

(373280)



TEST CODE 8 1 3 4 0 7

MGP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

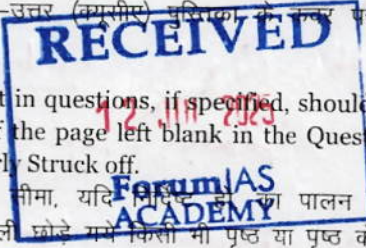
Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Manika Srivastava		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1510077523	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Delhi	Date/दिनांक	12/07

\*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	10	4.5	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।
2		3.75	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।
3		3.5	
4		3.5	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।
5		2.25	
6		4.5	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 (क्यासीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।
7		3.75	
8		1.5	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 है, पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।
9		0	
10		15	4.75
11	5.75		
12	6.75		
13	7		
14	6.5		
15	5		
16	6.75		
17	7.25		
18	7		
19	7.25		
20	7.25		
Total/कुल अंक	250	99.5	



Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 5:55 am	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12:55 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक : 99.5	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : Offline	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 : 1388	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि : 14-07-25

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.

## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

Dear aspirant

Your strength

- Good understanding & command over the topic  
(1, 6, 10, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20)
- Good use of rep, data, example, report  
to substantiate your argument  
(2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20)

### Areas of improvement

1. Structure - use subheading to improve visibility  
(11, 12, 17, 18)
2. Content → Write contextual intro with definition, data, report or recent event. (1, 3, 5, 6, 14, 15, 19, 20)  
→ Conclude on a positive note with a way forward, SDG, govt target, international convention.  
(3, 4, 8, 12, 19)
3. Presentation - Can improve your handwriting (though readable)  
- ideas are cluttered, leave proper spacing

### 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.

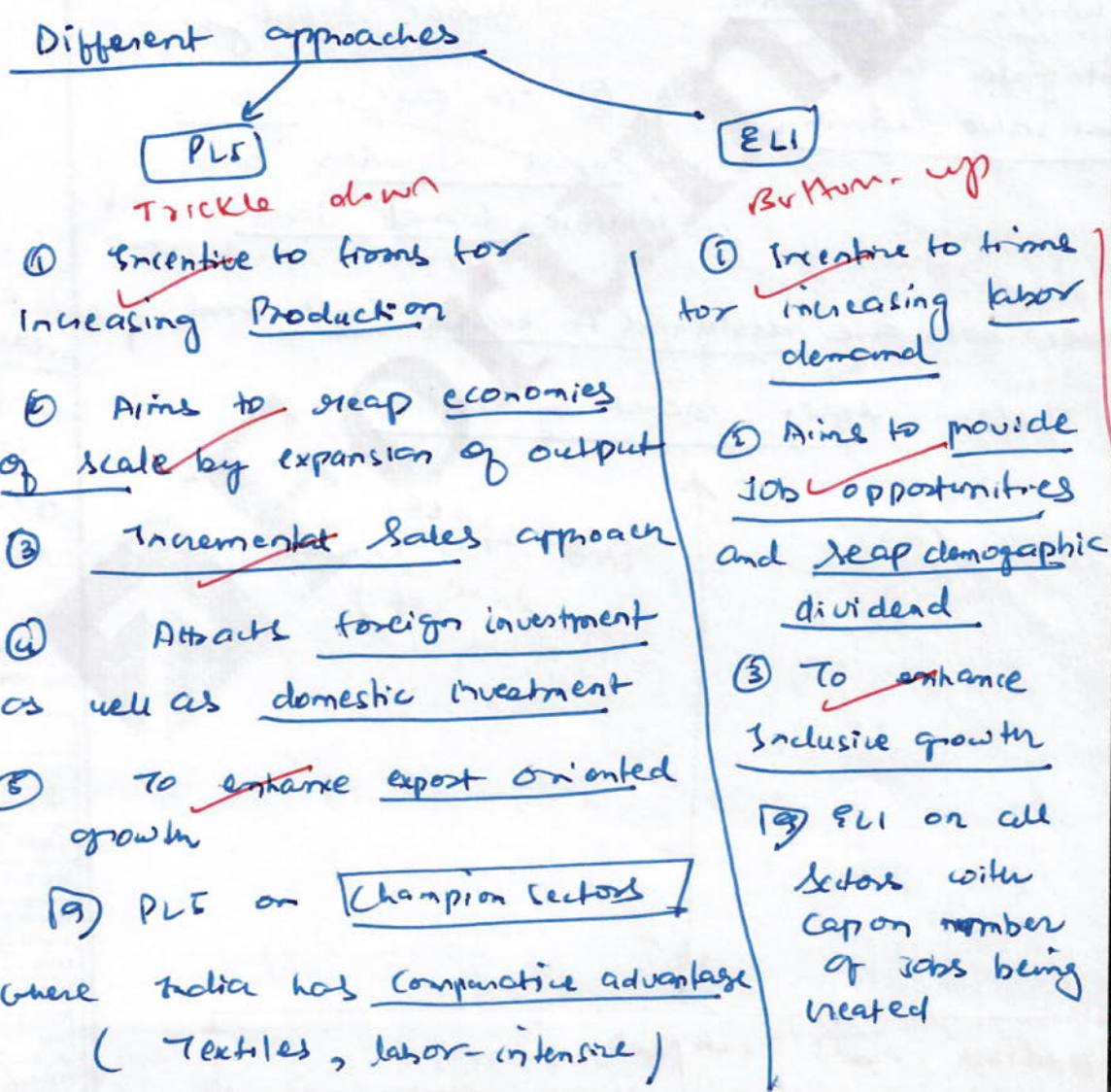
All the best

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। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) and Productive linked Incentive (PLI) both aim to boost economic growth but work via different forces of market demand and supply

generic intro  
Begin by describing the two



well covered  
good use of tabular format

Four or distinct outcomes

PLI

- ① Outcome would be India as manufacturing hub
- ② Achieve high levels of GDP via supply side production
- ③ Enhances Self Reliance and integrate into Global value chains

High economic return

ELI

- ① Human capital formation
- ② outcome would be minimise gap between labor demand and labor supply
- ③ to arrest urban rural migration and increase formal jobs

High social return

Relevant points

Good conclusion linked to govt objective

However both are designed to boost GDP and make India Utkarsh Bharat by 2047

Use space judiciously

Address all sub parts

**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	45		

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)

The concept of Reverse Brain Drain was highlighted by Hon'ble FM during Budget Speech (2024). It is a phenomenon which works counter to Brain Drain and attracts personnels back to source country by working on push and pull factors.

fair intro

highly skilled professionals & experienced intellectuals

## KEY DRIVERS OF RISING TREND IN COUNTRY

### ① IAT International level

#### 1.1. Arresting Push factors:-

↳ Creating jobs in home country by Schemes like Employment incentive scheme (EIS)

↳ Future investment potential by enhancing Ease of doing business

↳ Formalisation of economy via UDYAM, PM MUDRA, Digital infrastructure etc

↳ Social Security provisions under labor Code reforms with upskilling provisions

↳ Improvement in Ease of living by Urban Challenge Fund, Smart cities Mission

Relevant points.

You have met the demand.

1.2. Investing <sup>Improving</sup> Pull Factors !

India as 4th largest economy of world

Rising ~~Global~~ stature and voice at ~~multilateral~~ forums

every one wants to be seen with India - Humble EAM

Image Perception change by changing hashtags (eg operation Sindoor)

Not relevant to demand.

