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28 JUL 2025

NEXT IAS

MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (SLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : SLT2505 Test No. : 05

Name of Candidate: Darshana singh Mobile No [redacted]

Roll No. : AIM25GCA1018 Start Time 12:15 End Time.....

Date of Examination: 28/07/25 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, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 12 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 12 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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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

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


NEXT
DAS

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1. सरकारी बजट में जेंडर बजटिंग की ओर हाल ही में किए गये प्रयास महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए इसके महत्व को दर्शाता है। भारत में जेंडर बजटिंग की दिशा में हालिया पहल और उनके महत्व क्या हैं?(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
The recent push towards gender budgeting in the Government Budget reflects its importance for women empowerment. What are the recent initiatives towards gender budgeting in India and their importance? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Gender budgeting is a specific form of resource allocation keeping the unique needs of the women in mind. It is a necessary component for women empowerment.

Gender budgeting → Part A → 100% allocation for women schemes

Part B → <30% allocation for women Scheme

Initiatives towards gender budgeting in India & their importance -

(1) Targeted delivery of schemes for the women.

(2) Ensuring the participation of women in economic activities.

(3) scheme like SHG Bank credit linkage of Nabard to support financial independence & economic empowerment of women

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(4) Lakhpati Didi and Drone Didi to increase the income of women to 1 Lakh /per annum.

(5) It will enhance the role of women in decision making in the family.

Issues → (1) Lack of implementation of schemes

(2) Regulatory hurdles.

(3) Lower political Participation of women → lack of right to self determination

e.g. Sarpanch Patis.

(4) Patriarchal attitude - Skewed sex ratio, declining child sex ratio (decrease in 12 points from 2001 → 2011)

To address these challenges, enhanced focus on gender budgeting is required

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2. बंदरगाह आधारित विकास को भारत में आर्थिक विकास और क्षेत्रीय एकीकरण के प्रमुख चालक के रूप में देखा जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए कि सागरमाला पहल किस प्रकार बंदरगाह आधारित विकास और तटीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा दे सकती है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Port-led development is seen as a key driver of economic growth and regional integration in India. Discuss how the Sagarmala initiative can promote port-led growth and the coastal economy. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Sagarmala initiative has provided the impetus for inter port connectivity and modernisation of port to promote economic growth and regional integration in India.

Port development as a key driver of economic growth and regional integration

	Inland waterways	Railways	Roads
①	0.3 paise/km	Rs 2/km	Rs 1.5/km logistical cost

② Export promotion through development of ports

③ Connecting hinterland to ports to promote manufacturing.

Sagarmala initiative to promote port-led growth :-

~~① Modernisation of the existing ports~~

② Reducing the turnaround time by enhancing capacity handling of the port.

e.g.) New vizhinjam port in ~~Gujarat~~ Kerala

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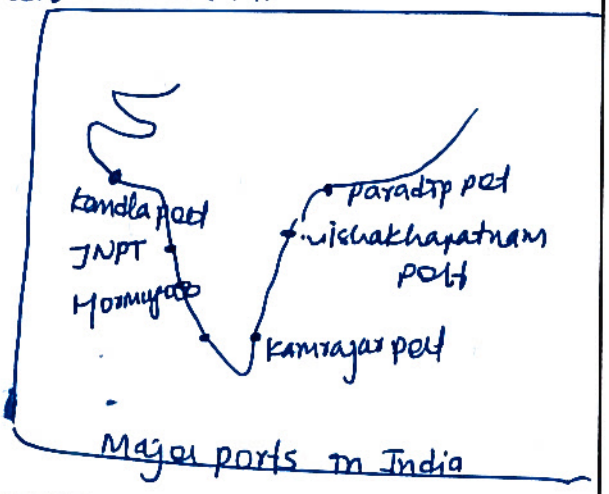
(3) Enhancing hinterland port connectivity.

(4) Involving Public Private partnership to promote port development in India

e.g.7 Mundra port in Gujarat.

(5) Logistics handling through digitisation of ports

e.g.7 National logistics portal



(6) Promoting exports through providing access to MSMEs

Sagarmala initiative for coastal economy → (1) Enhance manufacturing hubs in the coastal areas

(2) export led economy

(3) Reducing logistical costs (Currently 14% of GDP)

Challenges → (1) Lack of private investment
→ (2) Lack of infrastructure for port development
→ (3) Inter-connectivity of port.

Global best practices like Singapore model can be adopted to promote port led growth and Coastal economy through Sagarmala initiative.

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3. 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

The Make in India aimed to increase the Contribution of manufacturing sector to 25% of GDP, however it remains at 14% of GDP, showing the weak spot in the growth story.

