

TEST CODE 8 1 3 4 0 2

(364004)



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	Monika Swastika		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	19100 77529	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	KD	Date/दिनांक	28/06/2025

\*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	10	5	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		5	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		4.75	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		4.5	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।		
5		4			
6		3.75			
7		4.25			
8		3.5			
9		3			
10		2.75			
11	5	6.5			
12		7			
13		4.5			
14		6.25			
15		6.25			
16		5.75			
17		6.25			
18		5.5			
19		6.75			
20		6.25			
Total/कुल अंक	250	101.5	For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 10:15 am	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 1:20 PM 5 min extra	
Total Marks/कुल अंक : 101.5			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 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 : 1387	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि : 1/7/25

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.

Dear Student,

## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

Excellent Attempt!

### Strengths:

- 1) Strong content with depth & density of coverage - good read well.
- 2) Good language & flow of articulation
- 3) Good understanding of demand, ability to address all parts of it.
- 4) Good value addition - eg, data, keywords etc.
- 5) Good structuring of Ans, use of schematics to cover hidden dem.

### Areas of Improvement:

- 1) may work on increasing font size for ease of reading
- 2) Don't miss out on few specific info - def of a concept, unmissable facts.
- 3) Finish paper on time.
- 4) Some points in a few Ans - just dumped content - look it to demand of Q.

You can do very well in exams.

Keep writing! 😊

### 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) What factors have expedited the digitalization of the economy in the recent past? Explain with suitable examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

हाल के दिनों में किन कारकों ने अर्थव्यवस्था के डिजिटलीकरण को गति दी है? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Increasing share of digital transactions  
 in Indian economy (> 75%) by volume and rising public service delivery methods via e-governance shows that India is on the path to become 'Digital India' in true sense

good content of answer

## FACTORS THAT EXPEDITED DIGITALISATION

- ① Push towards cashless economy post monetisation (2016) eg UPI, Aarogya, BHIM etc
- ② Favorable government policies to boost financial inclusion eg PM Jan Dhan accounts 155 crore
- ③ Rising Internet access (More than 50% Indians have access to internet)
- ④ Cheaper Data tariff and boost to mobile phone manufacturing enabled individuals  
 eg 99% mobile phones manufactured domestically

valued points with factual eggs



Q.2) Why has there been an increased focus on negotiating, renegotiating and concluding Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) by India in recent years? (10 marks, 150 words)

हाल के वर्षों में भारत द्वारा मुक्त व्यापार समझौतों (FTAs) पर बातचीत, पुनर्वार्ता और समापन पर ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Free Trade Agreements (FTA) involve reduction, elimination of trade and non-tariff barriers to promote economic integration. There has been increased push towards India-USA FTA, India-UK FTA, India-EU FTA etc. *may use map to show FTAs*

Valid into with eg

## REASONS BEHIND INCREASED FOCUS

- ① Geoeconomic fragmentation and disruptions in supply chain  $\Rightarrow$  formation of regional multilateral of like minded countries
- ② Weaponisation of trade amidst rising geopolitical conflicts  $\Rightarrow$  Hormuz Strait closed
- ③ Rising Protectionism post-COVID 19 economy slowdown  $\Rightarrow$  Make America Great Again  $\Rightarrow$  India First
- ④ China + 1 strategy  $\Rightarrow$  Huge reliance on Chinese manufacturing (77%)
- ⑤ To increase economic integration into Global value chain for high GDP growth  $\Rightarrow$  Neighbouring and friendshoring strategies

Good points with keywords

good  
concept  
shown

⑥ Diversification of supply chains for increasing

resilience → Dominance of China in critical minerals supply → Reduces resilience

⑦ Leverage comparative advantage of

services → India: 7<sup>th</sup> largest service exporter

## ISSUES WITH FTA FOCUS

good  
idea of  
wider  
demand

① Slow and stalled negotiations due to FTA

politicisation → USA using trade deal as weapon

② Spaghetti Bowl effect - elaborate a little

③ Against most favored nation and preferential treatment of WTO as gives preference to a particular nation

④ Trade diversion as might divert trade from efficient producers to inefficient producers

valid  
suggestion  
noted

Way Forward

① Negotiation for favorable terms of trade

② Time bound negotiations - elaborate

③ Trade monitoring to avoid dumping by China via indirect routes

PTA holds immense potential to boost

global share of Indian economy and could pave the way towards Viksit Bharat by 2047

suggestion  
noted

### 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	
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Answered all parts  
elaborate few points, Map

5

Q.3) The horticulture sector offers opportunities to transform the agricultural landscape of the country but is constrained by various factors. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

बागवानी क्षेत्र देश के कृषि परिदृश्य को बदलने के अवसर प्रदान कर सकता है, लेकिन यह विभिन्न कारकों से बाधित है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is 2nd largest producer of fruits and vegetables with horticulture providing more than 33% of agricultural GVA. The sector offers immense opportunities being a 'sunrise' sector - may add leading states

factual content provided

## Opportunities of Horticulture Sector to transform agri landscape

① Surplus production in India

eg) Horticulture produce surpassed food grains production in 2013

keywords ham @

② Diverse agro-climatic conditions allows varying cropping patterns

eg) India largest producer of Bananas and Guava (Economic Survey 2015)

fair points  
with use of eg

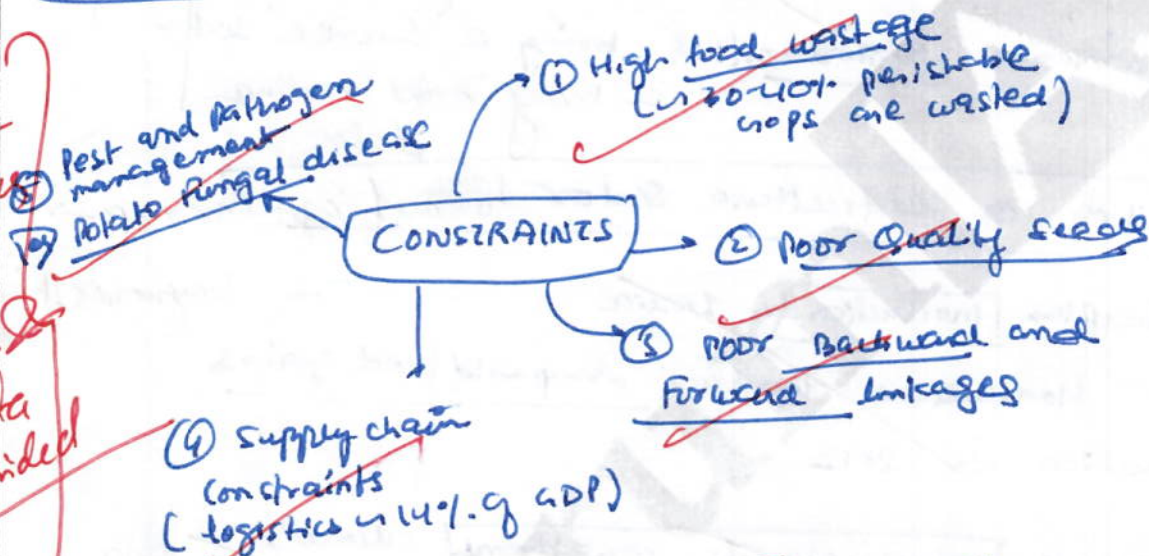
③ Rising demand of fruits and vegetables from Indian population → Fiber rich food in demand

④ Export-led growth as horticulture constitutes more than 30% of agri exports

⑤ Ready workforce as disguised labor available in agriculture sector

- ① Climate Resilient agriculture as horticulture crops need lesser inputs and raw materials
- ② Favourable government policies like SORAKSHA, Clean Plant, cluster development etc

## CONSTRAINTS IN HORTICULTURE



- ### Way Forward
- ① High Quality seeds using Clean Plant Program
  - ② Boost R&D and public investment for usage of bio fertilizers in pest management
  - ③ Formation of FPOs for better economies of scale
  - ④ cluster based development for higher export competitiveness

Horticulture has huge potential for

bringing Agricultural Revolution, boost income of Anna Dal and enhance rural prosperity

### Feedback

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#	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

Very well written, may add few schemes in way forward

LF78

fair coverage of points

fair issues with eggs data provided

good idea of hidden demand briefly covered

relevant for Anna Dal

Q.4) What is AgriStack? How will it benefit the agricultural sector?

