RECEIVED
25 JUL 2025

NEXT IAS

MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : FLT250[illegible]6 **Test No. : [illegible]06**

Name of Candidate: Aman Jhanwar Mobile No. [redacted]

Roll No. : RS25DI B39001 Start Time ..... End Time.....

Date of Examination: 25/7/25 Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

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

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
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, Email, 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, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा ।
3. अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
5. अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के उत्तर संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखने होंगे। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS: .....

.....

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1	1 .....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
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. संवैधानिक नैतिकता क्या है? समान नागरिक संहिता (यूसीसी) का कार्यान्वयन भारतीय संविधान में निहित संवैधानिक नैतिकता के दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक संरेखित है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

What is constitutional morality? How far does the implementation of the Uniform Civil Code (UCC) align with the vision of constitutional morality as encompassed in the Indian Constitution? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Constitutional Morality refers to policy formulation, administrative decision & public actions aligned with constitutional goals & provisions in real sense.

Supreme court in many cases & judgements has reiterated over "constitutional morality."

Uniform civil code
- → Article 44 (DPSP)
- → refers to same personal laws for all citizens
- → Irrespective of religion, race, caste, or sex (non-discriminatory)
- → Uttarakhand & Goa have already implemented

UCC aligned with vision of constitutional morality

① Upholds Article 14, 15 & 21
- → non discriminatory personal laws over all religions & sex

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Right to dignity of life for women u/a 21

② Implementation of Article 45

→ Article 45 ~~implies~~ explicitly talks about UCC

③ Fundamental duty to empower women under article 51 A Eg: Protection from domestic violence in live-in relation

④ State's responsibility to protect citizens
Eg: Prohibiting social evils like Polygamy.

⑤ Constitutional right to pre-birth or unmarried offsprings

It legitimises offspring from unmarried couple & provide equal inheritance rights.

However, UCC must strike a balance between — Religious freedom
— Individual autonomy
— constitutional Morality.

UCC is a necessary step in realisation of constitutional morality however community participation & special concerns of minorities must be considered.

Candidates must not write on this margin

2. संविधान का अनुच्छेद 143 राष्ट्रपति संदर्भ तंत्र के माध्यम से सर्वोच्च न्यायालय को सलाहकार क्षेत्राधिकार प्रदान करता है। इस प्रावधान के अंतर्गत सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के सलाहकार क्षेत्राधिकार के महत्व और दायरे की जांच कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Article 143 of the Constitution confers advisory jurisdiction upon the Supreme Court through a presidential reference mechanism. Examine the significance and scope of the Supreme Court's advisory jurisdiction under this provision. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Recently, President Draupadi Murmu asked 14 questions to S.C. using Article 143 after Governor of T.N. v/s State of T.N., 2024 Judgement.

Significance of Article 143

① Constitutional interpretation

→ can resolve doubts of different interpretation of constitution

② Prevent overbreach of power

President using Article 143 can reinforce clarity over the jurisdictions of various arms of state

③ Solution where constitution is silent

Recent eg where Time limit u/a 111, 200 & 201 to give assent to bill is not mentioned in constitution

Candidates must not write on this margin

Scope of Supreme Court's jurisdiction

① Non-Binding in nature

→ Advisory in nature, President ~~can~~ may or may not follow

→ However, it is hard to refute as advisory is given by the Apex court

② Pre-constitutional Dilemmas

Any question regarding any pre-constitutional law or ~~correct~~ convention — S.C. has to mandatorily provide advise

③ S.C.'s discretion in other cases

S.C. may ~~to~~ deny to provide advise to president in any other matters u/a 143.

④ Constitutional bench is set up ~~to~~ whenever Article 143 is provoked

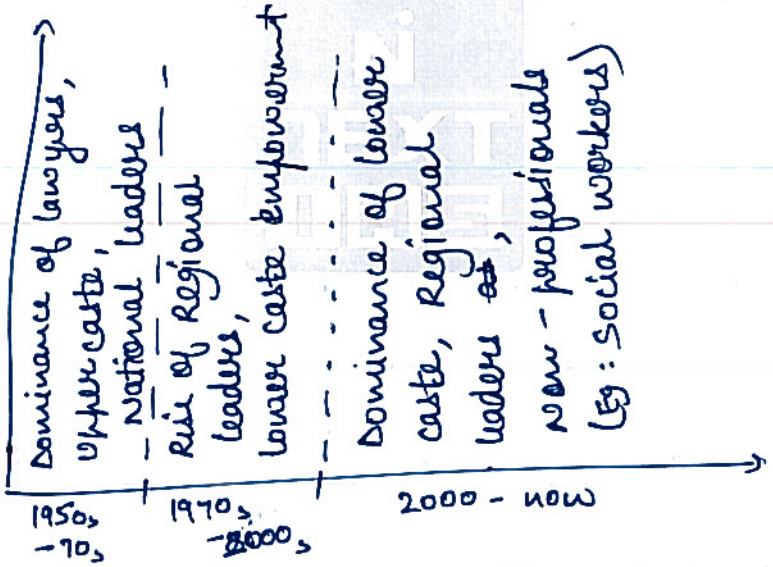
Article 143 has been functional as it prevents governance paralysis & clears disputes between different arms. as was observed in First Judges case (1981) over appointment of Judges.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3. स्वतंत्रता के बाद से, संसद सदस्यों (एमपी) की बदलती सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति के साथ भारतीय संसद की संरचना में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन आया है। भारत में प्रतिनिधि लोकतंत्र की समग्र गुणवत्ता पर इस बदलाव के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Since Independence, the composition of the Indian Parliament has undergone a significant change with the changing socio-economic profile of the Members of Parliament(MPs). Analyse the impact of this shift on the overall quality of representative democracy in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Article 79, 80 & 81 provides for establishment of Parliament, council of States & ~~He~~ lower house. It is the legislative arm of state however over time it has evolved along with society.



