# NEXT IAS

## MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (SLT)

— (To be filled by candidate) —

**TEST CODE : SLT250** 6

**Test No. :** 06

Name of Candidate: MOHIT GUPTA ....................Mobile No. ..

Roll No. : ATMN24GCRA017 .................... Start Time .................... End Time....................

Date of Examination: 31/07/25 .................... Medium : English ☑        Hindi ☐

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained | Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|--------|---------------|----------------|--------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | 10 | | 11. | 15 | |
| 2. | 10 | | 12. | 15 | |
| 3. | 10 | | 13. | 15 | |
| 4. | 10 | | 14. | 15 | |
| 5. | 10 | | 15. | 15 | |
| 6. | 10 | | 16. | 15 | |
| 7. | 10 | | 17. | 15 | |
| 8. | 10 | | 18. | 15 | |
| 9. | 10 | | 19. | 15 | |
| 10. | 10 | | 20. | 15 | |
| **TOTAL MARKS - 100** | | | **TOTAL MARKS - 150** | | |

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

| GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS | सामान्य निर्देश |
|---|---|
| 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. | 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. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated. | 2. अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा । |
| 3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 12 questions within the given timeline. | 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. Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission. | 4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए। |
| 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. | 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. Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing. | 6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें। |
| 7. Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB. | 7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें। |

**REMARKS:** ....................................................................................................................

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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

| Student Concerns / Query | Evaluator's Feedback / Response |
|---|---|
| 1 ................................................ | 1 ................................................ |
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| 2 ................................................ | 2 ................................................ |
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| 3 ................................................ | 3 ................................................ |
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## MARKING SCHEME *

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

## IMPORTANT QR CODES



Topper's Copy



Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB



Copy Scanner App



Next IAS Test Centre Location

**Q1.**

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
|---|---|---|
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**Q2.**

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |

**Q3.**

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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**Q4.**

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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**Q5.**

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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**Q6.**

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

**Q7.**

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

**Q8.**

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
|---|---|---|
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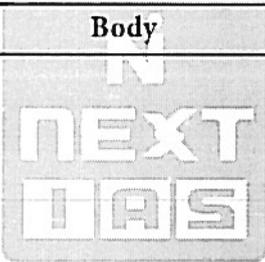
**Q9.**

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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**Q10.**

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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**Q11.**

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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**Q12.**

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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**Q13.**

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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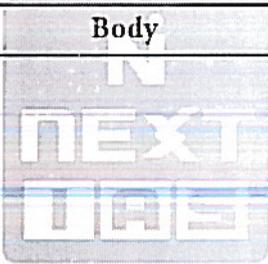
**Q14.**

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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**Q15.**

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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**Q16.**

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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**Q17.**

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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**Q18.**

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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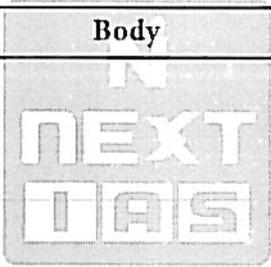
**Q19.**

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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**Q20.**

| Introduction | Body | Conclusion |
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| | | |

1. रक्षा क्षेत्र और आधुनिक युद्ध में मानव रहित हवाई वाहनों (यूएवी) के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the importance of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) in the defense sector and modern warfare.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ans) Use of Heron Drones, Shaheed Drones etc during recent 'Operation' Sindoor highlights glowing salience of UAVs in defense

Characteristics of UAVs →
① Smaller & Compact Size
② Long & Short Range Control
③ Autonomous Operation via pre-programming.

Importance of UAVs in Defense & Modern warfare

① low Cost - High Impact Munitions
E.g. op spider of Ukraine → Destroyed 33% of Russian Bombers.

② Easier to Evade Air Defense Systems
Hard to Detect        Overwhelming by multiple numbers        Difficult to target.

③ Preventing loss of human life (Remote Control)

Eg> No warforce casualty from Indianside in operation Sindoor.

④ Economic Factor → Defence Indigenisation
Eg> PLI for drones
→ Reduction in defense expenditure (Arms & Ammunition)
⤷ High Export Demand
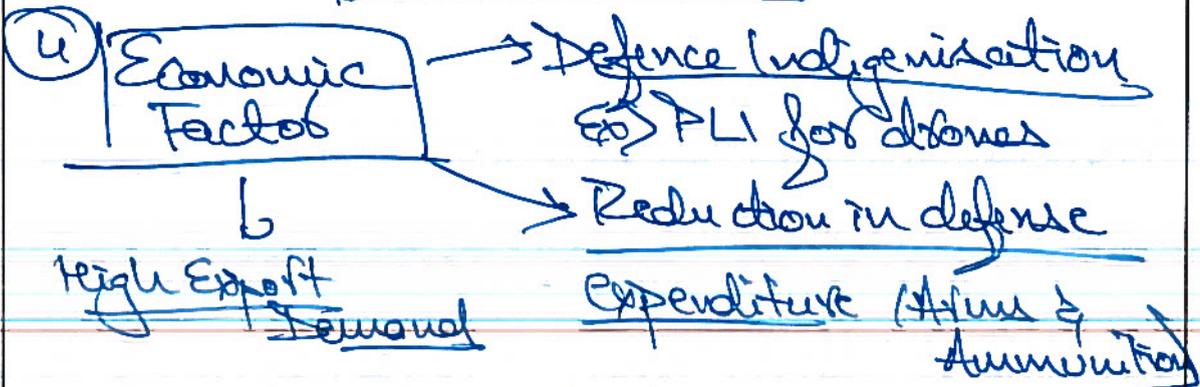
⑤ Accessibility in difficult terrains.
Eg> UAV use for Patrolling Inodo-Myanmar Border

⑥ Stealth operation (especially long range).
Eg> Israel Drone Attack on Iranian Commanders.

⑦ Precision Attack. Eg> 10×10cm accuracy for recon Drones.

⑧ Logistics in warfare - Eg> Transporting rations in Forward Posts.

⑨ 5th Generation warfare Advantage.
Eg> Integration with ISR operations.

UAVs are presenting both opportunities & challenges in reshaping traditional warfare dynamics.

