

RECEIVED

28 JUL 2025

NEXT IAS

MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (SLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : SLT2505

Test No. : 05

Name of Candidate: MOHIT GUPTA.....Mobile No.Roll No. : A1M246CRA017..... Start Time 12:45 End Time 4:01Date of Examination: 28/07/25..... Medium : English Hindi

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

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

GRAND TOTAL -/ 250

EVAL CODE: EVAL DATE:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately on receipt of the QCA booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.
2. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 12 questions within the given timeline.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
5. Candidates must write answers for the specific question under the respective question itself. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.
6. Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
7. Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

सामान्य निर्देश

1. QCA पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर कृपया तुरंत जांच लें कि इस QCA पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ या सामग्री आदि गलत छपी हुई या फटी हुई या गायब तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका से बदल लें।
2. अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा।
3. अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 12 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
5. अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के उत्तर संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखने होंगे। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

<u>Student Concerns / Query</u>	<u>Evaluator's Feedback / Response</u>
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

 <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Topper's Copy</p>	 <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB</p>
 <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Copy Scanner App</p>	 <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Next IAS Test Centre Location</p>

MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of MTS 2.0 Score Improvement Program (SIP) is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.

Q1.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

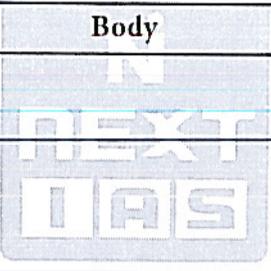
Q6.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion
		

Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

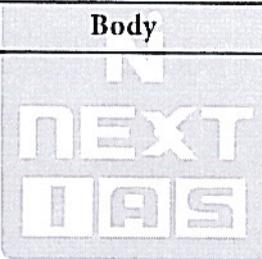
Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion
		

Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion
		

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

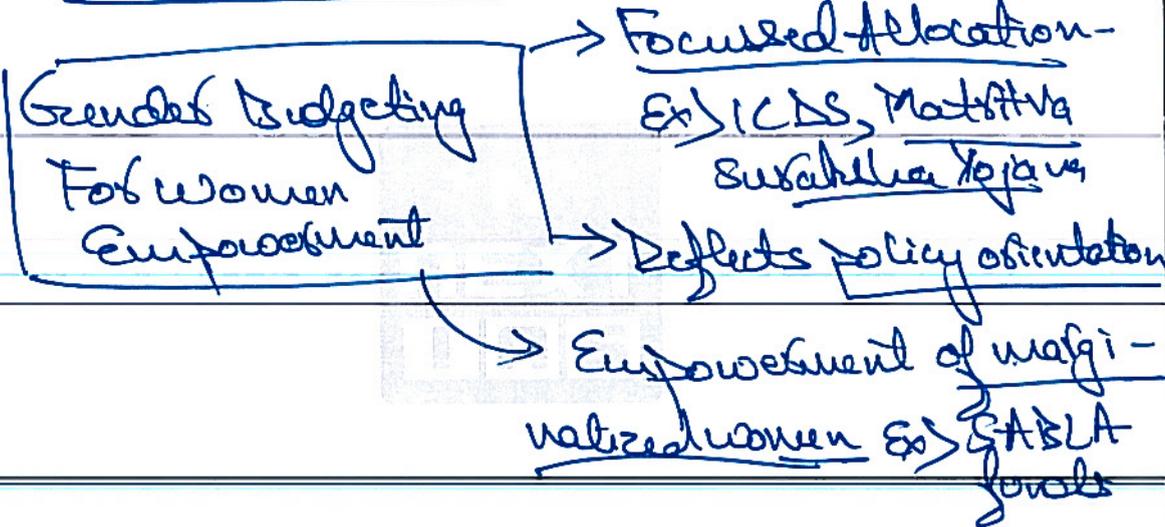




1. सरकारी बजट में जेंडर बजटिंग की ओर हाल ही में किए गये प्रयास महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए इसके महत्व को दर्शाता है। भारत में जेंडर बजटिंग की दिशा में हालिया पहल और उनके महत्व क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
 The recent push towards gender budgeting in the Government Budget reflects its importance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

Ans)

Gender Budgeting was first introduced in 2005-06 & reflects Budget allocation particularly for women empowerment via various schemes.



Recent Initiatives for Gender Budgeting

① Shift towards three fold classification

Part A → 100% funds for women → (Ex) Nishchay Funds

Part B → 30-89% funds → (Ex) Stand Up India

Part C → C30% funds → (Ex) Infrastructure funds.

② 5x increase from 2013-14

Ex) 2013-14 → 20.98 lcr ; 2025-26 → 4.57 lcr

③ 37% Year on Year increase in Budget.

④ Ministry wise allocation & separation of Gender Budget

⑤ Emphasis to move Part-C schemes to Part-B → Focused allocation.

⑥ Outcome Gender Budgeting (to reflect gains & shortcomings in Gender Budget)

Importance of Gender Budgeting

① Women Capability Approach → Education
 Ex) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

→ Employment
 Ex) STET scheme

→ Safety & Security

Ex) Mission Shakti

→ Entrepreneurship
 Ex) SHG loans

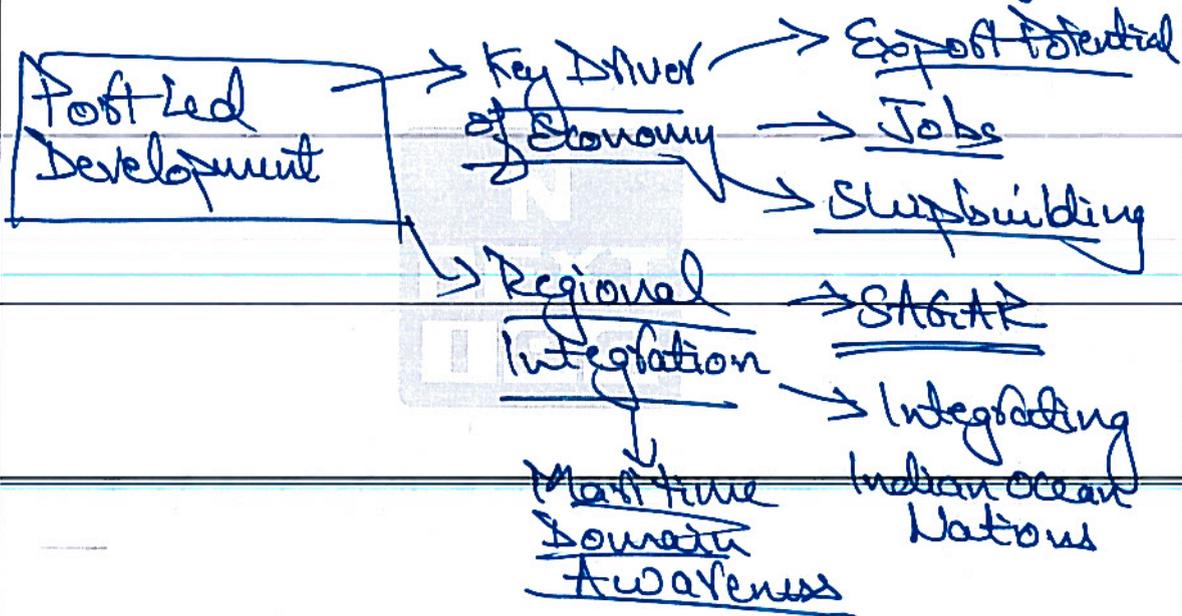
② Shift from beneficiary model to Women led Development.

