

NEXT IAS

anubhav-2025

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2503

Name of Candidate: Mohit Agrawal Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Roll No. : ANM258 102711 Start Time End Time

Date of Examination: 03/08/2025 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 नवें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

<u>Student Concerns / Query</u>	<u>Evaluator's Feedback / Response</u>
1	1
.....	
.....	
2	2
.....	
.....	
3	3
.....	
.....	

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.

<u>IMPORTANT QR CODES</u>	
 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

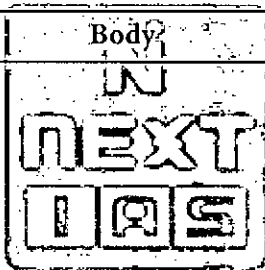
Q6.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion
		

Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

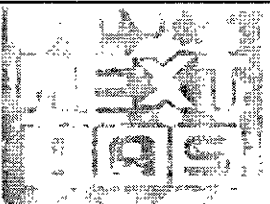
Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion
		

Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

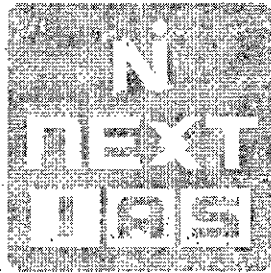
Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion



1. आपके विचार में भारत के कर ढाँचे में सुधार के हालिया प्रस्ताव भारत के कर उत्पादकता 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

India currently has base of 48 cr
income tax filers, but payers are only 13 cr
and tax buoyancy (income tax is 1.72).

* Current challenges :-

(i) Low (Tax/GDP) ratio $\rightarrow$ 11.7% (Centre, 17% (L+S))

(ii) High exemptions (Income tax) with multiple slabs

(iii) Complexity and lengthy $\rightarrow$ Canon of Taxation (Adam Smith)

Recent proposals $\rightarrow$ Improvements

(i) New Income Tax Bill 2023

(a) length $\downarrow$ by 24% and
reduce exemptions
with more simplicity

improve
 $\rightarrow$ Tax compliance
by reducing
burden

(ii) Canon of
Certainty,
economy

ii) Rationalising the slabs

(Budget 2015-16)

- No tax till 12 lakh
- and highest 30% > 24 lakh

Raise disposable
income andIncentive to work

→ more Tax

III Inclusion of NFT
and virtual assets
(eg: 30% Tax + 1%
TCG)

will raise tax
as more and
more investment
in digital assets

IV Formalisation of
economy

will reduce
the incentive to
evade tax

Challenges: - ① No tax on agriculture

② High dependency on regressive indirect tax

③ challenge of fixed tax.

Arvind modi committee and of
income tax must advocate for
implementation of bill as soon as
possible to reduce regressive tax system

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

In Fy 2024 alone, more than 800 trade restrictions were placed affecting 1900bn of global trade. (WTO report)

This will affect Trade competitiveness -

① Rising nontariff barriers will raise cost & → Reduce comparative advantage

eg: EU's CBAM.

② Tariffs (25% by USA on India) will reduce export volume & value & affect current account → challenge

macro economic stability

③ Reduced capital flow (FDI is falling since 2023-24) → depreciation of Rupee & imported inflation

④ Inward nature → companies shifting business to home country → reduce economies of scale advantage

① Measures Taken :- Eco-survey 2023-24 + 24-25

(i) Diversification of export Basket
to low-end products (Textile, leather goods) to
Toys, electronics, Defence (₹2.5bn)

② Diversification of Trade destination :-

④ FTAs with UK, Australia, UAE

③ Reduce cost - by ease entry of
business, reduce logistics cost, ruisya
Capacity for ports

④ Para diplomacy and competitive federalism

to attract investment ⑤ Vibrant Gujarat

⑤ Liberalising FDI norms ⑥ : Insurance (74%)

100% Automation

⑥ Raising Concern in WTO

Challenges → ① Uncertainty

② slowing Global economy → Reduce the import demand

Modest measures are required to

navigate the Geo economic fragmentation

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

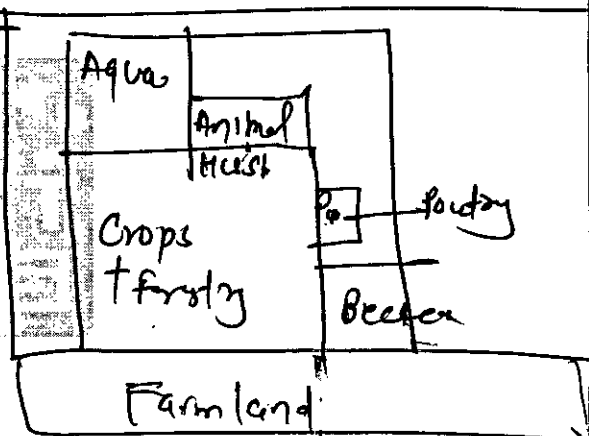
Examine the role of Integrated Farming System (IFM) in improving agricultural productivity and minimizing the environmental impact of agriculture. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Integrated farming system is a system of agriculture where crops, animal husbandry, aquaculture, beekeeping etc. are done simultaneously and output of one becomes the input of another.

(A) Role in Agri. Productivity

(i) Raising the output per land use.

(e) 1 ha of land → 56000 ₹/month income.
Eco-Survey (2021-21)



(II) Reducing the cost by less reliance on the synthetic inputs like fertilizers.

(III) Safeguarding against climate shock
(e) failure of crop ≠ failure of income

(IV) multiple sources of income

(V) Raising the land productivity
(e) organic input

Minimizing the Environmental Footprint

(I) Efficient land use

(II) 'Circular Economy' :-

(a) Stubble could be used as manure or cattle feed.

(b) Higher pollination → Higher production

(c) 'Bees'

(d) ~~Reduce use of~~

(e) Reduce Carbon footprint : Agroforestry

Way forward →

(I) Demonstration effect and peer learning by extension support.

(a) Karnal Rumrums on PM
(Karnal Rumrums) Manik Bhat

(II) Implement Integrated Farming in existing scheme.

(a) PM Pran Panchayat.

A Budget 2025-26 talked about Integrated Farming, must be promoted as agriculture modernization is happening.

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

many case-studies are emerging where farmers have been shifted from subsistence to surplus farming.

