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TEST CODE

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	Sakshee Mishra		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	191	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	27/7/25

*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. प्रश्न	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
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INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

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

Total/कुल अंक

250

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

10:30

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

1:30

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

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

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

*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, पताचार्ट, तालिकाएं और तथ्यांक या समय रूप किराई अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को अपनी कृपया में पसंद आती क आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक है।

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EG/ईजी :

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Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: Student ID: 385555_813411_1910112080 (2025-07-27 20:49:25)

the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the previous 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

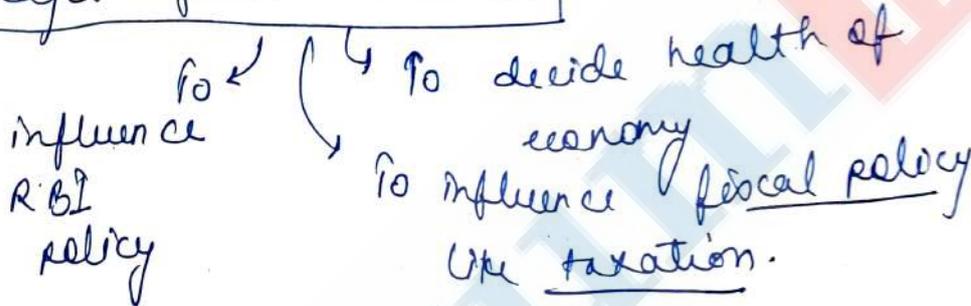
1. **AWIS - Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. 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) The Union Budget 2025-26 outlines a shift towards the 'debt-to-GDP ratio' as the fiscal anchor starting from FY 2026-27. Discuss the rationale behind this shift. (10 marks, 150 words)

केन्द्रीय बजट 2025-26 में वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 से राजकोषीय आधार के रूप में ऋण-ग. ग्रीडीपी अनुपात की ओर बदलाव की रूपरेखा तैयार की गई है। इस बदलाव के पीछे के तर्क पर बर्तनी करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Currently current account deficit is 1.2% of GDP and fiscal deficit is 5.6% of GDP in India.

shift to debt to GDP ratio in Budget from FY 26-27



Rationale behind shift - shift to

Debt to GDP will reduce ~~current~~ unsustainable debt and help in :-

①. Enhance fiscal prudence - optimal use of resources.

②. fiscal deficit target of 4.4% for FY 26.

- ②. Reduce fluctuation of Rupee values
- (ex) - Better debt to GDP will increase trust on Indian market, reducing outflows.
- ③. Boost for Indian stock & bond market.
- (ex) - low fiscal deficit will attract FDIs
- ④. saved money can be used in productive activity
- (ex) capital expenditure. (currently 3.2% of GDP)
- ⑤. Reduce current account deficit - due to strengthening of rupees.

Further → Proper plan for fiscal prudence
fiscal council (15th FC recommended)

Hence, by fiscal prudence
India can better achieve goal of \$5 trn economy.

Feedback

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Q.2) Why does India need to transition from a 'build to print' to a 'build to design' model in manufacturing? What steps has been taken by the government in this regard? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत को विनिर्माण में 'अनुसारी निर्माण' (Build to Print) से 'डिजाइन आधारित निर्माण' (Build to Design) मॉडल की ओर संक्रमण की आवश्यकता क्यों है? इस संदर्भ में सरकार द्वारा कौन-से कदम उठाए गए हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is focusing on build to design model, evident from gradual opening of different sectors, and promotion of R&D.

Need of transition from build to print to build to design

- ①. Enhance private sector investment.
②. Build to design has more returns hence more investment.
- ③. Enhance employment opportunities for educated unemployed.
④. Design graduates can get better opportunity.

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③. Bring FDI into India
- due to huge market for Build
to design.

④. Boost design related research in
India.

⑤. Bring better design of Infrastructure
- for more sustainability.

Step Taken by government :-

①. Viability gap funding upto 40%
in PPP projects.

②. Self reliant India fund - for
capital to MSMEs in this area.

③. Opening of new sectors.

③ - Railways (certain areas)

④. 'Trust' based governance (Budget 25)

Hence, 'Build to design' can
help India in goal of \$5tn economy.

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Q.3) Explain the concept of a nutrition-sensitive food system and suggest strategies to achieve it in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

पोषण-संवेदनशील खाद्य प्रणाली की अवधारणा को समझाइए तथा देश में इसे प्राप्त करने के लिए रणनीति सुझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In India 57% women are anemic (NFHS-5), 30% children are stunted (UNDP), thus nutrition sensitive food system becomes crucial.

Nutrition sensitive food system

① It means producing nutrient rich crops in large proportion against cereals.

(a) - Production of pulses, millets etc.

② It means processing food to enhance nutritional level.

(a) - Fortification of rice

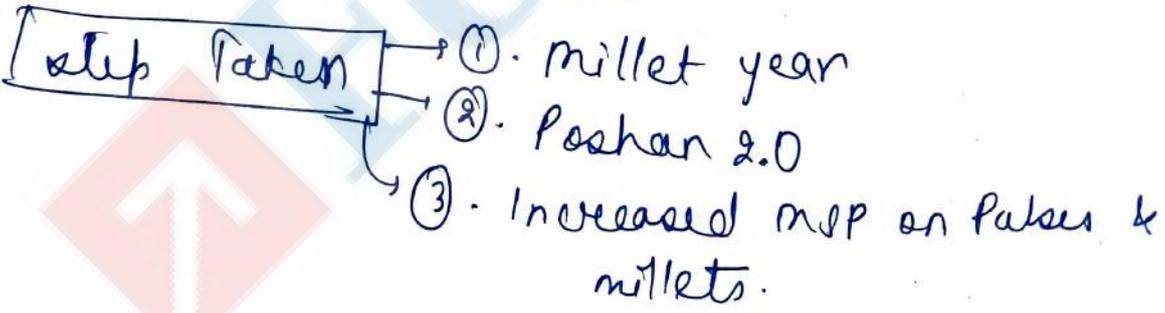
③ It includes affordability, availability & acceptability of nutritious food to all in economy

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Strategy to achieve it

- ①. Increase MSP for nutritious crop like pulses, ragi, bajra (millets) at par with rice & wheat
- ②. Create farm to processing linkage
 (a) - millet biscuits, millet noodles etc.
- ③. Mandatory fertilization of feed grains given in MSM & matru vandan yojna
- ④. Quality seeds to millet farmers via FPDs.
- ⑤. Create awareness ~~also~~ among farmer on export potential for nutritious food.



Hence, nutritious food will help meet dual goal of SDG2 and SDG3.

