NEXT IAS

anubhav-2025

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : ANV2502 **Test Date : 02/08/2025**

Name of Candidate: MOHIT GUPTA Mobile No.

Roll No. : AIM24BCPA017 Start Time ..... End Time.....

Date of Examination: 02/08/25 Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

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

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
11.	15	
12.	15	
13.	15	
14.	15	
15.	15	
16.	15	
17.	15	
18.	15	
19.	15	
20.	15	
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 मुद्रण या सामग्री आदि गलत छपी हुई या फटी हुई या गायब तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो उसे 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 .....
2	2 .....
3	3 .....

MARKING SCHEME *

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

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

MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of MTS 2.0 Score Improvement Program (SIP) is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.

Q1.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q6.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Candidates must not write on this margin

1. समाजवादी आदर्श और पंथनिरपेक्षता भारत में मूल संरचना के सिद्धांत की मुख्य विशेषताएँ हैं। इस संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार न्यायिक निर्णयों ने इन सिद्धांतों को संवैधानिक पहचान की आधारशिला के रूप में स्थापित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Socialistic ideals and secularism are core features of the Basic Structure doctrine in India. In this context, discuss how judicial decisions have cemented these principles as the cornerstone of constitutional identity. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ans 1) Socialistic & Secularistic model is embedded in Basic Structure Doctrine as outlined in Keshavanand Bharati v/s UOI Case, 1973

Socialistic Ideals
- Income
- Employment
- Education
- Minimum Conditions

Secular Features
- Practice, Profess & Propagate
- Manage institutions
- No religious taxes.

Judicial Decisions cementing socialism

(1) Olga Tellis v/s UOI : Right to livelihood is protected under Art. (21) -

(2) Minerva Mills Case : Duty of state to uphold socialistic design under Article (38) & (39)

③ Mazdur Multi Morcha Case : Protected Right To Education under Art. 14 & 21.

④ Courts have ordered nutrition security under PD & in multiple writs.

⑤ M.C. Mehta, M.K. Ranjitsinh etc : Socialistic duty of state to protect weaker sections against climate change.

Judicial Pronouncements for secularism

① S.R. Bommai Case : Secularism part of Basic Structure.

② Rights of minority religious institutions against state interference → TMA Pai v/s UOI Case

↓ PA Inamdar v/s State of Maharashtra

③ Secular Intervention to curb irrational practices. Ex> Shayra Bano Case.

④ Protecting secular gender rights
↳ Sabarimala Case

Judicial Strengthening has cemented & secured Secular & Socialist nature of India.

2. "चुनावी कदाचार के उभरते रूपों से निपटने के लिए जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 के अंतर्गत 'भ्रष्ट आचरण' के दायरे का विस्तार करने की आवश्यकता है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

"There is a need to expand the scope of 'corrupt practices' under the Representation of the People Act, 1951, to address emerging forms of electoral malpractices.' Comment.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ans 2) Changing socio-political landscape has mandated that corrupt practices defined in Sec 8, 9, 23 & 125 of RPA, 1951 need to be amended

Need to expand scope: Emerging forms of electoral malpractices

1) Candidate Expenditure: Diversion of expenses by use of family & friends.
Ex) Booking rally venues.

2) Total expenditure of parties is not capped → Higher Money power.
Ex) ADR Report: leading parties spend in excess of 6000 cr in 2024 elections.

3) Digital & Social Media → Unaccounted Advertising
→ Using influencers for campaigning.
→ Crypto & NFT Based Financing

(4) FOCL Report : Candidates use shell companies to divert expenses.

(5) Election Commission (2005 Report) : More than 80% Registered But Unrecognised Parties → used for money laundering.

(6) AI challenges → Deepfake Propaganda
→ Misinformation
→ Anonymous influencing

Way Forward : (1) Dinesh Goswami Committee : Update Sec. (123) & (25)
→ Empowering EC to deregister defunct parties.

(2) Indrajit Gupta Committee : State Funding of Elections to minimize corrupt practices.

(3) Widen net to include AI & digital corrupt practices.

Free & Fair Elections are cornerstone of Indian Democracy.

3. भारत और फ्रांस की संवैधानिक संरचना में परिलक्षित समानता से संबंधित विशिष्ट दृष्टिकोणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Analyse the distinguishing perspectives on equality as reflected in the constitutional frameworks of India and France. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ans:) Both India & France are Democratic Republics with different notion of equality as embedded in Constitution.

Distinguishing Perspectives on Equality

India	France
(1) Separate right under Fundamental Rights.	(1) Included in Constitution's preamble but not separate right.
(2) Two different Components: (a) Equality Before Law (b) Equal Protection of Laws (Art. 14)	(2) Idea of equality is based on state's apathy to titles, class, religion etc of citizens. ("Lacite" idea).
(3) Allows for except-	(3) No exceptions provided

ions to equality. (Ex) Art 15(1) → separate provisions for women & children.	
(4) Reservation provision protected under Right To Equality. (Ex) Art (15(4)) & 16(4)	(4) No Reservations permitted. Cannot have "separate laws" or "separate opportunities".
(5) Religious equality based on Principled Equidistance of state. However, religious protections under Art. (29), (30) etc.	(5) Total religious neutrality & state cannot reform or interact with religions.
(6) Abolition of titles: Art. (18)	(6) Titles can be taken but not to be discriminated

French Equality model inspired India, however, it was modified to suit Indian context.

