TEST CODE	8	1	3	4	2	7

GP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	NISHCHAL JAIN		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910104202	Medium/माध्यम	English ☐ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	10.08.2025

*Center Code : For Online – 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh – 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. – 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता का विवेक :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

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

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

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

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

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

4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम 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।

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।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 09:30 AM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12:30 PM
Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

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

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

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition**. Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R** = How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) What is a 'Census'? Discuss the importance of Census for the economy and policy making.
(10 marks, 150 words)

'जनगणना' क्या है? अर्थव्यवस्था और नीति निर्माण के लिए जनगणना के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The 2021 Census was delayed due to pandemic which is to be conducted from next year.

Census: It is a comprehensive decadal counting/survey of all the citizens of India along with few socio-economic indicators.

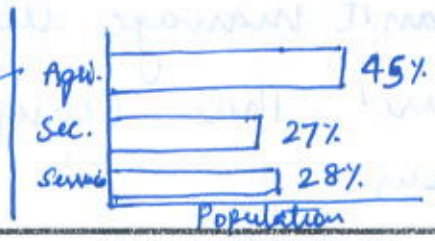
Importance of census.

(I) **ECONOMY**

1) Measuring inequality in the country.
↳ current GINI coefficient is 0.25.

2) Assessing contribution of various sectors of societies to the GDP.

3) Sectoral composition of economy



4) Reducing revenue deficit by better targeting of welfare schemes.

5) Identifying gaps in social infrastructure
↳ effective capital expenditure.

(II) POLICY MAKING

1) Informed policy formulation
↳ using socio-economic data.
Eg PM-Awas Yojana.

2) Reducing inclusion exclusion errors.

3) Decision based on demography of a region.

4) Better monitoring of policy.
Eg Social audit.

5). Digital interventions

'We can't manage what we can't measure'. Thus census is the need of the hour.

Q.2) Assess the role of NITI Aayog over the past decade in transforming the country's approach to planning and development. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश के नियोजन और विकास के दृष्टिकोण को बदलने में पिछले दशक में नीति आयोग की भूमिका का आकलन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

NITI (National Institute of Transforming India) Aayog was established through executive order on 1st January 2015.

Role of NITI Aayog in transforming countries approach

1) Bottom up approach: rather than top-down of Planning Commission.
Eg Suggestions from state bureaucracy.

2) Piecemeal engineered solutions: Modern problem requires modern solution
Eg Local food for malnutrition

3) Enhancing states role in policy formulation
Eg Team India approach of NITI Aayog.

4) Effective monitoring of projects.
Eg DMEO of NITI Aayog.

5) Taking help of subject matter experts.
Eg Annie George Mathew for economics

6) Tie ups with Civil Society Organisations and think tanks Eg ORF.

7). Focus on innovation
Eg Atal Tinkering Lab under AIM.

Homework shortcomings are
- Federal tensions with states
- Lack of statutory backing.
- No accountability towards Parliament.
- Powerful but unelected decision makers.

Way ahead
- Equitable representation to all
- Statutory status
- Consensus based decision making
- Revitalise National Development Council.

Q.3) Discuss various measures taken by the Government to strengthen the Cooperative movement and ensure "Sahakar Se Samriddhi". (10 marks, 150 words)

सहकारी आंदोलन को सशक्त करने और "सहकार से समृद्धि" सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न उपायों पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Cooperatives refers to group of people having similar economic and occupational interests coming together for more efficiency and bargaining power.

Eg Kolhapur Sugar Cooperative.

Measures taken by govt. to ensure Sahkar Se Samriddhi

1) Ministry of Cooperation: established for dedicated regulation of cooperatives

2) 97th constitutional amendment act: for regulation of multistate cooperatives.

3). National cooperative policy: For fair working of cooperatives

4) Dual regulation by RBI and state govt of cooperative banks : Robust financial mechanism of cooperatives

5). World's largest grain storage programme in collaboration with Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS).

6) Sahkar Mitras : (Cooperative correspondent) in states like Madhya Pradesh, Odisha etc.

7). Interest subvention for cooperatives : [eg] Amul taking credit.

More measures needed

- → Reduce politicisation of cooperatives.
- → Robust governance in cooperatives
- → Increase representation of vulnerable sections.