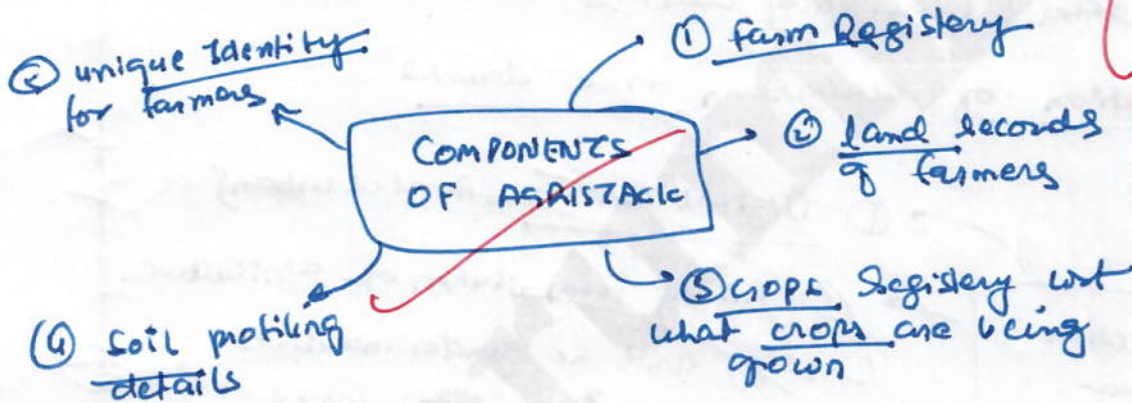
(10 marks, 150 words)

एग्रीस्टैक क्या है? यह कृषि क्षेत्र को कैसे लाभान्वित करेगा?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

AgriStack is a sub-component of Agriculture Digital Mission launched in 2020 to boost Digital Public Infrastructure in Indian agriculture

valid intro  
good use of schematic to explain concept



## BENEFITS TO AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

1. Formal Recognition of farmers by providing unique identity (eg) Complements initiatives like UPIIN
2. Enhanced credit access due to formalisation especially to small and marginal farmers (SMF)
3. Records of land of farmers to boost transparency and resolve disputes faster

fair points with use of keywords & facts may add eg

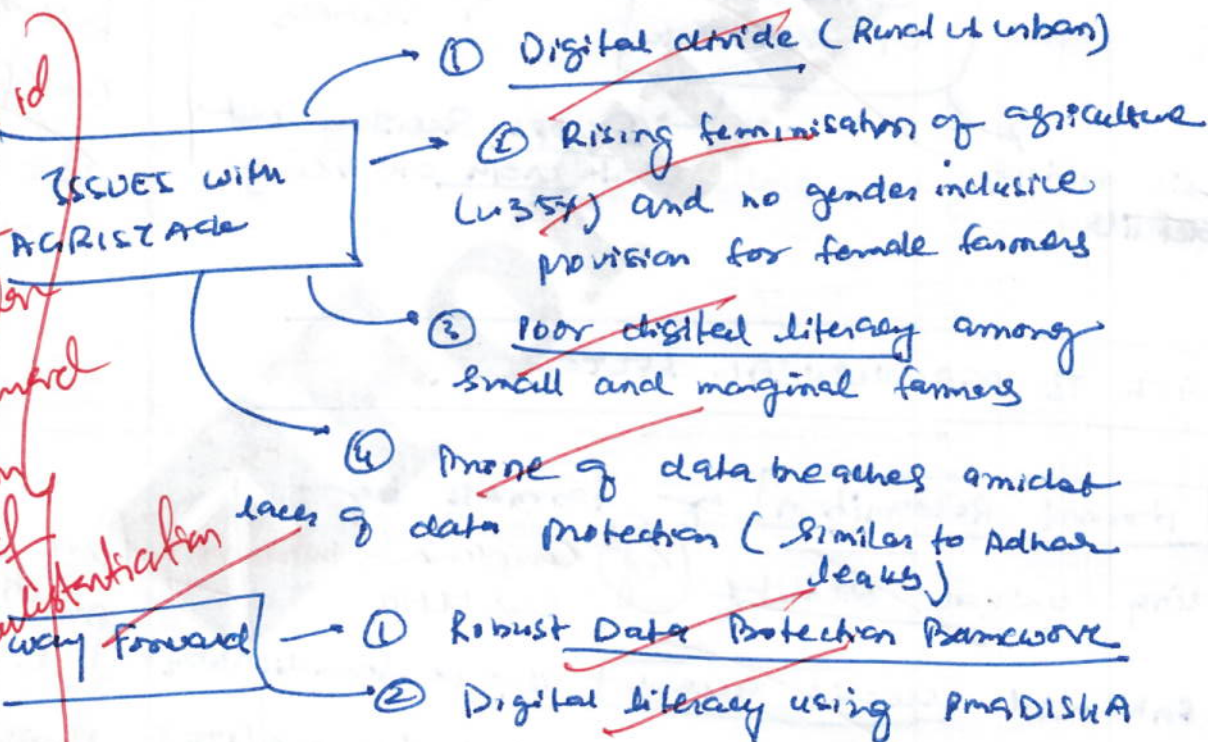
⑤ Crop details would give an idea about Cropping patterns and help in price discovery

⑥ Data driven decision making for future agricultural policies

⑦ Better soil management using surveys and profiling

⑧ Faster insurance claims as avoids duplication of claims, fake claims

*fair coverage of crop demand may add eq*



*good id hidden demand w/m brief substantiation*

AgriStack is the right step towards unleashing the potential of Indian Agriculture and resolve the problem of stagnant share in GDP (13% of GDP)

*future scope presented*

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.5) Explain the concept of Brain-Computer Interface (BCI) technology and discuss its potential applications in diverse fields. (10 marks, 150 words)

ब्रेन-कंप्यूटर इंटरफेस (BCI) तकनीक की अवधारणा का वर्णन करें और विविध क्षेत्रों में इसके संभावित अनुप्रयोगों पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

## Brain - Computer Interface Technology

has gained prominence due to recent advancement made by Elon Musk in linking human brain with technology chips

What is it?

BCI TECHNOLOGY

① Invasive form where chip is placed inside brain surgically

② Non Invasive form where brain signals are used to move computer cursor

Type of Technology used is Neural Networks where signals of brain are used to transmit information to computer and related system

## POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS

① Disability Inclusive as it can help physically disabled communicate via the interface by moving eye and thought

Valid intro with use of current affairs, may define concept in a line

valid explanation & usage of Schematics

Family explained point

② Enable people suffering from neurogenerative

disorders of disorders

③ Promotes research and development in this

field of sample use of tech

④ Enhances application of science for

bettering humanity - elaborate

⑤ Non-invasive in nature, hence can be

used easily → unlike organ-on-a-chip / amtech

ISSUES → ① Can perpetuate inequality as accessible to few

② Not effective for neurological disorders less R&D emerging tech

Way Forward → ① Promotion of startups in BCT technology

② Stakeholder approach for development of such technology

→ R&D promotion NRF

Brain Computer Interface reflects technology

Potential of inclusivity and compassion in technology

Scope of Content enhancement ④

may add specificity using field use of experimentation eg

Pointy touched upon middle demand may add 1 point to each

Future scope of relevance added in

**Feedback**  
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TOTAL MARKS			

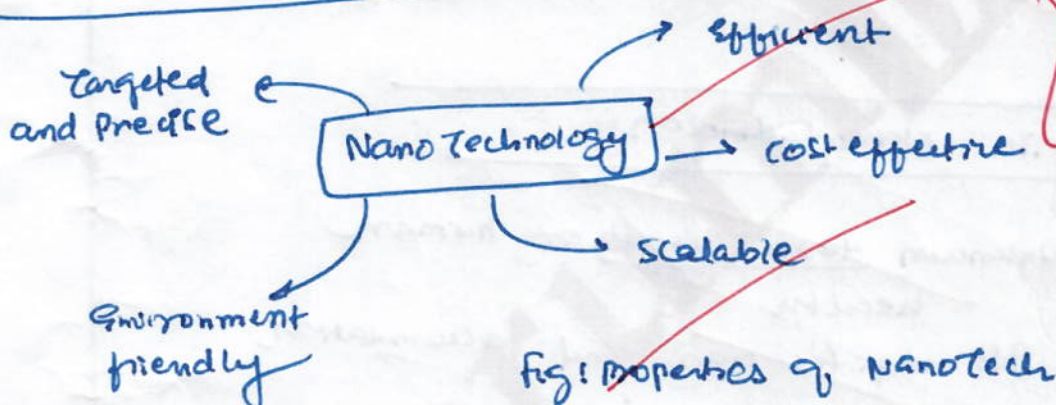
Q.6) What do you understand by nanotechnology and how is it helping in environmental remediation? (10 marks, 150 words)

