NEXT IAS

anubhav-2025

— (To be filled by candidate) —

TEST CODE : ANV2503   **Test Date : 03/08/2025**

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

Roll No. : AIMR4GCRA017 .... Start Time 08:00 End Time..................

Date of Examination: 03/08/25 .... 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: ....

REMARKS: ....
....

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

Q2.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q6.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

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

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

Ans> Budget 2025 envisages Reforms as a Fuel of which central tax reforms are salient & main agenda.

Recent Reforms in Tax Structure

(1) Income Tax Reforms :° (a) New Tax Regime with less rates & simplified filing.

(b) ₹ Rate Structure rationalisation —
     ⟹ 0 tax till 12,75,000 income.

(c) Faceless & digital assessment

(2) Corporate Tax Reforms :° (a) Reduction in rates (40 → 22% (2023))

(b) Easier Compliance & Advanced filing

(3) GST Reforms → Inverted Duty Structure Correction
     → Advanced Settlement
     → More Items in 18% band

Help in Tax Buoyancy & Tax Base :° (1) Simplified?

easy filing.   Eg> Deductions (80G) removed.

② Emphasis on formalisation & filing.

     Eg> GST filing = 2x since 2017

③ Reduce processing & return times.

     Eg> CBDT: 3 Day return.

④ Reduced load on middle class → Better filing as Highest Tax Base (79%)

⑤ Incentive for MSME Formalisation (Eg> Rate reduction)

| However various issues persist |

① Low tax to GDP ratio → 11% (OECD - 25%)

② Delay in return processing.

③ Tax Evasion Loopholes. Eg> Shell Companies

④ Issues of technical glitches . Eg> GSTN

⑤ MSME Dwarfism & Informalisation.

| Way Forward | → Digital solutions for Better Collection

     → 360° monitoring for compliance

     → | Nudging | for taxpayers.

Candidates must not write on this margin

2. आर्थिक राष्ट्रवाद और संरक्षणवाद की बढ़ती प्रवृत्तियाँ भारत की वैश्विक व्यापार प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भारत ने हाल ही में क्या उपाय किए हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How do the rising trends of economic nationalism and protectionism affect India's global trade competitiveness? What recent measures has India taken to navigate these challenges?
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ans⟩ Issues like USA's reciprocal tariff & CBAM taxes by EU reflects growing economic nationalism.

Protectorism hampering trade competitiveness

① Affect on export industries -
  ⮑ Steel & Aluminium → 20% reduction post-tariff.

② Widening Current Account Deficit
  imports are essential : Oil, Gas etc.   Exports in Non essential Sectors Gems & Jewels Food Processing etc.

③ Make Indian labor Cost Advantage obsolete   ⮑ Higher tax on FPI imports in EU.

④ Unjust advantage of foreign companies
  ⮑ Inflation Tax (USA) : Tax Breaks to Companies.

⑤ Reduced market reach & access to high
export markets. Eg> EU Domestic Production
Plan.

Measures by India to navigate challenges

① Bilateral Free Trade Agreements.

Concluded: Negotiated: ongoing:
Ind-UAECEPA   EU-BTIA   Ind-USA FTA
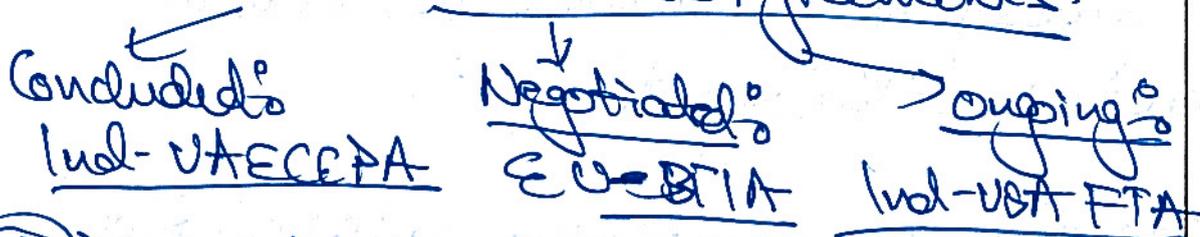
② Diversifying export markets.
    Eg> Ind-Africa EXIM collaboration.

③ Easing domestic production via
incentives & tax breaks.
        Eg> PLI & Make in India 2.0

④ Emphasis on domestic consumption.
        Eg> Capex Push for steel.

⑤ Multilateral export mechanism.
        Eg> BRICS for export competitiveness.

⑥ Reciprocal tariffs for foreign investor
    Export is [one of 4 Pillars of Growth
Engine] in Budget 2025.

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

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

Ans) FAO defines IFM as " method of multiinput multidomain agriculture based on Philosophy of Zero wastage (someone's waste is other input).

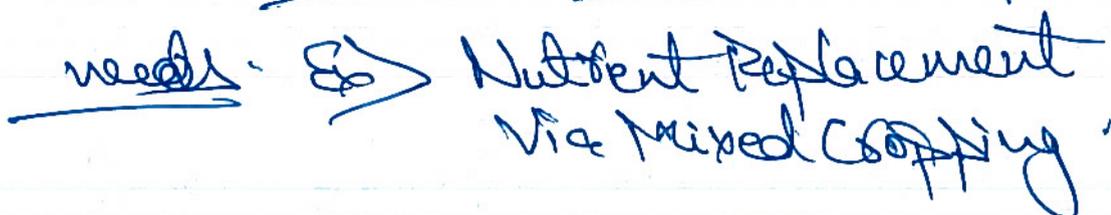IFM role in improving agri productivity

① Minimizing input costs -
Eg) Farm Waste ——→ Animal Feed
                            ↓
Farm   ←—— Animal Waste
Fertilizer
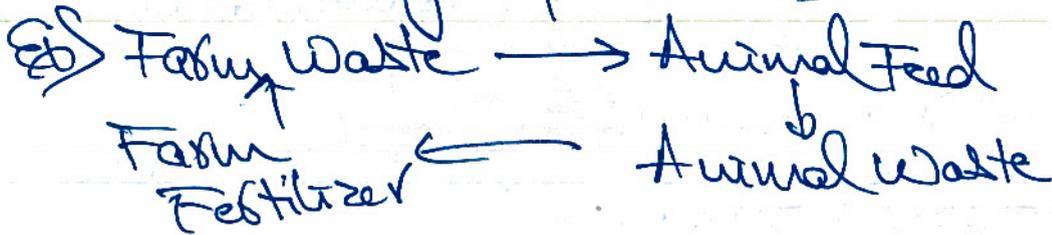
② Resource Use efficiency. Eg) Circular Management of Grey Water.

③ Augmenting & securing farmer's income-
Eg) Crop Failure ⇌ Livestock income.

④ Ensures better returns via Complementary needs. Eg) Nutrient Replacement Via Mixed Cropping.

⑤ Growing farm → FPI Linkage. → Food Processing

Dalwai-Panel | ∴ way to Doubling Income

⑥ Allowing technological integration.

→ Use of [IOT] sensor → Precision Agriculture

Role in Minimizing Environmental Impact

① Waste Reduction ∘ ⅓rd of Agri Produce is waste → 20% global emissions (FAO)

② Augmenting soil carbon Capture.
→ Manure mixing → Better SOC retention

③ Shift from monoculture to Crop diversification.
→ Crop Rotation ; feed friendly Crops

④ Afforestation & green cover
→ Agro-forestry

⑤ Sustainable Farm Ecosystem.

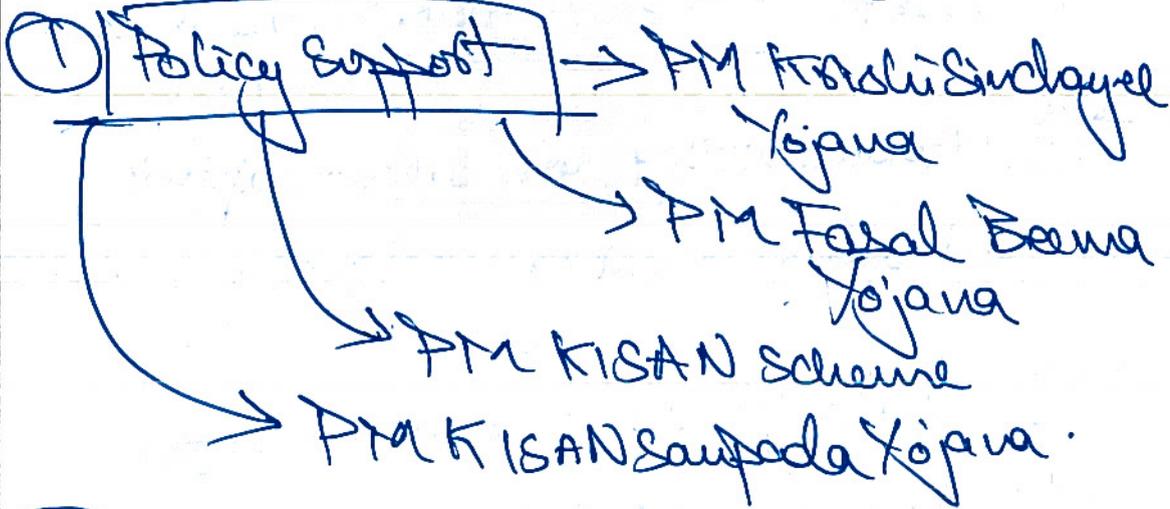IFM ensures that agri Productivity maximizes while limiting carbon footprint.

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

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

Ans) Rising agri exports (nu8 bn USD), improving productivity & increased farmer income (2x since 2015) show advancing agriculture -

┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│ Institutional Reforms for agriculture │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘

① Policy Support → PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
→ PM Fasal Bema Yojana
→ PM KISAN Scheme
→ PM KISAN Sampada Yojana.

② Technology led agriculture.
Eg) e-NAM for better discovery.
> Nano Urea for nutrient efficiency

③ Focussing on agricultural productivity via seeds. Eg) 2025 Budget's long staple Cotton seeds

④ Enhancing farm to factory linkage

• PM Gram Sadak Yojana → Reduced Costs.

Ⓘ Agri extension services for better outputs.

→ BY Krishi Vigyan Kendra
Soil Health Card -

Structural Changes to Agriculture

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① Land Reforms 2.0 → SVAMITVA → Land Titling

↓ → Cooperative Agriculture

Small Farmer Large Fields

⊙ Sahyadri Farms

② Better on farm Crop management
→ Use of Happy Seeders & Threshers

③ Better Cold storage & Post Harvest management → Central Cold storage plants

④ Modernising APMC Mandis & Digital Integration. → Digital weighing scales

⑤ Body for marketing & export.
→ APEDA, TRIFED etc.

Making Agriculture modern & rewarding is part of Road to Viksit Bharat 2047.

5. वायु रक्षा प्रणालियाँ कैसे कार्य करती हैं? भारत के पास वर्तमान में कौन-कौन सी विभिन्न वायु रक्षा प्रणालियाँ हैं?
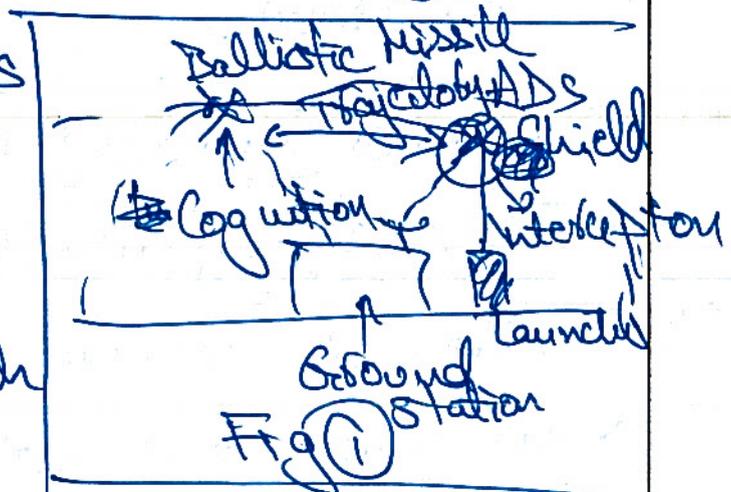
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How do Air Defence systems work? What are the various air-defense systems that India currently possesses? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ans) Air Defense Systems (ADS) are kinetic systems that combine interceptor technology to strike down incoming aerial threats.

