

NEXT IAS

GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2407	Test No. : 07
Name of Candidate: Afink	Mobile No. [REDACTED]
Roll No. : GSMAC24A1023	Start Time 12:10PM End Time 03:30PM
Date of Examination: 11/08/24	Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

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

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GRAND TOTAL - / 250	EVAL CODE: EVAL DATE:
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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS	सामान्य निर्देश
- 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. - Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated. - Candidate is expected to attempt all 20 questions within the given timeline. - Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission. - 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. - Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing. - Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.	- 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। - अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा। - अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें। - प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए। - 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। - कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें। - 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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<u>MARKING SCHEME *</u>			
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 evaluation@nextias.com is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.'

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT



IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

1. केंद्रीय बजट 2024-25 में दीर्घकालिक पूंजीगत लाभ (LTCG) और प्रतिभूति लेनदेन कर (STT) के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तनों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। भारत की बचत और निवेश व्यवस्था पर ऐसे परिवर्तनों के प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Comment on the important changes with respect to the Long-Term Capital Gains (LTCG) and Securities Transaction Tax (STT) in the Union Budget 2024-25. Evaluate the impact of such changes on India's savings and investment regime.
(10 marks, 150 words)

In recent budget of 2024 the government has increased the LTCG from 10% to 12.5% and STT from 0.0625% to 0.1% on Future and Option trading.

① Long term Capital Gains tax refers to the tax on Capital gain > 1 year.

LTCG is on profit only.

<u>Currently</u>	<u>After budget</u>
<u>10%</u>	<u>12.5%</u>

② Securities Transaction Tax (STT) refers to the tax on Equities, derivatives during trading.

<u>Currently</u>	<u>After</u>	(Future & Options)
<u>0.0625%</u>	<u>0.1%</u>	

Impact of such changes on India's savings & investment regime are:-

① STT on F&O

As per SEBI Chief, Indian households

are losing close to ₹ 50,000 - 60,000 annually on F&O trading.

This move will protect them from volatility of F&O segments.

② LTCG on gains

- Indian will try to invest in the real estate and other entities because the rebate has also increased to 1.25 lakh; earlier ₹ 1 lakh i.e. upto Profit of ₹ 1.25 lakh → no tax.

Impact on investment

- This can push investors in other safer instruments like Mutual funds, SIPs, FDs etc.
- Nudging of middle class towards a safer future away from volatility.
- Increasing and robust saving mechanism.
- LTCG whereas without indexation would be detrimental but free govt. has sewored it, either 10% without indexation or 12.5% with indexation.

Thus, both these steps are a tough call and are like a trade off for the middle class.

2.

भारत की एक कल्याण योजना "कोई भी व्यक्ति पीछे न छोड़े" की कहावत के साथ आगत-आधारित दृष्टिकोण से परिणाम-आधारित सशक्तिकरण में परिवर्तन आया है। उपरोक्त कथन के आलोक में, चर्चा करें कि सरकार के दृष्टिकोण में इस परिवर्तन ने समावेशी विकास को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा दिया है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India's welfare scheme has undergone a shift from an input-based approach to outcome-based empowerment with the maxim of "no person left behind". In light of the above statement, discuss how this change in the approach of the government has fostered inclusive growth.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Inclusive growth refers to the growth where all parts of the society and all parts of the country are taken care off.

India's welfare scheme undergone a shift

Input based → Outcome based empowerment

① DBT transfer to the most vulnerable and improving their standard of living.

Ex) PM KISAN - ₹ 6,000 to farmers.

Also led to saving of ₹ 27 lakh crore (Finance Ministry)

② Beneficiary identification and use of technology for benefit transfer.

Ex) Aadhar Enabled Payment System in MGNREGA.

③ JAM trinity leading to financial inclusion

Ex) >55cr bank account → 50% female account holders.

④ Geo-tagging of assets constructed

leading to increase in outcome.

- ⑤ Women Empowerment through PM Awas as beneficiary should be women. (Targeting the vulnerable).
- ⑥ Providing potable water and sanitation facilities through Har Ghar Jal.
- ⑦ Tribals upliftment through PM-NTG Scheme and PM-JANMAN Scheme.
- ⑧ Infrastructure development through PM DEVINE in the North East Region.
- ⑨ Infrastructure development through PM-Rewa Pravara Uday Scheme (Budget 2024).
- ⑩ Schemes like PM-Matru Vandana, PM Vatsalya etc. for women.

Thus, ~~a~~ shift in approach has led to a more inclusive society. The results of which are quite evident. This inclusive development would lead to realisation of Our dream of AMRIT KAA.

3. भारतीय कृषि की वर्षा आधारित प्रकृति इसे जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति अधिक संवेदनशील बनाती है। कृषि की जलवायु-अनुकूलता में गुणवत्तापूर्ण सिंचाई के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत में उपलब्ध सिंचाई पद्धतियों की समग्र दक्षता में सुधार के लिए क्या-क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The rainfed nature of India's agriculture makes it more susceptible to climate change. Highlight the importance of quality irrigation in the climate-adaptability of agriculture. What measures can be undertaken to improve the overall efficiency of the available irrigation practices in India?

(10 marks, 150 words)

India's total irrigated area is close to (40%). Rest (60%) is rainfed only. As agriculture is our mainstay, we need to focus on these aspect as well.

Rainfed nature susceptible to climate change

- ① Abrupt rainfall pattern causing problems during sowing season.
- ② Extra-terrestrial rainfall also leading to certain problem.
- ③ Depletion in groundwater due to overuse & climate change.

Importance of quality irrigation in climate adaptability

- ① Source of water when and where required.
- ② Reliable source of water.
- ③ Decreasing the vulnerability of climate change.
- ④ Increasing the water usage efficiency.

- ⑤ Avoiding wastage of water.
- ⑥ Providing water as when required.

Some examples: → Drip Irrigation, Sprinkler System, Water Jets, Precision Farming etc.

Measures to improve overall efficiency

- ① Canal based irrigation overall efficiency is only 30%. Replacing canal based system with

- ① Drip irrigation, Bamboo irrigation.
- ② Sprinkler and water jet system.

- ② Technology augmentation through use of sensors, water flow sensor in precision farming.

