

Student Concerns / Query

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Evaluator's Feedback / Response

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MARKING SCHEME *

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES



Topper's Copy



Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB



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Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of evaluation@nextias.com is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT



IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

[SECTION-A / खंड-A]

1. (a) आप 'नैतिकता' और 'सत्यनिष्ठा' शब्दों से क्या समझते हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि वे आपस में जुड़े हुए हैं? लोक प्रशासन के संदर्भ में नैतिकता और सत्यनिष्ठा के बीच संबंध को उदाहरण सहित समझाइए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

What do you understand by the terms 'ethics' and 'integrity'? Do you think they are interrelated? Explain with examples the relationship between ethics and integrity in the context of public administration.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ethics are set of universal values that help us differentiate between right and wrong whereas Integrity is a sub-part of ethics that upholds coherence between belief, thought and action.

They both are inter-related as one cannot exist without other.



A person of ethics like Mahatma Gandhi ensures that his conduct also shows integrity.

Ex calling off civil disobedience due to chauri-chaura.

Relation between Ethics and Integrity in Administration

① Ethical leadership in public offices ensures probity and integrity in the working of officials

⇒ E Shreedharan (ethics of punctuality) made sum metro in completed on time (public integrity maintained)

② Integrity in character re-inforces ethical outlook.

⇒ IAS. Suganya removed AC from office (chance) and put it in emergency care unit

③ ethics lays down a moral framework to ensure integrity in action

⇒ Integrity pledge by CVC

④ Good governance, according to NOLAN committee will only be ethical when officials have INTEGRITY

⇒ UPSC's integrity in examination = ethical image

Thus, both ethics and integrity are 2 faces of the same coin!

1. (b) कार्यों की नैतिकता (Morality of actions) के संबंध में, एक दृष्टिकोण यह है कि साधन (Means) का महत्त्व सर्वोपरि है तथा दूसरा दृष्टिकोण साध्य (Ends) साधन को उचित ठहराता है। आपके अनुसार कौन सा दृष्टिकोण अधिक उपयुक्त है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें) 10 अंक

With regard to the morality of actions, one view is that means is of paramount importance and the other view is that the ends justify the means. Which view do you think is more appropriate? Justify your answer. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Teleological school of thought upholds consequentialism (ends important) whereas deontological school supports means over ends. Thus the debate over morality is contentious.

Teleological approach

Advantages:

- ① Allows moral relativism according to the need
Ex) Yudhishtira telling white lie that Ashwatthama is dead
- ② upholds ethical utilitarianism i.e. good for all approach
Ex) quick clinical trials during COVID to save lives.
- ③ Aids in flexible actions and ensure justice at end
Ex) Robinhood steals for good

Fallouts of ends over means!

- ① Leads to moral ambiguity in life
- ② Against rule of law (suicides)
- ③ Leads to unjust means to get just ends (Ex - mob lynching)

Deontological approach

Advantages:

- ① Kantian duty based ethics i.e. Nishkama Karma.
 - ② Supports universal categorical values like honesty.
 - ③ Right means for rightful ends ensures long term justice.
- Ex) Mahatma Gandhi's non violence.
- ④ Support human centric approach to virtue ethics.

Thus, means are of utmost paramount importance and cannot be compromised for the end as seen in the violent Israel - Hamas war.

So, intent of action of a civil servant must be in line with constitutional duty.

2. (a) "मनुष्य जीवन के किसी एक प्रभाग में सही कार्य नहीं कर सकता, जबकि वह किसी अन्य प्रभाग में अनुचित करने में लगा रहता है।" गांधी

क्या आपको लगता है कि किसी व्यक्ति की व्यक्तिगत नैतिकता पेशेवर जीवन को प्रभावित करती है या उन दोनों को विलगित किया जा सकता है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपनी धारणा स्पष्ट कीजिए।

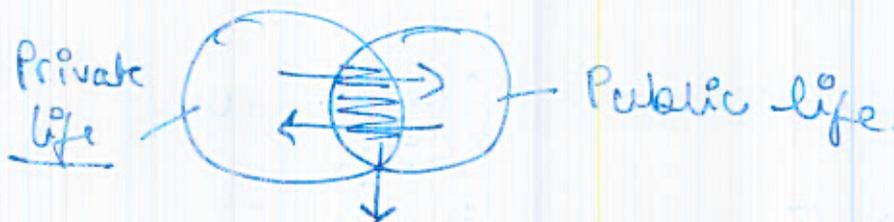
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें) 10 अंक

"Man cannot do right in one department of life whilst he is occupied in doing wrong in any other department." Gandhi.