2. कृत्रिम तंत्रिका नेटवर्क क्या हैं? मशीन लर्निंग और कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता में उनके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

What are artificial neural networks? Discuss their importance in machine learning and artificial intelligence.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ans 2) Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) are multilayered deep learning networks having multifactor nodes with variable weights which aim to optimise AI/ML on given training set

Ex) ANN for image classifier, Transformer ANN for Natural language Processing etc.

Importance of ANN for Machine learning (ML)

(1) Constantly improving ML model by learning from data.

Ex) Calculating revenue trajectory of company.

(2) Using ML models for predictive analysis.

Ex) ANN architecture for improved auto typing in devices.

③ ANNs for ML based <u>Multi-input processing</u>
Ex⟩ Transformer ANN for <u>language-translation</u>.

④ ANNs used for ML <u>based risk-analysis</u>
Ex⟩ Stress test for financial intermediaries.

<u>ANN used in Artificial Intelligence (AI)</u>

① [Cognition] ∘ ANN help process input
<u>data</u> by processing tokens.
Ex⟩ <u>ANN in Sora</u> inputs videos.

② [Processing] ∘ ANN is <u>real backbone</u>
where <u>tokens are processed</u> &
response is generated.
Ex⟩ Deepseek ANN for text processing.

③ [Learning] ∘ ANN updates weights at
various nodes to continuously improve
model. Ex⟩ <u>ChatGPT improves</u>
with every search.

④ [Output] ∘ Converting tokens to desired
output.
ANN architecture is so seminal that it
is awarded <u>Nobel Prize Physics in 2024</u>

3. 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

Ans) Precision medicines are [patient-specific medicines] as contrasted to general formula based traditional drugs.

**Development of Precision Medicine:**

① Genetic Profiling of Patient (Genome Sequencing)

② Genetic Profiling of disease in patient.
Ex> Malignancy Profile of Tumour

③ Using genetic data to develop patient specific formulation.

**Advantages:**
Ⓐ Higher Efficacy
Ⓑ low immune reaction
Ⓒ Faster recovery rate
Ⓓ Low chance of relapsing

Ex> Developing patient specific drug for Spinal Macular Atrophy

Role of Precision Medicine in rare & specific diseases

(1) Addressing root cause rather than symptoms
- Ep> SMA disease → Correct genetic defect.
  → Not targetting symptoms.

(2) Patient specificity ensures faster recovery.
- Ep> Better acceptability by immune system

(3) Low chances of side effects.
- Ep> No adverse chemical allergy.

(4) Lifelong recovery → Cost-effectiveness as Conventionally drugs need repeated purchasing.

(5) Preventing intergenerational transmission

However, issues with precision medicine are → (1) Still in research phase.

(2) Genetic profiling is costly.

(4) Privacy intrusion issues → (3) Developing countries may get late access.

However, including Precision Medicine in National Policy of Rare Disease can minimize the fallouts.

4. 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

Ans4) Axiom 4 is 4th mission in Private Spacefase which ~~will take~~ took 4 astronauts of different Countries for 14 day mission to International Space Station.

India's wing Commander Shubhanshu Shukla → 2nd Indian to go in space.

[Theme :] "Return to Space" (as it had 3 Countries having 2nd individual going to space)

[Partnering Agencies] : ISRO + NASA + ESA + Axiom Pvt Corporation.

India's Participation in Axiom-4 for India's human space program

① Precursor to Gaganyan ° Knowledge gained in manned spaceflight to be used in Gaganyan Mission-

② Testing various requirements for manned mission. Eg> ISRO partnership in launch.

③ Data Gathering → Launch Configuration
→ Docking-Undocking
→ Re-entry angle 2 speed
↓
Shutdown &
Recovery

④ Studies carried out by Axiom-4 (Eg)-
Research in Tardigrade survival → used for Gaganyan.

⑤ Studying Impact on human body of space-
Eg> Impact of radiation resulting in SANS (Nuero-occular Syndrome).

⑥ Inter Agency Synergy → Leverage during Gaganyan.

⑦ Leadership by Captain Shukla & Training in Emergency Modules.

Axiom-4 was one of many missions paving way for Gaganyan launch by 2027.

5. चर्चा करें कि क्रिप्टोकरेंसी और अन्य उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियां मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग और आतंकवाद के वित्तपोषण के खतरे में कैसे योगदान करती हैं। इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss how cryptocurrency and other emerging technologies contribute to the menace of money laundering and terror financing. What steps have been undertaken by the Government of India to tackle this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

**Ans)** Recent discovery of Bitcoin & Etherium wallets of ISIS, Bokoharam etc. shows growing crypto use of terror financing.

**Crypto & Other Technology for Money Laundering**

① **Placement** :- (a) Buying crypto from illegal money.
        Eg⟹ Hawala transaction in Solana.

(b) Using NFT, crypto assets etc. for investment

② **Layering** :- (a) Multiple transactions in crypto → Anonymity & Hard to Track
        Eg⟹ Dark web :- Illegal trade with crypto.

③ **Integration** :- Using legal mechanism to convert to white money.
        Eg⟹ Crypto transactions in real estate.

Crypto-technologies for terror financing

① Anonymous Payments  ② Cross Border Payments

③ Difficult to track for counter-terror agency
Eg NIA warning : NFT trade used in Punjab terrorism

