NEXT IAS

anubhav-2025 - ANM25900120S

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2503

Name of Candidate: Shruti Ola Mobile N[redacted]

Roll No. : AIM25GCA1284 Start Time 9:00 End Time 12:00

Date of Examination: 03rd August 2025 Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

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

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
11.	15	
12.	15	
13.	15	
14.	15	
15.	15	
16.	15	
17.	15	
18.	15	
19.	15	
20.	15	
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, 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, 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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2	2 .....
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3	3 .....
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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

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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

Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion


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Candidates must not write on this margin

1. आपके विचार में भारत के कर ढाँचे में सुधार के हालिया प्रस्ताव भारत के कर उत्प्लावकता और कर आधार को बेहतर बनाने में किस सीमा तक सहायक होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How far do you think the recent proposals to reform India's tax structure will help in improving India's tax buoyancy and base? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Taxation is the major source of revenue to the Government to finance its expenditure.

Recent proposals to reform contribute to increase India's tax buoyancy and base

(1) Faceless System → Streamline effectiveness increasing more people to pay taxes

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(2) Removal of Indexation from Capital Gains Tax will improve tax buoyancy, with more income to GDP.

(3) Dispute redressal of not more than 3 years decreases the time and unscrupulous complaints increasing effectiveness.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Introduction of GST has been watershed in streamlining various taxes into One Nation one tax.

(5) Old people above 70 need not pay tax, if they have salaried income.

(6) No tax upto income of 8 lakh but subsequent increase, will let more people to file Income tax return → Formalization.

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(7) Tax slabs have been changed and diversified → to attract more revenue.

Ways forward
- check tax evasions through shell companies
- More stringent measures for those who evade. [penal provisions]
- Formalization of economy.

Better implementation of tax policies will improve the health of the economy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

2. आर्थिक राष्ट्रवाद और संरक्षणवाद की बढ़ती प्रवृत्तियाँ भारत की वैश्विक व्यापार प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भारत ने हाल ही में क्या उपाय किए हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
How do the rising trends of economic nationalism and protectionism affect India's global trade competitiveness? What recent measures has India taken to navigate these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The world is seemingly towards de-globalization with countries focussed to protect their technology, IPR and merchandise [trump imposed 25% tax on India]

Economic Nationalism and protectionism affecting India's trade competitiveness

(1) Rendering Indian products uncompetitive in Global markets

More taxation → higher price.
↓
lesser consumer.

(2) Increase India's trade deficit

current account deficit will increase with decreasing exports and increase in import price.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Indian exporters will suffer
↳ decrease in Income due to products being unsold.

(4) Environmental Initiatives further weakens the export potential.
Eg. CBAM of EU

(5)

Recent measures taken by India

(1) Diversification of export basket towards low income countries like African nations

(2) Bilateral trade agreements
Eg. India-UK recent agreement negotiation

(3) promotion of exports and Import sufficiency
↳ Make in India initiative
↳ PLI

Therefore, the policy of Atmanirbhar Bharat alongwith global negotiations will help India tackle protectionism challenges.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3. कृषि उत्पादकता में सुधार लाने और कृषि के पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव को न्यूनतम करने में एकीकृत कृषि प्रणाली (IFM) की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

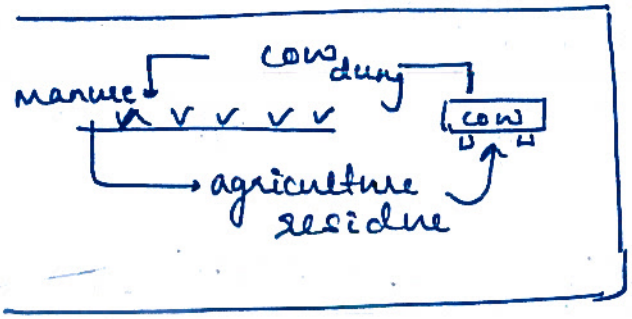
Examine the role of Integrated Farming System (IFM) in improving agricultural productivity and minimizing the environmental impact of agriculture. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Climate changes has necessitated to shift from Traditional isolated agriculture to Integrated farming System.

Role of Integrated Farming System in improving agricultural productivity

(1) ~~Waste~~ Circular agriculture

waste of one, could be the feed of other. that would increase productivity.



— cow dung could be used as manure for plants

(2) Optimum utilization of resources

eg. when trees nearby protect soil moisture, the need for irrigation reduces.

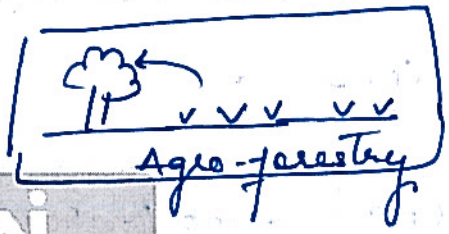
(3) Organic farming — decreasing the

Candidates must not write on this margin

use of excessive agricultural chemicals
↳ Fertilizer.

Role of IFM in minimizing environmental impact

(1) ~~Tree~~ Agro-Forestry — Trees takes up the carbon dioxide released during agri practices.



(2) Soil degradation and erosion can be minimized

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way forward
- Zero Budget Natural Farming
- Optimisation of resource use
- practice west Bengal model of rice production along with fishes in the standing water.

