

TEST CODE 8 1 3 4 0 7

MGP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Sakshie Mishra	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910/12080	Date/दिनांक	9/7/25
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online (1900)		

\*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		
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.  
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उराके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.  
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में 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।
- 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

Examiner's Discretion/गुल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

2:30

5:30

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/  
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन 

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ECN CODE/  
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/इंजी :

Evaluation Date/  
गुल्यांकन तिथि :

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\*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.

गुल्यांकन कर्ता को विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति आदि के उपयोग, प्रस्तुति, तर्कों और आंकड़ों या समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो गुल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आती है के आधार पर (लेकिन इसी अंक सीमा में) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

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) While the Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) scheme and the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme are both designed to boost economic growth, they employ different approaches and focus on distinct outcomes. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

जबकि रोजगार आधारित प्रोत्साहन (ELI) योजना और उत्पादन आधारित प्रोत्साहन (PLI) योजना दोनों को आर्थिक संवृद्धि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रारंभ किया गया है, वे अलग-अलग तरीकों का उपयोग करते हैं और अलग-अलग परिणामों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हैं। संविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Employment linked Incentive scheme

aim to boost employment by private sector in India while Production linked incentive scheme aims

to make India Global manufacturing hub. Thus both designed to boost growth.

ELI

PLI

Approach :-

1). To incentivise MNCs & firms to employ more people.

1). To incentivise firms to produce in India.

2).. sharing of salary between GOI & employees.

2). Tax benefits by government to firms.

## Distinct outcomes :-

ELI

- 1) Enhance number of employed youth
- 2) Bring more youth into job market

PLI

- 1) Reduce cost of production in India
- 2) Attract more FDI.

But, they shouldn't work in silos

- need to link PLI to ELI so that new firms employ more people
- need to link PLI to recruitment & skilling of people.

Only, then we can overcome the issue of jobless-growth.

### Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

Q.2) What do you understand by 'Reverse Brain Drain'? Identify the key drivers of the rising trend of this phenomenon in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

'रिवर्स ब्रेन ड्रेन' से आप क्या समझते हैं? देश में इस घटना की बढ़ती प्रवृत्ति के प्रमुख कारणों की पहचान करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Reverse brain drain involves skilled  
Brain (RBD)

and innovative people coming back to their country of origin. Currently, India has seen an increase in RBD.

Key drivers of Reverse brain drain in India :-

- ①. Big tech companies shifting bases to India - they can come back in same job roles.  
(ex) - Microsoft plans to invest.
- ②. Quality R&D opportunities in Indian IITs & IISc.

3). Low cost of living in India.

(ex) - In recent years cost of living has increased in UK & US.

4). Anti immigrant sentiments in host countries.

(ex) - Right wing movements in EU.

5). Urge to give back to country.

6). India as a rising global power  
- hence expectation of better future.

This can be further enhanced by-

①. Enhancing R&D expenditure to 2% of GDP.

②. Opening more ITs & ITs.

③. Reducing extent of reservation in innovative fields.

Hence, by overcoming existing issues we can benefit from R&D.

Feedback

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Q.3) The Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) not only enhances logistics efficiency but also represents a pivotal milestone in the country's infrastructure development and economic growth. In this context, describe the significance of the Dedicated Freight Corridor. (10 marks, 150 words)

डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर (DFC) न केवल लॉजिस्टिक्स दक्षता को बढ़ाता है बल्कि देश के बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास और आर्थिक संवृद्धि में एक महत्वपूर्ण मील का पत्थर भी दर्शाता है। इस संदर्भ में, डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर के महत्व का वर्णन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is currently investing  
of Dedicated freight corridor which  
includes 11 industrial corridors.

It can enhance logistic efficiency by

- ①. Reducing time of ~~export~~ transport
- ②. Reducing cost of ~~export~~ due to shorted routes.
- ③. Reduce congestion in route due to public movement.

Significance of DFC :-

- ①. Create a single integrated market.
- ②. Promote export based development.  
 (ex- easy export from industry to destination country via port.