Challenges to India's manufacturing sector

① Lack of rural industrialization (46% population involved in agriculture)

② Lack of Skilling and formal employment

③ Credit access to MSMEs (<20% institutionalised loans)

④ Capital intensive manufacturing rather than labor intensive

⑤ Regulatory and bureaucratic hurdle

⑥ Lack of expected growth (Current ~~240~~ 326 bn $ in manufacturing)

Fundamental reset of Manufacturing Sector -

① Skilling initiatives for the rural youth

e.g. Skill Indians Mission, PM Grameen kaushal vikas Yojana

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) promotion of labor intensive sectors like toys, textiles, footwear etc.
e.g.] four fold increase in toy exports in the last decade

(3) Formalised credit access to MSME (responsible for 45% exports
→ through PM Mudra yojana
→ formalisation through registration on Udyam portal

(4) Promote private investment through single window clearance and removal of bureaucratic hurdles.

(5) Application of the labor code → to enhance employment and economic growth.
→ code of wages, code on industrial relations etc.

(6) Exploring Bilateral treaties (FTA) to promote exports and industrial growth
e.g.] Signing of India-UK trade deal.

(7) Promoting rural industrialisation to promote Manufacturing
e.g.] Food processing through Mega food parks.

Promotion of manufacturing sector can lead to achievement of $ 5 trillion goal by 2027.

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4. 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

The presence of more than 100 unicorns in India shows the great potential of Indian startups, but it has not been scaled up & utilised properly.

Indian startups facing challenges in innovation :-

(1) Lack of funding to ensure growth of startups

(2) Industry academic linkage is lacking to promote innovation.
e.g. Ivy leagues like Harvard collaborate with startups.

(3) Lack of skilled professional with respect to rising demands in technology
e.g. AI led innovation.

(4) Brain drain - graduates from IITs take up job offers in foreign countries.

(5) Systemic issues in the education - Culture of rote learning and lack of critical thinking skills

(6) Bureaucratic hurdles and excessive regulation in materialising the innovation

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(4) weak patent laws also demotivate innovations in India

Measures for Indian startups to go up the value chain:

(1) Promoting private investment in Indian startups through tax incentives
e.g.] Abolition of ~~Ags~~ Angel tax.

(2) Promoting collaboration with institutes of excellence
e.g.] IIT Kanpur has Startup, incubation centre to promote innovation & funding access

(3) Single window clearance to enable easy access and establishment of business

(4) Exploring newer avenues for innovation
e.g.] sustainability Mafia integrates innovation on green tech with potential investors.

(5) Supporting startups through government schemes
e.g.] StartupIndia, Standup India.

(6) Collaboration with government departments
e.g.] India Defence expo (Idex)

Indian startups can lead the success of India's growth story through innovation and ~~Quatan~~ Sustainability.

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5. गैर-कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था में पशुपालन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। पशुपालन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हाल ही में प्रस्तावित पशुधन जनगणना की क्या आवश्यकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the importance of livestock farming in a non-farm economy. What is the need for the recently proposed livestock census in promoting animal husbandry? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Livestock farming contributes roughly 11-13% to agricultural GDP and it has shown a robust CAGR of 10% in the last decade

Importance of livestock farming in non-farm economy :-

(1) High value processed items can promote export potential
e.g. High demand of meat in the foreign markets

(2) Diversifying the supply value chain of Indian economy.
e.g. Golden revolution - Honeybee keeping

(3) Support to the green energy initiatives
e.g. GOBARDHAN scheme for Biogas production from animal waste.

(4) Addressing the nutritional demands of the population e.g. Availability of protein rich food.

Need for livestock census in promoting animal-husbandry :-

(1) To estimate the livestock population and its potential

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Assessment of the health of livestock population

e.g.] various diseases like birdflue, madcow disease

(3) formulation of schemes and public policy to promote animal husbandry

e.g.] Gokul Mission

(4) To ensure security of the livestock using data driven approach

(5) To promote research and development in the livestock sector.

(6) To promote interbreeding for better productivity of livestock

e.g.] National artifical insemination Mission.

(7) To increase the productivity of indegenous breeds

e.g.] Desi breeds of cows < 2-3 litres of milk

Livestock census is in line with the one health approach to promote allied agriculture activities and also doubling the farmer's income (Dalwai panel report)

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6. न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य किसानों की आय को बढ़ाने में कैसे मदद कर सकते हैं? न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य का लाभ प्राप्त करने में किसानों को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How can minimum support prices help in promoting farmers' income? What are the challenges faced by farmers in accessing the benefits of minimum support prices? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The Minimum support price is announced by the Cabinet committee on Agriculture prices on the recommendation of CACP. to provide a floor price for various crops.

MSP crops →
- Cereals – Rice, Wheat, Barley, Bajra, Ragi etc
- oilseeds – Sunflower, Safflower, Groundnut etc
- commercial crops – Copra, Cotton, Jute etc
- Pulses – Tur, Urad, Masoor, Gram, Moong

MSP help in promoting farmer's income :-

1. Provides a floor price and ensure security in terms of bumper harvest
2. Ensured open Procurement of rice and wheat
   e.g. Rs 2200/Quintal for rice
3. Formula $1.5 \times (A2+FL)$ → covers family labour as well as Agricultural inputs cost
4. Aatmnirbharta under in Pulses → Price support scheme, 100% Procurement of Tur, Urad, Masoor.