② At national level (Inter state and Intra state migration)

Business Summits in underdeveloped states

eg Bihar Business Summit

Focus on Regional development schemes eg PM DEVINE

via Specific Relevant points

State level reforms eg Bihar Youth Commission

Anti immigration policies

High cost of living

Greater Finance Commission funds to less developed states

Localisation of Sustainable Development Goals

Link with demand

Reverse Brain Drain has the potential to unleash the potential of aspiring youth and help achieve Saptarishi Goals of Budget

good character

↓  
Mention one or two

### 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	3.75		

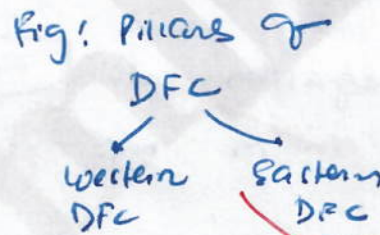
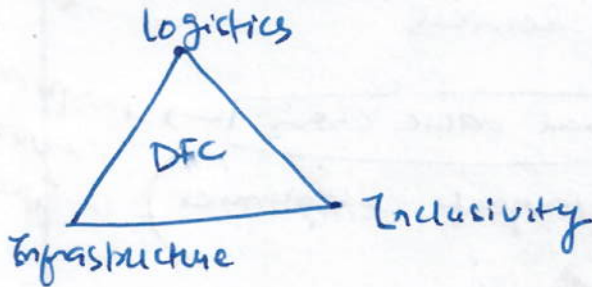
**Q.3)** The Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) not only enhances logistics efficiency but also represents a pivotal milestone in the country's infrastructure development and economic growth. In this context, describe the significance of the Dedicated Freight Corridor. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

## Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC)

aims to connect multiple points by building dedicated connectivity lines under railways

Write appropriate description  
Specialized railway network for movement of goods



Enhances logistics efficiency

You need to write on significance

Draw a map & show

- ① ~~Reduces~~ loss of connectivity ↔ Cost effective
- ② ~~Reduces~~ supply chain inefficiency by providing seamless connectivity
- ③ ~~Reduces~~ integration with multiple modes of transport ↔ Multi Modal Connectivity

Well covered

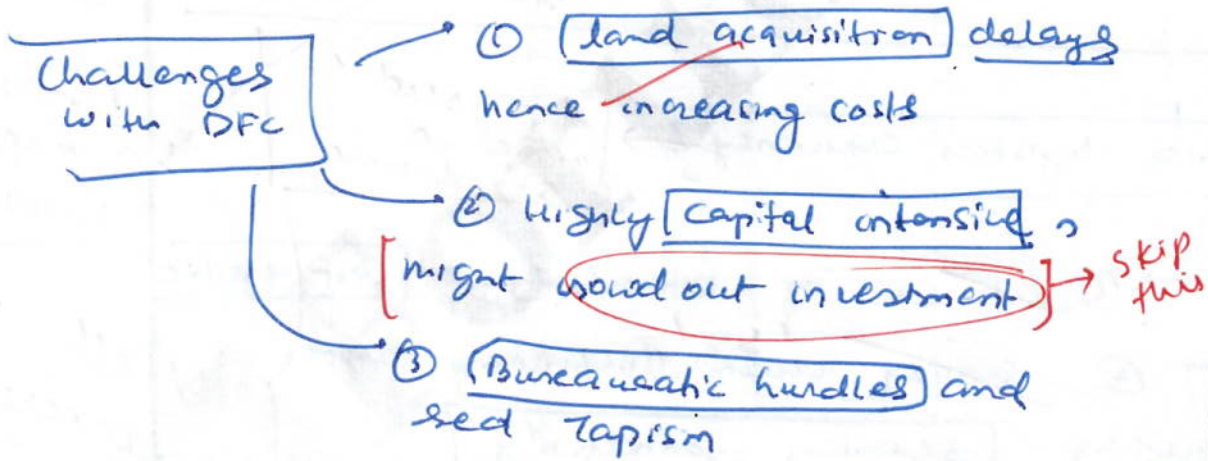
Pivotal (milestone) in Growth and Infrastructure Development

Valid point

- ① Development of Physical Infrastructure
  - ↳ Railway lines, Tracks etc

this is what is designed for

- ② Attracts Investments due to higher profit expectations → Investment by World Bank and Japan due to high returns
  - ③ Employment opportunities due to high potential for job creation
  - ④ Demand driven growth potential due to better and seamless services
  - ⑤ Integration into Global Value Chain (making India one of largest economies) → Improving export competitiveness
- Focus on  
Infrastructure  
→ Industrial growth  
→ economies of scale



Given the multiplier effect of DFC on Indian economy, implementation should be fast tracked by exploring multiple financing models and collaborating with private sector → National rail plan, 2030

decent conclusion

### Feedback

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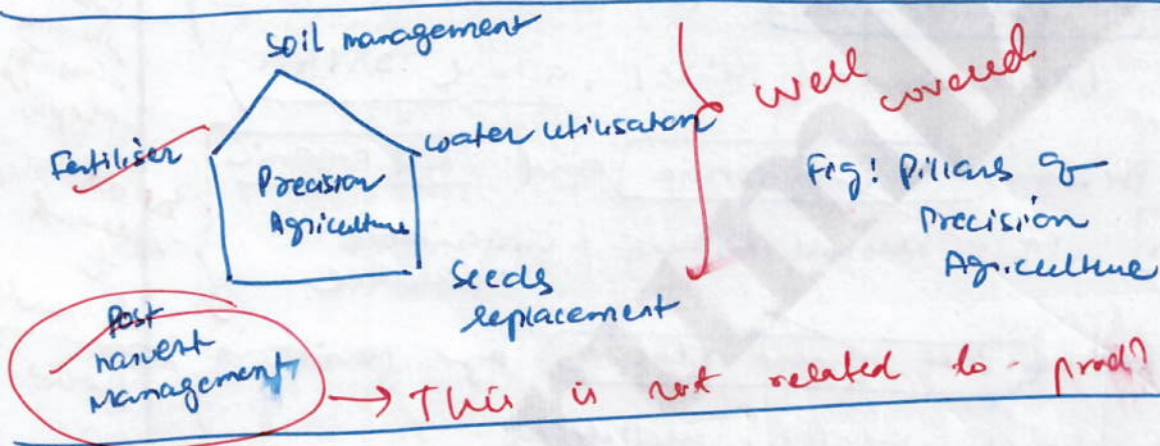
#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS	35		

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 entails precise applications of inputs like seeds, water, fertilizers to boost crop, land productivity and enhance resource-use efficiency.

excellent note aptly described precision agriculture



## Optimising crop Production

- ① High production and yield of crops observed in Andhra Pradesh
- ② Enhances Food security
- ③ Addresses water logging issues by precise water application - deep irrigation
- ④ Soil management using sensors, health card
- ⑤ Drone usage for seeds delivery

for generate add depth with analytical insights substantiate with examples

## Resource management

① Micro Irrigation like drip and sprinkler improves water use efficiency by 40%.

② Fertilization addresses over use of fertilizer

③ Measured amount of fertilizers based on crop requirements to resolve NPK ratio (Recommended 4:2:1, actual 35:4:1)

④ Preserves Soil moisture and Soil organic Carbon via Natural Farming / sustainable agriculture

⑤ Reduce Post harvest losses by monitoring using drones, weather predictions

Relevant points

also  
GTS for crop selection, planting density, depth.