- ③ Using Water Trade as a concept to improve efficiency (NITI Aayog).

- ④ Avoid giving electricity subsidy to farmers.

- ⑤ Avoid monocropping and switch to multicropping, Integrated Farming etc.

- ⑥ Avoid waterguzzling crops in parched areas.

⑥ Sugarcane in Punjab,

Water is very essential for our survival. We need to

4. भारतीय कृषि में पशुधन के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए, विश्लेषण करें कि पशुपालन में निवेश भारतीय कृषि को प्रोत्साहित करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Considering the importance of livestock in Indian agriculture, analyze how investment in animal husbandry can help in incentivizing Indian agriculture. (10 marks, 150 words)

Livestock is important in agriculture as it
augments farmer's income. Also provides with
products like dairy, wool which are in
great demand.

Importance of livestock in Indian agriculture

- ① Augmenting farmer's income through milk
selling, manure selling etc.
- ② Helps in tough time when no farming
due to water issue.
- ③ Providing dairy products, wool products,
meat products.
(Eg) India's largest dairy producer
Meat producer.
- ④ Helps in the concept of Integrated
farming, organic farming and
Natural farming.

Investment in animal husbandry can help in
incentivize indian agriculture: →

- ① Boosting farmer's income as govt. dream to double farmer income.
- ② Moving away from monocropping to Integrated Farming.
- ③ Growing markets of fresh dairy and A2 milk,
- ④ Growing markets of poultry and eggs due to change in dietary pattern and HORECA business.
- ⑤ Growing markets of exotic dairy products like Yogurt (Flavoured), chocolates etc.

Government Initiative

- ① Gokul Mission → ~~for~~ Improving cow breed.
- ② Project to protect indigenous cows. (Parganas, Gir etc)
- ③ Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Fund.
- ④ PM Matsya Sampada Yojana.
- ⑤ Operation Silver - for eggs.
- ⑥ Cooperative Ministry - 'Shahkari Se Samraddhi'.

Thus, livestock can benefit farmer's and ultimately nation's income.

5. आंध्र प्रदेश में भारतीय लॉरेल वृक्षों (Indian Laurel trees) की खोज ने पेड़ों में पानी को संग्रहीत करने और छोड़ने (store and release) की क्षमता में वैज्ञानिकों की रुचि जगाई है। इस संदर्भ में, पेड़ों में जल परिवहन और भंडारण (transportation and storage) की प्रक्रिया के पीछे के विज्ञान की व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

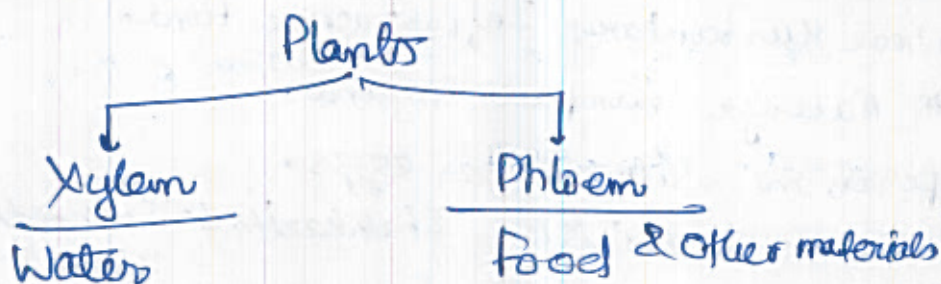
The discovery of Indian Laurel Trees in Andhra Pradesh has sparked the interest of scientists in the capacity of trees to store and release water. In this context, explain the science behind the process of water transportation and storage in trees. (10 marks, 150 words)

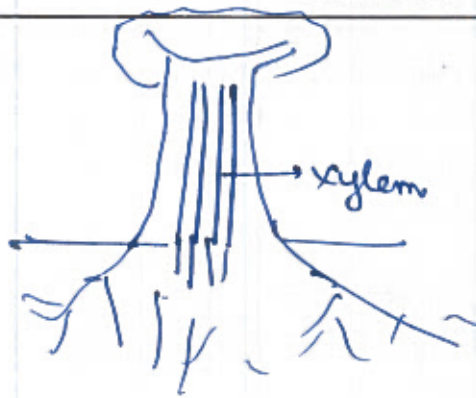
Laurel Trees found in the jungles of Andhra Pradesh is known for storing water and release it during summer season. Koya tribes helped in this and they told the forest department.

Use of this discovery

- ① Analysing the inside structure of trees.
- ② Taking inspiration and designing technology to store water.
- ③ Protecting such species from extinction.
- ④ Protecting our Traditional Knowledge.

Science behind the storage and water transportation in trees





- Xylem transports water to different parts of the plant like leaves, twigs, branches etc.
- One way transportation mechanism.
- Transpiration loss is taken care off by providing extra water.

Water Storage

- ① Storage in the trunk close to the bark.
- ② Using these water in hot climatic condition.
- ③ Acting as a reservoir for future usage.

This laurel tree is a great discovery, when during climate change we are facing difficulty. We can learn from such natural process.

6. सैन्य क्षेत्र में जिम्मेदार कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता पर हाल ही में आयोजित वैश्विक शिखर सम्मेलन (आरईएआईएम, 2023 - responsible artificial intelligence in the military domain) ने सैन्य अनुप्रयोगों में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के उपयोग से जुड़े अवसरों, चुनौतियों और जोखिमों को प्रदर्शित किया। इस संदर्भ में, रक्षा और सैन्य अनुप्रयोगों में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के प्रभाव का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The recently conducted global Summit on Responsible Artificial Intelligence in the Military Domain (REAIM, 2023) showcased the opportunities, challenges and risks associated with the use of Artificial Intelligence in military applications. In this context, critically analyse the impact of Artificial Intelligence in defence and military applications. (10 marks, 150 words)

The Global Summit on Responsible Artificial Intelligence in the Military Domain has highlighted all the aspects of AI in military application.
The increasing role of AI can have a huge impact in both positive and negative terms.
Impact of AI in defence & military application.

- ① Analytics :- As analysing huge amount of data related to location and giving the precise results.
- ② Decision making by learning previous movements of the enemies and better decision.
- ③ An enemy possible hideouts through drone + AI.

- (4) Predicting one's own capability using AI analytical tool. (5) Preparedness for war
Availability of resources
etc.