Institutional Reforms

① Improvement of 'credit' availability

② 70% @ 20%, 125 lakh crore (2024)

③ Agriculture inputs - ④ Nano urea, Nano DAP

⑤ Agri Extension support to new technology $\rightarrow$ Direct rice, halfmoon cultivation

⑥ $\rightarrow$ Agroforestry
raising the efficiency & reducing cost

⑦ Polyhouse, ZBNP, organic far

⑧ Marketing $\rightarrow$ eNAM (72.77 crore registered)

⑨ Post harvest infrastructure $\rightarrow$ logistics + storage (PPP - FISPAN)

(VII) Promotion of Agri-startups (Agri-Sure)

(e) Khetjadi, cropic

(VIII) Promotion of FPOs | Co-operatives

Structural Reforms →

(I) Targeted MSP to promote certain
crops (e) revise MSP in pulses etc
(1987)

(II) Land Reforms: Digital agri mission
(Agri stack)

(III) model land leasing out, 2016,
NITD aayon

Challenges remain

- (I) Huge interstate, intra regional
variation in income
- (II) Heavy monsoon Dependency
- (III) Distorted cropping pattern
(skewed towards, cereals)

Punjab Farmer earn (₹5000/month)

while Jharkhand (₹1000/month) - ~~MA~~ ~~SA~~ ~~SA~~
(MOPF)

-2019

The rise in income must be all
inclusive, not sporadic as per

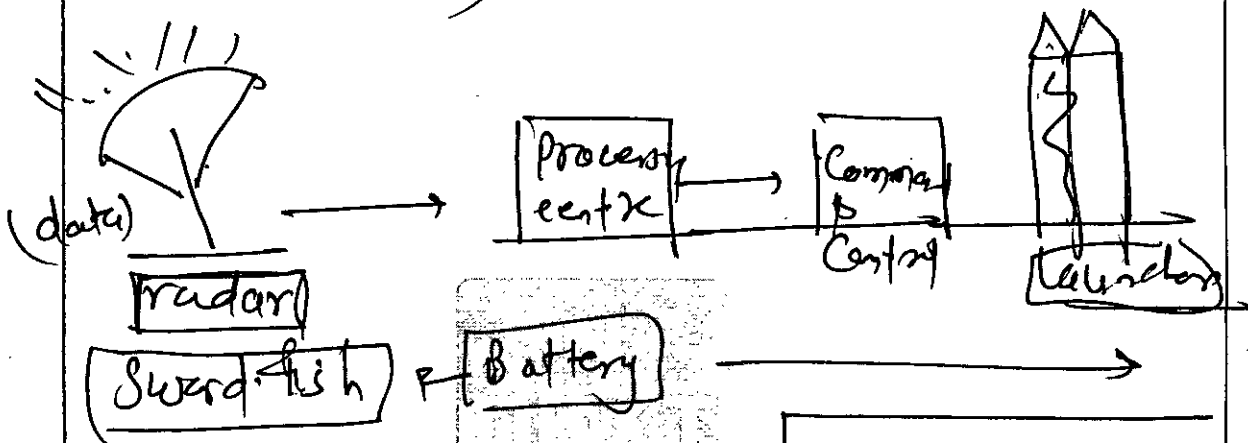
Ashok Dalwai committee report

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

Air Defence is the security of the region through hostile air attack (missile, drone, plane)



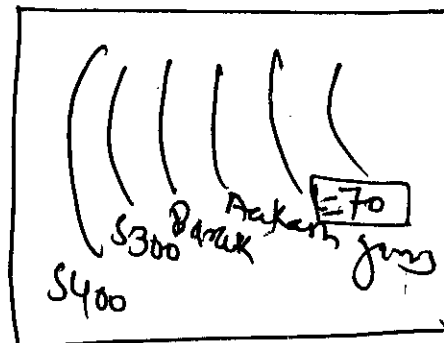
* Air defence in India

(1) Exosphere: Called

Prithvi Air defence (PAD)

↳ that can intercept missile (50-60) above in outer atmosphere

↳ range of 200 km (Range of 200 km)

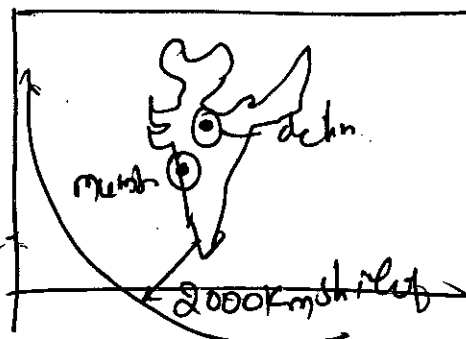


(2) Endosphere is short distance

↳ Advanced air defence

① Aakash missile

that can kill enemy plane



1 10-80 km range.

1st stage Air defence is upto 4200 km
already deployed which includes
S-400 system (Brahmastra), S-300, Barak.
and L-70 gun for low value Targets.

2nd stage Air defence currently under
program, will have Inter Continental
Connectivity.

S-400 → 4600 km range
↳ 92 batteries + 30 min replacement
Time
↳ powered from Quars.

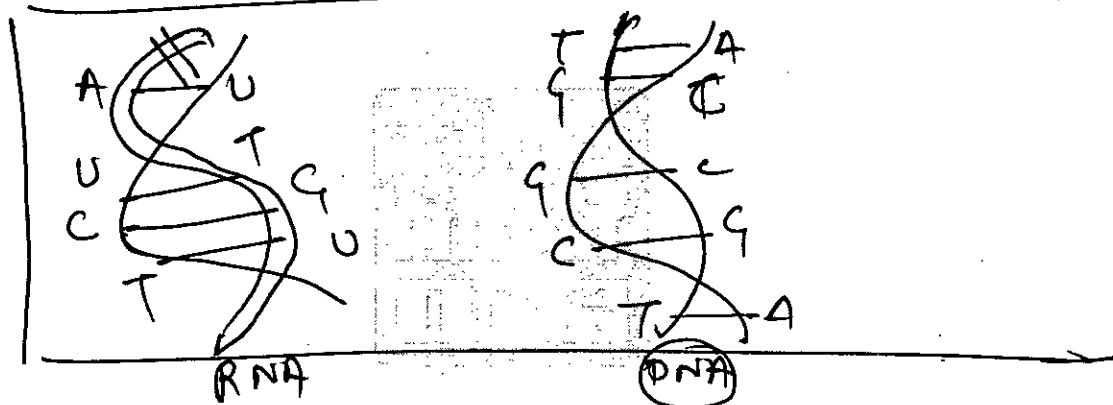
Non Kinetic Defence

(I) Directed energy weapons: Purge II (under
develop) • Aditya
(II) Electromagnetic pulse generation.

India has multilayers air defence
which is important for strategic
posture and credible deterrence &
prepare against Pakistan's first use
policy

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 emerging as a promising tool in recent times, which is editing of 'Ribose Nucleic acid' single layer than DNA's (Double helix structure)



* Potential: Genetic disorders

- (I) Correct Diabetes, hyperglaucoma, and other hereditary diseases
- (II) 3 Parent Baby by removing faulty mRNA of mother
- (III) Correct Leukemia (Blood) leukemia
- (IV) ~~possible to~~

Advantages over DNA editing

- (I) Reversible compared to DNA editing which is irreversible
- (II) possibility of post transcriptional ~~and~~ editing
- (III) 'mRNA' edited could be modified

- (IV) Correction ^{post} therapy.

RNA editing provides a promising tool compared to DNA, which is more safe and clinically proven.

