

TEST CODE 8 1 3 4 1 5

MGP 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	Ritvik Singari P		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910139969	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	26.07.2025

*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			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 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।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			2:30pm	5:40pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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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 (PLFS)

was established in 2017 to provide accurate & precise data related to employment, unemployment, labour force, etc.

Significance of recent changes

- 1) Better data collection strategy for labour force assessment.
- 2) Technological integration: registration on e-shram.
- 3) Real time identification of unemployment data.
- 4) Sector specific data availability.
- 5) Synchronised policy making with precise data.

6) Bring informal sector into assessment.

7) Tackle rural ^{urban} migration differences in data collection.



∴ To address job less growth challenge, unemployment data needs improvement

Feedback

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.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)

With the incoming of President Trump, there has been increase in western protectionism & tariff wars.

Implications on India

1) Negative:

- 1) Disruption of global supply chain
(e.g) semiconductors
- 2) Inflation of oil prices have impact on food & livelihood security of India
- 3) Fluctuations in financial market
Bullish-bearish unpredictability
- 4) Outflow of foreign investments (March 2025)
- 5) Currency depreciation and increase in current account deficit due to high

oil prices & decline in exports to USA

I. Positive:

- 1) Global economic reshuffling
- ② FTA progress with UK, EU.
- 2) Trade deal with USA by fall of 2025
- 3) Promote exports of automobiles, Pharma, diamonds & jewellery - India has competitive rates
- 4) Friendshoring / China+1 may benefit India.
- 5) In long term bring FDI due to macroeconomic stability despite global flux.

∴ India need to move cautiously and sign deals which best address Indian interests and in line with global rules.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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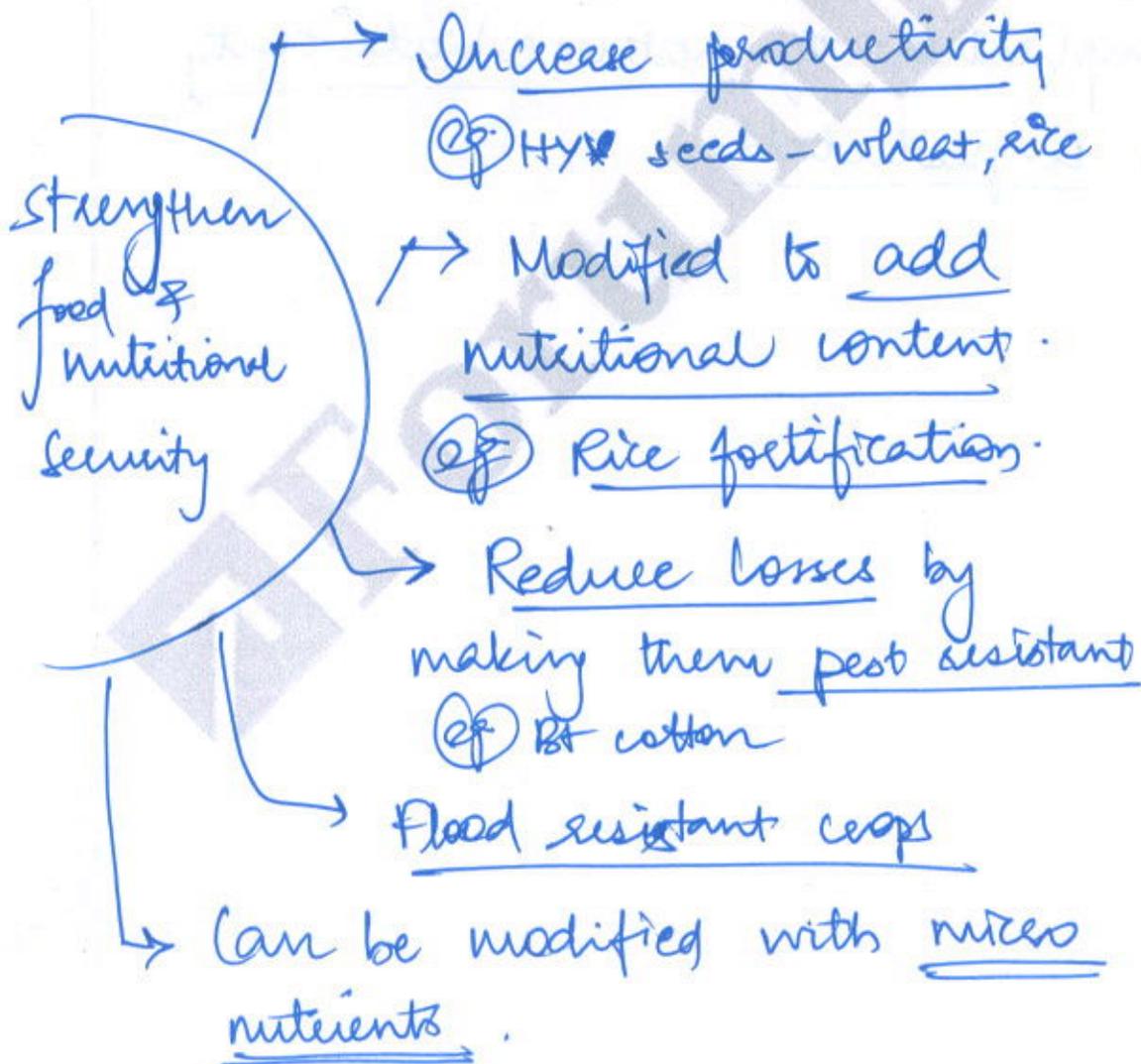
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) "Genome-edited crops have the potential to strengthen food and nutritional security in the country." Examine. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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

Genome edited crops are those crops which are biotechnologically modified for required results

eg. Bt cotton → pest resistant.