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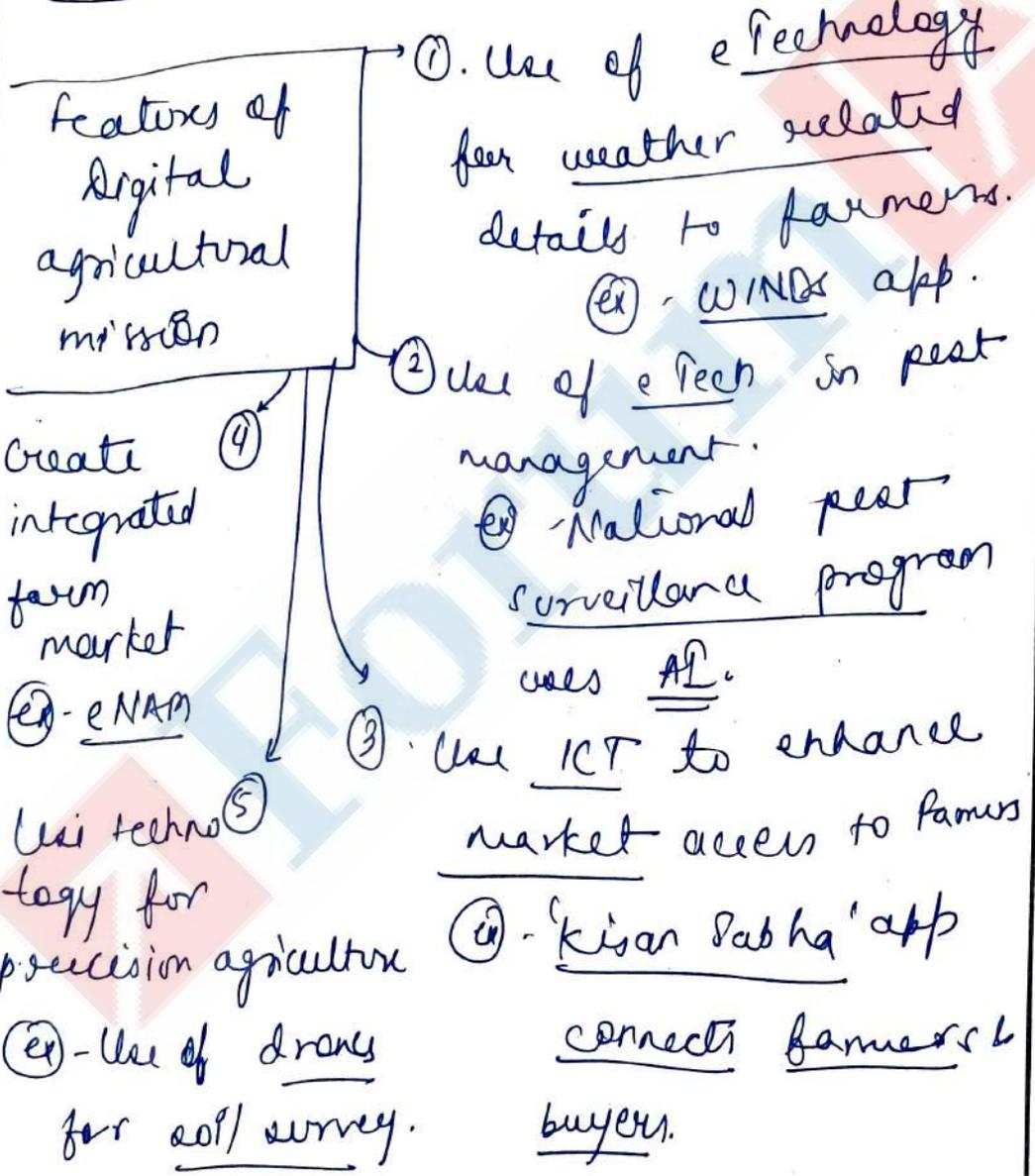
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Q.4) Give a brief overview of the 'Digital Agriculture Mission'. How can it benefit the agriculture sector? (10 marks, 150 words)

डिजिटल कृषि मिशन का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। इससे कृषि क्षेत्र को क्या लाभ हो सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Digital Agricultural mission has been launched to harness digitalization & ICT in Agricultural sector.



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Benefit for agricultural sector :-

①. Enhance productivity

→ Due to faster information on weather pattern, better guidance by agri-scientists online etc

②. Enhance Income

(a) Bargaining power to farmers in ENMAM sales.

③. Reduce dependence on government

(a) Farmers can use customised tools for planning farm & enhancing produce

④. Enhance export potential - by connecting with global market.

Thus, it will help in achieving goal of 'Doubling farm Income'.

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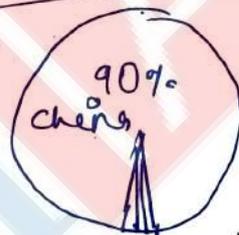
Q.5) Rare earths are not just elements; they are foundational inputs that act like 'seeds of technology'. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

दुर्लभ मृदा तत्व (Rare Earths) केवल रासायनिक तत्व नहीं हैं; ये प्रौद्योगिकी के 'बीज-तुल्य' मूलभूत निवेश हैं। सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Rare Earth are group of 17 elements which are spread across world but mining is not economically viable everywhere due to presence as ores.

Seed of Technology releases

① Green Tech - use in batteries for e-vehicles, in solar panel building etc.



Processing of RE



Production of RE

② Defense Technology - use in radars, sensors, advanced weapons etc.

③ Communication Technology - use in Smartphone batteries and parts.

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4. Emerging Technology
(ex) for semiconductor chip used by AI tools.

Concerns

- China's dominance
(ex) - 90% of RE processing.
- Unequal distribution of reserves
(ex) - for Brazil, China, India, US etc
- Use in Trade war affecting supply chain
(ex) - US-China Trade war

Steps Taken

semiconductor mission
30 critical minerals identified
changes in atomic mineral act
bilateral deals (ex) with Argentina, Australia for exploration.
Hence, securing RE supply is key to India's goal of 'Make in India'.

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Q.6) Why retrofitting Electrostatic Precipitators (ESPs) in Indian thermal power plants is a more viable and effective option compared to the installation of flue gas desulfurization (FGD) systems? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय तापीय विद्युत संयंत्रों में फ्लू गैस डिसल्फयूरैजेशन (FGD) प्रणालियाँ लगाने के बजाय विद्युत-अवक्षेपकों (ESPs) का पुनर्संयोजन क्यों अधिक व्यवहार्य और कारगर विकल्प है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently, government freed 70% of thermal industries from need of installing flue gas desulfurization system.

