

NEXT IAS

MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT2507

Test No. : 07

Name of Candidate: Himanshu Singh Mobile No.

Roll No. : MT25 FLT RA035 Start Time 10:00 AM End Time 1:15 PM

Date of Examination: 20-07-2025 Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

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

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

GRAND TOTAL : / 250

EVAL CODE : **EVAL DATE :**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

सामान्य निर्देश

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

REMARKS:

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.

<u>IMPORTANT QR CODES</u>	
 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.

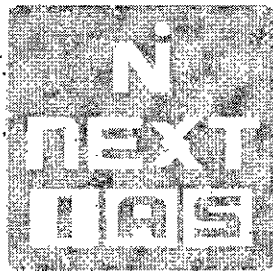
Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion





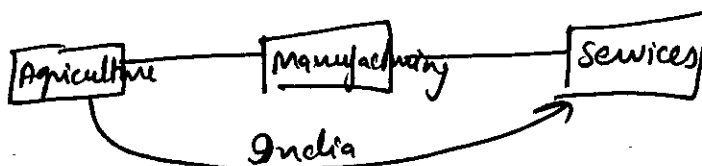
1. मेक इन इंडिया के एक दशक बाद भी, भारत का विनिर्माण क्षेत्र इसकी विकास गाथा में एक कमजोर कड़ी बना हुआ है। भारत जीडीपी वृद्धि और रोजगार सृजन में अपनी क्षमता का उपयोग करने के लिए अपने विनिर्माण क्षेत्र को मौलिक रूप से कैसे नया रूप दे सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Make in India was launched in 2014 with an aim to boost manufacturing sector to 25% of GDP. Yet manufacturing sector contribution has still remained stagnant $\approx 14-15\%$ of GDP.

India's manufacturing sector - a weak spot in growth story

- ① Low investment and startups in manufacturing sector (eg) Industry becoming capital intensive
- ② Hyperglobalisation repudiation
 $\Downarrow$
Exports $\Downarrow$ $\rightarrow$ Investment $\Downarrow$
- ③ Low industry-academia linkage
 $+$
Quality of Indian workforce $\Downarrow$
 (eg) only 4.4% are formally skilled (PLFS)
- ④ Regional disparities in demography and investment
 (eg) 3-3-3 puzzle
- ⑤ Thwarted structural transformation



India to reset its manufacturing sector to utilise its potential GDP and job creation as

① Govt. to boost capex in infrastructure
 $\Downarrow$
 Reducing logistics cost $\rightarrow$ exports becoming competitive
 ($\approx 8\%$)

② Achieving Lewisian turning point.

Surplus agriculture labour
 ($\approx 46\%$)
 $\Downarrow$
 Manufacturing sector
 (by providing higher wages)

③ Supporting MSME growth by bridging voluntary dwarfism

④ Leveraging labour intensive sectors
 $\hookrightarrow$ Toy manufacturing
 $\hookrightarrow$ Food processing industry
 $\hookrightarrow$ Apparels industry + leather industry

⑤ Skill training to youth, learning from Germany's vocational education training scheme.

Govt. measures such as National manufacturing mission, National logistics policy, redefining MSME categorisation, PMIS scheme are steps in right direction. we need to build on this momentum to achieve goal of Vikshi Bharat @2047.

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

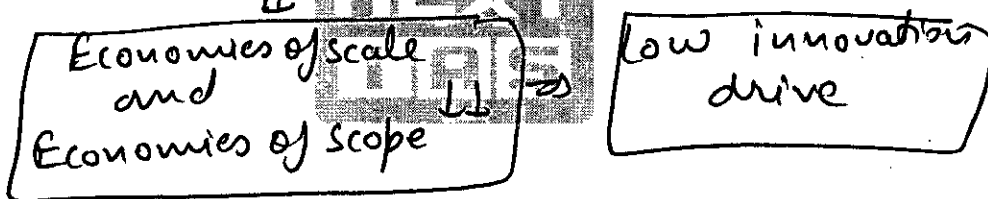
Indian startups, despite showing great potential, have not scaled up on innovation. Discuss. Suggest measures for Indian startups to go up the value chain.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India has become 3rd largest startup ecosystem as per WEF, showing great potential. However, ^{Global} innovation index's India position of 39 shows the paradox. (WIPO)

Indian startups not scaling up in innovation

- ① Voluntary dwarfism by Indian startups



- ② Low investment in Research and development

eg 0.7% in R&D of GDP.

- ③ Lack of skilled manpower and industry academia linkage

eg only 42% of Indian graduates are employable (India skills report)

- ④ Regulatory cholestrol and policy challenges

eg Agriculture sector still not liberalised.

- ⑤ Predatory role of big companies.
 (by) Competition Commission of India's declined role.

Measures to be taken →

- ① Enhanced role of competition commission of India for addressing gaps in legal enforcement
- ② Enhancing and restructuring IPR framework in India
- ③ Collaboration with Global institutes and introducing professor of practice for flow of best practices.
- ④ Heavy expenditure of Research and development to $\approx 2.5\%$ of GDP (same as China)
- ⑤ Restructuring education system to develop curiosity and on job experience with mandatory internships

Govt. measures like Stand up India Scheme, PM internship scheme, New Education policy, UGC guidelines on entry of foreign institutions are step in right direction to boost innovation and scaling up of startups

3. एक मजबूत सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) के बावजूद, खाद्य सुरक्षा भारत की जनसंख्या के लिए एक चुनौती बनी हुई है। वर्तमान पीडीएस प्रणाली में क्या 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 the deficiencies in the current PDS system? Suggest reforms to improve the system.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India provides food grains to 80 crore people under PDS programme under NFSA, 2013. Yet there are certain challenges in this system.

Robust PDS System

- Free food grain under PMKAY
- Antodaya and categorisation of other house
- 5 kg per person per month and 35 kg per house per month for Antodaya
- Covers 67% population of India

Food security remains a challenge to Indian population

- ① Hidden Hunger → GHI ranking = 108 consistently low
- ② Climate change induce drop in crop productivity
- ③ Nutritional related challenges
 - ⊗ child stunting = 35.5% (NFHS-5)

Deficiencies in current PDS system

- ① Inclusion and exclusion errors
 - ⊗ Ghost beneficiaries.

