Pre Qualified
CSE Roll no.: 086949

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20 JUL 2025

NEXT IAS

MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

[redacted]

TEST CODE : FLT2507

Name of Candidate: Sugandha Mobile No.

Roll No. : C2115D1847637 Start Time 10:15 End Time 01:35

Date of Examination: 20-7-25 Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

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

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

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

सामान्य निर्देश

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

REMARKS: .....

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Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1 Respected sir / ma'am unable to complete on time. Kly help.	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.

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

NEXT IAS

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

NEXT IAS

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion


NEXT
IAS

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Make In India launched in 2014, aimed at 100 M jobs in 5 years and 25% GDP by manufacturing. However its real time impact is still far away.

LIMITATIONS IN MAKE IN INDIA SUCCESS

(1) Despite interventions like PLI, rapid corporate incentives and hiked duty control for raw materials, India hasn't been able to pick on China+1

(2) Manufacturing still accounts for only 14% GDP with around 7% employment.

(3) Delays in credit, land records, industrial disputes and skilled labour deter production setups.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Low R&D expenditure (0.5% GDP) leads to low manufacturing base and high imports.

RESET TO MANUFACTURING

(1) Strengthen ease of doing business. Land, legal, Credit sources for quick industrial steps

(2) As suggested by NITI Aayog

Create institutions of skill
↓
Attract talent
↓
Innovation
↑
Protect IPR
↓
Commercialise
↺ Review

(3) Proper shift of labour from farm to factory and strong labour codes for higher employment

(4) Reversing inverted duty structure and incentivising 'District as Export Hubs' and 'Towns of Export Excellence'

Manufacturing boost will not only help achieve Viksit Bharat but also take down rising [illegible]

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Recently Commerce Minister Piyush Goyal flagged concern about Indian startups not making to real entrepreneurial value addition

INDIAN STARTUPS – HIGH POTENTIAL
LOW INNOVATION

(1) India accounts for 3rd largest startup and largest platform based gig economy in world

(2) However, most startups are stuck to low addition sectors like retail market, finance, service and not innovation.

(3) WTO revealed, around 2000 patent claims from Indian startups compared to 5,000 by China

(4) lack of incentivised R&D and mere copy paste assembling is leading to low profitability

Candidates must not write on this margin

MEASURES FOR INDIAN STARTUPS

(1) Enhanced R&D and worker skilling especially in micro units by government support
eg Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 → AI training

(2) Tapping on global demand and collaboration for value chain scaling eg Startup Pixxel in collab with NASA for Satellites

(3) Capex and plug and play model support to entrepreneurs along with Incubation ecosystems (Mr Kamakoti suggestion)

(4) Incentives like PLI, FDI and tax rebates to high end innovative entrepreneurs

(5) SRI Fund, Viability Gap Funding, Venture Capital strengthening for finance support

Indian entrepreneurships currently account to 90% micro units. Proper boost is essential to utilise value chain addition

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

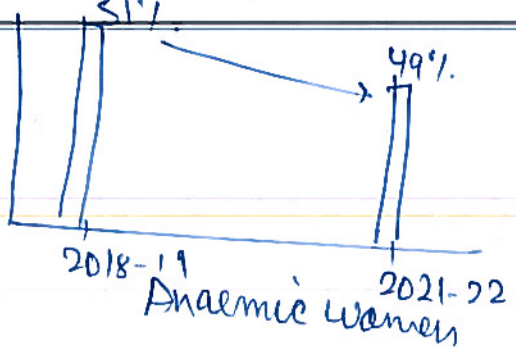
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

PDS is the would's largest public food delivery system Covering 65% population of India However, Structural and implementation challenges deter its success.

DEFICIENCIES IN PDS SYSTEM

① PDS has been able to ensure food security but not nutritional security

Eg NFHS 5



② High inclusion and exclusion errors

↓ Eg Fake ration Cards in West Bengal

↓ Missing out on 10% most vulnerable section

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Lack of proper storage, APMC facilities lead to 25% post harvest loss and substandard grains.

(4) Low focus on diversified grain supply and major rice - wheat dominance

(5) Trader collusion leads to artificial availability and black marketing

REFORMS TO IMPROVE

(1) Social audits for quality and quantity of food

(2) Regular institutional revision of ration cards and biometric based attendance

(3) Focus on diversifying food supply by Transgenic, fortified crops

(4) Better logistics and storage facility

(5) Rationalisation of PDS supply to only lowermost section.