Ex IMF Chief Christine Lagarde argued, "Just by ensuring women empowerment, India's GDP can grow by 27%".

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

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

Ans) Port-led development refers to development of India's Major & Minor Ports to make them Powerhouse of India's Economy.



Sagarmala initiative for port led growth

① 88% of India's export happens through ports. Sagarmala focuses on 3rd pillar of Budget 2025 ⇒ Exports Growth Engine

② Building International Transshipment Container Port. Ex) Uzisingham Port, Kerala

- ③ Focussing on Shipbuilding Economy.
Ex) Funds for Shipbuilding Scheme (Budget 2025)
- ④ Integrating with multimodal logistics
& industrial corridors-
Ex) JNT Port Part of DMIC Corridor.
- ⑤ Energy Security via quick offloading
of imported oil & gas-

Sagashala for Coastal Economy

- ① Building marine fishery cluster towns
near ports-
- ② Labour Intensive sector → Port Services
→ Operation & Maintenance
→ Shipbuilding.
- ③ Job creation in logistics sector near
major & minor ports-
- ④ Export oriented industries near ports.
Ex) Marine Food Processing.
- Port Development under Sagashala can boost
India's export & help achieve 8% real
growth.



3. मेक इन इंडिया के एक दशक बाद भी, भारत का विनिर्माण क्षेत्र इसकी विकास गाथा में एक कमजोर कड़ी बना हुआ है। भारत जीडीपी वृद्धि और रोजगार सृजन में अपनी क्षमता का उपयोग करने के लिए अपने विनिर्माण क्षेत्र को मौलिक रूप से कैसे नया रूप दे सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
- Even after a decade of Make in India, India's manufacturing sector has remained a weak spot in its growth story. How can India fundamentally reset its manufacturing sector to utilise its potential in GDP growth and job creation? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ans 3) National Manufacturing Policy, 2015 aimed to achieve the potential of India's manufacturing sector.

Manufacturing Sector as weak spot

① Capital Intensive Growth Pattern.

Economic Survey 24 → Employment Elasticity is 0.3 for manufacturing.

② Poor sectoral diversification.

Ex) Export of heavy machinery, automobiles etc are minimal.

③ High logistics cost → High Cost of Output
Ex) 14% of GDP (Total logistical cost).

④ Low year on year growth rate vis-a-vis services - i.e. 2-3% vs 7-8%.

⑤ Low share in global goods export
Ex) 2.8% of Global Goods Export.

Fundamentally reset in Manufacturing sector

① Realising job creation potential :-

(a) Focus on labour intensive industries.

Ex) Budget 2025 → Toys, Footwear etc.

(b) Food Processing Industries to reduce disguised unemployment. (Ex) Mega Food Parks

② Reducing logistical cost of industries -

Ex) Multi Modal Logistical Parks.

③ Realizing potential of SEZs & Industrial Corridors - Ex) Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor.

④ Reducing Regulatory Chokehold.

Ex) Jam Vishwas Bill 2.0 → Reducing criminal Penalties for industries.

⑤ Ease of Doing Business → Easy land Acquisition
→ Simplify labor laws
→ Single window clearances

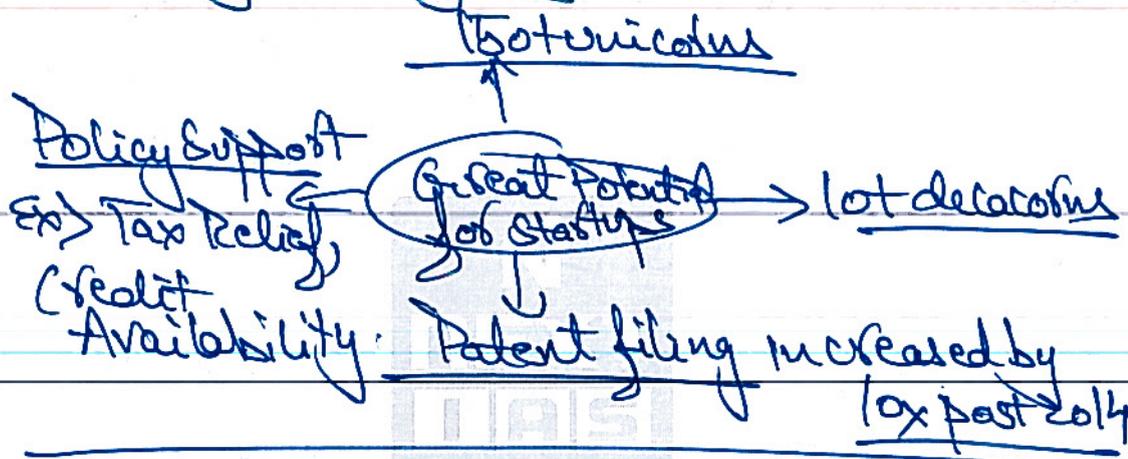
⑥ MSME promotion for manufacturing growth

VISION BHARAT can only be realised if industrial growth gets 7-8% YoY growth

4. भारतीय स्टार्टअप ने अपार संभावनाएं दिखाने के बावजूद नवाचार को आगे नहीं बढ़ाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। भारतीय स्टार्टअप को मूल्य श्रृंखला में ऊपर जाने के लिए उपाय सुझाएँ? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
 Indian startups despite showing great potential have not scaled up on innovation. Discuss. Suggest measures for Indian startups to go up the value chain?
 (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks



Ans 4) India emerged as 3rd largest startup Ecosystem making it startup powerhouse among emerging economies.



