

*Forum*

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	Shruya	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910178438	Date/दिनांक	10-8-25
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901		

\*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		<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 9:30	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12:30
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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**Note:** Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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### 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 is an annual survey undertaken by NSO to measure the labour force participation rate in the country.

Recent changes made -

- 1) Revitalising the PLFS by changing the assessment parameters. The current weekly status combined will be released on monthly basis.
- 2) The current weekly status and Monthly status in rural, urban and rural-urban will be released on quarterly basis.
- 3) Improving the base and make the data more relevant and timely.

## Significance

1) Able to capture the current changes in the employment status.

2) More efficient for policy formulations to regulate & control the un-employment rate.

3) The monthly & quarterly data of rural & urban will help to measure the unemployment in these areas effectively.

4) The present unemployment rate stood @ 3.2%. (2022-23) signifies India's growing trajectory to control it.

Thus changes in the PLFS will help better capture of unemployment and better management.

### 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.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 tariff rates @ 25% placed by USA on India's exports shows the rising trend of protectionism and other tariff wars with countries like EU, China is also witnessed.

### Implications of it on India's macro-economic stability

- 1) 'Imported inflation' in the economy will affect the purchasing power.
- 2) Decrease in 'trade surplus' because of rising barriers.
- 3) Faces 'sanitary & phytosanitary' measures on exports of India.  
(eg: Permethrin ban in USA)

4) affects the manufacturing industries and its production which can stall the growth

(eg) CBAM by EU placed.

5) Decrease in 'foreign reserves' and 'import cover' of India.

(eg) : current tariff of USA will reduce the export surplus of India.

6) affects the conditions of farmers in the country.

(eg) : Income of farmers gets reduced

\* Reforms in WTO is the need of the hour to protect India from the protectionist policies of countries and regulate 'free trade regime'

**Feedback**

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	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.3) "Genome-edited crops have the potential to strengthen food and nutritional security in the country." Examine. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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

Genome-edited crops are genetically engineered where the genes of the crop are altered to improve their quality.

Potential to strengthen food security in India -

- 1) Reduce the 'pest destruction' due to 'pest infestation'.  
eg: GM cotton - Bt cotton protection from boll worms
- 2) Improve the 'nutrient taking capacity' of the crop. and 'water efficient'  
eg: GM Rubber
- 3) 'Herbicide tolerant' crops to reduce the use of herbicide.  
eg: GM groundnut

1) 'HVV' production will improve the production quantity thus ensures food security.

## Strengthen nutritional security

2) 'Fortification' of food to improve the nutrients capacity.

(eg): Golden Rice

2) 'Vitamin' enriched and iron efficient crops to reduce anaemia & vitamin deficiency.

3) Less effects of herbicide & pesticide thus prevents cancer and deadly diseases.

Negatives of GM crops

→ Possibility to cause AMR - Anti Microbial Resistance

→ Still gets affected by weeds & pests (eg) Bt cotton.

This a balanced approach with RSD must be followed to utilize these crops.

### Feedback

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	C	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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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)

The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana with the motto of 'Per Drop More Crop' was implemented to make agriculture-irrigated and resilient.

Role in expanding irrigation coverage

- 1) Improve the irrigated area from currently around 70% to 100%.
- 2) Increase the <sup>use</sup> ~~rate~~ of wells & tube wells along with deep irrigation.
- 3) Helped to reduce the dependency on ground water extraction for irrigation.

on improving on-farm water use efficiency

- 1) Per unit of water the crop production

has improved significantly.

2) enabled the use of tech smart devices for irrigation.

(eg) UAV & drones along with drip irrigation & sprinklers.

3) Helped to reduce the water runoff from the soil.

4) Improve the water holding capacity through mulching.

Drawbacks → Mihir Shah committee highlights ground water depletion

→ Over 30% area is still not irrigated.

→ High cost barrier bar by farmers for irrigation.

'Jal Hai to Kal hai' must be realised & effective campaign like 'Catch the Rain' should be implemented

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.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)