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- 3). Promote urbanization and industrialization along DFCs.
- 4). Boost FDI due to low cost of trade in India. (Ease of business)
- 5). Enhance domestic supply chain resilience.
- 6). Boost employment by attracting more companies.

Further

- Need to promote greenfield infrastructure
- Multimodal connectivity
- Integration of technology like RFID in checkpoints.

Hence DFC can help us achieve target of \$ 5tn economy.

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Q.4) Define precision agriculture. How can it help in optimizing crop production and resource management? (10 marks, 150 words)

परिशुद्ध/प्रिसिजन कृषि को परिभाषित करें। यह फसल उत्पादन और संसाधन प्रबंधन को अनुकूलित करने में कैसे मदद कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Precision agriculture means using inputs in proportion to demand in a targeted manner and not in excess.

ex. Use of drones for sprinkling fertilizer, use of drain irrigation etc.

It can help in optimizing crop production and resource management as:-

- ①. Reduce use of excess fertilizers
- ②. Reduce use of excess water allowing better productivity. ex- of rice crop.
- ③. Reduce wastage of groundwater resources. ex. India uses 25% of world's GW.
- ④. Prevent erosion of soil due to excess irrigation.

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- 5). Prevent contamination of soil due to excess chemicals in fertilizer.
- 6). Enhance per hectare productivity by sowing seeds in sight time.
- (ex) - India produces 4000 kg rice/ha but global avg 7000 kg rice/ha.
- 7). Enhance productivity by delivery of insecticide in sight location to reduce disease infestation.

Challenges  
in  
it

- ①. High cost of adoption
- ②. Lack of experience with new technology

Suggestion

- ①. Training of farmers
- ②. subsidised availability of technology.

Hence, precision agriculture can help use in SDG2 and in doubling farm income.

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Q.5) Why has rice not seen similar innovation in processed food products compared to wheat, despite being a staple in many regions of the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

देश के कई क्षेत्रों में मुख्य खाद्य होने के बावजूद, प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पादों में चावल के संदर्भ में गेहूं की तुलना में समान नवाचार क्यों नहीं देखा गया है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India's food processing industry is growing at avg 7% growth rate. Further India is 2nd largest producer of rice.

Rice not seen innovation in processed food like wheat as

①. Traditional consumption pattern

- consumption of boiled rice as part of culture, unlike wheat in form of rotis.
- home based conversion of rice into

idli, dosa, ~~chana~~ Chila & other such items.

②. Limited scope for packeted products

from rice unlike wheat

(ex) - Bread, Biscuit etc easily made

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from wheat.

- ③. Global demand for processed wheat product like biscuits & noodles, not for rice.
- ④. Rice can be turned to flour in home but doing same for wheat is difficult.

Suggestion :-

- ①. Agri-startups can be promoted for new ideas.
- ②. Traditional products like rice ball fries can be given a processed shape.

Hence, processing demand for a food item is largely influenced by the popular method of consumption.

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Q.6) Explain the working principle of the pumped storage hydropower system. What are the key advantages it offers compared to other power storage technologies? (10 marks, 150 words)

पंप स्टोरेज हाइड्रोपावर सिस्टम के कार्य सिद्धांत की व्याख्या करें। अन्य पावर स्टोरेज तकनीकों की तुलना में इसके मुख्य लाभ क्या हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Pumped storage hydropower system stores the hydropower in pumps for later use.

Working Principle :-

- ① It uses the potential release of stored water to run turbine to produce electricity from generator
- ② It stores the unused excess energy

Key advantages over other power storage Technologies :-

- ① Cheaper to buy such system.
- ② Easier to transport

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- ③ Allows storage for longer duration.
- ④ Domestic production capacity.
- ⑤ More power storage compared to other technology.

Here adoption of pumped hydropower storage can enable easier green transition.