Principles of ADS working

Fig(1) highlights stages of ADS

① ADS Shield's Parameter breach via incoming threat (&) (Ballistic Missile)
↓
② Threat reception & Trajectory Calculation at Ground Station.
↓
③ Computerised Command & Autonomous launch of intercepting missile (& THAAD)
↓
④ Target Interception & destruction.

Fig (1)
Ballistic Missile Trajectory ADS Shield
(&) Cognition
Interception
Launch
Ground Station

Various ADS System India Posses

① (a) Prithivi Air Defence:
30 km & Endo Atmospheric

(b) Advance Air Defence:
50-80 km Range & Exo-Atmospheric.

② Ballistic Missile Defence (BMD)

(a) Phase I: 3000 km interception
(Installed at few locations in prototype phase)

(b) BMD Phase II: 5000 km & under R&D

③ Border based missile interception
via S-400 Systems, HIMAR etc.

④ Transportable Air Defence System
(TRANPADS) for low flight targets.

⑤ Drone Targetting: E.g Surabasha Kavach
used in operation
Sindoor

India ADS use precision, efficiency
& kinetic capabilities to secure frontiers

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

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

Ans) RNA editing is manipulating mRNA via addition, deletion, substitution etc to alter protein synthesis.

Potential of RNA editing in genetic disease

① ADAR Technique (Adinosine Dinamase RNA editing) used for genetic disease.

&> ADAR treatment of Sickle Cell Anaemia.

② RNA editing to prevent Cancer & tumors.

&> si-RNA (small interfering RNA) targetting malignant proteins.

③ Use of RNA editing for rare disease.

&> RNA substitution in muscle proteins to treat Spinal Muscular Atrophy.

④ Treating widely prevalent genetic disease - &> RNA Treatment for insulin

synthesis in <u>Type II Diabetes</u> -

(5) RNA based precision biotherapeutics for non-invasive genetic treatment

Advantages of RNA editing over DNA editing

(1) Easier to administer as DNA editing via <u>nucleus injection</u>, but RNA via cytoplasmic injection.

(2) Reduces risk of Non-Target mutations.

(3) Reversible in case of adverse results (unlike Permanent DNA editing)

(4) Person specific RNA edit tools.
   → mRNA profile editor tools.

(5) Enables hit & trial method.
   → RNA edits degrade over 2 days & readminister.

(6) Cost efficiency over DNA technique
   → ADAR & SiRNA = 1/10th cost of CRISPR

Nobel Prize to mRNA vaccines in 2024 is reflective of RNA editing potential.

7. अनियोजित विकास और बुनियादी ढाँचे के ढहने के कारण नगरीय क्षेत्र आपदाओं के प्रति अधिक सुभेद्य होते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। ऐसी आपदाओं के प्रति नगरीय समुत्थानशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए आप कौन-सी रणनीतियाँ प्रस्तावित करते हैं?
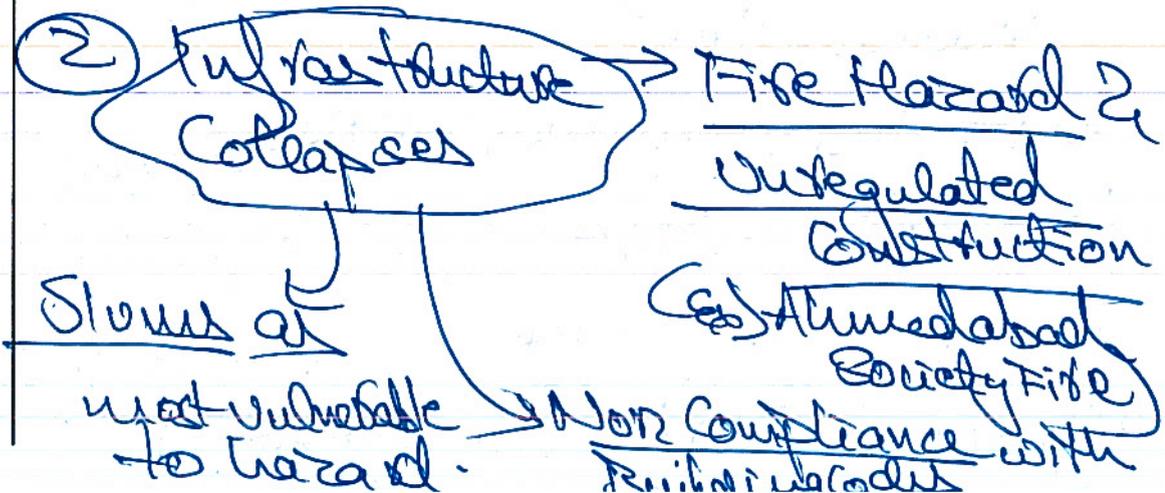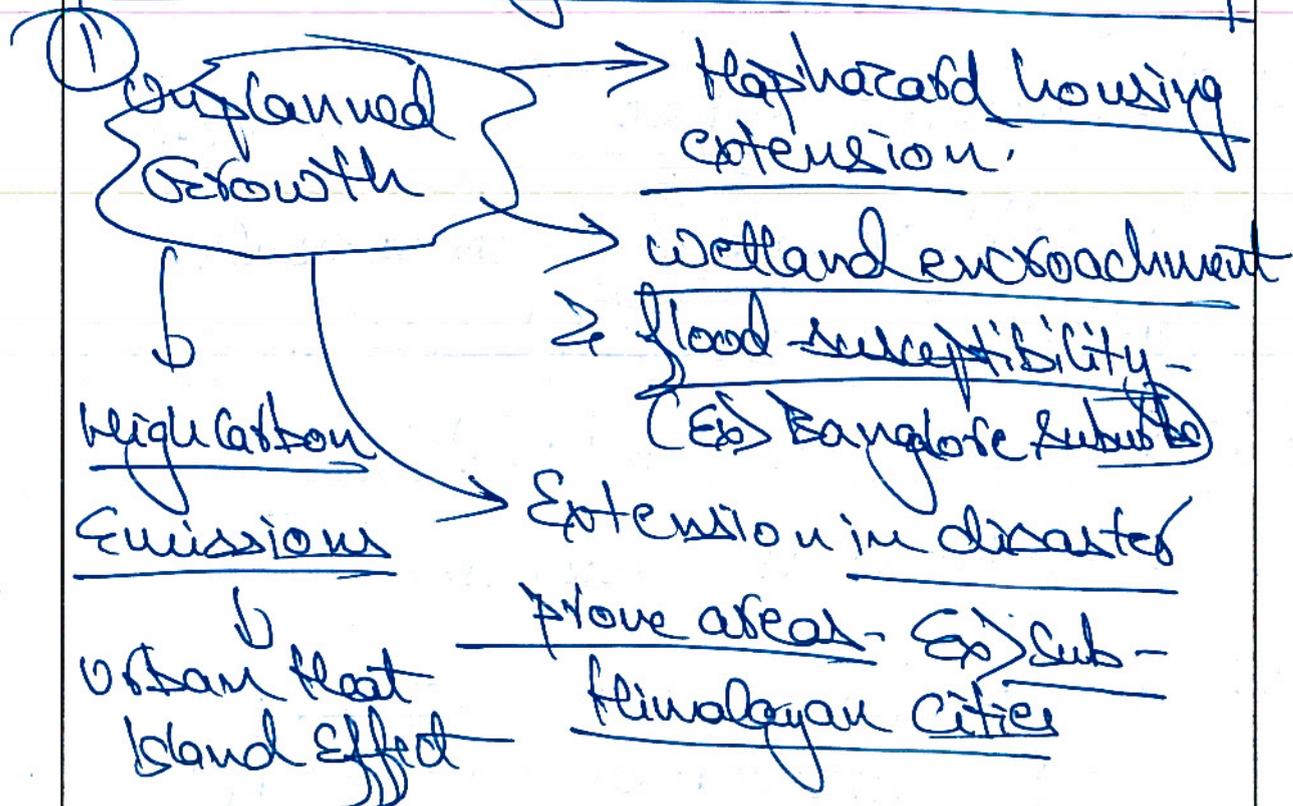
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Urban areas are more vulnerable to disasters due to unplanned growth and infrastructure collapses. Discuss. What strategies do you recommend to enhance urban resilience to such disasters?   (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ans →

Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs 2021 Report highlight that 75% of million cities have high disaster vulnerability.

Urban Areas higher Risk to Disasters

① Unplanned Growth → Haphazard housing extension.

→ wetland encroachment
& flood susceptibility.
(E.g) Bangalore Suburbs

high Carbon Emissions → Extension in disaster prone areas - E.g) Sub - Himalayan Cities

↓
Urban Heat Island Effect

② Infrastructure Collapses → Fire Hazard & Unregulated Construction (E.g) Ahmedabad Society Fire

Slums are most vulnerable to hazard → Non Compliance with Building Codes

Strategies to enhance urban disaster resilience

① **Adaptation** :- (a) Regulation enforcement of Fire clearances, National Building Codes etc.

(b) GRIHA → Green Rating for urban building.

(c) Wetland Restoration & Stormwater Drainage

(d) Retrofitting of old vulnerable building.

② **Mitigation** :- (a) Reduce carbon emission per building. → Solar Rooftop.

(b) Emergence Early warning systems → IMD alert for urban floods.
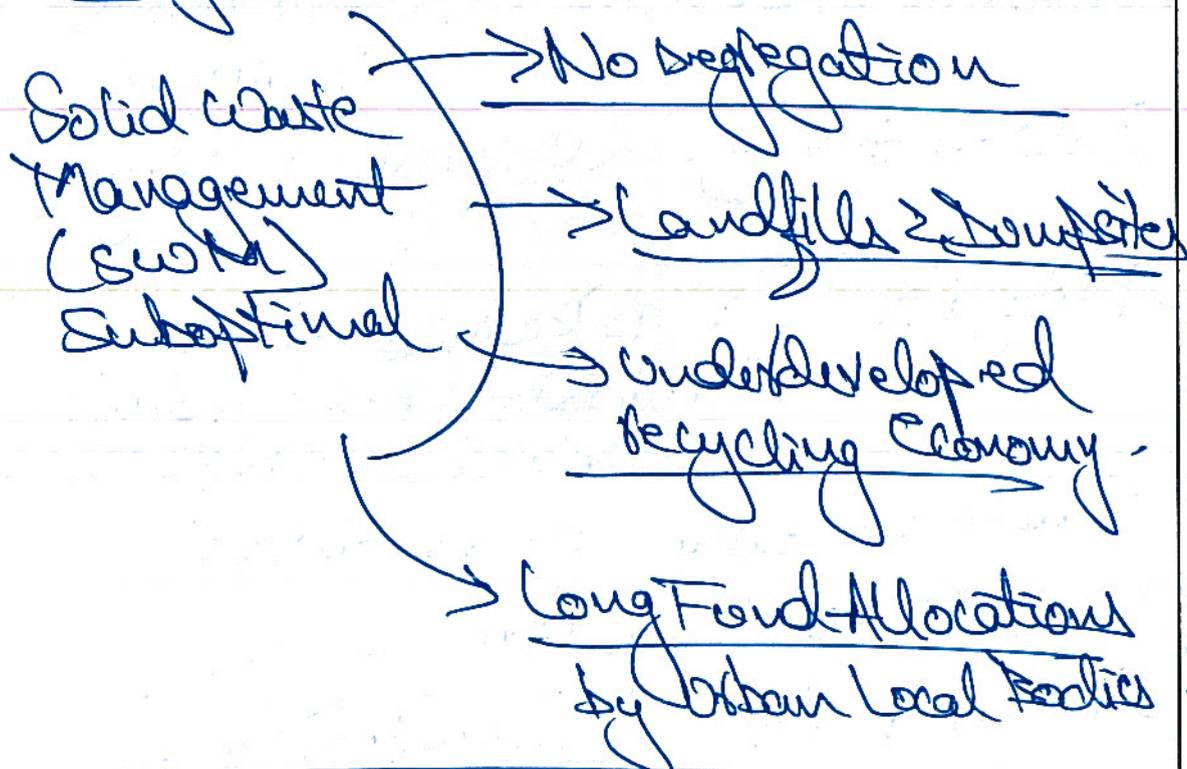
(c) Rehabilitation of Disaster Prone population.