Integrated farming system will revolutionize agriculture with efficient utilization and environment conservation

Candidates must not write on this margin

4. हाल ही के वर्षों में, भारतीय कृषि बेहतर उत्पादकता और किसानों की आय में सुधार की दिशा में एक परिवर्तन का साक्षी रही है। कृषि को अधिक लाभकारी और संधारणीय बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कौन-से संस्थागत और संरचनात्मक सुधार किए गए हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

In recent years, Indian agriculture has been witnessing a transformation towards better productivity and improved farmer incomes. What institutional and structural reforms have been undertaken by the Government to make agriculture more rewarding and sustainable? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Indian agriculture has seen a growth of 5% per annum and farmer's income increase based on various Government interventions.

Institutional ~~and~~ Reforms

(1) ~~Agricultural~~ Marketing

Introduction of e-NAM and e-choupal has revolutionized agricultural marketing eliminating middleman and better income to farmers.

(2) ~~Krishi Sanyo~~ Kisan Credit Card

Formalization of credit → easy accessibility
→ collateral free
→ at lower rates.

(3) Negotiable warehousing receipts to take loans on the crops warehoused

Candidates must not write on this margin

Structural reforms to make agriculture more rewarding and sustainable

(1) Kisan Sampada Yojana - to develop resilient supply chain and post-harvest infrastructure.

(2) Soil health card accessing soil ~~as~~ content and nutrition for increasing productivity and lessen chemical agriculture

(3) promotion to organic farming

National Mission on organic farming

National Organic Value chain Development in North East Region

(4) Seed reforms - promotion of indegenized high value seeds. eg Clean plant program

with comprehensive approach, challenges could be further minimized to deal with sectoral imbalance increasing agricultural share in GDP.

Candidates must not write on this margin

5. वायु रक्षा प्रणालियाँ कैसे कार्य करती हैं? भारत के पास वर्तमान में कौन-कौन-सी विभिन्न वायु रक्षा प्रणालियाँ हैं?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How do Air Defence systems work? What are the various air-defense systems that India currently possesses?

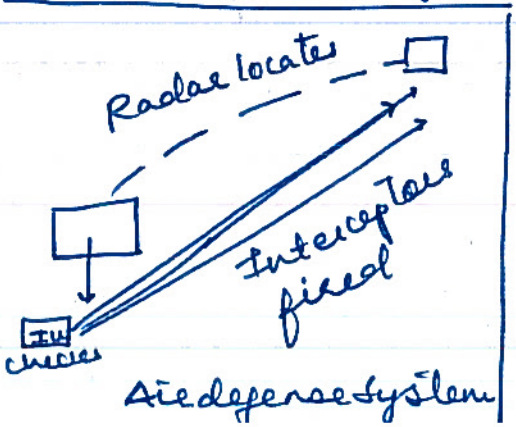
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

India is the fourth largest spender on defence and highest Importer of defence procurement of which air-defense system forms significant part.

Working of Air Defence System

Foreign object is located by radar → It informs Intelligence unit to re-check → After it is confirmed that it is foreign

Intelligence unit directs the interceptor to fire → Interceptor fired to destroy the upcoming object



Candidates must not write on this margin

~~vaccu~~ various air defense systems that India has →

(1) Aakash → It has Rajendra radar that locates the object upto 25 km to intercept it.

(2) QRSAM → the range extends to 40 km

(3) Kusha → It has range of upto 200 km, to intercept an upcoming missile and destroy mid air.

(4) S-400 → procured from Russia, it can intercept any air objects (missile, rockets drone) for upto 400 km.

- Anti Access / Anti-Denial Technology.
- It can fire multiple interceptors at a time
- Takes 5 mins to get ready in plane areas.

India's air defense credibility has been well tested during operation Sindoor showcasing resilience of Indian defence.

Candidates must not write on this margin

6. आनुवंशिक विकारों के उपचार में आरएनए संपादन (एडिटिंग) की क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। डीएनए संपादन की तुलना में इसके क्या लाभ हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the potential of RNA editing in treating genetic disorders. What are its advantages over DNA editing? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

RNA editing is gaining popularity for an effective mechanism to treat genetic disorders like Sickle cell Anaemia.

potential of RNA editing in treating Genetic disorders -

(1) ~~It can lead to~~ It can treat genetic mutations in a proficient manner

(2) It will make changes in messenger RNA so that proteins that are produced are free from any genetic disorder.

(3) Effective in a healthy population making.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Advantages over DNA editing

→ DNA editing is permanent while RNA editing is temporary.

⇓

→ It will not be transferred to next generation and therefore, decreasing potential risk.

→ RNA editing is a simpler process

Therefore, researchers are promoting RNA editing technology for ~~elimi~~ treating Sickle cell anaemia, Hemophilia

Candidates must not write on this margin

7. अनियोजित विकास और बुनियादी ढाँचे के ढहने के कारण नगरीय क्षेत्र आपदाओं के प्रति अधिक सुभेद्य होते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। ऐसी आपदाओं के प्रति नगरीय समुत्थानशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए आप कौन-सी रणनीतियाँ प्रस्तावित करते हैं?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Urban areas are more vulnerable to disasters due to unplanned growth and infrastructure collapses. Discuss. What strategies do you recommend to enhance urban resilience to such disasters?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Urban India has 31% population that would increase to 61% by 2060, increasing need to have urban resilience.