नैनो तकनीक से आप क्या समझते हैं और यह तकनीक पर्यावरण सुधार में कैसे मददगार हो सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

10<sup>-9</sup>

Nano technology is study of molecular science at atomic and subatomic level to leverage its properties in education, health, energy and environment. It reinforces the statement "there is more space at the bottom"

valid info, may specify size, add scholar



good value addition via flow chart

fig: properties of nanotech

## Role in Environment Remediation

- ① Waste Remediation using nanotech Nanofibres  
 ↳ Treatment of heavy metals - specify
- ② water Filtration and Treatment using Nano Bubbles to enhance water security and availability

fair points written

*fair points, may add some specific products*

- ③ Detection of Air Pollutants using Nanotech  
 ↳ Better monitoring and management *nanodetectors*
- ④ Enhanced efficiency of urea absorption using Nanofertilizers (eg) IFFCO: efficiency increased by ~40%.
- ⑤ Precision Agriculture and environment conservation (eg) Targeted delivery of inputs

## Issues with Nanotechnology

*fair id of world demand & briefly touch*

- ① unknown toxic effects on human health
- ② Bio magnification and accumulation along food supply chains
- ③ lack of research and development
- ④ competition with emerging tech like Biotechnology, Nuclear Technology, *Nano Mission missed - suggestions? - ISI effort*

*fair suggestion conclusion*

the goal of climate neutral by 2070 by enhancing resuseability and recyclability of resources (Sustainable Goals)

*specificity of content + suggestions*

*3.75*

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) While oceans are considered among mankind's best allies in the fight against climate change, they are themselves heavily impacted by the same. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

जबकि महासागरों को जलवायु परिवर्तन के खिलाफ लड़ाई में मानव जाति के सबसे अच्छे सहयोगियों में से एक माना जाता है, वे स्वयं भी इससे बहुत प्रभावित हैं। चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

While oceans provide immense benefits to mankind via marine resources, carbon sequestration, the rise of sea surface temperatures by more than  $1^\circ\text{C}$  shows threat to ocean ecosystems. (IPCC) *IPCC 6th AR (specify)*

*contentual also written*

## MANKIND'S BEST ALLIES IN FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

- ① Carbon sequestration  $\geq$  times more than forests *'Carbon Sink'*
- ② Cooling impact as helps in evaporation and cloud formation *Microcondensate nuclei*
- ③ Formation of land Breeze and sea Breeze  $\rightarrow$  Microclimate regulation
- ④ Provision of marine Resources like Critical minerals, base earth minerals, Polymetallic nodules  $\rightarrow$  Energy Transition to low carbon system

*four points with use of keywords, may specify few points*

Good use of SDG forms part of **Blue Economy** key diversification of livelihoods and **CDG goals** (SDG 14: life in water)

## OCEAN IMPACTED BY CLIMATE CHANGE

- Good coverage of points with data & leg
- ① Rise of Sea Surface Temperature (Indian Ocean: 1°C rise in last 2 decades) - leads to
  - ② Thermal expansion and sea level rise (4.6 mm rise in 2013 to 2022 as per IPCC)
  - ③ Ocean acidification ↔ Marine ecosystem (Threat to coral)
  - ④ Expansion of dead zones due to lower oxygen solubility (e.g. Arab Sea of)
  - ⑤ Marine Pollution (e.g. Great Garbage Pacific Patch) and rise of microplastics
  - ⑥ Feedback loop (Positive amplification impact)

good idea of hidden demand - Fair preserving the mother earth, any impact on ocean can be a **tipping point**.

Way Forward

- ① Paris Agreement Goals
- ② coastal mitigation and (R2 Rules adaptation efforts like-Spang High Seas Treaty) Oceans are valuable for

### Feedback

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S & F			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Why: not addressed

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

Q.8) "Disasters cannot be managed by a single agency, department, or ministry on its own. It requires a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach." Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

"आपदाओं का प्रबंधन किसी एक एजेंसी, विभाग या मंत्रालय द्वारा अकेले नहीं किया जा सकता। इसके लिए संपूर्ण सरकार और संपूर्ण समाज के दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता होती है।" स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Disaster is an event when hazard impacts vulnerable section with low capacity to deal with disaster. It involves multi stakeholder approach due to wide impact on almost all sections involved in a geographical area.

valid content as per Q.

-add value: Disaster

Manag. cycle diagram

may divide

WOG / WOS

River ponds with eg

River water how disaster

Whole of Govt and whole of Society Approach

① Role of community engagement

Ex) Kudumbashree in Kerala floods  
Aapda Mitra

② Role of Media

Ex) Early warning, Information discrimination, responsible media reporting

③ Role of Government

Ex) Centre - State collaboration in rescue and evacuation ~~step~~

Work part could be projected more

Valid points but segregation of work is not clear

4) Role of Various Ministries

Ex) Ministry of Home Affairs, Police department, Traffic departments needs inter-departmental collaboration

5) Role of NROs and Civil Society

in holding accountability for disaster resilience infrastructure

6) Role of International actors

as disasters are transboundary in nature Ex) Tsunami 2004

Way Forward

1) Bottom up approach under Sendai Framework

2) Higher Budgetary allocations

3) Joint drills to simulate inter-sectoral collaboration

Further suggestions noted

Disaster management needs

pre-disaster and post disaster approach

with participation from multiple stakeholders

Solution oriented

3.5

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
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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			

part of Q missed + work projection low

- trackability to source
- Spillover of conflict
- Indirect assault on sovereignty

low reflection of these 2 keywords

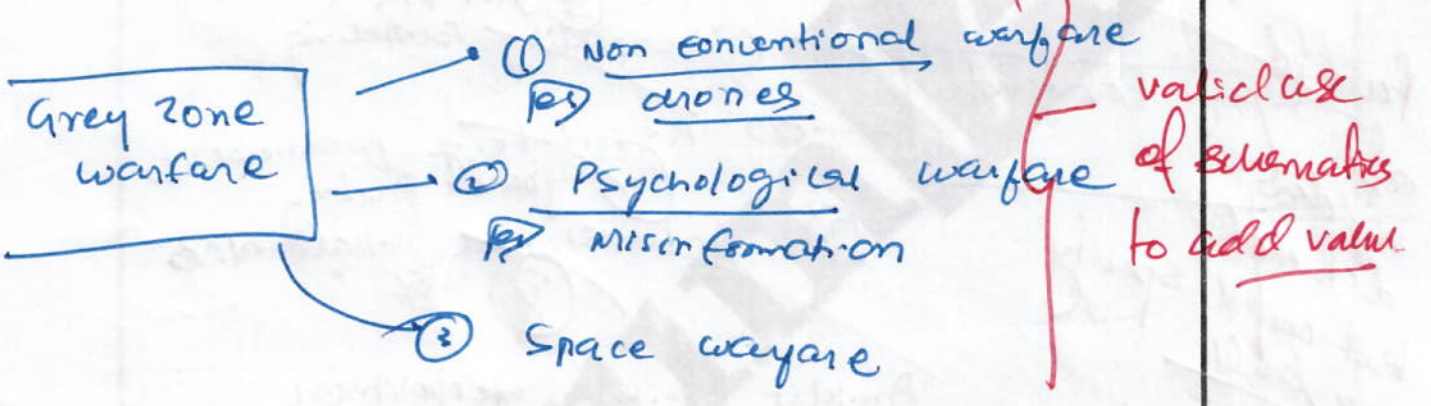
(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.9) 'Grey-zone' warfare challenges traditional notions of sovereignty and conflict. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