③ **Preparedness** :- (a) Disaster Management Funds (untied) to ULBs.

(b) Community Management Network of Resident Welfare Associations.

Disaster proof cities are essential in our target of SDG(11) :- Sustainable Cities.

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ans) Only 18% of Solid waste is treated in India with high burden from city centres.

Solid waste Management (SWM) Suboptimal →
- → No segregation
- → Landfills & Dumpsites
- → underdeveloped recycling economy.
- → Long Fund Allocations by Urban Local Bodies.

Long Term Technological Solutions

① Replacement of Plastic waste @ 42% of all solid waste.
Eg → Movowed Plastic, steel & glass packaging.

② Segregation based on IoT 7% Eg)

Sensor enable waste bins & collecting vehicles.

③ Low emission SWM plants.
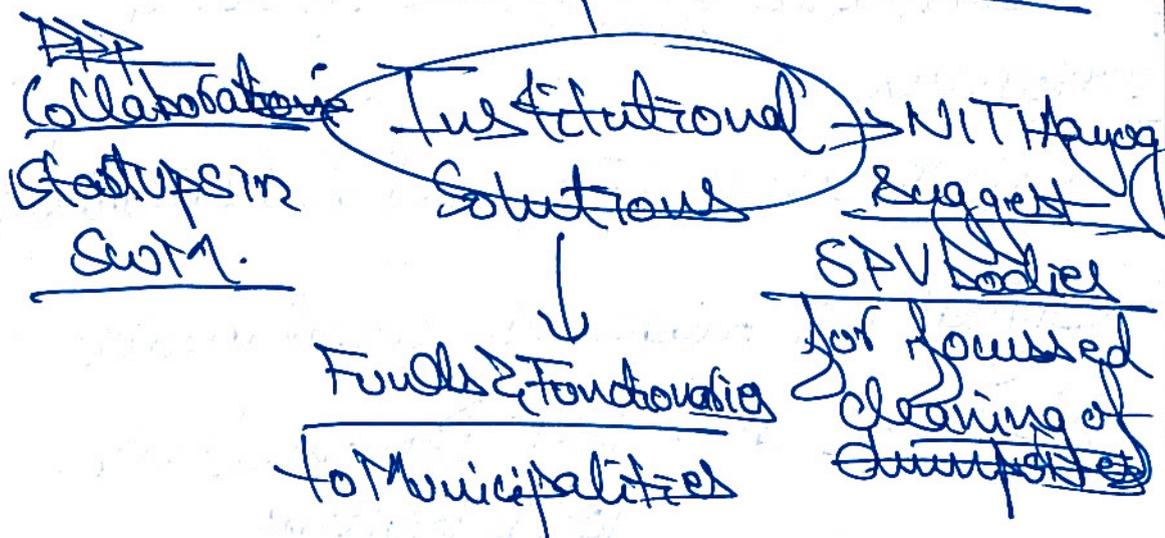→ Nuapada (Odisha) Model of zero legacy waste.

④ Separation & Processing of SWM.
→ Fixed Crusher Scraper Machines at landfill sites.

⑤ Reducing SW generation. Eg) Emphasis on Circular technologies.

⑥ Dashboard based SWM Management

Apply SWM Rules, 2016 to both rural & urban areas.

Collaboration's Startups in SWM.

Institutional Solutions → NITI Aayog suggest SPV bodies for focussed cleaning of dumpsites

↓

Funds & Functioning to Municipalities

Achieving goal of Sustainable & liveable cities require proactive waste management.

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

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

Ans) 5th Generation warfare extensively uses social media for non-traditional multidomain warfare.

Role of social media in contemporary conflicts

① Narrative warfare & Agenda setting.
→ ISI Narrative Campaign post-Pahalgam.

② Recruitment for organized crimes & terrorism.
→ ISIS uses Telegram for Cadre recruitment.

③ Digital Espionage via social media.
→ 2025 Case: BSF Personnel leaking troop locations.

④ Misinformation & Panic Campaign.
→ Naxals spreading Maoist ideology via social media.

5. Trade market for illegal activities -
   Eg⟹ Facebook Marketplace used for drug peddling.

6. Fake currency introduction & economic warfare - Eg⟹ Instagram pages of counterfeit currency.
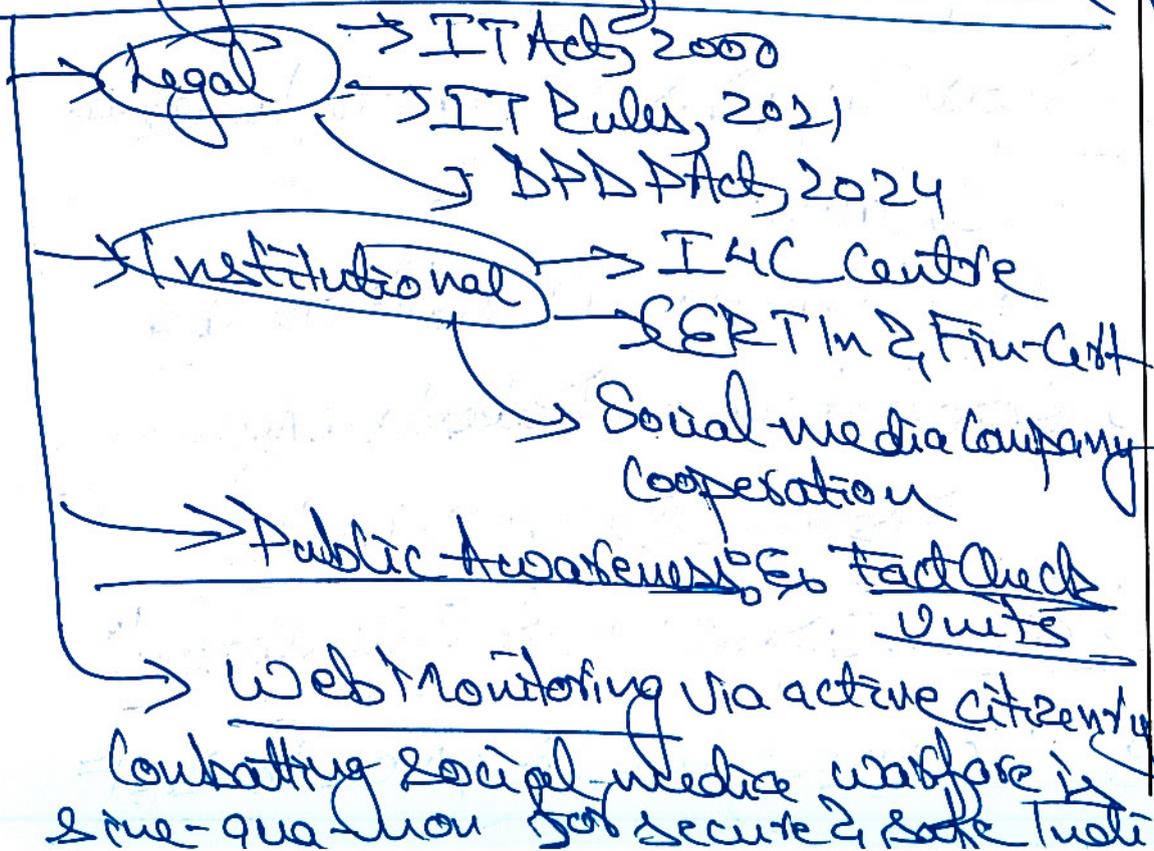
7. Cognitive Manipulation & Insurgency
   Eg⟹ China fuelling North East insurgency via Signal & Telegram.

8. Advanced attacks & ⊋ wide publicity
   Eg⟹ Boko Haram's social media releases.

Security Architecture for social media

- Legal → IT Act, 2000
  → IT Rules, 2021
  → DPDP Act, 2024

- Institutional → I4C Centre
  → CERT In & Fin-Cert
  → Social media Company cooperation

→ Public Awareness & Fact Check Units

→ Web Monitoring via active citizenry -

Combatting social media warfare is sine-qua-non for secure & safe India.

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

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

Fig ⓪ shows that BSF is Central Armed Police Force for securing International Borders (IB) along India-Pakistan Boundary.

Fig ① → Operational Areas of BSF

Role & Mandate of BSF

① Complete security of India-Pakistan Borders

② Patrolling & securing difficult to reach areas.
    Eg⟩ Jaisalmer Desert Patrolling.

③ Retaliation to Pakistani Agression.
    Eg⟩ Status Quo at Sir Creek

④ Recent Expansion of Jurisdiction
    a) 50 km from IB given to BSF

to maintain law & order.

(b) Policing powers upto 50 kms.

(c) Stop drug trafficking in Punjab.

Operational Issues faced by BSF

① Low Personnel strength & high burden per soldier.

② Technological Issues ⇒ Army used modern arms but INSAS outdated as primary weapons for BSF.

③ Difficult Conditions. Eg) Diurnal Desert Temperatures.

④ Conflict with state police.

⑤ Fratricide & personnel issues.

Way Forward

→ CAPF Modernization Funds

→ Multi Agency Patrolling & Synergy with state police.

→ More funds & recruitment.

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ans (1) High income inequality (Oxfam Report - Top 1% holding 40% national income) & world Bank 2024 Report highlighting Middle Income Trap are persistent challenges.

Persistent Challenges of India's Growth story

(1) High Inequality :- (a) Backward agriculture (86% small & marginal farmers)

(b) Unemployment & labor productivity issues (Eg → LFPR is around 51% only)

(c) Gender Inequality . Eg → Gender Pay Gap

(d) Rural-Urban Divide - Eg → Digital Inequality (Rural : 25% Urban : 66%)

(e) Manufacturing lagging .

② | Middle Income Trap |° (a) ~500 million people just above & below poverty line.

(b) Low innovation economy. Eb) Gross expenditure on R&D ° 0.7% (China ~ 3%)

(c) MSME Dwarfism & poor production potential.