Urban area more prone to disasters

Unplanned Growth → High population density

Delhi - 11000 people per sq. km

urban sprawling and growth of slums (eg) Dharavi

Infrastructure collapses

→ weak Infrastructure prone to earthquake like disaster

Candidates must not write on this margin

Strategies to enhance urban resilience

(1) planned Redevelopment

eg Dharavi Redevelopment project

(2) Smart cities Mission

- better waste management
- traffic Management
- sustainability of cities.

(3) Disaster Resilient Infrastructure

eg Use of Sandbox technique to deal with earthquake.

(4) Counter Magnets to disseminate population

eg Developing alternate centres like Kota for education in counter to Delhi

Urban resilience can be built through following SDG-11 and SDG-13.

Candidates must not write on this margin

8. स्वच्छ भारत मिशन की सफलता के लिए इसकी महत्ता के बावजूद, भारत में ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन अब भी उपेष्टतम (Sub-optimal) स्तर पर है। इस संदर्भ में, प्रभावी ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन हेतु दीर्घकालिक प्रौद्योगिकीय और संस्थागत समाधान सुझाइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Despite its criticality for the success of the Swachha Bharat Mission, solid waste management in India remains at a sub-optimal level. In this context, suggest long-term technological and institutional solutions towards effective solid-waste management.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

~~Swac~~ Solid waste management is instrumental for sustainability and stability of India and its ecosystem

long term technological and constitutional solution →

(1) Segregation of Solid waste

(eg) Indore segregates solid waste into 6 criteria.

(2) Technology as an alternative for manual scavenging and waste disposal.

(3) Using solid waste to produce electricity

Candidates must not write on this margin

eg. Okhla power plant.

Solid waste management is need for fighting climate change and sustainable cities objectives.



Candidates must not write on this margin

9. "सोशल मीडिया आधुनिक युद्ध में एक नए आयाम के रूप में उभरा है, जो अभिभाष्यों को आकार दे रहा है, धारणाओं को प्रभावित कर रहा है तथा राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को प्रभावित कर रहा है।" इस संदर्भ में, समकालीन संघर्षों में सोशल मीडिया की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Social media has emerged as a new frontier in modern warfare, shaping narratives, influencing perceptions, and impacting national security". In this context, analyse the role of social media in contemporary conflicts. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Recently, an influencer Jyoti was caught for espionage to pakistan through her social media.

Role of social media in contemporary conflicts →

(1) psychological warfare → disseminating false messages and fake news.

(2) Negative narratives.

eg 5G is causing environmental damages was a wrong narrative built through social media.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Inciting communal violence - through disseminating propagandas and wrong ideologies online.

(4) Hate speeches and Abusive violent messages - that can disturb social harmony.

Ways to tackle → Responsible Use

→ Building awareness among citizens

countering social media fake news through contemporary media

Influencers regulation

Eg: Karnataka has brought an ordinance to regulate influencers

The rising menace of social media should be restricted to maintain social fabric & security of India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

10. सीमा सुरक्षा बल (BSF) ने अपने क्षेत्राधिकार और रणनीतिक महत्त्व, दोनों में ही सीमा प्रबंधन और आंतरिक सुरक्षा ढाँचे के संदर्भ में उल्लेखनीय विकास किया है। BSF की भूमिका और अधिदेश की व्याख्या कीजिए। सीमावर्ती राज्यों में कार्य करते समय बीएसएफ को किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

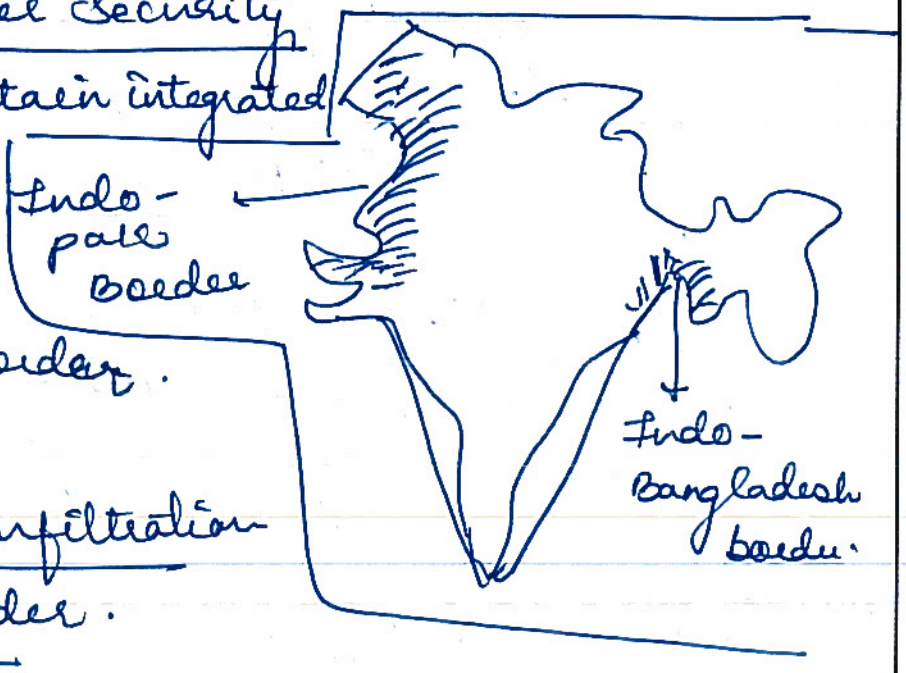
The Border Security Force (BSF) has evolved significantly in its jurisdiction as well as its strategic importance in border management and the internal security framework. Explain the role and mandate of BSF. What are the issues BSF faces while operating in the border States? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Boeder Security force is instrumental in curbing boeder crimes and maintaining boeder securing along pakistan and Bangladesh Boeder.