India spends over 2 lakh crore on food subsidy. Its regulation and implementations must to achieve PDS goals. Introduction

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Digital Agriculture Mission, launched in 2023 is aimed to strengthen DPI stack and incentives in farming sector

DIGITAL AGRICULTURE MISSION

① Based on 3 layered digital registry
- Farmers digital unique ID
- Linking with geospatial land data
- Digital crop registry

② It aims to issue Unique Farmer ID and land survey eg SVAMITVA etc to formalise agriculture

③ It also boosts on AI intervention in farming via Krishi Decision Support System

Digital geospatial / non geospatial data

Candidates must not write on this margin

(9) It aims to increase digital extension services eg VISTAAR initiative, Digital India Bhashini etc

IMPROVEMENT IN FARMER WELFARE

(1) Enhance digital awareness and technological use for precision agriculture eg e-Sagu app + farmer personalised agri solutions

(2) Pest Surveillance Systems, Cotton Ace Alert will prevent Agri losses

(3) Climate Smart Agriculture and higher productivity eg AI sensors to analyse soil health, fertilizer level etc.

(4) Boost agri income and market competitiveness by diversity eg e-commerce, e-NAM etc

Digital Agriculture Mission is set to make Indian farming from mere welfare to profit oriented and sustainable

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Recent return of Group Captain Shubhanshu Shukla from Axiom-4 highlights India's strides in national and global space diplomacy

AXIOM-4 MISSION

① Private mission by SpaceX, which used Dragon vehicle to carry 4 astronauts to

- Peggy Whitson (USA)
- Shubhanshu Shukla (India)
- Tibor Kapu (Hungary)
- Lawanski (Poland)

International Space Station for 14 days

② It stressed on global microgravity experiments and space coordination for human space missions.

③ It also was a signal to rising private Space market and growing $200B space sector

Candidates must not write on this margin

BOLSTERING INDIA'S GAGANYAAN

(1) Group Captain Shubhanshu Shukla's presence on Axiom-4 was a means to get first hand experience of space flight conduct and human space programmes

(2) His experiments on

- Tardigrades
- muscular myotrophy
- Microgravity etc

will help give insights on environment control and life support systems for Gaganyaan.

(3) It will also help get insight on human space capsule reentry, effect of space environment on human physiology etc

(4) It will be a stepping stone for Bharatiya Antariksh Station.

India's presence on Axiom-4 highlighted ISRO's global space reach and ambition to ~~make~~ Indians be 4th nation for human space flight

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Precision medicine refers to exact, targetted, stratified drug delivery for non counteractive and most effective treatment.

CONCEPT OF PRECISION MEDICINE

(1) The core of precision medicine is targetted intervention and least pilferage of drug and treatment to other body organs.

(2) It includes techniques like organ on chip, Qdots, AI enabled healthcare, colon decapsulation technology etc to relay cause specific treatment.

(3) It reduces counter-reactive effects unlike traditional medicine and focuses on optimum and efficient on site intervention

Candidates must not write on this margin

ROLE IN RARE-SPECIFIC DISEASES

① Technologies like mRNA vaccine, CRISPR Cas-9 can help in use of biomics and personalised medical care

② For diseases like cancer, targetted drug delivery by Qdots, NEX CAR-19 etc can reduce side effects and recurrence chances.

③ It can help treat genetic disorders, autoimmune disorders and neo-conventional diseases (eg CRISPR Cas-9 for removing defective CCR5Δ32 gene and replacing with corrective gene to prevent HIV

④ It can help focus on neglected diseases and asymptomatic cases before they accelerate eg AI enable Xray diagnosis of latent TB

Precision medicine is future of healthcare. Proper global support will ensure in making it inclusive

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

India adopted Biodiversity Act, 2002 in accordance of UN Convention and Biological Diversity. Recent Bio Diversity (Access Benefit Sharing) Regulations are in line with Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity framework

BIODIVERSITY ACT, 2002

(1) Based on principles of

- Sustainable Use
- Biodiversity Conservation
- Efficient Access and Benefit Sharing

(2) It set up National Biodiversity Authority

↓

State Biodiversity Boards

↓

Biodiversity Management Committees

for regulated domestic and global access.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) It promotes Biodiversity Heritage sites and National Biodiversity Registers to conserve traditional knowledge

BIODIVERSITY REGULATION, 2025

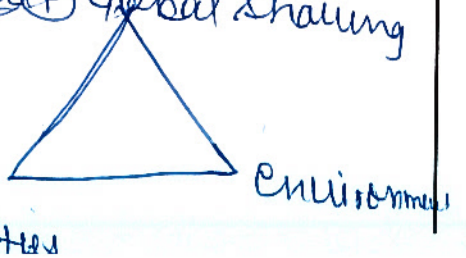
(1) It allows for traditional AYUSH and Homeopathic practitioners to free access and usage of biodiversity data.

(2) Stresses on biodiversity register creation to strengthen initiatives like Traditional Knowledge Digital Library etc

(3) It empowers State Biodiversity Boards to set up pattern of access and benefit sharing by global entities

(4) National Biodiversity Authority to regulate biodiversity usage by foreign players.

Thus, biodiversity act and recent regulations ensure harmony between Global sharing



Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

UN International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction defines "disaster as a massive calamity to human, living and infrastructural resources whose prevention and post disaster Curation go hand in hand."

