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GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2403

Name of Candidate: SHUBHAM KUMAR MAHATO Mobile No. XXXXXXXXXXRoll No. : GSMAC T24 A1155 Start Time End Time.....Date of Examination: 14/09/2024 Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

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

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

GRAND TOTAL -/ 250

EVAL CODE: EVAL DTE:

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 10 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

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1	1
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MARKING SCHEME *			
Marks Per Ques	Below Average	Average	Above Average
10 Marks	Below 3.00	3.00 - 3.75	4.00 and above
15 Marks	Below 4.50	4.50 - 5.75	6.00 and above

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES	
 Topper's Copy	 Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB
 Copy Scanner App	 Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of 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. भारत में उच्च राजकोषीय घाटे में योगदान देने वाले कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, ऐसे घाटे के संभावित परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा राजकोषीय समेकन (Fiscal consolidation) सुनिश्चित करने के उपाय सुझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)
Highlighting the factors contributing to high fiscal deficit in India, discuss the potential consequences of such deficit and suggest measures to ensure fiscal consolidation.
(10 marks, 150 words)

According to Economic Survey 2023-24

Fiscal deficit of India stands at around 3% of GDP. This is high as compared to the NK Singh Committee recommendation for the year 2023-24.

Factors contributing to high fiscal deficit

- ① Black Swan events, like Covid-19 and push towards Atmanirbhar Bharat led to higher expenditure by government.
- ② Poor Private sector expenditure, hence, pressure on public spending.
- ③ Poor Tax Revenue (only 10% of GDP)
- ④ Greater thrust on Capital Expenditure in Union Budget — 11.11 lakh crore Capex.

Consequences of high fiscal deficit

- ① Deteriorates the Credit Sovereign Ratings of the government → thus, hampers in loan mobilisation.
(e.g. Moody's Rating)
- ② Reduces expenditure on productive expenditure
(e.g. Infrastructure — Road, Railway Capex)
- ③ Threatens the Intergenerational equity
- ④ Leads to Crowding-out effect.

Measures to ensure fiscal consolidation

- ① Adherence to NK Singh Committee (FRAM Review Committee) Recommendation on Fiscal discipline.
- ② Prevent Direct Monitisation of fiscal deficit
- ③ Establish Fiscal Council
- ④ ECI can bring Fiscal Code of Conduct before election to prevent populist expenditure.

Thus, Fiscal Consolidation will promote Sustainable flow of money in the economy.

2. 2047 तक भारत को विकसित राष्ट्र बनने की आकांक्षा महत्वपूर्ण पूँजीगत निवेश पर निर्भर है। इसके आलाोक में, इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में पूँजीगत निवेश की संभावनाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में भारत को समक्ष क्या चुनौतियाँ हैं?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India's aspiration to be a developed nation by 2047 hinges on significant capital investment. In light of this, discuss the potential of capital investment in achieving this vision. What are the challenges India faces in this regard?

(10 marks, 150 words)

India aspires to be a developed country by 2047 - 'Viksit Bharat' goal. one of its pillars to achieve this is Capital investment along with demography, women empowerment, etc.

Potential of Capital Investment

- ① Capital investment helps in building Capabilities for the future generation, thus (Amanya Sen) (Education) brings development.
- ② Capex builds infrastructure : At present, efficient logistics sector - logistics cost is (12-14%) of GDP.
- ③ Capex bring Ease of Doing Business.
- ④ It ensures Resilient Supply Chain
 (a) Port Construction - Transit-Shipment Port at Vizhinjam

Challenges faced

- ① Limited fiscal space of the government to do capital investment due to high fiscal deficit (3%)
- ② Poor Private sector participation.
 @ Vijay Kelkar Committee — failure of PPP projects
- ③ Low Foreign direct investment in the economy.
- ④ High Saving Rate but Low Investment rate.
- ⑤ Dependence on foreign Capital makes the economy vulnerable to exchange rate volatility.

Way forward

- | | |
|--|---|
| ①
<u>Vijay Kelkar Committee</u> — Promotion of PPP by
creating
<u>3PI (PPP Institute of Excellence)</u> | ②
Diversification of funds
@ <u>Capital market, (bond, shares), Money, Capital Market</u> |
|--|---|

Thus, Union Budget outlays highest over capital expenditure of 11.11 lakh crore.

This is a step in the right direction.

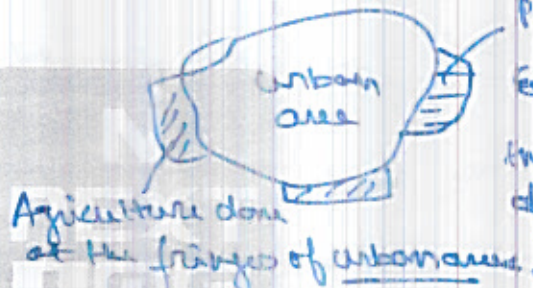
3. "नगरीकरण में वृद्धि के साथ, पेरी-अर्बन/परिनगरीय कृषि (Peri-urban agriculture) ताजा कृषि उपज को आवश्यकताओं के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण योगदानकर्ता के रूप में उभरी है"। इस संदर्भ में, सतत रूप से पेरी-अर्बन कृषि को बढ़ावा देने से सम्बंधित अवसरों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"With growing urbanization, peri-urban agriculture is emerging as a significant contributor to fresh farm produce needs". In this context, discuss the opportunities and challenges associated with promoting peri-urban agriculture in a sustainable manner.

(10 marks, 150 words)

According to Census 2011, 34% of the Indian population lives in urban areas. This is expected to grow to 50% by 2050.

Peri-Urban Agriculture



Peri-urban area at Joka at the outskirts of Kolkata

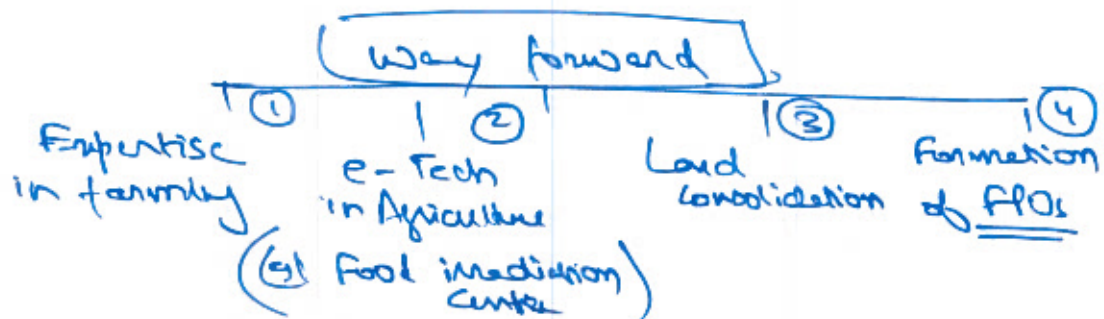
Opportunities

- ① Peri-Urban Agriculture Can ensure the supply of nutritious - fresh produce to cities. (Food security)
- ② It reduces the Need of cold storage and transportation system due to proximity of peri-urban areas to the cities.
- ③ It enhances Nutritional Security of the urban dwellers.