Negative Impact

- (1) Data breaching can open all the Confidential matters.
- (2) A system vulnerability due to cyber warfare issue. As USA calls it 5th domain of warfare.
- (3) Hallucination while predicting the result.
- (4) Biasness issue predicting the result because of type of data used for training leading to ~~be~~ wrong result.
- (5) Unethical AI to down the moral of soldiers.
AI has both positive and negative impacts. We have to develop our Capabilities for proper usage of AI.

7. लोक लेखा समिति ने हाल ही में प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण के बढ़ते खतरे के बारे में चिंता व्यक्त की है। इस संदर्भ में, प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रारम्भ की गई पहलों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Public Accounts Committee has recently flagged concerns about the rising menace of plastic pollution. In this context, highlight the recent initiatives taken by the Government to curb plastic pollution. (10 marks, 150 words)

India is world's ^(38th) largest plastic polluter.
Yearly we ~~used~~ ^{produce} approximately 4.3 lakh tonne
of plastic waste.

Plastic pollution - a menace

- ① Clogging the drainage → flood
- ② Polluting the environment → microplastic in blood.
- ③ Non-biodegradable
- ④ Land fill sites.
- ⑤ Polluting river, ground, sea, ocean, etc.
- ⑥ Contamination by microplastics.
- ⑦ Plastic in cattle's Stomach etc.

Recent initiatives taken by the govt. are

- ① Ban of Single Use Plastic from July 2022
- ② Amendment of Plastic Waste Management Rules.
 - ②.1 Extended Producer Responsibility.
 - ②.2 Mandatory Registration on CPCB portal.

- ③. Clear cut definition of biodegradable plastic.
- ④. Value chain of recycler etc.
- ③. Promoting use of plastic in road construction.
- ④. Increasing the plastic micron size to avoid microplastics. > 120 micron.
- ⑤. Waste Segregation at source to avoid pollution.

Problems

- ①. Lack of actual implementation.
- ②. Fake recycling Certificate > 6 Lakh kg (CPCB report).
- ③. No proper monitoring authority.
- ④. Unorganised value chain of recycler, collector etc.

Thus, plastic is a menace and Global Pacific Path is an evidence. Plastic Pact etc. are good initiatives against this.

8. भूस्खलन एक प्राकृतिक घटना के बजाय मानव-प्रेरित घटना बन गई है। भूस्खलन की बढ़ती घटनाओं के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालें और आपदा को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Landslides have become more of a human-induced phenomenon rather than a natural phenomenon. Highlighting the reasons for increasing incidences of landslides, suggest measures that can be undertaken to mitigate the disaster. (10 marks, 150 words)

As per Geological Survey of India, (13%) of India's landmass is susceptible to landslides. Himalayan Region, western Ghats are important prone region.

Reason for increasing incidences of landslides

Natural

- ① Climate Change impacts
 - Cloud Burst
 - Extra-torrential rainfall
 - Heating of Arabian Sea.
- ② Sedimentary rocks in the Himalayas.

Anthropogenic

- ① Deforestation at a rapid scale.
 - ↳ loosening of soil.
- ② Unplanned construction and infrastructure development. (eg) Chardham project.
- ③ Unsustainable tourism in Himalayas and western Ghats.

- ② Tourist footfall in Himalays (10cr) estimated @ 25cr by 2030.
- ④ Plantation cropping away from natural forest. (eg) Tea plantation in Wayanad.
- ⑤ Quarrying in eco sensitive zone of western ghats.

Measures to mitigate

- ① Implementation of Gadgil & Kasturisangan Committee findings in Western Ghats.
- ② Avoid unsustainable tourism.
- ③ Hazard Zonation and Mapping of area (ISRO map).
- ④ Mitigation mechanism by funds, function, functionaries approach.
- ⑤ Structural measures building disaster resilient infrastructure and avoiding plantation, quarrying etc.

landslide is causing havoc and wayanad tragedy is testimony to this. ⁶ Sunday in letter &

9. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए खतरे धीरे-धीरे "भौगोलिक" से "विषयगत" (thematic) में बदल गए हैं। इस संदर्भ में, आंतरिक सुरक्षा की समकालीन चुनौतियाँ (contemporary challenges) क्या हैं और ऐसी चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The threats to national security have gradually transformed from being "geographic" to being "thematic". In this context, what are the contemporary challenges of internal security and what measures can be undertaken to deal with such challenges? (10 marks, 150 words)

This was a statement given by our honorable Home Minister. In this he highlighted the rise of thematic challenges like social media, radicalisation, social engineering etc.

Shift from geographic to thematic

- Cross Border Terrorism
- Naxalism

Thematic

- Drug trafficking
- Social Media
- Radicalisation
- Urban Naxals
- Social Engineering
- Money Laundering
- Human Trafficking etc.

Contemporary challenges are

① Growing role of social media and its usage to

- Radicalisation
- Spreading fake news
- Misinformation

• Mob lynching etc.

② Organised crimes like drug trafficking,
human trafficking is on rise.

③ Rise in Over Ground Workers and
following of Daqib Model.

④ Online recruitment for ISIL from
Rural.

⑤ Online selling and buying of drugs.
Zambada Cartel

⑥ Crypto being used for Money laundering.

⑦ Measures to deal with this

① Augmentation of technology CCTNS, IUC
etc.

② Awareness and community outreach.

③ Increased vigilance on Social media
by the law enforcement agencies.

④ Vigilance through dwellers etc on border
to avoid human & drug trafficking.

