NEXT IAS

anubhav-2025

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE: ANV2503

Name of Candidate: Sugandha Gupta Mobile No [redacted]

Roll No. : ANM259001122 Start Time 9:00 End Time 12:00

Date of Examination: 3-8-25 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, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 20 questions within the given timeline.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
5. Candidates must write answers for the specific question under the respective question itself. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.
6. Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
7. Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

सामान्य निर्देश

1. QCA पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर कृपया तुरंत जाँच 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, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा ।
3. अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
5. अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के उत्तर संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखने होंगे। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS: .....

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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

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

The recent budgetary announcement of income tax waiver till ₹12 Lakh income has reported to help in boost income tax collection by 5% and ease inflationary pressures for growth.

REFORMS IN TAX STRUCTURE

(1) Tax rebate till ₹12 Lakh and salaried deduction of ₹75,000 allowed.

(2) Rationalising of tax slabs as per suitcase method of taxing.

(3) Reduction in corporate tax since 2021-22 to boost higher tax accounting
Eg 15% tax for 5 years for new entrepreneurs
Eg Tax reduction of 40% to 35% on foreign firms

(4) Introduction of faceless tax assessment.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Jan Vishwas Bill 2.0 to decriminalise more than 1000 old tax crimes building deterrance.

(6) Modification in I-T Act to allow for tax payment complaints for only past 3 years till ₹50,000 by Central Board of Direct taxes.

IMPROVEMENTS EXPECTED

(1) It can help in better tax reporting and higher tax base eg FY25 → 25% population filed I-T returns

(2) It can help boost tax buoyancy ($\frac{\text{Change in GDP}}{\text{Change in tax rate}}$) and growth trajectory of economy.

(3) Coupled with expansionary monetary policy, it can help in easy credits for investments and growth of businesses.

(4) It will reduce inflation pressure on houses and increase savings and consumption equity ↳ further boosting monetary flow.

Tax reforms thus if strictly implemented along with deregulation can help boost tax led growth.

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

Due to rising protectionism and trade barriers, IMF has reduced global economic growth prediction to 2.4% and India's to 6.5%.

RISING PROTECTIONISM - AFFECT ON INDIA

(1) Unfair trade barriers and supply chain woes can lead to dampened export potential eg Textiles sector, pharma, oil refining ↓ affected by western sanctions.

(2) Severe effect on domestic MSMEs and producers due to high tariffs → 25% by USA Compared to other economies → 15% EU, 20% Japan

(3) Reduced global competitiveness and increase trade deficit due to higher import bill and low exports. eg Agri exports fell from $52 B to $42B.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Affect on labour intensive and skill driven service sectors of India eg horticulture produce, electronics manufacturing etc

↳ India is 2nd largest mobile phone manufacturer

⑤ Reduced FDI and FPI due to uncertainty.

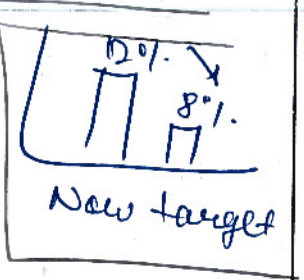
MEASURES BY INDIA

① 'Make in India and PLI in sectors/specially steel, pharmaceuticals, electronics, food processing etc.

② 100% FDI through automatic route in food processing, defence etc for higher investments.

③ Focus on curated FTAs to protect sensitive farm and dairy sectors → eg excluded from India-UK FTA

④ Focus on reducing logistics cost and infrastructure and skills
(eg easy capital linked credit / building (eg skill Indiamission)



World is seeing deglobalisation amidst rethinking tendencies. India must strengthen its domestic core to stay resilient.

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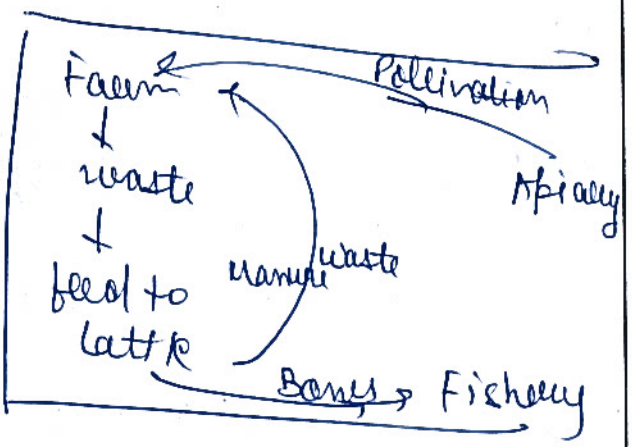
3. कृषि उत्पादकता में सुधार लाने और कृषि के पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव को न्यूनतम करने में एकीकृत कृषि प्रणाली (IFM) की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Integrated Farming System, as per Economic Survey, can boost agricultural yield by 33% and farmer income by 60% and reduce water use inefficiency.

IFM IN AGRI PRODUCTIVITY

(1) Integrated farming can help utilise waste to wealth and circular flow economy



Integrated farming

(2) National mission for Sustainable Agriculture has natural and integrated farming as essential component to build resilience.

(3) It can boost crop yield and soil nutrition eg Rice pulse mixed farming → yield increase by 18%.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) It can increase per ha yield and reduce ground water utilisation and input cost of farmer
↳ currently 86% of groundwater ↳ by 42%.

IMPROVING ENVIRONMENT IMPACT

(1) Lower methane and nitrous oxide emissions due to low fertilizer use

(2) Natural practices preventing pest resistance and weeds growth.

(3) Higher agri and allied synergy and natural ecosystem → responsible for faster carbon absorption than regular plantations.

(4) Reduced global warming by agro forestry, native plant cultivation etc.

