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NEXT IAS

MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT2507 **Test No. : 07**

Name of Candidate: AYUSH RAJ Mobile No. [redacted]

Roll No. : GSPM24A13015 Start Time 11:15am End Time 2:15pm

Date of Examination: 16/08/2025 Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
TOTAL MARKS - 100		

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
TOTAL MARKS - 150		

GRAND TOTAL - ...../ 250 EVAL CODE: ..... EVAL DATE: .....

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately on receipt of the QCA booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.
2. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 20 questions within the given timeline.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
5. Candidates must write answers for the specific question under the respective question itself. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.
6. Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
7. Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

सामान्य निर्देश

1. QCA पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर कृपया तुरंत जांच लें कि इस QCA पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ या सामग्री आदि गलत छपी हुई या फटी हुई या गायब तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका से बदल लें।
2. अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा ।
3. अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
5. अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के उत्तर संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखने होंगे। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS: .....

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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1	1 .....
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MARKING SCHEME *

Marks Per Ques	Below Average	Average	Above Average
10 Marks	Below 3.00	3.00 - 3.75	4.00 and above
15 Marks	Below 4.50	4.50 - 5.75	6.00 and above

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

Topper's Copy	Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB
Copy Scanner App	Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of MTS 2.0 Score Improvement Program (SIP) is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.

Q1.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q6.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

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Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

NEXT IAS

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion


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Candidates must not write on this margin

1. मेक इन इंडिया के एक दशक बाद भी, भारत का विनिर्माण क्षेत्र इसकी विकास गाथा में एक कमजोर कड़ी बना हुआ है। भारत जीडीपी वृद्धि और रोजगार सृजन में अपनी क्षमता का उपयोग करने के लिए अपने विनिर्माण क्षेत्र को मौलिक रूप से कैसे नया रूप दे सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Even after a decade of Make in India, India's manufacturing sector has remained a weak spot in its growth story. How can India fundamentally reset its manufacturing sector to utilise its potential in GDP growth and job creation? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Make in India, a promotive scheme of 2015 eyed on increasing contribution of manufacturing sector to 25% by 2025.

Manufacturing sector as weak spot

(i) Contribution to GVA constant at 14-16% of GVA.

(ii) Increased focused on assembly and not port manufacturing (As said by Dr. Raghu Ram Rajan).

(iii) More focus on less labour intensive industry which has led to jobless growth.

Fundamental Reset: To realize full potential

(i) Focus on labour intensive industry like Textile industry.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Eg Provide employment ~ 4 crore workers

(II) Easing regulatory compliances for more participation of industries.

Eg Still 21 different permissions are required

(III) Focus on PLI (Production link incentive) for manufacturing sector.

Eg Due to which 99.2% mobile phone in India is made here only

(IV) Introduction of technology but focus on core industry like food processing industry, leather industry should be increased.

(V) Resolving middle (missing) as no middle level industry is largely present.

Eg 90% are micro or else very big.

Thus with policies like Aatmanirbhar Bharat, PLI, PLI etc, the future of Viksit Bharat lies with growing manufacturing base.

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2. भारतीय स्टार्टअप्स ने अपार संभावनाएं दिखाने के बावजूद नवाचार को आगे नहीं बढ़ाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। भारतीय स्टार्टअप को मूल्य श्रृंखला में ऊपर जाने के लिए उपाय सुझाएँ? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Indian startups, despite showing great potential, have not scaled up on innovation. Discuss. Suggest measures for Indian startups to go up the value chain.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

As per DPIIT, 1.8 lac. startup (as per June 2025) with over 125 unicorns have shaped India's path of development.

Indian startup not scaled up on innovation

① Most of the startup have focused on food sector because of easy target and less investment.

② lack of funding mechanism for innovative startup like space tech. startup or deep tech startup.

③ Focus on profit has levelled the growth to stagnation and poor IPR is also the reason.

Measures to go up the value chain;

① Focus should be upon emerging technology

Candidates must not write on this margin

not on 'easy to pick'.

(ii) More government spending on research and development is required.

⇒ It is 0.64% of GDP only.

(iii) Increased amount of fund raiser and venture capitalist. (as of now only 20% can be funded).

(iv) Increasing skill base of population;

⇒ only around 4.7% have been formally trained.

(v) Promotion of entrepreneurial culture, as PM called out for becoming 'Job giver not job seekers'

Thus government has policy like

(i) Start-up India
(ii) Stand up India
(iii) RISE scheme

With such scheme, the promotion of innovation based startup be guiding India's path to development by 2047.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3. एक मजबूत सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) के बावजूद, खाद्य सुरक्षा भारत की जनसंख्या के लिए एक चुनौती बनी हुई है। वर्तमान पीडीएस प्रणाली में क्या कमियां हैं? प्रणाली में सुधार के लिए उपाय सुझाएँ।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Despite a robust Public Distribution System (PDS), food security remains a challenge to the Indian population. What are the deficiencies in the current PDS system? Suggest reforms to improve the system.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Public distribution system an inter-connected drain of collection and supply of subsidised food grain is essential pillar of India's food security.

