

Pre-qualified

# NEXT IAS

## MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (FLT)

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20 JUL 2025

(To be filled by candidate)

**TEST CODE: FLT2502** **Test No.: 02**

Name of Candidate: Raghuveer Shrivastava Mobile No. ....

Roll No.: GSMACT24A1055 Start Time 3:05 End Time 6:10 (Bhr)

Date of Examination: 26 July 2025 Medium: English  Hindi

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.	10		11.	15	
2.	10		12.	15	
3.	10		13.	15	
4.	10		14.	15	
5.	10		15.	15	
6.	10		16.	15	
7.	10		17.	15	
8.	10		18.	15	
9.	10		19.	15	
10.	10		20.	15	
<b>TOTAL MARKS - 100</b>			<b>TOTAL MARKS - 150</b>		

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS	सामान्य निर्देश
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.</li> <li>Candidate is expected to attempt all 12 questions within the given timeline.</li> <li>Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.</li> <li>Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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।</li> <li>अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा।</li> <li>अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 12 प्रश्नों के उत्तर लेखन का प्रयास करें।</li> <li>प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।</li> <li>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।</li> <li>कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।</li> <li>QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।</li> </ol>

**REMARKS:** .....

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

<u>Student Concerns / Query</u>	<u>Evaluator's Feedback / Response</u>
1 .....	1 .....
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2 .....	2 .....
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3 .....	3 .....
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<b>MARKING SCHEME *</b>			
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.

<b><u>IMPORTANT QR CODES</u></b>	
 <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Topper's Copy</p>	 <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB</p>
 <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Copy Scanner App</p>	 <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Next IAS Test Centre Location</p>

**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.

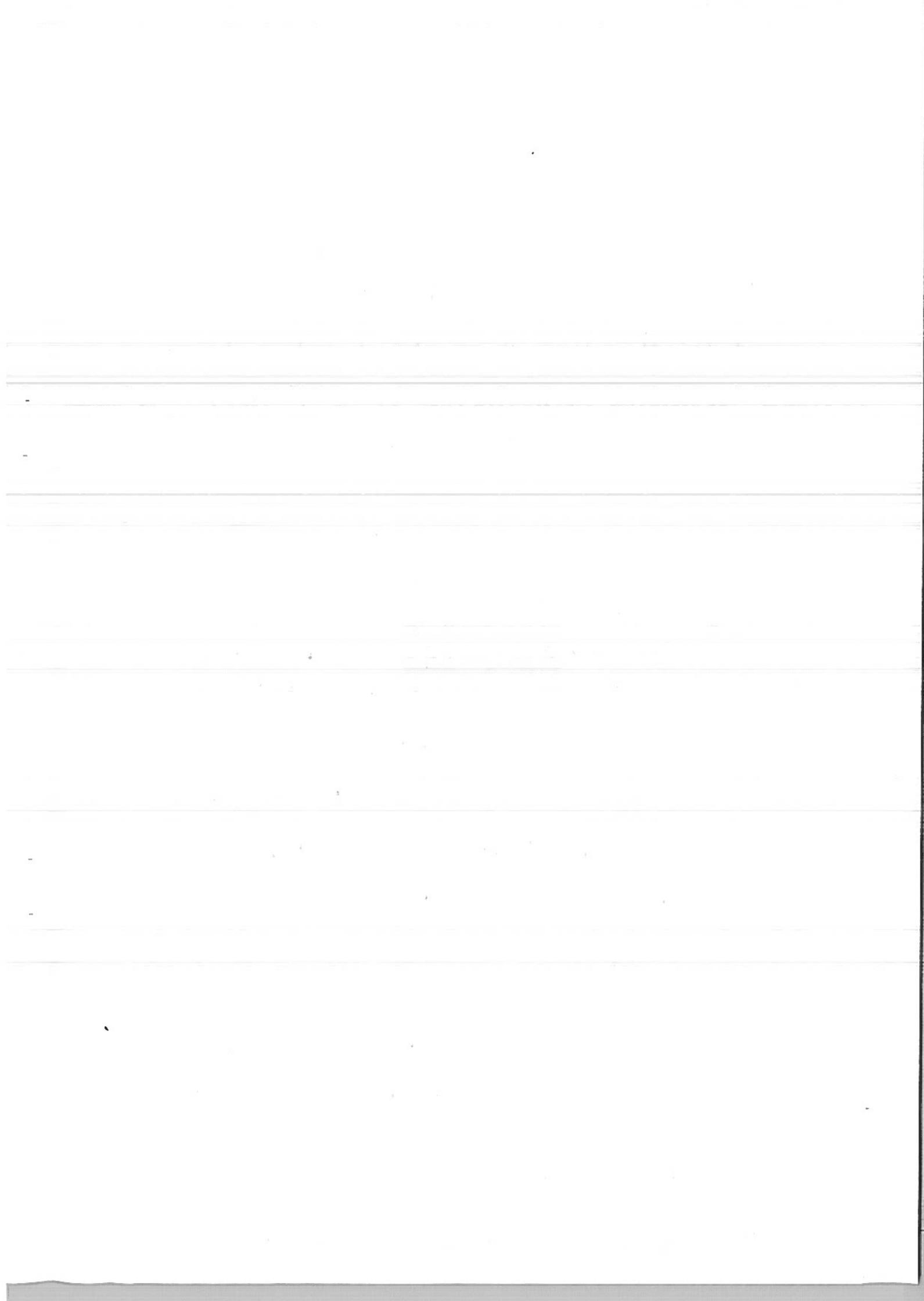
Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion



1. संविधान सभा में संस्थापक माताओं का योगदान और उनके नारीवादी दृष्टिकोण ने भारत के संवैधानिक विमर्श को कैसे आकार दिया है? चर्चा कीजिए।  
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
- The contributions of the founding mothers in the Constituent Assembly and their feminist perspective have shaped India's constitutional discourse. Discuss  
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks



Recently, the contribution of our Founding mothers was celebrated in our parliament on 75th Anniversary of our constitution.

Founding mothers & feminist perspective:

- ① Vijayalakshmi Pandit
- a) 1st woman to chair UNCA.
  - b) Brought Internationalist perspective to Constitution; ex: UDHR inspired Fundamental Rights

- ② Annie Mascarene

↳ focused upon federal structure of constitution

- ③ Renuka Ray : voiced her concerns to give equal rights

for women at laws; esp. the  
Hindu codes.

④ Amrita Kaur  
Rajkumari

- ↳ Fought for Health Rights  
(Universal coverage);
- ↳ served as 1<sup>st</sup> Health Minister  
of Independent India.

⑤ Kanase  
mehta

- ↳ Gender Neutral Terms  
'All men are born equal'  
↳ All 'people' are ....

⑥ Begum Rasul

- ↳ fought for minority women  
Rights
- ↳ vocal against separate  
Electoralates

Thus; women played a key role  
in our Constitutional Dream ..