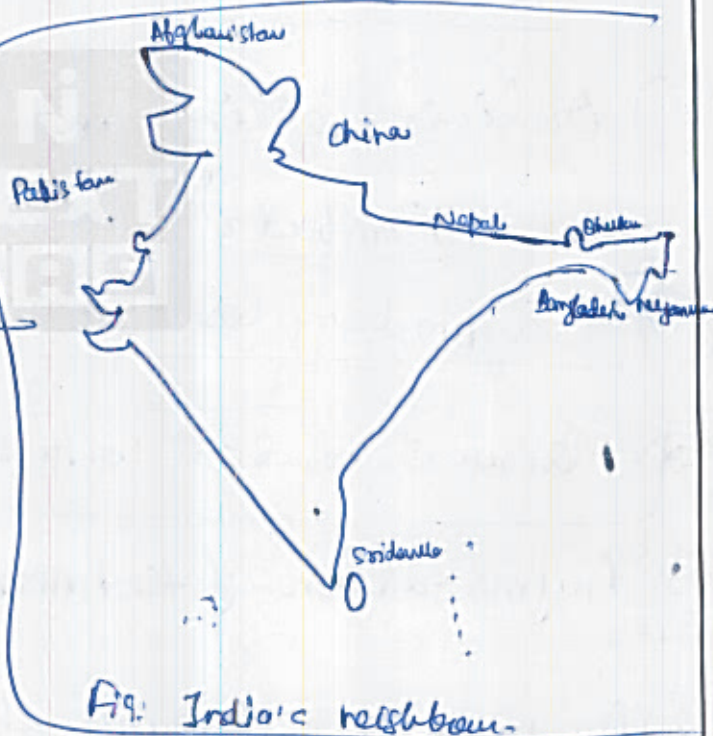
Thus the changing shift must be tackled with
tough hand to avoid our disruption.

10. भारत के सीमा सुरक्षा ढांचे को मजबूत करने और सीमा पर खतरों से निपटने में उन्नत सीमा निगरानी प्रौद्योगिकियों (enhanced border surveillance technology) की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)
Evaluate the role of enhanced border surveillance technologies in bolstering India's border security framework and addressing cross-border threats. (10 marks, 150 words)

India is a country surrounded by 7 countries. All these countries are undergoing turmoil and some are belligerent posing challenge to India's security.

Role of enhanced border surveillance technologies

① Night vision camera for night patrolling.



② Drone technology to monitor movement & avoiding drug trafficking

③ Sensor on the fences (CIBMS) to avoid infiltration attempt.

④ Use of AI enabled camera for monitoring movement.

Cross Border Threat

- Drug trafficking
- Human trafficking
- Bomb & Grenade
- Wildlife trafficking

All of these can be monitored using technology.

Challenges → Huge cost
→ Rugged terrain
→ Issue of manpower etc.

Thus, India need to invest in technology
if we want to protect our border.

11. जबकि भारत में स्टार्टअप्स ने अर्थव्यवस्था में उद्यमशीलता और नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने में उल्लेखनीय सफलता हासिल की है, भारत में स्टार्टअप्स की स्थिरता को चुनौती देने वाले कुछ संरचनात्मक मुद्दे हैं। स्टार्टअप्स के सामने आने वाली इन चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालें और समस्याओं के व्यावहारिक समाधान सुझाएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

While startups in India have achieved notable success in fostering entrepreneurship and innovation in the economy, there are certain structural issues challenging the sustainability of startups in India. Elucidate upon these challenges faced by startups and recommend practical solutions to the problems. (15 marks, 250 words)

As per DPIIT; there are more than 1.18 lakh registered startups in the country. Startups are those entities satisfying 3 conditions:-

- ① Not older than 10 yrs.
- ② Turnover $\leq$ 100 cr.
- ③ Not formed after splitting or M&A.

Startups achieving notable success

Fostering innovation and entrepreneurship

- ① Startups in the space sector like Agnikul Cosmos first private satellite launch vehicle.
- ② In consumer sector like Zomato, Swiggy creating a new category. Providing employment. (Gig Worker).
- ③ Edtech sector with PW, Preppadder etc. providing affordable education to the masses.

- ④ Startups in deep tech sector like AI, ML, Blockchain etc. (Eg) Pragati AI, Kisan AI etc.
- ⑤ Startups in defence sector like Idea Forge for drone manufacturing.
- ⑥ Social impact sector like Co-grad revolutionised village education using technology.

Currently, India has world's 3rd largest start up ecosystem. More than 110 unicorn.

Structural issues challenging the sustainability of startups are follows: →

- ① Angel Tax levied by the government hinders the early investment.
(Now revoked Budget 24)
- ② Lesser investment in R&D approx 0.7% GDP. In USA 2.4%, South Korea 5%.
- ③ Lack of incubation centre at Tier II & Tier-III cities.

④ focusing on VC Capital to run the business. and not focusing on profitability.

(eg) Byju's, Zomato.

⑤ Illegal practises like avoiding audit and fudging the data. (eg) GoMechanic.

⑥ Toxic work culture in some startups as quoted by employees. (eg) Byju's.

Practical solution to the problem

① More no. of TBI in tier-II & tier-III cities.

② India to increase GERD to about 2% GDP

③ Startups to focus on profitability to sustain.

④ Startups to come more in deeptech sector; biotechnology sector. As IIT Delhi

Director said that most unicorns are in customer segment and not in technology sector.

⑤ Easy rule for patent filing and registration of startups.



Startups can be a game changer in realising our dream of VIKRANT BHARAT

12. भारतीय रेलवे के बुनियादी ढांचे के आधुनिकीकरण में सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी की प्रभावशीलता का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। सुरक्षा क्षेत्र को रेलवे के लिए प्रमुख चुनौतियों में से एक मानते हुए, भारतीय रेलवे के समग्र सुरक्षा मापदंडों में सुधार के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Critically evaluate the effectiveness of public-private partnerships in the modernization of railway infrastructure in India. Considering safety as one of the major challenges for railways, what measures can be taken to improve the overall safety parameters of Indian Railways?

(15 marks, 250 words)

The recent budget announcement (2024) allocated ₹ 2,64,000 cr for railways infrastructure development and major chunk is for safety upgradation too.

Effectiveness of Public private partnership (PPP) in modernization of railway infrastructure

① Development of Stations under Amrit Bharat

Station Redevelopment Scheme 7500 station to be redeveloped. Station to be redesigned as a city centre. PPP initiative.

② World class facilities in stations like
Kamlapati Railway Station (Habibganj)

③ Monetization of railway assets like land,
buildings, storage house under National
Monetization Pipeline. (PPP model).

- ④ Multi Modal Transportation Hub and its development under (PPP model).
- ⑤ Dedicated freight corridors once completed will also be transferred (PPP mode)

Some drawbacks

- ① Increase in charges for the customer ; making their pocket heavy.
- ② Collusive corruption possibility is also there
- ③ No clear cut guidelines for such projects regulation.
- ④ Giving country's asset in the hands of few capitalist.
- ⑤ Railways being travel option for poor, may feel the heat of price inflation.

