| 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	UJJWAL PRIYANK		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910128253	Medium/माध्यम	English ✓ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	PATNA	Date/दिनांक	10.08.2025

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

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका</th><th>INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश</th></tr>
<tr><td>Q. No. प्र.सं.</td><td>Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक</td><td>Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक</td><td rowspan="22">
1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर–पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।

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

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

4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।

5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Total/कुल अंक</td><td>250</td><td></td><td>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</td></tr>
</table>

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 09:45 AM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12:45PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ✓

*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

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

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

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

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.

2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.

3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.

4. **P & R** = How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) 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)

The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) carries out market survey of the Indian economy to bring out key data on unemployment rate in India.

The recent change was made to give <u>monthly data</u> on the unemployment rate in India since April 2025.
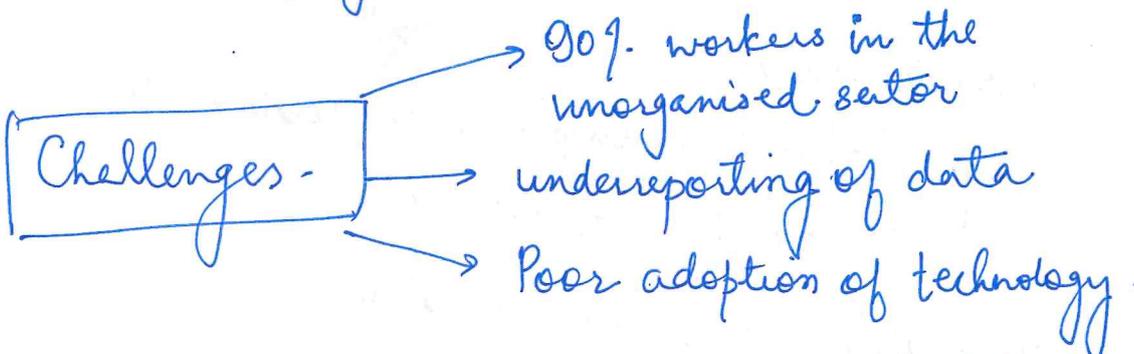
Significance of the changes.

1) It helps bring more <u>frequent</u> and current data.

   Eg → <u>5.1% unemployment</u> in urban areas in April 2025.

2) It reduces the consideration period for analysing the period for which a person was employed.

3) Enhances the quality of governance through better contextual insights.

4) Ensures effective <u>structural</u> changes to reduce underemployment.

5) Timely implementation of schemes such as <u>Employment-linked incentives</u>

6) Shift from "usual status" which used to ask for previous 182 days.
   ↳ This ensures better recall of employment duration

Challenges —
→ 90% workers in the unorganised sector
→ underreporting of data
→ Poor adoption of technology.

There is a need to push <u>labour-</u> <u>oriented</u> industries reform for better employment elasticity in economy.

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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)

The recent decision by President Trump to impose reciprocal tariff and policy of "Make America Great Again" has made protectionism the new normal.

Rising trend of Protectionism and tariff war

→ 1. Rising tariff on exports
    Eg → 50% tariff on Indian exports to USA.

→ 2. Trade weaponisation
    ↳ Reversal of Globalisation

→ 3. Changes in Supply chain → Threatens world order

4. Reduced global consensus.
    → Violation of WTO
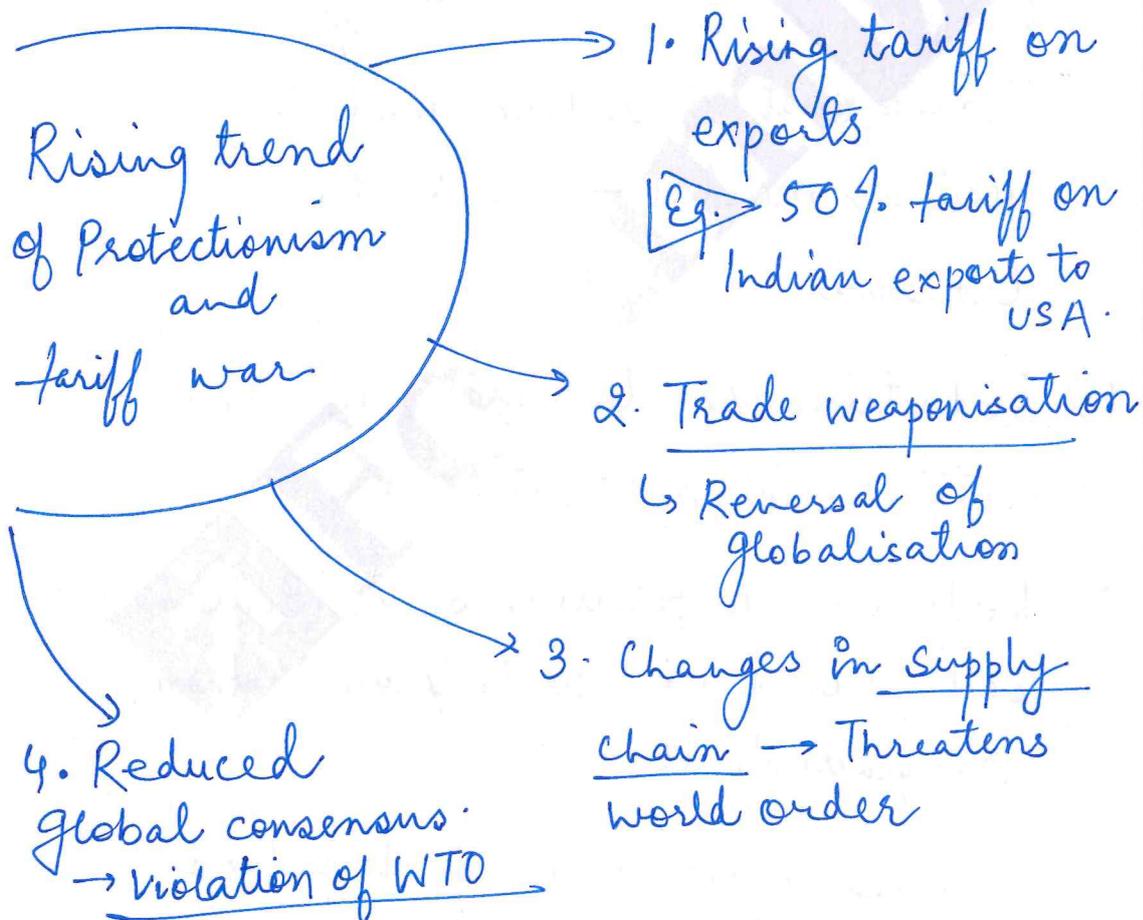
This will have wide implication on India's macroeconomic stability

as it will <u>disrupt supply chain</u>.

1) Reduced growth forecast for FY 2025-26 due to reduction in exports (currently at ~6.5%.)

2) Impacts <u>investment</u> from foreign firms in Indian economy.

3) Higher cost of Indian goods in western market → reduction in <u>demand</u>.

4) Reduction in the manufacturing sector such as <u>textile</u>.

5) Reduced competitiveness of Indian good vis-a-vis goods from Vietnam, Bangladesh etc.

   India must leverage its policy of [multialignment] to diversify its supply chain for Viksit Bharat @ 2047.

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)

The recent surge in <u>biotechnology</u> in India has been due to widespread research on hybrid seeds, genome-edited crops etc.

It definitely has the [potential] to strengthen food and nutritional security in country in different ways.

1) Genome-edited crops can face and <u>resist</u> severe pest attacks. [Eg.> use of Bt-cotton

2) Application in <u>climate-resilient</u> agriculture to tolerate extreme conditions

3) Resisting <u>herbicides</u> and <u>insecticides</u> [Eg.> DMH-11 for mustard.

4) Enriching <u>nutrients</u> for solving hidden hunger and biofortification

5) Enhanced <u>productivity</u> of crops and better nutritional value.

However there are certain |limitation| to the use of genome-edited crops. →

1) Issues with <u>gene-editing</u> leading Changes in the original quality.

2) Poor adoption by small farmers.
   ↳ 86% farmers are small in scale with less than 2 hectare land.

3) Reduced public expenditure on research innovation and development.

To realise the dream of $300 billion biotechnology market by 2030, India must leverage the benefits of quality research.