Integrated farming can help boost India's yield and environment quality for future resilience.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Indian agriculture has witnessed cropping system transformation by utilisation shift from 111% → 151% and reduced area under foodgrains 80% → 76%

TRANSFORMATION IN INDIAN FARMING

(1) Indian agricultural productivity especially in horticulture and floriculture and dairy sector has risen
↳ 7% y-o-y
↳ 5.6% y-t-y growth.

(2) Farmer incomes have increased by 51.2% (though not double) but farmer suicides due to loan debt have decreased by 46%.

(3) Farmers have reported higher income Stability due to measures of MSP, Fasal Bima etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) water use efficiency has risen with 52% land in assured irrigation and 8% in micro irrigation

STEPS BY GOVERNMENT

(1) Institutional formula for MSP and higher incentives for crops like Ashan, Soyabean over wheat = rice ↳ 10-15%. 52% 48% above MSP

(2) Agriculture Infrastructure Development Fund and Kisan Credit Cards to boost formal credit

(3) Schemes for precision and AI driven farming like DRONE DIDI, Project VISTAAR for extension services etc.

(4) Support of value addition and marketing by food processing industry → 12% of agriculture exports

(5) Krishi Sinchayi yojana, PM KISAN, e-MITRA, DBT for better income sustainability.

Thus Indian agriculture has grown sustainably over years. Better implementation can make it market ready.

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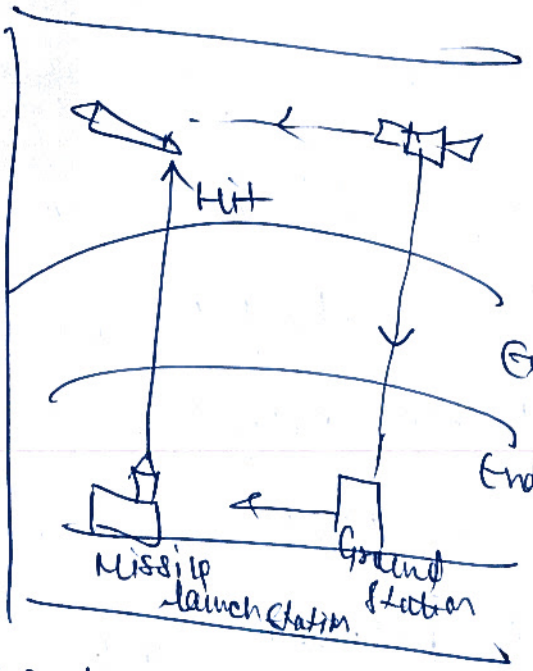
5. वायु रक्षा प्रणालियाँ कैसे कार्य करती हैं? भारत के पास वर्तमान में कौन-कौन-सी विभिन्न वायु रक्षा प्रणालियाँ हैं?
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Air defence systems are the alone shields of aerial infrastructure and aerial threats on a nation. India's recent Operation Sindoor and Pak conflict shows India's resilience.

AIR DEFENCE SYSTEMS

(1) Air defence systems are based on interoperability of aerial detection and land action systems.



(2) They include → Anti Ballistic missile system
→ Anti Drone system
→ Anti Satellite system.

(3) Aerial warning and Emergency Control System detects missile

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Command sent to navigation satellites (IRNSS) to lock in speed, projectile details

↓

⑤ Relay to ground response stations

↓

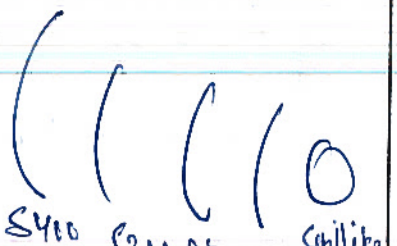
⑥ Counter offensive to stop the projectile by hit and kill or explosive mechanism in endo or exo atmosphere

INDIA'S AIR DEFENSE SYSTEMS

① Indigenous systems are in phases.

② Phase I – Prithvi Air Defense for exo atmosphere

Ashwin Advanced Air Defense for endo



③ Phase II (under development) – Advanced Air Defence systems.

④ Foreign occupancies are Barrack (Israel), S400 (Russian), Hawker, MiG 29 anti drone (Israel) etc.

India's air defense systems are robust and sign of defense resilience and strategic autonomy

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

RNA editing unlike DNA editing is ~~non~~ permanent and refers to editing like addition, removal or exchange of nucleotides in RNA.

POTENTIAL OF RNA EDITING

(1) RNA editing is of 3 types
- Adenosine to Inosine
- Cytosine to Uracil - by APOBEC enzyme
- Guided RNA replacement - by CRISPR Cas13

ATGC → MRNA → base changed → AAGC → new protein

(2) RNA editing can help in mRNA based vaccines and pharmacogenomics by building precision guided treatments

(3) Codon deoptimisation based vaccines have been
↳ RNA nucleotides are replaced to form less stable protein

used in Polio, Covid etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Basic mechanism is to cut the present mRNA by tools like CRISPR and induce synthetic mRNA nucleotides of desired effect.

⑤ It can help in replacement of epigenetic disorders which develop not by genetic mutations but environmental expressions.

ADVANTAGE OVER DNA EDITING

① Non permanent genotype changes

② Being single stranded, not integrated in genome

③ Less chances of off site mutations.

④ Higher efficiency (60%) due to smaller size

⑤ Easy replacement and diagnosis.

RNA editing technology can be a game changer in pharma and health industry. Special relief can be to neglected tropical diseases.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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?

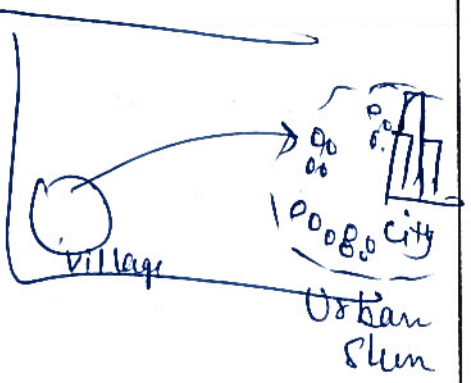
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Indian urban area has grown to 36% and expected to double by 2050. But most urban growth being unplanned risks urban disasters.

