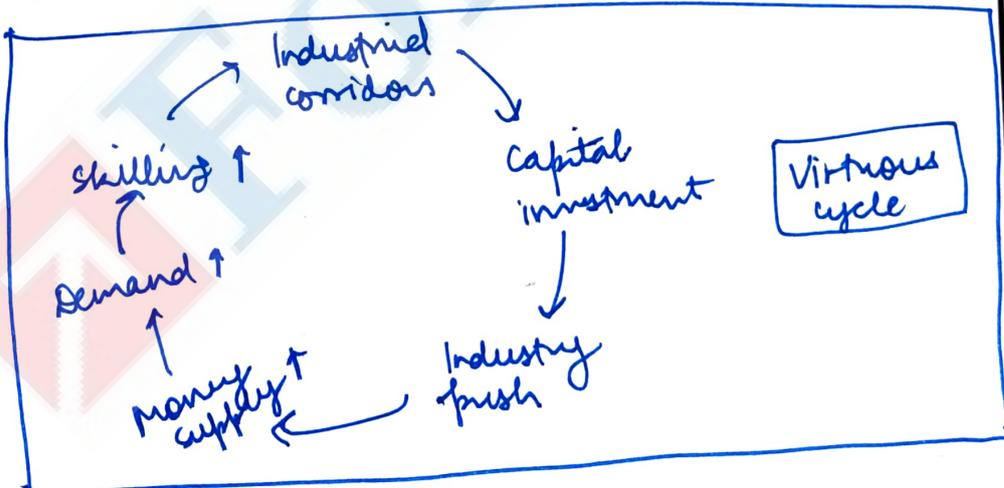
Q. Industrial corridors, explain their main characteristics. (10 Marks, 150 words)

भारत में औद्योगिक गलियारों का क्या महत्त्व है? औद्योगिक गलियारों की पहचान करें हुए उन की मुख्य विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

11 industrial corridors, with 12 defence corridors have been proposed.

SIGNIFICANCE

- 1. Increased infrastructure push → Manufacturing has 5.2% year on year growth.
- 2. Employment generation → India needs 140 million jobs in next 30 years.
- 3. Defence exports push & indigenization →  
eg. UP corridor & Tamil Nadu corridor
- 4. Capital investment → utilizes capital expenditure of govt ⇒ Growth impetus



5. Increased foreign investments → FDI growth.

368433\_813523\_1910141559\_(2025-07-06 14:34:15)

CHARACTERISTICS

① Plug & Play infrastructure

All amenities are pre-provided [eg] Hitachi started working in 1 month due to plug-play infrastructure.

② Tax benefits & Tax holidays to

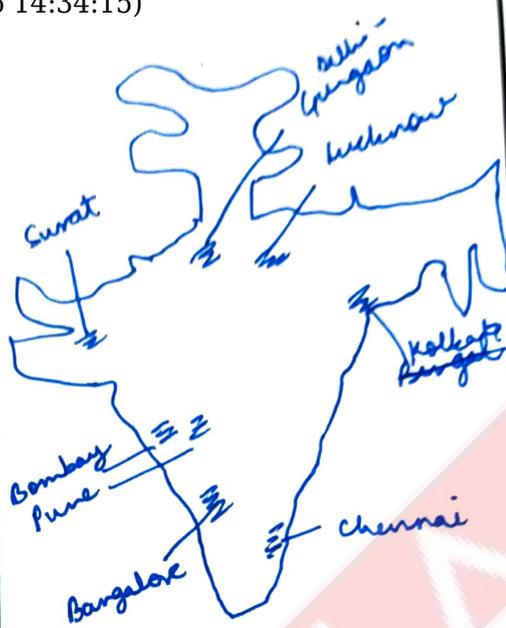
boost investments & attract businesses

③ Ease of doing business

↳ relaxed regulatory compliances & one-stop solutions (single window clearances)

④ Agglomeration economies

Bundling similar industries together.



Map: → Industrial Corridors

National Manufacturing Draft Policy (2025-2030)

in recent budget proposed to increase industrial corridors to realize "self-sufficiency"

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use)

#	Ⓞ
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	

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

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Q 5184831813523 1910141559 (2025-07-06 14:34:15)  
Q. Discuss the significant component of India's growth engine. MSMEs are grappling with a multitude of challenges. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to support the growth of the MSME sector.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

हालांकि MSMEs भारत के विकास इंजन का एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक है, लेकिन MSMEs कई चुनौतियों से जूझ रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, MSME क्षेत्रक की वृद्धि हेतु उपाय सुझाएं।  
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

~~With 555 MSME sectors~~

MSME's definition has recently been changed in the Budget and now includes more industries under its bandwidth.

### Importance of MSME's

- Promotes regional & small-scale ventures inclusion in India's growth
- Contributes > 30% GDP
- Attracts investments
- Sustainability focus

### Challenges

- ① strict regulatory controls → hampers ease of doing business.
- ② Capital deficiency → RBI Report = MSMEs require 128 crore more funding.
- ③ Policy changes → eg frequent definition changes.

368433\_813523\_1910141559\_(2025-07-06 14:34:15)

4. Regional concentration → 55% in Delhi-Bengaluru metro cities.
5. Huge burden of GST compliance
6. Stringent bank controls on MSME credit delivery.

Measures

1. Policy certainty
2. PPP - Private public partnerships to be promoted (Kelkar Committee)
3. Capital availability through "Priority sector lending norms".
4. Provide for Repo like windows for quick & timely finances
5. German Model - MITTELSTAND → Export promotion through MSME.

MSME has been identified as a "Driver of Growth" for Inclusive India by NITI Aayog's Strategy for New India @ 75.