(d) Highly underutilized workforce.

| Strategies for India to escape middle income trap° Inclusive & Sustainable Growth |

① | World Bank 3i Strategy |°

Investment → Eb) Capex increase to 11.21 lr
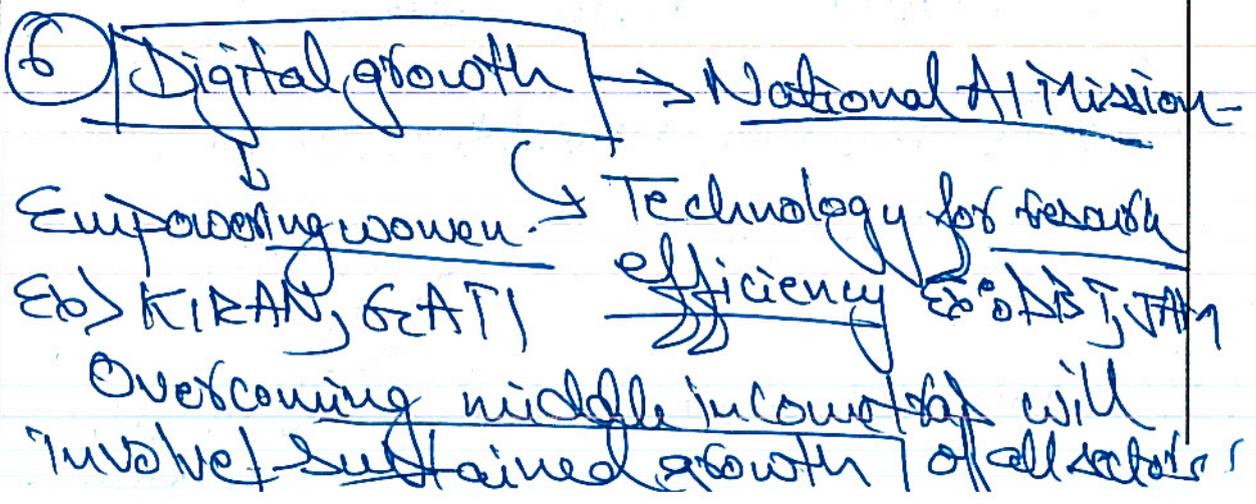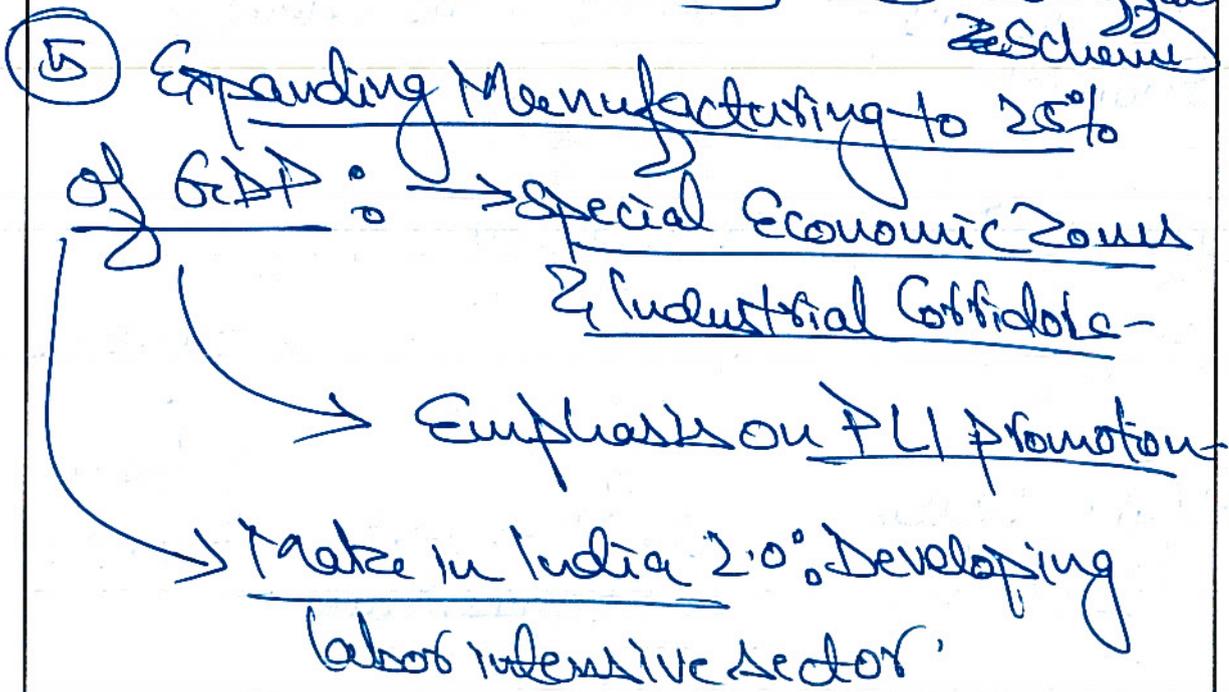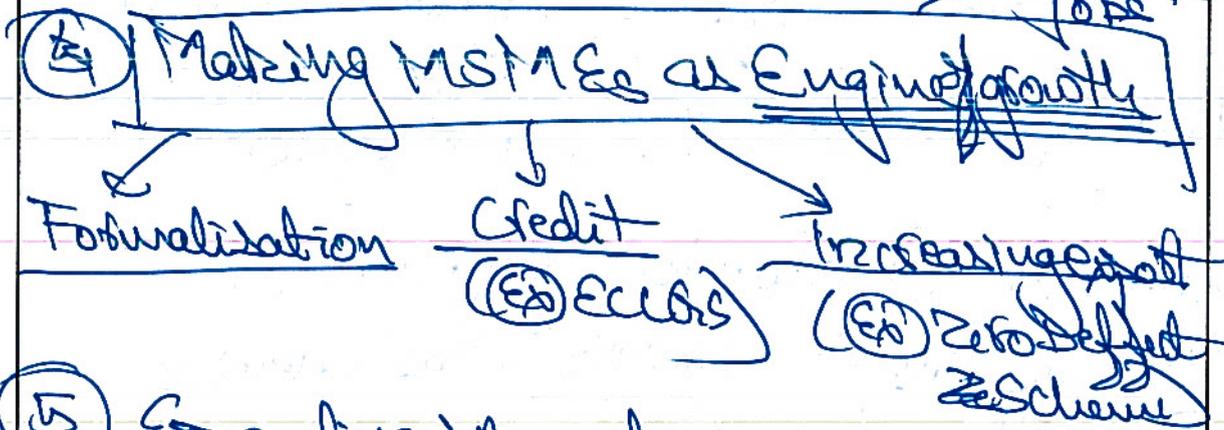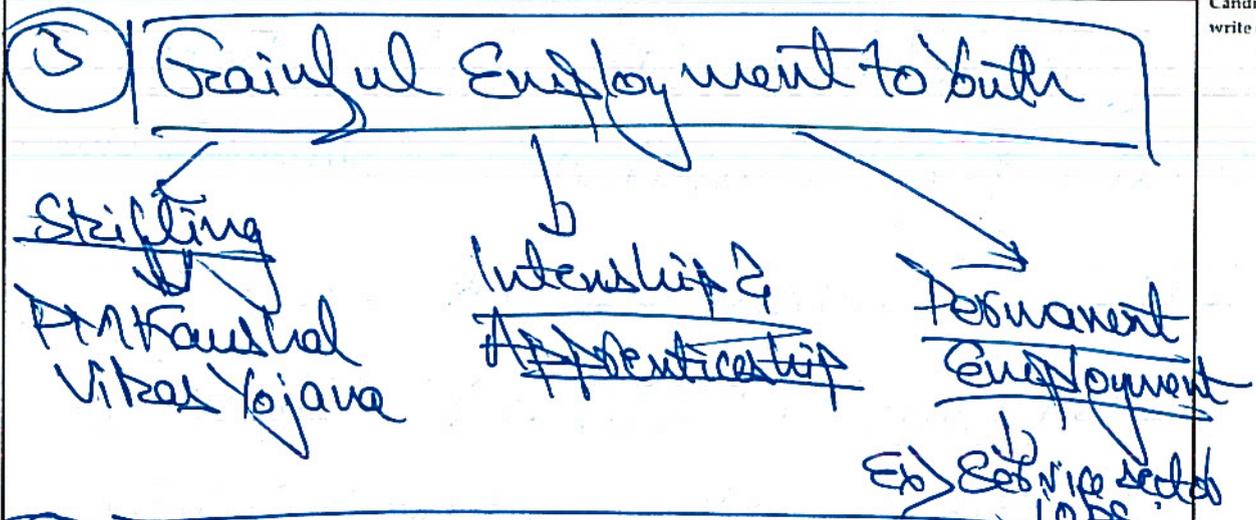
Innovation → Eb) 3rd Biggest startup culture

Integration → Eb) Export Promotion.

② | Resolving agrarian distress |°

(a) Technology led agriculture growth - Eb) Nanofertilizers & Climate Resilient seeds.

(b) Farm to factory linkage. Eb) Krishi Samrdda Yojna

③ Gainful Employment to youth

Stiffing
PM Kaushal
Vikas Yojana

Internship &
~~Apprenticeship~~

Permanent
Employment
Eg) Service sector
Jobs

④ Making MSMEs as Engine of growth

Formalisation

Credit
(Eg) ECLGS)

Increasing export
(Eg) Zero Defect
Ze Scheme

⑤ Expanding Manufacturing to 25%
of GDP : → Special Economic Zones
& Industrial Corridors

→ Emphasis on PLI Promotion

→ Make In India 2.0% Developing
labor intensive sector

⑥ Digital growth → National AI Mission

Empowering women → Technology for research
Eg) KIRAN, GATI   efficiency Eg) DBT JAM

Overcoming middle income trap will
involve sustained growth of all sectors

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

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

Ans12) MSMEs Contribute 45% to exports
432% to domestic GVA, yet only
14% of MSMEs have scaled up & formalized.

[MSMEs are central to success of Make in India]

① Labour intensive production.
   eg) Employment Elasticity: 1% MSME output ⟶ 1.11% employment increase.

② Decentralised & rural production.
   eg) Food Processing MSMEs.

③ MSMEs are export oriented & leaner producing hubs - eg) Textile MSMEs.

④ Easier to scale up MSME operation.
   eg) Gradations & incentives for MSME.

⑤ Budget 2025 | ° MSME is engine of growth.

Challenges in growth & scaling up

1. Regulatory Cholestrol. (Eg) Labor & Environmental permits.

2. Perverse tax & subsidy incentives.
   Eg→ Horizontal Growth of MSMEs.

3. Limited credit availability.
   Eg→ 88% MUDRA → only 33% MSMEs loans
   (SIDBI Report)

4. Employability of workforce.
   Eg→ Poorly skill among workers.

5. Issues of machinery & resources –

Structural Reforms for MSMEs resilience & competitiveness

1. Reform tax & subsidy incentives.
   Eg→ Integrating PLI with MSME incentives.

2. Ease of Doing Business Reforms

Faster Clearances   Labor law Implementation   → Single window Permits

③ Introduce tax breaks & subsidies for every transition from Micro to Small to Medium.

④ Capacity Building of workers.
   Eg> PM Skilling Mission - MSME linkage.

⑤ Availability of Credit.
   Eg> ECLGS 2.0 → More extension.

⑥ Mandate regional & sectoral diversification of MUDRA loans.

⑦ Plug & Earn Model for MSMEs.
   Eg> Common Infrastructure (Production Parks)

⑧ MSME to export linkages.
   Eg> Special Economic Zone of MSMEs.

⑨ Emphasize on formalisation of MSMEs.
   Eg> Vishad & Vishwas for MSMEs.

⑩ Leaner, Faster & Innovating MSMEs via handholding.

MSME Formalisation & Competitiveness will help achieve target of 25% Manufacturing.

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

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

Ans) Central Ground water Report & NABARD agri-irrigation Survey 2022 highlight that water use efficiency at farmers below 20%.

PMKSY : "Per Drop More Crop"

① Focus on microirrigation infrastructure
   →) loans for sprinkler system.

② micro. watershed on farm management.
   →) on farm rainwater storage.

③ Agroclimatic friendly agriculture
   →) Dryland Farming in water scarce regions.

④ Shift from paddy-wheat (water guzzling) to water efficient agriculture.
   →) Promoting millets as nutricereals.

⑤ Idea of water metering & rationed

supply to farms -

However irrigation efficiency is suboptimal

1. Perverse incentive for water wastage.
   Ex) Tubewell loans & free electricity.

2. Poor Cropping patterns.
   Ex) Sugar cultivation in Eastern UP.

3. Overexploitation of groundwater.
   Ex) 70% used in agriculture only.

4. Low uptake of micro irrigation systems.
   high upfront cost   Poor Maintenance   low
                            & operational support   awareness

5. Political agenda inhibiting water reforms in agriculture.

6. Traditional Irrigation Dominance
   Ex) Flood Irrigation on farms.

7. Poor uptake of Nature Based Solutions -
   Ex) Mulching to reduce evaporation

Reforms required to strengthen implementation

① Abolishing tubewell loans & installing electricity meters on farms.