Not relevant to demand  
Focus on core points

## Challenges with Precision Agriculture

① Subsidies provided in such way that encourages over use of resources (Pervasive subsidies)

② Small and marginal farmers lack awareness (86%)

③ Difficult to apply on small landholding (Average size 1.08 ha)

well covered

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	3.5		

Policy Support via Incentives and

Private sector Participation via Contract farming <sup>decent</sup> <sup>concerns</sup>

Promotion of Farmer Producer organization can help achieve Precision agriculture → sub-mission on agr. mechanization

Use govt schemes, policies to add value

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)

Food processing entails transformation of food, staple crops to high value commodities via steps like packaging, fortification etc. Wheat based food processing seems to be more prevalent in India in comparison to rice.

decent intro  
can give data

Reasons for low innovation in Rice processing

- ① Influence of western producers like USA who developed technology for value-addition and increasing shelf life
- ② Higher shelf life of Rice than wheat hence it can be consumed for longer without much processing
- ③ Low returns to investment in rice vs wheat deters innovation
- ④ Skewed food patterns as rice dominates poor's plate while wheat dominates rich's plate

Relevant point

check this  
rice requires strict storage conditions

Vague argument

good point

⑧ Viability of rice to convert into various food forms as limited options of Rice products

Genetic point

Focus on core reasons

Way Forward

- ① Promotion of food processing clusters of rice under PM Kisan CAMPADA
- ② Public investment in research and development via innovation - ICAR
- ③ Collaboration with Private sector to gain expertise

- 1. Technical constraints - absence of gluten like protein
- 2. Strict storage conditions.

and well covered

Given India has surplus in rice and wheat production, there is need to explore food processing options to double farmers' income and enhance food security of growing population

Good conclusion linked with farmers & food security

Focus on core demand

**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	220		

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)

Amidst rising energy demands of high population and to enhance energy security, various innovations are being done in renewable energy storage. Pumped storage hydropower is one of those systems for energy storage

Generic intro  
you can begin by describing its working principle  
↓  
gravitational potential energy

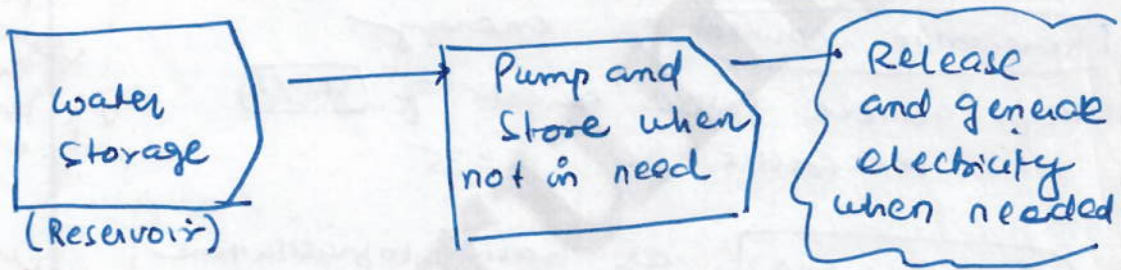


Fig. Mechanism for pumped storage

- ① Water is stored in a reservoir at a height using pump (using kinetic energy to pump)
- ② Storing water when not needed or during off-peak hours (Potential energy)
- ③ Releasing water from height to use height difference and generate electricity by running turbines (Electrical energy)

Draw a diagram  
↓  
Turbine  
Well explained the mechanism

## Advantages offered over other power storage

- ① Abundant water resources and ease of availability (India has 4% freshwater reserves)
- ② Decentralised approach, hence can be used to provide remote power in rural areas
- ③ Renewable source of energy  
Helps achieve INDC target of 50% non-fossils by 2035
- ④ Cost-effective as basic infrastructure needed for pump and release
- ⑤ Boosts Atmanirbharta as battery storage solutions dependent on imports

This notes it more accessible

You need energy to create the potential energy

Relevant points

also high round trip efficiency

Pumped Storage Hydro power systems falls in line with one water approach of NITI Aayog and can help transformation to become net neutral by 2070

good conclusion

linked with govt objective

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	4.5		

Improve intro & use diagrams to add value

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)

*Baku, Azerbaijan*  
 29<sup>th</sup> session of Conference of Parties to UNFCCC was organised in 2024 in Brazil and aimed to achieve international collaboration and coordination in Paris Agreement Goals

*decent intro*  
 Don't make factual errors

### Major outcomes

① update the goal of mobilising climate finance from \$100 billion to \$300 billion annually by 2035

② Enhance climate finance mobilisation from public & private sector to more than 1 trillion by 2035 *1.3 trillion*

③ Expedite operationalising of loss and damage fund finalised in previous COP

④ Finalised mechanism for Global Stocktake Rules for monitoring achievements quantitatively

⑤ Article 6 (carbon market) mechanism was finalised

*Well covered*  
 written most agreements  
 add more  
 also  
 - Baku work plan  
 - Reducing methane  
 for 13  
 organic waste

## Challenges with COP 25

- ① not much emphasis on Just transition } Relevant point
  - ② lack of voice from Small Island Developing Nations (SIDS) } generic point
  - ③ highly ambitious wot quantity of Climate finance but no clear pathway on how to achieve it } good point
  - ④ lack of discussion on CBDR (Common But Differentiated Responsibility) } Value point
- outcomes of COP 25 and who is going to host ONFA in 2028 } fair conclusion
- ↳ link with SDG-13, paris deal

write more points in key demand.

### Feedback

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AWIS			
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TOTAL MARKS	(3.75)		

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)

Solar power generation in India has crossed 100 GW which entails achievement of dual goals of environmental conservation and resource use efficiency. (to achieve such, emerging solar technologies like solar panels, photovoltaic acts as medium) → you can skip

Good intro  
good use of facts

Twin challenges with Resource scarcity and Environmental degradation

- ① Photovoltaics storage resolves the issue of uneven availability of solar energy  
→ Resource availability based on demand
- ② Generates low wastage hence environment degradation minimised
- ③ Helps in unleashing potential of solar rich states like Gujarat  
→ INDC target of 50% Non-fossils by 2035
- ④ Boosts economic growth and enhances labor, capital productivity

Not relevant

Address core demand

New tech

- ① New materials (Perovskite)
- ② New types solar tiles, solar bricks

→ Green jobs created due to solar technology

⑤ Steps in Grid Integration and achieve goal of one sun one world one grid under International solar Alliances

Focus on core element

Issues with emerging solar technology

- ① Highly capital intensive
- ② low productive capacity and infrastructure bottlenecks in India
- ③ Import dependence of solar technologies (→ china contributes more than 70% global manufacturing output)
- ④ lack of skilled labor (→ only 5% have formal skills as per India Skills Report)