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Role and Mandate of BSF

(1) Boeder Security to maintain integrated Security of and Most hostile Boeder.



(2) curb infiltration at boeder.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues BSF faces

(1) Rising confrontation of duty with other forces.

(2) Ministry of Defence and Home so, operational issue

(3) Deployment of forces personnel into AFSPA further decreases their operational efficiency.



Way Forward

→ clear distinction of function

→ Increase their potential and give them more powers and remove AFSPA (Sanjit Reddy committee)

Therefore, Border Security Forces are to be modernised to deal with current situation

Candidates must not write on this margin

11. भारत की संवृद्धि गाथा असमानता और मध्यम आय-जाल की दीर्घस्थायी चुनौतियों से प्रभावित है। चर्चा कीजिए। मध्यम आय के जाल से बाहर निकलने और समावेशी एवं सतत् आर्थिक संवृद्धि सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भारत को किन उपायों का पालन करना चाहिए, इस पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

India's growth story is marred by persistent challenges of inequality and the middle-income -trap. Discuss. Highlight the approaches India should follow to escape the middle-income trap and ensure inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

India has to grow for around 7.8% every ~~per~~ year upto 22 years to attain the status of High Income country [World Bank]

persistent challenges of Inequality and middle income Trap marring India's Growth

(1) Sectoral Imbalance - Indian agriculture employs ~~only~~ 46% workforce but contributes only 16% to GDP.

(2) Jobless Growth - intensifies middle income trap as potential of demography not harnessed properly and less per capita income.

eg Increasing GDP but simultaneous

Candidates must not write on this margin

increased demand under MGNREGA

| employment Rate 4.6%
| ↳ PLFS

(3) Income Inequality

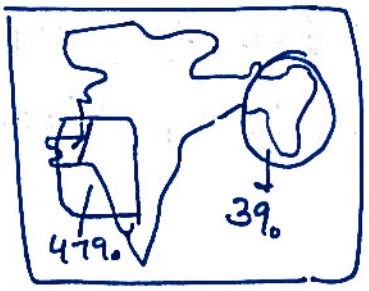
India's top 1% owes 40% wealth.

(4) Expenditure on Social Services

with more inequality Government has to spend more on welfare centric measures, declining their ability to spend on Investments

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(5) Regional Inequality



while western states like Maharastra, Gujrat and Karnataka contributes ~~to~~ 47% of GDP, all the North East States combined contributes only 3%.

Approaches to escape middle-Income trap

(1) North East as frontrunners of Growth

Eg Trade diversification through handicrafts, muga silks, Nagaland shawls.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) promoting Industries as they are better connected with both primary and tertiary sector eg employment-elastic sector - Textiles

(3) Diversifying exports and export promotion increase income and decrease deficits

eg National Investment - Manufacturing zone.

(4) Capitalize and modernize agricultural Sector through food processing and tech integration → precision agriculture

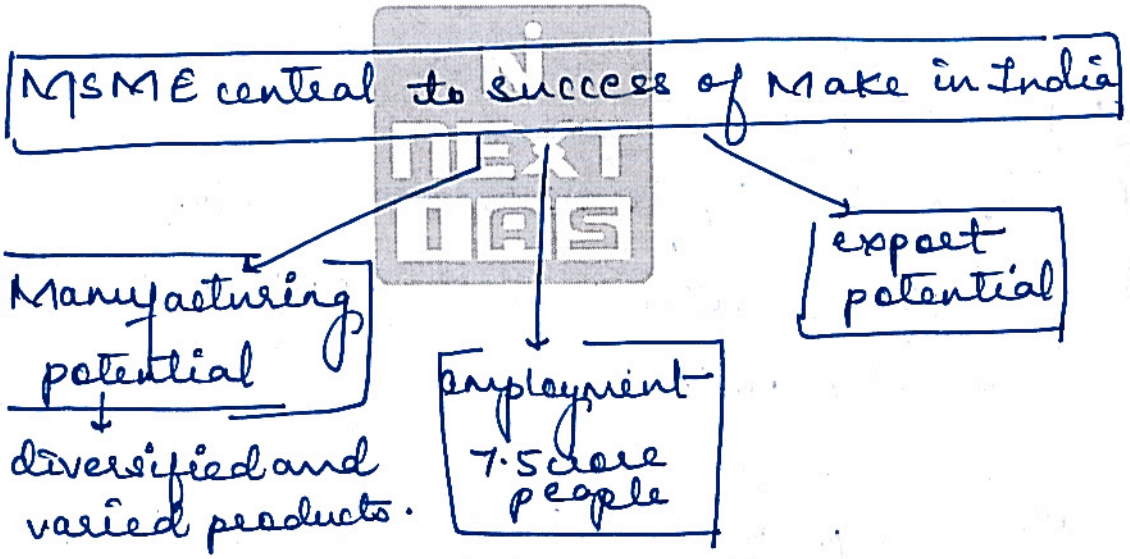
India needs structural transformation to become high income country, that could be done through comprehensive and inclusive policies intervention.