ग्रे-ज़ोन युद्ध संप्रभुता और संघर्ष की पारंपरिक धारणाओं को चुनौती देता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Rise of hybrid ie Grey zone warfare poses challenges to sovereignty and security of a nation

fair, but define concept by a line



Challenge to traditional Notion

- ① outside traditional radar  
↳ Drone on British warship vessel
  - ② Poor capacity building among security personnel
  - ③ Pace of operations as involves least collateral damage  
↳ Bombs chopping in Punjab
- four points  
few key points  
missel —
- surprise demand
  - outside the box strategy

④ Misinformation and data misuse

eg) Cambridge analytica hunte  
democracy

⑤ Emerging Technologies

eg) cyber terrorism and issue of  
jurisdiction

four points  
eg)

four of military demand but could be little

four vision enumerated

Way Forward

- ① Capacity Building <sup>Joint Ex</sup>
- ② Regulatory framework <sup>after etc. Strategy</sup>
- ③ International collaborations <sup>UNSC</sup>

specify

Amidst rising geopolitical

conflicts, grey zone warfare could aggravate

tensions and frictions. Steps must be

taken to regulate and control

molefnation of weapons in grey zone

(eg. Drone Regulations)

Content could be little more aligned to demand

③

**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	
-------------	--

not shown → 2nd core demand ← NSS lead to -  
 (SIS) ←  
 Cons →  
 Cons →

Q.10) Elaborate on the need for a clearly articulated National Security Strategy (NSS) for systematic, consistent and coherent approach towards national security. (10 marks, 150 words)

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के प्रति व्यवस्थित और सुसंगत दृष्टिकोण के लिए स्पष्ट रूप से अभिव्यक्त राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा रणनीति (NSS) की आवश्यकता का सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

National security strategy (NSS) entails well defined, clear strategy at national level to enhance national security.

Fair, may outline obj, mention Secrecy - NSC led by NSA

Need for NSS

① Adhoc approach in dealing with conflicts → Adhoc results

② continuous & consistent approach amidst changing political regime

③ Unified vision at centre and state for better integrity

④ Global Best Practices by USA, Canada

⑤ Proper allocation of resources based on aim of NSS

Fair, but missed few imp points -

- Asymmetric threats with no structure
- Preemptive planning to security challenge

## Issues with NSS

① One size fit all approach might not work, hence case to case basis

② Cross Border Terrorism → Operation Indoor

③ Lack of Political Consensus over deciding goals of NSS

④ Evolution of nuclear security goals of India → Blend of soft power and hard power

*Four points highly written*

*could mention better way forward points*

- Reduce action time lag
- Consensus building (leverage Inter State Council)

→ ① Committee setup to decide if India needs NSS  
*exists - NSC*

② Centre state collaboration

Amidst presence of hostile

neighbors like China and Pakistan, India

Needs a strong military capability with

motivated security personnel over a

national security doctrine on paper

*good vision and*

*part of demand missed + could prioritise imp points and mention*

### 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			

*275*

Q.11) The proliferation of Global Capability Centers (GCCs) across India has earned it the title of "GCC Capital of the World". Describe the reasons behind this proliferation and throw light on its impact on the country's economic landscape. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत भर में वैश्विक क्षमता केंद्रों (ग्लोबल कैपेबिलिटी सेंटर; GCC) के प्रसार ने इसे "विश्व की GCC राजधानी" का खिताब दिलाया है। इस प्रसार के पीछे के कारणों का वर्णन करें और देश के आर्थिक परिदृश्य पर इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India being 4th largest economy of world (US\$ 2 trillion) has earned the title of Global Capability Centre Capital of the World amidst improving Ease of Doing Business.

vald content, may add a line or what GCC is

## PROLIFERATION OF GCC

- ① large number of multinational companies in India
- ② Rising FDI, FPI in Indian economy - UNCTAD - 7th highest
- ③ Growth of major GCC centres in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh etc - may use map

well touched add part of briefly may add some value

## REASONS BEHIND GCC PROLIFERATION

- ① Conducive landscape amidst rising Economic potential of India  
 (as) 3rd largest economy by PPP
- ② Huge growth projections by WB, IMF  
 predictions (as) weary 6-7% GDP growth  
 ← Beta Returns

valid points with factual eg

③ Favorable Government Policies and deregulation push to improve ease of Doing Business (eg) Es 2025 talks about regulatory cholesterol and tobacco

④ faster clearances due to single window clearance *ease of Doing Business*

⑤ liberalisation of most of the sector post 1991 reforms (eg) Insurance FD limit increased to 100% (budget)

⑥ cheap and abundant workforce (eg) Demographic dividend of India

⑦ Integration of India with Global value chains (eg) India 7th largest service exporter

## IMPACT OF GCC PROLIFERATION ON INDIA

① Favorable Impact on Growth

1.1 Boost to economic growth due to higher inward investments

1.2 Employment opportunities (eg) Fall in unemployment by half

- 1.3. Technology transfer from foreign companies
- 1.4. Access to foreign capital and knowledge expertise
- 1.5. Improvement in physical infrastructure due to better logistics (eg) Flipkart, Amazon warehouses)

fairly covered positive & negative impacts

② Negative impact on Indian economy

- 2.1. Competition to domestic players
- 2.2. Heavy concessions & discounts discourage local competition
- 2.3. Low reinvestment potential as most returns are taken out from India
- 2.4. Skewed concentration → Regional inequalities

Way Forward

- ① Bilateral Investment protection for well defined dispute resolution
- ② Enable Competition Commission with greater powers to boost competition
- ③ Condition for setting up centres in backward & remote areas

good id of hidden demand

Solution nation centric. However, focus not on by

As India walks on path of developed nations, AEC can act as a catalyst. However, domestic capability should also be focused on by investment and infrastructure

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

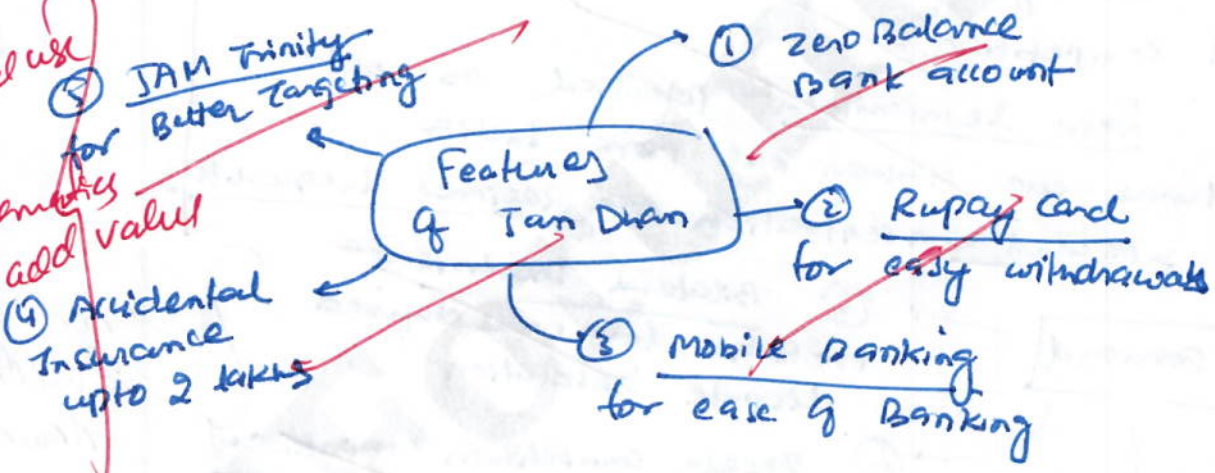
#	G	A	P
AWIS	✓		
CD & VA	✓		
S & F	✓		
P & R	✓		
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS	6.5		