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(5) Promotion of agricultural market through APMC mandis

Challenges faced by farmers in allocating benefit of MSP :-

(1) only 6% farmers are benefited under the MSP regime.

(2) open procurement only for rice and wheat and FRP for sugarcane.

(3) Cartelisation of APMC mandi ; Middleman (Arhatiyas) interference leads to lack of equitable access to market

(4) Less density of APMC in rural areas

(5) Transport and poor Connectivity

(6) post harvest losses due to lack of cold storage and warehousing (20% registered as post harvest loss)

Way forward → (1) Investment in agriculture [Agriculture Infrastructure Fund]

(2) Diversification of farmer's income. [Agriculture & Allied activities]

(3) warehousing and storage facility

(4) forward and backward linkages to market → to increase farmers income.

Apart from MSP, holistic investment in Indian agriculture can lead to its sustainability [its examination]

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7. 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 deficiencies in the current PDS system? Suggest reforms to improve the system. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Global rank of 130/143 of India in the Global hunger index highlights the issue of food security and hidden hunger among the Indian population

Robust PDS → 50% urban population + 75% rural population covered

→ under PM Garib Kalyan anna yojana - 5kg free ration

→ under Antyodaya yojana - free ration of vulnerable section (elderlies

→ Integrated Child Development scheme - Ration to lactating mothers and MDM to Children.

Deficiency in current PDS system -

(1) Ghost beneficiaries

(2) Carbohydrate based diet - only rice, wheat distributed.

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(3) Degradated quality of ration

(4) PDS leakages. (760% in some states like Bihar & Black marketing

(5) Lack of storages capacity → food wastage

(6) ~~lack of~~ Inclusion and exclusion errors.

Reforms to improve the system -

(1) Diversification of food varieties.

(2) Shanta kumar committee recommendation

↳ Adhar linkages to eliminate ghost beneficiaries

↳ use of e-point of sale devices to reduce leakage

↳ Mechanisation of godowns

(3) Model PDS of Chhattisgarh - CORE PDS solution

↳ 90% use of e-POS devices

↳ linkages with adhaar.

↳ Panchayats involved in social audit

↳ Training of sales person to adopt technology usage

The PDS system should reflect the emerging demands of food security.

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8. 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 Agricultural Mission is the flagship scheme to ensure integration of technology and enhance the digital inclusion of farmers.

Key components of Digital Agriculture mission

(1) Agri-Stack - Registering the farmers to create a nation-wide database	Help farmers by targeted delivery of schemes
(2) Digital Land records Modernisation Programme	Reduce the land conflicts and enhance land productivity
(3) PM Fasal Bima Yojana ↳ CROPIC ↳ Yes Tech - Yield estimation technology	To estimate the productivity of crops for better benefits of insurance

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(4) Krishi Decision Support System	to enable farmers to take better decision regarding the cropping patterns, application of fertiliser pesticide etc.
(5) e-NAM →	all India integration of Agricultural markets

Challenges –

1. Lack of infrastructure Connectivity
2. Lack of digital literacy
3. High initial setup costs
4. Security and privacy of data.

Measures –

1. Bharatnet & Urjanet to ensure network infrastructure
2. Panchayat kiosks, common service centres to help the farmers with digital literacy.

Digital Agricultural Mission has the potential in empowering Farmers welfare in a targeted and efficient manner

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9. समुद्री और तटीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर तेल रिसाव के पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों की जांच कीजिए। तेल रिसाव की सफाई के लिए इस्तेमाल की जाने वाली विभिन्न विधियाँ क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Examine the environmental impacts of oil spills on marine and coastal ecosystems. What are the various methods used for cleaning-up of oil spills?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The recent oil spill in the Red sea highlights the significant impact of oil spill on marine and coastal ecosystem and the need for Cleaning Methods.

Environmental impact of oil spills on marine ecosystem:-

(1) Disrupts the food chain

(2) Biodiversity loss due to lack of oxygen and suffocation of aquatic species

(3) Impacts the ecological services of the marine ecosystem
e.g. carbon sequestration ability.

(4) lead to biomagnification and impact on human health.

Impact on coastal ecosystem -

(1) Disrupts the coral reefs and their ecosystem.

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(2) Impact on aquaculture and coastal farming.

(3) Contamination of soil near coastal zones → Decrease in productivity of soil.

(4) Economic and livelihood impact → reduces the tourism potential of coastal areas.

Methods for cleaning up of oil spills -

(1) Physical methods by separating oil and water

(2) use of oil eating bacteria (Oil zapper) for sustainable removal of oil from water.

(3) Use of Genetically modified algae to absorb the oil spill.

The adverse impact of oil spill suggests that ~~Strict~~ international consensus should be there to prevent such disaster from happening

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

The recent amendment on BDA, 2002 facilitates the participation of private companies, Ayush Practitioners while promoting access & benefit sharing.

