UPSC Prelims 2025 Qualified

NEXT IAS

MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

— (To be filled by candidate) —

TEST CODE : FLT2502

Test No. : 02

Name of Candidate: ......**ADITYA MATHUR**............ Mobile No ....

Roll No. : ...**MT25FLT0N033**............ Start Time ...**2 P.M.**... End Time....**5 PM.**

Date of Examination: ...**09.07.2025**............ 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**		

GRAND TOTAL - ..../ 250   EVAL CODE: .... EVAL DATE: ....

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS	सामान्य निर्देश
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.	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. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.	2. अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा ।
3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 12 questions within the given timeline.	3. अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 12 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.	4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
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.	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. Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.	6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.	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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2	2 ....
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3	3 ....
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MARKING SCHEME *

Marks Per Ques	Below Average	Average	Above Average
10 Marks	Below 3.00	3.00 - 3.75	4.00 and above
15 Marks	Below 4.50	4.50 - 5.75	6.00 and above

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

Topper's Copy

Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB

Copy Scanner App
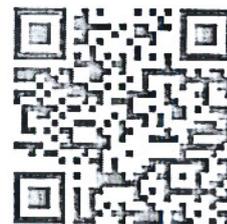
Next IAS Test Centre Location

Q1.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q6.

Introduction			Body		Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction			Body		Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction			Body		Conclusion

Q9.

Introduction			Body		Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction			Body		Conclusion

Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q16.

Introduction			Body		Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction			Body		Conclusion

Q18.

Introduction			Body		Conclusion

Q19.

Introduction			Body		Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction			Body		Conclusion

1. संविधान सभा में संस्थापक माताओं का योगदान और उनके नारीवादी दृष्टिकोण ने भारत के संवैधानिक विमर्श को कैसे आकार दिया है? चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The contributions of the founding mothers in the Constituent Assembly and their feminist perspective have shaped India's constitutional discourse. Discuss
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Many women members of the Constituent Assembly (under Cabinet Mission Plan) played key role in framing of Indian Constitution.

Contributions of Founding Mothers

1. Equality: available to "all persons" under Article 14 of Constitution. (Eg) Usha Mehta

2. Language Empowerment: to all languages under Article 29 & 22 Scheduled languages. (Eg) Durgabhai Deshmukh

3. Minority Rights: as a bulwark for their protection. (Eg) Begum Aziz

4. Protection to Marginalized Sections: due to historical oppression under Articles 14-18 and fundamental rights.
(Eg) Usha Mehta

> Feminist Perspective in Constitutional Discourse

① <u>Empowerment:</u> of women despite their marginalization (<u>Sabarimala Case</u>)

② <u>Protection from arbitrary Practices:</u> going against women dignity (<u>Triple Talaq Case</u>)

③ <u>Equal participation:</u> in all spheres of society (<u>Joseph Shine Case</u> striking down Section 497 IPC — adultry)

④ <u>Women Led Growth:</u> by education & healthcare (<u>Tara Rajput Committee</u>)

India's founding mothers played a key role, most recently seen in <u>106th Amendment (Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam)</u> for 33% women reservation in legislatures.

2.

भारतीय संसद में विशेषाधिकार प्रस्ताव क्या होता है? विशेषाधिकार समिति ऐसे प्रस्तावों की जांच और निपटान कैसे करती है?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

What is a Privilege Motion in the Indian Parliament? How does the Committee of Privileges examine and deal with such motions? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

A privilege motion is defined as a motion filed against breach of parliamentary privilege in parliament or state legistature.

(Eg) PM for lying to house.

Privilege Motion

① Protects collective & individual privileges.
(Eg) Free Speech

② Filed by any member: against other member.

③ Constitutional Premise: Under Article 105 and 194

④ Tool of parliamentary Control: over Council of Ministers.
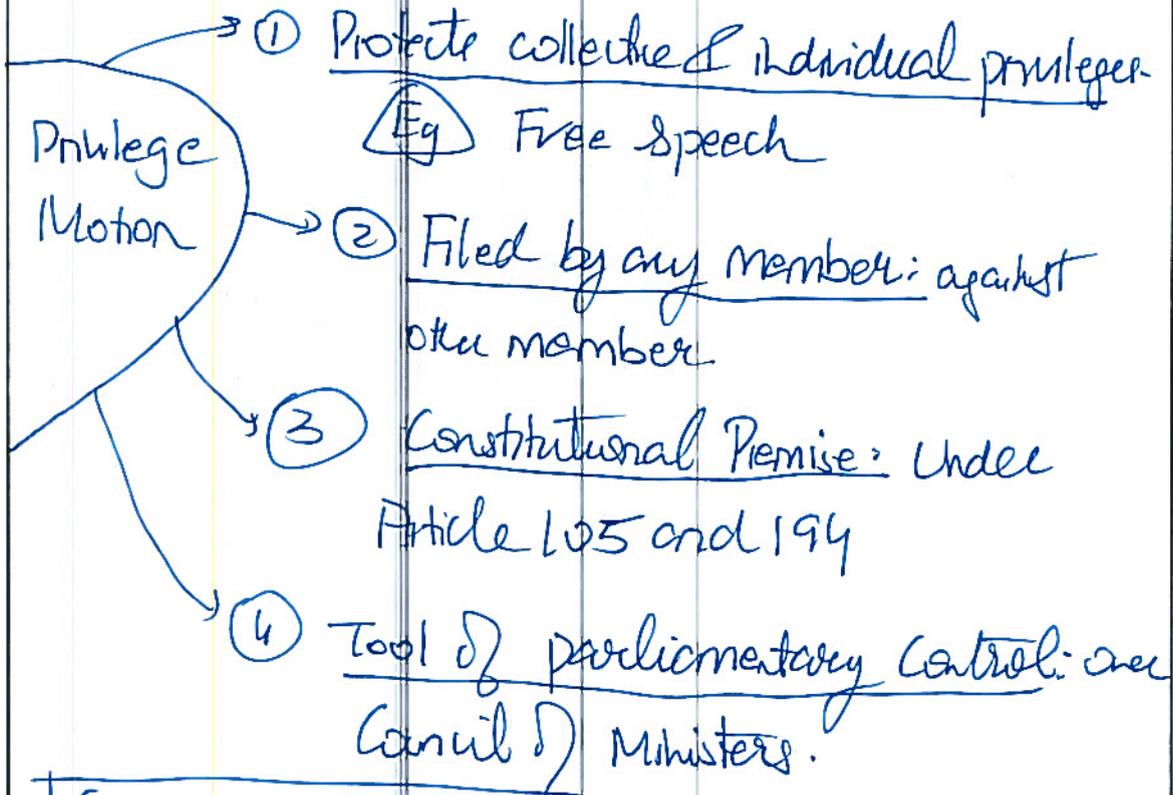
Committee of Privileges : Separate Committee in both houses

I. Examine

① Privilege Motion: filed by members

referred by presiding officer or house.

(Eg) Chairman (RS) or Speaker (LS)

② Gather Facts: by calling all relevant
parties & Testimonies on Oath

③ Punish for breach of privilege: (Eg) Not
answering summons of Committee.

II. Deal with PM

① Investigate findings: as per rules of house
& principles of natural justice. (Eg) Audi
alteram Partem
(hear all sides)

② Send finally to House: to deal with
motion

③ House not bound: by recommendation
of Committee

   A privilege motion is a critical tool.
to enforce parliamentary accountability
of executive to deepen Indian democratic
ideals.

3. भारत और ब्रिटेन में राष्ट्राध्यक्ष के अधिकारों की तुलना कीजिए। इनके कर्तव्य और अधिकार उनके संबंधित संवैधानिक सिद्धांतों को कैसे प्रतिबिंबित करते हैं?   (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Compare the powers of the head of state in India and the UK. How do their roles reflect the constitutional principles of their respective systems?   (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Both India and UK follow Westminster model of Parliamentary democracy with certain distinctions in their Head of state

Eg President (India) & Monarch (UK)

Comparison of Powers of Head of state

Basis	India	UK
① Head of State	President of India	Monarch of the UK
② Legislative Powers	① Can promulgate ordinance	① Cannot promulgate ordinance
	② send message to House	② Cant send message directly
③ Executive Powers	① Situational discretion allowed (UNR Rao Case)	① No such situational discretion)
	Eg Hung assembly	
④ Source of Power	Written Constitution & some Constitutional Conventions	Mostly Constitutional Convention & some Codified Acts.

~~Roles Reflect~~

	Roles Reflect		
⑤	Judicial Powers	Possesses clemency power under Art.124 72	No such powers

Roles Reflect in Constitutional Principles

① <u>Republican System</u>: in India with Monarchy in UK

② <u>Secularism</u>: in India (Art.25 & Shirur Mutt Case) while UK monarch heads Church of England.

③ <u>Can be Removed</u>: by Indian Parliament impeachment motion but UK monarch cannot

④ <u>President can't be sued</u>: during office (Art. 361) but Illegal King actions can be assailed (<u>Crown Proceedings Act</u> <u>1947</u>)

Indian President & UK Monarch are first citizens & play key role in maintaining unity of nation (Appleby)

4. "लोकतंत्र उतना ही मजबूत होता है जितनी उसकी विपक्षी पार्टी।" इस संदर्भ में, लोकसभा में विपक्ष के नेता की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और भारत में इस संस्था की प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"A democracy is only as strong as its Opposition." In this light, examine the role of the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha and suggest measures to enhance the effectiveness of this institution in India.   (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha is (LoP) a statutory body under LoP Act, 1977 & given rank of Cabinet Minister in India's parliamentary democracy

LoP in Lok Sabha

→ ① Leader of numerically largest party in opposition

→ ② Must command lot of house strength (54 members)

Democracy & opposition

① Keeps govt in check: Eg Debates

② Constructive Criticism: of govt policies. Eg Farm laws

Role of LoP   I: Parliamentary Role

① Voice of Opposition: on all matters.
   Eg Land Acquisition Act debate

② Opposes Govt Policies: & Suggest economy & efficiency.