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Q.7) Describe Nations Fr

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Q.7) Describe the major outcomes of the 29th session of the Conference of Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). (10 marks, 150 words)

जलवायु परिवर्तन पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र फ्रेमवर्क कन्वेंशन (UNFCCC) के कॉन्फ्रेंस ऑफ पार्टिज (COP) के 29वें सत्र के प्रमुख परिणामों का वर्णन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The 29<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties (COP) of UNFCCC was held in Baku of Azerbaijan.

Key Outcomes of COP 29 :-

- ①. Finalisation of NMDFP i.e. funding by developed countries for developing countries.
- ②. Called for phase out of coal and other fossil fuel.
- ③. Called for gender justice in climate adaptation and mitigation.

**Feedback**

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## Concerns with COP 29 :-

- ①. Not met developing countries demand of 1.5tn\$ funding by developed countries.
- ②. Not commitment on phasing out of crude oil & natural gas.
- ③. By recognising collective funding responsibility overlooked the historical responsibility of developed nations.

Thus, COPs need to be made more pragmatic to bring real progress in emission reduction, adaptation & mitigation.

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Q.8) How can emerging solar technologies address the twin challenges of resource scarcity and environmental degradation? Illustrate your answer with recent innovations in the field. (10 marks, 150 words)

उभरती सोलर प्रौद्योगिकियों संसाधनों की कमी और पर्यावरण क्षरण की दोहरी चुनौतियों का समाधान कैसे कर सकती हैं? क्षेत्र में हाल ही में हुए नवाचारों के साथ अपने उत्तर को स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Solar Technology is the leading source of renewable energy across globe as per WEF.

(ex) In India 200 GW of the 250 GW RE is from solar power.

### Emerging solar Technologies:-

1). Solar cells - allows storage of solar energy as small cells rather than big panels.

2). Solar Thermal Technology - it involves heating of a liquid by concentrated solar radiation which is

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then stored for later use.

It can help address:-

- 1) Resource scarcity - by reducing dependence on non renewable sources like oil, gas & coal.
- 2) Environmental degradation - by reducing emission from energy production as no GHG released from solar energy technology.
- 3) Distributed storage of RE in the form of cells thus easier to use & adapt.

The recent PM Surya Grah Yojna should integrate such new technology to make it more effective.

**Feedback**  
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Q.9) What is 'research security'? What are the key hurdles in ensuring research security in India?  
(10 marks, 150 words)

शोध सुरक्षा (Research Security) क्या है? भारत में शोध सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में प्रमुख बाधाएँ क्या हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Research security means pro-  
tecting the integrity of research  
work from leak of the know-how  
of it.

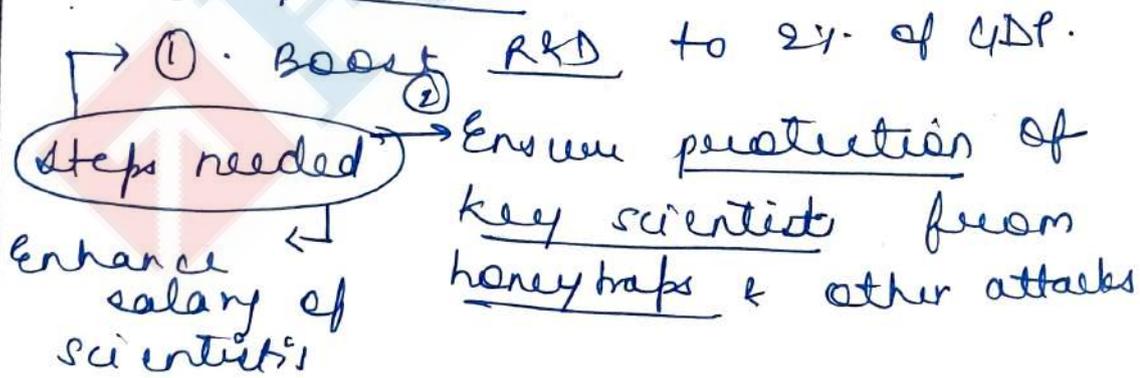
(ex):- America accused China of  
breaching its research security by  
copying its Research work.