Do you think an individual's personal ethics impact professional life or they both can be compartmentalized? Explain your position with relevant examples.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Mahatma Gandhi called a person 'honest' when what he thought, ~~so~~ he said and what he did were in congruence. This integrity does not allow tight compartmentalisation of public and private values.



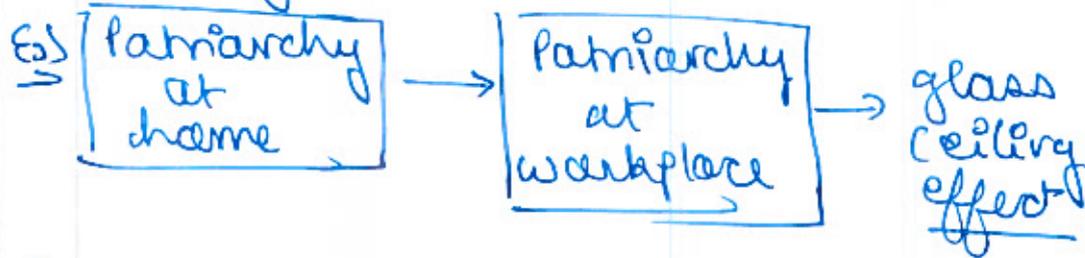
overlying common values

Personal ethics impact professional life

① Personal values of compassion, love and kindness builds a moral character.

Ex) CSI Chandrachudh soft approach towards 'divyang' as he adopted 2 disabled girls at home.

② Family values shape world view

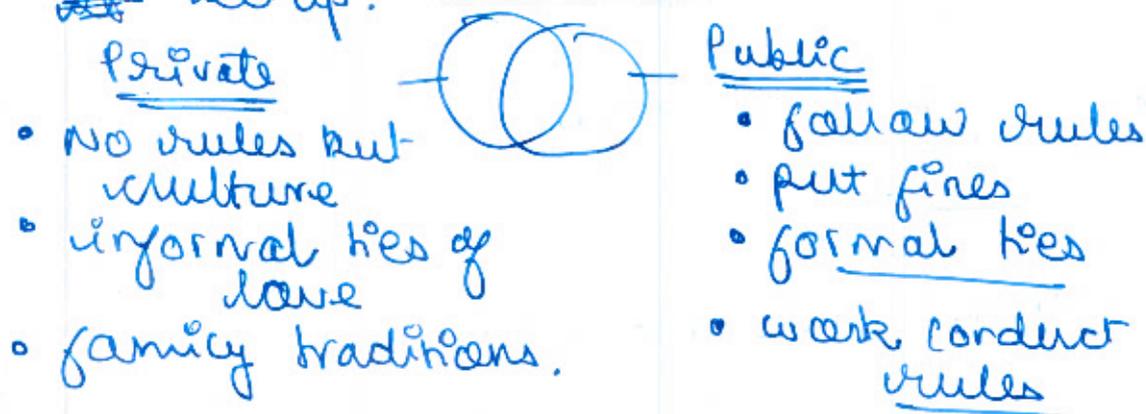


③ Individual morality can alter professional decisions,

Ex) Edward Snowden honesty over national interest = whistleblowing

Possibilities of compartmentalisation

Sometimes, certain values can be differed in public and professional ~~at~~ setup.



Ex) ISRO Scientists believe in god but do not let it come in scientific experimentation

Human nature thus remains complex and efforts must be put to bring more coherence and integrity in action.

2. (b) अच्छाई सही काम करने की आंतरिक अनिवार्यताओं का परिणाम है, न कि नैतिक नियमों से प्राप्त प्रतिबंध या अपेक्षित परिणामों से प्राप्त पुरस्कार। क्या आप सहमत हैं? चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें) 10 अंक
- Goodness is the result of internal imperatives to do what is right, not sanctions from moral rules or rewards from expected consequences. Do you agree? Discuss.
- (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Motivation to follow morality or righteousness can come from multiple sources.

Kohlberg has given 3 broad levels of moral development:

I Pre-conventional : obedience and punishment driven by self interest
 Ex) Not cross signal due to fear of fines.

II Conventional morality : social conformity driven by need for approval
 Ex) Filing a PIL for labourers to get moral recognition

III Post-conventional morality : behaviour driven by internal moral necessity.

Ex) Nelson Mandela's decision of granting forgiveness to perpetrators of Apartheid.

Thus, at different stages, different tools are used to mould morality.

- Rewards and expected consequences like 'leadership award' and hope for a promotion can motivate self interest actions i.e. Ethical egoism
- But this is narrow, hedonistic and not with rightful intent.