③ <u>Reduces Govt Overreach</u>: by <u>checks &</u> balances. (Eg) Censure motion

④ <u>Alternative Govt</u>: if incumbent govt falls & LOP has majority

II. [Committee Role]

① <u>Part of Standing Committees</u>: Scrutinise bills & reports

② <u>Statutory Committees</u>: (Eg) Selection of CEC & EC (CEC Act, 2023) & CBI director

Measures)
→ ① <u>Provide Research staff</u>: better policy articulation

→ ② <u>Enhance Parliament sittings</u> (NCRWC)

→ ③ <u>Opposition to decide House Agenda</u> on some days (UK best practices)

→ ④ <u>Responsible Opposition</u> & not mindless criticism (Prof. Upendra Baxi)
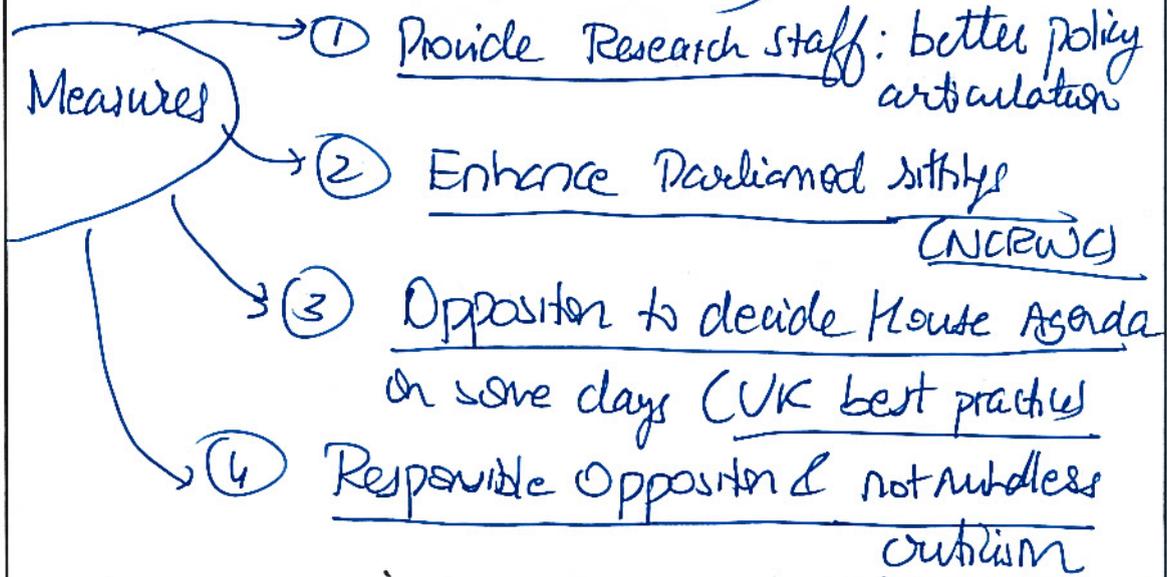
Leader of opposition is a lynchpin of Indian democracy & must be further Strengthened to ensure deliberative democracy in India. (PDT Achary)

5. भारत में अल्पसंख्यक शैक्षिक संस्थानों से संबंधित संवैधानिक प्रावधान क्या हैं? न्यायिक निर्णयों ने समानता के अधिकार और अल्पसंख्यक पहचान के संरक्षण के अधिकार के बीच संतुलन कैसे स्थापित किया है?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

What are the constitutional provisions related to minority educational institutions in India? How have judicial pronouncements shaped the balance between the right to equality and the right to preserve minority identity in India?   (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Articles 29 and 30 of Constitution deals with protection of cultural & educational rights of minorities.

Constitutional Provisions

① Article 29: Any section can protect language or script

② Article 30 (1): All religious or linguistic minorities can ~~protect~~ establish & administer educational institution of choice

③ Article 30(2): State to provide compensation if it acquires property of minority educational institutions.

Judicial Pronouncements — Balance Right to Equality and Preserve Minority Identity

① Right to Establish & Administer: to

all such minorities but no right to maladminister (St Xaviers Case)

(2) Prescribe Regulations: to run college but subject to general law like labor welfare. etc (St. Stephens College Case)

(3) Unit of Minority Status: is held to be state (TMA Pai Foundation Case)

(4) Mere establishment by statute: does not negate minority status (Aligarh Muslim University Case, overruling Azeez Basha Case)

Articles 30 and associated jurisprudence ensures fine balance of right to equality and right to preserve minority identity in India (ex CJI DY Chandrachud)

6. भारत सामाजिक उद्यमिता के वैश्विक केंद्र के रूप में उभर रहा है। क्या सामाजिक उद्यम राज्य की समावेशी विकास की उपलब्धियों में प्रभावी रूप से पूरक हो सकते हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

India is emerging as a global hub for social entrepreneurship. Can social enterprises effectively complement the state in achieving inclusive development?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Social-entrepreneurship is defined as private sector efforts to promote social welfare. (Eg) MAVIM helping women get monetary livelihoods

India as emerging hub

① Higher social entrepreneurship: (Eg) CRY

② Facilitate Govt Policies: (Eg) Single window clearances

③ Ineffectiveness of State alone to meet development goals

Social enterprises

I. [Effectively Complement]

① Private Sector expertise: (Eg) ADR run by IIM-A graduates

② Less Rigidity: in org unlike govt.

IMR: 35.2

USMR: 41.9   MMR: 97
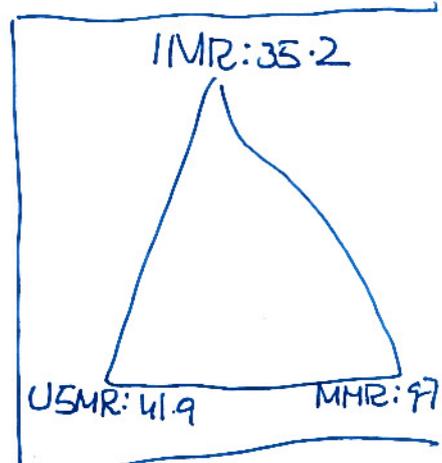
Fig: State cant alone Provide development

③ Higher reach: in difficult areas.

　Eg　CRY in Chhattisgarh

However, challenges remain

① Low Funds: due to FCRA regulations & low
donation

② Bureaucratic Red tape. Eg IT Act, 1961

③ Low Awareness: in people & beneficiaries

　① Light touch regulation: of
such entities (S Vijay Kumar
Committee)

　② Single window clearances

Solutions

　③ Benefits: like tax incentives

　④ Convergence: with govt schemes

　Eg　Akshaya Patra distributing
midday meals

Factbox:
1811 FCRA
licensc cancelled
in 2018-22
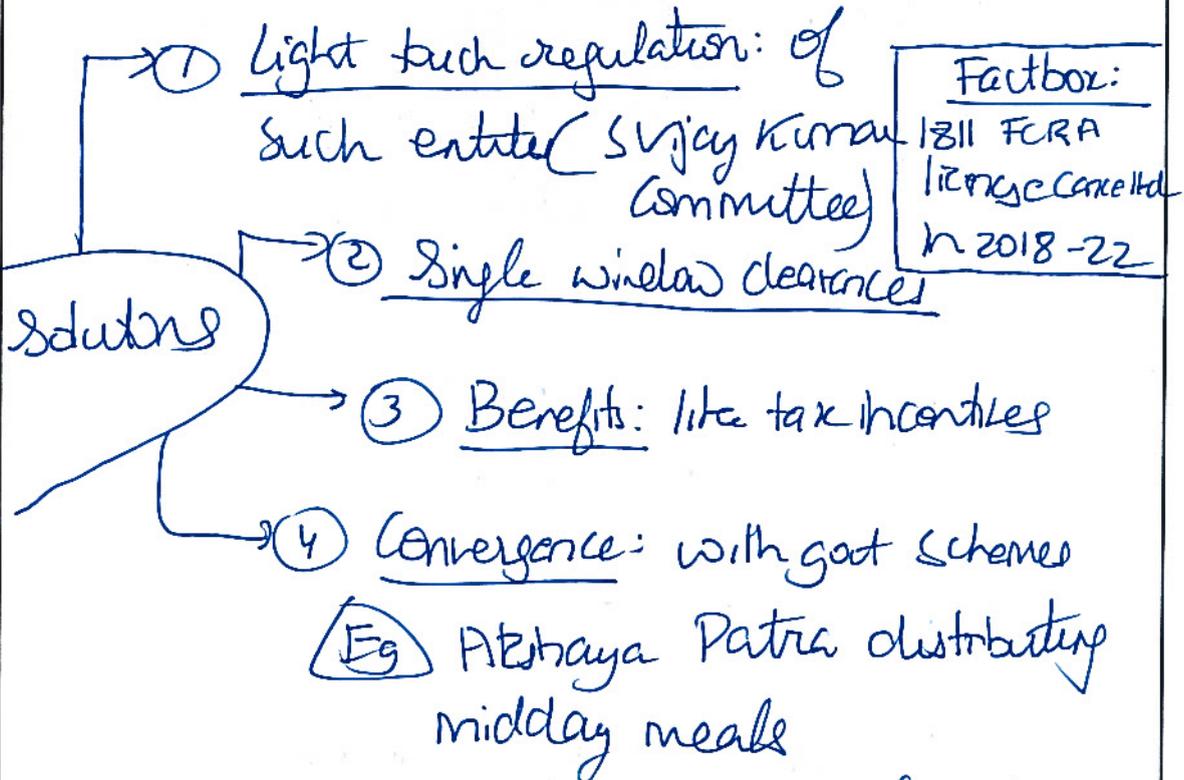
India must promote social entrepreneurship
to tap private sector expertise to build

New India & resilent Bharat.

