

RECEIVED

18 AUG 2024

# NEXT IAS

## GS MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GSMAC2406

Test No. : 06

Name of Candidate: Ajink Mobile No. [REDACTED]Roll No. : GSMAC24A1023 Start Time 10:00AM End Time 01:20PMDate of Examination: 18/08/24 Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

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

| Q. No.            | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 11                | 15            |                |
| 12                | 15            |                |
| 13                | 15            |                |
| 14                | 15            |                |
| 15                | 15            |                |
| 16                | 15            |                |
| 17                | 15            |                |
| 18                | 15            |                |
| 19                | 15            |                |
| 20                | 15            |                |
| TOTAL MARKS - 150 |               |                |

GRAND TOTAL - ..... / 250

EVAL CODE: ..... EVAL DATE: .....

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately on receipt of the QCA booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.
2. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, 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

| <u>Student Concerns / Query</u> | <u>Evaluator's Feedback / Response</u> |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1 .....                         | 1 .....                                |
| .....                           | .....                                  |
| .....                           | .....                                  |
| 2 .....                         | 2 .....                                |
| .....                           | .....                                  |
| .....                           | .....                                  |
| 3 .....                         | 3 .....                                |
| .....                           | .....                                  |
| .....                           | .....                                  |

| <u>MARKING SCHEME *</u> |               |             |                |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 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.

| <u>IMPORTANT QR CODES</u>                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  <p>Topper's Copy</p>    |  <p>Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB</p> |
|  <p>Copy Scanner App</p> |  <p>Next IAS Test Centre Location</p>          |

### 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

1. परामर्श और आपसी सहमति के आधार पर बहुलवाद द्वारा उत्पन्न समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए संस्थागत व्यवस्था संघीय शासन की एक प्रमुख विशेषता है। क्षेत्रीय परिषदें केवल सलाहकार निकायों से कार्यवाई के लिए सक्रिय मंचों के रूप में कैसे विकसित हुई हैं (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

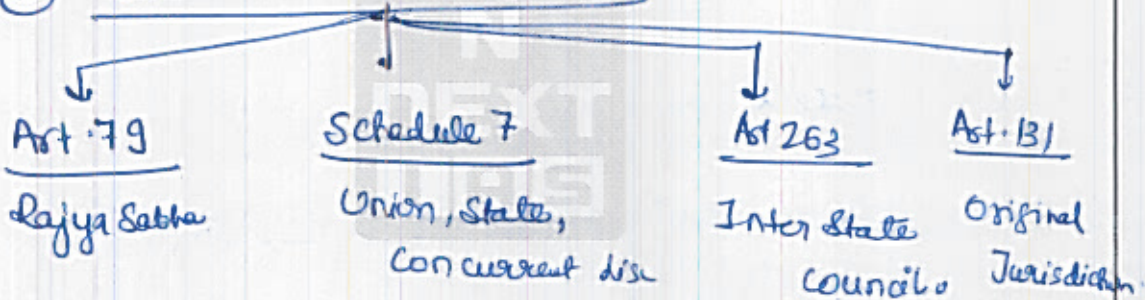
Federal governance is characterised by institutionalized arrangements for solving problems generated by pluralism based on consultation and mutual consent. How have Zonal Councils evolved from merely advisory bodies to proactive platforms for action? (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

India is a truly federal country - BR Ambedkar.

India is union of states and states can't secede from the centre.

### Federal Governance in India

#### ① Constitutional Provision



#### ② Institutionalised arrangement for solving problems

②.1 Zonal Council → 5 in number with Hm as chairperson.

②.2 GST Council (Art 279-A) for matters related to tax.

②.3 NITI Aayog for competitive and

Co-operative federalism.

- (2.4) Inter state water Dispute Tribunal for solving water dispute. (2.5) Governing water Tribunal.

### Zonal Council evolution

A statutory body for better policy implementation and coordination among Centre, State & State-State.

### Proactive Platform

- (1) Regular meetings chaired by our Home Minister.
- (2) Discussion on several issues & common problems.
  - (2.1) NEC Council problem of migration & insurgency.
- (3) CM of the State taking their matters with & discussion with Home ministry & team.
- (4) Issue resolution has become faster.

Zonal Council is one of the institution in our federal form of govt. We all have to work like TEAM INDIA

2.

भारतीय संविधान के तहत धर्मनिरपेक्षता समानता के प्रति संवैधानिक प्रतिबद्धता की व्यापक अवधारणा में समाहित है। चर्चा करें।  
(150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

Secularism under the Indian constitution is encapsulated in the broader concept of constitutional commitment to equality. Discuss.  
(Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

India follows positive form of secularism in which there is a overlap between religion and state. Secularism is our basic structure (SR Bommai case).

Secularism → Constitutional commitment to equality

- ① Enshrined in the preamble showing our commitment to secularism.
- ② Part of Basic Structure Doctrine and upholds Constitutional Morality.
- ③ Right to Freedom of Religion (Art. 25) gives a sense of contentment to follow any religious practices.
- ④ Art. 15 no discrimination only on the basis of caste, colour, sex, (religion), place of birth → equality.