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4. संघ के सकल कर राजस्व में राज्यों की प्रभावी हिस्सेदारी में लगातार कमी और संसाधनों के क्षैतिज वितरण में समता पर अत्यधिक बल देने के कारण भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को लेकर गंभीर चिंताएँ उत्पन्न हो रही हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

The shrinking effective share of States in the Union's gross tax revenues, coupled with equity-heavy criteria in horizontal devolution, raises critical concerns for fiscal federalism in India. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ans 4) Various states like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka etc. have raised issues of

Vertical & Horizontal Fiscal Imbalance.

Shrinking share of states in revenue

① Effective Cesses & surcharges increased.
Ex) 2024-25: 15% of total revenue

② Tied nature of funds in Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)
Ex) NITI Aayog: Need for CSS reduction.

③ 15th Finance Commission kept devolution at 41% (effectively unchanged)

④ Vertical Fiscal Imbalance: 61% as more executive responsibility of states.

Equity Heavy criteria of Devolution

① North - South divide.

Ex) ₹1 contributed by Tamil Nadu = 0.15 paise return

₹1 ——— " ——— Bihar = 1.71 Rs return.

② Politics over central executive bias towards opposition states.

③ Special Central Assistance : States like UP, Bihar, Odisha etc - have more share.

④ GST Tax : Revenue decline of production states (Ex) Maharashtra

Major Fiscal Federalism Concerns

→ ① Divide among states

→ ② Deteriorating state revenues

Ex) Punjab, Rajasthan etc.

→ ③ Growing Confrontational Federalism.

Way Forward : ① Devolving taxation powers to state ⇒ Reduce vertical imbalance.

② FC grants under Art. 280 ⇒ higher weightage to Fiscal & Governance Reforms.

Fiscal tensions need to be resolved via [all-stakeholder consultation] & [Reforms]

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5. "नागरिकता संवैधानिक अधिकारों और दायित्वों का विधिक आधार है।" चर्चा कीजिए कि नागरिकता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण संवैधानिक मूल्यों के प्रति उसकी प्रतिबद्धता को किस प्रकार दर्शाता है।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Citizenship is the legal foundation of constitutional rights and responsibilities." Discuss how India's approach to citizenship reflects its commitment to constitutional values.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ans) TH Marshall defines citizenship as being part of political community that gives inalienable rights in exchange of duties of citizens.

Citizenship as legal Foundation

- Art 5-11: Constitutional Provisions
- Citizenship Act, 1955
- Evolving nature via Citizenship Amendments.
- Parliamentary control of citizenship laws

India's approach to citizenship: Commitment to Constitutional Values

1. Single Citizenship: Art 9 prohibits dual membership.
2. Fundamental Rights: Art 15, 16, 19, 29, 30 → Exclusive Rights to citizens.

(3) Evolving towards equity based citizenship i.e. Political to Socio Economic Citizenship.

Ex> Art (21A): Mandatory education

Ex> Art. 15(4): Reservation to weaker section of citizens.
& Art 16(4)

(4) Universality Adult Franchise (Art. 326) & political equality of citizens.

(5) Citizenship: Comes with responsibilities.

Ex> 42nd Amendment → Art. 51A Fundamental Duties of citizens.

(6) Flexibility via amendment to laws.

Ex> Citizenship Amendment Act: 2019 → Religious minority in neighbouring countries can have accelerated citizenship

(7) Judicial protection for citizenship.

Ex> Foreigners tribunals.

(8) Evolving Concepts like overseas citizen of India → Modern Forms of Citizenship

Citizens rights & responsibilities form the philosophical basis of Indian Constitution

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6. घटती प्रजनन दर और बढ़ती जीवन प्रत्याशा के कारण, प्रजनन-केंद्रित हस्तक्षेपों के स्थान पर मानव पूँजी निवेश की ओर बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। हालिया जनसंख्या प्रवृत्ति के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Declining fertility rates, coupled with rising life expectancy, require a shift from fertility-focused interventions to human capital investments. Examine in the light of recent population trends.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ans 6) NFH-5 highlighted that Total Fertility Rate has fallen to 2.0 while life expectancy is around 78 reflecting shifting demographic trends.

Earlier approach to population
→ (1) Birth Control Programme
→ (2) Fertility Control via sterilisation
→ (3) Focus on reducing Infant & maternal mortality.

Need for shift towards human capital investments

(1) Inter state disparities : Different approaches

Bihar Fertility > 2.1 : Population Control

Kerala Fertility < 1.5 : Human Development

Human Development Measures more focused

(2) Rising elderly population : 10% of Indian population. Requirement of geriatric care investment.

Ex) Shift towards 'Active Ageing'.

(3) Leveraging Demographic Dividend via :

(a) Education. Ex) Samagra Shiksha Abhiyaan.