7. स्व-सहायता समूह (SHG)-बैंक लिंक्ड कार्यक्रम को भारत में गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए स्वदेशी उपकरण माना गया है। ग्रामीण आजीविका सुधारने और बहुआयामी गरीबी कम करने में इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The SHG-Bank Linkage Programme has been hailed as an indigenous tool for poverty alleviation in India. Examine its impact on improving rural livelihoods and reducing multi-dimensional poverty.　　　　(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

SHG - Bank Linkage Program (SHG-BL) was launched by NABARD in 1992 to provide credit to SHG as units of socio - economic empowerment (NABARD Report 2022)

Indigenous Tool for Poverty Alleviation

① Provide Cheap Credit to SHG

② Link SHG: with formal banking system

③ Encourage socio-economic development

④ Encourage habit of saving
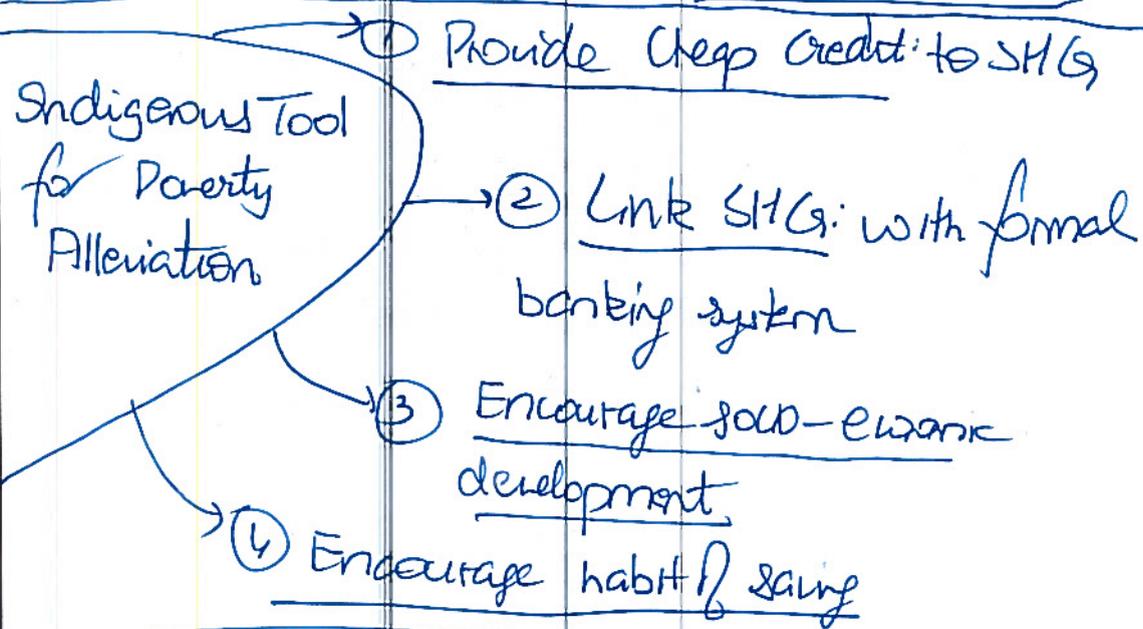
Impact of SHG-BL ┃ I. Improve Rural Livelihoods

① Women empowerment: by providing self-employment Eg. Higher Income

② Rural growth: due to jobs & infra creation. Eg. Spinning mills

Case Study:
Kudumbashree (Kerala)

③ Economic Integration: of SHGs & women.

II. | Reducing MD Poverty |

① Higher Incomes: due to female-led growth

② Better nutrition: due to high income
(HCES data 2023-24)

③ Utilization of Credit: for
self running cycle of saving &
investment. |

Factbox:
NRLM linked
8.03 crore
women in
73.19 lakh
SHG

→ ① Provide microfinance: to
more bower (Malegam
Committee)

Factbox:
Only 2.57%
NPA by SHG in
NRLM

Way
Forward → ② Tech Use: Improve
efficiency of SHG. (Eg) Sewing machines

③ Skilling: to all (Kirit Somaya
(Eg) PMKVY Committee)

④ Enhance Reach: of SHG to all
states

SHG - BL must be strenghtheed to
ensure a socio-economic revolution in India
& attain SDG-1 (no poverty)

8. नागरिक-आधारित पर्यावरणीय आंदोलनों ने हाल के वर्षों में पारिस्थितिक संरक्षण के प्रभावी उपकरण के रूप में कितना योगदान दिया है? उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या करें।　　　　　　(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

How far do you think Citizen-led environmental movements have proven to be effective tools of ecological preservation in recent years? Justify with examples.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Recently, citizens in Tamil Nadu village halted exploration of Tungsten mineral near their land due to potential environment harm.

Successes of Citizen Led Environment Movements

① Prevented deforestation: in Uttarakhand via Chipko Movement. Eg Sunderlal Bahuguna

② Protect Biodiversity: as part of cultural ethos. Eg Bishnoi Community

③ Precautionary Principle: to ensure environment needs balanced with science
Eg India GM Crop

④ Help form govt policy: Eg Greenpeace

⑤ Scrutinize action: Eg EIA policy groups.

However, Challenges remain

1. <u>Allegations of Misuse</u>: to hamper development

   (Eg) Narmada Bachao Andolan

2. <u>Poor Resources</u>: of such groups to effectively work.

   (Eg) Low donations to "Greenalayo"

3. <u>Bureaucratic Apathy</u>: & red-tapeism. (Eg) No EIA movement online

4. <u>Hamper Development</u>:

   (Eg) Opposition to DMH Mustard despite proof of safety

> Fact box:
> India loses 2-3% of GDP per year due to ill-advised environment movements (IB Report)

India must facilitate work of citizen led environmental movements by

| Allow private donations as tax free | Build synergy to safeguard environment | Balance environment & development |

& attain SDG-13 (Climate action)

9. "डिजिटल शासन वैश्विक एजेंडा का नया मोर्चा बनकर उभर रहा है, और भारत उदाहरण स्थापित करने का प्रयास कर रहा है।" इस पर विचार कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Digital governance is emerging as a frontier of the global agenda, and India seeks to lead by example." Examine (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Digital Governance is defined as use of technology to enhance effectiveness & efficiency of govt processes.

Frontier of Global Agenda

① AI bletchley Declaration:
Use of AI in governance

② OECD Crypto Regulation:
for use in govt processes
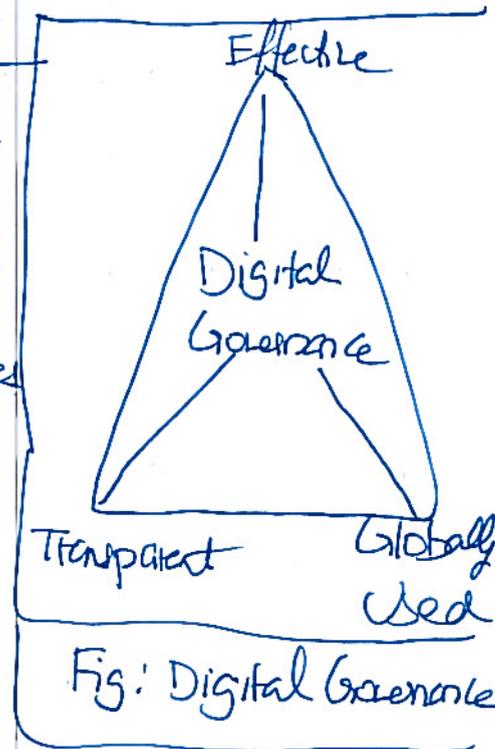
India Leading by Example

~~① Saturation of~~

I. Domestic Work

① Saturation of tech- in govt use
Eg UMANG

② Enhance efficiency : Eg DBT

③ Citizen Ease : Eg UPI, UMANG App

Fig: Digital Governance
(Effective, Digital Governance, Transparent, Globally Used)

II. International Front

① **India Stack**: to help nations of Global South leverage Indian tech advancement. (Eg) AePS, Co-WIN

② **Digital Public Infra**: as open source for all nations to use. (Eg) MOU with Namibia

③ **New Delhi Declaration**: in G20 to ensure accessable & inclusive tech for all nation (Indian Presidency)

④ **Respect Sovereignty**: of other nations. (Eg) No data mining

India must allow for use of digital governance tools to enhance India's soft power, help Global South in development and become Vishwa Guru & Vishwa Bandhu to the world.

10. हाल की विवादों के संदर्भ में, भारत की पाकिस्तान और बांग्लादेश के साथ सीमा पार जल-साझाकरण की चुनौतियों की समीक्षा कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Examine India's transboundary water-sharing challenges with Pakistan and Bangladesh in light of recent disputes. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Recent ouster of Bangladesh PM & Pahalgam Terror attack have enhanced instability in India's neighborhood.