④ Stronger network between organized Crime & Terror Financing.
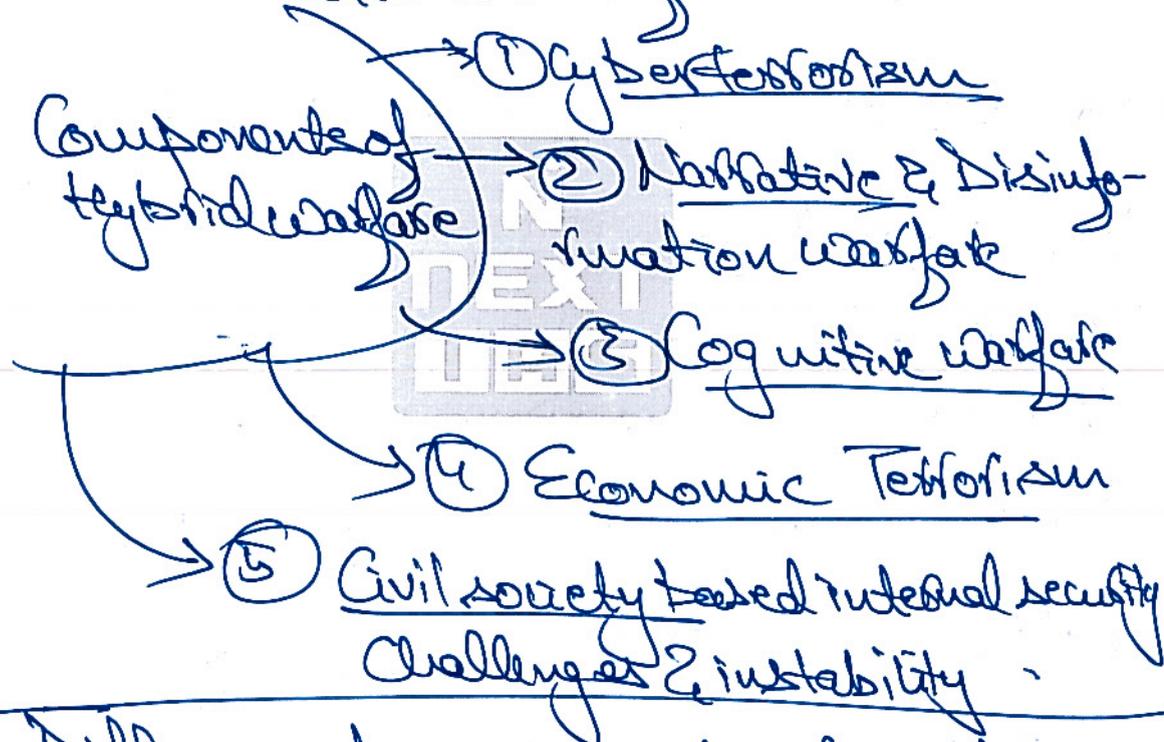
## Government of India steps to tackle this issue

① FATF gave Regular Follow Up Status to India?
a) Increased Risk Based Analysis
b) Mandatory for Reporting agencies -
c) PMLA modified to cover crypto laundering

② 30% tax & 1% TDS on any Crypto transactions.

③ FIU-Ind : Digital monitoring of illegal fund transfers -

④ NATGRID : Intelligence Network for Laundering, terror financing etc.
  Indian Government had adopted Alert Adaptive & Proactive strategy to counter crypto menace.

6. हाइब्रिड युद्ध क्या है? यह पारंपरिक युद्ध से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? भारत हाइब्रिड युद्ध की चुनौतियां का सामना किस प्रकार कर सकता है?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

What is hybrid warfare? How is it different from conventional warfare? How can India navigate the challenge of hybrid warfare?          (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ans 6) Hybrid warfare is 5th Generation warfare using cyber capabilities, misinformation & Psychological warfare etc which is non-traditional warfare.

Components of hybrid warfare →

① Cyber terrorism

② Narrative & Disinformation warfare

③ Cognitive warfare

④ Economic Terrorism

⑤ Civil society based internal security challenges & instability

Difference from Conventional warfare

| Hybrid war | Conventional war |
|---|---|
| ① Cyber & Narrative arms, Ex) Espionage attacks | ① Arms & Ammunition Ex) Ballistic Missile. |
| ② Anonymous & Denia-bility | ② Direct & Confront-ational |

③ State & Non-state actors

③ Between two state actors: Ex⇒ Russia-Ukraine

④ Continuously ongoing

④ Episodic & Contained
Ex⇒ Ceasefire.

8⇒ Fake Whatsapp from Pakistan

## India navigating Challenge of Hybrid War

① Legislative Infrastructure
→ IT Act, 2000
→ DPDP Act, 2024
→ BNS Provisions
→ UAPA Provisions

② Institutional Architecture
→ Cer-In & Fin-Cert
→ I4C (Cyber crimes)
→ NIA, CBI, ED etc.

③ International Cooperation: FATF;

SCO focus on hybrid warfare; G20 Agenda.

④ Public Private Partnership : Digital

Media Intermediaries to set Fact Check Units.

⑤ Public Awareness & Participation

Ex⇒ Cyber Botnet Swachhta Kendra.
NSA Ajit Doval said, "As warfare is moving digital, SMART strategy requires to be strengthened".

7. 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

Ans→ India's 11,100 km long maritime border makes it important maritime power however it also presents many internal security challenges (Fig ①)


Fig ①

Long Maritime Borders & Maritime Challenges

① Disputes over maritime borders —
Ex→ Sir Creek Dispute (Gujarat Coast)

② Smuggling & illegal trade —
Ex→ 3000 kg drugs seized from Mundra port

③ Infiltration & Terrorism
Ex→ 2008 Mumbai attackers came via sea route.

④ Protecting ports & critical infrastructure —
Ex→ Kudankulam NPP near coast.

5) Issue of Illegal, unreported Fishing →
Fishermen Issue at Katchatheevu.

6) Naval illegal import of arms from Andhra
odisha Coast.

7) Maritime Piracy.     Ex> Somali Pirates
Measures to address these challenges

①) Inter-Agency Integration & Coordination.
Ex> Navy + Coast Guard + State Police.

②) Maritime Domain Awareness.
Ex> Strengthening Blue Water Navy status.

③) Using technologies to monitor coastline.
Ex> NaVIC use, Radar, Sensor &
Drone based Surveillance.

④) Coastal Communities as eyes & ears
for local intelligences.
Ex> 'Sagar Praharis' in Coastal States.

⑤) Training Coastal district police to
generate & action intelligence.

Protecting long coastline is essential
to realise vision of SAGAR & Regional Net
Security Provider.

8. 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

**Ans)** MHA report 2024 highlighted that post Art-370 abrogation, terror activities have shown downward trend.

**OGWs & Proxy Militant Group posing threat**

1. Logistical support to terrorism -
   → Shelter for infiltrants in Kashmir.

2. Generating funding & resources -

3. Recruiting front by radicalising youth
   → OGW running propaganda campaigns.

4. Local intelligence for high casuality

5. Sleeper Cells : Difficult to detect -

6. Civilian OGWs : Difficult to differentiate

7. Running organized Crime Network -
   → Proxy militant's drug network in Kashmir.

Strategies to neutralize their Threat

① Identifying OGWs' Using local inputs to generate early intelligence.

② [Development Strategy] : Make civilians more receptive to Army/IB & less attra-cted to proxy militias.

     Ex> 'Himayat' & 'UDAAN' : Winning Heart & mind strategy in Kashmir.

