

TEST CODE 8 1 3 4 1 5

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	C. Yashwanth Kumar		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910142908	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	online	Date/दिनांक	15.08.2025

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 9:10 am	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12:10 pm	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	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 of the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and 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.

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)

इस 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)

PLFS collects the quarterly employment data and supports policy decisions

Changes made in PLFS
Data collection :

1) Integrates Both Principle Employment status along with current weekly status

i.e. PS/cw

2) collection sample size has been increased

3) collection of data from wide Geographical Region instead of few selected pockets

Significance of changes :

- 1) Better assessment of the employment status of the population.
- 2) Geographical inclusivity and Data size makes it holistic.
- 3) Current weekly status improves seasonal variations analysis and
- 4) Better Design, evaluation and Monitoring of Employment Measures

way forward :

- 1) Integrate status of skill and assessment along with employment status
- 2) Improve fixed quota of female Responders to enhance the data quality.

(Don't
in this
प्र कुं

2) Discuss the
India's macro
विकास
बारा

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

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)

Recently President of USA
 slashed 50% tariffs on Indian
exports to USA concerning Indian
macroeconomic stability.

Implications on macroeconomic stability:

- 1) India's service sector which contributes to 50% of GVA depends largely on exports
- 2) Fishing and allied sector employment for over 2 million gets jeopardised (shrimps tariffs)
- 3) Foren Reserves can get plummeted as India's Merchandise is over 400 Billion Dollars

4) EU - CBAM on India's Steel and Aluminium could decrease Manufacturing GVA and employment

5) Agricultural Growth specially in Milk-Dairy (largest producers) which sustains 45% of population

6) Green transition could become costly and unsustainable (China's REE export limitations)

7) overall it leads to Macro-economic instability with inflation; unemployment, Decreasing FOREX, Flight of capital (crowding out)

Way forward:

1) Secure strategic Ties via diplomatic ties (UK-India ETA)

2) Multiple shoring of supplies

3) Diversify import market with focus on Africa and Middle East

4) Achieve stolz support (Keynes economy)

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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)

Biotechnology allows for gene editing and production of crops with desired traits and quality as follows;

Strengthening Food and Nutritional security:

1) GM crops are high yielding and productive → (GM-Mustard)

2) GM crops require lot less water hence water crisis management

3) These are pest resistant thus ensuring disease free cycle (Bt-cotton)

4) GM crops are Biofortified that can be modified to carry Minerals and Vitamins

Ex: Golden Rice = Vitamin A fortification

5) GM crops can be designed to be climate resilient that can tolerate high temperatures (GM-soya of USA)

Specially with IPCC AR6 (2023) report world will witness $>1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ by end of century GM are paramount importance

GM-crops - Shortcomings:

- 1) precautionary principle: we don't its impact on ecosystem
 - 2) Genetic changes are inherited. thus affecting next generation
 - 3) Intergenerational Justice: Next generation should not suffer for present mistake
- 4) NO guarantee pest protection

Growth of GM-crops may enhance food security for now, but future relies on its safe management and covering side effects

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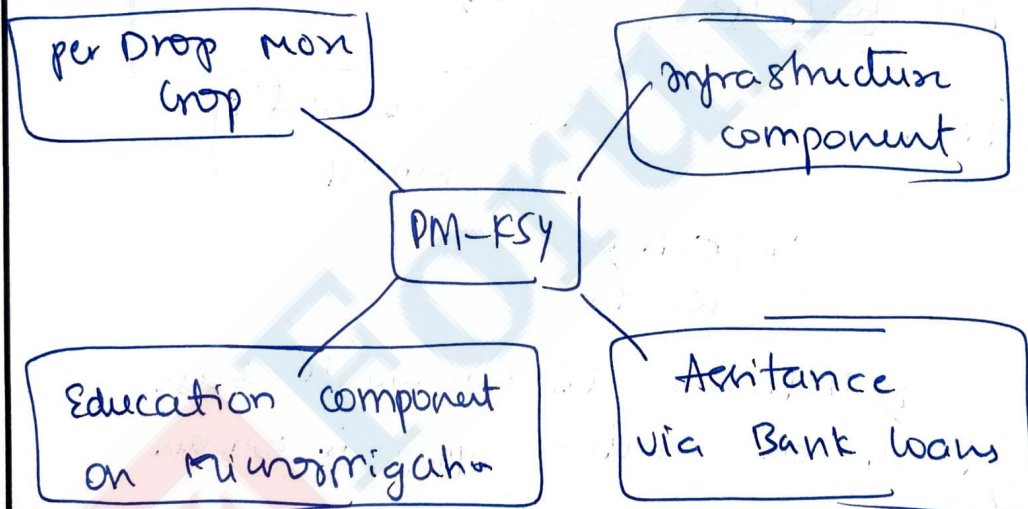
TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Arhok Dhalwai committee on doubling farm income called for expanding Microirrigation, which is on line 2 PMKSY

Role in Expanding Irrigation coverage:



Initially India's irrigation coverage was around 40% of entire land and largely dominated by well and tank irrigation. PMKSY shifted it towards Microirrigation.