- Goodness in its pure sense comes from non-reciprocal deed of public interest.

- It is choosing between what right you have to do actions and what is the right action

eg) S.C. Bose left civil services post for Nation service.

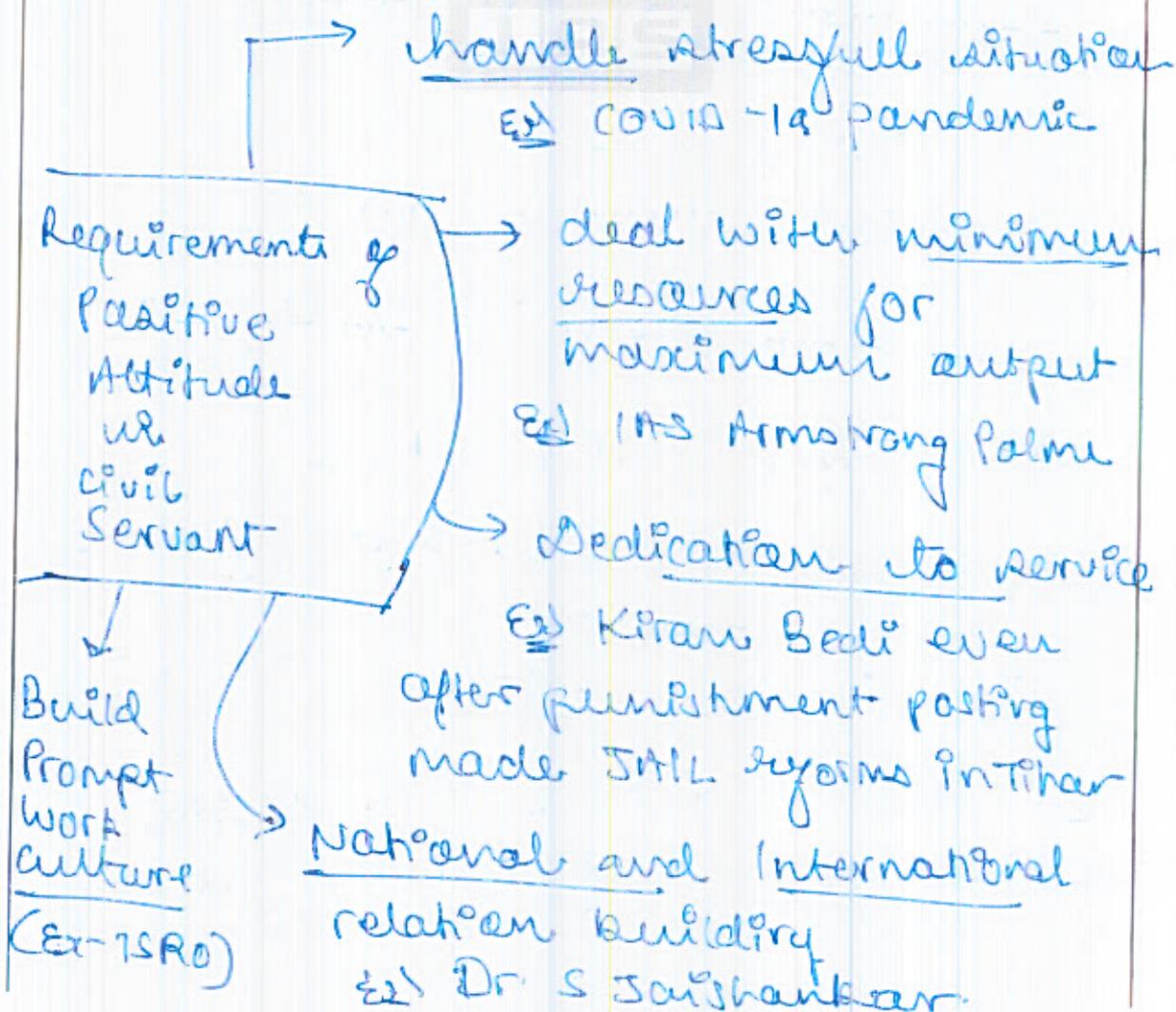
Such selfless acts of goods (past conventional morality) is the highest ideal yet other models for moral persuasion like rewards / punishment also play important role in teaching upto that level.