- ④ It provides source of livelihood and employment to rural areas at the outskirts
- ⑤ This reduces Migration to cities
 ⇒ Reduces Congestion, Pollution in cities.

Challenges

- ① Poor - Urban Agriculture lack Quality Control and testing.
 ⇒ Use of harmful chemical — will lead to Bioaccumulation in the food chain.
- ② Competition with supermarkets (like Walmart)
- ③ Lack of availability of cold storage for Perishable products like Tomatoes, etc.
- ④ Poor Bargaining Capacity — due to diffused and unorganized nature



Thus, doing these will help in achieving Food & Nutritional Security along with Sustainable Agriculture of SDG 2.

4. दालों और वनस्पति तेलों में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत के कृषि क्षेत्र के समक्ष कौन सी प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ हैं? इन चुनौतियों के समाधान भी सुझाए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

What are the major challenges faced by India's agriculture sector to achieve self-sufficiency in pulses and vegetable oils? Suggest measures to address these challenges.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Pulses and Vegetable Oil forms important parameters for self-sufficiency of India's agriculture as - India is one of the largest growers of Pulses and one of the largest importers of vegetable oil;

Challenges faced by India's Agriculture Sector

- ① Skewed Cropping Pattern, with major focus on Rice and Wheat.
- ② Government policy like MSP, PDS encourages cultivation of Rice, wheat.
Ex) Pulses - part of MSP but there are issues in procurement by states.
- ③ Non-favourable Climatic Condition
Ex) Vegetable Oil - Suited to high temperature tropical areas of South India
! Not favourable in North Indian Climate

- ④ Dependence on imports for vegetable oil.
 - Ex) Palm oil — imported by Maldives, Philippines.
- ⑤ Higher irrigation requirement for vegetable oil also prevent its cultivation
 - Ex) Only 34% of Gross Sown area is under irrigation.

Measures —

- ① Changes in Cropping Pattern by focusing on Climate Smart Agriculture
 - This will boost Pulses cultivation
(Low Green Water footprint)
- ② Government incentives.
 - Ex) Procurement of Pulses
MSP to be announced for vegetable oil.
- ③ Diversification of Area — Ex) Andaman & Nicobar island for cultivation of oil Palm.
- ④ opportunity of higher value Addition of Pulses & veg. oil — Food Processing sector.

Government Steps

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|
| ① <u>Asia-Pacific Oil Palm Collaboration</u>
→ by <u>foreign imports</u> | ② <u>National Mission on Vegetable Oil</u> | ③ <u>Export of Pulses</u> |
|---|--|---------------------------|

Thus, this will ensure Food security for India adhering to National Food Security Act.

5. भारत को एक सतत हरित अर्थव्यवस्था बनाने में जैव-विनिर्माण (Biomanufacturing) और जैव-फाउंड्री (Bio-foundry) की संभावनाओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)
 Evaluate the potential of biomanufacturing and bio-foundry in driving India's future towards a sustainable green economy. (10 marks, 150 words)

Sustainable Green Economy is the goal of 2030 SDG Goals. This refers to the sustainable means of production without ecological degradation and by minimizing green house gas emissions.

Biomanufacturing — use of biological pathways in manufacturing by the use of organic products instead of synthetic chemicals.
 (a) Bio-foundry

Potential of Biomanufacturing & bio-foundry

- ① Biomanufacturing can be a new domain in the Manufacturing sector by ensuring sustainability. (a) Green Bio-fuels
- ② Biomanufacturing brings the use of bio-materials. (a) Bio-economy — ensures flexibility
- ③ Reduce Non-Biodegradable waste

- ④ This bring flexibility in the supply-chain of the production process — due to availability of large spectrum of input raw materials
- ⑤ Bio-foundry — has higher Employment elasticity hence, can give employment to large number of individuals.

Challenges — in Biomanufacturing & Bio-foundry

- ① Use of Contaminated bio-logical input may lead to toxicity → Safety Hazards
- ② Issue of Bioaccumulation & Biomagnification
- ③ Poor survival rates of input impediments
- ④ High Cost — due to need of Cryogenic Systems for preservation of bio-materials
- ⑤ Low Research & Development
 - ⑥ Bio-fuels — like ethanol — unimprovement

Way forward

- ① Biomanufacturing for future products
 - ② Transfer of Tech in Bio-fuels
 - ③ Adherence to Bio-Safety levels (Contagion Protocol)
- Thus, Biomanufacturing can give a boost to the Manufacturing Sector Contributions India's GDP (16% of GDP) (15% (2019))

6. पुनः प्रयोज्य प्रक्षेपण यान (RLV) की कार्यप्रणाली के पीछे क्या सिद्धांत हैं? भारत के अंतरिक्ष वाणिज्य में आर.एल.वी. के उपयोग के महत्त्व और संभावित लाभों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

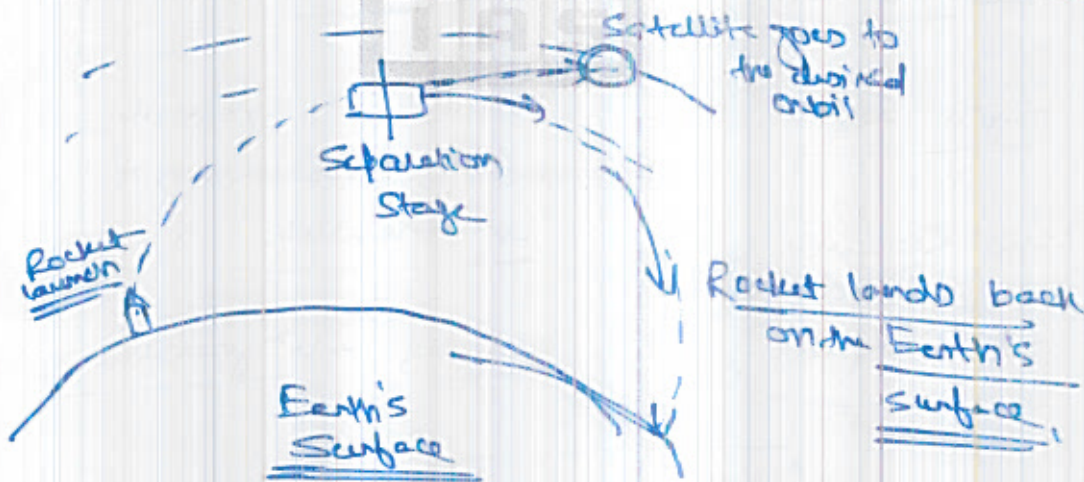
What are the principles behind the working of Reusable Launch Vehicle (RLV)? Explain the significance and potential benefits of use of RLVs in India's space commerce.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Reusable Launch vehicle (RLV) are the class of launch vehicles where the rocket lands back on the Earth after putting the satellite in its desired orbit. This ensures the reusability of the launch vehicle for the next mission.