**Feedba**

(For OFFICE u

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

Q.6) 368483\_813523\_1910141559 (2025-07-06 14:34:15)

368483\_813523\_1910141559 (2025-07-06 14:34:15)

Q.6) A. 368483\_813523\_1910141559 (2025-07-06 14:34:15) plunging Indian agriculture. Elucidate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

एक सशक्त और संपन्न खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र भारतीय कृषि व प्रमाणात्मकता में आई कृषि समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to Salwai Committee, India's food processing industry has \$ 4000 billion potential.

Robust food processing sector can solve various issues

- ① It can solve the problem of agriculture stagnation
- ② Value chain integration solves logistical issues
- ③ Infrastructure boost solves the problem of money demand in economy.
- ④ Female participation solves gender inequality.
- ⑤ Value-addition through processing boosts exports & exporter's profits
- ⑥ solves issue of food wastage as shelf life is increased [eg] fruit juice - 30 days vs. fresh fruits (2-3 days).

- ① Better price realization for their produce → farmer's distress solved
- ② Diversification of agricultural produce  
↳ Sustainability

Challenges in food processing industry

- ① Limited quality of inputs (no standardised quality checks of fruits-vegetables)
- ② Dependency on monsoon & delays in processing
- ③ Limited transportation efficiency

Way forward

- strong forward-backward linkages  
(Swaminathan Committee)
- Industry - NME connects to be promoted
- Increased capital as per Sriram Committee

As part of launch plan, India resolved sustainability through value-addition by food-processing industries.

F  
For C  
AWIS  
CD &  
S & F  
P & F  
Please mark table.  
Here Avera Poor.  
TOTA  
MARR

368433\_813523\_1910141559 (2025-07-06 14:34:15)

Q.11) Despite being a progressive tax, only a small fraction of the adult population files income tax returns, and an even smaller segment pays taxes. Explore the factors that contribute to low tax compliance in India. Additionally, discuss ways to improve direct tax collection in the country.

(15 marks, 250 words)

प्रगतिशील कर होने के बावजूद, वयस्क आबादी का केवल एक छोटा सा हिस्सा आयकर रिटर्न दाखिल करता है और एक छोटा वर्ग ही करों का भुगतान करता है। उन कारकों का अन्वेषण कीजिए जो भारत में कम कर अनुपालन में योगदान करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, देश में प्रत्यक्ष कर संग्रह में सुधार के तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to latest Economic Survey, income tax collection has seen slight rise, while GST collections of 1.87 lac crore are plateaued

### Factors for low tax compliance

1) Regulatory overload → strict regulations reduce innovation & people-centricity  
[Eg] strict tax slabs

2) Complexity and over-complication → [Eg] Form 16/4 of income tax

3) Bureaucratic red tapism & inefficiency  
Administrative hurdles & corruption of officials [Eg] PNB scam

Tax to GDP Ratio = 11.56



Fig: → Direct & Indirect tax collection (E.S. 2025)

368433\_813523\_1910141559\_(2025-07-06 14:34:15)

- ④ lower per capita income & materialistic greed → [Eg] global headwinds caused decreased profits in trading
- ⑤ Technological loopholes → 34% times internet issues in government offices (RBI report)
- ⑥ Lack of awareness → Information dissemination loopholes [Eg] 65% rural population unaware of GST complexities (Ministry of Finance Annual Report)

Government Measures undertaken to improve tax compliance

- ① Rationalized tax structure → [Eg] upto 12 taxes placed under single tax regime.
- ② Simplicity in filing returns → Reforms in "New tax regime" → reduced burdens of insurance claims.
- ③ Special reliefs  
[Eg] no tax till ₹ 12 lacs (+ ₹ 75,000 overheads)  
reliefs in TDS for old age persons → ₹ 50,000 shifted to ₹ 1 lac

368433\_813523\_1910141559\_(2025-07-06 14:34:15)

- 4. E-governance → Reduced facial interaction  
 [eg] - Tanant portal
- 5. Stringent grievance redressal mechanisms

Outstanding issues

- 1. Reduced credit uptake under new Tax regime due to less / negligent insurance reliefs
- 2. Loopholes are exploited for certain professions [eg] freelancers
- 3. Issue of benami transfers & undivided family transfers.

Way forward

- 1. Deterrence through community punishments
  - ↳ 2. Human-centric approach include genuine difficulties
  - 3. Leverage the "curse" → by rationalizing tax rates.
  - 4. Rangarajan committee recommendations to be followed.
- Direct taxation is the backbone of country.  
President Murren's suggestion "Don't see people as tax sources, but as equal partners in growth."

**Feedback**  
 (For OFFICE use)

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

368433\_813523\_1910141559 (2025-07-06 14:34:15)

Q.12) The HAM model, amalgamating attributes of EPC and BOT, emerges as a pragmatic approach for advancing infrastructure development in the country. Explain. (15 Marks, 250 words)

HAM मॉडल, EPC और BOT की विशेषताओं को मिलाकर, देश में बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए एक व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण के रूप में उभरा है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Infrastructure causes a significant contribution to GDP, with manufacturing sector's role being 17% GDP. NITI Aayog's strategy @ 75 has called for "Infrastructure-led development" through emerging models like HAM.

HAM Model

Recently, popularized it amalgamates the Build-Operate Transfer model and the EPC Model

Vision: → "Infrastructure leapfrogging" in tier I & tier II cities.