Ineffectiveness of FGDs:-

- ①. lack of compliance.
 - (ex) -> 70% industries had not complied
- ②. High cost - using FGD meant significant high costs.
- ③. low SO₂ emission from Indian coal plants - as Indian coal is low in 'S'.
- ④. No significant difference in SO₂ reduction with & without FGD found in trials.

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Electro static precipitation more viable
as:-

- ①. low cost : ^{less} ~~more~~ than $\frac{1}{2}$ times the cost of FDG.
- ②. Effective in precipitating CH₄.
- ③. Easier to install - due to portability - ty.
- ④. Existing experience with ESP use for coal companies.

Thus, the step to replace FDG with ESP is in line with SDGs and 'make in India'.

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Q.7) 'The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regime in India remains weak and is often reduced to a procedural formality.' In light of this statement, examine the key challenges in EIA implementation and suggest reforms. (10 marks, 150 words)

'भारत में पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन (EIA) व्यवस्था कमजोर बनी हुई है और अक्सर इसे प्रक्रियात्मक औपचारिकता तक सीमित कर दिया जाता है।' इस कथन के आलोक में, EIA कार्यान्वयन में प्रमुख चुनौतियों का परीक्षण करें और सुधारात्मक उपाय सुझाएँ। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

EIA is mandated before all projects that affect environment under environment protection act 1986.

Key Challenges in EIA implementation

①. seen as an impediment to faster project execution.

② - prior approval were given for great nicobar project.

③. self-verification provision leads to diversion with owners of project.

④. EIA is funded by the project owner hence introducing 'Bias'.

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④. Lack of monitoring provision for EIA.

Reform needed :-

- ①. Need of independent EIA assessment -ent & not one appointed by the owner.
- ②. Need to create an oversight mechanism for appeal against EIA reports.
- ③. Need to involve civil society mandatory in EIA process.

It is key to goal of SDG5, SDG7 and Viksit Bharat!

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Q.8) Plastic pollution is emerging as a serious environmental threat in India. Discuss the various mitigation measures to address this problem and also the government's initiatives in this regard. (10 marks, 150 words)

प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण भारत में एक गंभीर पर्यावरणीय खतरे के रूप में उभर रहा है। इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए विभिन्न शमन उपायों और इस संबंध में सरकार की पहलों पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Plastic waste is a major source of pollution due to the 'non biodegradable' nature of plastic.

(ex) existence as microbeads in Ocean water.

Mitigation measures needed:-

1. Promote R&D for Bio-plastic
2. Enhance market presence of Biodegradable plastic.
3. Boost reuse & recycling of plastic - via 'effective' 'collection'.

④. Reduce cost of alternatives like jute & bamboo.

Step Taken :-

- ①. Bar on single use plastic upto 50 micron thick.
- ②. Promotion of bamboo & jute as alternatives via subsidies.
- ③. Push for global convention under UN.

Hence tackling plastic challenge is key to preserving soil, air & human health in India.

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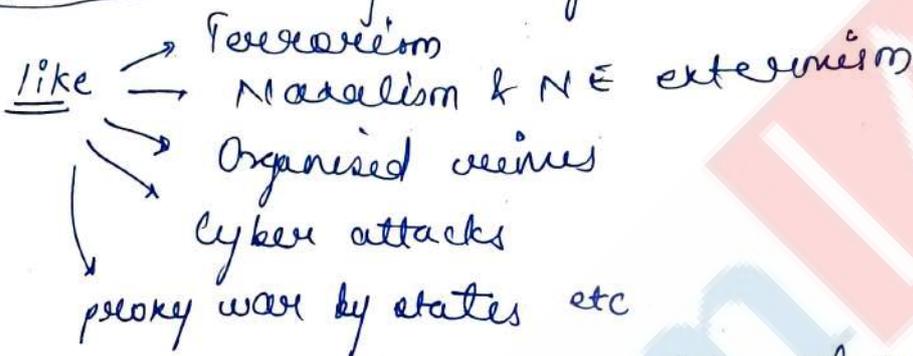
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Q.9) Amid evolving threats, there is a need to blend private sector capabilities with India's current internal security architecture. In this context, elaborate on the ways in which the private sector can contribute to strengthening internal security. (10 marks, 150 words)

उभरते खतरों के बीच, भारत की मौजूदा आंतरिक सुरक्षा संरचना के साथ निजी क्षेत्र की क्षमताओं को जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, उन तरीकों पर विस्तार से चर्चा करें जिनसे निजी क्षेत्र आंतरिक सुरक्षा को सशक्त करने में योगदान दे सकता है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India faces a 'complex mix'

of internal security challenges



this necessitates combining capacity of public and private sector for effective response.

Contribution of private sector in internal security strength can be as :-

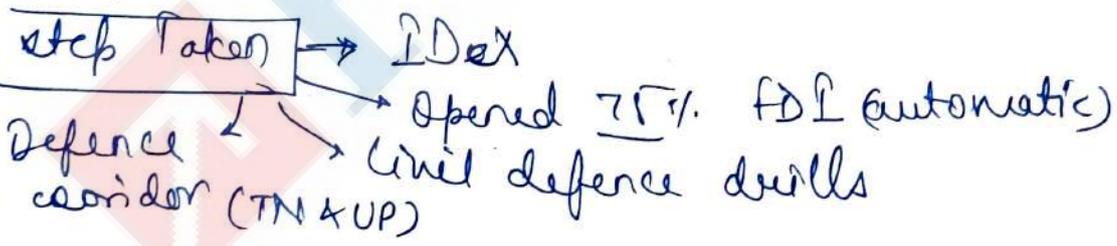
①. Research and development

→ Industry and academia can develop latest technologies like

→ Quantum key distribution (IIT Madras) for secure communication.

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- AI integration in existing weapons.
 - (ex) - Akashter etc.
- ②. Enhancing defence productivity
 - By building subparts for defence PSUs.
 - (ex) - INS Vikrant used such subparts.
 - Producing weapons in bulk.
 - (ex) - AK 47 rifles.
- ③. International collaboration - for "Technology Transfer" (ex) deal b/w Tata & Dassault (France)
- ④. Spreading India's narrative
 - (ex) - Online influence content on skt. xndor.
- ⑤. Helping government in development of backward area like Naxal affected areas
 - (ex) - JSP's CSR in Bastar



Hence, a ~~to~~ united India can ensure 'safety' from all external & internal threat.