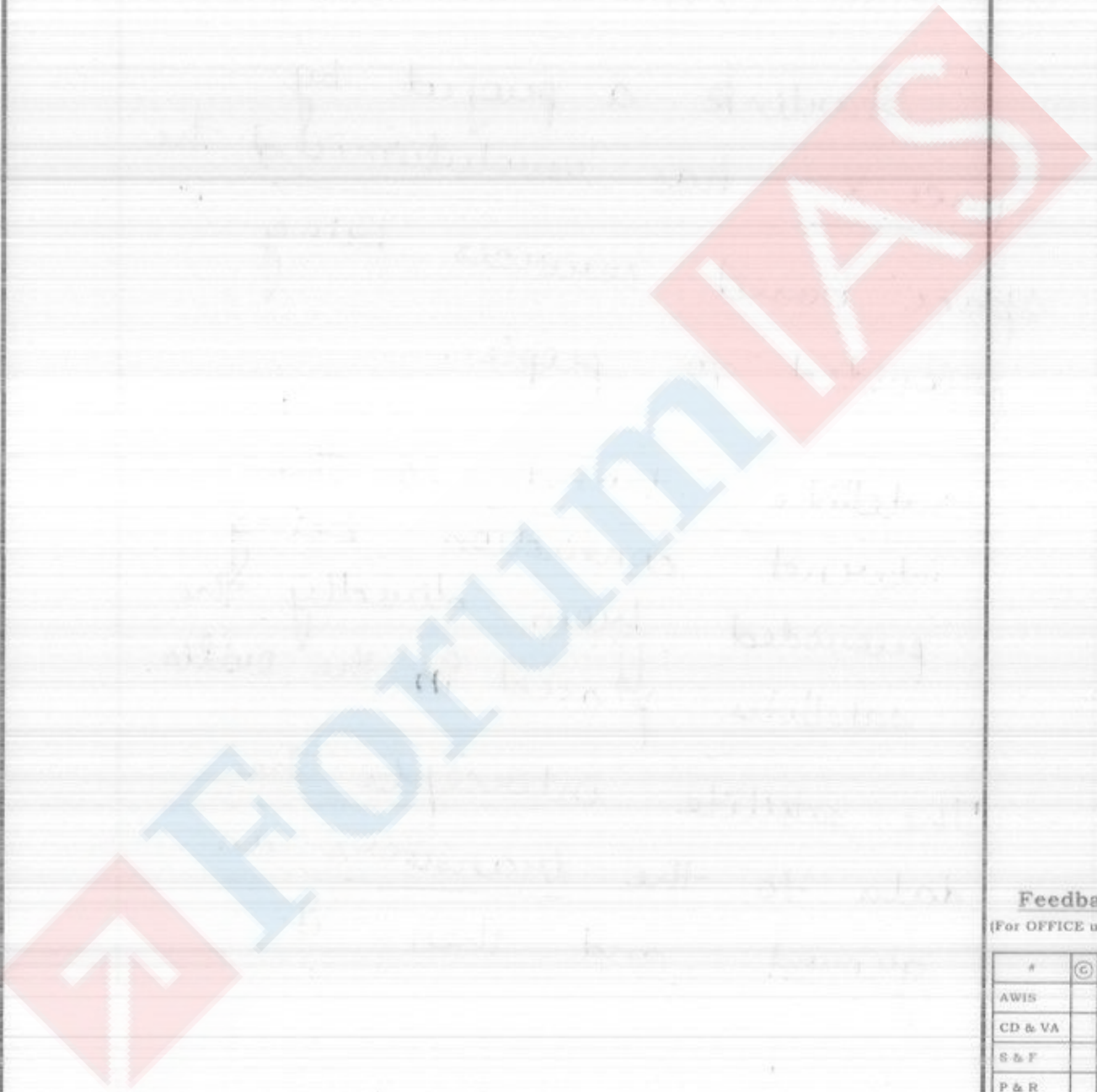
सेटेलाइट इंटरनेट सेवा प्रदाता, स्टारलिक को हाल ही में भारत में परिचालन का लाइसेंस मिला है। सेटेलाइट इंटरनेट क्या है? यह कैसे काम करता है? इसके क्या लाभ और सीमाएँ हैं?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Starlink a project by space-x has revolutionised the space based services being provided to people.

- Satellite internet is the internet connection being provided from directly the satellites placed in the orbits.

- The satellite intercepts the data to the transmitters on ground and then it



**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 tags are specialised tags given to unique items be it food items, toys or unique technologies.  
(eg) : GI tag to black rice of manipur

Legal frameworks governing it:

- 1) Granted the GI Act which is awarded by GI institution formed under it.
- 2) It has life time of 20 years after that it gets renewed.
- 3) GI tag granted to the products ensures that the unique tools & techniques used do not get face piracy or dubbing.

- While it differs from a Trade Mark in -

1) Trade Marks are granted under Trade Mark, Act for 10 years

2) The TM are mostly on the unique recipes and technology used by the owner

3) It is given on the technology, & not the food itself.

GI infringement can be tackled through :-

1) Legal case under the breach of GI Act is the

These GI tags promotes its use even in the global world by bringing awareness about the unique aspects.

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TOTAL MARKS			



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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Mission Mausam is launched by government to <sup>help</sup> collect data and manage the <sup>through</sup> climatic phenomena warnings & preparedness.

Salient features →

- 1) GIS based mapping & satellite data collection tools.
- 2) Use of ISRO agrosats like RTSAT for remote sensing and mapping.
- 3) BHUVAN portal of ISRO to disseminate information of climate variables in the country.
- 4) To ensure reliable and resilient data.