Benefits

- ① job creation
  - a) Issue of jobless growth can be solved
  - b) Eg Hyderabad airport through PPP generated 2.7 lac jobs (NITI Report)

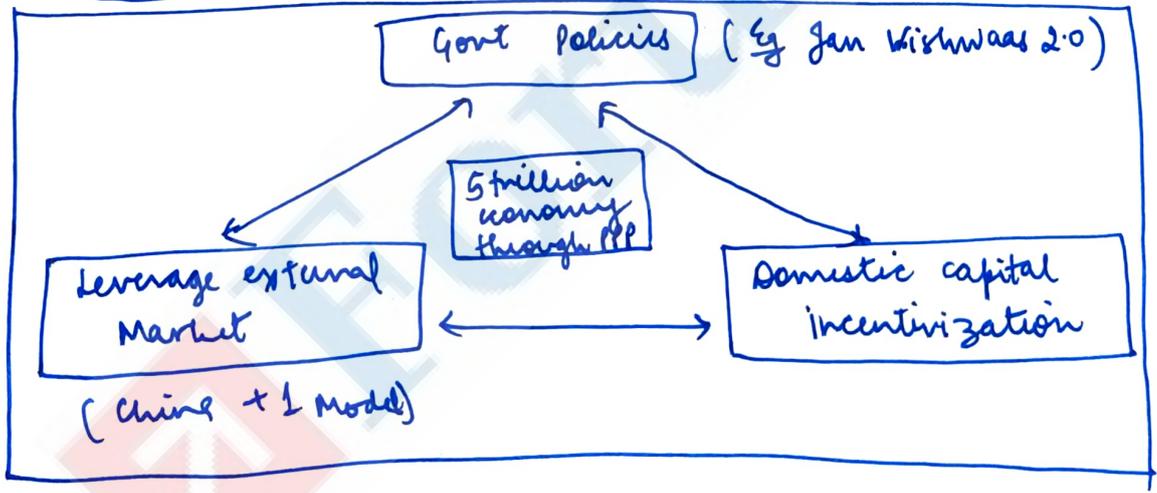
2. Supply chain integration -  
 ↳ Value chains to be integrated through HAM Model which will increase backward-forward linkages.
3. Quality & technological expertise  
 "Technological leapfrogging" and  
 "Constructive Destruction" (Budget - 25)  
 will be leveraged.
4. Solving logistics issue → Logistics cost 14% GDP. HAM Model will help reduce it to 10% GDP.
5. Heartland connectivity → Ports to markets connect will be strengthened. Currently, a loss of 13.8% due to connectivity concerns.
6. Promote ease of doing business & FDI → 100% FDI allowed in the new Model.
7. GDP growth  
 Every ₹ 1 invested leads to 0.29% GDP Growth (IMF)

368483\_813523\_1910141559 (2025-07-06 14:34:15)

Issues

- ① Capital availability → Annual Report by RBI mentions lack of capital worth 2.5 lac crore worth in PPP.
- ② Proxy & crony - capitalism  
Monopolising tendencies [Eg] Adani enterprises capture PPP market.
- ③ Procedural delays  
due to fragmented approaches.
- ④ High monetary costs to the public → Increase of avg. ₹ 13 / person with every project.
- ⑤ Coordination issues through larger Govt. policies like PM Gati Shakti (16 ministries)

Solutions : →



Vijay Kelkar Committee recommendations to be followed on setting PPP Authority & downgrading "silos approach" to realize SAG - 8.

Q368433\_813523\_1910141559 (2025-07-06 14:34:15)

The economic reforms of 1991 marked a significant leap forward for India's economy, ushering in a new era of liberalization, privatization, and globalization; however, as India marches towards Viksit Bharat (developed India), the need is felt for Reforms 2.0. Comment. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

1991 के आर्थिक सुधारों ने उदारीकरण, निजीकरण और वैश्वीकरण के एक नए युग की शुरुआत करते हुए भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण छलांग लगाई; हालाँकि, जैसे-जैसे भारत 'विकसित भारत' की ओर बढ़ रहा है, 'सुधार 2.0' की आवश्यकता महसूस की जा रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In words of former P.M. Manmohan Singh

"1991 Reforms were instrumental in bringing a structural change, which gave our teeming millions a better shot in life".

### Significance of 1991 reforms

- ① Liberalized the economy → Private sector → Better efficiency & productivity.
- ② Privatization led better technology integration, which reduced service delivery time.
- ③ Integration with the global economy through "Open economy model" → led to increased FDI | FPI inflows.
- ④ Agriculture & services exports led Balance of Payment stability.
- ⑤ Liberal rules & less stringent policies (abolished licensing) led growth in industry.

368433\_813523\_1910141559\_(2025-07-06 14:34:15)