⑤ Affirmative action by providing reservation to minorities as OBCs in several states. (eg) - Muslim OBC in Karnataka (Arjals, Arjals).  
↳ Equality

⑥ Art. 26 (Freedom to regulate their establishments) giving ~~their~~ religious functionaries right.  
↳ Equality

⑦ National Commission for Minorities look for sub-mot cases of discrimination etc. for minorities.

⑧ Art. 16 :- No discrimination in public employment on the basis of only religion etc.

However, we have seen certain instances where a particular religion follower has been persecuted like mob lynching, cow vigilante etc.

Thus, if we want to achieve our dream

of VIKSI BHARAT @ 2047, we need to move away from parochial mindset and uphold Constitutional

3. जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 8 को सजा की अवधि से हटाकर अपराध की गंभीरता पर केंद्रित करने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी करें कि धारा 8 के तहत वर्तमान वर्गीकरण किस प्रकार अपराधों के मनमाने वर्गीकरण की ओर ले जाता है। साथ ही, इस धारा के तहत अयोग्य घोषित व्यक्ति के लिए उपलब्ध उपायों का भी उल्लेख करें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

'There is a need to shift the focus of Section 8 of the Representation of People Act, 1951 from the duration of the sentence to the gravity of the offence.' Comment on how the current classification under Section 8 leads to arbitrary categorisation of offences. Also, mention the remedies available to a person disqualified under this section. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Representation of People Act, 1951 is an act to regulate political parties, election procedures etc. Section 8 of RPA, 1951 is related to offences and punishment.

### Current Classification of Section 8

- ① Section 8(1) :- Offences related to enmity  
 • Offences related to corruption  
 • Offences related to dowry.  
 • Offences related to bribery etc.

If convicted under these offences then  
 6 years disqualified from release date.

- ② Section 8(2) :- Dowry Act  
 • Sati Act etc.

Conviction not less than 6 months;  
 disqualification 6 yrs from release.

- ③ Section 8(3) :→ If conviction not less than 2 yrs; disqualification for 6 yrs from release date.
- ④ Section 8(4) :- Period of appeal 3 months  
Now invalid by SC in Lily Thomas Case.

### Remedies available to person disqualified

- ① Approach the court placing his/her side / arguments.  
(Eg) Jehul Gandhi case.
- ② Placing the evidences and sought for relief by the court.

Until the charges have been subdued by the courts; he/she will remain disqualified.

Once acquitted then reinstated in the parliament or assembly.

4. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में विपक्ष के नेता का क्या महत्व है? लोकतंत्र में नियंत्रण और संतुलन बनाए रखने में विपक्ष की भूमिका किस प्रकार योगदान देती है? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

What is the significance of the Leader of Opposition in the Indian parliamentary system? How does the role of the opposition contribute to the checks and balances in a democracy?

(Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Leader of Opposition is a statutory post and mentioned in The Salaries and Allowances of Leader of Opposition Act.

### Significance of LoP

- ① Acting as a single voice for the whole opposition.

Criteria:- Any party > 10% of seats in LS.

- ② Asking questions from the govt. on major policy issues.

↳ Eg - demand of JPC on way Bill -

- ③ Coming with no-confidence motion, privilege motion against the govt.

- ④ If possible making a shadow cabinet.

↳ Done by Naveen Patra in Odisha.

- ⑤ Keeping the govt. accountable.
- ⑥ Acting as a check and balance system in the parliament.
- ⑦ Raising the voice of voiceless in the parliament.

### Role of Opposition to Check & Balance



① Opposition plays a vital role by being

Standing Committee (PAC) → opposition member is chairperson.

- ② Raising issue of national importance.
    - eg. Security of women.
  - ③ Bringing no confidence motion against the govt.
  - ④ Ready to unmake govt. if govt. fails.
- Thus, opposition plays a vital role & keeps the govt. on toes.

5. "प्रस्तावना के मूल आदर्श - संप्रभुता, समाजवाद, धर्मनिरपेक्षता और लोकतंत्र - भारत के संवैधानिक ढांचे की आधारशिला हैं।" स्पष्ट कीजिये।  
(150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

"The core ideals of the Preamble - sovereignty, socialism, secularism, and democracy - form the bedrock of India's constitutional framework." Elucidate.  
(Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

"Preamble is called the preface of our Constitution". - (Palkhivala). It represents our core beliefs and systems.

Core Ideals of Preamble → form the bedrock

① Sovereignty :- India is a sovereign nation and able to take its decision without any external influence.

(Ex) Art. (3), Art. (2) etc.

② Socialism :- India has socialist tendency & a welfare state; where state's objective is welfare of society.

(Ex) Art. 36, 33, 39 in DPSP

③ Secularism :- Basic Structure of our Constitution.

(Ex) - Art. 15, 16, 25, 26, 27, 28 etc.

(e) Art. 324, 325, 326 etc.

Constitution of EC      Right to Suffrage

Several legislation which have proved our  
work ideas are :-

- ① Maternity Benefit Act.
- ② Equal Wage Act.
- ③ PSOs in the country.
- ④ National Commission for minorities.
- ⑤ Election Commissioner Recruitment, Act.
- ⑥ Bicameral legislature.