Deficiencies in current PDS system

① As per ICRIER report, 25-30% leakage to other places is seen in PDS.

② Inclusion and exclusion error is very high due to less validation of income level.

③ Lack of awareness among people from rural background about quality and quantity.

④ Quality of food grain provided are not upto mark.

↳ Millet (superfood) is missing.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(v) Corrupt fair price shop owners, divert the food grain to market and acclaim that government has not sent it.

Measures to reform the PDS system

(i) Trained AI based system to reduce exclusion and inclusion error.

(ii) GPS tracking of delivery of food grains to PDS shops, to prevent leakages.

(iii) Grievance redressal mechanism to be introduced for citizen's query.

(iv) Social audits of PDS shops and grain quality should be made mandatory.

(v) As per Shanta Kumar Committee, instead of supply of food grain, direct benefit transfer should be promoted.

Thus, with these measures, the black spot of PDS could be removed and transparent, accountable, PDS mechanism be supported.

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4. हाल ही में शुरू किए गए डिजिटल कृषि मिशन के प्रमुख घटकों पर चर्चा कीजिए । यह मिशन किसानों के कल्याण में सुधार करने में कैसे सहायता करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the key components of the recently launched Digital Agriculture Mission. How will this mission help in improving farmers' welfare? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Digital agriculture mission, is a support based mechanism for digitizing agriculture enabling targetted reform and evidence based policy making.

Key components of Digital Agriculture Mission;

① Farmer's id : A unique farmer id for every farmer on which all data of his farm related activity will be synchronised.

② Crop Sown Registry : Integrated data of crop grown and their return, harvest, yield etc.

③ Creation of 'triangulated' Agri stack enabling better monitoring mechanism.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Mission's help in upgrowing farmer's welfare

① Personalized information: support systems will give it based on farmer's crop preference etc

② Eased direct benefit transfer as your transparent farmer's data is available

③ Formalization of agricultural workforce as, farmer will get easy access to credit, and institutional support

⇒ Still 30% credit are from non-institutional sources.

④ Evidence based policy making, for farmer's welfare.

⑤ Integration of data with e-NAM allow better market to farmer and help in crop diversification

Thus, Digital Agriculture Mission will propel the growth of Agri economy providing better informed and sustainable crop practices

Candidates must not write on this margin

5. एक्सिऑम-4 मिशन क्या है? एक्सिऑम-4 मिशन में भारत की भागीदारी भारत के मानव अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम को कैसे सशक्त करेगी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

What is the Axiom-4 mission? How will India's participation in the Axiom-4 mission help in bolstering India's human space programme? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Axiom 4 mission was a manned mission to International Space Station in which Group Capt. Subhanshu Shukla along with other flew to ISS.

India's participation: Bolstering India's human space program

(i) Idea about, 'piloting' experiences as Capt. Subhanshu Shukla was pilot in Axiom 4.

(ii) Greater insights about impact of celestial 'radiation' on human body.

(iii) Insights about physiological problem faced and solution there upon.

(iv) Better understanding of how to sustainably park and depark from space station.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(v) Insights about, functioning of 'microgravity' and its impact on human health

(vi) Improvements in environment controlled life support system for better sustenance in Gaganyaan mission.

Why AXIOM 4 important for India

(i) Epitome of Global Space collaboration and rising India's global space diplomacy.

(ii) Precursor and training insight for Gaganyaan and Shukrayaan mission:

(iii) Insights of improvement for Space Tourism.

- It will increase global share of India in space from 1.5% to 3-4%.

AXIOM 4 mission and India's collaboration is lighthouse for ISRO's upcoming project enhancing chances of successful mission.

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6. परिशुद्ध औषधि की अवधारणा का परिचय दीजिए। दुर्लभ एवं विशिष्ट रोगों के उपचार में परिशुद्ध औषधि की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Introduce the concept of precision medicine. Comment on the role of precision medicine in the treatment of rare and specific diseases. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Precision medicine are kind of personalized medicine made for targetting certain type of disease causing problems with unique formulation designed according to persons need.

Features of Precision medicine

(I) Unique for every individual.

(II) Better efficiency and high success rate.

(III) Currently high priced due to low demand.

(IV) Limited to certain type of disease.

Eg CART cell therapy for Lymphoma. Blood cancer

Role of Precision medicine : in rare and specific disease.

(I) Formulated according to specific demand

Candidates must not write on this margin

of disease and hence chances of curability increases.

(ii) High scale study of cause and then medicine are formulated, which 'cure it from root'.

(iii) Designed according to extremity of disease with minimal intervention.

⇒ CRISPR for Treatment of sickle cell anaemia.