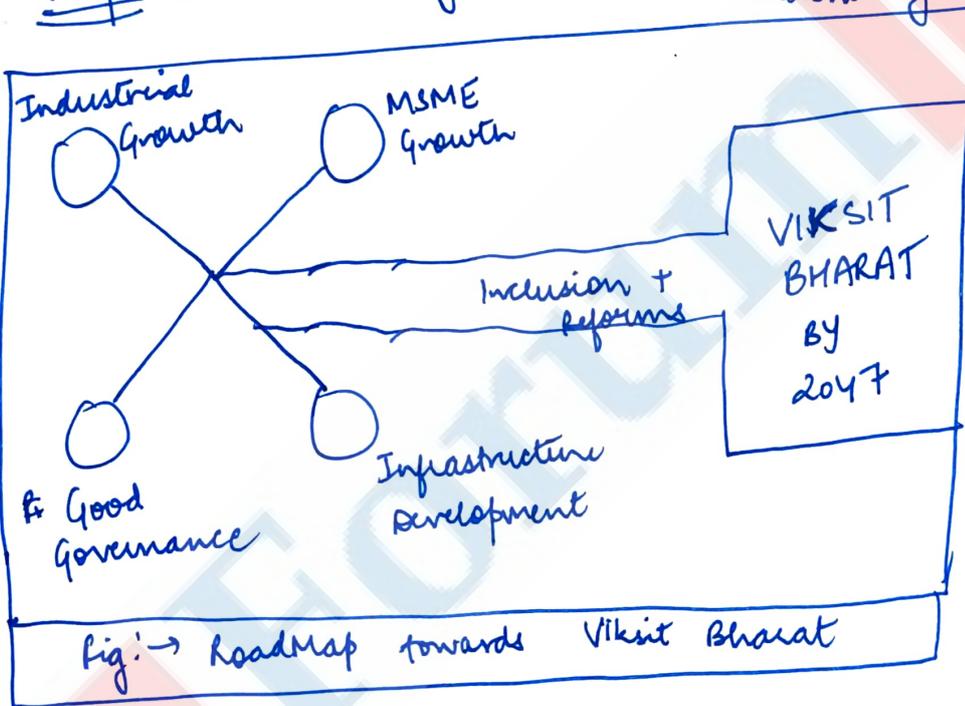
Vikrant Chaurat

- ① Skilling challenge → Only  $50.31\%$  youth is employable (India Skills Report, 2024)
- ② Breaking the Agriculture dependency  
 # Uma Kapila Ma'am → India's growth is hostage to trickle down effect.
- ③ Credit disbursement limitations → highlighted by Shriram Committee & Desai Committee # (15th FC)
- ④ MSME's growth challenges → Need robust investments through TReDS.
- ⑤ Issues of Inclusivity  
 $14.91\%$  on MPI Index; Gender Inequality Index -  $131/148$ ; HDI →  $130/147$
- ⑥ Limited female labour force participation → FLFPR =  $41.71\%$
- ⑦ Concentration of wealth → Top 10% holds  $77\%$  wealth.
- ⑧ Banking penetration limited and technology in rural area (40-45%) [CMIE Report]

368433 813523 1910141559 (2025-07-06 14:34:15)

Need for reforms to realize VIKSIT Bharat 2.0

- ① Upskilling through "Youth skills development" to capture 190 million jobs in next 30 years.
- ② "Manufacturing Reforms" to boost its potential
- ③ "Agriculture 4.0" through Artificial Intelligence.
- ④ Industry - Academia linkages for grassroot extension services.
- ⑤ Deep Tech learning integration into fiscal machinery.



"Medium Term Economic Framework" called for "Atmanirbhatta" in the world of decoupling, derisking, deglobalization, by leveraging "Demographic Dynamism" to realize VIKSIT BHARAT.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use)

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

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

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Q.14) Explain the significance of agricultural marketing in the country. Outline the key challenges it faces. suggest reforms. (5 Marks, 250 Words)

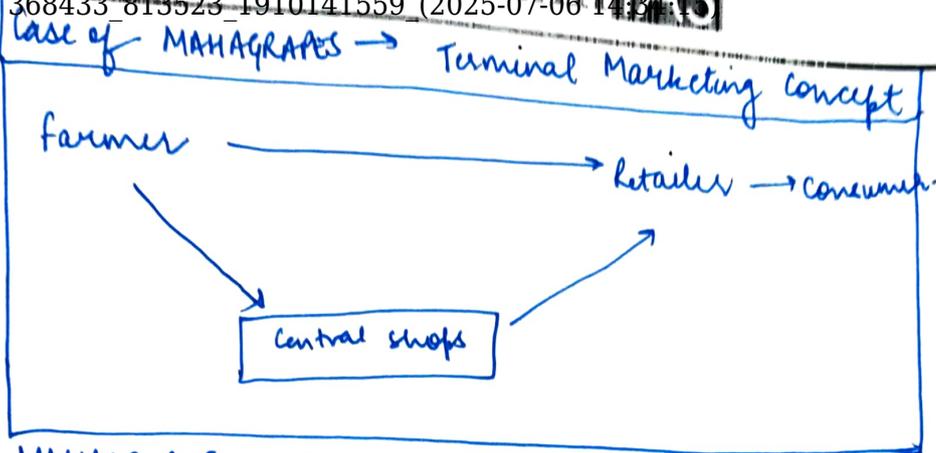
368433\_813523\_1910141559 (2025-07-06 14:34:15)

इस क्षेत्र में कृषि विपणन के महत्व को समझाइए। इसके सामने आने वाली प्रमुख चुनौतियों को रेखांकित करते हुए, उनके समाधान के लिए सुधार सुझाइए।

Agriculture GVA is 15%, contributing 18% of GDP by employing 45% workforce. Agricultural marketing helps leverage this potential.

Significance of Agricultural Marketing

1. Fair price realizations for the farmer → prevents distress sale. [Eg] APMC Mandis
2. Helps in overcoming MSME "Dwarfism" in Agriculture → [Eg] Cropped MSME gained through market integration.
3. Producer - Market connect → [Eg] 85% farmers sell to local middlemen due to deficiencies in markets.
4. Food security is ensured due to better availability & accessibility of food crops.
5. Streamlined procurement by the govt → Better service delivery.



MAHAGRAPES → India's largest grape export cooperative utilizes terminal markets for progress.

