

TEST CODE 8 7 1 1 5 1 1

UPPSC MAINS 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 200
अधिकतम अंक : 200

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Shiv Kumar		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910182565	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1903	Date/दिनांक	14 March - 2026

*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		
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Total/कुल अंक	200	

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर-पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 9:00 AM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12:00 AM
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :

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

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

मूल्यांकन 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।

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ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न

Section-A / खण्ड-अ

Q.1) What are the major challenges faced by the food processing industry in India?

8

भारत में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग को किन प्रमुख चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है?

Food processing refers to the adding value and enhancing shelf life of raw material and meet for nutritional and food security of India.

Major challenges facing FPI :-

① Backward and forward linkages -

↳ the lack of Rural connectivity and lack of marketing and high cost of storage.

② wastage of food as raw material

(eg) around 20% get lost during transportation from farm to field.

③ Erratic supply chain management of raw material

- ④ power cut lead to stoppage of regular functioning of FPIs.
- ⑤ Competition from foreign goods.
- ⑥ (Cabbages and Apples)
- ⑦ Lack of institutional credit.

Measures taken by Government for FPI

- ① Mega food park scheme under which 24 have been built.
- ② Hub and spoke model connectivity and PM Gramin Sadak Yojana.
- ③ PM-matoya Sampada Yojana for fish industries
- ④ PLI scheme for incentives
- ⑤ Fund for FPI for new enterprises.

As the FPI have potential of 12 mn jobs and \$525 bn export by 2027, we need robust support and policy to promote survival industry.

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	
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Q.2) Provide a brief overview of the measures implemented by the government to ensure adequate credit availability for farmers. 8

किसानों के लिए पर्याप्त ऋण उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रदान करें।

The availability of credit is vital for farmers for outputs and increase agriculture productivity.

Measures taken for credit availability for farmers :-

① Kisan Credit Card - It was launched in 1999 to provide farm subsidy to farmers with mortgage.

(eg) Around 120 mn farmers getting KCC

② PM-KISAN → under this 6000 Rs per annum via DBT to small and marginal farmer is given

③ PM-Matsya Sampada Yojana which ensures smooth credit-

- for farmer for Aquaculture

④ PM-KISAN Scheme - 2019
which provides fund for bank owned districts farmers

⑤ PM-KUSUM - where subsidy is provided to farmer for the installation of solar plant for irrigation

Challenges → Regional disparity i.e. Punjab, Haryana, UP (vs)

Bihar, Jharkhand farmers

→ illiteracy and digital divide to access online credit facility

→ lack of awareness - (eg. farmer 33% farmer take non-institutional loan)

→ increasing NPA & populist policy during election

Thus rational and transparent credit to farmer is need of the hour

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS

Q.3) Examine NITI Aayog's role in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India. 8

भारत में सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी) के क्रियान्वयन में नीति आयोग की भूमिका का विश्लेषण करें।

India is signatory of Paris climate convention where SDG-2030 were adopted. In India NITI Aayog is sole authority to implement SDG-India goals.

Role of NITI Aayog in implementing Sustainable Development Goals :-

① Firstly NITI Aayog launched SDG-Index at state and district level.

↳ It is ensuring competitive implementation of SDG-2030.

② coordination among state to use uniform parameters to implement SDG-2030

(eg) SBM → Toilets ⇒ (ODF++).

③ NITI Aayog provide Data and inputs to State to achieve the targets-

(eg) - waste generation in cities. (by NITI Aayog to states.)

④ Help in ensuring the state to achieve goals via demands.

(eg) - endorse as (cleanest city)

⑤ Environment Sustainability
↳ launched → e-waste management and waste management Rules.

⑥ for Clean water → Atal Biju Jalamitra etc.

Way → we need Active community participation to achieve SDG-goals
↳ Adapt global practices like Sponge city of China.

Thus NITI Aayog playing vital role to achieve SDG-2030.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.4) What is the significance of using e-technology in irrigation?

