

TEST CODE 8 1 3 4 0 7

MGP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SHASHWAT PANDIT		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910158938	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Karol Bagh	Date/दिनांक	24 July 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 प्रश्न 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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			9:00 PM	12:20 AM
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 :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) While the Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) scheme and the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme are both designed to boost economic growth, they employ different approaches and focus on distinct outcomes. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

The stagnant contribution of the manufacturing sector at around 15-18% to the GVA has been the primary objective to be tackled by ELI & PLI

ELI and PLI both designed to boost Economic Growth as

- ① Incentivizes the manufacturers to proceed with production
- ② Around 15 sectors in the PLI scheme.
- ③ Both will lead to reduction of unemployment in the economy
PHS-2024 : 4.9% unemployment
- ④ Both will enhance the share of Indian produced goods in the world market
India - 41% Mfg Market 44% Services Mkt

Yet employ different Approaches as

I Export linked Incentive

- ① Remission of the duties to enable export competitiveness
 (A) RODTEP Scheme
- ② Focus on development of clusters to facilitate export
 (A) Port Redevelopment u/SAGAR MAHA
- ③ Reduces the export cost for domestic manufacturers

II Production Linked Incentive

- ① Government contributes 4-6% of investment in scaling up
- ② Facilitates the reduction of input cost for phasing up
- ③ Additional schemes are clubbed like Capacity development through Udyam portal

Both PLI and ELI can help India to achieve Self reliance in the coming future

Feedback

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

'रिवर्स ब्रेन ड्रेन' से आप क्या समझते हैं? देश में इस घटना की बढ़ती प्रवृत्ति के प्रमुख कारणों की पहचान करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Reverse Brain Drain is the phenomenon of return of intellectual minds to the "home country" because of facilitation of trade and business due to reforms in economy.

The key drivers of 'Reverse Brain Drain'

① Increased investment through FDI route in the country

AD From 2000-2024 cumulative FDI crossed \$1 trillion.

② The wave of friendshoring post COVID has been a key factor

AD Foxconn's announcement of plant in India

③ Improvement in the business domain due to reforms

AD One Nation One Tax - GST
Production linked Incentives

- ④ The push by the Government to prevent Brain Drain
 (a) National Anusandhan Research Foundation for Research
- ⑤ Increased Budgetary Allocation by the government for Research & Development
 (a) Recent allocation of ₹1 lakh crore for Research and Innovation Scheme
- ⑥ Improvement in the labour laws
 (a) Labour Codes of 2019
- ⑦ Boom in the Startup Culture Ecosystem
 (a) More than 1.5 lakh Startup in country i.e. 3rd largest in the world.
- ⑧ Opening up the sectors for private partnership
 (a) Budget 2025 - amendment to Atomic Energy Act 1962

The reverse brain drain will speeden up the speed of India towards Viksit Bharat 2047 vision

Feedback

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

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

The Dedicated Freight Corridor targets the most important barrier in Indian Economic Growth which is logistics cost of around 13-14% compared to developed world - 8-9%.

The significance of DFC

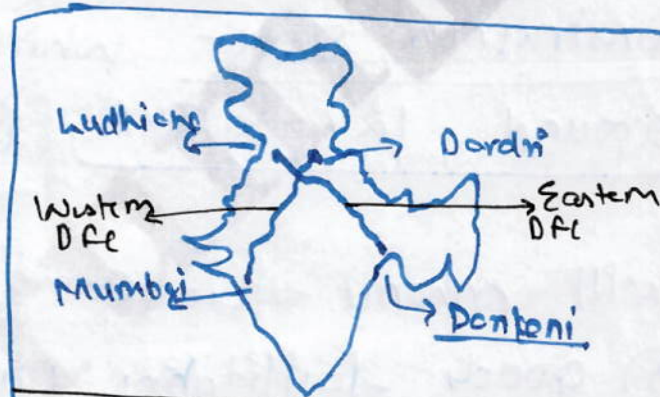


Fig : Dedicated Freight Corridors

- ① Will reduce the logistic cost of India as envisaged in National Logistic Policy 2002
- ② Helping in transformation from Red Tarpism to Red Carpet for investment.
- ③ Reduce the market price of goods helping in trade competitiveness

- ④ Facilitates the development of adjoining industrial corridors
- ④ Textile of surer gain from Western DFC
- ⑤ Will help in generating lakhs of jobs directly and indirectly
- ⑥ Will boost the demand for the construction sector which contributes around 12% to GVA [Economic Survey 2024]
- ⑦ Will enhance the cross state movement of goods facilitating One Nation One Market
- ⑧ Help in the development of rural economy along the corridor

The Dedicated Freight Corridore will add grease to the development of India as the \$7 trillion Economy by 2030

Feedback

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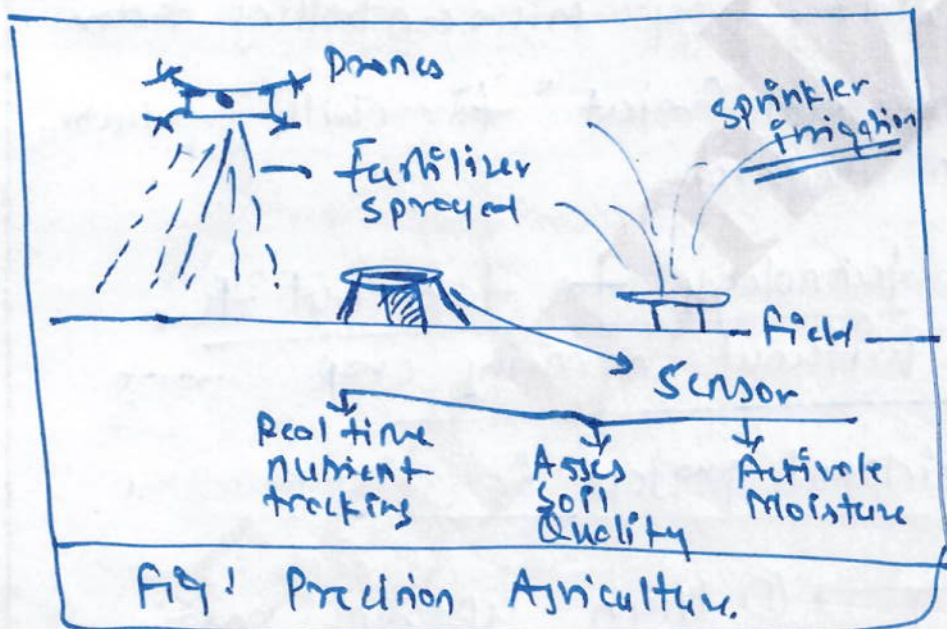
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Precision Agriculture is the use of technology like Sensor, drones and drip irrigation (IoT) to increase the farm productivity.