Valid points  
Write briefly

Global-South collaboration and continued advocacy for technology transfer by India could help achieve renewable energy targets before time

decent conclusion

we ISA → STAR-C, SDG-7 + conclude

Focus on question analysis - understand the demand

### Feedback

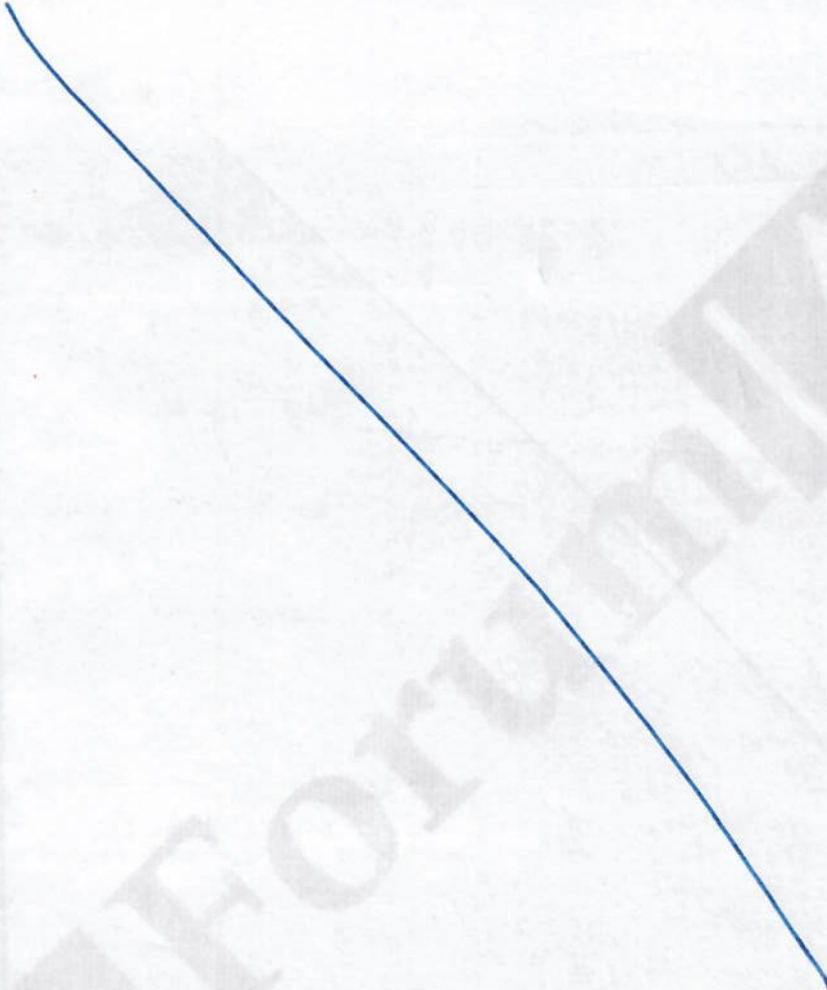
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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



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)





### 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			

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 (Armed Forces Act 1958) was brought to enhance peace and security amidst rising insurgency and threats to national security post Independence

good intro  
'can use disturbed areas to make it more appropriate'

necessary for Peace and Stability

- ① Provides immunity to police forces to act without fear or favor
- ② keeps control law and order situation during crisis like situation
  - Ⓜ search and rescue operations without warrant to avoid delays
- ③ Moral courage to armed forces and enhances self-defence
  - Ⓜ Arrest and detain without warrant
- ④ Helps control insurgency with Trop first *decisive force*
  - Ⓜ Decline in violence in north east zone areas

Relevant points substantiated with examples

also enables quick decision making.

⑤ Creates confidence and trust among citizens, attracts investments, aids economic growth.

good point

## Issues with AFSPA

① Alleged violation of basic human rights (eg) Mon killing

② Recommendation by Justice Reddy Committee to repeal the act due to misuse of powers

③ Rape cases as highlighted by Justice Verma Committee (eg) Mawrama devi case

Valid points  
Substantiate with examples.

## Way Forward

① Immunity to forces not absolute but only to be used in emergency

② Accountability mechanisms as fast track cases of rape

③ Oversight mechanism using civil society

well covered

AFSPA as a means to achieve peace and stability must be resorted to with utmost care and empathy (Afterall, it is about winning hearts and minds of people)

good conclusion  
Supportive  
well covered

### 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.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 रिफॉर्म) 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)

Factor market reforms entails transformation of key factors of production to achieve high factor productivity and double digit growth rate. It enhances the efficiency of factor inputs which translates to higher output.

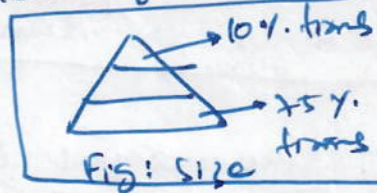
fair intro  
also describe factors of production

## Inadequate Progress in Reforms and Impact on Aspirations

### ① Rigidity in labor market

↳ Imbalance in labor laws and regulations lead to problem of

'Missing Middle'



↳ Informalisation of economy as 90% jobs are in Informal sector due to strict labor laws

↳ Low investments, FDI and low 'ease of Doing Business'

Relevant points  
ideas are cluttered  
Improve structure using sub-heading  
→ Land  
→ Labour  
→ Capital  
→ Entrepreneurship

- ② Reforms in capital market <sup>Issues in capital</sup> → use appropriate heading
- Resistance of banks to lend due to 'Twin Balance Sheet Problem'
  - Rising Non Performing Assets in micro finance, MUDRA loans
  - Underdeveloped ~~capital~~ Corporate Bond market
  - High Public debt and crowding out of private investments
  - Low capital productivity due to infrastructure Bottlenecks ↔ low private investments
  - Stagnant growth in household savings ( ~ 6% of GDP )
- Valid points but write briefly*

③ Reforms in land <sup>Issues</sup>

- Unsuccessful land reform and poor land productivity ↔ stagnant agriculture sector ( ~ 3% )
  - Fragmentation of land holding restrict economies of scale ↔ Avg size 1.08 hectare
  - land acquisition challenges due to lack of documentation, regulatory hurdles, high litigations ↔ Impact project clearances
- Valid point. good points*

## Steps taken by Government

① 4 labor security codes to enhance social security and ease of doing business  
 (a) limit on firm size for layoff notification increased from 100 to 300 → Incentive to grow

② Employment linked Incentive (ELI) scheme to provide financial assistance

③ MSME Reforms to help dwarfs grow into giants  
 → Revised definition (Economic Survey)  
 → credit guarantee  
 → 5 lakh credit cap

④ SEBI Reforms to enhance penetration of capital market (a) T+1 Settlement cycle

⑤ EWAMITVA, land modernisation via digitised means, Bhu adhar for land reforms

Relevant points  
 Improve presentation  
 Use subheading

## Way forward

- ① Fact based land reforms 2.0
- ② Blended Finance mechanism for private funding (cat Bonds)
- ③ Expedite labor market reforms; expand to gig economy

## Factor market reforms

bc implemented at priority is India wants to achieve \$ 7 trillion by 2030

should good conclusion linked with long term govt target

well covered

## 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.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)

Depreciation of Indian Rupee indicates deterioration in value of Rupee with respect to dollar. It leads to multiple implications on Indian economy like purchasing power, current account deficit etc.

*fair ratio*  
*use data*  
*via to*  
*add value*  
*1\$ = ₹ 86 (June 2020)*

## FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR DEPRECIATION

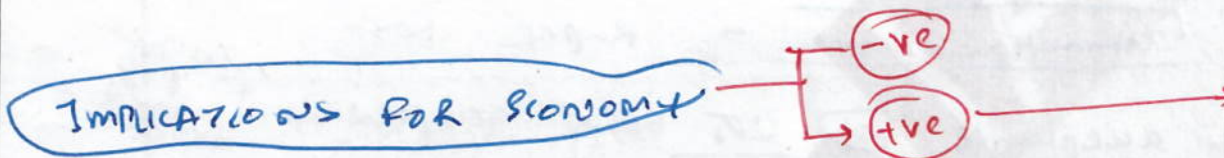
- ① Capital outflow from Indian market due to high foreign interest rates  
↳ Capital flight to USA, China
  - ② Rising crude oil prices due to geopolitical conflicts (eg) Hormuz Strait blocked by Iran
  - ③ low export competitiveness and Impact on total exports due to instability in West Asia
- Relevant points*  
*substantiated with examples*