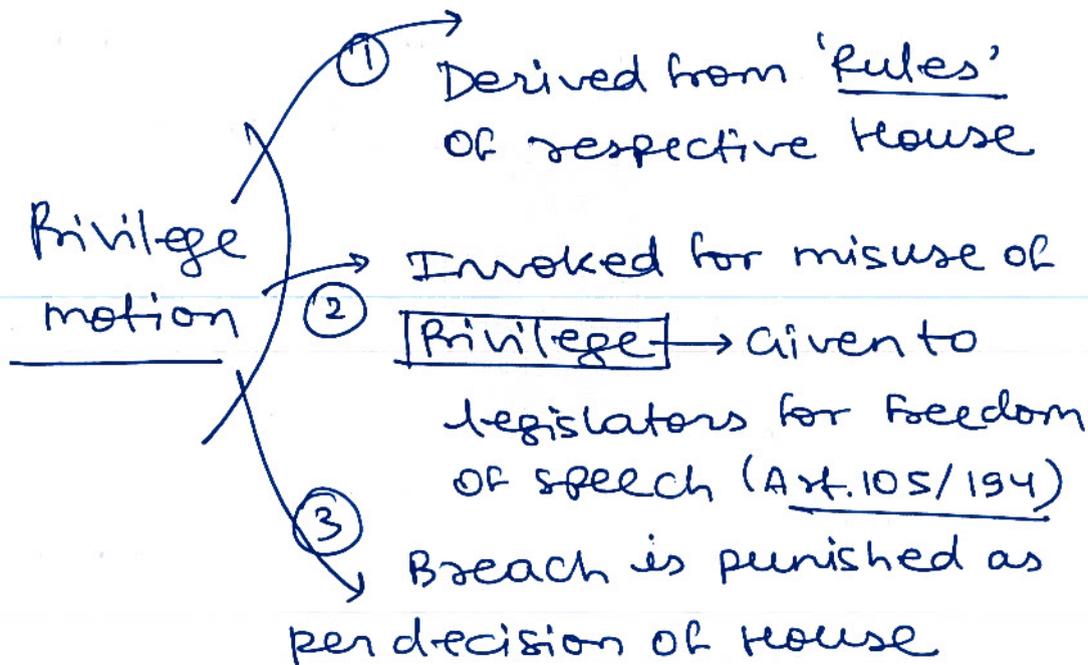
2.

भारतीय संसद में विशेषाधिकार प्रस्ताव क्या होता है? विशेषाधिकार समिति ऐसे प्रस्तावों की जांच और निपटान कैसे करती है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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



Recently, a privilege motion was invoked in parliament against an MP who disclosed her credentials to non-MP.



### Role of committee of Privileges

- ① An MP must invoke a motion bringing into notice to presiding officer about alleged breach of Privilege.

② If the Presiding officer accepts the motion

③ Then it is transferred to the House committee on Privileges for examining.

④ Powers of committee

- (a) call for Evidences related to matter
- (b) summon, Inquiry, etc.
- (c) Notice for appearing (civil court powers)
- (d)

⑤ Committee sends report to Presiding officer with suggested course of action.

(Reprimand / suspend / Expel)

⑥ Decided by voting in House.

Thus, Privileges committee plays an extremely imp. role in upholding Parliamentary Accountability.



3. भारत और ब्रिटेन में राष्ट्रध्यक्ष के अधिकारों की तुलना कीजिए। इनके कर्तव्य और अधिकार उनके संबंधित संवैधानिक सिद्धांतों को कैसे प्रतिबिंबित करते हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक  
 Compare the powers of the head of state in India and the UK. How do their roles reflect the constitutional principles of their respective systems? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

While India derives much of its constitutional framework from British westminster system; yet there are key differences.

Head of States in :

<u>Base</u>	<u>India</u>	<u>UK</u>
① who?	President	monarch
② type	Republic; Elected	constitutional monarch (Herited)
③ Appointment	Judges, CAG, etc.	Limited appointment role (only council of minister)
④ legislative Powers	{ ordinance summon proogue	—
⑤ Executive Powers	{ Art 356 national Emergency	—
Other: Wars, Diplomatic, etc.		

## How Roles differences reflect Constitutional Principles

### ① nature of State

India: constitutional Republic  
 vs. Britain → perpetual monarch  
 Elected by masses (Indirectly)

### ② legitimacy of govt and virtuous democracy in India.

③ In Britain, ministers need to  
counter-sign the legal text  
 ↳ parliamentary sovereignty  
 (vs. India's constitutional supremacy)

### ④ Judiciary's role

↳ Presidential Election & disputes  
 overlooked by Judiciary to ensure  
 fairness  
 ↳ It can check mala fide intentions  
 of President wost National Emergency  
State Emergency, etc.  
 (BOMMAI case)

⑤ Depicts greater & stronger  
 checks and Balances in India.

Thus, although similar, yet greater  
divergences are present.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

The Leader of Opposition (LOP) is a critical, statutory post for enhancing the democratic nature of our Parliament.

### Role of LOP in Lok Sabha

- ① Raising matters of imminent public importance.  
Ex: Inflation, etc.
- ② Asking questions on behalf of opposition parties  
Ex: Rafale Deal value
- ③ Censuring the ministers to show disapproval of policies
- ④ Serves as 'Shadow PM'; given equivalence as cabinet minister.



- ⑤ Shaming and naming the govt. in case of failure.
- ⑥ Key role in appointments.  
Ex: CBI director
- ⑦ Forging consensus across opposition
- ⑧ Chairperson (PAC)

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### measures to enhance Effectiveness

- ① Removing 10% norm for acting as LOP: possibilities of highly scattered voting pattern.
- ② Provide them permanent secretariat.
- ③ Speaker should engage to discuss course of House proceedings.
- ④ Political camaraderie with Council of ministers.

Thus; powerful opposition is a sine-qua-non to parliamentary legitimacy.



5.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Recently, SC verdict on MEI status of Aligarh muslim Univ. has brought attention to this matter!

Constitutional Provisions :

- ① Art 30 : Right to establish & administer MEIs.
- ② Art. 15 : MEIs don't violate Right to Equality.
- ③ Arts 350B : Special officer for linguistic minorities.
- ④ Art. 29 : Campaign for establishing MEI and Preserving culture doesn't violate RPA, 1951.

Judicial pronouncements balancing  
Right to Equality & minority Identity

① Syrian Malankara case law :

1.1 State can regulate the secular activities of MEIs

1.2. In interest of better management & Academic prowess.

② St. Stephens case law

2.1. min. 50% seats be reserved for non minorities to not breach Art. 29(2) : Admission denial based on Race, Religion

2.2. Article 14 and 15 must be read in consonance.

③ TMA Pai case

Recognition of minority at state level ; not Pan India.

Thus ; judicial interpretations are an evolving mechanism to restore harmony.

6. भारत सामाजिक उद्यमिता के वैश्विक केंद्र के रूप में उभर रहा है। क्या सामाजिक उद्यम राज्य की समावेशी विकास की उपलब्धियों में प्रभावी रूप से पूरक हो सकते हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
- India is emerging as a global hub for social entrepreneurship. Can social enterprises effectively complement the state in achieving inclusive development? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Social Entrepreneurship refers to  
new age, community based  
Entrepreneurs coming to forefront  
of startup Ecosystem.

### Imp. case studies

#### ①. Enactus

1.1 Project Asbah: women of slums  
are empowered to run  
community based RO water  
plants.

#### ②. CDF (Connecting Dreams Foundation)

Project Phool:  
making Incense sticks from  
waste flowers of temples.

### Effectiveness of social Entrep.

- ① member training and  
bottoms up approach.
- ② Leadership from community

- ③ Bootstrapped culture :  
Financial Prudence
- ④ Espirit De Corps & Teamwork  
with Community Accountability
- ⑤ Collab with Academia and  
Industry
- ⑥ Capability development over  
charity

### Challenges and way forward

- ① Limited market Access  
↳ need to support via  
E-SARAF.
- ② Limited scale  
need to fund via STAND UP India  
SHG-BLP, etc
- ③ mentoring support  
From graduated Initiatives  
like (P-TAL) etc.

Thus, Social Enterp = holds key  
Potential for Inclusive growth.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

SHG-BLP was launched by NABARD in 1992 upon SK Kalig committee recommendations.