Changing composition of Parliament

Impact on overall Quality of Democracy

① Reduced debates & discussions quality

As composition has shifted from lawyers & educated class to less-educated class the quality of debates & has decreased

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Reduced No. of seatings

Avg seating in 17th Lok Sabha was just around 100 days which is way less than what was in 1950s

③ Dominance of Political Whips

As most MPs do not belong to law background, they often do not understand legal language & follow party whips to vote.

④ ~~Rise Of Fame~~ Decreased involvement of Parliamentary committees

Only 15% bill were referred to parliamentary committees in 17th Lok Sabha.

⑤ Women Participation have not grown much & has been stagnant between 12-15% since last 3-4 Lok Sabhas.

However, need for training of MPs to have some real quality debates & discussion has become necessary. Legislatures must remember they are there to raise voice of people & not to satisfy political whips

Candidates must not write on this margin

4. अधिकार-आधारित लोकतंत्र में, एनएचआरसी जैसी संस्थाओं को प्रतीकात्मक उपस्थिति से आगे बढ़कर वास्तविक समय प्रभाव तक विकसित होना चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के मानवाधिकार ढांचे के भीतर संरचनात्मक और कार्यात्मक मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

In a rights-based democracy, institutions like the NHRC must evolve beyond symbolic presence to real-time impact. In this context, discuss the structural and functional issues within India's human rights framework. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

NHRC was established under Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. However it is often referred as "Toothless Tiger" as it does not possess sufficient powers.

Structural & Functional issues

① Vacancy & Delay in appointments

Often NHRC & SHRC are troubled with high vacancy ~~and~~ too

② Political appointments & Interference

Appointments are influenced by Political agendas & decisions often controlled by govt.

③ ~~Dep~~ Dependence on Police Personnels

NHRC does not have its own investigation personnels as required by international human rights body.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Ineffective working

NHRC ~~of~~ fails to achieve its objectives due to lack of required powers

⑤ International Gradation

since last 2 years, international body has degraded NHRC due to ~~tact~~ dependence on police & interference by Government

Solutions to the issues

① Providing NHRC = independent personnel system

② constitutional backing

③ Power of civil court as well as setting up dedicated fast track courts for human rights related cases.

④ Timely appointment mechanism

⑤ Expenditure to be charged of CFI

⑥ Ban on post-retirement appointments of NHRC members.

Empowerment of NHRC is the requirement to uphold "Right to Dignity of life" under Article 21.

Candidates must not write on this margin

5. परिसीमन 'एक नागरिक, एक वोट' के विचार को मान्यता देता है, लेकिन इसके निहितार्थ संघवाद के सिद्धांतों के खिलाफ जाते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Delimitation upholds the idea of 'one citizen, one vote', but its implications go against the principles of federalism.Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Article 82 provides for allocation of seats in houses of parliament. However Delimitation commission is a statutory body.

Idea of Delimitation
- → Equal value of every vote
- → "One citizen, one vote"
- → no region, individual or any basis must get unequal value of vote
- → Treating every region equal within India irrespective of economic or social background.

Tussle between federalism & Delimitation

① Recent announcement of Census 2027 provoked southern states over question of delimitation.

② Equal delimitation may lead to punishment for those who developed

Eg: Kerala where TFR < 2.0 may lose

Candidates must not write on this margin

seats in parliament, while Bihar which failed in population control may gain more seats.

③ Equality at individual level v/s Regional level

→ Equal Delimitation ~~is~~ may lead to ~~reduced~~ increased importance of central & northern states, ~~&~~ reducing importance of southern & North-Eastern's say.

④ ~~Co~~ Composition of Council of States will also change in favour of populous states.

Way Forward

① Giving "Population Control" some weightage to balance delimitation changes.

② May adopt USA model of equal representation of each state in Council of States.

Delimitation has been frozen since 1972, however it has become cause of tension between northern & southern states. A balance must be aimed to neither hurt federalism nor punish those who got developed.

