

TEST CODE	8	1	3	4	1	5
-----------	---	---	---	---	---	---

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

**ForumIAS**

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	NABIYA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910108484	Medium/माध्यम	English <input type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Date/दिनांक		

\*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।	
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
Total/कुल अंक	250		<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input 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 आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

**Note:** Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

---

## 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 conducted by National statistics organisation (NSO) to capture and analyse the labour force participation rate

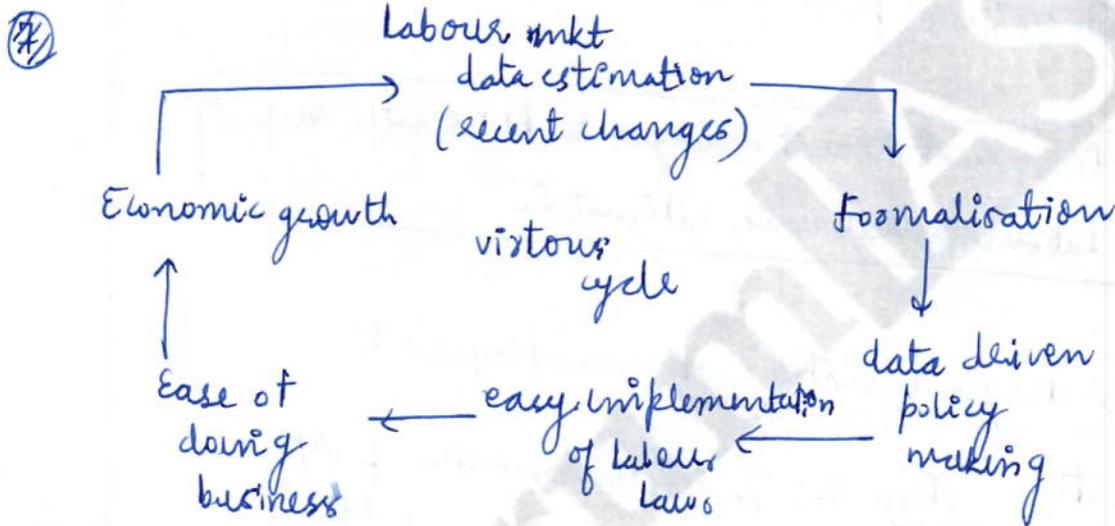
Significance of recent changes to PLFS with respect to labour market data estimation

- ① Monthly estimation of unemployment rate  
Eg) 5.6% in the month of April (FY25)
- ② Regional approach - independent and separate data for rural and urban India  
Eg) 5.8% in rural India for April FY(25)
- ③ Data driven policy making in the market  
Eg) Implementation of labour laws codes 2019
- ④ Formalisation of Informal labour market

5) Promote ease of doing business

(Eg) Labour mkt → investment → crowding in effect

6) Credit availability and ease of living for labours.



7) Reap the benefit of current geopolitical changes

(Eg) China + I

Challenges

- skill development (13% formal skilling) Skill India Report)
- Policy invisibility
- Methodology of calculation

Hence, various initiative like e-shram portal, Skill India Mission are steps in right direction, but more need to be done to reap the benefit of youngest demography dividend (51%) in the world (UNFPA)

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AW'S			
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			

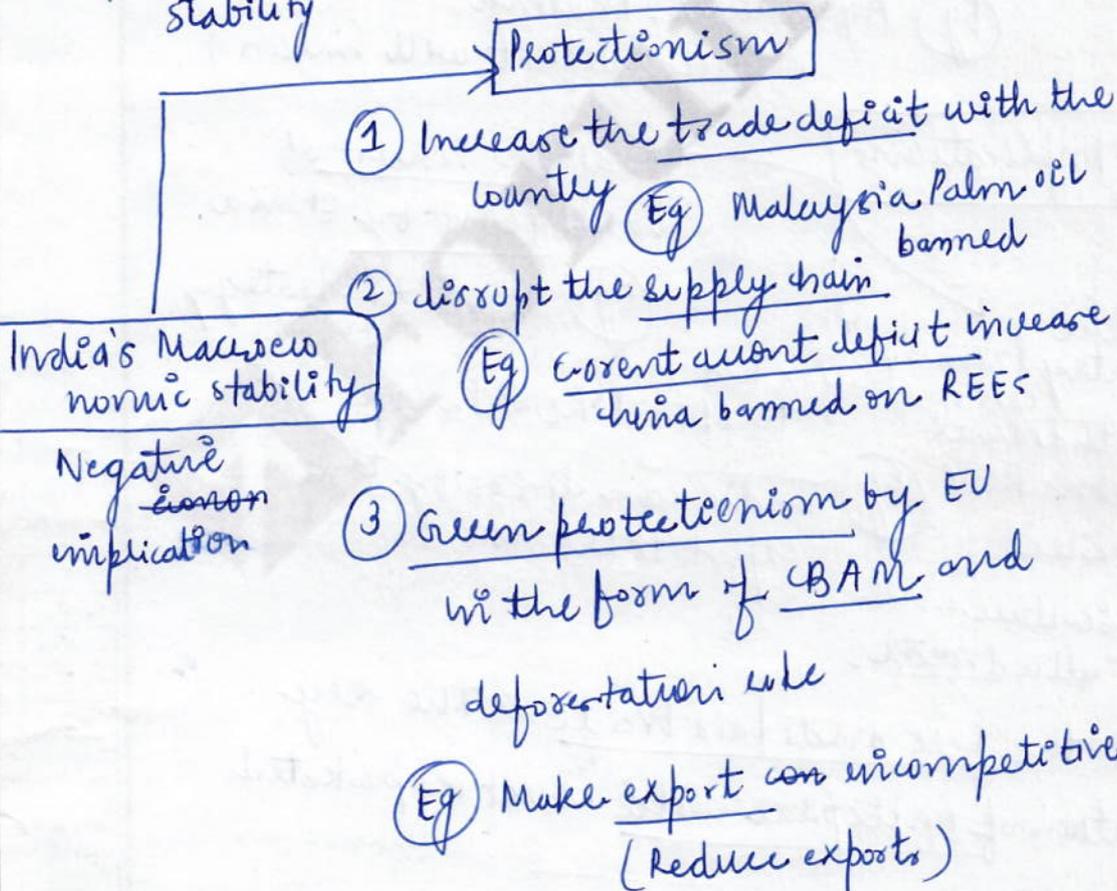


Q.2) Discuss the implications of the rising trend of protectionism and tariff wars in global trade for India's macroeconomic stability. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

According to IMF, Global Economic outlook Report, rising protectionism and tariff wars will severely hurt to emerging economy like India, by affecting the GDP growth rate atleast 1-2%.

Implication of rising trend on India's Macroeconomic stability



④ Intellectual Property Right regime

(Eg) USA AI export Policy, hurt the FDI in India (Investment)

↳ Tariff wars

① GDP growth rate reduction

(Eg) Make America Great Tariff Policy reduce GDP by 0.2% (MoF)

② Reciprocal tariffs will hurt different sectors

(Eg) Agriculture, Pharma (fiscal deficit will increase)

Positive Implications

save the country from crisis  
(Eg) withdrawal from RCEP to protect agriculture and allied sector

Major hit to LDCs like Vietnam

(Eg) India can diversify the exports to these country

Reap the benefit of void created by china  
(Eg) china+1 strategy

As the free and fair trade is the very foundation of multipolar world must be protected by WTO.

### 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			

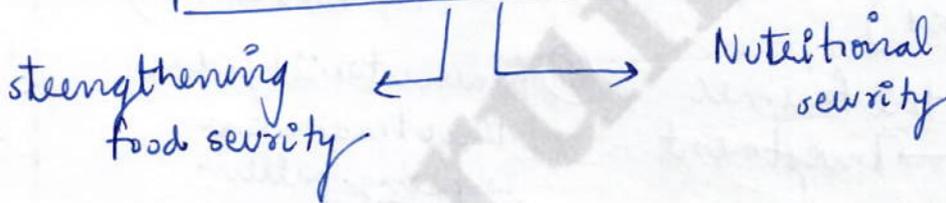


Q.3) "Genome-edited crops have the potential to strengthen food and nutritional security in the country." Examine. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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

Genome editing defined as the changes in the genome of crops by introducing the foreign gene particle or deleting the harmful one to increase the productivity and enhance the nutritional security.

Genome-edited crops



① Increase the productivity of the crop

(Eg) Bt cotton after introducing CRY1Ac.

② Reduce post harvest losses

(Eg) Pest attacks (Pink bollworm)

① counter the hidden hunger problems

(Eg) multivitaminic and micronutrient deficiencies vit B12 - 36% children (NFHS-5)

③ Reduce the demand - supply mismatch due to climate vagaries

② Malnutrition can be reduced

(Eg) 36% stunted children in India (NFHS-5)

④ Food cost inflation can be reduced.

③ life threatening disease like Anemia, can be tackled

⑤ ~~NO~~ Reduce the overall input cost

(Eg) 4:2:1 (N:P:K ratio) but India using (7:4:1)

(Eg) Introduction of Fertion (soon)

⑥ Increase the farmer income → Investment

④ Reduce toxicity due to traditional cropping pattern

↓  
Prosperity ← diversification of cropping pattern

Challenges

→ Genomic toxicity can be developed

→ Resistance with time (Bt cotton)

→ One size fit for all approach may cause health hazard (Eg) Bt cashew in Cambodia

No empirical evidence for nutritional and ~~crop~~ food security

Hence, genome edited crop can be one of the solutions to tackle multiple problems but thorough study needs to be done under ICAR.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

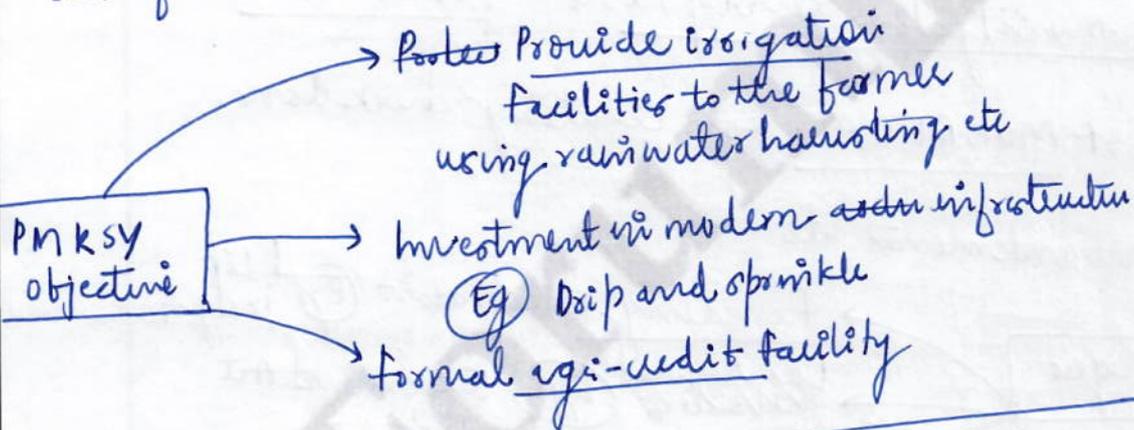
#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.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 is centrally sponsored scheme, launched to tackle the irrigation problem of the country.