② Net water metering & slabs with higher cost for high use

③ Micro irrigation System (MIS) → Capital support for equipments

→ Subsidy for installation.

→ Training farmers in usage
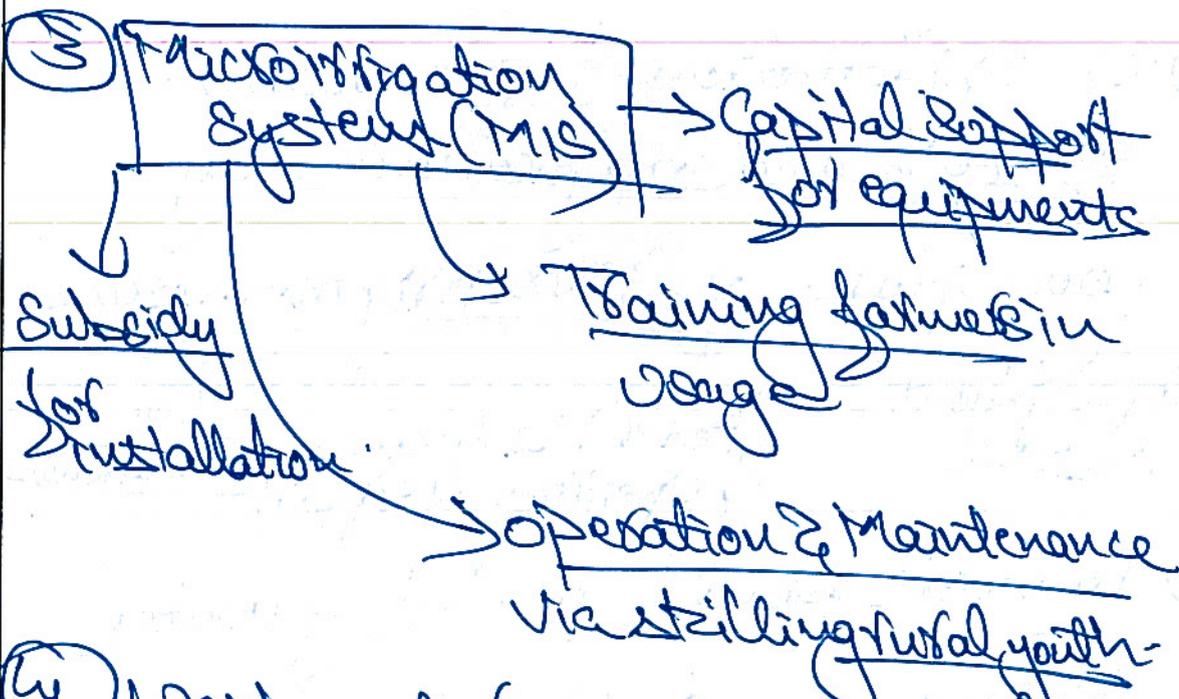
→ Operation & Maintenance via skilling rural youth-

④ Wastewater treatment & circular supply of water to farms -

⑤ NITI Aayog : launch MIS index for competitive uptake.

To reduce water consumption & boost water efficiency, PMKSY is key to it.

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

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Ans 14) Rising import bill of agri-imports valued at $33bn USD (2024) with Oilseeds & Pulses constituting more than 45% of imports.

Rising import making cultivation unremunerative

① Poor market support for procurement.
    Ex) FCI does not procure pulses & oilseeds in market.

② Cost of import < Cost of Production.
    Ex) Mustard oil imports are cheaper.

③ Cobweb Phenomenon : Price booming but preventing pulses production expansion.

④ Low oilseed manufacturing base in India.

(5) Import Dependence → less incentive to domestic farmer for production -

Measures to promote oilseeds in India

(1) National Mission on Oilseed Production (NMEOP) → Extend to NorthEast & Eastern Coast
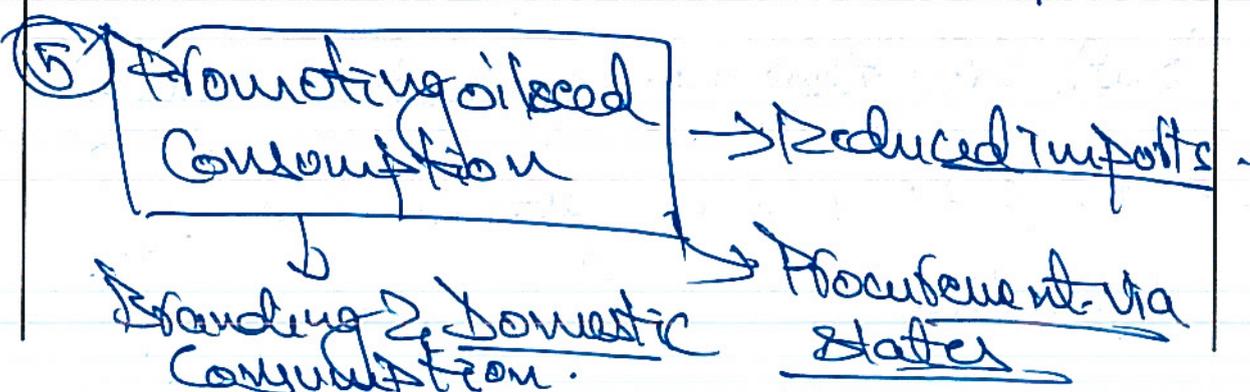
(2) Use MSP signalling & via centralised oilseed procurement.

     Eg→ PDPS (PM-AASHA) for oilseeds.

(3) Availability of good quality oilseed inputs & extension support -

     Eg→ e-KRISHI Channel for oilseeds.

(4) Integrating farm to FPI Industries → Better price realisation & more uptake -

(5) Promoting oilseed Consumption → Reduced Imports.

     ↓   → Procurement via states

Branding & Domestic Consumption.

6) Per acre subsidy & support to minimize costs.

Steps for pulses production in India

1) Budget 2025 :→ TOP for Pulses.

→ MSP & Farm Support to Moong Urad & Tur.

→ Focussing on high potential Pulses Districts.

2) Government signalling on maximizing Central procurement & minimizing imports.

Ex→ P&S & PDPS Scheme for pulses.

3) Promoting mixed farming system.
Ex→ Pulses-Paddy Systems.

4) Marketing → Packaging & Branding
→ e-NAM for supply to private player.

5) Linking farm markets to urban centres for more consumption.

Reducing oilseed & pulses import has twofold advantage of less Import Bill & Improved farmer Income

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ans) IIT Kanpur supported Pilot Project for Cloud Seeded Raining in Delhi was recently conducted successfully.

Scientific Principles Behind Cloud Seeding

① Spreading [hygroscopic nuclei] in air such as Silver Iodide (AgI), Pottassium Iodide (KI) etc

↓

② Requirement of some light moisture & less winds : Allow for Cloud formation

↓

③ water moisture starts accumulating around hygroscopic nuclei → Moisture layers AgI

↓

④ Developing of small droplets into larger droplets

↓

⑤ Continuous accumulation leads to

Cloud formation & eventual Precipitation.

⑥ Biological Decomposition of AgI, KI etc, to prevent pollution issues.

Cloud Seeding role in alleviating air pollution

① AgI attracts particulate matter $\Rightarrow$ Removal of fine pollutants.

② Rainfall reduces air pollution via $PM_{2.5}, PM_{10}$ & SPM removal.

③ Rainfall induces atmospheric disturbance $\rightarrow$ ↑ Movement & Dispersal of pollutants.

Cloud Seeding role in reducing global warming

① Precipitative reduction of temperature.

    Eg) Rainfall induced cooling.

② Rainfall over dry forest patches & green cover restoration.

③ Rainfall prevent desertification & minimize ground based carbon emission.

④ Rainfall disturbance → Removing Heat Dome (High Press use conditions)

Potential Challenges of Cloud Seeding

→ Cost Burden of Cloud Seeded Raining

→ Disturbing normal weather pattern

→ Possibility of Bioaccumulation & Biomagnification.

→ Scalability issues (Area limited)

→ Cannot be used in windy Conditions.

→ Limited to pilot projects.

Cloud Seeding present viable solution to combate triple planetary crisis.

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

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

Ans 16) | Homi J Bhabha | designed 3 stage
Nuclear Power Programme (NPP) for
energy security & energy independence.

| Account of evolution of 3 stage NPP |

① | Phase I | : Uranium 235 as fuel
        → Reactors : PHWR, BWR
          & PWR
          (Pressurized Heavy water
          (PHWR) used & Heavy
          water as Coolant)

        → 24 installed & 12 fully operational
        Eg) Kalpakkam & Kudankulam.

② | Phase II | : Plutonium 235 & Uranium
                235/233 as fuel

        → Currently under R&D &
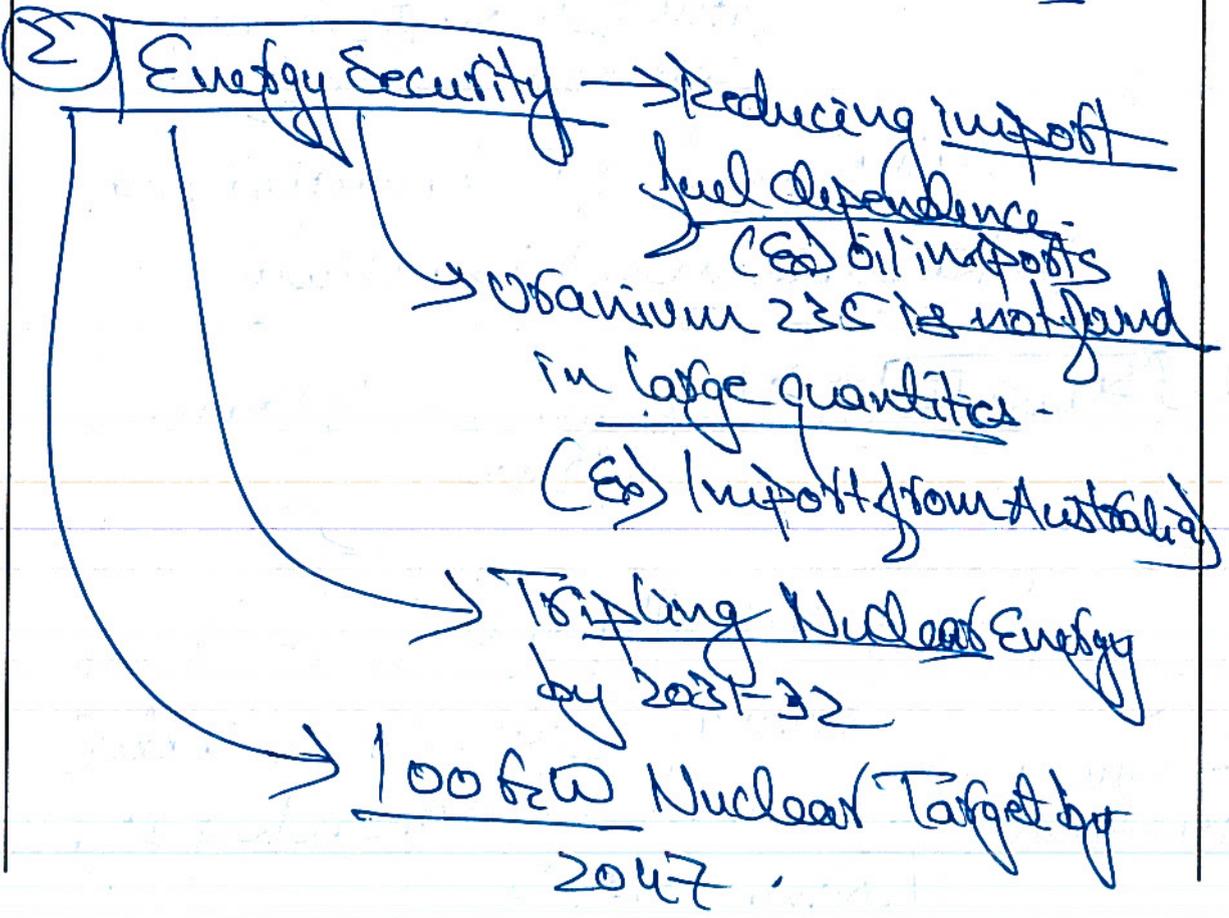   Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor
        will be installed at Kalpakkam.