Candidates must not write on this margin

6. "कौशल विकास को प्रभावी बनाने हेतु, प्रधानमंत्री इंटर्नशिप योजना (PMIS) जैसे कार्यक्रमों को केवल सहभागिता तक सीमित न रहकर, रोजगारोन्मुख परिणाम सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"To make skilling meaningful, programs like PM Internship Scheme (PMIS) must ensure not just participation but employability-linked outcomes." Comment.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

In Budget of 2025, Finance Minister has announced PM Internship scheme (PMIS) to improve employability of Indian Youths.

Objectives of PMIS

- → To make workforce Industry ready
- → encourage Industry - University collaboration
- → Improve productivity of ~~efficiency of~~ your workforce
- → Use of technology to provide employment services

~~Compo~~ **Benefits of PMIS like schemes**

① Improved employability of young graduates.

Acc to world bank, ~~Study~~ 51% of graduates are unemployable in India

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Bringing back dropped students

Providing temporary employment & real life training will attract dropped out students.

③ Providing cheap labour to industries

Internship bridge the shortage of labour in industries

④ Formalisation of workforce

~~Ass~~ As Top 500 companies will recruit people, this may increase their chances to ~~get~~ grab full time employment in formal sector

Challenges → Low participation from students

~~lack~~ Low no. of applications converting into Offers

Lack of enthusiasm among corporates

Low Financial incentives do not encourage students

PMIS scheme will enable higher productivity and employment generation of young India — key to attain "Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas"

Candidates must not write on this margin

7. "महिला-केंद्रित कल्याण योजनाओं को महज कल्याणकारी दृष्टिकोण से आगे बढ़कर सशक्तिकरण की दिशा में अग्रसर होना चाहिए।" प्रमुख योजनाओं के परिप्रेक्ष्य में परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Women-centric welfare schemes need to move beyond welfare to empowerment." Examine in the context of key women-centric welfare schemes. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Candidates must not write on this margin

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

"The increasing regulatory oversight on civil society organisations risks shrinking democratic space." Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The recent Ammendment in FCRA regulations has raised questions on independence of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) — key player in nation's development.

Increasing Regulatory Oversight

FCRA regulations have become stringent.

1. Each CSO receiving Foreign donations must open A/c in SBI Delhi branch
2. Licenses will be issued by Ministry of Home Affairs
3. All information regarding expenditures of receipt must be submitted to the Ministry.
4. Aadhar details of all CSO officeholders must be submitted to Homen ministry.
5. Amount received should not be reappropriated in any other activity other that the task it was allotted for

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑥ Not more than 20% funding should be spent on administration.

Risk of Shrinking Democracy Space

① May lead to over-regulations over CSOs (CSO no. reduced to 16000 from 40,000)

② Funding issues as foreign contributions are restricted

③ May discourage active participation of volunteers as their details need to be shared

④ May lead to political influence over CSOs

Way Forward

① Allowing CSOs to work independently

② Avoiding ~~writ~~ arbitrary actions by state against ~~to~~ CSOs

③ Preventing CSOs from external influence which may make them antithetical to national growth. Eg: Green Peace supported Protests at Kudankulam Nuclear Plant

CSO, act as agency between state & citizens. It helps in raising minority dissent & thus must be encouraged to attain constitutional morality

Candidates must not write on this margin

9. "भारत का अफ्रीका के साथ संबंध अब केवल विकास सहयोग तक सीमित नहीं रह गया है, बल्कि वह रणनीतिक तथा आर्थिक हितों से भी प्रेरित होता जा रहा है।" विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

India's engagement with Africa is no longer limited to development cooperation but is increasingly shaped by strategic and economic considerations. Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Recent visit of PM Modi to Namibia led to signing of MoU to implement UPI in Namibia — shifting from development cooperation of strategic & economic considerations.

Strategic & Economic Considerations

① Including African Union in G20 during Indian presidency — strategic step

② Many African countries part of International Solar Alliance — a strategic as well economically important initiative

③ International Big Cat Alliance (IBCA)

India along with 4 African nations established IBCA — showcasing strategic co-operation

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Opening IIT Madras campus in zanzibar (Kenya) – expanding cultural ties.

⑤ Mineral exploration by KHANIJ Ltd.

⑥ ~~to~~ Agreement on Uranium acquisition with countries like Ghana, South Africa, etc.

⑦ Adding African nations in multi-national organisations. Eg: Addition of Egypt, Ethiopia in BRICS.

Challenges ahead

- Global Political Outcry and Climate change
  - ↳ China's ~~op~~ active presence in Africa
  - ↳ Civil wars & political instability
    Eg: Conflicts in DRC
  - ↳ Multiple parties controlling single nation
    Eg: Ethiopia is controlled by 4-5 different parties

India in recent years has improved its engagement with various african nations to utilise Africa's resources & establish itself as global power in Multipolar world.