- ② Leakages on part of fair price shops
- ③ Logistical challenges $\rightarrow$ High cost of procurement
- ④ Storage challenges $\rightarrow$ cover and plinth storage
 ↳ lack of proper warehouses
- ⑤ Procurement is skewed in favour of few states $\rightarrow$ Raj, Haryana, Punjab, western U.P.

Measures to be taken $\rightarrow$

- ① Digitalisation of records from procurement to distribution
- ② using JAM trinity and one-Nation-one-ration card effectively.
- ③ Direct benefit transfers — to wipe every tear from every eye
- ④ Phasing out cover and plinth method of storage (Shanta Kumar Committee)
- ⑤ Restructuring PDS system to include nutritional security and more options to citizens.

True food security means availability and quality of choices, hence PDS system needs to be restructured on recommendations of Shanta Kumar committee to achieve SDG 2 (No hunger)

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

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

Digital agriculture mission was launched recently by govt. as part of India's digital public infrastructure program to double farmers income

Key components of Digital Agriculture Mission

- ① AgriStack → for data management and information sharing.
- ② KSS → Kisan decision support system for making informed decisions and sharing best practices
- ③ Soil health maps → to improve soil fertility and hence productivity.

Mission improving farmer's welfare →

- ① Policy assessment by govt.
 - ↳ Need of policy
 - ↳ efficacy of policy
 - ↳ achievements of policy

- ② From fragmented approach to integrated approach
- ③ Enhancing decision making of farmers since agriculture is data intensive sector.
- ④ Enhancing reach to market using e-Nam
- ⑤ Resource use efficiency by using soil health maps and careds.
- ⑥ Availability of credit by banks and PAFCs
Proper assessment of risk and mortgage.

Hence, Digital agriculture mission is in line with India's goal of Sabka Saath Sabka Vishwas.



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

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

Axiom-4 mission is a space mission to International space station carrying 4 astronauts in which Indian astronaut Subhanu Shukla is one.

Axiom-4 mission

- ① Collaboration of space agencies like Axiom, Space X, NASA, ISRO.
- ② 4 countries astronaut to space journey to India, USA, Poland, Hungary
- ③ uses Falcon 9 rocket of space-X
- ④ Conduct micro-gravity research in International space station.
- ⑤ Real life experience for astronauts of respective countries.

India's participation in Axiom-4 helping in
India's human space programme

- ① Helps in Gaganyaan mission of
India ↓
Docking + microgravity exposure
for wing commander Subhanishu
Shukla
- ② Collaborations and inputs from various
space agencies -
- ③ Helps in development of Bharatya
Antariksha Station (BAS) to be
established by 2035.
- ④ Motivation for young students who
aspire to be astronauts
- ⑤ Space tourism and habitation -

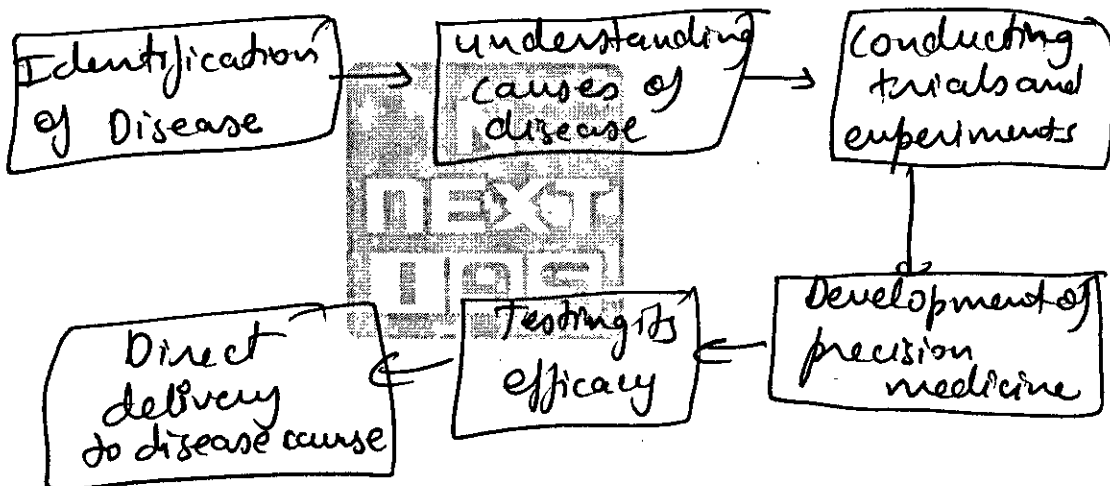
Gaganyaan mission will be India's
1st human space mission, which is a
matter of pride, a small step by human,
a giant leap for India.

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

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

Precision medicine refers to targeted drug delivery which directly affects the cause of the disease or ailment.

Concept of precision medicine

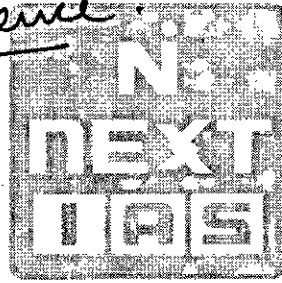


Role of precision medicine in treatment of rare and specific diseases

- ① Low cost alternative as only the disease cause is effected.

- ② Low risk of side effects especially in rare diseases
- ③ Very less risk of anti-microbial resistance
- ④ Ease of patient in treatment

Hence, precision medicine marks a paradigm shift in Biotechnology and medical science.





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

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

Biodiversity act, 2002 establishes various institutions such as BMC, SBB's to oversee biodiversity preservation and benefit sharing. Recently Biodiversity regulation, 2025 have been notified to achieve this.

Biodiversity act, 2002 and Regulation in 2025 promoting access and benefit sharing

- ① Enhanced role of BMC to oversee benefit sharing.
- ② Democratisation of traditional knowledge and ~~being used~~ use for human kind.
- ③ Turmeric use
- ③ Benefit and incentives to traditional forest dwellers to conserve and promote traditional knowledge.
- ④ Primary care and preventive care for all.