Thus, the ideals enshrined in our preamble have formed the bedrock of our democracy and must be followed in true letter & spirit.

6. 103वें संवैधानिक संशोधन के निहितार्थों का आकलन करें, जिसने भारत में सामाजिक न्याय के सिद्धांत पर आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों (ईडब्ल्यूएस) के लिए दस प्रतिशत आरक्षण की शुरुआत की है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें) 10 अंक  
Assess the implications of the 103rd Constitutional Amendment, which introduced a ten per cent reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), on the principle of social justice in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

The SC in Janhit Abhiyan v/s UOI has upheld the validity of 103rd CAA. It said that it is in line with the Concept of Social Justice.

### Implication of 103rd CAA

- ① Social Justice as we know in changing time; discrimination is also based on class structure and not always caste structure.
- ② Equal opportunity to people from so called forward caste. Because due to several reforms like Land Reforms, they are also struggling.
- ③ Opportunity for other disadvantaged section to seek for affirmative action.

④ Disabled, Transgender etc.

### Negative Implication

① Selection Criteria is high

① Agriculture landholding  $\leq$  5 acres.

(80% farmers small &

② Income  $\leq$  ₹ 8 lakh/yearly. <sup>marginal</sup>

(only 10% population

③ 200sq. yard plot in urban areas. <sup>earn greater than this</sup>).

② Other groups who are at the disadvantaged  
Section may ask for more reservation

eg → Muzhar in Bihar although SC but  
want ↑ in reservation.

③ Meritocracy may be hampered in  
the country. lead to Brain Drain.

eg → 4300 millionaires left country  
this year.

Thus, 103<sup>rd</sup> CAA is a good step. But  
due to lax implementation there are  
fake certificates and real beneficiaries  
are devoid of benefits.

7.

भारत में कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का ध्यान "कल्याण" से "अति-निर्भरता" की ओर स्थानांतरित हो रहा है। इसके आलोक में, क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि कल्याणकारी योजनाओं ने भारत में "मुफ्त की संस्कृति" को जन्म दिया है, जिससे गरीबी और भूख उन्मूलन से ध्यान भटक गया है? (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

The focus of welfare schemes in India is shifting from "well-being" towards "over-dependency". In light of this, do you agree that welfare schemes have inculcated a "freebies culture" in India leading to a divergence of focus from poverty and hunger alleviation? (10 marks, 150 words)

Our country is a welfare state. It is the responsibility of the state to work for the disadvantaged section like SC/ST, women, children, Transgender, ABC, minorities etc.

Shift in focus from well being → over dependency

- ① Giving coloured TV to the households.
- ② Giving free bus tickets to all females.  
eg. Delhi, Karnataka.
- ③ Giving free electricity upto 200 units to all households.  
eg. Delhi.
- ④ Free electricity to the farmers.  
eg. Punjab.

Need of welfare scheme

- ① About (23%) of our population still poor. (NITI Aayog) requiring.

help from state.

∴ Free food grains under NFSA.  
Global Hunger Index 111 Rank.

② Malnutrition like Kwashiorkor, Marasmus in the children, need State intervention.

50% women anaemic (eg) Fortified Rice, MDMScheme.  
NFHS-05.

③ IMR & MMR rates are high.  $MMR = 97/\text{lakh}$

State Intervention:- POSHAN.  $IMR = 35/1000$   
NATRO VANDANA (NFHS-05)  
YOJANA,

④ Disabled:- constitute 2.2% of population requiring intervention.

↳ (eg) Reservation horizontal.  
• Schemes like Sugam Bharat.

Focus away from poverty & hunger

That is not the case because majority of State intervention is for this only.

Hunger → PM Garib Anna Kalyan Yojana  
↳ 80cr beneficiaries

Poverty → MGNREGA  
→ AYUSHMAN BHARAT  
→ Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan  
→ PM Awas Yojana  
→ Swachh Bharat Mission  
→ Nal Ghar Nal Jal etc.

There is a need to look upon freedom but welfare is required.

8. ई-शासन केवल दक्षता के संबंध में नहीं है; यह प्रत्येक नागरिक के लिए शासन व्यवस्था को सुलभ और समावशी बनाने के संबंध में है। व्याख्या करें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)  
E-governance is not just about efficiency; it's about making governance accessible and inclusive for every citizen. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

E-governance refers to the use of ICT in governance to make it more accessible, inclusive, friendly and equitable. To improve service delivery, accountability and responsibility.

E-governance leading to efficiency

- ① Geo-Tagging of PDS :- Stoppage of leakage  
Beneficiaries are benefitted.
- ② DBT transfer :- As per Ministry of Finance  
Saving ₹ 2.72 lakh crore
- ③ Single Window Clearance :- Ease of Doing Business.
- ④ UDGAM Portal of RRB quick service delivery.

Accessible Governance

- ① Website disabled friendly (100 in numbers)
- ② Common Service Centre in villages for govt. scheme.
- ③ e-Passport, e-ITR filling by the people.
- ④ CPGRAMS for grievance redressal.
- ⑤ My gov.in for feedback sharing.