③ Disrupting organized crime networks.

     Ex> Stopping fund flow by stopping drug sales.

④ Digital methods to track OGWs.

     Ex> Social Media Heatmap Analysis for Radical content.

⑤ Strengthening Border Infrastructure to Cut off ties between OGWs & terror groups.

     (Madhukar Gupta Committee)

Intelligence, Local Assistance, Digital Surveillance are the effecta to combat menace of OGW.

9. भूकंप संबंधी आपदाओं के प्रति उत्तरी भारत की संवेदनशीलता पर चर्चा कीजिए। उनके प्रभावों को कम करने में भारत की तैयारियों पर प्रकाश डालें। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the vulnerability of northern India to earthquake-related disasters. Highlight India's preparedness in mitigating their impacts. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ans→ Out of 59% Earthquake Vulnerable Area in India → More than 40% lies in Himalayan states & Northern India (Fig①)



→ Earthquake Vulnerable Zone

Fig ①

Vulnerability of Northern India to Earthquake related disasters

① Tectonic Collision : Indian Plate with Eurasian Plate → High Seismicity.

② Delhi, Haryana, UP etc , face regular seismic disturbances (Zone-III & Zone IV)

③ Gujarat → Kutch region susceptible to minor fault slips along Gulf of Khambat

④ High Vulnerability to earthquake induced disasters like landslide, GLOF etc.
   → Chorabari Lake → GLOF in Sikkim (2023)

India's preparedness in mitigating impact

1. Hazard Zonation Mapping - Establish
vability Atlas of India.

2. Earthquake Mitigation Infrastructure :-
   (A) Using Base Isolation Technique -
   (B) Traditional Methods (Ex) Dhajji
   Dwari) in hilly areas -
   (C) Retrofitting old architecture for Earth-
   quake resistance.

3. Communication Systems :- (A) Sensor
   based alerts for light tremors -
   (B) SMS & digital alert for Himalayan
   originating Earthquakes.

4. Geotechnical solutions :- Ex) Use
   of meshes to strengthen Himalayan Slope -

5. NDMA guidelines for Community
   Capacity Augmentation.

→ High Vulnerability is Best Countered with better Preparedness

10. "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

Ans(b) | Sendai Framework | highlights prep-aredness as one of the 4 central pillar of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

IMD's role in strengthening disaster preparedness & Early warning system

① Installing Tsunami Early warning Centre (ITEWC) for coastal states -

② | Predictive modelling | for floods using monsoon data.

Ex> Project Mausim of IMD.

③ Tracing trajectory & high impact center of impending disaster.

Ex> IMD tracking of tropical cyclones & announcing landfall point 48 hours in advance -

④ Issuing `early warning` for various disaster.

   Ex⟩ Red Yellow, orange Alert for Heatwaves

⑤ Various Steps & advisory to minimize impact of disaster.

   Ex⟩ IMD visual guidelines for Heatwave & Coldwaves.

⑥ Regional collaboration for DRR Mitigation.

   Ex⟩ IMD partnering for Tsunami & Cyclones in Indian Ocean.

⑦ Guidelines for Community Resilience.

⑧ Technological solutions for faster warning dissemination.

   Ex⟩ SMS Alert of rainfall by IMD

⑨ Role in Hazard Zonation Mapping & Exposure Analysis

With IMD's 150th Anniversary, its role & responsibility to ensure preparedness is `ever widening`

11. हाल ही में शुरू की गई BioE3 नीति के लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों की व्याख्या कीजिए। यह नीति अर्थव्यवस्था के "हरित विकास" को सुनिश्चित करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती है?    (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Explain the aims and objectives of the recently launched BioE3 policy. How can the policy help in ensuring "green growth" of the economy?    (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans 1) Government recently launced Biotechnology for Economy, Environment & Employment (BIO E3) policy to leverage biotechnology advancements in India.

Aims & Objectives of Recently launched BioE3 Policy

(1) Major Focus Areas :- (i) Climate Smart Agriculture

(ii) Precision Biotherapeutics (Medicines)

(iii) Smart Foods & Smart Proteins

(iv) Biotechnology for climate management (Carbon Capture Technologies).

(2) Setting up Biofoundaries & Biotech-manufacturing plants particularly in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities.

(3) Torrefaction plants in Tier-2 cities.

(3) Enabling job creation through Biotech based manufacturing.

Ex⟩ Cellulose processing → Smart Textiles.

(4) Using biotechnologies to ensure food security. Ex⟩ Modifying agri-palleture.

(5) Establishing India as hub for research & development → Innovation in Bioeconomy

Bio-E³ Policy to ensure Green Growth

(1) Developing microbial bio fuels to reduce automobile emissions.

Ex⟩ 4th Generation Biofuels (using GM algae).

(2) Integrating biotechnology in Construction sector. Ex⟩ Fungi based mycelium bricks for eco-friendly buildings.

(3) Reducing on farm emissions.

Carbon Neutral Agriculture

Paddy strains with low methane count → Reduce stubble burning

(4) Making manufacturing sector less Carbon intensive -

Ex⟩ Bacterial absorption of Carbon from Industrial Chimneys -

(5) Growing patent numbers in Bio friendly technologies -

Ex⟩ Paper processing without felling trees.

(6) Biotech solutions to decarbonise power sectors - Ex⟩ Bio-CNG & SATAT Scheme

(7) Integrating BioE3 with LIFE goals -

Ex⟩ Climate Friendly Consumer solutions

BioE3 policy will help India achieve H's Panchamrit Goals of reducing carbon Intensity by 45% by 2030 & make economic growth more ecofriendly.

12. भविष्य के अंतरिक्ष संचालन और मिशनों में पुन: प्रयोज्य प्रक्षेपण वाहनों की क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। पुन: प्रयोज्य प्रक्षेपण वाहनों के विकास की दिशा में भारत की क्या पहल है?  (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Discuss the potential of reusable launch vehicles in future space operations and missions. What are India's initiatives towards the development of reusable launch vehicles?
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans) Reuseable launch vehicles (RLV) rely on reusing same launch modules multiple times to reduce cost of launch drastically.

Potential of RLVs in space operations

① RLV as basis for future space missions like Bhartiya Antariksh station
Ex) 5 module launch require RLV.