Role in improving Farm-use efficiency:

1) Micro irrigation (Drip/sprinkler) can increase the productivity of the crops by 15-20%.

2) They will decrease the need for water by 40-50 %.

3) They will decrease the need of fertiliser inputs via

Fertigation

Decrease water runoff

↓ fertilizer wastage

4) Actively discourage/disease weed growth as water supply is optimum

Hence even though PMKSY improves productivity, key is in Bringing Tech Revolution in Agriculture (Biosensors, Soil sensors, IoT integration) as said by Surajit Bhalla committee

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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

Q.5) Starlink, a satellite internet service provider, has recently been granted a license to operate in India. What is satellite internet? How does it work? What are its advantages and limitations?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

सैटेलाइट इंटरनेट सेवा प्रदाता, स्टारलिनक को हाल ही में भारत में परिचालन का लाइसेंस मिला है। सैटेलाइट इंटरनेट क्या है? यह कैसे काम करता है? इसके क्या लाभ और सीमाएँ हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Starlink - satcom company owned by Elon Musk played crucial role in providing communication services to Ukraine during war with Russia

Satellite internet :

provision of internet services directly from space based Antenna without any need for on ground stations

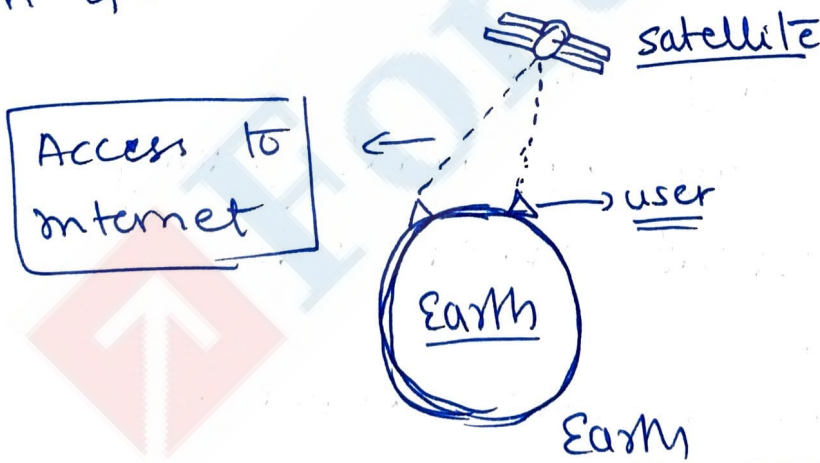


Figure depicting working of satcom

Advantages of Satellite Internet

- 1) Access to any part of world, irrespective of location
- 2) All it needs is a device that can connect to satellite
- 3) No high safety and cyber intervention is minimal
- 4) Physical architecture on ground is minimal, hence can't be targeted by enemies @ war

Disadvantages:

- 1) costly service
- 2) Delay in signal (latency)
- 3) upfront capital costs are too high
- 4) No domestic company

Satellite Internet can be inclusive step specially for remote areas of tribal hamlets and hilly areas

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.6) What is a Geographical Indication (GI)? What are the legal frameworks governing it? How does it differ from a trademark? How can GI infringement be tackled? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

भौगोलिक संकेतक (GI) से क्या अभिप्राय है? इसे नियंत्रित करने वाले विधिक ढाँचे को स्पष्ट करें? यह ट्रेडमार्क से कैसे भिन्न है? GI उल्लंघन से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Geographical Indication

is tag assigned to any product that indicates its unique origin to geographical region and its cultural importance

Ex: GI tag for Basmati Rice of Punjab.


Legal Frameworks governing the GI tag:

1) Geographical Indication Act passed by Indian parliament regulates the GI tag assignment

2) Assigned by Ministry of commerce to products based on request / Need Basis

3) Applicable for 10 years and can be Renewed

Difference from Trademark

GI Tag	Trademark
More linked to Geographical/Region Based Mark	Brand associated/ company specific (Apple logo for Apple Inc)
Emphasis on cultural promotion along with awareness of GI product (wooly paintings)	Emphasis on Brand Recognition and <u>Identification</u>  = Tata logo

How GI Infringement Be Tackled :

- 1) Possible protection of GI Tag products on IPR Act
- 2) Traceability of product via QR code / other Tech solution
- 3) Supply chain Digitisation to ensure fraudulent products are curtailed
- 4) Education and awareness among consumers on GI Mark and its verification