URBAN DISASTERS AND UNPLANNED GROWTH

(1) Urban sprawls due to rapid internal rural → urban migration (2nd largest) can lead to unplanned infrastructural development



(2) Slums by wetland encroachment, near dumping sites or industrial complexes can have high leaching effect of chemicals and prone to flooding.

(3) Weak infrastructure due to illegal occupation on forest, government land can lead to collapses leading to death eg Recently in Delhi

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Poor sanitary and high density living conditions can also cause communicable diseases with low living ammenities.

STRATEGIES TO URBAN RESILIENCE

(1) Smart cities 2.0 mission aims at retrofitting and remodelling of such unplanned sites.

(2) Development of smart villages and PURA (providing Urban ammenities to Rural Areas) as per Dr Kalam for sustainable growth.

(3) Site impact assessment and in situ slum remodelling as in PM Awas Yojana. Capital investment of ₹1 → multiplier ₹2-5

(4) Better rehabilitation and urban transport connectivity to ensure livelihood sustainance.

(5) Industrial township development for easier labour residence and mobility.

Urban areas are expected to produce more than 60% of India's GDP by 2050. Their resilience is must to build workforce strength.

Candidates must not write on this margin

8. स्वच्छ भारत मिशन की सफलता के लिए इसकी महत्ता के बावजूद, भारत में ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन अब भी उपेष्टतम (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

Swachha Bharat Mission (SBM) helped in declaration of Open Defecation Free India by 2018 but legacy of landfill and solid waste sites still prevails.

CRITICAL SUCCESS OF SBM

(1) SBM as aimed at building toilet access in village and urban areas has been hugely successful and helped in ODF India.

(2) But report of Ministry of Environment says more than 78% of landfill sites in India are untreated.

(3) Only 5% of electronic waste is recycled as 85% of workforce is informal.

(4) Solid waste mismanagement along with industrial effluents has developed dead river zones as in Yamuna.

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑧ While budget allocation is high, only 48% of legacy landfill sites have been reclaimed by now since SBM2.0.

SOLUTIONS FOR LONG TERM

① Recent solid waste management rules under Environment Protection Act show state and scientific engagement to treat chemically hazardous sites.

② Government has delayed Extended Producer Responsibility for recycling, collection of e-waste and formalising contracts.

③ SBM2.0 has focus on technological reclamation of landfill sites with Delhi aimed to halve its landfills by 2030

④ Further formalisation of workforce along with better municipality interventions can help effective management.

A solid waste management system when efficient can truly help realise the vision of Clean India

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

"Wars are no longer limited to men and battlefield, Countries have risen to low risk proxy-war / hybrid warfare which is technoadvanced and cheaper." - MM Nisuane.

SOCIAL MEDIA IN CONTEMPORARY CONFLICTS

① Misinformation and disinformation campaigns are largest tool of shaping warfare narratives Eg Recent Indo-Pak conflict

② Risk of cyber espionage and cyber financial attacks and digital arrests on India especially from China, North Korea, Russia.

③ Attack on critical infrastructure, Eg AIIMS Ransomware attack can lead to sensitive data leak.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Narrative building by honeytrapping on social media can lead to internal conflicts.

⑤ Indoctrination towards terror, militancy, insurgency and urban naxalism using social media

⑥ FATF highlighted role of e-commerce platforms in indirect terror financing in South Asia and West Asia

SOLUTIONS TO COUNTER

① Civic digital literacy
eg PMDISHA

② Stronger cyber security
eg CERT-IN, National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre

③ Fact Check and transparency
eg PIB during Operation Sindoor

④ Data localisation
eg DPDP Act

Cyber space is the 5th zone of warfare now.
∧ Stronger investment can ensure resilience of social media and citizen security

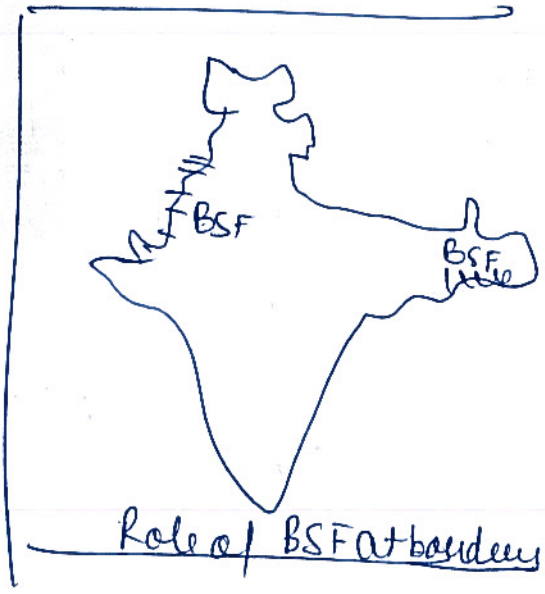
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10. सीमा सुरक्षा बल (BSF) ने अपने क्षेत्राधिकार और रणनीतिक महत्त्व, दोनों में ही सीमा प्रबंधन और आंतरिक सुरक्षा ढाँचे के संदर्भ में उल्लेखनीय विकास किया है। BSF की भूमिका और अधिदेश की व्याख्या कीजिए। सीमावर्ती राज्यों में कार्य करते समय बीएसएफ को किन 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

BSF is a Central armed police force (CAPF) under Ministry of Home Affairs. It has grown significantly in ensuring national security but challenges still exist.

ROLE AND MANDATE OF BSF



Role of BSF at borders

① Border Security Force is responsible for security and surveillance at major international borders like Indo-Pak, Indo-Bangladesh etc.