(iv) May include mrna and dna specific medicine, which has high success rate with less chances of cytokinenin storm.

Thus, precision medicine in 21st century is life saver with mrna related medicine growing at $28bn by 2026 and.

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7. चर्चा कीजिए कि जैव विविधता अधिनियम, 2002 और हाल ही में अधिसूचित जैविक विविधता (पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण) विनियमन, 2025 पारंपरिक उद्योगों की वृद्धि सुनिश्चित करते हुए पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण को कैसे बढ़ावा देते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss how the Biodiversity Act, 2002, and the recently notified Biological Diversity (Access and Benefit Sharing) Regulation, 2025, promote access and benefit sharing while ensuring the growth of traditional industries. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Biodiversity Act 2005, is an umbrella law covering fair and trasparent use, sustainable exploitation and acess and benefit sharing to locals for biodiversity exploitation.

Biodiversity Act, 2002 and rules 2025 promoting acess and benefit sharing;

(i) Allows prior informed consent from NBA or SBA before collection & biodivsity exploitation right.

(ii) Money received from such exploitation is also contributed into national biodiversity fund and local fund.

(iii) Training of local people is also promoted and giving royalty to them for

Candidates must not write on this margin

using their knowledge.

(iv) Indigenous institution like AHOSH has been allowed for going with research activities based on traditional knowledge.

Their promotion in growth of traditional industries;

(i) Allocos local to use small biodiversity services and good for sustenance.

Eg: It is also promoted under van dhan Yojana

(ii) locals are allowed for protecting and using local produce for self use and for small businesses.

(iii) The industries exploiting biodiversity at upar level are made to employ local people and impart Training to them.

Thus, BDA 2002 and regulation 2025 streamlines the way of sustainable exploitation and promotion of traditional industries.

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8. "आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण की दिशा में तैयारी (तत्परता) पहला कदम है।" इस संदर्भ में, भारत में आपदा तैयारी और पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणालियों को सुदृढ़ बनाने में भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) की भूमिका का आकलन कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Preparedness is the first step towards disaster risk reduction". In this context, assess the role of the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) in strengthening disaster preparedness and early warning systems in India.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

IMD has completed its 150 yrs of guiding and predicting meteorological phenomena and promoting disaster preparedness.

Role of IMD in strengthening disaster preparedness

(i) Colour coded warning for cyclones and exact 'location of landfall' help plan evacuation measure.

(ii) Promotes 'data based' predictibility like flash flood and cloud burst which allow early measure to relocate people.

(iii) The radars (doppler) and earth observation satellite based decision making help predict 'weather phenomena' in advance.

(iv) Guides, government about how to proceed

Candidates must not write on this margin

mid, before and after disasters.

Role of IMD : Strengthening Early Warning system

(i) Farm based early warning system of cyclone

(ii) Gives week ahead early warning of high probability rain and floods etc.

(iii) Monitors humidity and also give early warning for 'heat waves' etc which are of fatal nature.

(iv) Now, it focusing on village level accurate prediction to save rural life and property.

But still some refinements are required,

(i) Sometime predictibility fails, where it with more use of radar, antenas etc.

(ii) Should encourage community based planing and information dissemination for better preparedness.

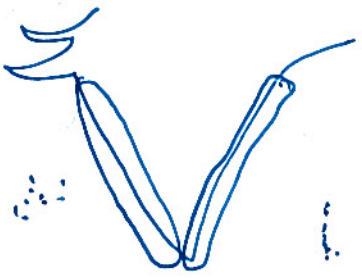
In this way, IMD has strengthened disaster response and preparedness saving million of lives.

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9. भारत की लंबी समुद्री सीमा किस प्रकार आंतरिक सुरक्षा के लिए गंभीर चुनौतियाँ प्रस्तुत करती है? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु सुझाव प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How does the long maritime border of India present immense internal security challenges? Suggest measures to address these challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India has around 10000 Km (roughly) of maritime border facilitating trade and movement worldwide.



India's maritime border of around 10000 Kms+. (roughly)

long maritime borders: challenges

① Security lapses triggers 'human trafficking' from there.

② Drugs trafficking and gold smuggling is done through maritime routes.

③ Lack of continuous monitoring also lead to international migrants (illegally) entering into India.

e.g. from Srilanka.

④ Porosity of borders lead to incoming of terrorist and infiltrators

Candidates must not write on this margin

By 26/11 attackers ~~were~~ had entered India from maritime route.

Measures to address these challenges includes

(i) Drone and UAV usage for monitoring continuously

(ii) Increased number of custom officers and Indian Coast Guard members to check outs it.

(iii) Frequent checks on major port terminals and consignment through radar rays etc.

(iv) Increased maritime security through local policing for better check on illegal migrant

(v) Use of anti drones inside and system for neutralising UAVs which drust and supply drugs.