8

सिंचाई में ई-प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग का क्या महत्व है?

e-Technology in irrigation refers to the use of internet and modern tech-devices to reduce water wastage during irrigation.

Significance of e-Technology in irrigation

- ① Precision in irrigation which reduces water misuse
- ② Enhanced water efficiency for plants and crops.
- ③ Increase water table as it promotes sustainable irrigation
- ④ promotes per drop more crop under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sinchayee Yojana.

- 5) Factors of e-tech in irrigation are -
- GIS mapping
 - IoT and AI are
 - use of internet cloud service for Agriculture (eg. KCC (Kisan Call Centre))

Limitations

- ↳ Lack of awareness among farmer and high illiteracy of farmer
- ↳ High digital divide among farmer (only 15% know use of e-tech)
- ↳ Lag digital infrastructure
- ↳ High cost of implementation

Thus we can establish the local e-tech mipe for farmer to spread awareness and motivate farmers to use e-tech in irrigation.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.5) Explain the economic benefits of developing National Waterways in India.

8

भारत में राष्ट्रीय जलमार्गों के विकास के आर्थिक लाभों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

There are around hundreds of National waterways in India which support transportation and logistic to goods and services at cheap and sustainable cost.

(eg) NW-1 (Haldia - Sadiya Dhubri National waterways)

Economic Benefits of Developing NW:-

① Most cheap mode of transportation compared to road or Rail.

(eg) Road = 12-15% cost
- waterways only 2-3% cost

② It also saves the fuel tax which is cost effective for transportation.

③ It also reduces the input of ~~oil~~ petroleum for Road transport leading to reduced financial deficit.

④ Environment friendly vehicle further saves the public money spent for ~~CO2~~ pollution reduction.

⑤ promotes local economy and new infrastructure development.

↳ (eg) → Varanasi MM Logistics
↳ village freight centres
↳ employment

Some challenges → water ecosystem disturb.

↳ River dredging
↳ Bank erosion and fear of flood

Thus here the role of NW authority and state water authority is vital for sustainable use of waterways.

Feedback

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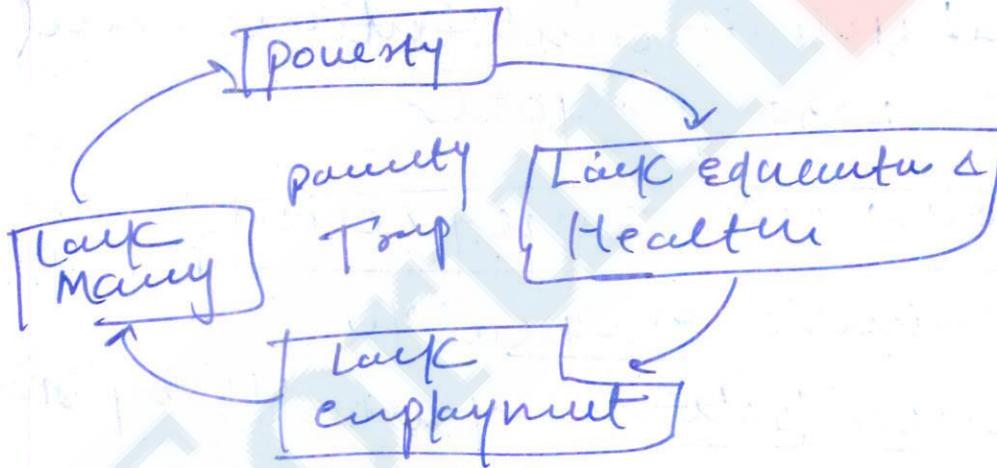
TOTAL MARKS

Q.6) What are the long-term socio-economic consequences of a poverty trap?

8

गरीबी के जाल के दीर्घकालिक सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिणाम क्या हैं?

As per MPI, there are 16.5% poverty in India with 134th Rank 2025. It shows since independence people are still under the trap of poverty.