### Challenges

- ① Collusion & rent-seeking behaviour of officials → WTO report = India loses 4.8% revenue due to inefficient administration.
- ② Market fees = 0.5 to 5% → farmer difficulties.
- ③ Lack of transportation amenities lead to selling product to local middlemen at lower prices.
- ④ Technological integration is limited. Only 40-45% in rural India.
- ⑤ ~~Low~~ Inconsistency of regional disparities [Eg] Regular APMC's in Punjab & Haryana vs. rest of country.

⑥ Atadhyas / middlemen at markets act as monopolists.

Reforms required

- ① Ashok Dalwai Panel recommendations → create mini markets at short distances; increase forward linkages with MSME's.
- ② Ashok Gulati sir suggests regular markets for price realization with greater role of private sector " corporatisation of Agricultural Markets ".
- ③ Better integration of technological infrastructure eg eNAM, Mandi bookings through mobile apps in Punjab.
- ④ governance control to reduce market fees → Inclusivity of small farmers

Rajeev Ramkish Chandra Committee (2024) recommendations on overcoming "Cereal trap" and promoting "agroecological marketing" to be followed to realize SDG 1-2.

**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			

Q68433\_813523\_1910141559\_(2025-07-06 14:34:15) indable, yet the pace of technological indigenization has been sluggish in light of the state-of-the-art in the key challenges faced by the country in indigenizing the defence sector. Also, outline the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

रक्षा क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता के लिए प्रयत्न। हालांकि प्रगति सकारात्मक है, विदेशी तकनीक पर निर्भरता की गति धीमी रही है। कथन के आलोक में, रक्षा क्षेत्र के चुनौतियों को देखते हुए, प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The proposed 2 defence corridors → UP & Tamil Nadu defence corridors will be the "impetus to defence indigenization" as per PM Modi.

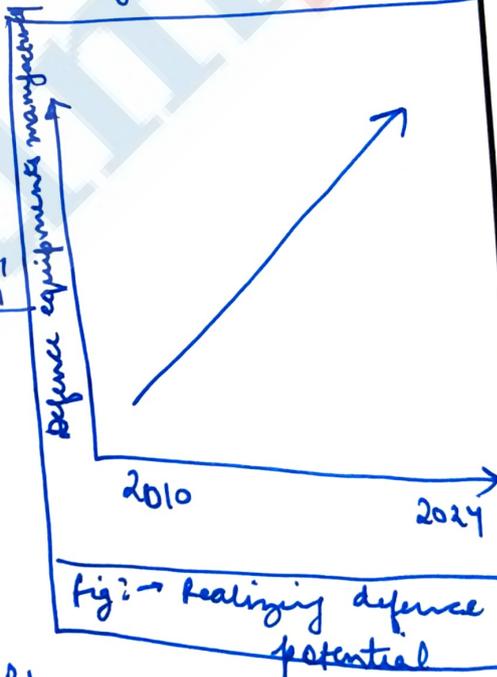
India's Ambitions in Defence sector

① Self sufficiency → Govt. has imposed ~~import~~ limits to promote indigenization.

② Indian defence exports to increase [Eg] PM's visit to Tobago & their interest in "Akash system"

③ India shall serve as destiny for testing defence infrastructure

④ Defence-aided FDI / FPI ~~boom~~ → therefore, 75% FDI through automatic route allowed.



Key challenges

- ① Lack of technological expertise due to brain drain → "Capital exploitation" as <sup>human</sup> called by Late Bibek Debroy Sir.
- ② Breaking the image of quality loopholes  
[Eg] Indonesia cancelled commitment of India's Brahmas due to quality concerns.
- ③ Full factors of major economies  
[Eg] France Boeing, Russia - S-400 & U.S.A. Dragon VAV's.
- ④ Departmental silos  
↳ reduced efficiency in working & market's expansion.
- ⑤ Operational controls over ~~MSP~~ startups  
[Eg] Govt "Onespace India" — faced stringent audits.
- ⑥ While GDP is highly contributed to defence sector to budget, the implementation loopholes in reaching of funds to lastmile are many.

Initiatives

- ① Automatic FDI into defence - 75%
- ② "Indigenization requirements" → to boost domestic production
- ③ Production linked incentives [Eg] excess of drone equipments
- ④ Policy integration → Ministry of External Affairs ~~also~~ promote India's defence negotiations also
- ⑤ Marketing & promotion → through advertisements [Eg] use of Akash systems in operation Sindoor
- ⑥ Defence Expo meetings → headed by Sir Rajnath Singh in January.

According to Sir C. Rajamohan, Indian defence sector is on the verge of a big breakthrough, which will place India as "Net security provider" of the subcontinent & beyond.

**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			

368433 813523 1910141559 (2025-07-06 14:34:15)

Q.16) Effective multimodal transport key to improving logistics efficiency, reducing transportation costs, and minimizing environmental impact. Elaborate.

Also, suggest measures to ensure effective multimodal transport in our country. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

प्रभावी मल्टीमॉडल परिवहन आवागमन दक्षता को बढ़ावा देने का प्रमुख माध्यम है। यह कमी वाले और प्रदूषण को कम करने के साथ-साथ पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव को कम करने में मदद करता है। हमारे देश में कुशल मल्टीमॉडल परिवहन सुनिश्चित करने के उपाय सुझाएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The draft logistics policy (2025-2030) gives impetus to multimodal transportation as is evident in govt policies of Bharatmala, Sagarmala, Harit Sagar port initiatives.

Multimodal transport improves logistical efficiency

1. It provides communication networks which help in strengthening logistics eg cold storage infrastructure.

2. Promotes manufacturing equipments rent & seek behaviour. eg Rail-Road-Port integration for iron & steel industry equipments.