$\boxed{\text{India's transboundary Water Challenges}}$

I. $\boxed{\text{Pakistan}}$

Fig: India & Transboundary Rivers

① <u>Suspension of Indus Water Treaty</u>: by India as "terror & water cant flow together" (Cross-border terror)

② <u>Discriminatory Treaty</u>: Apportions 80% water to Pakistan

③ <u>Misuse by Pakistan</u>: (Eg) Constant Objection to Kishenganga Hydroplant

④ <u>Parallel proceedings</u> by Neutral Expert & Permanent Court of Arbitration

II [Bangladesh]

1. <u>Hostile gout</u>: led by unelected Interim advisor

2. <u>No Treaty</u>: On all rivers of India & Bangladesh

3. <u>Opposition by West Bengal</u>: Eg Teesta water sharing agreement

4. <u>Bangladesh Objections</u>: to Indian Proposed dam Tipaimukh on Barak river

Potential Solutions

1. <u>Dialogue & Communication</u> with Bangladesh

2. <u>Strategic patience with Bangladesh</u>

3. Build Capacity on Indus Western rivers. Eg storage dams

4. <u>Renegotiate IWT</u>: as per Changed reality. Eg Climate change

India must ensure effective utilization of rivers as per <u>Upper Riparian Principles</u> & Helsinki Rules

11 | विपक्ष के राज्य में राज्यपालों की भूमिका केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों में विवाद का कारण बनी है। राज्यपालों के अधिकारों के अतिक्रमण से राज्य सरकारों की स्थिति पर किस प्रकार प्रभाव पड़ता है? ऐसी विवादों को कम करने के लिए क्या सुरक्षा उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।   (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The role of Governors in opposition-ruled States has been a flashpoint in Centre-State relations. Critically discuss how gubernatorial overreach challenges the position of state governments and suggest safeguards to mitigate such conflicts.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Article 152 of Part VI of Constitution establishes office of Governor as head of Indian state and vital link between Union and States in India.

(Eg) Stated by DR BR Ambedkar during Constituent Assembly Debates

Role of Governor in opposition States
→ ① Frequent Conflicts (Eg) Kerala
→ ② Erosion of public trust
→ ③ Poor governance
→ ④ Disempowerment of citizens.
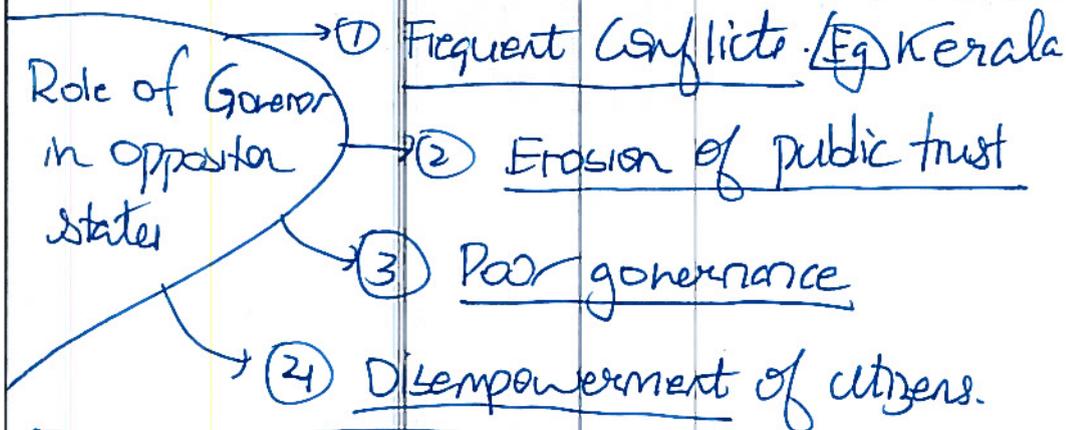
Gubernatorial Overreach & Position of State Gout

① Upsets Constitutional Scheme: as states are supreme in own spheres (SR Bommai Case)

② Against parliamentary democracy: as Governor bound by aid & advice of Council of Ministers

(Shamsher Singh Case). (Eg) TN Governor unilaterally "revoking" pleasure for Minister

③ Friction in Governance: due to poor communication. (Eg) Not assenting to state law in Punjab

④ Needless Litigation: Burdening overburdened courts. (Eg) Punjab Governor case in SC

⑤ Poor federal ideals: due to perceived overreach by Governor. (Eg) Calling floor test unilaterally in Maharashtra

⑥ Ultimate loss to Citizens: due to hampered governance

[However,] Office of Governor is critical to Indian federalism

① Head of State: execute power vested in him (Art 153)

② Link between Centre & State: as he is appointed by President.

Measures to Mitigate Conflict

1. Statesmanship: displayed by both Governor, Council of Ministers

2. Security of Tenure: to Governor
   (BP Singhal Case)

3. Amend Constitution: Mandate consultation with CM on Governor appointment (only Convention now)

4. Governor detached: from state politics
   (Sarkaria Commission)

5. Governor to Act as per Constitution: & not ipse dixit (personal whims) (Nebam Rebia Case)

6. Act on Unimpeachable Material: Rameshwar Prasad Case

   Governor must act as friend, philosopher & guide to state govt in line with Constitutionalism (Justice Pardiwala in TN Governor Case, 2025)

12. भारत के संवैधानिक सफर में मौलिक अधिकारों और राज्य नीति के निर्देशक सिद्धांतों के बीच विकसित होता हुआ संबंध एक गतिशील विशेषता रही है, जिसके लिए न्यायिक हस्तक्षेप और संवैधानिक संशोधन आवश्यक होते रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The evolving relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy has been a dynamic feature of India's constitutional journey, often necessitating judicial interventions and constitutional amendments. Discuss.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Fundamental Rights (Part III) and (FR)

Directive Principles of state Policy (Part IV)

constitute the <u>ideals and means</u> of Indian

democray for people's holistic welfare

(Sir BN Rau)

|Evolving Relationship - Judgments & Amendments|

① <u>Striking down land reforms:</u> by judiciary in <u>Shankari Prasad Case</u> led Parliament to enact 1st Amendment & insert Article 31A, 31B and <u>IX Schedule</u>

② <u>Judiciary held FR to be sacrosanct</u> and not subject to amendment, leading to 24th Amendment (<u>Golak Nath Case</u>)

③ <u>24th Amendment:</u> and <u>25th Amendment</u> allowed Parliament to curb

fundamental rights to give effect to
DPSP (only Articles 38(b) & 38(c))

④ Upheld 24th Amendment: by SC in
landmark Kesavananda Bharati Case
which laid down basic structure doctrine
  ↳ Parliament can curtail FR to enforce
     DPSP but cannot violate basic structure
  ↳ Partially struck down Art. 31C to
     invalidate provision ousting judicial
     review.

⑤ 42nd Amendment 1976: Allowed Parliament
to amend any FR to enforce any DRSP,
but struck down later in Minerva Mills
Case (Justice YV Chandrachud)
  ↳ Added Art. 39A, 43A, 43B & 48A
     as new DPSP (Eg) 39A (free legal
                          aid)
⑥ Constitution rests on balance: of DRSP

and fundamental rights (In re Kerala
Education Bill
Case)

(7) Current Position: Parliament can curtail
fundamental rights as amendment is not
"law" under Article 13 to enforce DPSP
but cannot violate basic structure of
Constitution (Waman Rao Case)

Fundamental rights are empty vessels
to be filled with wisdom of Directive
Principles to attain Preambular ideals
of Justice, liberty & equality of all
(IR Coehlo Case)

11. सहकारी संघवाद संविधान की रूपरेखा में निहित है, लेकिन राजनीतिक कारणों से प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक और टकरावपूर्ण संघवाद उभरा है। भारत के संघीय ढांचे में इन प्रवृत्तियों को संतुलित करने में संवैधानिक और संवैधानिक-से बाहर के संस्थानों की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए।   (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

While cooperative federalism is rooted in the design of the Constitution, political considerations have given rise to competitive and confrontational federalism. Examine the role of constitutional and extra-constitutional institutions in reconciling these trends within India's federal structure.   (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Cooperative federalism is defined as a horizontal relationship between Union and State governments to ensure smooth functioning and good governance. (Eg) Niti Aayog Team India meetings

Cooperative Federalism Rooted in Constitution

① <u>Article 1:</u> India is "Union of States" & federalism is basic structure (SR Bommai Case)

② <u>Clear distribution of Power:</u> under Article 245 - 26B with VII Schedule

③ <u>Judicial Role:</u> to harmonize actions of Union & States. (Eg) Doctrine of harmonious Construction.

Political Considerations → Competitive & Confrontational Federalism

① <u>Narrow Political Considerations:</u> Creating

unnecessary friction. Eg Regionalism by
some parties

(2) Electoral Considerations: at cost of federal
ideals. Eg Haryana law on local
                              reservation in private jobs

(3) Poor Communication: leading to protracted
problems.

Constitutional Institutions

(1) Parliament: to debate such issues.
      Eg Demand for grants, disaster relief

(2) Supreme Court & High Courts: to adjudicate
          (Art.124)
disputes. Eg TN Governor case prescribing
                              timelines for assent to bills

(3) CAG (Art.148): Ensure economy in transfer
& utilization of public funds.

Eg CAG report on 2G scam

(4) Finance Commission (Art.280): Devolution of
funds fairly

(5) GST Council (Art. 279A): Decide GST
                              related issues
(6) Inter-State Council (263)

Extra-Constitutional → ① Niti Aayog: Debate &
recommend policies

② Zonal Council: debate regional
issues. Eg Mineral rights

③ Governor Conferences

Solutions → ① Open Communication: to ensure
less friction. Eg Meeting of officials

② Some Competition: in healthy
way. Eg Ease of doing business
Index

③ Prior Consultation: on critical
issues like act on concurrent list
(Punchi Commission)

④ More Parliament sittings

⑤ Frequent & annual inter-state
Council meetings

⑥ Revive Zonal Councils: as per State Reorg
Act
Indian states & Union must hold hands
to ensure mix of cooperative & competitive
federalism to ensure SMART governance
for Sarvodaya (WB v. Union of India Case)

14. भारत में बढ़ते हुए न्यायिक हिरासत में बंद बंदियों की संख्या आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली में प्रणालीगत और प्रक्रियात्मक खामियों को दर्शाती है। हाल के सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देशों के संदर्भ में इस समस्या की मूल चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें और इसके समाधान के लिए बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण सुझाइए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The growing number of undertrial prisoners in India reflects both systemic and procedural lapses within the criminal justice system. In light of recent Supreme Court directions, discuss the underlying challenges and suggest a multi-pronged approach to address this crisis.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

As per NCRB data, 8 out of 10 prisoners are undertrial prisoners in India and more than 80% belong to marginalized sections.