It has not scaled on innovation as

- ① Ex-CEA A. Subramanian: Startups are Customer centric rather than innovation centric (Ex): spurt of food delivery apps
- ② Lacking Deep Tech Startup Culture
 Ex: high gestation period for deep tech
- ③ Poor sectoral diversification
 Ex: Services & isotonicos, Agriculture & isotonicos
- ④ Copy-pasting model of successful startups

⑤ Focus on quick returns rather than private investment in R & D.

⑥ Funding winter due to global shocks.

Measures for Indian Startups to grow in Value chain

① Sectoral Diversification. Ex) Agri Startups where competition is less.

② Public investment in Deep Tech Startups

Ex) DPIT funds for Deep Tech Startups like Agricul (Space technology).

③ Growing startup culture in manuf-acturing sector. Ex) Food Processing Startups.

④ Policy incentives for regional decentralisation of startups.

Ex) Innovation Fund for Tier-2, 3 cities.

⑤ Extended tax relief for new innovations.

Ex) Promoting startups in Biotech

PM Modi asserted, "Startups support innovation & can be come growth engines in developmental story of India".

5. गैर-कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था में पशुपालन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। पशुपालन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हाल ही में प्रस्तावित पशुधन जनगणना की क्या आवश्यकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
- Discuss the importance of livestock farming in a non-farm economy. What is the need for the recently proposed livestock census in promoting animal husbandry?
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks



Ans 5) Livestock farming is part of Integrated Farming Systems whose returns are optimised for farm & non-farm sector.

Importance of Livestock Farming in Non-Farm Economy

① High Gross Value Added Contribution.

Ex) Agri GVA \rightarrow \sim 22% ; overall \sim 5% GVA

② Dalwai Committee is important pillar

for increasing & diversifying farm income

③ Centrality for nutrition security.

Ex) Economic Survey 22 \rightarrow Protein Poverty in Indian Population

④ High Potential for linkage to Food Processing Sector. Ex) AMUL success.

⑤ High Export Potential. Ex) Global Demand of A2 Indian Milk.

Livestock Census Promoting Animal Husbandry

① Accurate assessment of total livestock
 & Profiling (Bovine, Non-Bovine etc.)

② Targetted & Data Driven Intervention
 Ex) Funds for National Goatul Mission.

③ Understanding regional profile of
Livestock → Targetted Policy.

Ex) Gujarat's Milk Industry vs UP's Meat Industry

④ Additional data on immunisation
of livestock population

Ex) % of FMD vaccinated cows.

⑤ Identify lagging areas in livestock
farming → Introducing animal husbandry
to protect farmer incomes.

⑥ Data Driven Export Growth Policies
 for animal farm to export channels.
 India ~~is~~ ^{has} largest livestock globally &
Census would help unlock its potential.

6. न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य किसानों की आय को बढ़ाने में कैसे मदद कर सकते हैं? न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य का लाभ प्राप्त करने में किसानों को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
- How can minimum support prices help in promoting farmers' income? What are the challenges faced by farmers in accessing the benefits of minimum support prices? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks



Ans) Minimum Support Price (MSP) is floor sale announced by CCEA to ensure agri product prices do not crash.

MSP for promoting farmers income

- ① Minimum rate for crop procurement
- ② Price signalling for private procurement
Ex) Farmers have choice to sell at MSP.
- ③ $1.5 \times (A + F)$ ensures that agricultural yield income is 50% more than cost
- ④ Promoting Crop diversification
Ex) Govt. increase MSP for pulses & oilseeds more than wheat & rice
- ⑤ Prevent price crash due to glut of produce → open ended procurement
- ⑥ Protecting returns for small & marginal farmers

Challenges faced by farmers in accessing MSP

① Shankar Kumar Committee % (a) only 6% farmers avail MSP.

(b) MSP Benefits mostly to large farmers -

(c) Regional concentration of open ended procurement. (e) Punjab > Odisha, Bihar.

② APMC Casteisation & Middlemen → Poor MSP realisation for farmers -

③ MSP mostly for wheat & rice → Absence of central procurement for other crops → Poor MSP realisation.

④ Transportation Costs not covered under MSP.

⑤ Absence of Legal Backing of MSP.

Way Forward % ① e-NAM for on farm price realisation.

② Moving towards 1-5x2 MSP (Swaminathan Committee)

③ Central Procurement of pulses, nutri-cereals.
MSP reforms are required to demonstrate access to benefits of MSP in India.



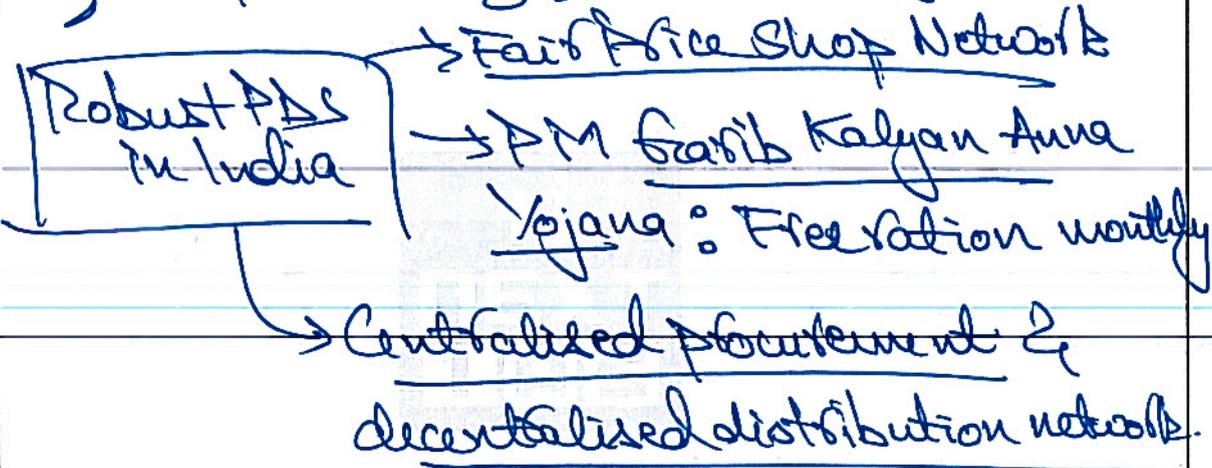
7. एक मजबूत सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) के बावजूद, खाद्य सुरक्षा भारत की जनसंख्या के लिए एक चुनौती बनी हुई है। वर्तमान पीडीएस प्रणाली में क्या कमियाँ हैं? प्रणाली में सुधार के लिए उपाय सुझाएँ।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Despite a robust Public Distribution System (PDS), food security remains a challenge to the Indian population. What are deficiencies in the current PDS system? Suggest reforms to improve the system. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ans 7

Exclude beneficiaries under PDS but poor
rank in Global Hunger Index (107/125)
reflect paradox of food security



Deficiencies in current PDS System

① Exclusion Errors as PDS based on Outdated 2011 Census.