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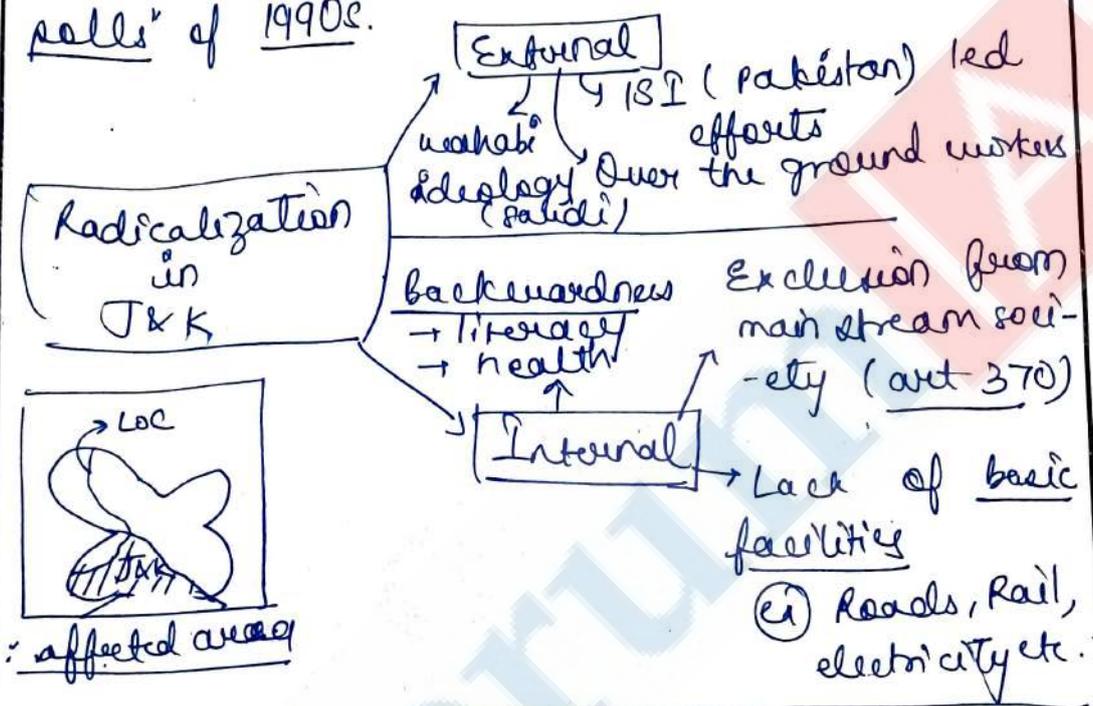
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Q.10) 'Radicalisation in Jammu and Kashmir is driven as much by socio-economic factors as by external influences.' Discuss how education and youth engagement can play a role in countering radicalisation in J&K. 10M. (10 marks, 150 words)

जम्मू और कश्मीर में कट्टरपंथ सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों के साथ-साथ बाहरी प्रभावों से भी प्रेरित है। चर्चा करें कि शिक्षा और युवा भागीदारी किस प्रकार जम्मू और कश्मीर में कट्टरपंथ का मुकाबला करने में भूमिका निभा सकती है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

J&K has seen radicalization and resultant terrorism since the "seized polls" of 1990s.



Feedback

To address socioeconomic issues leading to radicalization

Education's role

- ↳ Provide 'secular' space to students
- ↳ Growth of rational ideas.
- ei) study of science.

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↳ Growth of collective identity

(ex) history study

↳ Enhance employment opportunity

(ex) - At Doctors, lawyers.

↳ Can counter Radicalization attempts
else where → by logic.

Youth Engagement role :-

↳ Feeling of collective identity

(ex) - Youth's 'Bharat Sancha' programs.

↳ Better employment opportunity

(ex) - 'Himayat scheme'

↳ Career in 'Orange economy'

(ex) music studies in Kashmir,
'Yana Mr's content'

↳ Opportunity in 'sporting career'

(ex) - 'Khele India' in Srinagar

⇒ All these activity keep mind away from
radicalization

Thus, by 'empowering people'
(anartya den - capability approach) we can end
'radicalization'.

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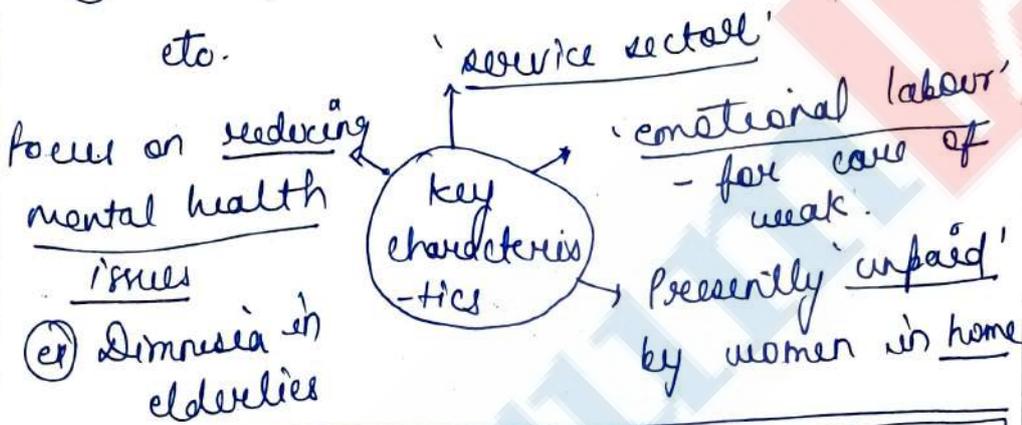
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Q.11) Outlining the key characteristics of the care economy, discuss how India can better integrate the value of unpaid and underpaid care work into its economic framework. (15 marks, 250 words)

देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था (केयर इकोनॉमी) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को रेखांकित करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत किस प्रकार अवैतनिक और अल्प वेतनिक देखभाल कार्य के मूल्य को अपने आर्थिक ढांचे में बेहतर ढंग से एकीकृत कर सकता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

'Care Economy' are the economic activities supporting the dependent population.

ex - care for elderlies, children, disabled etc.



ex) Dementia in elderlies

Unpaid care work in India

→ By women for family
ex) elderly & child care

NSO → women spend 5-6hr daily in home work while men only 30 min.

Underpaid care work

→ By informal workers.

ex) housemaids, rannies, caretaker for elderlies etc.

→ No 'wage law'

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India can integrate value of unpaid and underpaid care work in economy

by:-

- ①. Creating pool of professional care workers.
 - ex. - Trained nurses, nannies etc in 'Institutions' similar to ITIs
- ②. Registration of care workers in e-shram portal.
 - will help in formalization.
- ③. Enhance availability of 'care services' for household.
 - 'Online platform' connecting household and care workers can be created.
- ④. Public-private partnership
 - (ex) 'Good fellows' by Tata group for 'elderly care'.