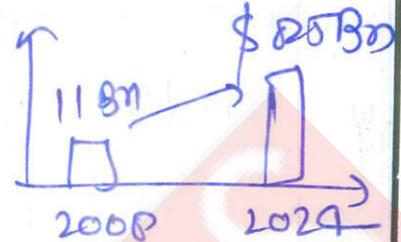


Long term Socio-economic consequences of poverty trap:

- ① lead to culture of poverty as a norm where people accept poverty as their destiny.

① Increased FDI in India,

(eg) Increased from \$118Bn to \$253Bn in 2024



② Increased share in global export from 1% to 1.89% (2023)

③ Ensuring strategic security of India by reducing import dependence

(eg) SC plant in India (TATA-farcon)

④ Generation of employment (Aug 2015 - 1.3 cr. additional jobs)
(as per economic survey)

⑤ Infrastructure development and demand-in effect in Indian economy

Though there are much challenges like Chinese cheap competition. But by boosting incentives and PLI schemes can further enhance the industrial growth of India.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.8) Highlight the role of modern technology in strengthening India's border security.

8

भारत की सीमा सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने में आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालें।

Border Security refers to the safety and security of borders and citizens at margins from any hostile enemy.

⇒ Border Security Challenge for India :-

- ① → Infiltration from Bangladesh, Nepal and Myanmar
- ② Dawking JK from Pakistan
- ③ Invasion of China in Dachen and Galwan valley
- ④ Chhat vilage at safe haven from terrorist
- ⑤ promotes terrorism and Naxalism in India



Role of modern Technology in Security Indian Border :-

- ① fencing with electric wire at
Border like Pakistan and
Bangladesh
- ② use of Drone for surveillance
at border illegal migration
- ③ use of Robots for 24x7 monitoring
at border
- ④ Using GPS's satellite images
for any terrorist activity
- ⑤ use of Data Analysis through
AI and supercomputers
- ⑥ Automated Radar and missile
launchers during hostilities

Thus the 21st century is facing
modern border challenges which
can only be met through
modern technology to secure
Indian borders.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.9) What are the challenges faced by DRDO in the development and production of advanced defense technologies? 8

उन्नत रक्षा प्रौद्योगिकियों के विकास और उत्पादन में DRDO को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है?

DRDO is the premier and leading organization of India which ensures defense security of India and promote Research and development in the field of Defense security.

Challenges facing DRDO in the development & production of defense technology

① Lack modern technological advancement like USA and China,

② Import dependence of strategic material for advanced technology

(eg) Gallium for Radar imported from China

③ low commitment in funds and development by DRDO

eg - USA (2% of GDP) vs 0.15% of GDP

④ infrastructure lag and lack quality of young scientists for modern defence tech

⑤ policy incoordination between DRDO, ISRO, and CSIR.

Measures taken

→ Strategic partnership of critical mineral with Canada, USA, Taiwan

→ More Budgetary allocations for R&D.

→ Industrial corridors in OP

eg - Kapur (BrahMos)

Thus the role of DRDO is vital for defence security. Dakash indigenous Radar system is developed by DRDO, ensuring defence security of India.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.10) What are biodiversity hotspots, and why is their conservation critical for wildlife protection in India? 8

जैव विविधता हॉटस्पॉट क्या हैं, और भारत में वन्यजीव संरक्षण के लिए इनका संरक्षण क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है?

Biodiversity hotspots are the rich in species, genetics and density of presence of wild flora and fauna.

Criteria for Biodiversity Hotspots

- ① lost atleast 70% of species
- ② presence of a vascular plant species
- ③ critically vulnerable to external threat

④ there are 4 diversity hotspots in India :-

- ① Western Ghats
- ② Himalayan ecosystem
- ③ Indo-Burma ecosystem
- ④ Sundaland-Andaman ecosystem

Importance of Conservation of wildlife protection in India's



① To conserve the threatened species

(eg) pangolin in NE Himalayas

② Sustained ecological development

(eg) target of 33% forest area under SDG-2030

③ Balance Bio capacity of earth

④ sustainable food web and food chain

⑤ CO₂ sequester system and climate mitigation

⑥ Achieve goals like Build Back Better world.