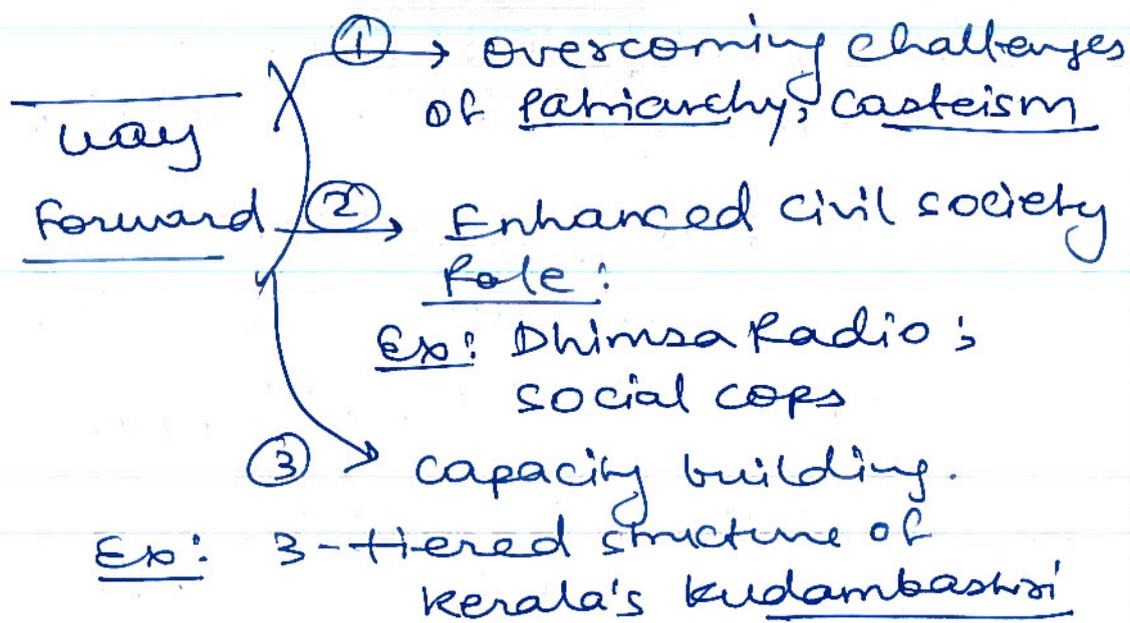
Tool for Poverty Alleviation

- ① → Direct and formal credit linkage
- ② → Accounting and managerial support
- ③ → Accountability checks.

Impact on livelihoods & poverty reduction

- ① over 14 million families are benefiting from SHG-BLP (NABARD SAS)
- ② micro-credit provision to take up own endeavours.
- ③ capacity building as against charity approach.
- ④ Financial Independence

- for women and their families.
- ⑤ Care Economy to monetized Economy
  - ⑥ over 1cr: females became Lakshpati Didi via initiatives like Drone Didi
  - ⑦ Improved nutritional levels of children.
  - ⑧ Freedom from Debt trap & Informal lending (Sahukars)



Thus, SHG- BLP has played critical role & holds further potential for Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas.

8.

नागरिक-आधारित पर्यावरणीय आंदोलनों ने हाल के वर्षों में पारिस्थितिक संरक्षण के प्रभावी उपकरण के रूप में कितना योगदान दिया है? उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या करें।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India's rich history of Environmental Activism starting from Gadhwal's Chipko movement to present day backlash against Delhi pollution has led to the discourse.

tools of Ecological Preservation

- ① Problem Articulation: NGOs like D2E provide awareness about ills of envt. degradation.
- ② #Khurpench; #yeThikKaro are modern day social media campaigns urging govt. intervention.
- ③ Advocacy via collaborating with known Environmentalist like P. Uarguda; L. Priya, etc.
- ④ New age Environmentalists like Greta Thunberg: Assertive push at climate change negotiations.



- ⑤ lobbying and policy support to govt.
- ⑥ protests, media appearances
- ⑦ judicial routes  
Ex: McMentacase, etc.

### Challenges faced & Shortcomings

- ① vested foreign interests  
Ex: Kudankulam protests by NGO Greenpeace.
- ② limited community mobilization at grassroots
- ③ over interference in govt projects which have passed EIA
- ④ Regional concentration and Rural-urban divide
- ⑤ limited cooperation but more confrontation with govt bodies.

Thus, there needs to be an organized structure and grassroots mobilization based upon genuine concerns.



9. "डिजिटल शासन वैश्विक एजेंडा का नया मोर्चा बनकर उभर रहा है, और भारत उदाहरण स्थापित करने का प्रयास कर रहा है।" इस पर विचार कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक  
"Digital governance is emerging as a frontier of the global agenda, and India seeks to lead by example." Examine (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Recently, PM Modi attended the Paris AI Action Summit to depict India's leadership initiative to digital governance.

India's engagements at global fora

① AI Related

- 1.1 → AI meet @ Paris (Co-chair with France)
- 1.2 → Bletchley Park, UK summit

②. G20 summit, Delhi, 2023

- 2.1 → Digital initiative: APFI  
Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion launched.
- 2.2 Joint Declaration on Emerging and critical digital technology governance

③ BRICS summit (16th; Rio)

- ↳ common declaration signed

about Inclusive and participative opportunities for Global South.

#### ④ QUAD :

4.1. ↳ MOUs signed for enhanced cross country partnership on AI; Privacy, surveillance, etc.

#### ⑤ BIMSTEC Charter :

Centre of Excellence to be established.

#### ⑥ UPI-DPI Diplomacy for Global South

Ex: ↳ open source code (co-win)

### Challenges and future scope

- ① surveillance State concerns (Pegasus)
- ② limited partake in elite & closed door meetings of G7.
- ③ limited Domestic Capabilities (only 0.7% spend of GDP on R&D; Brain-Drain; lack of law, etc.)

NITI Aayog has vouched for Indic Approach of 'fugal Innovation' for Digital Governance.

10.

हाल की विवादों के संदर्भ में, भारत के पाकिस्तान और बांग्लादेश के साथ सीमा पर जल-साझाकरण की चुनौतियों की समीक्षा कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

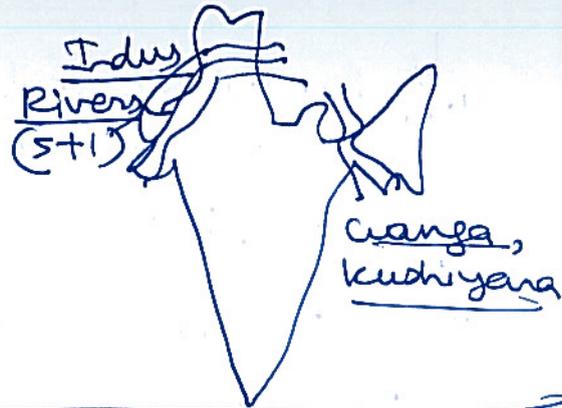
Examine India's transboundary water-sharing challenges with Pakistan and Bangladesh in light of recent disputes.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks



## Trans boundary River disputes

are at the forefront  
of confrontations  
in South Asian  
Integration.



## Water sharing Issues: Pakistan

- ① Reply to cross-border terror  
(water & blood can't flow together).
- ② Pakistan's breach of IWT, 1960  
→ Appointed neutral expert was  
ignored & Pak's escalation for  
Tribunal.
- ③ Climate change:  
Heatwaves, etc: India's national  
Interests and growing  
demands
- ④ unfavorable deal for India  
All western rivers of Indus are  
water dense → given to smaller  
Pakistan.

⑤ Pakistan's breach of trust  
by creating law & order Issues.

### Water Diplomacy: Bangladesh

① Political Instability and rise  
of Extremist factions in nation  
↳ calls for renegotiating Ganga  
Agreement.

② Riparian Borders

↳ unfenced & Issue of  
Illegal Immigration.

③ Portage requirement for  
Indo-Bangetic plains Increasing.

④ Chinese Interference and  
construction proposed of Hydel  
Dams.

way forward) → voice national concerns  
but  
→ Approach formally & Amicably

India is one of the rare country  
that has went out of way to  
sign River-sharing agreements  
as Responsible Riparian State

But, national Interest can't be  
subsidied;

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Governors are expected to be the constitutional links between Centre and States; given Important Constitutional status as per Articles 163, 164

Gubernatorial overreach & challenges

① Situational Discretion misuse

1.1: Favoring political party at Centre (for govt formation)

1.2: Curbed to great extent by S.R. Bommai judgement

② Legislative Issues

2.1 Article 200 & lack of Constitutional Punctuality

↓  
TN Governor vs. State of TN, 2025

Hon'ble SC: Reprimanded & used Article 142

to pass all 10 pending bills  
+ set timelines (max 3 months)  
& asserted: no veto powers.