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

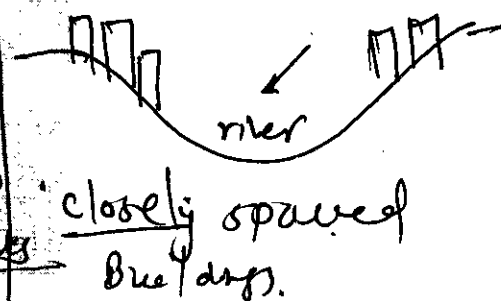
Urban areas are more vulnerable to disasters due to unplanned growth and infrastructure collapses. Discuss. What strategies do you recommend to enhance urban resilience to such disasters?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Recently due to heavy rainfall, floods are commonly witnessed. Apart from that, they are also vulnerable to earthquake, landslides,

Unplanned growth

- Urban sprawl, slums
- Encroachment into low lying areas, riverbeds
- High Density



Infrastructure collapse

- Flooding
- Water availability during drought

- Heat islands
- Collapse of buildings roads during earthquake

Strategies needed (pm's 10 point agenda + Sendai framework)

- ① Urban Governance Improvement by Capacity Building eg) UPMA, new amended act, 2025

(II) Planned growth and development and replacement of illegal habitations with more sustainable buildings

(e) Relocation of Dharavi, Mumbai, Bhalsawa slum (Delhi)

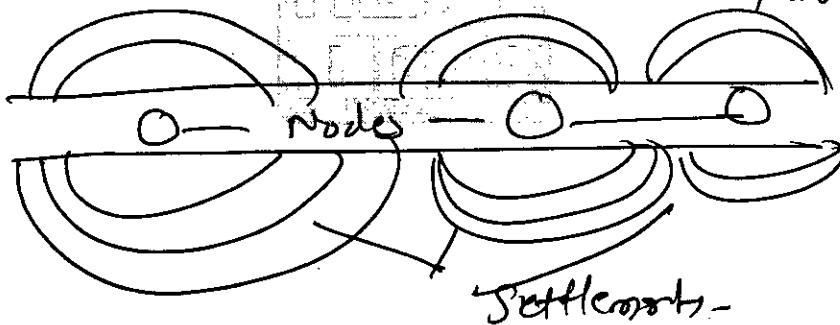
(III) Mapping and hazard Zonation

(e) LiDAR, LSRO (CAR TOSAT)

(IV) Decentralised planning and implementation

(V) Development of urban infrastructure

- cluster based, Agar multimodal transport



(VI) Capacity Building: urban volunteers -

(VII) Planning by focusing on net goers

(e) Designing storm water Drainage.

Urban systems are rising rapidly

a proper planning & management

is required by learning from best models (Singapore)

8. स्वच्छ भारत मिशन की सफलता के लिए इसकी महत्ता के बावजूद, भारत में ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन अब भी उपेक्षित (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

SBM launched on 2 Oct, 2014 to provide 'clean & safe' environment as per Gandhian philosophy.

Success: (i) ^{in urban} > 11 crore toilets, > 30 lakh community toilets constructed
(ii) OPFT declared in many cities

however only 30% of solid waste is processed (ministry of urban development) leading to huge landfills and other problems

(i) Technological Reforms

(i) R&D promotion to produce low cost and highly efficient plants

• - combination of biotech + nanotech

Gazipur, Delhi
- problem of leaching
- underground water polluting

(ii) 'Promotion' of decentralised waste management plants - (i. ward/ locality)

(iii) waste to energy generation (pyrolysis, incineration)

Institutional Reforms

(i) Governance: allowing local bodies
to procure solid waste plant
at low cost.

(ii) 'PPP model' (hybrid annuity) could
be explored.

(iii) ~~mass~~ Incentive Based finances
(as per 15th finance commission)

(iv) Waste segregation at points.

SBM will truly be successful
when Circular Economy ^{is promoted}
waste is reduced.

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 during Operation Sindoor many unsubstantiated, false social media accounts had emerged to spread false narrative and psychological warfare.

Role of social media

(i) Recruitment: by profiling and sharing 'curated' data to manipulate the users. (e.g.) A youTuber was arrested under NIA act

(ii) spreading false news through echo chamber effect

(e.g.) Pakistan attacked Bengaluru
• IAF (Rafale) shot down

(iii) Creating Grey zone warfare by destabilising the social fabric

(e.g.) social media sensation
post vlogger (Beheady thunder)

(iv) mobilising people in no time before
the security forces could act

(eg). Sambal mosque incident.

(v) Influencing the opinion and spreading
divisive politics

(vi) Spreading the pro-propaganda in
post truth world

however, social media also has
positive role to play :-

(i) fact check on its (P2B)

(ii) mobilising the governance (Twitter)
governance

(iii) Connecting people with
government during crisis

(eg) pm's address on youtube,

foreign secretary daily briefing

like how the army movement took place,

Ball by Ball commentary with exaggeration

and mixture of fakeness creating

the modern warfare more complex.

10. सीमा सुरक्षा बल (BSF) ने अपने क्षेत्राधिकार और रणनीतिक महत्व, 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

BSF is the premier CAPF that guard Indo-Pakistan and Bangladesh Border.

Role and Strategic Importance -

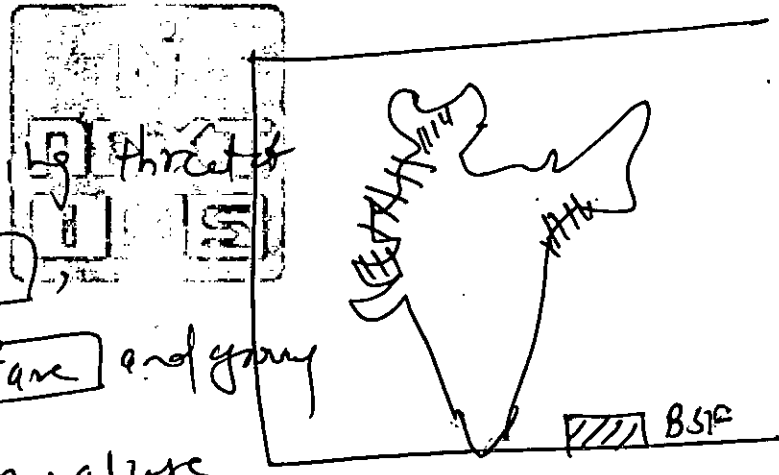
Role and mandate

- ① Acting as a first line of defence against hostile neighbour (Pakistan)
- ② Check notorious & illegal activities like narcotics (Golden Triangle), arms smuggling
- ③ Coordinate with state police (Jurisdiction 50km inside the border) ensure synergy
- ④ Support during disasters
- ⑤ Train to armed forces of other nations.

ISSUES

- ① 'Conflicting Jurisdiction' (Punjab) of state police & BSF
- ② Overdependency of states on BSF with lack of intelligence sharing.
- ③ funding challenges in Research wings reduce the effectiveness of the efforts.

Given the rising threat of proxy warfare, hybrid warfare and growing menace of drug abuse among the youth (Punjab), it is imperative that synergy between BSF & state police is ensured.