ROLE OF IMD IN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND EWS

(1) IMD is the nodal agency for meteorological and climatic phenomenon related to geological or hydrological calamities like earthquakes, tsunami, cyclone etc.

(2) Post Indian Ocean Tsunami, National Disaster Management Act stresses on proactive response to disaster by early warning and preparation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Mission Mausam under Ministry of Environment provides IMD with technological and institutional know how to better predict climate and disaster risks.

④ Programmes like National Earthquake Risk Mitigation, Integrated Cyclone Management, National Landslide Risk Mitigation focus on learning from best practices and local coordination.

⑤ IMD along with ISRO, Indian Tsunami Early Warning System etc help in Early warning and detection of disasters by Colour Coding, geospatial mapping, timely interventions etc.

"Disasters are preventable and preparedness is first step to it" is the basis of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Candidates must not write on this margin

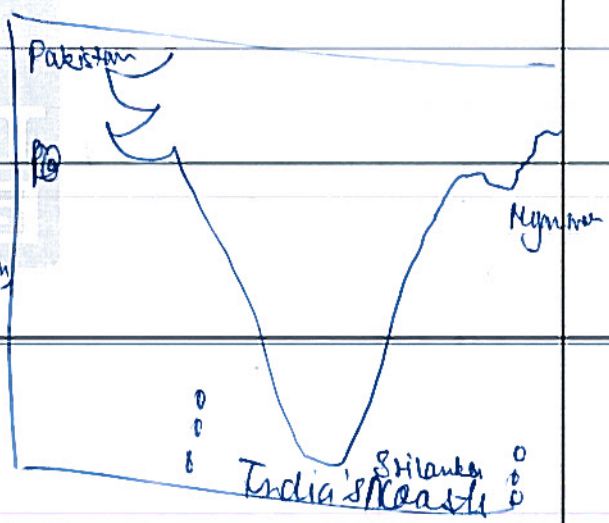
9. भारत की लंबी समुद्री सीमा किस प्रकार आंतरिक सुरक्षा के लिए गंभीर चुनौतियाँ प्रस्तुत करती है? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु सुझाव प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

India has more than 7,300 km long coastal boundary with more than 60% of it prone to internal - external pilferage.

MARITIME BORDER AND SECURITY CHALLENGES

(1) Poor maritime boundary demarcation eg as in Kutch with Pakistan



Coco Island with Myanmar and Kachatheevu with Srilanka often pose ambiguous regulations and uncoordinated control

(2) Easy access points due to perforated borders are often used by non-state actors.

Eg 26/11 → Entry of Ajmal Kasab via maritime porous borders

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑧ Rising radicalisation in IOR also risks impact on internal security eg Maldives, Srilanka etc

⑨ Chinese expansion near India's coasts via String of Pearls also stresses militarisation.

MEASURES TO ADDRESS

① Strengthened patrolling and regulation by State maritime police and Indian Coast Guards

② Stress on Naval assets, Andaman and Nicobar Command, Nuclear Submarines, Stealth frigates etc to boost blue water navy.

③ Global coordination to uphold peaceful maritime borders and passage under UNCLOS

④ National Maritime Security Plan strengthening Satellite coverage (eg Netra satellite), fishermen rights and security (eg Samudra Prahari) to protect India's coasts and maritime backyard of Indian Ocean are not only national heritage but also strategic security. Uphold

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

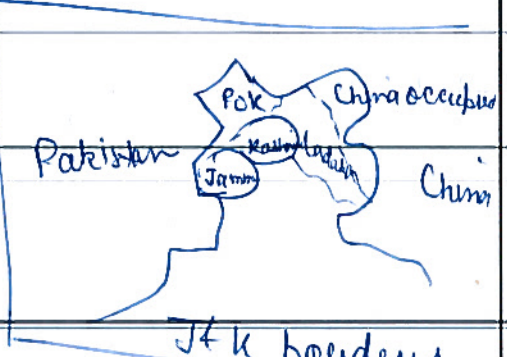
Despite decline in terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir, Over Ground Workers (OGWs) and proxy militant groups continue to pose a serious threat to India's internal security. What strategies can be adopted to neutralize these threats? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ministry of Home Affairs highlighted reduced terror attacks from 2019-23 by 96%.

However, serious terror threats still persist.

THREATS TO INTERNAL SECURITY IN J&K

① Operation All Out and Sarpvinash in early 2000s ensured removal of terror and proxy militant groups from J&K



② However post 2016 Burhan Wani killing till recent Pahalgam attack, presence of OGWs and proxy militants continues

③ They continue to radicalise youth and create anti India sentiments to create internal security disturbance.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(7) Recent terror attack in Reasi, 2019 Pulwama attack etc not only lead to military but also Civilian and economic losses
- military → 7600 personnel killed
- Civilian → eg 65,000 people affected

(8) They also lead to disharmony for armed personnel and constitutional set up and rather surge militant tendencies, smuggling, organised crimes etc

STRATEGIES TO NEUTRALISE

(1) Enabling Comprehensive Border Control and Management System along LOC for preventing infiltration.