Candidates must not write on this margin

10. "खाड़ी क्षेत्र में भारतीय प्रवासी भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था एवं जन-आधारित कूटनीति को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।" चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The Indian diaspora in the Gulf region plays a pivotal role in shaping India's economic relations and people-centric diplomacy with West Asia. Discuss.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

According to World Bank, India has the largest diaspora ~~in all~~ with over more than 3 crore people. However, Gulf region stands the largest holder of Indian Diasporal with more than 50 lakh Indian origin people.

Role of Diaspora in Economic Relations

① Gulf countries depends on India for labour supply especially in construction sector.

② Huge remittances to India
Eg: UAE stands 2nd ~~source~~ largest source of remittance after USA.

③ Scope of financial integration of systems
Eg: UAE adopting Rupay debit cards.

④ Scope for Trade Deals of Free Trade Agreements

Candidates must not write on this margin

Role of Diaspora in People-centric Diplomacy

(1) Cultural diffusion between the two regions
Eg: Inauguration of Biggest Swaminarayan Temple in Abu Dhabi.

(2) India's active participation in Arab countries judicial system where Indians are involved.

(3) Huge Diaspora ~~lead~~ builds good political relations among countries

Challenges ~~of~~ exist

(1) Traditional systems like Kafala system - exploitative in nature

(2) ~~Human~~ Allegation of Human rights violation

(3) Susceptible to discrimination & ~~exploit~~ trafficking to Indian labours

However, ~~people-people ties of~~ Indian Diaspora is often considered as unique strength of India which helps India in building & maintaining ties with allover regions.

Candidates must not write on this margin

11. राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व में वृद्धि के बावजूद, पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में निर्वाचित महिला प्रतिनिधियों (ईडब्ल्यूआर) को प्रभावी भागीदारी और नेतृत्व में बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, ईडब्ल्यूआर के सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें तथा लिंग-समावेशी जमीनी स्तर पर शासन को सक्षम बनाने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों का सुझाव दीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Despite increased political representation, Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) in Panchayati Raj Institutions continue to face barriers to effective participation and leadership. In this context, discuss the challenges EWRs face and suggest reforms needed to enable gender-inclusive grassroots governance. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

According to Government Data, almost 50% representatives at local self government are women. However, empowerment of women on field often shows lag between records of reality.

Steps take for women leadership
- → 73rd & 74th Constitutional amendment Act
- → 106th ~~Sab~~ – Naree vandana Adhiniyam
- → Promotion of Self-Help Groups

Challenges faced by EWRs

① Prevalence of 'Sarpanch Pati'

Often women representatives are just on paper while real exercise is powered by their husbands.

② Patriarchal norms → Suppressing women

Candidates must not write on this margin

especially in rural areas

③ Caste discrimination in rural areas often lead to exclusion of Dalit EWR from decision making

④ Double Burden → EWRs are often subjected to balance household along with political leadership.

⑤ Rise of Money & Muscle Power → Discouraging women from active participation due to fear.

⑥ Lack of adequate women-sensitive infrastructure in PRIs

⑦ Lack of economic autonomy due to low economic empowerment makes EWRs susceptible to domination by Males.

Reforms needed to enable gender-inclusive grassroots governance

① Strengthening local bureaucracy to report of present concepts like

Candidates must not write on this margin

"Sarpanch Pati".

② Socio-religious reforms to eliminate caste based discrimination

③ Active involvement of CSOs to empower EWRs at grassroot level

④ Promotion of SHGs for economic independence

⑤ Education and awareness holds the key for long term changes of empowerement.

⑥ Gender-sensitive infrastructure like Toilets must be ensured.

⑦ Implementing 2nd ARC recommendations over financial federalism of EWR at grassroot leadership.

For inclusive governance, women empowerment in leadership becomes very important as reports suggest, women in leadership improves efficiency and adds compassion to rule following administration

Candidates must not write on this margin

12. फ्रांस में अर्ध-राष्ट्रपति प्रणाली राष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मंत्री के बीच सत्ता-साझाकरण का एक विशिष्ट मॉडल प्रस्तुत करती है। इस मॉडल की तुलना भारत की संसदीय प्रणाली से कीजिए, जिसमें कार्यकारी स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रत्येक द्वारा प्रदत्त संवैधानिक सुरक्षा पर जोर दिया गया है। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The semi-presidential system in France presents a distinct model of power-sharing between the President and Prime Minister. Compare this model with India's parliamentary system, with emphasis on the constitutional safeguards each offers to ensure executive stability. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Indian constitution has adopted # Equality, Liberty & fraternity from France, however there are some foundational differences among both political systems.

India	France
(1) Parliamentary System	(2) Semi-Presidential System
(2) President elected indirectly through ~~electoral~~ college	(2) President elected through direct elections
(3) President - ceremonial post	(3) President have major powers regarding international relations, etc.
(4) Prime Minister is head of Government	(4) President is Head of Government.
(5) Prime Minister is elected directly through Lok Sabha	(5) PM is appointed by president.

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑥ All powers are exercised by PM in reality	⑥ PM is responsible only for day-to-day activities.
⑦ Fixed tenure of 5 years for both PM & President	⑦ Fixed Tenure of 7 years for President while no such tenure of P.M.