We can realise the objective of Article 43B.

Q.4) India remains significantly dependent on imports to meet its pulses demand. Examine the key challenges in achieving self-reliance in pulses. Also, mention the major government initiatives taken in this regard. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत अपनी दलहन की माँग को पूरा करने के लिए आयात पर काफी हद तक निर्भर है। दलहन में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने में आने वाली प्रमुख चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में उठाए गए प्रमुख सरकारी कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is among top 5 importers of pulses in the world. (economic survey).

Key challenges in achieving self sufficiency

1) Low domestic production: due to overemphasise on rice-wheat system.

2) Rising population: Need more pulse production to meet the needs.

3) Increasing nutritional awareness: and thus demand for protein-rich pulses is also increasing.

4) Catering to India's malnourishment problem: Need more pulses in our.

Public Distribution system (PDS)

Eg PM-Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana.

5) Restrictions on GM crops.. Thus low productivity of pulses in India.

6). No open-ended procurement for pulses.

Major government initiatives in this regard.

1) National mission for productivity of pulses: Improve productivity.

2) Minimum Support Prices for pulses.

Eg Moong, Urad etc.

3). Combo of pulses and millets served in government functions.

4) Accessible credit to farmers in pulse production.

Q.5) What is a 'Black box'? Explain its significance in flight safety and airplane crash investigations. (10 marks, 150 words)

'ब्लैक बॉक्स' क्या है? उड़ान सुरक्षा और वायुयान दुर्घटना परीक्षण में इसके महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently, 'Black box' was seen in news related to 'Boeing' plane crash witnessed in Ahmedabad.

Black box : It is a device fitted in the cockpit of a plane where it records the activities in the cockpit as well as the technical details of the airplane dynamically. It is designed in such a manner that it remain safe even after a crash i.e. heat resistant.

Significance in flight safety / crash investigations

1) Evidence collection after crash :: knowing

the cause of the crash.

2) Tracing the wind speed, temperature, cloud cover etc. during crash.

3) Tracking health and well being of pilots during crash time.

4). It is visible even under water or beneath debris.
eg It is red-coloured in nature to improve visibility.

5). Gathering data for engine's reactions to variable conditions

6) Avoiding deadly crashes in future → ~~reasear~~ research material for aircraft manufacturers eg Malaysian airlines.

Need of the hour is to ensure that no more dreams get shattered in 'dreamliners'

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

TOTAL MARKS	

Q.6) How does NISAR mission exemplify international cooperation in space exploration and scientific research? In what ways will it help in climate change monitoring and natural hazard management? (10 marks, 150 words)

NISAR मिशन अंतरिक्ष अन्वेषण और वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग का उदाहरण कैसे प्रस्तुत करता है? यह जलवायु परिवर्तन की निगरानी और प्राकृतिक आपदा प्रबंधन में किस तरह से मदद करेगा? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

NISAR mission is a joint programme of NASA and ISRO whereby satellites are launched for climate change monitoring and natural hazard management.

NISAR exemplifying international cooperation in space exploration and scientific research

1) Joint mission by two major space agencies. Eg ISRO + NASA.

2) Filling technical gaps of each other

3) Reducing cost and increased efficiency.

4) Enriched learning due to each other's best practice.

5) Easier access to each other's resources.

Its role in climate change monitoring and natural hazard management

1) Accurate climate related data: For better analysis.

2) Hazard zonation: using naap ma ~~satter satellites~~.

3) Disaster prediction: can help in better functioning of Early Warning System.

4). Measuring effects of climate change on Earth's atmosphere.

Way ahead
- → Push for tech. transfer
- → Leveraging space diplomacy for economics.
- → Contribute to global Climate deal.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.7) While oceans are considered among mankind's best allies in the fight against climate change, they are themselves heavily impacted by the same. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

जबकि महासागरों को जलवायु परिवर्तन के खिलाफ़ लड़ाई में मानव जाति के सबसे अच्छे सहयोगियों में से एक माना जाता है, वे स्वयं भी इससे बहुत प्रभावित हैं। चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Oceans constitute ~~70~~ 71% of Earth's surface area but has 100% potential to contribute to lithosphere survival.