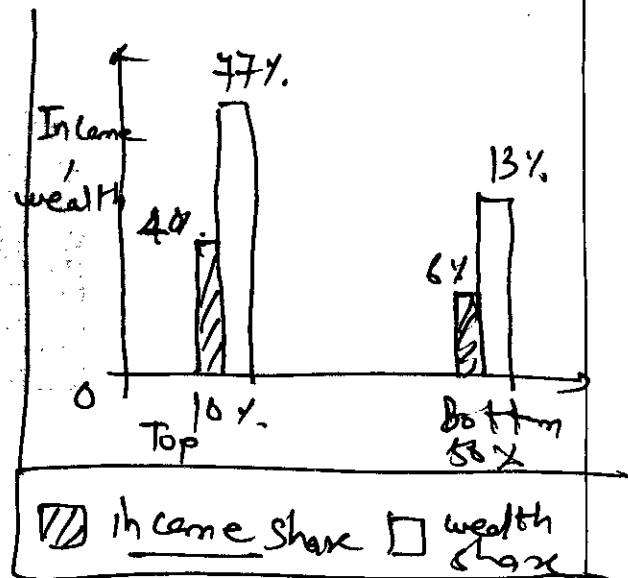
11. भारत की संवृद्धि गाथा असमानता और मध्यम आय-जाल की दीर्घस्थायी चुनौतियों से प्रभावित है। चर्चा कीजिए। मध्यम आय के जाल से बाहर निकलने और समावेशी एवं सतत आर्थिक संवृद्धि सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भारत को किन उपायों का पालन करना चाहिए, इस पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Though India is 4th largest country (GDP), but Both income inequality and wealth inequality are on the rise (world inequality lab)

World Bank's world development report also highlight the challenges of 'middle income Trap'



(that is it would be difficult to come out of the middle income range from \$14000 / per capita)

Approaches Needed: Economic survey (2023, 24) and (24, 25)

- (1) Human development :- quality education and health care by raise expenditure to ~~2.5%~~ 6% and 2.5% of GDP respectively

(II) Prepare India's middlestand like
(Germany) to emerge as manufacturing
hub of 21st century and gain the
ground of China + 1

(III) Balanced Regional growth: 'magnet's
centrifugal effect)

(g). Aspirational block programme,
vibrant village programme, PM JANMAN

(IV) Mitigation and adaptation to climate change

a) Renewable energy: Panchamrita.
eg: reached 750% of total installed
(June 2025) capacity

b) Climate Resilient agriculture:
eg: Budget (2024-25): 10 g HUG seeds

c) Prepare for the disasters
eg: Aapda mitraa truly

d) Miscellaneous: Rare earth minerals,
R&D, developing robust infrastructure
(~~also~~ (Building codes))

(v) Promote manufacturing & services (Rajkumar Region)
eg: Lenskart, Moglix.

(vi) Develop strong institution along with
investment in capital formation (World Bank)
eg: 3.5% of GDP Union Govt's Capex

(vii) Infrastructure creation to reduce
cost of doing business
eg: NIP, NIP in Gati Shakti.

viii) Other Requirements

(A) Democratic Decentralisation (Parag Mehta)

(B) Building strong Judiciary system
(minimising pendency of > 4.5 cr)

3E framework given by the world
bank i.e. Investment, infrastructure
& investment would be needed
to escape trap and reach
Viksit Bharat 2047

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 considered as engines of growth as they capture to the lowest range of the society.

Central to success of MIP

(i) 'Manufacturing' in ancillary and finished products.
eg: parts of automobile.

76.5 cr, mainly micro 7997.

• 30% of GDP,
45% of exports
• > 1 crore workers

India's MSME

(ii) Defence → Defence, space
eg: Distant, Agnikul cosmos,

(iii) 'Regional Progress': Periurban, semi-rural presence areas.
eg: Manesar Haryana, Bhiwani

(iv) Creation of jobs: High employ, multiplicity
Compared to large Capital Intensive firms.

* Challenges :-

- ① Informalisation (only 2.3 crore MSME are registered on Udyam portal)
- ② Invest duty structure : reduce the overall cost
- ③ Fragmented presence than cluster based
raise cost of their product
- ④ Credit availability is low

Structural Reforms Required

- ① Legal reforms : Reviewing the MSME definition regularly (2024) to allow them to grow from Dwarf to Big
- ② Implementation of Labour laws (4 codes) and entry and exit provisions (C-Pace) MSME (pre-pack) in letter & spirit
- ③ Credit reforms : Treds portal, credit enhancement, fund of funds,
- ④ Technological evolution : by linking them with academia and • R&D promotion, (LPR pooling)
- ⑤ IBT nodes and nearby MSMEs are collaborating

(V) Infrastructure development to ease the logistics costs from present $\frac{13-14\% \text{ of GDP}}$
(Leads index - Rank 38)

(VI) Reduce compliance burden (every regulation)
(Eo survey 2014-25)

(I) Reduce land use restrictions

(II) Eliminate barriers like (13 regulation on women employment)

(III) Deregulate, Decentralise

(e) one in & out policy.

(VII) Empowerment of women (women led growth)

(VIII) Policy changes: Defence offset requirement, Allow @ (EDM) acquisition, positive policy orientation list.

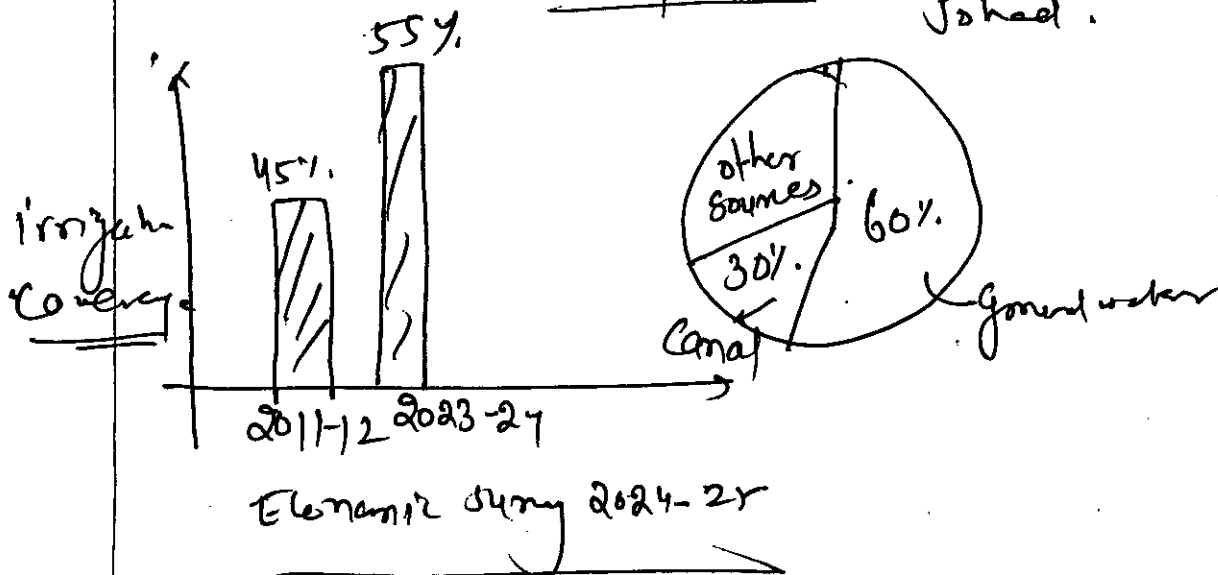
MSMEs could serve as India's middle class, however all round

policy overhaul and improvement is needed.

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

PMKSY was launched in (2015-16) to meet the need of India's agriculture irrigation by raising supply and reducing the demand by raising overall efficiency.

Components → (i) Har Khet Ko Pani
 (ii) water use efficiency
 (iii) Accelerated irrigation Benefit programme
 (iv) water shed development
 (v) Traditional water harvesting infrastructure : Jabo, Kui, Johad.