Constitutional safeguards to ensure executive stability

① In India, as P.M. is the real head, he is responsible to lok sabha & if he loses majority in lok sabha, Govt falls.

→ However president may ask other parties to form coalition or may make a candidate P.M. and ask him/her to prove majority within a month

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ In case no such solution is met and parliament is hung, President may dissolve parliament & announce elections while asking existing govt. to act as caretaker govt.

(2) In France, as President is directly elected & responsible to people. his govt. only falls when his tenure ends or he is impeached.

→ However PM is part of National Assembly but is appointed by President, PM has to prove majority. However in case of lack of majority. A new P.M. can appointed without causing fall of govt as Head of Govt. is president in France. this leads to executive stability which was observed recently in France polity where 2-3 P.M. were changed frequently.

Though, both nations have a very different political system, both have deep rooted democratic values in society.

Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारतीय संविधान में नियंत्रण और संतुलन के सिद्धांत को अक्सर विधायी और कार्यकारी क्षेत्रों में न्यायपालिका की बढ़ती भूमिका द्वारा चुनौती दी जाती है। कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, विभिन्न अंगों के बीच कार्यात्मक पृथक्करण पर इसके प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The principle of checks and balances in the Indian Constitution is often challenged by the judiciary's expanding role in legislative and executive domains. Highlighting the reasons, assess its impact on the functional separation between various organs.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Recent provocation of Article 143 by president has raised a question over breach of separation of power by judiciary in recent Governor of Tamil Nadu v/s State of Tamil Nadu judgement.

Reasons behind Judicial expanding role

① Increase social activism of PILs

Increased citizen participation often raising doubts over govt's actions force Judiciary to expand its role.

Eg: ADR v/s ~~GOI~~ UOI, Act, 2024 (Electoral Bonds case)

② ~~Govt~~ Legal loopholes & vacuum

Presence of structural vacuums leads to judicial activism.

Eg: 2023 judgement over CBI selection committee

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ To serve justice

Judiciary often use judicial activism to incorporate justice in real sense.

Eg: Expanding the horizon of Article 19 & 21

Navtej Singh Johar case, 2018 accepting rights of LGBTQ+ & decriminalising them

④ Lack of Strong Government - often leads to policy paralysis

⑤ Lack of Govt's will to taken unpopular decisions which may cost them public backlash — This leads to actived role by judiciary

Impact on functional separation

① May lead to distortion of Doctrine of separation of powers

Eg: S.C. warned judges to not breach doctrine of separation of powers until & unless extreme cases.

Candidates must not write on this margin

② May raise questions over judiciary

As reiterated by S.C, if judiciary starts intervening in other ~~ops~~ organs, they may start intervening in judiciary

③ lack of expertise with judges may lead to social conflicts

Eg: Manipur violence caused after Manipur H.C. judgement

④ ~~Judici~~ ~~Gov~~ Executive & legislature may try to control Judiciary due to increased activism.

⑤ Violation of constitutional morality

Breach separation of power which is part of basic structure will violate constitutional morality.

Doctrine of Separation of Power is a delicate ~~balance between~~ power sharing mechanism between organs of state.

"Judiciary is protector of such mechanisms, it should become breacher in name of serving justice as reiterated" by Justice Surya Kant

Candidates must not write on this margin

14. चुनाव प्रक्रिया की विश्वसनीयता चुनाव आयोग की स्वायत्तता और तटस्थता पर निर्भर करती है। क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत का निर्वाचन आयोग चुनावी लोकतंत्र में जनता का विश्वास बनाए रखने में विश्वसनीयता के मुद्दों का सामना कर रहा है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The credibility of the electoral process rests on the autonomy and neutrality of the Election Commission. Do you think the Election Commission of India is facing credibility issues in sustaining public trust in electoral democracy? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The recent allegations over ECI by some political parties has once again raised questions over integrity of ECI as its neutrality is must to organise & fulfill real goal of democracy.

Important role of ECI in maintaining Credibility of Electoral ~~role~~ process

1. Prepares electoral roll list
2. Registers political parties & recognise eligible parties as national & state parties.
3. Enforce Model Code of Conduct (MCC)
4. Organise peaceful & neutral elections even in remotest regions
5. Counting & Declaring returning candidate
6. Verifying candidates info & expenditure account during elections
7. May cancel elections or postpone them in case satisfied that electoral process was rigged.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent Allegations Over ECI

1. The recent verification of Electors in Bihar Polls has raised questions from various political parties.

2. Credibility issues raised by Leader of opposition in Lok Sabha

3. The dominance of Government in ~~recent~~ selection committee for CECs and ECs under 2023 ammendment Act.

4. Dependence of ECI on government for expenditure as its expenses are not charged on CFI.

5. Security of conditions of service of Election commissioners (ECs) are not ensured like other constitutional posts.

6. Lack of autonomous personnel team with ECI and lack of personal secreatariat makes ECI dependent on Govt for ~~human~~ manpower

Candidates must not write on this margin

Reforms Required

① Making ECI expenditures expenses charged on CFI.