- (i) NASA - Conducted RLV tests
(ii) SpaceX - (Falcon Rocket)

Principle behind Working



- Principle -
- ① Use of Thrust to send the Satellite to the orbit
 - ② Separation & Decoupling
 - ③ Reverse Acceleration (Deceleration) of the Rocket to land on the Earth

Significance and Potential benefits

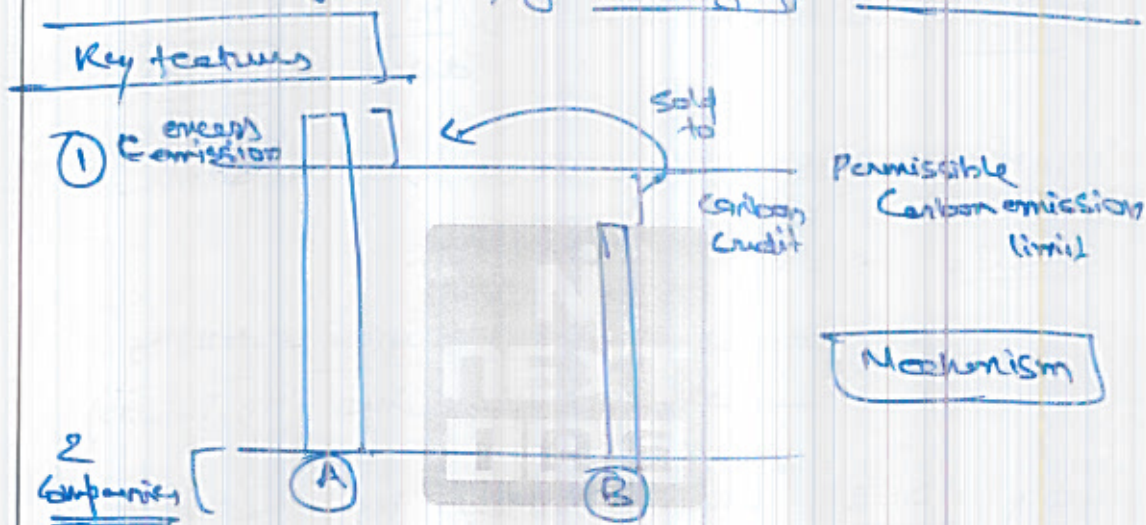
- ① Reduces the Cost of manufacturing new Rocket / Launch Vehicle for every Satellite launch.
- ② Enhances Economic feasibility of the space commerce as the RLVs can be reused for multiple deliveries — e.g. e-commerce delivering IT Home.
- ③ Multiple launch of Satellites using the same RLVs in different missions.
 - e.g. Launch of Communication satellite → DTH services (TV, Internet)
- ④ Promoting Private Sector entry into this sector
 - e.g. IN Space, ISPA,
- ⑤ Opportunity for Space experiments
 - e.g. POEM — Orbital experiment before the RLV comes back.

Thus, RLV has the potential to enhance Space Commerce by reducing the cost and making it affordable. Also, reduces Space Debris (Kessler Syndrome)

7. कार्बन क्रेडिट ट्रेडिंग स्कीम (CCTS) 2023 को प्रमुख विशेषताओं का परिक्षण कीजिए। भारत में हरित गृह गैस (Greenhouse gas) उत्सर्जन को कम करने की इसकी संभावनाओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)
Examine the key features of the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) 2023. Analyze its potential for mitigating greenhouse gas emissions in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) 2023

Was brought to ~~streamline~~ streamline the process of buying - selling of Carbon credit.



CCTS 2023 allows for selling - buying based on (t CO₂ eq) (tonnes of CO₂ equivalent).

- ② Quantification of Carbon Emissions.
- ③ Alignment of Domestic Policy with the Kyoto Protocol of Cap & Trade System.
- ④ Promotes Sustainable Green finance investment.

Potential to mitigating GHG emissions

- ① Disincentive to companies to emit greenhouse gases beyond the agreed limit.
- ② Carbon credits gained can be used in Carbon Capture & Storage Technology.
→ Reduces GHG from atmosphere.
- ③ Idea of Joint Implementation projects, helps in promoting clean energy, thus, reduces GHG emissions.
- ④ Climate Reparations by developed countries @ \$ 100 billion / year — by 2020.

Challenges

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| ①
<u>Poorly developed Carbon Market in India</u> | ②
<u>Different mechanisms like Renewable Purchase obligation (RPOs)</u> | ③
<u>Use of Oil equivalent instead of (tCO₂e) in trading.</u> |
|---|--|---|

Thus, there is need of quantification of CO₂ emission and reduce it in order to limit climate change to 1.5°C beyond the pre-industrial levels [IPCC-AR6].

8. पिछले दशक में हीट वेव की बढ़ती गहनता, आवृत्ति और अवधि के मद्देनजर, क्या "हीट वेव" को अब आपदा प्रबंधन अधिनियम, 2005 के तहत एक अधिसूचित आपदा के रूप में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)
In light of the increased intensity, frequency and duration of heat waves in the last decade, do you think the time has come to include "heat waves" as a notified disaster under the Disaster Management Act, 2005? (10 marks, 150 words)

According to IMD, heat wave is a situation where the ^{maximum} temperature exceeds 40°C at plains and 50°C at hilly areas for consequently 5 days.

<u>Increased intensity</u>	—	<u>Maximum Temperature beyond 50°C in Delhi, Bikaner</u>
<u>Increased frequency</u>	—	<u>Large number of Heat strokes and high temp days</u>
<u>Increased duration</u> due to 'Heat Dome' effect (High pressure system)	—	<u>Prolonged period of Heat waves</u> → (April to July in Northern India) → California, etc.

Benefits of including "heat waves" as a Notified disaster

- ① National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
Can come up with NDMA guidelines to tackle heatwaves.
- ② Institutional arrangement in response to heatwaves — (a) Fire Department
Health — Ambulances.

- ③ Prevents the Blame-game between State and Centre — by clearly laying down the Roles and Responsibilities.
- ④ Provides with Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) —> Relief-activities during Heatwaves.
- ⑤ Capacity building of Healthcare professionals.
- ⑥ Awareness of the Citizens with Heat strokes, etc.
—> Resilience of Community — in disaster Risk reduction (DRR).

Challenges faced

- ① Differences in temperature criteria for announcing Heatwaves in a particular area.
- ② Disaster Management is not separately mentioned in any of the list (State, Union, Government list).
- ③ Lack of Early Warning System and Hazard Zonation in Heatwaves. — Heat Maps & Action Plan
- ④ Rising Climate change hampers ability to tackle with Heatwaves.