(b) Skilling Ex) PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

(c) Employment Ex) PM Internship scheme

(4) Rising Sex Ratio (1020/1000 males) : Gender focussed interventions.

Ex) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, POSH Act strengthening etc.

(5) Making population technology driven.

Ex) Digi education under PM GIDISHA

(6) Focus on self capability & productive employment Ex) Investment in future skills like AI, IoT etc.

Investment in Human Capital is guaranteed path towards VIKSIT & SASHAKT Bharat by 2047.

7. "शासन की गुणवत्ता लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं में नागरिक सहभागिता की सीमा और प्रकृति से महत्त्वपूर्ण रूप से जुड़ी हुई है।" भारतीय संदर्भ में सोदाहरण विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

"The quality of governance is critically linked to the extent and nature of citizen participation in democratic processes." Discuss using examples in the Indian context.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ans) Citizen Centricity & Participative Governance is basis of Good Governance as per UNDP principles.

Quality of Governance : Extent of Citizen Participation

(1) Stakeholder Consultation in policies-

Ex) Inclusive agri policies via including small & marginal farmers-

(2) Democratic Accountability of government.

Ex) Filing RTI for tracking flow of funds.

(3) Decentralised & Bottom up Development

Ex) Participating in Panchayat's allocation of Funds

(4) Ensures Regional equity of resources.

Ex) Meghalaya People Forum : Demand for jobs & industries -

(5) Gender Inclusivity in governance.
Ex> Nari Vandan Bill: 33% representation will push gender just policies.

Quality of Governance: Nature of Citizen Participation

(1) Aware & questioning citizenry.
Ex> SSAAT in Andhra: Questioning allocation of MGNREGA Funds.

(2) Using visible & wide means of accountability. Ex> Social media campaigns for gender-just laws (#MeToo).

(3) Developing & demanding efficiency.
Ex> PFMS: CAG Audit via citizen input for outcome oriented funds.

(4) Using technology for grievance redressal.
Ex> CPGRAMS: Complaint against employees.

Citizen Centric Governance & Governance Centric Citizens go hand in hand.

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8. "शैक्षणिक परिणामों और बाज़ार की आवश्यकताओं के मध्य कम अनुकूलन सामाजिक और आर्थिक असमानताओं में वृद्धि कर सकता है।" भारत के कौशल पारितंत्र के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Low alignment between educational outcomes and market needs can widen social and economic inequalities." Examine this statement in the context of India's skills ecosystem.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ans 8) AICTE report highlights that less than 47% technically trained people are employable in India.

Low alignment between Educational Outcomes & Market Needs

1. Poor quality of public education infrastructure.
   Ex) ASER survey: 85% Class 5 students can't solve Class 2 problems.
2. Outdated & irrelevant curriculum.
   Ex) UGC survey: State universities don't update their curriculum.
3. Poor R&D infrastructure at institutes.
   Ex) 'PhD Industry': Not relevant research but redundant topics.
4. Poor academic-industry linkage.

⑤ Curriculum Deficiencies (Poor skillset)

How it widens social inequalities?

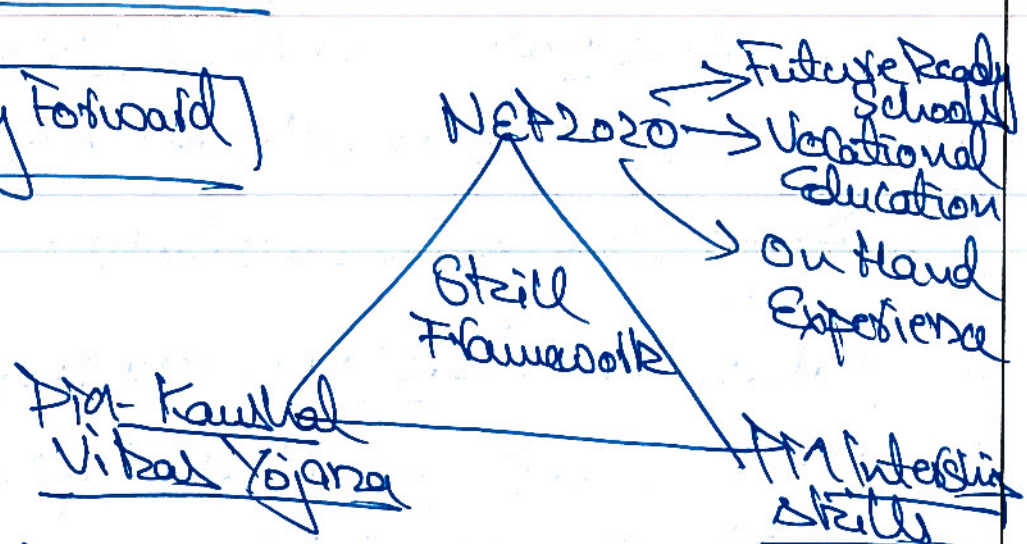
① Commercialisation of Education.
Ex> Rich students take private coachings for relevant skills.

② Digital Inequity & Inaccessibility
Ex> Urban student can access job skill development V/S ~~Poor~~ Rural student without digital access.