(2) Operation Sadbhavna, Roshni, Himayat to boost civic-army harmony and employment and education

(3) Strengthening JK Police and local MLAs and bureaucracy for better intel.

(4) Local coordination and trust building measures like ensuring statehood.

While Pakistan may consider Kashmir as Jugular vein and continue proxy attacks, India's aim to

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Union government capex outlay for FY26 budget increased to all time ₹ 11.2 lakh crore. This highlights intent of infrastructure led growth in economy

IMPORTANCE OF INFRA INVESTMENT

Economic growth — Infrastructure — Inclusive development

(1) Infrastructure led growth directly boosts secondary sector eg FY23 - Construction output was maximum in industrial GDP

(2) Infrastructure growth also boosts

Primary sector
Cold Storage,
Warehouses etc

Tertiary sector
Equipment + operations,
Global capability centre

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Infrastructure helps in generating employment even disguised labour eg MGNREGA, PM-Gram Sadak etc

(4) It also provides for inclusive development and provisioning of welfare and utility services to people

eg School, hospital construction

- girl child empowerment
- healthy labour
- women reproductive autonomy

(5) Infrastructure creates crowding in effect & and attracts FDI, FPI for economic growth.

INDIA'S SUCCESSES IN INFRA-LED GROWTH

(1) National Logistics Policy, Bharatmala Sagarmala have ~~increased~~ decreased logistics cost from 17% to 12% GDP.

(2) PM AWAS Yojana, Anganwadi Mandir, Residential schools have led to inclusive development of marginalised.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Government capital expenditure has boosted state expenditure in Capex eg FY26 - 1.5 lakh crore zero interest grants

④ Infrastructure development can be seen through 128 operational airports, 35,000km new national highway construction etc by Viability Gap funded etc

LIMITATIONS FACED

① High government expenditure leads to fiscal debt to GDP and overall debt burden rising

② Quality infrastructure compromised over quantity

③ Lack of inclusiveness due to high charges of disinvested privatised infrastructure.

④ Non-transparency in operations and maintenance contracts.

As US President Bill Clinton said - "USA's roads are not great because it is developed but USA's great because it's roads are developed."
Infrastructure inclusivity is must.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Monetary Policy Committee came into action by recommendations of Urjit Patel Committee. It has been playing a balancing role in inflation and growth.

ROLES OF MPC

(1) MPC is constituted of

- RBI Governor
- Deputy Governor for Monetary Policy
- RBI official elected by board
- 3 government members

(2) It plays autonomous role in ~~setting~~ maintaining inflation within target range (4% ± 2) set by government

(3) Controlling quantitative money flow — Repo, SDF, MSF

Qualitative money flow — Marginal cereals limit, PSL, Moral Suasion

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Thus it helps in controlling and boosting GDP at level best of potential GDP via expansionary or hawkish monetary policy.

(5) Able to control credit, investment and liquidity balance for monetary stability

RBI'S MONETARY POLICY INITIATIVES

(1) Since inflation has been under control, RBI has reduced CRR and Repo rate

↓ by 100 basis points in 4 phases over 2015 ↓ by 0.25 basis

↓

This would ease money supply for cheaper credit.

(2) It has effectively controlled Rupee Depreciation Rate by proactive forex selling for rupee stability and export competitiveness

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) RBI also has been able to work in tandem of expansionary fiscal policy to boost growth.

(4) Initiatives like joining Project NEXUS, MOU with UAE central bank for UPI etc are to boost FDI and cross border payments.

(5) RBI has shifted stance from accomodative to neutral to balance low inflation and high growth

LIMITATIONS / INEFFECTIVENESS

(1) Most inflation in India is structural, which RBI can't control.

(2) Monetary policy rates haven't led to sustainable uptick in net FDI (FY25 - Net FDI declined to $0.8B)

(3) Chances of double inflation due to food surplus.

(4) Rupee though depreciating, but still overvalued which is hurting exports.

MPC and RBI's autonomy has helped in keeping India's monetary health positive. Such support is must for sustaining highest 4-5-4 GDP growth

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Food processing industry has been the 3rd largest employer and accounts for 20% of India's agri exports. It has immense potential as a sunrise industry.

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Opportunities	Challenges
1. Accounts for 12% formal labour	1. 18% informal employment
2. Supported via PM-Formalisation of Microenterprises and KISAN Sampada	2. Still 86% domestic based industries with low women Empowerment
3. Helps curb seasonal unemployment and disguised labour	3. Low value addition crops dominate cropping pattern
4. FPOs and SHGs playing important role eg Sahyadri → 25% of processed exports	4. Lack of backend and forward linkages

Candidates must not write on this margin

LOW PRIVATE INVESTMENT REASONS

① Despite
- Kisan Sampada and PM-FME
- 100% FDI
- PLI in food processing

private investment has not picked up because-

② lack of infrastructural capacity and bureaucratic delays hamper processing setups.