3. (a) एक सकारात्मक अभिवृत्ति (Positive attitude) को एक सिविल सेवक का एक अनिवार्य लक्षण माना जाता है जिसे अक्सर अत्यधिक तनाव में कार्य करने की आवश्यकता होती है। किसी व्यक्ति में सकारात्मक अभिवृत्ति क्या योगदान देती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें) 10 अंक

A positive attitude is considered to be an essential characteristic of a civil servant who is often required to function under extreme stress. What contributes to a positive attitude in a person? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

"Positive attitude brings ^{us} up to highest attitude"

A positive outlook does not ignore the challenges, but it is the undying spirit of finding a ray of sunshine even in the darkest of nights.



Contributions to a positive attitude

① Cognitive awareness

↳ one must be intellectually aware of all possibilities.

② Affective component

↳ High emotional intelligence and resilience

Ex) Laksh Khenka (IAS)

③ Behavioural outcome

↳ Habits re-inforce attitude
Ex) Daily affirmations of positivity

④ Social influence -

↳ Ethical leadership can imbibe positivity

Ex) Lord Rama influence on Vanar Sena

⑤ Cultural and social values

↳ Socialisation and peer influence positive attitude.

Ex) Thomas Edison mother motivated him

Hence, positive attitude is a choice we opt everyday to a better future

3. (b) "जबकि करुणा (Compassion) के बिना योग्यता क्रूर और अमानवीय हो सकती है; इसी प्रकार, योग्यता के बिना करुणा मदद माँगने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए अर्थहीन हो सकती है।" सार्वजनिक सेवाओं के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त रेखांकन की सहायता से उपरोक्त की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें) 10 अंक

"While competence without compassion can be brutal and inhumane; similarly, compassion without competence can be meaningless for persons seeking help." Explain the above with the help of a suitable illustration in the context of public services.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

"Intelligence without character gives birth to a clever devil."

Competence and compassion are 2 values that cannot be interchanged and needs to co-exist.

Competence without compassion

- ① Misuse of Power - great leaders like Indira Gandhi (1975 emergency) - misused power.
- ② Unethical corporate governance - greenwashing by Volkswagen against planet's net zero
- ③ Global injustice - USA high competence yet vaccine protectionism during COVID showed unethical leadership
- ④ Against the Basic human rights and constitutionalism
- ⑤ AQ Khan (Pakistan scientist) sold

nuclear codes

Compassion without competence

- ① meaningless as unimpowered to help/aid.
 - ⇒ mob lynching against child abductors
against rule of law
- ② Does not result in sustainable actions to solve problems.
 - ⇒ Judicial over-reach for Ban against ~~attorneys~~ alcohol.
- ③ Break down of objectivity
 - ⇒ civil servant unethically adding new names in scheme beneficiaries

Thus, Buddha's middle path of balancing both is necessary to attain effective public service delivery. Even (Kautilya) envisaged a "righteous king" with strong sense of justice & competence for good governance

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण का आपके लिए क्या अर्थ है?

What does each of the following quotations mean to you?

4. (a) "प्रत्येक कार्य को सफल होने से पहले सैकड़ों कठिनाइयों से गुजरना पड़ता है। जो लोग दृढ़ रहेंगे, वे देर-सवेर प्रकार से देखेंगे।-स्वामी विवेकानन्द स्वामी
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें) 10 अंक
- "Every work has got to pass through hundreds of difficulties before succeeding. Those that persevere will see the light, sooner or later.-Swami Vivekananda
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The quote shows the significance of perseverance and 'not giving up spirit' for achieving success.

Perseverance as a Value

- ① Difficulties are a part of life, as Buddha said - "Dukha is ~~not~~ permanent" (Anicca)
- ② To attain success, one must keep striving to pass through difficulties as each step teaches us a new thing.
- ③ At the end, the more we burn and cut the coal, the brighter will the diamond shine!

Present Relevance

- ① At individual level, perseverance is required to ~~go~~ achieve our

dream and face failure with
sincerity

Ex) Indian cricket team failing
multiple times to finally achieve
world championship.

② National Development - multiple
experimentation is required
to finally attain the best outcome