Thus there is most need to conserve biodiversity hotspots from poaching, deforestation and climate change

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न

Section-B / खण्ड-ब

Q.11) What is inclusive growth, and why is it important for sustainable development? Discuss its implications for economic equity. 12

समावेशी विकास क्या है, और यह सतत विकास के लिए क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है? आर्थिक समानता पर इसके प्रभावों पर चर्चा करें।

where there is participation of all the members of society in the growth and development of nation is called inclusive growth.

eg → MNRGA at Rural growth by PDS
MSMEs and MNCs role in growth

Importance for Sustainable Development

- ① Reduction of poverty and hunger under SDG ① and SDG ②
- ② ensure equity and social justice, by reducing inequality (SDG-10)

③ promoting environment protection

(eg) - social forestry by local people and

- Joint forest management

④ Reducing CO₂ under LIFE

mission needs inclusive participation of all the citizens

⑤ inclusive growth again lead to sustainable city development and green industrial growth

(eg) RRTS in Delhi NCR for Daily commuters

⑥ The role of all lead to peaceful coexistence and ensure sustainable earth care and share of resources.

Implications of inclusive growth for economic equity :-

- ① Ensure Redistribution of Income
(eg) PDS and MKISAP, PLI)
- ② provide employment to all
(eg) MKVY = (40 lakh jobs)
- ③ Ensure balanced regional growth
(eg) petroleum refinery in Bihar, Gujarat, Assam, UP etc
- ④ increase employment and contribution to GDP.
- ⑤ promotes sustainable water building, education in poverty and better use of demographic dividend.

Thus anyhow we have to ensure inclusive and sustainable growth to achieve 2047 developed India.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.12) "The growth of the horticulture sector can be a game-changer for India's economy". Explain.

12

"बागवानी क्षेत्र का विकास भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए निर्णायक साबित हो सकता है।" व्याख्या कीजिए।

Horticulture refers to the growing and cultivation of flowers, vegetables and fruits on commercial scale.

① Current contribution of Horticulture

↳ 16% of GVA of Agriculture

↳ 120 million employment

↳ \$22800 export value

↳ supports food processing industry

② Potential in future

↳ increasing demand in local and global market

↳ 140 cr or ordin population as

- common requirement
↳ Government support via incentives.

How Horticulture can be a game changer for Indian economy:-

① can further absorb the rural unemployment and can provide jobs to 8 million more people
(Economic Survey)

② Export potential by 2030 will be around \$40-50 billion, reducing fiscal deficit

③ Productivity and increased farmer income
(Doubling target)

④ Women role can be enhanced via horticulture

4) Agabatti industry (2-3 million tonnes)

5) Sustainable Agriculture and Climate mitigation

6) Can promote vine industry in ordian and OP (Sukrapur)

7) Ensure food security and self sufficiency.

Measures taken

→ Ministry for integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH Mission)

→ Vine policy of OP-2022

→ PPE - Barrenness & farmer injuries

→ PLI scheme for industries

→ This horticulture can be the new spine of ordian economy and Agriculture and achieving \$ 5 tr target by 2027

Feedback

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Q.13) What are the key issues in India's food supply chain that impact food security? How can these challenges be addressed through policy interventions and infrastructure improvements? 12

भारत की खाद्य आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में ऐसे कौन से प्रमुख मुद्दे हैं जो खाद्य सुरक्षा को प्रभावित करते हैं? नीतिगत उपायों और बुनियादी ढांचे में सुधार के माध्यम से इन चुनौतियों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

Food security refers to the food availability, accessibility and affordability to all people at a time. And food supply chain is crucial to ensure food security in India.

Key issues in food supply chain which impacts food security :-

(As per Economic Survey - 2024-25)

- ① Wastage of 28% of on field crops
- ② Logistic wastage of food amount 39% for perishable food.

③ Diversification of food under PDS. (eg) 2021-24 ⇒ 10 mmt wheat and Rice diverted.