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Mission Mausam launched by Government of India via weather prediction system and its improvement

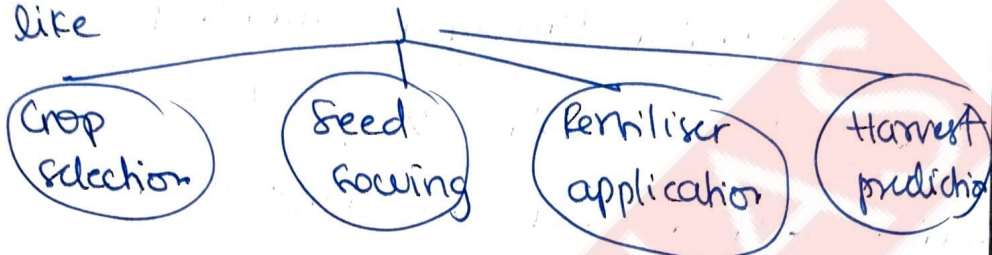
Salient Features of Mission Mausam:

- 1) weather prediction using integrated satellite system
- 2) integrate hyperlocal prediction capabilities
- 3) AI to further enhance the accuracy and precision
- 4) Information dissemination to last person for quick action
- 5) Builds on satellites networks such as [GSAT] series and [EOS] series

Need of the Mission ;

1) Agriculture extension services

like



2) Drough assessment at times of Deficiency

3) Disaster Management :

early warning system, prediction and post disaster assessment

4) Transport services to caution Air flights, predict heavy rainfalls/ cyclone etc

Challenges of the Mission :

1) Internet Reach (40% only)

2) Geophysical Factors: Sun storms disrupt

3) Accuracy 4) upbrent cost of Managn

Prediction of Mausam can ensure adequate prevention and preparation

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.8) Highlight the key provisions of the Disaster Management (Amendment) Act, 2025. How would the amendment help strengthen the disaster management framework in the country?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

आपदा प्रबंधन (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2025 के प्रमुख प्रावधानों पर प्रकाश डालिए। यह संशोधन देश में आपदा प्रबंधन ढाँचे को सुदृढ़ करने में किस प्रकार सहायक होगा?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently Disaster Management Amendment (Act 2025) was passed during Budget session

Key provision of the Act :

1) State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) and National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) to take control of planning

2) provision of having Urban Disaster Management Authority at Metro cities

3) provision of State Disaster Response Fund for better funds during crisis (SDRF)

4) Non State Disaster Relief cadre on lines of NDRF force

Positives of the Amendment :

- 1) Recognises the role of political executive in planning
- 2) Accountability increases as NDMA/SDMA are part of planning
- 3) Urban floods, Heatwaves and cold waves in metropolitan cities can be tackled by UDMA
- 4) Recent Delhi floods
- 4) Cadre at State level on lines of INDRF : Quick response and Relief

However recent disaster at 'Uttarakashi' indicate lacunae in Early warning and Response for which Technology integration and Space utilisation (on lines NISAR) can further improve our Disaster Resilience

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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)

Operation Sindoor a Strategic Response by India as Response to Pahalgam Attack indicated shift in India security strategy

Strategic Evolution of cross Border terrorism :

1) Diplomatic Response

India's choice to pursue diplomatic efforts to cross border attacks as seen 2004 parliament attack / 2008 Mumbai attack

2) Defensive Response

Shift towards surgical strikes as response to deter, and not to cross LoK

① Assertive and Affirmative stance

→ operation Indoor indicated the shift towards assertion of National Right to defend even cross the POK

→ India choose to climb the escalation ladder with responsibility damaging Pakistan key air defence system

Finally India's has evolved the new doctrine as follows: (PM mode)

- 1) Dismantling Nuclear Blackmail
- 2) Strict and firm response
- 3) Seeing state sponsor and terrorist as equal
- 4) Act of terror as act of war

Hence India choose responsible doctrine to act at its will and time → Strategic ambiguity in Pakistan

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

cyber space consists of three components software, Hardware and information which is key targets

Ex: India Government witnessed surge in cyber attacks during operations indoor from chinese side → Greyzone warfare

Targets and Threats:

1) Software: DDoS attacks, SQL injections, Back door access for espionage, terrorism. Ex: AT&T Attack

2) Hardware: Having mbuilt Back door access and chip manipulation as done by Israel pager Blasts

3) Information: Data theft, privacy, consumption patterns and psychological warfare.