* Suboptimal Efficiency :-

- ① High waterfoot print → Rice requires (3000-5000) lit/kg compared to 350 lit/kg (chins)
- ② Coverage :- only 80 mha is covered
- ③ micro irrigation :- only 8-9 million ha is covered with huge regional variation.
- ④ Punjab and Haryana have ~98% of irrigation coverage while Jharkhand ~20%.
- ⑤ Inefficient use of traditional methods (siltation, channeling)
- ⑥ Old techniques : Flooding of paddy field

* Reforms are required :-

- ① Reduction of irrigation subsidy and promotion of capex in irrigation infra.
- ② : subsidised sprinkler system then desalting electricity & water
— Ashok Gulati
- ③ Credit availability for installation of microirrigation system
- ④ post installation support : maintenance & operation at farm gate

(IV) Incentive to states like PM PRANAM

(V) Convergence of scheme:

[Atal Bhujal yojana + MGNREGS +
Tal sevan mission] → Traditional
harvesting structure

(VI) River linkage programme (expenditure)

(a) Ken-Betwa canal would meet
the irrigation need of Bundelkhand

(VII) Development and promotion of dow
water guzzling crops.

(a): msp method.

(~~IX~~) merger of all agriculture
subsidy (Price distorting) into
like PM Kisan would allow
more private investment and
make a irrigated infrastructure

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

India imported 16.5 mMT of oilseeds (2023-24) at 56% of requirement and 2.5 mMT of pulses [10%], showing domestic

Demand - supply mismatch

<u>Oilseeds</u>	<u>Pulses</u>
(i) Sunflower oil	(i) Tur
(ii) Palm oil	(ii) Arhar
(iii) Mustard oil	(iii) Pea (highest)
(iv) Soya	(iv) Urad. . .

* Imports → Cultivation unremunerative

① Cheap imports → disintegrate farmer with no assured procurement like rice and wheat by 60% of all crop procurement way Rice wheat

② High cost of cultivation due to rented nature, pest issue (white fly)

③ Govt imports, but not allowing 4m production

low yield compared to world

- (e) highest area under oil seed, pulse production, but one of the lowest yield

* Step needed

(i) Oil seed → production

- ↳ National mission on oil seeds (2014-2018)
to raise production to 69.5 mmT from 39 mmT (2012)

(a) Raise production of oil palm (Northeast + Andaman)
↳ oil palm has higher yield (2-3 times than other seeds)
(e) Nmos-op.

(b) Incentives :- msp or pm AASHA to
ensure procurement / deficiency payments

(c) RRD → Development of high yielding
variety of 'Genetically modified /
Genetically edited crops.

- (e) Gm-mustard (ICRISAT Delhi)

(d) 'production methods' - changes

- (e) half moon terrace cultivation
- oil palm

- e) Only Rize fallow land into production
 f) promotion of PP-II (one district one product)
for seed consumption → ① FSFI promotion
 ② inclusion in NPSA

Pulses → National mission on pulses
 (Atmanirbharata) to eliminate the imports -

- ① Extension support to farmers : by showcasing
 the benefits of legume cultivation.
 ② Raise irrigation coverage & efficiency
 ③ Develop multicropping and intercropping
 ④ Assured MSP support (initially)
like in pulse Atmanirbharata
mission.
 ⑤ Post harvest infrastructure

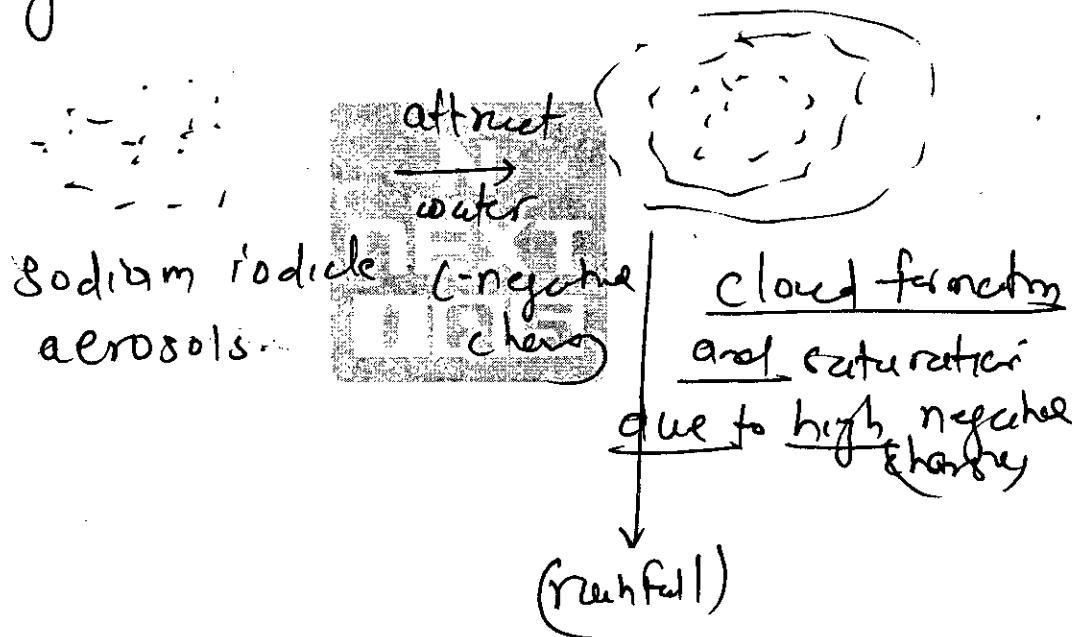
Both oilseeds and pulses are important
 to make food surplus India, a net exporter
Sufficient India and self-reliant India

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

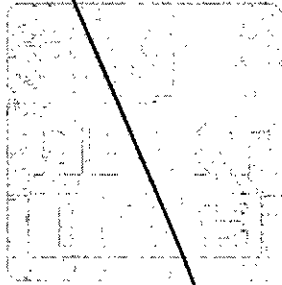
Cloud seeding is the artificial process to generate clouds and subsequent rainfall in a pre-determined region.



Scientific Principles

- (i) Electron Affinity of Iodine towards attracting water vapour
- (ii) Use of Relative humidity, saturation and dewpoint to induce rainfall

(111) Attracting nearby water and
raising concentration →



Candidates must not
write on this margin



16.

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

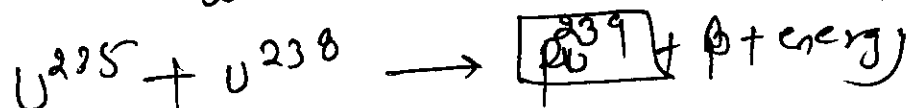
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

India's 3 stage nuclear programme was the brain child of Dr. Homi Jahangir Bhabha to make India Energy self reliant and use vast reserves of Thorium (25% of world)

3 stage Nuclear Programme

(i) 1st stage: Pressurised heavy water (reactor PHWR)

