NEXT IAS

anubhav-2025

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

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

सामान्य निर्देश

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

REMARKS: ....
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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1	1 ....
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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
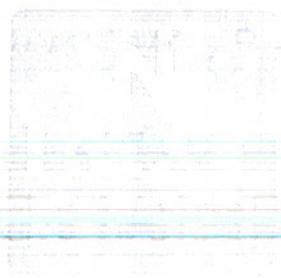
1. स्तंभ केवल उत्कृष्ट वास्तुशिल्प ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि प्राचीन भारतीय इतिहास के महत्त्वपूर्ण स्रोत भी हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Pillars are not merely architectural marvels, but also serve as crucial sources of ancient Indian history. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ans➤ Recent discovery of Pillars from Amravati Area of Satvahanna reign, reflects centrality of pillar in ancient Indian history.

| Pillars as architectural marvels |

① Central features of monuments & palaces.
   Eg➤ Megasthenes & Mauryan Palaces had
   (Indica)   incredible pillars.

② Architectural Complexity.
   Eg➤ Mauryan Pillars = Base + Capital + Abacus
                                    + Animal.

③ Excellence of rock cut architecture.
   Eg➤ Monolithic & polished nature

④ Symbol of Nobility & Grandeur.
   Eg➤ Gupta Pillars installed outside palaces.

However, they serve as crucial sources of history.

① Constructing historical timelines -

$\Rightarrow$ Helidorous (Besnagar Pillar) $\rightarrow$ Arrival of ~~Greeks~~

(2) About state administration policies.
   $\Rightarrow$ Asokan Pillars ° Dhamma Policy.

(3) About governance styles & bodies.
   $\Rightarrow$ Uttaramerur Pillar ° local self Governance of Cholas.

(4) About victories & defeats of kings.
   $\Rightarrow$ Aihole Pillar Inscription (Pulakeshin II)

(5) About social setup of dynasties.
   $\Rightarrow$ Naneghat Pillars ° Satvahannaswere Matriarchal

(6) Temple Architecture & Marvel
   $\Rightarrow$ Pillars in Chola Temple.

(7) Foreign Policy tools.
   $\Rightarrow$ Asokan Pillars in Gandhara region.

Pillars were used multifacetedly to ~~register~~ study both architecture as well as historical data.

2. दादाभाई नौरोजी जैसे प्रारंभिक आर्थिक राष्ट्रवादियों ने भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की बौद्धिक नींव को किस सीमा तक आकार प्रदान किया? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

To what extent did early economic nationalists like Dadabhai Naoroji shape the intellectual foundations of the Indian freedom movement? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ans→ Early Economic Nationalists were part of Western Educated middle Class Intelligentsia laying foundations of Nationalism.

Economic Nationalists laying intellectual foundations

① Uncovering true nature of British Rule -

Eg→ Poverty & UnBritish Rule (D.B.Naoroji)

② Highlighting Drain of wealth →People became aware of Colonial policies -

③ Pointed out how various sections are affected → Interest Amalgamation

Eg→ R C Dutt → Industrialists affected
(Economic → Peasants oppressed
History) → Artisans subjugated -

④ Developed intellectual consciousness of early political leaders -

(5) Initiated socio-religious reforms.
E.g. Rahnumai Mazdayasan Sabha by Naoroji

(6) Developing early nationalistic identity in economic terms.

(7) Forming political associations to demand reforms E.g. East India Association

| However, they faced limitations too. |

(1) Illiteracy in masses (>90%) → limited Reach

(2) Limited to Academic activism.

(3) Elitist orientation & less faith in masses.

(4) | Tilak | Political Mendicancy as they relied on petition & propaganda.

(5) Often had similar interests as industrialists & zamindars.

Despite their criticism, economic nationalists were seminal in laying foundations of early nationalism.

3. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन ने विश्व भर के स्वतंत्रता आंदोलनों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How did the Indian national movement influence freedom movements across the world?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ans) Indian National Movement was part of Decolonization wave Globally } that

got influenced by 2, also inspired various freedom movements-

Indian Movement itself inspired by →
① American Revolution
② Russian Revolution
③ Absynian Victory
④ Japanese Victories -
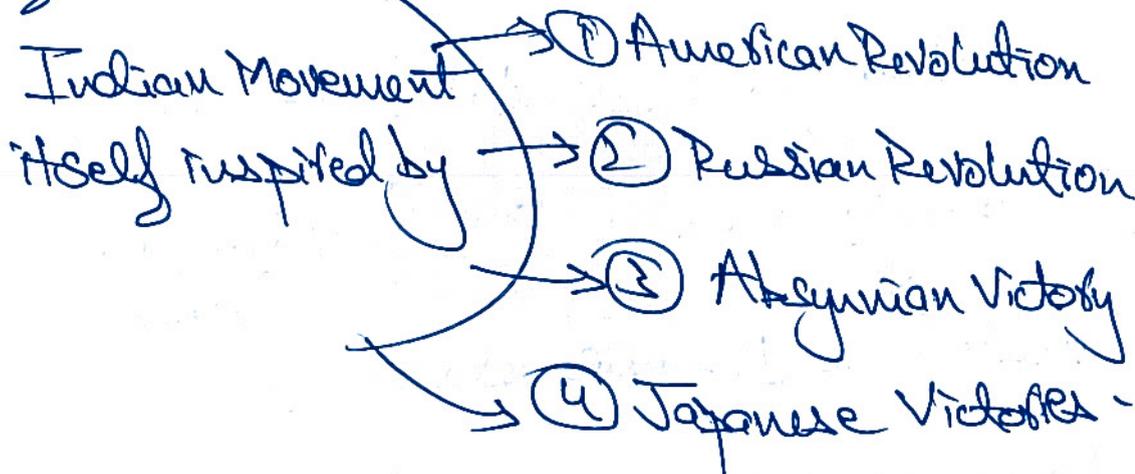
Influence on freedom movement across world