## Need of the mission

1) To manage the climate data availability to farmers for better planning for agri-climate smart agriculture.

2) ~~for~~ better preparedness through climate change tracking.

3) Deploy early warning system to protect the lives & livelihood & mitigate disaster response.

## Challenges

→ Lack of effective technologies

→ Lack of awareness in general public

→ Unable to trace sudden events.

Mission Mausam can help to overcome the climate change casualties & boost the disaster resilience.

### Feedback

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CD & VA			
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

The recent amendment to the Disaster Management Act to make it more efficient and accommodate the new disaster risks is significant.

### Key provisions -

- 1) Comprehensive disaster database at both national & state levels.  
 ↳ More efficient in resource allocation & co-ordination.
- 2) Power to make disaster plans at national & state level to respective NDMA & SDMA.  
 ↳ Better management & timely preparedness will be insured.

- 3) Focus on disaster risk reduction through disaster management framework
  - ↳ shifting role from adaptation to mitigation.
- 4) empowers state to constitute Urban Disaster Management Authority for major cities
  - ↳ help address the growing climate threats to the urban cities like heat waves, floods etc.
- 5) Better co-ordination with data centres & information dissemination centres will ensure effective & pre preparedness measures.

Thus, Urban Disaster Risk Reduction as per the Sendai framework will be ensured through these new amendments.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

Operation Sindoor launched against the Pahalgam terrorist attack by JKTF terrorist group reflected a shift in India's approach against terrorist attack.

Strategic evolution of cross border terrorism approach -

- 1) From pacifist approach through negotiations & talks to proactive approach in attacking the bases of terrorist camps.
- 2) Efficient targeted attacks through missiles like Akash-5 was witnessed.
- 3) India's policy of 'no first use' of weaponry was employed

4) withdrawal of Indus water Treaty negotiations post operation reflects the diversified approach

5) Not bowing down in pressure, to prevent terror attacks on our country was witnessed.

However challenges remain → claim of USA to negotiate a peace deal between India - Pakistan questions the sovereignty of India

→ It might have a 'domino effect' in fueling the terror radicalisation

↳ criticisms from world for such attacks

As our Prime Minister said - 'Terror and Talks' cannot go together, this resembles India's approach against cross border terrorism

**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)

The rising cyber crime cases to more than 1 lakh in 2023 reflects the growing cyber warfare

Cyber warfare: a threat to national security

1) Threat of 'data leakage' due to cyber attacks.

(eg) : AIIMS attack.

2) Use of cyber space as a tool for terror financing

(eg) : crypto - block chain for terror finance.

3) Threat of 'surveillance state' due to attacks and breach of privacy

(eg) : Affects the sovereignty of the

4) Cyber warfare like employing honey-trapping, digital arrest for sensitive data theft.

Counter measures to protect from cyber-warfare

1) I4G : council to manage the cyber attacks.

2) Toll free no : 1903 to report immediately against the cyber attacks.

3) NPICC - National Institute to regulate the cyber crimes and threats posed to national security.

4) 'Cyber Swachta Kendras' for reporting & protective measures.

Cyber warfare can make the country more vulnerable in a hostile neighbourhood, thus sufficient counter measures are need of the hour

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

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

## The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code

Code, 2016 was brought to overcome the problem of rising Non Performing Assets in the banks and resolve the insolvency process of companies.

→ Fasten the process of insolvency in the company

→ Time period ~ 180 days in first instance to resolve the process

→ Institutional creditors able to realise their proceeds

→ easy devolution of debt process

→ Specialised, expertise knowledge through Committees.

Successful is achieving the objectives

- 2) Reduce the case pendency in courts and ensures faster & efficient process of insolvency.
- 2) Stakeholder approach through debtors and creditors helps to overcome the strife.
- 3) efficient bankruptcy process through regulated norms, helps to manage the NPA's of banks as well.
- 4) 'Committee on creditors' along with Professionals helped to frame better insolvency terms for company.
- 5) Timely process with even intention to meet the specialised needs if issue not resolved.

However, suffers from shortcomings like

- 1) Further extension of time period makes the timely service to debtors & creditors
- 2) Lack of co-operation between stakeholders adds a court layer to the process.
- 3) IBC suffers from necessary funds and professional staff to manage the objectives.

Reforms needed → PIRP process specially framed for MSME must be effectively used

→ ensure timely deliverance of service

→ provide powers and funds to manage the resources

IBC has potential to overcome the fallouts of companies & must be used efficiently.

### Feedback

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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)

Despite India being the 3<sup>rd</sup> country in the start-up economy it ranks on a lower scale in the Global Innovation Index i.e. 40

Factors responsible for inadequate focus on deep-tech

- 1) Lack of 'institutionalised credit' and easy availability of funds for R&D.
- 2) Minimal expenditure of government around 0.3% on R&D means the efficiency of start-ups.
- 3) Insufficient tech-savvy devices

and equipments to undertake deep-tech innovation.