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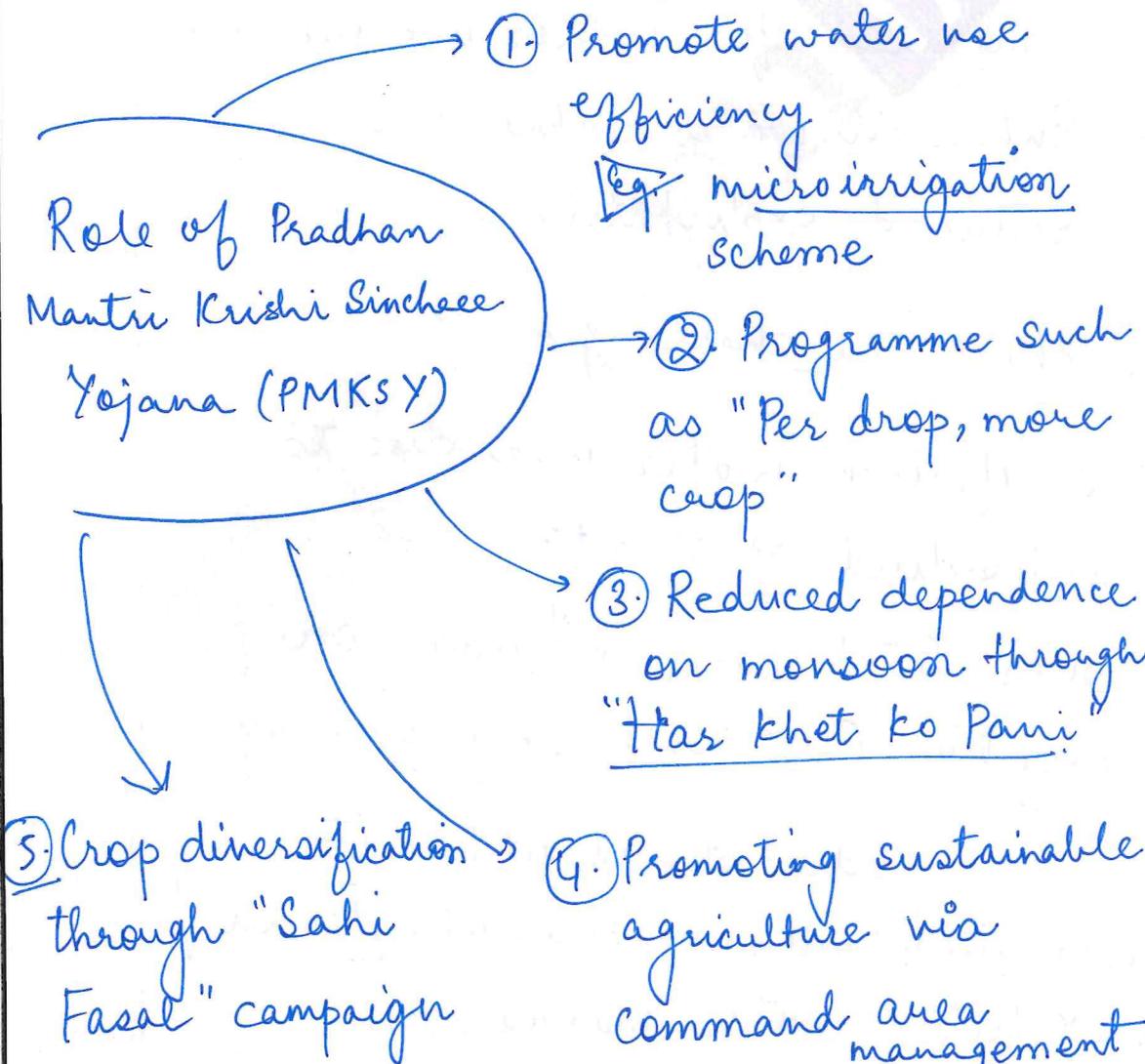Blog : blog.forumias.com
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Q.4) Assess the role of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in expanding irrigation coverage and improving on-farm water use efficiency. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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)

The widespread growth of water intensive crops such as rice, sugarcane etc in states like Rajasthan, Haryana has led to water use inefficiency in India

Role of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sincheee Yojana (PMKSY)

① Promote water use efficiency

Eg. micro irrigation scheme

② Programme such as "Per drop, more crop"

③ Reduced dependence on monsoon through "Har khet ko Pani"

⑤ Crop diversification through "Sahi Fasal" campaign

④ Promoting sustainable agriculture via command area management

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To ensure enhanced crop productivity and better farm income, PMKSY tends to [diversify] from underground water based pump irrigation to more effective solution :

① Drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation for water use efficiency

② Enhanced water table via reduced exploitation

Yet there are challenges →

① Ineffective water use due to subsidised electricity

② over 85% water extraction for irrigation (UN Water Development report)

India should utilise its collaboration with countries like [Israel] for effective water management.

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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, स्टारलिंक 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 which is US-based company owned by Elon Musk, was in news due to promotion of satellite internet.

Satellite internet utilises satellites placed in low earth orbit for transmitting internet across globe.
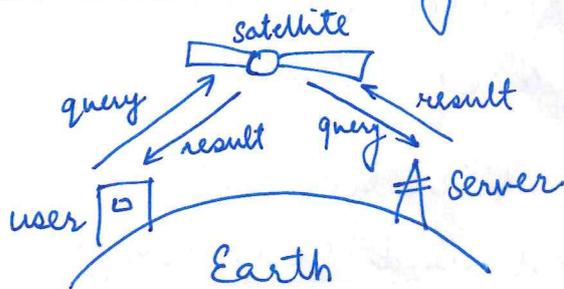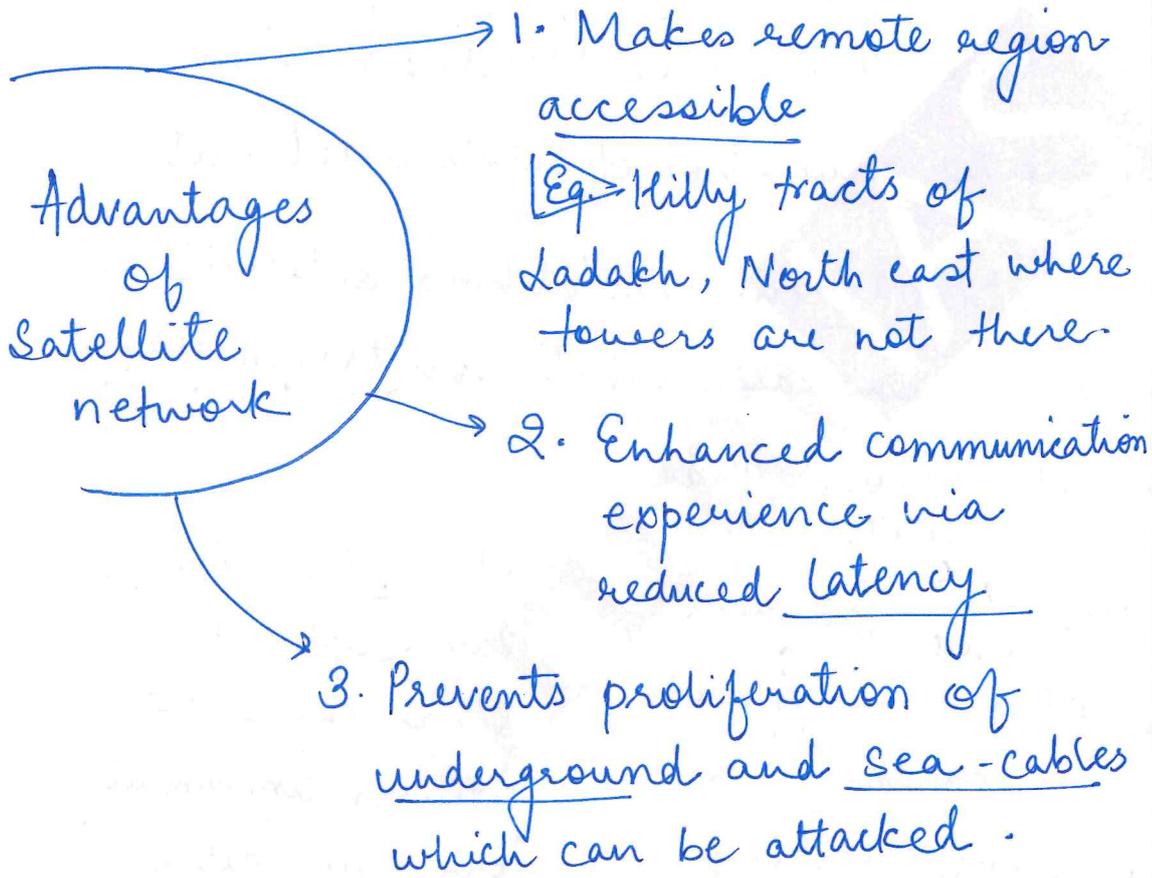

Fig : Simple working

• It is different from optical fibre cable that utilises communication tower and cable for transmitting data

1) It generally sends the command request from user to satellite which is furthered to server.

2) The server sends back data to the user via satellite communication

Advantages of Satellite network

→ 1. Makes remote region accessible

Eq→ Hilly tracts of Ladakh, North east where towers are not there.

2. Enhanced communication experience via reduced latency

3. Prevents proliferation of underground and sea-cables which can be attacked.

Yet there are challenges :

1) It is generally slower than the optical fibre cable due to greater distance.

2) Interference due to space communication waves.

Satellite network can be integrated to NaVIC constellation for strategic autonomy.

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 is the mark granted to a product to indicate its geographical belonging.

Eg. GI tag granted to Darjeeling tea.

1) It enhances the economy of the region to which the products belong.

2) Boost employment of the locality

It is governed through legal frameworks that grant GI tag to any product.

1) The registrar general of India under Ministry of Home Affairs is nodal agency

2) It examines the application and

then grants GI tag based on <u>authenticity</u> and <u>crediblity of data</u>.

<u>Difference from Trademark.</u>

1) Trademark is a type of Intellectual property right granted to a <u>particular</u> <u>company</u>.

2) No other company can use the name and logo which is granted trademark. However, GI tag is used by all <u>local producer</u> and artisan in the given <u>region</u>. It can be produced in <u>different</u> <u>region</u> also, but then no GI tag is given to it.