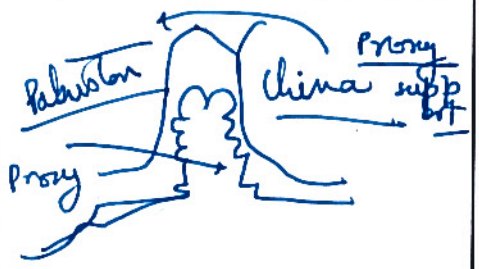
With these measures, India's maritime borders may be secured, which disallow trafficking making India grow securely, and without drug addicts or human right violations

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10. जम्मू और कश्मीर में आतंकवादी गतिविधियों में कमी के बावजूद, ओवर ग्राउंड वर्कर्स (OGW) और छद्म (परोक्षी) आतंकवादी समूह भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा के लिए गंभीर खतरा बने हुए हैं। इन खतरों को निष्क्रिय करने के लिए क्या रणनीतियाँ अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Despite decline in terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir, Over Ground Workers (OGWs) and proxy militant groups continue to pose a serious threat to India's internal security. What strategies can be adopted to neutralize these threats? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) is situated between two hostile neighbour i.e China and Pakistan which is now indulging in proxy wars.



∴ India's Jammu and Kashmir.

Reason behind rise in OGWs and Proxy militant groups,

① Funding by ill motivated civil society organisation.

Eg Mercy Corps was accused of funding it in J&K.

② Rise in encrypted radicalization through whatsapp, Telegram etc.

③ Drug trafficking and drug addiction has made youth more vulnerable to militancy

Candidates must not write on this margin

(10) Use of technological warfare and mis-information warfare to influence youth in joining such groups

Strategies to be adopted for neutralizing threats

① Strategic leadership by armed personnel with support from intelligence.

(11) Compassionate programs like Pehal and operation Sadhbhavna for securing youth's trust in India.

(12) Promotion of local policing and community policing for better monitoring.

(13) Use of drone technology and digital footprints of individuals who are feeding OGWs and proxy groups.

✓ Check on money laundering and drug trafficking through CIBMS and Aashtees system.

With such strategies both trust in locals and fear in OGWs may be inculcated promoting peace and growth in valley.

Candidates must not write on this margin

11. "अवसरंचना का विकास त्वरित और समावेशी आर्थिक विकास का एक प्रमुख चालक है"। दीर्घकालिक विकास को प्राप्त करने में अवसरंचना में निवेश के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, अर्थव्यवस्था में अवसरंचना के नेतृत्व वाली वृद्धि को प्रोत्साहित करने में भारत की सफलताओं और विफलताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

"Infrastructure development is a key driver of accelerated and inclusive economic growth". Highlighting the importance of infrastructure investment in achieving long-term growth, discuss India's successes and failures in stimulating infrastructure-led growth in the economy.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

In Budget 2025-26, 3.40% of GDP has been allocated for infrastructural development highlighting its importance in achieving long term growth.

Importance of Infrastructure led growth:-

(i) Have cascading effect, one investment in infrastructure leads to development of other surrounding services.

Eg Hospital - Infrastructure developed → Labs come, Medicine shop, Hotels come up, Food shops come up.

(ii) It allow government to generate asset which rewards more fiscally.

Eg NH development — Increase in Industrial growth.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) It is capital investment which also promote 'private sector' development increasing job and income of people

⇒ Private players in PM MITRA Park made by government.

(iv) It allows for diversification of resources and ensures capital return along with citizens satisfaction

⇒ National Asset monetization pipeline to add ₹6 lac crore.

India's success as infrastructure led economy

(i) Rise in national highway construction has facilitated development like 'Yamuna industrial area'

(ii) National Asset monetization pipeline contributed over ₹6 lac crore through monetization of asset like railway platform etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) National Industrial Manufacturing Zone is promoting hub and spoke model of development.

(iv) Purvodaya Plan for development of eastern State is one such project.

India's failure as infrastructure led economy.

(i) lack of important infrastructure like health etc.

Eg ⇒ In CAG report, Bihar no ambulance has critical life saving facility.

(ii) Quality of infrastructure developed is not upto mark.

Eg ⇒ Potholes in road bridge failure takes toll of life and fiscal too.

(iii) State not utilizing capital investment benefits given by centre.

With, growing focus on infrastructure as backbone of economy, sustainability and quality infrastructure development is need of hour.

Candidates must not write on this margin

12. मौद्रिक नीति समिति (एमपीसी) की जिम्मेदारियाँ क्या हैं? एक स्थायी मुद्रास्फीति दर बनाए रखते हुए आर्थिक सुधार को व्यापक बनाने के लिए आरबीआई की मौद्रिक नीति पहल कितनी प्रभावी रही है?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are the responsibilities of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)? How effective has the RBI's monetary policy initiatives been to broaden economic recovery whilst maintaining a sustainable inflation rate?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Monetary Policy Committee under Section 45ZB of RBI Act, is the premier body taking decision on inflation rate, ~~on~~ reserve ratios and other monetary practices.