Ex) KRo's Chandrayaan III after
failures

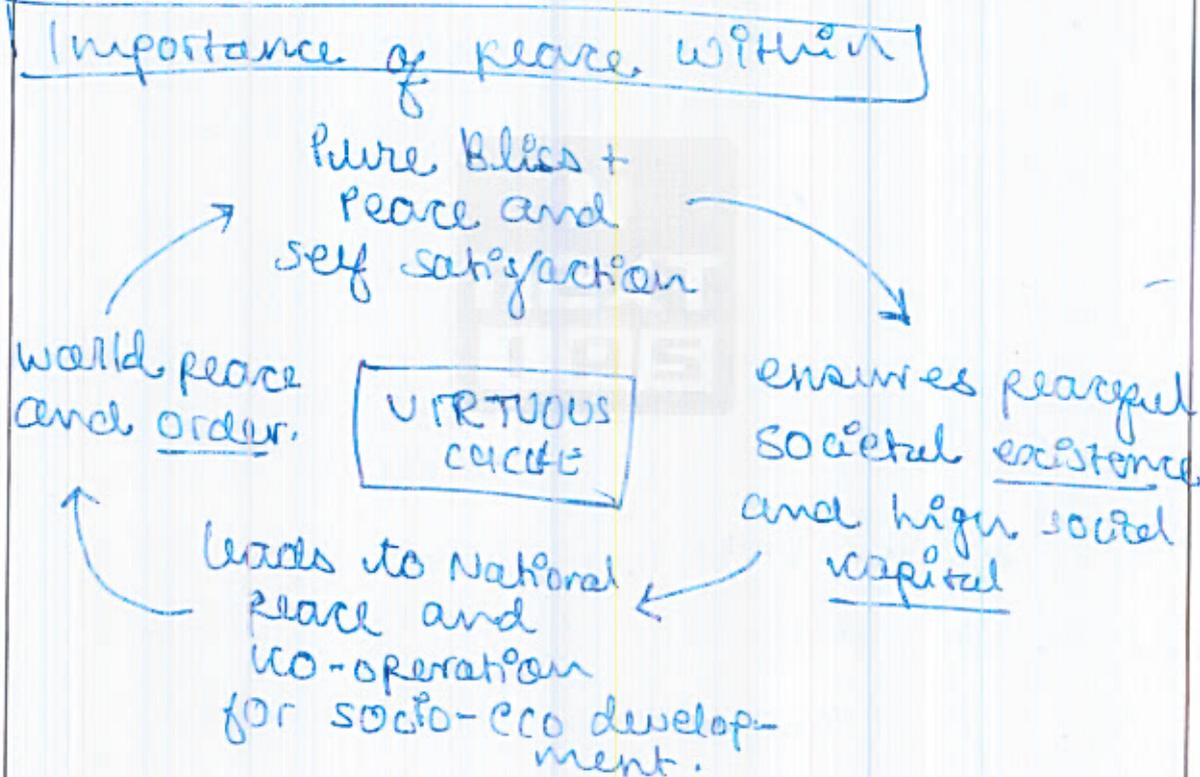
③ International co-operation -
consensus building requires
perseverance but results in
strong outcomes.

Ex) India leading UNSC reform agenda

As a civil servant as well,
courage of conviction aids in
driving Bharat towards the goal
of Viksit Bharat by 2047.

4. (b) "हम बाहरी दुनिया में तब तक शांति नहीं प्राप्त कर सकते जब तक कि हम अपने भीतर शांति प्राप्त नहीं कर लेते।"
- दलाई लामा. (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें) 10 अंक
- "We can never obtain peace in the outer world until and unless we obtain peace within ourselves." - Dalai Lama. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The quote is a reminder of the importance of peaceful mindset for overall peace in the world.



Peace within us ensures -

- ① No cognitive dissonance
- ② No negative emotions like fear / anger / envy
- ③ personal wellbeing and good of all (utilitarianism)
- ④ Achieve self potential (Maslow's need hierarchy)

This results in domino effect and transfers the ripples of goodness towards the world.

Ex1 Moral Philanthropy → Tackles hunger and poverty of world.

Modern Relevance

① By altering inner emotions of greed for power, conflicts can be resolved.

Ex2 Israel Hamas war

② By channeling anger in a productive way - we can counter anger led mis happening

Ex1 Road Rash / clashes

③ Resolving inner dilemmas and moral conflict can help in resolving family disputes

Ex2 family counselling / mediation.

Hence, Sarai Kumar's call for inner peace is not a luxury but a modern day necessity for "peaceful global order" (Soc-13)

[SECTION-B / खंड-B]

5. राकेश एक जिम्मेदार जिला स्तरीय अधिकारी है, जिसे अपने उच्च अधिकारियों का विश्वास प्राप्त है। उनकी ईमानदारी को जानकर, सरकार ने उन्हें वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए बनाई गई स्वास्थ्य देखभाल योजना के तहत लाभार्थियों की पहचान करने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी।

लाभार्थी बनने के मानदंड निम्नलिखित हैं:

- 60 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु।
- आरक्षित समुदाय से संबंधित।
- 1 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष से कम पारिवारिक आय।
- लाभार्थी के जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सकारात्मक अंतर लाने के लिए उपचार के बाद का पूर्वानुमान उच्च होने की संभावना है। एक दिन, एक वृद्ध दम्पति अपना आवेदन लेकर राकेश के कार्यालय में आये। वे जन्म से ही उसके जिले के एक गाँव के निवासी हैं। बूढ़े व्यक्ति को एक दुर्लभ बीमारी का पता चला है जो बड़ी आंत में रुकावट का कारण बनती है। परिणामस्वरूप, उसके पेट में बार-बार तेज दर्द होता है जो उसे कोई भी शारीरिक श्रम करने से रोकता है। दंपति के पास उनका भरण-पोषण करने के लिए कोई संतान नहीं है। जिस विशेषज्ञ सर्जन से उन्होंने संपर्क किया वह बिना कोई शुल्क लिए सर्जरी करने को तैयार है। हालाँकि, दंपति को दवाओं, अस्पताल में भर्ती होने आदि जैसे आकस्मिक खर्चों का खर्च एक लाख रुपये तक वहन करना होगा। युगल मानदंड 'बी' को छोड़कर सभी मानदंडों को पूरा करता है। हालाँकि, कोई भी वित्तीय सहायता निरिच्छत रूप से उनके जीवन की गुणवत्ता में महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव लाएगी।

राकेश को इस स्थिति पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया देनी चाहिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें) 20 अंक

Rakesh is a responsible district-level officer, who enjoys the trust of his higher officials. Knowing his honesty, the government entrusted him with the responsibility of identifying the beneficiaries under a healthcare scheme meant for senior citizens.

The criteria to be a beneficiary are the following:

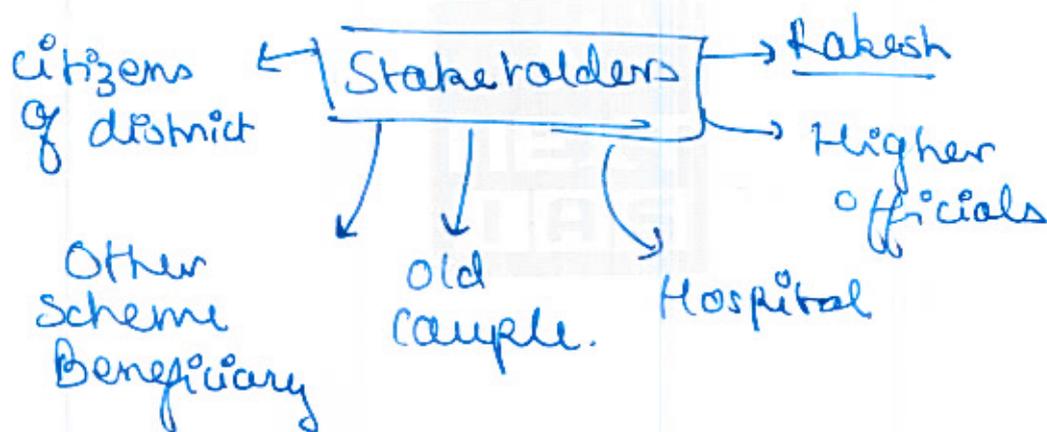
- 60 years of age or above.
- Belonging to a reserved community.
- Family income of less than 1 Lakh rupees per annum.
- Post-treatment prognosis is likely to be high to make a positive difference to the quality of life of the beneficiary.

One day, an old couple visited Rakesh's office with their application. They have been the residents of a village in his district since their birth. The old man is diagnosed with a rare condition that causes obstruction in the large intestine. As a consequence, he has severe abdominal pain frequently that prevents him from doing any physical labour. The couple has no children to support them. The expert surgeon whom they contacted is willing to do the surgery without charging any fee. However, the couple will have to bear the cost of incidental charges, such as medicines, hospitalization, etc., to the tune of rupees one lakh. The couple fulfils all the criteria except criterion 'b'. However, any financial aid would certainly make a significant difference in their quality of life.

How should Rakesh respond to the situation?

(Answer in 250 words) 20 Marks

The above case study is a perfect ethical dilemma between moral subjectivity and rule of law (objectivity). While the NITI (law) does not allow alterations, NYAM (justice approach) allows for compassionate governance.



Rakesh's ideal course of Action

- ① Rakesh must consult his higher officials to resolve the dilemma.
- ② If he is not able to include the couple in the existing scheme, then he must look for other income based schemes like PM - Ayushman Bharat etc.

- ③ He can rope in NGOs and civil society for aid and can arrange a crowd funding
- ④ Further, state officials can aid the couple in subsidised public hospitals
- ⑤ If nothing works out, Rakesh can help the couple in his personal capacity by going beyond the call of duty.