(Double edged sword)

- 1) Can impact human health if modification goes wrong.
- 2) Can lead to loss of traditional variety -
 - 3) high water consuming crop
 - 4) Implications of natural biodiversity is unpredictable

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

(PMKSY) was launched in 2016, to improve water use efficiency & irrigation technology.

Role of PMKSY: Irrigation & WUE

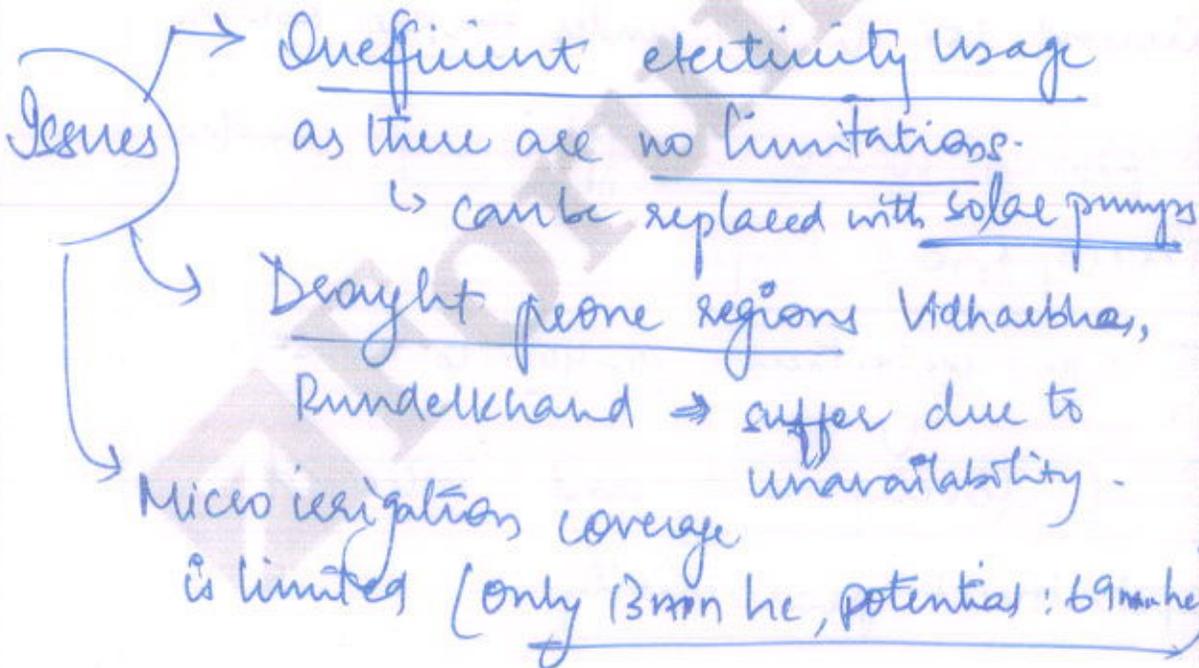
- 1) Improved coverage of irrigation from around 35% to 61% under Hackhet Kolarin
- 2) Improved water use efficiency under Perdrop more drop.
 (e.g.) Micro irrigation: 30-40% to 70-80%.
- 3) Rural development and increased agricultural productivity.
- 4) Increase in farmers income
 (e.g.) Micro irrigation save 7 to 42% of income
- 5) Prevent groundwater decline and

pollution by promoting best practices.

6) Efficient energy usage for water pumps.

7) Development of regional canals has increased water supply.

8) Decentralised implementation has led to tailor made projects.



∴ Revamped PMKSY 2.0 is need of the hour to promote adequate irrigation facility.

Feedback

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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?

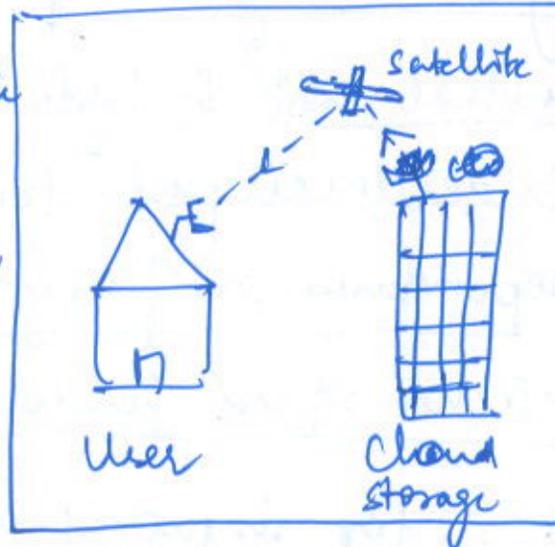
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently, Starlink has collaborated with Airtel & Jio to implement satellite internet in India.

Satellite internet is ~~use~~ ^{made} of communication where satellite transfer the data unlike conventional optical fibre.

Working

- 1) Use of electromagnetic waves - radio waves & microwaves to transfer data & information
- 2) User gives information to satellite through antenna
- 3) Cloud storage transfers it using waves.



Advantages

- 1) Availability on difficult terrains
- 2) Less infrastructure on ground, less prone to damage by disaster
- 3) High range of frequency
- 4) Availability with less or no obstructions
- 5) If increased in scale, can have low cost.

Disadvantages

- 1) High latency compared to OFC -
- 2) Initial cost is high.
- 3) Underdeveloped technology in India -
Dependency on foreign company
- 4) Internet speed lesser than 5G.

∴ For improved connectivity of internet, satellite internet must be welcomed particularly in area & hilly terrains.

Feedback

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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 (GI)

is a 'tag' given to a product which have traditional & cultural roots to particular geography.

Legal framework

- 1) There is no separate Act for GI Tag but governed under patent Act.
- 2) Institutionalised registration is required.
- 3) Registration valid for 20 yrs, can be renewed.