↳ Use U^{235} (enriched 15-20%) to produce energy and produce fuel for 2nd stage

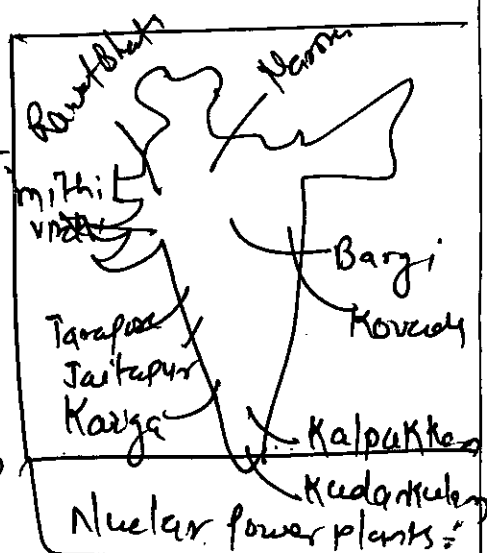
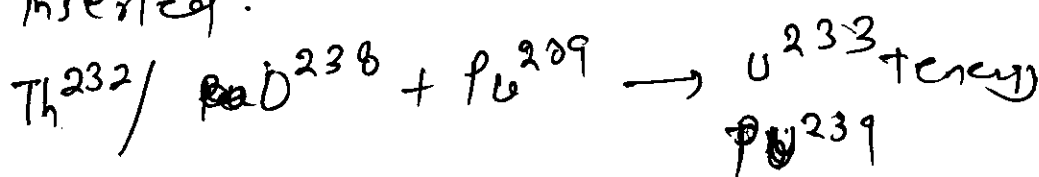


II 2nd stage -

1 faster breeder (extra)

↳ use fuel of first stage
+ $\text{Th}^{232}/\text{U}^{238}$ to

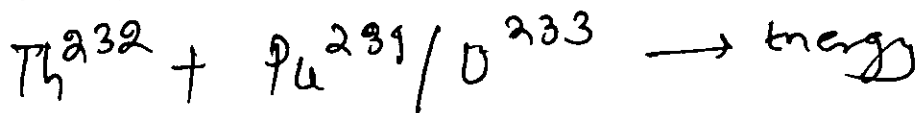
Boiled rose fuel then inserted.



(A critical stage for 3rd stage)

(eg) Kalpakkam [BHAVENI] prototype breeder reactor

III Stage-3 self-sufficiency stage



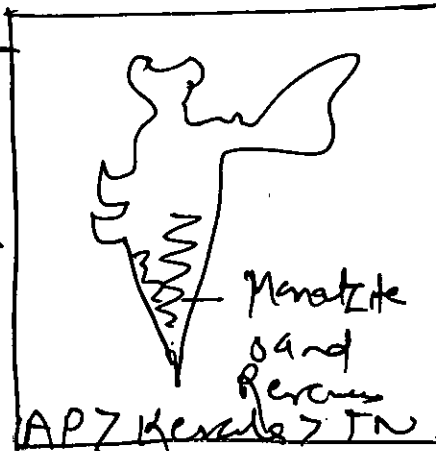
Advantage of using

Thorium based 3rd stage

(i) vast Thorium reserves

↳ low cost, gives strategic advantages

and reduce dependence on Uranium (imported)



II Save forex reserves and current account balance → macroeconomic stability

↓
more FDI and ER stability

III Energy self-sufficiency with low carbon foot print → Paris Climate Goals

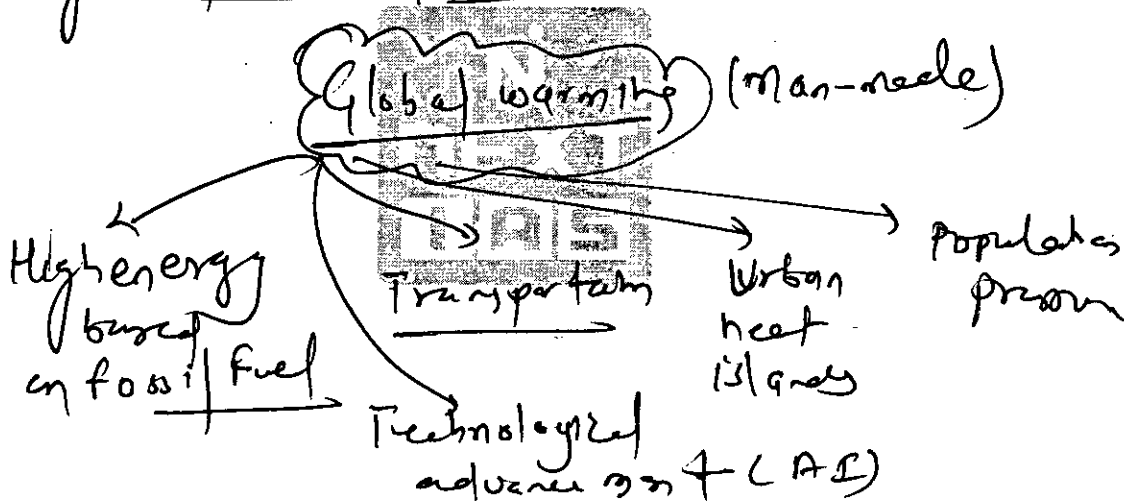
(eg) 100 GW Target by 2047

- (IV) Role as Net energy supply nation →
Neighbour hood First policy
(e.g. Koopur (Bangladesh))
- (V) Less wastage compared to uranium
→ sustainable
- (VI) Technological advancement → gives
edge in future international collaboration
and R&D based industrial diversification
- (VII) Dual use: in defence, space
make strategic deterrence posture
and Escalation domination
- (IX) Economic development → high
energy supply → industrial progress
and need of Industry 4.0 (AI)
- India's nuclear programme ^{can} serve as
the ~~energy~~ energy security paradigm
and make India a net energy
exporter, however concerns like nuclear waste
repository (disposal), technological security
needs to be met.

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। तेजी 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

Each year (passing) is becoming the hottest year on Record. The CO_2 level has risen considerably since 1810, raised avg. temperature $1.17^\circ C$ (IPCC - 6th AR)



Impacts of climate change on biodiversity

- ① Reducing the species richness and evenness → > 90% of the species are lost since 1900 (i.e. the nature)
- ② Ocean ecosystem → coral Bleaching (with mass Bleaching), destroying

fishing (mass kill off coast of Peru)

③ Destruction of Terrestrial forests :
 • forest fires (Santa Ana winds in Colombia)
 • Amazon forest fire.

④ 'Shifting Tree line' to the poles further
 raising alarms of positive feedback.
 i.e. more warming, more shift → more warming

⑤ changing the heat transfer pattern →
 reduction in Atlantic meridional
oscillation leading to adverse events →
[Heat waves]

⑥ Introduction of invasive species →
 killing the ecosystem

⑦ Thawing permafrost → burying fossils

⑧ new diseases & new problems.

* measures needed :-

① Global collaboration (SDG17) to
 consider global warming as a collective
problem faced by humanity

eg: UNFCCC, BNEP, Pans deal (1992)
Baku (1992)

② Ethical principles: CBD-RC recognizing
the historical responsibility of developed

③ Climate finance, especially for adaptation
around \$6-11 bn is required till 2030
(UNFCCC standing committee), but pledged
is only \$300bn that too with (mitigation)

④ Technology transfer and collaboration

⑤: BioRock (Coral Reefs)

⑥ Subsidingly loc and developing nations
who are more vulnerable

⑦ Research in biotechnology (CRISPR-CAS9)
to preserve the species on
brink of extinction → Siberian crane,
Amur leopard.

⑧ Quintessential Biodiversity Framework

Crisis is not limited to tropics,
it is affecting all (Bambylone, USA), The
collaborative approach is needed
on principles of various frameworks

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

Index is 36% from the forest fires
and the frequency has risen by 186%
since 2013, posing challenges.

* Ecological :-

- (I) Disruption of ecosystem : Biodiversity
that reached climax after thousands of years.
- (II) Reduce the possibility of mature secondary
succession.