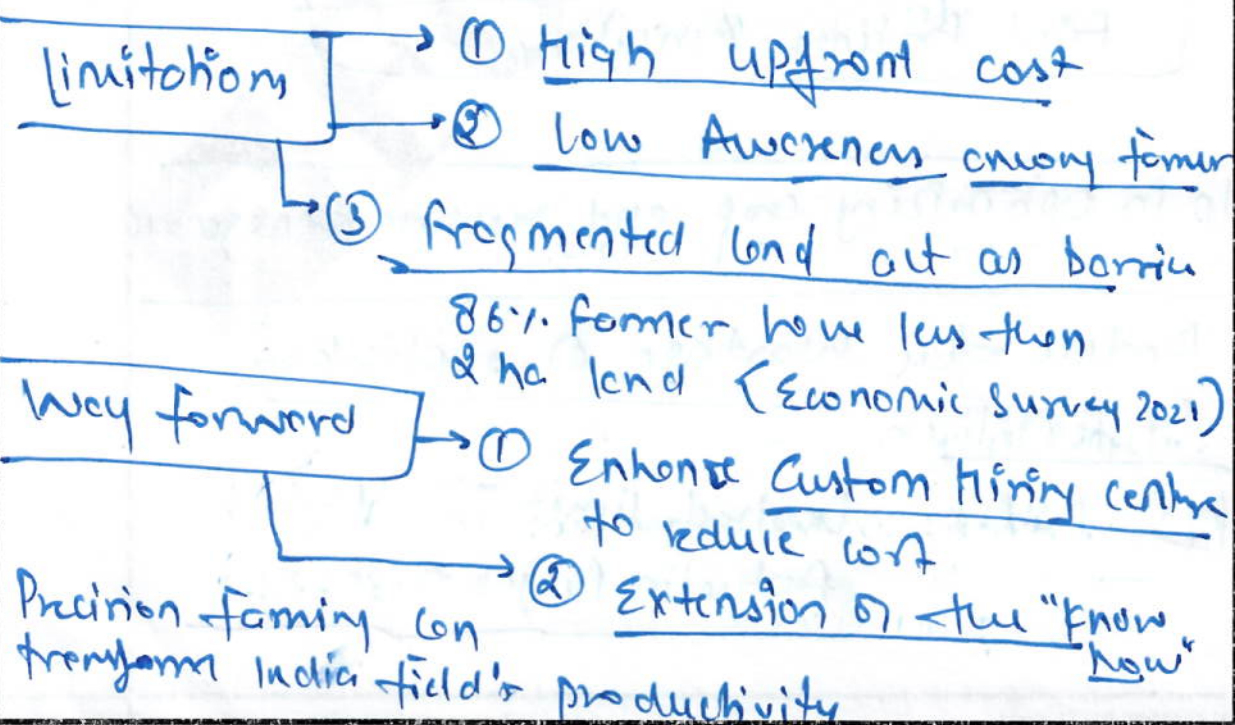


Help in Optimizing crop and resource management

① Reduce the wastage of application of fertilizer

Ⓜ N:P:K: Desired limit → 4:2:1
Actual in Punjab → 30:8:1

- ② Help in targeted application of input by assessment of soil Quality
- ③ Reduce the wastage of irrigated water
 - ④ Drip irrigation save 50% water than flood irrigation
- ④ Use of Artificial Intelligence to enhance productivity by microcontrolling factors
 - ④ "Sagubagu Project" for chilli production in Andhra
- ⑤ Use of technology to take out the weed without harming crop
 - ④ "Whirlpool project"



Feedback

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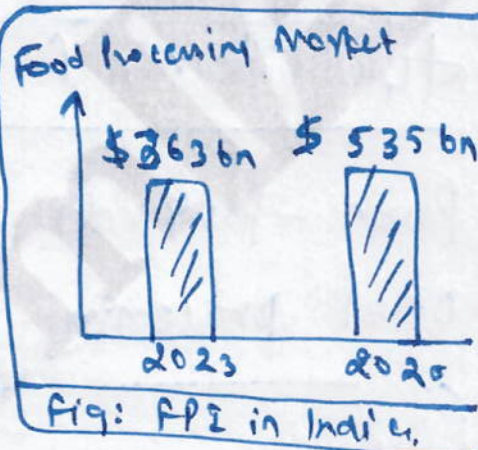
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

The share of processed food in India's food export is merely 2.3%. as per the Ministry of Agriculture. Only few products like wheat have achieved some gain.

Rice not seen similar innovation because



- ① The Geographic location closer to countries importing raw unprocessed rice
 (e.g.) Middle East imports Basmati Rice
- ② Fragmented land and dominance of small and marginal farmers
- ③ Government's intervention through procurement and stockholding deter private investment
 # FCI procurement. 86% as per 10th Agri Census

④ The provisioning of rice for PDS under National Food Security Act

Yet some measures are being taken

- ① The fortification of rice to enhance the vitamin A content
- ② Push towards the cultivation and processing of Golden Rice
- ③ Ministry of Food Processing enhancing the chain of Mega Food Parks
 (1) 24 out of 41 are operationalized.
- ④ Research by the ICAR is progressing towards value addition

Although India become the largest exporter of rice, however the value addition will help in realizing Doubling Farmers Income as recommend by "Atal Bihari Committee"

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

The pumped storage hydropower system takes use of availability of surplus energy and mechanism of gravity to ensure on demand availability of electricity

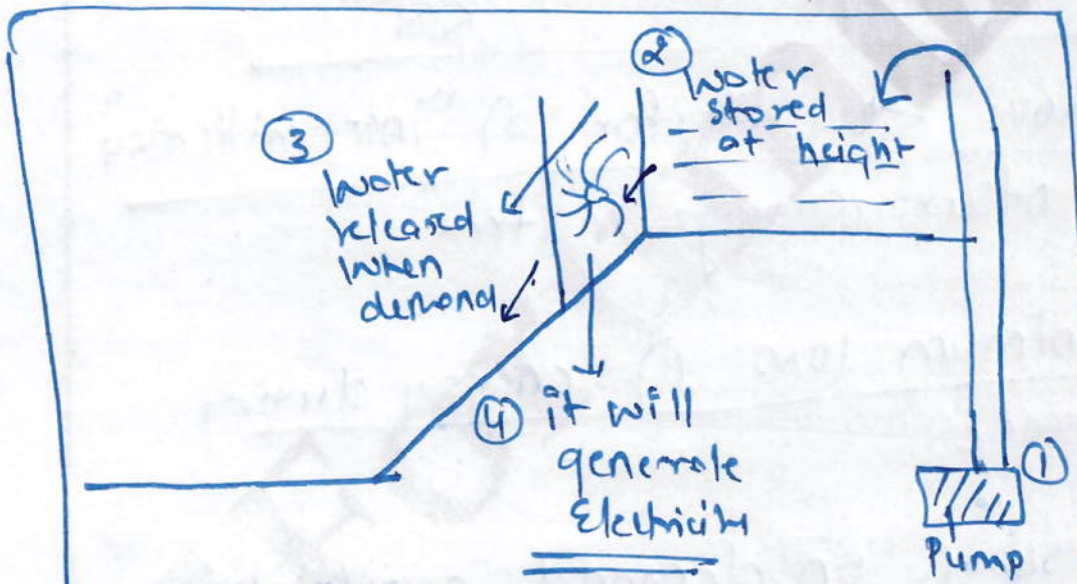


Fig: Pumped storage hydropower system

Working Principle → ①

② The stored water will have "potential energy"

① Water is stored at a height using pump, when surplus energy

- ③ When there is need of electricity the water is released through turbine.
- ④ The rotation of electricity turbine will generate electricity.