① Decolonization in neighbourhood-
Ex) Indian aid to → Burmese Decolonization
→ Cylon (lanka) Independence
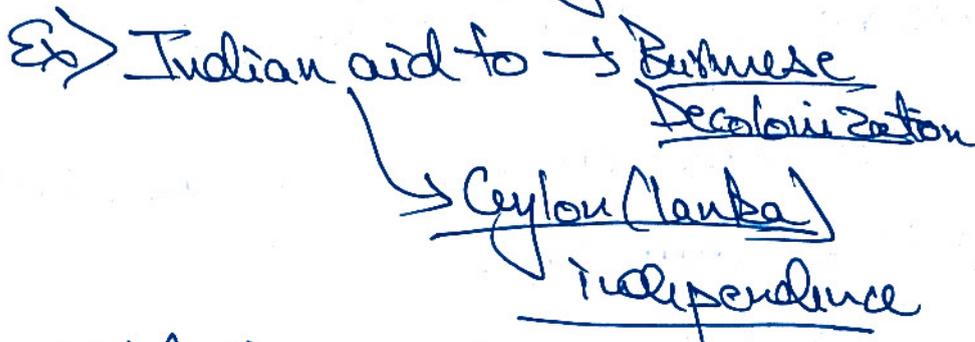
② Inspired African Independence movements-
Ex) Ghana's Independence inspired by Indian Struggle.
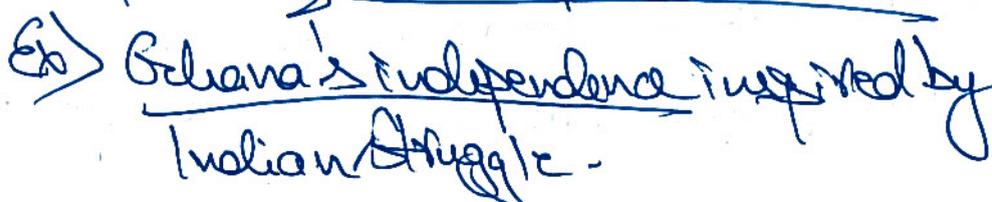
③ India's literature exposing true nature of British Rule.

     Ex) Indonesia's Sukarno was inspired from Naroji's economic works.

④ [Ideological support] post our independence

     Ex) Support for decolonisation in Egypt

⑤ Using Indian Freedom methods of Nonviolence & Satyagraha.

     Ex) South Africa's fight against Apartheid.

⑥ International legitimacy to independence.

     Ex) India raised anti-colonial voice at ON.

⑦ Alliances during movement

     Ex) Rash Behari Ghose & SC Bose's Alliance with Malay Countries.

⑧ Giving confidence to Asian & African Countries for independence & Sovereignty.

     India's independence movement served as [ideological & material model] for other colonies.

4. महाद्वीपीय प्लेटों का संचलन विश्व के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में भूकंपों के स्थानिक वितरण को स्पष्ट करने में किस प्रकार सहायक है? उदाहरणों सहित सुस्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How does the movement of continental plates help explain the spatial distribution of earthquakes in specific regions of the world? Illustrate with examples.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ans) Earthquakes are seismic disturbances which are connected to movement of tectonic plates inside earth.

Earthquake Distribution & Movement of Continental Plates

(1) Pacific Ring of Fire : 60% of global earth of occurence.

(b) Due to multiple convergent plates such as ocean-Continental Convergence.

(c) when a plate subducts, it releases tension & seismic waves causing earthquake.
  Eg) Kamchatka Earthquake, 2024.

(d) Additional Earthquakes occur due to minor plates thrust against each other.
  Eg) Nazca Plate & South African Plate.

② | Mid Atlantic Ridge | (a) ° 75% of global earth-quakes primarily of mild intensity.

(b) Movement of Plates away creates rising convective magma & diverging plates that cause tremors.

③ | Alpine - Himalayan Belt | (a) ° Due to conti-nent - Continent convergence -

(b) Tension builds up along faults & slips which when released causes earthquakes.

(c) Nepal Earthquake, 2021 → Main Central Thrust slip.

④ | San - Andreas Fault | → Earthquakes due to transform faults & slipping

⑤ | Turkey (Anatolia) Plate | → Trijunction of minor Plate. Movement caused devasting impact in 2024.

⑥ | Sagoing Fault (Myanmar) | → Minor Plate Movement

Mapping & Predicting tectonic movements can reduce hazard by earthquakes -

5. नदी अंतराबंधन (नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने) को क्षेत्रीय जल संकट को कम करने के एक साधन के रूप में देखा जाता है। इसके लाभों पर चर्चा कीजिए और संभावित पर्यावरणीय एवं सामाजिक प्रभावों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

River interlinking is seen as a means to reduce regional water stress. Discuss its advantages and examine the possible environmental and social implications.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ans) Ken-Betwa River link is aimed at reducing water stress in Bundelkhand region.

Fig 1 → River interlink
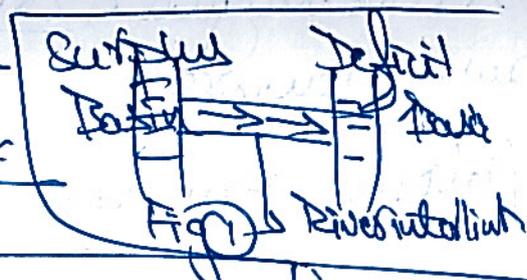
Advantages of River Interlinking

① Flood mitigation by water diversion.
Eg → Gandak to Ganga linkage.

② Drought Prevention & equitable supply of water. Eg → Polavaram Canal → Rayalseema (dry)

③ Navigation & Push for Inland water Transport. Eg → East Coast Canal (IWT)

④ Reduce water scarcity → Development indicators of water stressed regions improved.
Eg → Reduction in water scarcity deaths.

⑤ Allow dryland agriculture → Irrigation

~~Socia~~ Environmental Implications of River Interlinking Project

1. Can lead to submergence of Protected areas.
   - Ex⟩ Panna & Kanha Tiger Reserve (MP).

2. Can turn surplus basin to dry basin.
   - Ex⟩ Concern in PKC project's linkage with Eastern Rajasthan Canal.

3. Shifting rainfall patterns → Can make left canals obsolete.

4. Damming & Diversion → Affect riverine biodiversity. Ex⟩ Gangetic Dolphin.

Social Implications of River Interlinking

1. Positive in equitable distribution of water.

2. Can cause conflict among regions.
   - Ex⟩ Dispute over SYL canal (Punjab & Haryana)

3. Can lead to agrarian distress.

4. ~~Socia~~ Can cause conflict in transferring areas.

5. Prudence over Expenditure.

Social & Environmental Impact Assessment must guide interlinking projects.