Biodiversity act, 2002 and regulation in 2025
promoting growth of traditional industries

- ① Exemptions to traditional practitioners such as Vaidyas, Ayurveda quacks. to use TKDL information -
- ② Mandatory registration of IPR by foreign entities
- ③ Research support and provision of anti-evergreening of IPR for private entities.
- ④ Reduced legal challenges both in India and abroad.

Hence, Biodiversity act, 2002 and biodiversity regulation 2025 promote access, benefit to traditional industries

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

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

Indian meteorological department is under Ministry of earth sciences undertaking research on meteorological factors -

Preparedness - 1st step towards disaster risk reduction →

- ① Prevents hazard to become a disaster by reducing vulnerabilities.
- ② Capacity building → less post disaster loss
- ③ Cyclone mitigation by odisha
- ④ less damage to infrastructure and human life.
- ⑤ Tsunami prevention in Japan

Role of IMD in strengthening preparedness and early warning system →

- ① Undertaking research on meteorological and climatic factors -

- (eg) local weather stations in every state
- ② ~~was~~ Systematic warning system
for land related disasters
- (eg) Heat wave prediction
warning of heavy rainfall by messages
- ③ Colour coded warning for ~~eg~~ extreme
disasters
- (eg) Red, Green, Yellow, Amber warning
for cyclone -

Challenge for IMD

- ① low technological advancement such
as weather monitoring & surveillance
- ② frequent vacancies and lack of
technical experts.
- ③ overlapping roles with other institutions
(eg) with NCAP

IMD is 1st line of defence for India's
disaster risk reduction framework. Hence
needs to be strengthened by providing
research and technical support

9. भारत की लंबी समुद्री सीमा किस प्रकार आंतरिक सुरक्षा के लिए गंभीर चुनौतियाँ प्रस्तुत करती है? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु सुझाव प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
- How does the long maritime border of India present immense internal security challenges? Suggest measures to address these challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks



India has coastline of 7500 km
Spanning from salt pans of Gujarat, mangroves
of Tamil Nadu to Sunderbans of West Bengal.

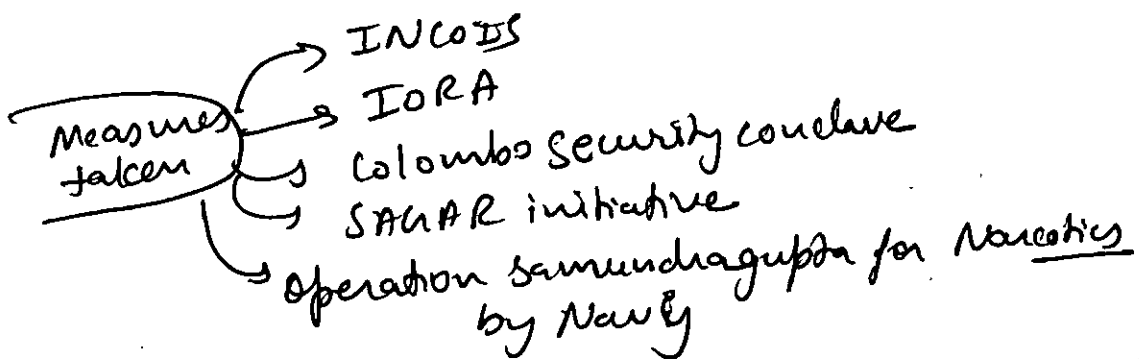
Maritime border - immense internal security challenges

- ① Maritime piracy related issues
eg Red sea crisis and its aftermath
- ② Use of maritime seaways for organised crimes such as drug trafficking, gold smuggling, illegal wildlife trade.
eg NCB's recent busting of drugs
- ③ Use of sea by terrorist organisation to plan attacks
eg 26/11 attacks
- ④ Fishermen issues with neighbouring countries leading to arrest
eg Katchatheevu issue

- ⑤ Climate induced non-traditional threats such as Tsunami, cyclones, sea level rise → Economic security of India
- ⑥ India's 2 largest cities Mumbai & Chennai

Measures to address the challenges

- ① Restructuring institutions and their jurisdiction → Coast guard
→ India Navy
→ Local agencies.
- ② Use of technology for surveillance and monitoring
- ③ Community policing by capacity development for I+T response.
- ④ Development of Great Nicobar project as soon as possible → oversight on Indian Ocean



"one who controls the sea controls the world"
Hence, maritime security becomes paramount for both internal security and India's role as net security provider in Indian ocean region.

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

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

Overground workers refers to people who provide ideological, logistical support to terrorist and proxy militant groups. There has been decline in OGWs and proxy militant groups aftermath of art 370 repeal, however it still remains a challenge.

OGW's and proxy militant groups threat to India's security ⇒

- ① Radicalisation in Jammu and Kashmir is promoted by OGW's by propaganda and recruitment.
- ② Conducting high precision terrorist attacks
(eg) Pahalgam incidents
- ③ Providing logistical support and training
(eg) Reasi - Sniper terror attacks.