③ Higher rates of dropouts.
Ex> SC/ST Dropout Rate > UR Dropouts

④ Unemployability impacts further enrollment

Way Forward



OECD emphasises that skilled workforce can accelerate achievement of $10tn economy by 2032.

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9. "अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य संरचना के प्रति प्रमुख शक्तियों की शिथिल होती प्रतिबद्धता समतामूलक वैश्विक सहयोग के लिए गंभीर चुनौतियाँ प्रस्तुत करती है।" विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन से अमेरिका के हटने और भारत पर इसके प्रभावों के आलोक में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

"The weakening commitment of major powers to international health frameworks poses serious challenges to equitable global cooperation." Discuss in light of the U.S. withdrawal from the WHO and its implications for India. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ans 9) U.S.A. withdrawal from WHO as well as Global Vaccine Alliance shows weakening participation of west in international health framework.

Challenges to Equitable Global Cooperation

1. Funding issues & decreased resources.
   Eg) USA committed >10 bn$ to WHO in upcoming years.
2. Decreased expert access & knowledge networks - Eg) USA health agency was biggest research contributor.
3. Weakening global regulatory framework.
   Eg) WHO won't be able to monitor epidemic outbreaks
4. Decreased multilateral health projects.

Ex> Dengue Elimination Program in Africa will be affected.

(5) Issues of vaccine, devices etc. access -
Ex> Closed access to cutting edge diagnostic tests

Implications for India: (1) Affect WHO initiated projects -
Ex> Eliminating Tuberculosis by 2025.

(2) Reduced collaboration of ICMR with USA agencies - Ex> Shared research projects on Sickle Cell Anaemia.

(3) Affect projects of vulnerable population health.

(4) Issues in monitoring of foreign travellers & immigrants (WHO lays standards).

Way Forward: (1) Increase national expenditure on Health

(2) Look for alternate pathways like Japan.

(3) Increase own medical resource base

Western withdrawal is setback but it must not ~~[illegible]~~ impact India's national commitment.

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10. पश्चिम एशिया में चल रहे संघर्ष ने क्षेत्रीय कूटनीतिक संवेदनशीलताओं को उजागर कर दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत की सामरिक स्वायत्तता और क्षेत्रीय सहभागिता पर पश्चिम एशियाई संघर्ष के प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

The ongoing conflict in West Asia has exposed the vulnerabilities of regional diplomacy. In this light, discuss the implications of the West Asian conflict for India's strategic autonomy and regional engagement. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ans) Iran - Israel Conflict & ~~Ita~~ Israel - Palestine Conflict has made West Asia centre of military confrontations -

Vulnerabilities of Regional Diplomacy
- ① Delegitimization issue
- ② Partner on both sides
- ③ Diplomatic balancing

Implications for India ~~Strategic~~ Autonomy

① Difficult to maintain neutrality
Ex) India's abstention from anti-Israel motion in ~~the~~ UN.

② Difficulty in acting as mediator.
Ex) Historical ties with Iran.

③ Geopolitical Hotbed : US's involvement in West Asian Conflict.

Implications for Regional Engagement

① Economic interests -

Ex) Iran → Oil ; Israel → Weapons

② Presence of Diaspora in West Asia.

Ex) Evacuation from Iran in 2025.

③ Infrastructure & multilateral interests.

Ex) Chabahar v/s IMEC.

④ Multilateral forums -

Ex) BRICS (Iran) v/s I2U2

Way Forward : ① Advocacy for peace & stability.

② Diplomatic outreach to both ~~Cour~~ partners (like Iran-Israel)

③ Securing national interests of diaspora, projects etc.

④ Offer effective mediation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

11. विभाग-संबंधी स्थायी समितियाँ विधायी समीक्षा के लिए संस्थागत आधार के रूप में कार्य करती हैं, फिर भी उनकी क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है।" भारत में कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने में संसदीय समितियों के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

"Department-related Standing Committees serve as the institutional backbone of legislative scrutiny, yet their potential remains underutilised." Critically analyse the challenges faced by Parliamentary Committees in ensuring executive accountability in India.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ans (i) Woodrow Wilson argued, "Real work of scrutiny of executive is carried out through Parliamentary Committees".

Review & Evaluate Budget

Non Partisan nature of business.

DRSCs as institutional backbone

Consider Reports of Various Ministries

Calling on records & officials

Challenges faced by Parliamentary Committee in ensuring executive accountability

(1) Declining trend of referring Bills.

Eg 15th Lok Sabha - 71% → 17th Lok Sabha → 11%

(2) Increasing partisanal conduct of members. Eg Logjams in Health DRSC recently

③ Low expertise & availability of resources.

Ex) PDT Acharya : 16th Lok Sabha DRSCs hardly called any experts.

④ Declining sittings as well as duration of sittings.

⑤ Executive Apathy & delayed filing of Action Taken Report (ATR)

Ex) Tourism Ministry gave no reply to DRSC's questions.

⑥ Recommendatory nature & no mechanism to ensure ~~the~~ accountability.

⑦ Supermajorities in Parliament : Distorted Composition of DRSCs.

⑧ Political parties do not follow norms in appointment.