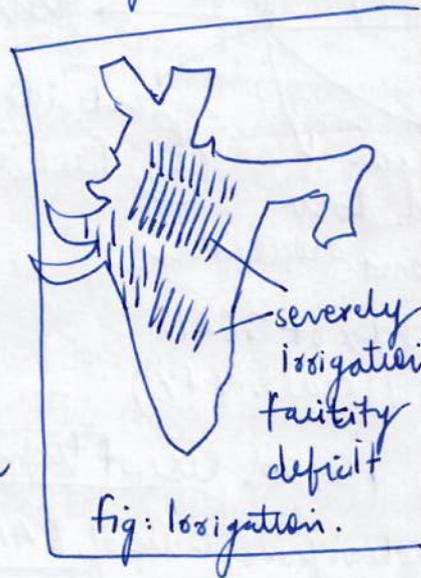
- India has 141 million hectare of Net sown area out of which 52% is rainfed.



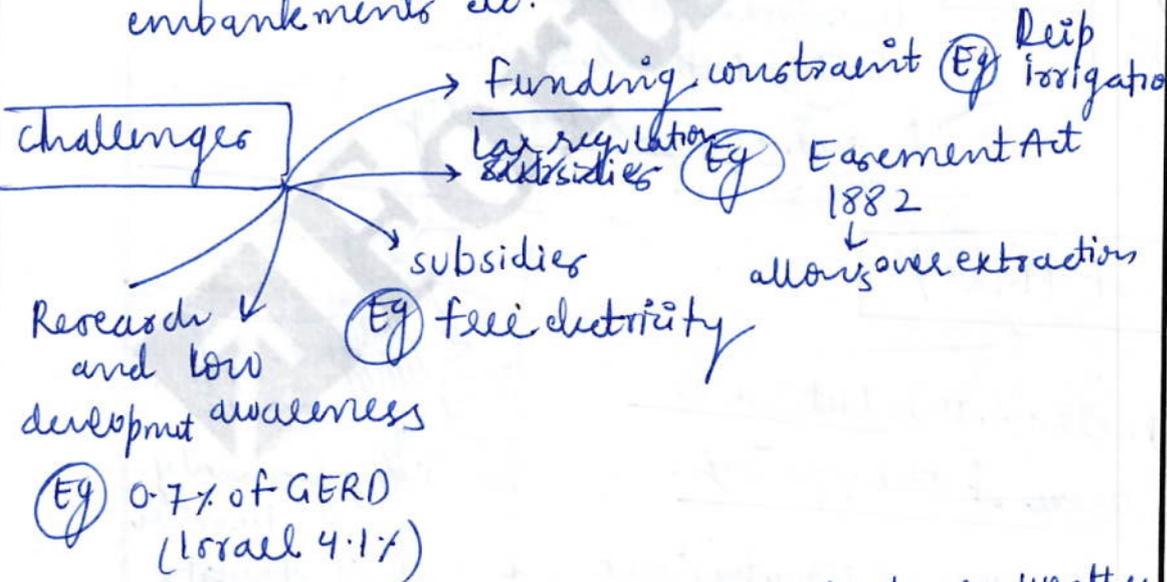
## Role of PMKSY

① Increase the Net sown area of the country

(Eg) 141 million hectare from 131 million ha in 2014



- ② Rural hinterland and Drought affected areas are the centre of irrigation coverage
- ③ Bank loans for irrigation with minimal interest rates (collateral free in many cases)
- ④ Integrated approach - rainwater harvesting, use of grey water
- ⑤ Community led development - Jal Samiti
- ⑥ Use of MGNREGA for creating check dams, embankments etc.



Hence, Use of technology like AI power weather forecasting, revival of DAMs, and private participation can reduce the burden on government and ensure the farmers' income security (Dahwai panel)

### 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	
-------------	--

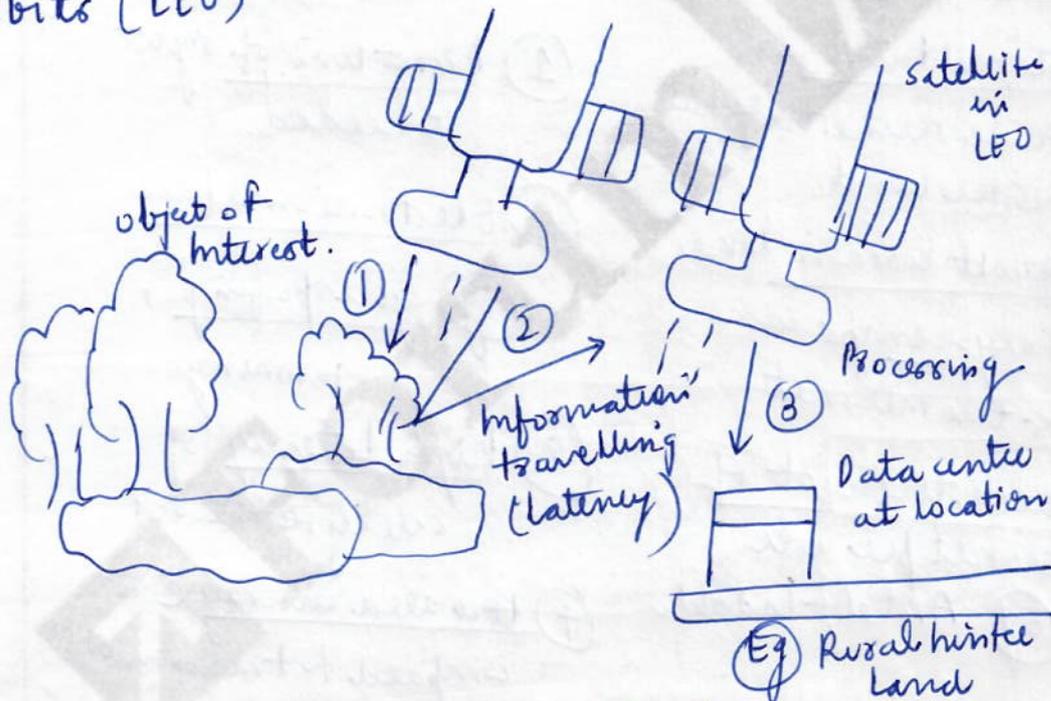


Q.5) Starlink, a satellite internet service provider, has recently been granted a license to operate in India. What is satellite internet? How does it work? What are its advantages and limitations?

(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)

Satellite Internet, it is the type of internet service which is provided by the network of multiple satellites in low earth orbits (LEO)



### Working of satellite internet

Network of multiple satellite created in earth orbits usually low earth orbit for cost reduction.

They transfer the internet for ~~local~~ designated location  
 ↓  
 Use by the consumer

Satellite internet has its own advantages and limitations

## Advantage

- ① Locational factor can provide service to remote hilly land
- ② Difficult terrain like military camps can access the internet
- ③ Reduce the cost of internet per user  
 (Eg) Airtel - Ladakh

## Limitation

- ① Direct line of sight is needed
- ② Electromagnetic  
 (Eg) cyber spoofing, jamming
- ③ high latency of satellite internet
- ④ low area coverage or compared to traditional
- ⑤ high upfront cost

Hence, Satellite based internet is new age technology, must be regulated by international laws for protection and increase the its penetration in India under Digital India Mission 2.0

### 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			



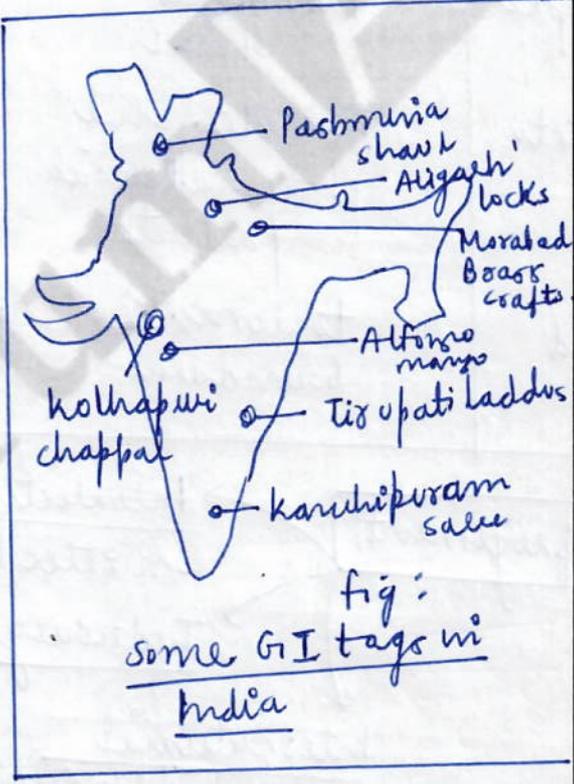
Q.6) What is a Geographical Indication (GI)? What are the legal frameworks governing it? How does it differ from a trademark? How can GI infringement be tackled? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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 tag defined as the assurance of authenticity of the product which guarantees the originality.