Different from Trademarks

GI Tag	Trademark
Governed under patent Act	Governed under Trademark Act

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 2) Given to product | 2) Given to <u>product</u> as well as <u>services</u> |
| 3) Based on <u>geography</u> | 3) Based on <u>innovative product</u> |
| 4) Less penalisation | 4) <u>Penalisation under the act</u> |
| 5) National recognition | 5) <u>International recognition</u> |

Ways to tackle GI Infringement

- 1) Regular authentication of product using AI integrated cameras & software
- 2) Blockchain for storage of data & features
- 3) Promotion & Marketing of GI Tag product, create awareness
- 4) ~~Cost~~ Commerce without morality is a sin need to be promoted.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)



Likely challenges

- 1.) Technological limitation has sensors & satellite synchronisation require more efficient functioning
- 2.) Workforce limitations, require capacity building & focussed skill development
- 3.) Cooperation with neighbourhood,
(eg) Maldives showed resistance
- 4.) Climate change increases unpredictability.
- 5.) Security issues: Chinese espionage, pirates causing damage, etc.

∴ India need to continuously develop upon the mission for efficient & effective results & act as net security provider (MADRAC)

Feedback

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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 Act aims

at providing coordinated approach to reduce damage caused by disaster.

Key provisions

- 1) Institutional setup of NDMA, NEC, NDIMA for effective planning, strategizing & implementation;
- 2) Deployment of NDRF, SDRF as per the requirement
- 3) Issue NDMA guidelines for repetitive disaster.
- 4) Fund management under union

government (Residuary power)

- 5) Focus on prevention & mitigation
- 6) Guidelines for rehabilitation & reimbursement for damage

[Amendment]

- 1) Synchronise with Disaster Risk Reduction → proactive approach
- 2) focus on preparedness & mitigation
- 3) Bottom up Approach → Effectiveness increases
- 4) Redefines roles of each institute prevent overlap.
- 5) Deployment of NDRF in international disasters with proper course of action

∴ Amendment will ensure Act is in line with Sendai Framework.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Post Pahalgam Attack (cross border terrorism by JEM & TRF), India launched Operation Sindoor attacking 9 military bases in Pakistan & Pok.

Strategic evolution

- 1) New Red line against terrorism sponsored by state -
- 2) Shattered 'nuclear umbrella' of Pakistan by retaliating -
- 3) Use of force to create deterrence against state & non state actors
- 4) Precise & Accurate strikes on 9 bases reflect supremacy in intelligence.

- 5.) Synergy in army, navy & airforce during the attack
- 6.) "Proactive" approach against terrorism by striking bases.
- 7.) Narrative & Psychological warfare
 - 1.) Multiparty delegation
- 8.) Gathered global support and calling out of 'Pakistan' for sponsoring terrorism.
- 9.) Calibrated stop of the war after achieving required ends.
- 10.) Unity & Integrity as cross party leadership supported the operation.

∴ Operation Sindoor drew new strategic line, creating a shift in India's position in neighbourhood.

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Cyberspace related crimes are consistently increasing and India faces one cyberattack every 8 minutes (CERT IN)

Distinct domain of warfare

1) No clear line of entry, exit or any boundary limits

2) Led by state & non state actors

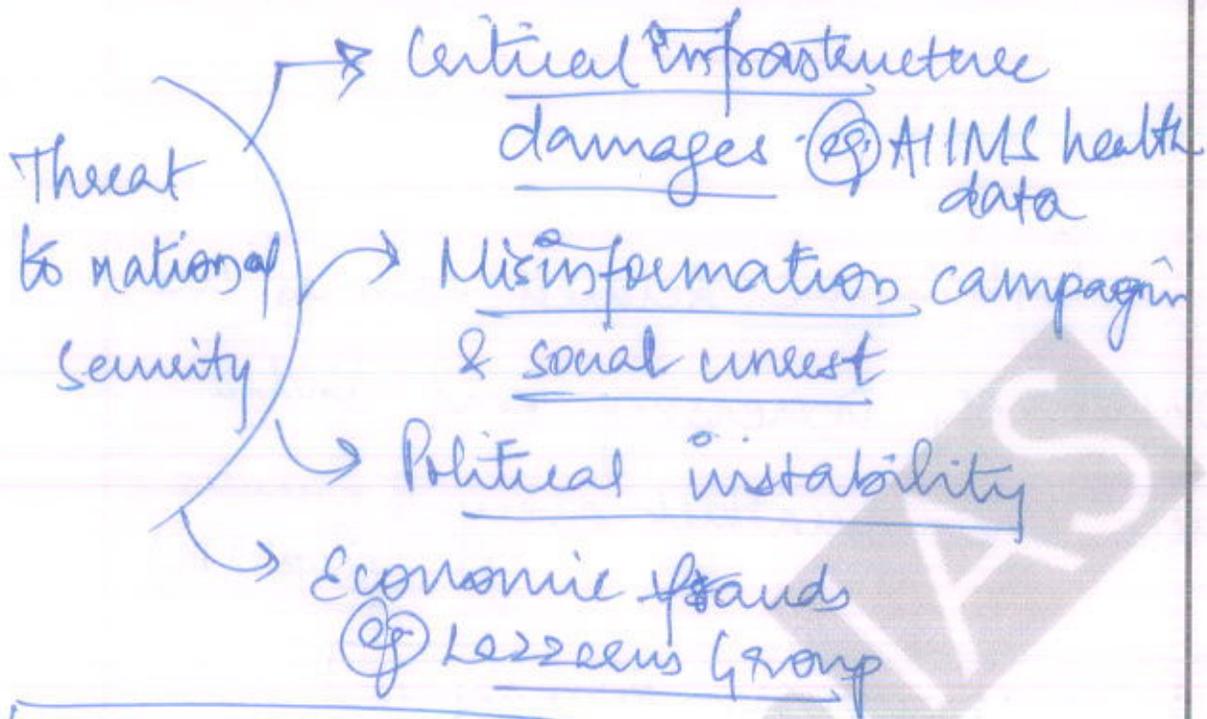
3) 5th generation - hybrid warfare

4) Low cost, high damage

⊙ Al Qaeda hacking RailNet

5) Attack on critical infrastructure

⊙ Stuxnet (CISA) virus → Nuclear site of Iran



Counter Measures

- 1) Identification of Critical Infrastructure
- 2) Cyber doctrine like Nuclear doctrine
- 3) Data localisation (BN Sheikshina committee)
- 4) Capacity building & deep tech skill development
- 5) Public awareness & cyber education
@ Helpline: 1930