Responsibilities of MPC:

(i) Keeping inflation in range of 2-6% as decided by government.

(ii) Promoting 'sustainable credit flow' ensuring liquidity in market

(iii) Reduces 'crowding out' effect due to government borrowing

(iv) Accountability is ensured through written cause and measure reply, if inflation target is breached for 3 quarters.

Candidates must not write on this margin

RBI's monetary policy initiative to broaden economic recovery while maintaining sustainable inflation is

(i) Decreased cash reserve ratio adding liquidity in market and allowing bank lending to propel investment.

(ii) Decreased SLR (Statutory liquidity ratio) allowing greater flexibility for bank to lend.
↳ currently 18%.

(iii) Repo rate was decreased and kept for at 6% which is now reduced to 5.5% for promoting demand in economy.

(iv) Qualitative measures like, moral suasion and credit rationing was made by RBI, to give loans to only secure body maintaining sustainability

Candidates must not write on this margin

(v) Not only decrease, CRR, SLR and RR also are increased by inflation rises higher than targetted measure.

(vi) Regular meeting of MPC also allows for transparent meeting minutes for seeing the direction of market performance.

⇒ for more than 3 quarter Repo rate was unchanged, which highlighted the rising inflation in economy.

Thus, with evidence based, data enriched and technologically integrated policy planning of RBI allows sustainable balance inflation rate and growth of economy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के अवसर और चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? अपार संभावनाओं के बावजूद इस उद्योग में कुल निजी निवेश कम क्यों रहा है? उपाय सुझाएँ। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are the opportunities and challenges of the food processing industry in India? Why has the overall private investment remained low in the industry despite immense potential? Suggest measures. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

As per MoFPI vision, "Food processing is not just value addition, it is value retention for farmers."

Opportunities in Food Processing Industry (FPI)

(i) Sunrise sector and hence great option for innovation and new product designing.
⇒ only 25-27% agriculture produce is wastly produced.

(ii) Large food growing backword linkage is present in India.

(iii) Large consumer market with 136 cr population who are ready to try new products.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) Current export is only 13% which can be more than amplified with new sector coming in.

(v) As per NITI Ayog, good wastage of Rs 90000 cr is seen in India which offer great option for processing industry.

Challenges in FPI

(i) Lack of skilled workforce in India.

(ii) Lack of investment by private players.

(iii) Lack of grading and sorting facilities in rural areas.

(iv) Lack of market linkage from rural area.

(v) Lack of standardization and quality issue.

Eg: As per WHO, more than 100mn people suffer from diabetes due to food poisoning.

Reason for overall private investment remaining low

(i) Lack of market connectivity between rural and urban area.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) Multiplicity of rules and laws complicates the process of developing any product.

FSSAI, MoFood is regulation etc

(iii) Regulatory hurdles while opening industries.

(iv) lack of good quality farm produce in India and low productivity hampers profit making.

Measures for improving it are as follows

(i) Promotion of schemes like PMFME and PM Kisan Sampada scheme.

(ii) Promotion of backward and forward linkage and grading and sorting facilities.

(iii) Centralized platform for approval of industries and product testing facilities

With these reform, and schemes, the vision of improving farmers income and Ukshit Bharat based on Atma nirbharta can be achieved.

Candidates must not write on this margin

14. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई प्रणालियाँ भारतीय कृषि में क्रांति ला सकती हैं, किन्तु इसे अपनाना सीमित है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई सतत जल प्रबंधन में कैसे सहयता कर सकती है। इसके व्यापक रूप से अपनाए जाने में क्या बाधाएँ हैं? उन्हें दूर करने के उपाय सुझाएं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Micro-irrigation systems can revolutionize Indian agriculture, but adoption remains limited. In this context, discuss how micro-irrigation can help in sustainable water management. What are the barriers to its widespread adoption? Suggest measures to overcome them.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Micro irrigation system only forms 5% of total irrigation system despite its benefit of increasing productivity and promoting sustainability :

Micro irrigation : Revolutionize Indian Agriculture

(I) Decreases soil salinity.

(II) Improves productivity by 25-30% of yield.

(III) Better channelization of fertilizer.

(IV) Promotes sustainable agriculture and saves soil fertility.

▷ soil fertility rises by ≈ 20%.

(V) Reduces land degradation.

▷ As per ICAR report 30% India's land is degraded.

(VI) Saves water and help in better nutrient realization.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Micro-irrigation : Help in sustainable water management

(i) Allows only 'limited water' to flow through system like drip irrigation or sprinkler.

(ii) Amount of soil humidity, due to alternative supply of water remains maintained, decreasing need of water.

(iii) Ground water 'recharge' happens slowly.