Tackling GI infringement → 1. Solving conflicting issue [eg] West Bengal and Odisha on Rasogulla

→ 2. Use of technology such as Barcode for identification

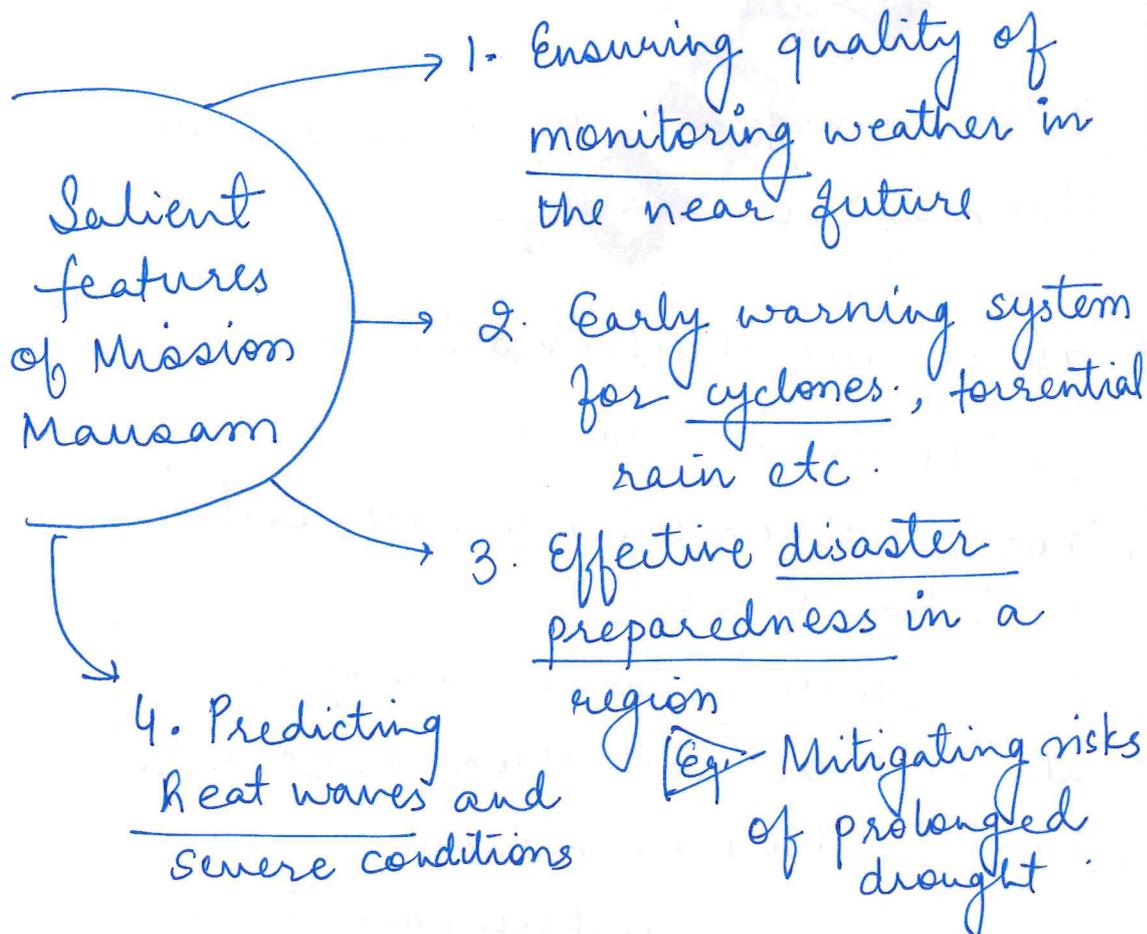GI tags ensure <u>greater value</u> to local goods and art forms.

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)

Recently, the Indian Meterological Department (IMD) launched Mission Mausam for enhanced quality of weather prediction and management in India.

Salient features of Mission Mausam

1. Ensuring quality of monitoring weather in the near future

2. Early warning system for cyclones., torrential rain etc.

3. Effective disaster preparedness in a region [Eg⟶ Mitigating risks of prolonged drought.

4. Predicting heat waves and severe conditions

Such initiatives are needed in a

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Country to ensure better <u>governance</u>.

1) Enhanced <u>decision making</u> by the government

2) "<u>Whole of government</u>" approach for disaster resilience.

3) Research & development in country for <u>self-reliance</u>.

4) Better management of livestock and planning for <u>near future</u>.

Yet, there are challenges in its effective implementation :

1) Poor research infrastructure such as <u>laboratory</u> etc.

2) Low <u>researcher</u> base → only <u>260 per</u> lakh in India, while China has 1602 per lakh

3) Poor funding mechanism.
   The evolving |anthropogenic| threats make it important to monitor climate change.

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?
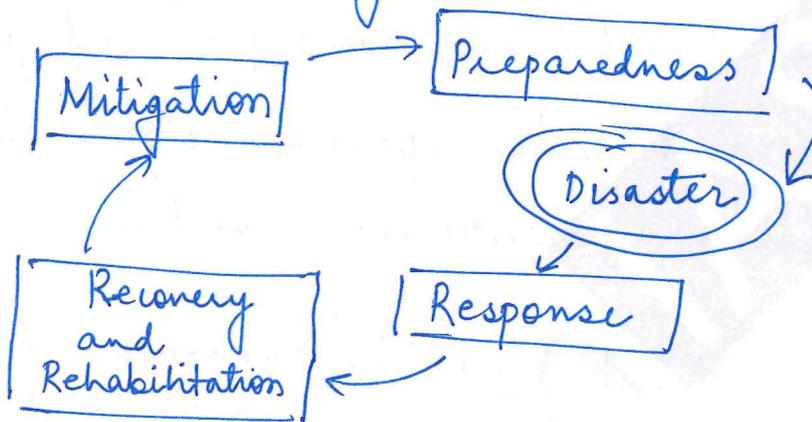
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

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)

Recently, the Disaster Management (Amendment) Act 2025 was passed for providing a holistic approach of disaster preparedness and response in India.

Key Provision of Disaster Management Act. 2025

1) Mitigation of disaster :
Provide resilient infrastructure.

2) Providing quick response for recovery through NDRF, SDRF etc.

3) Strengthening National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

4) Providing simplification to approach for rehabilitation

5) Ensuring funds and functionaries

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for evolving threat of disasters.

It contributes to <u>strengthen the disaster</u> framework of country :

1) Building collaboration for "<u>whole of Society</u>" approach.

2) Effective management via <u>quick response</u> at ground level.

3) Ensuring <u>early warning</u> system

4) Protecting the interest of marginalised community.

It is rightly said that "<u>disaster anywhere impacts people everywhere</u>". Thus the act aims to <u>streamline efforts for planning</u>.

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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)

The "Operation Sindoor" that was conducted against the terrorist outfits in Pakistan who had role in Pahalgam terror attack in April 2025.

It marks a evolution in India's approach to |combat terrorism| :

1) India plan to provide a retaliation, thus demolishing the attack bases in Bahawalpur in Pakistan.

2) India provided a non-escalatory approach without damaging any civilian base in Pakistan.

3) Modiji has provided for a doctrine that makes India resilient

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(Don't Write anything
in this Area / इस स्थान
पर कुछ न लिखें)

to any <u>nuclear blackmail</u>

4) No <u>differentiation</u> between a terrorist
and a terror <u>sponsor</u>.

5) Involvement of women officers such
as <u>Shofia Qureshi</u> and <u>Vyomika Singh</u>
for highlighting changing nature
of <u>combat</u>.

6) India is no more the nation that
will remain silent to violent attacks
→ Rather, India's involving with
the world through <u>global outreach</u>.

<u>"Operation Sindoor"</u> is not just
a military operation, rather a strategic
approach of India for <u>precision striking</u>
and <u>non-escalatory</u> action against
terrorism.

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 ख़तरा पैदा कर रहा है।' इस कथन पर चर्चा करें और सुरक्षात्मक उपाय सुझाएँ। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Cyberspace has expanded in the recent time due to evolving digital economy and more participation of public on cyber technology.

It has emerged as a distinct domain of warfare

1) Grey zone warfare which is between wartime and relative peace.

2) Asymmetric warfare for cyberterrorism and radicalisation of youth.

3) Threat to national security as Shri Anil Chauhan talked about 2½ front war in India.

4) <u>Cyberfrauds</u> on rise : close to
₹ 7000 crores lost between ~~two~~ January
to June 2025 due to cyber scams.

5) Threat to <u>privacy</u> due to <u>cyberespionage</u>
and ransomware attack.

6) Evolving <u>cyber security</u> threat through
Smishing , Quishing (based on QR code) etc.

→ 1. Providing a cyber-
Security framework for
consistency and coherent
approach

Counter
measures. → 2. Generating awareness
through campaign
|Eg.| Digital arrest

3. Strengthening cyber
security through investment
in research

4. Resilient
infrastructure (NCIIPC)
against attack.
|Eg.| Double authentication |Eg.| Post Quantum Cryptography.
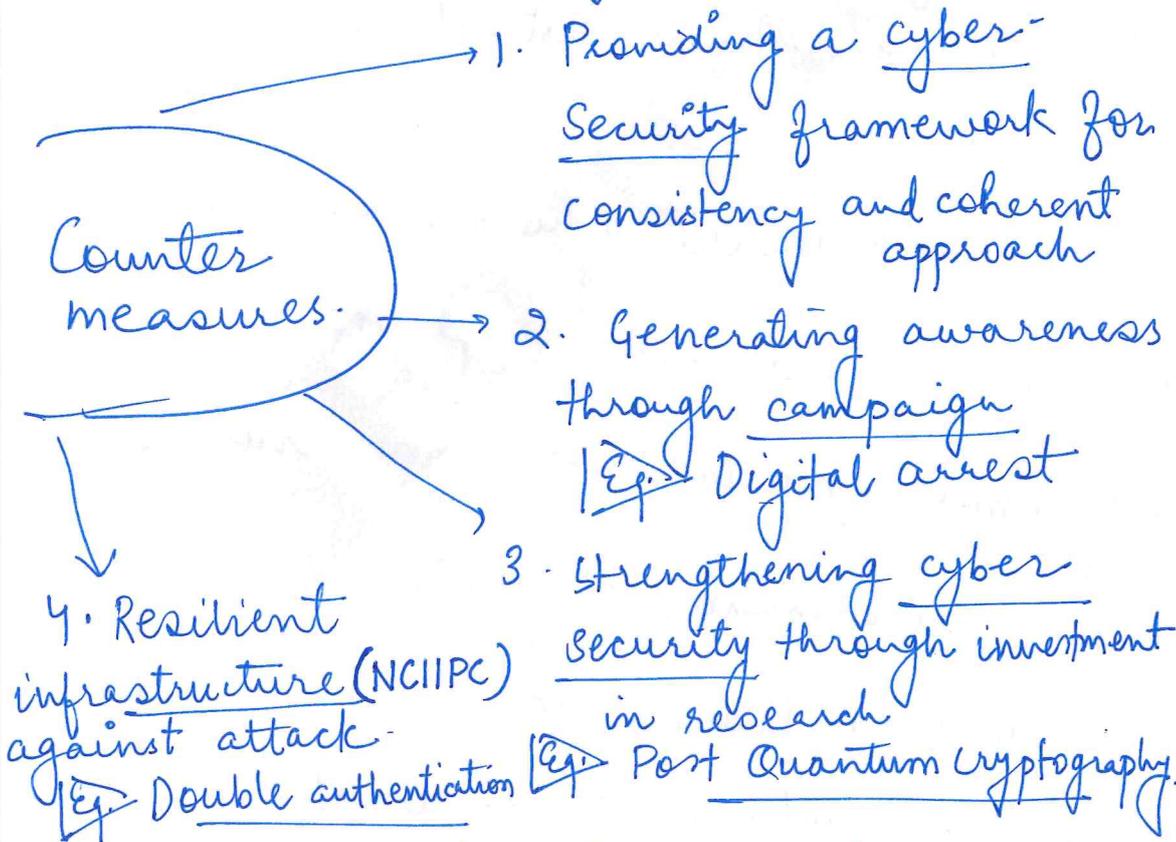
The proliferation of <u>dark web</u> can have
negative consequences. Thus, India must
strengthen its cyber space through <u>technology</u>.