② Equating ~~of~~ condition of service of ECs ~~with C~~ similar to CEC

③ ~~Not~~ Neutral and unbiased ~~of~~ composition of selection committee

④ Establishing secretariat for ECI & providing human resources

⑤ Expanding powers of ECI to de-registe political parties. ~~& info~~

⑥ Strict enforcement of MCC by ECI.

Autonomy of Election Commission is pre-requisite for transparent elections. The current allegations are often politically motivated. However active steps must be taken to improve ECI's efficiency & prevent any such allegations which may erode public trust.

Candidates must not write on this margin

15. सहकारी समितियाँ भारत के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास का अभिन्न अंग हैं। बहु-राज्य सहकारी समितियों (एमएससीएस) के सामने आने वाली शासन और स्वायत्तता की चुनौतियों की जाँच कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि हाल ही में पारित बहु-राज्य सहकारी समितियाँ (संशोधन अधिनियम, 2023) इन मुद्दों को किस प्रकार संबोधित करने का प्रयास करता है।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Cooperative societies are integral to India's socio-economic development. Examine the governance and autonomy challenges faced by Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCSs) and discuss how the recent Multi-State Cooperative Societies (Amendment Act, 2023) seeks to address these issues.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

India is home to 30% of ~~co-~~ global co-operative societies which connect 14 crore families. — highlighting integral role of co-operative societies in India's development.

Co-operative societies in India are regulated

- ~~State~~ co-operative Acts → controlled by State govt.
- ~~MS~~ MSCS → controlled by central govt.

As co-operative is listed under ~~central~~ union as well as state subject list under schedule VII.

Governance & Autonomy challenges

① lack of professional advisory & expertise in co-operatives

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Political influence over appointments of office holders in MSCSs.

③ Benefits are often hijacked by upper caste men in rural areas due to low empowerment of other lower castes

④ lack of ~~credit~~ access to credit facility

⑤ Lack of active participation by members due to low benefits.

⑥ Low awareness of training among co-operative society members leads to governance issues.

⑦ Low level of pooling of resources of orientation towards traditional methods make co-operatives less beneficial.

Recent Multi-State Cooperative Societies (Ammendment Act, 2023) seeks to address these issues

① Providing proper training of awareness

Candidates must not write on this margin

programmes

② Programmes for easy credit accessibility to MSCS,

③ Providing economic ~~expertise~~ expertise to co-ops.

④ Institutional support & ordering legal norms

Candidates must not write on this margin

16. "सूचना आयोगों की संस्थागत स्वतंत्रता की दुर्बलता ने सूचना के अधिकार (RTI) व्यवस्था की प्रभावशीलता को क्षीण किया है।" सूचना आयोगों की स्वायत्तता एवं स्वतंत्रता के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

"Weak institutional independence of Information Commissions has diluted the effectiveness of the Right to Information (RTI) regime." Discuss in the light of autonomy and independence of the Information Commissions. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The supreme court has referred Information commissions (ICs) are getting slow death due to its ineffectiveness & lack of autonomy.

Institution dependence of ICs

1. Appointments done solely by Government
2. No proper SOP followed & no transparency over appointment.
3. High degree of vacancy & delayed appointments.
4. Expenditures are not charged on CFI.
5. Political interference in day-to-day working as well as appointment.

Ineffectiveness of IC impacting RTI regime

1. High Pendency of RTI applications

Over 3.5 lakh RTIs are pending.

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Misuse of section 8 of RTI Act

Section 8 is often used as safeguard to protect from hiding irregularities.

③ Providing ~~&~~ not-needed information

Providing excessive info or non-relevant info to discourage RTI activists.

④ ~~Extortory~~ Frivolus applications by RTI activists which ~~are aimed~~ leads to wastage of money, effort & human resource.

⑤ Often breaching of deadline of 30 days or back-dating while providing info to ~~=~~ avoid legal scrutiny of actions

⑥ Lack of implementation of section 4 which provides for automatic disclosure of important & not classified information

Due to such lack of independence, autonomy & effectiveness — RTI regime is losing its importance

Candidates must not write on this margin

Reforms needed

① Constitutional backing of IC will ~~make~~ increase administrative departments obligation toward I.C.

② Establishing proper SOP and creating transparency in appointment of commissioners

③ Eliminating loopholes → Proper ~~clarification~~ codification of section & exemptions.

④ Providing more manpower of filling vacancies

Information Commission was established to empower citizens to hold executive, legislature & judiciary accountable, responsive & transparent. The independence & autonomy of IC is uncompromisable requirement for effective RTI regime.