③ Farm Private procurement of crops is still minimal due to APMCs

④ lack of awareness among farmers about value additive crops limits processing potential.

⑤ lack of clarity in land records, dispute settlement and labour laws deters private players

MEASURES SUGGESTED

① Awareness among farmers, FPOs, & SHGs about ready to eat market to boost processing input.

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Strengthened logistics, credit support for MSMEs and domestic players to rise.

③ Enhanced outlay for capex and credit linked subsidy under PM FME and Kisan Sampada for industries in rural and far reach areas.

④ Government enhanced push to create clustering in effect.

⑤ Labour codes, dispute settlement strengthening for legal clarity.

Food processing market in globe in worth $300B with India's share less than $15B.

Agricultural competitiveness can be boosted by investing in processing sector.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Currently, only 6% of India's irrigation layout is micro-irrigation based despite rapid productivity examples set in USA, Israel. Not only agriculture but also water management can be boosted by micro irrigation.

MICRO-IRRIGATION FOR AGRI REVOLUTION AND WATER MANAGEMENT

① Micro irrigation refers to usage of modern drip, sprinkler and curated technologies for efficient low waste irrigation.

② India draws 1/3rd of global groundwater

- 86% for agriculture
- 14% for others

+

Micro irrigation can help reduce water stress and wastage.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Economic survey highlights that horticulture farmers reported 33% less water use and 52% more productivity by micro-irrigation.

④ Techniques like fertigation, aquaponics, drip irrigation can help reduce fertiliser use and soil contamination

⑤ Year round productivity and crop diversification especially in 66 stressed water blocks as per NITI Aayog

CAUSES OF LIMITED ADOPTION

1. High technological and educational skill mismatch
2. High initial costs eg Only 4-5% of irrigation Subsidy goes to microirrigation and 75% to borewells
3. Limited awareness among farmers of quality over quantity
4. Virtual water surplus dilemma due to high monsoons
5. Job loss fear among agri labour

Candidates must not write on this margin

MEASURES FOR WIDESPREAD ADOPTION

(1) Enhancing irrigation subsidy from canal and borewell irrigation to micro irrigation

(2) Technical skilling and awareness of usage / maintenance via Kaushal vikas yajana, National Skill mission etc

(3) Impetus to National Mission for Water Management, Angat Sarovar Yajana, Kerichi Sinchayi Yajana for efficient water use and credit support for initial setup.

(4) Incentivising farmers and exemplary practitioners via local awards, cash incentives etc

(5) Global coordination to learn and adapt from best practices.

Despite having 2nd largest arable land India is 3rd in agri produce. Micro irrigation can boost it.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Quantum computers are overcoming early day computational limitations via recent launches like Majorana 1, Willow - which can solve equations in 5 minutes which fastest IBM supercomputer will take 10^{21} years to solve

PRINCIPLES OF QUANTUM COMPUTING

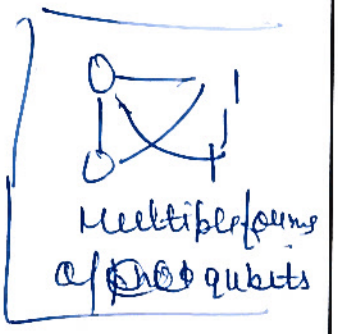
① Quantum Computers are highly curated computing apparatus based on basic principle of Quantum / Photon entanglement (Nobel prize 2022 physics)

② Also called as SPOOKY ACTION AT DISTANCE by Einstein Quantum entanglement refers to 2 photon/quanta displaying connected behaviour despite being at distance

(P) - - - - (P)

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Quantum computing displays phenomena of Superposition – where 2 qubits exist in multiple forms at same time making them difficult to decode.


Multiple forms of 2 qubits

④ Qubits possess power of Quantum Key Distribution – where data is binary but encryption is quantum leading to high security

⑤ Quantum Computing has high processing power (2^n) ← no. of qubits eg Majorana 1 has Computing power of 2 million.

NATIONAL QUANTUM MISSION (NQM)

① With an outlay of ₹6000 cr, MEITY and Department of Science and Technology are nodal ministries for NQM.