Legal framework governing it

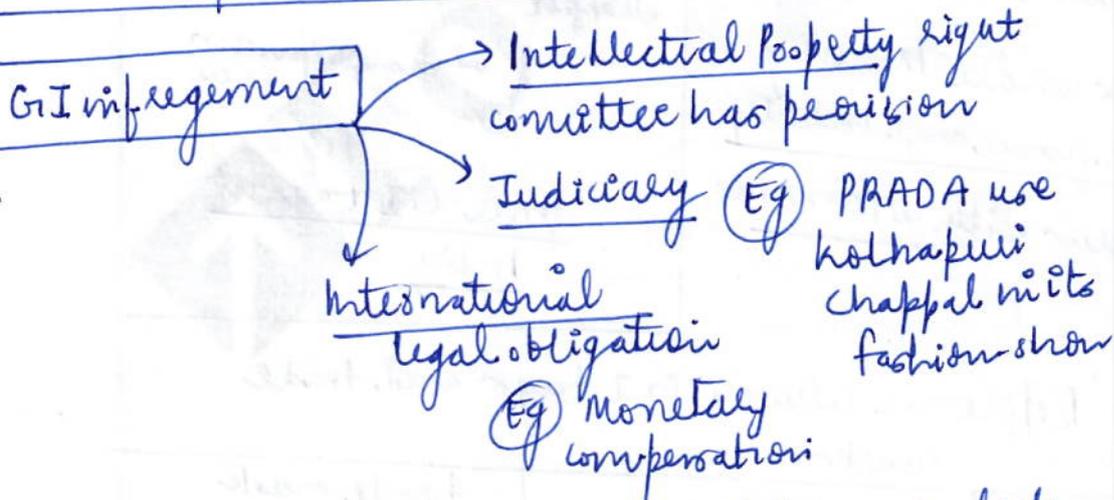
- Geographical Indication Act 1999 is the legislative framework
- comes under Ministry of commerce and industry
- complies with WTO norms



Difference between GI tags and trade marks

Difference	GI tags	Trade marks
Usage	for the agricultural.	for the authentic

Legislation	product, manufactured items etc Under <u>GI Act 1991</u>	creation Trade Mark Act 1961
Time period	for 10 years	lifetime (60 years)
Example	Pashmina shawl	Adidas logo
Applics to	Domestic and International products	specifically to the creator
Extend	to domestic boundaries	International recognition



Hence, GI tag ~~Act~~ must be amended to provide security to the developers and protect indigenous knowledge.

### 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.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 launched by IMD to reduce the According to German watch, climate index, India lost \$4-5 trillion in upcoming 2-3 decades due to climate vagaries, Mission Mausam launched to reduce the losses.

### Feature of Mission Mausam

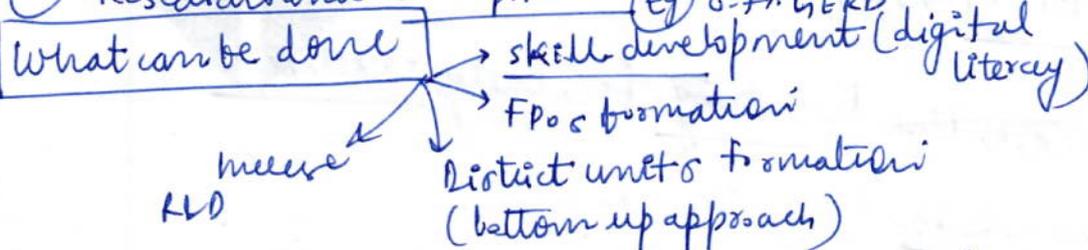
- ① collaboration between multiple agencies to tackle the problem
- ② Revival of District Meteorological Agriculture Unit (DAMU) for information dissemination.
- ③ Increase the funding for early weather forecasting
- ④ Digitalisation of overall process

## Need of such a mission

- ① Productivity loss in agriculture due to climate change
- ② changing climatic patterns like heavy precipitation, dry spells etc.
- ③ Impact on different communities  
(Eg) coastal ecology and community

## Challenges

- ① low funding cost (Eg) only 0.9% of agriculture budget
- ② infrastructure deficit (Eg) information dissemination
- ③ inter-departmental silos (Eg) IMD - Mo Jalshakti - CWC etc
- ④ Digital divide along with digital literacy (Eg) tele-density in rural India is 53%
- ⑤ Research and development (Eg) ICAR, ICRD



Hence, Mission Mausam is the step in right direction, we must take other measures like infrastructure, community empowerment and

### 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.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 (Amendment) Act 2025 introduced to tackled the multiple issues, as climate change index, India is one of top 10 affected country in the world.

Provision of Disaster Management (Amendment) Act, 2025.

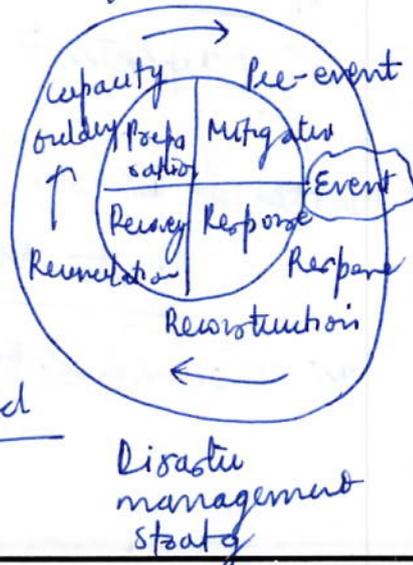
- ① Increase the domain specific power of National Disaster Management authority
- ② More disaster like glacial lake outburst of floods declared as national disaster (updates the National Disaster list)
- ③ National Disaster Mitigation fund and state Disaster Mitigation fund implemented as recommended by 15th Finance Commission

- ④ Reduce the inter-department silos in coordination and decision making

Disaster Management framework will be strengthened by this Amendment

- ① Proactive and timely response in more effective manner (Eg) Daxali flash floods 2025
- ② scientific approach with technological updation (Eg) use of drones, AI etc
- ③ community led development model promoted. (Eg) shetlakhet model
- ④ infrastructure resilience and capacity building

Hence, as India loss significant percentage of its GDP, sendai framework along with PM's-10 pent agendas for disaster risk reduction must be implemented



**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.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 launched by India on May 7 after the deadly Pahalgam attack on April 22 in Jammu and Kashmir region.

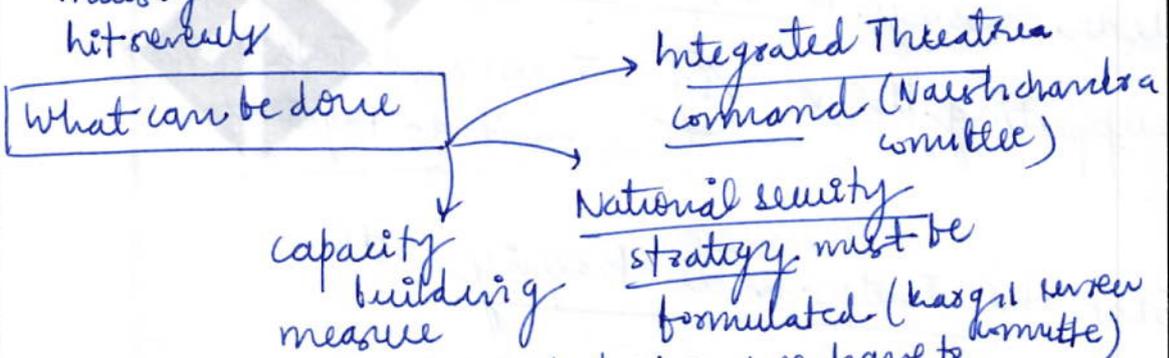
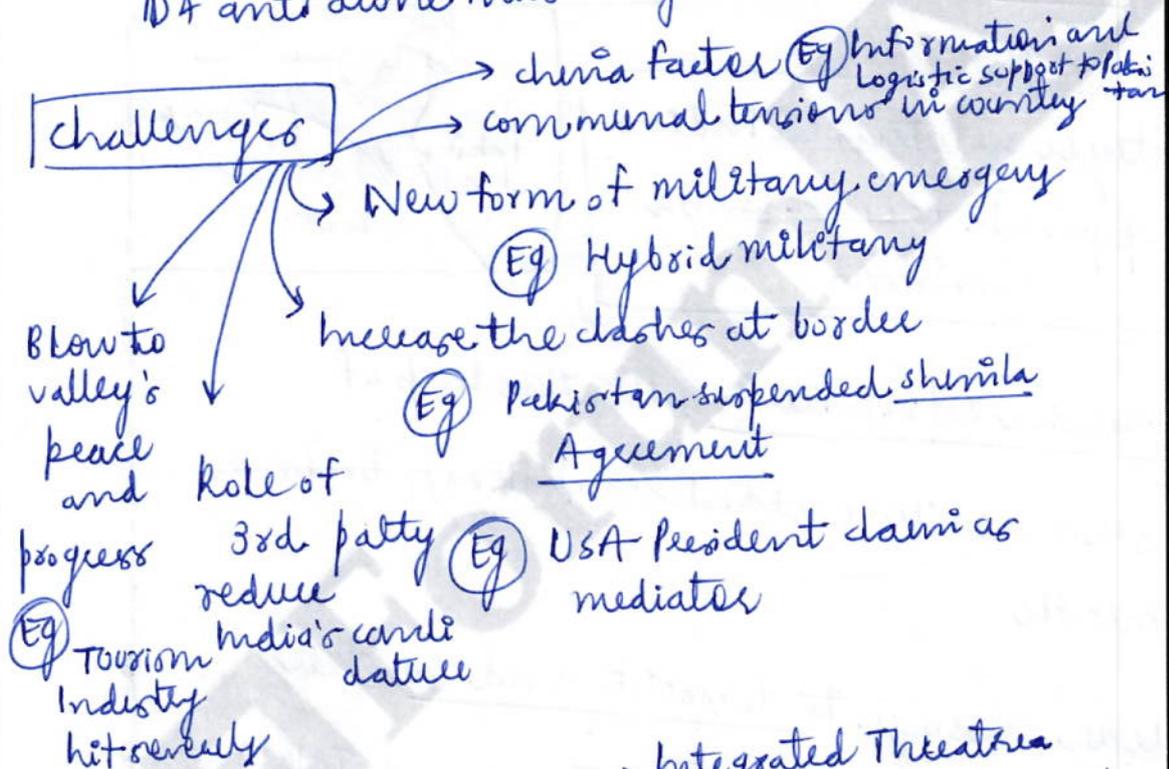
Strategic evolution in India's approach to cross-border terrorism



- ① Massive retaliation with the help of 5400 missiles (Sudarshan Chakra), Brahmos missile
- ② clear message to terrorists and countries supporting them (Eg) Terror and Talk can't go together
- ③ Stop the Indus water sharing with Pakistan (Eg) Indus Treaty 1960

④ Deep enter into the territory upto 100 kms  
earlier India only ~~was~~ restrict itself to border areas.