Safety as a major challenge for railways

• The increasing incidences of accidents like Balasore, Gonda etc.

• Causes of increasing rail ^{accident} ~~safety~~ issues are

- ① Increased speed of the locomotives.
- ② Lack of loco pilot leading to over burdening of current human resource.
- ③ Lack of KAVACH implementation; only 1500 km. Total length = 68,000 km.
- ④ Interlocking malfunctioning and some tracks lacking it.
- ⑤ Infrastructures like RDB, underpass or rail gate not present.
- ⑥ Human negligence leading to the accident.

Measures to Improve overall safety

Institutional

Technological

- | | |
|---|---|
| ① More recruitment. | ① Implementing <u>KAVACH</u> |
| ② Adequate rest to loco pilot. | ② Interlocking of tracks. |
| ③ Providing <u>walkie Talkie</u> (As in case ofobjectioning accident no wifi) | ③ <u>Ultra sonic</u> sensors to detect faulty tracks. |
| ④ Training and awareness of railway men. | ④ Driver's sensor for alertness. |
| | ⑤ AC cabin for loco pilots. |

Thus, railway is our national carrier and its safety and development should be paramount.

Its infrastructure development would act as a multiplier

13.

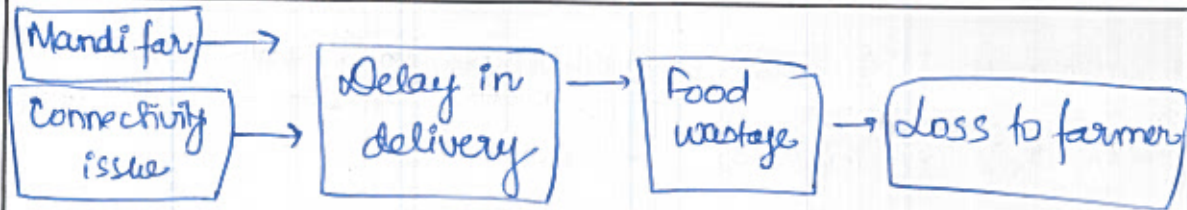
“अगर उपज समय पर हमारी थाली तक पहुंच जाए तो खेती लाभकारी हो जाती है।” इस संदर्भ में, भारत में कृषि विपणन और परिवहन क्षेत्र के समक्ष आने वाले अपस्ट्रीम और डाउनस्ट्रीम मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस क्षेत्र की समग्र दक्षता में सुधार के लिए कौन-सी पहलें प्रारम्भ की जा सकती हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

“Farming becomes remunerative if the produce reaches our plates in time”. In this context, highlight the upstream and downstream issues faced by the agriculture marketing and transport sector in India. What initiatives can be undertaken to improve the overall efficiency of the sector? (15 marks, 250 words)

'Farm to plate' is gaining traction in India as a concept. Secondly, the issue of perishable food items leading to wastage is also a challenge. As per NITI Aayog report, ~93,000 cr worth of food wastage in Mandis due to inadequate infrastructure.

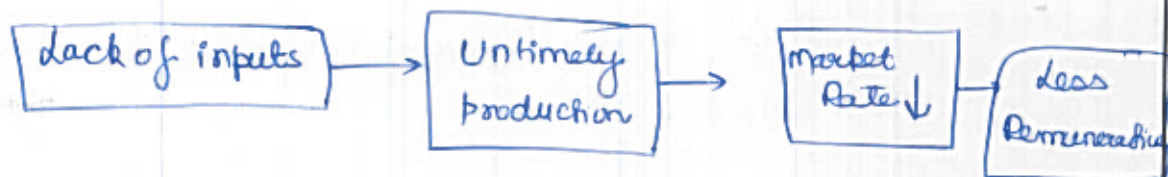
Upstream issues faced by agriculture marketing and transport sector in India are: →

- ① Lack of cold storage facilities for perishable.
- ② Cold freight / vehicle is also very less.
- ③ Inadequate road and connectivity issue. National Highways only ②% carrying more than ⑤0% transport burden.
- ④ Mandis Zone of Influence. On an average a single Mandi caters 432 sq km of area in the country.



Downstream challenges

- ① Untimely cultivation of the crops, cereals due to
various factor like
 - late sowing
 - climate change
 - lack of harvester.
- ② Mandis situated at very far off places.
- ③ Lack of urea, fertilizer during the sowing period.
- ④ Lack of water, seeds etc. leading to late sowing → less remunerative prices.



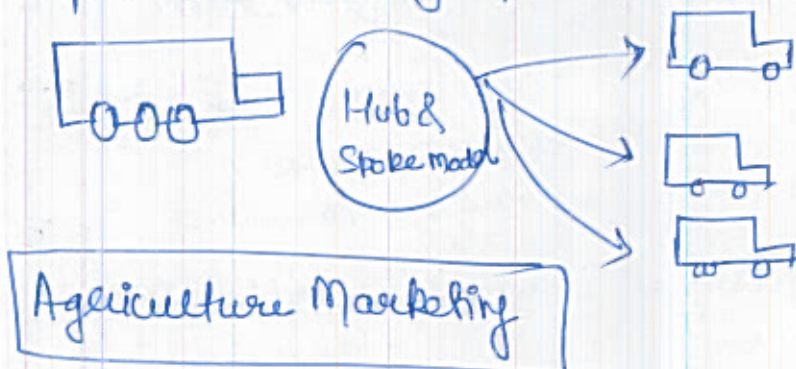
Initiatives that can be taken to improve overall efficiency

Transport Sector

- ① Increase the overall freight in the country. (Eg) KISAN Rail Concept.
- ② Constructing more no. of Warehouses and cold Storage.

③ Improving the condition of roads and Connectivity
to the agriculture areas.

④ Developing Multimodal transportation hub
for transport of perishables.



① Technological integration of Mandis with e-NAM. Only 700 currently. Delhi's Azadpur not there.

② Increasing the number of Mandis.

③ Farmers should be allowed to sell outside Mandis.

④ Export of products by farmers should be promoted.

⑤ Uniformity across Mandis on Mandi Tax. NITI Aayog ₹ 1.5 tax is sufficient. ₹ 6 & ₹ 8.