Ex: Chinese Medic covering
Operation Indoor - Rajale Jets downed
creating anxiety (Disinformation)

Counter Measures to maintain Sandily
of cyberspace:

- 1) Clean and safe supply
chain process to ensure no Back door
access to key devices (Huawei Ban)
- 2) Centralised authority to
coordinate and create Resilience (NC3)
- 3) International cooperation
to exchange ideas (Israel - software)
- 4) Aggressive capabilities
Build up via ethical hackers recruitment
- 5) Encourage Reporting to
enhance identification of glows and
work on improvement

Cyberspace as said by
EDS is 8th space of warfare hence
defence and offensive capabilities are
must

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			

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 (2016) was ^{part of} a slew of financial and Economic reforms along with Demonetisation, GST and Digitalisation

Key objectives of IBC 2016 :

- 1) Key objective was to decrease the NPA of Banks
By (NPA moved 10% in 2018)
- 2) Easy exit of the companies that wish to dissolve
- 3) Better / Responsible lending by Banks
- 4) Tackle twin-Balance sheets Problems which was on Rise during 2016
- 5) Time Bound (< 365 days)

3) Health of public sector Banks - improved via enhancing its capability

6) Build up Mechanism of easy dispute resolution

IBC-2016 - successful part;

1) Formation of Bad Banks like NARCL ensured Banks were free to lend

2) Enhanced NPA that is fell to 2.67. (Economic survey 2024)

3) Committee of creditors gave stakeholders ~~to~~ say in the insolvency process

4) Insolvency institution and booming human resource in IBC (insolvency professionals)

5) Operational creditors coverage made the IBC inclusive

Ex) Realstate Insolvency now compensates ^{Common} ~~Normal~~ citizens

Shortcomings in IBC 2016 :

- 1) Neglect of MSME and affordability of MSME to access the IBC services
- 2) 'Easy Exit' on paper but still > 365 days to insolvency
- 3) Pending cases indicate lack of streamlining of the process
- 4) Shortcomings in terms of availability of insolvency professionals

Way forward :

Devise separate code for MSME insolvency and enhance time compliance via incentive and disincentives

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



Q.12) 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 - start up ecosystem
can be measured by 'number of
unicorns which recorded to be highest
in 2024 after china and USA

Phenomenonal Growth of Startups:

1) unicorns growth
(> 1 Billion \$ networth)

Ex: Byju's,

2) Make in india push

3) Start up india

4) liberalised FDI policy



Boom of Startups specially
in pharma, space, service
sector

Reasons for lag in depth and
strategic sector :

- 1) RND (GERD) of India is
0.64% compared to china (2.64%)
and USA (3.2%)
- 2) Availability of ecosystem
(Beginner Move) in strategic sectors
is absent like EV manufacturing
- 3) Brain Drain of India's
talent to west (approximately >500
Millionaire shifted (MEA)
- 4) Lack of Resources like
R&E's, to invest in strategic
sectors like Semiconductors
- 5) 'Dwarfism' promoted
by restrictive regulations like
labour laws
- 6) Stiff Global competition
Specially from china in building
local ecosystem

1) Lack of Industry - Academia linkage (Niti aayog India @ 75)

Bridging the gap;

1) Innovation driven by the Need approach (Semiconductor)

2) Link up Industry and academia (Niti aayog India @ 75 Report)

3) Build strong Skill Base to cash in the innovations

4) Increase the % of GERD at least 2% in short run and 2.5% on long run

5) Focus on Strategic autonomy like PLI scheme for APB (pharma)

6) International collaborations like NISAR, MSP, to enhance local ITR

India's dream of Viksit Bharat 2047 can only be achieved if we become 'Knowledge power' of House hence 'GERD of 2.5% is must.'

Feedback

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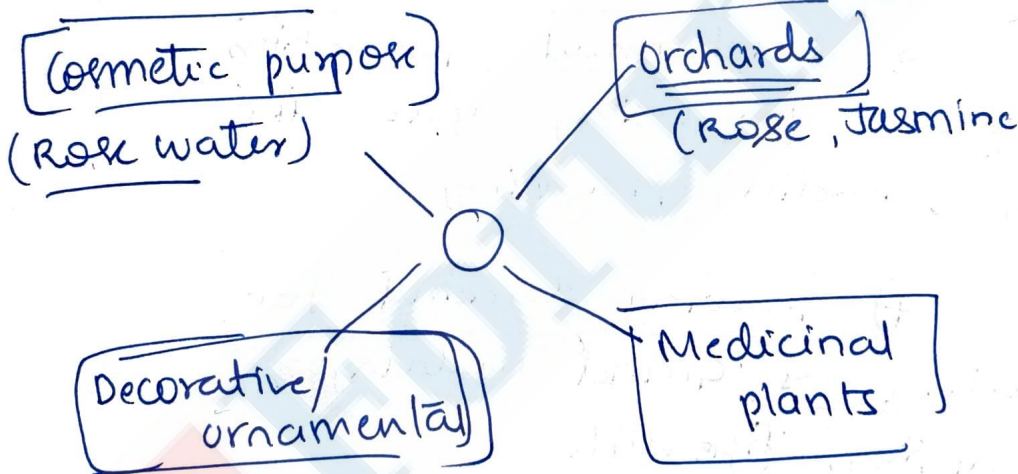
TOTAL MARKS