② Ghost Beneficiaries & Diversion of

Good Quality Foodgrains (Ex: Chhattisgarh PDS Scam 2023)

③ High revenue burden of PDS system

(Ex): PDS Bill ₹2 Lcr in 2024-25.

④ Calorie focus (wheat & rice) leading

to micronutrient deficiency.

⑤ Slow adoption of One Nation One Ration Card → Migrant Food Security Crisis.

⑥ Deficiencies in distribution system
Ex → Poor adoption of POS at FPS shops

Reforms to improve the system

① Data Issues → Expedite Census & exclude ghost beneficiaries (Aadhar Linkages).

② Direct Benefit Transfers to reduce leakages in subsidy.

③ Shift from Calorie focussed to Nutrition Security Focussed (e.g. Millet Promotion)

④ Mandatory implementation of POS terminals & One Nation One Ration Card.

⑤ Decentralising procurement at state level

⑥ WTO Compliance → Procurement based to cash transfer based shift.

PDS reforms will help achieve SDG Goal 1 of Zero Hunger & Healthy India!

8. हाल ही में शुरू किए गए डिजिटल कृषि मिशन के प्रमुख घटकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह मिशन किसानों के कल्याण में सुधार करने में कैसे सहायता करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
 Discuss the key components of the recently launched Digital Agriculture Mission. How will this mission help in improving farmers welfare? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks



Ans 8)

Digital Agricultural Missions aims to utilize ICT technologies for improving on-farm crop management & farmer income.

Digital Agriculture Mission

AgriStack

① SUAMITVA & Land Record Modernisation

Conclusive land titling.

② Crop Sown Registry
Managing agri-climate variables

③ Geospatial Systems

Focussing on high yield crops vis-a-vis geospatial conditions

Krishi Decision Support Systems

① Satellite-Based Weather Inputs

Advance information of rainfall, cyclones.

② Agri-extension services on farm

support for input, produce etc

③ AgriMarket & e-NAM better price realisation

- ④ PM Fasal Bima Assessment : CFOPEX & YESTEC for faster processing of claims
- ⑤ e-soil Health Card System

Digital Agriculture Mission improving farmer welfare

- ① Pre-Sowing
 - Condition based crop selection.
 - Shifting crop cycle to suit monsoon pattern.
 - Better information on input availability like seed, fertilizer etc.

- ② Sowing & Crop Maturation
 - Extension Services
 - Pest Management
 - Early warning for extreme weather
 - Resolving doubts via e-Krishi

- ③ Post Harvest
 - Insurance claims faster
 - Better Marketing (ex: e-NAM)

Digital Agriculture Mission will support Annadata to double his Farming Income



9. समुद्री और तटीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर तेल रिसाव के पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों की जांच कीजिए। तेल रिसाव की सफाई के लिए इस्तेमाल की जाने वाली विभिन्न विधियाँ क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
- Examine the environmental impacts of oil spills on marine and coastal ecosystems. What are the various methods used for cleaning-up of oil spills?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ans) Oil spills are hazardous manmade disasters which present great threat to Coastal ecology & marine biodiversity.

Environmental Implications of oil spills

- ① Creation of Hypoxic zones & death of marine algae, phytoplankton etc.
- ② Oil cover gills & gills of fishes leading to mass fish deaths.
- ③ Bioaccumulation & Biomagnification impacting human health.
- ④ Coastal damage to soil, Coastal fish base etc. as it reaches coast.
- ⑤ Threat to Coastal livelihood especially for small fishermen.
- ⑥ Oil spills threaten microbial ecosystem

Creating Biological deserts in oceans -

Measures for clearing up of oil spills

① Physical Removal of Oil as it floats on water due to density difference.

② Chemical Removal : Use of emulsifying & dissolving agents.

Ex) Use of surfactants at oil spill site.

③ Biological Removal using bacteria.

Ex) Oil Zappers Bacteria to remove oil via bio-based breakdown.

④ Adsorption Techniques : Use of capillary action via high surface area absorbing material (like Pumice rocks)

⑤ Nanomaterial Removal using oil dissolving nanomaterials.

MARPOL Convention & Global Oil Spill

Partnership suggest various rules to minimize oil spills

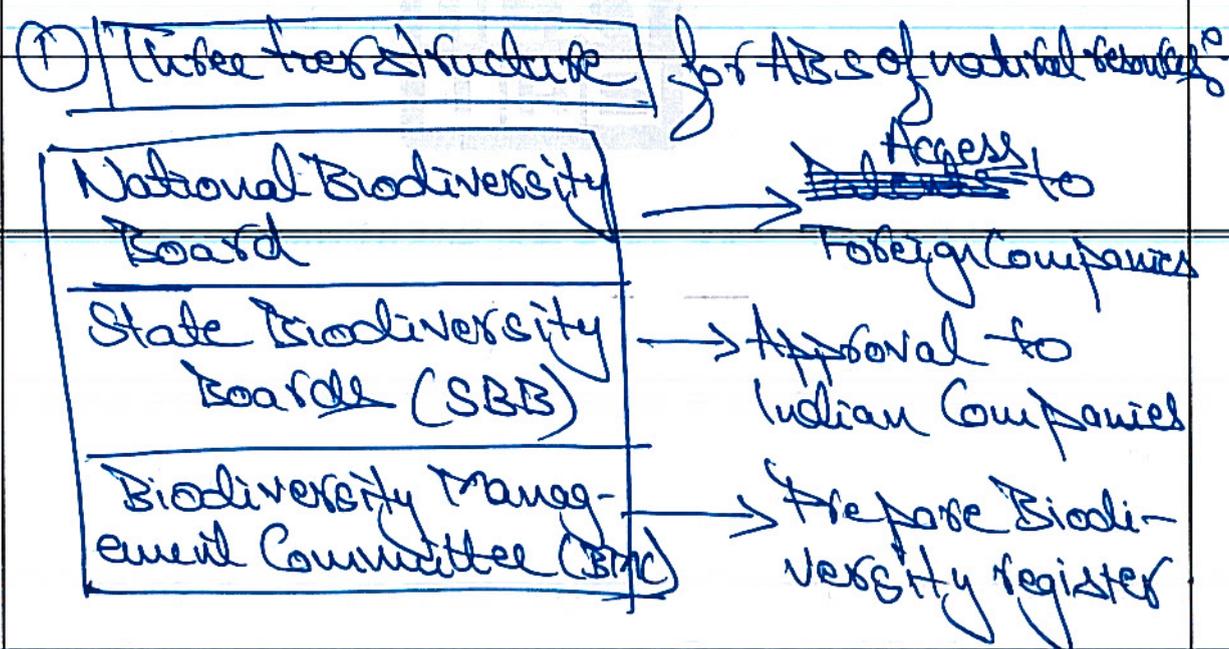


10. चर्चा कीजिए कि जैव विविधता अधिनियम, 2002 और हाल ही में अधिसूचित जैविक विविधता (पहुँच और लाभ साझाकरण) विनियमन, 2025 पारंपरिक उद्योगों की वृद्धि सुनिश्चित करते हुए पहुँच और लाभ साझाकरण को कैसे बढ़ावा देते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Ans 10) Nagoya Protocol principles of Access & Benefit Sharing forms core philosophy behind Biodiversity Act, 2002.