2.2 | Failure to act upon  
COM advise w/o timely of  
Adjournment & Prorogation

### ③ Legal Issues

Art 163(2): Governor Discretion  
is very wide (unlike  
Presidential discretion in Art 74)

④ misuse of Art 356 (President  
Rule)

⑤ sitting upon appointment  
recommendations by COM.

⑥ university chancellor role  
dispute  
Implications of Such overreach

① Harm to federal character:

SR Bommai  
case : Basic structure.

② Disrespect of public mandate  
& elected state govt.

③ Legislative & Executive delays  
and confrontation.

## Suggested Safeguards :

### I. SARKARIA Commission

- 1.1 Non political Background
- 1.2 Eminent life
- 1.3 consult CM before appointment

### II. PUNCHHI committee

- 2.1 committee based selection of Governor
- 2.2 Remove the practice of Governor as Chancellor

### III. NCRWC

Reiterated Sarkaria committee recommendations of gubernatorial political neutrality.

Governors must act in the best public spirit free from any fear or favor as per Hon'ble SC at: Raghukul Tilak judgement



12. भारत के संवैधानिक सफर में मौलिक अधिकारों और राज्य नीति के निर्देशक सिद्धांतों के बीच विकसित होता हुआ संबंध एक गतिशील विशेषता रही है, जिसके लिए न्यायिक हस्तक्षेप और संवैधानिक संशोधन आवश्यक होते रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।  
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

As per Granville Austin, F.R. and DPSP together form the bedrock and conscience of Indian Constitution.

### Evolving Relationship

- ① Initial Interpretations didn't include constitutional Amendment as law → can't violate 13(2)  
Judicial Review
  - ↳
  - ② Technically; unlimited powers to abridge const./ Fundamental Rights to implement DPSP (Art. 14, 19, 21)  
(land reforms: Art 38, 39)
  - ③ Judicial pronouncements
- 3.1 : [Shankari Prasad case]
- 3.2 : [Sajjan Singh Case]

④ upheld validity of 1st and  
17th const. Amendment

⑤ Art 368 was widely interpreted

1960s

⑥. Cooper Case 1967 changed  
the discourse.

⑦ Argued: Fundamental Rights  
are sacrosanct; can't be  
violated even by Amending  
constitution.

⑧ Fundamental Rights were  
given higher pedestal than DPSP.

Legislative Response

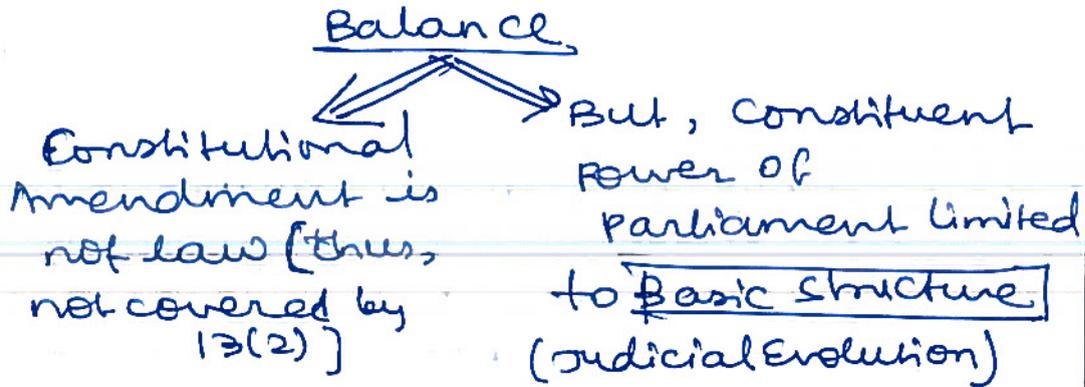
⑨ 24th Amendment Act : nullified

Cooper case

9.1 ⇒ Amendment is not covered in  
Art 13(2) → NO J/Review

9.2 ⇒ Constituent power of  
Parliament is unlimited

landmark case: Keshavanand Bharti  
1973



# Minerva Mills case, 1980

S. Uaman Rao case

↳ Even 9th schedule (Art. 31B / 11th Amendt 1951) is not fully immune for acts post 1973 cut off date!

# I.R. Coelho case

Impact Test:

Any act curtailing [14, 19, 21] Trioka must pass the Reasonability Test for Reasonable Restrictions on all of them simultaneously.

current status

AU F.O.R. (except 14, 19) > Art. 32(b)(c) (Equality in wealth) > Art. 14, 19 > AU other DPSP.

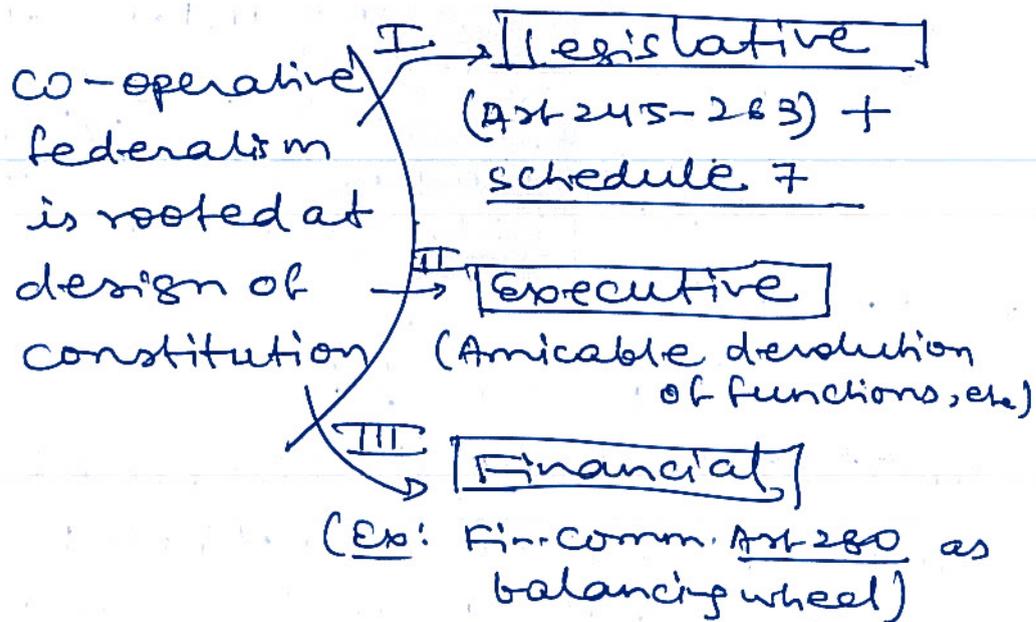
Thus a variant mix of constitutional Amendment & case laws have shaped current domain.



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

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

KC Wheare certifies Indian model as quasi-federal form; which leads to emergent forms like cooperative, competitive & confrontational federalism.