② It functions under Ministry of Home Affairs and is an essential component of internal security framework along with CRPF, ITBP, State police etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ It is accompanied by Indian Army and ITBP at unmarked dynamic zones of LAC, LOC etc

④ It also helps in controlling illegal migration and smuggling across north eastern borders.

⑤ Essential in maintaining FRBM and assisting foreign deportation of illegal immigrants.

ISSUES BY BSF

① Higher attrition rates and fratricide due to high work pressure.

② Low synergy with state police and armed forces

③ Lower promotions due to deputation of IPS officers at higher level positions.

④ Unmarked porous borders and less efficient ordinances

⑤ Lack of timely surveillance and intelligence

Solutions like better incentives and better modernisation can help build resilience of BSF. This can ensure stronger borders and internal security.

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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

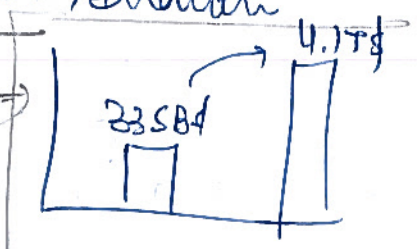
India's growth story is marred by persistent challenges of inequality and the middle-income -trap. Discuss. Highlight the approaches India should follow to escape the middle-income trap and ensure inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Recent calls of Mr. Trump calling Indian economy DEAD are fraught as the economy has grown 11 times higher than growth rate of USA. But the World Bank predicted challenge of Middle Income Trap exists.

INDIA'S GROWTH STORY

(1) From 1995 to 2024-25, Indian economy has grown at ⇒



(2) But the growth has been slow compared to nations like China who grew $1.4T → 9.1T$ in just 4 years

(3) Reasons are poor agricultural productivity, high hidden unemployment, weak industry

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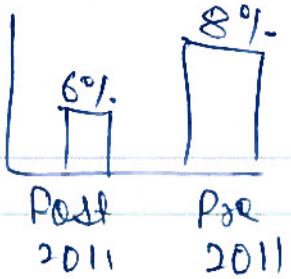
base and over reliance on less labour intensive service sector.

④ Growing from low income → low Middle Income to aiming for High Income economy, World Bank predicts problem of MIDDLE INCOME TRAP and inequality

MIDDLE INCOME TRAP AND INEQUALITY

① Middle Income Trap refers to phenomena where a nation grows rapidly from low to middle income but slows down to grow to high income.

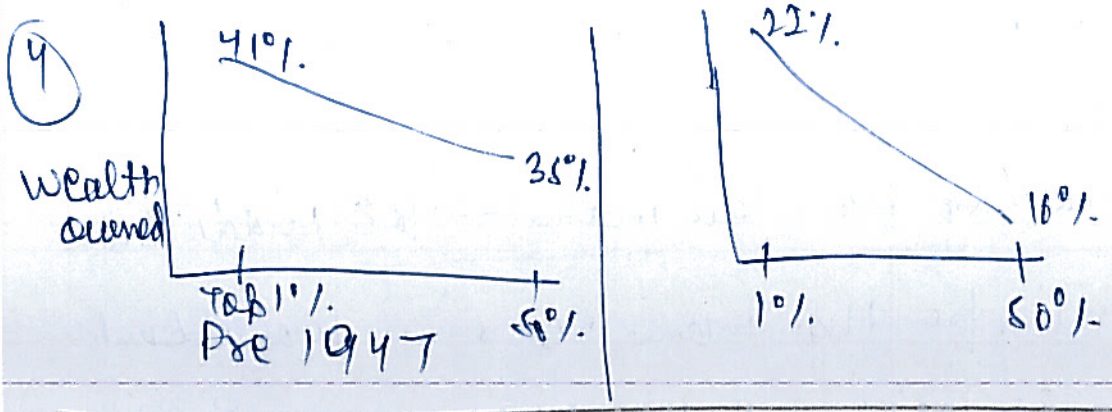
② This is shown by India's growth rate declined since 2011 as base increased



③ Despite Consumption based Gini Coefficient placing it at 4th most equal nation inequality in India is stark than pre 1947

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4)



(5) Inequality in gender has been persistent with Global Gender Gap placing at 131, taking 437 years to bridge it.

INDIA'S PATH SUGGESTED

(1) India should boost on industry sectors by high infra investment and logistics.
(₹1 → ₹2.5 multiplier)

(2) Skilling of workforce as per industry, AI needs

(3) Bridging gap in R&D, education, health funding
↳ 0.6%. ↳ 4%. ↳ 1.8%.

(4) Focusing on uplifting agriculture yield and nutrition

Budget FY26 says "India's growth lies on Engines of manufacturing. If engine grows economy grows."

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

India has more than 11 Cr MSMEs contributing 30% to exports and 25% labour employment. Yet they fail to achieve economies of scale despite support.

MSMEs IN MAKE IN INDIA + CHALLENGES

① MSMEs have been responsible for most manufacturing, assembling, value addition Eg Automobile. Eg Electronics Eg Food processing

② Their output to labour ratio is higher than most big industries due to capital support and incentives by government

③ However the face challenges in scaling due to poor Labour Reforms and lack of ease of doing business.

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④ RBI reports only 16% MSMEs get credit within stipulated time and most rely on informal lenders against delay.

⑤ Lack of proper logistics, industrial complexes, NIMZs and fragmented location keeps them disintegrated in supply chain → lower demand visibility.

STRUCTURAL REFORMS

① Government has increased the investment and turnover limit to categorise MSMEs to get higher benefits

	Investment	New	Turnover	New
Marginal	1 cr	~~0.5~~ cr	~~5~~ 2.5 cr	5 cr
Small	5 cr	~~2~~ 2.5 cr	~~10~~ 12.5 cr	25 cr
Middle	10 cr	~~5~~ 50 cr	~~25~~ 250 cr	50 cr

② Focus on better credit inlet especially to Small and Marginal industries (↓86%)

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Strengthening incentives for export like Market Access Initiative, District as export hub etc

④ Sector specific schemes like PM-Formalization of Marginal enterprises for food processing and National Mission to Double Cotton Yield for Textile industries

⑤ Skilling of workers in latest technology, AI, Internet of Things, automation technology etc

⑥ Setting up of industrial hubs (like in Chennai) Mass production - manufacturing - residential Centres to build on economies of scale.