Research security involves

- ① - Preventing scientific minds from leaving the country
- ② - protecting the lives of key scientists
- ③ - Preventing espionage of research work leading to leak.
- ④ - Avoid cyber attack that can thwart research.

Key hurdles in ensuring research security in India :-

- ①. Low investment in R&D - only 0.7% of GDP
- ②. low payment to scientists  
(ex) In ISRO, IISc etc.
- ③. Digitalization of research work prone to attacks
- ④. Buying of scientists through big packages leading to leak of work.  
(ex) By NASA.



Hence, a future power will be a scientific power thus need to work on research security.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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Q.10) The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA) is necessary for maintaining peace and stability in the 'disturbed areas'. Critically examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

सशस्त्र बल (विशेष शक्तियां) अधिनियम, 1958 (AFSPA) 'अशांत क्षेत्रों' में शांति और स्थिरता बनाए रखने के लिए आवश्यक है। आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Armed forces special power

Act 1958 is currently applicable in disturbed regions of J&K, Assam, Manipur, Nagaland etc.

Key for peace & stability in distur-  
-bed area as

①. Allows forces to take action on site without fear of prosecu-  
-on.

②. Creates deterrence among anti-  
-national elements.

(e.g.) - In Manipur, Nagaland etc.

③. Prevents politics from affecting

action against separatists.

(ex) - leaving law & order on police  
~~is~~ can influence police action by local politics.

(4) To ensure better tackling of combining external & internal threat in such regions.

(ex) - Terrorism in J&K with both Pakistani support & local sympathisers.

Issues → (1) accusation of human right violation.

Reduces (2) exercise of freedom of affected population.  
 (ex) - killing of civilians in Nagaland.

Better empathy towards personnels and phased removal from AFSPA from peaceful regions is way ahead.

Q.11) How aspirations  
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Q.11) How has inadequate progress on factor market reforms impacted India's double-digit growth aspirations? What measures has the government taken in this regard? (15 marks, 250 words)

कारक बाजार सुधारों (फैक्टर मार्केट रिफॉर्म) पर अपर्याप्त प्रगति ने भारत की दोहरे अंकों की विकास आकांक्षाओं को कैसे प्रभावित किया है? सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या उपाय किए हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is currently growing at 6.4% per annum but to achieve \$5 tr economy will need to grow by at least 10% per annum.

Inadequate factor market reform affect-  
ing growth

- ①. Inadequate pool of skilled labours.  
② - only 50% of graduated Indians are employable by companies (World India employment report)
- ②. High cost is land acquisition as land acquisition law absent  
② - 20% of NH construction cost in acquisition.
- ③. Unscientific labour code keeping India behind Vietnam & China.

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(ex). high labour:space ratio & low  
number of max. working hours.

④. Difficulty in getting easy credit due  
to very high Bank NPA.

These reforms in factor market are  
needed as:-

- ①. Land acquisition law for easy access  
to land.
- ②. Land leasing law for access land to  
be optimally used.
- ③. Reforms in labour codes.
- ④. Promote Industry - academia linkage.  
(ES24)
- ⑤. Innovative sources of finance like  
PPP.

## Step Taken :-

- 1). Model land acquisition law 2013.
- 2). Farm laws with leasing provision.
- 3). Production linked incentive scheme for credit availability.
- 4). New education policy with vocational education from class 6th.
- 5). Allowed 100% automatic FDI in most sectors.
- 6). PM Kaushal Vikas Yojna for skilling.

## Further need to

→ Coordination b/w centre & states for Land acquisition & Land leasing law.

→ Reduce NPA of bank via securitization

Hence, factor market reform can help has become 3rd largest economy.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.12) What are the factors responsible for the recent depreciation of the Indian Rupee? Discuss its implications for the economy and suggest policy measures to stabilize the currency. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय रुपए के हाल ही में हुए अवमूल्यन के लिए कौन से कारक जिम्मेदार हैं? अर्थव्यवस्था पर इसके प्रभावों पर चर्चा करें तथा मुद्रा को स्थिर करने के लिए नीतिगत उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In recent years Rupee has rapidly depreciated against dollar reaching 88 Rs per dollar at some point.

factors responsible :-

①. Low economic growth across world due to pandemic followed by war in Ukraine.