Produce more
neutrons   → | Critical for stage III |.

(3) **Phase III** $\frac{e}{o} \rightarrow$ Thorium 232 based reactor

↓ → Converting Th 232 to

R & D Phase U^{233} via Phase II

with only neutrons (FFBR)

viable residual

Molten Salt Reactor
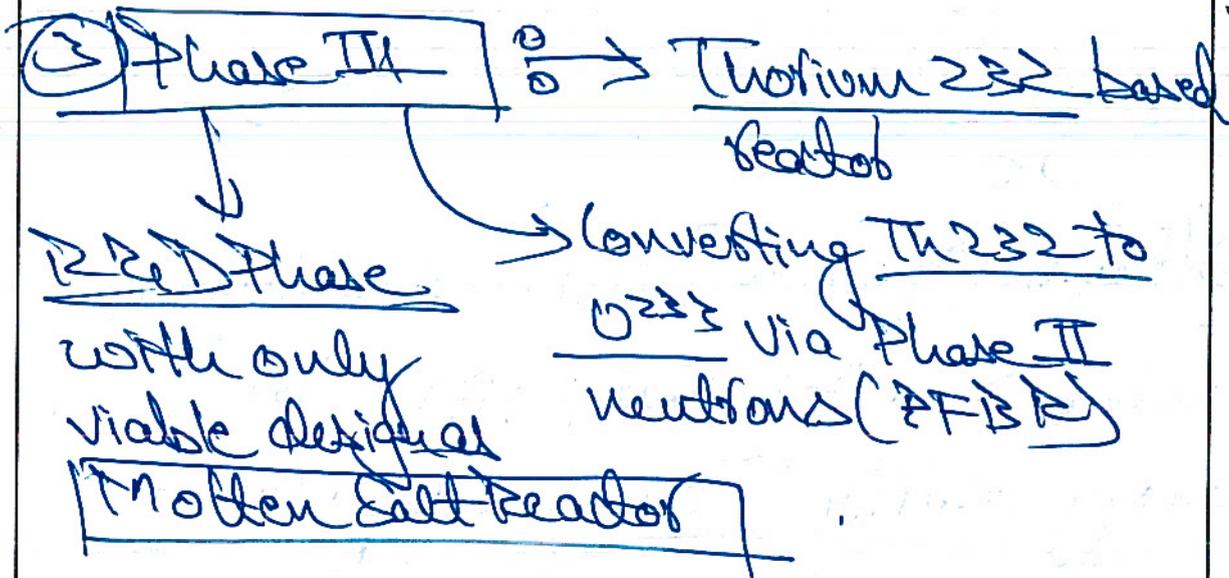
Strategic Imperatives & Advantages of Thorium Based III rd stage

(1) Availability of wide thorium resource base

&) Monazite sands on West Coast

(2) Energy Security → Reducing import fuel dependence

&) oil imports

→ Uranium 235 is not found in large quantities

&) Import from Australia

→ Tripling Nuclear Energy by 2031-32

→ 100 GW Nuclear Target by 2047.

③ Easier disposal of spent fuel.
↪ Radon can be atmospherically released + low byproduct wastage.

④ Nuclear as central to Energy sector Decarbonisation : [Connecting link] between Coal based generation to Green Energy Generation.

⑤ Thorium based Molten Salt Reactors less chances of Nuclear accidents.

⑥ [Strategic autonomy] → No mandatory IAEA inspection of domestic fuel.

→ Plutonium Enrichment (military)

→ Export Potential of Thorium.

Thorium based 3rd stage will secure strategic edge, fiscal prudence & Energy security.

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

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ans→) | IPCC AR-6 | highlights that 2024 was warmest year with Global Average Temperature ~ 1.8℃ above Pre Industrial Level

Rapid Global warming's Impact on Biodiversity

① Threat to natural ecosystems.
→ Ocean Rise ↪ → Coral Bleaching -

② Mass species extinction due to rising temperatures.
→ Tortoise fertilisation is temperature dependent

③ Rising oceans is threat to coastal - biodiversity
→ Harm to kelp forests & Mangrove ecosystem

④ wide impact on floral ecosystem.
Eg) Western Ghats report around 100 endemic specie loss.

⑤ Drought, desertification & land degradation.
Eg) Elephant & Rhino population decrease due to frequent droughts.

⑥ Biodiversity decline via anthropogenic led climate change -
Eg) Deforestation ——> Habitat fragmentation to wildlife.

⑦ Emerging new zoonotic & animal diseases -
Eg) zombie virus by Arctic Thawing.

| Measures required for ecological resilience |

① Following Paris Climate Agreement

Reducing temperature rise

Limiting emissions

Adaptation & Mitigation Funds
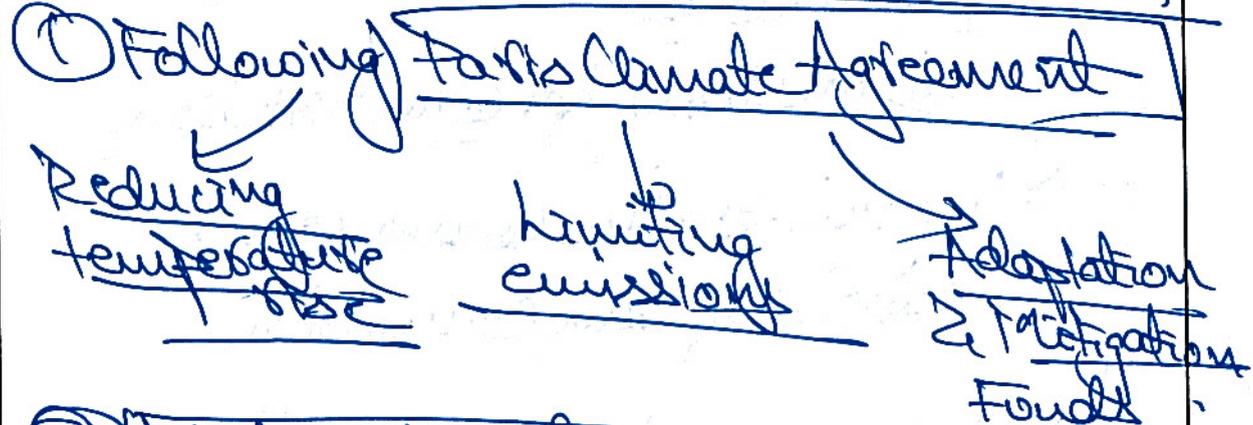
② Nature based solutions for ecosystem resilience -
Eg) Afforestation & Great Green wall initiatives.

(3) Climate Smart Agricultural Patterns.
   E.g⟹ No tillage, Carbon neutral agriculture.

(4) Local Communities involvement
   in ecological resilience -
   E.g⟹ UNCBD CoP16 ° New Work Programme -

(5) Reinforcing & protecting ecological
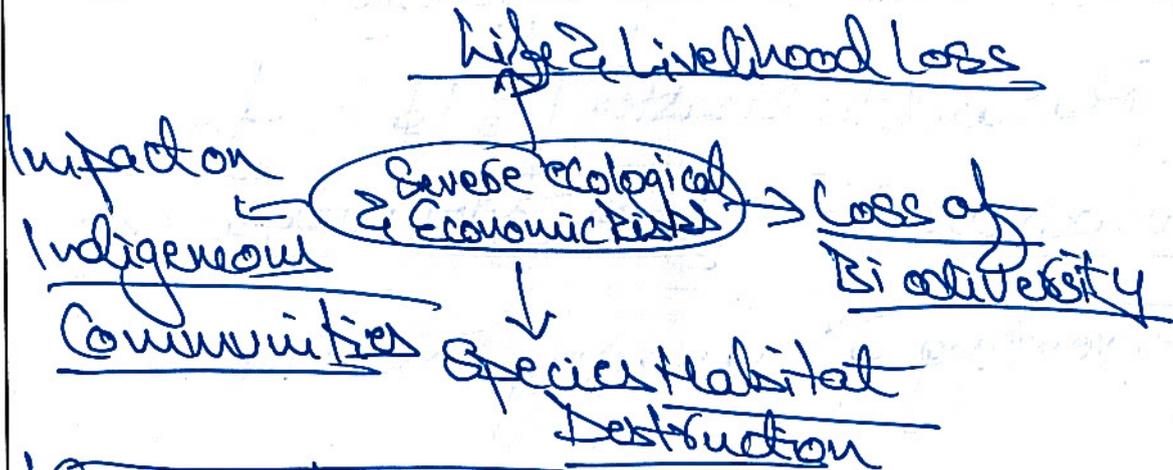   strength. E.g⟹ Ecosystem Protection.

Conservation of species diversity

→ Protected Area Approach.
     E.g⟹ Biodiversity Parks

→ Emphasizing on technological
   solutions
     E.g⟹ meshing for coral protection -

→ Insitu - exsitu Conservation.
     E.g⟹ Germplasm conservation.

→ Promoting local participation.
     E.g⟹ BNHS people campaign -

Biodiversity Prevention & Ecosystem
Resilience can help reduce climate losses.

18. भारत में वनाग्नि की आवृत्ति और तीव्रता में वृद्धि हो रही है, जिससे गंभीर पारिस्थितिक और आर्थिक चुनौतियाँ उत्पन्न हो रही हैं। वनाग्नि के विभिन्न कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए। भारत में वनाग्नि की रोकथाम और प्रबंधन के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक
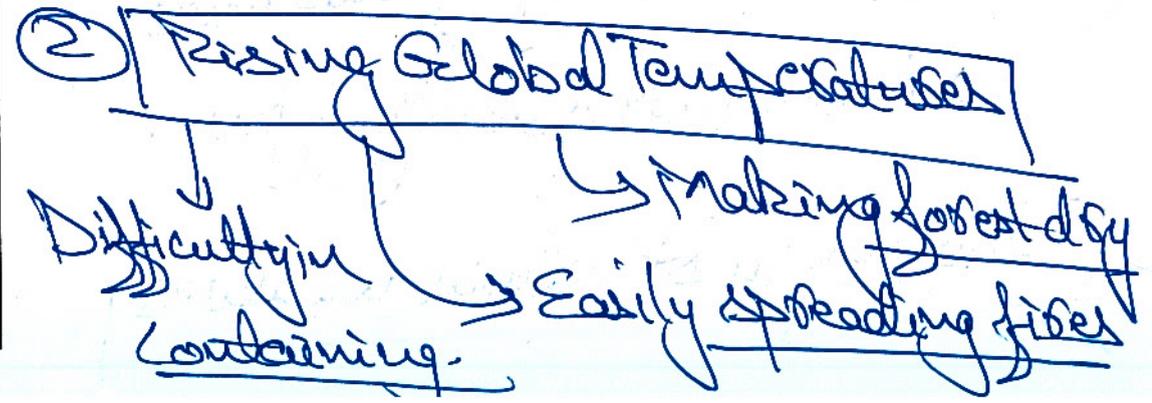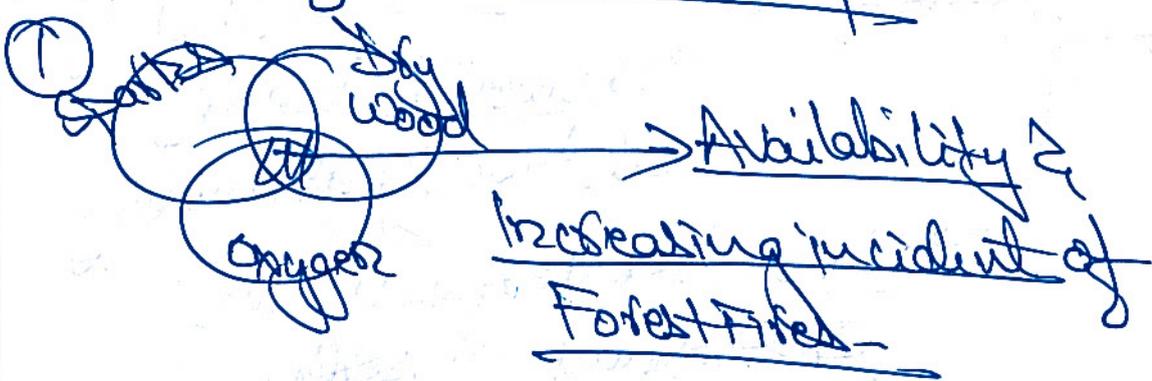
Forest fires in India are increasing in frequency and intensity, posing severe ecological and economic challenges. Describe the various causes of forest fires. What measures are followed to prevent and manage forest fires in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ans Nilgiri forest fire 2024 & Chamoli Forest Fire 2025 highlights rising cases of forest fires in India.