⑦ Reforming grievance redressal and ease of registration eg UDYAM portal

FY25 budget laid special focus on MSMEs as growth pillar. Their reformation can boost industrial resilience.

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13. "प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (PMKSY) का लक्ष्य 'प्रति बूँद अधिक फ़सल' प्राप्त करना है, फिर भी भारत में सिंचाई दक्षता अभी भी उपेक्षतम 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

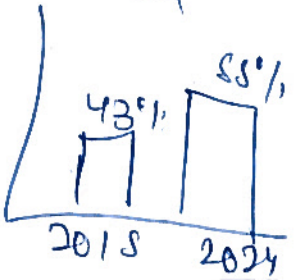
Launched in 2015, PMKSY dwelled on aim of More crop per drop for irrigation efficiency but still farming uses 85% of India's groundwater.

DEFICIENCIES AND PMKSY

① Pillars of PMKSY include

- Per drop more crop
- Har Khet ko Pani
- Efficient utilization of Natural water Sources
- Rejuvenation of Natural sources (Amrit Sarovar)

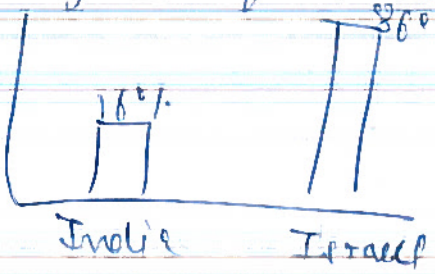
② Since launch of scheme, the area under assured irrigation has grown →



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(3) However, high water utilization in wheat-rice monoculture, sugarcane etc with low productivity exists.

(4) Rate of micro irrigation fed area is low than others



(5) Reliance on water pumps, diesel engines and subsidy for pump electricity to farmers has led to poor efficiency

(6) Economic Survey suggests that farms are vulnerable to Climate change → 1-2°C rise

↓

water irrigation pressure → 4-6% fall

↓

yield → 9-12% fall

(7) More than 66% water blocks in India are stressed as per NITI Aayog.

Candidates must not write on this margin

REFORMS TO STRENGTHEN

① Strengthening of Micro irrigation Fund and reducing subsidy of electricity and water pumps for farms

② Better HYV seeds, R&D to reduce water usage eg Pusa DST-1 and Kamala rice varieties by ICAR → 33% less water use

③ Focus on wetland conservation, Amrit Dharohar scheme (100 wetlands per district) to reduce rain dependency.

④ Awareness and incentive module for model micro irrigation farms

⑤ Utilising global coordination eg Partnership with Israel to boost polybag farming in Rajasthan

PMKSY holds potential to boost Indian agriculture and water efficiency. On ground implementation will ensure less dependency on agro climate variance.

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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।

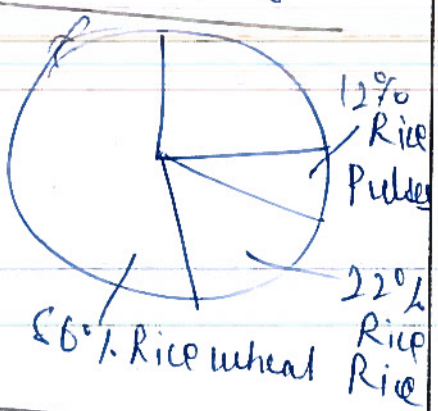
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

India is the largest importer of oilseeds (60% of demand) and largest importer of pulses despite being higher producer of pulses.

CHALLENGE OF RISING IMPORTS AND LOW DOMESTIC CULTIVATION

① Cropping systems in India are highly monoculture ——→



② Due to policy of open procurement of rice and wheat at MSP since green revolution complacency has led to low production of pulses and oilseeds.

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⑧ Technical mission for oil seeds boosted oil seed production from 5MT → 20MT (1987) (2000)

but today production is only 39MT

↓

only 40% demand coverage.

⑨ Economic survey suggests that area under pulses for FY25 is less than FY24 leading to low production

↓ 28%

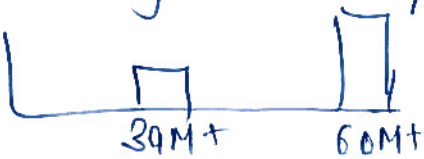
↓ 32%

⑩ Readily available electricity subsidy and fertilizer subsidy has monopolised rice-wheat over other crops

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STEPS TO PROMOTE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF OIL SEEDS AND PULSES

① National Mission for Edible Oil - Oil Palm and oil seeds focuses on skilling and input seed subsidy to boost production to



by 2030.

Candidates must not write on this margin

② National Mission for Food Security → Oil palm gives ₹20,000/ha to oil palm cultivators along with processing and market support

③ National Mission for Edible Oilseeds has launched SATHI Portal → Depository for oil seeds banks and availability

④ Need of MSP boost Eg FY26 → 59% above MSP for Ashaa

12% above MSP for rice, 92% above MSP for soyabean

⑤ PM's call of reducing 10% oil consumption to increase health benefits and reduce oil imports.

⑥ Scaling of programs like PM-AASHA with price efficiency support system for pulses like in Haryana.