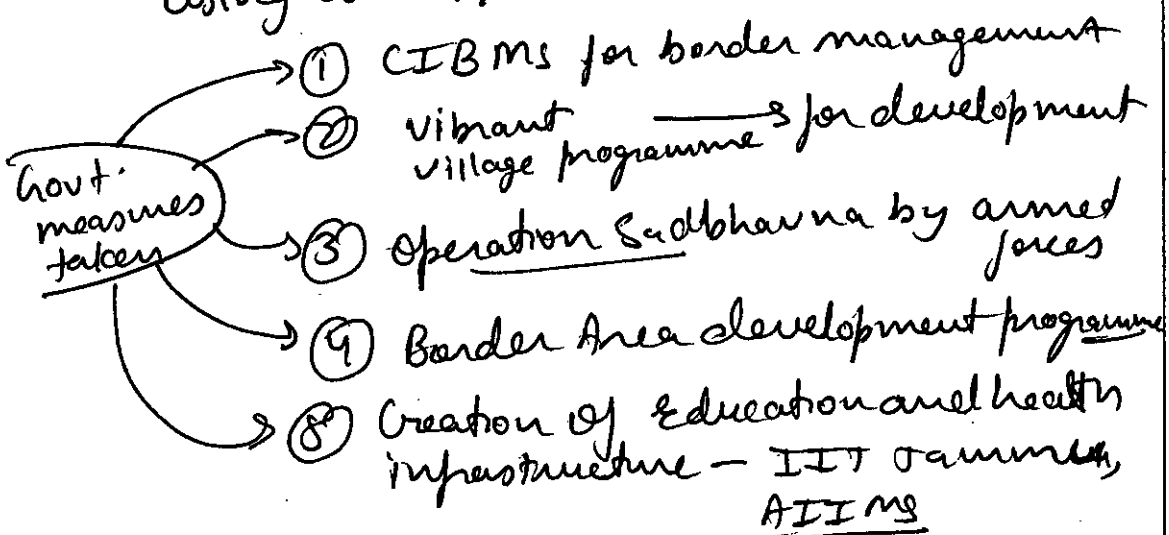
④ Threat to human and social capital

↓
[low investment] ⇒ [low growth]

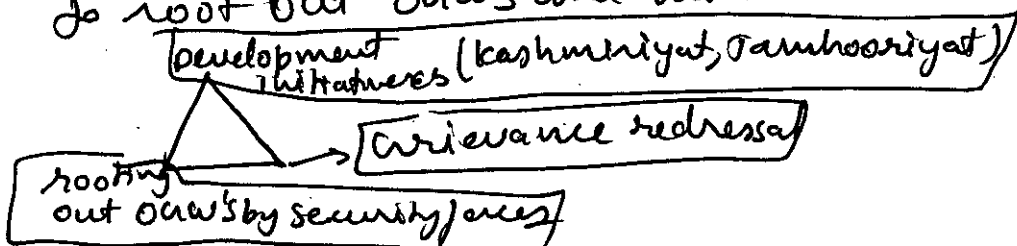
↓
[Poverty and unemployment]

Strategies that can be taken

- ① De-radicalisation using WHAM (winning hearts and mind strategy)
 - eg) Counter speech by Jonathan Maynard's icles
- ② Bringing coherence among local people and authorities
 - eg) Sports - football, chess
- ③ Drive by armed forces to root out OGW's, militant groups, sleeper cells.
- ④ Intelligence gathering by community policing.
- ⑤ Border fencing + enhanced surveillance using drones, lasers, satellites.



India needs to adopt 3 pronged strategy to root out OGW's and militant network

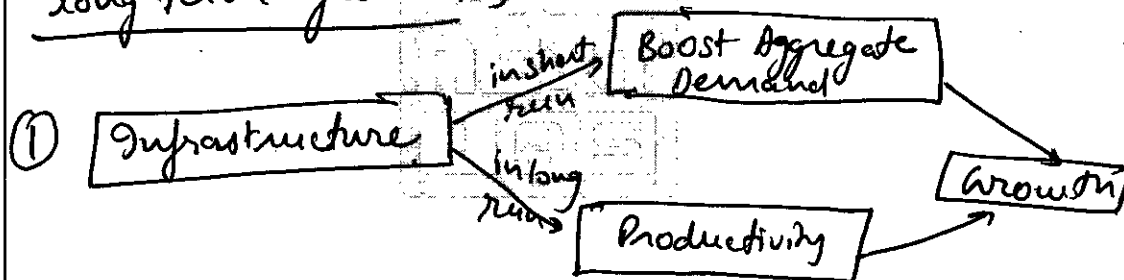


11. "अवसंरचना का विकास त्वरित और समावेशी आर्थिक विकास का एक प्रमुख चालक है"। दीर्घकालिक विकास को प्राप्त करने में अवसंरचना में निवेश के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, अर्थव्यवस्था में अवसंरचना के नेतृत्व वाली वृद्धि को प्रोत्साहित करने में भारत की सफलताओं और विफलताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

According to Economic survey, Infrastructure development has multiplier effects leading to accelerated and inclusive growth. In this budget, Capex rose to 11.5 lakh crores to boost infrastructure.

Importance of Infrastructure investment in long term growth



- ② Infrastructure investment promotes grid development of the region.

eg Delhi-Mumbai economic corridor and development along it.

- ③ facilitates and eases movement of labour and skilled manpower.

eg Delhi-metro connects Gurugram for labour movement

- ④ Infrastructure investment leads to

Crowding effect thereby boosting private investment.

(eg) Special economic zones of Neeravra.

(5) Infrastructure investment leads to cultural exchanges and National integration

↓
Social capital + Human capital.

(8) Boosts exports by reducing logistics cost and making them competitive.

India's successes in infrastructure development

(1) Road Infrastructure → Road length ≈ 10.5 lakh kms.
(eg) Bharatmala and PM Gram Sadak Yojana.

(2) Port led development → 12 major and 200 minor ports
(eg) Sagarmala Pariyojana.

(3) Airports development → Greenfield
→ Brownfield investment
(eg) UDAN scheme.

(4) Health and education Infrastructure
(eg) PMJAY + Education expenditure $\approx 3.1-1.8$ GDP

(5) Digital public infrastructure success
(eg) Bharatnet, UPI, Digital India mission

Failures in Infrastructure led growth $\Rightarrow$

① High logistics cost $\approx$ 14-15% of GDP (eco-survey)

② Railways still ~~is~~ being stagnant + safety related issues
68000km

(eg) Railways freight share $\approx$ 31% (eco-survey)

③ Bureaucratic and corruption related challenges

(eg) failure of some PPP projects $\rightarrow$ Pragati tunnel ~~canal~~

④ Environment related challenges
↳ Destruction of habitat and biodiversity
↳ Infrastructure development induced displacement

(eg) Great Andaman project.

Measures
to be taken

① Boosting private investment in infrastructure

② Bridging regional disparities

③ Setting up PPP regulator (Vijay Kelkar committee) for infrastructure development

④ Mandatory Environment impact assessment.

To boost infrastructure development, convergence of various schemes is required for sustainable development with initiatives such as PM Chati Shakti.