(iv) Reduces pollution of river water due to fertilizer runoff because of heavy watering.

Barriers to widespread adoption :

(i) High initial investment.

(ii) Regular servicing of pipeline and sprinkler is needed increasing cost.

(iii) Lack of farmer awareness.

(iv) Degraded land require more water for coping

Candidates must not write on this margin

(v) Cultural activity and knowledge shapes conventional farming methods, disallows micro-irrigation.

Measures to overcome this are as follow-

① Government funding for promotion of micro irrigation

Eg PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana

(ii) Awareness generation among farmers about its benefit.

(iii) Handholding by government in initial adoption years.

Eg Krishi vanks and sahayaks for promotion.

(iv) Increased farmer interaction and promotion of sustainable agriculture.

With these measures, the adoption rate of micro-irrigation will increase, guiding 'Per drop more crop' vision for sustainable agriculture.

Candidates must not write on this margin

15. 'मेजोराना 1 और विलो जैसे उन्नत चिप के विकास के साथ, क्वांटम कंप्यूटर अब केवल एक सिद्धांत नहीं, बल्कि वास्तविकता बन चुके हैं।' क्वांटम कंप्यूटिंग के सिद्धांत क्या हैं? भारत में क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकियों के विस्तार (वर्धन) में राष्ट्रीय क्वांटम मिशन कैसे सहायक है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

'With the development of advanced chips like Majorana 1 and Willow, quantum computers are no longer a theory but a reality'. What are the principles of quantum computing? How does the National Quantum Mission help in scaling up quantum technologies in India?
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The rise of quantum computing in 21st cen. is guiding the industrial revolution 4.0 with its faster, smaller and efficient working.

Recent developments → Microsoft Majorana 1
Willow chip.
Amazon → Ocelot chip.
India's National quantum Mission focus on 50-1000 qubits.

Principles of Quantum Computing;

① Entanglement :- It is a principle in which when object (quantum) are brought close and then separated by any distance can communicate with each other.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(II) Superposition : Ability of matter to exist in two state simultaneously

(III) Qubit :- Instead of existence and working on binary pair of 0 or 1, all possible combination exist for quantum computers increasing its working capabilities.

National Mission on Quantum Computing : Scaling up Quantum technology in India :

(I) Budgetary support of ₹6000+ crores.

(II) Focus on 4 key thematic sectors
- Quantum communication
- Quantum computing
- Quantum sensing and metrology
- Quantum material and devices.

(III) Incentive for development upto 1000 qubits which will later be scaled to 5000 qubits

(IV) Quantum key distribution, trials by ISRO between Madhyachal hills and Ladakh.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) Development of QKD above 2000 kms.

(v) Development and research about quantum satellites and quantum clocks for space research.

There are a few, developments in India but it requires,

(i) Sustained effort
(ii) Skilled workforce
(iii) More funding on research

} for development of quantum clocks.

Thus, for making technologically developed India, growth and success of quantum based development will act as fuel and engine.

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16. कार्य सिद्धांत, पहुँच, विस्तार क्षमता और सीमाओं के संदर्भ में फाइबर ऑप्टिक संचार के साथ उपग्रह संचार की तुलना कीजिए एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Compare and contrast satellite communication with fiber optic communication in terms of working principles, accessibility, scalability, and limitations.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Satellite communication refers to internet connectivity from space with help of high throughput satellite in lower earth orbit.

Satellite communication : optic fibre communication

similarities

(i) ~~Both~~ provide less latency

(ii) Help in functioning of IOT devices

(iii) Digital democratization is assured; with high speed internet

(iv) Leads to growth of smart mobility and smart city

(ii) Provides very less latency.

(ii) Promotes IOT and help in e-governance.

(iii) Digital proliferation is promoted with high speed internet.

(v) Leads to growth of tech based development.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Differences

(i) High cost of deploying satellite.

(ii) Space debris and Kessler syndrome
⇒ Starlink plans to have 42000+ satellite for this.

(iii) Allows global coverage even to remotest place

(iv) Monopoly of few as many company don't have proper investment

(v) High internet speed and easy scalability.

(i) less cost compared to satellite internet

(ii) Inability to provide internet in extremes areas.
⇒ may lead to land degradation due to tilling etc.