Considered among mankind's best allies in fight against climate change

1) Immense carbon sink: can absorb much of the CO_2 released by mankind

2) Moderating effect on land temperature
↳ due to high specific heat of water.

3) Rainfall patterns: Sea breeze causes rainfall in the coastal region.

4) Reservoir of resources.
Eg Corals (low rainforest of oceans).

5) Supporting coastal livelihood
eg mangroves, fisheries etc.

Heavily impacted by the same.

1) Ocean acidification: due to carbonate ions in the oceans.

2) Rising sea surface temperature → ↑se of 3.2° C. since 1870s.

3). Rising sea water level.: due to melting of glaciers + thermal expansion of water.

4) Increased Biological Oxygen Demand.
↳ indicates increasing pollution in the ocean water.

5) Damage to marine life.
eg Mass coral bleaching.

Thus oceans needs to be protected.

Q.8) "Disasters cannot be managed by a single agency, department, or ministry on its own. It requires a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach." Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

"आपदाओं का प्रबंधन किसी एक एजेंसी, विभाग या मंत्रालय द्वारा अकेले नहीं किया जा सकता। इसके लिए संपूर्ण सरकार और संपूर्ण समाज के दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता होती है।" स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Disaster management refers to systematic mitigation of disaster through planned approach.

Cannot be managed by a single agency, dept. ministry

1) Multi-faceted nature of disasters.

2). Need of comprehensive feedback from all stakeholders.

3). ~~To~~ May lead to duplicity of efforts

4) Can't have expertise on every matter.

5). Conflict of interest

6) Lack of efficiency

Needs whole-of-govt approach.

1) Planning states of each dept.
   eg Telecom min. for restoring lines.
2) Ensuring quicker response.
   eg. NDRF with district administration
3) Understanding local terrain
   eg Need support of Panchayats
4) Ensuring food / water security
   eg Ministry of Food and PDS.

Needs whole of society approach

1) Support of elderly for previous experiences and local solutions
2) Youth as volunteer
3) Children for information dissemination
4) NGOs for coordinated response.
5) Women for taking care of essentials

Q.9) The convergence of organized crime and terrorism presents a formidable challenge to the country's internal security. Analyse. (10 marks, 150 words)

संगठित अपराध और आतंकवाद का संमिलन देश की आंतरिक सुरक्षा के लिए एक विकट चुनौती प्रस्तुत करता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Organised crimes and terrorism helps in breeding each other.

Convergence presents a formidable challenge to internal security

1) Terror financing: Proceeds of crimes used for terrorism.

2) Money laundering: to supply money.

3) Extortions rackets.

4) Fake Indian Currency notes.

5) Drugs and weapon smuggling.

6) Proximity of India to death crescent and death triangle.

7) Radicalisation of youth.

8) Building network of OGWs.

9) Activating sleeper cells in cities.

Measures needed

1) Choking routes of financing

2) Intelligence gathering

3) Robust border management
↳ smart fencing

Q.10) In an era of complex security challenges, examine the ways in which the private sector can contribute to strengthening India's internal security. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

जटिल सुरक्षा चुनौतियों के इस युग में, उन तरीकों का परीक्षण कीजिए जिनसे निजी क्षेत्र भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ बनाने में योगदान दे सकता है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recent speech of home minister of India acknowledged the role of private sector in improving capabilities of the Indian security infrastructure

Complex security challenges
- → Cybercrimes
- → Money laundering
- → Drone warfare
- → Information warfare

Ways in which private sector can contribute

1) Developing cybersafety infrastructure
   Eg TCS, Wipro etc

2) Manufacturing of new-age UAVs (drones)
   ↳ effective in drone warfare.

3) R&D in emerging tech
   Eg AI / quantum used for security purpose

4) Developing a band of ethical hackers -
eg to identify vulnerabilities in Indian cyberspace.

5) Manufacturing of arms and ammunition
eg Baba Kalyani's company.

6) Indegenisation of defence technology

7) Breakthrough in space sector for technical intelligence gathering
eg satellite image.