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

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Monetary policy committee is apex committee to decide on matters of monetary policy. It has 6 members (3 ex-officio from RBI and 3 appointed by government).

Responsibilities of Monetary policy committee

- ① Inflation targetting and price stabilisation i.e. to keep in $4 \pm 2\%$ range (CPI-based inflation)
 Failure of which $\Rightarrow$ Report to be submitted (3rd quarter)
- ② Macroeconomic stability in the country.
- ③ Boosting economic growth
- ④ Ensuring monetary policy transmission
- ⑤ Deciding on policy rate
 (e.g.) current reserve ratio to increase or decrease monetary supply in economy

⑥ Reduce exchange rate fluctuations.

Effectiveness of RBI's monetary policy initiatives

① Inflation control — Inflation is now tamed within band of $4 \pm 2\%$

② Increases money supply to boost aggregate demand in the economy.

eg Recently RBI cut down CRR.

③ Quantitative measures like Moral suasion has worked to boost credit availability in some sectors

eg MSME sector

④ Surplus transfer to government Shows profitability of monetary policy

eg Gold reserves, Forex reserves.

⑤ India experiences stable growth rate in recent years

eg Projected to be 6.5% in 2026
(World Bank)

⑥ Reduction in gross NPA's in recent years.

Challenges in RBI's monetary policy initiatives

- ① Persistent and recurrent food inflation
(touched $\approx 9\%$ in June 2024)
- ② Exchange rate fluctuation
 $\approx 1\$ = 86$ rupees.
- ③ PSL norms hinder bank's profitability
reducing loans for private sector
- ④ Political pressure and ^{low investment} autonomy related challenges.

Measures to be taken

- ① Development of producer price index for better inflation targeting.
- ② Enhancing monetary policy transmission by ~~by~~ adopting CBDC, digital economy.
- ③ Amending RBI act 1934 to provide more autonomy.

RBI is very important for fiscal and monetary stability in ~~the~~ India. Hence Wijit Patel committee recommendations can be applied to strengthen its role.



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

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

Food processing industry contributes $\approx 12-13\%$ to manufacturing sector Signifying its importance.

Opportunities for Food processing industry (FPI in India)

- ① Almost all-agroclimatic zones and high productivity in India
- ② Huge domestic demand
(eg) Rise of Tier-1, Tier-2 cities - Horticulture processed products
- ③ Labour supply and trained manpower
- ④ India's strategic locations to boost exports
(eg) North East region $\rightarrow$ South East Asia
Coastal India $\rightarrow$ West Asia
- ⑤ Changing consumption patterns and India's 1st mover advantage
(eg) Millets production - Health consciousness.

Challenges in FPI in India

- ① Fragmented land holdings $\approx$ Reducing risk taking capacity
(eg) 1.08 hectare - average land holding (Agro census 2016)

② The great Indian grain drain

↓
Youth are less attracted to agriculture related activities

↓
They are more adapted to use of technology

③ High input cost reducing competitiveness

eg India is virtual water exporter
≈ 4 times more than China

④ Technological fatigue and low research and development

eg GM Cotton = reduced productivity.

⑤ Climate change and land use changes

eg Heatwave → reduces Kharif cultivation by 4.02%
(Eco-survey)

Reasons for low private investment

① Policy uncertainty on part of govt.

eg onion exports ban

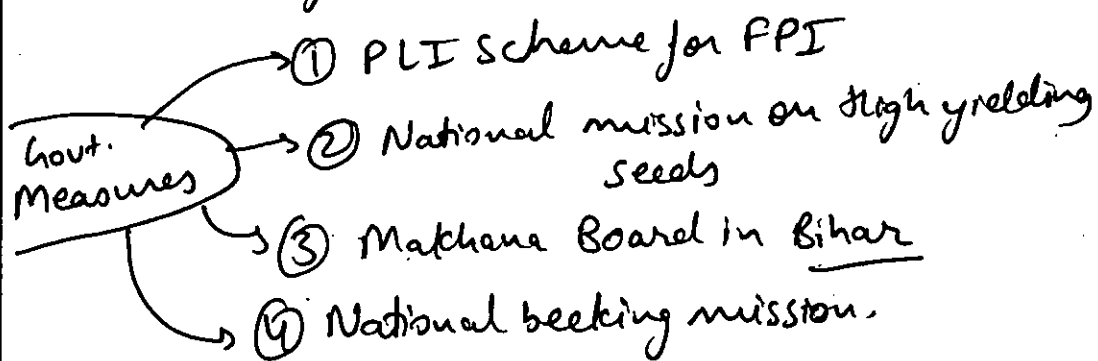
② ~~Policy~~ Investment distorting govt. policies

eg Essential commodities act
↓
more consumer oriented.

③ Role of pressure groups and shadidias.

eg 3 farm bills protest

- ① Boosting Research and development to 1%
of agriculture GDP
Farm to Lab model.
- ② Training and skilled manpower for
technology adoption
- ③ Promotion of FPO's and PACS
(eg) Sahyadri FPO
- ④ Cooperative farming and contract farming
to reduce input cost.
- ⑤ Heavy investment in infrastructure
↳ Cold chains, warehouses
↳ Logistics



Development of FPI can help India in achieving Lewisian turning point and food-nutritional security.

14.