Candidates must not write on this margin

17. "भारतीय सिविल सेवाओं की परिकल्पना निष्पक्षता एवं दक्षता के उपकरण के रूप में की गई थी, तथापि वर्तमान में इन्हें कठोर तथा राजनीतिक रूप से प्रेरित माना जा रहा है।" इस धारणा के कारणों की समीक्षा करते हुए उपयुक्त सुधारात्मक उपाय प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

"Civil services in India were envisioned as instruments of neutrality and efficiency, yet they are increasingly perceived as rigid and politicised." Examine the issues responsible for this perception and suggest corrective measures. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Civil services was first organised formally by Lord Cornwallis to provide a apolitical permanent administrative organ for policy continuity & effective governance.

Issues responsible for such perception

① ~~Too~~ Politicisation of Civil services

Often civil servants are perceived as politically compromised due to increasing political influence.

② Blind rule following

Civil servants have become a blind rule followers and making rules as end in themselves rather than means.

③ Apathetic behaviour

Lack of compassion & inclusivity of public has made civil servants as apathetic to

Candidates must not write on this margin

public concerns.

④ Cases of Rampant corruption

Frequent news regarding corrupt officers has made civil services look as corrupt

⑤ Frequent transfers

Avg tenure of a D.M. in a district is just 18 months.

⑥ Ineffective Public offices

Public offices often are inefficient with high absenteeism leading discomfort to public.

⑦ Civil servants are often perceived as elite & not connected to masses.

Corrective Measures

① Implement 2nd ARC recommendation

(a) Fixed tenure ~~of~~ upto 20 years of service

(b) Two in-depth career service scrutiny

(i) one at 14 years — to ~~warn~~ warn civil servant of deficiency & improve them

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) second after 20 years, if problems continue, govt. may remove such officers.

② Recommendations of HOTA committee

(i) establishing civil services board (CSB) regarding posting of transferring civil servants.

(ii) Only chief minister can transfer civil servant providing clear reasons, no other ministers must have this power

(iii) Guaranteeing atleast 3 years of tenure at one posting except extreme cases

③ Implementing Sevottam Model

- Citizen Charter
- Grievance Redressal Mechanism
- Effective Public service

④ Ethical Training through iGOT programme under Mission Karmayogi

~~To attain~~ The ultimate goal of governance is public service and civil services must be made effective means to attain that goal.

Candidates must not write on this margin

18. निरंतर आर्थिक प्रगति एवं सामाजिक क्षेत्र में व्यय के बावजूद भारत का वैश्विक मानव विकास सूचकांकों में प्रदर्शन संतोषजनक नहीं है। समावेशी एवं न्यायसंगत मानव विकास में बाधा उत्पन्न करने वाले संरचनात्मक कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Despite consistent economic growth and social sector spending, India continues to perform poorly in global human development rankings. Examine the structural issues that inhibit equitable and inclusive human development. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

~~Go~~ Article 14, 15, 17, 21, 23 & 24 encompass Human development implicitly or explicitly. However, despite constitutional obligations, India has failed to perform globally, it has attained 130 rank out of 190+ countries in 2025.

Structural issues inhibiting human development-

① **Unequal economic growth**

While India has grown at 7% p.a. GDP growth since past 15 years
Job growth is just 2% p.a.

② **Prevalence of Cultural norms such as Caste**: Inhibiting uplift of lower castes.

③ **Hijack of social sector schemes by few elites**

Eg: Acc to Business Standard, only 20% paddy farmers & 9.6% farmers avail

Candidates must not write on this margin

benefit of MSP.

④ Hijack of Affirmative policies like reservation : Rohini commission highlighted how 25% OBC castes get 95% reserved jobs.

⑤ Implicit continuity of Untouchability in rural areas.

⑥ Low quality Public Health sector

India spends only 1.6% of GDP in health against target of 2.5%

⑦ Low spending on education

Indian spends only around 4% of GDP while targets stands at 6%

⑧ Low spending on R&D leading to lack of technological integration in human development

→ India spends less than 1% of GDP while countries like Israel & South Korea spend 6% & 4% respectively.

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑨ Lack of women empowerement in economic sector

COW LFPR stands at 37%. while in china it stands at 68%.

⑩ Politicisation of sensitive issues

often divert political issues over traditional issues rather than debating over progressive steps to be taken.

⑪ Apathetic behaviour bureaucracy insensitive to public needs & blind rule following.

Corrective measures of way forward

- Sub-categorisation of caste for effective implementation of reservation as iterated by 2 S.C Judges
- Rationalisation of social schemes
- Increase expenditure on R&D for innovative ideas for human development
- Encouraging women participation by providing creche services in offices
- Rural industrialisation for employment generation