Candidates must not write on this margin

12. MSMEs (सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम) "मेक इन इंडिया" पहल की सफलता के केंद्र में हैं, फिर भी उन्हें आमाप वर्धन और औपचारिक आपूर्ति शृंखलाओं में एकीकरण में चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। MSMEs (सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यमों) को अधिक समुत्थानशील और प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाने के लिए आवश्यक संरचनात्मक सुधार प्रस्तावित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

MSMEs are central to the success of the Make in India initiative, yet they face challenges in scaling up and integrating into formal supply chains. Discuss. Suggest structural reforms needed to make MSMEs more resilient and competitive. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

MSMEs are the engines of growth, contributing 30% to manufacturing GVA and 45% exports.



Challenges faced by MSMEs

(1) Credit Access - Most MSMEs are still dependent on informal credits decreasing their effectiveness.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) lack of skilled workforce

limited vocational training and academia-industria gap exacerbates this problem.

only 50% graduates employable
↓
World Bank

(3) ~~No~~ limited standardized testing and grading centres - decreases the potential to harness exports market

(4) Marketing Issues

lack of marketing facilities available decrease their potential to grow up and build profits.

(5) Untimely payments decrease their manufacturing capability.

Structural Reforms to Make MSMEs more resilient and competitive

(1) Formalization of credit so that middlemen with high interests are removed.

PM-Mudra

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Cluster based approach → creating a manufacturing zone of MSMEs with plug and play facility. [National Investment Manufacturing zone]

(3) Timely disbursal of payment to scale their growth potential [SAMADHAN portal]

(4) Inclusive Growth
↳ integration of women, marginalised sector and rural India. [50% MSMEs in rural area]

(5) Ease of doing business, removing regulatory cholestrol. [Udyam portal]

(6) Skilling workforce to increase their potential to contribute to MSME success. [PM Internship program · PM-Daksh]

Recent, change of criteria of MSMEs has increased the opportunity to scale up and become the North Star of Indian economy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

13. "प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (PMKSY) का लक्ष्य 'प्रति बूँद अधिक फ़सल' प्राप्त करना है, फिर भी भारत में सिंचाई दक्षता अभी भी उपेष्टतम बना हुआ है।" आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। इसके कार्यान्वयन को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए किन सुधारों की आवश्यकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

"The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) aims to achieve 'more crop per drop', yet irrigation efficiency in India remains suboptimal." Critically analyse. What reforms are needed to strengthen its implementation? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

India accounts for largest irrigated land with 70% of freshwater being used for irrigation.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Vikas Yojana

→ More crop per drop → Increasing efficiency of Irrigation

→ promotion of micro-irrigation

→ Har Ghar Ko pani → Increase irrigation accessibility

Reasons for sub-optimal irrigation efficiency

(1) Over-utilization of Groundwater for irrigation → has made regions water deficient and saline.

(2) Irrigation without proper knowledge

Candidates must not write on this margin

lead to wastage of water and lower productivity

(3) lack of precision irrigation practices to provide the only needed supply for better productivity.

(4) Irrigation Subsidy - leads to wastage of resources without optimization.

(5) Southern India with lesser monsoon, suffers from lack of irrigation capacity.

NEXT IAS

Reforms to Strengthen implementation

(1) promote micro-irrigation to increase crop productivity and irrigation efficiency.

(2) Technology Infusion

eg sensored meters to provide only the needed quantity.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) lowering Irrigation Subsidy and investing in irrigation infrastructure

to increase better irrigation for crops & building capability

(4) River water linkages → to divert water from a surplus to deficit area, increasing capacity.

NEXT IAS

with right people, priority and policy, irrigation efficiency could improve to increase agricultural productivity.

Candidates must not write on this margin

14. तिलहन और दलहन के बढ़ते आयात ने इनकी कृषि को अलाभकारी बना दिया है। इस कथन के आलोक में, भारत में तिलहन और दलहन के उत्पादन और उपभोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आवश्यक कदमों का विशदीकरण कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

The rising import of oilseeds and pulses has made their cultivation unremunerative. In the light of this statement, elucidate the steps needed to promote the production and consumption of oilseeds and pulses in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

National Mission on Oilseeds have been launched to increase oilseed production and decrease import-dependence and pulses production are further promoted.

Steps to promote production of oilseeds and pulses →

(1) Incentivise farmers to grow oilseeds and pulses, diversifying from rice-wheat economy.

(2) Increasing import-duty on imported products, to make Indian grown products competitive.

(3) Increase in MSP for oilseeds and pulses → To grab farmer's attention

Candidates must not write on this margin

toneeds them

(4) Cluster based approach through Faemer producer organizations.
↓
pool land together for economies of scale.