④ low market uncertainty and high amount of speculations due to radical reforms by USA  $\Rightarrow$  Tariff imposition Impacts currency

well covered

⑤ low foreign investments via FDI, FIT due to global Economic slowdown post COVID-19, USA-China Trade war

also persistent inflation



exports  $\uparrow$   
Imports  $\downarrow$   
 $\downarrow$  domestic prodn as import substitution

① Erodes Purchasing Power of Rupee  
 $\rightarrow$  Strong dollar vis-à-vis weaker Rupee

(ex) 1 dollar  $\rightarrow$  80 Rs)

Relevant points with data

② Impacts Investment climate and leads to further capital outflow

use sub-heading

③ Rising Current Account deficit  
( $\rightarrow$  1-2% of GDP)

④ Depletion of foreign Reserves can lead to crisis like situation

also challenges for monetary policy

(ex) 1991 BOP crisis due to depletion of reserves

⑤ Impacts economic Growth by hitting imports and exports (GDP)

generic point need to substantiate

## Policy measures to stabilise currency

① Move towards de-dollarisation by reducing reliance on dollar

↳ local currency trade deals with Russia — vostro accounts

② Internationalisation of Rupee for wider acceptance  
↳ UPI being accepted in more than 7 nations

→ Rupee bonds

③ Foreign Trade Policy 2023 implementation to enhance export potential

(↳ District as export hubs)

Valid points

④ Ease & Doing Business Reforms via Saamanta, Panvatmala, Gati Shakti etc

focus on core points

⑤ Diversification of Import Basket and Export Basket

Specialisation by RBI to encourage FPI.

External Balance and

Internal Balance both can be achieved by adopting prudent monetary policy along with fiscal policy

good conclusion

suggested balanced approach

### 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) 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)

## Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO)

are association of farmers, individuals, tenants who work towards achieving collective interest and improve standard of living of members

*fair intro  
can write  
concise  
description*

Resolve Issue of Small Farmers and Boost Agrarian Economy

*Briefly mention issues faced by small farmers*

① Enhances Bargaining power for small farmers (86% of total farmers)

- ↳ Increases access to credit
- ↳ Resolves issue of post distress sale amidst price fluctuations
- ↳ Reduces post harvest crop losses

by investing in infrastructure  
 → world's largest grain storage in India

Mechanism for grievance redressal  
 mechanism as social cohesion

*Well covered  
also enhance bargaining power farmers market access*

## Can Boost agrarian Economy

Potential to double farmers income → how?

Arrest stagnant productivity by reaping economies of scale (land pooling)

(ex. Average landholding size 1.08 ha)

Provision of agriculture extension services

Enhances mechanisation by collective hiring  
(ex. 40% mechanisation in India)

Boosts private investment and enhances

Physical Infrastructure

substantiate with example/data

Valid points  
also  
collective processing  
→ profess-  
-rural  
management

## Factors hindering FPO Realisation

① Dominance of large farmers → write w.r.t FPO  
(14% farmers contribute to more than 50% output)

② low public investment in agriculture  
vs perverse subsidies

Valid points

③ Most incentives targeted to small  
and marginal farmers

➔ Incentive to remain small → write

① Lack of policy support and recognition  
eg. FPOs

② Climate change impact on agriculture and withdrawal of youth from farming

③ Feminisation of agriculture (23%) and socio-cultural barriers to women FPOs

④ Lack of Credit Support  
(eg. 30% credit still from informal institutions)

specific example

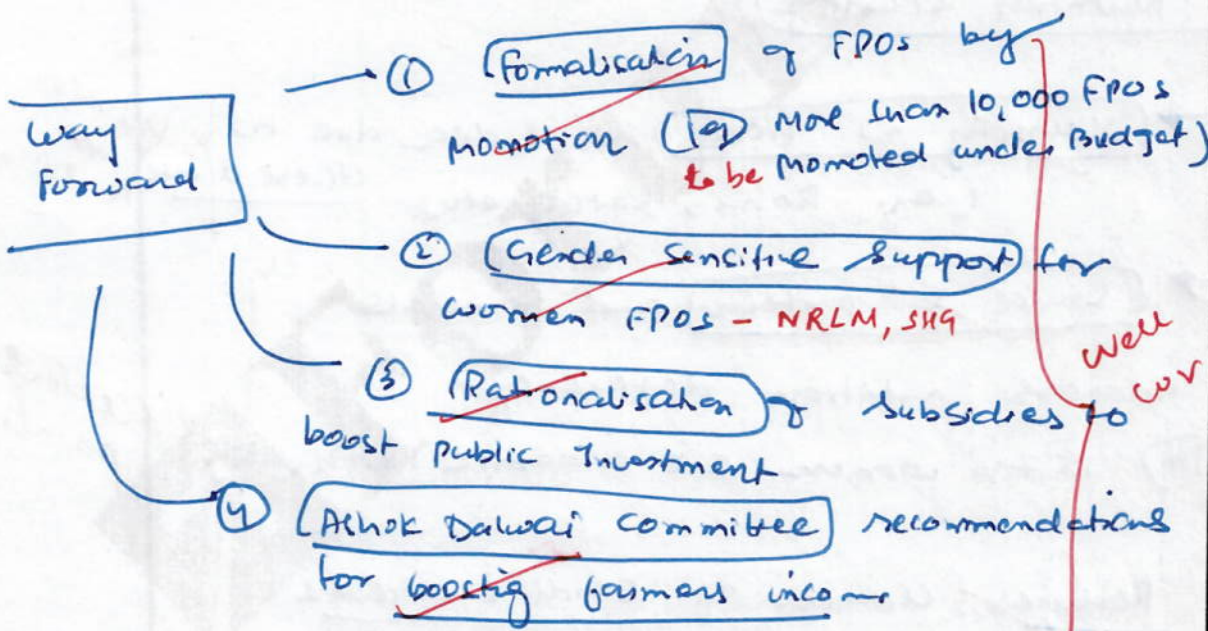
Relevant

points

focus on core issues

Weak internal governance  
Regulatory hurdles.

well covered



### 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			7

Good conclusion suggested when the resilience of Indian agriculture scen during COVID-19, need of the hour is to bring Agricultural Revolution driven by FPOs, agropreneurs and private sector collaboration

**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)

In collect fact  
↑  
6% → value is restock accounts for 6%

Fisheries contribute to nearly 6% of Indian GDP and has immense potential to increase farmer income via Inclusive Growth

decent into better to describe aquaculture  
↓  
farming of aquatic organisms & plants.

## Significance of Aquaculture

### ① Nutrition Security

Diversity of fishes in India due to diverse climate (e.g. Rohu, Katla etc)

write on nutrition

Source of protein and minerals

to address nutrition deficiency

(eg) 57% women are anaemic : NFHS

excellent points

Reduces chances of cardiac arrests

as contains healthy omega fats

(eg) 65% sick among senior citizens on cardio vascular diseases)

also micronutrients, Vitamin C.