4) Lack of skilled workforce in the country.

eg: >60% of workers have not attained any form of institutional training.

5) Startups are marred by losses and they suffers insolvency.

eg more than 40% startups do not reach beyond 5 year tenure.

6) Lack of global-aid and tech support to improve the deep-tech.

7) Insufficient governmental policies to promote innovation.

**National level**

1. Promote innovation through various schemes & missions (eg): Atal Innovation Mission
2. Provide institutional credits to encourage R & D through PLI schemes
3. Registration of start-ups to regulate the efficiency of the same

Strategies to bridge this gap

**International level**

1. ICET with USA can help bridge this gap
2. Trade & Technology Transfer Unit Council with EU can provide deep tech transfers.

Thus by ensuring Indian Talent meets the Information technology we can make better 'India tomorrow'

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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



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

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

Floriculture is a type of plantation agriculture where various, exotic & indigenous flowers species are grown for exports & other purposes.

### Helpful in enhancing farm income

1) Manage the 'climate variability' in agriculture. Thus support farmers during crop loss.

2) 'Banks on loans' to double the farmers income.

3) Export surplus through crop flowers like orchids, saffron etc.  
(eg) : Saffron flower has Kesar

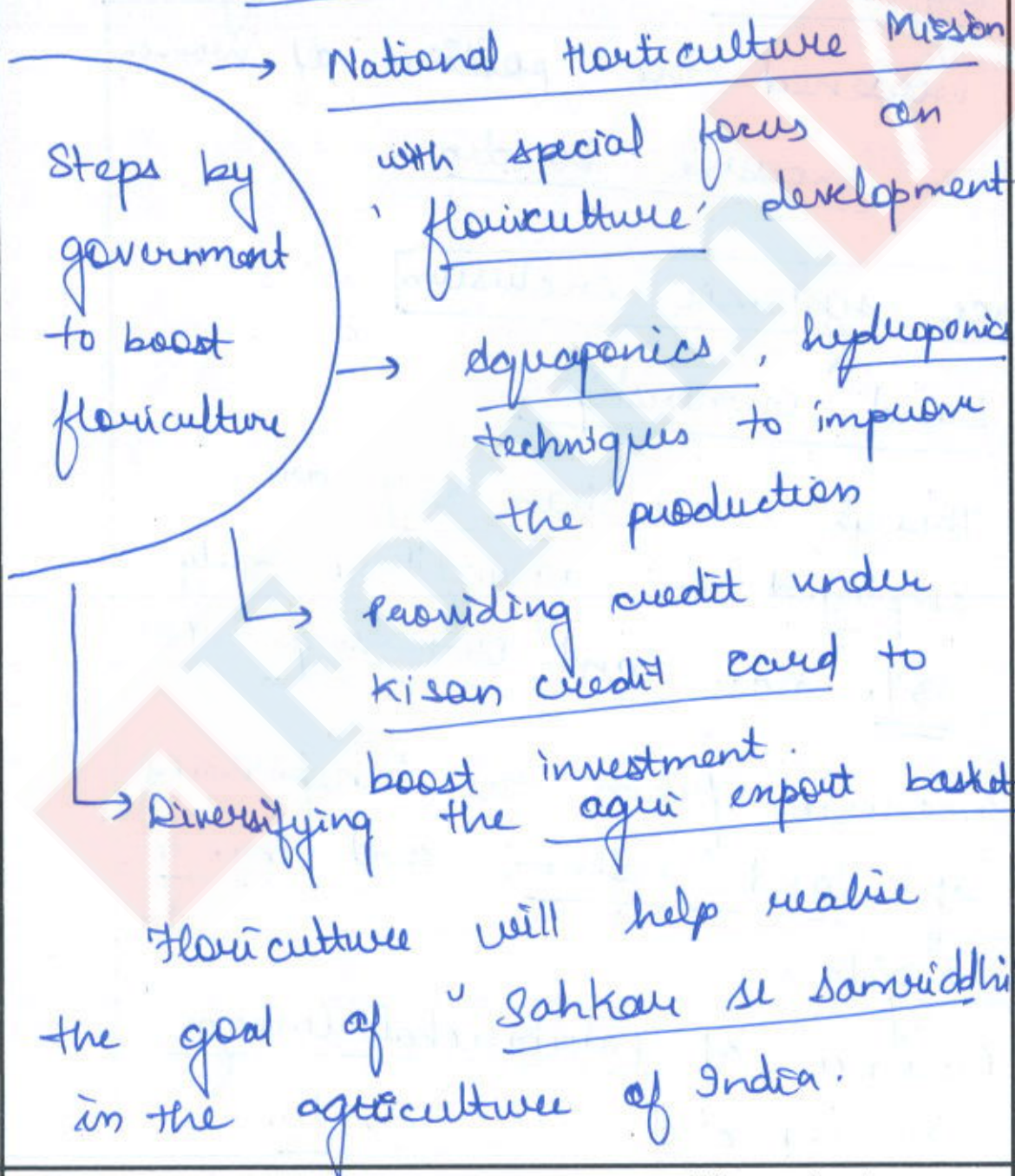
- 4) Multi cropping helps improve the soil quality thus reduce the cost of pesticides & herbicides.
- 5) empowers the female under 'feminisation of agriculture'
- 6) Alternative source of livelihood other than fisheries and animal husbandry.