BDA, 2002 —
① promote access & benefit sharing by formation of a third tier Biodiversity management committee (BMC)
② Formation of people's biodiversity register to integrate and formalise the traditional knowledge
③ Mandates the private enterprises to share the IPR as well as profits with the indigenous community.

Biological Diversity (Access & Benefit Sharing) Regulation 2025 —

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(1) Allows Ayush Practitioners to access biological resources without extra Permission to promote development of traditional industries.

(2) Foreign companies have to show the source of their knowledge to ensure benefit sharing with the local Community

(3) Development of Traditional knowledge Digital library (TKDL)

Issues → (1) leads to more private Participation without necessary Checks

(2) Limited role of Gram Sabha in approval of these Permissions.

Despite challenges Biodiversity Act, 2002 follows on Nagoya protocol of Access & benefit sharing while ensuring growth of traditional industries

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11. भारत द्वारा मजबूत डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए प्रयास करने के बावजूद, भारत को डिजिटल समावेशन के संबंध में चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। डिजिटल संसाधनों तक समान पहुँच सुनिश्चित करने के उपाय सुझाएँ।
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Despite India's push for a robust digital economy, India faces challenges with regard to digital inclusion. Discuss. Suggest measures to ensure equitable access to digital resources.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India's Digital public infrastructure is touching new heights with the success of UPI, but facing challenges in digital inclusion.

India's push for a robust digital economy
- → ① Digital public infrastructure
- → ② Digital revolution in all the sectors
  - Agriculture → Digital Agri Mission, → Agri stack
  - Industry → Single window clearance
  - services → Startup India portal
- → ③ Push on the e-governance through MyGov, umang, e-kranti
- → ④ UPI – interoperability and internationalisation of the UPI infrastructure.
- → ⑤ Public services like U-win, Digital health mission, Tele manas.

Challenges with regards to digital inclusion –

① Disparity in rural and urban areas

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↳ Lack of network infrastructure - power supply, Towers, internet access

↳ Penetration of internet in rural areas only 44% compared to 75% in urban areas.

(2) Lack of Digital literacy - increasing cases of cybercrimes like Digital arrest.

(3) Gender disparity - women are 44% less likely to have own smartphones than men [GDS data]

(4) Financial frauds and scams also lead to loss of trust in Digital services
e.g.] Jamtara scams.

(5) Lack of digital integration in core sectors like education, health and access to all Sectors.

Measures to ensure equitable access to digital resources :-

(1) Robust Physical infrastructure and equitable access
e.g.] Bharatnet & Gramnet

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Digital literacy mission to enhance access to digital resources

e.g.] e-kranti → PM Digital Sakshartha mission

(3) Robust cybersecurity infrastructure to ensure security of data.

e.g.] CERTs - In

(4) Ensuring privacy of data

e.g.] Enforcement of Digital personal data protection rules

(5) Tax incentives to small enterprises to adopt digital technology

(6) Ensuring compliance with data transparency norms.

(7) Equitable access to advanced technologies to ensure inclusive development

e.g.] GPU centres for AI development

(8) ~~Ensuring access to cyber security measures~~

e.g.] Bot cleaning centres.

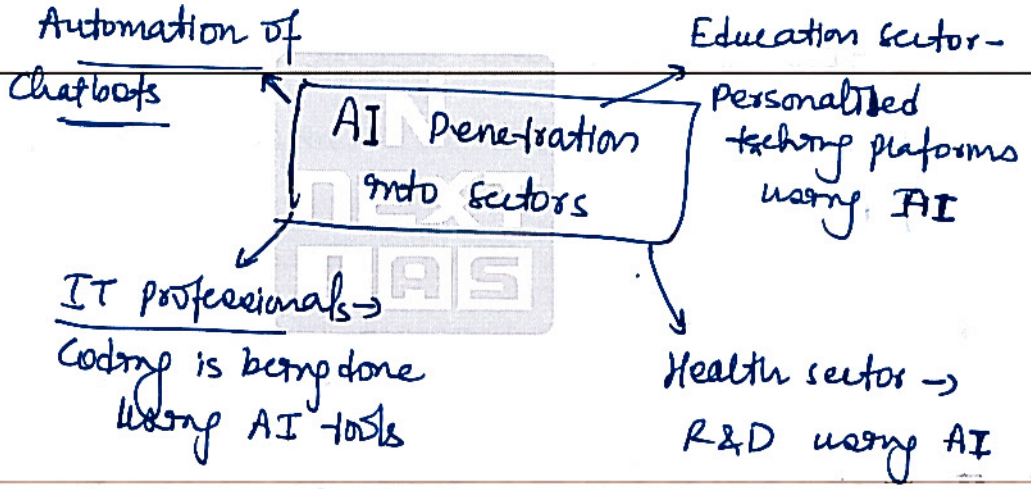
Equitable access to digital resources requires whole of government approach to ensure last mile connectivity

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12. जैसे-जैसे कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता अर्थव्यवस्था के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में प्रवेश कर रही है, वैसे-वैसे नौकरियों का खत्म होना एक वास्तविकता बनती जा रही है। रोजगार पर एआई के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण करते हुए, इस चुनौती से निपटने और रोजगार वृद्धि को बढ़ावा देने के उपाय सुझाएं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

As artificial intelligence penetrates into various sectors of the economy, job losses are becoming a reality. Analysing the impacts of AI on employment, suggest measures to navigate this challenge and promote job growth. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

NITI Ayog's paper on National strategy for AI highlights the AI deployment in certain core sectors while ensuring prevention of jobs losses through reskilling and upskilling.