↓  
Low demand for Indian goods in International market.

②. High inflation due to more food prices for multiple months before current reduction.

③. Strengthening of US \$ due to FED rate hike.

④. Increasing cost of essential commodities like crude oil and fertilizer - hence more ₹ per \$ for import.

Implications :-

①. Reduces demand for rupee dominated bonds. (ex) IFSC Masala bond.

②. Increases current account deficit due to high cost of essential imports.

③. Imported inflation as high fuel costs increase transport & hence food cost.

④. Shrinks the size of economy in \$ terms.

⑤. Increases imported input cost for firms making production costly.

⑥. High cost of living, by eroding purchasing power of money

Suggested steps :-

- ①. Boost quality of exports to enhance demand for Indian goods.
- ②. Trade with other countries in India rupees.
- ③. Enhance adoption of e-vehicles and green fuel like biofuel.
- ④. Diversify sources of crude oil import.
- ⑤. Increase coupon on government bonds

Here, only a stronger ₹ can help realise dream of Viksit Bharat @ 2047.

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Q.13) While Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) can resolve the issues of small farmers and boost agrarian economy, the realization of their potential is hindered by a multitude of factors. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

जबकि किसान उत्पादक संगठन (FPOs) छोटे किसानों की समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकते हैं और कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा दे सकते हैं, लेकिन उनकी क्षमता का एहसास कई कारकों से बाधित है। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Farmer Producer Organization

are small groups of farmers for joint marketing, quality seed acquisition, use of common machines etc.

They can resolve many issues

- ①. Low land holding (0.8 ha) by cooperative farming.
- ②. Availability of quality seeds
- ③. Bargaining power in market
- ④. Act as pressure group etc.

This potential is hindered by multiple factors like:-

- ①. Delay & irregularity in loan repayment to banks

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- ②. Lack of guidance for transition to precision agriculture.
- ③. Inability to market produce due to infrastructural issues like cold storage, bad roads etc.
- ④. Caste based divide may emerge among FPOs.
- ⑤. Hijack of <sup>FPO by</sup> rich farmers promoting own farm interests.

## Suggestions :-

- ①. Training of FPOs in better pack-aging and marketing of produce
- ②. Promotion of democratic functi-  
-oning of FPOs.

- ③. Boosting storage capacity like cold storage in several areas.
- ④. Ensuring easy loan availability to FPOs through bank measures.
- ⑤. FPOs can be used for training farmers in precision agriculture like use of drones, drip irrigation etc.

- Step Taken by GOI
- ①. Kisan credit cards
  - ②. eNAM allows common trading centre & market
  - ③. Prampargat ~~K~~ Krishi Vikas Yojna for training in organic farming.

Hence, FPOs if strengthened can help us achieve goal of SDG2 as well as Doubling farm income.

**Feedback**

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Q.14) Discuss the significance of aquaculture towards nutrition security, livelihood generation, and economic growth. Also mention various initiatives taken by the government to promote sustainable aquaculture in the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

पोषण सुरक्षा, आजीविका सृजन और आर्थिक संवृद्धि के लिए जलीय कृषि के महत्व पर चर्चा करें। देश में धारणीय जलीय कृषि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई विभिन्न पहलों का भी उल्लेख करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Fishery sector grew by 8% in FY 25 (ES 25).

Aquaculture promotes culture of fishes in ponds, wetlands etc for sale.

Significance of Aquaculture :-

★ In Nutrition security :-

① Ensure availability of marine organism based nutrition like Iron, calcium etc.

ex - fish, prawns etc.

② supplement nutrition need of poor in seasons of low agricultural productivity.

★ In livelihood generation :-

- ① Employ disguised unemployed from farm sector.
- ② Promote export to international market -  
- et  
⇒ transport service, packaging & processing based jobs.
- ③ Boost women employment in rural areas.