Q.12) As the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) completes a decade of its implementation, evaluate its effectiveness in promoting financial inclusion and economic empowerment in the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

प्रधानमंत्री जन धन योजना (PMJDY) अपने कार्यान्वयन के एक दशक पूरे कर रही है, देश में वित्तीय समावेशन और आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण को बढ़ावा देने में इसकी प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

valid who as per  
 Good use of schemes to add value

PM Jan Dhan Yojana was brought in 2014 to enhance financial inclusion by opening zero balance bank accounts and expand outreach of financial institutions to rural India where more than 50% reside



Effectiveness in Promoting Financial Inclusion and Economic Empowerment

① Financial Inclusion

1.1 opening of Bank accounts all time high → core accounts } fair point with data

- 1.2. Access to Basic Financial Services like deposits, withdrawals with ease
- 1.3. Banking Correspondents for grievance redressal mechanism
- 1.4. Availing benefits of DBT using financial accounts opened under PMJDY (eg) PAHAL, MGNREGA Payments)

Spec for points with eg

## ② Economic Empowerment

2.1. Access to credit under priority sector lending (eg) Agri - 70% credit from scheduled commercial banks)

2.2. women empowerment via welfare schemes

- Standup India loans
- SHG - Bank linkage program
- Cash transfers (Jarani Swaksha)

data backed eg to family with points

2.3. Insurance coverage and safety net for 'Anna Data'

→ PM Fasal Bima Yojana, PM KISAN for income security

2.4. Inclusive financial inclusion as more than 50% bank accounts owned by women!

## Issues with PMTAY

- ① Dormant Bank accounts on rise due to no usage
- ② Rise of mule accounts (1.7 lakh) reported by RBI → using for cyber financial frauds
- ③ Exclusion errors and Inclusion errors
- ④ CAG: PM KISAN funds to Ineligible accounts

good for pointed out in detail

⑤ Thankland POC stagnation due to failure in bank account authentication

- ④ Rise of financial frauds due to lack of financial literacy → diversion of funds by intermediaries

### Way Forward

- ① RBI Digital Financial Inclusion strategy for increasing usage, Quality, Access
- ② Financial literacy (PMGDISHA)
- ③ Robust cybersecurity framework by banks
- ④ Grievance Redressal mechanism at Block level

well touched upon wider demand

very well included using Sanskrit Goals of Budget 2024 would help achieve other Goals of Sustainable Development (SDG 1, 2, 3)

Financial Inclusion, being one of Sanskrit Goals of Budget 2024 would help achieve other Goals of Sustainable Development (SDG 1, 2, 3)

### 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.13) Critically examine the role of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACs) in achieving the twin targets of boosting rural economy and mainstreaming small and marginal farmers.

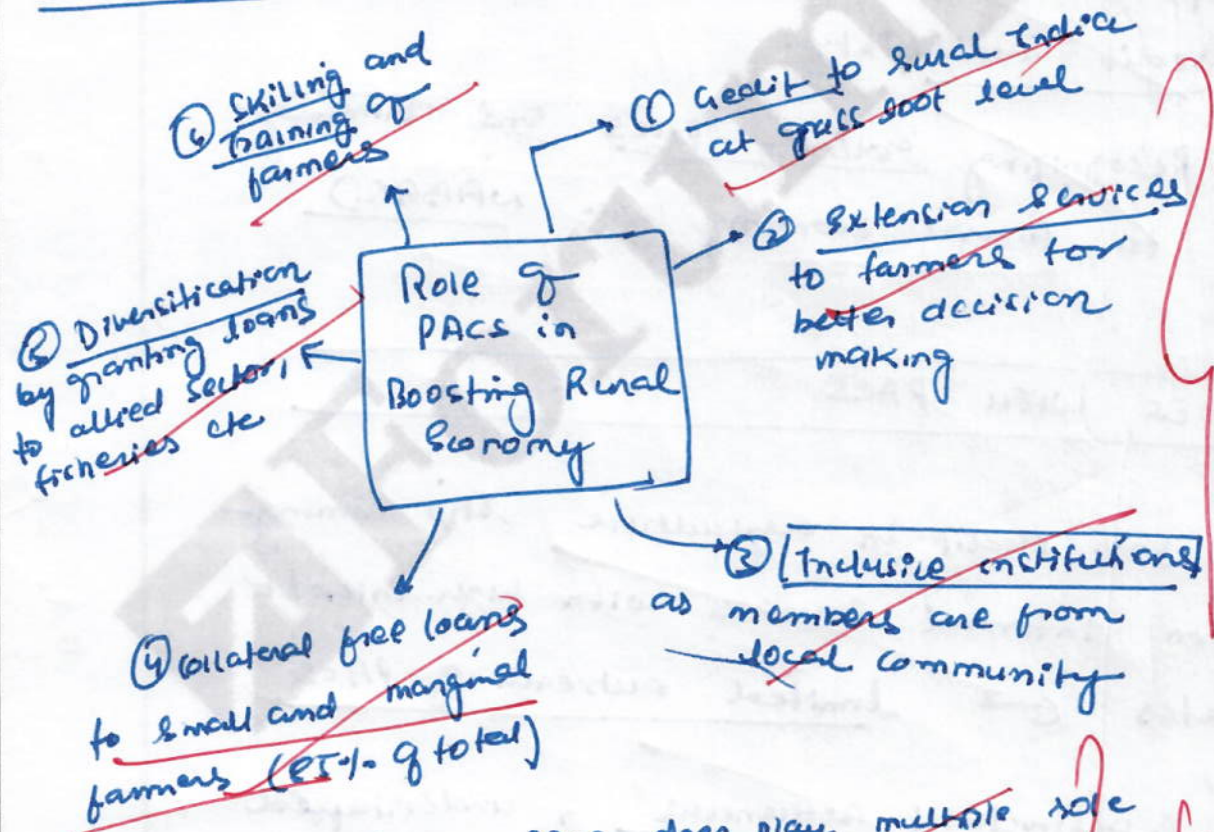
(15 marks, 250 words)

ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने और लघु और सीमांत कृषकों को मुख्यधारा में लाने के दोहरे लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों (PACs) की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

## Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

(PACs) are the grassroots institutions for delivering agricultural credit. They have huge potential to enhance rural economy and boost farmers income.

valid content  
elaborated



good coverage with explanation via elaboration

Hence, PACs does play multiple role as credit lender, provider of inputs and raw materials like quality seeds, generate employment opportunities etc.

family summed up

## Government steps to enhance role of PACS

- ① computerisation of PACS to boost efficiency and transparency
- ② Autonomy to functioning of PACS by keeping outside RBI scope
- ③ Re-financing mechanism via district cooperative banks to boost capital and credit availability
- ④ Recognising role of PACS and bringing them to formal economy via NABARD

fair points written

## ISSUES WITH PACS

- ① 30% credit in agriculture still coming from informal sources with high interest rates  $\rightarrow$  limited outreach of PACS
- ② Infrastructural bottlenecks, understaffed and capacity constraints
- ③ limited extension services due to low public investment in agriculture (<1%)

well pointed out with data

④ Politisation, corruption prevailing in PACS due to lack of regulation of RBI

Way forward

- ① ~~Scalability of PACS to cover large number of farmers~~
- ② ~~Enhance accountability by third party audits at district level~~
- ③ ~~Promotion of FPOs for collective credit access from PACS~~

*fair suggestion*

PACS being the lowest level of financial institution can improve the accessibility and affordability of rural credit. Necessary reforms are need of the hour to enhance visibility and outreach of PACS

Didn't attempt all parts of Q + Structuring wrong

Structure!