6. भारत में वस्त्र उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण संबंधी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसके आर्थिक महत्त्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the localisation factors for the textile industry in India and examine its economic significance. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ans) Textile Industry flourishes along port cities & near urban markets owing to weberian least Cost Model (Fig ①)

Fig ①
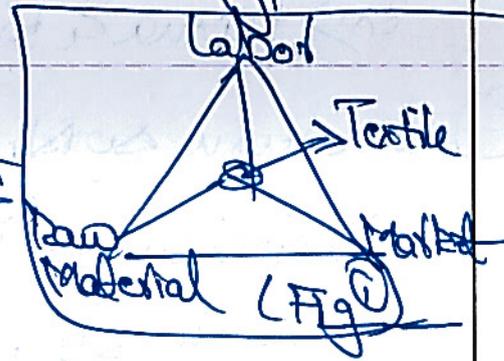
Localisation factor of textile industry

① Non-weight losing → Closer to markets : Eg) Bombay & Surat (Soft textiles)

② Availability of footloose labor. Eg) Eastern UP Cotton industries

③ Climatic Factors such as humidity. Eg) Jute Processing : located in Bengal.

④ Reduction in transport costs via Closer to urban centres. Eg) Chennai's Silk industry.

⑤ Government Policies & Agglomeration

Economics - &⟩ MITRA Parks.

⑥ Advanced technology : Alternate raw
materials & industrial delocalisation.

&⟩ Technical Textile Industry in Northeast

Economic Significance of Textile Industry

① High employment & labour productivity.

&⟩ Budget 2025 : Textile promotion
for gainful employment

② Export Salience & export competitiveness.

&⟩ Textile exports to West & West Asia
Europe

③ Contribution to national GDP &
rural economics -

&⟩ Textile Processing in rural & urban
areas.

④ Important area for women inclusion in
economy -

⑤ Emerging potential → Technical Textile
(India has 2nd
largest share)

→ BioE Recycled Textile
Textile is recognized as one important pillar
of Rapid & inclusive growth.

7. लोएस निक्षेप क्या हैं और ये विश्व के कुछ सर्वाधिक कृषि उत्पादक क्षेत्रों का गठन क्यों करते हैं?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

What are loess deposits, and why do they constitute some of the most agriculturally productive regions of the world?   (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ans→ Loess → Aelial Depositional Landforms formed due to deposition of Alluvial fine grains carried by wind to distant places.

Eg) Loess Deposits in Yellow Basin of Chinese Agricultural Belt.

Agricultural Productivity of Loess

① weathering of rocks → High nutrition profile

② High macronutrients & micronutrient Profile.

Eg) NPK in adequate quantity.

③ Loose Profile → Aeration &

Easy access to oxygen for crops.

(4) Optimum soil moisture → Better
productivity

Due to better nutrients aeration
& moisture profile → Loess are
among most agriculturally productive.

8. स्क्रीन-आधारित शिक्षा ने पहुँच को बेहतर बनाया है, लेकिन इससे बच्चों के लिए नई व्यावहारिक और सामाजिक चुनौतियाँ भी उत्पन्न हुई हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Screen-based education has improved accessibility but also created new behavioural and social challenges for children. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ans) Proliferation of Ed-Tech Platforms & gaining market share & reach has shown salience of screen-based education.

Screen based education has improved accessibility

① Promotion of quality content in rural areas
   ⇒ IITJEE Digital coaching to rural areas

② Reaching remote & hard to reach areas
   ⇒ DISHA learning platform in Northeast

③ Curated content for special needs children
   ⇒ Coursera launching PwD friendly courses

④ Accessing internationally reputed institutions
   ⇒ MIT offering online courses.

Digital Education creating behavioural challenges

① High Screen Time & Weak Eyesight,

Health Impact & increased irritability.

② Lack of classroom or teacher student interaction : Declining social skills.

③ | Attention Span Issues | : Easy to get distracted & poor attention spans.

④ Issues with quality of content affecting behaviour (Absence of strict regulations)

Social Challenges of online education

① | Digital Illiteracy | → Pratham Survey 2021 : 70% rural students cannot use Computers.

② | Digital Divide | : CAMAI survey → Urban has 66% & Rural 30% penetration

③ Lack of material in regional languages.

④ Plagiarism & copyright issues : Issues of Academic integrity -

Way Forward → ① Regulations for screen education
→ ② Behavioural Counselling
→ ③ Hybrid mode of Education .

9. भारतीय संस्कृति और सॉफ्ट पावर को वैश्विक स्तर पर स्वीकार किए जाने के बावजूद, पश्चिम में भारतीयों के विरुद्ध संरक्षणवादी (Protectionist) और विदेशी द्वेषपूर्ण (Xenophobic) संबंधी प्रवृत्तियाँ क्यों बढ़ती जा रही हैं?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Why are protectionist and xenophobic trends against Indians rising in the West despite the global embrace of Indian culture and soft power?   (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ans⟶ Growing racial violence & ~~state indate~~ crimes against Indians present contradictory Picture -

Rising Protectionist & Xenophobic trends

① Cultural Nationalistic Policies -
    Ex⟶ Trump's MAGA Campaign.

② Political Polarisation & Racial Politics - Ex⟶ European Xenophobia.

③ Resource monopolisation along racial lines -
    Ex⟶ Idea that Indians are usurping American jobs -

④ Cultural Imperialism & Racial Ideas

→ Hate crimes in Australia.

⑤ → Breaking down of multi racial
social structures

→ Emergence of Indian only colonies.

⑥ Biased notions of foreign cultures
causing crime.

⑦ Social Media based Manufactured
Racism.

⑧ Rise of Conservative political
base & economic nationalism.

These mostly political &
economic factors have given rise to
xenophobic trends.

10. भारत में जाति व्यवस्था आधुनिकीकरण, शहरीकरण और आर्थिक उदारीकरण की शक्तियों के प्रति अनुकूलित हो गई है। उदाहरणों सहित सुस्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

The caste system in India has adapted to the forces of modernisation, urbanisation, and economic liberalisation. Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ans) Caste is traditional hierarchical system based on occupational rigidity & differ status but undergoing change.

Caste adopting to ~~economic liber~~ modernisation

① Caste as Hierarchy → Caste as Identity.