★ In Economic growth

- ① Export led growth
- ② Integrating it with farm will boost farm output.
- ③ Huge potential to add to agricultural GVA.
- ④ Boost rural economy.

Steps Taken by Government :-

①. ~~PM Kisan Sampada~~ PM Matsya

Sampada Yojana

→ To boost processing of fishery products

→ To promote easier marketization.

②. Fishermen covered under Kisan Credit card.

③. Blue revolution - promoting creation of aquaculture in several areas.

Further → Training of farmers  
→ Better quality fish breed availability

Hard helded marketing needed.

Thus fishery sector can make agricultural sector contribute beyond 20% to GDP.

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Q.15) What is gene therapy? What makes it a better treatment option than the conventional approaches? (15 marks, 250 words)

जीन थेरेपी क्या है? पारंपरिक तरीकों की तुलना में यह बेहतर उपचार विकल्प क्यों है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Gene Therapy involves use of genetic material like DNA in curing genetic diseases like Cancer, sickle cell anemia etc.

(i) - CRISPR Cas-9 cell Therapy.

Gene therapy features:-

- ① T-cells which are immune cells are taken out from patient's body.
- ② T-cell is modified by making genetic editing in it and combining it to better proteins.
- ③ The ~~new~~ resultant Cas-9 cell is inserted back into patient's body which boost immunity to fight

Cancer cells.

(i) Conventional approach :-

chemo-therapy

- In this strong  $\gamma$ -ray radiation are directed on infected body part to kill cancer cells.

It has following side effects :-

- 1). Damage to adjoining body parts due to radiation.
- 2). Loss of immunity due to killing of healthy cells ~~ag~~ along with cancer cells.
- 3). DNA mutation due to radiation.
- 4). The disease could re-emerge even after treatment.

## Benefits in Car-T cell / gene therapy over conventional approach

- ①. Targeted treatment.
- ②. No damage to other organs.
- ③. Completely ends the disease.
- ④. Prevents resurgence of disease due to building of natural immunity in body.
- ⑤. Only one time treatment unlike multiple chemo therapy.

However it has certain limitations:-

- Very high cost of Treatment.
- No tested in multiple cases.

Despite limitation it can revolutionise cure of chronic diseases.

Q.16) Why are countries keen on developing their own space stations? What obstacles do they face in the process, and how can these be overcome? (15 marks, 250 words)

राष्ट्र अपने स्वयं के अंतरिक्ष स्टेशन विकसित करने के लिए क्यों उत्सुक हैं? इस प्रक्रिया में उन्हें किन बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है, और इनसे कैसे निपटा जा सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Space stations are habitable objects ~~rotating~~ orbiting around earth in space at 400 to 450 km above surface.

(ex) - International space station, Tianwen-1 etc.



Countries are developing their own space stations because :-

①. International space station will retire in 2030 hence alternatives needed.

②. To preserve capability to send Human's in space.

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(ex) - Gaganyaan by India & Tianwen-1 by China.

③ - To be ready for future domain of war

(ex) - US has its own space command, Russia also has such command.

④ - To boost economy via space tourism

⑤ - Be ready for colonialization of moons.

⑥ - for microgravity research.

⑦ - for manned mission to Moon.

⑧ - for better disaster prediction.

Obstacles faced in this:-

① - Huge cost.

② - Danger to human life-like DNA changes due to radiation in space.

③ - Threat of coalition with space

debris:

- ④. fear of failure of launch.
  - ex. Recent Arion mission was delayed for 5 times.
- ⑤. ~~the~~ Development of complex techno-  
-logy.

Ways to Overcome:-

- 1). Collaboration with private sector to manage cost.
  - ex - Nasa with SpaceX.
- 2). full proof testing before launching humans.
- 3). Need to clean space debris & detect them.

The entry of IAF officer Subho-nshu Shukla in ISS marks a new chapter in India's space story which it should use for humanity's good.