Thus, Heat Wave as 'Notified disaster' will align with Building resilience and DRR on lines of 'Sendai Framework' on DRR.

9. भारतीय सशस्त्र बलों द्वारा हाल ही में तैयार किए गए 'साइबर-अंतरिक्ष अभियान (Cyberspace operations) के लिए संयुक्त सिद्धांत' से पारंपरिक ऑपरेशनों के साथ-साथ ग्रे जोन युद्ध दोनों के लिए साइबर-सुरक्षा स्थिति मजबूत होगी। परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently formulated 'joint doctrine for cyberspace operations' by Indian armed forces will lead to strengthening of the cyber-security posture for both conventional operations as well as gray zone warfare. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

Indian Armed forces formulated the 'joint doctrine for cyberspace' to bring in seamless integration of different stakeholders of cyberspace.

Strengthening of Cyber-Security Posture - to Conventional operations

- ① This will enhance capability to tackle cyber security threats during conventional wars.
 - ④ Red Echo attack - during India-China LAC Standoff.
- ② Bring Rapid response and efficiency.
- ③ Helps in Intelligence gathering and integration - by using MAC (Multi Agency Centre)
- ④ Create integrated joint front of Army, Navy and Airforce as a response to cyber attack.

Strengths of Cybersecurity posture in - grey zone warfare

- ① It will help in identification of such grey zone incidents
 - Ex Social Media - can be monitored for radicalization.
- ② Brings Cohesion and Collaboration among different stakeholders
- ③ Enhances security of Air space
 - Ex use of Drones - can be secured by Cybersecurity

Challenges faced

- ① Threat to Critical information infrastructure (CII)
- ② Poor integration of Army, Navy, Airforce.
— 'due to differences in doctrine and operations.
- ③ Sense of superiority in Army - hampers coordination in joint response.
- ④ Dependence on Hardware imports makes the Cyber space vulnerable to Cyber attacks.

Thus, government need to strengthen, NCII PC, Cyber Swachhata Kendra, Cyber Drone (Kerala) for seamless integration and operations of joint doctrine.

10. पाकिस्तान और बांग्लादेश से सटे राज्यों में सीमा सुरक्षा बल (BSF) के प्रादेशिक क्षेत्राधिकार के विस्तार की आवश्यकता एवं संभावित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Discuss the necessity and potential issues surrounding the extension of the Border Security Force's (BSF) territorial jurisdiction in states adjacent to Pakistan and Bangladesh.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Recently, government extended the territorial jurisdiction of BSF in states like Punjab, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir in light of the rising number of terrorist attacks in these regions.

Necessity but extension

- ① Rise in terrorist attack in the Jammu region.
e) 2023-24 saw rise.
- ② Increase in territorial jurisdiction was done to bring uniformity among all the states.
e) Gujarat vs Punjab — 50km to both.
- ③ Enhanced the Safety Net in the areas.
→ Bring Threat of the local communities.
- ④ Prevent loss of lives and Radicalisation of youth in the border areas.

Potential issues -

① Extension of territorial jurisdiction hampers the commercial activities in these regions.

② It makes the local vulnerable to atrocities conducted by army personnel.

(a) North East - application of AFSA.

③ In regions of Punjab, there ~~are~~ is high population density. This is not the case with Gujarat where border has swamp, marshes, desert.

④ 'One size fits All' approach for all border area states - hampers development.

Way forward

① Priority to National Security

② State-by-State jurisdiction can be defined

③ Focus on 'WHA! Dinniy Kanti & Minors'.

Thus, there is a need for Trust-based Governance in border areas to prevent terrorist attacks.

11. भारत की आर्थिक विकास की कहानी प्रायः बेरोजगारी की निरंतर चुनौतियों से प्रभावित होती है। संरचनात्मक बेरोजगारी की अवधारणा का विश्लेषण कीजिए और भारत की वर्तमान आर्थिक स्थिति के संदर्भ में इसकी प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए साथ ही समावेशी रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए नीतिगत उपाय सुझाइए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

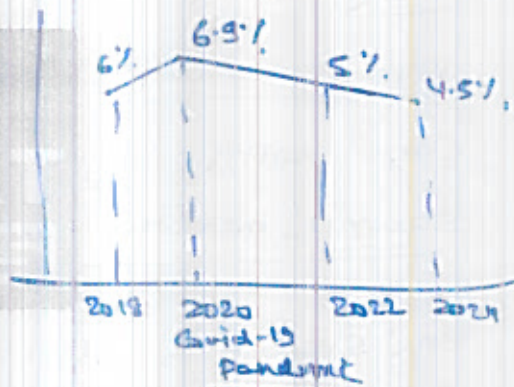
India's economic growth story is often overshadowed by the persistent challenges of unemployment. Analyze the concept of structural unemployment and discuss its relevance in the context of India's current economic situation. Suggest policy measures to promote inclusive job growth. (15 marks, 250 words)

India's economic growth story is

called as 'Jobless Growth' post the LPG reforms of 1991, as there is rising unemployment.

Persistent Challenge of unemployment

(Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2024)



Concept of Structural Unemployment

Structural unemployment is the unemployment due to changes in the structure of the economy like the means of production

Example

Automation
Robotics
Artificial Intelligence

→ leads to unemployment

Causes:

- ① Technological Advancement in the production process.
- ② changes in production due to Demand-Supply mismatch of skills.

Current Economic Situation

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| ①
Decreasing unemployment
post the <u>Covid-19</u> | ②
Demographic dividend
Potential of India | ③
Rise of
labour intensive
industries
like
<u>Toy manufacturing</u> ,
<u>Leather</u> , <u>footwear</u> | ④
Release of
Atmanirbhar
<u>Vikasit</u>
<u>Chakra</u> |
|--|---|--|---|

Relevance of Structural unemployment

- ① Need of filling the Demand-Supply gap
by reskilling of the youth
① National Skill Development Council
- ② Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) - to empowerment
- ③ Aligning the labour force with the structure
of economy like Automation.
- ④ Focus on labour-intensive sectors

Policy measures to promote inclusive job growth

- ① Focus on sectors with high employment elasticity
 (a) Apparel & Footwear production.
- ② Raghuram Rajan - suggest to focus on service sector as it has high employment possibility per capita.
- ③ Focus on Adequate Technological Skilling.
 (a) ES 2023-24 - only 21.4% of youth is formally skilled.
- ④ Diversification of job market to new areas like Silver Economy.
- ⑤ Gender parity in employment growth.
 (a) Recognition to Care Economy
 (unpaid care work)
 Hence, government initiated steps like PM-Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Atmanirbhar Bharat, Make in India for domestic manufacturing & job growth.