② Caste reduced in Public, but Continued in private -

&) Persistence of Caste Endogamy -

③ [Symbolic Violence] as new form of Caste discrimination.

&) Verbal violence at workplace.

④ Caste in [digital spaces]

&) Caste based matrimony.

⑤ Caste associations for identity politics

&) KHAM, ASSAR alliance

Caste adapting to urbanisation

1. Caste based urban segregation.
   Ex) Dalit quarters in cities.

2. Caste associations in cities -
   Ex) Maheshwari Samaj, Baniya Sabhay

3. Casteist urbanism · Ex) Dalits lagging in urban development

Caste in Economic liberalisation

1. Caste business associations -
   Ex) Baniya Business Coterie.

2. Caste demands for reservation -

3. Caste giving early mover advantage in service sector.
   Ex) Upendra Baxi Study | Ex) Dwija dominance in white collar jobs -

Caste has not dismantled but adapted to modern realities.

11. पुरातात्विक साक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में हड़प्पाई लोगों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक और धार्मिक जीवन पर प्रकाश डालिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Throw light on the socio-economic and religious life of the Harappan people with reference to archaeological evidence.   (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ans) Harappan Civilization flourished from

3300 - 1900 BCE with vibrant socio-

economic & religious life.

Socio-Economic Life of Harappan People

① Urbanised Town Planning.

→ Rakhigarhi ──→ Perpendicular road network

& Harappa ──→ Multistory houses

──→ Citadel & lower city.

② Used transportation to source agricultural produce from villages & storage.

→ Graneries found at Mohenjodaro.

③ Trade linkages with Oman & Mesopotamia. → Lothal Dock % Trade remnants found.

④ Centralised & standardised production and exchange.

→ Binary weighing seals found.

(5) Bead & jewellery production → Shows presence of elites & Luxury items demand.

E.g> Chanhudaro & Kalibangan :- Bead traces found.

(6) Use of complex water storage & supply systems - E.g> Dholavira water supply system.

(7) Absence of Kingship & mostly egalitarian social order -

E.g> Absence of palaces found in excavations.

(8) Social gatherings & celebration of Common festivals :- Social Solidarity -

E.g> Multiple sections at Great Bath of Mohenjodaro.

(9) Presence of inter-city trade network.

E.g> Rakhigarhi had beads produced at Kalibangan.

(10) River dependent socio-economic setup

E.g> Major cities along Indus tributaries.

| Religious life of Harappan People |

① worship of <u>natural forces</u> & proto form
of Shiva.   Eg) Protoshiva sculpture-
(surrounded by animals)

② <u>Fertility cult worship</u>: Presence of
<u>both male & female deities</u>-

③ Emphasis on <u>Purity & Pollution</u>.
    Eg> Separation of Kitchen & Toilet
    Eg > Organizing Ritualistic baths

④ <u>Absence</u> of organized temple worship
    Eg> <u>Temple discovery is not done at</u>
       IVC sites.

⑤ <u>Worshipping animals</u> for their usefulness
    Eg> Historians claim terracotta
       figure of bull are <u>worship figures</u>.

⑥ Primitive & |<u>Animistic Beliefs</u>|.

    Vibrancy of Harappan culture is reflected
in modern religious & socio-economic setup.

12. सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल और जवाहरलाल नेहरू राष्ट्र निर्माण के प्रति अपने दृष्टिकोण में भिन्न थे, फिर भी उनके साझा दृष्टिकोण ने आधुनिक भारत को आकार देने में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। विवेचना कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru differed in their approach to nation-building, yet their shared vision was instrumental in shaping modern India. Discuss.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ans) Sardar Patel as First Home Minister & Jawaharlal Nehru as First Prime Minister were doyens of nation-building.

Difference in Approaches to Nation Building

Sardar Patel	J L Nehru
① Ideologically was Conservative & influenced by Gandhian thought.	① Secular, Liberal & influence of western Values
② Kashmir Issue : Use of force to assimilate. (1948 crisis)	② Wait till Instrument of Accession is signed.
③ Saw farmers & agriculture as important actors for rural development	③ Agriculture limited to grain production & food security.
④ Decentralised & Rural industrialisation	④ Emphasis on modern & urban industries

as growth engines -
(1st & 2nd Five year Plan)

⑤ Did not favour
land redistribution.
Emphasis on tenancy
reforms & improving
productivity.

⑤ Promoted socialistic
land redistribution,
with emphasis on
land ceiling.

⑥ Focussed on
internal integration
of princely states
(Ed) Use of force for
Hyderabad

⑥ Focussed on diplom-
atic outreach &
foreign policy.
(Ed) NAM Movement

⑦ Favoured (higher)
reasonable restriction
on Fundamental rights
to ensure Control &
stability

⑦ Liberal outlook
& minimal restriction
on rights

⑧ Cautious about
Chinese actions &
advised restrained
diplomacy.

⑧ Focussed on increasing
bilateral depth with
China (Till 1962)

However, their shared vision shaped India

(1) Comprehensive: Agrarian + Industrial
Economy   Progress   Base
                     (Patel)   (Nehru)

(2) Peaceful & successful integration of
Princely states.
E⟹ Integration of Junagadh.

(3) Strategic advantage to India in
Kashmir problem & dominance in wars
against Pakistan.

(4) Patel's Self Reliance & Nehru's Fabian
Socialism led to rapid growth post independence.

(5) Stability of post independence governments?
Deepening of democratic traditions.

(6) Emphasis on integrating democracy
right based & federal order as part of
Nation Building.
        Contribution of both Patel & Nehru is
seminal as India's progress towards
Viksit Bharat@ 2047.

13. स्वदेशी आंदोलन ने भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में निष्क्रिय प्रतिरोध से सक्रिय जन-लामबंदी की ओर एक महत्त्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन को चिह्नित किया। इस संदर्भ में, आंदोलन की रणनीतियों, सामाजिक प्रभावों और सीमाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

The Swadeshi Movement marked a significant shift in India's freedom struggle from passive resistance to active mass mobilisation. In this context, discuss the strategies, social impact, and limitations of the movement.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ans) Swadeshi Movement was launched as result of Curzon's announcement of Division of Bengal (Launched on) 7 Aug, 1905).

Strategic shift from passive to active mass mobilization

① Extremist leaders :- Mass strikes & protest against British policies.

↳ Rallies in Bengal.