② Aim is to have indigenous quantum Computer with 60 – 1000 qubits

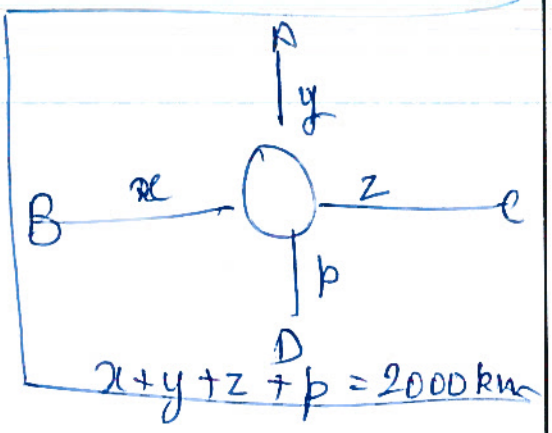
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ It aims to develop

Quantum Key Distribution

of 2000 km secure

Channel



④ Under it 4 Thematic hubs have been established

- IISC Bangalore → Quantum Computer
- II Madras → QKD
- IIT Bombay → Quantum Sensors
- IIT Delhi → Quantum Clock

⑤ It aims to ropein in private players and Entrepreneurs for quantum R&D

Low Allocation

POTENTIAL CHALLANGES

- Low R&D Skill base
- High water and Energy use

With IIT Delhi recently conducting 1 km QKD Space based QKD; National Quantum Mission is set to boost India to a quantum power.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

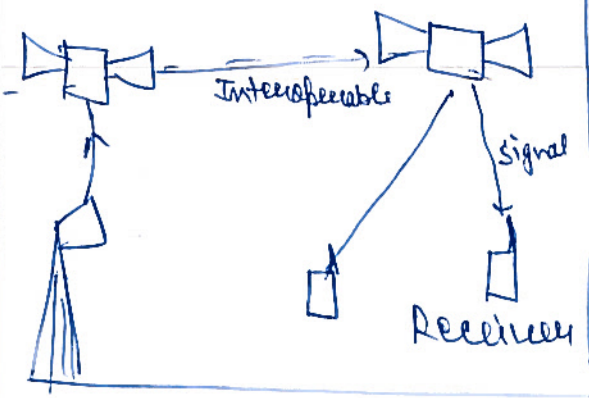
Compare and contrast satellite communication with fiber optic communication in terms of working principles, accessibility, scalability, and limitations.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

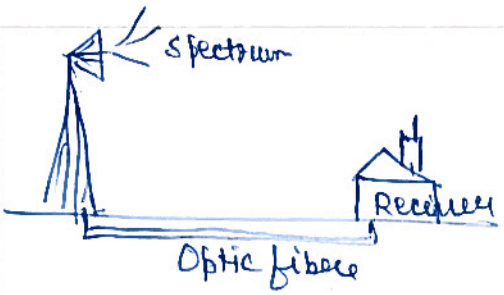
Satellite communication refers to communication networking based on low earth and Geostationary orbit satellites whereas fibre optic network is based on terrestrial lines for communication.

WORKING PRINCIPLES

SAT COM



OPTIC



① Satellite communication uses LEO and GEO orbits for signal transmission

① Optic communication (Fibre) is based on network of underground highly sensitive optic cables

Candidates must not write on this margin

② In SatCom

LEO
multiple satellites for connection as keep moving

GEO
3 satellites for connection as stationary

③ Using inter optical transmission (lazers)

Signal is transferred from ground station → satellite → users

② Data travels in form of bytes by Total Internal reflection



③ Transmission is from Ground station → fibre → users set up

ACCESSIBILITY

SATCOM	OPTIC FIBRE
① High accessibility even to far areas due to code Division Multiple Access	① Limited Connectivity upto network layout
② Good for rural connectivity	② Only 30% fibre spread of India limits rural accessibility

Candidates must not write on this margin

SCALABILITY

SAT COM	OPTIC FIBRE
① Easy to scale up though with higher initial costs	① Difficult to expand due to fibre fragility
② More satellites enable constant network so private players can scale up due to open auction	② Administrative allocation of spectrum makes it difficult to connect beyond allotted circle

LIMITATIONS

SATCOM	OPTIC FIBRE
① High data costs initially	① Difficult to scale up
② Higher spread means weaker connection	② Digital divide due to unequal access
③ Chances of misuse by non state actors	③ Interoperability issues among service providers

With entry of Starlink, One Web, Kuiper in India, Satellite communication is set to grow. Coupled with optic fibres, it can ensure holistic connectivity

Candidates must not write on this margin

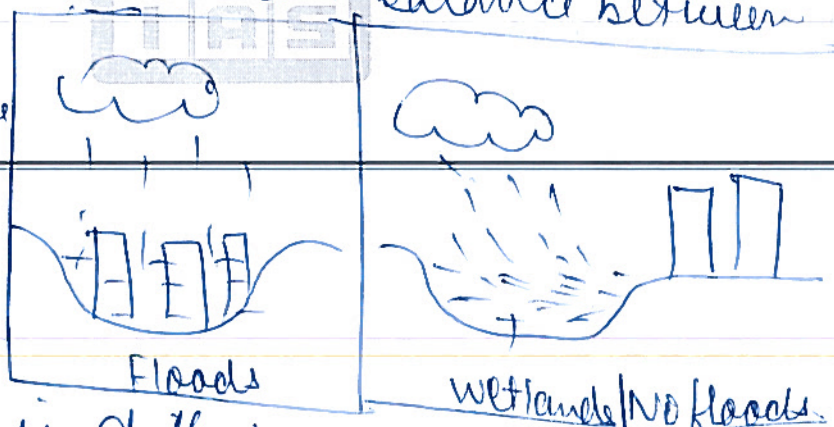
17. आर्द्रभूमि पारिस्थितिक संतुलन बनाए रखने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं, फिर भी उन्हें कई मानवजनित और जलवायु संबंधी खतरों का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। आर्द्रभूमि के संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Wetlands refer to any natural or anthropogenic area with lotic or lentic water presence in continuity. India's wet lands account for 2.4% of area.