② Making Indian launches Cost competitive -
Ex) Multiple PSLV launches has a cost of ~$3000/kg (Costly)

③ Incentivise private sector participation in space.

④ Allow for in-orbital satellite servicing.
Ex) Used during Gaganyaan for emergency modules

(5) RLV necessary to reduce <u>space debris</u> & combat <u>Kessler syndromes</u>.

(6) RLVs can be used for <u>Sample Return missions</u>   (Ex) Chandrayaan-4

(7) Collaborating with <u>international players</u>
     (Ex) ISRO - SpaceX collaboration for <u>RLV</u>

(8) RLV required for <u>multi-module space-craft launches</u>.
     (Ex) launch of Shukrayaan mission.

<u>India's initiatives for Developing RLV</u>

(1) '<u>Pushpak</u>': Re-entry <u>vehicle developed by ISRO</u>

(2) <u>3 out of 5</u> technology demonstration test successfully completed.
     (Ex) Autonomous Landing of Pushpak at Chandipur via <u>High Velocity</u> <u>entry</u>. [Test (3)]

③ ISRO integrating RLV design with base module of ~~NGL~~ NGLV (Soorya).

④ Terrestrial Simulation Centre for Calculating re-entry trajectory & angle.

⑤ Soft landing achieved via controlled re-entry & constant decelaration.

⑥ |Artemis Accord| : ISRO collaborating for input & test data sharing for RLV.

⑦ Collaboration with Private Players like Space Startups to develop RLVs.

RLVs are future of space technology as space industry becomes highly competitive & cost margins becoming central factor for launches.

13. '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

Ans B

Majorana 1 of Microsoft & Willow of Google uses quantum principles to develop Qubit based Computing chips.

Principles of Quantum Computing

(1) Quantum superposition : Qubits can exist in multiple states based on probabilities of '0' & '1'.

Compute Power = $2^n$ (As compared to $2 \times n$ for traditional chips)

(2) Quantum Entanglement : Two quantum particles becoming coupled such that changes in 1 also impact changes in other.

(3) Quantum Decoherence : External Observ-

ation, Disturbance (Noise etc. will lead
to collapse of quantum state, leading
to loss of data

④ |Quantum Tunneling| : Quantum Transistors
will use tunneling effect to maximize
qubit efficiency per operations.

⑤ |Quantum Encryption| : # based on
unique states of particles with E2E unbr-
eakable encryption via traditional computers.

National Quantum Mission scaling up
Quantum Technologies

① |Manufacturing of Quantum Materials|:
Funding & Infrastructure provided for
Quantum manufacturing.
   ⇒ Production of Superconiders for
        quantum chips.

② Funds for research & development
   in Quantum Research.

③ Research collaboration Networks for
sharing results of quantum research.

④ Developing quantum testing labs to
test qubits at ~~super~~ ~~supered~~ extremely
low temperature.

⑤ Indigenously built quantum chip
powered by ~ 8000 qubits

⑥ Promoting ~~Patents~~ in quantum
research via Industry-academia
Collaboration.

⑦ Establishing Centres of Excellence in
Quantum Technology.

⑧ Military use of Quantum Technologies.
→ Quantum Key Decryption; secure
   Quantum Communication.

Qubit Architecture will render traditional
transistor & gate based Compute architecture
(Obsolete).

14. 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

Ans) Satellite Communication used space satellites to relay signals whereas fibre optic communication used ground based fibre network to transport signals.
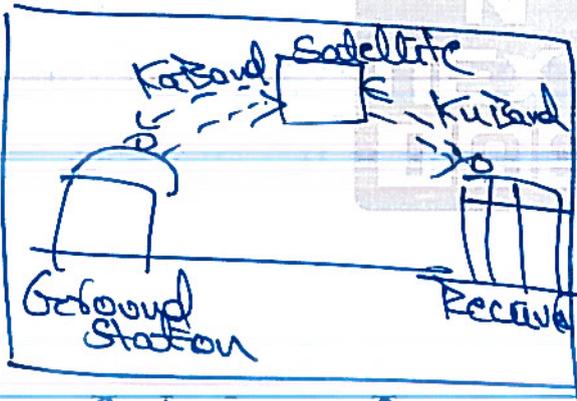


Satellite Communication
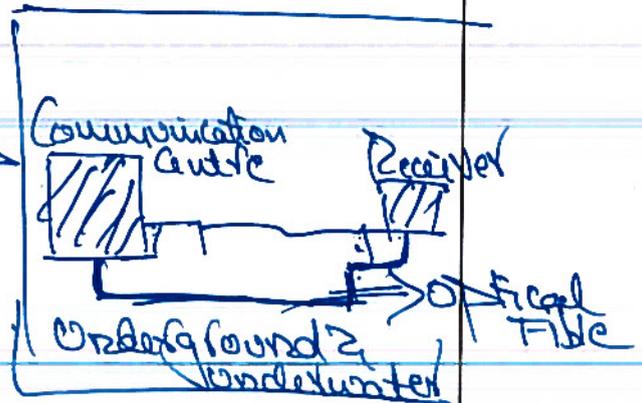
Fiber Optic Communication

(A) Working Principle:

(1) User unit will send an uplink request to satellite which relays it to ground station. Ground station sends

(2) User generates request at own end which travels via up-stream fibre to network Centre (regional

requested data
Packet via downlink
signal to satellite
passing it on to
user.

Ex) Satellite Phones.

② Principle is
direct wave Communi-
cation between
ground station &
Satellite

Ⓑ Accessibility

① Accessible in remote
regions due to over-
head availability of
satellites.

Ex) Google internet in
remote locations

② Direct signal transmission
has low latency.

or global) which then
transmits the data
using same downstream
cable to user device.

Ex) Broadband Fibe
Connection.

② Total Internal
Reflection Principle
due to different optical
densities (μ) of
Cladding & Core.

① Can be accessed
where optical fibe
can be laid. Difficult
in remote regions.

② Relative High
latency.

C) Scalability

① Depends on Constellation of satellites-
Eg) Starlink

① Depends on expanding fibre network-
Eg) Undersea optical cables.

② Constant Cost perlaunch ∴ Cost effective for highuser base.

② Higher upfront cost but lower operational cost.

D) Limitations

① Require highcost satellite launches-

① Inaccessible in Remote Regions-

② Can be disrupted due to metrological conditions.

② Not cost efficient for poorer sections.