Ex) Health DRSC had no one from medical background.

⑨ Transparency issues with DRSC.

Eg) Minutes of DRSC are not made public.

(10) Poor departmental response to DRSC's requests. Eg) Late submission of records.

Reforms required to ensure executive accountability

(1) PDT Adhiniyam : Law can be brought in for timely filing of ATR within 3 months.

(2) Providing expert pool for assistance in Business.

(3) UK Model : Mandatory referral of Bill

(4) Fixing minimum sittings for DRSC meetings.

(5) Documentation & public disclosure of DRSC Meetings.

(6) Power to impose penalty.

Executive Accountability to Parliament is bulwark of Indian Democratic model.

Candidates must not write on this margin

12. "राष्ट्रपति शासन, शासन की विफलता से निपटने के लिए एक संवैधानिक तंत्र है, यह राजनीतिक सुविधा का तंत्र नहीं है।" किसी राज्य में किन परिस्थितियों में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया जा सकता है? इससे संबंधित संवैधानिक सुरक्षा उपायों और न्यायिक निर्णयों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

"President's Rule is a constitutional mechanism to deal with governance failure, not political convenience." Under what circumstances can President's Rule be imposed in a State? Discuss the constitutional safeguards and judicial verdicts associated with it.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ans 12) Article 356 provides for President Rule to be used in crisis & emergency situations in state.

Conditions to impose President Rule

(A) Constitutional : (1) Art 356 : Failure of constitutional machinery.
Ex) Manipur in 2024
(2) Art 365 : Non-Compliance with centre.

(B) Judicial : (1) Only if manifest & grave conditions of constitutional violation exist → (Ex) wide law & order problem.

(C) Operational : (1) Hung Assembly & all options exhausted.
(2) Ruling Coalition collapse & no alternate government possible.

Constitutional & Judicial Safeguards associated with President's Rule

① Art-356 under "Emergency Provisions".
Eg> Constituent Assembly Debates → To be used Sparely & Sparingly.

② Art-365 to ensure federal balance & prevent unconstitutional state action.

③ S.R. Bommai Case : (a) President Rule is subject to Judicial Review.

(b) Governor can judge majority only via floor test & no other means.

(c) President Rule can be imposed if all other options are exhausted.

④ Rilhoto Holohan Case : Supreme Court can restore assembly & government if imposition is declared invalid

(5) Courts declared that governments can be dismissed only if both Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha pass the motion. (No unilateral imposition)

(6) Revocation of President Rule : Via simple executive order by President calling for it's revocation.

(7) Courts declared in various cases that aggrieved government can ask Supreme Court to examine validity of imposition.

"President's Rule should be used sparingly, as it threatens federal balance which is part of Basic Structure of Indian Constitution" (SC in SR Bommai Case)

Candidates must not write on this margin

13. हाल ही में जारी किए गए अंतरण सूचकांक में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को सशक्त बनाने में राज्यों के प्रदर्शन में व्यापक भिन्नता को उजागर किया गया है। इस भिन्नता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को उनके संवैधानिक अधिदेश को पूरा करने में सक्षम बनाने में क्षमता निर्माण पहल की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

The recently released Devolution Index reveals wide variation in the performance of States in empowering Panchayati Raj Institutions. While explaining the reasons behind this variation, discuss the role of capacity-building initiatives in enabling PRIs to fulfil their constitutional mandate. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ans 13) 73rd & 74th Amendment ensured political decentralisation however Devolution Index highlight fiscal imbalance.

Reasons for inter-state disparity

① Legislative framework: Only 10 states have passed all 18 subjects to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

② High Vertical Fiscal Imbalance.

③ Tied Nature of grants received by PRIs.

⇒ 15th FC Report: Need for untied nature of grants.

④ Differing democratic accountability & citizen participation.

Ex) Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram : Poor public participation.

(5) Competing bodies & agencies in various states. Ex) Multiple agencies in public sanitation.

Role of Capacity Building in enabling PRIs

(1) Legislative Strengthening : Mandatory legal devolution of functions.

(2) Separate Panchayat at Cadre ensuring functionally independence.

(3) Mani Shankar Aiyer Committee :

(a) 3 month training of PRI Employee

(b) Digital & technical skill building.

(c) Panchayat ombudsman : For faster grievance redressal.

(4) Training Female Elected Women Representative : 46% strength but

Poor administrative skills → Training will realize potential.

(5) Skill Development :- (a) Deficiency identification. Ex) Poor parameters of health, education.

(b) Data Collection & identifying beneficiaries.

(c) Data driven policy making at PRI level.

(d) Available funding mechanisms for local rollout of schemes.

(6) Mandating Citizen Charters of PRI. Ex) Expected delivery times.

(7) Social Audits, Public Expenditure Management Survey etc :- Training people to demand accountability.

Capacity Enhancement of PRIs is sine qua non to realise vision of Art. 40 :- Enable them as institutions of local self governance.