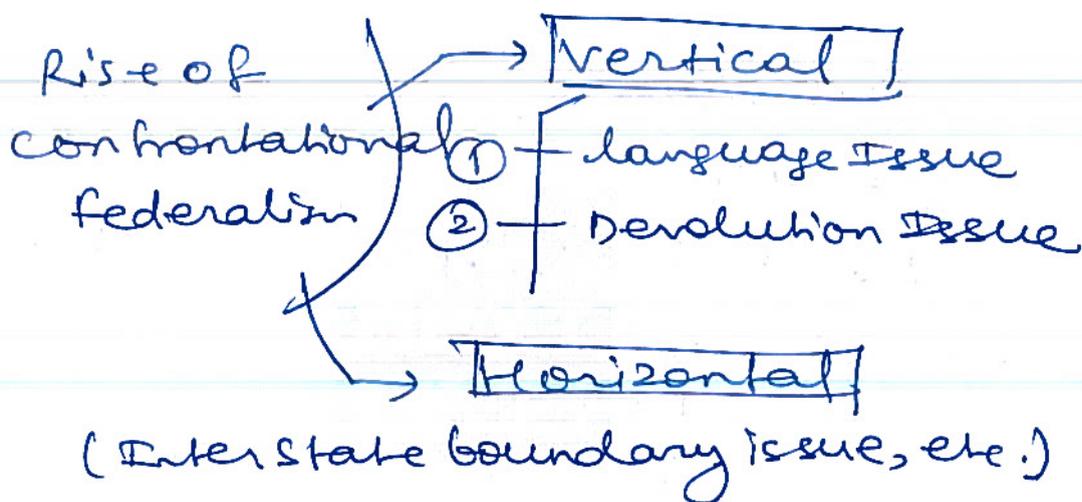
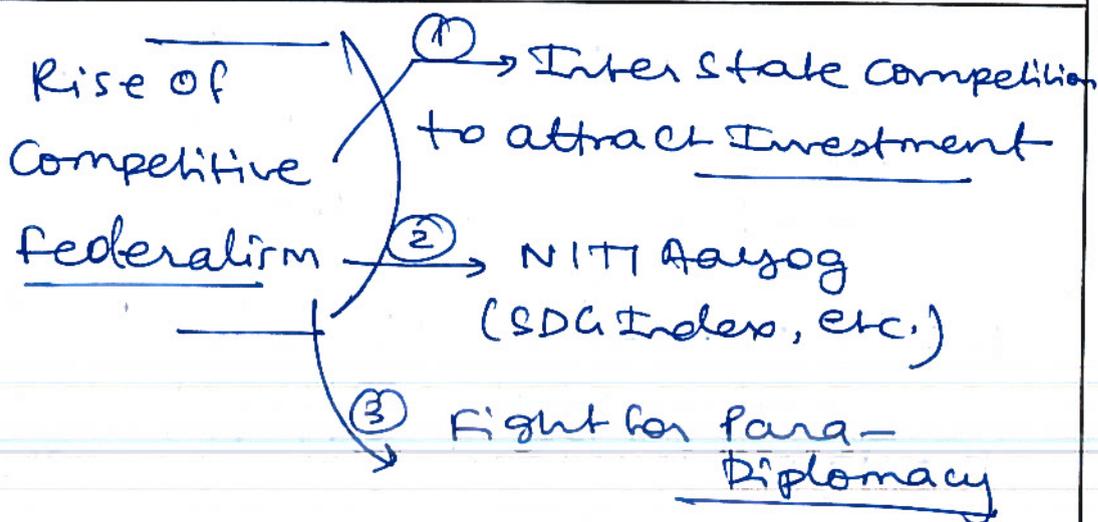


Examples (co-operative)

I. GST (Grand bargain between centre and states)

II. During covid  
 F + 0.5% borrowing allowed to states

III. Restoring powers of Fin-comm by abolishing Planning Commission



Analyzing role of constitutional mechanisms

I. Article 263: Inter state Council

↳ PM chair: most comprehensive platform for federal discussions.

- Issue:
- ① Defunct for long
  - ② taken over gradually by NITI Aayog
  - ③ Sarkaria comm.: Revival Recommendation.

II. Judicial: Integrated and Independent  
 ↓  
 Has original jurisdiction.

III. Art. 262: Parliament to resolve  
 Inter-State water disputes.

IV. Fin. Commission (Article 280)  
Extra Constitutional Mechanisms

I. NITI Aayog

(cooperative & competitive Fed.)

↳ Team India Annual meettys

Issue: ① Advisory only  
 ② NO Financial powers  
 ③ Alleged Political Bias

II. Zonal Councils (1956)

Issues: ≠ Rare convening  
 ≠ Decisions not binding

III. North-East Council

Similar Issues

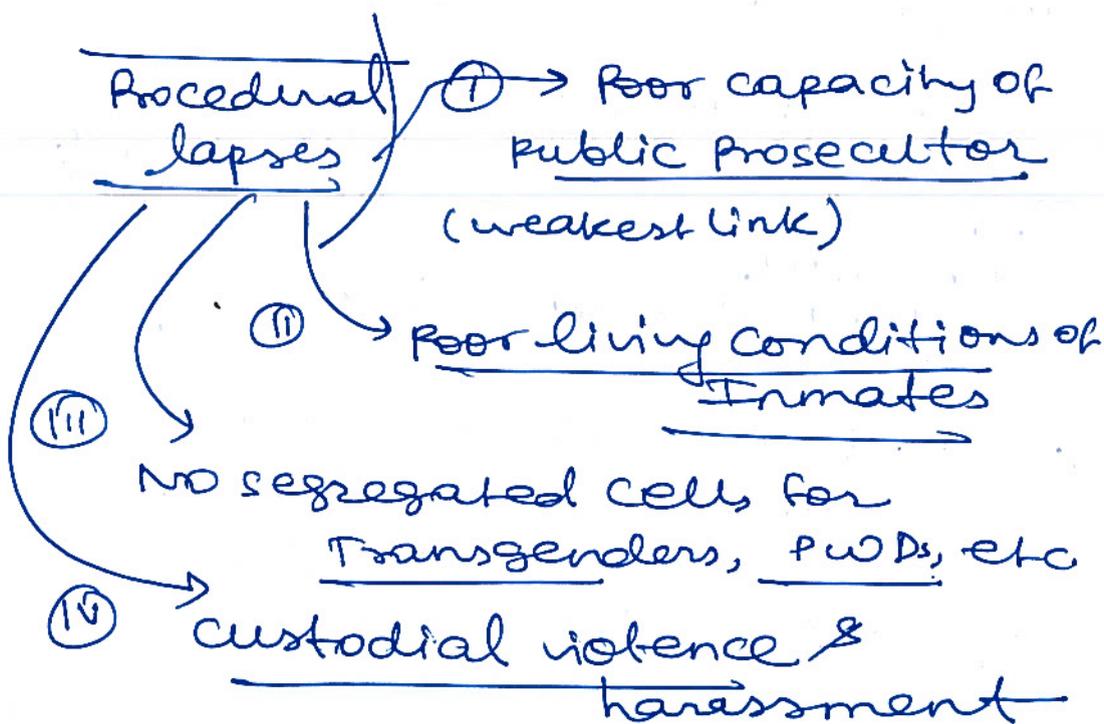
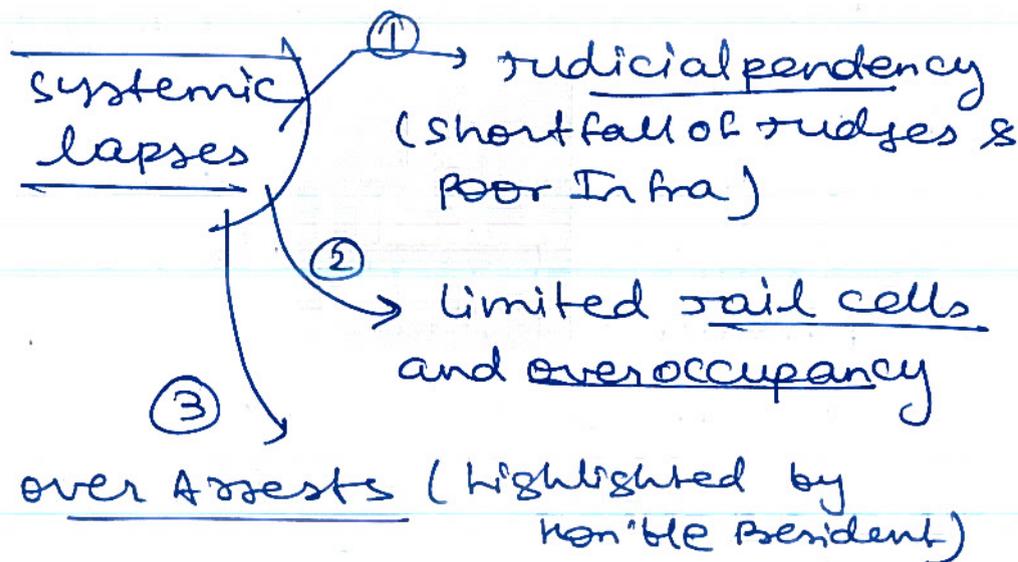
Thus; need to move towards  
 direction of 'Team India' spirit  
 and Bh-Bharat ⇒ Shreshth Bharat  
 to realize Viksit Bharat 2047;

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

As per latest NCRB Reports, over 2/3rd prisoners in India are undertrials; leading to serious concerns w.r.t criminal justice.