Key Advantage that it offers

- ① Remove the factor of "intermittency" of other storage system
- ② Minimum loss of energy during storage
- ③ Ensure on demand availability of electricity
- ④ Help in maximizing the generation capacity of electricity

This storage system help to ensure "round the clock" availability of electricity which help in driving innovation & industry.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

COP-29 to the UNFCCC was held in Baku, Azerbaijan to ensure a consensus oriented pathway to tackle climate change

Major Outcome of the 29th COP

- ① The financial commitment was tripled to \$300 billion annually by 2025
- ② The Carbon Market Mechanism under Article 6 of Paris Agreement was finalized
- ③ WMA Gender Action Plan was further extended to ensure inclusive policymaking against climate change.

④ The nation action plan to reduce methane emission by 30% by 2030 compared to 2020 level received more participants

⑤ Consensus on special mitigation & adaptation support to Small Island Developing States was declared.

Limitations of COP-29

- ① fall short of fulfilling developing nation's demand for commitment of \$1.3 billion annually
- ② Developed Nation did not agree to finance only through grant route
Majority financing takes place as loans
- ③ Declaration was termed as inadequate by Global South

There is a need to increase the climate financing geometrically to achieve Paris Agreement Target

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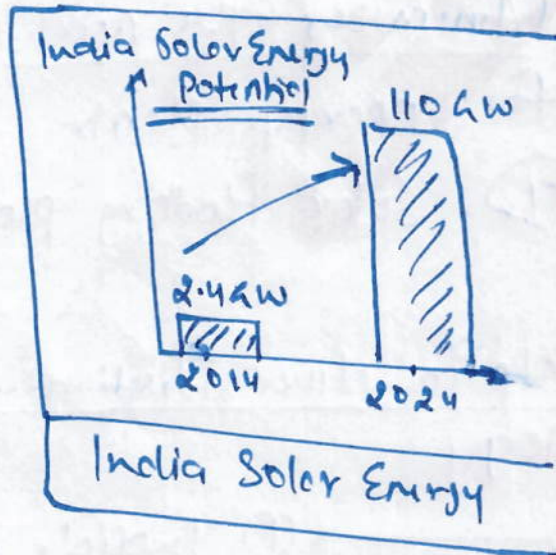
Q.8) How can emerging solar technologies address the twin challenges of resource scarcity and environmental degradation? Illustrate your answer with recent innovations in the field.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

The solar technological sector has emerged as a "sunrise sector" to not only benefit the economy but also preserve environment

Solar Technology addressing challenge of Resource scarcity



① Reduces the dependenu on energy imports (E)

India has around 110 GW Solar Capacity

② Help in maintaining solar based satellites

③ Reduces the reliance on conventional source of energy in defene domain

④ Solar power on the border clear.

Addressing the environmental degradation

① Reduces the reliance on mining of fossil fuel

eg) Solar Energy

② Minimizes the need of deforestation for energy plants

eg) Solar floating plants on rivers and lakes

③ Help in diversification of sources of energy

Challenges

① India's dependency on import for Solar Modules

around 75% imported from China

② Global Supply Chain Abruption

eg) Wars and block policies

③ Intermittent nature of energy supply

Solar Energy will help in achieving the "goal of Panchamrit" to have 50% Renewable Energy by 2030

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

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

Research Security refers to the act of securing the outcome of research to prevent unauthorised and malintint use

Key hurdles in research security

- ① Lack IPR regime in the country leads to poor enforcement
- ② Lack of robust data centre in the country
- ④ COVID data leaked on telegram
- ③ Government intervention may lead to leakage of the preliminary findings

Reforms needed

- ① Robust cloud infra
- ② Meghaat Meghraj-cloud
- ③ Summing the research paper by encryption

Research security is needed to give boost to Research and Innovation ecosystem in the nation

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

AFSPA 1958 is an exceptional power provided to the security forces for the maintenance of peace and stability.

Necessary for maintaining peace and stability

① The "unforeseen circumstances" may necessitate exceptional power.