5. Count the unpaid labour by women in home by accounting it in GDP.

(ex) - CDP → women's unpaid work is 17% of GDP.

6. Provide adequate skilling & education for women to get job and create demand for care work.

(ex) Techie mothers in Bangalore use coche facilities.

7. Central regulatory authority → set care work standards.

8. Arbitration council - To prevent exploita-

-tion. (ex) - a baby care centre in Mumbai abused children.

Step Taken

→ survey of informal workers by government -ent

Hence, more proactive step by government can help in women's empow-
-erment (SDGs) via care economy!

Feedback

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Q.12) 'The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) presents both unprecedented opportunities and significant challenges for India's labour market.' Examine. Also suggest strategies to align AI adoption with inclusive and resilient labour market outcomes. (15 marks, 250 words)

'कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) की तीव्र प्रगति भारत के श्रम बाजार के लिए अभूतपूर्व अवसर और महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियाँ प्रस्तुत करती है।' परीक्षण करें। साथ ही, समावेशी और तन्वशील श्रम बाजार परिणामों के साथ AI अपनाने को संरेखित करने की रणनीतियाँ भी सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Artificial Intelligence is the 'human like' computer intelligence. In recent years it has rapidly advanced.

Unprecedented opportunity for labour market

- ①. New employment opportunity → It can add 12mn more jobs than replaced (WTF)
 - (ex) - AI developers, AI designers & coders, etc.
- ②. Enhancing labour productivity - by helping labour in repetitive work.
 - (ex) - BMW using AI for error detection in car which is cross verified by 'human workers' saving time.
- ③. Learning new skills - using AI tools
 - (ex) - Use of chat GPT-4 for learning

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reading skills.

④. New startup opportunities using AI tools → labour employed in startup

(ex) 'Nmya kart' an AI agriculture startup

⑤. Reducing workload

(ex) Use of AI tool to respond to office emails.

But it also raises concerns :-

①. Replacement of labour

(i). Blue collar workers - repetitive work can be given to smart machines

(ex) 'Mahindra' integrating AI tools in a assembly line.

(ii). Software engineers - due to advanced skill of AI.

(ex) Microsoft fired 6000 employees to be replaced by AI.

(iii). Teachers, Media persons
(ex) - AI teacher & 'Iris' in Kerala,
AI anchors in 'aahtak'.

(iv). Consultancy, sales, call centre jobs
(ex) Jio using AI for call centre.

(2). Theft of trade secrets
(ex) - # patented designs, logos etc can be stolen.

Strategy for AI adoption with inclusion

(1). AI skilling of students under NEP 2020

(2). Soft touch regulation of AI
use in 'labour intensive' sectors.

(3). Creating safety nets (ex) Job Insurance (ESRS)

(4). Developing useful AI tools
(ex) - for replacing manual scavenger

Thus as IMF estimates 40% of jobs are to be affected, requiring proactiveness for positive use of a 'disruptive technology'.

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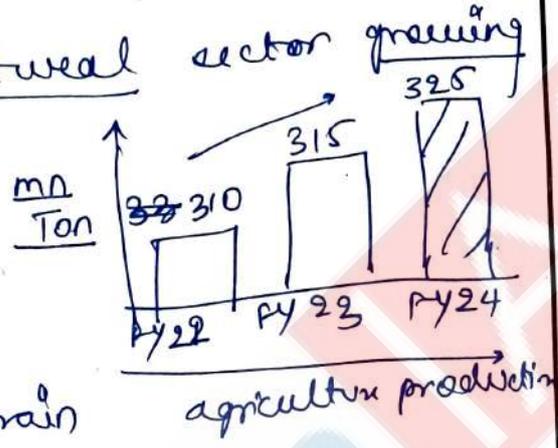
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Q.13) Why does India's agricultural export performance remain weak despite high production levels? What measures would you suggest to improve agri-export competitiveness? (15 marks, 250 words)

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

India is a 'net agricultural import'

with agricultural sector growing at 3.6% (FY25)



High productivity

→ 330 mn ton feed grain in FY25

→ 2nd largest in rice, wheat, etc

→ largest in milk, spices, pulses etc.

Despite high production, export is weak as:-

①. High domestic demand -> 142 cr population to be fed.

②. government stopped wheat export due to domestic demand in 2023.

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②. High wastage - due to lack of 'cold storage' facility.

(ex) - Tomato thrown on road in bumper production year.

③. Low value addition

(ex) - lack of food processing for agricultural goods

④. Farmer's unawareness about export opportunity.

(ex) - sell in APMC's immediately after harvest.

⑤. Lack of transport facility for export.

(ex) - 60% of rural road in bad condition (MSO)

⑥. 'Non-Tariff' barriers in western market.

(ex) - EU's 'phyto-sanitary measures'.

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7. Poor quality

(ex) - MDH 'spices' called back.

8. Poor farm to fork & food processing link.

Measures needed

1. Free-trade deals to include agriculture (ex) - with UK many agri products now 0% Tariff.

2. Household farmers in quality testing & packaging. (ex) - In APMCs.

3. Cold storage facility (₹224)

4. Farm-to-food processing linkage (ex) - Kisan Kettoh

5. Educating farmers on existing schemes

6. Policy certainty by government

Step taken → FTA with UK, UAE, Australia etc

eNAM helps in quality testing
Kisan rail & Krishi UDAN

Only a healthy agri-sector can help India's \$5tr economy, \$2tr export target & '5042'

Feedback

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Q.14) "The agricultural subsidy regime in the country needs reforms to address the distortions it causes." Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश में कृषि सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में सुधार की आवश्यकता है ताकि इससे होने वाली विकृतियों को दूर किया जा सके। टिप्पणी करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Agricultural subsidy includes all the income support (direct / indirect) by govt. to farmers. It accounts for 27% of India's GDP.

GDP.

Distortion caused by Agri-subsidies :-

①. Prices of 'food grain' in open market

(a) even on 'high production' market rate of grains don't go down due to 'govt. stock holding'.

②. High prices of 'cash crops' in open market

(a) - sugar cane due to FRP, cotton due to MSP cost more than expected.

③. steering market towards certain

crops.

(ex) - millet were ditched post green
revolution for wheat & rice.

④. Export price distortion

→ due to subsidies.

⑤. Distortion in price of farm inputs.

(ex) - in market fertilizer like DAP cost
> 2000 / kg but by govt. around 200.

Impact of distortion

Not competitive
agrarian market

Bias for some
grains ⇒ low nutrition

Reforms needed :-

①. Direct benefit transfer to farmers
to without link to production.