(5) Organic production and organic labelling subsequently for better revenues for the faemers.

(6) Credit Support → collateral free loans with interest subvention for pulses and oilseeds.

(7) Resource availability → quality seeds
→ irrigation
→ Marketing support

Steps to promote consumption

(1) perception shift- toneeds nutritional security incase of pulses.

Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Organic labelling and universal labels (eg) Bharat Oil will increase consumption.

(3) Marketing support- so that it becomes accessible.

India needs to develop oilseeds and pulses capability to become self-sufficient and doubling farmer's income.

[Ashok Dalwai Committee].

Candidates must not write on this margin

15. मेघ बीजन के पीछे के वैज्ञानिक सिद्धांतों की व्याख्या कीजिए। वायु प्रदूषण और वैश्विक तापन के उपशमन में इसकी भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसकी संभावित सीमाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Explain the scientific principles behind cloud seeding. Highlighting its role in alleviating air pollution and global warming, discuss its potential limitations.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

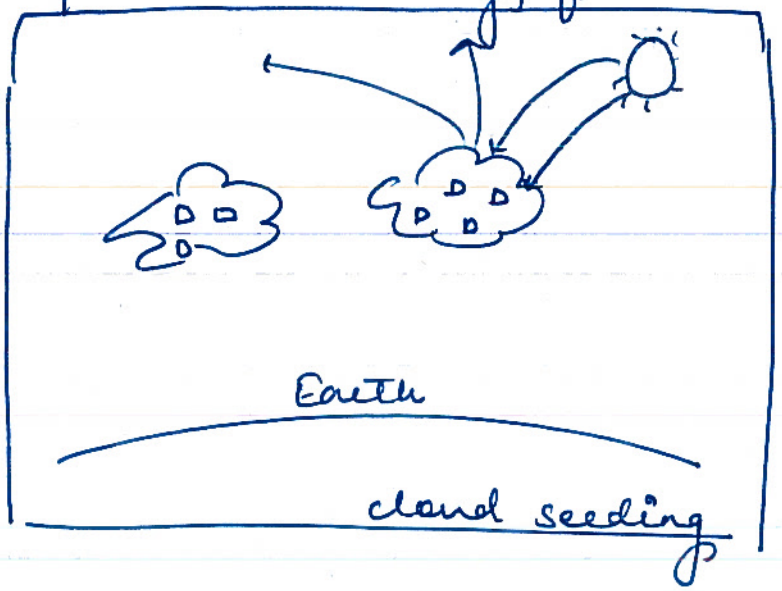
Cloud Seeding is becoming increasingly famous to counter climate change through mitigation strategies.

Scientific principles behind cloud seeding.

(1) clouds have albedo effect- that can reflect the sunlight

NEXT IAS

(2) Aerosols such as Sodium Iodide has the capacity to reflect or absorb sunlight- decreasing Global warming of Earth.



Candidates must not write on this margin

Role in alleviating air pollution and Global warming —



Candidates must not write on this margin



Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भारत के त्रि-चरणीय परमाणु ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम के क्रमिक विकास का विवरण दीजिए। थोरियम-आधारित तृतीय चरण को साकार करने के क्या लाभ और रणनीतिक अनिवार्यताएँ हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Give an account of the evolution of India's 3-Stage Nuclear Power Programme. What are the advantages and strategic imperatives of realising the thorium-based third stage? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

India within 8 years of independence has given to the need a 3-stage Nuclear programme to harness Nuclear energy capacity.

Evolution of India's 3 stage Nuclear power programme –

(1) It was devised in the light of increasing Nuclear demand.

(2) Starting with ~~fertile~~ fissile uranium to harness its potential, to moving towards fissile uranium and thorium.

(3) First reactor was built at Tarapore that uses light water reactor and enriched Uranium to produce ~~fuel~~ energy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Stage	fuel	Reactors	operators	status
I st	U^{235}	Light water Heavy water pressurized heavy water	NPCIL	Imported + Indegenous
II nd	& $U^{238} - Pu^{239}$	Fast Breeder Reactor	BHAVINI	Indegenous
III rd	$Th^{232} - U^{233}$	Molten salt Reactor Accelerated Driven Reactor	under Research	Indegenous

NEXT IAS

Advantages of thorium based third stage

(1) More energy produced per unit of fuel → It will help in realizing one goal of 100 GW of Nuclear energy

(2) less radioactive waste with less life

(3) Abundancy → Uranium which was

Candidates must not write on this margin

scarce and not easily available, Thorium has high presence.

Strategic Imperative

(1) India has huge thorium reserves in Kerala, Karnataka monazite soil, giving an edge to India.

(2) India-US is collaborating to make thorium based reactor, increasing the demand of India and its bargaining power.

Nuclear Energy Mission launched in Budget 2025-2026, throws light on importance of nuclear for decarbonization of energy sector.