② Use of Secret societies for rural areas & youth. ↳ Anushilan Samiti (Bengal)

③ Using masses for picketing liquor & foreign cloth shops.

↳ Women squads picketing liquor shops in Odisha.

④ Emphasise on Cultural Call to masses.

→ Rabindranath Tagore's 'Bharat as' Mata'.

⑤ Public demonstrations of unity of masses.
→ Tying rakhis at Ganga Ghat to show Hindu Muslim unity.

⑥ Vernacular publications to wake masses awake.
→ Jugantar, Maratha, Kesari.

⑦ Emphasis on Swadeshi, Swaraj & National Education. E→1906 Benaras Resolution.

Social Impact of Swadeshi Movement

① Political movement's from elite activity to mass based.
→ Involvement of masses in protest

② Women becoming part of mainstream struggle.

③ Rejuvenation of cultural pride & national identity.
→ Tagore's nationalistic call in Gitanjali

④ Religious unity & common action against British.

⑤ Amalgamating <u>multiple sections</u> -
    Ex) Intelligentsia + Traders + Peasants etc.

⑥ Early <u>base</u> for mass <u>political struggle</u>
    in <u>future</u> -

<u>However, Swadeshi had certain limitations</u>

① <u>lack of coherent strategy</u> by leaders
    Ex) Moderates (Bengal only) v/s Extremists
                            (Pan India)

② <u>Brutal suppression</u> by British -
    Ex) <u>Police Actions</u> on <u>university crackdown</u> of
    Curzon.

③ Still could not <u>unite all sections</u>.
    Ex) Tribals, zamindars etc. could not
         participate.

④ Token call for <u>Swaraj</u>.
    Ex) Swaraj was not defined.

⑤ lack of <u>cheap Swadeshi alternatives</u> -

⑥ lost <u>momentum gradually</u>.

   However, Swadeshi laid base for
mass awareness & mass struggle for freedom

14. भारत में दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान पश्चिमी घाट और पूर्वोत्तर की पहाड़ियों में सर्वाधिक वर्षा होती है। इन क्षेत्रों में भारी वर्षा के लिए उत्तरदायी तंत्रों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इन क्षेत्रों में मानव जीवन पर मानसून के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

The Western Ghats and the Northeastern Hills receive some of the highest rainfall during the southwest monsoon in India. Discuss the mechanisms responsible for heavy rainfall in these regions and analyse the monsoon's influence on human life in these regions.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ans) Presence of Evergreen Forests is Indicative of high rainfall concentration in western Ghats & NorthEastern Hills.

Western Ghats Mechanism

(1) As fig ① shows, Southwest Monsoon bifurcates in Arabian Sea & Bay of Bengal Branch at Cardamom Hill region.

Fig ①

(2) ~~About~~ Arabian Sea Branch → Direct move towards western Ghats.

(3) Orographic lifting along mountains Cause extensive rainfall. (Eg.) Showers in Nilgiris.

(4) Wide latitudinal extent + High Moisture Winds + Mountains → High Rainfall.

North Eastern Hill Mechanism

(1) As Fig. (2) Shows Bay of Bengal Branch Bifurcates at Arkan Yoma Range.

Fig (2)
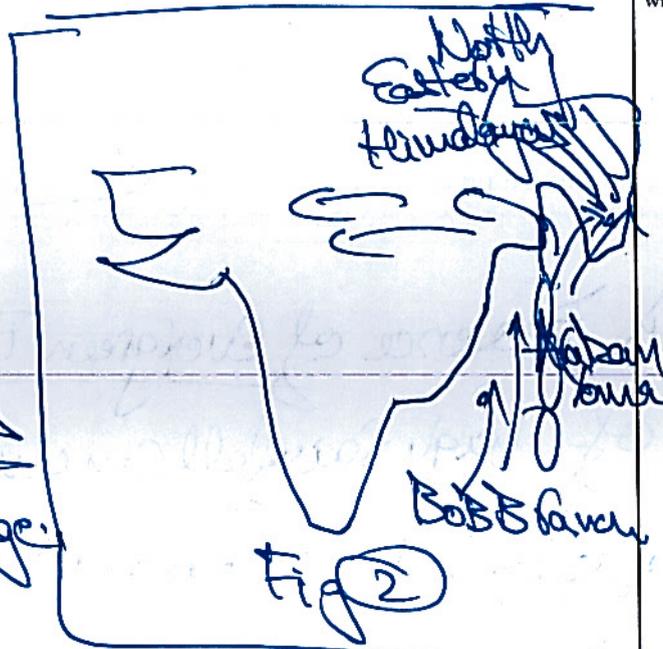
(2) Heads Northeast from South westerly direction & encounters Northeastern Himalayas

(3) orographic lifting & containment of High Rainfall Clouds ⇒ High Precipitation in Northeast.

(Ex) Mawsynram & Cherrapunji: Among the wettest areas on earth.

Impact of South west Monsoon in Westerly Ghats on human life

(1) | Positives | :- (a) High agri-productivity.

(b) Rice Cultivation in South

(c) Enable production of tropical cash crops

(d) Coffee & Rubber in Kerala

(c) Enough water availability & rejuvenate rivers

(d) ~~High~~ High Density flora & fauna ∵ Ecosensitive zone (Gadgil Committee)

(2) [Negatives] ∵ (a) Landslides.
    Eg) Wayanad landslide, 2024

(b) Flooding & Displacement - Eg) Nashik Floods.

[Impact of Monsoon in North East region]

(1) [Positive] ∵ (a) Forest produce for tribal areas. Eg) Meghalaya & Mizoram

(b) Enable tropical agriculture - (Eg) Tea)

(c) Tourist Economy - Eg) Meghalaya Rain Tourism in Cherapunji.

(d) Unique habitat patterns. Eg) Thatched & Slanting roofs.

(2) [Negatives] ∵ (a) Landslides

(b) Flooding & Human Displacement

(c) Developmental Backwardness ∴ Difficult to establish industry.

Western Ghats & Northeast face both positive & negative challenges due to high rainfall.

15. वन आवरण, वृक्ष आवरण और हरित आवरण में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। भारत में वन पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र जलवायु प्रतिरोध और कार्बन पृथक्करण में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं?   (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Differentiate between forest cover, tree cover, and green cover. How do forest ecosystems in India contribute to climate resilience and carbon sequestration?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ans) Forest Survey of India estimates that India has ~25% forest cover & ~3½% tree cover & ~30% green cover (ISFR Report)

Forest Cover :- Any area > 1 Km² with tree canopy density more than 10%.