① Success of PACS -	Rural eco	Small farmers
② Failures	"	"
③ Steps	"	"

**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	4.5		

Q.14) How will you explain the irony of low millet cultivation and consumption despite their multifarious benefits? Also, suggest measures to curb this anomaly. (15 marks, 250 words)

आप मोटे अनाज/मिलेट की कम कृषि और उपभोग के विरोधाभास को कैसे समझाएँगे, जबकि इसके कई लाभ हैं? साथ ही, इस विसंगति को रोकने के उपाय भी बताएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

*fair use of data in intro*

India is the world largest producer

of millets and contributes to 20% of global production

Despite this, cultivation and consumption in domestic market is abysmal when compared to cereals like Rice, wheat etc

## Benefits of Millets

*fair points coverd with use of schema*

- ① Fiber rich, low in carbs and low in gluten → Human Health Benefits → Low Glycemic Index
- ② less costly to consumer
- ③ low input and low requirements of raw material → low production costs for farmer
- ④ Drought-resistant and can grow in poor soil conditions → helps in Soil Reclamation → Climate Resilient Agriculture
- ⑤ Rising demand in global market and agro-climatic condition → Export earnings and economic growth

## Gony of low millet cultivation and consumption


### ① low cultivation

- 1.1. lower productivity than Rice, wheat
- 1.2. lower shelf life hence low portability
- 1.3. Higher level of processing needed amidst poor processing capabilities in India
- 1.4. Rice wheat dominance due to Policy
- 1.5. Lack of Policy support toward Minor millets (Kodo)

good bifurcation many do some value addition

good coverage of points

### ② low consumption

- 2.1. Perception of being 'Poor's food'
- 2.2. Bland taste
- 2.3. Preferences toward Rice, wheat - Kap
- 2.4. Awareness gap w.r.t millets benefits over other cereal crops
- 2.5. limited market availability - 

fair points noted.

## MEASURES TO CURB THIS ANOMALY

- ① Favorable Policy measures like Chi Anna Scheme • National Year of Millets (2018)

fair point write up

② Diversification of PDS, MSP by including minor millets

③ Food processing clusters via handholding support PM KISAN, PM FME

④ Usage of technology to increase shelf life Food irradiation, Soil modification, Biotechnology

⑤ Enhance exports potential by improved marketing and Branding

Bharat Millets, Better price recovery

⑥ Self Help groups, NGO role in awareness among citizens Brand ambassadors

Millets play a crucial role in sustainable agriculture, enhance farmers income and attaining goal of 'At India'

Required handholding support via policy measures is need of the hour to change perception as 'Indian's food'

Validly written points one key unmissable point

→ 420  
→ 1st Year of millets

Future of millets may make it

### 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	
-------------	--

6.25

Q.15) "India's Space Technology is virtually touching every person's life". In light of this statement, describe how advancements in space technology have impacted various aspects of daily life in the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

"भारत की अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी वस्तुतः प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के जीवन को प्रभावित कर रही है"। इस कथन के आलोक में, बताएँ कि अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी में प्रगति ने देश में दैनिक जीवन के विभिन्न पहलुओं को कैसे प्रभावित किया है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian space technology accounts for nearly 2% of GDP and aims to become 5% of GDP by 2030. The sector is indeed touching everyone's life as observed after success of Chandrayaan-3 mission.

*goal use of data for central info*

## Advancements impacting Daily life: Touching every person

### TOUCHING EVERYONE'S LIFE

① Space success and failure are celebrated by one and all

- ↳ Celebration of Chandrayaan-3
- ↳ Aram-4 Subramni Shukla celebration in Lucknow

↳ Failure of Chandrayaan mission felt by all

② Spinoff Technologies developed during space missions

- ↳ warning and alert to Fishermen by sending distress signal (GEMINI)

*frame subheading in a way that solves your addressing all parts of it*

*valid points with diverse eg*

③ Rising role of Private sector after liberalisation, privatisation and INSPACE  
 eg) Agnikul Cosmos technology

④ Employment opportunities in space sector on rise due to educational courses  
 eg) Space course in IITs

⑤ Boost to economic growth by contributing  $\rightarrow 2\%$  to GDP  $\leftrightarrow$  Increase in size of pie

⑥ Sense of Prestige and Pride amidst rising global stature  
 eg) Gaganyaan mission

⑦ Inspires Indian Youth and promotes scientific temper (Part-II A of Constitution)

eg) Research and development under Bhaskara Antaresha Station

⑧ opens up commercialisation of space and conducive space for Indian startups

⑨ Regulatory regime favourable

eg) INSPACE, NEIL, ISRO etc collaboration

valued points but same points not about daily life  
 Student Study  
 People saying  
 Fasal, NADAMS  
 Bharat App

## Issues in Space Sector

- ① Capital Intensive and huge gestation period  $\Rightarrow$  Space station by 2025
- ② Priority conflict of public expenditure  
 $\Rightarrow$  20,000 crore budget outlay of ISRO vs poverty levels in India as high as 25% (Tendulkar)
- ③ Commercialisation of space and Rising space debris (Kessler Syndrome)
- ④ Weaponisation and militarisation of space slippery slope  $\Rightarrow$  Mission Shakti

Good you pointed out with candid point

### Way Forward

- ① Efficiency and economy in public expenditure
- ② Private sector collaboration
- ③ Enhance R & D in space
- ④ outer space governance advocacy at UN forums

good pt of we don't demand chiefly touched

As India walks on path of becoming 4th nation having Indigenous Space Station 2035, we must shoulder responsibility of preserving the Global Common Good

valid vision noted

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
CD & VA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
S & F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
P & R	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS	6.25		

Alignment of some points to demand of Q.

Q.16) How can 'agrivoltaics' benefit India's agriculture and energy sectors? Highlighting the factors hindering its widespread adoption, suggest remedial measures. (15 marks, 250 words)

'एग्रीवोल्टेक्स' भारत के कृषि और ऊर्जा क्षेत्रों को कैसे लाभ पहुँचा सकता है? इसके व्यापक रूप से अपनाए जाने में बाधा डालने वाले कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उपचारात्मक उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

'Agrivoltaics' entails generation of

energy in agriculture to enhance twin benefits

of food security and energy security as

eg shown under PM-KUSUM

Benefit of Agrivoltaics in Agriculture and

Energy Sector

may Bifurcated

show

① Self-sufficiency in agriculture by reducing dependence on outside sources of power

② Enhances availability and accessibility of power

③ Cost-effective power generation reduces input cost and boost farm mechanism which is merely 40% cost

④ Support small and marginal farmers by adding source of Revenue

- ⑤ Enhances energy security by generating surplus energy for others
- ⑥ Reduces load on DISCOMS and can help in reducing losses under power sector reforms
- ⑦ ease of integration with grid and availability of credit under PM-KUSUM
- ⑧ provides shade for crops resolving issue of excess sunlight

Good coverage of points, may add value

FACTORS HINDERING ADOPTION

- ① Not suitable for all crops
- ② Impost dependency on solar panels
- ③ Scalability issues in large farms
- ④ Capital intensive and dominance of small, marginal farmers (85%)
- ⑤ Infrastructural Bottlenecks
- ⑥ Lack of storage solutions amidst intermittency and variability
- ⑦ low technology adoption rate among farmers
- ⑧ Lack of land (Avg holding 1.08 hectares) consolidation avoid.

fair coverage of points, may explain points a little

## Remedial measures

- ① Promotion of FPOs for providing land pooling, leasing options and reap economies of scale *(eg) will boost adoption*
- ② Extension services with multilingual support with ease *(eg) Krichi Vigyan centres, testing infrastructure*
- ③ Incentives for farmers growing agrovoltaics *(eg) Higher credit subsidy under KCC, Faster Insurance claims under Fasal Bima*
- ④ Role of SHG, NAO in education and awareness campaign
- ⑤ Boost domestic manufacturing capacity and technology transfer in renewables *(eg) Obj. at unfile*

Agri-voltaics has a crucial

role in transformation of role from 'Anna Data' to 'Infodata'. hence necessary

financial and non-financial incentives are

need of the hour

### 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 **5.75**

Q.17) Project Tiger's 50-year journey is marked by significant achievements, yet persistent socio-economic and ecological challenges related to tiger conservation highlight the need for a more holistic and integrated approach. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर की 50 साल की यात्रा महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियों से चिह्नित है, फिर भी बाघ संरक्षण से संबंधित सतत सामाजिक-आर्थिक और पारिस्थितिक चुनौतियाँ अधिक समग्र और एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता को उजागर करती हैं। वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Project Tiger was brought in 1973 for in situ and ex situ conservation of tiger via setting up tiger reserves and aimed to increase tiger population in India.