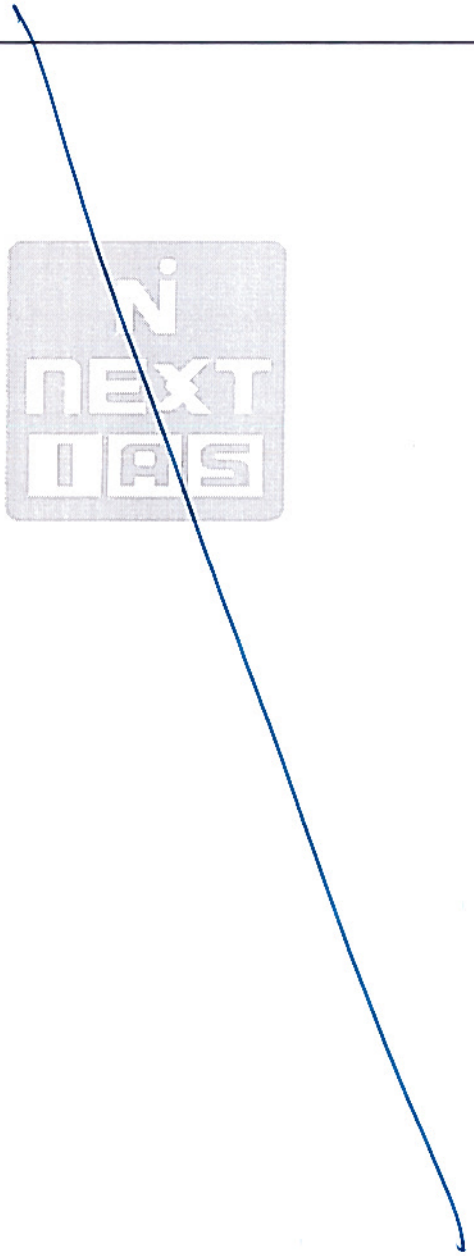
(iii) As grow ~30% area only covered, infeasible in covering remote areas.

(iv) More democratic in competitive market with many players.

(v) Mountain, hard rocks etc harder scalability.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Thus, growing need of digital democratization is propelling towards satellite based communication, but that should be sustainable and space friendly.



Candidates must not write on this margin

17. आर्द्रभूमि पारिस्थितिक संतुलन बनाए रखने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं, फिर भी उन्हें कई मानवजनित और जलवायु संबंधी खतरों का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। आर्द्रभूमि के संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Wetlands play a crucial role in maintaining ecological balance, yet they face several anthropogenic and climate-related threats. Discuss. What steps have been undertaken by the Government of India to conserve and promote wetlands? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Wetlands are storehouse of carbon and act as natural balance of water, & allowing water in dry season and storing it in rainy time.

Wetland : role in ecological balance

(i) Carbon sequestration : small reeds, plants etc absorbs CO_2 and deposit it under water.

(ii) Promotes sustainable food web, through plant, fishes etc forming ecological sustainability.

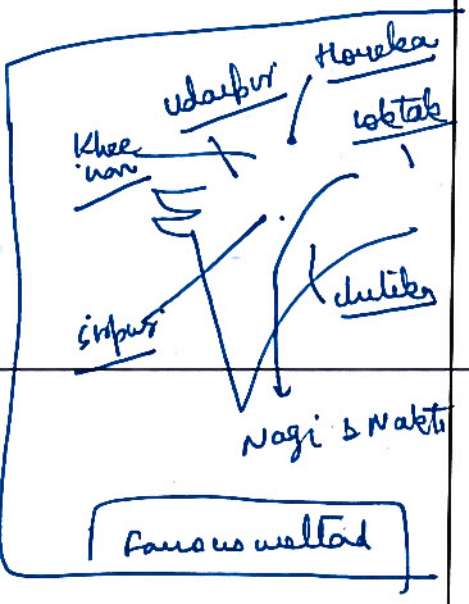
(iii) Water management : storehouse of water for use in needs.

(iv) Promote, greeneries in and around by

Candidates must not write on this margin

providing nutrient and humid growth condition.

▷ Udaipur: city of wetland



Wetland: Anthropogenic devastating threat

① Encroachment for building houses etc.

▷ Banglore lost 93% of its wetland

② Reforestation leads to drying of wetland.

③ Over exploitation of water table leads to dryness beyond recovery.

Wetland: Other threats

① Climate change and global warming → Rise in temperature drying wetland

② Land desertification due to global impact

▷ loss of wetland in Delhi & around area.

③ Increased heat absorbing of wetland → drying of plants inside.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps taken by Government to protect it

(i) Ramsar convention part, which guide planning and maintenance

(ii) Amrit Sarovar scheme for new wetland generation and conservation.

(iii) Amrit Dharohar Scheme, sustainable use of wetland for economic purpose of local community.

(iv) Global collaboration like 2 wetland in Montreaux Record.

Eg Lokatak lake in Manipur one in Rajasthan.

(v) Part of wetland accreditation city which allow better maintenance and visibility.

Eg Udaipur and Indore.

Thus, with these policies, the government is focusing on sustainable development of wetland as reservoir of future and sustainability.

NEXT IAS

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18. अनुचित भीड़ नियंत्रण तंत्र के कारण होने वाली भगदड़, जो कि रोकी जा सकती है, भारत में लगातार लोगों की जान ले रही है। ऐसी आपदाओं के अंतर्निहित कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। कुशल भीड़ प्रबंधन के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत और प्रौद्योगिकीय उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

In spite of being preventable, stampedes due to improper crowd control mechanisms continue to claim lives in India. Discuss the underlying causes of such disasters. What institutional and technological measures can be taken for efficient crowd management?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Stampede are sudden, quick movement of masses due to multiple causes like failure of crowd mangement claiming life of many.