Challenges -
- High capital cost
- Bureaucratic red tapism
- Privacy concerns
- Concern about foreign influence

Way ahead
- Independent regulatory agency
- Bank loans at subsidised rates
- Single window clearance

Q.11) Recently, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) announced a transfer of surplus to the Union Government for the financial year 2024–25. What does 'surplus' mean in this context? How does the RBI generate it, and what is its significance for the country's fiscal policy? (15 marks, 250 words)

हाल ही में, भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (RBI) ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए केंद्र सरकार को अधिशेष राशि हस्तांतरित करने की घोषणा की है। इस संदर्भ में 'अधिशेष' का क्या अर्थ है? RBI किस तरह इसका सृजन करता है, और देश की राजकोषीय नीति के लिए इसका क्या महत्व है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

RBI, time to time, transfers the surplus to the govt.

'Surplus' meaning

: Excess money with RBI after ~~all~~ removing all the expenditure and contingency reserves, is called surplus here.

How RBI generates it?

1) Profits of RBI while giving loans under Repo rate to banks.

2) Seniorage: Profit by printing of currency notes.

↳ calculated by subtracting cost of printing from the total currency value.

3) Profits by capitalising Forex reserves.

4). Currency swap agreement profits

5) Proceeds of Open Market Operations etc.

Significance for country's fiscal policy

1) Additional fiscal space to government.
↳ can spend in infrastructure

2) Help in meeting fiscal deficit targets
↳ currently 4.8%.

3) Reduce debt to GDP ratio

4). Shows robust banking culture of

country.

5). Can help in cut down revenue deficit.

6) Achieving target of capital expenditure in current fiscal year. Eg NIP.

7). Increasing outlay to fund deficient welfare schemes
Eg PM-KISAN.

8) Increasing investors confidence.
↳ can help in bringing additional FDI in the country

9) Excess public expenditure may increase inflation as well.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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

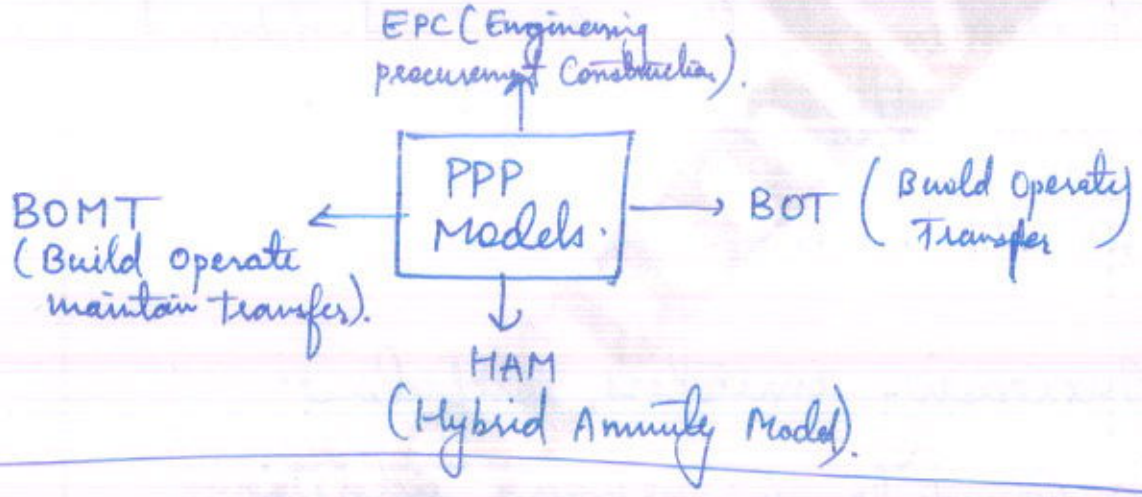
Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	

Q.12) Examine the role of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model in the development of ports in India. (15 Marks, 250 words)

भारत में बंदरगाहों के विकास में सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (PPP) मॉडल की भूमिका का परीक्षण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Public-Private Partnership refers to joint role of public and private sector in as projects where both contribute as per agreed contract.



Role of PPP model in development of ports

1) Bringing capital for port development
↳ port making as highly capital intensive project

2) Bringing global best practices

3) Ensuring adherence to legal framework of the country (Role of public sector)
Eg Ports Authority of India).

4) Building Greenfield port projects.
Eg ~~IAPRT~~ ~~Now~~ ~~po~~ Wadhuvan port being developed in Maharashtra

5). Reducing turnaround time at ports
↳ Current it is ~ 36 hours.