*valid info as per D*  
*started in Corbett*

## SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS

① More than 50 tiger reserves setup in India (e.g. Corbett, Simlipal etc)

② More than double increase in tiger population

*valid points with specific details*

③ Umbrella species led to conservation and restoration of entire ecosystem at lower trophic levels too

④ India home to 4 big cat species now (Tiger, lion, cheetah, leopard)

- few points with dg*
- ② Increase in tiger range as more number of states fall under range now (eg. Bihar, UP, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh)
  - ⑥ Employment opportunities due to boost to ecotourism potential  $\Rightarrow$  tiger safaris

## PERSISTENT SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND BIOLOGICAL CHALLENGES

*may divide into parts & show*

- few points with dg written*
- ① Rising human-animal conflict  $\Rightarrow$  More than 225 lives lost due to tiger attack
    - Soc. Eco. Educat.*
  - ② Increasing antipathy towards tigers due to conflict  $\Rightarrow$  Retaliatory killing of tigers Auni
  - ③ Skewed distribution of tigers
    - $\Rightarrow$  No tiger spotted in Palamou Tiger Reserve
  - ④ Schemes like cheetah Reintroduction poses a threat as same area cannot be leaved under all big cats

- ⑤ Loss of ecological corridors amidst rampant industrialisation (eg) expansion of railway track in Jungles
- ⑥ Low Budgetary allocations and Centre State Tussle (eg) Eco sensitive zones not declared in western Ghats → Threat to Tigers

## Way Forward Holistic & Integrated Approach

- ① Integrated approach towards animals under National Wildlife Action Plan
- ② Better monitoring techniques for tiger spotting (eg) AI drones, camera trapping
- ③ Role of NGOs in tiger conservation
- ④ Ecological transfers to states for increasing tiger population (eg) inter state transfer of WB-Adima

Two points could add more weight

Tiger, being a Keystone Species, plays a crucial role in preserving rich wildlife biodiversity of India. International Big Cat Alliance is a right step towards international collaboration for tiger conservation.

### 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	6.25		

Structuring + verbiage of last part

Q.18) Explain the various causes and the effects of landslides. Also, discuss the measures to mitigate their impact, with a special emphasis on National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) guidelines. (15 marks, 250 words)

भूस्खलन के विभिन्न कारणों और प्रभावों का वर्णन करें। साथ ही, राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (NDMA) के दिशा-निर्देशों पर विशेष बल देते हुए, उनके प्रभाव को कम करने के उपायों पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

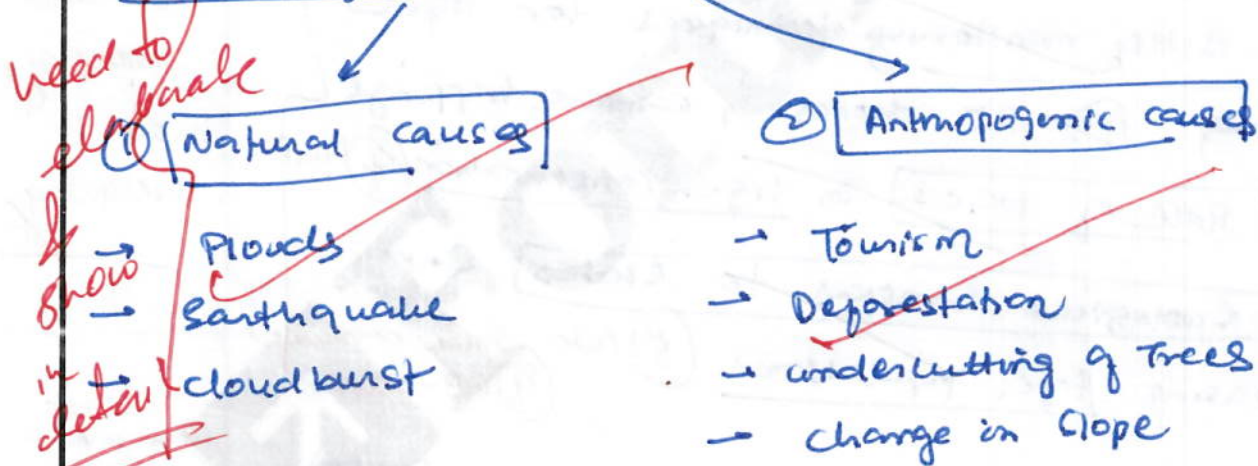
*Map with four regions*

As per Geological Survey of India,

*Good definition*  
landslide threat is rising with 12% of Indian geography prone to landslides - It is defined

as outward and downward movement of mass, debris under influence of gravity

## Causes of landslide



Most prone areas to landslide in

- valued more*  
*India*  
*use*
- Himalayas region due to tectonic activity, high rainfall
  - Western Ghats due to steep slopes, high rainfall, urbanisation
- keep for better impact*

Effects of Landslide (Mostly localized)

- ① loss of life and property
- ② Traffic congestion, Road Blockages
- ③ loss of arable land
- ④ Impact on tourism potential and heritage damage (Tourism)
- ⑤ Economic as well as Non-economic losses low?

few points, expand with eg/ data/ report

MEASURES TO MITIGATE LANDSLIDES

- ① NDMA guidelines on landslide susceptibility mitigation
  - zoning and mapping of hazard prone areas
  - Appraisal and check on developmental activities
  - promotion of sustainable tourism
  - Building of walls
  - Monitoring mechanism, community engagement

good coverage as guidelines

② Limited development around areas prone to land subsidence

(eg) Mahesh Chandra Committee on Jashimati landslides)

③ usage of Technology for Prevention and Preparedness

→ Drones for monitoring indiscriminate cutting of trees

→ NISAR by NASA and ISRO for monitoring land use changes

good coverage of part with eg, supports

④ Modification of slopes to enhance strength and capacity

⑤ Cendai Framework for Disaster

Risk Reduction → Decentralised, Bottom up approach  
→ Early warning systems

Suggestive fine notes

Disaster Prevention is key to landslide management by following sustainable development and building community resilience

Explanations of core demand for 1st 2 parts + map value addition

5.5

**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.19) Ethnic fault lines represent a serious security challenge, but they are only one aspect of the broader security concerns in the Northeast. Analyse. (15 marks, 250-words)

नृजातीय तनाव सुरक्षा से संबंधित एक गंभीर चुनौती का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हैं, लेकिन वे पूर्वोत्तर में व्यापक सुरक्षा चिंताओं का केवल एक पक्ष हैं। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

North east is home to nearly 70 groups speaking more than 70 dialects which show the ethnic diversity and fault lines. As a result, security challenges emerge in such areas.