Candidates must not write on this margin

17. हाल ही के अध्ययनों से संकेत मिलता है कि 2014-2024 का दशक अब तक का सबसे गर्म दशक और 2024 अब तक का सबसे गर्म वर्ष रहा है। तेज़ी से बढ़ते वैश्विक तापन के आलोक में, जलवायु परिवर्तन का जैव-विविधता पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? पारिस्थितिक समुत्थानशीलता और प्रजाति विविधता के संरक्षण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Recent studies indicate that the 2014-2024 decade is the warmest decade and 2024 is the warmest year on record. In the light of rapid global warming, what are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity? Discuss the measures needed to ensure ecological resilience and conservation of species diversity. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Global warming is turning into Global warming with Greenland losing 30 million tons ice per hour, posing a significant threat to Biodiversity.

Impacts of climate change on Biodiversity

(1) Biodiversity loss → corals are heavily breached due to increase of sea-surface temperature (eg) Great Barrier Reef has lost 70% of its corals.

(2) Decrease in species diversity

Venezuela has lost all its glaciers, species of glaciers are lost leading Specie isolation

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Increase penetration of Invasive Alien Species further exacerbate the situation, leading to biodiversity infestation

(eg) prosopis Juliflora - infested Indian forest

(4) Disruption of ecosystem - food chain

Increase in one species due to decrease in its predator can be fatal for the ecosystem.

NEXT IAS

Measures to ensure ecological resilience and conservation of species diversity

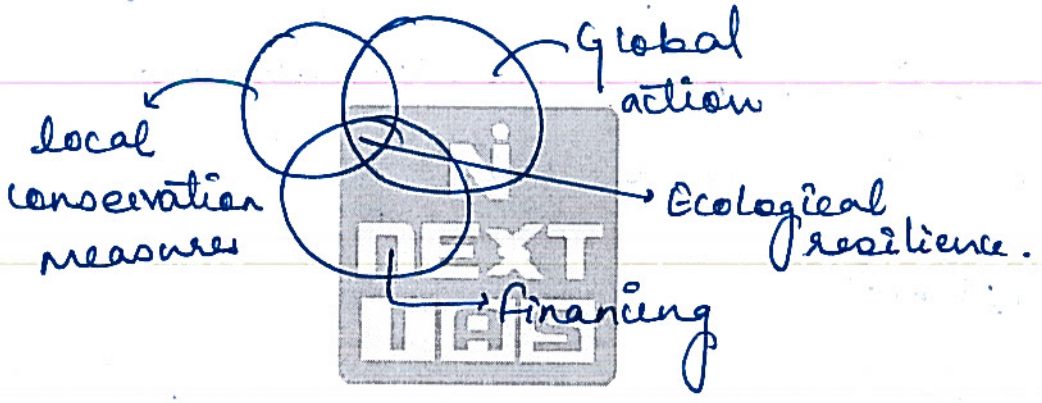
(1) Mitigating climate change through Global efforts so as to curb harmful effects on species.

(2) Species bio bank to conserve species diversity in the rising ecological disruption

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Conservation of forests to make ecosystem stable. Afforestation and Greenery re-establishment

(4) planting plants that does carbon sequestration



Therefore, the need of the hour is to prevent species loss through collective measures for conservation and climate change mitigation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

18. भारत में वनाग्नि की आवृत्ति और तीव्रता में वृद्धि हो रही है, जिससे गंभीर पारिस्थितिक और आर्थिक चुनौतियाँ उत्पन्न हो रही हैं। वनाग्नि के विभिन्न कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए। भारत में वनाग्नि की रोकथाम और प्रबंधन के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Forest fires in India are increasing in frequency and intensity, posing severe ecological and economic challenges. Describe the various causes of forest fires. What measures are followed to prevent and manage forest fires in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Uttarakhand has suffered economic and ecological loss, recently, due to increasing instances of forest fires.

Causes of Forest Fires

(1) Decrease in moisture and increase dryness

(a) Chir trees due to dryness rub against each other to cause spark and subsequently fire.

(2) Rainfall intensity and frequency has decreased that leads to prolonged dryness.

(3) Slash and burn agriculture

where field are burnt after agricultural

Candidates must not write on this margin

harvest, the fire may increase infiltrating forest

(4) Forest tourism → people may leave out burning cigars that can then into wild fire.

(5) Global warming – Increased intensity of sunlight and climate change has intensified the situation.

NEXT IAS

Measures to prevent and manage forest fires

(1) Forests are wet and dryness should not be prolonged.

(2) Forest officers survey forests if there is chance of fire or small fire turning big.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Responsible ecocentric tourism to not to harm forests.

(4) Mitigating climate change through collaboration to decrease intensity and rising instances of forest fire

Forests are the lifelines that sequester carbon to mitigate climate effects, they needs to be preserved for human survival.