Combining advantages of satellite as well as fibre optic communication Can ensure |Universal Internet Access| (goal of Digital India Mission).

15. वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा के लिए चुनौती बना हुआ है। देश में वामपंथी उग्रवाद के मुद्दे को हल करने के लिए भारत सरकार के दृष्टिकोण पर चर्चा कीजिए।     (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Left-wing extremism (LWE) continues to remain a challenge to India's internal security. Discuss the Government of India's approach towards solving the issue of LWE in the country.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans) Recent killing of Basvaraju (Naxal leader) in Operation Kagar (Op. Black Forest) reflect high government focus on eradicating LWE from India.

LWE remains Internal Security Challenge

① Madholkar Committee : LWE due to non-implementation of 5th schedule

- Neglect of Tribal advisory Council
- Regular extension of Central laws
- Poor fund allocation under SC Sub-plan

② LWE remains dominant in Danda-karanya region.

E.g) Naxal attack on CRPF in Bastar (2023)

③ Developmental Backwardness is High susceptibility of Naxalism

Ex> Nuapada → Aspirational District → Naxal Hotbed
(Odisha)

(4) Naxalism proliferation to new frontiers like Urban Naxalism.

(5) Continued destruction of infrastructure in LWE district. Ex> Roads blown up in Gadchiroli (2024).

(6) Growing nexus between Naxals & organized crime. Ex> Illegal trade and smuggling in Naxal belt.

## Government of India's strategy towards LWE

(1) Developmental Push :- (a) Special Central Assistance for developing road, toilet etc.

(b) Opening schools, healthcare etc. :- socio economic development of Naxal districts.

(c) Training Youth & Employment opportunities. Ex> tribal Vikas Yojana in Nuapada (Odisha)

(2) **Law & Order Maintenance** : Operations

Black Forest Targets → Eliminating Naxalism by 31st March 2026.

Focussed killing of Naxal leaders

→ Targetting Naxal stronghold

(a) Fares nath hills (Chattisgarh)

(b) Local Community Involvement.
     Eg⟩ Bastariya Battalion (Chattisgarh)
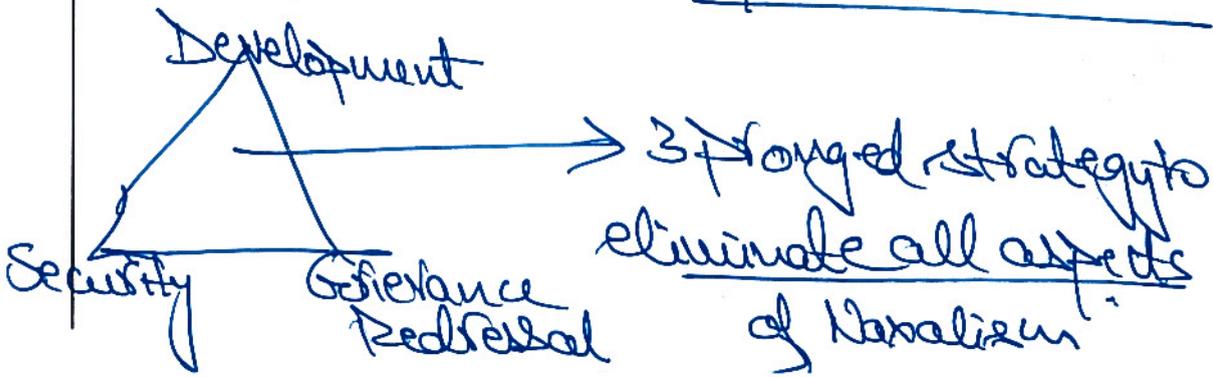
(c) Specially Trained Armed Forces.
     Eg⟩ COBRA, Greyhounds etc.

(d) ~~Special~~ Security Expenditure Scheme for police station.

(3) **Digital Push** by establishing towers & providing internet connection.

(4) **Influence Campaigns** : Eg⟩ Local dialect radio

(5) Multidimensional |SAMADHAN doctrine|

Development

Security     Grievance Redressal

→ 3 Pronged strategy to eliminate all aspects of Naxalism.

16. बाह्य सरकारी एवं गैर-सरकारी तत्वों द्वारा भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा के लिए उत्पन्न खतरे क्या हैं? इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए आवश्यक रणनीतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are the threats posed to India's internal security by external State and non-state actors? Discuss the strategies necessary to tackle these threats.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans) State Actors involved government institutions of foreign adversary while Non-state actors involve terrorist group, civil society etc.

Threats posed to India's internal security

| State Actors | Non-State Actors |
|---|---|
| (A) Border Challenges | (1) Cross Border Terr orism |
| (1) Border Skirmishes | Ex) LeT, JeM etc. |
| (2) Conflict - Ex) Galwan, Tawang | (2) Illegal smuggling of arms, drugs etc. |
| (2) Unauthorised Occupation Ex) Aksai Chin | Ex) Drug smuggling Punjab |
| (3) lack of clear demarcation Ex) Myanmar Free Movement Regime | (3) Infiltration |
| (B) Fuelling Insurgency | (4) Money Laundering & organised crime |
| (1) Shelter & Support Ex) Myanmar → NSCN ULFA | Ex) NSCN- SouthEast Asia Drug Trade |
| (2) Providing resources Ex) China → Nepal | |

**C) Cyber Warfare**

1. Cyber-espionage
2. Cyber attacks
   Ex) AIIMS (2023) attack linked to China

② Control over data
   Ex) Tencent issue

① Engaged in malware
② Ransomware attacks
   Ex) Chinese hackers targetting defence websites.

② Cyber fraud & Economic losses

**D) Organized Crime**

① Shelter to organized gangs
   Ex) Bangladesh sheltering cattle smugglers.

② Taliban engaged in opium trade

① Trans national flawal networks

② Human trafficking illegal wildlife trade etc.

**E) Maritime Threat**

① Chinese aggression in Indian ocean

① Somali Piracy
② Houthi Attacks

**India's strategies to tackle these threats**

① Against state actors → Ex) Madhukar Gupta Committee → strengthen border as Chi—

tecture. (B) using CIBMS, BOLD-QIT.

(B) Monitoring financial flow.

&> Ban on FDI Direct Investment from China.

(C) Global Alliances & Organizations.

&> FATF sanction on Pakistan.