Q.13) What is floriculture? How is it helpful in enhancing farm income and boosting agri-exports? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

फूलों की खेती क्या है? यह कृषि आय बढ़ाने और कृषि निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में कैसे सहायक है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

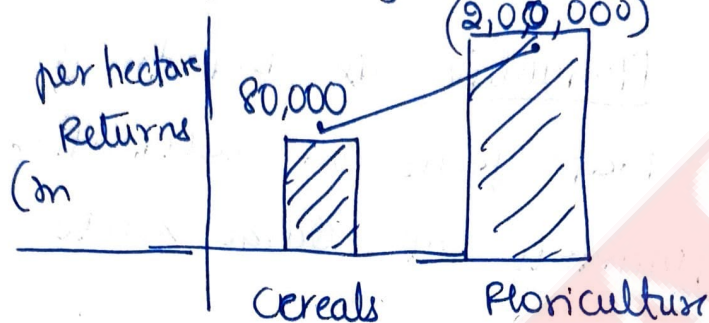
Floriculture is Branch of Horticulture that focus on cultivation of florals, orchards at large scale for commercial purposes.

Components of Floriculture:



Role of Floriculture in Enhancing farm income and Boosting agri-exports

1) Income derived from floriculture is way more than Cereals crops



2) Inputs except at initial cost, managing floral plants is minimal

3) Employment Generation via larger processing cycle like sorting, grading, packing

4) Growing demand for floriculture ~ Grand weddings, consumption lifestyle

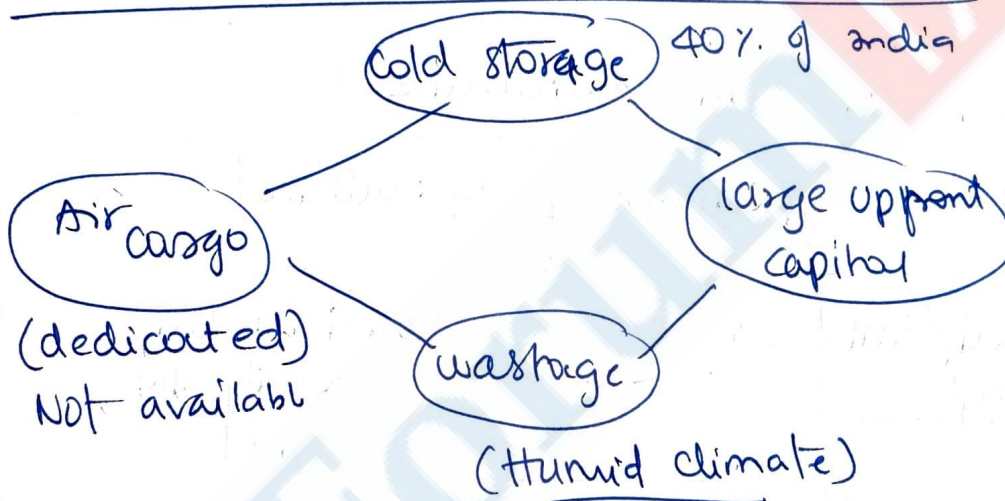
5) Strong Export Market for India ~ may it be Bengaluru Rose (or) Tamil Nadu Jasmine

6) can be grown in any climate as microclimate can be maintained with New technology

7) Growing awareness on health can increase in demand for example Gulchand made of flower petals

8) cosmetics actively use the petals → skin care (Rose water)

Shortcomings in utilising Benefits:



In line with above issues National Mission on Integrated Horticulture, Cold storage component of PM-NDY aim at reaping benefit of Floriculture Boom.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