∴ Cybersecurity protection is imperative to ~~see~~ smoothen journey of Viksit Bharat.

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

दिवाला और शोधन अक्षमता संहिता (IBC), 2016 के प्रमुख उद्देश्य क्या हैं? यह उन्हें प्राप्त करने में किस हद तक सफल रहा है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code (2016)

IBC has acted as "pivotal" legislation in resolving failures & bankruptcy of business in streamlined fashion.

Key objectives

- 1) Institutionalised framework for resolution of failures.
(eg.) Mandated 330 days timeline.
- 2) Structure of organisation has been streamlined ⇒ Easy for functioning
(eg.) Creation of Asset Management Companies
- 3) Creditor Assurance and enriched faith as IBC aims to retrieve funds as early as possible.

- 4.) Informational entity like 'Account Aggregator' create awareness of fraudulent practices among creditors.
- 5.) Promote easy exit for failed business
 (e.g.) GoFirst airline.
- 6.) Promote ease of doing business in India.

Success of IBC

- 1.) Easy entry & exit has attracted more FDI. [2000: \$26bn; 2020: \$84bn]
- 2.) Reduced Non Performing Asset (down to 2%)
- 3.) Prevented 'spillover' on other sectors of economy. due to early resolution.
- 4.) In line with international standards of insolvency procedures.
- 5.) Account Aggregator has enabled government to keep track of businesses.

b) Financial sector booming, particularly post covid, as investor faith has increased

Failures/Limitations

- 1) Not able to adhere to timeline
↳ Excessive delays → decrease viability
(eg. Kingfisher airline.)
- 2) More write off than recovery of loans.
- 3) Structuring of loans under SCF has not been much beneficial.
- 4) Institutions face political-business nexus influence
- 5) Difficult to forge consensus among creditors
∴ IBC code can adopt few reforms for better procedural & functional efficiency like:
 - 1) Independent directors in AMC
 - 2) Adherence to deadline
 - 3) Early liquidation for better price realisation

Feedback

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

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

India's startups ecosystem

has become 3rd largest in global ^{only} after USA & China.

Phenomenal growth

→ 1.59 Lakh startups (DMIT)

→ Across sectors

↳ education (eg. Byjus)

↳ health (eg. Pharmeasy)

↳ Beauty, Agriculture, industries, etc.

↓
Global recognition

⊙ Ola

→ 110 unicorns

Factors for inadequate focus on deep-tech

lags growth in strategic sector.

More in service aggregation sector

defense, security, energy are underfunded

Investment on R&D is less.

Factors responsible for inadequate focus on deep tech

- 1) Profit making sectors are chosen like service aggregators → Race for unicorn
- 2) Investors seek early returns, hence startups are compelled to show profit.
- 3) Push for R&D is limited in private sector

	PVT	public
India Spending	40%	60%
OECD	60%	40%
- 4) Over regulation in defense, security, nuclear, etc. Restrict private participation
- 5) Focus on short term rather than long term sustainability.
- 6) Lab to ground conversions are delayed due to government's procedures of startups.
- 7) Small skilled pool in biotech, AI, ML, blockchain, etc to conduct researches.

Strategies to bridge gap

- 1) Skill development in deep tech under PMKVY 3.0.
- 2) Optimisation of Jai Anushandhan fund of ₹20000000.
- 3) Community building & Networking of universities, industry, academicians, etc.
- 4) Deep tech incubators to promote innovation.
- 5) Strengthening women participation by incentivisation. (STEM graduates - 47% are women)
- 6) Regulatory Sandbox for experimentation.
- 7) Awareness of IPR norms and patenting.
- 8) Dedicated institute of excellency for each deep technology.

∴ For India to leverage Industrial Revolution 4.0, startups must push for deep tech in spirit of Jai Anushandhan.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
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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) 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 is cultivation of flowers and related species.

Other features of floriculture

- Grown usually in moderate climate.
- Has high economic value
- Grown in strips
- Require precision irrigation