Biodiversity Act 2002 & ABS & growth of traditional industries



② Promote ABS via mandatory sharing of profits to indigenous communities.

③ Allow access to traditional knowledge to grow traditional industries.
 Ex) Turmeric based health products.

~~Biodiversity (Amendment) Act~~

Biodiversity (ABS) Regulation 2025 ABS
along with growth of traditional industry

① Building Traditional Knowledge Digital Library : Allow access to genetic resources while preventing biopiracy -

② Exemptions to Ayush Practitioners :

Promote traditional industries in healthcare -

③ Allows Bioprospecting without ABS
but product commercialisation only
via mandatory ABS -

④ Clarifies SBB & BM C Composition :
Helps in uniform & faster constitution.

⑤ Fast track ABS approval to expedite
products of traditional industries.

⑥ Increased penalties (~ 5 crore) for
violation of ABS

Biodiversity Act is framework legislation
balancing growth of industry with
sustainable use of resources.

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

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

Ans: Digital India Mission launched in 2015

aimed to revolutionize digital economy in India via focused interventions.

India's Robust Push for Digital Economy

① Digital Infrastructure: Ex) Spectrum Allocation; Telecom Bill to ease regulations.

② Agricultural Digitisation from pre-sowing (e-Krishi) to market (e-NAM)

③ Manufacturing & MSME Promotion: Ex) UDYAM & Champions for MSMEs.

④ Digitization of Financial Sector: Ex) JAM Trinity; UPI Revolution.

⑤ Customer Centricity in Digital Economy: Ex) launch of ONDC for e-commerce.

⑥ Digital Backbone for Infrastructure Development.

Ex) PRAKATI; Gati Shakti Portal.

② Economic Empowerment of Vulnerable.

Ex) Direct Benefit Transfer of Funds.

Challenges with regard to digital inclusion

① Urban - Rural Digital Divide.

Ex) IAMA Survey : 89% Digital Penetration in cities vs 56% in villages.

② Gender Divide in digital access.

Ex) Only 56% women have access to internet enabled handset.

③ Vulnerable sections like SC/ST/AOD face digital exclusion.

Ex) e-KYC excludes Blind People.

④ Poor adoption of digital economy by small & marginal farmers.

Ex) Economic Survey 2022 : <5% farmers benefit from e-NAM.

⑤ Geographical Challenges in digital inclusion. Ex) Low internet penetration in North East

⑥ Low awareness & training of digital initiatives for cutting edge bureaucracy.
Ex) Low adoption of e-office at PRLs.

Measures to ensure access to digital services

① Building digital infrastructure like Broadband access. - Ex) BharatNet.

② Private Public Collaboration.

Ex) Google & Airtel's Google Sabi Handset for women.

③ Public awareness about DBT & financial inclusion. - Ex) Awareness about term insurance on RuPay Cards.

④ Public infrastructure accessibility for vulnerable sections.

Ex) Expanding Jan Sava Kendra in Tribal & remote districts.

⑤ Shift towards digital payment adoption via government incentives.

World Bank's approach to promote Digital Economy to become high income country by 2047



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

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

Ans 2) OECD AI Report 2024 highlight that AI can potentially disrupt 400 million jobs globally due to increased automation.

AI impact on employment in India

- ① Automation of low skilled jobs -
 Ex - Robotics & AI in assembly line production.
- ② Obsolete jobs in service sectors such as content creation, translation etc.
- ③ Capital Intensive AI technologies will reduce employment elasticity.
- ④ High impact on BPOs, Customer Service Executives leading to job losses.
- ⑤ Copyright violations 's impact digital publishers, artists etc.
 Ex - Digital News Channels

reported less page views due to AI piracy.

⑥ Reduce jobs in Education sector as AI solutions ~~be~~ gets adopted.

⇒ AI testing & monitoring platforms.

However, AI will create new jobs too.

① High skilled jobs for AI developers, Coders etc. in service sectors.

② AI will augment human capacity rather than supplement it.

⇒ AI enabled classrooms with teacher supervision.

③ AI will create new industrial jobs.

Ex ⇒ Tatafatur (Managers), AI Content Supervisors & Regulators for AI powered machinery.

④ AI can democratise access to high paying jobs.

⇒ AI tools to learn advanced coding in 100 days.

⑤ AI augmenting reach of small business.

⇒ AI generated promotion for MSME.

NITI Aayog highlights National AI Policy is required to navigate this challenge.

- ① Reskilling & Upskilling of Youth.
Ex) AI skills in Kaushal Vikas Yojana.
 - ② Private Collaborations of AI Skill Training.
Ex) Atal Innovation Labs + Google Collaboration ⇒ AI Coding for kids.
 - ③ Public Infrastructure for equal access to AI. Ex) Compute Power by procuring 10,000 GPUs.
 - ④ Industry - MSME Collaboration to train MSMEs in AI-use.
 - ⑤ AI Innovation Fund for indigenous startups → Job Creation.
 - ⑥ Regulating AI Tools. Ex) Profit distribution with artist, media outlets etc.
- GI AI Declaration or AI for All
Can ensure that Job Displacement will result in high skilled job growth in India.



13. "अवसरचना का विकास त्वरित और समावेशी आर्थिक विकास का एक प्रमुख चालक है"। दीर्घकालिक विकास को प्राप्त करने में अवसरचना में निवेश के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, अर्थव्यवस्था में अवसरचना के नेतृत्व वाली वृद्धि को प्रोत्साहित करने में भारत की सफलताओं और विफलताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक
- "Infrastructure development is a key driver of accelerated and inclusive economic growth". Highlighting the importance of infrastructure investment in achieving long-term growth, discuss India's success and failures in stimulating infrastructure-led growth in the economy.
- (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans) Infrastructure development is Capital Creation that ensures long term profits or investment & inclusive growth.