(ex) - PM - KISAN

- ②. Enhance investment in farm to enhance 'production'
 (ex) - Better soil quality, use of machines
- ③. Shift from PDS to food coupons
 (Eco survey 2015)
- ④. Provide access to green-energy instead of free energy.
 (ex) - PM-KUSUM
- ⑤. Promote 'Organic farming' for export led agriculture.
 (ex) In Aikim

There a shift in enhancing 'capacity of farm' to reduce reliance on government will help. Recommendation of Ashok Dalwai committee, shantakumar comm. should be implemented.

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Q.15) How can biomanufacturing transform today's consumptive manufacturing paradigm to the one based on regenerative principles? Also discuss how BioE3 Policy (Biotechnology for Economy, Environment, and Employment) aims to foster biomanufacturing in the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

बायोमैनुफैक्चरिंग आज के उपभोगात्मक विनिर्माण प्रतिमान को पुनर्योजी सिद्धांतों पर आधारित प्रतिमान में कैसे बदल सकता है? यह भी चर्चा करें कि बायोई3 (BioE3) नीति (अर्थव्यवस्था, पर्यावरण और रोजगार के लिए जैव प्रौद्योगिकी) का उद्देश्य देश में बायोमैनुफैक्चरिंग को बढ़ावा देना है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India's 'bioeconomy' is rapidly growing at about 77% growth rate with 12th rank in Biotechnology.

Bio manufacturing can ^{bring} a shift to regenerative from ~~to~~ consumptive approach as:-

①. Promoting 'circular economy' - here reuse of 'used resources'.

(ex) - Use of 'microbes' for 'Biofuel' from farm waste, organic waste.

②. Promoting regenerative medicine

(ex) - use of 'stem cell' therapy for 'sickle cell' can regenerate hematopoietic cells for use.

case study
every day India country 500 ton of waste through bio remediation.

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③. "Regenerative food", without resource exploitation.

(ex) - cultivation of 'meat' from plant 'cells' in laboratory.

④. Environmental sustainability

(ex) - Use of biofuel from renewable sources can reduce GHG emissions

⑤. Waste management by converting it to useful form.

(ex) - waste to energy plants use engineered microbes.

To get these benefit of bio-manufacturing govt. of India has introduced BioE3 policy;

(Aim) → 300 bn\$ bio economy by 2030.

Bio E 3 aims to foster bio manufacturing by

①. Promoting R&D in biotechnology

(a) - centre of excellence in IISc & top institutes.

②. Creating workforce in biomanufacturing sector.

(a) skilling of youth.

③. Attracting FDI and private investment

(a) - 100% FDI allowed with some condition.

④. Create Biomanufacturing startups

→ Generate employment.

⑤. Credit support for Bio economy.

with 2.5 lakh stem graduates

India is well placed to harness

bio economy for 'Viksit Bharat @ 2047'

Feedback

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Q.16) The future of digital innovation depends on self-reliant, domain-specific AI capabilities. In this context, bring out the key considerations in developing indigenous AI models and tools. Suggest measures to build an enabling ecosystem for AI innovation in India. What initiatives have been taken by the government in this regard? (15 marks, 250 words)

डिजिटल नवाचार का भविष्य आत्मनिर्भर, डोमेन-विशिष्ट AI क्षमताओं पर निर्भर करता है। इस संदर्भ में, स्वदेशी AI मॉडल और उपकरण विकसित करने में प्रमुख विचारों को स्पष्ट करें। भारत में AI नवाचार के लिए एक सक्षम पारितंत्र बनाने के उपाय सुझाएँ। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या पहल की गई है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per NITI aayog by 2033, AI will add 1tn\$ to India's economy and increase growth by 1.3%.

Key consideration for self-reliant & domain specific AI capabilities :-

① skilling :-

①. school level - from class 6th onwards in AI tools.

②. Post graduation / school - advanced skills via IITs, IIIT courses etc

③. By private sector efforts.

②. India Research & Development

Currently only 0.64% of GDP

- ①. Industry-academia linkage for AI research.
- ②. Retain best brains
 - (a) - scholarships for AI researchers
- ③. Global capability centres of MNCs
 - (a) - Microsoft has announced AI GCC in India.
- ④. Capital support
 - ①. Tax relief to AI startups.
 - ②. Capital access with credit guarantees
 - ③. Private sector investment (currently only 30% of R&D)
- ⑤. Commercialization
 - ①. Promote marketing ecosystem.
 - (a) - shark tank.
 - ②. International collaboration for access to global market.

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Enabling ecosystem by

Reduce ^④
regulatory
needs
(ex) - 1450
regulations
currently

provide ^⑤
common
infrastructure
(ex) - Graphic
designing.

Capital support by
① attracting venture
capital.

② AI R&D in atal +mk
- using labs.

③ collaboration b/w schools
& ITIs for AI research
at school level.

INDIA AI mission
- to provide compute
facility

Step Taken by Govt. of India

→ YuVAI
for AI
weather

AI
Courses
in
ITIs

Centre of excellence
for AI
(500 cr)

AI Kosh
- for data for
AI

Here leading in AI is key

for India's aim of Viksit Bharat by
2047 & to use demographic dividend.