eg Ambush attack of security forces

② To retaliate against state sponsored terrorism

eg in the Kashmir valley

③ To provide some of security to the forces in the hostile region

eg Recent attack on Assam Rifles in Manipur

④ To act against those who give shelter to the terrorist

④ Pahalgam attack terrorists were residing at a local house before attack

However controversy surrounding the Act

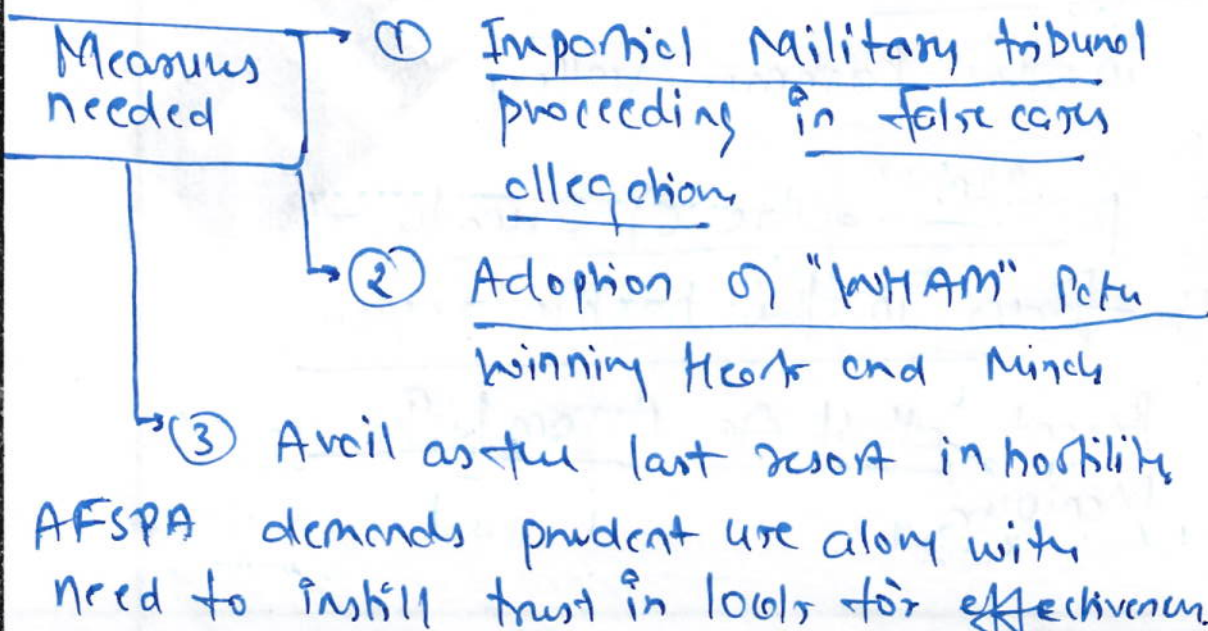
① Lack of Accountability on the Forces

④ Falsely killed around 4 Noje locals

② Cases of misuse of the power

④ From Shomilo's hunger strike

③ Fuels fear in the mind of locals leading to no cooperation



Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

As per the World Bank, India needs double digit growth rate in order to come out of the "Middle Income Trap"

Inadequate progress on factor market reform

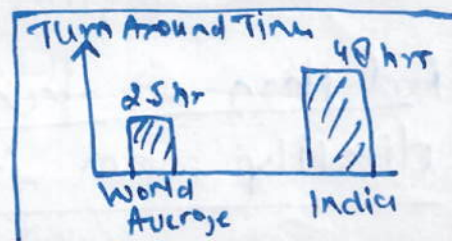
① Fragmentation of the agricultural market leads to wastage

Actual mandi covers - 490 sq km
Swaminathan Commission - 80 sq km

② Lack of formalization of the economy
90% economy informal (Economic Survey 2022-23)

③ Low availability of market to MSMEs despite contributing 30% to GDP

④ High Turnaround Time of the ports act as a delay in supply



- ⑤ High logistics cost of India decreases the export competitiveness
 # 13% - India 8-9% - Developed Nation
- ⑥ Regional disparity - in terms of connectivity
 (e.g.) North East - unrealized potential of horticulture leaf export

Other constraints which amplify problem

- ⑦ Only 5% of the working population is vocationally educated (Economic Survey 2025)
- ⑧ Non implementation of the labour codes makes the situation stagnant

Measures Government has taken

- ① National Logistic Plan 2022 to decrease logistic cost to single digit
- ② Adoption of technology to procure directly from farmer (a) GeM portal

- ③ Democratization of e-commerce
(FD) ONDC
- ④ Development of Dedicated Freight Corridor to connect market
- ⑤ e-NAM to ensure One Nation One Market in Agriculture
- ⑥ CAI Shikhi Portal Opened to the private players in Budget 2021
- ⑦ SAGARMALA project to achieve "Port led development"
- ⑧ RODTEP to increase competitiveness of Indian product in foreign market
- ⑨ Development of SEZ and GIAT city to increase the export and gain access to markets.

Continuous effort with focused implementation of above policies is needed to achieve the double digit growth.

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.12) What are the factors responsible for the recent depreciation of the Indian Rupee? Discuss its implications for the economy and suggest policy measures to stabilize the currency.

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

India Rupee crossed the "85" scale ^{mark} recently due to internal as well as the external sector volatility

Factor Responsible

- ① Continuous outflow of the FPI in the financial year 2024
- ② Increasing trade deficit with major trading partners
 - ⓐ \$100 bn trade deficit with China.
- ③ Policies of US President deterred the investment in India
 - ⓐ Tesla went back on its plan to manufacture in India
- ④ High import of gold in the year 2024 led to outflow of forex

Implications for the economy

Negative

- ① Increased cost of import for the country
- ② May lead to increase in inflation, i.e. import inflation
- ③ Affect the growth trajectory of the economy
- ④ Act as "domino effect" i.e. further outflow of FPI
- ⑤ Decrease in the forex reserve of the nation

Positive

- ① Increase the export competitiveness of Indian Products
- ② Will lead to more coming of the forex in long run

Policy measures to stabilize the currency

- ① RBI follow the "sterilization" to soak the excess ₹ in the market
- ② Release of \$ (billion) in the market to decrease the rupee outflow.
- ③ Close the deficit gap, if not possible at least minimize
 - ↳ curb on import of gold temporarily
- ④ Go for the currency swap mechanism with economic partners.
 - ↳ Done with Japan in the past
- ⑤ Boost the export to recover the falling rupee
 - ↳ Export linked incentive.

We should gain maximum by utilizing the trade competitiveness however dedicated effort is need to halve the currency valuation.

Feedback

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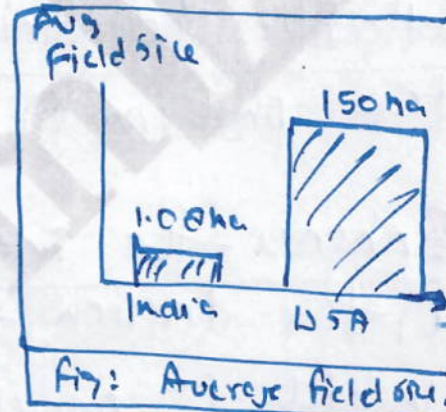
Q.13) While Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) can resolve the issues of small farmers and boost agrarian economy, the realization of their potential is hindered by a multitude of factors. Analyze.

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

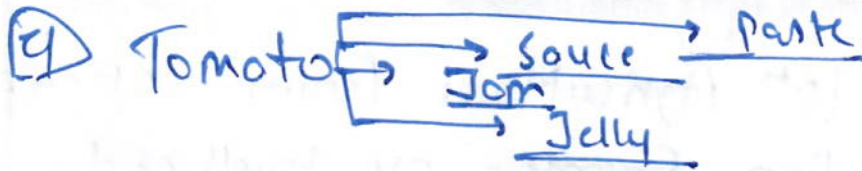
As per the 10th Agriculture Census 2015-16 86% of Indian Farmers are small and marginal holding less than 2 ha of land which calls for the need of FPOs.