Growing Number of Undertrial Prisoner (Lapses)

I. Systemic

① Discrimination: against undertrial prisoner & marginalized sections (Mulla Committee)

② Poor Capacity of Indian jails

③ Poor Utilization: of innovative Principles. Eg open jails

Factbox
130% average occupancy in Indian jails

II. Procedural

① High delays: due to clogged Courts (NJDG: 5.04 crore case pending)

② Lack of enforcement: of SC rules on "bail is rule & jail exception (Justice Krishna Iyer)

③ Poor Prosecution Case: hostile witnesses

Recent SC directions

① <u>Suo moto case</u>: on issue of high number of undertrial prisoners in Indian jails)

② <u>Proactive Grant</u>: of bail & parole as per state parole policy

③ <u>No need to wait</u>: for prisoners to file for parole before state to consider it

④ <u>Convergence</u>: of govt schemes to ensure free & effective legal aid (Art. 39A & Legal Service Authorities Act, 1987

(Eg) Nyaya Mitras

Underlying Challenges   I. Systemic

① <u>Poor Capacity</u>: of govt prosecution offices for speedy prosecution

② <u>Lack of Jails</u>: Causing overcrowding

③ <u>No Segregation</u>: of first time offenders & hardened criminals

II. **Procedural**

① <u>Police Excesses</u>: Mechanical arrests
                                    (Rajesh Kumar Case)

② <u>Lack of legal aid</u>: at ground level

③ <u>Poor training</u>: of police personnel (Riberio Committee)

Multi-Pronged Approach I. **Pre-Arrest**

① <u>Preliminary Inquiry</u>: to establish prima facie case

② <u>Pre-arrest bail</u>: decongest jails

II **Post Arrest**

① <u>Parole & furlough</u>: by state govt to eligible prisoners

② <u>Use laws</u>: (Eg) Probation under Probation of Offenders Act 1958

③ <u>Use Tech</u>: (Eg) GPS trackers

④ <u>Increase Courts & reduce pendency</u>: bail is rule & jail exception (Iqbal Khan Case)

India must decongest its prisons to ensure true justice by using <u>innovative</u> solutions like <u>Community service</u> under BNS.

15 "उच्च सदन को पुनर्विलोकन कक्ष के रूप में कल्पित किया गया था, न कि निम्न सदन के प्रतिद्वंद्वी के रूप में।" इस कथन के आलोक में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि समकालीन भारतीय राजनीति में राज्यसभा इस दृष्टिकोण को अभी भी निभा रही है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'The Upper House was envisioned as a reviewing chamber and not a rival to the Lower House.' In light of this statement, do you think the Rajya Sabha continues to fulfil this vision in contemporary Indian polity? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Article 79 of Constitution establishes Rajya Sabha (Council of States) as the Upper House of Indian Parliament to ensure state's voices at the Central level.

Cannot vote for budget ← Upper House
Rajya Sabha → Renewing house
250 members (max)
Inspired by House of Lords (UK)
→ Members elected by State legislatures
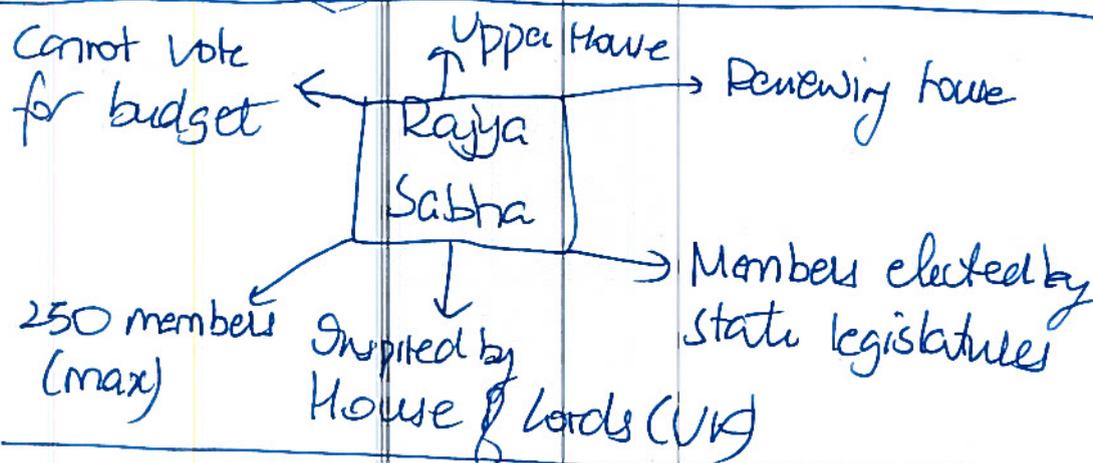
Envisaged as Renewing Chamber

① <u>Bills passed</u>: by both houses & assent by President to become law

② <u>Can initiate legislation</u>: Introduce bills

③ <u>Own Parliamentary Committee</u>: to scrutinize executive actions

④ <u>Prevents hasty legislation</u>: by allowing

reasoned debate (TT Krishnamachari in
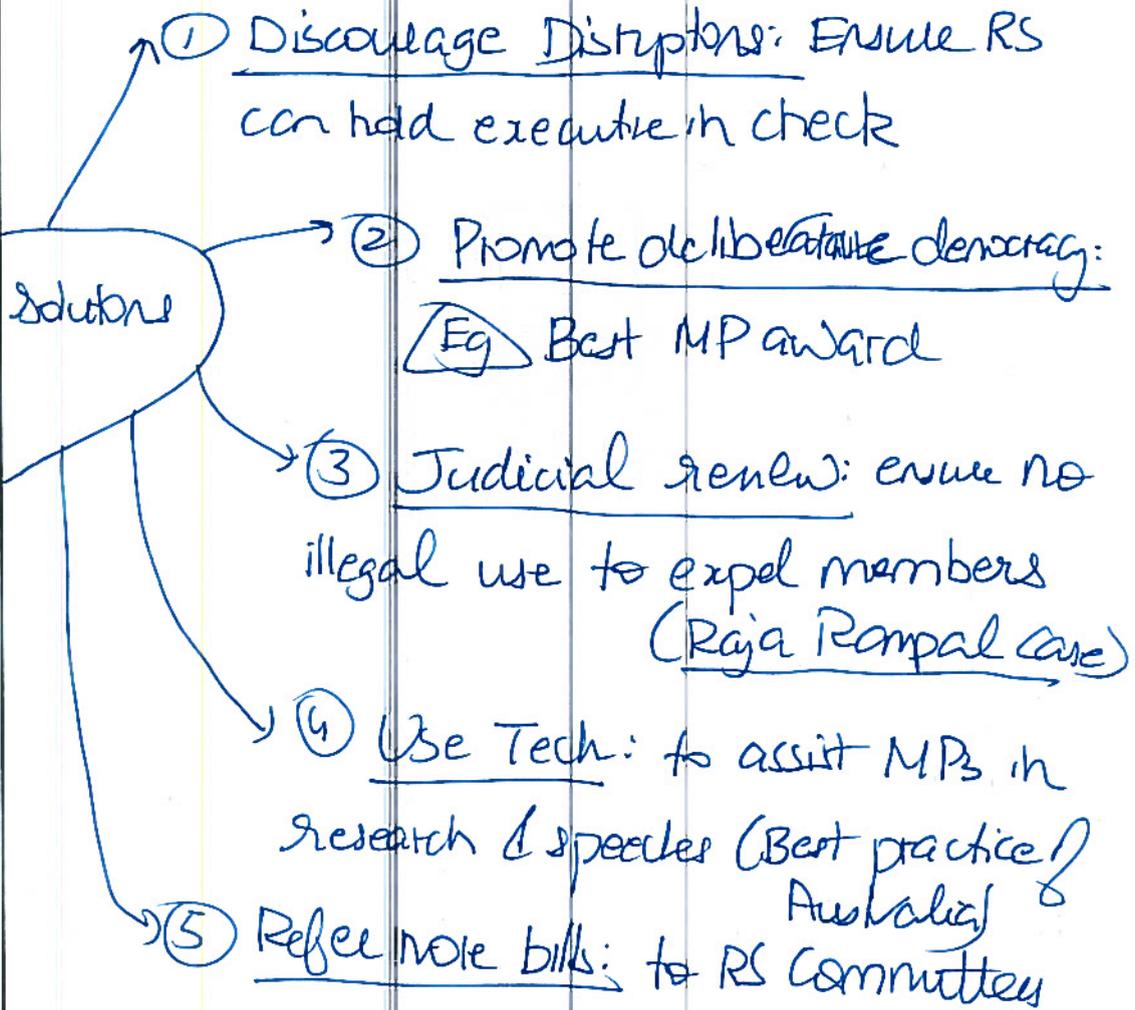   Constituent Assembly)