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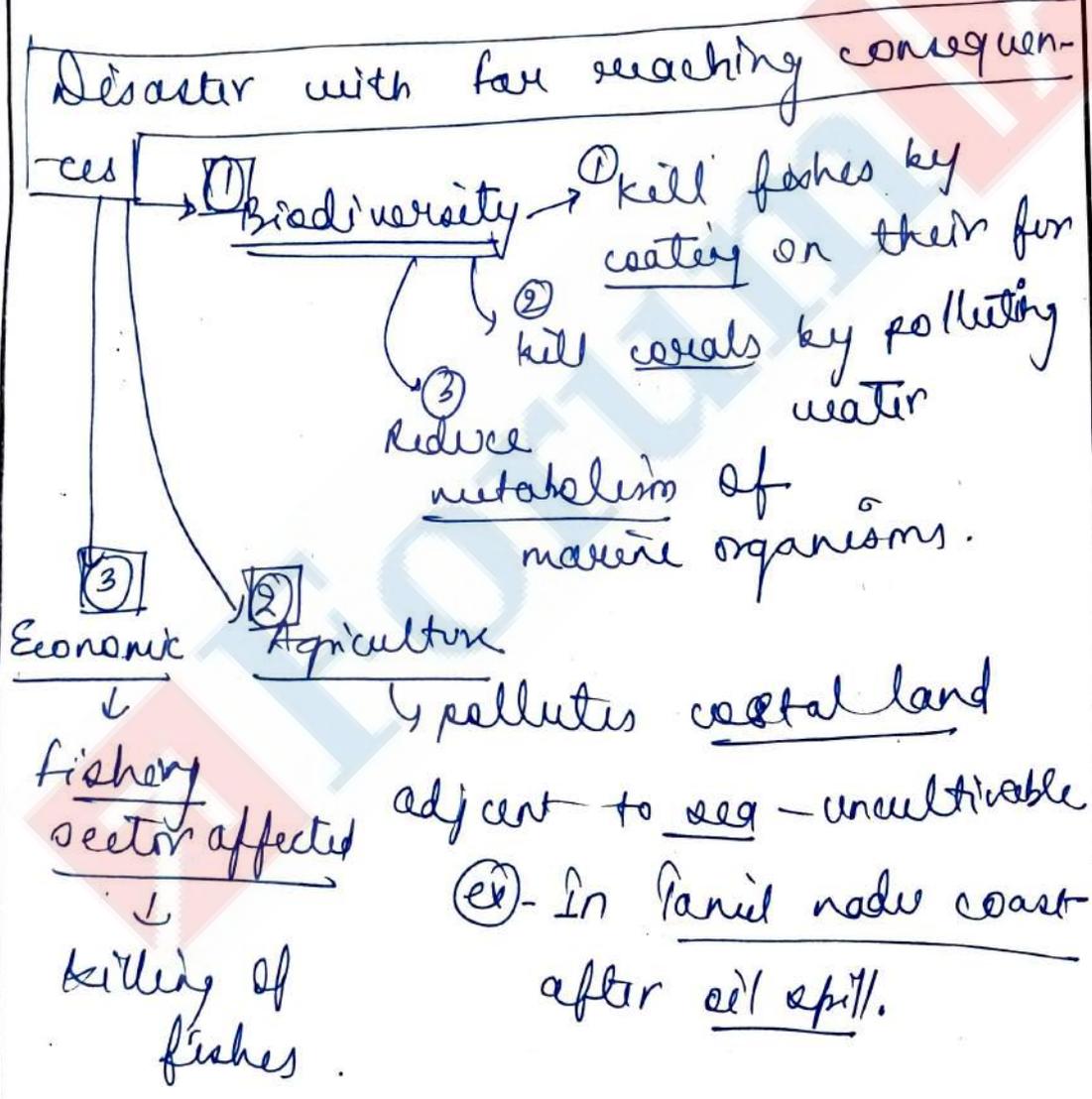
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Q.17) Marine oil spills are a form of environmental disaster, with far-reaching consequences for biodiversity and coastal livelihoods; however, India's preparedness to prevent such incidents and mitigate their impact has significant gaps. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

समुद्री तेल रिसाव एक प्रकार की पर्यावरणीय आपदा है, जिसके जैव विविधता और तटीय आजीविका पर दूरगामी परिणाम होते हैं। हालाँकि, ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने और उनके प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए भारत की तैयारियों में महत्वपूर्ण अंतराल है। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently, oil spill in Kerala coast highlighted India's vulnerability and 'preparedness gap' to 'such incidents'.



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④. Risk of fire over sea as the oil can 'catch fire'.

Gap in preparedness in India:-

①. No 'seaped response' force for such incident specifically.

(ex) - 'Coast guard' giving responsibility but they have patrolling related duty thus can't focus completely.

②. Lacking technology for immediately cleaning the oil spill
→ leading to spread of spilled oil.

③. No specific legal mechanism to merchants responsible for such spill.

(ex) - Only the skip ship was kept in 'custody' post spill.

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④. Inadequate enforcement of safety procedures to be followed for preventing such hazard.

Challenges in Tackling oil spill

Despite policy there are following challenges.

- ①. Nature of oil - continues to spread on water (not mixes).
- ②. Oil spill due to cyclone or Tsunami difficult to avoid

Suggestion → Dedicated legislation to deal oil spills.

measure for dedicated NDRF connectivity to vessels team for stepping oil spill at risk of spills.

step taken
) NORMA guidelines
) Oilzapper technology

Hence, with 70% of trade

by sea 'Oil spill' is a continuous challenge requiring dedicated efforts.

Feedback

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Q.18) 'The United Nations has declared 2025 as the International Year of Glacier Preservation.' Bring out the ecological and socio-economic significance of glaciers. What are the key challenges in preserving them? What measures have been taken at national and international levels towards preservation of glaciers? (15 marks, 250 words)

'संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने वर्ष 2025 को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ग्लेशियर संरक्षण वर्ष घोषित किया है।' ग्लेशियरों के पारिस्थितिक और सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व को उजागर करें। उन्हें संरक्षित करने में मुख्य चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? ग्लेशियरों के संरक्षण के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या उपाय किए गए हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently, Venezuela became first country to lose all its glaciers.



Ecological significance of glaciers :-

- ① Glaciers melt to provide water for rivers
- ② storage of 'fresh drinkable water'
 - (ex) 2% of total water on earth.
- ③ Influences climate
 - Reduces ~~the~~ temperature.
 - (ex) siberia
 - Increases precipitation
 - (ex) in high mountain
antarctica
 - Bring frontogenetic rain

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(ex) when cold air from glacier & warm air for equator face each other in Europe, Kashmir etc.

④. Local weather → Dryness
→ cooling effect

⑤. District plant & animal life

(ex) Polar bears, penguins (Antarctica),
snow leopard, Birch, Pine etc.

Socio-economic significance

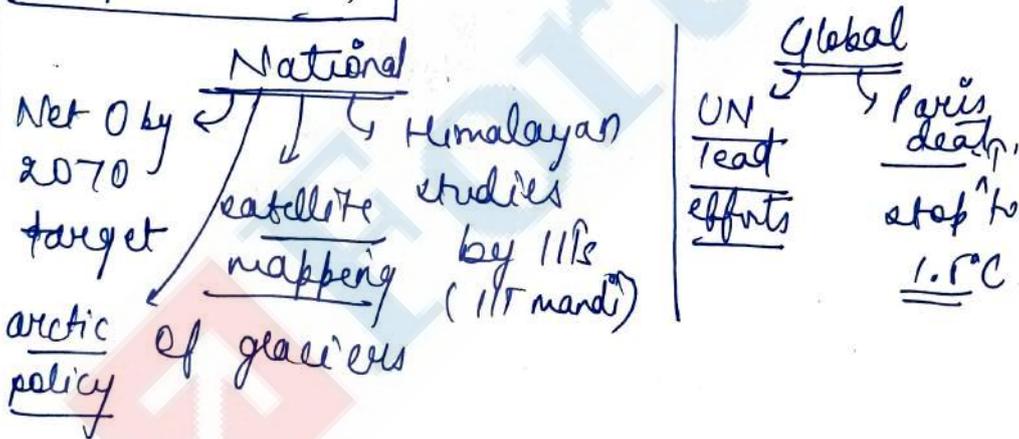
①. Local culture
↓
Dresses (ex) Ladakhi dresses.
festivals (ex) Christmas in Europe etc.
Cuisine (ex) Soup & warm drinks in Kashmir.