12. भारत में क्षेत्रीय विकास को बढ़ावा देने में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (MSMEs) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। औद्योगिक विविधीकरण और उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी प्राप्त करने में डेढ़े किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकते हैं?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Discuss the role of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in fostering regional growth in India. How can MSMEs contribute to achieving industrial diversification and technological advancement? (15 marks, 250 words)

MSMEs Contribute to around 28% of India's GDP and employs 11 crore individuals, thereby fostering national and regional growth

Role of MSME in fostering Regional growth

- ① MSMEs helps in bringing equitable regional growth in areas which lack large scale industries — a Western India.
- ② MSME bring equality of opportunity to rural population.
- ③ MSME enables agglomeration effect around the big -industries
- ④ MSMEs brings Forward & Backward linkages in the supply chain.

- ⑤ It caters to low-skilled workforce
→ Thus, bring livelihood opportunity
for poor.

Challenges faced -

- ① 'MSMEs' are called as 'Dwarf industries'
by Economic survey due to their inability
to expand
- ② Do not focus on capital investment
- ③ Poor financial flows — hinders growth
of MSMEs of the region
- ④ Lack of skill enhancement of workers
→ Stuck in the 'Low Equilibrium Trap'

MSMEs Contribute to Industrial diversification

- ① MSMEs bring local expertise in production
a) Artisans & Handicrafts — Toy manufacturing MSMEs
- ② MSMEs provides diversified skill sets
to larger industries
- ③ MSME help in product diversification

④ MSMEs have expertise in a particular production process.

Ex Apparel — Chikankari
industry — Banarasi Saree

MSMEs Contribute to Technological advancement

① Infusion of technology in the production process by MSMEs.

② Digital transformation in MSMEs

Ex Fintech Revolution — UPI is used

③ Quality Control of Products — using —

Ex Food Irradiation Centres by
MSME Food Processing Centres

④ Integration with the Global Supply chain

Ex Cold chain technological solution
(AGRIBTA by UAE)

Thus, MSMEs forms the backbone of

India's economy. Thus, the recommendation of

UK Sinha Committee must be implemented to

strengthen the role of MSMEs.

13. "MSP का एकमात्र उद्देश्य किसानों को आकस्मिक मूल्य परिवर्तन के आघात से बचाना है"। क्या आपको लगता है कि MSP को वैधानिक बनाने से किसानों को आकस्मिक आघातों से बचाया जा सकेगा? MSP आधारित खरीद को प्रभावित बनाने के लिए अन्य कौन से उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"The sole point of MSP is to protect farmers from sudden price shock". Do you think legalization of MSP can insure farmers from sudden price shocks? What are the other measures which can be taken to make MSP-led procurement effective?

(15 marks, 250 words)

Minimum Support Price (MSP) is a Price Support and Market Intervention Scheme, by government. Under it, government procures foodgrains, pulses, oilseed (23 crops) from the farmers at MSP.

↓ This helps in

Protect farmers from sudden price shock

by preventing distress sale and wastage of produce due to rotting.

Legalisation of MSP

Arguments in favour

— It can insure farmers

- ① MSP provides stable income to the farmers in the form of Price guarantee.
- ② It reduces Market Volatility by keeping Demand - Supply in Sync.

- ③ It acts as a safety net in case of climate vulnerabilities like drought, flood, etc
- ④ Prevents distress sale due to bumper crop production.
- ⑤ Counters the Go-Web phenomena (Economic Survey 2020)
- ⑥ Bring Regional equity — between Western and Southern India with procurement.
- Arguments against —
- ① Legislation of MSP will lead to fiscal burden on the state. + Formula Ambiguity ($A2+FL$) or ($C2$)
 - ② Inability of the FCI to store large amount of food grain.
 (a) Current Storage — is twice the Buffer Stocking norms.
 - ③ It will lead to Post-Harvest losses
 (a) FCI has 'Cover to Plinth Storage'
 - ④ Reduces Market Price Discovery
 - ⑤ Challenges in WTO as it goes against the de minimis level of Amber Box.

Measures that can be taken

- ① Procurement of crops on which MSP is declared, & Price Deficiency Payment
- ② Reforms at the APMC Mandi (Shanta Kumar Committee)
 - Ⓐ Removal of Anudiyas
 - Reduction in Mandi Fee
- ③ Improvement of Storage infrastructure at FC
 - Ⓐ Replace CAPS → with Silos based storage system.
- ④ Relaxation of Coverage area restriction of APMC Mandis.
- ⑤ Allow Private participation in the form of infra development for storage and Cooperative & Contract Farming.

Thus, MSP ~~needs~~-led procurement is essential for Food security of Governance and livelihood security of farmers.

14. भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS) में भारतीय खाद्य निगम (FCI) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। भारतीय खाद्य निगम की दक्षता और प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ाने के लिए इसकी कार्यप्रणाली में आवश्यक सुधारों को सुझाइए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Discuss the role of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) in the Public Distribution System (PDS) to ensure food security in India. Suggest necessary reforms in the functioning of FCI to enhance its efficiency and effectiveness. (15 marks, 250 words)

National Food Security Act provides for the distribution of foodgrains to the poor and vulnerable section through the PDS.

PDS — Cover 75% of rural population
operated by (FCI) Cover 60% of urban population

FCI — Procurement, Storage and distribution of foodgrains to states under PDS.

Role of FCI —

- ① FCI procures the foodgrain from the farmers at MSP .
- ② Storage of foodgrains by FCI in godowns
- ③ Maintaining Buffer Stocking Norms to ensure uninterrupted supply of food grain

- ④ Ensures food security at times of crisis
e.g. like flood, drought, etc
- ⑤ Removes the influence of external disruptions
in supply chain of food.
 e.g. Russian-Ukraine war — disrupted wheat supply in the world
 — FCI allowed export of wheat
 (Global Food security)

Challenges faced

- ① Limited Capacity of FCI.
 e.g. Lack of Storage infrastructure → leads to 20% food wastage
 (FAO)
- ② Issues in Procurement at MSP
- ③ High Food Subsidy Bill due to gap
between Central Issue Price (CIP) & MSP
- ④ Lack of Technological intervention leads
to uneven procurement and storage.

Reforms in the functioning of FCI

- ① Adhere to Buffer Stocking Norms while procurement of foodgrains.
- ② Shanta Kumar Committee — Automatic liquidation clause → for liquidation of foodgrains to prevent wastage of foodgrains at FCI godowns.
- ③ Regional Equity in procurement of foodgrains.
Ex: Uttar Pradesh & Andhra Pradesh.
- ④ Diversification of procurement of foodgrains
Ex: Inclusion of Millets → This will lead to Crop diversification.
- ⑤ Transfer of Technology from UAE to Modern Godown Mgmt. Management System and MIMS.

Thus, FCI plays pivotal role for ensuring food security, thereby, ensuring SDG ① (No Poverty) and SDG ⑦ (Zero Hunger).