④ Storage facilities are not good. (eg) 43% more warehousing heads

⑤ crop failures due to monsoon or fire/funeral lead to food security challenges

⑥ food security in winter/and like hilly areas, fruit areas

Role of policy intervention in ensuring food security :

① → National Food Security Act 2013
(subsidized food to all poor)

② PM-POSHAN scheme to all children and targetted women

① Food fortification and Annadata programme to ensure Nutritional food security and beat hidden hunger

② Centralized and integrated management of PDS.

Role of Infrastructure

↳ PMCA → Easy access to warehouse and cold storage

↳ UPS backing of PDS van

↳ Social Audit via e-partee and e-PDS

↳ more cold storage and promote FPI and PM-Mita Park for safe food and food security

Thus overall food supply management and logistic development is vital for India's food security.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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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.14) What are the major challenges faced by the Indian government in utilizing the financial system to address the growing unemployment rate? 12

बढ़ती बेरोजगारी दर से निपटने के लिए वित्तीय प्रणाली का उपयोग करने में भारतीय सरकार को किन प्रमुख चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है?

As per economic survey 2024-25 there was seen predominant trend in unemployment rate from 12.1% (2020-21) to 4.3% (2025).

Challenges faced by Indian Government in utilization of financial system to address unemployment rate :-

① Structural challenges

① 90% labour works in unorganized sector which defeat the purpose of social security to all by government.

② Lack of skill to market demand. (Eg) only 2% graduate are employable

② Anti-fraud

↳ Lack of enforceability of scheme in free and fair manner

eg - Recent corruption in PM KAY
(25000 cr + diversion)

↳ Lack of manifering of government expenditure

eg - 12 cr cards of MNREGA deleted.

③ Infrastructure lag

↳ To ensure seamless DBT to all, lack DPI in rural and hinterland of India

eg - 357 tribal lacks Account in bank.

↳ Low quality institutions for education and skill.

④ - only 65% IIT Graduates are employable. in good companies

④ High population and limited resources to provide everything to all services.

⑤ Lack women participation
 (eg) LPPR = 43.2% women

⑥

Ways → more investment in infra development
 → Quality Skill (AI, IoT)
 → FDI in Labour Intensive industry
 → Youth in Agriculture

This various scheme like PMFME, VARAM, PMKVY, and others may help to reduce the unemployment rate in India

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.15) What is digital right? Discuss the role of the government in ensuring digital rights in India.

What steps have been taken to protect citizens' online privacy and security?

12

डिजिटल अधिकार क्या है? भारत में डिजिटल अधिकारों को सुनिश्चित करने में सरकार की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। नागरिकों की ऑनलाइन गोपनीयता और सुरक्षा के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Digital Rights refers to the protection of digital data of individual and access to internet to all without any discrimination.

(Eg) ⇒ (Gender, Age, Blood group) on digital platforms like login portal.

Role of government in ensuring digital rights in India ⇒

- ① Centralised data with government -
- ② Punishment for breach of Data guidelines.

③ Ensure fair and transparent use of data of citizen

eg - Data fiduciary concept

④ ~~text~~ provides guidelines to online platform to not to disclose the sensitive data of citizen

Steps taken by Government to protect citizen's online privacy and security:

① Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023.

- ↳ Ensure secured data
- ↳ Government permission for use personal data
- ↳ Deletion of data as needed

② New Digital Data Protection Guidelines under Home Ministry - 2025:

- ③ Information Technology Rules under IT Act 2008 to ensure no misuse of personal data
- ④ Digital Public Infrastructure agency Cyber fraud, Cyber Security,
 - (eg) NTRC, NCA, Cent-En etc
- ⑤ New Data Centre in India itself.
 - (eg) Yotta-D (Noida)

Challenges → piracy and cyber attacks
 → increased number of digital devices
 → UPI based payment
 → Digital asset
 → Sharing third party data

Thus robust Digital public infra and DPDP Act 2023 implementation may ensure data rights

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.16) What are the potential consequences of nuclear proliferation? How can countries and global institutions mitigate these risks? 12

परमाणु प्रसार के संभावित परिणाम क्या हैं? देश और वैश्विक संस्थाएं इन जोखिमों को कैसे कम कर सकती हैं?