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Q.17) Climate change is causing profound alterations in ecosystems, triggering cascading impacts on biodiversity, ecosystem services, and human livelihoods, which demands integrated approaches to conservation and climate adaptation. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

जलवायु परिवर्तन पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में गंभीर परिवर्तन ला रहा है, जिससे जैव विविधता, पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र सेवाओं और मानव आजीविका पर व्यापक प्रभाव पड़ रहा है, जिसके लिए संरक्षण और जलवायु अनुकूलन के लिए एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Climate change is the change in climatic features due to anthropogenic disturbances like increase in greenhouse gas emissions.

(ex) - as per IPCC, the global avg temperature is already above 1.2°C of pre industrial level.

Climate change affects :-

① Alteration in ecosystem

→ Desertification of forested tracts due to frequent drought.

(ex) - In Greece.

→ Forest fires clearing dense forest

(ex) - In Turkiye.

→ less frequent rainfall affecting Ocean organisms.

★ Cascading effect on biodiversity

→ Extinction of organisms that fail to adapt.

ex - Polar bears endangered.

★ Declining ecosystem services

→ low availability of clean water

ex - all glaciers in Venezuela melted

→ Poor quality air to breathe.

ex - Delhi most polluted city.

★ Affecting human livelihood

→ Wage loss due to more heatwave days hence can't work.

→ Affecting agriculture due to extreme climate events like drought

Need of integrated approach to Conservation & climate adaptation:-

①. Only by conserving existing resource we can adapt.

(ex) - Afforestation can reduce drought.

②. Only by focusing on conservation we can bring new technology to adapt.

(ex) - e-vehicles on one hand conserve resources & on other reduce pollution.

③. To reduce effect on livelihood.

(ex) - Agro forestry can boost resilience of farm while increasing production.

④. To protect human health.

(ex) - By reducing pollution we can reduce warming.

Hence, adoption of LIFE principles will help us achieve a resilient world.

**Feedback**

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Q.18) Often referred to as the 'cradle of civilization' and 'growth engines', urban areas are increasingly experiencing various natural and man-made disasters. Discuss in the Indian context. Also, suggest suitable mitigation and management strategies. (15 marks, 250 words)

अक्सर 'सभ्यता का पालना' और 'विकास इंजन' कहे जाने वाले शहरी क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न प्राकृतिक और मानव निर्मित आपदाएँ बढ़ रही हैं। भारतीय संदर्भ में चर्चा करें। साथ ही, उपयुक्त शमन और प्रबंधन रणनीतियाँ सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is expected to be 50% urbanised by 2030 as per UN.

Natural and manmade disasters in urban areas :-

Natural :-

1). Flooding - due to heavy rain which overwhelm existing system.

(ex) - Mumbai, Delhi, Bengaluru etc.

2). Heat waves - due to deforested lands - cake and concretization of land.

(ex) - >300 days heatwaves in 2024 in India

3). Landslides - due to construction on unstable land.

(ex) - In Shimla, Dehradun, etc.

Manmade :-

1). Stampedes - due to poor crowd management  
 (ex) : RCB (Bangalore), Puri (Rath yatra), Prayagraj - Raj etc.

2). Fire incidents

(ex) - In Hyderabad (Chauraha), at baby hospital in Gujarat etc.

3). Biological disaster - poisonous gas release

(ex) - In Ludhiana (Punjab), Bhopal gas tragedy etc.

Moreover the natural disaster are also due to human activity.

Mitigation strategy :-

①. Planned urbanization

(a) - small drain connecting to large drains, no buildup in flood plain

②. Urban forestry - to reduce incidents of heatwave. (ex) - Miyawaki method.

- ③. EIA mandatory before construction to prevent landslides.
- ④. Better crowd management protocol by NDMA.
- ⑤. More monitoring of industries to prevent industrial disasters.
- ⑥. Ensuring safer electric lines.

## Management Strategies :-

- ①. Mock drill of people for flood relief.
- ②. Cleaning & widening of drains periodically.
- ③. ~~Pre~~ Periodic removal of encroach-  
ment from wetlands in cities.
- ④. Better fire safety mobilization system.