Life & livelihood loss

Impact on Indigenous Communities ← Severe ecological & Economic Risks → Loss of Biodiversity

↓ Species Habitat Destruction

Causes of Forest Fires

① Leaves, Dry wood, Heat, Oxygen → Availability & Increasing incident of Forest Fires.

② Rising Global Temperatures → Making forest dry → Easily spreading fires Difficulty in Containing.

3) Anthropogenic Causes of forest fires

→ Depleting groundwater ~~tables~~

Social
miscreants → Climate Change induced
causing fire erratic rainfall

4) Neglect of dry leaves cleaning in
forest → Aid in rapid system.

5) Hazard to Disaster : Lack of
Containment & forest fire management
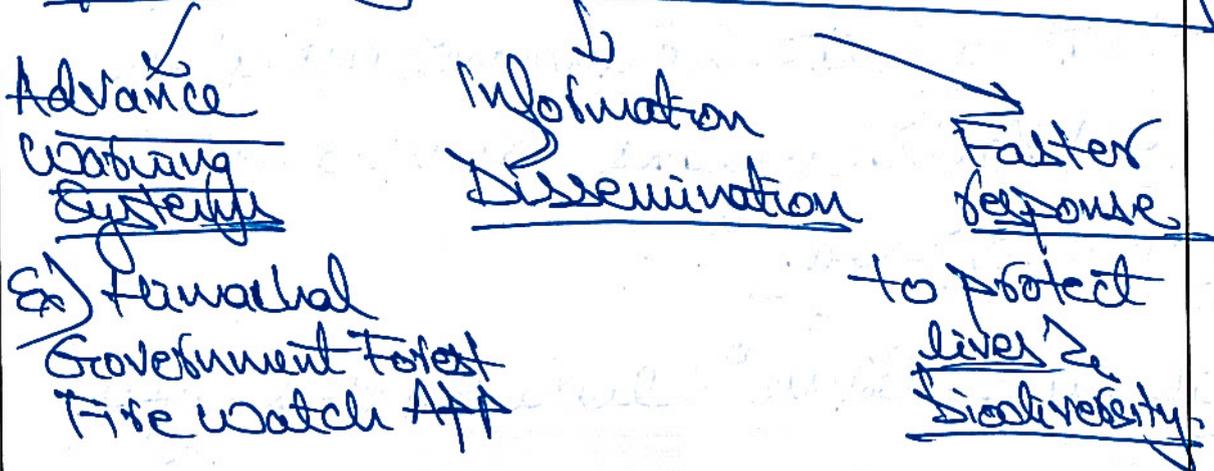
| Preventing & Managing Forest Fire |

1) Understanding → Vulnerability profiling
Risk
→ Satellite based
Real time forest monitoring
→ Hazard Risk Assessment
→ Proximity of settlements
→ Analysing possibility of fires.

2) | Investing in structural measures |

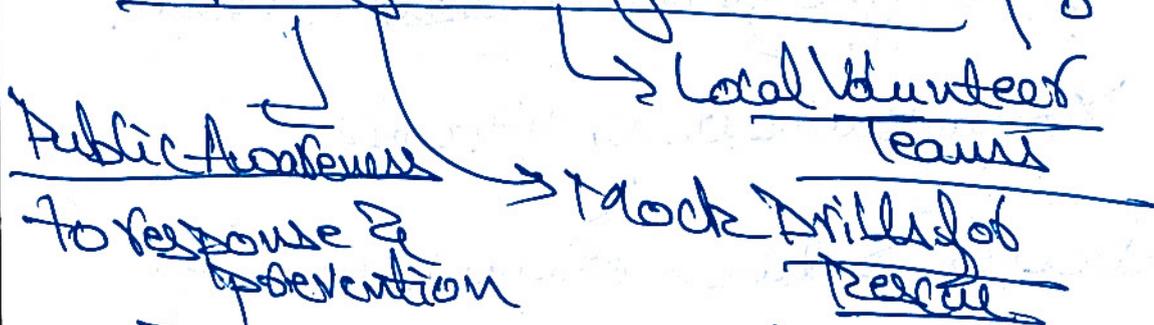g) Planting Firebreaks Rows ; Aerial Methods
for Fire Extinguishing

③ Investing in Non Structural Measures

Advance
Warning
Systems

Information
Dissemination

Faster
response
to protect
lives &
Biodiversity

g) Himachal
Government Forest
Fire watch App

④ Climate Change & Adaptation

→ Reducing
temperature
rise

→ Ecosystem
Approach via
reforestation

→ Reducing point source
emissions
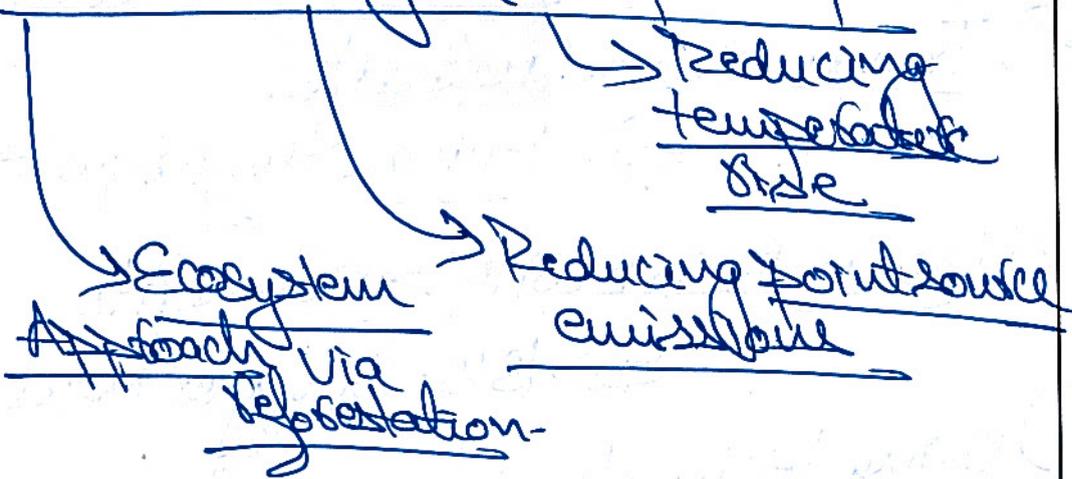
⑤ Capacity Building & Awareness

→ Local Volunteer
Teams

Public Awareness
to response &
prevention

→ Mock Drills &
Rescue

Forest Fires are natural hazard, however
proper management can prevent disasters

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ans) UNODC defines organized crime as

"illicit organized crime network where institutional means are used for crime & profit".

Organized Crime's Characteristics & Types

① Organized illegal trade : Eg) Drugs & Gun-Running

② Transnational network
         Eg) Human trafficking network

③ Close network with terror outfits -
         Eg) ISIS - Smuggler Nexus

④ Using technological innovation -
     Eg) Crypto frauds & economic crimes -

⑤ Money laundering networks

Linkages between organized crime & terrorism

① Shared use of infrastructure.

1) Infiltration Routes → Drug ~~Trafficking~~ Terrorists

2) Shared operations & personnel.
   Ex) Boko Haram → Human Trafficking
                   → Terror operations.

3) Organized crimes fund terrorism.
   Ex) Opium trade of Al-Qaeda.

4) Both have operational synergy.
   Ex) OGW terror workers are also Hawala operators in Kashmir.