Infrastructure Investment for Long-Term Growth

① Realising economic potential of all sections of economy - Ex) Rural-Urban Road Network → Higher returns for farmers

② Creating jobs & providing ~~new~~ alternative employment - Ex) Construction: ~25% of informal workforce in India

③ Capability Development of individuals -

Ex) Skilling centres & skilled workforce for future.

④ Reducing Costs & easing scaling up of businesses -

Ex) Multimodal logistics park → Reduce

logistics cost to 8% of GDP (Global standard)

⑤ Inclusive development of all sections.
 Ex) Eklavya Model Residential Schools.

⑥ Digital Public Infrastructure ° Future Ready Growth.
 Ex) UPI Payments enhancing fund flow of retail business.

Success Stories of India's Infrastructure led growth

① Connectivity Infrastructure
 → 2nd largest road network
 → 111 National Waterways
 → > 11000 km of railway tracks
 → Sagarmala ° started development of coastal economy.

② Infrastructure for vulnerable section growth. Ex) Computerisation of PACs for small & marginal farmers.

③ Infrastructure for minimum basic needs
 Ex) PM Awas Yojana, 95% rural tap connection under Jal Jeevan Mission.

④ Infrastructure for Commerce & Industry
 Ex) MITRA, Mega Food Parks

⑤ Digital Infrastructure → JAM Trinity
→ DST Architecture
→ India Stack

Shortcomings of infrastructure led growth

① Low share of Capex (< 10%) as compared to OECD & Developed Countries.

② Poor private investment in infrastructure.

③ Delayed Completion & Cost Inflation.

④ Inequitous access to infrastructure.
Ex) Digital Divide for digital infrastructure.

⑤ Underutilization of opportunities.

Ex) GIFT city has less utilisation
vis-a-vis projection.

Way Forward: ① Growth of PPP models for private investment in infrastructure.

② People & Outcome Centric Infrastructure expansion (Ex) Use of PratiShakti).

③ Data driven infrastructure policies.
Infrastructure growth makes growth

sustainable as well as inclusive in long term.



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

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are the responsibilities of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)? How effective has the RBI's monetary policy initiatives been to broaden economic recovery whilst maintaining a sustainable inflation rate? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

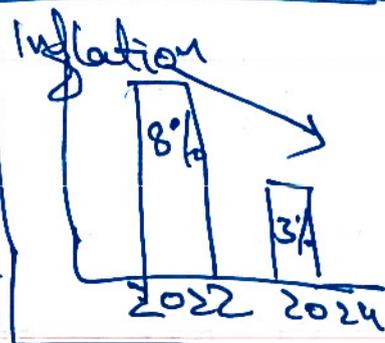
Ans) Section 452 of RBI Act, 1934 provide statutory basis for MPC and outlines its powers, composition & duties.

Responsibilities of MPC in India

- ① Recommending Policy Rate i.e. Repo which is binding on RBI.
- ② Balancing Growth with Inflation Targetting within $4 \pm 2\%$.
- ③ Assessing macroeconomic indicators & giving policy stance as
 - Accommodative Neutral Restrictive.
- ④ Carry out analysis of inflation trajectory using headline inflation.
- ⑤ Submit Report if inflation reaches $2-6\%$ bracket for consecutive quarters.

Effectiveness of RBI's Monetary Policy Initiatives in Economic Recovery

① Fig 1 shows prudent monetary policy & rapid decline in post-Covid inflation. (West Economy inflation still $> 6\%$)



② Dynamic Repo adjustment to balance inflation & growth.

Ex) Dip of Repo from 6.5 to 4.5% (current)

③ Adjusting policy stance to give advance signal to business for expansion.

Ex) 2025% Shift from Neutral to Accommodative to emphasize expansion.

④ Unique mechanisms to contain exigencies
Ex) 100% Repo post demonetisation

⑤ Success in keeping inflation largely in $[2-6\%]$ brackets despite global shocks like Iran-Israel war.

However, various factors limit MPC efficiency

① Volatility in fuel & food inflation which is more supply driven. Ex: crop failures.

② Imported Inflation affecting monetary stability. Ex: oil price hike post Suez Canal.

③ Outdated CPI basket due to changed consumption pattern.

④ Balancing Golden Balance between fiscal & monetary policy.

⑤ Monetary Policy Trilemma → Stable Exchange Rate
→ open Nature of Economy

Ex: Rupee adjustment impact domestic inflation → Stable Current Account Deficit

Reforms Required: ① Updating CPI Basket.

② Abolish Banerjee argues [2-6%] band

Can be relaxed owing to growing protectionism.
Controlled domestic inflation in emerging economy reflects strength & success of MPC.



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

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

Ans 15) High Post Harvest losses are prime reason for agrarian distress & low agricultural returns despite increasing productivity.

Transport & Marketing Factors in Post-Harvest Losses in India

① Transportation Issues :- ① Poor rural road network resulting in high losses.

② Perishable products get wasted due to underdeveloped air & rail networks.

Ex) TOP (Tomato, Onion, Potato) supplies to distant markets.

③ Lack of linkage to APMC Mandi Connectivity → Higher time & leads to post harvest losses.

④ Poor storage infrastructure at APMC.
Ex) Loss of wheat, vegetable etc. due to rain at APMC (open storage)

② Marketing Factors Creating losses :

(a) Poor downstream linkages & delay in procurement destroys standing crops.

Ex) Wheat losses in Rabi Marketing Season

(b) Poor ~~to~~ market connectivity with Food Processing Industry.

(c) Poor cold storage infrastructure leading to losses until crops are sold.

(d) APMC - Middlemen Cartel : Prevent direct sale to urban markets/exports etc.

(e) Poor price discovery leads to delay in sale of crops → increases chances of standing & harvest crop losses.

(f) Low insurance coverage : Buyers have limited liability of wasted crops.

(g) High Sanitary Phytosanitary standards for exports : Rejection of produce leading to post harvest losses.

However, there are other factors at play too:

- ① Poor quality of inputs (E.g. low seed replacement rate) → more vulnerable to losses
- ② Poor private player procurement at farmgate due to restrictive laws.
- ③ Limited investment in storage infrastructure.
- ④ High susceptibility of loss to perishable goods like horticulture crops.

Reforms required:

- ① High Quality Inputs

- ② Weather information system for advance information on post harvest rains.

- ③ Downstream linkages → Export
→ Private Players
→ APMC (Market)

- ④ Salvati Committee → Decentralised cold storage
→ Legal Reforms for marketing.