Inclusive

- ① Financial Inclusion - JAM trinity  
IFSC account, 7SDY. women.
- ② One Nation One Ration Card for food distribution.
- ③ Vridha Pension Card for elderly (social security)
- ④ ABHA card for all health care.

Thus, e-governance is the way forward as it cuts down the interaction between public and official reducing corruption.

9.

QUAD, AUKUS, I2U2 आदि जैसे नए क्षेत्रीय और बहुपक्षीय समझौतों के आगमन के साथ, गुट निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन (NAM), दावोस और G77 जैसे संगठनों द्वारा प्रतिनिधित्व की जाने वाली पुरानी वैश्विक व्यवस्था अपनी प्रासंगिकता खो रही है। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

With the advent of new regional and multilateral agreements like QUAD, AUKUS, I2U2 etc the old world order represented by organizations like NAM, Davos, and G77 is losing its relevance. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

There is a shift in world order. So, multilateral groupings are taken over by regional groupings. As these regional groupings, suit the need of the country well.

Advent of new agreements like QUAD, AUKUS, I2U2

① QUAD → Quadrilateral Security Dialogue.

① Consisting of Australia, India, Japan, USA.

② Indo Pacific

- Security
- Technology
- Climate change
- P-2-P contact.

③ Better suited to maintain rule based Indo Pacific; challenging hegemony of China which it is trying to establish.

② AUKUS → Australia, UK, USA.

① Security tie up

② Technology transfer like submarine tech

UK to Australia.

③ [202] India, UAE, Israel, USA.

① Western QUAD

② Energy Security

③ Technology transfer.

④ Maintaining trade ties.

Old world order losing its charm

① G77 — India calls for "Voice of Global South Summit" representing voices of Developing countries.

② NAM — Kampala Declaration represents its significance that no military He up. And Sovereignty in taking own decision. Not aligning with any super power.

③ Daves — Grouping of western nation.

The new regional groupings are there for different purposes like increasing trade, security, rule based order, But

older one have different purpose & different context.

However, some reforms are needed in older ones.

10. दक्षिण प्रशांत से अफ्रीकी तट तक के द्वीपीय राज्य और क्षेत्र भारत के बदलते रणनीतिक भूगोल में नए केंद्र बन गए हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए इन द्वीपीय राज्यों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालें और इन राज्यों के साथ संबंधों को मजबूत करने के लिए भारत द्वारा की गई पहलों पर भी प्रकाश डालें। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

The island states and territories from the South Pacific to the African coast have become new nodes in India's changing strategic geography. In this context, highlight the importance of these island states for India and also throw light upon the initiatives taken by India to strengthen ties with these states. (10 marks, 150 words)

India sees itself as the 'Voice of Global South'. For assuming the leadership role, it needs to take everyone along. Thus, India is looking on small island states like Papua New Guinea etc.

Importance of these states

- ① Exclusive Economic Zone with mineral resources and Blue Economy.
- ② Strategic Location giving advantage for surveillance in Indo Pacific. ④ Mauritius Agalga Island.
- ③ Logistical concern as located strategically can help as a

township must.

④ Supporter of climate change as much as India.

⑤ Security of Indopacific by establishing air bases and countering China's growing influence.

⑥ People to people ties. ⑦ Mauritius.

### Initiatives

① FIPIC with Pacific Island countries like PNG.

② Maldives → Co-ordinal relation and line of credit, Grants etc.

③ Mauritius → Agalea island air strip.

④ Voice of Global South Summit

⑤ CDRI for tech transfer in disaster.

Thus, India has to leverage their location through soft power for IP benefit.

11.

भारत में चुनावी वित्तीयन विधिक खामियों और राजनीतिक अक्षमताओं की दोहरी मार से भरा हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, चुनावी वित्तीयन की चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें। इस संबंध में भारत वैश्विक सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं से क्या सीख ले सकता है? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Electoral funding in India is fraught with the double whammy of legal loopholes and political inefficiencies. In this context, discuss the challenges to electoral funding. What lessons can India draw from global best practices in this regard?

(Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Election is the 'soul of democracy'. And electoral funding is required to conduct and run for the election. As per a report by ADR (Association of Democratic Reforms); elections are getting costlier with each passing year.

Electoral funding is fraught with legal loopholes

① Electoral Bond Case :→ SC rejected the whole concept of Electoral Bond because of.

①.1. It invalidated Right to Information u/a 19(1).

①.2. Nexus of between political parties & business houses. (Collusive corruption).

①.3. Quid-Pro-quo.

①.4. Uneven advantage to ruling party (funding 770% to ruling party).  
↳ EC data.

② Electoral Trust :→ These instruments are also not reliable and efficient. As a trust is made which is managed by a

3<sup>rd</sup> party and ~~best~~ political party gets it share.