Nuclear proliferation refers to increasing number of nuclear weapons out of competition and sense of insecurity from hostile enemy.

As per SIPRI report → USA and Russia hold 80-85% of global nuclear arms which poses a threat to human civilization.

Potential consequences of Nuclear proliferation :-

① Race to more nuclear weapons development

② During cold war era of USSR & USA

② Danger to humanity - Only one Nuclear weapon can kill crores of people

③ Environmental unsustainability due to proliferation and misuse of it

④ Other small Nations might be intimidated to build Nuclear weapons

eg - Iran's Plan

⑤ Can lead to war which may end human civilization

eg - Soviet - USA war / ongoing

⑥ Irresponsible use and misappropriation of resources where poverty & hunger lies -

Mitigation approach by all

- ① Following - Non-proliferation of Nuclear weapons treaty, 1967
- ② Permissible ~~and~~ ~~use~~ use of it just to deter the enemy
- ③ Clear global treaty when to use any Nuclear weapons
- ④ Demolish all the weapons of Nuclear to ensure peaceful humanity on planet earth
- ⑤ Collective undertaking and no further building of Nuclear weapons

— This global community can come to one place to stop the proliferation of Nuclear weapons and maintain peaceful world.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.17) Trace the modern technological solution in pollution mitigation. What are the key challenges in adopting modern pollution mitigation technologies in India? 12

प्रदूषण नियंत्रण में आधुनिक तकनीकी समाधानों का वर्णन कीजिए। भारत में आधुनिक प्रदूषण नियंत्रण प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने में प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं?

India is one of the most polluted nations in terms of air, water, radioactivity, ocean and waste pollution. And new technological solutions can be helpful to mitigate pollution problem from India.

Modern technological solution to pollution mitigation

① Use of oil zipper to ensure oil spill reduction in oceans.

It will ensure sustainable oceans and clean oceans.

② Air CO₂ Capturing Technology
devices which can mitigate
 Air pollution

↳ BS-VI and new BS-VII
 engines for Automobiles

③ Phytoremediation for
 soil pollution reduction using
 new hybrid plant varieties

(eg) → (maize species)

④ For soil pollution we
 can use green buffer technology
 by installing 3-4 layers of trees
 roadside

⑤ promote organic farming to
 reduce food chain pollution

- ⑥ Use of Nano Gold particles to ensure cleaning of water
- ⑦ Nano leaf to absorb more CO₂ from environment
- ⑧ Adopt solar panel to reduce coal based energy production

→ Key challenges in adopting modern Technologies

- high cost (Nano gold particles)
- dependence on critical mineral for BS-VII (China)
- fixed budget and behavioural rigidity of citizens to adopt sustainable practices to mitigate pollution like LIFEmission

Thus we need PDD and community participation to to mitigate pollution from roads.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.18) Discuss the impact of natural and man-made disasters on national security

12

प्राकृतिक और मानव निर्मित आपदाओं के राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The disasters are the unintended events which cause harm to life, economy and environment

$$\text{Disaster} = \text{Vulnerability} \times \text{Risk}$$

① Around 25% of India is vulnerable to one or other kind of disaster ^{as per NDMA data.}

(eg) ⇒ 50% Earthquake
⇒ 42% drought etc

② The Natural Disasters

Man made Disasters

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| → Earthquake | → Nuclear weapons |
| - GLOF, floods | → chemical weapons |
| - cyclones | → Nuclear plant dismish |
| - Cloud bursting | → pollution |
| - Tsunami | → deforestation |

Impact of Natural and man-made Disasters on National security is

① economic loss due to disrupted in normal functioning of life and economic activities.

② loss of life of citizen defeat the purpose of civil defence.

(eg) 300 people died in 2013 flood in Uttaranchal.

③ misfortune loss lead to instability in border areas.

(eg) 9/11 in UK - 2023 - Road chockage for Army vehicles.