Reasons for actions

- ① The idea of "welfare state" in India envisages Antyodaya and Sarvodaya i.e. inclusive development of all
- ② Compassionate governance is the cornerstone of ethical governance
- ③ Human right based Justice approach (Veil of ignorance)

prefers moral subjectivity over
objectivity.

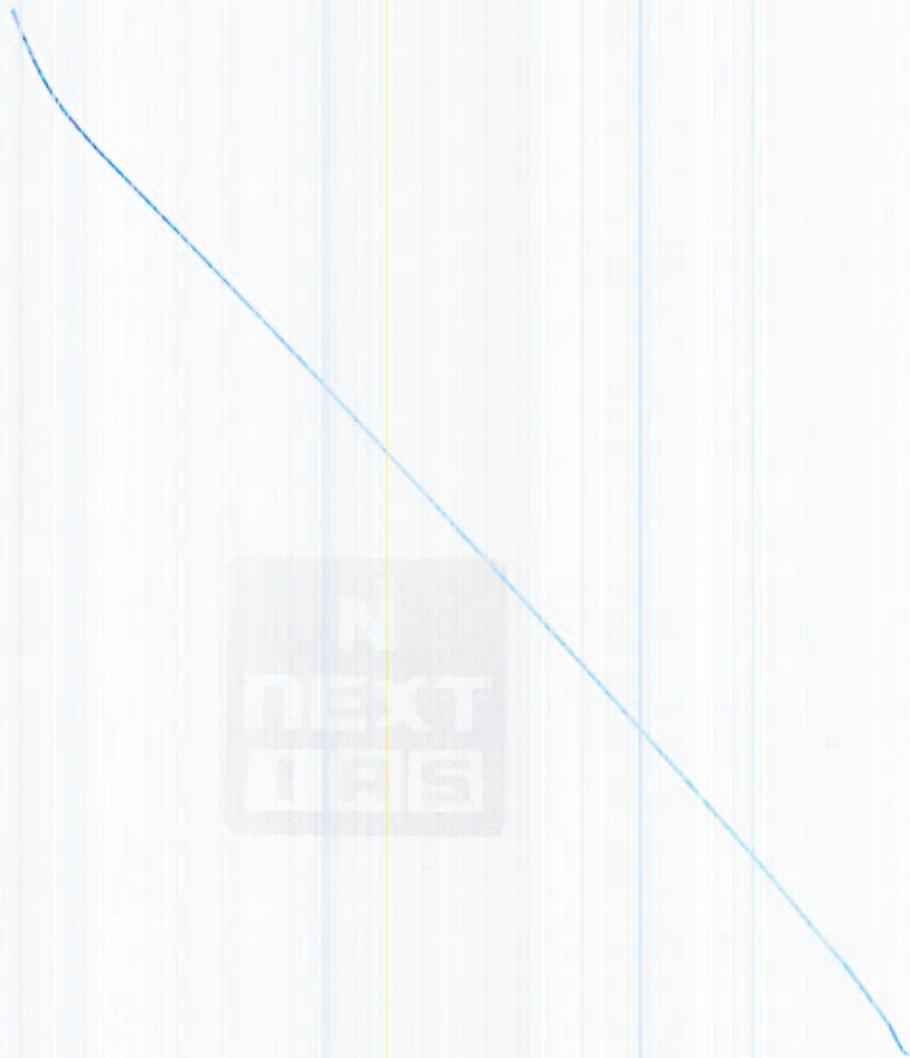
④ Cannot go against the rule of law / scheme as it can set wrong precedent (Broken window syndrome)

⑤ Seduction to duty - compels Rakesh to go beyond the call of fiduciary duty towards constitutional duty.

Thus, Rakesh must try all options available to provide the couple financial aid while being within rule of law.

So Mahatma Gandhi said,

"You can find yourself by losing yourself in the service of others"