6). Catering to heavy Containers ship.
↳ Converting minor port to major port
Eg Kandla port.

7). Better staffing practices at ports

8) Timely service delivery with sustained quality.

However concerns are:

1) Increased cost of shipping.

2) Apprehensions of smuggling by circumventing customs officials
   eg > Drugs at Mundra port.

3). Bureaucratic red tapism on port development projects.

Way ahead
- → Independent monitoring agency
- → strict vigilance at ports
- → Encouraging private investments
  eg > Cochin port.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS	

Q.13) "Legalizing the Minimum Support Price (MSP) would create more challenges than it resolves." Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

"न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) को वैध बनाने से समाधान की अपेक्षा अधिक चुनौतियाँ उत्पन्न होंगी।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Minimum Support Price was started in 1960s/70s as an emergency measure to prevent farmers from price shocks. However it has been continued since then.

Legalising MSP would resolve few challenges.

1) Better remuneration to farmers.
   eg ₹2800 for sugarcane FRP.

2). Income security → better standard of living

3) Legal recourse in case of denial of MSP.

4) Farmers would not longer be at the mercy of middlemen.

5) Eliminating corruption in current MSP regime.

Would create more challenges:

1) Excessive burden on state exchequer.
   eg ₹ 2.07 Lakh crore food subsidy.

2) Obligation on state to buy in case of denial by market forces.

3) Overflowing FCI godowns.

4) Would require open-ended procurement for all 22 crops.

5). Difficulty in crop diversification
   ↳ More production of wheat and rice only.

6). Kills entrepreneurial spirit of farmers.

7) Disincentivises value addition in crops.
Eg food processing of pulses.

8). Land degradation : due to monocropping

9) Limits export competitiveness : due to high prices of produce.

10) Inflation in market.

11) Market distortions -

Way ahead Rather than legalizing MSP, government can go for-

1) Price deficiency mechanism.

2) Promoting contract farming.

3) Encouraging Farmer Producer Organisation (FPOs.

Shanta Kumar committee recommendation should be implemented.

Q.14) Why does India's agricultural export performance remain weak despite high production levels? What measures would you suggest to improve agri-export competitiveness? (15 marks, 250 words)

उच्च उत्पादन स्तर के बावजूद भारत का कृषि निर्यात प्रदर्शन कमजोर क्यों है? कृषि-निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता में सुधार के लिए आप क्या उपाय सुझाएँगे? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is among top 5 producers of rice, wheat, pulses, fisheries etc. Still our share in global agricultural export remains at 2.4%.

Agricultural export performance remains weak because

1) High domestic consumption: population of ~140 crore needs to be fed.

2) Low productivity of many crops.

3) Lack of branding and standardization
eg on the lines of Basmati

4) Inconsistent export policies.
eg Sudden ban on export of

onions.

5) Lack of bargaining power of Indian farmers in global market.

6) MSP regime: artificially increased prices of produce → reduce export competitiveness.

7). High use of pesticides / fertilisers.
↳ ~~could~~ not considered healthy globally.

8) Poor cold storage infrastructure
↳ Wastage in horticulture is 37%.

9) Non-trade barriers by western countries eg SPS measures.

10). High tariffs due to trade wars.
eg Trump tariffs.

Measures to improve competitiveness

1) Focus on high-value crops.
   eg Exotic fruits etc.

2) Diversify export ~~market~~ basket
   eg Aromatic, floriculture.

3) Export credit to be made easier
   eg APEDA should take measures

4) Grading and standardisation

5) Focus on cold storage infrastructure and effective supply chain.

6) Emphasise on organic farming as demand is increasing

7). Diversify export market.
   eg ASEAN countries, Africa etc.

Q.15) How the application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) can help India in its socio-economic development? Identify the hurdles in its large-scale adoption and suggest corrective measures. (15 marks, 250 words)

कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) का अनुप्रयोग भारत के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकता है? इसके व्यापक पैमाने पर अपनाने में आने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए और सुधारात्मक उपाय सुझाइए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Artificial intelligence refers to technology which can mimic human like intelligence.

Application of AI can help India in its socio-economic development.