Not as
Rival
to LS

① Cannot pass/vote on budget

② Cannot pass no-confidence
                    motion

③ Numerically inferior: if need
   for joint session of Parliament

④ Cannot remove Speaker

⑤ No role in demand for grants
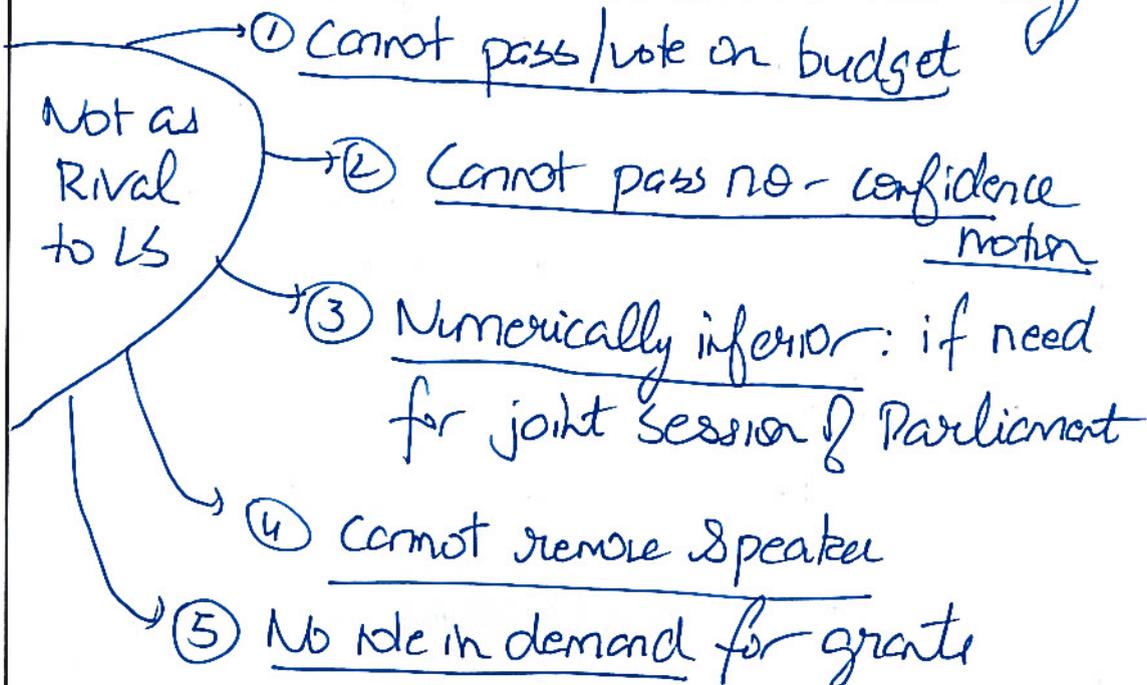
[Rajya Sabha & Effectiveness of Role]

Effective @	Challenges
① Ensures discussion: on bills & important matters	① Disruptions: destroy house productivity
② Hinders Tyranny: of just one house	② No Control Power: on Executive
③ Effective Voice to opposition: due to more balanced Composition	③ Limited powers: due to Lok Sabha being popularly elected body

④ Unique role: To create new All India Service (Art. 312) or allow Parliament to make law on state list (Art 249)

④ Non-binding advice: on budget & budget related documents under FRBM Act

⑤ No idea in money bills

① Discourage Disruptions: Ensure RS can hold executive in check

Solutions

② Promote deliberative democracy: (Eg) Best MP award

③ Judicial review: ensure no illegal use to expel members (Raja Rampal Case)

④ Use Tech: to assist MPs in research & speeches (Best practice of Australia)

⑤ Refer more bills: to RS Committees

Rajya Sabha is a crucial part of Indian democracy & must be strengthened (Kuldip Nayar Case)

Bills

71%

16%

2004   L'S 2019
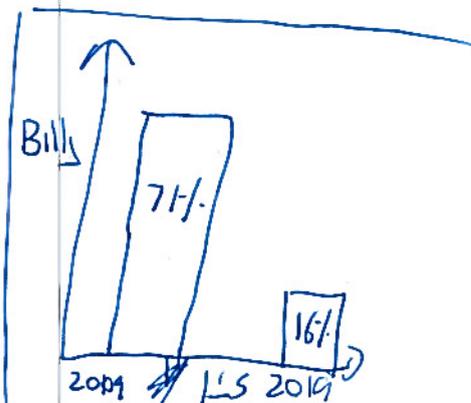
16. अच्छी तरह से संचालित सरकारी पहल तब भी विफल हो जाती हैं जब उनके संचालन और रखरखाव को कार्यक्रम की रूपरेखा में शामिल नहीं किया जाता। भारत में स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के संदर्भ में, सामूहिक प्रयास और समुदाय की सहभागिता इसकी दीर्घकालिक स्थिरता कैसे सुनिश्चित कर सकती है? चर्चा कीजिए।   (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Well-executed government initiatives often fail if operations and maintenance are not integral to the programme design. In the context of the Swachh Bharat Mission in India, discuss how collective action and community ownership can ensure its long-term sustainability.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Well-designed and implemented govt initiatives without operations and maintainance are not sustainable and often do not succeed (2ⁿᵈ ARC). (Eg) Non-maintainance of good hospital

Such Govt Initiatives fail as

① No maintainance: of assets leads to decay. (Eg) Delhi Roads in monsoon

② Lack of long term change: due to top down approach. (Eg) People throwing waste on road

③ Need for robust mechanisms: to ensure effective monitoring post completion. (Eg) Social audit

④ User-Centricity: Ensure ease of maintainance (Eg) Tods with local governments

Swach Bharat Mission (SBM)

① Ensure Open defecation free towns & cities

② Segregation of Waste at Source

④ Toilets as functional Units in all homes

③ Community led change: Promote ownership of sanitation by people
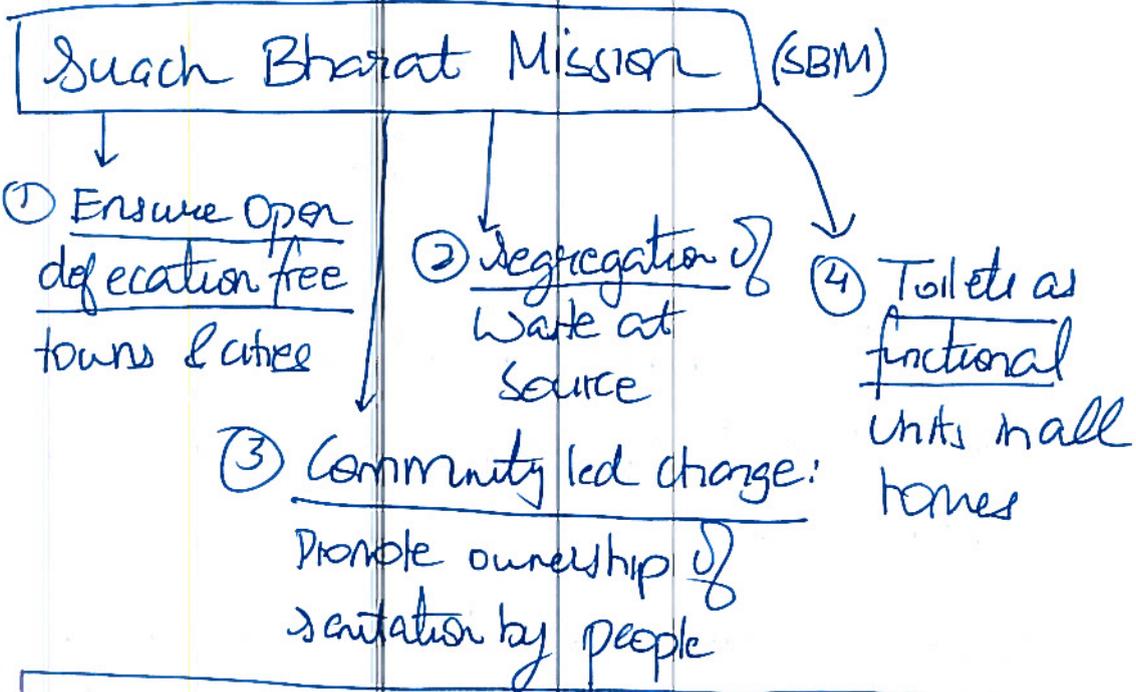
Collective Action → Long Term Sustainability

① Synergy: of all departments. (Eg)
Collection of waste by local body & recycling by private agency

② Expertise: brought by private sector
(Eg) Waste to energy plants

③ Efficiency: in action & using scarce resources. (Eg) DBT

④ Better planning: due to communication with all bodies

⑤ <u>Targeted Operations</u> : to ensure solutions.

Ⓔ𝓰 Building community toilets in place where open defecation is high

<u>Community Ownership → Long term Sustainability</u>

① <u>Sense of Charge</u> : of community causes better results. Ⓔ𝓰 ∌ Community leaders sweeping roads

② <u>Internal Change</u> : in people >>> external enforcement of laws. Ⓔ𝓰 Waste Segregation (best practice — Indore)

③ <u>Sustainable</u> : due to community members leadership. Ⓔ𝓰 Sarpanch constructing toilet first

④ <u>Women Empowerment</u> : due to focus on women issues. Ⓔ𝓰 Less sanitation disease

Collective action & community ownership in such schemes can ensure <u>citizen-led, citizen owned & citizen centric</u> <u>governance.</u>

17. चुनावी राजनीति में मुफ्त सुविधाओं ने भारत में शासन पर उनके प्रभाव को लेकर बहस छेड़ दी है। मुफ्त सुविधाओं और कल्याण उपायों के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए और उनके शासन पर प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Freebies in electoral politics have sparked debate over their impact on governance in India. Differentiate between freebies and welfare measures, and examine their impact on governance. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Recently, SC took suo moto cognizance of rampant freebies being offered by political parties & its impact on fiscal health of states. (Eg) Cash transfer under Ladli Bahan Yojana in MP

Differences

Basis	Freebies	Welfare Measures
① Purpose	Win elections by inducing people	Long term benefit of community
② Benefit	Short term (for parties & people)	Long term & durable
③ Fiscal Health	Generally impacted	Generally not impacted
④ Laws	No overarching law	Can be regulated by RPA. (Eg) Free rides to polling station
⑤ Example	Cash transfers with no sunset clause	New schools, road, hospitals

Impact on Governance ⟩ I. Freebies

Positive Impact	Negative Impact
① Short term benefit to households. (Eg) Cash, foodgrain	① Make people dependent on doles.
② ⓘ Accountability: on promises by parties	② Erosion of people: as mere beneficiaries of govt benefits.
③ Contestation: by other parties might lead to better policies.	③ Lowers Incentive to Work: due to free cash transfers
④ Citizen Centric freebies & promises (Eg) Laptop in Tamil Nadu	④ Impact on fiscal health. (Eg) Punjab spends 50% + of own revenue on salaries & subsidies
	⑤ Competitive freebie culture

II. Welfare Measures

Positive Impact	Negative Impact
① Long term benefit: to people (Eg) Roads	① Take time: to evaluate

② <u>Careful Calculation:</u> on finances need & how to arrange.