Hence, we need "safer urba-  
nization" by adopting best practices

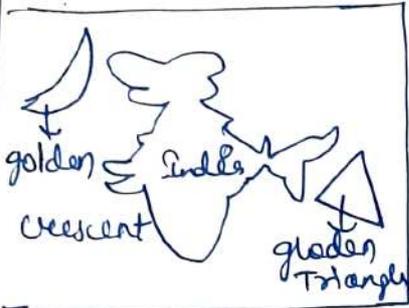
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Q.19) How does India's geographical location heighten its vulnerability to drug trafficking? Also, analyze various internal security risks linked to drug trafficking. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत की भौगोलिक स्थिति किस प्रकार मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी के प्रति इसकी संवेदनशीलता को बढ़ाती है? साथ ही, मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी से जुड़े विभिन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा जोखिमों का विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)



India is sandwiched between two major opium producing regions

→ Golden Crescent in west comprising Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan and,

→ Golden Triangle in east comprising Myanmar, Thailand and Laos.

further, ~~both~~ both eastern & western borders have forest, sewer-line tracks and hills difficult to guard every time.

Thus, India's geography makes it more vulnerable to drug trafficking.

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Internal security risks due to Drug trafficking

- ①. Terrorism: Terror groups like Lashkar-e-Taiba fund their terrorist via drug sale
- ②. Naxalism: Naxals in eastern & central India produce & traffic drug to south east asia earning from it.
- ③. North East Extremism - Insurgent groups like NBLN (IN) earn by trafficking drug from Myanmar.
- ④. Promote Gang culture and gun running  
 (ex) - In Punjab many gangs earn via illicit drug sale.

⑤. Promotes communal violence - people may be intoxicated by drug to create communal tensions.

⑥. Organised crimes like Human trafficking - king rely on drug trade & use.

Steps suggested :-

①. Use technology like AI drones to guard porous border.

②. Collaborate with governments in neighbouring countries to check trafficking.

③. Reduce domestic demand via deaddiction (ex) - Nasha mukta Bharat.

④. Cyber command to check darknet sale of drugs.

Hence, multipronged effort is needed for irradicating this menace.

**Feedback**

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Q.20) The increasing frequency and sophistication of cyberattacks pose a significant threat to national security. Discuss the major challenges in ensuring cybersecurity in the country and enumerate the measures taken by the government in this regard. (15 marks, 250 words)

साइबर हमलों की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और परिष्कार राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए एक बड़ा खतरा है। देश में साइबर सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए उपायों का उल्लेख करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In first quarter of 2024 itself  
India faced 500 mn cyber attacks  
up from 79mn in 2023. Thus cyber  
security is necessary.

Challenges to Cyber Security :-

- ①. Low cyber literacy.  
① - Only 40% of people digitally  
literate.
- ②. Huge internet user base - 900 mn.
- ③. Digitalization of most services  
enhances vulnerability.
- ④. Borderless nature of threat -  
different national laws create complex  
-ity.

⑤. Anonymous nature of attackers -  
difficult to know source.

(ex) - names like stone panda, etc.

⑥. Evolving nature of cyber threat.

(ex) - Identity theft, sextortion <sup>emerging</sup>  
as new threats.

## Steps Taken by government :-

①. CERT-IN - for emergency response to  
cyber attack

- requires attacked entity to report  
within 6 hours.

②. Cyber command ~~is~~ under ministry of  
Home.

③. Nation cyber security policy, 2013.

④. Digital personal data protection  
Act.

- ⑤. IT act and amendment in 2008.
- ⑥. Cyber Swachhata Kendras for botnet infections.
- ⑦. Collaboration with other countries  
 (ex) - CBI busted a racket with FBI
- ⑧. 14C mechanism etc.

## Suggested measures :-

1. Cyber Command (Navesh chandra comm.)
2. National cyber doctrine (Navesh c. comm.)
3. Collaborate with private player for cyber security (Divendra Singh comm.)
4. Boost digital literacy with help of NGOs.

~~5. Include cloud computing~~

Thus a multipronged approach is needed to deal with the 5<sup>th</sup> domain of war.

### Feedback

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