Impacts of AI on employment : challenges -

① Requirement of fast adopting of AI related skills.

② Layoffs by major companies - by automatic Process through AI

e.g.] TCS announced 2-3% Layoffs by next year to enhance their efficiency.

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(3) Traditional jobs in India like call centers, Customer care is being ~~made~~ automated using AI chatbots

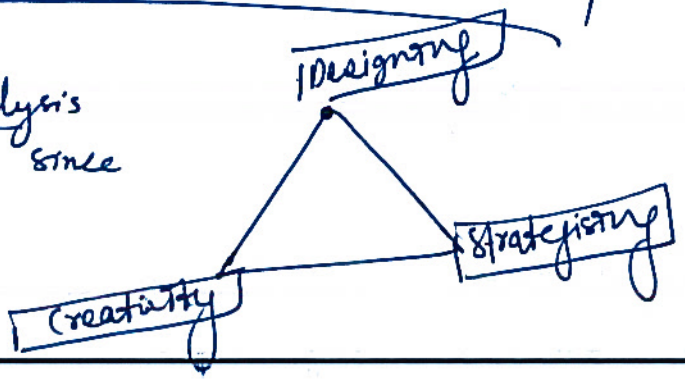
(4) Impact of AI on creative jobs like writers, Painters is also visible.

e.g. Ghibli image trend was criticised by creator Miyazaki for unauthorised AI on copyrighted works.

(5) Need for creative and design related skills in order to adopt to changing job market of AI

Measures to navigate challenges of AI and promote job growth

(1) Critical analysis development since childhood



(2) Inculcation of these values in the curriculum as envisioned in NEP 2020

(3) Reskilling and upskilling to train people for newer job opportunities in the

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field of AII

e.g.] Adding AI in the course of ITIs

(4) Remodeling of the Curriculums of higher education institutes for practical learning

e.g.] IIT Bombay added AI to its Curriculum

(5) Development of indeginous AI models to promote → learning + employment

e.g.] Bhashini AI tool for translation to indeginous languages.

(6) Developing data centres in India to create new employment opportunities and promote AI development

(7) Exploring Green energy options to fuel AI & create employment on the field

e.g.] under PM Surya bijli yojana workers are trained for solar equipment installation.

utilising the demographic dividend of India and digital success, India can also emerge as a leader in AI development [India AI Mission]

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13. "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 success and failures in stimulating infrastructure-led growth in the economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

National infrastructure policy aims for investing Rs 111 trillion in the next five years to ensure Capital development for accelerated and inclusive economic growth.

Importance of infrastructure investment in achieving long term growth :-

Infrastructure investment →
- Energy
- Transport
- Digital infrastructure
- Rural infrastructure
- Sustainable and Green energy solution

Enhances
- Reducing in logistical cost
- + Investment in economy
- → Ease of Doing business
- → Sustainable development

Promotes
- leading to → long term growth + Inter generational equity

India's Success in stimulating infrastructure-led growth in economy :-

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(1) Renewable energy - Recently India crossed the 50% of renewable installed energy capacity (242 GW)

e.g.] India's Green Hydrogen Mission - 5 MMT per year by 2030.

Inclusive participation through Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana

National Biofuel policy - ~~10~~ 20% ethanol on petrol by 2025

(2) Connectivity and Transport -

↳ Golden quadrilateral, Gatishakti and PM Gram Sadak yojana for road connectivity

↳ Dedicated freight corridors for railway led logistical efficiency

↳ Sagar Sagarmala for port led growth.

(3) Digital infrastructure -

↳ Promoting Digital inclusion through Digital public infrastructure

e.g.] Jandhan account - Adhaar - Mobile trinity

↳ UPI led revolution to promote financial infrastructure

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Failures in stimulation infrastructure led growth:-

1. Higher logistical cost of economy e.g. 14% of India's GDP
2. ~~Fo~~ fossil fuel reliance on energy production
   770% coal fueled energy
3. Lack of grid connectivity, storage capacity for non-fossil fuel energy production.
4. Lack of rural connectivity through transport
5. Overburden on urban infrastructure leading to reduced worker efficiency and urban economy
   e.g. Report suggests that Air pollution caused 2-3% of GDP losses

Measures for Infrastructure ~~deployment~~ development

1. Public private partnership for enhanced investment in economy.
2. opening of sectors for FDI e.g. Space & ~~railway platform~~ Telecoms.
3. Asset Monetisation and strategic disinvestment from certain sectors e.g. Air India

To realise the vision of developed country by 2047, infrastructure development led growth is very important

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14. 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 was established by the recomendation of Urjit patel committee to target inflation while maintaining growth on the economy.