valid contented intro

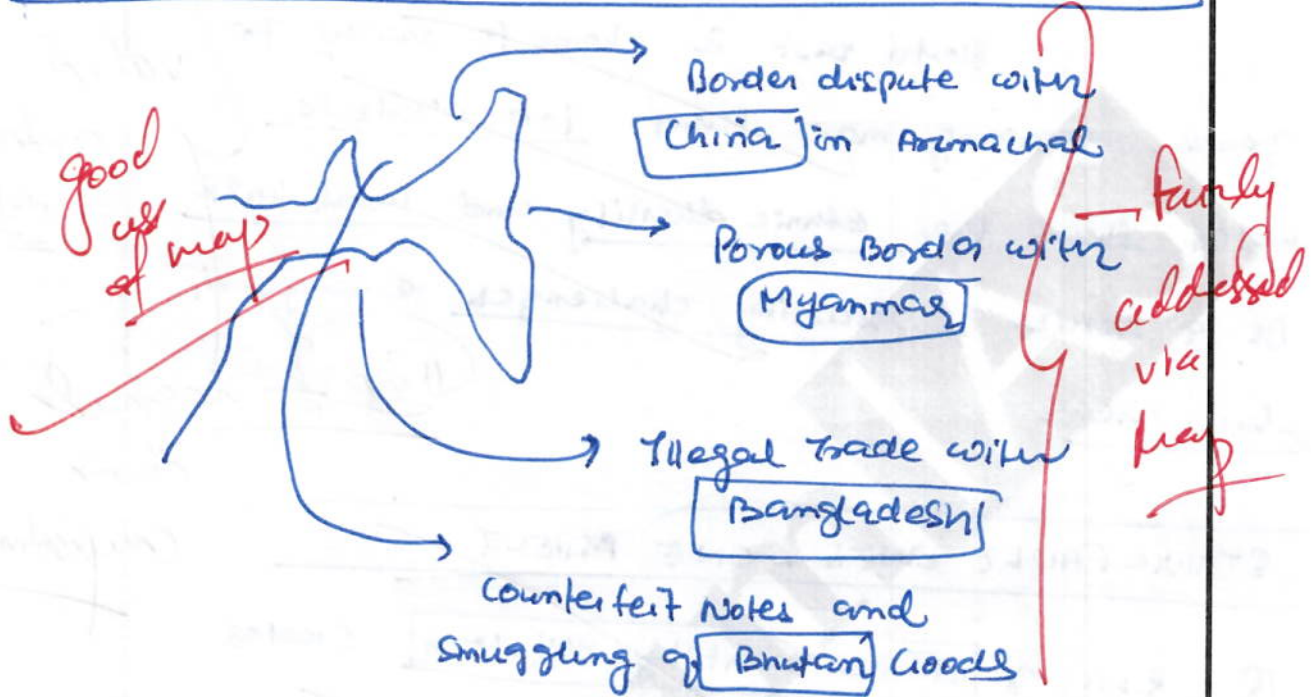
Map 2 regards ethnic composition

## ETHNIC FAULT LINES: ONE ASPECT

- ① Risk of ethnic identity dilution creates fear and conflicts eg Manipur crisis
- ② limited resource availability creates competition among various groups
- ③ Misuse of ethnic vulnerabilities by insurgent groups like NSEW, ULFA
- ④ lack of political representation amidst high diversity creates disappointment and dissent  $\rightarrow$  trust deficit in governance

valid points with keywords & specific eg.

## OTHER ASPECTS OF BROADER SECURITY CHALLENGES



① Border dispute with China

- Unilateral maps by China
- Development of hydro power projects
- Doklam Standoff

② Siliguri Corridor : A major chokepoint

- Gateway to northeast
- Triangular Junction between India, Nepal, Bhutan
- China's String of Pearls Policy (See Himalayan Quadrilateral)

*Fair points specifically written*

3) Misuse of FMR by Incumbent groups (Free Movement Regime)  
 → provides safe haven in Myanmar

4) Illegal trade and cattle smuggling via Bangladesh in north east  
 (official trade → unofficial trade)

5) Nepal provides safe haven to insurgent, Maoist groups

6) Political - Bureaucracy nexus in north east → Governance deficit

7) Rough, Physical Terrain hinders connectivity and development

8) Psychological barrier (e.g. North east vs Mainland)

9) Golden Triangle ( Laos, Cambodia, Thailand)

Way Forward → ① winning hearts and minds via Inclusive development (Am Devine)

② celebration of ethnic diversity (e.g. Bharat Smehta Bharat)

③ Border security and management (Madhukar Committee - One Border one Force)

④ Joint collaboration (e.g. operation Samite with Myanmar)

Valid points,  
 key point =  
 insurgency & terrorism  
 ULFA, NISW

good idea of welfare demand

**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 **6-75**

Future the time noted  
North East Development is key to look east and Neighbourhood first policy. Sabka Samr Sabka Vilas approach would come towards Integration

one / 2 key points + ethnicity map

needed to be touched more

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

Q.20) Maritime security challenges are complex, driven by both conventional and non-conventional threats. In this context, discuss the key maritime security challenges in India. Also, highlight the measures taken by the government in this regard. (15 marks, 250 words)

समुद्री सुरक्षा चुनौतियाँ जटिल हैं, जो पारंपरिक और गैर-पारंपरिक दोनों तरह के खतरों से प्रेरित हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में प्रमुख समुद्री सुरक्षा चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए उपायों पर प्रकाश डालें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

## Maritime Security in Indian Ocean

focus into world

Region holds key prominence given that more than 90% trade by volume and 70% trade by value passes through it. However, growing security challenges in rough geopolitical arena is an emerging threat.

Peninsular location  
Key use map  
Exposure - two angle

## COMPLEX MARITIME SECURITY CHALLENGES

① Sea lines of communication are most conventional war-cnv. need to be treated as per Q.

trade passes through these routes

② Presence of strategic choke point pose

challenge eg Malacca Strait, Hormuz Strait

③ Rising incidents of Piracy in

Indian Ocean eg Red Sea attacks against ships

④ Geopolitical shift amidst rising

Chinese hegemony eg String of Pearls Policy

⑤ Increase in non-conventional challenges like cyber attacks on ships, environmental issues like maritime pollution

⑥ Increasing frequency of cyclones and disaster preparedness

Non-traditional security issues  
natural disaster doubled in last 2 decades

⑦ Climate change, sea level rise and security of coastal communities

⑧ militarisation of Indo Pacific amidst USA interests (eg) AUKUS, SQUAD

Fairly covered points with eg

## MEASURES TAKEN BY INDIA

① Anti-Piracy maritime act to arrest piracy threat

- Special courts
- Higher penalties
- Re-definition of piracy

good detailed points

② International collaboration with

- IORA
- SONS
- MAHAJANAM
- Indo Africa joint exercises (Tanzania)

③ India as net Security Provider

↳ Disaster response and resilience using Information Fusion Centre in Indian Ocean

*Russian SAGAR*

④ Countering China via Necklace of Diamonds

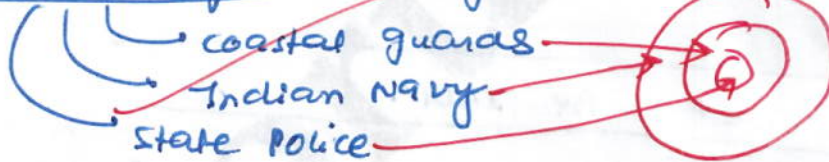
⑤ Trilateral and Bilateral alliances

↳ Colombo Security Conclave with Sri Lanka

↳ QUAD for Indo-Pacific

⑥ Maritime Security coordinator setup for the first time *HADR exercises*

⑦ Three Pronged strategy for marine forces



*scope of diagram*

*good way forward*  
*idea of schematics*

① Naval military bases expansion in Indian ocean *AL N. den.*

② Soft power to enhance maritime security (↳ MAUSAM)

③ Dedicated marine Police Force

④ Robust cybersecurity framework

*broader vision notes*

As India rises to become one of the Asian Powers, it should continue policy of

"Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" with respect for rules based (maritime order) in place

### Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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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	
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**Mentor Feedback Questions**

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

**Test Goal**

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

**Outcomes**



.....

.....

.....

.....

**Marking Scheme**

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

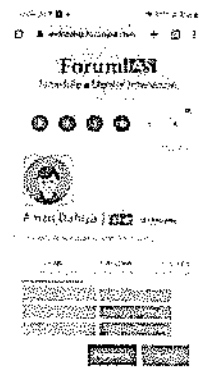
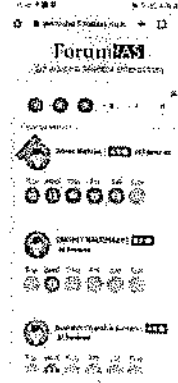
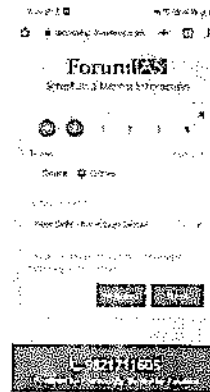
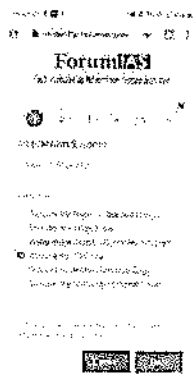
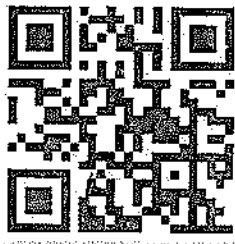
\* Subject to change without prior notice.

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