ROLE OF WETLANDS IN ECOLOGY BALANCE

(1) Wetlands can ensure balance between excess water and act as water reservoir in efficiency



(2) They act as barrier to damage by disaster like floods, tsunamis etc

(3) Often called as Amazon of Aquatic Ecosystem, they provide for 40% of ecological services

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ They support high flora and fauna diversity

↓ ↓

Eg In India - 55,000 Species 1,60,000 Species

⑤ By maintaining ecosystems like mangroves, saltpans, freshwater lakes, running river systems etc they boost ecotourism and ecological sustainability.

THREATS BY ANTHROPOGENIC AND CLIMATE DISRUPTION

① Rapid Concretisation and urbanisation has taken away wetlands globally by 40%

② This is leading to loss of diverse ecosystems eg ISFR 2024 reports Gujarat with highest mangrove losses due to wetland encroachment

③ Rising global warming is leading to receding or even flowing of natural wetlands Eg More than 500 GLOF potential wetlands in Himalayas

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Rapid mining, agriculture and unsustainable settlement in wetland area threatens human and animal life by disaster proneness
eg Chennai 2015 floods - due to wetland encroachment

STEPS BY INDIAN GOVERNMENT

(1) Amrit Sarovar Yojana to preserve atleast 1 wetland in 1 district by rejuvenation

(2) PM-Krishi Sinchayi Yojana for sustainable agriculture by natural wetland restoration

(3) MISHTI program to enhance mangrove wetland conservation

(4) Global initiatives like Global Mangrove Alliance, Ramsar convention, Helsinki Convention for water resources etc

With India accounting for 89 Ramsar sites - highest in South Asia, Government's focus is clear on sustainable wetlands for sustainable growth.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Stampedes are uncontrollable crowd outflow leading to massive injuries and deaths often caused by fear / excitation factor. NDMA reported more than 200 stampedes in India in last 2 years

CAUSES OF STAMPEDES

(1) Unregulated circ movement and collection in a small, poorly managed area

(2) Inefficient entry - exit checks, police personnel and event regulations to maintain movement

(3) Fear of missing Out or fear excitation among crowd leads to stampedes

Eg Recent RCB victory parade - 3 lakh people accumulated in Stadium of 50,000 capacity

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Poor infrastructure often leading to collapse and stampede situations

eg NDLS Delhi railway station stampede due to trains shortage during Mahakumbh

⑤ Uncoordinated arrangement and lack of training among people to manage stampedes.

INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES FOR CROWD MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGICAL

① Proper entry - exit ticketing system for checked entry and controlled accumulation as per venue capacity.

② Prior safety checks and permission audits of venue among Event organisers and police personnel.

③ Efficient deployment of security and wide corridor movement for mass gatherings eg Jagannath Puri Yatra.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(9) Security surveillance by CCTVs, AI regulated barriers and doorways to check stampede formation.

(8) Institutional training to security personnel and civic awareness for easy movements.

Stampedes are not mere disasters, they are reflection of inefficient law and order.

Prevention and control is must for harmonious gathering.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Ministry of Home Affairs, cited India being most attacked country in South Asia by cyber crimes and frauds in 2023. This puts a need to insulate India's rapid DPI from any cybersecurity lapse.