Responsibilities of MPC :-

1. Target inflation at 2-6%
2. Economic growth promotion
3. Determining interest rates like Repo Rate to manage liquidity liquidity on the economy.

Effectiveness of RBI's Monetary policy initiatives :-

1. Maintaining inflation at sustainable rates despite Global headwinds and disruption of supply value chains

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(2) Ensuring recovering of different sectors post Covid

(3) Stabilising the depreciation of ₹ against rising dollar prices.

e.g.] Open Market Operations.

(4) Maintain foreign exchange at all time highs Covering 11 months of import cover.

e.g.] < 50 bn $ in 1990's to 696 bn $ currently; Covering 96% of India's external debt.

(5) Accomodative stance of Repo Rate to stimulate the economy and ease lending rates.

Challenges to RBI MPC -

(1) It cannot control supply side constraints to address inflation.

e.g.] Tomato, onion price increase due to Cyclical harvest seasons and lack of Cold storage facility

(2) International challenges like increase Fed reserve rates leads to tough balance of repo rate + economic growth Maintenance

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(3) Limited transmission of monetary policy changes to actual interest rates.

(4) Supply chain disruptions due to international conflict

e.g.] Red Sea Crisis due to Houthi rebel increased Oil prices in India

(5) Economic recovery is also challenges by reducing trust of private investors and foreign investors

e.g.] flight of Foreign portfolio investors in FY25.

Measures to address the challenges -

(1) Initiative by RBI to target core inflation (minus the food inflation) for better targeting.

(2) Capital expenditure by government to support economic recovery and enhance the trust of private investors [3-4% of GDP currently]

Through a mix of monetary policy recommendation, and infrastructural reforms India can balance inflation with economic growth

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15. भारत में फसल-उपरांत होने वाला नुकसान प्रतिवर्ष लगभग ₹1,52,790 करोड़ है। भारत में फसल-उपरांत होने वाली हानियों के लिए किस हद तक कृषि उत्पादों के परिवहन और विपणन में आने वाली बाधाओं को जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

India's post-harvest losses amount to approximately ₹1,52,790 crore annually. To what extent can post-harvest losses in India be attributed to the constraints in the transport and marketing of agricultural products? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India's post-harvest losses amount to nearly 20-30% of the entire production. Transport, marketing along with other linkages gap can be attributed to these losses.

Post harvest losses : Constraints in transport :-

(1) Lack of rural connectivity to the markets
(2) All-weather roads are not available.
(3) Lack of inland waterways, Railways to enhance connectivity, over reliance on truck based economy
(4) Port connectivity to hinterlands - for the Export of agricultural products.

Post-Harvest losses : Constraints in Market :-

(1) Lack of density of APMC mandis
(2) Cartelisation of traders in the markets
(3) Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures of WTO restrict export market access

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(4) Lack of development of domestic markets e.g. like supermarkets in America.

Post Harvest losses - Other challenges -

(1) Lack of storages and warehousing facilities e.g. 30% harvest gets rotten in FCI godowns.

(2) Lack of Supply value chain management to ensure processing of agricultural Produce

e.g. <10% of agricultural produced in processed into high value products.

(3) Processing, ~~and~~ Packaging and branding facilities.

(4) Institutionalised Credit access to MSMEs also ~~leads~~ adds to post harvest losses by reducing the formalisation of food processing units.

(5) Concentration of food processing industries in certain locations → lack of access to all the farmers

Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures to reduce the post harvest losses -

(1) Ensuring cold storage facilities and the modernisation of FCI godowns [shanta kumar committee recommendation]

e.g.] e-Negotiable warehousing receipts

(2) Establishing foowards and backward linkages in the food processing sector

e.g.] Mega food parks to reduce post harvest losses.

(3) Export promotion -through organic farming and certification of organic products

e.g.] National program for organic production

(4) Establishing domestic markets on the Farm to fork model → supermarket chains without middle man intervention.

e.g.] Shahyadri farms → reduction of post harvest losses through establishing FPOs and supermarkets for price discovery for the farmers.

By addressing the post harvest losses we can effectively Double the farmers income

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16. भारतीय कृषि में प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष सब्सिडी क्या हैं? इन सब्सिडी ने देश की फसल विविधता और कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are the direct and indirect subsidies in Indian agriculture? How have these subsidies impacted the cropping diversity and farm economy of the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Direct subsidies refer to those subsidies which are directly provided to the farmers while indirect subsidies are provided in the agricultural sectors to other players.

- Subsidy
  - Direct Subsidy
    1. PM Kisan → income to the farmers
    2. MSP → Direct price support to the farmers
    3. PM Fasal bima Yojana → Crop insurance to the farmers
  - In Direct Subsidy
    1. Fertiliser Subsidy (Urea, Nutrient based Subsidy) → given to distributors to ensure lower prices of fertiliser to farmer
    2. Power Subsidy → Provided to the DISCOMS for subsidised electricity to the farmers.