Causes of stampede :-

(i) large number of people beyond holding capacity. Eg Hathras stampede

(ii) lack of regulated movement and monitoring using drones etc.

(iii) mass hysteria due to excitement or fear

(iv) Electric faults or fires may trigger mass movement.

(v) Fake information like bomb hoax may trigger it.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(vi) Unregulated exit may also promote such incidents

Eg> Mahakumbh Stampede

(vii) over population at the site beyond coping capacity

Eg> As per research >4 person/m² crowd of Stampede increases

Institutional measure to check on it

(i) Regulated entry and exit with barricades

(ii) Following NDMA guidelines, for emergency response team nearby.

(iii) Police Personnel should be deployed proportional to crowd size.

(iv) Use Non-permissioned crowd gathering should be checked upon.

Technological measure to check on it.

(i) Use of CCTV monitoring for checking on

Candidates must not write on this margin

movement

(ii) Drone monitoring for seeing crowd inflows and outflows

⇒ Drones used in Mahakumbh by UP govt.

(iii) Repeated announcement about movement and maintaining decorum.

(iv) BHISM cubes for emergency response.

With these measures, the death toll and loss of property can be minimized by promoting peaceful & sustainable public gathering.

Candidates must not write on this margin

19. भारतीय समाज के तेजी से डिजिटलीकरण के साथ, डिजिटल गिरफ्तारी जैसे साइबर अपराध में भी वृद्धि हुई है। साइबर सुरक्षा के प्रमुख तत्त्वों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत की साइबर सुरक्षा अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

With the rapid digitalization of Indian society, cyber crimes like digital arrest have also increased. Highlighting the major elements of cybersecurity, Discuss the measures needed to strengthen India's cybersecurity infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

As for Meity by ~~work~~ end of 2025, 1200mn Indian's would have digital presence, which signifies the resultant impact on frauds too, like digital arrest etc. As for (Meity) (300% increase in such cases in last 7yrs)

Major elements of cybersecurity ;

① Protection of information and information machinery from unauthorised access.

② Detect any flowing or unregulated access to important resources

③ Detect the origin of such cyber frauds or attacks.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) Document the attack footprint for development of anti-cyber threat measures

(v) Destroy the host's data which he has gained from unauthorised access.

Challenges in cyber security

(i) Lack of personnel. ⇨ There is 30% Gap in needed cyber warriors

(ii) Import of substandard devices which makes prone to cyber attacks.
⇨ Huawei - data for china.

(iii) Laws and regulations lags behind cyber threat in evolution.

(iv) Big Tag companies sells data of individual which leads to more vulnerability.
⇨ DPDP Act 2023 tries to stop such leakage

Measures needed to strengthen India's cybersecurity infrastructure

Candidates must not write on this margin

(i) Creation of centralized checking platform like I4C (Indian Cyber crime coordination centre).

(ii) More cyber warriors to check upon threats

(iii) Public awareness about safe use of cyberspace.

(iv) Protection through initiative like cyberswachhta Kendras and botnet cleaning.

(v) Firewall development for vulnerable and critical sector which is non-invasive and self correcting.

(vi) Petya Attack on Jawaharlal Nehru Port highlights this lack.

Thus, cybersecurity development is necessary for protection of citizens data for promoting self-data sovereignty, for helping us to be shrestha Bharat (Great India).

Candidates must not write on this margin

20. अवैध आव्रजन भारत के लोकतंत्र, संप्रभुता और आंतरिक सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। इस कथन के आलोक में, चर्चा कीजिए कि हाल ही में पारित आव्रजन और विदेशी अधिनियम, 2025 अवैध आव्रजन के मुद्दे से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने में कैसे सहायता करता है। इस अधिनियम से संबंधित संवैधानिक और संभावित मानवाधिकार संबंधी चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Illegal immigration poses a threat to India's democracy, sovereignty, and internal security. In light of this statement, discuss how the recently passed Immigration and Foreigners Act, 2025, helps in effectively addressing the issue of illegal immigration. What are the constitutional and potential human rights challenges associated with the Act? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

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Candidates must not write on this margin



Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

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3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
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महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।

क्या न करें-	क्या करें-
1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।	1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।	2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।
3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।	3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।	4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए।
	5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।
	6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

1. QCA पुस्तिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)।
2. कृपया QCA पुस्तिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुस्तिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती हैं।
3. स्कैन के दौरान छाया वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पीडीएफ को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पीडीएफ यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो ।
4. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैक्रो टिप्पणियों के लिए अगला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए।
5. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए।
6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।