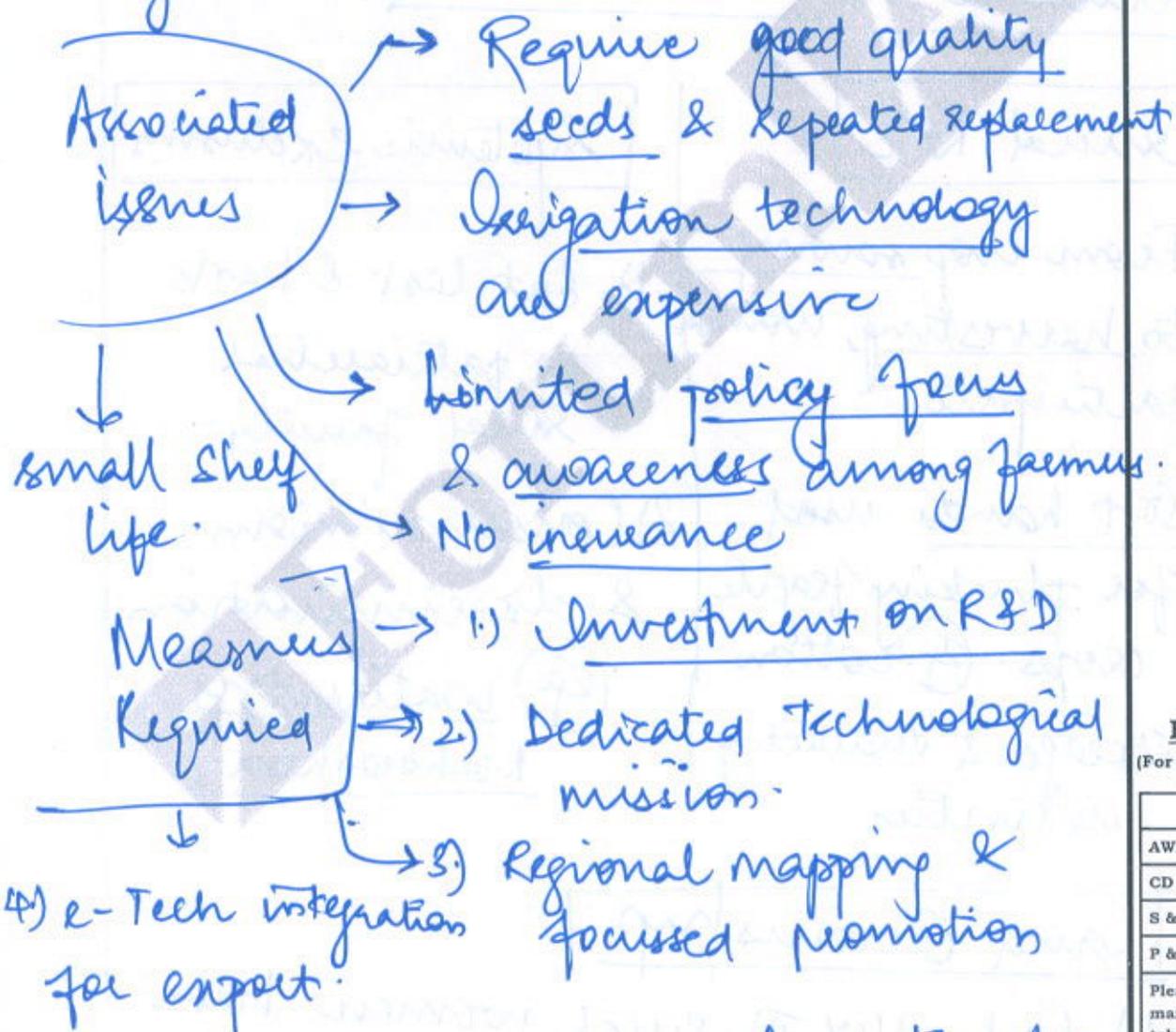
Helpful in enriching farm income and boosting exports

- 1) Crop diversification towards flowers and shrubs.
- 2) Soil rejuvenation as few flowers are nitrogen fixation plants → Better productivity
- 3) Contract farming with realisation of rising demand.

- 4.) Food processing industries can leverage flavours for flavouring
- 5.) Increasing demand in domestic and export markets. (eg) saffron, Kashmiri -
- 6.) Better price realisation of crops than traditional wheat-rice system.
- 7.) Reduce reliance on government procurement of crops
- 8.) Participate in global value chains (eg) perfumes, flavouring agent.
- 9.) Diversify aquaculture with seagrass & seaweed cultivation
- 10.) Promote patenting as few crops & herbs have medicinal properties.
- 11.) Reduce disguised unemployment, promote

'dignified employment' as these supply chains have high value & high reach.

12) Leveraging e-NAM & AgriStack can enable Indian floriculture competitiveness in global market



∴ Floriculture can lead transformation of Kaishi to Atmanirbhar Keishi

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

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

As per NFHS-5 data, 80% of rural women are involved in either agriculture or allied activity.

Crucial Role

- 1) From crop sowing to harvesting, women participate
- 2) Soft hands used for plucking fragile crops. (eg. Cotton)
- 3) Storage & marketing activities

Systemic Exclusion

- 1) Eat last & least in patriarchal rural family
- 2) Conservatism & discrimination (eg. watering Maharashtra)

I. Land Ownership

- 1) Only 14% of rural women have titular ownership.

2.) Despite legislations, women lack inheritance rights in society -

3.) De facto ownership lies with male head. (eg.) During Abolition of zamindari (1950s) → divorced wives & transferred ownership.

iv) Access to credit

1.) Banks refrain from giving loans to women → fear of NPAs.

2.) Dependence on informal credit sources. Constitute 40% of total agri loans.

3.) Cooperatives provide loans but increased institutionalisation has led to high rate of interests.

III. (Agri extension services)

1) Female extension service providers are appointed by government for empowering.

2) Patriarchal mindset lead to exclusion from institutions like Kisshi Vigyan Kendra.