Candidates must not write on this margin

14. उभरते संवैधानिक और राजनीतिक परिदृश्य में, सांविधिक आयोगों की प्रभावशीलता उनकी संरचनात्मक स्वायत्तता और स्वतंत्रता पर निर्भर करती है।" राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग (NCW) और राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) जैसे सांविधिक आयोगों के लिए संवैधानिक दर्जे की बढ़ती माँग के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

"In the evolving constitutional and political landscape, the effectiveness of statutory commissions depends on their structural autonomy and independence." Discuss in the context of the growing demand for constitutional status for statutory commissions like the National Commission for Women (NCW) and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ans 14) GANHRI has recently deferred accreditation of NHRC owing to lack of statutory autonomy & political interference.

Need of constitutional status for NCW

1. Allocation of funds as charged on Consolidated Funds.
   Eg) Autonomous ~~funds~~ Support to Rape victims.
2. President will mandatorily lay report in Parliament.
   Eg) Executive can be directly questioned.
3. Rational & Transparent Appointment via independent selection committee.
4. Can function as Civil Court.

(a) Call into record for documents.
(b) Issue warrants for appearance.
(c) Punish for contempt of orders

(5) Will make policies & budgeting gender inclusive.

(6) Can demand accountability of executive of legal shortcomings.
Ex) Non constitution of ICC under POSH.

(7) Policy recommendations will have Constitutional backing.
Ex) Policy on Menstrual leave by NCW

Constitutional status for NHRC

(1) Institutional & Functional Autonomy will reduce allegations of favouring executives.
Ex) NHRC does not enquire into Railways' manual scavenger death.

(2) Constitutional independence: Policies

to form regulations for laws.

Ex) ~~Reg~~ Regulations for UDHR provisions.

(3) Can demand Action Taken Reports from executives.

(4) Constitutional backing to suo-moto investigations.

Ex) Cases of bonded labor investigation.

(5) Independent grant of rehabilitation & compensation.

(6) will gain credibility as executive & will have no say in functioning.

Ex) Reinstation of GANHRI ratings.

(7) Civil Court powers will ensure enforceability of PHRC Act, 1993.

Constitutional status succeeded in improving functioning of NCSC/NCSTC; their success calls for similar extension to NCW & NCBC.

Candidates must not write on this margin

15. "संवैधानिक मूल्यों को बनाए रखने के लिए एक स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका आवश्यक है, किंतु जनता के विश्वास को बनाए रखने के लिए इसे जवाबदेह भी होना चाहिए।" हाल ही के मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

"An independent judiciary is essential for upholding constitutional values, but it must also remain accountable to preserve public trust." Discuss in the context of recent issues.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ans (15) Recent debates on judicial appointment & Cases of alleged judicial corruption has reignited Accountability vs Independence Debate.

Judicial Independence to uphold Constitutional Values

(1) Art. (32) & Art. (226) : Judiciary as protector of Fundamental Rights.

(2) Art. (124) : Judicial Independence in appointment & working of Supreme Court.

(3) Fourth Judges Case : Judicial independence is part of Basic Structure Doctrine.

Ex) Independent Collegium System.

(4) L. Chandra Kumar Case : Judicial

Review to ensure constitutional supremacy demands independent judiciary.

(5) Writs & Orders : Demand executive & legislative accountability.

Ex) Ayodhya Case; MC Mehta Case: Judicial Action to protect citizen rights.

(6) Separation of Powers : No discussion on Conduct of Judges in Parliament; Contempt Powers of Higher Judiciary etc.

(7) Protecting essential Constitutional Values
- → Federalism (SR Bommai Case)
- → Secularism (Shah Bano Case)
- → Sovereignty (Re Berubari Union)

However necessary to remain accountable for public trust

(1) Lengthy & Complex Removal Procedure: Cannot be removed despite impropriety.

(2) Nepotism & Bias in Appointment

Ex) No female CJI till date.

(3) Cases of judicial encroachment in legislative & executive domain. Ex) Aadhar Case, 2019.

(4) Can give rise to judicial supremacy.
Ex) Anoop Baranwal Case → SC formed selection committee despite no constitutional mandate.

(5) Erodes public trust without accountability. Ex) Ex-CJI judging "own case".

(6) Strict separation of executive in appointment.

(7) Persistent issues → Corruption Alleged
→ Pendency
→ Delayed Justice

Way Forward: (1) Reform NJAC to balance independence & accountability
Ex) CJI to have casting vote.

(2) Bring SC & HC under RTI Ambit

Institutional Trust are necessary to ensure public confidence in judiciary

16. विश्वसनीयता, पारदर्शिता और निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय विनियामकों की संस्थागत स्वायत्तता अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण है। हाल ही की घटनाओं के आलोक में, भारत में विनियामक निकायों की स्वतंत्रता और स्वायत्तता से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Institutional autonomy of sectoral regulators is critical for ensuring credibility, transparency, and fair competition. In light of recent incidents, examine the issues pertaining to the independence and autonomy of regulatory bodies in India.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ans) Recent Case of SEBI Chief being alleged of Conflict of interest has raised issue of regulators autonomy.

Requirement of Autonomy for Regulators

1. Fair & Neutral Application of law
2. Build public & Companies trust
3. Prevent excessive litigation
4. Ensures level playing field.