15. भारत में कृषि उत्पादकता और खाद्य सुरक्षा बढ़ाने में नैनो प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। नैनो-उर्वरकों और नैनो-कीटनाशकों के उपयोग के हाल के विकास/प्रगति और संभावित लाभों एवं जोखिमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Discuss the role of nanotechnology on enhancing agricultural productivity and food security in India. Highlight recent developments and potential benefits and risks of use of nano-fertilizers and nano-pesticides. (15 marks, 250 words)

Nanotechnology refers to the use of nanoparticles of the range 1nm to 100nm which show unique properties in this size range.

Role of Nanotech - in enhancing Agri productivity & food security

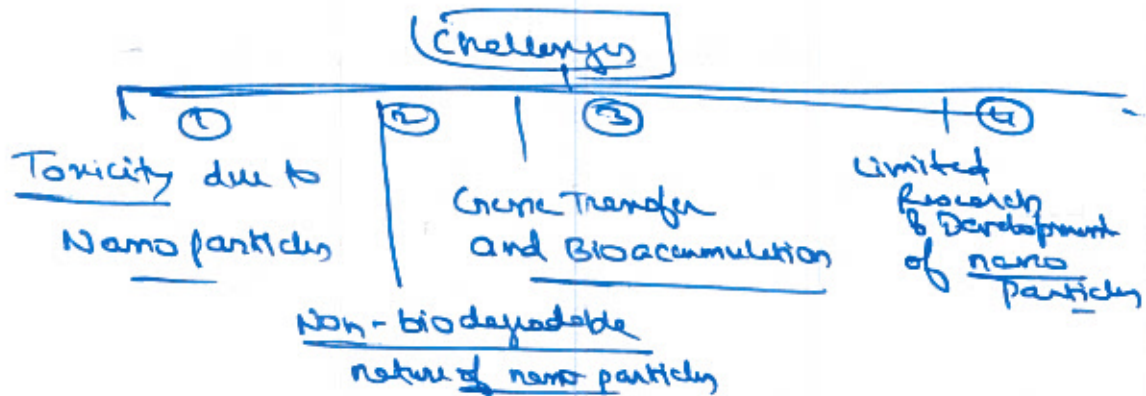
- ① Nanotechnology in seed formulation can enhance productivity - 4

Ex: Drought Resistant varieties of seed — food security & productivity

- ② Supplements to the soil in the form of Ex: Nano urea — fertiliser — to enhance productivity

- ③ Pest Control — using Nano pesticides.

- ④ Storage of Food produce in Nano miscella based packaging — increased shelf life of food.



Recent developments

IFFCO — created 'Nano urea' and 'Nano DAP' } Nano fertiliser

Benefits of the use of Nano-fertilisers & Nano-Pesticides

- ① Nano-Fertilisers has higher nutrient absorption capacity . $\xrightarrow{\text{give}}$ Nutritious food
- ② Higher Absorption Rate — reduces the possibility of leaching of fertiliser & pesticides of the fertiliser, pesticides
- ③ $\Rightarrow$ Thus, decreases pollution and Eutrophication due to ↓ Agri Runoff
- ④ Higher Pesticide/Fertiliser use efficiency (98%) compared to Conventional fertiliser (20%)
- ⑤ Reduces Logistic Cost — 10kg fertiliser bag can be replaced by 100ml bottle

Risks in the Use of Nano-fertiliser & Pesticides

- ① Limited Applicability of Nano-fertilisers as per region and plant variety.
- ② Lack of Toxicity research leads to Bio-magnification in the food chain.
- ③ Lack of Awareness among the farmers regarding the adoption.
- ④ Non-biodegradable nature → leads to ecological dysbiosis

Way forward

①	②	③	④
<u>Adequate R & D</u>	Use of Agri Tech like <u>Soil Health Card</u> to utilise <u>Nano-fertilisers</u>	<u>Toxicity</u> regulation	<u>Awareness</u> among farmers + <u>Availability</u>

Thus, Nano-fertilisers and Nano-Pesticides has the potential to achieve SOG-2 of Sustainable Agriculture.

16. 2023 का भौतिकी का नोबेल पुरस्कार क्वांटम डॉट्स के संश्लेषण की खोज के लिए एकिमोव, ब्रस और बावेन्डी को संयुक्त रूप से दिया गया। इस संदर्भ में क्वांटम डॉट्स के अनुप्रयोगों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)
The Nobel Prize in Physics of 2023 was jointly awarded to Ekimov, Brus and Bawendi for the discovery of synthesis of quantum dots. In this context, discuss the applications of quantum dots. (15 marks, 250 words)

Nobel Prize are awarded for extraordinary achievement in the field which has social significance as well. Same was the case with the discovery of synthesis of quantum dots.

What are quantum dots?

Quantum dots are quantum particles which exhibit quantum character of particle and wave nature simultaneously.

Mechanism of Synthesis

Superposition

Two particles are superimposed

$\oplus \quad \ominus \rightarrow \oplus \ominus$
It exhibit both $\oplus$ & $\ominus$

Entanglement

Two particles are entangled in space and time

Any change in one particle, leads to similar change in the other.

Application of Quantum dots

- ① Application of Quantum dots in
Means of Communication - Telecommunication application
- ② Application in Supply chain infrastructure
 - (a) Quantum Dot → used to identify cargo at Shipments.
- ③ Application in Satellite based system
 - (a) China - Quantum Key Distribution (QKD)
- ④ Application in Quantum Tunneling effect.
- ⑤ Application in Quantum Computing
 - (a) Sycamore - used Quantum dots.
Quantum Computer by Google

- ⑥ Quantum dots can help as unique identification system which tracks goods.
 (e) Use in 'Country of origin' of goods.

Challenges

- ① Limited Research and Development.
 (e) India's GERD is 0.9% of GDP
 (Gross Expenditure on Research & Development)
- ② Ambiguity with respect to regulatory framework of quantum tech.
- ③ Threat of Quantum Supremacy and its implication.

Way forward

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|
| ① | ② | ③ |
| Adherence to
<u>National Quantum Mission, 2023</u> | Increase
R&D
expenditure | Global Technological
Collaboration
(e) <u>DPI</u>
Digital Public
Goods. |

Thus, government has Integrated Policy on Cyber Physical Systems (IP-CPS) which keeps Quantum tech in its domain.

17. भारत में जैव विविधता संरक्षण में आरक्षित क्षेत्रों (Protected areas) की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। भारत की जैव विविधता को संरक्षित करने में राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, वन्यजीव अभयारण्य और बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व (जैवमंडल निचय) कितने प्रभावी रहे हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Evaluate the role of protected areas in biodiversity conservation in India. How effective have national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and biosphere reserves been in preserving India's biodiversity? (15 marks, 250 words)

India has 2.4% of the
land with 17% of human population
and 8% of biodiversity (species diversity)

Protected Areas — classified under
statutes like
Wildlife Protection Act
for conservation of biodiversity.