⑥ Improving Mandi infrastructure through
Agric Infrastructure Fund.

Thus, agriculture is the mainstay and with increasing disposable income; customers are wanting fresh products.
There is an opportunity.

14. भारत की कृषि संबंधी निर्यात-आयात की नीतियां किसानों के बजाय उपभोक्ताओं की ओर अधिक झुकी हुई हैं। दिए गए कथन के आलोक में, किसानों पर आयात और निर्यात नीतियों के प्रभावों का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। किसानों को आयात-निर्यात संबंधी मूल्यों के दहशत से बचाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India's agriculture export-import policies are tilted more towards the consumers rather than the farmers. In light of the given statement, critically analyze the impact of import and export policies on farmers. What measures can be undertaken to shield farmers from import-export price shocks? (15 marks, 250 words)

As per a report by ICRIER, Indian farmers lost ₹45,000 cr due to export restriction by the government in 2023. (eg) Ban of rice export by the govt.

Export-import policies tilted towards customer than producer.

- Reason
- ① Surge in prices in domestic market led to curb on export.
 - ② Surge in prices led to increase in import.
 - ③ Inflation as (45.6%) CPI basket on food and beverages.
 - ④ Large consumer base which acts as a pressure group.
 - ⑤ Increase in food prices led to reduction in consumption on other area leading to (GDP ↓). India's GDP (60%) from Consumption.

Impact of import-export policies on farmer

- ① lesser price realisation to the farmer.
- ② Unable to export leading to lesser income.
- ③ Better market opportunities and a new horizon missed.

Import

- ① Greater price advantage in domestic market missed. ② Import of fruits.
- ② Better products from foreign may take the place of Indian products. ③ American Apple.
- ③ Increased competition in the market.

Some positive aspect of import-export policies

- ① Farmers are also customer, so they are also influenced.
- ② Food security of the country is paramount importance.
- ③ Adequate buffer to be maintained for PDS and NFSA.
- ④ Maintaining Inflation under (4±2%) CPI limit.

Measures that can be undertaken to shield farmers from import - export shocks are:-

- ① Amending the Essential Commodities Act and give farmers right to store and sell.
(Ashok Dalwai Committee)
- ② Providing adequate market opportunities to the farmers by increasing the no. of Mandis.
- ③ Better price realisation by procuring at MSPs or other schemes like PM AASHA.
- ④ Decentralised procuring by the state agencies should be promoted.
- ⑤ State should maintain buffer stock such that no impact on export - import.
- ⑥ Moving away from conservationist policies.
- ⑦ Farmers to grow different crops like Exotic fruits (Dragon Fruit) which are in high demand in international market and not in India.

Thus, import - export policy is tilted towards customer. But slight tweak is necessary for our Annadata for their income.

15. चिकित्सा विज्ञान में भारत की उन्नति, भारत की पहली कैंसर रोगी के इलाज के लिए CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का उपयोग करने में सफलता में परिलक्षित होती है। कैंसर और संबंधित बीमारियों के इलाज में CAR-T सेल थेरेपी के कामकाज और प्रभावशीलता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India's advancement in medical science is reflected in India's success in using CAR-T cell therapy to treat the first cancer patient. Discuss the working and effectiveness of CAR-T cell therapy in treating cancer and related diseases. (15 marks, 250 words)

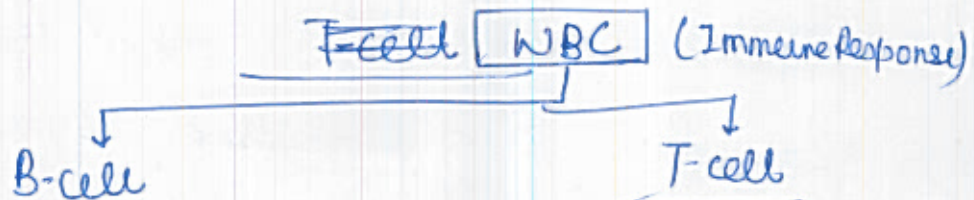
IIT Bombay's incubated startup has helped in treating first cancer patient in India. This is a disruptive moment in India's medical science sector.

CAR-T cell therapy

Chimeric Antigen Receptor T cell Therapy is as the name suggest. It will be dealing with modification of our T-cell.

What are T cell?

T-cells are WBCs present in our body which helps in creating antibody against the antigen; which in turn kills the pathogen invading our body.



Working of CAR-Tcell

CAR-Tcell will work on the principle on immune response only. But in this with the help of 'genetic engineering' we will be modifying the T-cell present in our body. This modified T-cell would help in fighting the cancerous tissue. As cancer tissues are malignant tumour and they start expanding. These T-cell receptor would accept its antigen and try to stop its multiplication.

Methodology

- ① Extracting T-cell from patient's body.
- ② Modification using genetic engineering.
- ③ Reinstalling the T-cell back into the body.
- ④ CAR-Tcell therapy now will intercept the cancerous tissue.

Effectiveness

- ① Currently, it has given us the results.
- ② The patient is under monitoring and doctors are monitoring the regrowth possibilities.
- ③ Will decrease the cost of cancer treatment by manifold.
- ④ ~~Indo~~ Indigenous technology and can be given to other country.
- ⑤ Not effective in all type of cancer. Currently for Blood Cancer.

Impact

- ① Decrease in Cancer treatment cost.
- ② India rising as a medical & wellness hub.
- ③ Huge source of revenue for India.
- ④ Soft power as India can share.

Thus, CAR-T cell therapy has revolutionised the whole medical science field.

It shows our impetus towards technology development.

16. भारत के गगनयान मिशन और भारतीय अंतरिक्ष स्टेशन का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है? किन अन्य देशों ने अंतरिक्ष में अपने मानवयुक्त मिशनों को सफलतापूर्वक लॉन्च किया है? गगनयान मिशन और उससे संबंधित भारतीय अंतरिक्ष स्टेशन के सफल क्रियान्वयन के लिए कौन सी प्रमुख प्रौद्योगिकी की आवश्यकता है? साथ ही, इन मिशनों से जुड़ी चुनौतियों को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

What is the main objective of India's Gaganyaan Mission and Bharatiya Antariksha Station? Which other countries have successfully launched their manned missions into space? What major technologies are required for the successful execution of the Gaganyaan Mission and related Bharatiya Antariksha Station? Also, elucidates the challenges associated with these missions.