②. Economic
↓
goods demand (ex) cold clothes etc.
Agriculture (ex) water for crops
Pastoralism in glaciated areas.
(ex) Kashmir.

Key challenges in preserving

- ①. Once started difficult to retain
- as per IPCC therefore 'tipping point'.
- ②. Requires drastic reduction in GHG emissions.
ex) - world set to cross 2°C limit.
- ③. Economic divides.
ex) In arctic Russia crushing ice to make routes.

Steps Taken :-



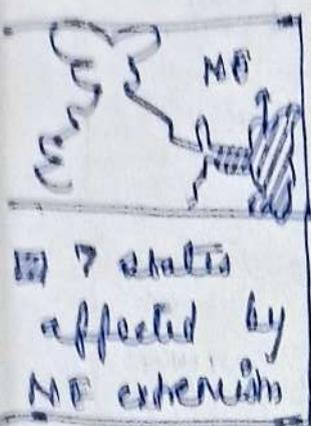
Hence, cryosphere is important for very existence of humans as source of fresh water requiring urgent efforts.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

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

Q. 18) What are the determinants of insurgency in the north-eastern region of India? What strategy should the government of India, civil administration and security forces adopt to counter the threat in the affected areas? (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत के उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में उमवाव के निरभरिक तल कमा है? प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में अतरे का मुकाबला करने के लिए भारत सरकार, नागरिक प्रशासन और सुरक्षा बलों को क्या रणनीति अपनानी चाहिए? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)



Insurgency in North east has been a major Internal security challenge since last 50 years.

Determinants of Insurgency :-

1. Colonial past: British deliberately kept NE tribes away from mainstream society. → feeling of alienation.

2. Under development - lack of basic amenities like → roads
→ water
→ electricity etc

3. High level of poverty and unemployment
① Agriculture as primary source of livelihood

④. Ethnic Identity - very strong, demand-
ing autonomy, also cross border ethnic ties.
(ex) - NBCN demand for naga-flag &
'Nagalim' as a separate nation.

⑤. Local politics - supporting ethnic issues.
(ex) Mizoram giving refugee to mayam
-arise tribe.

⑥. External actor role
(a). Arm supply & training by china.

Strategy suggested to counter threat

①. Government of India

(i) sign "peace accord" with even
insignificant looking groups to
prevent sudden rise.

(ex) - Boko peace accord.

② (ii). Effective border guarding by
agreements with neighboring

Countries.

(i) - with myanmar, Bhutan & Bangladesh.

(ii). Removal for AFSPA from regions seeing peace.

(i) - In Tripura & Meghalaya removed.

2) Civil administration

(ii) saturation of govt schemes

(i) - PDS, MDM, PM Ujjwala etc

(i). Bottom up approach (ii). people's road by armstrong panel in manipur

(iii). Effective grievance redressal. (i) DM Tar Lashani.

3) Security forces

(iv) effective border guarding using drones etc.

(i) - humanitarian phase face with locals.

(ii) cultivate local spies

(iii) gain trust with vic authorities.

Thus, NO if peaceful can act as the 'growth engine' for Viksit Bharat.

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.20) 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 सुझाएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

UAVs have become crucial part of kinetic wars as evident during apt. indocon and Russia-Ukraine war.

(ex) - use of # swarm drones by Ukraine for blowing Kerch # bridge



Typical
drone or
UAV

Implication for India's security
architecture

①. Opportunities

1) Reduce loss of human resource -
contact less war

(ex) - Israeli harop drones during
apt indocon.

2) low cost warfare.

(ex) - swarm drones to disrupt
enemy's craft

③. Enhanced border surveillance
② ex) In porous borders with Pakistan
and Bangladesh.

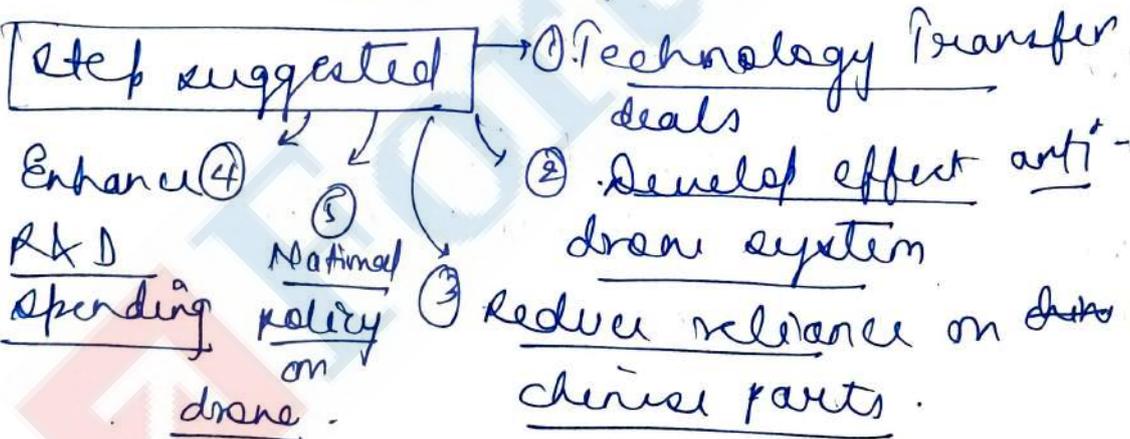
④. supplying weapons to infantry during
kinetic war.

Challenges

- ①. Use of drones to cause huge damage
by enemy. ② ex) Pakistan's drone attack in
JJK's religious places during oft indoo
- ②. Use of drone by organised criminals
② ex) Drug delivery in Punjab border.
- ③. Use of drone by Terrorists/Maxals.
② ex) Drone led IED blast in a CRPF camp
in Tanmu.
- ④. Use of drone for surveillance for
strategic location.
② ex) air bases etc.

Measures Taken

- ① Development of drones in India
 - ⓐ - 'Nagastra' by 'solar lnted',
drones by DRDO.
- ② Acquiring drone from other countries
 - ⓐ - Hawk drones from Israel, MQ from USA etc
- ③ liberalised drone policy to promote production in India.
- ④ satellite surveillance program to connect with drones during war.



Hence, drones are the new tools of war, using them effectively is key to India's security interest.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			