Post Harvest losses can be minimized via trinity of Technology, industry & infrastructure to maximize agri profits.

16. भारतीय कृषि में प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष सब्सिडी क्या हैं? इन सब्सिडी ने देश की फसल विविधता और कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक
- What are the direct and indirect subsidies in Indian agriculture? How have these subsidies impacted the cropping diversity and farm economy of the country?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans) (6) Direct Subsidies refers to direct state support provided to farmers in form of input subsidies (e.g. ~~Subsidized Fertilizer~~ Subsidized Fertilizer) Cash support (e.g. PM Kisan) etc.

Indirect subsidies refers to state support which help reduce cost of production & maximize returns without direct intervention like Free Electricity, Minimum Support Price etc.

Direct & Indirect Subsidy harming cropping diversity

① Rise of Wheat-Rice Monoculture due to high MSP & open ended procurement.

⇒ FCI does open procurement of Rice & wheat in many states.

② Neglect of Non-MSP crops by farmers -
⇒ Poor growth in millet production.

③ Free electricity promoted growth of water guzzling crops -

Ex) Sugarcane growth in UP, Maharashtra &c

④ Distorted Cropping pattern vis-a-vis agroclimatic conditions -

Ex) Rice is not suited to Punjab -

⑤ Reduced mixed cropping & multi cropping trends in Indian Agriculture.

Indirect & Direct Subsidies ~~having~~ having
farm economy

① Fertilizer subsidy causing land salinization & degradation.

Ex) NPK Profile is $2:3:1$ (Ideal $4:2:1$)

② Depleting water tables in farmlands.

Ex) 95% groundwater use in agriculture (CGWB report)

③ Too price realisation as other remunerative crops are not planted.

Ex) ~~Too~~ Low uptake of oilseed farming.

- ④ Diversion of subsidies for non-farm use.
Ex) Free electricity for household consumption.
- ⑤ High subsidy bill deters public invest-
ment in agriculture.
Ex) Poor penetration of public machinery.
- ⑥ Benefits accrued by large farmers &
high vulnerability of small & marginal
farmers.

Reforms Required : ① Shift to Direct Benefit
Transfer. Ex) Nutrient Based Fertilizer Subsidy.

② Digital technology to prevent subsidy leakage.

③ PM - Annadata Aaya Sansthan
Abhiyan : Shift from MSP to Price
Support Payment.

④ Rationalizing subsidies & increasing
agricultural capex.

Farm Subsidy Bill needs to be reduced
to make agriculture a productive enterprise.

17. भारत में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के अवसर और चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? अपार संभावनाओं के बावजूद इस उद्योग में कुल निजी निवेश कम क्यों रहा है? उपाय सुझाएँ। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक
- What are the opportunities and challenges of the food processing industry in India? Why has the overall private investment remained low in the industry despite immense potential? Suggest measures. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks



Ans 17) Food Processing Industries (FPI) contribute more than 20% to agricultural GVA highlighting their salience & growth potential.

Opportunities in FPIs in India

- ① High Domestic Consumption Demand
Ex) Urban Market for FPI products.
- ② Availability of all kinds of inputs
Ex) Pulls FPI to livestock based FPI
- ③ Policy support for growth of FPIs
Ex) Establishing Mega Food Parks
- ④ High Export Potential of FPIs
Ex) Marine Food FPIs has >40% share in agri exports.
- ⑤ Production linked Incentives (PLI)
& classification source sector.

Challenges related to FPI in India

- ① Poor farm to factory linkage -
Ex) Poor road connectivity in rural areas
- ② Lack of sectoral diversification & regional decentralisation. Ex) Milk FPI concentrated in Western India.
- ③ Availability of quality of inputs -
Ex) High chemical presence due to fertilizers & pesticide use
- ④ Regulatory Checklist : High Compliance requirements
- ⑤ Poor infrastructure availability in rural areas for setting up FPIs

Apart from these besides other factors limiting private investment in FPIs

① APMC Cartelisation & State laws prohibiting on-farm procurement.

② Lack of clear policy on contract farming & Right to Seed issues -
Ex) Gujarat Potato Farmers case

③ Food sanitary-phytosanitary profile of agri-export.

Ex) MSH spices rejected in USA/Europe.

④ High informalisation in FDI sector.

⑤ Most FDI deliberately limit expansion to minimize compliance & maximize incentives.

Reforms required to promote FDI in India.

① Reform APMC laws: Allowing contract farming & farmland procurement.

② Government subsidies & infrastructure availability for FDI expansion.

③ Cooperative model for FDI growth
Ex) Success of Sahyadri farms.

④ Promoting 5 F Model: Farm to Foreign Model
FDI are pathways to double farmer income & double agricultural GVA in Indian Economy.



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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans) Micro Irrigation Systems (MIS) refer to on-site water management via use of sprinkler irrigation, drip irrigation etc. for judicious use of water.

MIS helping in sustainable water management

- ① Rationalizing water use on farms.
Ex) Flood irrigation → Drip irrigation.
- ② Prevent depletion of water table.
Ex) [GW Report] : MIS can minimize 95% water uptake using borewells.
- ③ [Precision agriculture] : optimum water supply preventing water runoff irrigation etc.
- ④ [Dryland Farming] promoting agri-

Productivity in water-stressed regions -

- ⑤ Avoid soil salinization due to water logging & over-irrigation.
- ⑥ Reduce dam-based & canal-based diversion of water to fields.
- ⑦ Fertigation % Maximizing yield while
minimizing water use.

Barriers to widespread adoption of MIS

- ① High initial investment making it expensive for small & marginal farmers.
- ② Indirect subsidies % Free Electricity; No water bills; Subsidized borewells.
- ③ High operation & maintenance cost which deters farmers from MIS.
- ④ Insufficiency of state-level schemes which promote MS.
- ⑤ Fertigation Challenges % Phosphatic

fertilizers cannot be applied.

⑥ low awareness specially among rural & small & marginal farmers

⑦ Insufficient credit availability

Ex) Bank gives loans for tubewells but not for MIS machinery.

Measures to overcome challenges

① PM-KISAN Sudyaya Yojana : Micro-watershed based MIS via state support.

② Prabhu Shah Committee : (a) Interest free loans for MIS installation.

(b) Training rural youth in maintenance of MIS.

(c) State subsidy upto 50% for initial installation.

③ Awareness Generation : Using e-Kisani about benefits of MIS

④ Start billing water use at farms → Fiscal incentive to MIS use.

"Per Drop, More Crop" should guide our efforts towards farm sustainable water management

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



Kyoto Protocol under UN Framework Convention on Climate Change was first global agreement to suggest carbon markets.