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

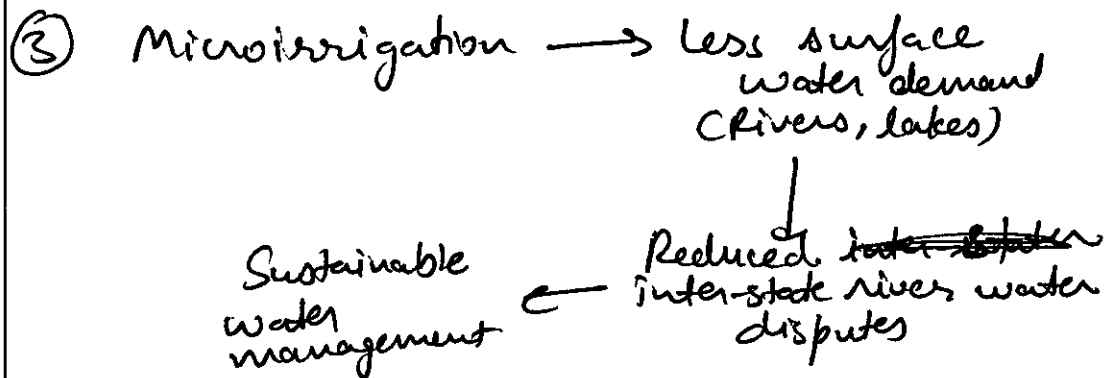
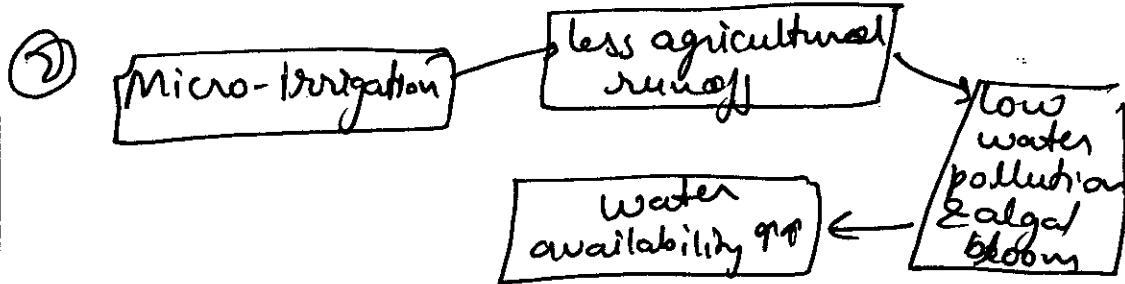
Micro-irrigation refers to irrigation that uses less water by precision techniques such as sprinkler irrigation, drip irrigation.

Micro-irrigation system to revolutionize Indian agriculture

- ① Reducing input cost → water use efficiency
→ water soluble fertilisers
- ② weed reduction → less labour required
- ③ Solve the problem of desertification and salinisation
- ④ North western India → Rajasthan
→ Punjab, Haryana
- ⑤ Boost productivity → horticulture crops
→ plantation agriculture
- ⑥ Reduce virtual water trade.

Micro-Irrigation in sustainable water management

- ① Reduction in ground water usage
- ② India largest exploiter of ground water
25% of world.



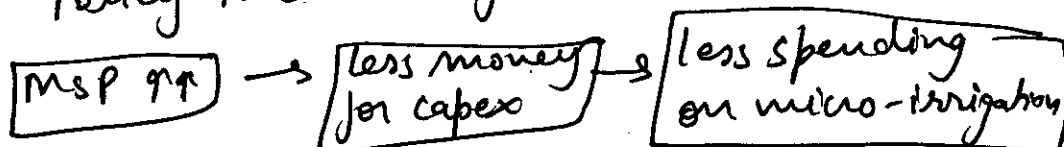
④ In wake of climate change and erratic monsoon patterns, micro-irrigation can serve as effective solution.

Barriers to its widespread adoption

① low awareness among farmers and farmer being small and marginal (≈ 86% are SME)

② Credit availability still remains a issue

③ Policy inertia by Govt.



- ④ low private investment in agricultural sector.

Measures to be taken

- ① Learning from best practices → Israel's micro-irrigation plan.
- ② Enhancing credit availability for farmers using kisan credit cards, financial inclusion
- ③ Restoring traditional water storage and harvesting methods
- ④ eg Kakatiya mission - Karnataka
Tal Swakshamban Abhiyan - Rajasthan.
- ⑤ Awareness generation and role of NVO's
- ⑥ eg Yantrodoot app - M.P → to show use of technology.

Hence, micro-irrigation can effectively fight climate change and promote water use efficiency to achieve SDG 13. (Climate action).

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Recent advancement by Nvidia, Microsoft, Google in domain of Quantum chips like Majorana 1, willow etc have made quantum computing within human's grasp.

Principles of Quantum Computing

- ① Qubits → Quantum computers uses Qubits instead of bits (0, 1) i.e. there can be any state between 0 or 1 Simultaneously → Enhanced computing

(eg) $|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle$ → wavefunction

- ② Quantum Superposition principles guide quantum computing.

- ③ Quantum entanglement → It says when two particles (supposed electrons e^-) are entangled they will change their state instantaneously.

(eg) use in Quantum Information.

- ④ Quantum coherence as guiding principle.
- ⑤ Quantum computers use Quantum statistics such as Fermi-Dirac statistics and Bose-Einstein statistics in their calculation.

Challenges in Quantum computing

- ① Quantum computing requires relatively low temperature otherwise calculation may be faulty.
- ② Heisenberg uncertainty principle
- ③ Current infrastructure such as cryptography, information and communication will become redundant.

National Quantum Mission in scaling up Quantum technologies in India

- ① Posing India as global leader in Quantum technologies.
- ② Boosting research and development in Quantum domain.

- ③ Institutional support from apex institutions → IISC (Bangalore)
- ↳ IIT Delhi
 ↳ IIT-Bombay
 ↳ IIT-Madras
- } are designated
- ④ Training manpower and boosting innovation.
- ⑤ Application in technologies that benefit society as large
- Quantum Cryptography Quantum Information Quantum Communication
- ⑥ Recent initiatives like launch of Quantum satellite.

As Dr. Vikram Sarabhai said "India can be second to none in use of technology for benefit of society and humankind", hence in light of "Atmanirbhar Bharat" role of Quantum computing and other technologies becomes immense

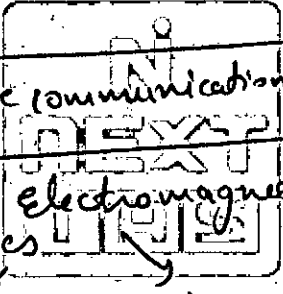
16. कार्य सिद्धांत, पहुँच, विस्तार क्षमता और सीमाओं के संदर्भ में फाइबर ऑप्टिक संचार के साथ उपग्रह संचार की तुलना कीजिए एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Satellite communication is communication using radiowaves (its a newer technology relatively) whereas fiber optics uses guided light waves.