Role of Protected Areas

- ① Conservation of Biodiversity by protecting
the habitat of the species.

Ex) Sunderbans NP → Tiger Conservation

- ② Reduces Human - Wildlife conflict

Ex) Elephants — killed at
Railway tracks

- ③ Species Conservation

- ④ Protection to Ecologically Sensitive Zones (ESZ)
- ⑤ Preservation of biological flora and fauna



Effectiveness of National Parks

- ① Conservation of the threatened and vulnerable species by preserving the habitat.
 Ex Jim Corbett NP
- ② Prevent Habitat destruction & fragmentation
- ③ Safeguarding Flagship species of the National Park.

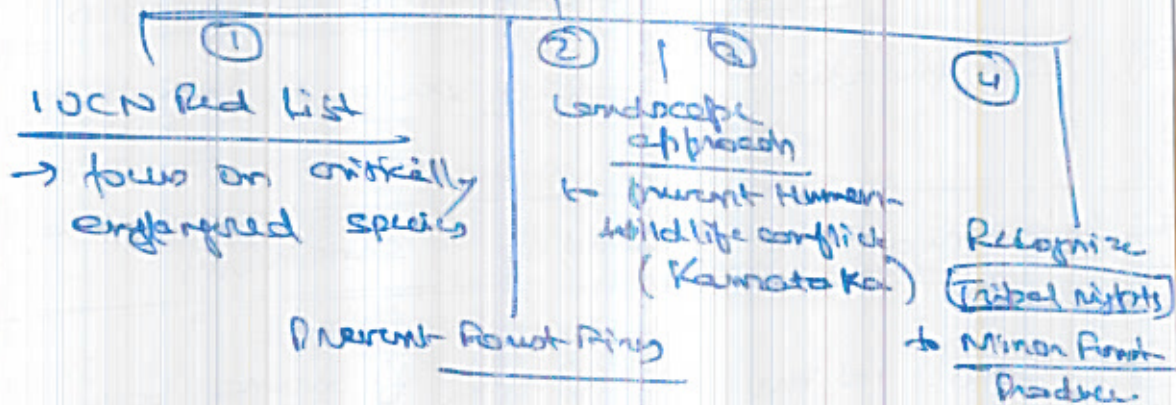
Effectiveness of Wildlife Sanctuaries

- ① Conservation of Animal & human both
- ② Tourism opportunities
 Ex Wildlife Safaris in Wildlife Sanctuaries

Effectiveness of Biological Reserves -

- ① Protection of Multiple Species under the single umbrella species.
- ② International Recognition of World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WONBR) under the MAB Program (Man & Biosphere Reserves Prog).
- ③ Safeguarding Species diversity
 - a) Nilgiri AR - Neelakurinji plant.

Way forward



Thus, Biological Conservation is a necessity to achieve Sustainability - SDG (15) of 'Life on Land'

18. भारत में पार्टिकुलेट मैटर (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) और ओजोन प्रदूषण के उच्च स्तर होने के क्या कारण हैं? पार्टिकुलेट मैटर और ओजोन प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए विभिन्न प्रयास कितने प्रभावी रहे हैं?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

What the causes of high levels of particulate matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) and ozone pollution in India. How effective are the various steps taken by the government to mitigate particulate matter and ozone pollution?

(15 marks, 250 marks)

Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀) and Ozone Pollution are the Anthropogenic Air pollutants which deteriorates the Air quality and hampers human health.

Causes of High levels of PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀ —

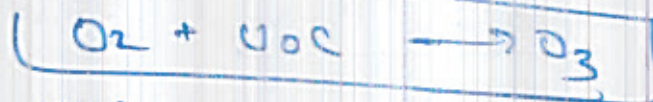
- ① Construction Activities results into PM particles.
- ② Vehicular emissions also result in PM particles.
- ③ Industrial emission
e.g. Flyash from Thermal Power Plants.

Natural Causes —

- ① Pollen grains from plants — brings PM particles
- ② Hair fur of animals e.g. Bees, etc.

Causes of Ozone pollution

- ① volatile Organic Compounds reacts with O₂ to form O₃ (Ground level Ozone)
which is - poison



- ② Peroxyacetylene Nitrate (PAN) chloride → gives Cl⁻ radical
→ leading to formation of O₃.

- ③ VOC — emitted by vehicles, industry, etc.

Steps taken by Government

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| Anti-Smog
guns
to suppress
PM particles | Graded Response
Action Plan
→ Ban
Construction
Activities (PM)
if AQI quality
deterioration | Commission
for Air Quality
Mgm
(CAQM) | Ban on
lead-based
petrol
↓
to reduce
<u>NOCs</u> . |

Effectiveness

- ① Reduction in PM particles in the
air due to Water Suppression technique
and Anti-Smog guns.

- ② Electrostatic precipitators and Catalytic converters → reduce VOC emission from vehicles.
- ③ SAFAR → an air quality monitoring
NAQAAS

Challenges

- ① High level of PM particles
e.g. Dahi, Mumbai → World's worst in Air Quality
- ② Rising O₃ pollution
→ Results into formation of Photochemical smog.
- ③ Deteriorating Air Quality → leading to Health hazard.
e.g. Cardio-vascular diseases

Way forward

- | <u>PM 2.5, 10</u> | <u>Ozone</u> |
|---|---|
| ① <u>Create Tree shelter belts along the road</u> | Adhere to <u>Göteborg Protocol</u> to prevent ozone pollution |
| ② <u>Water dehumidant tech.</u> | |

Thus, there is an urgent need to curb Air Pollution as it leads to 2.3 years reduction in life expectancy in urban areas.
(Lancet)

19. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नारकोटिक्स नियंत्रण बोर्ड (INCB) रिपोर्ट 2023 दक्षिण एशिया में मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी के बढ़ते खतरे को प्रदर्शित करती है, जिसका कि भारत एक प्रमुख केंद्र है। भारत के संदर्भ में इस चुनौती के विभिन्न आयामों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इससे निपटने के लिए बहु-आयामी दृष्टिकोण भी सुझाइए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) Report 2023 highlights a growing menace of drug trafficking in South Asia, with India being a major hub. Analyze the various dimensions of this challenge with respect to India. Also suggest a multi-pronged approach to address it. (15 marks, 250 words)