### Political Inefficiencies

- ① Base on expenditure by candidate and not by political party.  
(Eg) ₹ 70 lakh for ~~Assembly~~ single constituency  
₹ 90 lakh for Lok Sabha.
- ② Star campaigners expenditure not included related to security etc.
- ③ Political parties out of ambit of RTI Act, 2005

### Challenges to electoral funding

- ① Right to information of citizen which is a fundamental right is not followed.  
↳ (Eg) → Citizens unable to know the source of donor because of a alphanumeric code on bond.
- ② Quid-Pro-Quo relationship as seen by some disclosure. (Eg) - Megha Engineering.
- ③ Elections are getting costlier because of expensive ad campaign, use of agency for data analytics. Chances of use of
- ④ Right to Privacy (Art 21) of donor.

black money in the electoral process.

lessons that India can draw from best practices

- ① Partial state funding of elections as in some European nation like France.  
Also recommended by Jitendra Gupta Committee.
- ② Crowd funding of the election as political parties may go for crowd sourcing of the funds.
- ③ Full state funding of the election but not recommended by NCRWC due to resource constraint.
- ④ Electoral Bond scheme to be more transparent through disclosure of donor name (although violates Right to Privacy of donor) (Art. 21).  
But for greater good.
- ⑤ No transaction / funding in cash > ₹2000/-
- ⑥ Use of digital payment for donation to political parties.

Elections must be free & fair. For this we need a transparent electoral funding scheme in India.

12. दबाव समूह लोकतंत्र को सामाजिक नींव का निर्माण करते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपायों को बढ़ावा देने में दबाव समूहों के प्रमुख योगदान पर चर्चा करें और बताएं कि वे मौजूदा नीतियों में उपलब्ध खामियों को किस प्रकार दूर करते हैं। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Pressure groups form the social foundation of a democracy. In this context, discuss pressure groups' key contributions in promoting social security measures for workers in India, and how they address the gaps in existing policies. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Pressure Groups are a voluntary association of people related to a particular field. They lobby for their self interests by raising voices, publishing research reports etc.

eg - FICCI a pressure group related to business.

Pressure group key contribution in promoting social security measures.

① Raising voices through advocacy and pressurising the government.

eg - CITU (Trade Union).

② Publishing reports and carrying out research works.

eg - ILO (Global Employment Status Report).

③ Collaboration with the state in the matters of

- a) Policy formulation.
- b) Policy implementation.

- ④ Creating awareness among the labourers/ workers regarding their rights.
- ⑤ Mobilisation of workers for protest and asking for their rights.
  - ⓔ - Menstrual leave for women.
- ⑥ Demanding justice for their coworkers
  - ⓔ - FORDA for resident doctors.

### Addressing gaps in existing policies

- ① Conducting survey and taking the feedback from the workers.
  - ⓔ use of questionnaire.
- ② Monitoring and assessing the condition of the workers through secondary data sources to.
- ③ Meeting with high level officials to convey the problems.
  - ⓔ Secretary of ministry of labour

- ④ Giving their reports to the official.
- ⑤ Asking for favourable policies either through new rules/regulation or through new acts.
- ⑥ Protesting and mobilisation if not implemented

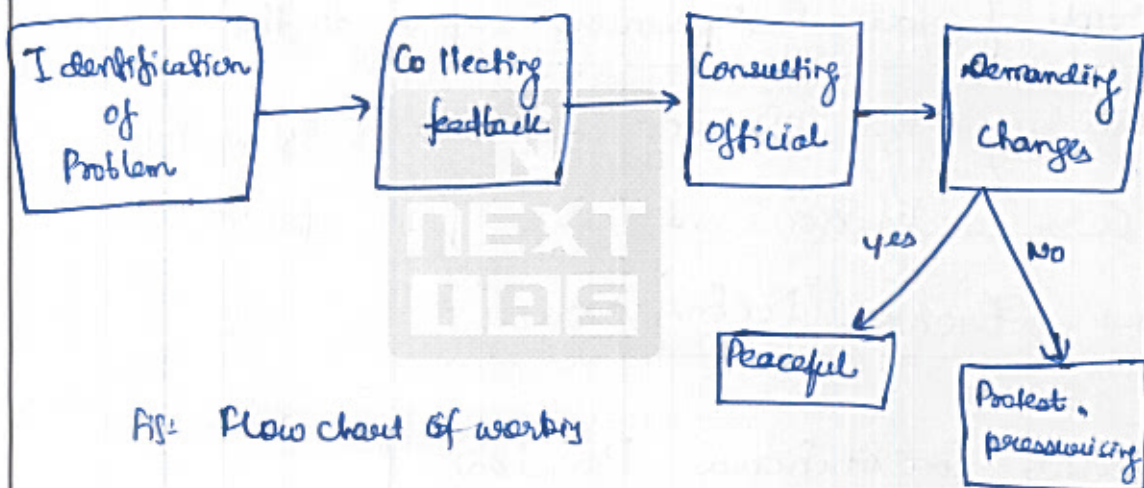


Fig: Flowchart of working

Thus, pressure groups play a key role in protecting the labour rights. They raise the voice of the voiceless and must not be treated as Anti development or Anti National. They are partners and working for nation's development only.

13. संविधान में भारतीय संघीय राजनीति के कार्यकारी क्षेत्र में "संघीय सर्वोच्चता के सिद्धांत" की परिकल्पना की गई है। प्रासंगिक संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और वाद एवं विधियों का हवाला देते हुए चर्चा कीजिये। शक्तियों के वितरण से संबंधित विवादास्पद मुद्दों का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जाता है? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

The Constitution envisages the "principle of federal supremacy" in the executive space of Indian federal polity. Discuss while referring to the relevant Constitutional provisions and case laws. How are contentious issues regarding the distribution of powers resolved? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar has called our country as a purely federal country with a centre and multiple states. I

Principle of federal supremacy refers to the upholding the value of federalism as mentioned in our Constitution. It is a part of our Basic Structure Doctrine too.