NEXT IAS

Candidates must not write on this margin

19. संगठित अपराध क्या हैं? संगठित अपराध और आतंकवाद के बीच संबंधों पर चर्चा कीजिए। ये संबंध भारत के लिए आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियाँ कैसे उत्पन्न करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are organized crimes? Discuss the linkages between organized crime and terrorism. How do such linkages pose internal security challenges to India?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Organized crimes are the illegal activities that are carried in a proper form through proper channels and in large numbers, posing threat to humans, animals and biodiversity

Example → Smuggling → Drug, arms, cattle.
→ Human trafficking

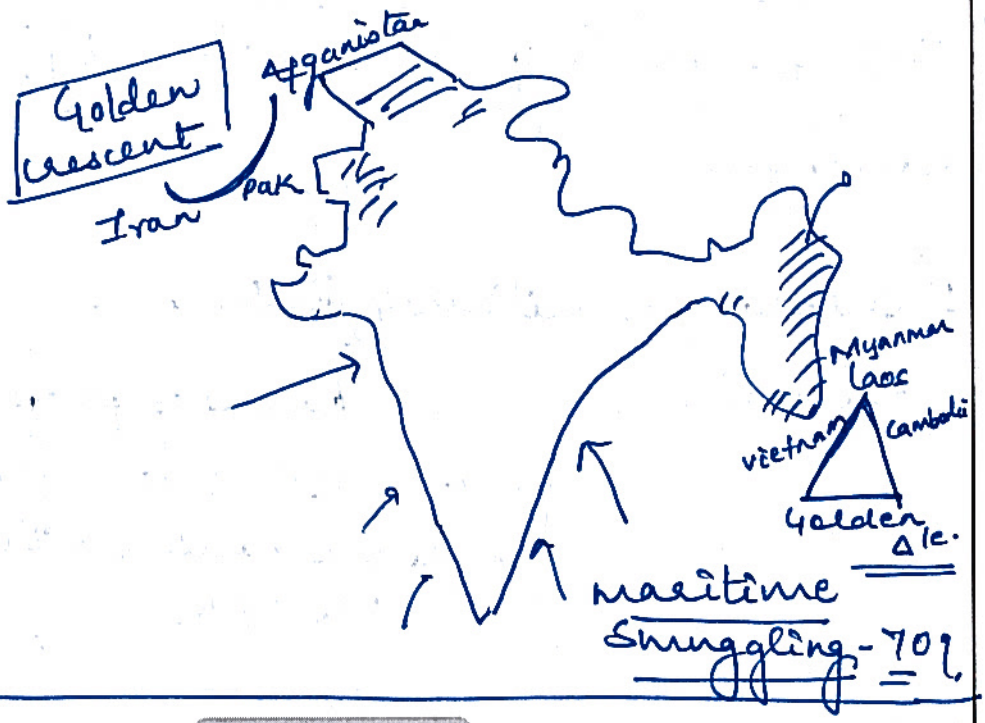
linkages between organized crime and terrorism

(1) Financial linkages

The proceeds of organized crimes are used to finance terrorist activities

Arms smuggled from pakistan → reached Bangladesh → to be distributed to insurgents in North East

Candidates must not write on this margin



(2) Resource linkages

Terrorism gets their human and capital resources from organized criminals.

(3) Disseminating fundamentalism to recruit for terrorist agendas.

(4) Organized criminals provide routes to enter into India for terrorist

Eg Recent terrorist infiltration in pahalgam

Candidates must not write on this margin

Linkages posing Internal Security challenges

(1) Increased militancy in Jammu and Kashmir

when lakhs of people was collected at a funeral pyre of a radical militant in J&K

(2) Insurgency in North East that increase violence and apathy towards the Government

NEXT IAS

(3) proxy wars and terrorist attacks

eg 2011 Mumbai Attack

The nexus between organized criminals and terrorist are fatal to India's interest and hence, needs to be dealt vigilantly through deterrance to maintain internal security of India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

20. भारत का उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र विवादास्पद मुद्दों और सुरक्षा चुनौतियों से परिपूर्ण है। इस क्षेत्र में वर्तमान में व्याप्त विभिन्न सुरक्षा चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु किए जाने वाले उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

India's north-eastern region is fraught with contentious issues and security challenges. Examine the various security challenges currently prevailing in the region. Discuss the steps to counter these challenges. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

North-Eastern region has been under frequent turmoil due to various reasons such as ethnicity, organized crimes and hostile neighbors.

Security challenges prevailing in North Eastern region

(1) Ethnic conflicts

Recent Manipur violence was due to conflict between Kuki and Meitei groups.

(2) Organized crimes → North-East is a hotspot of organized crimes, such as; Human trafficking, arms and drugs smuggling.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Illegal Immigration from Myanmar and Bangladesh poses resource constraints and significant challenges in the region.

(4) Insurgency ~~in~~ ~~th~~ and secessionist tendencies

Eg: Demand for Bodoland, Greater Nagalim.

(5) Border Infiltration due to porous borders, that causes threat to North-East

Steps to counter this challenges

(1) BOLD-QIT - a system of border management to curb infiltration, illegal migration.

(2) Development in the region to curb fundamentalist mindsets and insurgency.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) peace Accords

(eg) Assam peace Accords

(4) Recognition to the tribal Groups fighting for secession

(eg) Bodoland autonomous council under Schedule VI

(5) Curbing ~~act~~ criminal activities through forces and staingent penalisation

(eg) use of ~~AFSPA~~.

NEXT IAS

(6) Connectivity with central India

(eg) building new airports

North Eastern security threats are to be dealt~~s~~ in integrated manner to make North East frontrunner of development.

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

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2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any pages from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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6. Please check the sequence of the answer and total number of pages in the scanned version. Make sure it is in consonance with the physical version of the same.

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-

1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।
2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न 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।
4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।

क्या करें-

1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।
3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
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।