1) Agriculture : (i) Better weather monitoring and prediction (ii) soil analysis. (iii) Crop selection.

2). Healthcare :
- (i) Medical diagnosis.
- (ii) Drug combination.
- (iii) Brain mapping.

3) Education
- (i) Smart classes
- (ii) Customised courses
- (iii) Dedicated performance evaluation

4) Economy
- (i): Increased industrial production
- (ii) Better marketing
- (iii) Customised products.

5) Disaster management
- (i) Prediction of disasters
- (ii) Sudden and effective response mechanism
- (iii). Damage analysis

6). Welfare programmes
- (i) Identifying corruption patterns
- (ii) Reducing inclusion-exclusion errors.
- (iii) Use of vernacular languages
  - Eg Bhashini

Hurdles in large scale adoption of AI

1) High initial capital cost : to the tune of millions of dollars.

2) Privacy concerns : as data is raw material for AI

3) Lack of skilled workforce : AI need high skilled personnels.

4) Unethical individual profiling: may affect individual choices in market / elections

5) Need large no. of GPU's for data processing for Generative AI.

6) Competition with global players.

Corrective measures -

1) Education : AI part of curriculum + AI research cells in tech. universities.

2) Loans to this sector under PSL criteria.

3) Encourage AI startups by youth.

4) Acceptance of use of AI in education, healthcare etc.

5). Data localization

6) Bridging digital divide.

RAISE, AI for All represents the true spirit of technology.

Feedback
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#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.16) 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? (15 marks, 250 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? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Geographical Indication has been accorded to Rasgullah of Odisha recently.

Geographical Indication

Refers to recognition granted to a particular product of a geographical territory which has few ~~few~~ salient specifications owing to the geographical conditions of that region.

Eg Banarasi Silk Saree.

Legal framework governing it

---

1) It is governed under Geographical Indication Act (GI Act) of 1999.

2) The GI tag is given by the government on the basis of application

3) GI Act, 1999 provides for detailed provisions for getting GI tag for the product.

Difference between GI and trademark

GI	Trademark
1) Given to recognised a spatial feature of a product. Eg Tirupati Ladoo	1) Given to recognise and accept the claim over a ~~tra~~ creative entity Eg Reliance logo.
2) Given to a particular geographical region	2) Given to a commercial entity on application

GI	Trademark
3) Governed under Geographical Indication act, 1999	3) Governed under Trademarks act

Tackling GI infringement

1) Can approach court under GI Act provisions.

2) Providing relevant evidence of ~~trans~~ GI infringement

3) Court will take decision on the merits of the case.

Recent case of West Bengal govt. approaching court for Rasgullah made headlines in newspapers.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.17) "Mangroves contribute significantly to the coastal economy and ecology, but they are threatened by numerous factors". Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken by the government for mangrove conservation and restoration. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

"मैंग्रोव तटीय अर्थव्यवस्था और पारिस्थितिकी में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देते हैं, लेकिन वे कई कारकों से खतरे में हैं"। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मैंग्रोव संरक्षण और बहाली के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए उपायों के बारे में भी बताएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Mangroves are halophile found near oceans ecosystem. They are found in diverse parts of India.

Eg Sundarbans, ~~Kat~~ Kutch etc.

Contribute significantly to the coastal economy and ecology.

1) Source of livelihood for the coastal communities

Eg Mangroves leaves ~~[illegible]~~ sold in market.

2) Source of food for fauna living near mangroves.

eg fish intake of nutrients

3). Mangrove tourism → generates revenue for local people.

4) Filtering out salty water → maintain low salinity

5) Natural barrier against disasters
eg Tsunami, Cyclones

6) Act as habitat for many species
eg Pneumatophores turned into house.

Threatened by numerous factors

---

1) Rising sea surface temperature → not suitable for pneumatophores (breathing roots)

2). Rising sea level → drowning mangroves.

due to glacier melting and thermal expansion of sea.

3) Increasing tourism → more than carrying capacity of that region.

4) Rising developmental activities

5) extreme weather events eg cyclones etc

Measures taken by govt.

1) MISHTI Programme: for mangroves conservation.

2) Mangroves for future alliance.

3) 'Mangroves for all'.

4) National mangroves policy

5) Coastal Regulation Zone.