SC judgements and Directions:I. Hussnara Khatun vs State of Bihar→ SC used Art. 142 to accept PIL↳ touched that Right to speedy Trial is part of Article 21.II. DK Basu case (to curb custodial harassment)

- ① Name tag of Policemen to be clear
- ② Imminent intimation to family & friends
- ③ Detailed arrest note to be prepared

III. Delhi Court (NCTD) case↳ Right against solitary confinement

IV.

Maneka Gandhi case

1. Not only existence; but meaningful right to life & liberty
2. (Beyond Animalistic Existence)

## suggestions & way forward

### ① Judicial pendency

1.1 Increase judges  
(Ex: SC has 33 judges only)

1.2 Promote Tribunals and  
work upon defunct tribunals  
(Roger Mathews case)

1.3 Promote AI & digi tech

1.4 Fulfill the vacant posts  
(~20% vacancy at lower  
judiciary)

### ② Police Reforms

2.1 Parkash Singh committee  
(Reduce political interventions)

2.2 SMART policy

2.3 Encourage leadership  
Ex: KIRAN BEDI @ TIHAR

### ③ Promote legal Aid and ADR (mediation; Lok Adalat)

The recent BNS (Bharatiya Nyaya  
Samhita) focuses upon time  
bound investigation and  
victim-centric judicial system.

15.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The Rajya Sabha has been transformed from an alleged 'stepneytize' to one of most critical upper Chambers worldwide.

### Critical Role of Upper House

① Prevents hasty passage of Bills and adds another layer of deliberations.

Ex: CAA-NRC ; op. Sindoor, etc

② Provides voice to Experts who may not wish to fight elections.

Ex: Dr Jaishankar

③ Provide voice to States in Parliament; upholding federal spirit.

④ Upholding ministerial and Executive Accountability via committees, motions, etc.



### ⑤ Additional powers to R.S.

S.1 Art. 249) → legislative on  
state subjects

S.2 Art. 312) → new All India  
services

S.3 Removal of VP can be  
initiated here only.

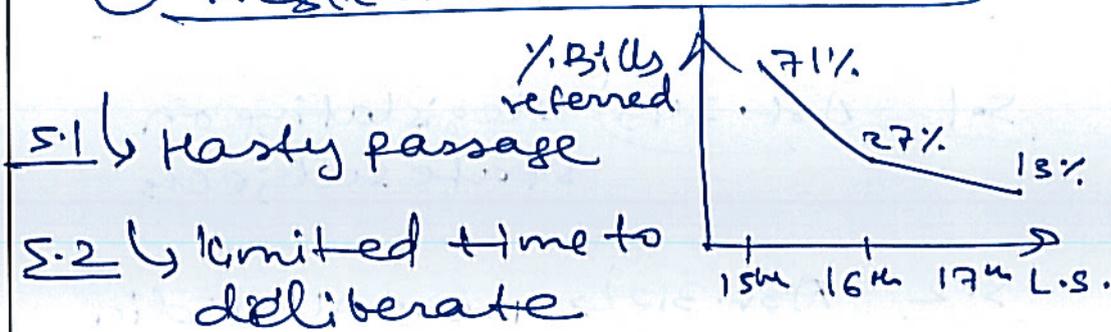
⑥ R.S. has kept zero hour  
before question hour to allow  
dissent and reduce logjams.

⑦ continuous chamber: To not  
get affected by Political  
considerations of Confidence Bill  
etc.

### Is Rajya Sabha rivaling Lok Sabha?

- ① Alleged partisan conduct of  
Presiding officer by opposition.
- ② Reduced Efficiency (~ 42%)
- ③ Heavy disruptions and  
frequent adjournments.
- ④ R.S. MPs are expected to  
behave like 'Eldermens'

### ⑤ Neglect of committees



### ⑥ Political logrolling; etc.

#### Structural challenges of R.S.

⑦ can't directly hold Executive accountable via No Confidence motion.

⑧ Limited financial powers  
(Art. 110, Art. 112 → LS Speaker)

⑨ Speaker of LS presides over joint sessions.

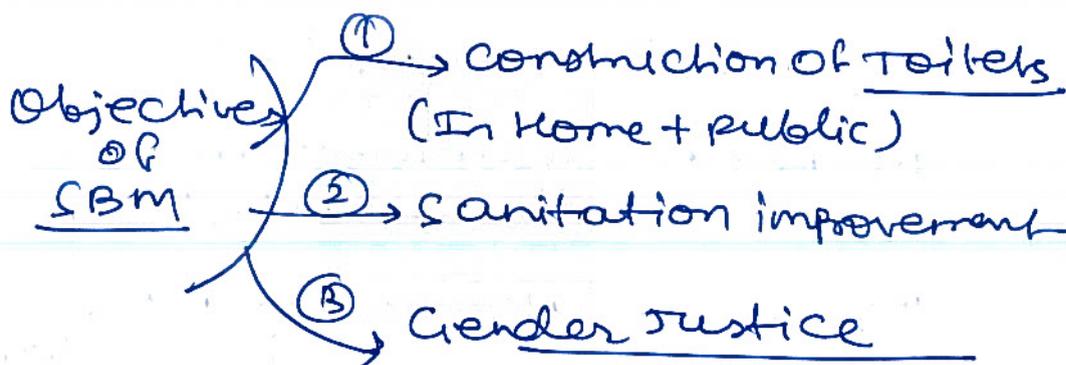
⑩ Lok Sabha has more important committees like Estimates Committee

Despite above challenges, ReSabha has displayed immense mettle to augment deliberative rigour, legislative prowess and representational ethos.



16. अच्छी तरह से संचालित सरकारी पहल तब भी विफल हो जाती हैं जब उनके संचालन और रखरखाव को कार्यक्रम की रूपरेखा में शामिल नहीं किया जाता। भारत में स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के संदर्भ में, सामूहिक प्रयास और समुदाय की सहभागिता इसकी दीर्घकालिक स्थिरता कैसे सुनिश्चित कर सकती है? चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- Well-executed government initiatives often fail if operations and maintenance are not integral to the programme design. In the context of the Swachh Bharat Mission in India, discuss how collective action and community ownership can ensure its long-term sustainability.
- (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)  
 was launched on Gandhiji  
Anniversary  
 to make India ODF: Open  
Defecation Free.



Operational & maintenance  
Challenges of SBM

- ① Limited & Poor Capacity of our local bodies.

② Limited upkeep: toilets are non-functional (broken pits / no water connection, etc)

③ Poor waste collection, management

3.1 → overflowing public dustbins

3.2 → Rise of private players who demand payments

④ waste Disposal Issues

4.1 Rise of unsanitary landfills (Ex: Okhla, Belli)

4.2 Incineration as common intervention

4.3 Limited waste to Energy

⑤ Limited Civil Society Participation

and ltd. Public Engagement

5.1 Campaigns are mostly one-sided

5.2 Improper & insufficient public feedback loops

↳ for operations

↳ for policy as whole

↳ For Implementation Status.

## Need for collective Action and community ownership

(A) Civil society → Helps track  
Performance via  
Data  
(Ex: NGO social cops)

② → Add to capacity via  
inculcating best managerial practices.

(B) Common  
Citizensry → need for  
Community Representative  
to act as one-point  
contact

② → to cultivate grassroot  
leaders (social Entrepreneurship)

(C) Govt.  
level → frequent Jansunwadi  
and community level  
engagement

② → social Audit, performance  
Reviews

(D) Pvt sector → Empanel pvt.  
sector  
for service delivery  
by contractual

Thus; Amit kaal of India is  
incomplete if our country is unclean.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Recently Hon'ble SC of India  
raised its concerns over alleged  
role of 'freebie culture' maligning  
good governance.