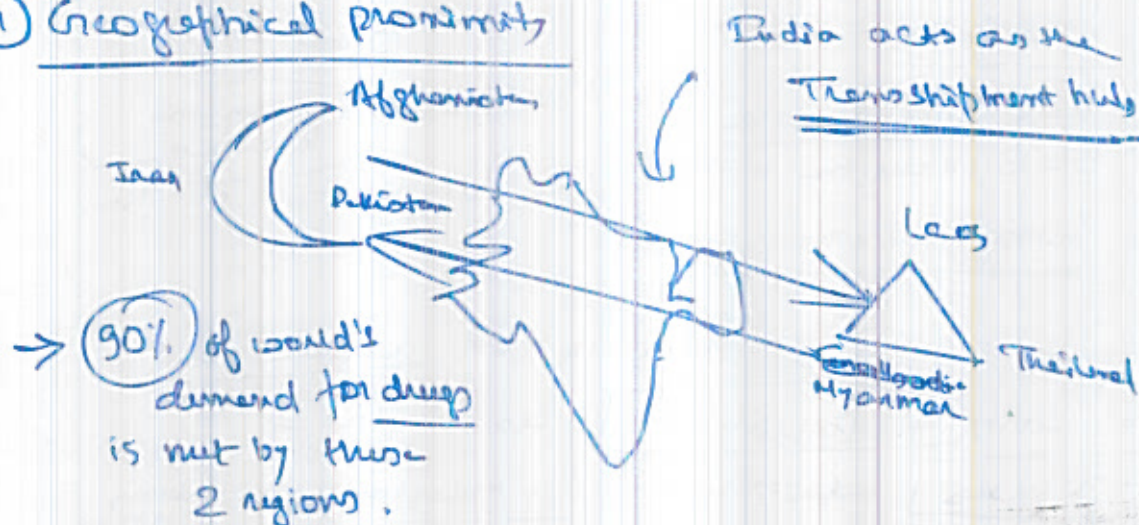
South Asia has emerged as the drug trafficking hub in South Asia due to its proximity to the 2 largest opium producing regions of the world - Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle.

India (as major hub) is located at the center/midway of both the hubs.

Analysis of various dimensions

Cause 1

① Geographical proximity



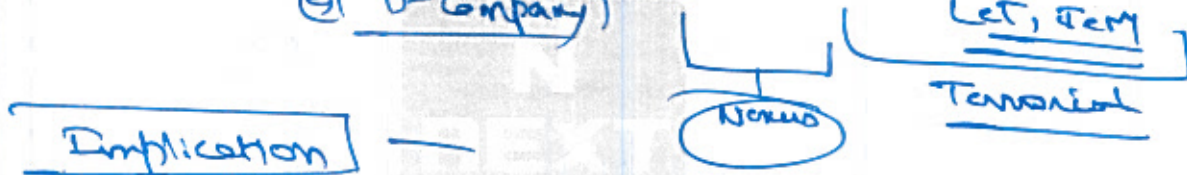
② Geo-political instability

Ex) Taliban Rule in Afghanistan - promotes opium production.

③ Fragile Neighbouring Condition

Ex) Myanmar - Military rule by Junta
→ emerged as the ^{2nd} largest producer of opium.

④ Easy Access due to Nexus with Organised criminal groups + Ex) Al Qaeda, Let, Item
(Ex) D-Company)



Implication

① Drug Culture - hampers the capabilities in youth
→ Threat to Demographic Dividend

② It gives rise to Narco-Terrorism
Ex) ISIS - 20% of funding is from drug trafficking.

③ Use in Money laundering - Hawala routes.

④ Threatens Cybersecurity architecture

Ex) Use of Darknet - for transactions of drugs.

Multi pronged approach

* National level

- ① Youth → need to be sensitized against drug use
 PM Modi → 'Drug use is not a style quotient'
- ② Civil society → Collaboration in raising awareness
 → Rehabilitation of drug addicts
- ③ Government → Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) for drug control
- ④ Security measures → Regulation of Dark Net and crypto currency
 → Intelligence by Dept of Revenue
 Registrar (DR)

International level

- ① Collaboration with International organisation
 like UN-ODC (UN Office against Drug Control)
- ② Control of borders
 (e.g. Bangladesh Myanmar) → No smuggling of drugs.

Thus, Drug menace forms the part of (Non-traditional Security) threat which needs urgent rectification.

20. वामपंथी उग्रवाद के प्रति भारत की प्रतिक्रिया (कारवाई) में नक्सलवाद के मूल कारणों को दूर करने के लिए कठोर सुरक्षा उपायों के साथ-साथ सामाजिक-आर्थिक नीतियों और संवाद जैसे नरम दृष्टिकोणों/उपायों (Soft approaches) को एकीकृत करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India's response to left wing extremism needs to integrate soft approaches like socio-economic policies and dialogue along with hard security measures to address the root causes of Naxalism. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

According to Annual Report of MHA,

left wing extremism saw a significant decrease of

47% in the last 20 years.

Root Causes of Naxalism

- ① Development deficit in the rural backward regions of the Country. @ West Bengal
- ② Feeling of Relative Deprivation → leads to Radicalisation
 (Samuel-A. Stauffer in 'The American Soldier')
 ↓
leading to Naxalism.
- ③ Exploitation by State machineries
 @ Exploitation of tribals
 → Non-recognition of rights over forest
- ④ Displacement without proper ~~displace~~ compensation & Rehabilitation opportunities.

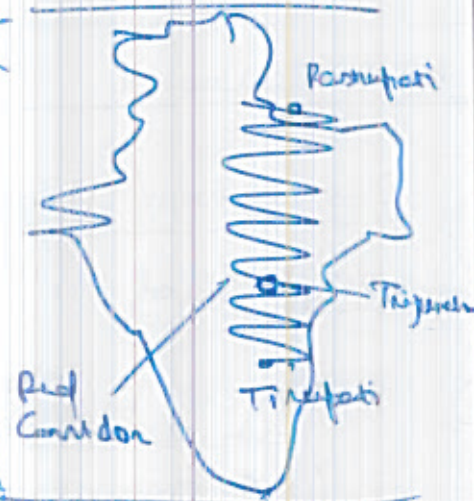
Need of integration of Hard & Soft Measures

④ Hard Security Measures

① Use of Police Personnel to tackle Left wing extremism

② Andhra Pradesh — 'Grayhound'
Chhattisgarh — 'SH Jaguar'

③ Curbing Naxalism at the Trifunction of the 'Red Corridor'



③ Surrender Policy and Endeminity

④ Chhattisgarh — Bastar Battalion

Soft Approaches

① Equitable development opportunity to remove the East-West Divide
(Economic Survey 2021)

② Provide Basic necessities like
④ Food, Clothing, Shelter (Housing)

— 1 National Food Security Act
PM - Awas yojana - Housing
MGNREGA — livelihood.

③ Present Alienation of the population.

Ex: Bifurcation of Bihar into Bihar & Jharkhand

→ so, that locals of JH gets benefit of Mineral resources.

④ Dialogue Opportunity

Ex: Use of Gram Sabha - for dialogue & representation

⑤ Ensure Development Intervention reaches the locals → Reduce Poverty and Reduce Radicalisation

⑥ Voluntary Surrender and Rehabilitation Policy.

⑦ 'SAMADHAN' strategy of Central government.

Thus, Left Wing Extremism is on a declining trend in India due to proactive state intervention to reduce inequality (5/16/10).

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 को जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।