Comparing satellite communication and fibre optics

	Satellite communication	Fibre optics
① Principles	(i) uses <u>electromagnetic waves</u>  Radiowaves Micro-waves (ii) works on principles of reflection, refraction, transmission through atmosphere.	(i) uses <u>visible light</u> (ii) uses <u>Total internal reflection</u> principle to guide light waves
② Ionosphere	(iii) Slow mode of transmission if uses radiowaves	(iii) Faster mode of transmission ② Broadband and fibre optics <u>connection</u>

② Accessibility

(i) More accessible in both remote areas and connected areas

(ii) High cost of operations
(a) Maintenance of satellites in LEO

(i) Relatively less accessible due to physical Cables

(ii) Relatively cheaper due to presence of silica

③ Scalability

(i) Highly scalable due to use of satellites in low earth orbit

(a) space x-station

(i) Scalability remains a issue

④ Limitations

(i) Easily interceptable and decryption is also easy

(ii) Challenges for environment
(a) space debris

(iii) Technology is relatively expensive
⇓
Digital divide for low income countries

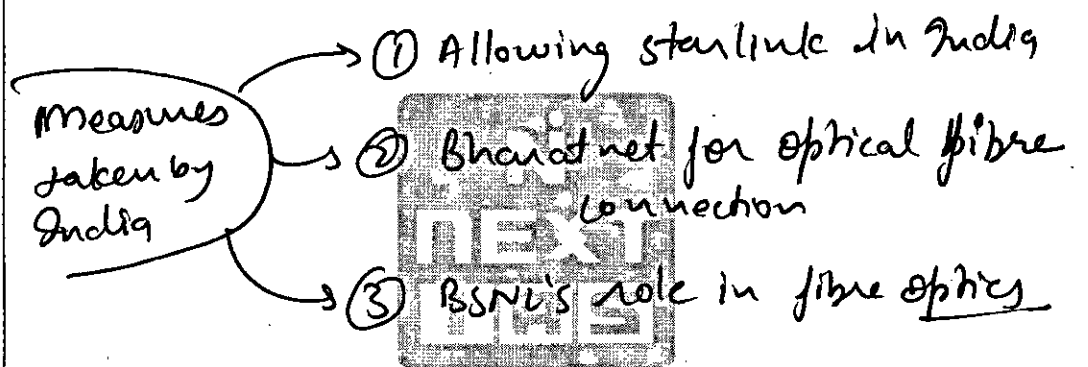
(i) Safe mode of transmission but can be intercepted physically.

(ii) Challenges for Environment
(a) silica extraction
Plastic and rubber uses as cladding

(iii) Technology is old
⇓
Technology fatigue

Contrasting satellite communication with fibre optics →

- ① National security challenges for satellite communication
(eg) Starlink found in Manipur.
- ② Fibre optics requires underwater sea cables for data transfer and communication.



Thus, Satellite communication and fibre optics both have their associated positives and challenges. Hence needs to be balanced for inclusive development as well as sustainable development.



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

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

Wetland are ecotone areas that house huge biodiversity and provisioning, regulating, cultural, supporting services for humans. Yet India has lost 40% of its wetlands since 1970's (WMO).

Wetlands crucial role in ecological balance

- ① Micro-climate stabilisation in nearby areas $\Rightarrow$ Reduction in temperature
 - ② Habitat for various phyla of flora and fauna.
 - ③ Source of water and ground water recharge
 - ④ Water purification - known as kidneys
- ⑤ East Kolkata wetland

Anthropogenic challenges to wetlands

- ① Land use changes - low lying areas into agricultural land
- ② Rice cultivation

- ② Destruction of catchment area of wetland
- ③ Unplanned urbanisation $\Rightarrow$ illegal construction activities
(eg) Bangalore - once a city of lakes have lost most of its wetlands.
- ④ Solid waste disposal, agricultural runoffs, Sewage waste has also degraded wetlands.

Climatic challenges to wetlands $\Rightarrow$

- ① Equatic monsoon and weather patterns
↳ ENSO, Indian Ocean dipole
↳ La Niña
- ② Recurrent Heatwaves and incursion of salt water near coastal areas.

Steps taken by Govt. of India

- ① Amrit Sarovar programme
- ② National watershed development programme
- ③ Declaration of Ramsar sites under Ramsar convention
 $\approx$ 89 sites in India.

- ④ Institutional support by $\rightarrow$ CWC
 $\rightarrow$ NAWA etc.
 ⑤ Namami Gange, National Ganga mission.
Other measures to be taken

- ① Community participation + NGo's participation
 eg Tarun Bhagat Singh in Rajasthan
- ② Mandatory sewage treatment and
 solid waste management reduction..
- ③ Restoring traditional water harvesting
 and conservation techniques
 eg Johads, Nala in Rajasthan
 Tanka in Haryana
- ④ Adopting Mihir Shah committee report / or
 restructuring institution at central level.

Water is elixir of life, convergence in various
 policies like MGNREGA, PMSAR, State initiatives
 is required to achieve SDG 14 (Life under water)
 and SDG 11 (Sustainable cities)..



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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Stampede refers to compulsive movement of crowd caused due to panic, fear etc which often result in harm to human life. Recent event of Puri-Dargamath Yatra Stampede has highlighted the problem.

$$\text{Stampede} = \frac{\text{Vulnerability} \times \text{Hazard}}{\text{Capacity building}}$$

risk

Underlying causes of stampedes

- ① Overcrowding and panic leading to stampede
 - ⑥ Delhi - Railway station stampede (Jan 2021)
- ② Misinformation and Psychological factors
 - ⑥ Kumbha Mela Stampede.
- ③ Lack of proper planning and threat assessment.
 - ⑥ Hathras Stampede.