Freebie Politics ⇒ Bad Governance

- ① Covert Bribery of voters
- ② misutilization of public funds
- ③ non sustainability of resources.
- ④ Dependency culture being  
made.
- ⑤ Reduces willingness to work  
and hard work.
- ⑥ Principal-Agent crisis
- ⑦ Breach of trust of taxpayers  
and  
encourages tax evasion
- ⑧ Hampers long term sustainable  
growth.

## Differentiating Feebie vs. welfare!

### I. Intent & Timing

Ex: washing machine during  
Elections is Feebie.

### II. Capacity vs Dependency

Ex: giving cycles to school  
going girls in village is welfare

### III. Financial Sustainability

↳ critical for long term

### IV. Distortion of market

Ex: Investment in rural Agri. is  
preferable to MSP.

### V. Procedural sanction

↳ welfare measures must be  
announced only if core expenses  
of govt and public are covered.

Balancing and shifting  
Feebies  $\Rightarrow$  Long term welfare

### ① Long run focus:

Provide durable assets for  
capacity  
(Ex: laptops to students)

- ② Skill Development of Individuals  
to give agency & capability  
(Amartya Sen)
  - ③ create avenues for employment  
esp. females  
↳ Prioritize STCG; mobility  
safety  
over just cash transfers
  - ④ Equity approach :  
subsidies should equally benefit  
large and small beneficiaries  
Ex: mSP benefits more to large.
  - ⑤ Environmental sustainability  
Ex: Diesel subsidy for pumps  
should be transferred to DBT.
  - ⑥ Focus on vulnerable section  
integration into main stream.  
Ex: ALIMCO's Aid for Divyans.
  - ⑦ Focus on building community  
level initiatives  
Ex: SEWA and Kudumbashree
- NITI Aayog's Fiscal Health  
Index nudges states in  
Right direction.

18. कई संस्थानों के होने के बावजूद एक मजबूत शोध वातावरण के विकास में संरचनात्मक बाधाएं लंबे समय से अवरोध बनी हुई हैं। अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय निधि (ANRF) इन संरचनात्मक चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए कैसे प्रयासरत है? चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

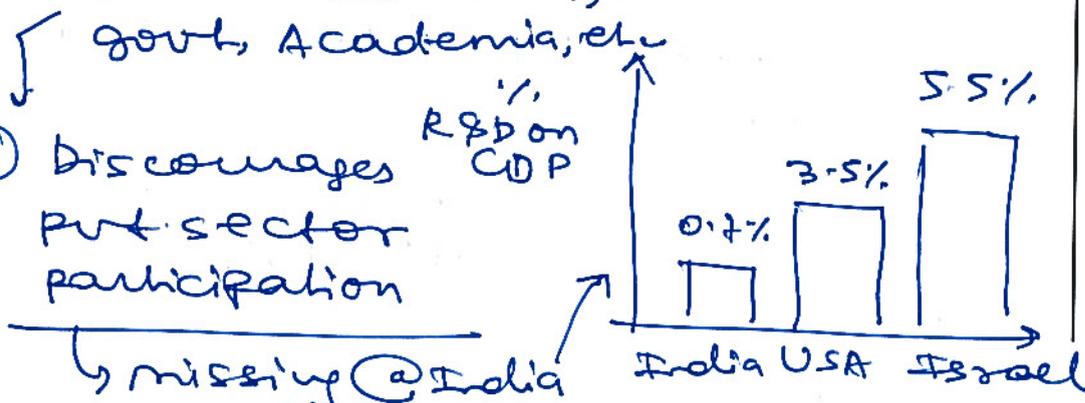
Structural barriers have long impeded the development of a robust research environment, despite the presence of numerous institutions. Discuss how the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) seeks to address these structural challenges.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India spends merely  $0.7\%$  of GDP on R & D, depicting critical shortfalls @ robust research Environment.

Structural barriers despite numerous Institutions

- ① overlapping mandate and jurisdictions hurt in accountability of bodies.
- ② creates confusion, duplication of resources and expenditure wastage.
- ③ Lack of coordinating mechanism to forge meaningful dialogue across Industry, Govt, Academia, etc.
- ④ Discourages private sector participation



## ANRF: 2023 statutory status

- ① Chairmanship of Hon'ble PM and coordination by DoST (Dept of sci. & Tech)
- ② creates a Fund pool: To be from contributions of Pvt + govt
- ③ Pool to be channelized for sectors in need of funding
- ④ centralized coordination mechanism; but promotes decentralized decision making
- ⑤ Collaboration of domestic and foreign counterparts of cutting across domains
  - ↳ Promotes intersectional coordination
- ⑥ Dissemination of Best practices
  - Ex: IIT Madras
    - ↳ startup born every 3 days
  - IISc
    - ↳ coveted body for cross-cutting R&D

Shortcomings and what else  
needs to be prioritized:

### I. Higher Education Reforms

- = NEP 2020 has limited focus on forging R & D Ecosystem
- = more focus on skilling of students required. (NITI Report)
- = curbing rust-urban divide
- = priv - govt college divide

### II. Improving IPR Protection

↳ Hurdle to tech transfer

### III. Gender Equity

↳ need more initiatives like CORIE

### IV. Bureaucratic Red Tape & Delay

↳ Example: Patent Office → Overburdened  
↳ understaffed  
↳ Delayed Patents

### V. Global collab

Thus; ANRF is expected to bring a new era for R & D Ecosystem in India.



19. भारत की रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और चीन के साथ संबंधों को संचालित करने में मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत बनी हुई है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सामने संभावित चुनौतियों और अवसरों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और भारत को इस नए अमेरिका-चीन प्रतिद्वंद्विता में कैसे अपना रास्ता बनाना चाहिए, इस पर विचार करें। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक  
India's strategic autonomy remains the guiding principle in navigating relations with the United States and China. In this context, analyse the potential challenges and opportunities for India and how India should navigate this renewed US-China rivalry.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Strategic Autonomy has been the cornerstone of India's Foreign Policy: Right from NAM to present day's multi Alignment

Strategic Autonomy: Manifestations and guiding principle

① Independent Foreign Policy  
 (Ex: nuclear tests despite sanction)

② No to bloc politics

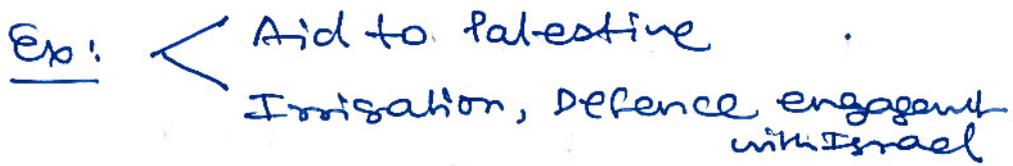
③ multi Alignment based on Issue and Interests

with USA → QUAD, IIMEE  
 → Defence (H-Q GB Drones)

with china → Border Issue  
 → Kailash - Amarnath Yatra  
 → Export Restrictions

④ Energy security based on National Interest  
 (Ex: Buying crude from Russia)

⑤ non deserting any partner

Ex:  Aid to Palestine  
Irrigation, Defence engagement  
with Israel

US-China Rivalry: India's opportunity

① Friendshoring by USA and  
China+1 by west

② → Economic opportunity to grow  
our Exports and manufacturing

③ Emerge as voice of Global South  
amidst global uncertainty  
(Ex: vaccine matters, etc.)