FPOs can solve the problem of small farmer & boost economy



- ① Reduce the input cost of the farmer by collective bulk purchase.
- ② Technological help to maximize the productivity of crop
 Ex) Pepsico - raised bed tomato in Punjab
- ③ Development of Storage and Processing Plants
 Ex) Under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund loan to FPOs - subvention rate 3% for 7 year

④ Will enhance the value addition of the crop leading to enhanced income

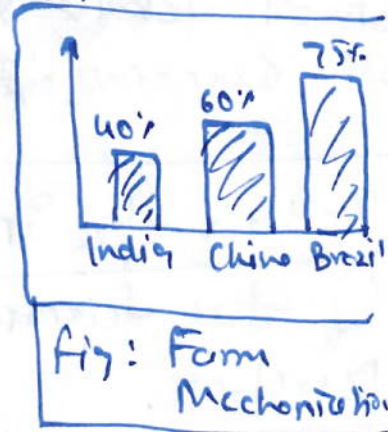


⑤ Will help in access to the market

① Contract farming - Lays - Punjab - Potato

⑥ Collective bargaining power will remove the problem of small farmers

⑦ Enhance the mechanization of the Indian fields which is merely 40% as per Economic Survey 2021



Multitude of factors as hindrance

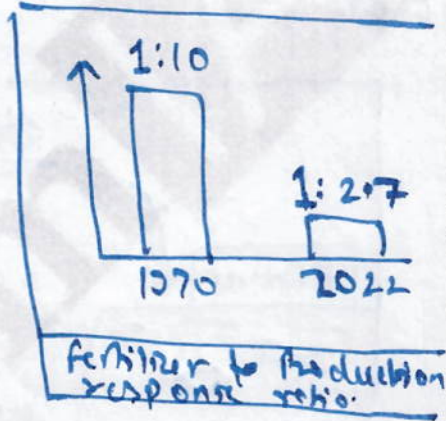
- ① Regulated nature of Indian Agriculture deter private investment
- ② Farmers often avoid FPOs in fear of reduced autonomy over field

③ The production disparity leads to concentration of FPOs in specific region only

Ex) Bihar vs Punjab

④ The majority of Indian Agriculture is dependent on rain ∴ Risk domain # SS% field Rinfed

⑤ Decreasing fertilizer to production response ratio →



Steps taken for removing hurdles

- ① Availability of custom hiring centre by government
- ② Plan for development of 10000 FPO
- ③ Per Drop More Crop and Har Khet ko Pani
Covered 90 mn ha field by 2022

FPOs can not only make Annadata empowered but also enhance the productivity of fields

Feedback

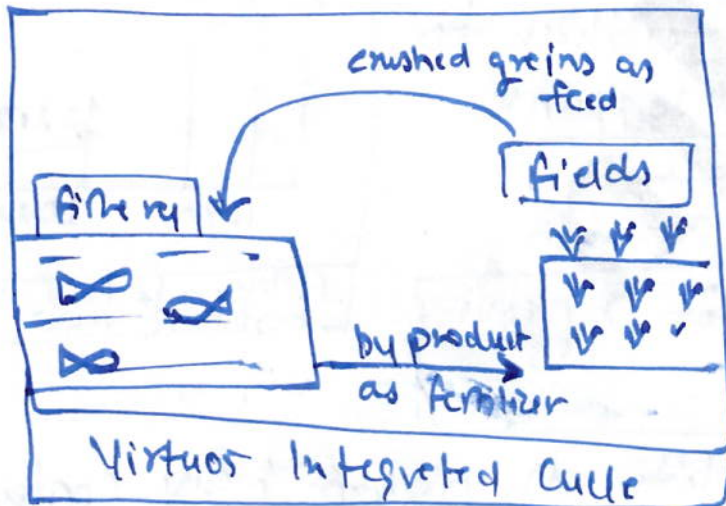
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Q.14) Discuss the significance of aquaculture towards nutrition security, livelihood generation, and economic growth. Also mention various initiatives taken by the government to promote sustainable aquaculture in the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

India has emerged as the 2nd largest producer of fisheries and one of leading exporter of marine products in the world



Significance of Aquaculture

I Nutrition Security

- ① Protein rich food will help in solving malnutrition # 35% children → stunted as per NFHS-5
- ② will help in diversifying the nutrition source
- ③ Address Anaemia in Women [56% Anaemia]

II Livelyhood Generation

- ① Boost to employment in the fishing sector
- ② Help in development of integrated farming system (IFS) as shown in diagram on adjacent page

III Economic Growth

- ① Give boost to the "Blue Economy"
- ② Enhance the food export of the country # Only around 2.4% world food export share
- ③ Help in the value added products
- ④ Will enhance the proliferation of other sector

④ Medicine - [Sea food tablet] using fish oil

Initiative by the government

- ① MATSYA Yojana under Mission SAMPAADA to boost aquaculture.
- ② Mega food parks to ensure value addition
24 have been operationalised
- ③ Export tax on fish paste decreased from 18% to 5% in Budget 2021
- ④ Agreement with the Sri Lankan Government for safety of fishermen of Tamil Nadu
- ⑤ "Sagar Setu App" for informed fishermen with respect to weather and cyclone
- ⑥ "Sagar Manthan" Dashboard for tracking and monitoring fishermen

Sustainable Aquaculture will help to attain not only Economic growth: SDG 8 but also achieve SDG 13 of life below water

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Gene therapy involve use of Genetic technology to treat the disease.

Better option than conventional because

① long term impact of the therapy

① CAR-T cell therapy ^{US}
Dialysis against cancer

② Less chance of resurgence of the disease

③ Attacks the root cause of the disease

④ It is usually treated in shorter time than conventional

⑤ Highly useful in disease like cancer

Limitation of Gene Therapy

- ① Highly costly
- ② May impact other genetic functioning if less trial
- ③ Low assessment of efficacy because being novel field

Gene therapy can help to grant long term benefit

Measures needed

- ① Increase in R&D of the medical sector
Merit 0.65-1.0 of GDP
- ② Collaborate with other advanced countries in the domain

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

- (3) Offer incentive to private sector for more capital infusion in the field
- (4) Ensure transparent and consent based clinical trials