③ <u>Citizen Empowerment:</u> due to focus on [Capability approach] (Amartya Sen)

④ <u>Good Governance:</u>
(Eg) DM-JAY (health) PMKVY (skilling)

policies & then implement them.

② <u>Might not help poorer</u> electorally

③ <u>Difficulty in classifying:</u> what constitutes "freebie" & "welfare Measure"

Solutions

→ ① <u>Political Consensus:</u> on ending freebie politics

→ ② <u>Sunset Clause:</u> in all freebies

→ ③ <u>Amend RPA:</u> Allow EC to regulate freebies

→ ④ <u>Citizen at Core:</u> when deciding welfare scheme

<u>India must promote welfare measures & shun harmful freebies to promote idea of Viksit Bharat by Sabka Saath</u> Sabka Vishwas.

18. कई संस्थानों के होने के बावजूद एक मजबूत शोध वातावरण के विकास में संरचनात्मक बाधाएं लंबे समय से अवरोध बनी हुई हैं। अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय निधि (ANRF) इन संरचनात्मक चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए कैसे प्रयासरत है? चर्चा कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Structural barriers have long impeded the development of a robust research environment, despite the presence of numerous institutions. Discuss how the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) seeks to address these structural challenges.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Parliament enacted Anusandhan National Research Foundation Act (ANRF) to promote scientific advancement & R&D in India

Eg R&D in AI, Quantum technology.

Presence of Numerous Institution
① SERB
② BIRAC (biotechnology)
③ Institutes: like IITs, IISc
④ BARC: Atomic energy
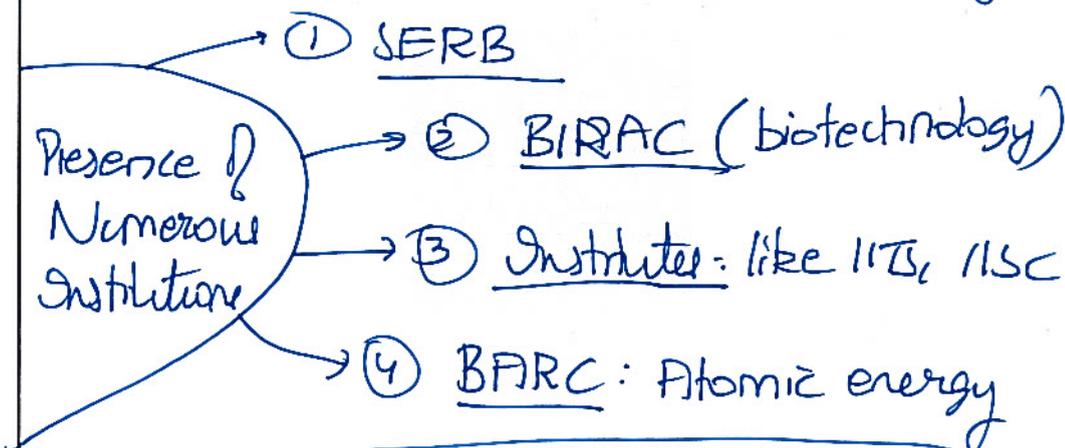
Structural Barriers as Impediments

① Low synergy between diff institutions. Eg BARC & IISc

② Lack of long term funds: to ensure research sustained
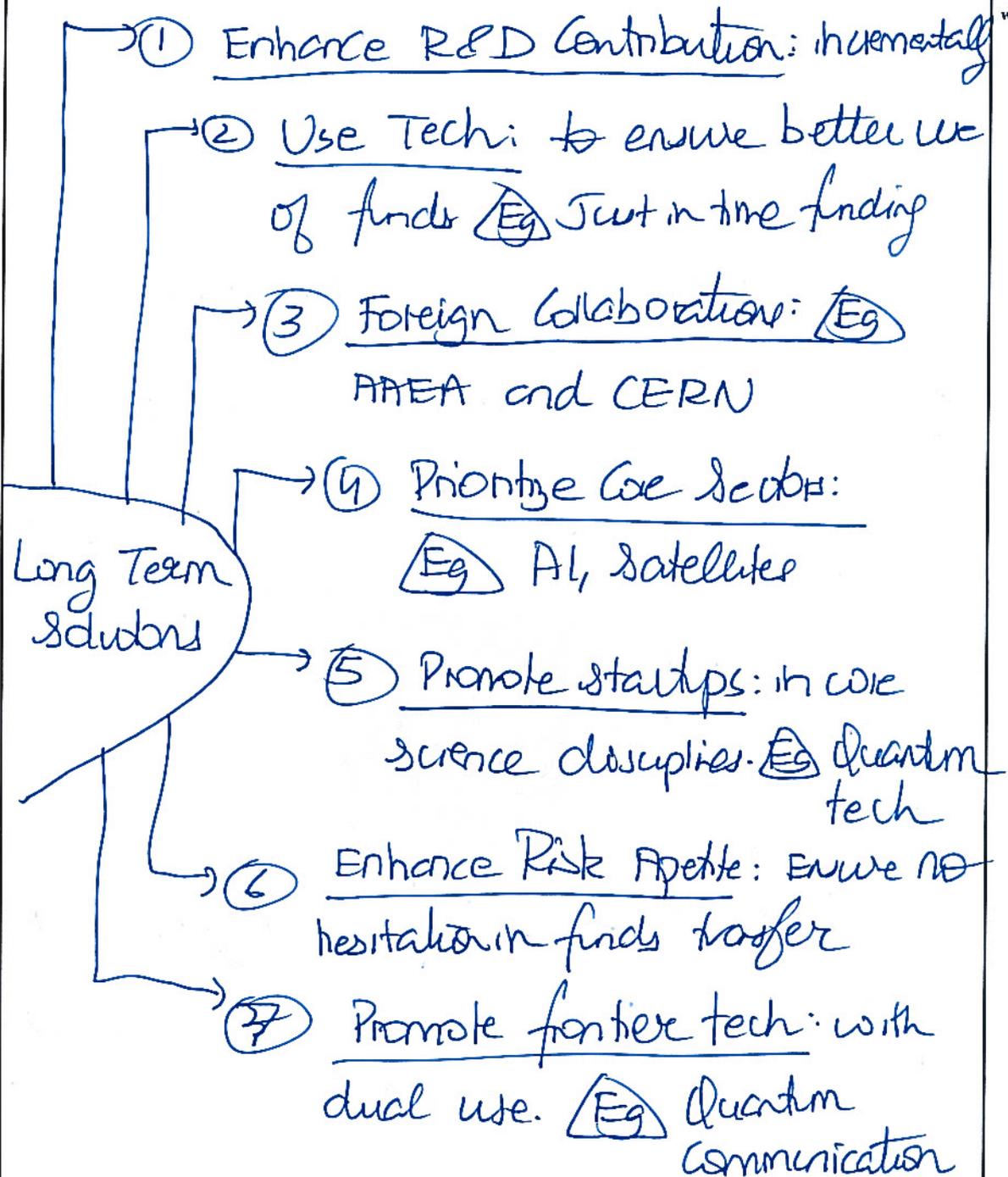
③ Poor Penetration: of R&D funds to

Factbox:
India spends 0.6% of GDP on R&D
(US: 4.2%, Israel: 4.6%)

more institutions. (Eg) Tier 2 NIT, IIITs

④ Silos: in research work

⑤ Poor patent regime: High rejection &
                                        delays

⑥ Govt Apathy: on need to increase R&D

| Addressing Challenges by ANRF |

① Single Institution: to spearhead R&D
   activities

② Modelled on US National Science Foundation

③ Diversification of Funds Transfer: to more
   science & arts colleges (Eg) DU, Hyderabad
                                            Uni

④ Diversification of Disciplines: Not just
   science but commerce, arts

⑤ Expert Executive Council: Headed by
   Principal Scientific Advisor to PM

⑥ Enhance R&D: to at least 2%.
   of GDP (India@75 Report)

① **Enhance R&D Contribution**: incrementally

② **Use Tech**: to ensure better use of funds. Eg Just in time funding

③ **Foreign Collaboration**: Eg AMEA and CERN

④ **Prioritize Core Sector**: Eg AI, Satellites

⑤ **Promote Startups**: in core science disciplies. Eg Quantum tech

⑥ **Enhance Risk Apetite**: Ensure no hesitation in funds transfer

⑦ **Promote frontier tech**: with dual use. Eg Quantum Communication

Long Term Solutions

ANRF will play a critical role in turning India to a <u>Knowledge economy</u> by new ideal of "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan & Jai Anusandhan"

19. भारत की रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और चीन के साथ संबंधों को संचालित करने में मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत बनी हुई है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सामने संभावित चुनौतियों और अवसरों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और भारत को इस नए अमेरिका-चीन प्रतिद्वंद्विता में कैसे अपना रास्ता बनाना चाहिए, इस पर विचार करें।(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

India's strategic autonomy remains the guiding principle in navigating relations with the United States and China. In this context, analyse the potential challenges and opportunities for India and how India should navigate this renewed US-China rivalry.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The foundations of India's foreign policy lies in the principles of Panchsheel, strategic autonomy and Vasudaiva Kutumbakam (Whole World is one family by Maha Upanishads)