* Economic

- (I) affecting livelihood of forest tribals.
(a) Maldhari, Qir natural forest.
Irula in waynad.
- (II) National security → As necessity of
the products are sources from forest.
- (3) Reduce Green GDP.

* Various Causes

- (1) Natural :- Thunder storm, lightning,
Change of season (Spring), earth's
Gale.

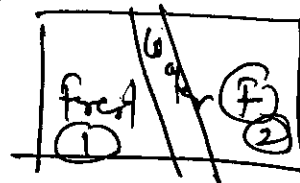
* Anthropogenic (more severe)

- ↳ ① Global warming and associated climate phenomenon (heat waves),
- ↳ ② 'Point source': slash and burning
Cultivation (Jhum), Burning of waste
- ↳ ③ Catchy fire due to proximity (Urban heat island)
- ↳ ④ Rise of local warm winds (Santa Ana)
↳ Los Angeles fire.
- ↳ ⑤ mining (coal), clearing of forests (Brazil)
- ↳ ⑥ effects of el-Nino (Australia bush fire)

Measures required :-

(1) Prevention :-

- (a) awareness and Capacity Building of forest officials
- (b) cleaning the mulch before dry season
- (c) Regular sprinkling of water in dry areas [Helicopter bucket]
- (d) creating water divide between contiguous zones



- ② Management: Preparedness & Response
- a(a) Monitoring and Early warning system:
ISRO's MODIS Radar,
 - (b) Inclusion of Local Community knowledge.
(Pm's 10 point agenda)
 - (c) Isolate the fire districts.
 - (d) 'Air' water sprinkling

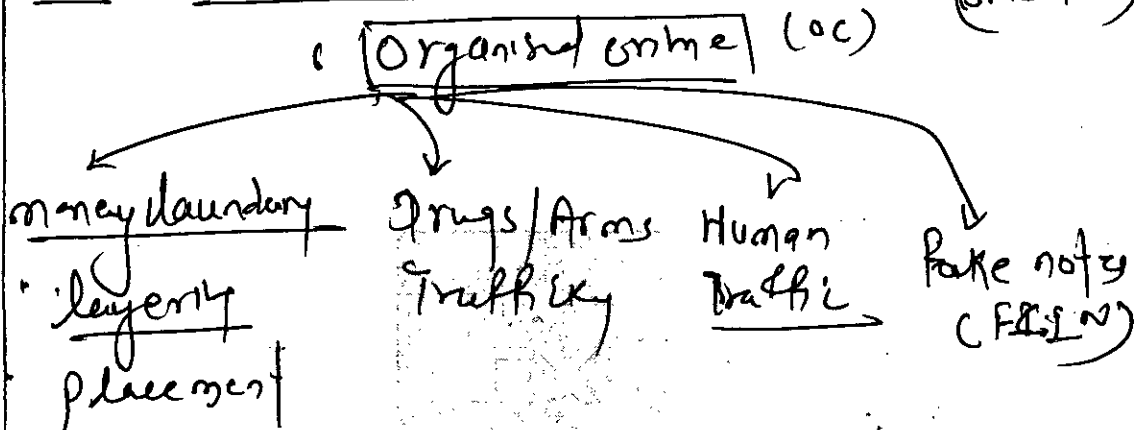
- Programmes → ① fire management scheme
— raise funding
- ② Inclusion of states by empowering the
SDMA, DDMA (eg 15th AC)
- ③ Urban forest fires UDMA (Amendment 2025)
- ④ Regular updation of NDMA guidelines
based on experiences.

India is a tropical & subtropical
nation with 25% of forest & tree cover,
it needs to focus on effective forest
fire prevention strategy to safeguard
its huge biodiversity and livelihood.

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?

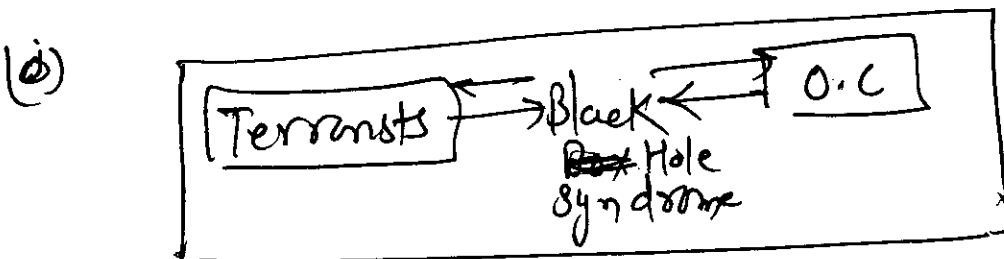
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

When a syndicate or group of people are engaged in criminal activities outside the state's purview. — organized crime (BNS-106)



Terrorism (BNS-113) is any activity which threatens the unity, security & integrity of India.

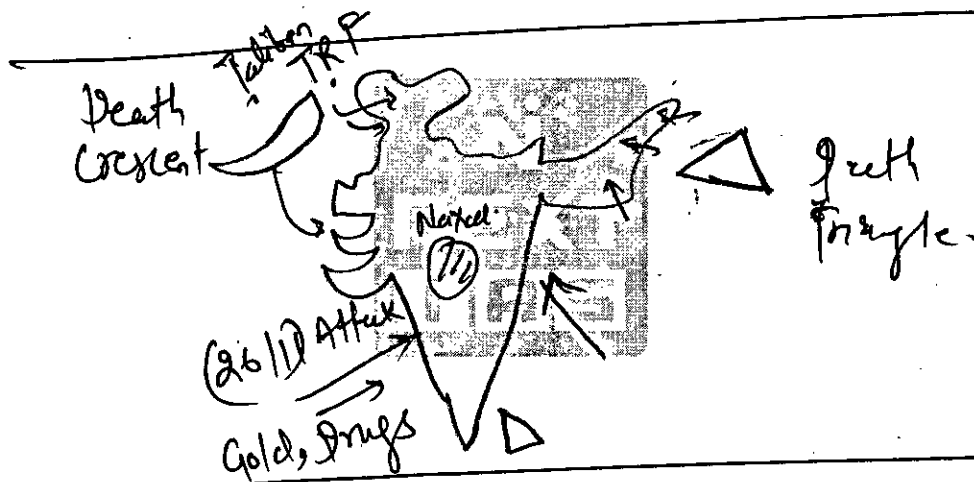
*Linkage between Both



- ① Terrorists use O.C. network for Arms trafficking, earning money, Recruiting people through social media

II O.C uses - Arms provided by terrorists and provides over ground support to the terrorists by giving them logistics, and passes

III Terrorists uses 'Drugs' smuggling with O.C. to raise funds for Taliban.