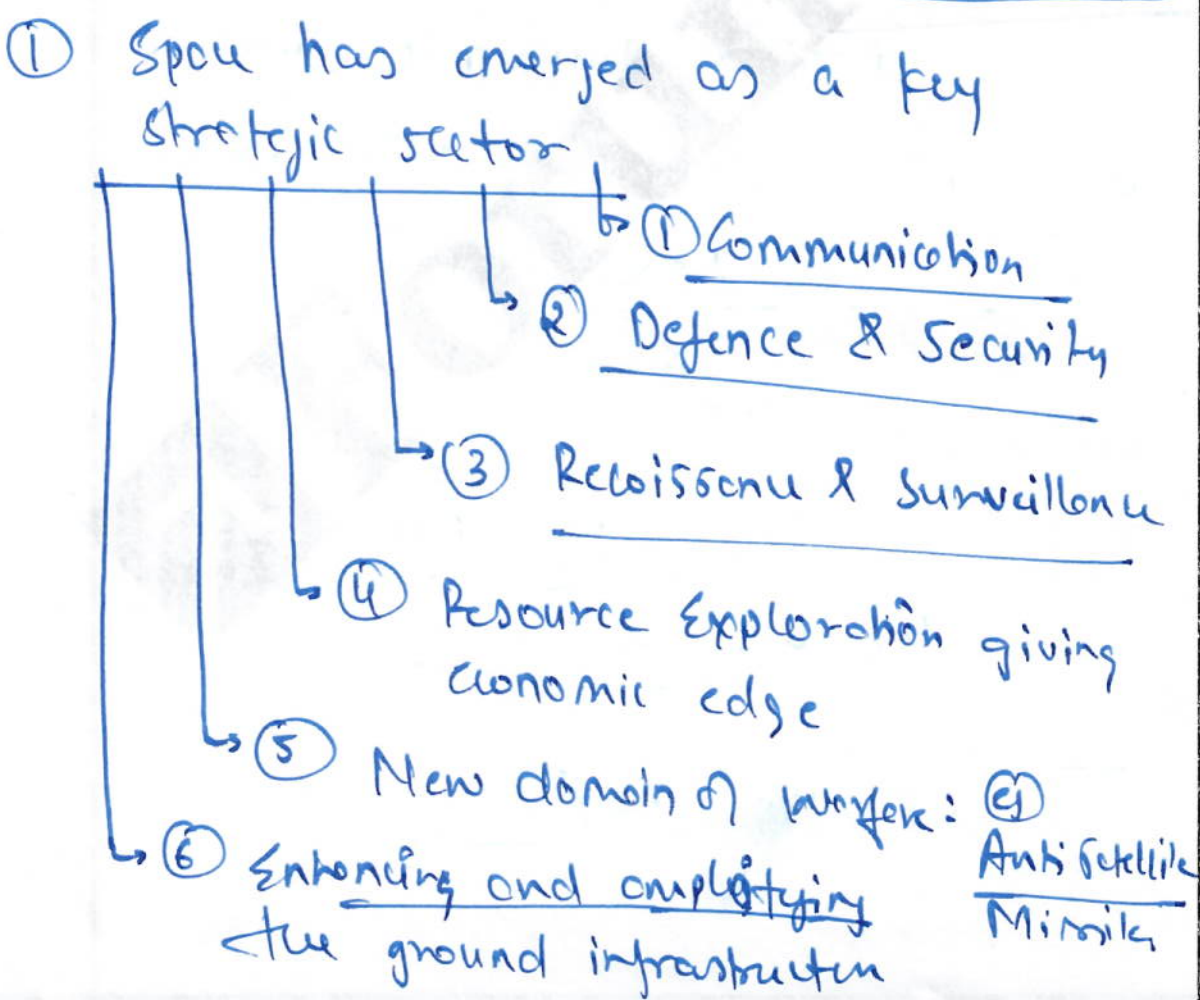
Gene therapy can make India the hospital of the world as it has already become the pharmacy of the world.

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

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

India has announced to develop its own space station i.e. Bhartiya Antariksh Station (BAS) in five module before 2035

Countries keen on developing own space station because



② Space as the theatre of power projection

③ Wave of deglobalization hence dependence is risky

Ⓐ Starlink refused access to attack deep inside Kremlin by Ukraine.

④ Wave of decoupling and decoupling

Ⓐ China operationalized its own space station

⑤ Increased research domain in micro-gravity environment therefore desire more autonomy

Ⓐ Experiment on Muscle degeneration on Axiom 4 mission

Ⓐ Obstacle faced in the process

① Tremendous cost of development

② Barrier in supply chain of critical minerals

③ Technologies in assembling the parts
 (Ex) only 4 nation have space docking capability - India, US, Russia, China

④ Space Debris pose significant threat
 "Threat of Kessler Syndrome"

Ways to overcome

- ① Proceed in phased manner
 (Ex) India's plan include 5 stages
- ② Capacity building to achieve technologies
 (Ex) India's SPADEX mission for docking
- ③ Partnership with like minded countries
 (Ex) India can collab with JAXA (Japan)

Having our own space station is not only a matter of National pride but also secures us the "Strategic Autonomy" in the domain of space

Feedback

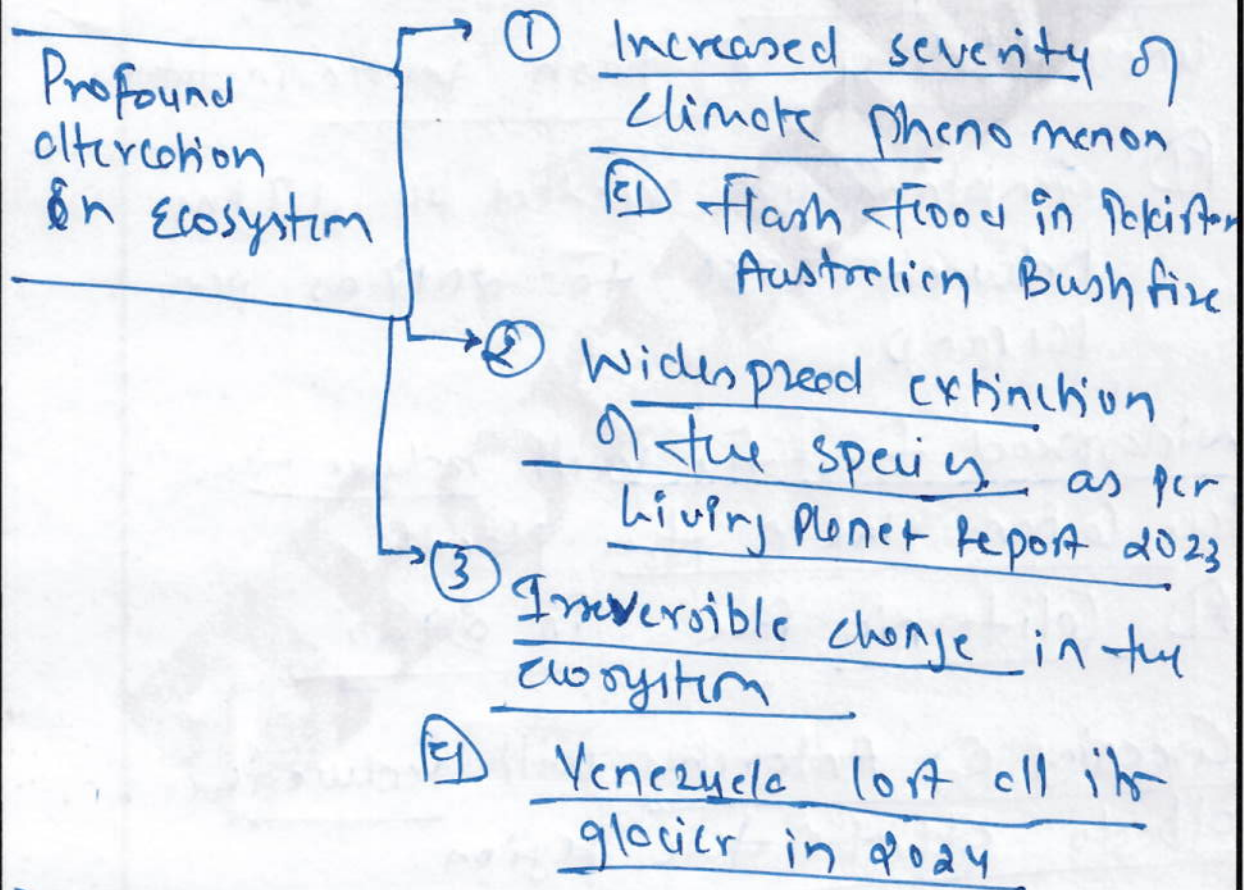
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

The anthropogenic led climate change has emerged as the most serious threat to survival of human race in the 21st century.