Market Mechanisms under Kyoto Protocol

Majority 3 market mechanisms:

① Clean Development Mechanism : Carbon

Credit for carbon reduction project from Annex I Countries to Non-Annex I Country.

Ex) Japan helping developing Delhi Metro

② Joint Implementation Mechanism :

Two Annex I countries jointly developing carbon neutral projects. Ex) Germany-France Nuclear Project

③ Emission Reduction Units : Traded internationally if emissions are less than Carbon Quota.

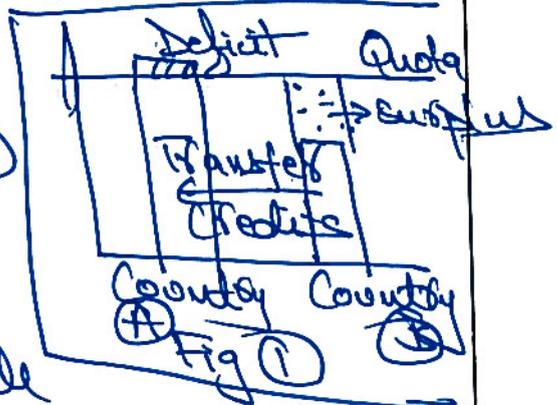
However, there were various issues regarding generation, equivalency & trading of Carbon Certificates under Kyoto mechanisms.

In this context Article 6 was finalised in COP-29 also called as Finance COP

① Article 6.2 : decides market value for carbon credits under Joint Implementation & Clean Development Mechanism.

Also it helps generate equivalency & trading of earlier Kyoto Carbon credits.

② Article 6.4 : Trading of Carbon credits from deficit to surplus country (Fig 1)



③ Article 6.8 : Provide

options for Non-Market Mechanisms to build carbon neutral project & technologies among countries

Significance of Global Carbon Market

① Economically incentivizes emission reduction.
Ex) Surplus credits can be sold in market

② Finance Flow via market from high emission to low emission countries.

③ Funds can be used in adaptation & mitigation measures.

Ex) SIDS using funds for disaster resilient infrastructure.

④ Promote bilateral collaborations for Carbon neutral technologies -

Ex) EU-Africa collaborations.

⑤ Incentivizes private sector participation in global carbon markets.

Finalization of Article 6 resolves long pending issue of operationalising carbon markets for emission reductions to achieve Global Carbon Neutrality.

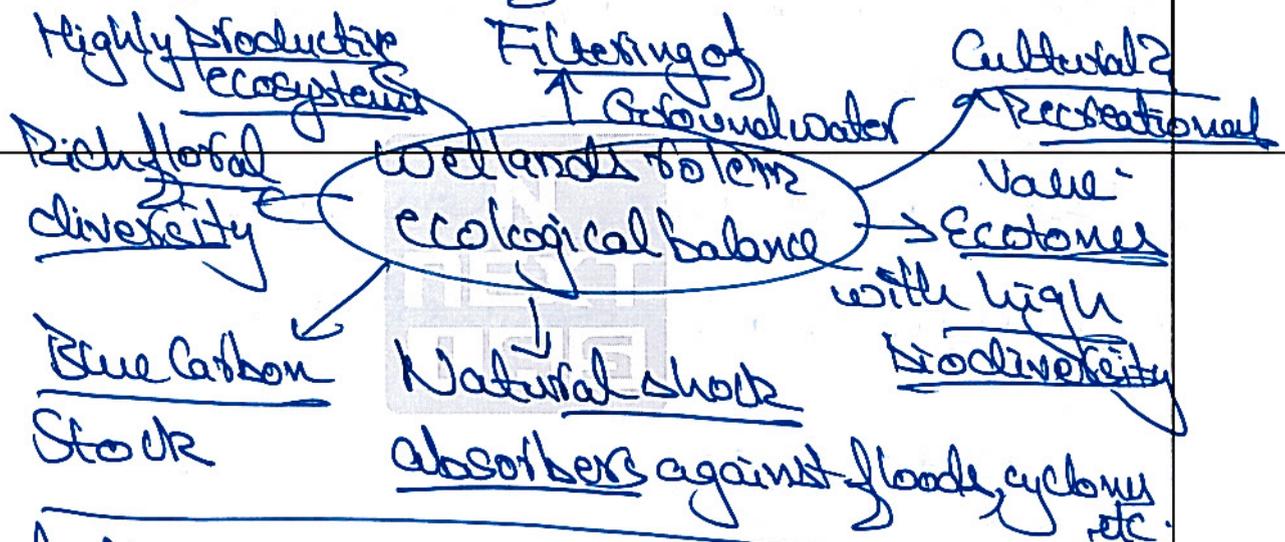


20. आर्द्रभूमि पारिस्थितिक संतुलन बनाए रखने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं, फिर भी उन्हें कई मानवजनित और जलवायु संबंधी खतरों का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। आर्द्रभूमि के संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Q20) Wetlands are known as kidneys of Natural ecosystems highlighting multi- functional role of wetlands.



Anthropogenic threats to wetlands

① Wetland encroachment especially along riverbeds-

Ex) City expansion along rivers-

② Wetlands vanishing due to land use change & Concretization-

Ex) Supreme Court's Verdict on Reclamation of Chennai wetlands-

③ Pollution, Garbage Disposal & Neglect of Wetland Conservation.

④ Declining Groundwater Table → Wetlands reducing in area.

⑤ Agricultural expansion along wetlands.

Climate Change threats to wetlands ecosystems

① Sea-Level Rise → Coastal erosion and vanishing coastal wetlands.

② Increased extreme weather events.

Ex) 2004 cyclone destroying island wetlands of India.

③ Rising global temperatures → Threats to global-faunal biodiversity.

Ex) Vulnerability of Mangrove Ecosystem.

④ Reduction in wetlands due to erratic monsoon & reduced water level of lakes, rivers etc.

Steps taken by Government of India

① Coastal Zone Regulation Management Rules ° Wetland protection along coasts.

② Increasing wetland enrolment under Ramsar Convention.

Ex > > 80 Ramsar sites in 2025.

③ Wetland Policy ° National Standards for protection & promotion of wetland sensitive activities.

④ Aamrit Sarovar Yojana ° Wetland restoration via water body creation in every district.

⑤ Policy support like MISHIT Scheme for protection of Wetland Ecosystem.

⑥ Education & Awareness about wetland protection. Wetland conservation is low cost but high yielding vertical towards nature conservation.

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

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

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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/invigator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

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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.
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महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश	
अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	
क्या न करें- <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।	क्या करें- <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए।5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाए 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 SCANNER) 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।