UnKey & Security challenge

① Complexity: use of Cryptocurrencies (NFT, Bitcoins) to fund → difficult to trace due to decentralised nature

II 'Blurred lines' between two with no concrete definition of Terrorism, raises the issue of surveillance states and AI/ML protections (e.g): Greenpeace Kudankulam

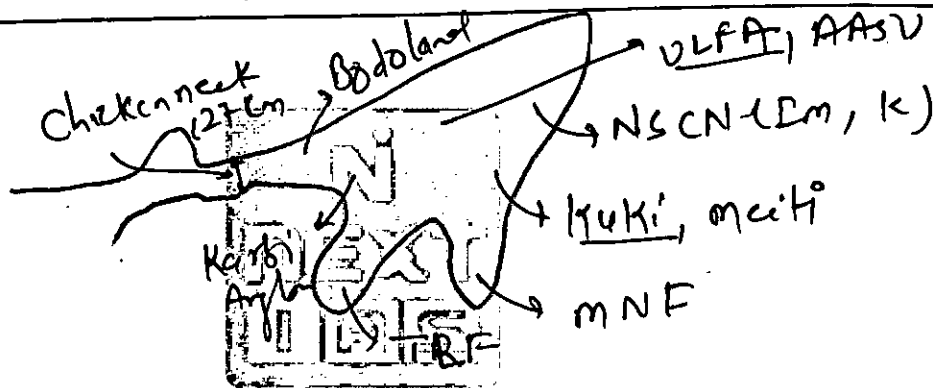
- ③ Rise of social media: Balance between national security (curbing freedom) and Right to life (A-21)
- ④ Hostile Neighbours → reduce cooperation
- ⑤ operation Pehlgaam Attack was supported by ground workers.
unregulated
- ⑥ Narcotics trade in vicinity with unstable regime poses another challenge
- ⑦ Porus Borders (Myanmar) led to infiltration + support to northeast insurgent groups -
- ⑧ Intelligence (HUMINT + TECHINT)
- ⑨ NATGRID, CERT-In
- Border security: BOLD GUARD, LEMMS, Flood lighting, Thermal imagers, Drone, satellite surveillance
- Independence to investigative Agency
NIA (95% conviction rate)
- SAMADHAN like strategy
- Zero tolerance (New security doctrine)
- Modi doctrine (2025) also signifies that India will not differentiate between terrorists & terror supporters will help join forward,

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

Northeast is 8% of land area with 4% of population with minimal GDP contribution despite huge potential.



• ISSUES :-

- (i) Political :- fragmented polity and lack of Trust + multiple layers of governance (6th schedule)
 - ⑤ President's rule in Manipur
- (II) Social :- multiple ethnicity (7200 groups) with own languages and culture
 - ⑥ Kuki's Maiti disputes
- (III) Economy :- low regional development & high unemployment

IV Strategic →

(a) hostile neighbours : myanmar coup,
China's claim in Arunachal,
Bangladesh problem,

(b) complex geography with limited connectivity

This leads to various security issues:

(i) 'Insurgency' for independence (Greater
Nagaland) or greater autonomy (Bodoland)

(ii) illegal migration, disturbing the
demography → Tensons.

(e) : AASU formed 1985

(iii) Drug traffic, Arms smuggling by
unemployed youth and support by
insurgents

(iv) Trust deficit : AFSPA challenge

(e) from Sharmilla (16 years higher
Armed)

(v) Border security : Doklam issue

(vi) Safeguarding peace for development

*Steps Needed

(i) Constructive engagement with
the groups

Bodo peace accord (2022), Tripura
amritiyam of Bnei-Keang (Tripartite agree)

② Border Security scale up: Proposal to fence
entire Indo-myanmar border + deployment of
FMR

③ Development: 10% of Budget expenditure
(Vibrant village, MODNER, UNNAT)

④: Sports university, skilling Tuphel.

⑤ Community engagement: Karbianglong
accord, but human intelligence
pathway

⑥ Sensitivity of Armed forces (AFSPA)
with responsibility + SADBHAMNA
like initiative.

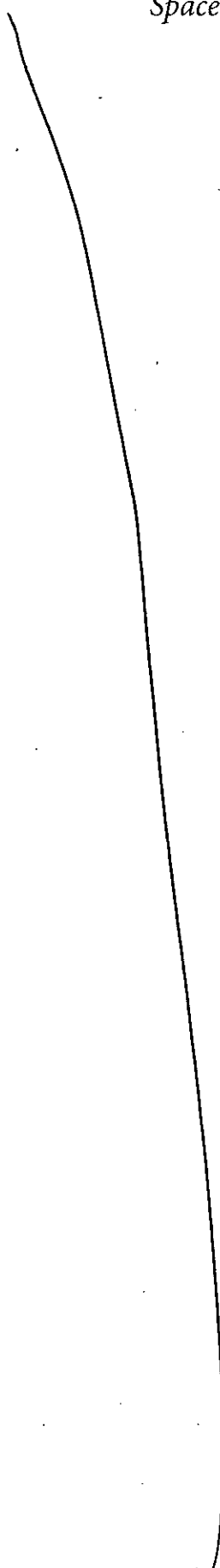
⑦ Engagement with neighbours

⑧ Intelligence gathering with
real time data share

⑨ North-east is the indispensable
arm of India, it must be
honestly addressed with
connectivity with main land with
W①AN, confidence building measures (fortnightly
visit by
ministers)

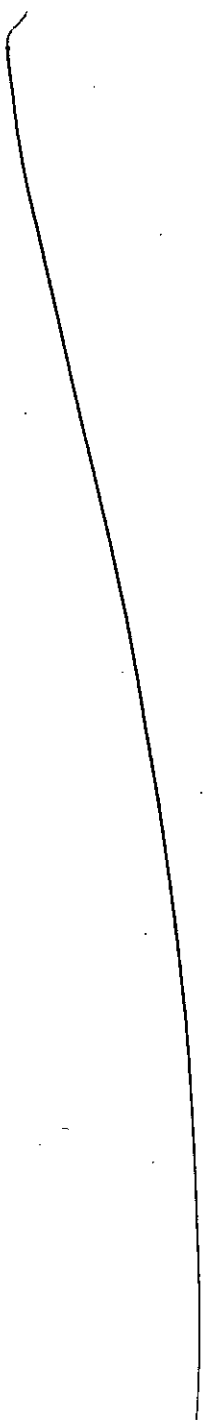
NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



NEXT IAS

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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.

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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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2. Please scan the QCA booklet in ample light. Copies scanned under moderate light can hamper evaluation quality.
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प्रत्यक्ष निदेश	
अप्यथियों को निम्नलिखित निदेशों को व्यापकपर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निदेशों का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	
क्या न करें- 1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निदेशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनकी सख्ती से पालन करें। 2. OCA पुलिसका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना प्रतीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें। 3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें। 4. एक नोटिस या गणना के लिए, इस पुलिसका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। एक नोटिस को बार में करीब कर देना चाहिए। 5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पूरा बलार्ण या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अथवा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है। 6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी OCA पुलिसका व्यक्तित्व रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।	क्या न करें- 1. इस प्रश्न-सूच-उत्तर पुलिसका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या प्रतीकरण संख्या न लिखें। 2. अपनी OCA पुलिसका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें। 3. अपनी OCA पुलिसका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपकी कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो परीक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें। 4. अपनी OCA पुलिसका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।
ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अप्यथियों के लिए विशेष अनुवीध	
1. OCA पुलिसका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैन ऐप (CAM SCANNER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमाणन नहीं है)। 2. कृपया OCA पुलिसका को यथासंभव रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुलिसकाएं, 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 यथार्थ संपन्न स्पष्ट हो । 4. OCA पुलिसका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैकी टिप्पणियों के लिए आला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए। 5. OCA पुलिसका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रत्येक उत्तर के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए। 6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों को संख्या की जांच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह सभी के शीर्षक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।	