6. भारत में स्थित एक प्रतिष्ठित खाद्य उत्पाद कंपनी ने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार के लिए एक खाद्य उत्पाद विकसित किया और आवश्यक अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने के बाद उसका निर्यात शुरू कर दिया। कंपनी ने इस उपलब्धि की घोषणा की और यह भी संकेत दिया कि जल्द ही यह उत्पाद घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं के लिए लगभग उचित गुणवत्ता और स्वास्थ्य लाभ के साथ उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। तदनुसार, कंपनी ने अपने उत्पाद को घरेलू सक्षम प्राधिकारी से अनुमोदित कराया और उत्पाद को भारतीय बाजार में लॉन्च किया। कंपनी समय के साथ अपनी बाजार हिस्सेदारी बढ़ा सकती है और घरेलू और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पर्याप्त लाभ कमा सकती है। हालाँकि, निरीक्षण दल द्वारा किए गए यादृच्छिक नमूना परीक्षण में पाया गया कि उत्पाद सक्षम प्राधिकारी से प्राप्त अनुमोदन से भिन्न होकर घरेलू स्तर पर बेचा जा रहा है। आगे की जाँच में यह भी पता चला कि खाद्य कंपनी न केवल ऐसे उत्पाद बेच रही थी जो देश के स्वास्थ्य मानकों को पूरा नहीं कर रहे थे, बल्कि अस्वीकृत निर्यात उत्पादों को भी घरेलू बाजार में बेच रही थी। इस प्रकरण ने खाद्य कंपनी की प्रतिष्ठा और लाभप्रदता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाला।
- (a) आप क्या सोचते हैं कि निर्धारित घरेलू खाद्य मानक का उल्लंघन करने और अस्वीकृत निर्यात उत्पादों को घरेलू बाजार में बेचने के लिए खाद्य कंपनी के खिलाफ सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिए?
- (b) संकट को हल करने और अपनी खोई प्रतिष्ठा वापस लाने के लिए खाद्य कंपनी के पास क्या कार्रवाई उपलब्ध है?
- (c) मामले में शामिल नैतिक दुविधा की जाँच करें। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें) 25 अंक

A Reputed food product company based in India developed a food product for the international market and started exporting the same after getting the necessary approvals. The company announced this achievement and also indicated that soon the product will be made available for domestic consumers with almost same quality and health benefits. Accordingly, the company got its product approved by the domestic competent authority and launched the product in the Indian market. The company could increase its market share over a period of time and earn substantial profit both domestically and internationally. However, the random sample test conducted by the inspecting team found the product being sold domestically at variance with the approval obtained from the competent authority. On further investigation, it was also discovered that the food company was not only selling products that were not meeting the health standards of the country but also selling the rejected export products in the domestic market. This episode adversely affected the reputation and profitability of the food company.

1. What action do you visualize should be taken by the competent authority against the food company for violating the laid down domestic food standard and selling rejected export products in the domestic market?
2. What course of action is available for the food company to resolve the crisis and bring back its lost reputation?
3. Examine the ethical dilemma involved in the case. (Answer in 250 words) 25 Marks

The case study shows moral myopia in the corporate world for profits over people.

① Actions against food company:

- a) FSSAI and consumer welfare authorities of the state can take away the license of the company temporarily.
- b) Violating food and health standards (against consumer laws) can also attract penal/financial penalties and consumer healthcare cost coverage.
- c) Further, since it is an exporting brand, India will also have to ensure its global image of a 'Responsible power' by adequate audits/checks and inspections.
- d) Remove the ~~the~~ impure product from the market (recall) and follow the legal procedures against company.

③ Actions available to food company :-

- ① Release a public statement of apology with transparency and causes of mistakes.
- ② Recall all the products and build a strong health audit mechanism with consumer involvement.
- ③ Public compensation for loss and health expenses
- ④ Build the image of a National Brand by Moral Trust Campaigns and making it a Sustainable Brand.
- ⑤ Re-arrange the Board of directors and bring in ethical leadership
- ⑥ Build a prompt work culture of transparency and accountability
- ⑦ Front packaging must display the health value and product details (fee to FSSAI)

Last reputation can only be
built by strengthening moral
fabric of company and making
it responsive to public needs
by effective grievance redressal

③ Ethical Dilemmas

- a) National interest vs International
image of company
- b) Profit in export market vs
unethical sale in national
market
- c) economic interest over the
social concerns of health
of population
- d) Reputation of company vs.
lack of transparency and
accountability.
- e) Economic capital vs social
capital - company lost social
trust over profits.

B Hard Approach towards company is soft as it exports products and can impinge on India's image.

The company must own up the mistakes (like Maggie (Nestle)) and re-brand itself as a "authentic Brand".

As Mahatma Gandhi said, Commerce without morality is a sin and efforts must be put to follow CODEX/FAO's health standards.

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

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

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

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

क्या न करें-

1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।
2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।
3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।
4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।

क्या करें-

1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।
3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में ब्रॉस कर देना चाहिए।
5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रह करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।
6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

1. QCA पुस्तिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANNER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)।
2. कृपया QCA पुस्तिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुस्तिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती हैं।
3. स्कैन के दौरान छाया वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पीडीएफ को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पीडीएफ यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो।
4. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैक्रो टिप्पणियों के लिए अगला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए।
5. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए।
6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।