④ Push for Reform of multilateral  
orgs (WB, UNSC, WTO)

⑤ Avoid over reliance on a single  
block; Strategic Hedging

⑥ Greater scope for enhanced  
engagement with both

↳ West (Europe) to move beyond USA

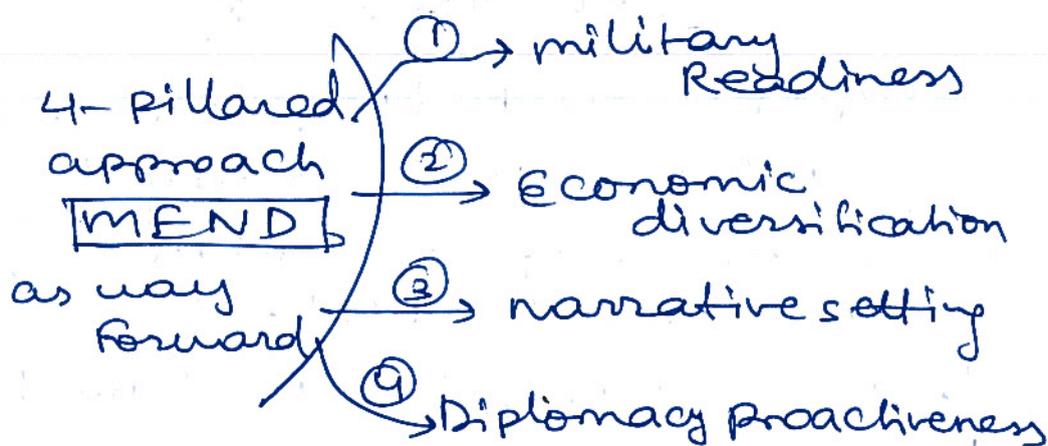
↳ Central Asia to reduce Chinese  
dependence

⑦ Carve out new constituencies  
of support

Ex: capacity devt (solar mamas)  
@ Africa

## Challenges of Strategic Autonomy x US-China Rivalry

- ① 'fence sitter tag' syndrome
- ② Increasing global prices and reduced trade due to tariff wars.
- ③ uncertainty  
Ex: USA banning critical semicon Exports & China bans critical minerals export.
- ④ Reduced FDI due to global anxiety  
↳ over 90% FDI repatriated (2024-25) from India.



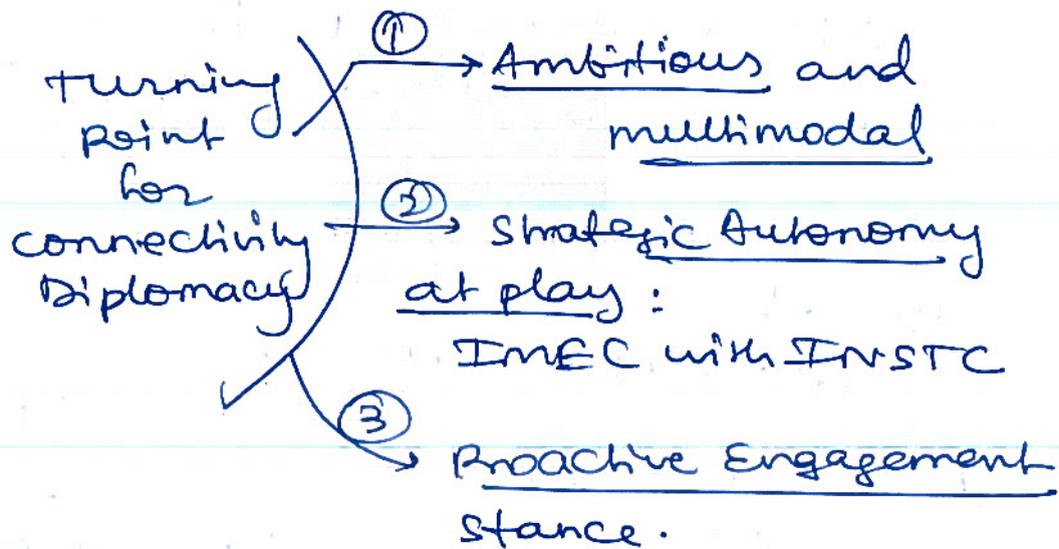
As per C Raja Mohan: The world is increasingly adopting India's Strategic autonomy playbook in times of global uncertainty.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

The ambitious IMEC Project was announced at 2023 G20 Delhi summit as extended arm of PGII project to connect India to Europe and beyond.



Strategic Relevance vis-a-vis Chinese BRI:

Pros:

- ① Alternative Route and no need for dependence on Chinese projects.
- ② Diplomatic Signalling about assertive yet collaborative India.

- ③ Respect for members' sovereignty and territorial Integrity
- ④ Relevant for Global South connectivity to Global North  
(from Bridge to Barrier)
- ⑤ Reduced shipping time and shipping cost  
↳ to improve competitiveness and EODB (Blue Revolution) for Indians.
- ⑥ To encourage FDI and provide a narrative of diplomatic maturity and stability.
- ⑦ To augment other projects like AAIC (Asia-Africa Growth Corridor) in collab with Japan.
- ⑧ To develop India's indigenous shipping industry and maritime Diplomacy  
(SAGAR mission)
- ⑨ To develop India's coastal resilience and Infra  
(SAGARMALA)

## IMEC Challenges

- ① West Asia Instability and wars
- ② Red sea shipping crisis and presence of non state Actors  
(Ex: Houthis)
- ③ India's dependence on foreign vessels
- ④ limited operational progress on IMEC
- ⑤ Rising Diplomatic Riff amongst partners (Ex: France vs Israel)
- ⑥ Huge gestation period
- ⑦ limited deep pockets like China's Debt Trap.

Despite challenges, India's bold push for IMEC signals a renewed Indian outlook to our Connectivity Diplomacy: Need to expedite and reassure members.

# NEXT IAS

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*Space for Rough Work*

Q.1. Discuss the role of the State in the development of India.

Ans. The role of the State in the development of India is multifaceted.

1. **Infrastructure Development:** The State has played a crucial role in building the infrastructure of India, including roads, bridges, and public utilities.

2. **Education:** The State has been instrumental in providing access to education for all, particularly in rural areas.

3. **Healthcare:** The State has established a network of public health facilities, ensuring that basic healthcare is available to the population.

4. **Regulation and Control:** The State has regulated the economy, particularly in the public sector, to ensure fair competition and prevent monopolies.

5. **Social Welfare:** The State has implemented various social welfare schemes to support the poor and vulnerable sections of society.

6. **Foreign Relations:** The State has played a key role in India's foreign policy, promoting international cooperation and development.

7. **Environmental Protection:** The State has enacted laws and policies to protect the environment and conserve natural resources.

8. **Law and Order:** The State has maintained law and order, ensuring a stable environment for economic growth.

9. **Research and Development:** The State has supported research and development in various fields, including science and technology.

10. **International Trade:** The State has negotiated trade agreements and policies to promote international trade and economic growth.

11. **Public Services:** The State has provided a range of public services, including housing, water supply, and electricity.

12. **Employment Generation:** The State has implemented various schemes to generate employment opportunities, particularly in rural areas.

13. **Income Taxation:** The State has levied income tax to fund its development programs and social welfare schemes.

14. **Subsidies:** The State has provided subsidies to various industries and sectors to support their growth and development.

15. **Public Enterprises:** The State has established public enterprises in various sectors, including steel, coal, and power.

16. **Regulation of Markets:** The State has regulated the markets to ensure fair competition and prevent price fluctuations.

17. **Consumer Protection:** The State has enacted laws to protect the rights of consumers and ensure the quality of goods and services.

18. **Labour Laws:** The State has enacted labour laws to protect the rights of workers and ensure fair wages and working conditions.

19. **Foreign Investment:** The State has encouraged foreign investment in India, particularly in the public sector, to promote economic growth.

20. **International Cooperation:** The State has participated in various international organizations and forums, promoting global cooperation and development.

# NEXT IAS

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*Space for Rough Work*

The page contains a large area of horizontal lines for rough work. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines in total, starting from the top of the 'Space for Rough Work' section and ending near the bottom of the page. The lines are light gray and provide a guide for writing or drawing.

## NEXT IAS

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

## ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

1. QCA पुस्तिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM 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 जांच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।