Q.18) What is oil pollution? What are its impacts on the marine ecosystem? In what way is oil pollution particularly harmful for a country like India? (15 marks, 250 words)

तेल प्रदूषण (ऑयल पोल्यूशन) क्या है? समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर इसके क्या प्रभाव हैं? भारत जैसे देश के लिए तेल प्रदूषण किस प्रकार विशेष रूप से हानिकारक है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Oil pollution refers to marine spillover of oil containers due to accident of a vessel

Eg Oil pollution in Mauritius

It may be caused by leakage in containers or due to accident of the ship under adverse weather conditions.

sometimes it is ~~called~~ caused by explosions of oil ~~containers~~ -

Impacts on marine ecosystem

1) Condition of Anoxia for certain species : Fishes may die.

2) Further increasing sea surface temperature

3) Dangerous for mangrove ecosystem
↳ as pneumatophores can't survive

4) Corals mortality

5) Leads to water pollution for marine species.

6) Proliferation of unwanted microorganism in the ocean

7). Increased chemical oxygen demand.

8) Deep water species couldn't survive

9) May impact Kelp forest under ocean.

Particularly harmful for country like India

---

1) Threat to livelihood of coastal communities
↳ as fisheries sector gets hit.

2) Reduces ~~tourism~~ tourism in that region. Eg Goa.

3) Dent India's ambition of desalinisation plants for water security

4) More than 40% of India's population lives within 50 km of coastal region
↳ hence widespread impact.

5) May hinder access to polymetallic nodules → for mining.

6). Water pollution → can reduce productivity of coastal agriculture.

Q.19) Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) have become an integral aspect of modern conflict and warfare, employed by both state and non-state actors. Discuss its implications for India's security architecture and state the measures being taken to address them. Also suggest other steps to tackle the threats emanating from UAVs. (15 marks, 250 words)

मानव रहित हवाई वाहन (UAVs) आधुनिक संघर्ष और युद्ध का अभिन्न अंग बन गए हैं, जिनका उपयोग राज्य और गैर-राज्य दोनों ही प्रकार के अभिकर्ता करते हैं। भारत की सुरक्षा संरचना के लिए इसके निहितार्थों पर चर्चा करें और उन्हें संबोधित करने के लिए किए जा रहे उपायों का वर्णन करें। UAVs से उत्पन्न होने वाले खतरों से निपटने के लिए अन्य कदम भी सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Unmanned aerial vehicles have been extensively used in recent Op. Sindoor.

Employed by both state and non-state actors

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

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.20) Maritime security challenges are complex, driven by both conventional and non-conventional threats. In this context, discuss the key maritime security challenges in India. Also, highlight the measures taken by the government in this regard. (15 marks, 250 words)

समुद्री सुरक्षा चुनौतियाँ जटिल हैं, जो पारंपरिक और गैर-पारंपरिक दोनों तरह के खतरों से प्रेरित हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में प्रमुख समुद्री सुरक्षा चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए उपायों पर प्रकाश डालें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India has more than 11,000 km of coastline as per latest survey which makes it necessary to deliberate on maritime security issues.

Complex Maritime challenges

Conventional
- Piracy
- Enemy Navy

Non-conventional
- Smuggling
- Trafficking

Key maritime security challenges in India

1) Piracy: By Somali pirates
   eg Pakistan's ship looted

2) Terrorist infiltration
   eg 26/11 terrorist

3) Smuggling through maritime channels.
Eg Drugs and arms

4) Human trafficking
Eg Girls being trafficked to South East Asia

5). Maritime surveillance
Eg Chinese ships in Indian Ocean.

6) Exploitation of marine resources by other countries.

7) Safety of fishermen
↳ shot by Italian mariners.

8)

Measures taken by government

1) Coast Guard : empowering them to take immediate action.

2) Surprise raids :
eg Drugs caught at Mundra port.

3). Maritime intelligence gathering through patrolling and checks

Feedback
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*	G	A	P
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TOTAL MARKS	

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Mentor Feedback Questions

1 .....

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Test Goal	Outcomes
1 ..... ☐	.....
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2 ..... ☐	.....
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3 ..... ☐	.....
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Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 - 10	6 - 7.5	< 6
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✖	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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