⑤ New technologies like Harop drones, Bhaskar  
DA anti drone missile system used.



'As neighbours are not choice, we have to live with them' - PM who rightly highlighted that we should work on our strategies and response

### 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.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)

According to Global Cyber Security Index by ITU, India is one of the worst affected country due to cyber attack, majority due to non-kinetic measures like cyber warfare.

Cyberspace emerged as distinct domain of warfare, posing serious threat to national security

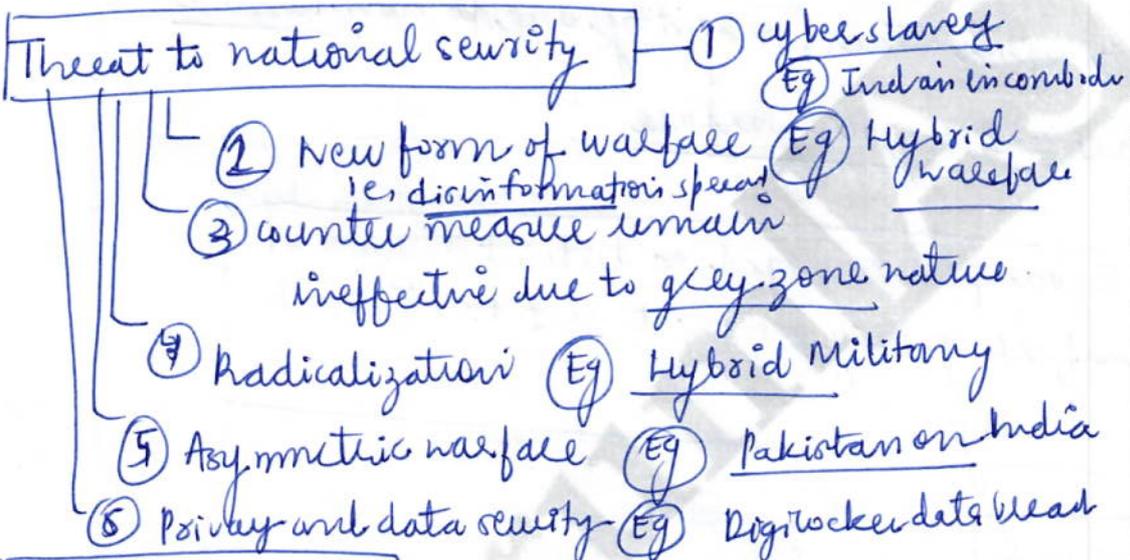
### Emergence

- ① Use of Internet for illegal activities  
Eg) telegram, signal
- ② Organised crime linkages in cyber space  
Eg) Dark Net.
- ③ Low cost, high impact in nature  
Eg) stuxnet attack of <sup>Isreal</sup> Iran on Iran
- ④ Difficult to intercept - identification of

location is extremely difficult

(Eg) Dange of Hallary attack on India

⑤ Regulation - no international regulation to deter them (Eg) Redpat Pager blasts in laboron



Hence, new age warfare is internet specific  
 India must built infrastructure, increase defense funding as suggested by shetkatar committee

**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 F is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

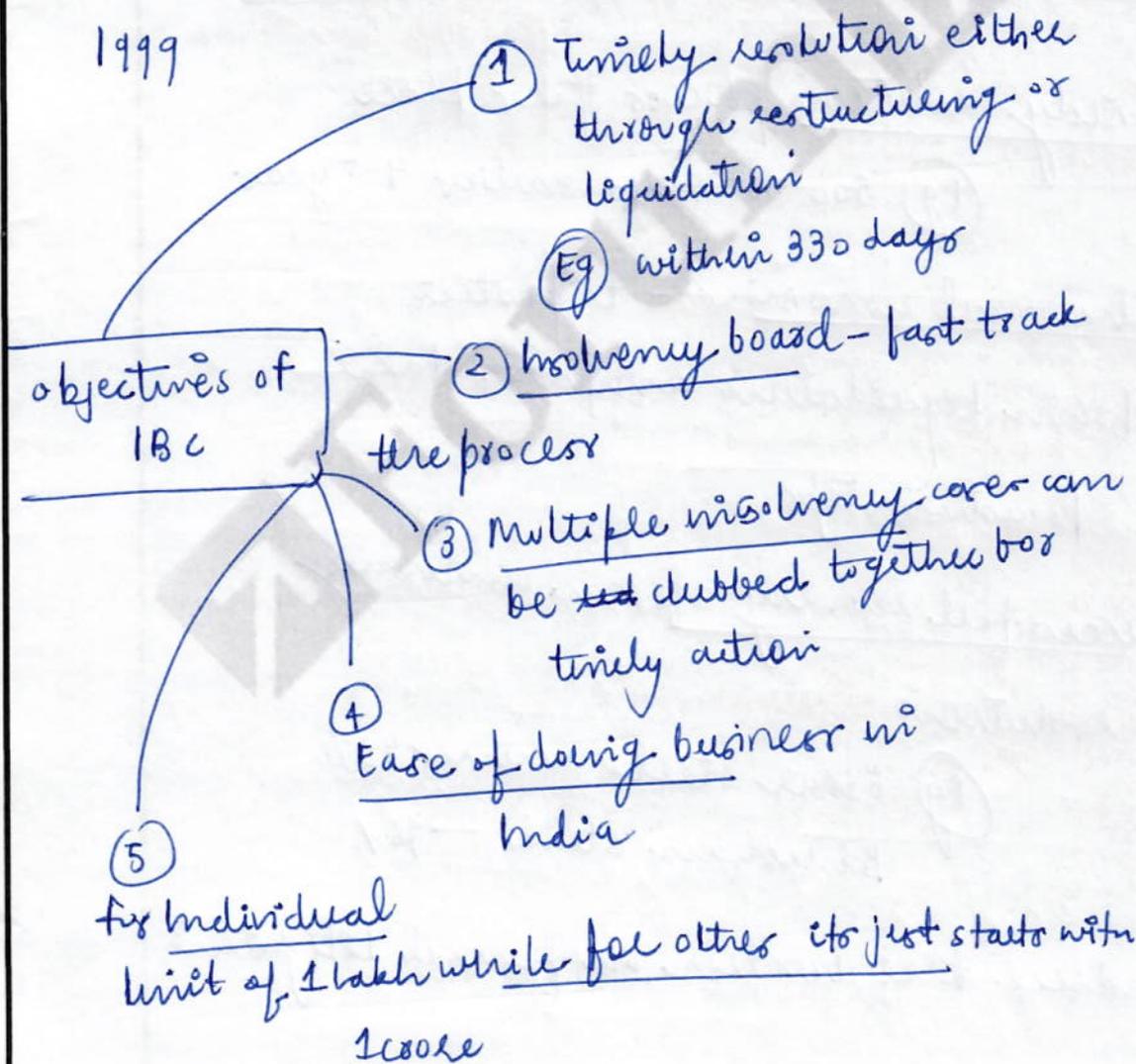


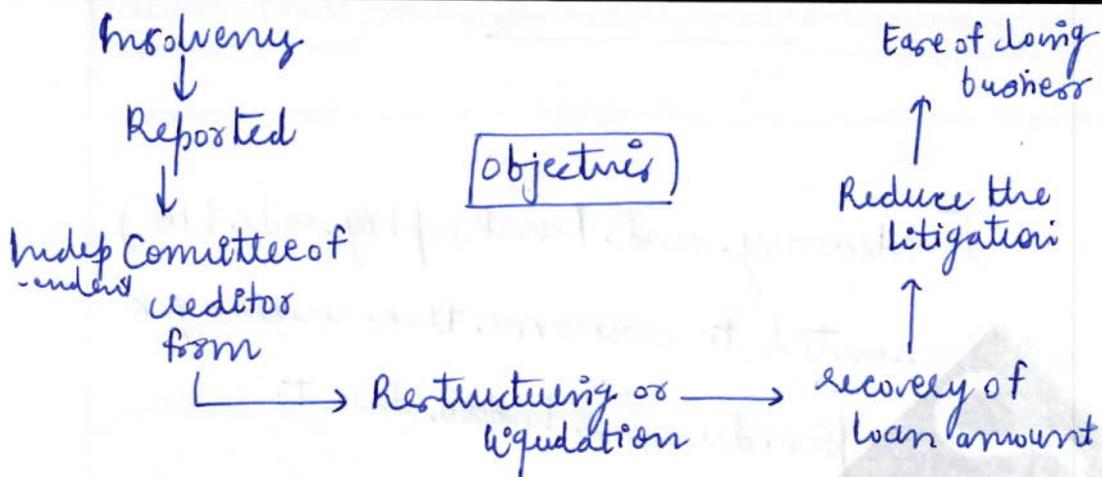
Q.11) What are the key objectives of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016 ? To what extent has it been successful in achieving them? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

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)

Insolvency and Bankruptcy code (IBC) 2016 implemented to overcome the challenges in insolvency procedure in India due to SARFESI Act 2002, Debt Recovery Tribunal

1999





## Success of IBC in achieving the objectives

- ① Timely resolution process takes place  
 (Eg) 500-600 days, earlier 4-5 years
- ② Behavioural economics - to protect  
 from liquidation companies take  
 proactive steps
- ③ Successful recovery from insolvency  
 resolution  
 (Eg) Essar steels recovers 93%.  
 Bluehar steels - 96%.
- ④ Reduce the burden on formal litigation

under judicial setup.

- ⑤ Individuals inclusion may protect the small investors.