## ② Livelihood Generation

- Addresses issue of Seasonality
- Can be used as Integrated Farming Systems
- Inclusive in nature as Participation of women high
- Labor-intensive hence resolves disguised unemployment (45% workforce contributing 18% of GDP)

*You have met the demand*  
*Keep it up*

## ③ Economic Growth

- Boost Share of agriculture and allied in overall GDP
- Huge export potential
- Comparative advantage of coastal states (e.g. Andhra Pradesh largest producer)
- High contribution of inland fisheries (More than 65% from inland)

*Valid points*  
*- Subsidiary industries processing, packaging*

## Initiatives by Government

- ① PM Matsya Sampada Yojana to formalise fisheries sector, promote cooperatives, enhance credit access

*Excellent*

② Infrastructure development fund for dedicated funding, **FIDF**

③ Meena Kumari Committee to explore potential of inland as well as marine fisheries

Challenges

- ① Most of them are informal with poor credit access
- ② Non sustainable mode (eg. encroachment of wetlands for aquaculture)
- ③ Poor fishery processing facilities and low shelf life hampers export potential

Write more  
- access to tech (GEMINI)  
- Export support (MPEDA)  
- KCC (Credit)

well covered

Be cautious [As a sunrise sector with immense potential to reap demographic dividend,] sustainable aquaculture should be prioritised as it meets double goals of sustainable development and

good conclusion

Vikasit Bhanet @ 2017

↳ can we Blue economy

**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	<b>6.5</b>
-------------	------------

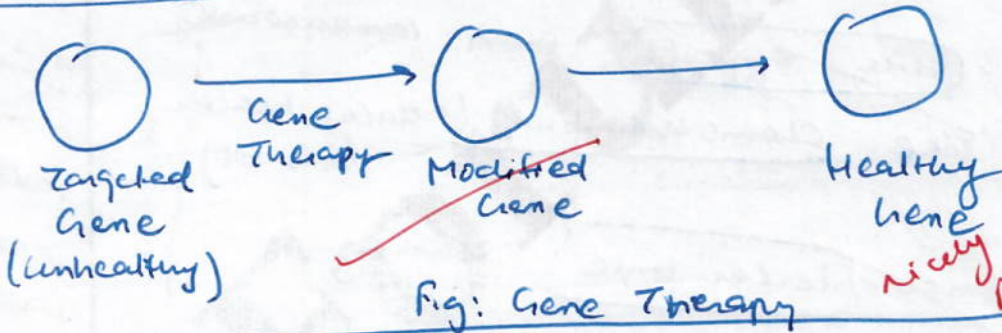
Write more points in govt measures

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)

*Be unique*  
Gene therapy is modification, alteration of human/animal/plant genetics using methods like stem ~~cell~~ <sup>cell</sup> therapy > germline editing etc. It is an application of Biotechnology which is gaining prominence due to its effectiveness in medical field.

*Write appropriate definition*  
 There is a difference between Gene & therapy Gene editing  
 Gene therapy modifies a person's gene to treat/cure disease



Various methods of Gene therapy

- ① CRISPR where gene is cut and modified like scissors mechanism
- ② Stem cell Donation for treatment of Bone marrow cancer

*These are tools*

*methods*  
 → Replacing  
 → Inactivating  
 → Introducing a new

## Better treatment than Conventional Approaches

- ① more Precise and accurate as Targeted towards Gene
- ② can treat Rare Genetic Diseases  
 ↳ Potential to treat Alzheimer / Parkinson
- ③ Treatment of Life threatening chronic diseases possible using Gene Therapy  
 ↳ cancer treatment
- ④ less Side effects than conventional therapies like chemotherapy (attacks healthy cells too)
- ⑤ consumes lesser time during treatment

Relevant Points

also minimally invasive overall cost remains low

## Challenges with Gene Therapy

- ① unknown Side effects in long run as currently in development phase
- ② Unethical issues if human genetic modifiable which passes through generations  
 ↳ South Africa allowed Heritable Therapies

Relevant points

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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			

- ③ Potential ~~for~~ desire of designer Babies
- ④ Perpetuates health inequality as high costs and inaccessible to rich
- ⑤ Low Research and development in India  
(~~Low~~ REID ~~is~~ 0.6% of GDP)
- ⑥ Lack of healthcare professionals who can perform the ~~task~~ therapy  
(~~Low~~ Doctor patient ratio: 1400:1 whereas WHO recommends 1000:1)

Well covered

also link of immune system rejection

## Way Forward

- ① Regulatory framework by Department of Biotechnology  
ICMR - Guidelines for Gene Therapy
- ② Transparency and accountability mechanisms to reduce side effects
- ③ Boost Research and Development  
(~~Low~~ Dedicated cells in medical colleges for gene therapy)

Valid points

Gene therapy is a perfect example of <sup>Gandhiji's</sup> "Science for humanity" if used with utmost responsibility and safeguards in place

Well concluded also mention Gandhiji

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 aims to develop its own indigenous space station i.e. Bharatya Antariksh Station by 2037<sup>2035</sup> hence making it 4th country to do so. Currently, International Space Station is the only operational space station (ISS).  
 ↳ Tiangong is also operational

*fair info avoid factual inaccuracies*

## Reason for developing own Space Stations

- To achieve space sovereignty as can conduct missions & research using national resources (Tiangong)
- To enhance microgravity research exploration and accumulate space knowledge (space biology)
  - (India aims to become space power Wishwagya by achieving 3% of GDP)
  - ↳ Avoid informal words

*Relevant points*

*Lack of coherence betn points & examples*

③ To Support Commercial Space Exploration  
 A) Axiom-4 space mission where ISRO spent ₹ 500 crore for Shubanshu Shukla

④ To enhance prestige amidst rising global stature (Inspires youth to participate in space activities)

⑤ Boosts Investments and spurs Economic growth - space tourism

⑥ Rising weaponisation and militarisation of space (Rising arms space race)

⑦ Avoids redundancy and duplication of efforts and resource use efficiency

Relevant points  
 also  
 - Reduce dependency on others

Not a valid argument  
 In fact it leads to redundancy

## Obstacles Faced during own Space Station

① Highly capital intensive, puts high fiscal strain (A) India's fiscal deficit more than 5% of GDP

Valid point

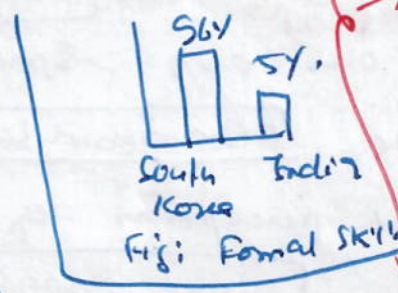
② needs well trained space professionals

(A) India formal trained workforce  $\rightarrow$  5%

Don't provide generic data with no relevance to demand

③ long Gestation periods and continued expenditure

(A) Increase in Public Debt



- ④ Space Race and Rising Space debris  
 (P) Kessler syndrome
- ⑤ Diversion of resources and Justification of spending (P) Tendulkar Committee: 29% poverty hence need for social expenditure
- ⑥ Law of space governance and Global zero  
 (P) outdated outer space treaty
- ⑦ Rising weaponisation of space and global peace  
 (P) Golden Dome Project of USA

*Write appropriate words*

*vald months*

*also Technical complexity Astronaut health.*

Way forward

- ① International collaboration on space research
- ② update space governance rules for better clarity
- ③ Prudent Public expenditure and Blended financing with Private sector

*Good conclusion having our own self-reliance*

The ambitious mission of launching our own space station would enhance Astronauts and improve global perception of India as a rising space power with message of vaidharu kutyambakan

*well covered*

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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 60

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)

Global Climate has risen by more than  $1.03^{\circ}\text{C}$  already (IPCC) <sup>above</sup> pre-industrial levels. This has a disastrous impact on entire earth including biodiversity, ecosystem and human livelihoods.

good intro with facts

## Impact on Bio diversity

① Disrupt Migration patterns due to change in global climate (eg) Falun migratory species in Keoladeo National Park

② Loss of Habitat and chances of extinction (eg) Great Indian Bustard highly vulnerable → It's mainly due to agr. (deforestation)