(Measures by government)

1) Land ownership on women head get additional benefits \oplus credits interest subvention

2) Drone didi for subsidised procurement & use of technology by women,

3) PM KISAN : toat ₹6000 to women farmers

4) Kisan Credit Card for women farmers

However, for better empowere ment of women more technological integration, attitudnal change & economic empowerment is need of the hour.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.15) Launched on 25th June 2025, the Axiom-4 (Ax-04) mission has been much in the news since then. What are the key features of the mission? What significance does it hold for the Gaganyaan project and India's long-term space ambitions? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

25 जून 2025 को लॉन्च होने वाला एक्सिओम-4 (Axiom-4; Ax-04) मिशन तब से ही काफी चर्चा में है। इस मिशन की मुख्य विशेषताएँ क्या हैं? गगनयान परियोजना और भारत की दीर्घकालिक अंतरिक्ष महत्वाकांक्षाओं के लिए इसका क्या महत्व है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

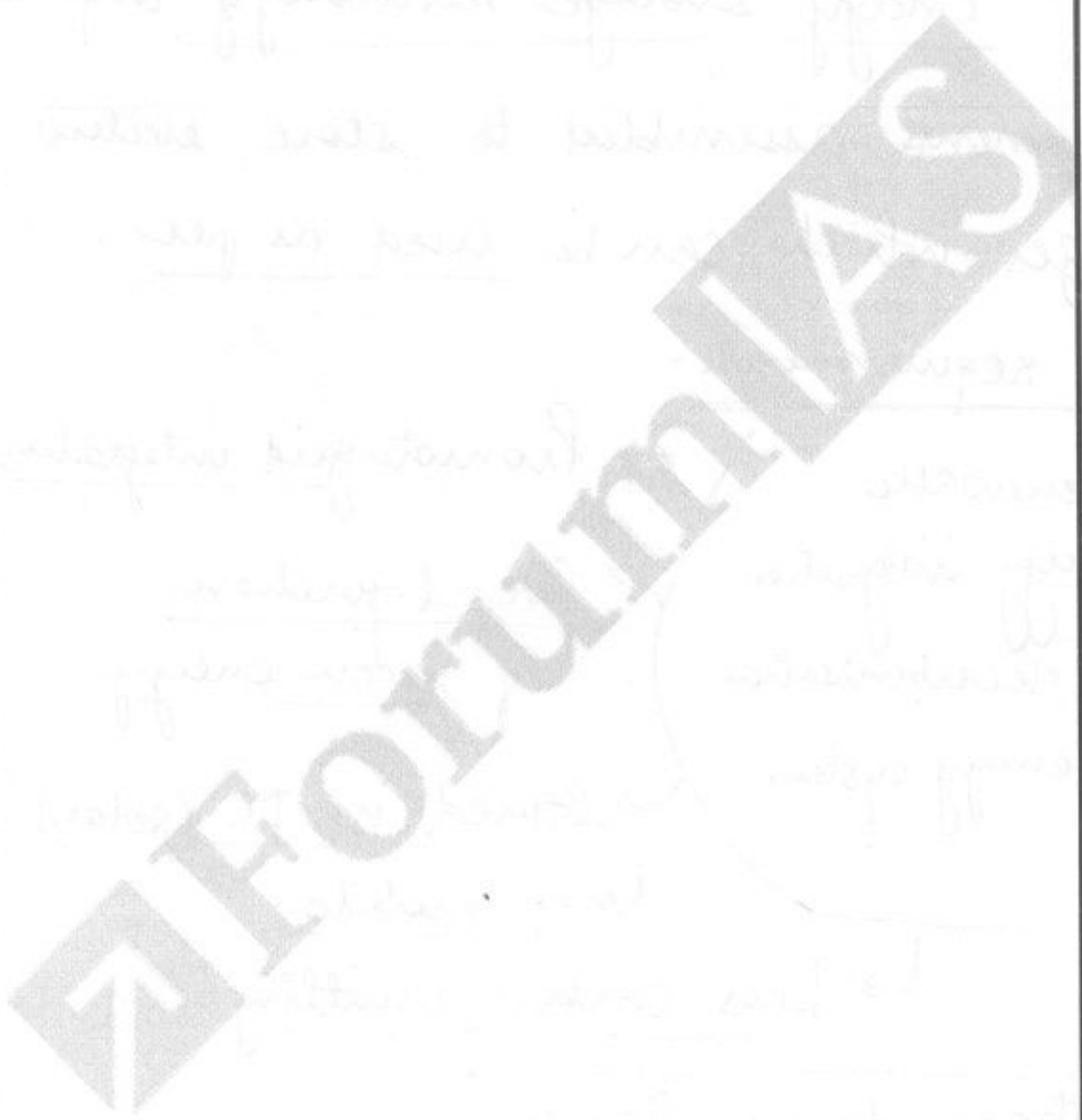
Axiom-4 (Ax-04), launched by NASA, carried three astronauts including one Indian - Subashini Shukla

Features of the mission

- 1) Private launched mission to International Space Station on Falcon rocket (SpaceX)
- 2) Conduct experiments in Zero gravity.
- 3) Cultivation of crops in space station.
- 4) Part of Artemis Accord, promote space cooperation between India-USA.
- 5) Carrying Indian astronaut for the first time to space

Significance for Gaganyaan

- 1) Experimentation & experience of Indian astronaut (Sukhla) -
- 2) Add valuable information to the Gaganyaan project -
- 3) Understanding of zero-gravity and life in space
- 4)