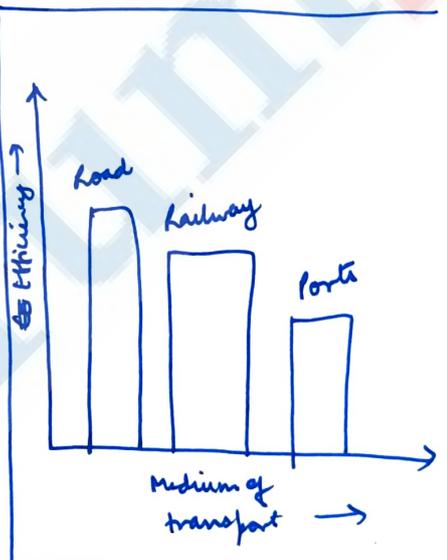


Fig:-> Capital output ratios

3. Helps reduce current logistics of GDP = 14% to 10% ✓

4. Inter-country

368433\_813523\_1910141559\_(2025-07-06 14:34:15)

## Multimodal transport reduces transportation costs

- ① Utilizing the "best-fit model" for transport efficiency. [Eg] for cotton transports are more economical through railways.
- ② It reduces costs by streamlining transportation policies, thus reducing policy ambiguity. [Eg] Nasik onions case.
- ③ Helps in reducing ~~costs~~ optimizing capital-output ratio.

## Multimodal transport reduces environmental impacts

- ① Reduces greenhouse gas emissions & pollution [Eg] taxi port schemes (Green ports) & electric mobility of railways.
- ② decongestion & optimal traffic densities  
[Eg] only 6% multi-modal mix is ships, but they can accommodate 55.8% traffic (potential)
- ③ It reduces deforestation -aided growth through utilization of sea-routes.

(Eg) - Ganga Vilas cruise by Government in Ganga-Brahmaputra.

Measures to ensure effective multi-modal transportation

- ① Utilize Public-Private-Partnership Models as suggested by Kelkar committee.
- ② Implement "Maritime Policy Vision-2030" to increase inland shipping.
- ③ Formalization of transportation sector as suggested by Sukumar Gupta Committee
- ④ Railway safety → "Zero tolerance policy" as per Kakodar committee
- ⑤ Increased skilling of workforce & for better transport efficiency.
- ⑥ Maintain-repair-overhaul systems to be developed.

Multimodal transportation provides India's wings to realize \$ 40 trillion by 2047.

**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.368433\_813523\_1910141559 (2025-07-06 14:34:15)

forms to mitigate the unintended consequences of the retail and environment. Analyse.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

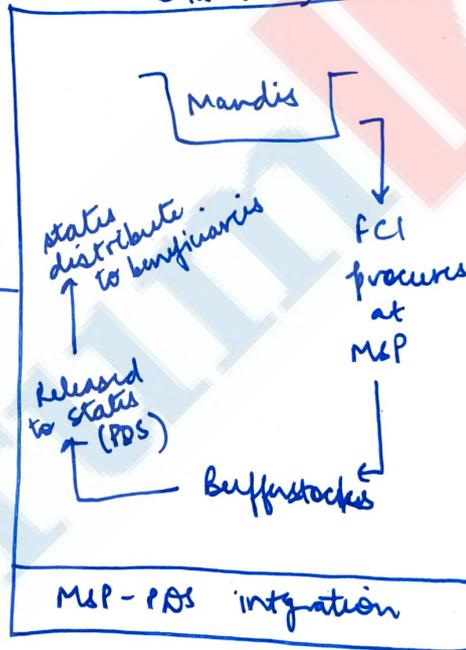
एमएसपी प्रणाली के पीछे का तर्क सर्वव्यापी है लेकिन अंतर-क्षेत्रीय पर पड़ने वाले अपेक्षित परिणामों को कम करने के लिए इसमें व्यापक सुधारों की आवश्यकता है।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Farmer's protests against MSP laws led to Standing Committee formation, which brought nation's eyes to this issue.

### Rationale behind MSP system

- 1) It prevents farmer suicides (11,000 cases in 2012-2023) by providing adequate price for products.
- 2) Market competition led farmer losses → The "corporatization of Agriculture" leading to farmer distress.
- 3) Government policy for inclusion of the poorest.



### Issues in MSP

#### A) MARKET ISSUES

- 1) Regular markets are not held f inter-regional disparities
- 2) Dumping of stocks at Mandis leads to "artificial price inflation".
- 3) Negative impacts on agricultural exports.

Reg

368433\_813523\_1910141559\_(2025-07-06 14:34:15)

8) ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

1) Monoculture led "Green deserts"  
wheat system ~~by~~ dependency

Eg Rice -

2) Methane emissions due to  
rice over-irrigation. ( $\frac{1}{3}$ rd methane emissions)



3) Intensive water cropping in dryland farming areas Eg soil degradation in Marathwada.

Reforms required

1) MSP for other crops → while announced for 23 crops, it is not procured. so, efficient procurement in other crops Eg Jowar, Sorghum.

2) Regional & National policy integrations for systematic country-wide implementations.

3) Increasing the role of private sector  
stakeholder engagement in bringing private sector for increased efficiency.

4) stringent checks on buffer stocks to reduce overbuffering.

368433\_813523\_1910141559\_(2025-07-06 14:34:15)

- 5.) Decentralized procurement → bottom-up processing
- 6.) Price deficiency systems to be utilized  
[Eg] Operation Greens (T-O-P)

Committee recommendations & reforms proposed

- 1. Salwai Panel → mini markets for effective procurement & decentralization of procurement.
- 2. Shanta Kumar Committee → 61MMT stocks for domestic consumption and 5MMT strategic reserves.
- 3. Kaushik Basu Committee → MSP procured to be utilized to increase PDS from 5kg/person to 7kg/person.
- 4. Ashok Gulati sir's recommendation of restricting MSP-PDS to the lowest 20% population.