### Boosting agri exports

- 1) Help to reach the \$ 60 billion targets of agri exports
- 2) Foreign earned through exports empowers the Balance of trade position.
- 3) High demands in western countries

due to high quality flowers produced

4) Improve the share of agri-exports from present @ 2.3% to total exports.



**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.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)

The rising cause of 'feminization of agriculture' due to out migration has worsened the position of women due to excessive burden.

Face systemic exclusion

I. Land ownership:

1) Though more than 50% are employed in agriculture only 13% have land ownership - also

2) exclusion from the beneficiaries of land reforms and tenancy rights.

3) Presence of patriarchal lineage has impacted the transfer.

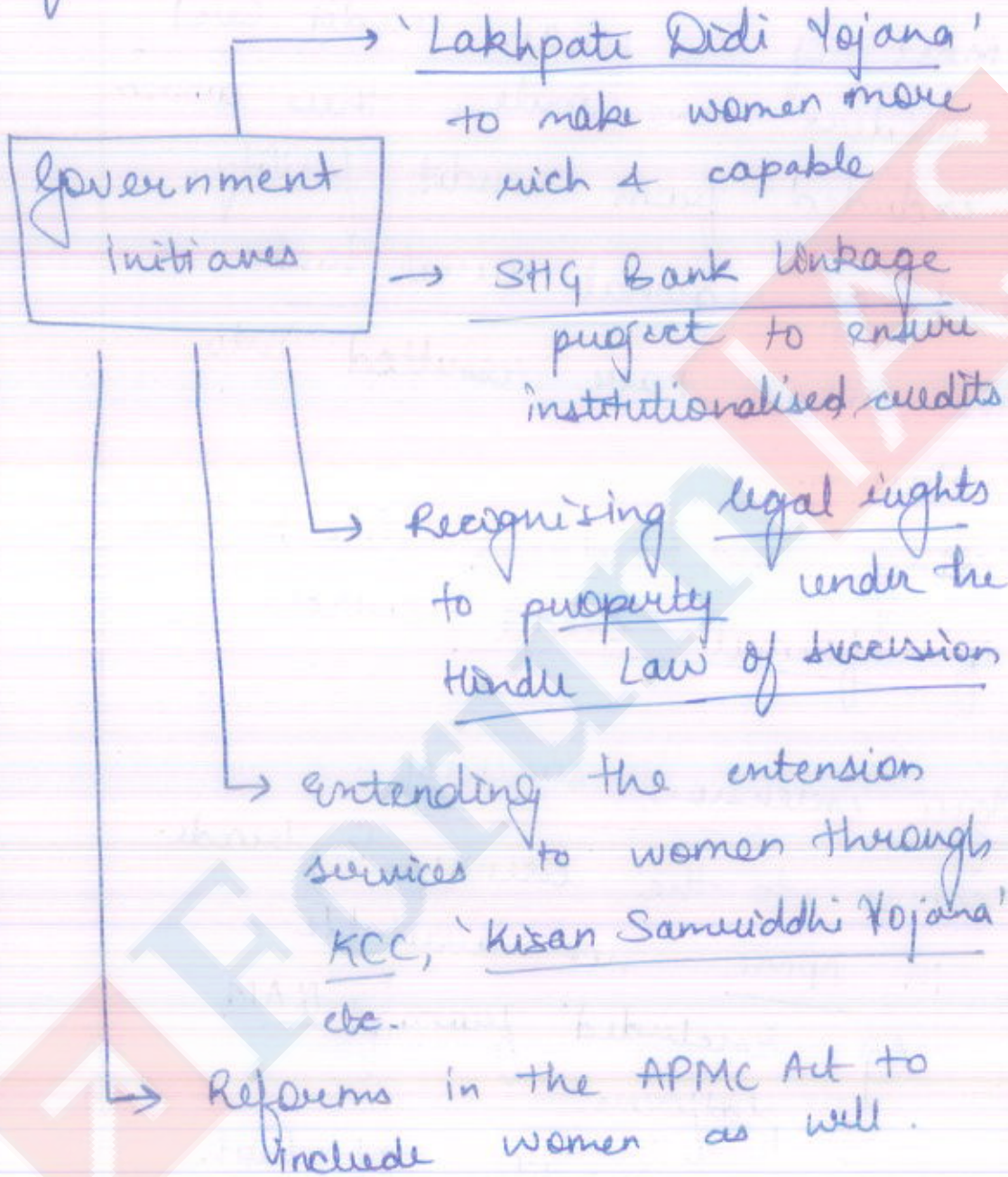
II. Access to credit :

- 1) Most of the Kisan credit card holders are male, thus women excluded from credit facility.
- 2) Lack of regional rural banks in the areas have resulted into inclusion.
- 3) Rising indebtedness due to more of informal credit sources.