Impact of subsidies on the cropping diversity:-

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① MSP → over reliance of rice, wheat and sugarcane
(It consists of more than 70% of area.)

② Open procurement of rice and wheat has also led to import dependence in other crops like pulses and oilseeds.

③ less intensity of traditional and climate resilient crops like [Millets].

④ less focus on high value crops like fruits, vegetables [horticultural crops]

⑤ Regional disparity - Punjab, Haryana, western UP where irrigation facilities were available, more benefit of subsidies like MSP.

Impact of subsidies on farm economy -

① Declining farmer incomes.
e.g. Avg household income 10,000 per month

② Increasing fiscal burden on government due to fertiliser ~~and~~ subsidy
e.g. highest subsidy bill of fod and fertilisers

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Farm subsidies have lacked in promoting investment in agriculture.

(4) Loan waivers to appease the pressure groups of farmers

(5) Lack of export orientation and food processing.

Measures for improving cropping diversity and farm economy :-

(1) Rationalisation of subsidy on fertiliser to prevent chemical usage in agriculture

(2) Promotion of other crops
e.g.) Millet mission, Atmanirbharta in Pulse, National palm oil mission

(3) Promotion of Agriculture & allied activities for diversification of farmers incomes
e.g.) National Horticulture Development Mission

(4) Digital inclusion of farmers e.g.) Agri stack

To enhance the farm economy and diversify the cropping patterns incentive as well as infrastructure development is required

Candidates must not write on this margin

17. 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

Food processing industry is a Sunrise Sector Contributing 12-13% to the GDP. Gaps in the infrastructure remain as a challenge ~~hindering~~ to achieve its full potential.

Opportunities of food processing industry.

(1) Cropping diversity and favorable geographical conditions in India to support all kinds of crops.

(2) Large amount of area under agriculture

(3) Food processing industry can address the challenge of disguised unemployment and lack of rural industrialisation

(4) It can also reduce the post harvest losses in Indian agriculture

(5) Processing of agricultural produce can also help in better price discovery mechanism for the farmers

e.g. UP farmers growing potato for the Chips manufacturing companies.

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑥ It can also enhance the export Potential of Indian agricultural produce

e.g.) High demand for 'Canned fish', 'fish oil' in foreign markets.

Challenges to FPI in India

① Lack of infrastructure like processing facilities

② Credit access to MSMEs involved in the food processing

③ Rural connectivity and access of farmers to the market

④ Lack of FPOs, to increase the bargaining capacity of the farmers

⑤ Skilled workers for employment in the industry

Reasons for low private investment -

① Bureaucratic and regulatory hurdles to establish industries.

② Lack of over arching regulation eg.) contract farming laws.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Lack of skilled Professionals.

④ Supply chain disruption due to over-reliance ~~of~~ on Monsoon [55% of agriculture is rainfed]

⑤ Sanitary and Phytosanitary hurdles in the foreign market
e.g.) use of Pesticides & fertilisers.

Measures to resolve these challenges -

① Production linked incentive for FPI to Promote Private investment

② Mega food parks under PM Sampada Yojana

③ Promotion of MSME through PM Formalisation of micro food enterprises.

④ Skilling certification of rural youth
e.g.) PM Grameen ~~Udyog~~ Kaushal Vikas Yojana

⑤ Enhancing infrastructure investment in agriculture to reduce supply chain disruptions
e.g.) PM Krishi Sinchayi Yojana.

Thus the food processing sectors offers immense opportunities for rural employment and industrialisation through investment

Candidates must not write on this margin

18. 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 refers to precision irrigation techniques including drip and sprinkler irrigation to ensure sustainable water management.

Micro-irrigation can help in Sustainable water Management :-

(1) Efficient use of water against the flood irrigation methods
e.g. Drip irrigation System.

(2) Help in resolving the issue of water logging and salinity of soil

(3) ~~Improve~~ Less discharge of agricultural water to river streams causing Eutrophication and water pollution

(4) Less Ground water extraction
70% of agricultural water usage is ground water extraction

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Precision irrigation systems ~~Have~~ using drones to prevent overuse of water.

(6) Mihir commission - Integrated water management of surface and subsurface streams through micro irrigation techniques

Barriers to its widespread adoption -

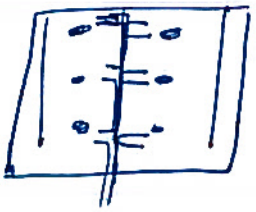
(1) High initial setup cost

(2) Animals on the field can harm the extensive irrigation setup.

(3) ~~Status quoism - required attitudinal change~~ for new techniques of irrigation.

(4) Parallel arrangement of crops in grids to install micro irrigation system

e.g.) Transplantation method of rice doesnot follow a systemic pattern.



(5) Availability of skilled professional for setup

(6) Awareness among farmers.