Pulse and Oilseeds production efficiency will not only ensure food security but also nutritional security and reduced dependence.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

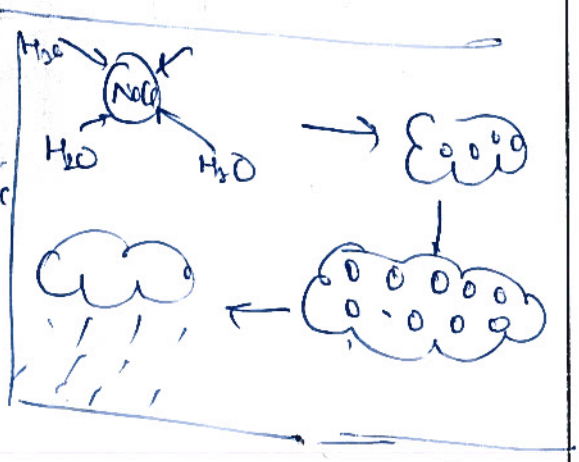
Explain the scientific principles behind cloud seeding. Highlighting its role in alleviating air pollution and global warming, discuss its potential limitations.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Cloud seeding refers to artificial process of inducing rain by making clouds super saturated by addition of hygroscopic nuclei

SCIENCE OF CLOUD SEEDING

① Cloud seeding relies on sprinkling hygroscopic nuclei like NaCl, AgI in troposphere and lower stratosphere



Cloud seeding

② This helps integration and collusion of water moisture

↓

③ Water droplets form clouds

↓

④ Cloud grows in size

↓

Candidates must not write on this margin

↓

⑤ When relative humidity goes more than 100%

↓

⑥ Supersaturated clouds

↓

⑦ Rainfall

⑧ Drones, aircraft are used to sprinkle hygroscopic nuclei which on rainfall brings down other particulate matter too

---

ADVANTAGES OF CLOUD SEEDING

① Cloud seeding helps in reducing air pollution by reducing PM 2.5 and PM 10 contents in air (less in humid air than dry)

② Eg Delhi government has an outlay of ₹76 lakh for cloud seeding

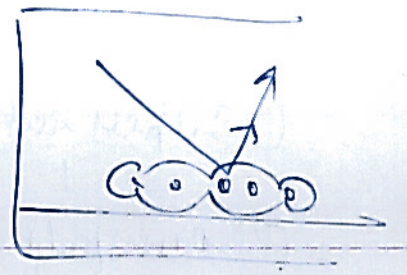
③ It complements measures like smog towers and helps reduce industrial or vehicular combustible particles.

④ Increasing hygroscopic nuclei also reduces global warming by reflecting

Candidates must not write on this margin

more sunlight leading to global dimming

Eg Marine cloud brightening



(5) Addition of hygroscopic nuclei like sulphur, diamond dust in stratosphere increases atmospheric albedo

LIMITATIONS

(1) Can lead to natural hydrological imbalance.

(2) Can cause flash floods

(3) Highly expensive and probabilistic

Eg clouds may move to other locations by wind

(4) High hygroscopic nuclei in air can also lead to poor visibility, higher urban heat island effect etc if rainfall is not effective.

While cloud seeding can be used as an emergency technology, primary reliance should be on green covering of land to increase natural rain

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

India was the first Asian nation to develop a nuclear reactor in 1956 and first to have Nuclear Power Programme (NPP) in 1958.

EVOLUTION OF NUCLEAR POWER PROGRAMME

(1) Envisioned by Dr Bhabha with support of Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, 1st research reactor - KAMINI was created

(2) Further developments like CANDU (from Canada), KAMINI 1, 2, 3 etc were built.

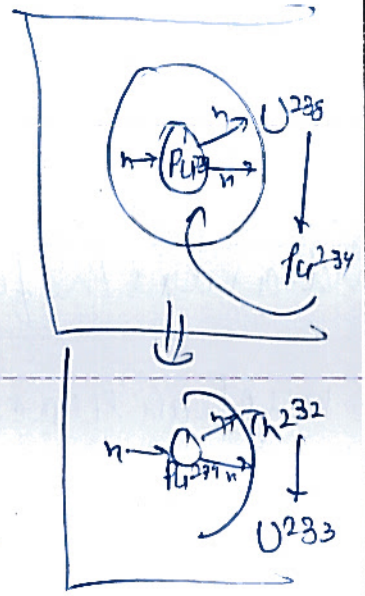
(3) In 1958, India opted for Closed cycle 3 stage NPP to utilise its Thorium potential and mitigate uranium deficiency

(4) Stage I → Fuel = U^{235}
↓ Reactors = Boiling Water, Pressurised Heavy water, Light water reactor
Commercial use

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(5) Stage II → Fuel = Pu^{239}

Development → Reactors - Fast Breeder reactor by IGCAR in Kalpakkam



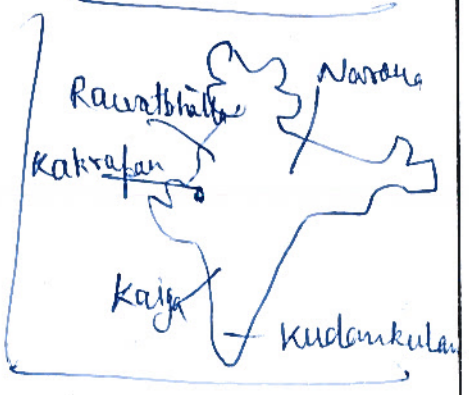
(6) Stage III → Fuel = U^{233}

↓ R&D → Reactors - Advanced Heavy Water Reactor
Molten salt reactor
Advanced Particle Accelerator System

(7) Currently India has 25 nuclear reactors

- 20 are PHWRs (use natural Uranium)
- 14 civil & military

(8) The FBR in Kalpakkam is at Critical stage ready to produce electricity.