- ④ low structural measures and breaking of rules in the events -
- ⑤ RCB victory celebration stampede

No permission to celebrate
- ⑥ lack of capability building measures such as boxer technique to stop movement
- ⑦ lack of non-structural measures
↳ Health & paramedics
↳ Rescue and recovery LL

Institutional measures that can be taken

- ① Inter agency coordination before disaster
 - ↳ local authorities
② DDMA
 - ↳ law enforcement agencies
 - ↳ Health related services
 - ↳ NGOs and committees
- ② During and after disaster
 - ↳ NORF support for rescue and recovery
 - ↳ local police forces
- ③ Political and administrative oversight for large public gatherings
 - ④ Religious events, Public rallies -
- ④ Capacity building by local authorities

Technological measures that can be taken

① Pre-Disaster ⇒ Threat assessment using AI

- ↳ Mock drills using simulation
- ↳ Visible information signs using light and digital boards
- ↳ Deployment of snake line
- ↳ Inter-stakeholder communication to stop crowd flow. (e.g) Radio-tagging

② During disaster ⇒ warnings

- ↳ fighting misinformation using loudspeakers
- ↳ creation of virtual safe spaces

③ After disaster ⇒ Rescue and recovery

- ↳ Lost and found declaration
- ↳ communication regarding availability of medical services.

Stampede is a man-made disaster which can be tackled - provided capacity building and NDMA guidelines on structural measures, non-structural measures etc. Further learning from best practices like Olympic management (France, Meiji Festival celebration) (Japan)



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

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

Internet penetration in Indian society has increased in recent times with internet users rising to 900 million (IMAI report). However it has made India vulnerable to certain cyber crimes.

Digital Arrest → People are scammed digitally by imitating digital arrest posing as police, virtual courts.

Reasons for increase in cases of digital arrest

- ① Lack of awareness and technical knowhow in digital space.
- ② Digital arrest uses psychological factors such as fear mongering, public shaming to keep things clandestine.
- ③ Cyber-slavery induced in SE-Asian countries like Myanmar.
(eg) cubical warriors.
- ④ Lack of technological and institutional support by law enforcement agencies.

Elements of cybersecurity

cybersecurity refers to protection of data, critical infrastructure, computers, information of the country (IT Act 2008). Its elements are

- ① Creation of institutions for protection and threat assessment.

(eg) NCIIPL
cy corel

- ② Outlining policy and objectives

(eg) National cybersecurity policy 2013
National cybersecurity strategy 2020.

- ③ Protection of critical infrastructure and data localisation

(eg) DPDP act 2023,
Cyberdome project-

- ④ Grievance redressal and capacity building of citizens

(eg) National portal for cybercrimes
Maharashtra's social media labs

Measures needed to strengthen India's cyber security infrastructure

- ① Setting up of cyberlabs in local police departments.
- ② Enhancing policy of data localisation
- ③ Increasing awareness to cybercrimes such as Ransomware, phishing etc.
- ④ Developing New cyber security policy that encompasses AI
- ⑤ use of AI and ML for cybersecurity.
- ⑥ Awareness @ generation and digital literacy on part of citizens.

India needs to formulate "National ~~security~~ security doctrine" with whole of nation approach to root out ~~for~~ newer challenges of cybersecurity.



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

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

Immigration and Foreigners act, 2025 was passed recently repealing foreigners act/1946. for enhancing immigration while rooting out illegal immigration.

Illegal immigration posing a threat to India's democracy, sovereignty and internal security

① Democracy ⇒ Demography changes due to mass and mixed influx

eg Karbi-Anglong region.

② Sovereignty ⇒ As declared by SC in Sonowal case, illegal immigration is an act of aggression.
International pressure on refugee Convention

③ Internal security ⇒ Cross border terrorism
↳ cross border crimes ⇒ organised crime
↳ trans terrorism
↳ smuggling.
eg Pakistan's cross border terrorism.

Immigration and foreigners act 2025. - addressing issue of illegal immigration

- ① Outlines role of institutions such as Bureau of visa and tribunals to oversee immigration.
- ② Consists of newer type of visas like medical visa
- ③ Overstay and illegal immigration
 Strict Penalty $\rightarrow$ fine + arrest
- ④ Forging of false documents + facilitating such things also attracts penalty.
- ⑤ Simplifying the process specially with case of Dual citizenship - passport validity of country whose passport has been used.

Constitutional and potential human rights challenges associated

- ① Still does not ratify Geneva convention and Refugee treaty
 $\rightarrow$ Arbitrariness in asylum seeker + refugee status.

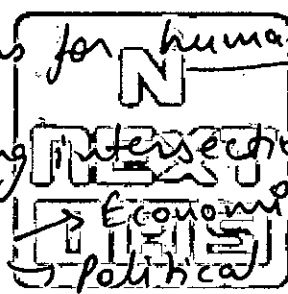
② Penalty and arrest may lead to undertrial
and Human rights issues

③ Arbitrariness in deportation
↓
exploitation of immigrants

Measures to be taken as

① Outlining refugee policy of India.

② Amending the law and sensitising the
institutions for humane treatment.

③ Addressing intersectionalities among
refugees 

- Economic persecuted
- Political persecuted
- Religious persecuted

Thus, Immigration and foreigners act
2025 is in line with "Vashudhaiva
kurtumbhavam" motto ~~simplify~~. Simplifying
the process of immigration.

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

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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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2. Please scan the QCA booklet in ample light. Copies scanned under moderate light can hamper evaluation quality.
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भारतपूर्ण निर्देश	
अव्याप्तियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	
क्या न करें- 1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें। 2. अपनी OCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वारंताविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें। 3. अपनी OCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो परीक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें। 4. अपनी OCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इससे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए। 5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना धन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है। 6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी OCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें। क्या करें- 1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें। 2. OCA 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. एक नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। एक नोट्स की बार में कोस कर देना चाहिए। 5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना धन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है। 6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी OCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।	क्या न करें- 1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें। 2. अपनी OCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वारंताविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें। 3. अपनी OCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो परीक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें। 4. अपनी OCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इससे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए। 5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना धन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है। 6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी OCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें। क्या करें- 1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें। 2. OCA 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. एक नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। एक नोट्स की बार में कोस कर देना चाहिए। 5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना धन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है। 6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी OCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

1. OCA 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 OCA पुस्तिका को पृथिवी स्थिति 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. OCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और भुंकी टिप्पणियों के लिए अपना पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए।
5. OCA 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 धार्मिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।