These are challenges as well

- ① International (cross border) insolvency not taken into account (eg) Recent SC judgement

- ② Time for resolution is 180 days as against 330 days designated

- ③ few successful examples not reflect the whole scenario

- ④ More reliance on liquidation & other restructuring

- ⑤ Chakravarthy challenge - difficult exit.

What can be done

IBC 2.0 must be implemented (P.J. Nayak committee)

expertise in committee of creditors

International insolvency must be included for investor protection.

P.J. Nayak committee on Banking Reform,

highlighted the need of new law to winter the challenges, which will come India's growth

### 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			

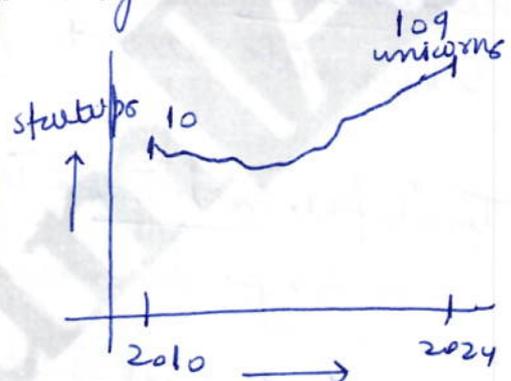


Q.12) Despite phenomenal growth in recent years, India's startup ecosystem lags in innovation across strategic sectors. Identify the factors responsible for this inadequate focus on deep-tech and suggest strategies to bridge this gap. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

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)

Startups defined by DPIIT as those who are employed less than 100 workers and for the period of 10 years, as per NITI Aayog report, India has 3rd largest startup ecosystem in the world

Phenomenal growth in startup ecosystem



### ① Government Policies

(Eg) Elimination of Angel Tax, AIF (Fund of fund) tax breaks introduction

### ② Technology boom after pandemic

(Eg) Ed-Tech startups like Phyroswallah etc.

### ③ Conducive environment - skilled labour

force, plug and play model

(Eg) Cyberabad in Hyderabad

④ Behaviour change toward entrepreneurship  
rather rote learning and traditional  
employment (Eg) Shark Tank India

⑤ Victor cycle - successful startups nudging  
other startups (Eg) Boats to Pebble  
(Earphones)

Lagging in innovation across strategic  
sectors

① Restrictions - restrictions across the  
different sectors

(Eg) space, atomic energy etc.

② Monopoly of organisations also hindering  
their growth (Eg) DRDO in defence

③ Weak industry academia linkage which hampering  
the skill development (Eg) only 13% receive the  
formal educational vocational  
training  
(Skill India Report)

④ Funding Issues to these startups.

⑤ Rate of failure deters the private player from making investment (low private participation). (Eg) AI generated model

⑥ Infrastructure - Research lab, sophisticated equipment etc. (Eg) Quantum technology

What can be done

① National startup Policy which encourage entrepreneurship in deep techs

② Financial supports through startup fund and legal support (Eg) Patent Amendment Act.

③ Infrastructure building

④ Increasing expenditure on R&D.

(Eg) 0.7% of GERP.

⑤ Awareness and encouragement

Hence, startups in India must be nurtured which has high multiplier effect on other sectors as well.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

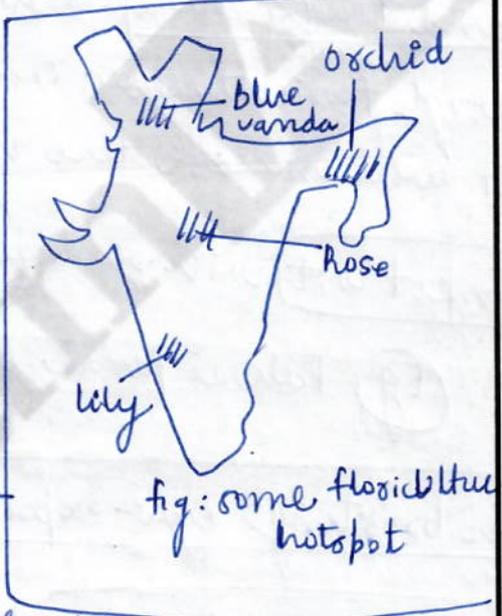
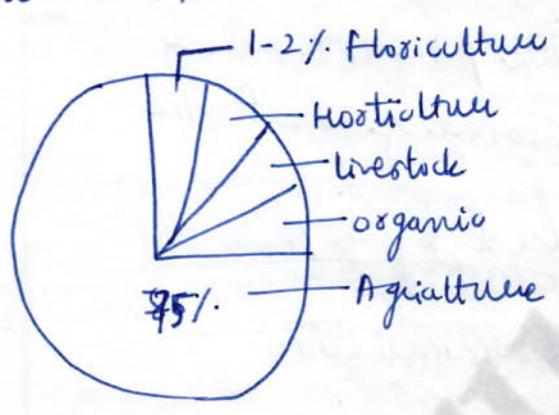
#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.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 defined as the cultivation of ornamental flowers, medicinal plants and other plants in a specified area.



Floriculture role in boosting farm income

① Crop diversification - dependent on skewed cropping pattern reduce the productivity, floriculture will help in enhance the diversification

② Small and marginal farmer is 84%  
of farmer holding less than 1.08 ha of  
land, it will increase the overall  
income

③ Land fragmented issue can be resolved  
through tractor as small patches needed  
it will increase the income of the farmer

④ Input cost will be reduced by 25%.

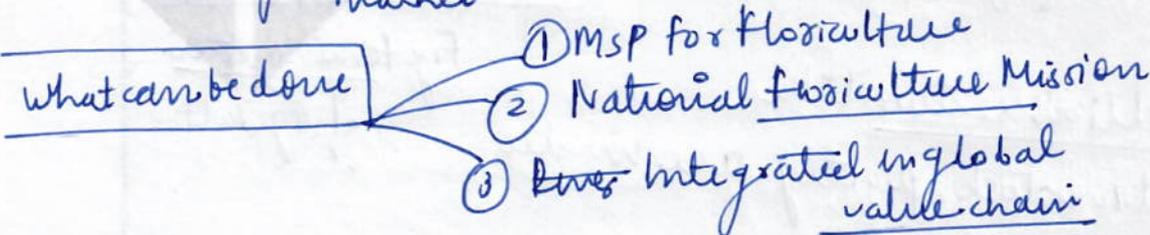
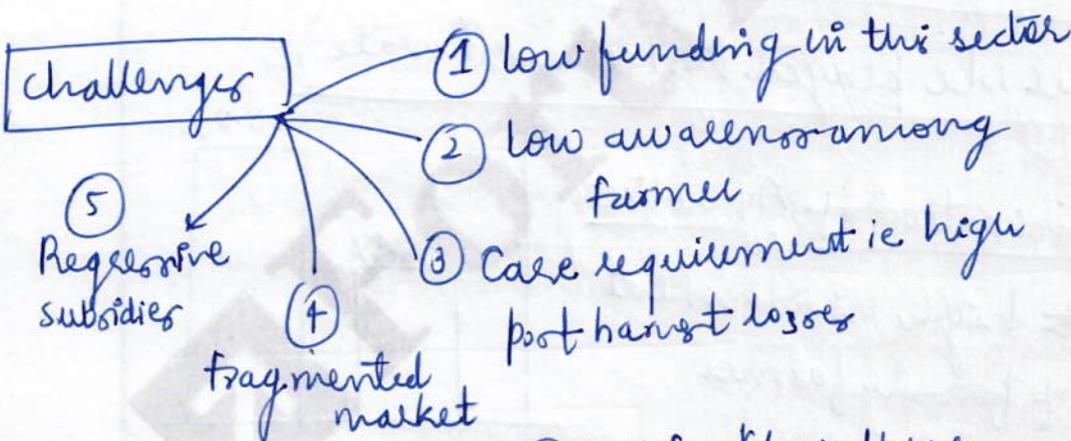
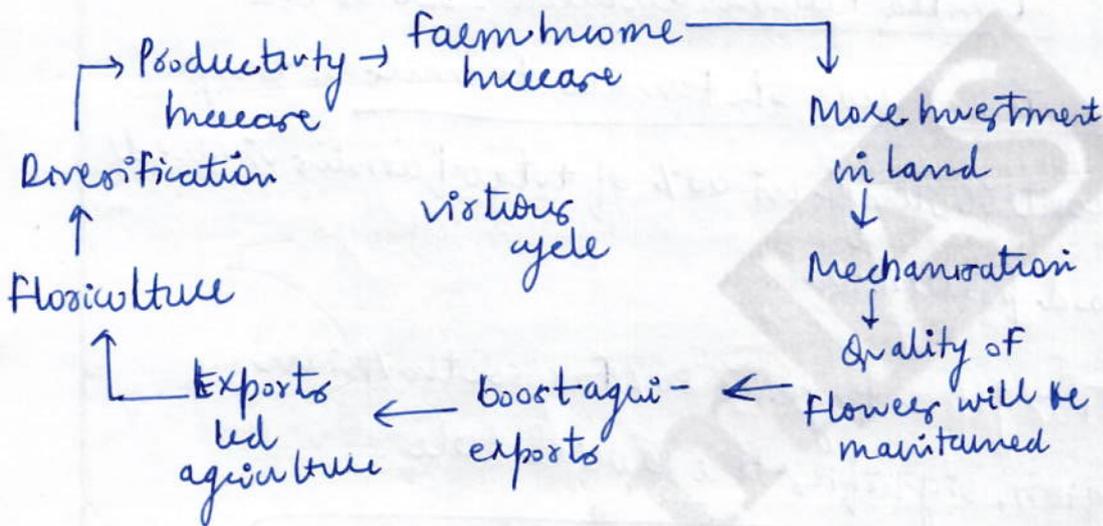
(Eg) Palwai Panel recommendation

In boosting agro-exports.