(D) Strengthening Intelligence Network.

&> NCSI (Command, Control & Communi-
cation)

(S) Bilateral & Multilateral Partnerships.

&> RATS by SCO against terrorism

(2) Against Non-state actors for Just-

Hection Network: DRI + CBI + NIA +
ED + State Police

(B) Strengthening Cyber Capabilities

&> Developing Cyberdome at national
level.

(C) Monitoring flow of funds especially
in Crypto. &> FIU-Ind: CryptoTracer.

(D) Using Public Community networks -
Blurring lines between State & non-state
actors requires/proactive & alert response)

17. 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

**Ans** Growing cases of cyber frauds, cyber arrests, data leaks etc. shows emerging challenges (CERT In = ~14 lakh attacks in 2023).

Reasons for cyber crimes →

① Poor public awareness

② Weak Network Protocols

③ Zero Day Vulnerabilities.

④ Evolving & Innovative Methods.

**Major Elements of Cybersecurity**

① **Network Security** := Secure protocols, devices, router etc. to ensure network layers are not bugged.
  Ex→ Pineapple Network Attacks.

② **Application Security** := To ensure the

APIs, apps etc. itself are not malicious.

Eg> Trojan Horse attack via malicious app -

③ Data Security ⟶ Encryption
                 ⟶ Localisation
                 ⟶ Protected storage

④ |Identity & Access Management| :: Ensuring
that logins, password etc. are not leaked.

⑤ |Multi-level cyber architecture| :: Right
from Antivirus etc on Device to Macrosystem
Protector by NCIIPC.

⑥ |Public Awareness| :: Mitigation &
faster response of cybersecurity experts.

Measures needed to strengthen India's
Cybersecurity infrastructure

① |Digital Data Protection| :: Ensuring
data tokenisation (especially financial data)
& secured storage via data localisation.

② |Legal Architecture| :: Harmonizing

trinity of ITAct, BNS(2024), DPDP Act
to cover evolving cyberattacks.

③ NCIIPC recommendations : (a) Stronger
firewall architecture around critical infra-
structure -

(b) Monitoring advance threats using global
cyber-alliances.

④ Cert-In Report : 90% public institutions
have no cyber expert → legal mandate to
have cyber protocol & experts

⑤ Cert-In recommendations : (a) Public
awareness via digital, social etc - networks

(b) Pre-Installed Botnet Cleaner & Antivirus
in all devices -

(c) Network operator stopping cyberscam
(d) AIRTEL : AI powered Scam alert
Cybersafety is required as 800 m users
(& growing) are strengthening our digital power.

18. 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

Ans) Illegal Immigration can fuel insurgency, disturb law & order, promote organized crimes etc. Reflecting high challenge to internal security.

Immigration & Foreigners Act : Addressing Issue of illegal migration

① Rationalizing 3 laws into single Comprehensive laws : Remove legal complexity & ambiguity on immigration laws.

② Stricter punishment for visa violations, illegal entry etc.
   Eg → Jail term & fines for visa overstay increased.

③ Empowering state government & local

Police to arrest & deport illegal immigrants .

④ DM to conduct summary enquiry
over nationality of immigrant
  Eg) Helps in faster disposal of cases
especially in North East

⑤ Provision for quick & immediate return
of illegal immigrants.
  Eg) Deportation via land borders

⑥ Empower Central Government to notify
eligible documents for proof of citizenship

⑦ Extends applicability of Indian laws
to deal with crime committed with
land & maritime borders

Potential Challenges Associated with Act

① Constitutional Challenges          ⁰₀ ⓐ

Right to Equality (Art. ⑭) may be violated
by selective screening -

(b) Possible conflict with Art (21) (Right To life) in Detention period.

(c) Shifts burden of proving citizenship from state to accused.

(d) Can disturb federal balance of power. Ex⟶ Mizo assembly resolution against Immigration Act.

(2) Human Right Challenges : (a) Possible Human Rights Violation at Detention Centre.

(b) Possibility of racial & religious screening during citizenship checking drives.

(c) Natural right of being heard in case can be subverted.

(d) Forceful deportation : issue for livelihood, vulnerability increase etc, National security is paramount, however stakeholder consultation & consensus must guide laws introduction.

19. जलवायु परिवर्तन और तेजी से हो रहे शहरीकरण ने भारत में गर्मी की लहरों के प्रभाव और आवृत्ति को तीव्र कर दिया है। चर्चा कीजिए। हीट एक्शन प्लान (एचएपी) भारत में हीटवेव प्रबंधन को कैसे बेहतर बना सकते हैं?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Climate change and rapid urbanization have intensified the impact and frequency of heat waves in India. Discuss. How can Heat Action Plans (HAPs) improve heatwave management in India?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans: | IPCC AR-6 | highlights that 1·15°C global average temperature rise & growing urbanization have increased global occurances of Heat waves.

Climate Changing intensifying Heatwaves

① Rising Temperatures with shortening Rainy season.

② Erractic atmospheric wind patterns-
   a) Heat Domes due to jet streams

③ Increased intensify due to higher Wet Bulb temperature → Greater Feeling (Perceived temperature)

urbanization intensifying Heatwave

① Concretization leading to Heat Island Effect - ( Lower Albedo)

2) Clearing forest & poor green cover.
3) Local emission sources. Eg Thermal
                                    Plants.

Heat Action Plans, improving Heatwave
Management

HAPs have following 6 components:

(1) Understanding    : (a) Early warning System
    Risk                      via better forecasting

(b) Zonation Mapping of Exposure to heat
                                    waves.

(c) Understanding flawed urban design &
    increased risk of heatwaves.

(d) Studies on impact on human health.