### Relevant Constitutional Provision

- ① Art. 246 consisting of State list, Union list and Concurrent list (Schedule 7).
- ② Art. 1 :- India i.e. Bharat is a Union of states with a federal structure.
- ③ Art. 79 with constitution of Bicameral legislature. Rajya Sabha representing Council of States.

- ④ Art. 263 with Inter State Council for speedy resolution and better collaboration between centre and states.

### Case laws

- ① S.R. Bommai Case :- Federalism is at the core of our principle. Basic Structure Part.
- ② Tika Ram Ji v/s State of Uttar Pradesh :- In case of conflict; the central law will prevail.
- ③ Govt. of NCT of Delhi v/s UOI :- Apart from police, public order and land. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi is responsible for all other functions. LG is bounded by aid & advice of Council of Ministers.

Contentious issue regarding distribution of powers are resolved by :-

- ① Art. 131 (Original Jurisdiction) of the Supreme Court.

- ② Following Constitutional morality and Basic Doctrine Feature of Federalism.
- ③ Inter State Council for collaboration and dispute resolution. (Art. 261)
- ④ Zonal Council (S in no.) for better co-ordination among participating state and centre.
- ⑤ GST Council in case of taxes on goods & services (Art 279A)
- ⑥ Art. 248 (Residuary Subjects) lie with the centre.
- ⑦ NITI Aayog meetings for better cooperative federalism.
- ⑧ Raising voice in Lok Sabha / Rajya Sabha.

Thus, federalism is at the core of our polity. We at this juncture need to act in a collaborative fashion (Team India) to get the desired result OF UIKSIIT BHARAT@ 2027.

13. निष्पक्ष प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करने और एक वोट, एक मूल्य के सिद्धांतों को बनाए रखने के लिए सीटों का परिसीमन आवश्यक है। निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में गलत प्रतिनिधित्व से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए संघीय तनाव उत्पन्न करने में जनसंख्या-आधारित परिसीमन के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिये। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Delimitation of seats is essential to ensure fair representation and uphold the principles of one vote, one value. Highlighting the challenges posed by misrepresentation in constituencies analyse the ramifications of population-based delimitation in creating federal tension. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Delimitation of seats is a prerequisite for fair electoral process. Till date 4 delimitation commissions have been constituted.

### Necessity of delimitation of seat

- ① Upholding the principle of one vote, one value throughout the country.
- ② Managing regional disparity due to population imbalances.
- ③ Creating constituencies so that Area / Population ratio is maintained in the state.
- ④ Not too big a constituency, not very small  
↳ for efficient working of representatives.

### Challenges posed by misrepresentation in constituencies

- ① Large population is represented by a single representative.

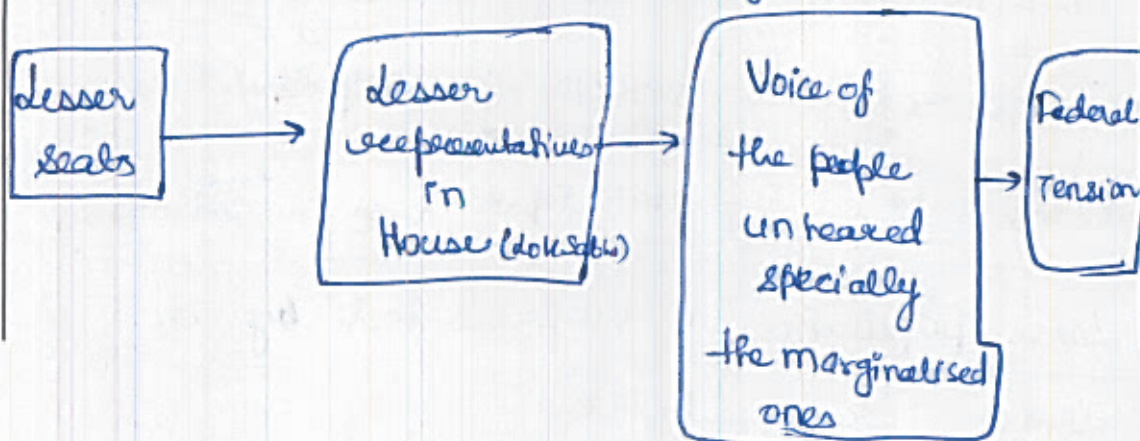
② No ~~cha~~ delimitation commission after 2001  
leading to imbalance in the representation  
in constituencies.

③ delimitation of seats on principle of  
Population / Area. Southern states are  
not getting to their due share because  
they implemented population control  
methods well.

④ Within a state too due to population  
imbalances, need of a delimitation.

eg - more population in cities now.

⑤ Federal Tension At country level.



Q2  
② Southern States contribute more to tax kitty but due to their population issue get lesser central proceeds. (FC-XV weightage). This im balance in delimitation may frustrate them further.