④ para challenges of fiscal deficit to rebuild system.

(eg) 2000cr for Punjab flood-2019

⑤ Shows vulnerability to external state.

(eg) → China's aggression towards India in summer zone of Ladakh border

Measure taken to ensure disaster reduction and resilience

- ① Adoption of Tokyo and DRK policy
- ② We have NDMA, SDMA, and SACHET at village level
- ③ Gram Marches and GIS mapping
- ④ 3-17 lakh cr. for Disaster by finance commission
- ⑤ 10-points guidelines of PM mode

Now we have shifted from 3R's (Reduce, Rehab, Rebuild) to 3P's (Protection, Proofing and Prevent) before and after disaster to ensure National Security.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.19) Throw light on the major factors that contribute to the rise of terrorism. Discuss the measures taken by the Indian government to combat terrorism. 12

आतंकवाद के उदय में योगदान देने वाले प्रमुख कारकों पर प्रकाश डालें। आतंकवाद से निपटने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों पर चर्चा करें।

As per the recent report of SIPRI, India is 13th rank for terrorism vulnerability. And the intensity of terrorism activities are increasing day by day.

Factors responsible to rise of terrorism:-

- ① Veiled interests of terrorist which spread fear among people
 (eg) Herbullah in Palestine
- ② State sponsoring for their own gain
 (eg) fallout during Pakistan attack

③ Anonymity due to new age tech of black money tech which provide funding for terror.

④ Social media radicalization of young mind

(eg) Kerala story (maamie)

⑤ Rise of intolerance and ideology influence of ISIS.

(eg) - 1993 Mumbai attack

⑥

Measures taken by India to combat terrorism :-

① Global support and Goey list of 7 countries.

(eg) Pakistan Goey list by India.

- ① National Intelligence Agency in 2008 after Mumbai attack to investigate and neutralize from attack
- ② CBT and ED which seek financial and organized crime network which promotes terrorism
- ③ ~~ED~~ FTU by RBI.
- ④ Use of AT to check any illegal activity and neutralize them
- ⑤ Interpol and CBT coordinate
- ⑥ VAPA Act and AFSPA Act to ensure prevent terrorism activity.

Feedback
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Q.20) What are the challenges in curbing human trafficking in India? Analyze the measures which have been taken by the Indian government to combat human trafficking? 12

भारत में मानव तस्करी पर अंकुश लगाने में क्या चुनौतियाँ हैं? मानव तस्करी से निपटने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

As per NCRB Report - 2023, there were 250000 women trafficking across India topped by MP, UP & Chh. It is a major security challenge to India violating fundamental rights of citizens and showing weakness of law and order of India.

Major challenges in curbing human trafficking in India :

- ① Weak governance to combat human trafficking.
- ② Organized crime which lead to intense human trafficking (eg - D-company in Mumbai)

- ③ porcum Borders which prevents trafficking in Nepal, and North-east region of India
- ④ Use of social media and gangster to approach vulnerable people
- ⑤ The golden triangle of North-east further promotes it
- ⑥ Global nexus of human trafficking and pornography which makes it more vulnerable for India

Measures taken by India if

- ① Prevention of human trafficking Act.
↳ which provides harsh punishment.

- ② Child protection policy and POCSO Act to abolish pornography,
- ③ provision in BNR and BSN to combat human trafficking
- ④ suicidal media awareness
- ⑤ CCTV installations in street and in dark zones
- ⑥ AI Analytics utilization
- ⑦ VAPA Act and role of state public coordinators
- ⑧ Border security enforcement

Thus to combat human trafficking we need to come in a coordinated manner with Central, State and local participation

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

1

2

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Outcomes

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Marking Scheme

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

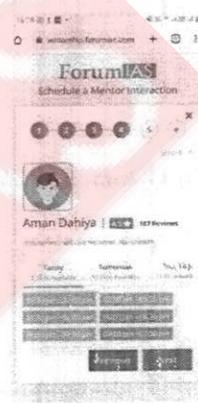
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