>10 - <40% → Dense Forest
40 - <70% → Moderately Dense Forest
>70% → Very Dense Forest

Tree Cover :- Any continuous land area having tree canopies but not covered under forests is called tree cover.

Green Cover :- Total forest, tree, shrub, mangrove, plantations etc. covered under total green cover.

⇒ ISFR 2023:- Plantation farms

of South India are part of green cover.

| Forest ecosystem contribution to Climate resilience |

① | Mitigation | :- (a) Act as heat sink as well as Carbon sink.

(b) Counterbalance emissions from industrial & urban centres.

(c) Balance natural ecosystem cycles.
→ Ex⟹ Hydrological & Monsoon cycles maintained by forests.

(d) Carbon Dioxide removal preventing temperature rise.

② | Adaptation | :- (a) Prevent conversion of hazard to disaster.
Ex⟹ Trees bind soil → Prevent landslide.

(b) Shelter & Protection from extreme events.
Ex⟹ Mangrove Forests :- windbreaker for cyclones.

(c) Providing resources for post disaster reconstruction. → Wood for reconstructing disaster resilient houses.

③ Prevention of land ~~use~~ degradation -
→ Aravalli Green Belt → Prevent desertification

④ Soil moisture & nutrition retention →
Slowing down of ~~the~~ Climate tipping points

Forests aiding in Carbon sequestration

① [Carbon Removal] → Photosynthetic Fixation.

② [Carbon Storage] → Bark & woody areas
→ Soil organic Carbon
→ Tropical Forests are carbon sinks.

③ [Blue Carbon Storage] by Mangrove forests.

④ Forests & Tree Plantation in high emission areas → Carbon Sequestration
   UNCCD & UNCCC both emphasis on forest restoration to fight against climate change.

16. विश्व के महासागरों में पाई जाने वाली लवणता भिन्नताओं का विवरण दीजिए। यह भिन्नता महासागरीय परिसंचरण और समुद्री पारिस्थितिक तंत्रों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Account for the salinity variations in the world's oceans. How does this variation impact ocean circulation and marine ecosystems? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ans) Salinity is total amount of salt & dissolved materials per 1000g of ocean water.

Salinity Variations across world oceans

① Northern Oceans (36 ppm average) < Southern Oceans (37 ppm average) → Due to stronger currents & less freshwater flow.

② Latitudinal Variations :
   (a) Highest at 10°N-30°N & 10°S-30°S i.e. at Tropics → Cloudfree areas, High Insolation (~37ppm) & High Evaporation

   (b) Intermediate at Equator (~35ppm) → High Evaporation but High Rainfall

   (c) Minimum at Poles (~33ppm) → Low Evaporation & High Freshwater Flow.

③ **Ocean wise** :- Highest in Pacific (Due to unlimited flow) than Atlantic (Continental margins & freshwater flow) & least in Southern Ocean (Polar Proximity)

④ **Regional Variations** :- Endorheic extensions face high salinity (Ex:- Mediterranean Sea & Red Sea) while areas like North Sea & Black Sea face low salinity due to freshwater intrusion.
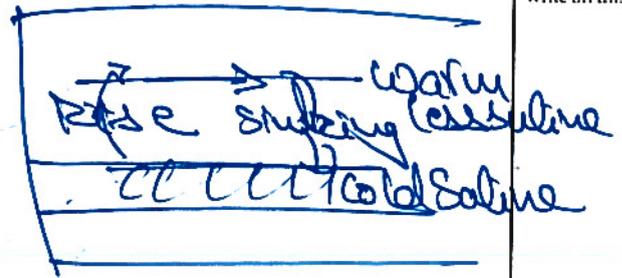
Impact of salinity on ocean circulation

① Drives horizontal currents :- High to low salinity areas (Ex:- Equator to Poles)

② **Global Circulations** like Atlantic Meridional Overturning currents

Fig①

Poles
Low Salinity
Equator High Salinity
Fig① AMOC
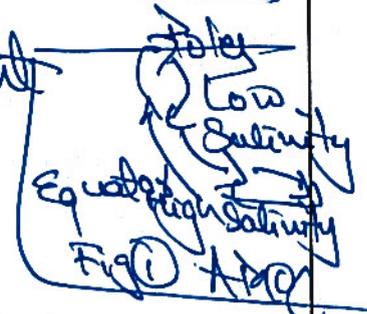
③ Drives Vertical circulation as

denser saline water settles at bottom.
(Convective saline circulation)

Impact of salinity on marine ecosystems

① Ocean Current movement → Impact fisheries - Eg Migration of whales

② Dissolved calcium salts → Affect Coral formation.

③ Extreme salinity create fish depletion & fish dead zones -

④ Impact on Phytoplankton & Zooplankton growth → Medium to low salinity promote growth.

Salinity in oceans is important determinant of global oceanic circulation as well as factor of marine life survival.

17. ध्रुवीय हिममंडल (क्रायोस्फीयर) पृथ्वी के जलवायु तंत्र को विनियमित करने में किस प्रकार महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है? साथ ही, आर्कटिक में तीव्र तापमान वृद्धि के लिए उत्तरदायी प्रमुख कारकों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

How does the polar cryosphere play a pivotal role in regulating the Earth's climate system? Also, enumerate the key factors responsible for rapid warming in the Arctic.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ans) Polar cryosphere refers to the ice cap at poles, i.e. Arctic & Antarctic driving earth's climate.

Regulation of Earth's Climate System

① Global Temperature :- Poles lower global temperature.

② Albedo & Reflection of sunlight :-
High Albedo (99% b) → More reflection & less temperature.