① Market Intelligence holds less importance  
here, so reduce the demand supply  
mismatch

② Biodiversity conservation increase the  
overall soil fertility and boost  
productivity hence agro-exports will be  
increased

③ International demand can be met which help to ~~even~~ <sup>in</sup> export promotion  
 (Eg) water lily, Blue vanda



Here, Agriculture and Allied activities require more grate funding, innovation which helps India to achieve Agriculture export Policy 2018 target of \$100 billion export by 2020

**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.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)

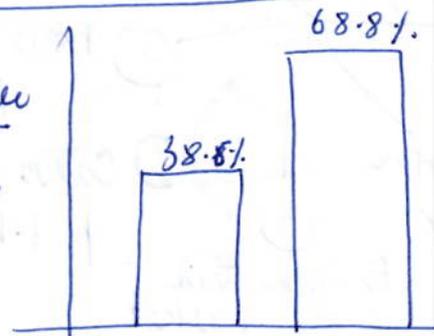
"महिलाएँ भारतीय कृषि में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं, फिर भी उन्हें व्यवस्थागत बहिष्कार का सामना करना पड़ता है।" भूमि स्वामित्व, ऋण तक पहुँच और कृषि-विस्तार सेवाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या पहल की है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

United Nations declared 2026 as the International year of female farmers as they are contributing in 60% of total farmer involved in food production.

- This percentage is 80% for south Asian region, signifies the crucial role.

Crucial role played by farmers (Female)

① Feminisation of Agriculture due to high involvement of female farmer



② Allied sectors like livestock, poultry are under female

Fig feminization of Agriculture

③ Family, labour reduces the overall input

cost

- ④ Contract farming (Eg) Bheed diest in  
contract farming with  
sugarcane industry

## Female farmer facing challenges

### ① Land ownership

- only 14% of women farmers have  
land ownership in India  
(NABARD report)

### ② Access to credit

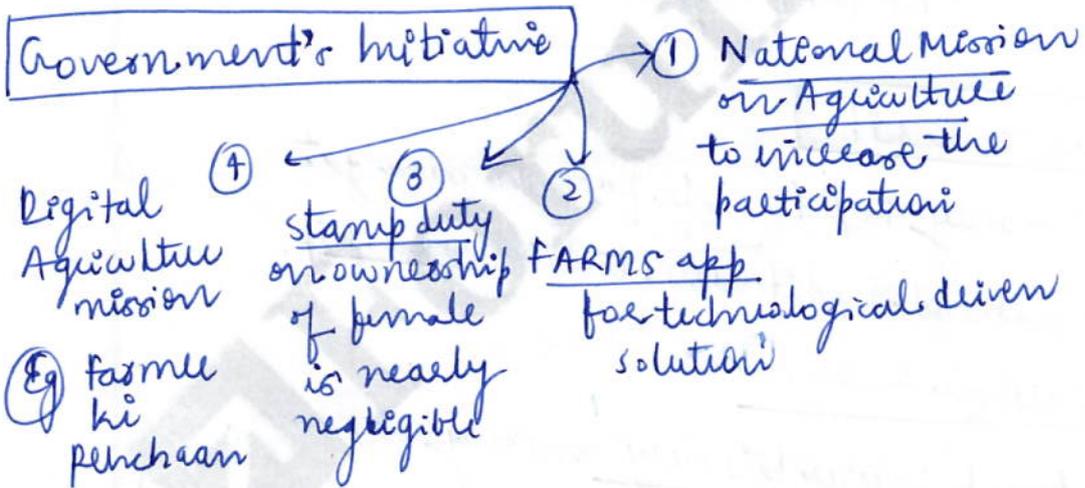
- only 15% female farmers can get  
formalised credit due to low ownership,  
collateral demands

- low financial literacy among women  
farmers (Eg) 8% (Agriculture census  
2016)

### ③ Agri-extension services

- Mechanisation - less gender friendly  
tools lead to defeminisation  
of agriculture.

- Technology adaptation like soil health card, KCC, is quite low
- climate vagaries on the dual burden of the female
- Allied sectors like livestock breeding issues like disease, productivity, veterinary services unavailability
- Policy invisibility: majority male centric policies (MS Swaminathan Report)



October 11 & ~~March 8~~ celebrated as Mahila Kisan

diwas, we must promote the sustainable inclusion and make the most invisible face visible

- Ms Swaminathan

### 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.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 एक्सओम-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 sets the new milestone  
in the journey of space exploration.

## Features of the Mission

- ① space exploration and development of new technology
- ② interplanetary research and development
- ③ collaboration between multiple agencies.
- ④ future events like near earth asteroid impacts, threats can be understood.

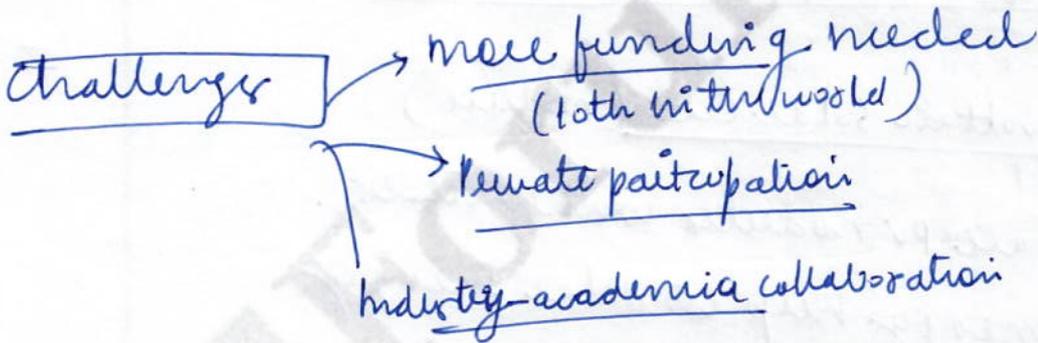
### Significance for Gaganyaan Project

- ① key support to India's upcoming  
Gaganyaan project in  
low earth orbit.
- ② orbit in space which allow human  
habitation possibilities.
- ③ new age technology used, which is  
also used in gaganyaan
- ④ provides the trial feedback

### India's long term space ambition

- ① landing of man on moon  
can be achieved by this

- ② Chandrayaan-4 mission which is set to be launched in 2027
- ③ Space station - Bharatiya Antariksh space station by 2035
- ④ New and other space mission like Shukrayaan etc



Hence, Axiom 4 is the step in right direction, but lot needs to be done, to make India's space programme number one as suggested by Mr. Koarm Sasabhai.

### 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.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।

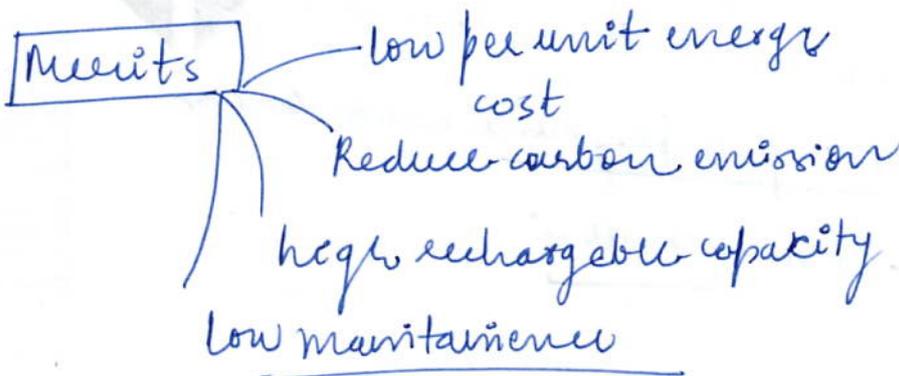
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

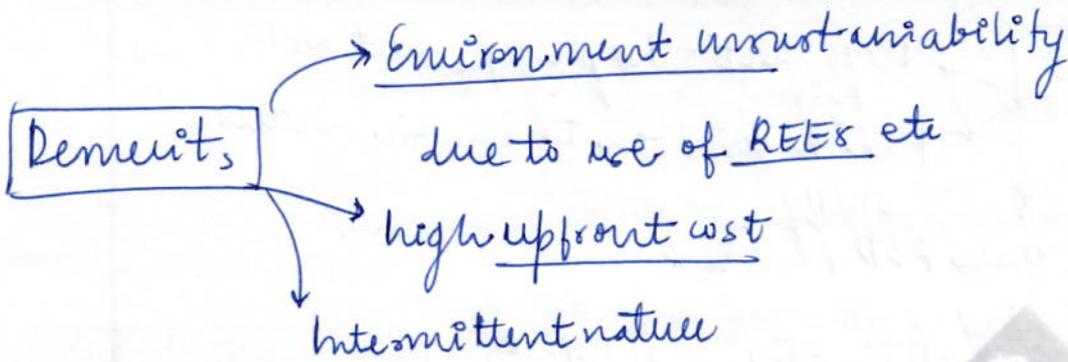
Energy storage technology is defined as the powerhouse of the cell, which store the energy and converted into kinetic energy whenever needed.

## Technologies using Energy storage

### ① Photovoltaic solar cell (module)

These are PV modules which stores the energy help in solar energy production.

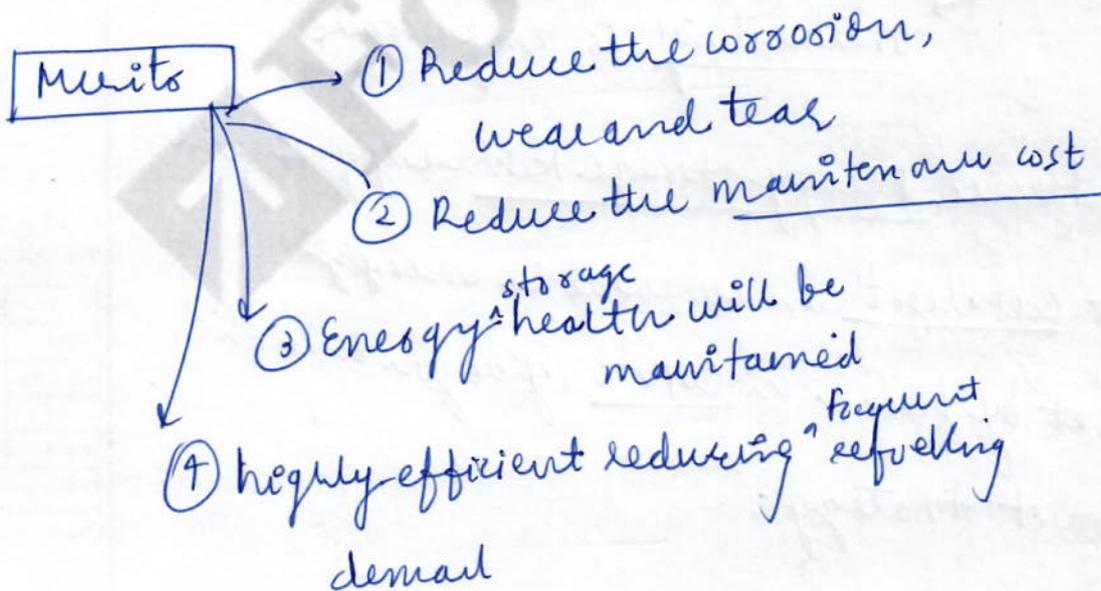




## ② Regenerative Braking Technology

This braking technology reduce the loss of kinetic energy which developed during braking, converted back into electric energy

- used in Hybrid and EVs.