Feedback

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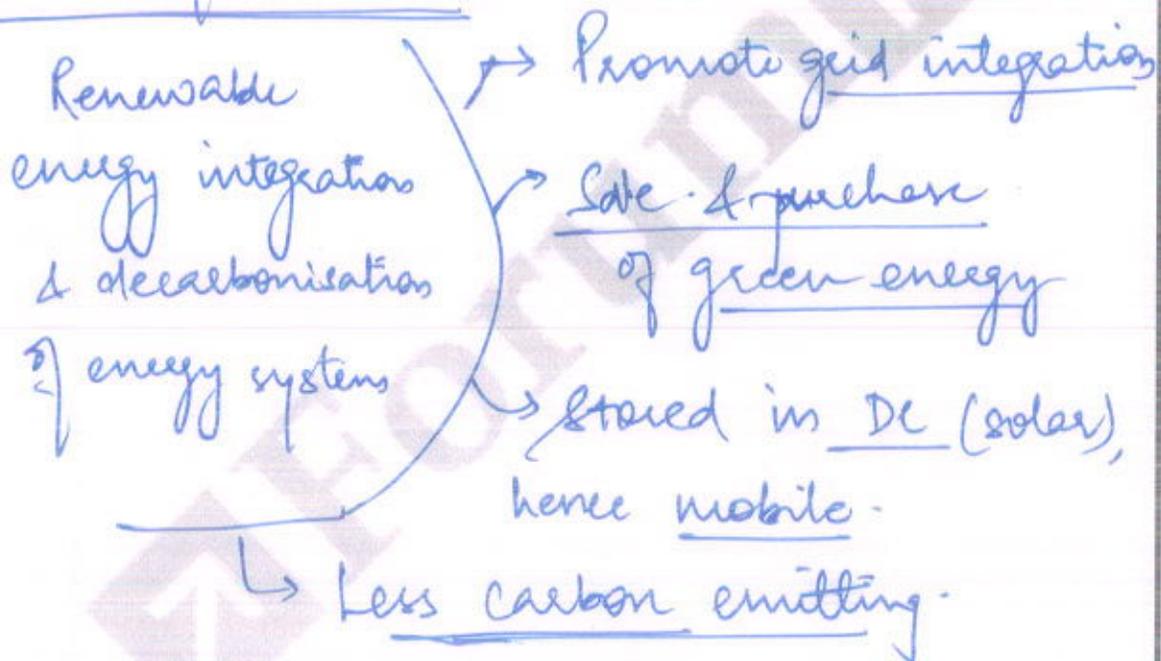
Q.16) Energy storage technology is one of the major components of renewable energy integration and decarbonization of world energy systems. Briefly discuss any three such technologies, citing their key merits and demerits. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

ऊर्जा भंडारण तकनीक, विश्व ऊर्जा प्रणालियों के नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा एकीकरण और कार्बन-मुक्तकरण 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 implies

components assembled to store electric charges which can be used as per the requirements.



Three technologies

1) Lead Acid batteries consisting of lead ~~electrodes~~ ^{electrodes} and ~~one~~

Merits

- 1) Good energy efficiency
- 2) Easily available lead raw material
- 3) Developed technology
- 4) Low cost

Demerits

- 1) Low capacity
- 2) Potential of fire accident if exposed to heat
- 3) Difficulty in integration

2) Sodium batteries

Merits

- 1) Moderate energy efficiency
- 2) Can store high amount of energy
- 3) Easily available raw material
- 4) Low cost

Demerits

- 1) In developing stage of technology
- 2) For large projects, efficiency needs improvements

2) Hydropump storage

<u>Merits</u>	<u>Demerits</u>
1) <u>Renewable source</u>	1) <u>High infrastructure</u>
2) <u>Less carbon emitting</u>	2) <u>High cost</u>
3) <u>Simple process of functioning</u>	3) <u>Has capacity limitations -</u>
	4) <u>Difficulty during off season, as water level may go down.</u>

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Global Pandemic Agreement (2025)

is an instrumental step towards global collaboration in handling black swan events led by pandemics.

Key features of Agreement

- 1) Affirmation of global cooperation in handling pandemics like COVID-19
- 2) Sharing & collaborating on researches related to diseases caused by virus, etc
- 3) Resource mobilisation for supporting developing & underdeveloped countries
- 4) Integration of knowledge via

One health approach

- 5) Institutionalised mechanism for deliberation and creating action strategy

One Health Approach: Preventing future pandemics

- 1) Tracing the disease is:
- 2) Integration of information of disease causing agents: viruses, bacteria, etc
- 3) Use of technology - blockchain, AI - for better analysis of spread & impact
- 4) Holistic Research of the disease and early cure.
- 5) Availability of disease data can promote early preventive strategy.



Steps needed to integrate in India |

- 1) Investment on data collection of environment, animal & human health issues.
- 2) Capacity building of and increasing healthcare capacity.
- 3) Digitisation of data storage.
- 4) Use of deep tech @ AI-ML, for integrative analysis.
- 5) Investing on biotech for R&D.
- 6) Synergy in departments related to respective health windows.

∴ For healthy India & productive India, 'One Health' is imperative. Also to achieve SDG 3 - Good health

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Heatwave occurs when the ~~max~~ temperature is 3 to 4°C more than the maximum temperature.