③ Driving atmospheric circulation -
→ Hadley → Polar cell aid in atmosphere temperature regulation
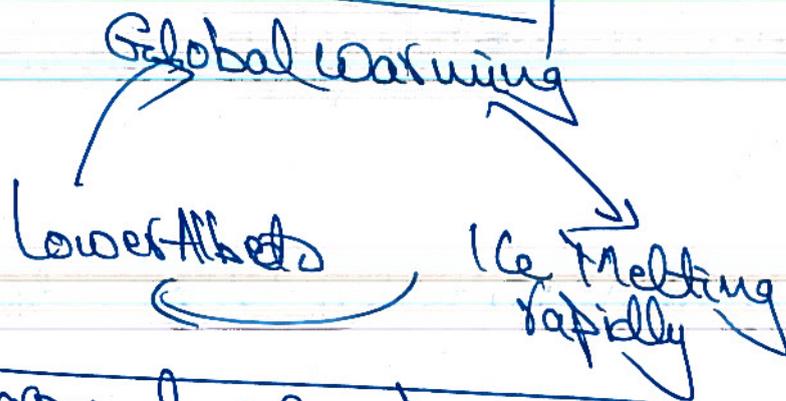
④ Impact on Oceanic circulation :-

lowers marine temperature & redistribute heat

⑤ Ocean atmospheric coupling : Poles play role in events like La Nina, El-Nino etc.

⑥ Polar Vortex : weakening causes Blizzards, snowstorms etc.

Key factors responsible for rapid warming

① Arctic Amplification :

Global warming

Lower Albedo ← → Ice melting rapidly

② Increased greenhouse gas emissions
↳ IPCC Report : GHG have risen global temperatures by >1.15°C.

③ Black Carbon, microplastic etc →
Raising arctic temperature by lowering albedo

④ Thawing Permafrost
  ↳ &) Methane Hydrates release
     increase temperature.

⑤ Growing human activity in arctic,
     &) Petroleum explorations

⑥ Rising oceanic temperatures -
     &) oceans turning into heat source

⑦ Irresponsible anthropogenic climate
     change

⑧ weakening polar vortex & Intrusion
   of warm winds

   [IPCC & NcfoR] assert that Arctic
   melting can be [tipping point] for
   global climate.

Candidates must not write on this margin

18. "धार्मिक बहुलवाद और धर्मनिरपेक्षता भारत की सामाजिक संरचना का अभिन्न अंग हैं, लेकिन उनके सह-अस्तित्व के लिए निरंतर बातचीत (Negotiation) की आवश्यकता है।" परीक्षण कीजिए।   (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक
"Religious pluralism and secularism are integral to India's social fabric, but their coexistence requires constant negotiation." Examine.   (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ans(8) Religious Pluralism is reflected in existence of multiple faiths, sects & cults, showing religious tolerance.

Secularism is established in constitutional Principles (Art 25-28) as well as secular society (Sarva Dharma Sambhava)

Religious Pluralism Integral to social fabric

① Existence of diverse faiths historically.
  Eg) Buddhism, Jainism, Christanity (1st AD), Islam (7th AD) etc.

② Religious identity Part of cultural identity & national identity.
  Eg) Constitution giving freedom of faith.

③ Allows affirmation & expression of religious identities freely.
  Eg) State holidays on all religious festivals.

(4) Coexistence promote social cohesion.

(5) Minimizes chances of social conflicts.

&> Contrasted example's persecuted Hindus in Bangladesh -> social conflict

~~Secular~~ Secularism essential to social fabric

(1) Ensuring state's neutrality towards religion

&> Noninterference in religious education.

(2) Allowing secular economic cooperation

&> Multi religious officers in cities.

(3) Promote secular & rational conduct in public.

(4) Secular approach to reforms of non-humane religious practices.

&> State reform in Talaq-e-Biddat

(5) Build sectarian confidence & makes them participate in national life.

&> leading Jain, Parsi etc. as industrial powerhouses.

However coexistence require constant negotiation

1. Religious overtones can threaten secular order
   - Ex) Kandhamal violence, Anti-CAA Riots

2. Secular reforms can inflame religious sentiments - Ex) Waqf Amendments & Debate on UCC.

3. Political agendas appropriating secularism & mixing with cultural nationalism. Ex) Debate over 'secular' word in Preamble.

4. Religious minorities may feel deprived in secular growth.
   - Ex) [Sachchar Committee] : Under-representation of Muslims in education

5. Religious Pluralism evolving secular debate - Ex) Modernisation led debate on [neo-secularism]
   Religious Pluralism as social reality & Secularism as Constitutional morality dynamically impact each other

19. भारतीय सेवा क्षेत्रक में अवसरों तक महिलाओं की पहुँच को निर्धारित करने में वर्ग, लिंग और भूगोल के अंतसंबंध पर चर्चा कीजिए।   (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Discuss the intersection of class, gender and geography in determining women's access to opportunities in the Indian service sector.   (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Xust women in India face cumulative discri-mination on multiple axes leading to their socio-economic marginalization.

Interaction of class, ~~caste~~ gender & geography in determining women's access to service sector.

(1) Class & Gender → (a) Upper Class females have better education than poor women.

(b) Different skills & different qualification impact access to jobs.

(c) Most women CEOs comes from upper Class or upper middle class like Indra Nooyi, Chanda Kochar.

(d) Pushing poor women to informal & exploitative sector.

(e) Poor women concentrated in construction sector

A) <u>Gender discrimination even in same Class</u>.

B) <u>Poor males</u> ⟶ Can access low paying
service jobs

<u>Poor females</u> ⟶ Restricted to unpaid
& exploitative carework.

(2) |<u>Class & Geography</u>| :- a) <u>Rural elites</u>

Can access emerging service jobs.

Ex) <u>Migration of Haryana rural elites to</u>
<u>new service hubs</u>.

b) Elites in <u>geographically remote area</u>
cannot <u>access service industry</u>.

Ex) North eastern elites ; Agri or industrial
based but not service class.

(3) |<u>Gender & Geography</u>| :- a) <u>Urban</u>

<u>Females</u> have access to better education &
stilling while <u>rural females</u> concentrated
<u>to agriculture</u>.

Ex) Urban females in <u>Pink Collar Jobs</u>
& 'Feminisation of agriculture'
in villages .

(b) Women in resource scarce & remote regions face total socio-economic marginalization. Eg. Waterwives in Vidarbha regions.

(4) Intersection of class, gender & geography:

(a) Access to internet for remote service jobs: Urban Elite Females > Urban Elite Females > Rural Elite Males > ...
... > Rural Poor Females ~

(b) Availability of educational opportunities & skilling reduces with poverty, female & rural/remote regions.

(c) Underdevelopment of service sector especially in rural, remote areas.