III. Agri extension services -

- 1) access to the licence to trade in APMC not available.  
 eg: excluded from e-NAM platforms.
- 2) lack of availability of high tech devices & HYV seeds for crop production
- 3) Lack of institutionalised frameworks

for their inclusion.



The goal is to make women 'agripreneurs' and realise the Nav shakti for development

**Feedback**

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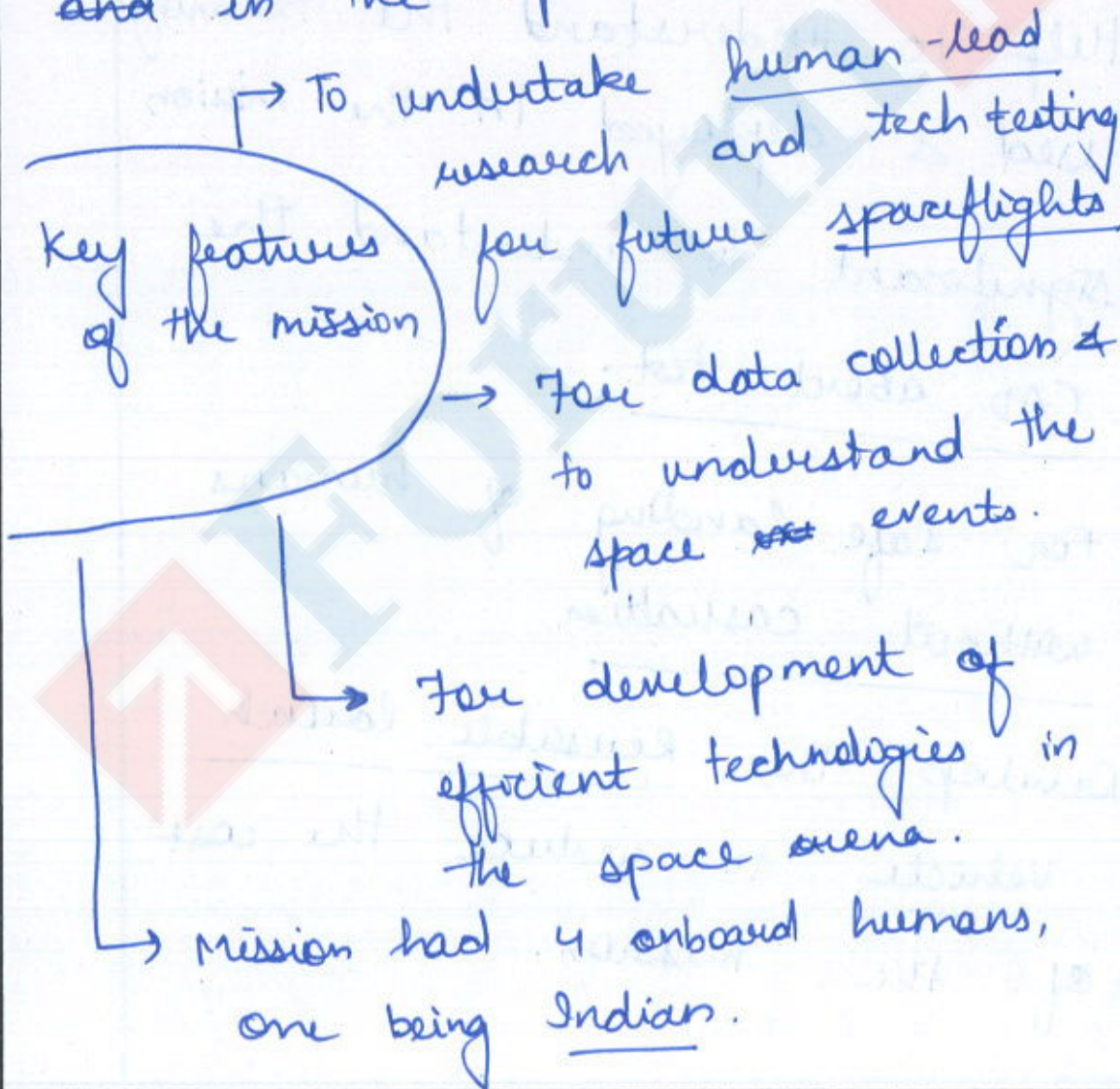
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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



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)

The Axiom-4 mission was launched by NASA for human space flight to undertake research and in the space.