ELEMENTS OF CYBERSECURITY

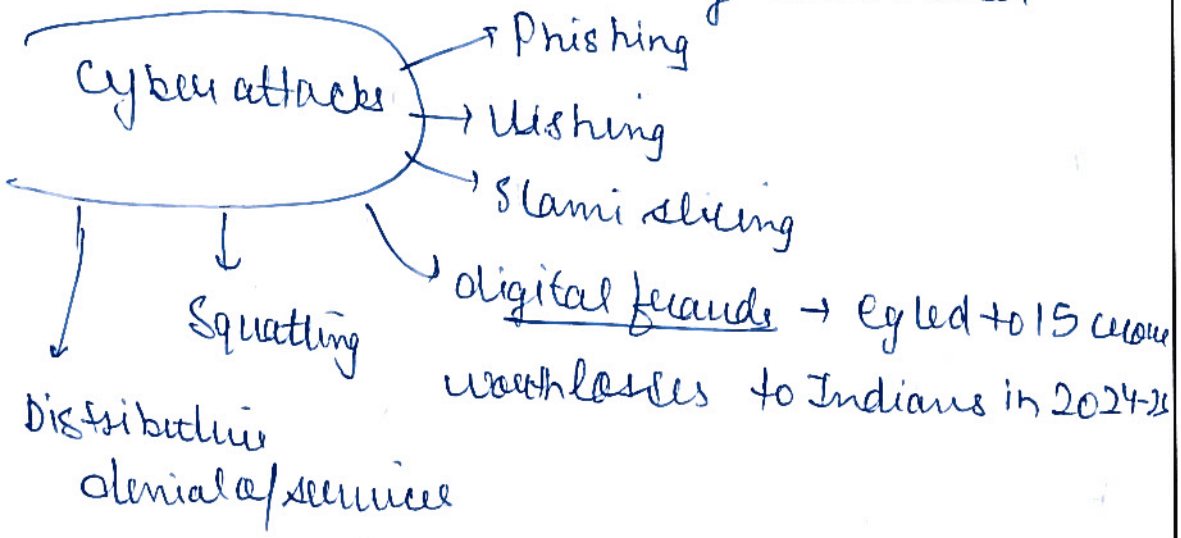
① Cybersecurity is defined as protection of any electronic space, media, computer or other storage device (of personal and economic importance) from unauthorised access

- ✓ usage
- ✓ destruction
- modification
- disclosure

② BNS, 2023 highlights cybersecurity as equivalent to physical and conventional security.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ It includes maintenance of checks over -



④ It also includes prevention of cyber espionage and cyber terrorism
- low cost
- transnational
- asymmetric damage

⑤ Rising cyber warfare (5th domain) is also under ambit of cyber security → Eg Recent PIB fact check units to counter Pakistan's disinformation mong

MEASURES FOR INDIA'S CYBERSECURITY INFRA

① Survey by CCDS - Lokpal submits only 47% people believe in India's cyber security set up being strong.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) This requires institutional awareness and citizen sensitization towards initiatives like National Cyber Crime Reporting Cell (Helpline 1930), Cyber Suraksha Kendras etc

(3) Setting up of "whole of society security" approach and "National Cybersecurity Theatre" like NATO.

(4) Indigenous data localisation and RTS for reduced dependence of network and devices as under DPDP act, ~~2~~

(5) Digital literacy among citizens via PMDISHA, PMGDISHA and enhanced cyber network reach via PM WANI, Digital India Campaign.

India's digital economy contributes 20% to GDP and is set to rise to $1 T by 2027. Secure cyber networks are must to ensure digital sovereignty

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

As per US Immigration Department report, illegal immigrants around would account largest to India followed by Mexico. This puts India's own sovereignty and bilateral security in strain.

THREATS BY ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

- Unchecked intrusion by non state actors eg 2009 Mumbai attacks
- Illegal brain drain via dunki routes
- External influence to internal security eg Arms, finance to insurgents
- Erosion of public trust and human resource
- Bad global impression

Candidates must not write on this margin

IMMIGRATION AND FOREIGNERS ACT, 2025

(1) Passed by Parliament it provides for much Stricter control over foreigner entry and illegal infiltration to prevent unaccounted entry as of Rohingyas, Bangladeshis etc

(2) It mandates foreigners to regularly report to Foreign and Immigration Officer for account of stay duration etc

(3) It strengthens Foreign Immigrants Tribunals to resolve illegal entry cases rapidly

(4) Stricter enforcement of Inner line Permit and regulation over sensitive areas.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CHALLENGES TO ACT

(1) It detour against principle of vasudaiva Kutumbakam and relief to distressed immigrants from war torn areas

Candidates must not write on this margin

② It provides unchecked authority to foreign tribunal and immigration officer to declare anyone as non citizen

③ Detention promotion and global reach for attracting foreigners

④ No security provisions and mass delays in trials leading to many foreigners languishing as undertrials

While India is not a signatory of Refugee Convention and has right to sovereign borders, balancing it with human approach and easy immigrant entry is must.

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

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

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any pages from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
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1. Scan the QCA booklet properly. We suggest the uses of the app CAM scanner (Scan QR code in page 2) based on our previous experiences.
2. Please scan the QCA booklet in ample light. Copies scanned under moderate light can hamper evaluation quality.
3. Any page/pdf having shadow needs to be rescanned. Please make sure that the pdf that you upload is as clean as possible.
4. **Candidates not using the QCA booklet** must mention their details on the front page. And leave the next page blank for the macro comments. It must be understood that the answer should start from Page no. 3 in of the scanned pdf.
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6. Please check the sequence of the answer and total number of pages in the scanned version. Make sure it is in consonance with the physical version of the same.

महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

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

क्या न करें-

1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।
2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।
3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।
4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।

क्या करें-

1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।
3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए।
5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।
6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

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