③ Secessionist activities may be observed in these states due to imbalances based on population.

### Need of the hour

- ① Increasing the total seats in the Lok Sabha.
- ② Increasing or proportionate seat in Rajya Sabha as there in USA.
- ③ Delimitation Commission to ~~act~~ be constituted sooner based on delayed Census of 2011.

Thus, delimitation is the need of the hour and must be done cautiously to not fume federal tensions.

15. उच्च न्यायालयों का ध्यान "संवैधानिक मामलों" से हटाकर रोजमर्रा के मामलों पर केंद्रित करने के लिए जनहित याचिका प्रणाली को किस सीमा तक जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है? उच्च न्यायालयों पर समग्र बोझ को कम करने में ट्रायल कोर्ट क्या भूमिका निभा सकते हैं? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

To what extent can the PIL system be held responsible for shifting the focus of the higher Courts from "constitutional matters" to day-to-day matters? What role can the trial Courts play in reducing the overall burden on higher Courts? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Public Interest litigation is a weapon in the hands of public against atrocities or to claim their rightful claim. (Justice AN Bhagwati)

PIL system responsible for shifting the focus of higher courts

- ① PILs are taken with huge responsibility by the higher courts leading to delay in their Constitutional matters because of limited no. of benches.
- ② PILs on any matter by the public cause derail in the functioning of courts-
  - eg- PIL on Taj Mahal belongs to a particular lady.
- ③ PIL by anyone as anyone is free to file an PIL.
- ④ Multiple PILs on the same cases blocking other important works.

Effect is that

- ① SC has said that PIL should be filed in lower courts too.
- ② Refrain from filing PIL which are not of some importance and just to at catch the eye are filed.
- ③ Cancelling the license of such advocates who file PIL without due diligence.

Role played by trial courts in reducing the burden

As per Judicial Data Grid, 74 crore cases in our judicial system (lower courts) are pending.

- In SC this number is close to 60,000 cases.

Trial Courts can play a vital role in reducing the overall burden on higher courts by following ways:-

- ① Bail is the Rule, Jail is the Exception  
Rule (Justice V. Krishna) following this.

as lower courts do not follow this leading to  
emergency petition in higher courts. Case load ↑

② Change in attitude of judges at trial court,

to ensure justice and not retribution.

eg → Capital Punishment sentence on rise.

↓  
Leading to emergency plea on higher courts.

③ Focus on providing justice rather than  
giving dates.

④ Increasing strength in the trial courts.

⑤ Increasing the infrastructure (capacity  
building).

⑥ Use of ICT methods in dealing with  
the cases for speedy trials.

↳ ⑥ Video Conferencing.

⑦ Acting diligently on PILs and giving  
judgements.

Our integrated judiciary needs assistance from  
lower courts. Lower courts must act to provide  
justice and help higher court dealing with Constitutional matters.

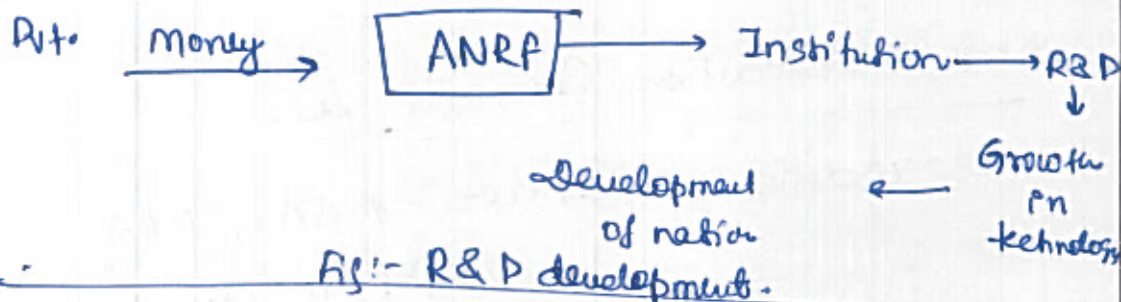
16. भारत की उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली को वैश्विक मानकों के अनुरूप बनाने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। नई शिक्षा नीति (एनईपी) 2020 का लक्ष्य इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करना किस प्रकार है, और भारत अपनी उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रथाओं से क्या सबक सीख सकता है? चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)  
 India's higher education system needs significant reforms to align with global standards. How does the New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 aim to address these challenges, and what lessons can India learn from international practices to enhance its higher education system? Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

Our Gross Enrolment Ratio at higher education is only  $(27\%)$ . Target is to achieve  $(50\%)$  by 2035.

In QS world University rankings, no university is present in top 100.

New Education Policy aim to address challenges of higher education

- ① Research & Development :- Currently,  $(0.65\%)$  of GDP.  
 Constitution of ANRF foundation with a corpus of ₹50,000 cr; attracting  $(70\%)$  of fund from private enterprises.



- ② Increasing GER :- Currently  $(27\%)$

②.1. Flexible multiple entry/exit option.

②.2. Academic Bank of Credits.

②.3. Cluster College Program.

②.4. Distance Education Bureau.

②.5. Online distance learning program

③. Skill development :- Currently Vocational Training

③.1. Skill University concept. ⑤.1. only.