↗ ForumIAS

(Don't Write anything
in this Area / इस स्थान
पर कुछ न लिखें)

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

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

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) 2016 aimed at providing a streamlined approach to deal with non-performing assets in the economy

Key objectives.

1) Ensuring effective management of NPA accounts for better regaining of capital.

2) Differentiate between "wilful default" and NPA due to threats to the functioning of capital.

3) Ensure "Asset Reconstruction Company" for letting the bank focus on

its lending and administrative function.
↳ Ensure a healthy balance sheet.

4) Quicker and timely resolution of NPAs help in freeing capital for further investment.

5) Earlier there were various schemes which led to ambiguity such as SARFAESI Act 2002.
↳ IBC 2016 rationalised and simplified the procedure

6) Harnessing digital technology for the process of asset reconstruction

[Potential success of IBC 2016]

1) Reduction in Net NPA and Gross NPA in the economy.
↳ Eg ⊳ Gross NPA was close to 2% in FY 2024-25.

2) Effective management through <u>National Asset Reconstruction Company Ltd. (NARCL)</u>

3) Provided a simple mechanism, thus positive impact on <u>bank's health</u>.

4) Ensure quick recovery of capital.

<u>Yet there are limitations to IBC 2016.</u>

1) There are still delays in <u>timely recovery of asset</u>

2) No proper <u>trained staff</u> or separate cadre of officials for ARC.

3) Lack infrastructure such as office, computer desks etc.

4) Issues of collusive corruption and <u>red-tapism</u>

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code must be implemented in letters and spirit for healthy economy.

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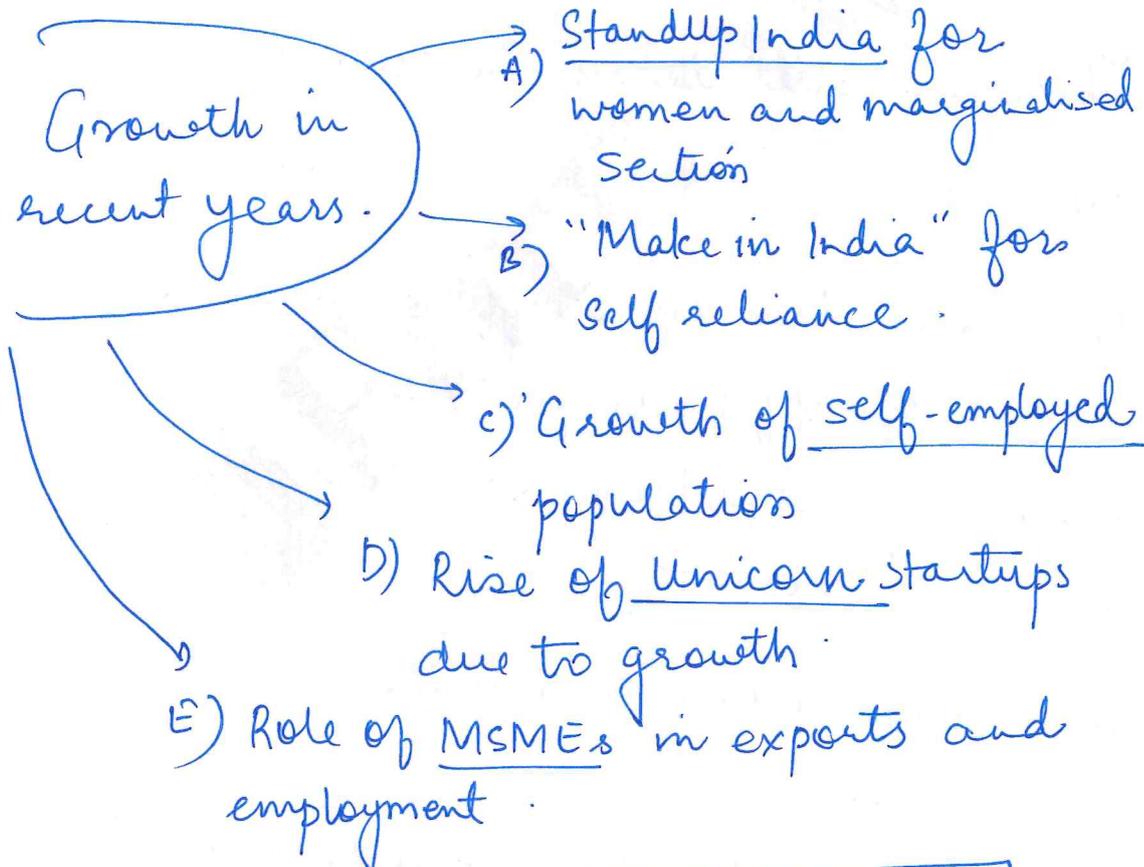Blog : blog.forumias.com
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Q.12) Despite phenomenal growth in recent years, India's startup ecosystem lags in innovation across strategic sectors. Identify the factors responsible for this inadequate focus on deep-tech and suggest strategies to bridge 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 startup ecosystem saw a rise in entrepreneurial spirit driven by schemes like Startup India and StandUp India in recent years.

Growth in recent years.

A) StandUp India for women and marginalised section

B) "Make in India" for self reliance.

c) Growth of self-employed population

D) Rise of Unicorn startups due to growth.

E) Role of MSMEs in exports and employment.

Yet, the [innovation and research]

part has lagged across strategic sectors due to following factors :

1) Low researcher base in India which is just 260 per lakh population, while China has 1602 researcher per lakh.

2) Reduced public expenditure on research which is about ~0.6% of GDP, as compared to USA which has ~2% of GDP.

3) Infrastructure bottlenecks :- Low quality of researcher facility and laboratory.

4) Proliferation of service startups like OLA, Zomato, etc

5) Poor industry - academia linkages.

6) Issues with ease of doing business and "small by choice" firms due

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to [LIC] burden
→ Licensing
→ Inspection
→ Compliance.

7) Lack of [skilled labour] in India →
Only about 50 % engineers are
employable

Strategies to bridge gap

① Promote research
& innovation
[Eg] Anusandhan
National Research
framework (ANRF)

② Enhance industry -
academia linkage

③ Skill based
education
[Eg] NEP 2020.

④ Provide better
logistics for growth
of manufacturing
sector

⑤ Globall collaboration and
fellowship programme [VAIBHAV]

⑥ Ensure
increased
private
participation
in research
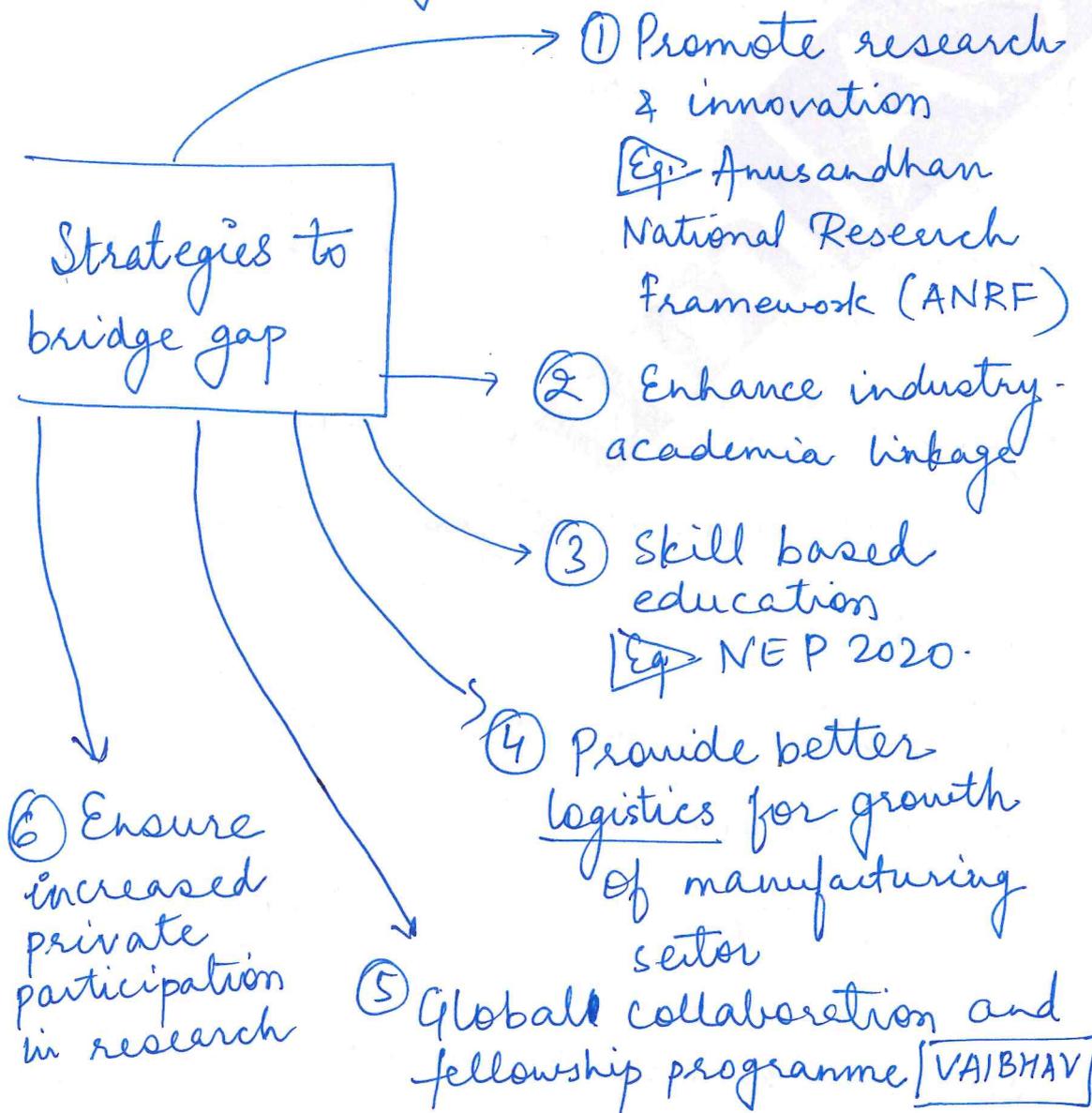
Thus, there is a need for holistic development
on part of government and society.