(2) Investing in    : (a) National Building
    Structural           Code: Heatwave frien-
    measures             dly building

(b) Green Architecture → Vertical Gardens
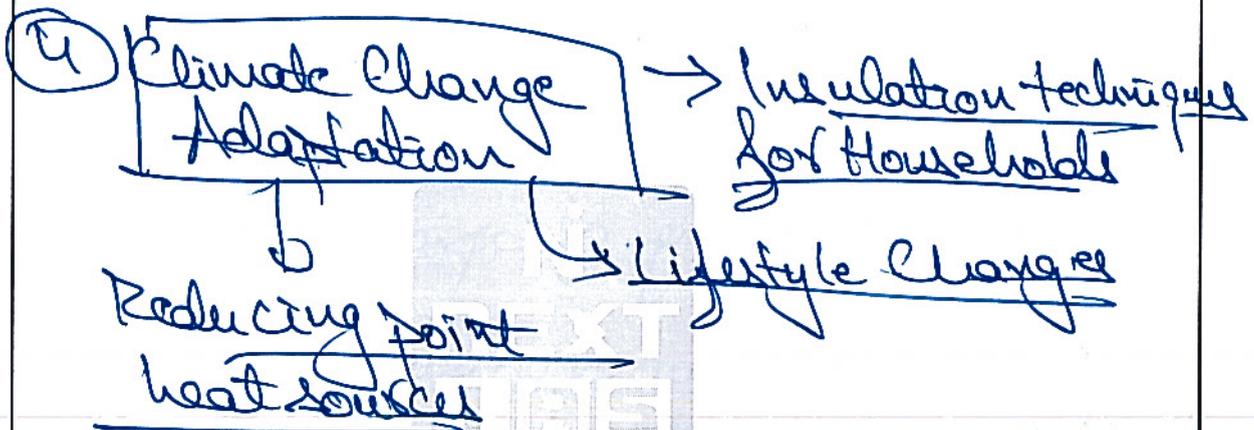                        → Urban Forests

(c) Urban Cooling Architectures like
    open wind Design Buildings.

(3) Investing in     : (a) Public
    Non Structural Measures    Communication

of colour coded risks. Ex> SMS Alert
for ~~Blue~~ Yellow, Red, orange Alert.

(b) Building AI models to prevent extent
of heatwave blockwise

(c) Healthcare upgradation ]:of PHCs to deal
with Heatstroke cases.

④ Climate Change → Insulation techniques
Adaptation for Households

↓ → Lifestyle Changes

Reducing point
heat sources

⑤ Capacity Building of Communities :

(a) Community networks to help vulnerable.
Ex> Streetdwellers, elderly, children.

(b) Integrating HAP principles in school
Curriculum

⑥ Interagency Coordination : IMD, DDMA,
SDMA, Urban
Local Bodies → Coordinated HAP.

HAP will help mitigate, adapt,
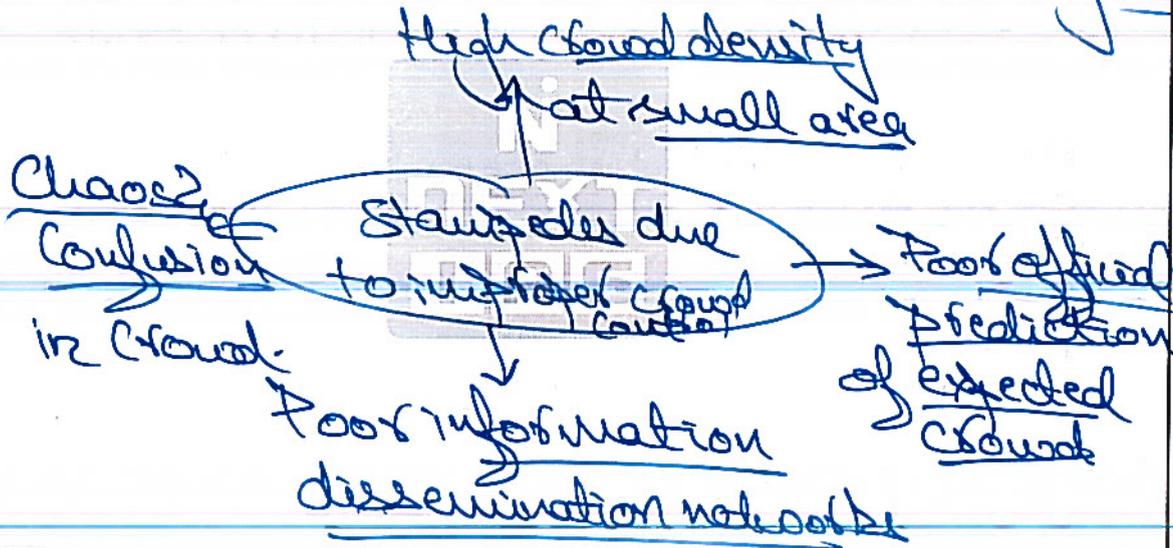protect population from intensifying Heatwave.

20. 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

Intro → Recently Banglore Stampede after RCB victory match, shows impromptu & sudden nature of stampedes in India (8deaths in Banglore)

High Crowd density at small area

Chaos & Confusion in Crowd.

Stampedes due to improper Crowd Control → Poor actual prediction of expected Crowd

Poor information dissemination networks

Underlying Causes of Stampede disaster

① Bureaucratic apathy towards fixing infrastructural issues.

Eg> 2018 flyover collapse → Caused stampede in Mumbai

② Poor information networks to

counter false information.

Ed) NDLS Stampede (2024) → Due to late rerouting.

③ Poor crowd rationing at high density places. Ed) uncontrolled flow of followers at Triveni ~~in~~ in Prayagraj Kumbh

④ Low personnel deployment.

⑤ Insufficient training in crowd control.

⑥ Lack of exit pathways & clear demarcation of exit paths.

⑦ Violation of construction norms as precursor to stampede.

Institutional Measures for crowd management

① Predictive Deployment of police personnel - Ed) More during festivals like Ganesh Chaturthi.

② Mandatory marking of multiple exit paths.

③ Crowd Rationing at high attendance events ( Batches of 200 for example).

④ Mock Drills & Capacity Building for stampede like situation.

⑤ Preventive Control : Authorised & Clear Communication of Information.

⑥ Making religious sites ( like Hill Temples) Stampede proof (via ~~structural~~ measures Technological Methods to Control Crowd

① Online Registration : Data about total attendance at high crowd events.

② Single App / Whatsapp Channels : For Clear & authorised Communication.

③ Loudspeakers & Laser Markers : To Continuously announce exit routes.

④ Crowd Management Cyber Systems

Crowd disasters are HIGHLY PREVENTABLE by proactive Institutional & technical solutions.

# NEXT IAS

*Space for Rough Work*

*Space for Rough Work*

## IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

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.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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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.

5. Candidates not using the QCA booklet must follow the sequence of the answer as per the question paper.

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.

# NEXT IAS

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## <u>महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश</u>

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

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

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## 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।