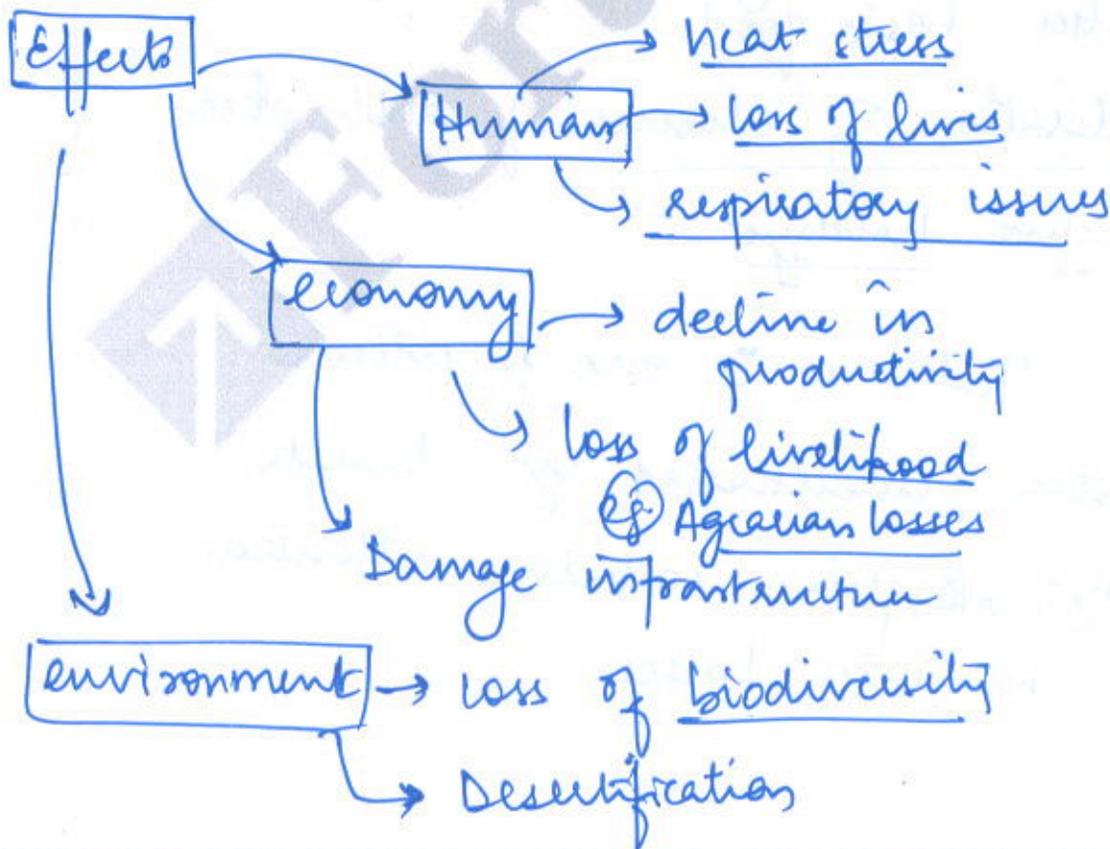


Causes of Heatwaves

- 1) Development of high pressure and reduced moisture level.

- 2) Omega Effect  : Meandering waves, create extreme high pressure @ Colombia

- 3) Global warming lead to increased temperature, high insolation.
- 4) Urban Heat Island Effect (e.g. Hyderabad) due to concretization and reduced green space.
- 5) Weak Western Disturbance can lead to increase in temperature.
- 6) Less carbon sink (forests) and natural aquifers (ponds, lakes) to cool places.



Polices & frameworks adopted

- 1) IMP release predictions of heatwave and adequate guidelines are issued.
- 2) NDMA guidelines provide broad framework for preparedness & mitigation.
- 3) Promotion of natural aquifers to cool public spaces.
- 4) Support to marginalised sections through shelter, basic food.
- 5) Declaration of closures of public places
(eg) school holidays.

Heatwave is one of extreme disaster, accentuated by climate change. Require collective attention to minimise losses.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Terror financing consists of complex web of networks through concealed & illicit means

Emerging Technologies in terror financing

- 1) Blockchain: crypto, NFT investments & transfers
- 2) Dark Web for arms trading, human/ drug trafficking
- 3) AI-ML for financial frauds
(eg) Deepfakes or Ransomware (eg) Wannacry 2017)
- 4) Social Media for crowd funding
(eg) Al Qaeda on facebook
- 5) Gambling on online platform for illicit transfers

Globalisation

- 1) Improvised Hawala networks for reducing preventing cost of transaction
- 2) Shell companies to re-route funding from foreign land.
- 3) Credit card expenses payment
- 4) Investing on foreign hush funds

Measures to tackle terror financing

National

I. Legal: 1) Prevention of Money Laundering Act

II. Institutional: 2) Enforcement Directorate

↳ conduct search & seizures

3) FIU-IND to trace illicit transactions

4) RAW, IB, CBI can also follow & choke terror financing.

III. Awareness: 5) Among public to protect from cyber threats

"Never Trust Always Verify" - ROMA.

6) FCRA to regulate NGOs & civil societies.

International

1) FATF: global organisation recommends on sanctions based on track of terror financing.

2) 'No Money for Terror' held at France, UK and India (2022)

3) UNCTC to conduct dialogue on choking terror financing.

3) Vienna Convention on anti money laundering & terror financing.

More Measures → Intelligence integration @ NATGRID
 → Capacity building & Training on modern tech.
 → Global collaboration on sharing timely & quality information.

∴ ~~Money tax~~ Terror financing needs to be stopped to control "veins & arteries" of terrorism.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Left Wing Extremism (Naxalism) are radical violent activists inspired by Maoist ideology. ~~It was~~ From being "greatest security threat of India" (PM Singh) has been reduced to 20 districts (March 2025).

National Policy & Action Plan

- 1) Development of infrastructure: road, rail connectivity improved
- 2) Focus on human capital - education & health
- 3) Skill Mapping → skill development for sustainable employment.
- 4) Regional tailor-made development programme (eg) SANDESH block, Patna
- 5) Implementation of Forest Rights Act to

Recognise Jal, Jangal, Janm rights

- 6) Implementation of PESA 1996 to promote decentralised democracy.
- 7) Good governance and citizen centric governance is promoted.
- 8) e-governance & public education is being promoted (eg) Library culture (Bastar)
- 9) Defense strategy revamped with integration of technology (eg) COBRA
- 10) Regional defense strategy
(eg) Bastar Battalion; Greyhounds (AP).
- 11) Effective rehabilitation of development led displacement
- 12) Rehabilitation & surrender of wilding extremists -
- 13) In line with Project SAMADHAN

Measures to eliminate extremism

- 1) Infrastructural development
 (e.g.) only 4% rail line in eastern India -
- 2) Focus on employment-generation
 promoting MSMEs ← YEPY led microenterprises
 → contract farming
- 3) Terrain Mapping & Drone based surveillance
- 4) Choking funds through intelligence strengthening
- 5) Dialogue to convince surrender
- 6) Implementation of PESA in spirit (KARA committee)
 ↳ conversion to urban bodies to prevent PESA in Odisha -

∴ To achieve the elimination of UPE by March 2026, Indian forces must integrate their operations -

Feedback

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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.

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