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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)

<u>Floriculture</u> is a type of horticulture which enhances growth of <u>flowering</u> plants, decorative and ornamental plants for <u>economic</u> purpose.

[Eg.> There is a growth of <u>marigold</u> and <u>rose</u> cultivation due to increased demand in [wedding].

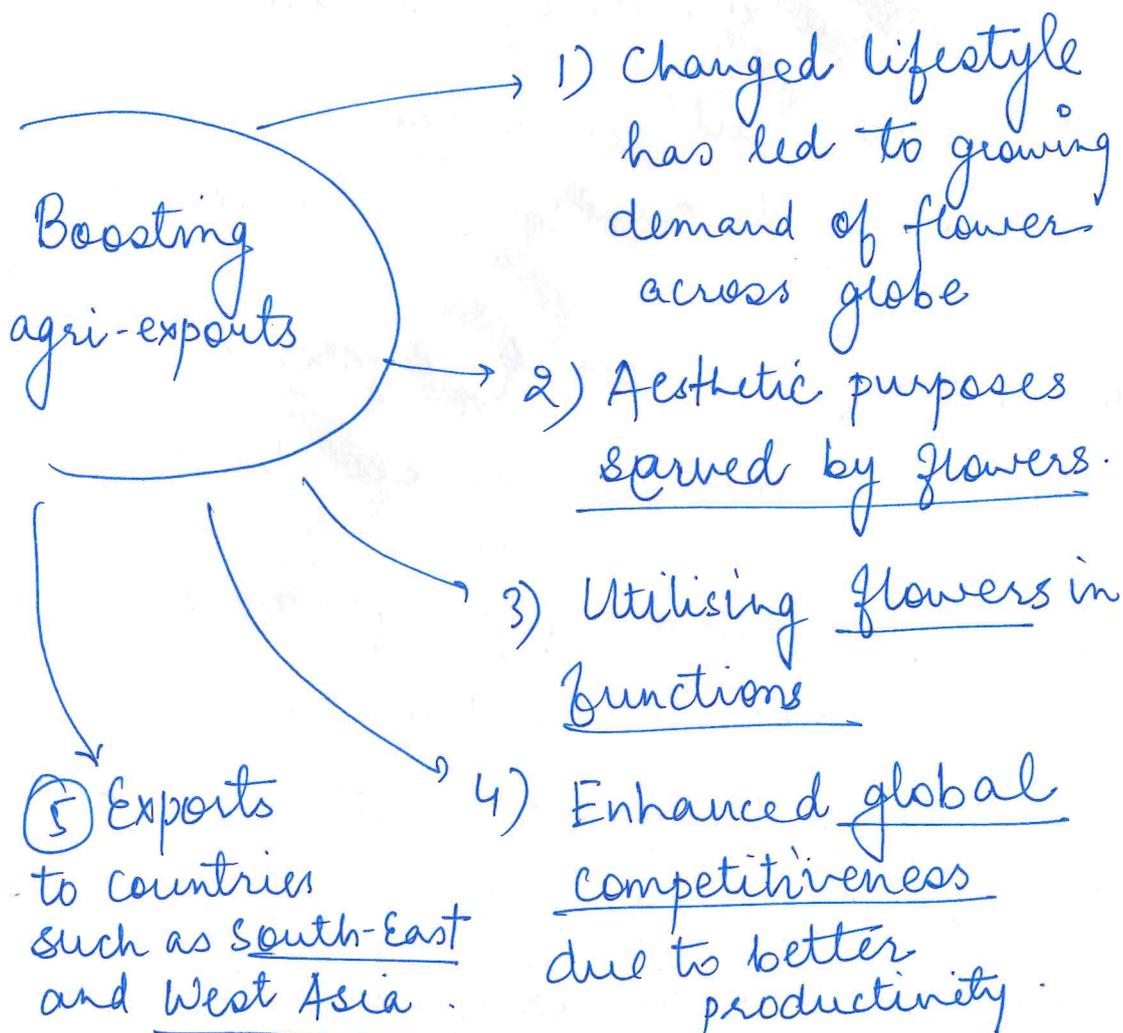Floriculture [enhances] the <u>economic</u> <u>growth</u> and <u>agricultural sector</u>

① Better [remuneration] for farmers due to increase in demand.

② The same flowering plant can be <u>harvested again</u> for getting flowers → reduction of sowing,

growing, ploughing frequently.

③ Increased productivity due to government support

[Eg.] National Horticulture mission

④ Boost the economy by increasing supply to meet demand.

Boosting agri-exports

→ 1) Changed lifestyle has led to growing demand of flower across globe

→ 2) Aesthetic purposes served by flowers.

→ 3) Utilising flowers in functions

→ 4) Enhanced global competitiveness due to better productivity.

⑤ Exports to countries such as South-East and West Asia.

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Floriculture is not without [challenges.] due to following factors :

1) Small farmers with fragmented land
   ↳ Reduces scalability :

2) High initial cost of plantation.

3) Demand for insecticides and herbicides to protect the plants.

[Way forward]

1) Providing [diversification] of crop. through government support.

2) Promoting logistics such as cold-chain infrastructure for preservation

3) Skilling farmers for scientific management of crops.

   Floriculture can be instrumental in enhancing growth, employment and doubling farmer's income.

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 हैं?   (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The migration of men from rural India for better opportunities to cities or farm in Punjab, Haryana has led to better role of females in agriculture in rural India, particularly in East India.

The women provides labour to agriculture, however face systemic exclusion in India :

1) **Land ownership**
   A. The land titles are mostly held in the name of male member.

   B. The patriarchal norms. and son-meta preference leads to exclusion of female.

2) | Access to credit |

   A) Women agriculturist are often marginalised with lower literacy.

   B) Lack of [awareness] and poor [documentation] leads to exclusion from formal credit sector.

3) Agri-extension service

   A) Poor literacy makes women vulnerable to remain marginalised

   B) Low level of skills leads to poor adoption of evolving techniques.

   C) Manual labour : Hesitancy to harness technology

The government has taken |initiatives| for improving the status of women

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farmers in India :

1) Promoting digital identification of land to prevent exploitation [Eg] SVAMITVA scheme.

2) Ensuring "land" as a capital via making them available for credit through DILRMP

3) Role of Self Help Groups. :
About 12 million in India, with 88% being women groups.

4) Stand Up India scheme → To promote women as entrepreneur in various sectors including food processing

5) PM Drone Didi for precision agriculture

India must include women in meaningful ways for "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas"

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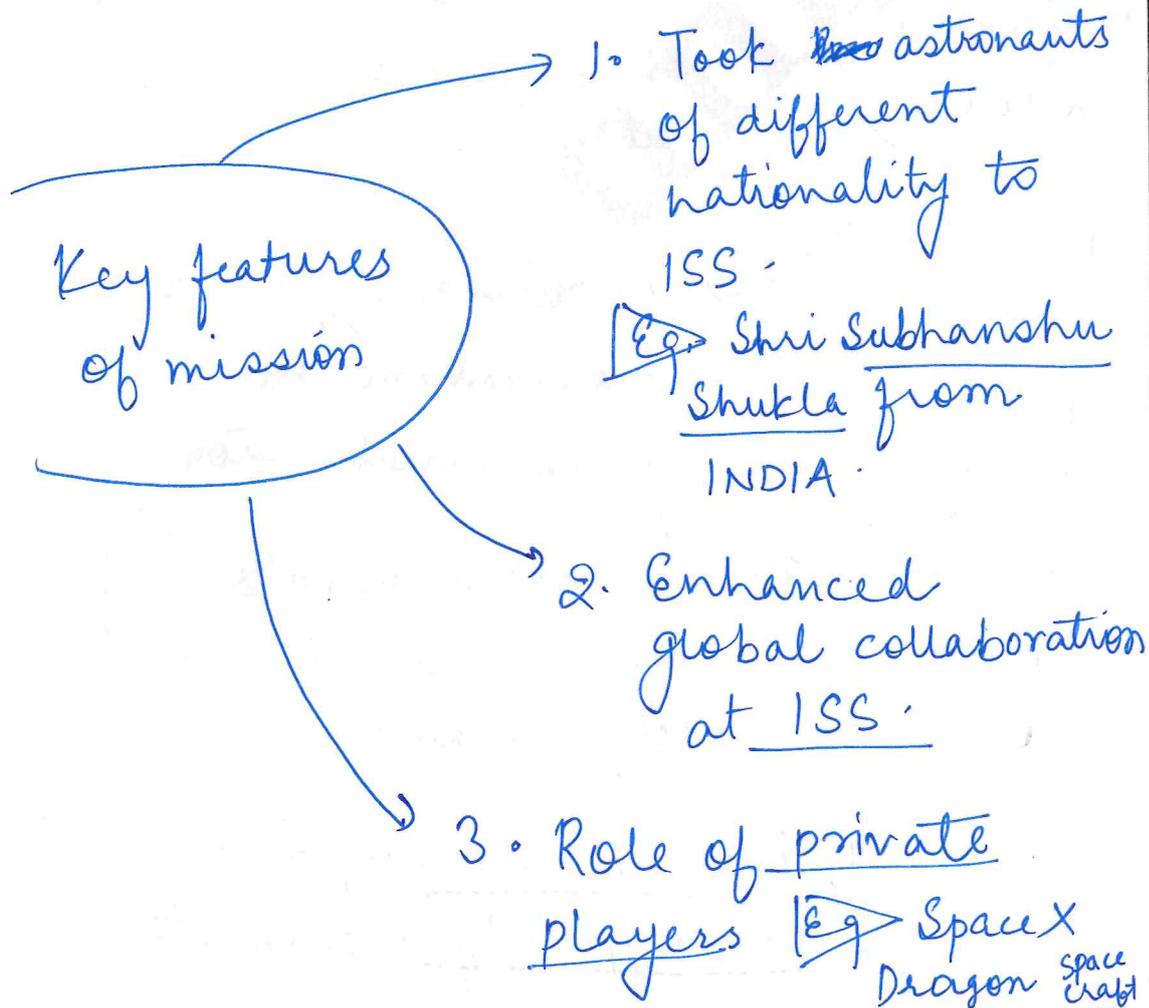Blog : blog.forumias.com
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Q.15) Launched on 25th June 2025, the Axiom-4 (Ax-04) mission has been much in the news since then. What are the key features of the mission? What significance does it hold for the Gaganyaan project and India's long-term space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