Significance for Gaganyaan project

- 1) Gaganyaan mission India's 1<sup>st</sup> spaceflight to the LEO with 3 humans on board is expected to be launched by 2047.
- 2) Help to understand the technologies used & deployed in the mission
- 3) Significant to understand the TAD about test.
- 4) For safe landing of humans without casualties
- 5) Develop the Reusable Launch Vehicle to reduce the cost of the mission.

6) Understand the vagaries of space mission to avoid any fallout.

Thus Gaganyaan will embark India's journey to be a global space power and increase the technology, research & development in the space sphere.

- Beneficial for future space missions & explorations as well.

- Help to improve the share of 2% in current global space sphere to more than 15%.

Thus our mission had key role in future spaceflights.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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.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)

The renewable energy basket of India stands at around 40% which has the potential to cross the 50% mark to realise the Panchamrit goal by 2030.

- energy storage is a major component that will ensure effective transfer and reduce the burden of power cooperation & Transfer Units.

Technologies used for storage -

1) Net metering and use of Photo voltaic cell for generation and storage.

**Merits** - ① Reduce the energy dependence on coal through use of solar energy.

(eg) : Rooftop solar in homes.

② Make the energy less carbon-polluted & help to reduce the carbon footprint.

**Demerits** ① excessive import dependency on China for solar energy for components of PVC.

② Lack of net metering and connection with the transferring units reduction in loss of energy.

③ Use of turbines and storage in the batteries and generators.

by ~~the~~ hydro electric generation.

**Merits**

→ ① easy access and availability of energy

↳ ② acts as a buffer stock

**Demerits**

→ ① Transition loss in the process.

② excessive costs for storage

Thus to realise the goal of Panchamrit and become net zero by 2070, renewable energy's generation & transmission must be cost & time effective.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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.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)

The global Pandemic Agreement adopted under the aegis of 'World Health Organisation' to ensure the life loss and biodiversity loss due to pandemic.

### Key features of the agreement

- 1) early warning and awareness by WHO by issuing the PHEI status to vulnerable diseases that can cause epidemic or pandemic
- 2) Preparedness by making a global vaccine platform like COVAVAX to ensure safe and cost effective

transfer of vaccines.

3) Pandemic Preparedness agreement is accepted by most of the countries to prevent any bio-threat to the humanity.

4) Recognition to the One Health Approach to prevent future pandemics by -

4.1 Regulating the pest infested diseases among the animal husbandary.

(eg) Lumpy skin disease in cows.

4.2 effective vaccination among both humans and

faua species to prevent diseases (eg) : Bird flu

Steps needed to integrate in India -

1) GIS mapping and RFID tags to the animal husbandry to regulate the vaccination drive

2) Ayushman Bharat Mission and IDP to regulate the vaccines among the humans.

3) One health approach to ensure safety of all.

4) Reduce the environmental side effects

(eg): Low methane emissions through animals.

5) Better preparedness of health through PHC's & ASHA day care centres.

'Sauve Sante Niramaya' principle will be realised through One Health.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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)

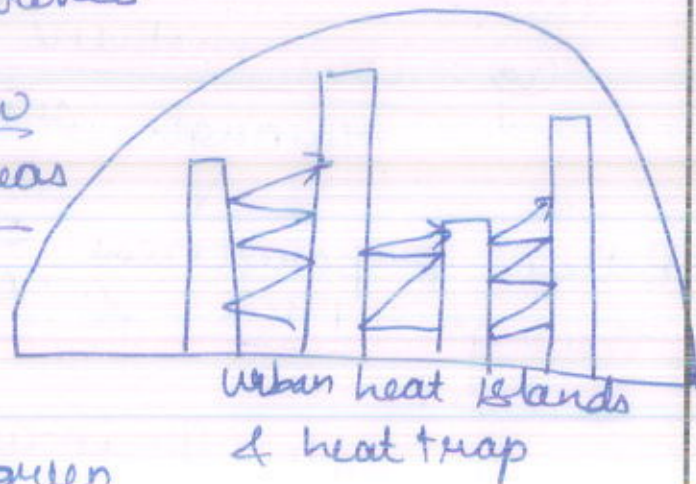
Nearly 50% of urban cities especially the northern one's are undergoing extreme heat stress and heat waves. Death toll was above 5000 in the last year.

### causes of heatwaves

1) 'Urban heat islands' makes urban areas more vulnerable to heat waves

2) Extreme low pressure areas

due to climate change & increased green house gases. (eg) : CO<sub>2</sub>, CO, etc.



3) Rising solar flares and making earth more warmer has resulted into using heat waves.

4) Use of concrete materials in urban areas have resulted into heat traps & exaggerated heat waves.

5) Blowing of winds like "loo" are results of this.

effects - 1) On life of ind. human beings - heat strokes results into death.