**Demerits**

- high cost - high upfront cost
- still limited to Electric vehicles only
- more R&D needed

### ③ Advanced chemistry cells (Acc)

Recently, GOI included them under PLI scheme, it helps in energy storage through oxidation and reduction process

**Merit**

- Increase the battery life
- more efficient
- Reduce recharging needs

**Demerits**

- in nascent stage of development
- overheating is major issue.

Hence, Energy storage technology will act as catalyst in renewable energy path set by India in CoP26, Glasgow through Parismit strategy:

#### 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.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)

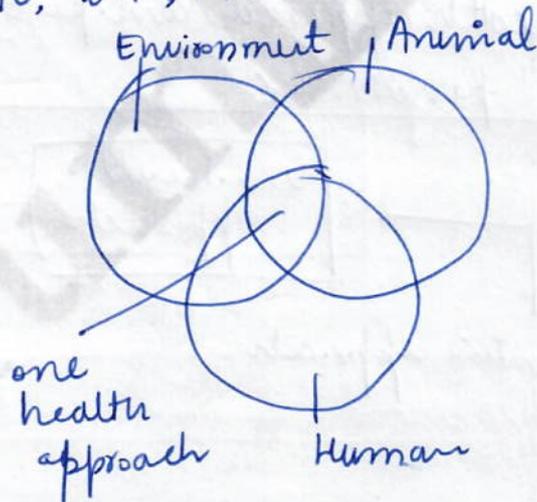
वैश्विक महामारी समझौता (ग्लोबल पैडेमिक एग्रीमेंट; 2025) महामारी की रोकथाम, तैयारी और प्रतिक्रिया के लिए 'वन हेल्थ' दृष्टिकोण को महत्वपूर्ण मानता है। इस समझौते की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए और विस्तार से बताइए कि वन हेल्थ दृष्टिकोण भविष्य की महामारियों को रोकने में कैसे मदद कर सकता है। भारत के पर्यावरण और स्वास्थ्य प्रशासन में इस दृष्टिकोण को एकीकृत करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

One Health approach is multiorganizational approach adopted by various countries including India, launched by WHO, OIECD, FAO etc

Key features of the agreement

① Collaborative approach to solve the problems of zoonotic disease

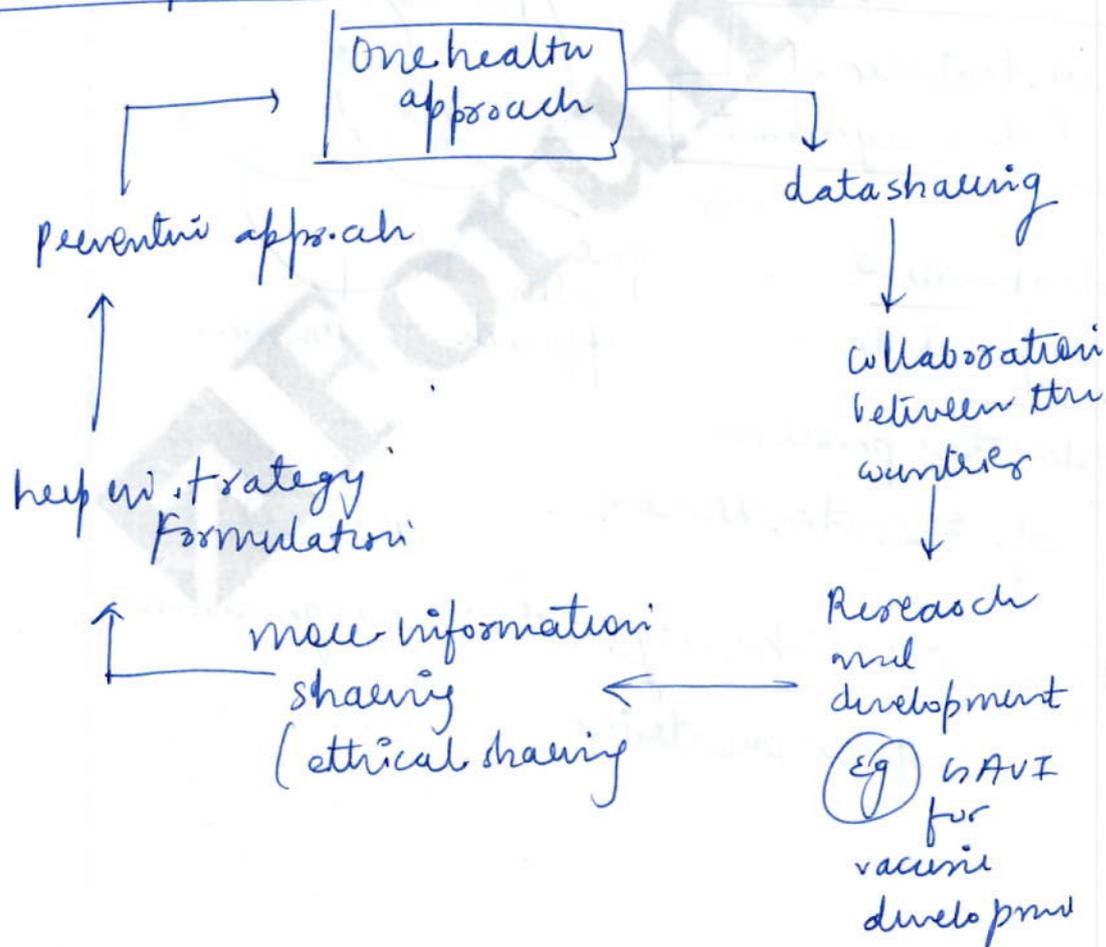
② Information sharing with the organisations and other countries



③ Data driven policy making for save the humanity from future pandemic

④ Environment sustainability for all in line with sustainable development goals.

One health approach can prevent future pandemics



Steps needed to integrate this approach into India's environmental and health governance

Environmental

Health

- Amendment in EPA 1986 and WPA 1972 to include zoonotic disease

- Antimicrobial Resistance policy must be implemented in letter and spirit

- Increase funding for environmental sustainable project (Eg) Renewable project.

- Awarer generation about zoonotic disease

- save wildlife (Eg) Rabies - stray dogs menace  
(Eg) Antivenome snake events

- vaccination drive

(Eg) Brucellosis, lumpy skin disease

Hence, one health approach is the need of hour, we must take steps in this direction for sustainable development of all to truly become Atmanirbhar Bharat by 2047

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

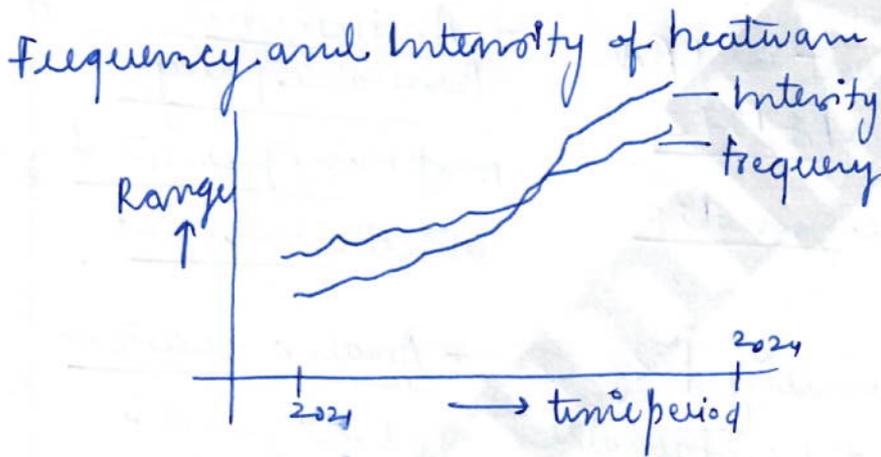
#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



**Q.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)

According to IMD, heatwaves cases increase in urban India by 89% from 2021-2025



Causes	Effect
<u>Natural causes</u> ① Increase the temperature of the region (Eg) heavy tornado reported heatwave in 2024 (Kullu region)	- Change in biodiversity - may lead to endemic species - health related issues like

② volcanic eruption  
near the urban  
center

(Eg) Australia

## Anthropogenic cause

① Sustainable  
urbanisation.

(Eg) urban sprawl,  
urban jungle

② A use of heat  
trapping material

(Eg) Asphalt

③ vehicular emission  
major pollutant,  
contributes to 10%

④ Precipitation  
(Eg) flash floods

nausea, headache

- Infrastructure damage  
like cracks in tiles  
of the building

- heat wave related  
fatalities.

- More energy requirement  
which itself  
create climate feedback  
loop

- respiratory illness  
- cardiac arrest  
- dehydration

- Infrastructure damage

## Policies

- ↳ green roof top technologies
- ↳ Miyawaki method
- ↳ Early warning system by IMD
- ↳ Regional model - Carpooling (Bangalore)  
odd even (Delhi)
- ↳ Smart City Mission

However, heat waves must be tackled

as per Climate Index, India will loose

\$ 1-2 trillion every year.