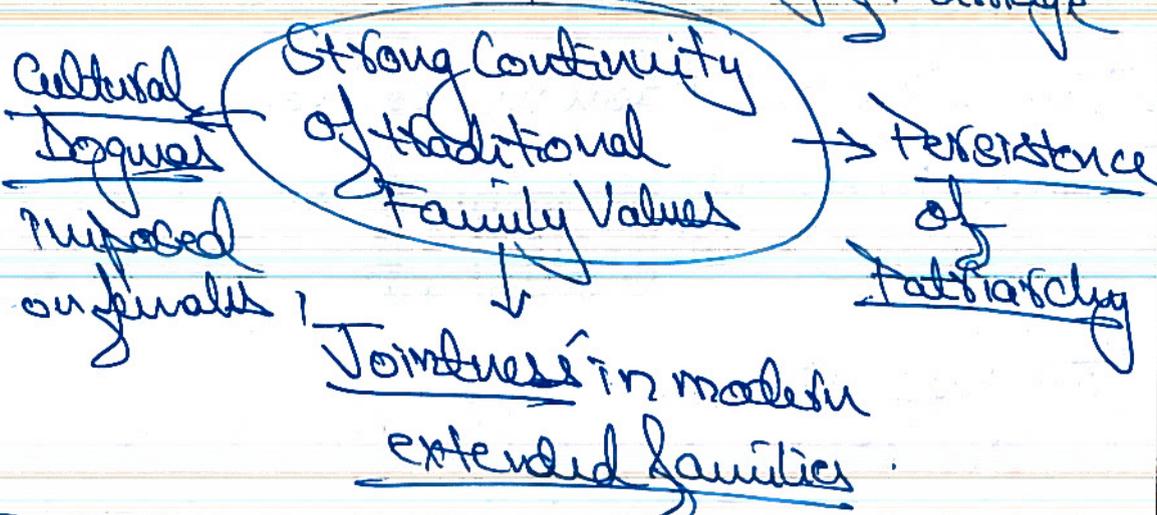(d) Capital intensive service sector (: few jobs but monopolised by urban males.

(e) Glass Ceiling, Glass Cliff, Gender Pay Gap → Gender Hierarchy in service sector. High Gender Inequality in service access goes against spirit of SDG (5)

20. "पारंपरिक पारिवारिक मूल्यों में सुदृढ़ निरंतरता के बावजूद, भारतीय समाज में विवाह में देरी, तलाक की दरों में वृद्धि और पारिवारिक विघटन की प्रवृत्तियाँ बढ़ रही हैं।" इस बदलाव में योगदान देने वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।   (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

"Despite a strong continuity in traditional family values, Indian society is witnessing rising trends of delayed marriage, increasing divorce rates, and family disruption." Discuss the socio-economic and cultural factors contributing to this shift.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Intro) (CSDS Survey 2020) highlights divorce rates are rising & singulate mean age at marriage for females have risen to 23 years.

↑ Universality of Marriage

Cultural Dogmas → imposed on females ↑ → Strong Continuity of Traditional Family Values → Persistence of Patriarchy

↓
Jointness in modern extended families.

Socio-Economic Factors responsible for this Shift

① Delayed Marriages :- (a) Emphasis on women education & employment

(b) Female LFPR → 42% (Rise)
Women enrolment in stem → 2x as compared to 2000.

(6) Awareness about <u>adverse health impact</u>
of early marriage —

Ex) High Pregnancy load & Fragile mother health

(2) <u>Increasing</u>
<u>Divorce rates</u> :(a) <u>Legal Provisions</u> —

Ex) Equal <u>divorce rights to</u>
<u>females</u>

(b) <u>Geographical & economic mobility</u>.
Ex) Separate couples due to jobs —

(C) Female participation in <u>workforce</u> →
|Economic Autonomy| → <u>Reduced dependence</u>
on males.

(3) <u>Increasing family</u>
<u>Disruption</u> :(a) <u>Urbanisation</u>

& <u>Industrialisation</u> → Shift to <u>nuclear families</u> —

(b) Ascriptive to <u>Achievement orientation</u> —
Ex) Reducing economic role of family.

(C) Emerging alternate <u>family forms</u> —
Ex) Tavaimannal V/s UOI : Courts
granted legitimacy to <u>live-ins</u> —

(d) Globalisation & mobility → <u>Stem</u>
<u>families</u>

Cultural Factors contributing to shift

(1) **Delayed Marriage** :- (a) Gender Rights :-
Autonomy in partner & age of marriage.

(b) Decreasing religious sanctions of Necessary
Marriages of females.

(c) Modern values preferring Career over Marriage

(2) **Increasing Divorce Rates** :- (a) Destigmatization
of divorce.

(b) **Gender Justice** :- Divorce & not silent
suffering promoted for females.

(c) Marriage as sacrament ———> Marriage
(Tradition)   as Contract

(3) **Disrupting Families** :- (a) Gender roles to
Combined conjugal roles.
(b) Male Parenting.

(b) Declining gerontocratic authority.

(c) Individualism & Generation Gap.

Despite persistence of traditional values
modern values, economy etc have huge impact
on family & marriage

NEXT IAS

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2" align="center"><u>IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS</u></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.</td></tr>
<tr>
<td valign="top">

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any pages from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

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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.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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<u>SPECIAL REQUEST FOR CANDIDATE AVAILING ONLINE FACILITY</u>

1. Scan the QCA booklet properly. We suggest the uses of the app CAM scanner (Scan QR code in page 2) based on our previous experiences.

2. Please scan the QCA booklet in ample light. Copies scanned under moderate light can hamper evaluation quality.

3. Any page/pdf having shadow needs to be rescanned. Please make sure that the pdf that you upload is as clean as possible.

4. **Candidates not using the QCA booklet** must mention their details on the front page. And leave the next page blank for the macro comments. It must be understood that the answer should start from Page no. 3 in of the scanned pdf.

5. Candidates not using the QCA booklet must follow the sequence of the answer as per the question paper.

6. Please check the sequence of the answer and total number of pages in the scanned version. Make sure it is in consonance with the physical version of the same.

महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

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

क्या न करें-	क्या करें-
1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।	1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।	2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।
3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।	3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।	4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए।
	5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।
	6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

1. QCA पुस्तिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)।

2. कृपया QCA पुस्तिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुस्तिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की 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 जांच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।