Cascading Impact: On Biodiversity

① Speeden up of wild fires and heatwaves
 Ex) Europe in 2024

- ② 4th Largest Coral Reef Extinction is going on
- ③ 69% animals are threatened towards Extinction as per Living Planet Report

Impact on Ecosystem Service

- ① Melting of glacier will lead to unavailability of fresh water in future
 - ① Gangotri Glacier receded by 1.7 km between 1950 to 2017 as per ICIMOD
- ② Widespread forest fire will reduce the carbon sink of the planet
 - ① California fire in 2025
- ③ Greening of Antarctica will reduce the albedo effect of the region

Impact of livelihood

- ① Disasters will impact the settlement
 - ② Sea level rise - India's 3 metro city under threat

② lowering of the human labour due to extreme event

Ex) Heat waves will reduce 5% labour as per IPCC report

Demand Integrated Approach

① Need to move towards climate resilient agriculture

Ex) Shree Anno-Millch in Budget 2023

② Climate Resilient Urban Planning to secure lives and livelihood

③ Adoption of ESG framework in the functioning of businesses

④ Collaborative approach of Developed and Global South

Ex) Increasing climate financing to \$1.3 trillion

⑤ Tweaking the lifestyle to adopt sustainable consumption (SDG 12)

Ex) Mission Life

As Climate Change knows No Borders there is a need of collaboration and cooperation to increase resilience.

Feedback

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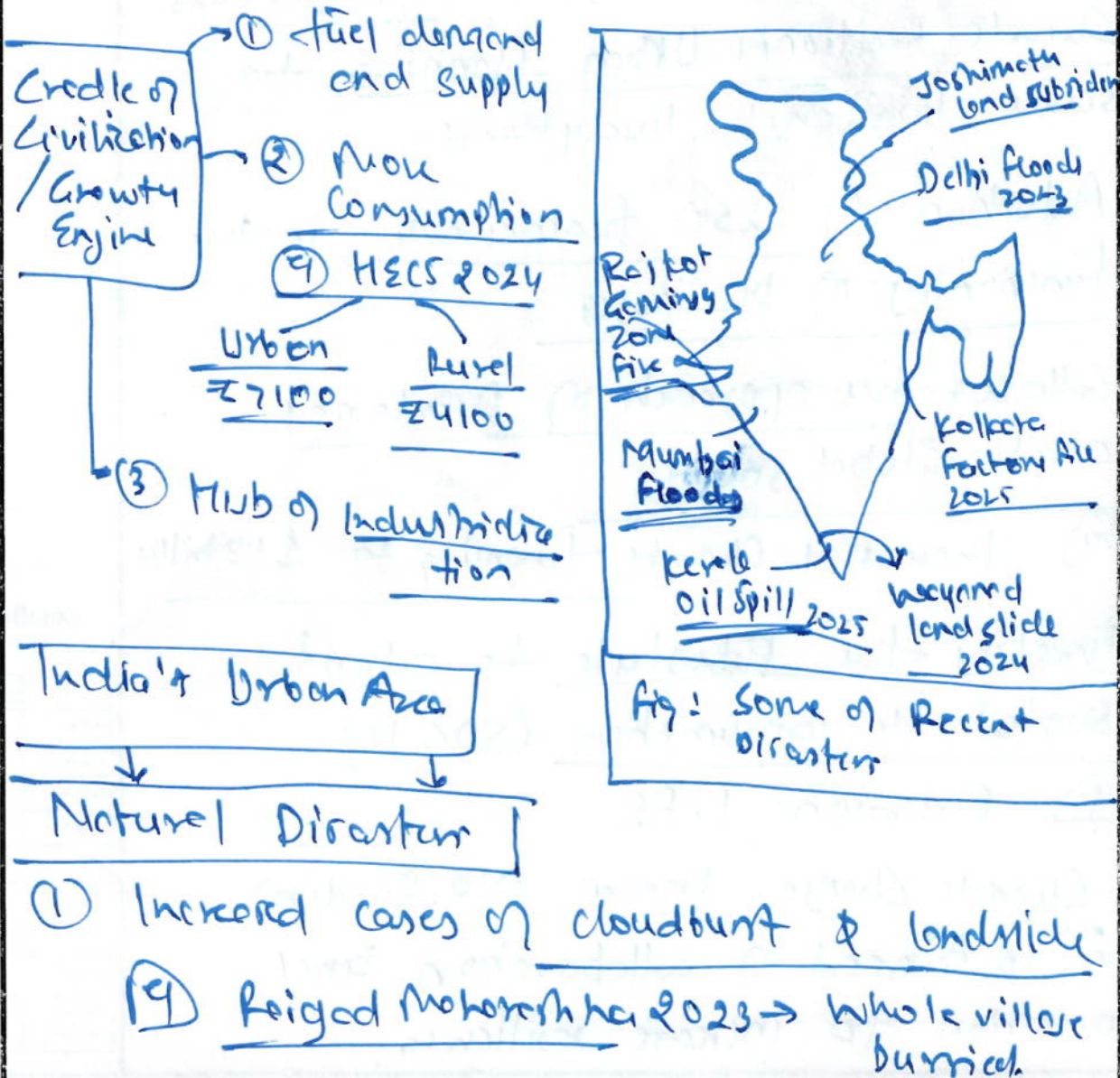
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.18) Often referred to as the 'cradle of civilization' and 'growth engines', urban areas are increasingly experiencing various natural and man-made disasters. Discuss in the Indian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

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

India's Urban Population will reach 40% of the total population by 2036 as per the UNFPA, demanding disaster resiliency for secure future