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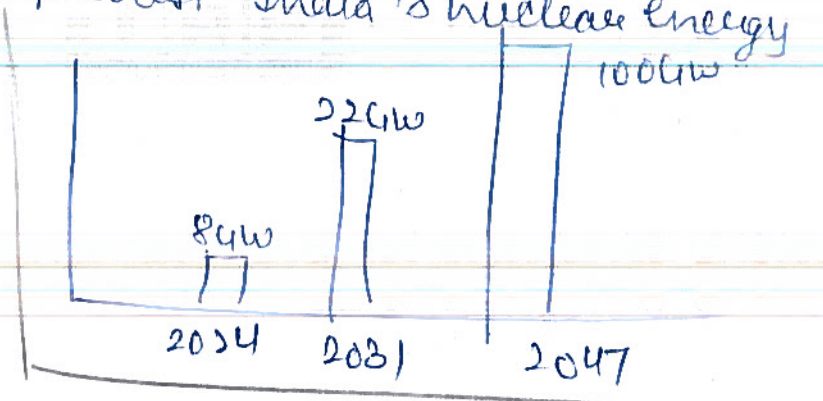
ADVANTAGES OF THORIUM BASED STAGE

(1) Utilises India's thorium potential ~25% of world reserves

(2) Th^{232} use is more energy efficient and less waste generating.

(3) Success of FBR will produce enough stocks of Pu^{239} → used to replace U^{238} shield with Th^{232} → to produce U^{233} for III stage

(4) It will help boost India's nuclear energy target



(5) It will reduce India's strategic dependence on imports of crude, LNG, and achievement of ~86% ~50%.

(6) Entry in nuclear export market in world. NPI success and vision can be game changer for India's rising energy demand sector (7% growth) and help chart way in nuclear diplomacy

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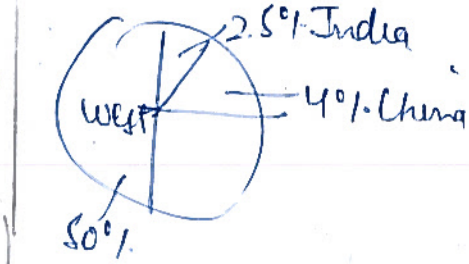
17. हाल ही के अध्ययनों से संकेत मिलता है कि 2014-2024 का दशक अब तक का सबसे गर्म दशक और 2024 अब तक का सबसे गर्म वर्ष रहा है। तेज़ी से बढ़ते वैश्विक तापन के आलोक में, जलवायु परिवर्तन का जैव-विविधता पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? पारिस्थितिक समुत्थानशीलता और प्रजाति विविधता के संरक्षण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक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

IPCC report highlighted that 1.5°C target may be soon breached with 2024 being warmest year and 2025 with highest Solar maxima. This threatens the biodiversity of world and India especially (8% in 2.4% land)

RAPID GLOBAL WARMING

① Since industrial levels, rapid emissions from developed and developing nations have led to high global warming



② IPCC suggests that emissions need to be reduced by 43% from 2020 level by 2050 and net zero must be achieved by 2050

③ Recent ICJ judgement also warned of imperative of developed nations to pay for pollution to mitigate climate change.

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IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON BIODIVERSITY

(1) Rising tropicalization especially in temperate regions affecting natural flora and fauna.

(2) Species likewise Mammoth got extinct by loss of ice age which now threatens population of Siberian tiger, Snow leopard, Arctic penguins etc.

(3) Arctic is melting 3 times faster than rest world leading to reduced ice albedo and higher habitat fragmentation and greening of Arctic.

(4) Arctic reported 28% rise in vegetation in 2023 leading to disruption of natural flora.

(8) Climate change can lead to further effect on warm and cold water fishes, migratory birds affecting their breeding seasons

eg Rapid dying of Olive Ridley Turtles on Gahirmatha beach.

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MEASURES NEEDED

① Adherence to NDCs submitted at Paris agreement and global cooperation in Loss and Damage Fund — 50% adaptation, 50% mitigation.

② Mission 30 x 30 of Kunming Montreal Biodiversity Framework to safeguard 30% of habitats by 2030.

③ Global utilisation of article 6.2 and 6.4 of Paris agreement (Carbon markets) and increasing New Collective Quantified Goal for Climate Fund (presently $1.2T)

④ Focus on traditional systems of indigenous community eg Joint forest management under Forest Rights act, Traditional Knowledge Digital Library etc.

Biodiversity is essential for sustainable survival of earth. Control on climate change can ensure that life sustains on the only planet earth.

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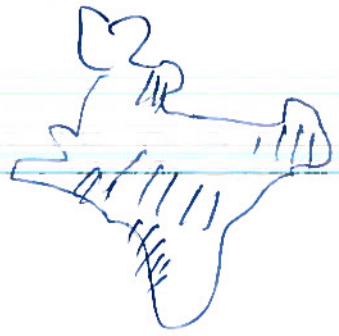
18. भारत में वनाग्नि की आवृत्ति और तीव्रता में वृद्धि हो रही है, जिससे गंभीर पारिस्थितिक और आर्थिक चुनौतियाँ उत्पन्न हो रही हैं। वनाग्नि के विभिन्न कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए। भारत में वनाग्नि की रोकथाम और प्रबंधन के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाते हैं?
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

ISRO report suggested 4% area of India is prone to forest fires especially tropical evergreen and tropical deciduous forests.

FOREST FIRES AND CHALLENGES AND CAUSES

(1) Forest fires are voluntary / involuntary uncontrolled fires in forest ecosystem destroying flora, fauna and habitats.



Forest fire prone

(2) Forest fires in India have doubled in last 5 years due to anthropogenic practices like jhum cultivation, improper slash burn clearing, rapid deforestation etc

(3) natural factors like electric lightening, low air moisture can also boost forest fires.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Forest fires can also be caused by industrial air pollutants, vehicular smog and uncontrolled camp fires.

⑤ Forest fires are rapid in dry deciduous forests especially due to high leaf shedding and dry climate.