(15 marks, 250 words)

India has announced the name of Gaganyatriis and set to launch its mission in 2025. The Gaganyatriis ~~has~~ are currently undergoing training under Axiom-4 mission in USA.

Objective of Gaganyaan Mission & Bharatiya Antariksha Mission are :-

- ① Technology demonstration by India and raising its capabilities.
- ② Equipping itself for future needs like space warfare, space tourism etc.
- ③ This mission can help in experimental studies like impact of less gravity on plants, animals, radiation effect.
- ④ Give India impetus to explore space minerals.
- ⑤ Such mission acts as a Soft power
- ⑥ Boosting innovativeness and inclination towards technology by general public.

⑦ New space economy is rising with several startups like Agnikul.

Arthur D Little India space sector to touch \$406bn by 2030.

Other countries who have launched mission

① USA ② Russia ③ China ④ Japan.

Major technologies required for this are

- ① Space launching vehicle to launch the unmanned mission. (e.g. LVM3).
- ② Space suits and other amenities for Gagarins.
- ③ Micro gravity environment for training and adaptation.
- ④ Food supplements and ~~nutraceuticals~~ nutraceuticals for the astronauts.
- ⑤ Reusable launch vehicle which can be brought back. (e.g. Pushpak by ISRO).
- ⑥ For Bharatya Antariksha Station we require infrastructural blocks which can be joined at such heights.

Major challenges with such mission are

① Investment as these projects are very costly.

② Collaboration with other countries as one country may not possess all the resources.

(eg) - Collaboration ROSCOSMOS for training.
Axiom-4 with USA.
Artemis Accord with USA.

③ Training of the astronauts is also a huge challenge.

④ Supply chain and material procurement is also a huge challenge in India.
Due to small vendors and no prior experience.

⑤ Chances of failure is also high.

⑥ Critics argue that, India should invest
in welfare measures.

Thus, these two missions would bring laurel to the country and would register our presence after Chandrayan-III mission. This will propel us to become a space power.

17. "भारत की अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में उच्च क्षमता है, लेकिन कार्यान्वयन अभी भी कम है।" अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा के दोहन में बाधा डालने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें और संभावित समाधान सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"India's offshore wind energy has high potential but remains low on implementation". Discuss the challenges impeding the harnessing of offshore wind energy and suggest possible solutions.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Offshore wind energy potential is up to 336 GW but currently it is close to 3 GW. Both the onshore and offshore wind energy has huge potential in India.

Reasons for huge potential are

- ① Long coastline and sea (surrounded from 3 direction. (7500 km).
- ② Large territorial water and EEZ of India.
- ③ Technological advancement in the country with Suzlon, de New like startups taking the lead
- ④ Impetus of Govt. under INDC ; 500 GW Renewable energy by 2030

Challenges impeding the harnessing of offshore wind energy are

- ① Difficult to construct infrastructure

like floating base etc.

- ② Problem of Corrosion / rusting of the equipments due to Salty water and humidity.
- ③ Increasing frequency of cyclone due to climate change.
- ④ Huge initial investments at the beginning
- ⑤ Difficulty in maintenance, repair and overhauling of wind turbines.
- ⑥ Lack of skilled workforce available.
- ⑦ Conflict with the coastal community
as they feel it will impact their
 - catch of fishes.
 - destroy marine ecosystem.
- ⑧ Environmental impact if in line with migratory routes then loss of life of birds.

Possible Solutions

- ① Capacity Building of the workers

by providing training.

- ② Partnership with countries like Denmark,
which have implemented this.
- ③ Technology transfer from other countries.
- ④ Climate finance to finance the projects.
- ⑤ Choosing locations where the ecological
disturbance would be minimal.
- ⑥ Public Private Partnership for project
implementation.
- ⑦ Tax incentives to the developer of the
project
- ⑧ Using Sovereign Green Bonds for funding
of the project.

Thus, offshore wind energy can be a game changer in our country's energy security.

It will also help in realising our Panchamrit and achieving net zero by 2070.

18. विकास के केंद्र होने के अलावा, शहरी क्षेत्र आपदा जोखिमों के संचय के केंद्र भी हैं। मेगा-शहरी समूहों (Mega urban cities) में आपदा प्रबंधन विशेष रूप से जटिल क्यों है? शहरी क्षेत्रों में आपदा प्रबंधन और जोखिम न्यूनीकरण की समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In addition to being the centres of growth, urban areas are also centres of accumulating disaster risks. Why is disaster management particularly complex in mega-urban cities? What measures can be undertaken to address the problems of disaster management and risk reduction in urban areas? (15 marks, 250 words)

The rise in ~~a~~ urban disaster risk is painting a gloomy picture of our urban areas. It consists of urban flood, Urban Heat Island effect, fire Tragedy, Earthquake tragedy etc.

- (eg) → Urban Flood in Chennai, Delhi.
• Fire Tragedy in Rajkot.

Reasons for urban disaster are :-

- ① Unplanned urbanization :- (34%) urbanization and (50%) by 2030 (MOHUA).
- ② Lack of safety measures during construction.
(eg) - Avoiding Building Bylaws
- ③ Lack of logical approach of ULBs and other authorities. (eg) MCD rule in Delhi ORN tragedy.
- ④ Lack of oversight by authorities while providing license. (eg) Rajkot Fire Tragedy only one Gate in Gaming zone.

5) Urban centres are carrying above its carrying capacity. (60%) urban population in some selected cities.

Disaster management is complex in urban areas

① Rapid growth → Rapid construction → Unable to dismantle it.

② Encroachment of the water bodies, green spaces leading to urban flood.

③ No mega plan for city development followed.

④ Infrastructure issues like by constricted bylanes → unable for fire tender to visit.

⑤ Earthquake resistant building → more cost → Avoidance by the household.

⑥ Lack of personnel in Fire department, Paramedical staff etc.

⑦ Climate change problem leading to more torrential rainfall > carrying capacity of cities.

⑧ Crippling infrastructure. ⑨ Drainage etc.