The recent Axiom -4 mission (Ax-04) was a _private_ space mission supported by _NASA_ to take 4 astronauts to International Space Station (ISS)

Key features of mission

→ 1. Took astronauts of different nationality to ISS.
[Eg→ Shri Subhanshu Shukla from INDIA.

2. Enhanced global collaboration at ISS.

3. Role of _private_ players [Eg→ SpaceX Dragon space craft.

The mission holds significant position for Gaganyaan mission planned by India. It aims to take human into space for boosting India's space economy

Significance for India

1. Experience gained by Indian involvement through shri Shukla who is part of Gaganyaan also.

2) Ensuring effective management via global collaboration

3) Promoting India's strategic interest and self-reliance.

4) Ensure learning from micro-gravity experiments.
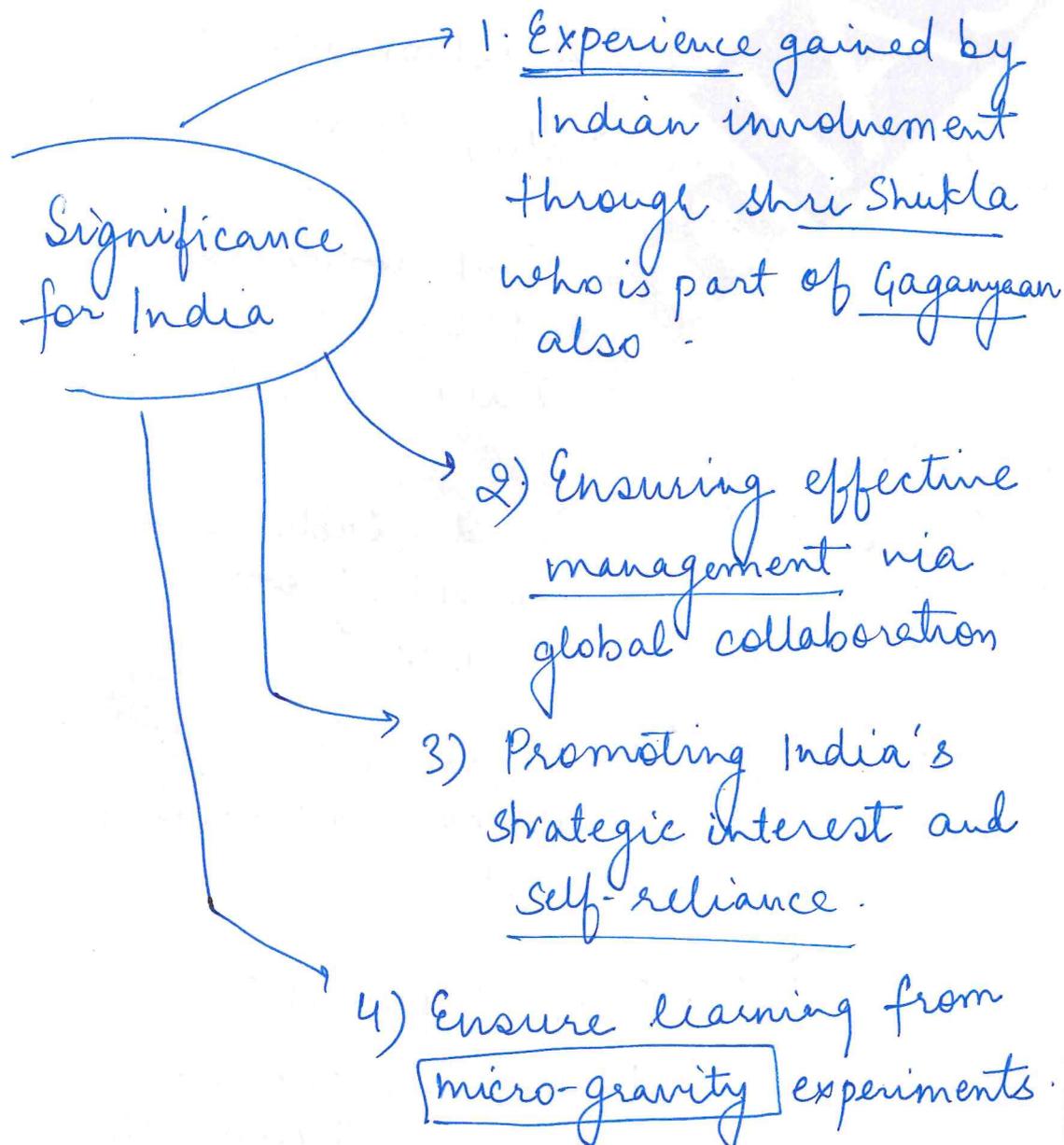
It can boost India's long-term space ambitions and help us achieve about five-fold growth in space economy (currently at 2% of global space economy)

① Designing failure-resistant avionics to protect human space flight.

② Role of INSpace in promoting private participation in space

③ Building partnership such as NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar or NISAR

India's ambition of Bhartiya Space Station or BAS by 2035 can be better realised via such experience gained through Axiom Mission.
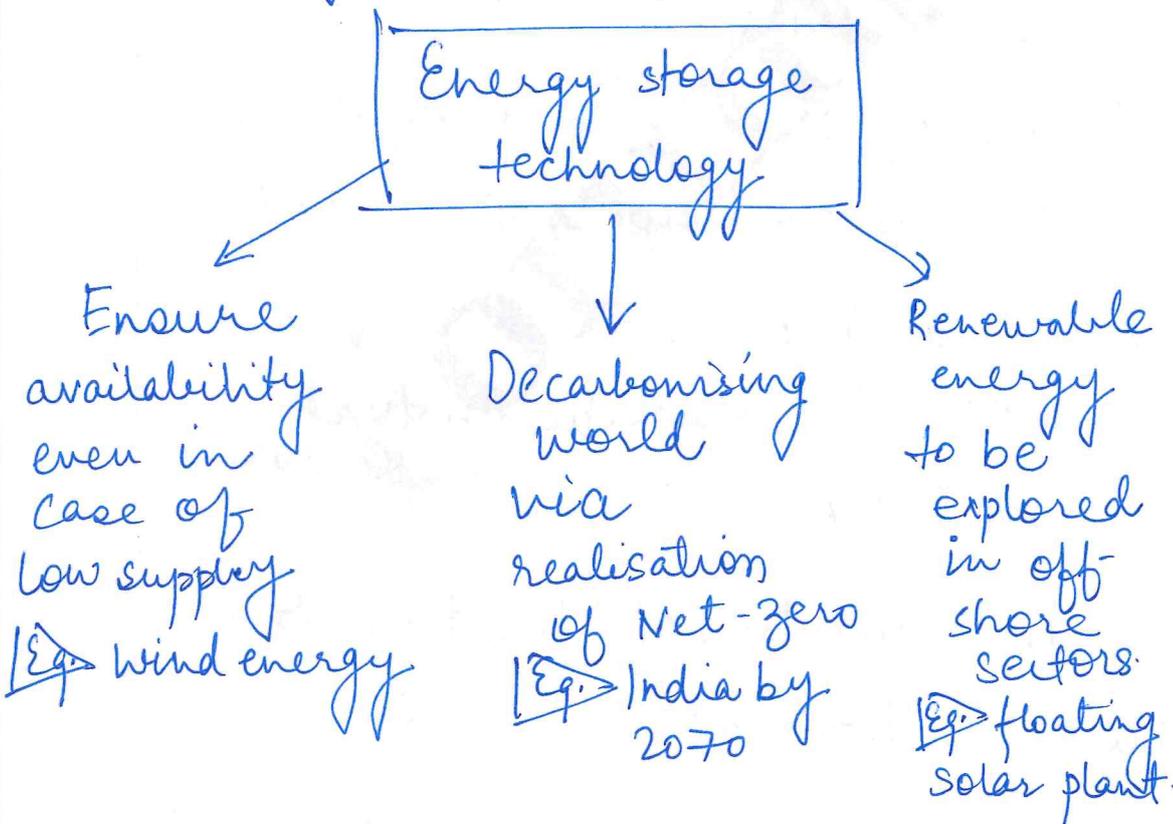
Q.16) Energy storage technology is one of the major components of renewable energy integration and decarbonization of world energy systems. Briefly discuss any three such technologies, citing their key merits and demerits.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

ऊर्जा भंडारण तकनीक, विश्व ऊर्जा प्रणालियों के नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा एकीकरण और कार्बन-मुक्तिकरण के प्रमुख घटकों में से एक है। ऐसी किन्हीं तीन तकनीकों की संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए और उनके प्रमुख गुण-दोषों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently, countries have shifted focus on energy storage technology for providing round the clock availability of energy.