CHALLENGES
- ① Loss of green cover
- ② Economic loss to tribal and forest dwellers
- ③ Rise in global warming and air pollution
- ④ Disruption in wildlife habitat
- ⑤ Reduced soil and ecosystem fertility

MEASURES TO PREVENT FOREST FIRES AND MANAGE

① Better surveying to ground forest level by officials and aerial survey by drones, satellites eg NISAR by NASA-ISRO

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Rapid rescue and relief of communities and immediate support of fire fighting units to combat fire

③ Use of aerial sprinklers, sand dust spraying to control rapid fires.

④ Check on electrical equipments, unburnt camp fires, cigar butts in dry forest regions.

⑤ Utilization of traditional communities to reduce jhum cultivation and better soil - forest productivity.

Forest fires can be the death of very essential factor of terrestrial greenery. To achieve goal of SDG 14 (Life on land) and build carbon stock of 2.5-3B ton, forest terminal is must

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Organised crimes as defined by Bharatiya Nyay Sanhita refer to planned criminal activities by non state or external state actors to affect economic, civil, monetary or infrastructural systems of nation and instill uncertainty, fear and violence against internal security

ORGANIZED CRIMES

(1) Organized crimes can be performed by individuals or groups to jeopardise external internal syndicate terror groups internal security and law and order.

(2) These can be

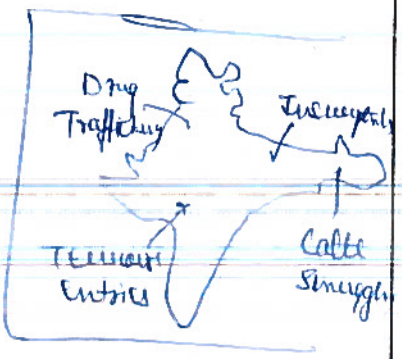
Smuggling
eg Drugs, arms, cattle etc

Trafficking
eg Children, women etc

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) They also include insurgent, militant, terror and naxalite activities to harm law and order.

(4) They are prevalent in areas of low security, porous borders etc



LINKAGE WITH TERRORISM

(1) Organised crimes both provide equipments, funding and personnel for terror activities.

(2) Terror activities further create fear, disrupt security to boost organised crimes.

(3) They can lead to harm on territoriality and popular sovereignty by indoctrination, external actor support, citing ethnic conflicts eg in Manipur

(4) This can further fuel insurgent, militant and naxalite tendencies against citizens and government.

Candidates must not write on this margin

INTERNAL SECURITY THREATS

(1) They lead to law and order disruption and instill terror and fear in citizens

(2) Lead to life and infrastructure losses

Eg Terror activities in Kashmir in past decade

- 76,000 civilians affected
- 8,900 security personnel injured

(3) They can cripple economic systems promoting black money, terror financing etc

(4) New crimes like cyber stalking, digital fraud can cripple digital public infrastructure

Eg Highest cyber attacks on India in 2024.

(5) Can leak sensitive civil, defence and critical infrastructure knowledge.

Better border security along with citizen awareness can help build wall against rising organised crime terrorism nexus.

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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।

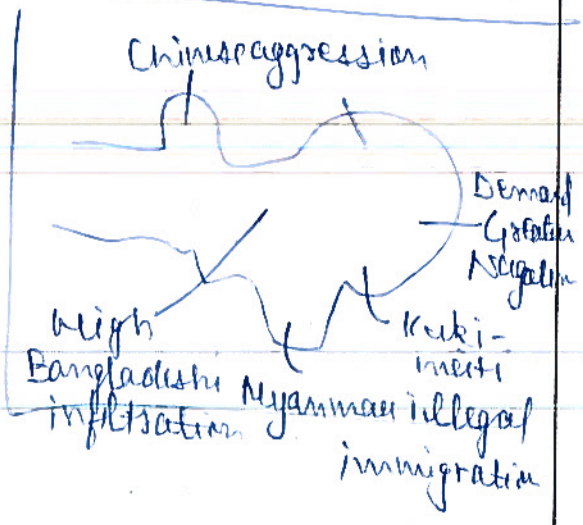
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

"Northeast region is key to India's development. A nation aspiring to be would forever remain crippled with unutilised opportunities, unresolved borders and underappreciated resources" - Dr S Jaishankar.

NORTH EAST INDIA AND SECURITY CHALLENGE

(1) North east has been fraught with security challenges due to porous borders with Bangladesh and Myanmar and Nepal



Eg @ 76% border in West Bengal - Bangladesh is unfenced

(2) Historic injustices and exclusion by Bengal Frontier Regime to exclude northeast

Candidates must not write on this margin

tribes has developed trust deficit and connectivity issue

(3) High illegal migration eg Bangladeshis in Assam, eg 22km wide Siliguri

Rohingyas in Manipur, Mizos from Myanmar in Mizoram

(4) Ethnic conflicts over land and resources and religion, language eg Kuki Meiti Conflict Over ST status.

(5) Demand of territorial sovereignty and separate states eg Kukiland, Boroland, Greater Nagalim.

(6) Illegal trafficking and smuggling of cattle, drugs, weapons by insurgents in Nepal, China etc to cause bleeding by thousand cuts.

STEPS TO COUNTER

(1) Over past years, development of North East Zonal council and Ministry for Development of North East Region (DONER) to bridge trust and development deficit.

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② Strengthened support to security forces by modernisation & transparency, training of ITBP, BSF, CRPF etc and border fencing.

③ Local support to development by Peace pacts and accords and special measures for native protection.

Eg ULFA peace accord, Clause 6 of Assam Accord and NRC etc, Controlled FRBM, Inner Line permit etc.

④ Integrated Connectivity schemes like IMT, Kaladan to build on Act East policy.

⑤ Schemes to boost natural prosperity and growth eg Mission for fisheries development in North East, Horticulture Development Mission in North East - Himalayas etc

⑥ Special budgetary and devolution of grants by special status - Schedule VI.

North East region can be the growth engine of India's security and economic development. Local to national support building is must.

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

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2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
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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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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-	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 सुगमता 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।