2) Reduces the productivity of working masses due to energy loss.

3) Heat waves & rising temperatures results into more use of AC's and coolers → thus using GHG emissions.

4) affects the climatic conditions and its effects on biodiversity loss.

Policies & frameworks by India -

1) early warning systems & tracking low pressure through land satellite mapping.

eg ADMA warnings on phone.

2) Use of climate smart materials like soft asphalt and green cement to reduce the heat effects.

3) crossed sprinklers and cloud seeding for artificial rains.

Thus heatwaves are rising due to climate change and necessary steps to prevent life loss is required.

### Feedback

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*	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			



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)

The emerging technologies like Blockchain technology, crypto currency, NFT's have aggravated the terror financing & made the networks more strong.

Contribution of tech & globalisation in terror financing -

- 1) Lack of 'traceability' of the block chain transactions make it more safe.
- 2) crypto currency has 'anonymous' nature, unable to track the owner and also outside the legal premises of country.

- 3) acts as an alternative to the 'Hawala system' with greater protection from getting caught.
- 4) Globalisation has blurred the national - international boundaries thus there is a new interlinked network among terror organisations.
- 5) Terror financing through cyber frauds like spoofing, phishing, and digital overcast is also on rise.
- 6) More interconnect networks world over are formed.

### Measures to tackle

I) At National level - Inclusion of

crypto under legal bracket of taxation can help to trace transactions.

2) Blockchain based techs to monitor the terror networks.

3) Improve the intell gathering through use of emerging techs like IAV'sets

II. At international level

1) Measures to regulate the crypto-currency & NFT's.

2) Strengthen the FATF in curbing terror financing and placing bars & regulations for the same

3) Specialised Task Force under UNOCT to regulate terror financing.

Terror finance is the blood of terror activities and must be cut off to free the world from its menace

**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			



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)

The significant reduction of LWE limited to only 6 most affected districts and 18 affected by LWE from 35 and 126 respectively - MHA report.

Key components of National Policy & Action Plan 2015 that contributed to decline

1) Developmental policies in the region through structural changes  
(eg): ~~DBT~~ and employment post over bridges and infrastructure for connectivity

2) Demilitarising the youth & reduce the radicalisation through pro-

active steps.

(eg): Employment & education  
through PM SHRI schools.

3) Negotiated deals to reduce the  
casualties and ensure peace

4) To curb the urban nationalism,  
control & regulation of technologies  
and finances.

(eg): FEMA act.

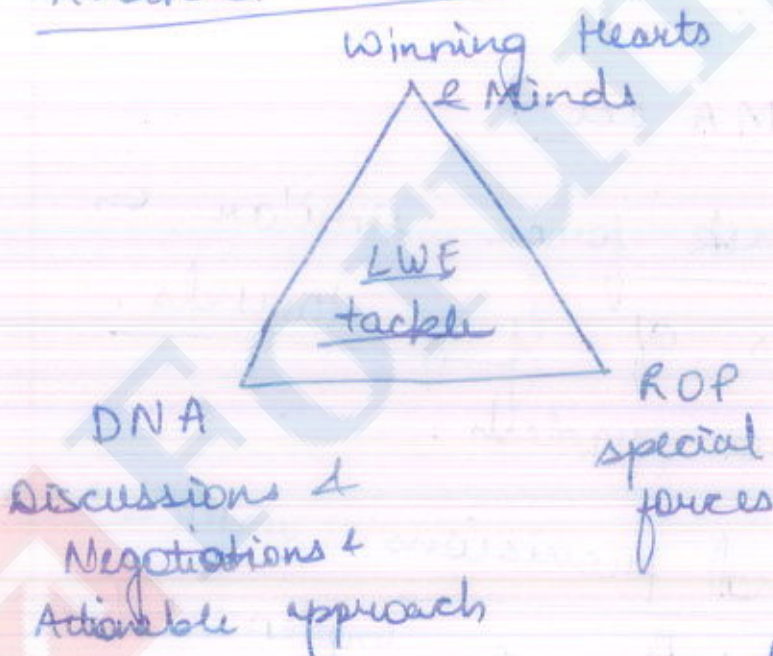
5) Special task force similar on  
the lines of Grey-Hounds  
of Andhra Pradesh.

6) Constitutional provisions under 5<sup>th</sup>  
6<sup>th</sup> schedule & implementation  
of LARR Act and rehabilitation  
measures.

## Additional Steps

1) Policy framework like SAMADHAN approach will be beneficial - includes sensitive leadership, actionable force, developmental activities & many more things

2) Andhra model can be useful



Thus the remaining districts can be eliminate funded from LWE through the above approach & reduce the violence & loss in the regions

### Feedback

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#	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			

**Mentor Feedback Questions**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

**Test Goal**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

**Outcomes**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

**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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