### 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			



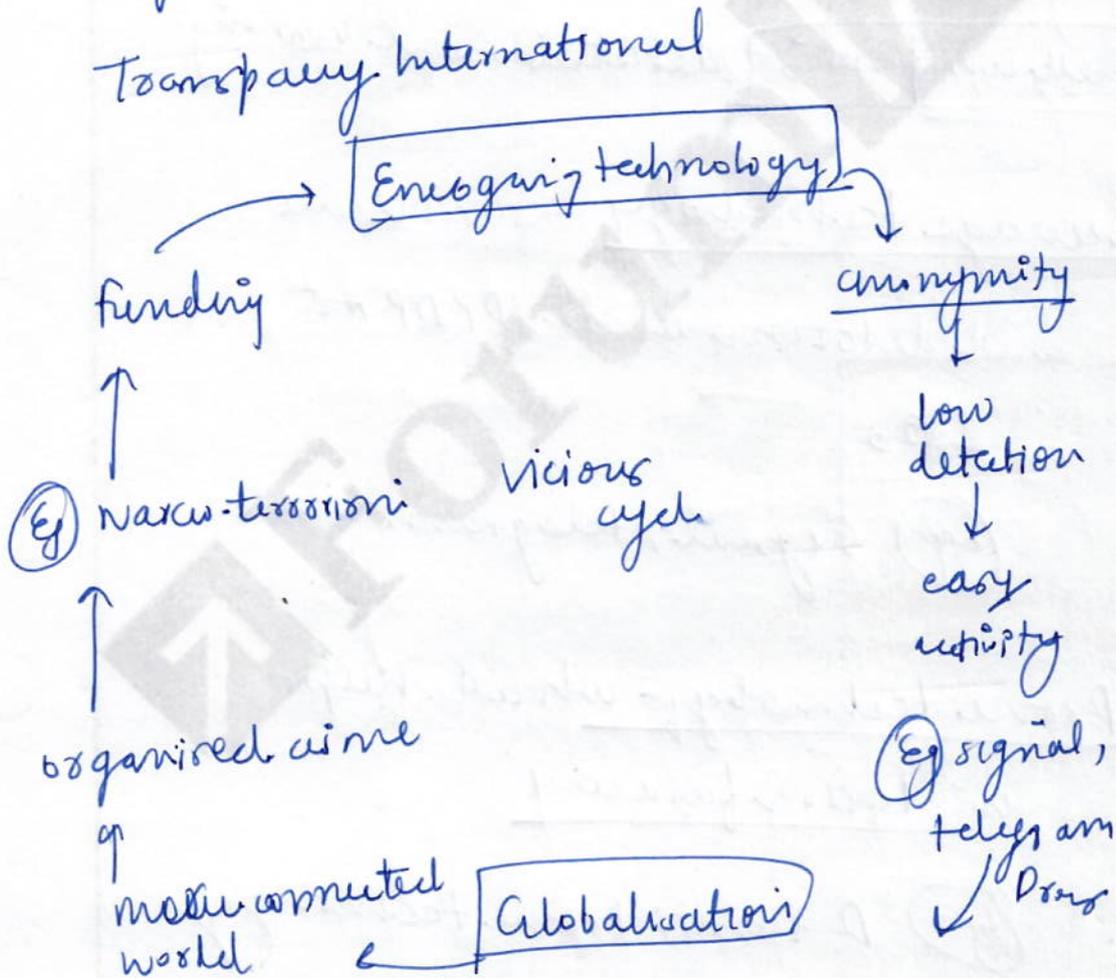
Q.19) Discuss how emerging technologies and globalization contribute to terror financing. Elaborate measures to tackle the menace of terror financing both at national and international levels.

(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)

Emerging technology & Globalisation act as the tool for terror financing, as they contribute ~52% as by Terrorism Perception Index by Transparency International



Measures needed to tackle them

National level

- Legal crackdown - through PMLA Amendments, FCRA regulations
- Shell companies detection and banning
- New age technology - surveillance and detection under DPDP Act 2023
  - (Eg) Signal, telegram
- Drone technology which helps in terror financing
  - (Eg) Anti drone technology

International

- FATF - grey list  
 \ 40 + 9 recommendations
- Use of IMF and world bank in black listing
- UN sanctions committee

hence, terror financing act as a fuel for future crime, it must be stopped for overall security

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

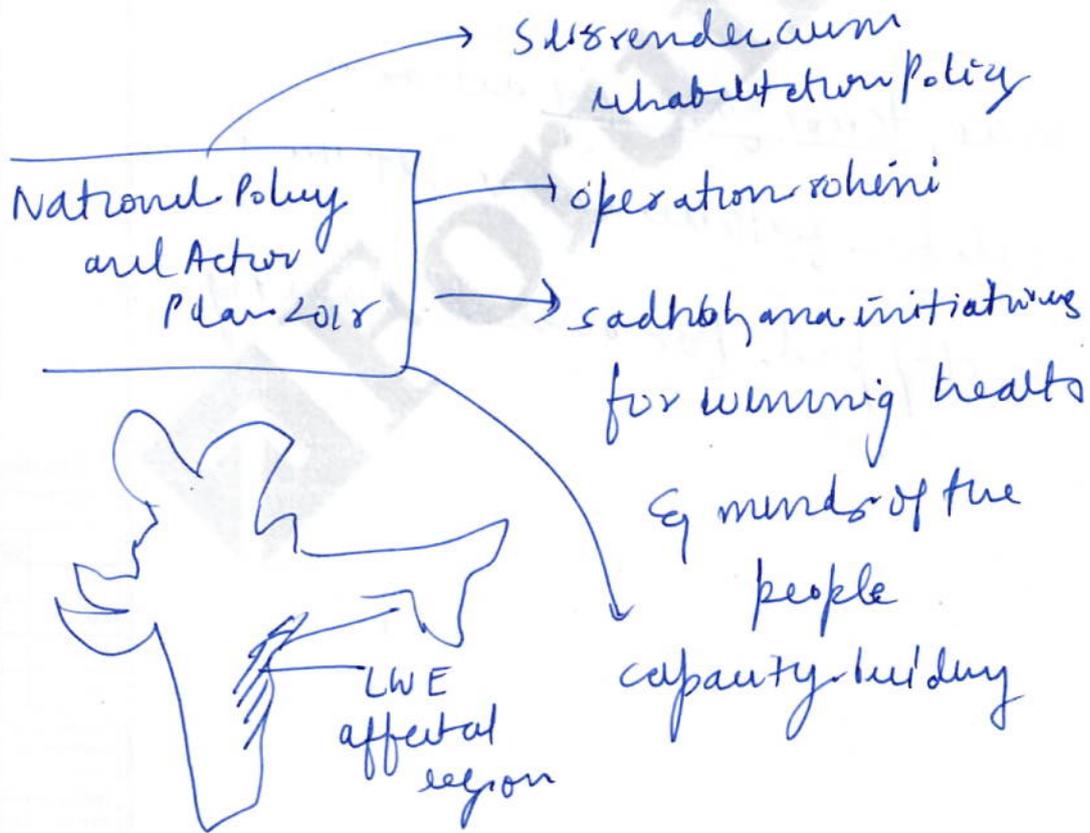
#	C	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.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)

According to Ministry of Home Affairs booklet titled 'Left wing extremism' elimination by 31st March 2028, LWE has been reduced



- Infrastructure development

(Eg) Bank ATM - financial  
inclusion

Mobile tower

- Skilling and education

(Eg) EkLaya Residential  
School

What more can be done - Bandhopadhyay  
committee

↳ Counter the Ideology

↳ Sal-Jungle-Jaman

↳ additional funding

↳ counter cross border LWE - like

Myanmar ethnic involvement

Infrastructure building  
 Use of new age technologies  
 like Drone, AI

winning heart and minds

(Eg) Tribal governance

Hence, WE is serious issue  
 which needs to be table to reap  
 the benefit of demographic  
dividend and ensure the national  
Security

**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			

**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		

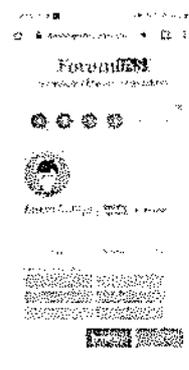
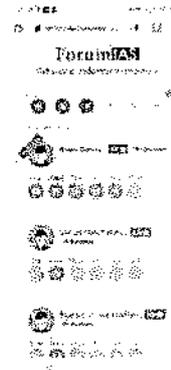
\* Subject to change without prior notice.

# Availing Mentorship - Now made easy & seamless via [mentorship.forumias.com](https://mentorship.forumias.com)

Dear Students,

You can now avail Mentorship in both online & offline mode seamlessly. All you need to do is login to below URL and pick up a date and time and your Mentorship is scheduled at the designated time.

Visit the URL <https://mentorship.forumias.com> or Scan the QR code



**When must you seek mentorship?** When you are unable to fully comprehend the directions given by the evaluator in the MGP copy. A Mentor will help you understand the nuances of your evaluated MGP copy. He / She will also be able to make suggestions, if needed, on improvements that you could make.

If we are already doing well, a reinforcement from the Mentor will further assist us in following the right path. A Mentor may also be able to give valuable inputs with respect to time management, presentation, structure etc. He may recommend you clearly to work on content or may suggest you to take courses / read books in case he feels you lack content that may be quickly improved with a course at ForumIAS or elsewhere, or some study material.

To download topper's copies, visit the link <https://blog.forumias.com/testimonials>

## CSE 2024 - Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

- CSE Rank 1 Shakti Dubey, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 4 Shah Murgi Chirag, Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 6 Komal Punia, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 7 Aayushi Bansal, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 9 Aditya Vikram Agarwal, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 11 ETTABOYINA SAI SHIVANI, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 15 BANNA VENKATESH, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 16 MADHAV AGARWAL, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 17 SANSKRITI TRIVEDY, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 19 Saanya Mishra, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 19 Vibhaji Bhardvaj, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 20 Trilok Singh, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 21 DIVYANK GUPTA, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 22 Riva Saini, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 26 SHIVANSH SUBHASH JAGADE, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 28 RISHABH CHOUDHARY, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 31 SHREYA TYAGI, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 33 ALFRED THOMAS, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 34 ABHI JAIN, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 35 ABHISHEK SHARMA, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 41 Sachin Basavaraj Guttur, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 43 AVDHIA GUPTA, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 44 MUDITA BANSAL, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 45 MALAVIKA G NAIR, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 48 RITIKA RATH, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 50 ANEEL TRIPATHI, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)