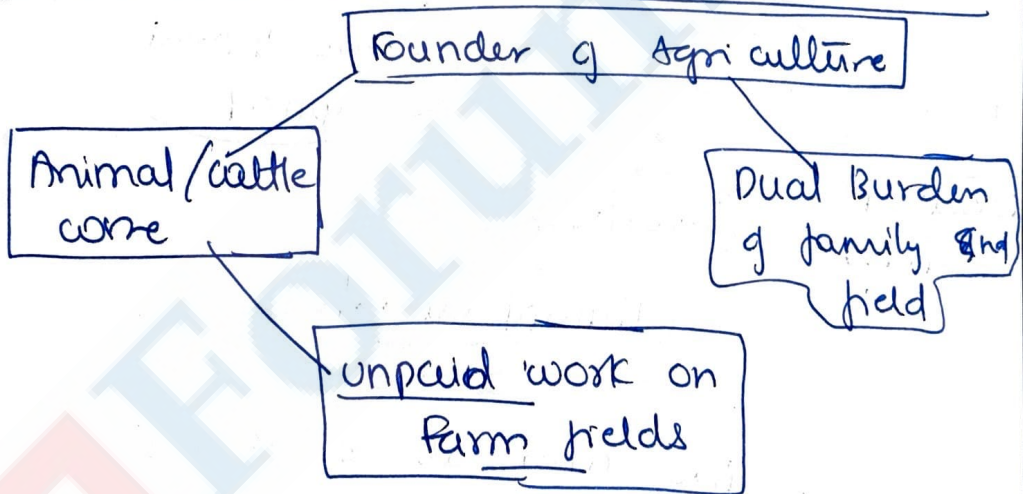


Q.14) "Women play a crucial role in Indian agriculture, yet continue to face systemic exclusion." Discuss with reference to land ownership, access to credit, and agri-extension services. What initiatives has the government taken in this regard? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

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

'women' has been called as inventor of Agriculture by many archaeologists but yet she faces systemic exclusion

women Role in Agriculture :



Systemic Exclusion of women;

1) land ownership;

only about 20% all land property is registered on the name of women

2) patriarchal structures like
patriliney, patrilocality deny inheritance
of Ancestral property

Access to credit:

1) Due to lack of property
women often cannot produce any
collateral for loans

2) This has led to their
exclusion in financial realm. For
example roughly about 25% of loans
are in name of women

Agri extension services:

1) like provision of
Equipment like tractors, mills are
denied due to lack of skill

2) gender discrimination,
Stereotyping → alienate women from
market discourse

3) lack of education makes
women - underconfident → self isolation

Initiatives by Government in this Regard:

1) PM-Jan Dhan Yojana	> 50 crore women accounts → financial inclusion
2) PM-lakpati Didi scheme	SHG - women led groups → financial growth
3) Digital India land Record modernisation	To Record property Rights of women → enhance credit ratings/access
4) PM-MUDRA Yojana	50% loans for SC/ST/ women
5) DRONE Didi	To train women in Agri extension services
6) Kisan credit card	for ease of credit access to women
7) eNAMITVA scheme	land Record survey (Account aggregator)

Hence above steps can be complemented via dedicated skilling schemes in use and Management of Agri-supply chain to achieve the SDG-5, SDG-10 and SDG-01

Feedback

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

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

Axiom-4 a space mission launched from space X centre (USA) successfully completed the mission and returned back.

Key features of the mission

1) Space Manned space have its international space station (ISS)

2) 14 day stay @ ISS

3) India's Shubangshu Mission pilot was

4) conducting the Research on crop growth, seed germination, ISS to know;

5) Technical part of the Mission →

Space X - Falcong
launch vehicle

Axiom - ~~space~~
Dragon capsule

Significance of Axiom-4 Mission
to Gaganyaan and space project

- 1) Microgravity studies
done on and by Shukhanshu Shukla
will be of immense utility
- 2) Technical knowledge
sharing helps better resource use
and allocation
- 3) Training capabilities to
adjust/adapt to zero gravity and
building indigenous centre
- 4) Crop experiments can help
develop food source in space →
ensuring food sustainability
- 5) Leave space for future
collaboration → Russia Roscosmos and
ISRO sharing infrastructure

g) on long term, Axiom-04 inculcates spirit of exploration and keeps youth motivated in science

7) Enhanced policy support from part of Executive as reiterated via Bharath space station idea

Way forward :

1) Enhance GERD to 2% of GDP

2) Active focus on experiential learning from rote learning (NEP 2020)

3) Annual science tests and projects at every level from school to higher education



Above steps can ensure constant supply of HR for space ambithing of India for future

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS



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)

IPCC AR6 (2023) Report
warns of crossing 2.1°C mark by
2100 if current emissions levels
continue 'demanding robust Renewable
System

Storage Technologies

1) Batter Storage

- ↓
- Lithium Ion
- Na⁺ Ion
- Chemical Battery System

2) Gravity Storage Systems

3) Pumped water Storage System

4) Acid Cell Storage System

Above Technologies help
in storage of Excess of Renewable
energy for supply at times of
deficit

Battery Storage System

In this energy is stored in Batteries as 'cathode-anode' and can be utilised when needed. Ex. Solar plants use Battery Systems

Merits	Demerits
1) Affordable comparatively	1) NOT useful for large amounts of storage
2) Mobile that is can be shifted	2) Safety issues like explosions
3) Limited space needed (Grid Batteries)	3) Supply chain issue → china / congo dominate
4) Adequate options are available	4) production cost and maintenance cost high
5) More efficient	

Pumped water storage system

Here at times of excess water is pumped upstream via energy, at deficit water flows down stream generating electricity