India's Strategic Autonomy: Guiding Principle

① National Interest: kept supreme.
Eg Part of Quad (US led) & SCO (China led)

② Strategic Choices: as per India's "principled foreign policy". Eg Didn't condemn Russia in Ukraine but condemned Chinese actions in Galwan
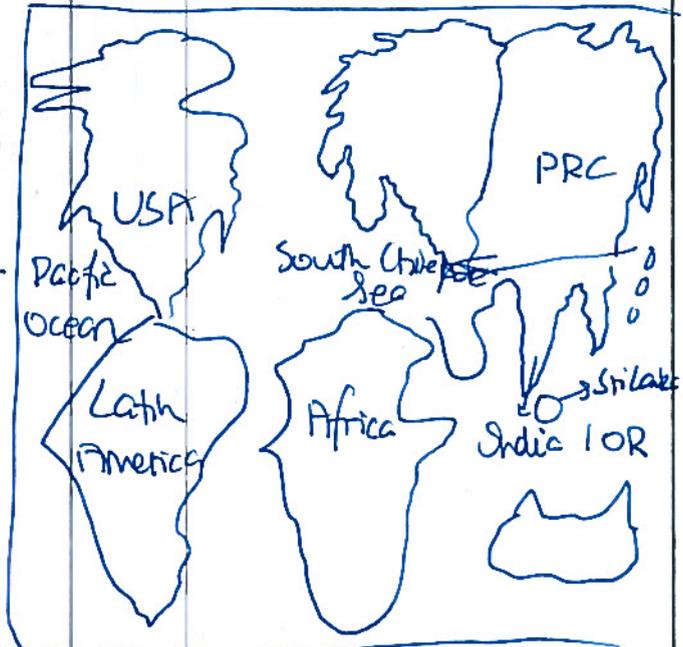

Fig: US, PRC & India with Zones of US-China Rivalry

③ Enhances Choices: in increasingly multi-polar world (Shivshankar Menon).

Eg Relations with both China & G7

Potential Challenges & Opportunities

Challenges	Opportunities
① India's border issue with China. Eg Galwan clashes	① Multipolarity: allowing India's rise. Eg Indian $GDP at 4th position
② "Allegations of "Moral hypocrisy" Eg Not letting US turn Quad into military alliance	② Renewed Salience: of India at global high table. Eg New Delhi Declaration
③ Maintain Independence: due to push & pull by both. Eg Maintain relations with Taiwan	③ Indispensability: in Indian need for global problems. Eg Saudi peace conference for Ukraine conflict
④ Energy issues: Eg Succession of 14th Dalai Lama	④ Multi-polar Asia: as part of multipolar world

How India Should Navigate

1. Maintain Strategic autonomy: at all costs
   - Eg) Trade with both US & China above USD 100 billion

2. Develop Comprehensive National Power:
   - Eg) Higher GDP Growth, Strong military

3. Utilize US help: to our advantage.
   - Eg) Co produce GE 414 engines

4. Maintain relations: with China but exploit weaknesses. Eg) Malacca dilemma

5. Strong relations: with other 'poles'.
   - Eg) EU, African Union

6. Build Goodwill: as a "benign power".
   - Eg) Soft loans to Latin America, soft power
     (Joseph Nye Jr)

India must utilize its strategic autonomy & friendly foreign policy to utilize multi-vector diplomacy & develop relation with US & China.

20. भारत-मिडिल ईस्ट-यूरोप आर्थिक गलियारा (IMEC) की शुरुआत भारत की कनेक्टिविटी कूटनीति में एक महत्वपूर्ण मोड़ है। चीन की बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव (BRI) के मुकाबले इसकी भारत के लिए रणनीतिक प्रासंगिकता का विश्लेषण करें।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The launch of the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC) marks a turning point in India's connectivity diplomacy. Analyse its strategic relevance for India vis-à-vis China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).   (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India- Middle East - Europe Ecoonic Corridor (IMEC) is a multi-nodal transport Corridor at the New Delhi G-20 Summit convened under Indian Presidency.

| Turning Point in India's Connectivity Diplomacy |

① India-led Model : develop multi-nodal logistics. (Eg) Port, rail.

② Part of PGII : Develop by G7

Fig: IMEC Proposed Corridor

③ Connects 3 Bodies : Indian Ocean, Mediterranean & Atlantic Ocean.

| Strategic Relevance |

I. | Geopolitical |

① <u>Enhance India's clout:</u> as integration of international trade.

② <u>Counter to China's BRI:</u> that violates Indian sovereignty (running via PoK)

③ <u>Enhances India's Strategic Autonomy:</u> by dealing with Gulf, Europe & US in same project
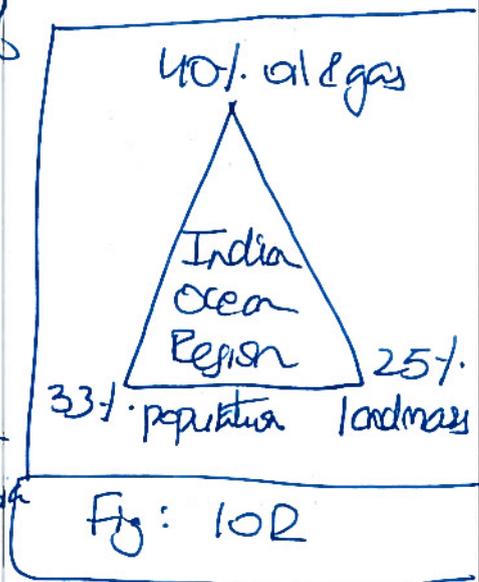
II. Geo-economic

① <u>Enhance Competitiveness:</u> of Indian exports.

Eg Petroleum projects

② <u>Economic Integration:</u> of world economy
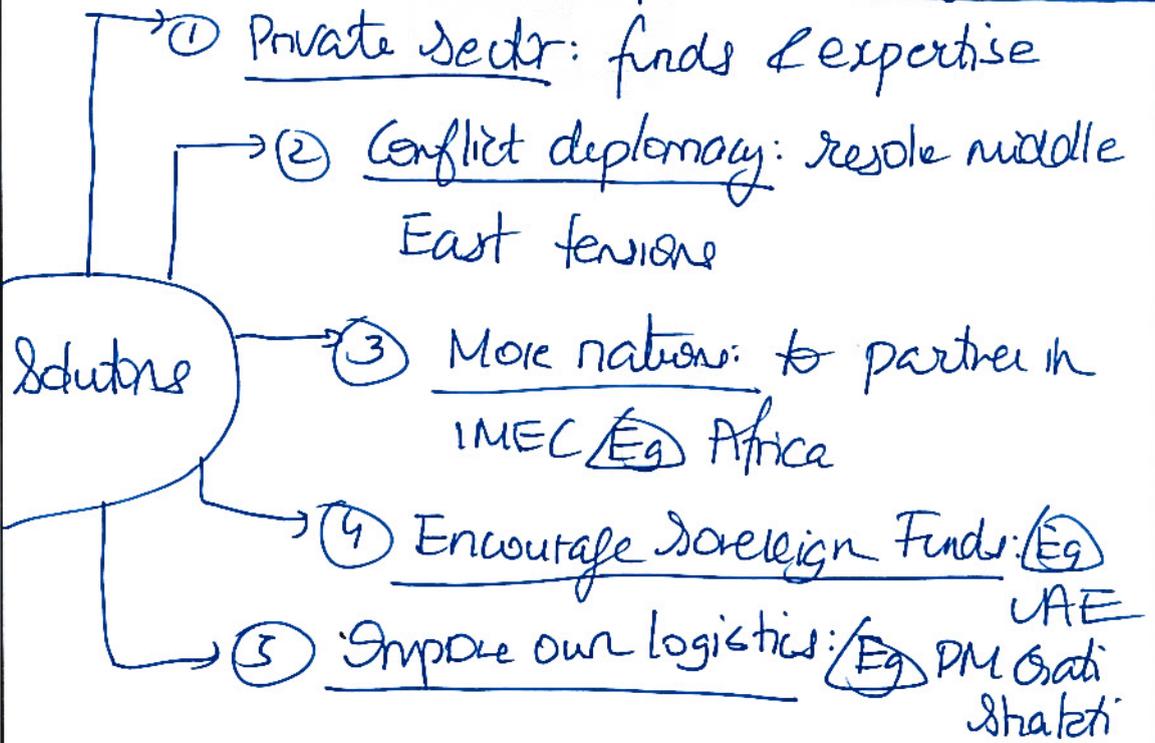
③ <u>Build Complementarity:</u>

Eg Export electrical goods to UK, import CNG from Saudi Arabia

Effectiveness v. BRI

40% oil & gas

India Ocean Region

33% population | 25% landmass

Fig: IOR

Positives	Negatives
① Backed by West:	① BRI already functional
Eg US, G7	Eg CPEC
② Connects India to	② Middle East Tensions:
GCC & Europe	Eg Israel-Hamas &
③ Protects Indian	Israel-Iran conflict
Sovereignty	③ Higher Chinese funds
	④ Lack of clarity on funding
	for IMEC Infra

Solutions

① Private Sector: funds & expertise

② Conflict diplomacy: resolve middle East tensions

③ More nations: to partner in IMEC Eg Africa

④ Encourage Sovereign Funds: Eg UAE

⑤ Improve our logistics: Eg PM Gati Shakti

IMEC's use in Connectivity Diplomacy can ensure India's continued rise, bring peace to West Asia & effectively counter China's BRI

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

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2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any pages from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
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महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।

क्या न करें-

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 SCANER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)।

2. कृपया QCA पुस्तिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुस्तिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की 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।