Energy storage technology

Ensure availability even in case of low supply

[Eg.> wind energy

Decarbonising world via realisation of Net-Zero

[Eg.> India by 2070

Renewable energy to be explored in off-shore sectors.

[Eg.> floating solar plant.

They can be instrumental in Providing efficient energy supply.

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(A) <u>Battery Energy Storage System</u>
   (BESS)

→ This involves utilising surplus energy to charge and store as chemical energy.

Merit	Demerit
1) Provides supply when <u>source is gone</u>	1) Provides DC current, thus lowered efficiency.
2) Affordability	2) Issue in integrating with main supply

(B) <u>Pumped hydro-storage system</u>

This is used to pump water to a higher level and then utilise the flow during decreased natural flow of water

Merit	Demerit
1) Provides continuous supply	1) Threat to structure due to failure.

(C) <u>Earth storage system</u>

This type of system utilises the underground system of storage for ensuring power supply during failure

Merit	Demerit
1) Provides stability to power supply.	1) Huge initial cost of installation
2) Enhances accessibility to renewable energy	2) Research & innovation required for better integration

The renewable energy sector now constitute about <u>50%</u> of India's installed power capacity. Energy storage can provide <u>secure, scalable</u> and <u>sustainable</u> power supply.

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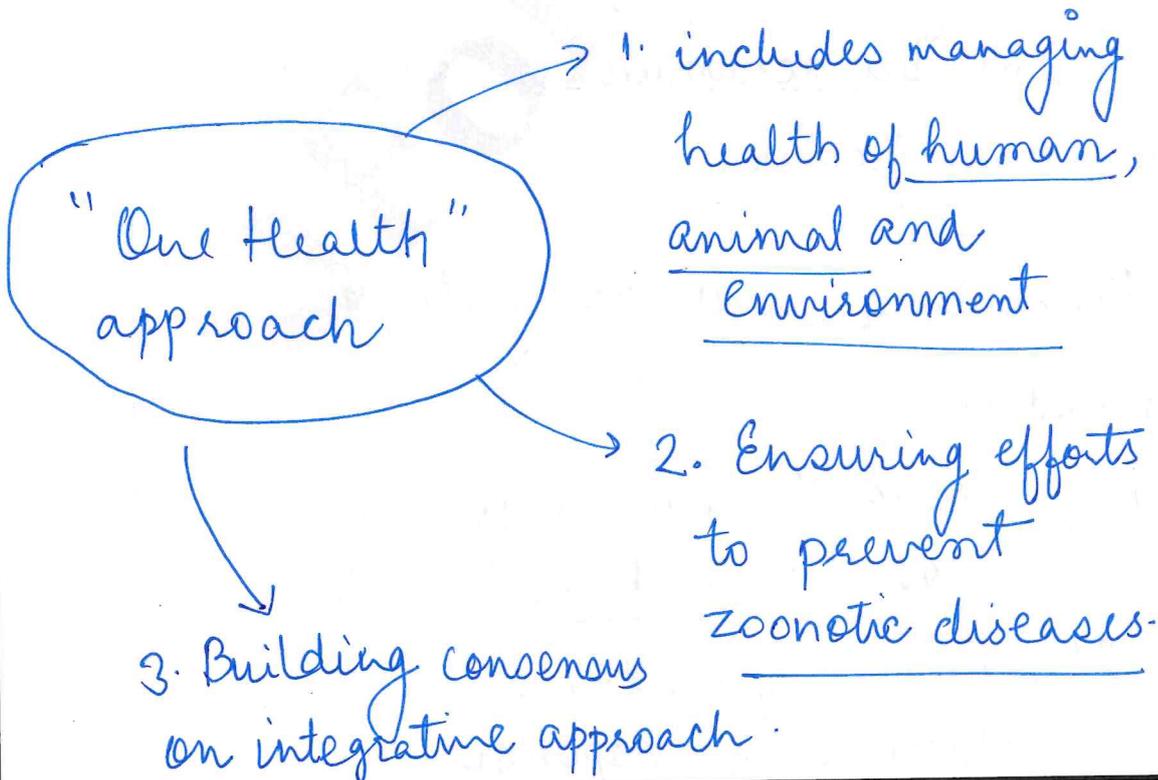Email : helpdesk@forumias.academy

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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 पैंडेमिक 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)

The recently concluded Global Pandemic Agreement (2025) is instrumental in building [global consensus] for collaborative efforts to manage epidemics in future

"One Health" approach

→ 1. includes managing health of human, animal and Environment

→ 2. Ensuring efforts to prevent zoonotic diseases.

→ 3. Building consensus on integrative approach.

Features

1) One Health approach helps realise the importance of <u>ecological balance</u> while preserving <u>human health</u>

2) Health of animals must not be neglected
   [Eg.] Lumpy skin disease of cattle.

3) Ensuring healthy <u>food chain</u> to prevent <u>bio accumulation</u> as well as <u>bio magnification</u>

4) Preventing and mitigating <u>pandemics</u>
   [Eg.] <u>Covid 19 virus</u> supposedly arose from <u>bats</u>.

5) Effective preparedness and collaborative response.

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Steps needed to integrate "One Health" approach

1) "Whole of government" approach

→ Ministry of Health
→ Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Poultry
→ MoEFCC

Human — Environment — Animal
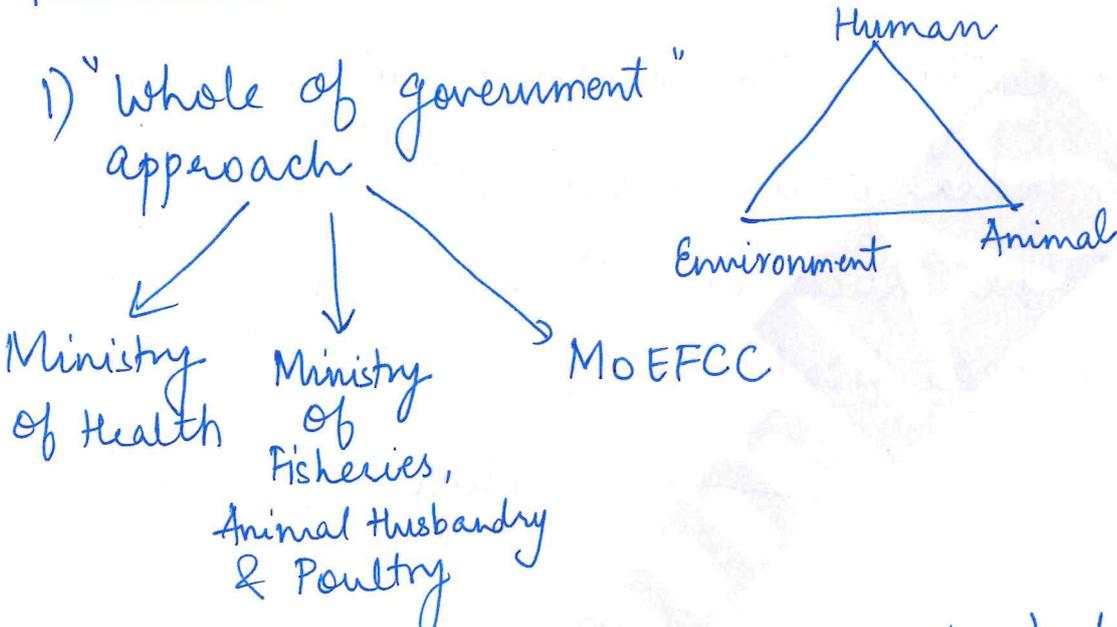
2) Ensuring resilient health infrastructure
   ↳ Primary human care
   ↳ Veterinary structure to be modernised

3) Effective collaboration of society for healthy lifestyle

   Mission LiFE under Modiji vision

for deliberation and responsible human life can be a way forward.

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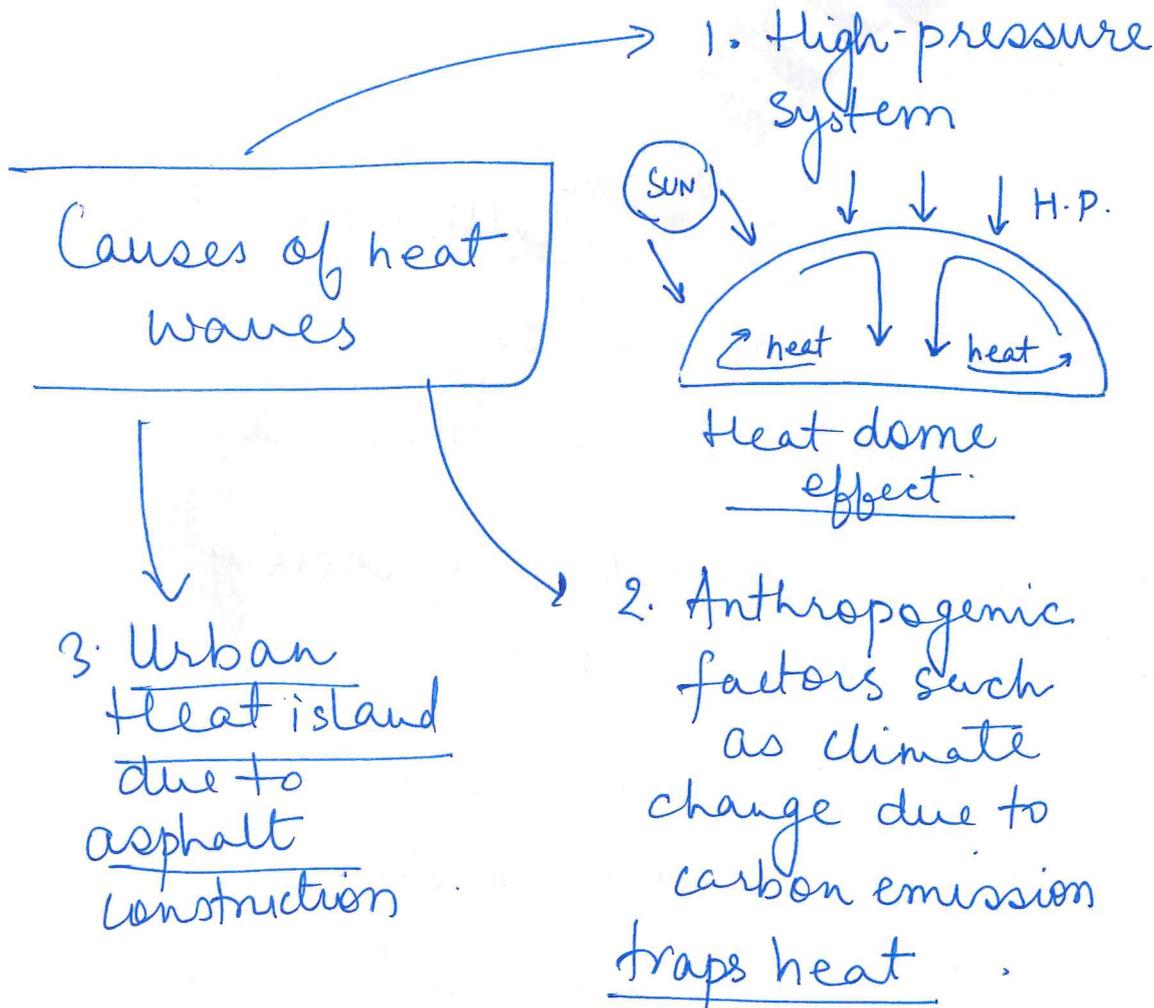Blog : blog.forumias.com
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Q.18) The frequency and intensity of heatwaves, particularly in urban centres, have increased in recent years. Describe the various causes and effects of heatwaves. What policies and frameworks have been adopted in India towards 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)