MSP reforms are required to transform "Annadata" to "geevadata" and usher in Agripreneurs in the era of "Millet revolution".

Feedba  
(For OFFICE u

#	⊙
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	

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

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Q.368433\_813523\_1910141559\_(2025-07-06 14:34:15)

tion is endored by various states. The government has taken steps to promote farm mechanization in the country. (Marks, 250 Words)

कृषि मशीनीकरण का प्रयोग सड़क और बिजली की सुविधा के बिना नहीं किया जा सकता है, आपको मध्य से अपनाए जाने में विभिन्न प्रकार के लाभ मिलेंगे। जो की निम्न प्रकार की है।  
 नई पहलु का उत्खनन की जाए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Farm mechanization in India is 40-45% (NITI) with increased mechanization of 70% in seeding process.

Farm mechanization can drive rural prosperity & sustainability

① It will free labour → reduce disguised unemployment → freed labour can take up other jobs → capital rise ↑ / income ↑.

② Multiple cropping can be done → Increased remuneration to farmers.

③ 'Polyculture' instead of monoculture will increase environmental sustainability.

④ Pollution control Happyseeders instead of burning waste.

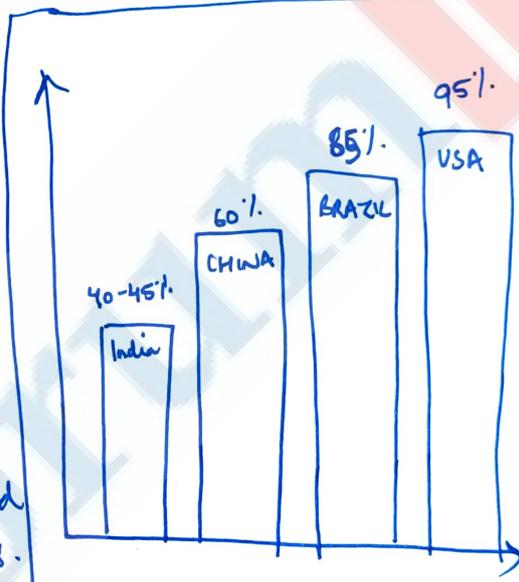


Fig:- Farm mechanization across countries

Hindered by various factors

Pvt vs. VoI case

① Huge capital investment costs → long term capital required is huge. [Eg] ₹5lac for a tractor truck.

→ right to food under A-21  
→ farm efficiency improvements for food security.

② farmer's hesitancy  
[Eg] equate mechanization with leasing farm jobs.

③ Tech exp limited technological expertise  
[Eg] drip operations difficult for small farmers.

④ Maintenance costs of machinery are high. If not maintained, leads to depreciation.

⑤ Fragmented / Hand or chief size landholdings  
85% farmers have less than 2 hectares land. [Eg] Canada's policy of land integrated to increase size of landholdings for use of technology.

⑥ Disparities between large & small farms.

Governmental Initiatives

- ① "FARMS" project to incentivize use of technology
- ② Government portals to buy-sell machinery (2<sup>nd</sup> hand)
- ③ e-krishi app, m-pusa app to decide about the "right machinery" for  
→ soil / land holding size.
- ④ Extension services through "ICAR-Kisan connect" platform for better decision making
- ⑤ Kisan Credit Card scheme limits increased for capital deployment.

Case study → Machine Learning integrated agriculture promoted data-driven policies in Hisar (Haryana) — Pilot study of ICAR.

farm mechanization aids "Lab to Land Connect" with increased efficiency to realize food security under SDG-2.4  
RSP — Articles 39(b), 39(c), 47.

**Feedba**

(For OFFICE u

#	G
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put marks in the table.	
Here G is G Average an Poor.	
<b>TOTAL MARKS</b>	

Q. 368433 813523 1910141559 (2025-07-06, 14:34:15)

The transition from the green revolution to a 'second green revolution' is essential for sustainable agricultural growth. In this context, evaluate the role of government intervention in Indian agriculture. What measures can be taken to achieve a sustainable green revolution? (5 Marks, 250 Words)

हरित क्रांति से 'सशुद्ध हरित क्रांति' की ओर संक्रमण के लिए नवीन विकास के लिए आवश्यक है। इस संदर्भ में, भारतीय कृषि पर हरित क्रांति के प्रभाव की परीक्षा करें। इस संदर्भ में, भारतीय कृषि में 'द्वितीय हरित क्रांति' को प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या उपाय ले लिए जा सकते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

While the Green Revolution of 1970's ushered placed India as "Food Bowl" of Planet under M.S. Swaminathan, there is a need for evergreen revolution as called by "Cabinet Committee on Economic Reforms".

### Impact of Green Revolution

- ① Increased agricultural productivity → Food Security
- ② Use of fertilizers & HYV seeds → Quality of foodgrains became better.
- ③ Ushered prosperity in rural Punjab & Haryana → Increase in per-capita income
- ④ Exports rise → Increased stability in balance of payments
- ⑤ Hunger, malnutrition, poverty under 504-1,214 realized.

### Issues with previous Green Revolution

- ① Unequal impacts on regions & farmers.
- ② High cost of better quality equipments.
- ③ Did not focus on "food fortification" → led to "hidden hunger crisis".

- ④. Soil salinity & degradation due to over-irrigation [eg] Punjab soil crisis.