② Flash floods in the urban region

① Delhi flood in 2023 & 2025

③ Onisha - calendar event of Cyclone

① Fengol, Dana - 2025

Man Made Disaster in Urban India

① Increased cases of urban fires

① Prayagraj, Kumbh - 2025
New Delhi Coaching Centre - 2024

② Increased cases of urban flooding due to concretization and poor drainage

① Mumbai floods

③ Land subsidence due to exceeding carrying capacity

① Joshimeth in Uttarpradesh

④ Increased cases of water crisis in cities

① Shimla 2023

Mitigation and Management Strategies

① Development of Non Structural Framework

① National Building Code 2016

② Capacity building of the response agencies

④ firefighters drill

③ Hazard Zonation and Vulnerability Mapping

④ Climate Resilient Infrastructure

① California - wooden building material against earthquake

⑤ Adherence to Committee reports

① Minre Committee - Joshimata
 ② Edgill Committee - Western Ghats

The vision of NOMP 2016 and Sendai Framework 2015 need to be implemented to make urban landscape disaster resilient

Feedback

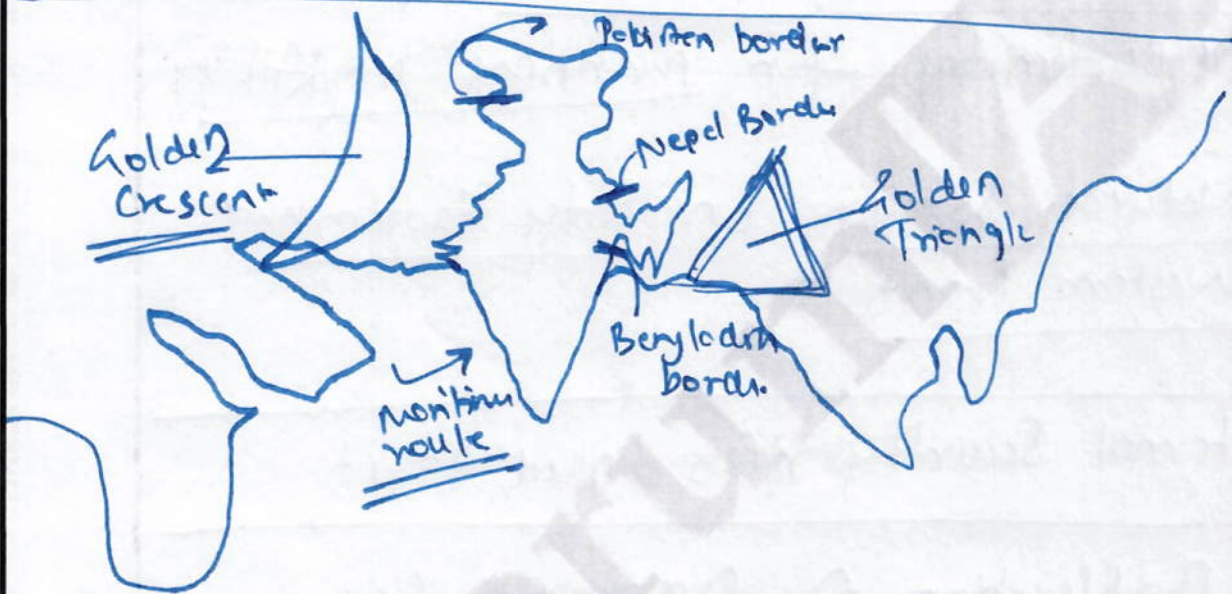
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

India has been sandwiched between Golden Triangle and Golden Crescent making it vulnerable to drug trafficking



Geographical location enhancing vulnerability

- ① Proximity to Golden Crescent ↓
 - ② Porous border on Bangladesh ← the hub of drug production
- causes the trafficking.

③ The Punjab border where Pakistan uses drone to traffick drug

⇒ Regular interception by BSF

④ Vast coastline of 7516 km provides opportunity for maritime trafficking

⑤ Natural borders on both Eastern and Western front

Internal Security risks linked to it

① Proliferation of Organized Crime within the country

⇒ D-Company,

② Boom of the Portnet for the transmotion of drug

⇒ Recent operation busted in Kerala

③ May lead to financing of terror in the valley.

④ Black money proliferation in the nation.

⑤ Result in continuation of disturbances in the territory

ⓐ findings of drug trafficking under the disturbances in Manipur.

Measures taken

- ① Operation D-hunt in Kerala, arrested more than 2000 pedlars
- ② Sagarmantion by Coastguard against sea route trafficking
- ③ Capacity Building of Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) through technological training.

Drug trafficking not only pose threat to security and economy but also to human capital. Hence must be minimized.

Feedback

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

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

As per latest report of Home Ministry, India witnessed ₹7000 crore Cyber fraud in the initial 6 months of 2025, which showcase the looming threat of Cybersecurity

Major Challenges in Ensuring Cybersecurity

- ① The domain of unregulated decentralized mechanisms
 - ① Cryptocurrency is used
- ② Use of Darknet and Darkweb to evade the surveillance
- ③ Use of VPNs by the cybercriminals to change the IP location

- ④ Lack of Digital literacy in the country heightens the vulnerability
 Only 10% digital literacy → I4C Report
 Only 38% HH digital literacy → CERT In Report
- ⑤ Lower training of the police personnel with respect to mechanisms of cyber crime

Measures taken by Government

- ① Enhancing the digital literacy
 # PM-DISHA Scheme
- ② Awareness Campaigns at local level
 # Cyber Swatchhta Kendra
- ③ Strengthening of the law
 # DDP Act 2023
- ④ Set up Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Center
 for continued support. (I4C)

- ⑤ Constituted Expert Committee for specialized course of Action
Alemachondra Committee Report
- ⑥ Awareness program using collateral time to ensure mass reach
- ⑦ Capacity Building of the personnel of CERTIN

Cyberthreat has been the new disaster in the country which demands, specialized, collaborated and targeted approach to tackle

Feedback

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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		

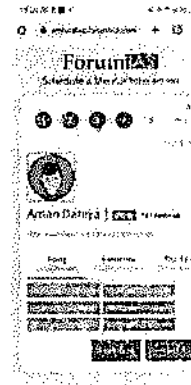
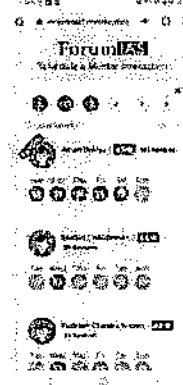
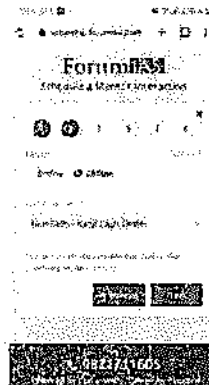
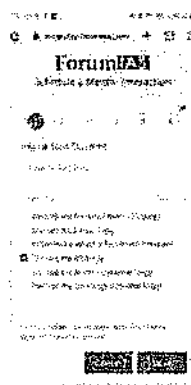
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