Candidates must not write on this margin

[Measures to promotion widespread adoption of micro-irrigation Systems]:-

(1) Incentive to the farmers through Schemes
e.g.] PM krishi sinchayi yojana - per drop more crop

(2) Integration of technology like Internet of things and Sensors to avoid impact of animals

(3) Incentives to the startups for ~~promotion~~ innovating techniques suited to Indian agricultural System

(4) SHG and women mobilisation
e.g.] Drone didi scheme

(5) Information dissemination among farmers
e.g.] Krishi Decision support system.

Adoptation of Micro irrigation techniques is instrumental to ensure sustainability in agriculture

Candidates must not write on this margin

19. क्योटो प्रोटोकॉल के अंतर्गत विभिन्न बाजार तंत्र क्या थे? पेरिस जलवायु परिवर्तन समझौते का अनुच्छेद 6 क्या है? नेट-शून्य लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में वैश्विक कार्बन बाजार के महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक
What were the various market mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol? What is Article 6 of the Paris Climate Change Agreement? Explain the significance of the global carbon market in achieving net-zero targets. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Global carbon markets under the kyoto protocol and paris climate change agreement present an innovative approach to resolve the dilemma of Climate financing

Marked Mechanisms under kyoto protocol

- Joint implementation
  - where developed countries (Annexure I) help each other in achieving their Carbon budget goals
  - earn Emission Reduction units
- Clean development Mechanism
  - Developed countries help developing countries to lower their carbon emission
  - earn certified emission reduction units

Candidates must not write on this margin

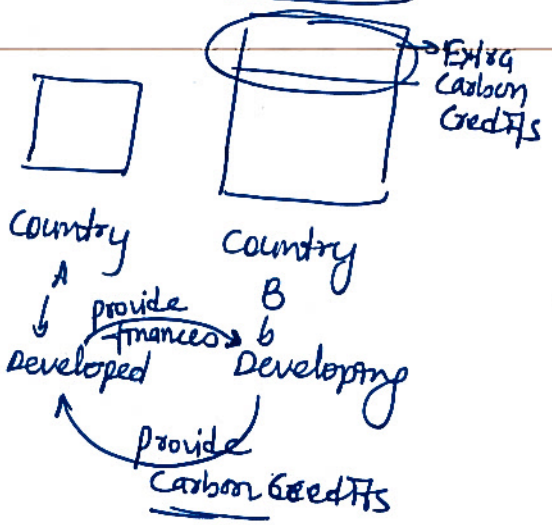
Article 6 Of Paris climate change agreement :-

① It envisions the formation of a Global Carbon Credits market.

② The market will facilitate the free exchange - Buying and selling of Carbon Credits to realise the Carbon emission targets.

Significance of global carbon markets in achieving net-Zero targets

① It establishes a mutual assistance Mechanism in realising the Collective goal of reducing Carbon emissions.



② It will provide the developing countries with required financial assistance

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along with carbon credits to the developed countries

(3) Aligns with the Principle of common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR)

(4) Helps in achieving the Nationally Determined Contribution of developing countries

Challenges → (1) Efficiency of the green projects is challenged.

(2) Doesnot address the need for the developed countries to reduce their carbon emissions.

(3) Reliance of the developing countries on developed countries

Measures → (1) Standard guidelines to judge the effectiveness of the carbon credits.

(2) Equitable access to all countries.

(3) Developing efficient carbon capture & storage mechanisms

Global carbon markets can help in realising the goal of limiting the temperature rise to 2°C from Pre-industrial levels

Candidates must not write on this margin

20. 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 function as the kidneys of the ecosystem while supporting vast biodiversity of flora and fauna.

Crucial role in maintaining ecological balance

1. Ecological services like filtering water, nutrient recycling
2. Biodiversity support.
3. Provide habitat to multiple species.
4. maintain Groundwater levels by acting as sponge

Anthropogenic threats to wetlands -

1. Encroachment of wetlands due to urbanisation
2. Agriculture expansion on wetland field.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Pollution due to untreated industrial discharge and agricultural runoff
e.g. causing algal blooms and eutrophication

(4) lack of solid waste management → plastics in the wetlands cause suffocation of different species

(5) Lack of sewage water treatement plants
(e.g.) increase Biological oxygen demand of water.

(6) Invasive alien species introduction in wetlands
e.g. lantana camara, Jalkumbhi

Climate threats -

(1) Rising sea levels cause intrusion of salt water and disruption of wetland ecosystem.

(2) Increased Global warming - drying up of wetlands

(3) Erratic rainfall patterns - flash floods

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destroying the wetland ecosystem

Steps undertaken by Government

(1) National wetland conservation Programme

(2) Amrit Dharohar Scheme - Conservation of Ponds, traditional water conservation systems

(3) Declaration of more than 80 Ramsar Sites

↳ Participation of State government in notification and management of these wetland sites

(4) Integration of schemes like MNREGA for protection and rejuvenation of degraded wetlands.

Conservation of wetlands is essential for carbon sequestration (thrice the forests) and the biodiversity supported by them

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

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CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

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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-

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।