Measures that can be undertaken are

① Preparedness →

- Urban Flood :
 - Sponge cities
 - well laid drainage
 - Deencroachment of flood plains.
 - Resetting of drains.
- Fire Tragedy :
 - Construction as per Building Byelaws
 - Adequate number of fire personnel
 - More technology like Drone to cause fire.
 - Use of motorcycle for byelanes.
- Urban Heatwaves :
 - Planting more trees
 - Painting roof as white.
 - Green Spaces
 - Green Building.

② Mitigation

- ① More funds from developed countries.
- ② Technology transfer under CDRI.
- ③ Disaster resilient infrastructure.
↳ Earthquakes.
- ④ Early Warning System for floods and heatwaves. (Eg) Be Fikr App Bihar.
↳ Flow ✓

⑤ Thus, urban disaster is rising at a faster pace. We need to act fast to avoid casualties. Sendai framework of DRR must be followed.

19. भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा के लिए सोशल मीडिया और नेटवर्किंग साइट्स द्वारा उत्पन्न खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए। सूचना और प्रौद्योगिकी नियम, 2021 के तहत तथ्य-जांच इकाइयाँ (FCU) सोशल मीडिया पर फर्जी खबरों के प्रसार के समग्र खतरे को नियंत्रित करने में किस प्रकार मदद करती हैं? सरकार द्वारा तथ्य-जांच इकाइयाँ (फैक्ट चेक यूनिट) स्थापित करने के बारे में प्रेस प्रसारकों और डिजिटल मीडिया प्रतिभागियों की क्या-क्या चिंताएँ हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Discuss the threats posed by social media and networking sites to the internal security of India. How do the fact-check units (FCUs) under Information and Technology Rules, 2021 help in controlling the overall menace of the spread of fake news on social media? What are the concerns of press broadcasters and digital media participants about the Government establishing fact-check units? (15 marks, 250 words)

As per GSMA, 47 crore of the people in India have social media which is equal to 92% of the population.

Threats posed by Social media to internal security are

- ① Misinformation/Disinformation spreads at a faster rate. As per MIT research report, fake news spread 6 times faster through social media. (eg) Whatsapp fake news ₹ 2000 notes (chip). Palghar Sadhu incident.
- ② Social Engineering by the International terrorist organisation. (eg) ISIS Daqib Model.
- ③ Cases of Bulli Bai, Sulli deals against a particular community.
- ④ Changing the psychology, behaviour of the user. (eg) → Blue whale gaming (suicide)

5) Cases of honey trapping of some scientist and military personal on social media.

(Eg) DRDO Scientist.

6) Cases of Confidential file sharing through social media.

FCU under IT Act controlling overall menace

1) Checking the source of the information.

2) Matching the information with the actual information.

3) Analysing using different tools.

4) Giving the verdict about true or false _{about the news.}

Under IT Act the role of intermediaries has also increased; ① they have to put down the fake news on the call of FCU.

② They also have to make mechanism like forwarded, admin responsibility for the spread of fake news.

(Eg) - Forwarded feature whatsapp.

③ Grievance Redressal officer of the Social Media regarding fake news etc.

Concerns of other participants are:-

① Confrontation with the Right to Freedom of Speech & Expression (Art 19) which is a fundamental Right.

② Government will try to douse the dissenting voice by calling it fake.

③ Freedom of Press is under threat.

④ Online news channels which are publishing outrageous news will be under govt. Scanner.

⑤ Citizens right to accurate information will be in peril.

Thus, there is a case by Editor's Guild & Neural Kamra in the Supreme Court and the decision is about to come.

20. कश्मीर घाटी में हिंसा भड़काने में हिंसक गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं (वीएनएसए-अपवसमदज Non-state actors) की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि सशस्त्र बलों द्वारा "ऑपरेशन सद्भावना" स्थानीय युवाओं की आकांक्षाओं को संबोधित करके वीएनएसए-ओजीडब्ल्यू (ओवर ग्राउंड वर्कर्स) गठजोड़ से कैसे निपट सकता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)
- By highlighting the role of Violent Non-State Actors (VNSAs) in inflicting violence in Kashmir valley, discuss how "OPERATION SADBHAVNA" by armed forces can tackle the VN-OGW (Over Ground Workers) nexus by addressing the aspirations of local youth. (15 marks, 250 words)

Kashmir valley is the hotbed of violence by the Violent Non State Actors. Now increasing incidences in the Jammu region is also a cause of concern.

Role of VNSAs in inflicting violence

- ① Radicalization of youth against the State. (Eg) Cases of Stone pelting.
- ② Sharing information with the terrorist organisation in Pakistan. (Eg) LeT, Jaish
- ③ Operating and forming an army of Over ground workers.
- ④ Knowing the Modus Operandi of security forces. (Eg) of CRPF, BSF etc.
- ⑤ Inflicting violence on pilgrims like Amarnath Yatra's.

- ⑥ Acting as a suicide bombers and inflicting violence.

Operation SAD BHAUNA in tackling the violence

- ① skilling of youth in the army camps.
eg - Computer coding skills.
- ② Organizing placement drives for the youth by CRPF.
- ③ Anti-de radicalisation camp.
- ④ Providing seed fund to start own business-like Tourist Operator.
- ⑤ Football and hockey matches between youth and Army.
- ⑥ Providing coaching for 117-JEE, NEET, UPSC to the youth.
- ⑦ Frontline role by the army during any natural calamity etc.

- ⑧ Helping the and youth in establishing business etc.

Current Scenario

Increase in terrorist activities and OGW in Jammu region. Primary reason

- ① Shifting of force towards Galwan Valley.
- ② Rough terrain and forest.
- ③ Terrorist organisation like deT, Jaish new modus operandi.
- ④ Drug abuse in the region.

Thus, our security forces and government needs to have a overall view of the situation. Winning Heart & Minds is the only way forward.

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

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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-

1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।
2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।
3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।
4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।

क्या करें-

1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।
3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए।
5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन 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 SCANNER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)।
2. कृपया QCA पुस्तिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुस्तिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती हैं।
3. स्कैन के दौरान छाया वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पीडीएफ को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पीडीएफ यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो ।
4. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैक्रो टिप्पणियों के लिए अगला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए।
5. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए।
6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।