Changing times → Needs of "Eco Green Revolution"

- ①. Millet based production → UN Year of Millets (2023) → better nutritional ability → solves Hidden Hunger → Also environmental friendly.
- ②. Agriculture entrepreneurs → Making farmers profit-oriented & venture experts.
- ③. Breaking the "cobweb phenomena" through data-driven decisions → Better price realization through data-driven investments in agriculture.
- ④. Ready to eat foods → [eg] MTR foods increased due to independent living styles.
- ⑤. Organic Revolution → Use of Natural farming & less contaminated food products.

368433\_813523\_1910141559 (2025-07-06 14:34:15)

lakur

- ① Increased technological penetration eg Robotic agriculture
- ② Water-use efficiency to treat "Hydro-schizophrenia" eg drip irrigation
- ③ Millet based awareness & MSP increase in millets
- ④ Organic / ~~Zero~~ <sup>Low</sup> budget Natural Farms → eg Value clusters development in Northeast
- ⑤ Extension services eg mkrishi app

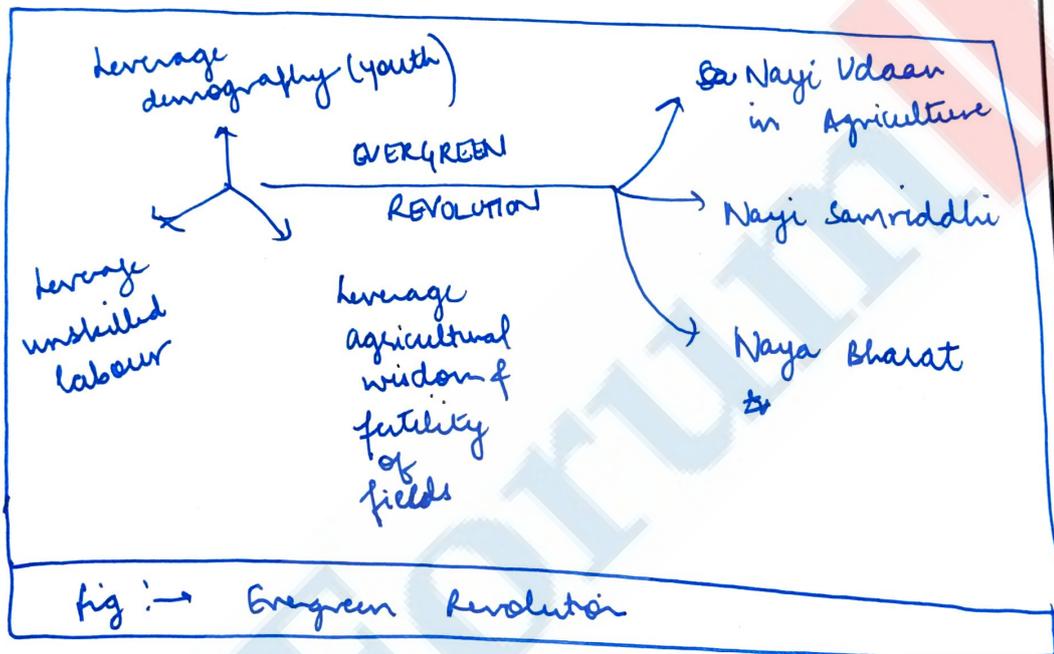


fig: → Evergreen Revolution

Evergreen revolution will help in realizing "Doubling of farmer's income" as per Dalwai Committee.

I  
(For  
AV  
CI  
S  
P  
F  
R  
I  
I

Q 368433\_813523\_1910141559\_(2025-07-06 14:34:15)

... and the realization of its true potential is hindered by a multitude of challenges. (5 Marks, 250 Words)

भारत में वस्त्र क्षेत्र विकास की अपार सम्भावनाओं के बावजूद, राजनीतिक अस्थिरता और बाजारों के कारण इसकी वास्तविक क्षमता का साकारिकरण बाधित होता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In the recent budget, government has increased allocation for textile industry due to its crisis amidst Bangladesh Political instability.

Textile Sector → Vast opportunities for growth

- ① India is home to cotton, silk, jute production. second highest exporter of cloth products.
- ② Unskilled labour can be better integrated
- ③ Demographic dividend can be consumed in textile sector.
- ④ ₹ 1 investment in textile Research gives 3 times the return
- ⑤ Potential for exports [eg] Indian silk revered in USA.
- ⑥ Better quality products [eg] Pashmina shawls.

## Challenges in Growth Realization

- ① Regional instability [eg] Bangladesh crisis caused significant losses.
- ② Lack of integrated policy framework  
[eg] Separate boards for cotton - jute etc.
- ③ Technology penetration is limited  
due to limited skills
- ④ Productivity per hectare has reduced  
due to climate change impacts.  
[eg] 52% produce dependent on the monsoons.
- ⑤ Sanitary & phytosanitary measures -  
of hindered export potential.  
[eg] EU → returned 38% textiles  
due to phytosanitary measures.
- ⑥ Limited penetration of the private  
sector → limited capital inflow.

Suggestions

- ① Swaminathan Committee report on Diversification → more focus on textiles.
- ② Increased private sector involvement through liberalized policies (RBI Annual Report)
- ③ Case study of Brazil → community led textile endeavours led to increasing GDP by 4%.
- ④ women labour force integration due to increased skills set.

Textiles are India's backbone.

Late Bibek Debroy said mentioned

- ∪ Textile has a potential in increasing India's GDP by 8-10% and absorbing a labour of ₹ 1.5 crore.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use)

#	⊙
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put tick marks in the table.	
Here G is Good, Average and 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
≡	Key / Relevant Point		
✖	Vague / Irrelevant		

\* Subject to change without prior notice.