Issues pertaining to regulatory bodies Independence & autonomy

1. Legislative Ambiguity : Multiple Bodies in same arena.

Ex) Competition Commission & TDSAT for telecom regulation

(2) Conflict of interest of regulatory authority-
Ex) SEBI personnel having private company shares

(3) Tribunal oversight over regulators-
Ex) NCLAT & SEBI jurisdiction.

(4) Issue of functionary dependence on executives.
Ex) RBI officers are government employees.

(5) Perceived partiality towards public companies.
Ex) CCI does not act against LIC's market monopoly.

(6) Legal provisions ambiguity is exploited.
Ex) IRDAI in 2024 imposed penalties on general insurers for violation of vague guidelines.

(7) Increased litigation over regulatory decisions.

(8) Lack of private player representation in regulator boards.

(9) Reactionary & Not Proactive Regulation.
Ex) Jane Street Scandal.

(10) Technical Incompetence of Regulators.
Ex) RBI's inaction of growing illegal cryptotrade.

Measures required :- (1) Legal Measures :-
(a) Separate jurisdiction.
(b) Clarity in provisions.
(c) Graded & defined penalties.

(2) Inducting private players in regulatory board.

(3) Technological Capacity Building of employees.

(4) Mandatory disclosure of conflict of interest.

Regulator's credibility & trust in institutional autonomy will ensure actual & fair application of law

Candidates must not write on this margin

17. आपके विचार में, प्रशासनिक चुनौतियों के बावजूद, सामाजिक न्याय और समतामूलक विकास के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में जातिगत जनगणना किस सीमा तक एक आवश्यक कदम है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

How far do you think a caste census is a necessary step toward realising the goals of social justice and equitable development, despite the administrative challenges it poses? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ans) Announcement of Caste Census with Census 2026 ~~has~~ is done to collect data about regional distribution & socio-economic indicators of caste.

Caste Census as necessary step

1) Data driven policy making & execution. Ex) More funds under OBC schemes to OBC dominated states.

2) Measure levels of socio-economic backwardness → Required revision of financial support.

3) Discover intensity of backwardness of castes.

4) Use data to refine reservation policies. Ex) Court allowed subclassification within OBCs.

(5) Caste data to be used for policy outreach to marginalized sections.

Ex) Awareness about section specific schemes.

(6) Regional concentration data : Use for Finance Commission Equity Based Transfer.

(7) Basis of further research into caste.

Ex) Subjective surveys in caste experiences.

However, it faces administrative challenges

(1) Unlimited ~~prof~~ proliferation of castes.

Ex) Spelling variations of caste.

(2) Difficult to categorize & process data.

(3) Caste identities are highly localised
↳ issues about policy relevance.

Ex) Gupta as of Bihar : OBC
Gupta as of UP : General Section

(4) Issue of misreporting of data -
Ex) People claiming lower caste in hope of reservation benefits.

(5) Challenges of data security & privacy → Ex) Caste data leaks

(6) Politicisation of caste data.
Ex) Demand for Dominant Caste Reservation.

(7) Added training of surveyors & collection & storage of caste data → Higher costs.

Way Forward :- (1) Pilot survey of caste identities → Develop broad verticals.

(2) Training surveyor for accurate collection of data.

(3) Data security to prevent politicisation

(4) Data usage to refine policies.

Caste census require administrative prudence but can help refine our social justice policies.

Candidates must not write on this margin

18. "आधुनिक शासन की जटिलता अनुकूलनीय और गतिशील प्रशासनिक सुधारों की माँग करती है।" भारतीय शासन में दक्षता, पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही में सुधार लाने में प्रशासनिक सुधारों की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

"The complexity of modern governance demands adaptive and dynamic administrative reforms." Evaluate the role of administrative reforms in improving efficiency, transparency, and responsiveness in Indian governance. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ans (18) Emerging digital, social & environmental threats is leading to increased demands of flexible governance.

Complexity of Modern Governance

(1) Scale & Scope of operations.
Ex) India's population ~140 crore but limited government officials.

(2) Rapid digital challenges.
Ex) Rise of cyberattacks on public offices.

(3) New demands of public in changing world. Ex) Growing demand of Geriatric Care.

(4) Evolving threats in governance.
Ex) Digital methods of collusive corruption

(5) Emerging new solution demands.

Ex) Demand for newer PPP models.

Role of Administrative Reforms

① Personnel Reforms : Mission Karmayogi

Competency Based Civil service (Efficiency)

Solution orientation (Responsiveness)

Facilitator between state & market (Transparency)

② Shift from Weberian to adaptive bureaucracy : (a) Efficient : Better use of Funds.

(b) Responsive : Flexible solutions like HAM-PPP model

(c) Transparent : PFMS (Public Finance Management System) : Dynamic update of funds flow

③ Shift towards e-governance : (a) Efficiency via faster work flows.

Ex - e-office, SARROW etc.

(b) Responsive to demands of public.
Ex ABHA ID (Healthcare); PM-eVidya (education)

(c) Transparency : Faster grievance redressal
Ex CPGRAMS.

(4) Emphasis on reducing regulatory cholesterol. Ex) Unlocking private potential via Vivaad to Vishwas.