Merits	Demerits
- Maintenance is low	Efficiency is very low
- Easy to operate	Water availability
- safer option	Infrastructure Build → space, Biodiversity

Gravity storage system

Here excess energy is used to lift heavy object and when deficit is dropped → generate electricity

Merits	Demerits
- Safer to operate	- Efficiency is less
- Easy Mechanism	- High upfront cost of construction
- No technical expertise	

Storage system helps India achieve its Panchamrit goals

Feedback

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Global pandemic

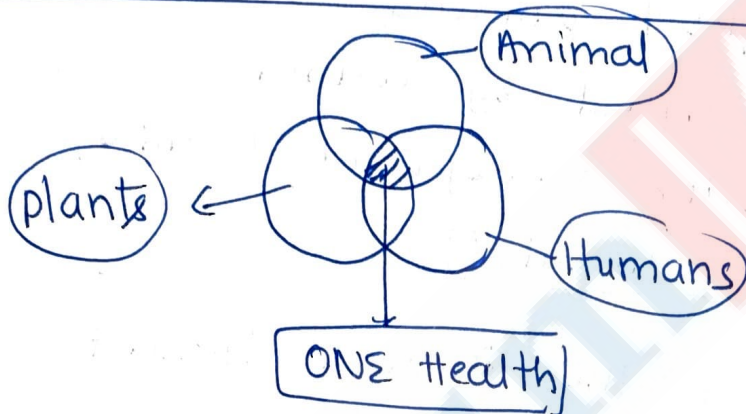
Agreement signed by countries
aims at better management of various
countries (WHO Mediated)

Key features of the Pandemic Agreement

- 1) Data sharing of Microorganism (Genomic data)
- 2) Access to Data on incidence, Treatments and prevention
- 3) WHO → to get 10% of vaccines for free and other 10% at affordable costs
- 4) Pharma companies to take steps in sharing vaccines/ prod IP for emergency use

5) Building Domestic capabilities to prevent and prepare for pandemic (Disease X)

One Health Approach and Pandemics



1) One Health approach integrates Animal Health, plant and human Health

2) Disease causing pathogens take / spread via plants/animals

Ex: Bats - Fruits, zoonosis - Animals (Nipah)

3) Hence By integrating all 3, we curb all possible ways of developing disease → prevention of pandemic

Steps Needed to Integrate This approach into health Governance and Environment Management;

1) Health Governance

Curbs on Antibiotic Misuse (AMR Issue) (Lancet)

Integrate preventive health care into policy (Arogya Mandali)

Vaccination as a Pradadanush for Both Animal and Humans

RND to ensure preparedness to tackle any pathogen (mRNA Technology)

2) Environment

Protection of Biodiversity (UN-CBD)

2) prevent human-animal conflict and contact

Ecosystem approach

"This way we can ensure 3P's that is planet, people and prosperity"

Feedback

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



Q.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)

"July - April of 2024
saw a extreme heatwaves leading
to deaths of 30 children in
single day in patna."

Causes of Heatwaves in India

1) Urban Heat Island effect → Builds up the heat in urban

concretisation

No water source

No green cover

2) Deforestation in general and has increased heat load

3) ~~No~~ Excess green house gas emission in urban, and coupled with aerosols that hold Heat → Heatwaves

4) overall climate change
has shifted Balance of Heat Budget
towards Heat Supply

Effects of the Heat waves :

1) Health : Heatwaves
can cause dehydration → and lead
to Heat stroke and death

2) Gastrointestinal disorders
like diarrhoea ~~cholera~~ increase during Heatwaves

3) Economic output
decrease due to decrease in
labour productivity

4) social impact :
child Rights its play and cognitive
growth impinged due to Heatwave
(Not allowed outside to play)

5) cultural effects : can
degrade Monuments, like drying up
and overall decrease in tourism

Policies Adopted (As per National Policy on Disaster Management 2005)

- 1) Development local plans to assess Risk and Manage Heatwaves
- 2) Declaration of Heatwaves as Disaster by Kerala Government
- 3) Timings alterations specially school timings and office timings
- 4) Awareness and Education on precautions and preventions
 - ↳ Regular water points to decrease chances of heat strokes
 - ↳ clear guidelines for elderly and children
- 5) Geoengineering techniques like cloud seeding to bring down temperature

It is imperative to declare Heatwave as National Disaster under 'NDMA Act 2005' for Awareness

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Globalisation by meaning is decreasing time and space between individuals thus paving way for sharing ideas even in realm of terrorism

Emerging Technologies in Global Terror financing:

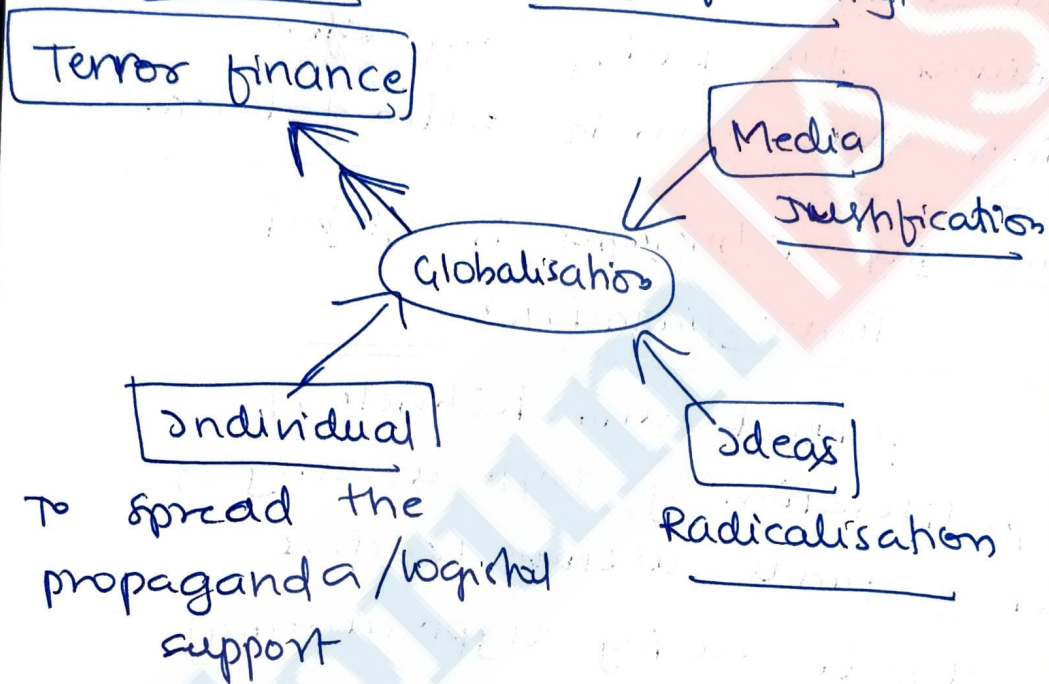
1) Blockchain Technology and proliferation of cryptocurrency access of funds across borders (Al Qaeda → using cryptocurrency)

2) AI (Artificial Intelligence) to better target and radicalise for terror financing

3) Social Media and Real Culture coupled with filter Bubble ensure increased support base → the increased funds

4) Dark Net and proliferation of human trafficking, Drug trafficking Important source of funds

Globalisation - Terror financing:



Measures to tackle Terror financing at National level:

- 1) protective Measures like NIA Act, PMLA Act and UAPA Act
- 2) capacity Measures like offensive cyber capabilities, pushing operations (Mundra port Drug seizure)

3) Intelligence Development
Specially Financial Intelligence → focus

on 1) Stricter KYC Norms

2) Integrate (AI) for large data analytics

3) curb illegal finance via monitoring and oversight

4) New Note Series → Regular update for (FICN)

5) security architecture to prevent exhortion of money by locals

International Steps :

1) FATF - Grey listing the state sponsors

2) Adopting - UAW-CCIT proposed By India

3) Active collaboration with G20 countries to Build the Global cybersecurity/AML Architecture

Feedback

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



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

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

Ministry of Home Affairs
in 2015 Released new National
policy and Action plan (2015) to curb
LWE/Naxalism

Key Features of NPAF 2015

1) Soft Hand Measure:

Announce clear incentives for
surrender of weapons and giving
up path of violence.

2) options of Rehabilitation
and employment for ex-Naxals like
police jobs in odisha

3) Saturation of Development
initiatives in Naxal affected areas
of which Aspirational District
programme was one step

~~Hard~~ Hard Approach :

Security Measures:

- 1) announced provisions of grants for maintaining Helicopter services
- 2) local command formation mix of central and state police (DRA of Chattisgarh)
- 3) Technology support in terms of land mine detection
- 4) combining operations to ensure dismantling within

Steps that need to be taken to end the LWE

1) welfare steps:

→ Saturate Development Measures like PMAY-(U)(R), Jal Jeevan Mission

2) Free Health care (AB-HPS)
and Educational services (EMRS)

2) counterradicalisation steps like
demystifying the Naxal claims of
Glory and win trust of local and
tribal people

3) Security Measures on line
of DRG - Chattisgarh or operation
Greyhound of Andhra Pradesh

4) sensitive handling of the
surrender Naxal to Build trust
and legitimacy

5) Use Ex-Naxals for Better
deconstructing strategy of Naxals
and developing counter plans

This August 15 2025
marks first time tricolour flag being
hoisted at Bastar indicating near
victory of ~~LWE~~ over LWE

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.