5) Organized crime provide economic front to terror outfits

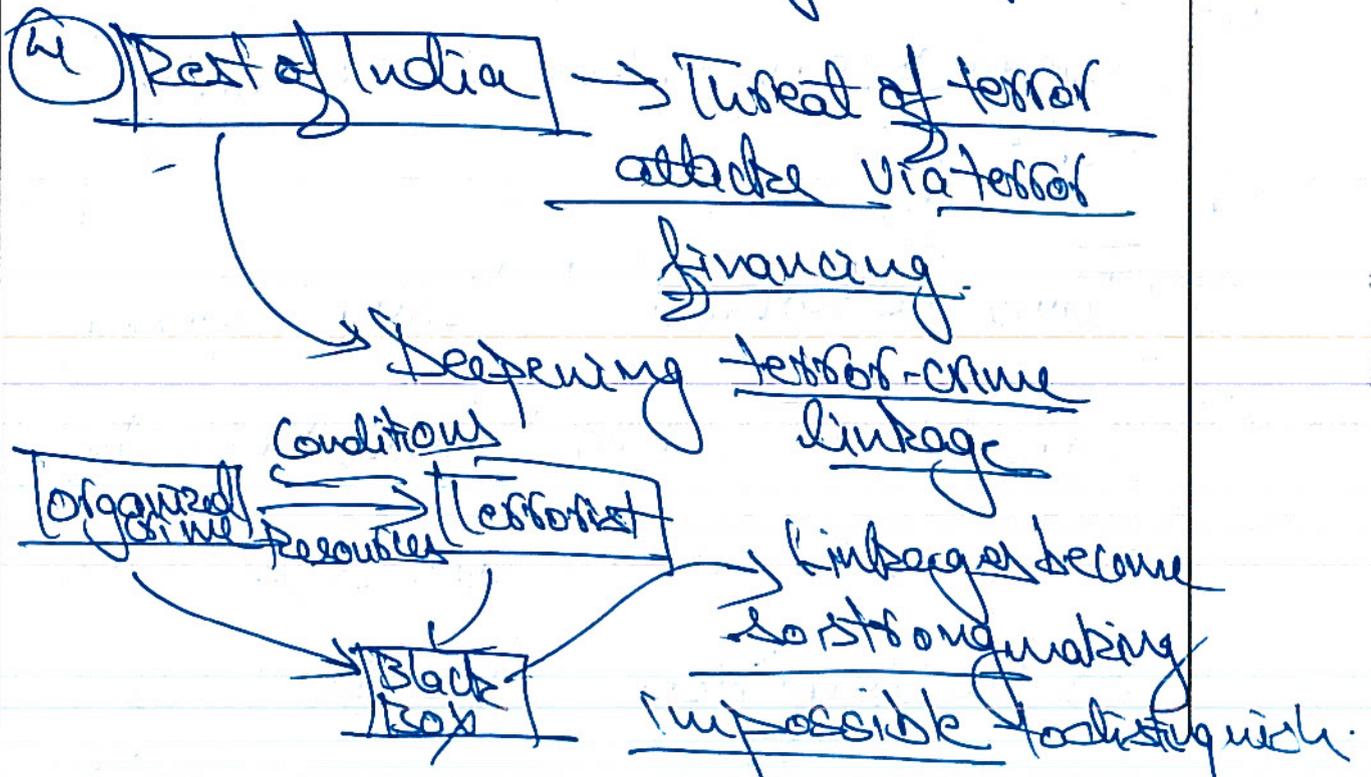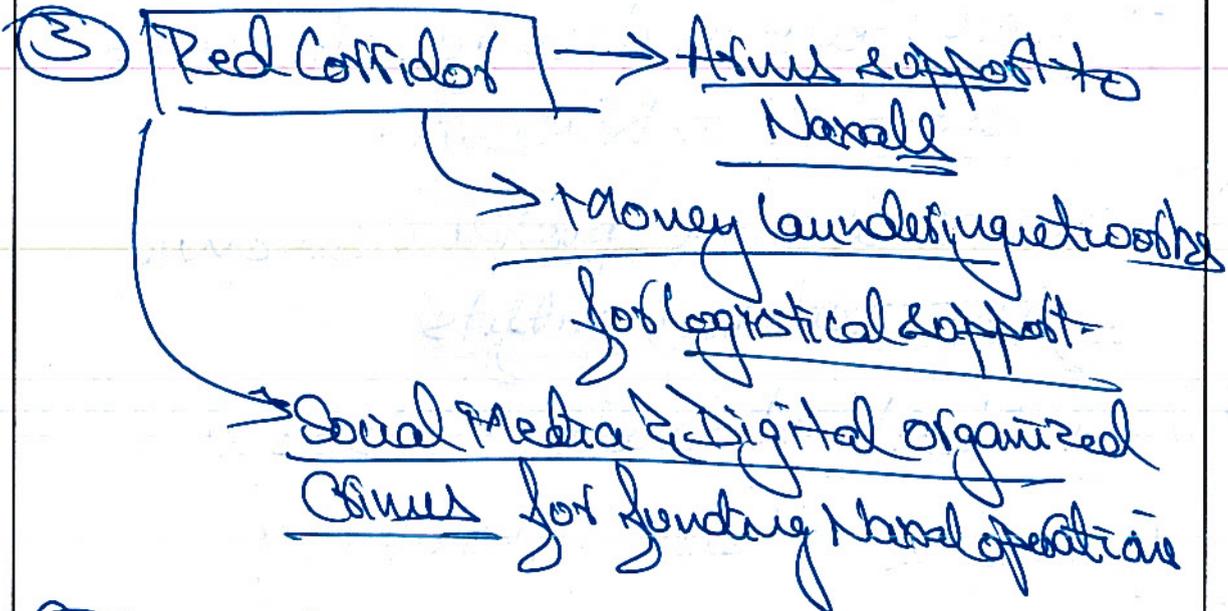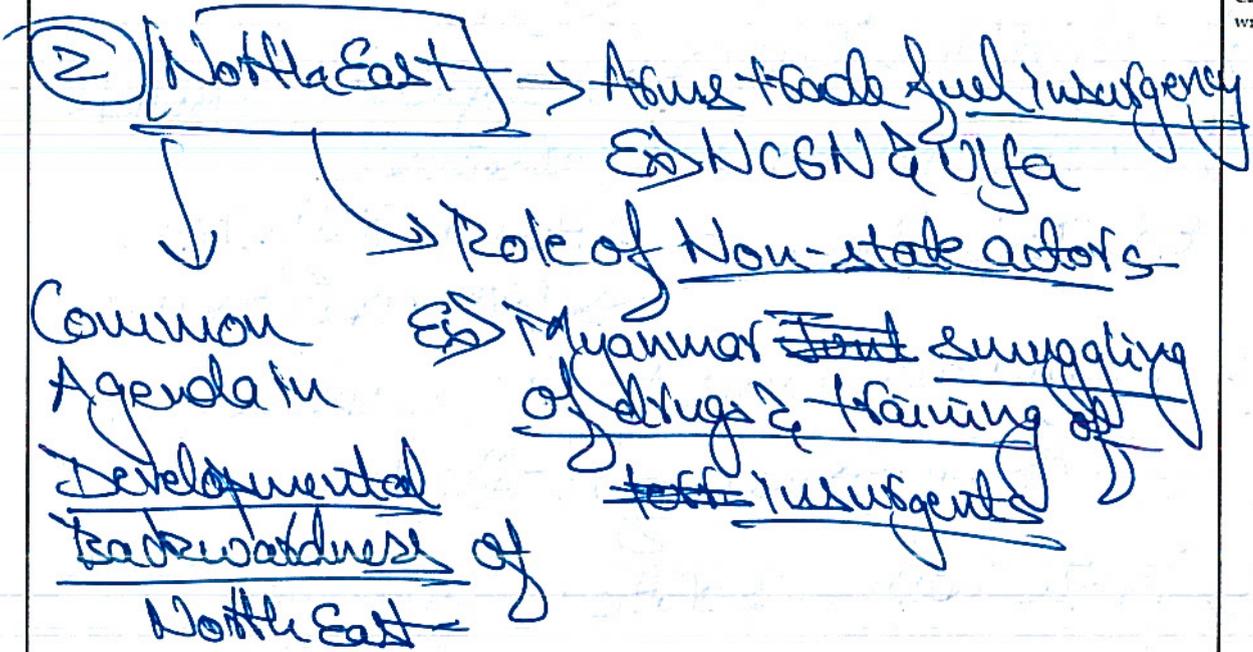6) Similarity of Goals, Ex) Socio-Economic chaos & instability.

┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│ Linkages posing internal security   │
│ Challenges   │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘

[Jammu & Kashmir] ° Drug Trafficking

Illegal Arms Trade & Hawala Networks

fuel cross Border terrorism & Insurgency.

Ex) Kashmir Drug ← Intertwined Terror
   Issue   Problem

②) [North East] → Arms trade fuel insurgency
Eg) NCN & Ulfa

→ Role of Non-state actors

Eg) Myanmar ~~Post~~ smuggling
of drugs & training of
~~terr~~ Insurgents

Common
Agenda in
Developmental
backwardness of
North East

③) [Red Corridor] → Arms support to
Naxals

→ Money laundering networks
for logistical support

→ Social Media & Digital organized
Crimes for funding Naxal operations

④) [Rest of India] → Threat of terror
attacks via terror
financing

→ Deepening terror-crime
linkage

Conditions
[Organized Crime] ⟶ [Terrorist]
Resources

→ Linkages become
so strong making
impossible to distinguish.

[Black Box]

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

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Fig① Shows multidimensional issues & security challenges in Northeast

Fig①

Insurgency, Border disputes, Organized crime, Ethnic Conflict, Refugee influx
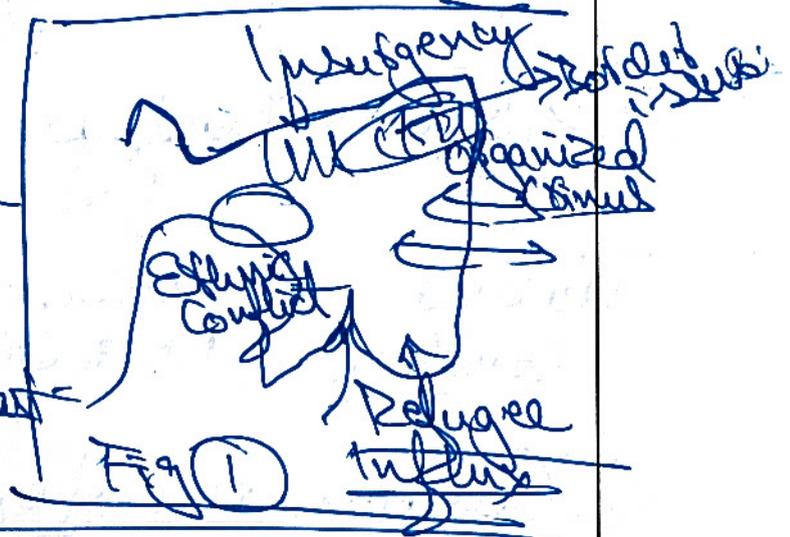
- Various security challenges of North East

① Ethnic Conflicts- Eg) Manipur Kuki-Metei Clashes.
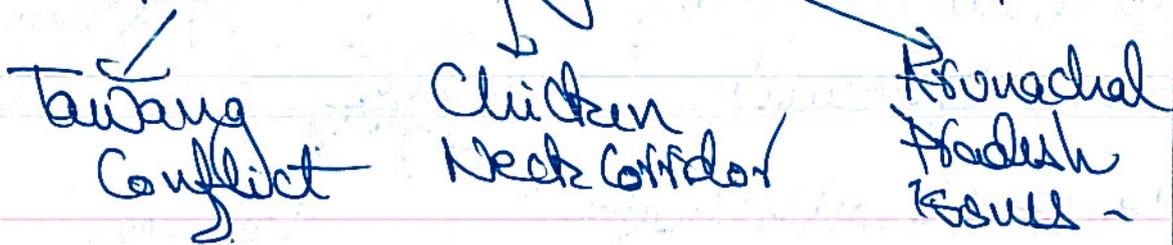
② Competing insurgent groups- Eg) NSCN, OLFA etc.

③ Free Movement Regime Challenges

Porous Borders

Illegal Arms & Drug Smuggling

Refugee influx

(4) Internal disturbances due to refugee immigration from various borders.
→ Bangladeshi infiltration in Assam.

(5) Border Challenges with China.

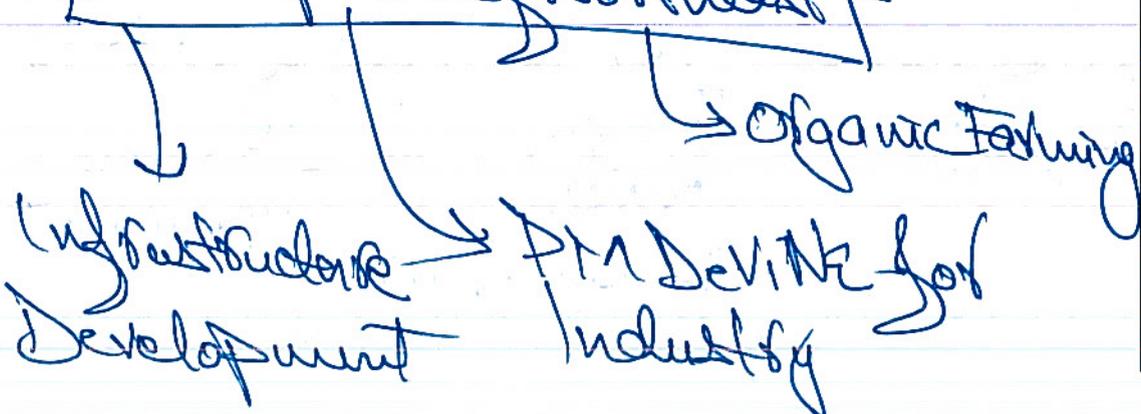Tawang Conflict   Chicken Neck Corridor   Arunachal Pradesh Issues -

(6) Growing role of external state actors
→ China fuelling insurgency.

(7) Growing organised crime rackets. → Illegal wildlife trade.

Steps required to counter

(1) Development of Northeast

→ Organic Farming

Infrastructure Development → PM DeVINE for Industry

② Borders Management
→ securing Chinese Frontiers
→ Scrapping Free Movement Regime
→ CIBMS Based Monitoring

③ MoU & settlement with radical groups.

④ Local Community Networks & AFSPA Rationalisation.

⑤ Stopping organized crime network.

⑥ Technological & Institutional Surveillance. eg) CITES against illegal trade.

Safe & Secure Northeast will make it Growth Frontier of India.

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	DO'S
1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.	1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.	2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of 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.	3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
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.	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.

<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।

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।