(5) Regulatory to Developmental State :

(a) Efficient : Use of public resources for common development. Ex) Infrastructure Pipeline.

(b) Transparent : Proactive Public Disclosure.
Ex) Sec-(4) of RTI Act.

(c) Responsive : Ex) Vivaad se Vishwaas 2.0

Adaptive & Flexible bureaucracy is best suited to meet demands of changing socioeconomic environment.

19. विगत 75 वर्षों में भारत-चीन संबंधों की प्रगति व्यावहारिक सहयोग और अनसुलझे रणनीतिक तनावों के बीच संतुलन को दर्शाती है। इस उभरती नीति की रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए और चीन के साथ विषमताओं को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत द्वारा उठाए जाने वाले कदमों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

The trajectory of India-China relations in the last 75 years reflects a balance between pragmatic cooperation and unresolved strategic tensions. Discuss the contours of this evolving policy and highlight the measures India should take to counterbalance asymmetries with China. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ans (19) EAM S. Jaishankar asserts that, "India China relations are based on cooperative currents while diverting strategic tensions".

Contours of Evolving India China Policy

(1) Military Tensions along Galwan & Tawang ⇒ WMCC Mechanism for de-escalation

(2) Economic Cooperation ⇒ Trade with $118 bn but high import dependence.

↳ India reducing dependence via PLI & Make in India

→ Restricting data transfer. Ex) Tencent case

→ Restricting FDI investment by China.

(3) Evolving regional autonomy challenges.

- China's debt diplomacy with Sri Lanka
- CPEC corridor infringing India's Sovereignity.
- Bangladesh, Maldives etc. : Pro India to Pro China shift due to regime change.

(4) Issues in Indian Ocean Region

- Chinese Aggression & Navy's misuse
- Competing forums of Littoral state
- Surveillance challenges.
  Ex) Chinese research vessel at Colombo Port in 2024.

(5) Multilateral Evolution

- China's blocking India's UNSC Bid
- China's dominance in AIIB & ADB
- China's attempt to make SCO as Anti-West Forum

(6) Bilateral Challenges like Stapled ~~Ballot~~ Passport to Arunachal people

Measures for India to balance asymmetry

(1) Border → Continue WMCC talks
→ Descalation along border
→ Using International forums to raise Chinese Agression.

(2) Economic → Make in India to reduce dependence
→ Restrained on Chinese investment.

(3) Neighbourhood & Infrastructure → Patient outreach & humanitarian assistance
→ IMEC to counter BRI
→ "Diamond Necklace" strategy against string of pearls.

(4) Geopolitical Balancing → SCO + QUAD
→ BRICS + I2U2

Through pragmatic cooperation & ~~Text~~ stronger response India can balance China's aggression.

Candidates must not write on this margin

20. चतुर्पक्षीय सुरक्षा संवाद (QUAD) का एक समुद्री सुरक्षा समूह से बहुआयामी साझेदारी के रूप में विकास, हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में बदलती रणनीतिक वास्तविकताओं को दर्शाता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाओं और रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता के लिए QUAD द्वारा प्रस्तुत अवसरों और चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

The evolution of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD) from a maritime security grouping to a multidimensional partnership reflects changing strategic realities in the Indo-Pacific. In this context, examine the opportunities and challenges that QUAD presents for India's regional aspirations and strategic autonomy. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Ans20) QUAD was proposed by Shinzo Abe for maritime security but it has broader agenda now:

QUAD = India, Japan, Australia, USA

QUAD Members

India's opportunities with QUAD Partnership

1. Indo Pacific → Strategic Partnership
   - → Multinaval Exercise
     Ex) MALABAR exercise
   - → Countering Chinese aggression
   - → Free open & Rule Based Indo Pacific

2. Economic Cooperation → Deepening

trade links with US, Japan & Australia.

Ex> ECTA Concluded with Australia.

(3) Multivector Partnership of QUAD

- Balance to China's BRI
- Cooperation in Maritime security
- Like minded Democratic Partnerships

(4) Evolution towards securing critical minerals. Ex> India's membership of Mineral Security Partnership was facilitated by QUAD Members.

(5) Sharing technologies & enhancing capabilities

Ex> Naval agreements between India-Japan-USA

(6) Geopolitical Partnership : Necessary in multipolar order.

Ex> QUAD criticised China's activity in Eastwards & Aksai Chin.

However there are challenges too:

① Declining Non-Alignment & growing Western tilt → More Chinese Aggression
→ Can alienate Russia (largest arms supplier)
→ Potential coercion to take Western stance in global issue.

② Difference in Views: US Calls it military partnership, while India denies.

③ Emerging Competitive alliances. Ex) QUAD v/s AUKUS, SQUAD etc.

④ Difficult to maintain diplomatic balance with growing US-China divide.

⑤ Limited potential utilisation due to restrained military engagement.

Way Forward: ① Balance QUAD with SCO & BRICS.
② Emphasis on Free, Open & Rule Based Indo Pacific
③ Improve logistical synergy.

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

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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.

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.

SPECIAL REQUEST FOR CANDIDATE AVAILING ONLINE FACILITY

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-

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।