③ Impact on entire food web and food chain due to loss of keystone species

eg) Pollinator species and further impact on food chain

eg) loss of tigers, cheetah impacts entire food web

Valid points but use suitable examples don't push any irrelevant example

↓ not relevant to point

hydrological cycle

Impact on Ecosystem Services and Human livelihoods

agriculture drought, & land issues

can structure into ecosystem 1, 2 human livelihood 1, 2

① Increase in number of Climate Tipping Points  
Thermohaline circulation impact and Irreversible changes

valid point

② Breach of carrying capacity of ecosystems  
Mass coral Bleaching of Great Barrier Reef

can use this example for a more relevant argument

③ Sea level rise and loss of coastal livelihoods  
40% of Indian coast prone to erosion

④ Loss of natural Bioshields and their regulating services  
one third of mangroves at risk (UN state of mangroves)

Relevant points substantiated with examples

⑤ Feedback effect further ~~impacts~~ exacerbates impact  
Arctic amplification  
Himalayan glacial Retreat

## Integrated Approach for Adaptation and Mitigation

① Nature Based Solutions  
 mangroves restoration under MISHTI, SAME  
 increase green cover via agroforestry, Miyawaki methods  
 local restoration using artificial reefs

*you have hit the demand*  
*Relevant points.*

② One Health approach to contain zoonotic diseases, antibiotic resistance

*Relevant points*

③ Climate Smart agriculture to restore livelihoods and arrest Greenhouse gases

④ Coastal Management Plans, Mountain Regulation zones to check on development

*also payment for ecosystem services.*

⑤ waste management using scientific means, circular economy (9) Mission life

Multi-sectoral approach with community involvement and decentralisation would help achieve Paris agreement Goals along with Panchsmit Goals of India

*good conclusion*

*also link with SDG-13*

### 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	7.25		

*use subheading to improve visibility*

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)

Urban areas comprise ~ 35% of area but contribute to more than 60% of GDP hence they are called as growth engines. They also lead to socio-economic transformation due to utilisational changes.

good intro  
contextual -  
Zed the statement

Cradle of civilisation → birth of new ideas, cultures & life styles

- ① urban planning and development seen under Indus valley utilisation
- ② Growth of cities under Mauryan times and prosperity of India

well covered.

Growth Engines

- ① Attracts investments due to high returns → Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore more than 10% FDI
- ② Jobs creation and employment generation
- ③ logistics, connectivity and supply chain management → Industrial corridors Delhi-Mumbai

feel free to write briefly not the main demand

## Increasing various Natural and Man made Disasters

- ① Encroachment of wetlands and rising urban floods  
 Ex) Chennai floods (2015)
- ② Poor urban planning and congestion of roads, improper drainage infrastructure  
 Ex) Flash floods of Odisha, Mumbai
- ③ Heat Island Effect amidst rising concretisation, skyscraper deluges, poor ventilation  
 Ex) Heat wave warnings in Delhi
- ④ Extreme weather patterns due to man-made changes → felling of trees, infrastructure development
- ⑤ Rising Industrial disasters due to sluggish compliance, poor law enforcement  
 Ex) Sigachi Hyderabad Pharma unit explosion
- ⑥ Poor crowd management and Stampedes  
 Ex) Kumbh Mela Stampede, Mangalore RCB Stampede

Structure into

Natural

1. EQ (Delhi)

2. cyclones  
- Vizag

Manmade

1. floods  
Ex)

2. Stampede

3. Industrial disaster

Relevant points

## Mitigation and management strategies

- ① Disaster Planning as part of regular development exercise and not standalone  
 ↳ Integrated approach under Hyogo framework
- ② Decentralised, Bottom up via Stakeholder consultation ↳ Sendai framework
- ③ Capacity Building of local Bodies for high quality inspections ↳ Fire safety Norms
- ④ Structural Reforms under NDMA Guidelines (↳ Pre monsoon desilting exercises of drainages)
- ⑤ Enhanced Budget allocation  
 ↳ Dedicated fund under 15th Finance Commission

Relevant Points Substantiated with examples.

also  
 - Hazard Risk Zonation  
 - Early warning systems.

### 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	(7)		

Amidst rising urbanisation of India which is expected to reach 50% by 2040, it is imperative to take early steps for disaster prevention and preparedness

↳ use CPR1, SDG-11

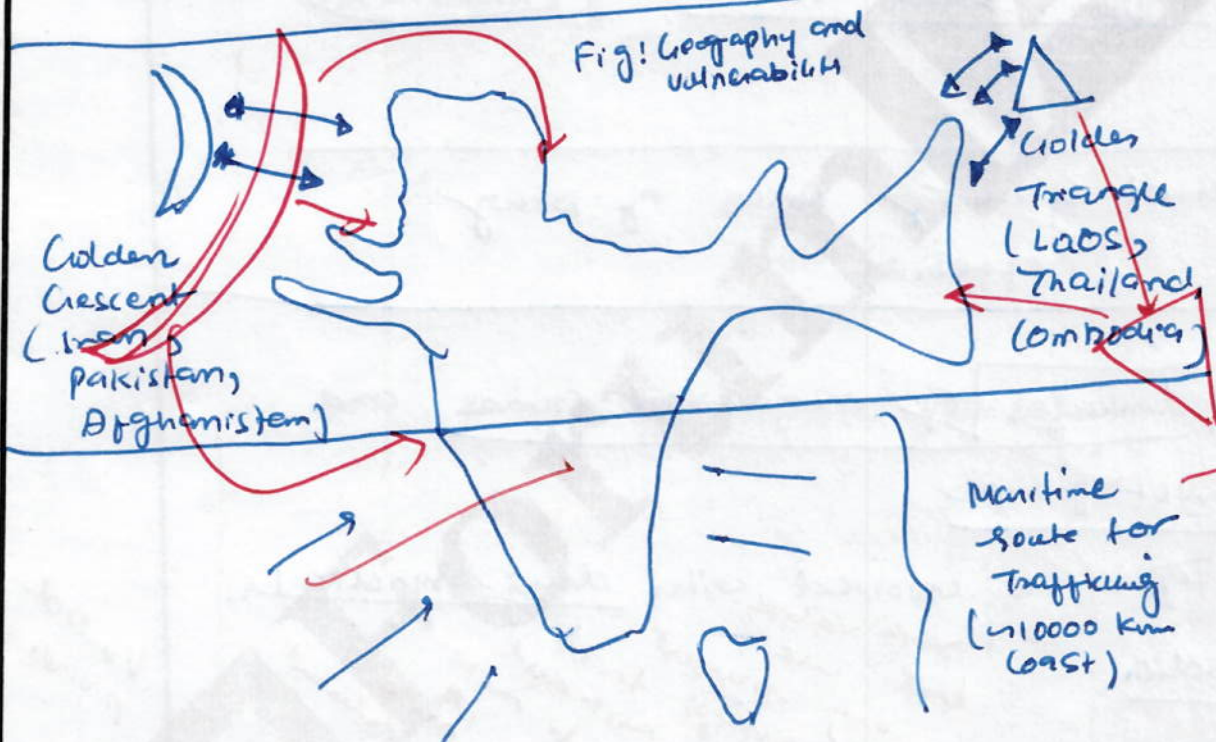
↳ Be subheading to improve visibility.