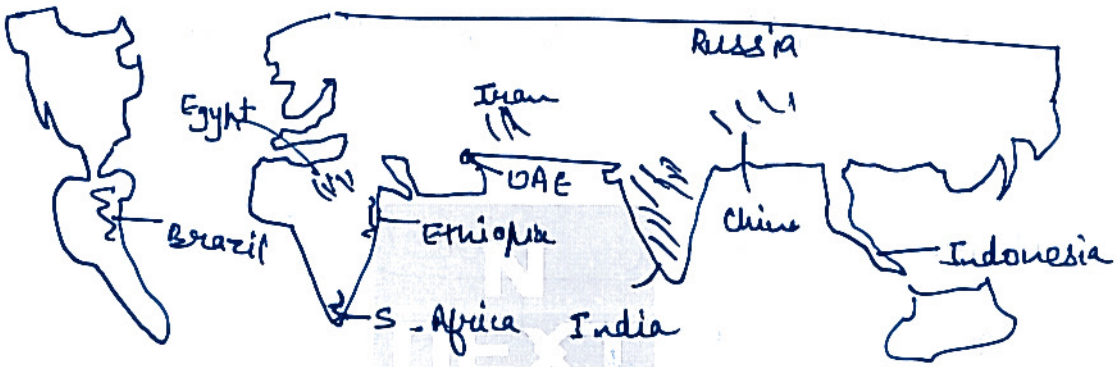
India being 4th largest economy must capitalise on its demographic dividend or else it may turn to demographic disaster.

Candidates must not write on this margin

19. "BRICS के विस्तार से भारत को वैश्विक आर्थिक शासन में अपनी भूमिका को सशक्त करने का अवसर प्राप्त होता है।" BRICS Plus मंच के माध्यम से भारत किस प्रकार वैश्विक दक्षिण (Global South) के हितों को प्रोत्साहित कर सकता है, चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

"The expansion of BRICS offers opportunities for India to strengthen its voice in global economic governance." Discuss how India can leverage the BRICS Plus to advance the interests of the Global South. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

BRICS has recently introduced 5 new members forming BRICS plus



BRICS Plus

How India can leverage the BRICS plus to advance the interests of Global South

① Economic partnerships

BRICS plus countries are developing nations and utilising trade deals can increase global share of global south.

② Platform for Global South voice

India often uses BRICS as a platforms to show up it Global south leadership roles.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Military exercises & deals

Though BRICS is not a military alliance, India can leverage BRICS to promote bilateral military collaboration

④ Climate Change

BRICS plus has often attained consensus ~~of~~ over demands & reforms needed in climate change

⑤ Infrastructure Development in Global south

India is a second largest contributor in New Development Bank (NDB) which aims for infra development in Global south nations

⑥ Technology Transfer

India can act as mediator between Global North & South as it have good relations with both alliances.

Q. India can leverage BRICS plus for its own benefits

① Energy security : members like Iran & UAE are major producers of oil.

Candidates must not write on this margin

② ~~Fi~~ Financial & DPI diplomacy

Technologies like UPI & DPI which India have mastered can be used ~~for~~ as diplomacy tool.

③ ~~But~~ Check China's aggression

India uses BRICS to control China's aggression over border disputes.

④ Can promote other initiatives like ISA as most of members are tropical countries

⑤ Infra development & trade deals through BRICS platform

⑥ Local currency promotion of international trade ~~&~~ to reduce ~~but~~ dependence on US $.

The rising geopolitical instability due to US tariff wars have given India an opportunity to leverage BRICS to establish itself as a major global power.

Candidates must not write on this margin

20. "'एक्ट ईस्ट नीति' केवल आर्थिक कूटनीति का उपकरण नहीं, बल्कि यह क्षेत्रीय संतुलन सुनिश्चित करने का भी माध्यम है।" ASEAN के साथ भारत की सहभागिता एवं हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में बदलती शक्ति-संरचना के परिप्रेक्ष्य में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

"Act East Policy is as much about regional balancing as it is about economic diplomacy." Analyse this statement in the context of India's engagement with ASEAN amidst shifting power dynamics in the Indo-Pacific. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Act East Policy initially look east policy initiated in 1990s has regained traction since last decade due to changing power dynamics in Indo-Pacific.

Act East Policy as Regional Balancing

(1) Diversify India's ~~expor~~ ties in eastern region

(2) ~~Deterrence against China~~ Countering China's increasing agression in Indo-pacific region

(3) ~~Bal~~ Using ASEAN to ~~count~~ keep a check of USA's increasing interest in Indo-pacific.
Eg: AUKUS deals.

(4) Leveraging ASEAN insecurity regarding changing power dynamics between US & China

Candidates must not write on this margin

Act East Policy as Economic Diplomacy

(1) Diversifying export markets.

(2) Developing economic partnership with ASEAN countries
Eg: FTA signed with Thailand.

(3) Providing humanitarian aid in crisis of natural disaster
Eg: Recent cyclone hit on ASEAN Countries

(4) Infrastructure Development to improve connectivity
Eg: Trilateral highway between India - Myanmar - Thailand

(5) Providing financial line of credit ~~for~~ as a tool ~~of~~ for economic diplomacy

(6) Acting as mediator between adverse countries Eg: Thailand - Cambodi recent faceoff.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Act East policy is key to India's Global South leadership & deterring China. But for ~~AS~~ that, development Of North-East is important as emphasised by PM Modi -

"North East as way to ~~AS~~ Act East policy"

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

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.

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।