Recently, in the summer of 2025, North India particularly cities like New Delhi, Lucknow, Jaipur, Patna experienced heat waves.

Causes of heat waves

1. High-pressure System

Heat dome effect.

2. Anthropogenic factors such as climate change due to carbon emission traps heat.

3. Urban Heat island due to asphalt construction

Effects of heatwaves

1) It causes an increase in maximum temperature of a region, thus prolonged heat

      Plain   Hilly region

   above 40°C   above 30°C.

2) Loss of life due to heat stroke.

3) Threat to livestock

4) Failure of crops due to extreme heat conditions → food insecurity

5) Increased pressure on water leading to decrease in water table.

   Therefore, various policies are adopted in India for effective management of

<u>extreme risk of heat</u> :

1) Role of IMD in <u>early warning</u> System .

2) Promoting <u>Green city</u> through "<u>Nagar Vans</u>"

3) Ensuring "<u>whole of society</u>" approach

| Mitigation | Preparedness | Response |

Biophilic design

Ensuring <u>Climate-resilient lifestyle</u>

utilising "<u>virtual meet</u>" to escape going out
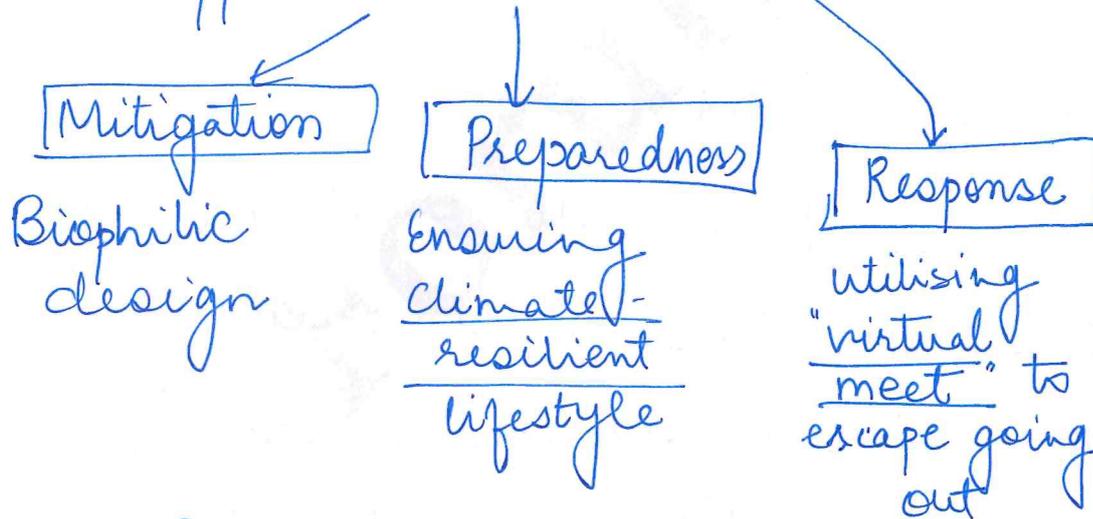
4) Proactive role of <u>governance</u> in harnessing digital technology

The increased frequency of <u>heatwaves</u> demand categorisation as "<u>disaster</u>" in India

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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 has become more _sophisticated_ and difficult to track due to increasing use of _digital technologies_ and emergence of global market.

| Role of technology |

1) _Blockchain technology_ : Emergence of _crypto currency_ has made it difficult to track the identity.

2) _Money laundering_ through hawala transaction where the "_layering_" is difficult to track.

3) Use of Unmanned Aerial vehicles for trafficking of arms and drugs under organised crime.

4) Cyberspace emerging as a space for fund generation and cyberterrorism -

5) Role of international NGOs :o
   Many civil society are involved in terror financing.
   [Eg.] FCRA regulation in India.

Thus measures are needed at both [national] as well as [global] levels to tackle the menace.

[National Level]

1) Strengthening PMLA via recent

amendment to involve <u>virtual digital assets</u>.

2) Ensuring <u>digital adoption</u> via <u>Enforcement Directorate</u>

3) Enhanced border surveillance to track <u>drones</u>.

Global level efforts

1) Role of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) can be improved

2) <u>No Money For Terror</u>
→ Collaboration with France.

3) Surveillance of digital ~~tools~~ in dark web via RAT at SCO
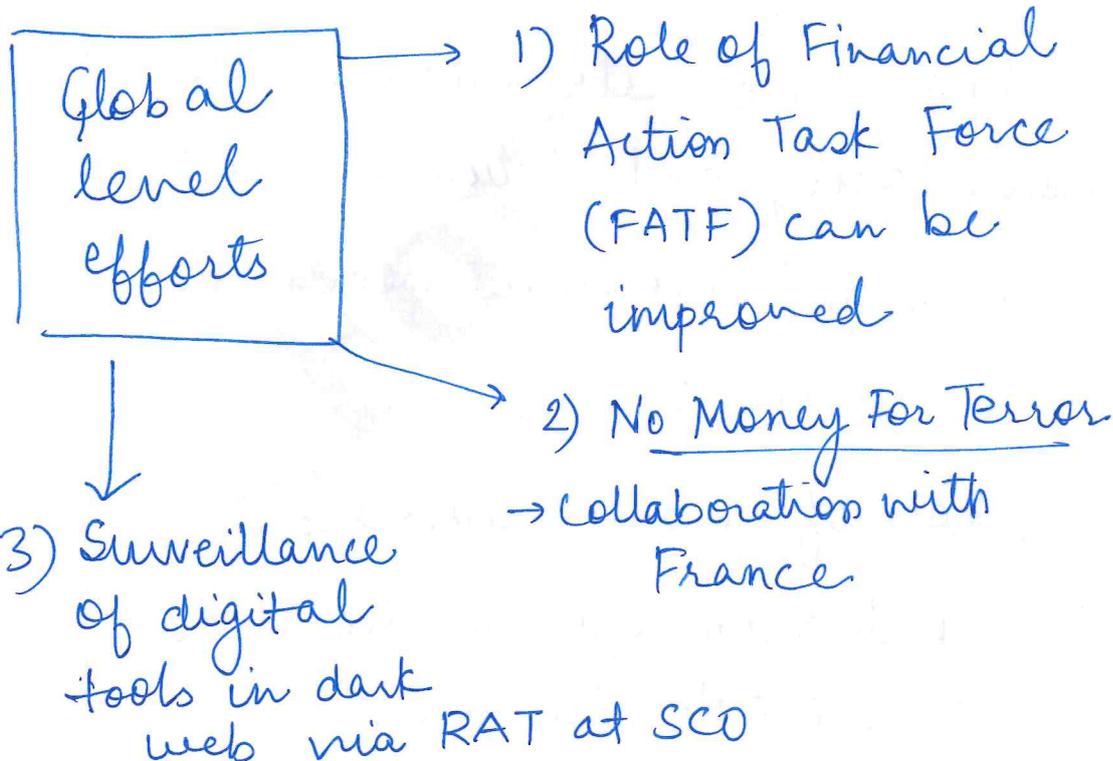
Thus, this menace of cyberspace for terror financing needs proactive support of multiple Stakeholders.

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☑ Forum IAS

(Don't Write anything
in this Area / इस स्थान
पर कुछ न लिखें)

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 सुझाएँगे? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently, Union minister of Home Affairs Shri Amit Shah ji claimed that only 6 districts remain impacted by extreme left wing extremism in India. (LWE)

This can be attributed to the National Policy and Action Plan (2015) that led to significant decline of LWE in India:

1) Role of smart leadership which promoted collaboration of multiple Stakeholders.
   Eg> Village Defence community.

2) Role of inclusive policy to promote socio-economic development of naxalism hit region

   |Eg.> Promoting industries in Gadchiroli in Maharashtra.

3) Active role of armed forces.

   |Eg.> CRPF in Dandakaranya region.

4) Actionable intelligence to reduce fatality of armed personnel

5) Rehabilitation of extremist via role of family, friends etc.

However to |eliminate| the left wing extremism by March 2026, few more steps are required:

1) Promoting trust building with the local community

2) Enhance representation in local government.

3) Provide better educational facility to young children

   Eg. → ROSHNI scheme for increasing employment

4) Shift towards value-promoting armed force with civil cooperation

5) Protecting tribal autonomy in Central India.

The Left Wing Extremism is breathing its last breathe. Thus, government must ensure its eradication.

ForumIAS

Mentor Feedback Questions

1 ....

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Test Goal

1 ....
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Outcomes

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Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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