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)

Drug Trafficking entails illegal sale and purchase of drugs which could happen inside the nation by organised syndicates or across the border by international syndicates

decent intro  
can improve by giving data, INODC report



Nice use of map  
Show accurate location

Linkage to location and vulnerability

Ⓔ Immediate neighborhood with porous borders → underground tunnels found by BSF on Indora border  
land border with Afghanistan amidst Taliban regime

valid point  
improve articulation meaning & net clear

- ② More than 10,000 km of Indian coastline and high amount of volume of trade via sea routes (More than 90% by volume and 70% by value)
- ③ Free Movement Regime with Myanmar and proximity to Golden Triangle
- ④ Rough, Rocky terrain of North east

Focus on drug, 60000 numbers per relevant points

## Internal Security Risks of Drug Trafficking

### ① Linkages of organised crimes and Terrorist groups

① ISIS involved with drug syndicates in India  
 ↳ though valid but we must group them to make it more relevant

Valid points

### ② Impacts economy by creating a parallel economy

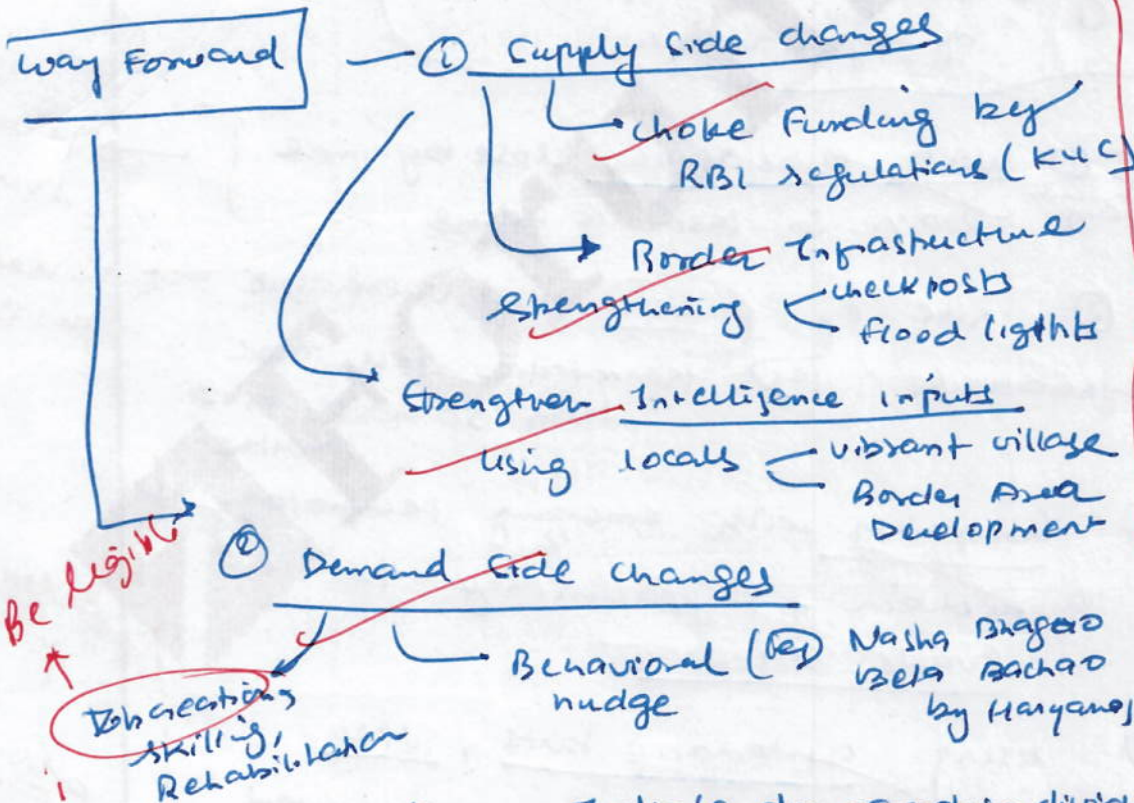
↳ Black market, Crypto currency

also Atom's Smuggling (ULFA).

### ③ Involvement of locals and poor intelligence inputs create challenge with intelligence agencies

- ④ Impact on demographic dividend
- (a) Rising drug menace in Punjab
- ⑤ Feeds Cross border Terrorism
- ⑥ Law and order problems amidst poor capacity building of personnel
- ⑦ Jurisdictional challenges due to transnational nature

Relevant points  
- also  
Corruption of State machinery



Well covered

### Feedback

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS	7.25		

Before India's demographic dividend turns into demographic disaster due to consequence of drug trafficking, we must take urgent steps to enhance security and development.

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)

India has close to 700 million internet subscribers as per TRAI report which indicates high vulnerability towards rising cyberattacks

decent info  
give data, report about cyber attacks.

Increasing frequency and sophistication of cyberattacks

① No. of cyberattacks rose by more than 200% in last 10 years

quite source

② Rise of pockets most vulnerable to cyberattacks  
(e.g.) Karnataka lost more than 50 cases in 3 months

what pockets?

③ Integration with emerging technology like Blockchain & Cryptocurrency to evade detection

Relevant points.

④ using automatic bots, UPN

(e.g.) Pulwama attack criminals used UPN for making financial transactions: FATF

all new forms  
(e.g.) digital arrest

## Challenges in Ensuring Cybersecurity

① Dependence on China for electronics, electrical machinery → Threat to Sovereignty

② Rising Internet access and Mobile users amidst high population. → Scalability

③ Sluggish capacity Building of cybersecurity personnels (eg) India has deficit of more than 2 lakh experts

④ Trans-national nature of cybercrimes and Jurisdictional issues

⑤ Rising usage of mule accounts by cyber financial frauds (eg) RBI → 7 lakh mule accounts

⑥ Multiplicity of organisations and lack of Coordination (eg) CERT-IN, NCIPC, CERT-FIN etc

⑦ Low Private Sector Participation due to poor cybersafety culture

⑧ Low Digital Literacy among vulnerable section (only ~ 30% Indians have digital literacy)

well covered.

you have met the demand

excellent point.

Relevant points

## Measures taken by India

- ① National Cyber Security Policy 2013 to train ~ 1 lakh cyber professionals
  - ② Institutional frameworks for emergency response (CERT-IN), cyber reporting (coordination centre), safety of critical infrastructure (NCIIIC)
  - ③ More drills under Cyber Swachta Kendra
  - ④ RBI guidelines for banks to have in domain handles and Internal Committee announced under Budget (FAIR)
  - ⑤ Cyber security guidelines by home affairs ministry → automatic logout  
→ mandatory reporting of cyber breaches within 6 hours
  - ⑥ Awareness campaigns (RBI kehta Hai)
  - ⑦ Defence Cyber Agency for capacity building  
Basel convention on cybersecurity
- could act as guiding light for enhancing cybersecurity and improve ranking in Global Cybersecurity Index

Relevant points  
can also add  
IT act, 2008,  
DPDP, 2023

Not verifiable

### Feedback

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P & R			
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TOTAL MARKS	7.25		

good use in international context

**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		

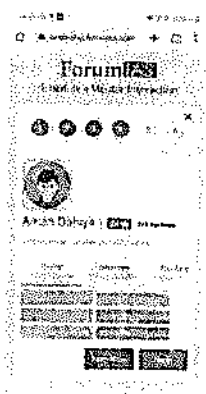
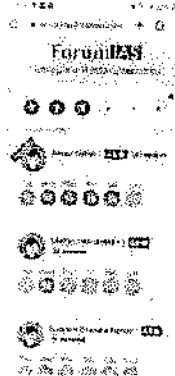
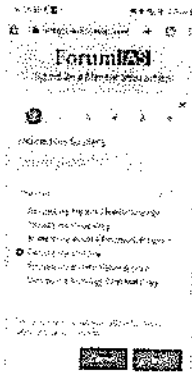
\* Subject to change without prior notice.

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