③.2. Professor of Practice concept to  
meet industry requirements-

③.3. Collaborating with industries, workshops  
etc.

④. Regulation and curriculum

④.1. New bodies NHERA for regulation  
'Light but Tight' concept

④.2. Nation Accreditation Council for  
accreditation. Earlier NAAC, NAB,  
AICTE etc.

④.3. GEC for curriculum design and  
updating it.

## ⑤ Faculty training

- ⑤.1 Faculty development Program.
- ⑤.2 Foreign visit to understand new technology.
- ⑤.3 GIAN initiative etc.

## Lesson from international practices

- ① Skill development :- Germany model of paid internship + classroom course.
- ② Research & Development :- USA model - (2-3% of GDP on R & D).
- ③ Faculty development Program :- Chinese Model of funding and foreign visits.
- ④ GER increment :- Chinese model (5.5% GER by constructing world class universities and world class research facilities.
- ⑤ More autonomy to premier institutes like 104 league colleges in USA.

Thus, if India needs to reclaim its position of Vishwaguru we need to focus on our higher education at the local level.

17. सूचना का अधिकार (आरटीआई) अधिनियम को भारतीय शासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही की तलाश में परिवर्तनकारी प्रभाव के लिए सराहा जाता है। हालाँकि, बहुआयामी चुनौतियाँ और प्रणालीगत सीमाएँ इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में बाधा डालती हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही इसके प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन के लिए उपाय भी सुझाइये। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)  
The Right to Information (RTI) Act is hailed for its transformative impact on the quest for transparency and accountability in Indian governance. However, multifaceted challenges and systemic limitations impede its effective implementation. Discuss. Also, suggest measures for its effective implementation. (15 marks, 250 words)

Right to Information (RTI) Act was the fruit  
of effort of MKSS. This right has given us  
the opportunity to ask question and  
improve transparency and accountability in  
governance.

eg → Asking about expenditure in Commonwealth  
Games.  
Puja Khedkar case.

RTI has improved transparency & accountability

① RTI is now a fundamental right as  
Right to Know is a FR under article 19(1)

② Helped in unveiling corruption.

eg - 2G scam, Adarsh Housing.

③ Compelling govt to disclose information  
voluntarily.

eg Jan Sookha Portal  
(Rajasthan)

- ④ Provision of immediate dissemination of information (48 hours) in case of emergency situation, otherwise 45 days.
- ⑤ Office of CIC and SIC in Centre and State respectively.

Challenges and systematic limitations are as follows:-

- ① Confidential information → Generally, information is cited as confidential and not given.
- ② Amendment of RTI Act and provision made are in contrast to the independence of office of Information Commissioners.
- ③ Delay in giving information by the PIOs.
- ④ Not providing answer based on charges of not asking question in a proper format.
- ⑤ Providing information but hiding the important data / figures due to Confidentiality.
- ⑥ Vacancy in the office of PIOs leading to

delay.

### Measures for effective implementation

- ① Strengthening the office of PIOs by not treating it as a shunting posting.
- ② Provision of compensation on delay of information sharing.
- ③ Strong Grievance Redressal Mechanism.
- ④ Creating awareness among the public regarding filing of RTI
  - ④ - Chapter on RTI in schools.
- ⑤ Information Commissioner office to be more independent & free.
- ⑥ Security of RTI activist. ⑥ Skilliys in Bihar

### Best Practices

- ① Jan Sookha Portal (Rajasthan)
- ② Bihar a centralised call system for RTI.

RTI was a very progressive step. It has given us results but we need to make some modification for its implementation in letter & spirit.

18. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को मिलने वाली अनूठी चुनौतियों और अवसरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, और शहरी गरीबी से निपटने के लिए सूक्ष्म ऋण को किस प्रकार अनुकूलित किया जा सकता है।

(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Discuss the unique challenges and opportunities Self Help Groups (SHGs) encounter in urban areas compared to rural ones, and how can microfinance be adapted to tackle urban poverty.

(15 marks, 250 words)

As per Economic Survey (22-23); there are more than (12mn) SHGs and (88%) of them are all women SHGs.

Unique challenges SHGs encounter in urban areas are

- ① Increased input cost for their microenterprises due to inflation.  
(eg) High cost of textiles.
- ② Lesser skill among the SHG members to complete their work because high skilled work is present.
- ③ Capacity constraint and lack of resources to complete their work.  
(eg) - Unavailability of machines.
- ④ Community sense is lagging in Urban areas as compared to rural areas.
- ⑤ Increased competition from various other competitors / producers etc.

⑥ Lack of advertising and brand value as  
in urban areas brand matters etc.

⑦ Increased deeping in urban areas as  
compared to rural areas.

### Unique opportunities

① Bigger market size available to SHGs.

② Microfinance easily available due to  
various banks. (SBL program).

③ NGOs collaboration is easy in urban  
areas. (Eg) SEWA.

④ Better standard of living to SHG members

⑤ Better education and health care  
facilities available to SHG members & their  
children.

(Eg) SERP (Andhra Pradesh).

⑥ Various customers and various type  
of products manufacturing → Skill development  
↓  
Big exposure.

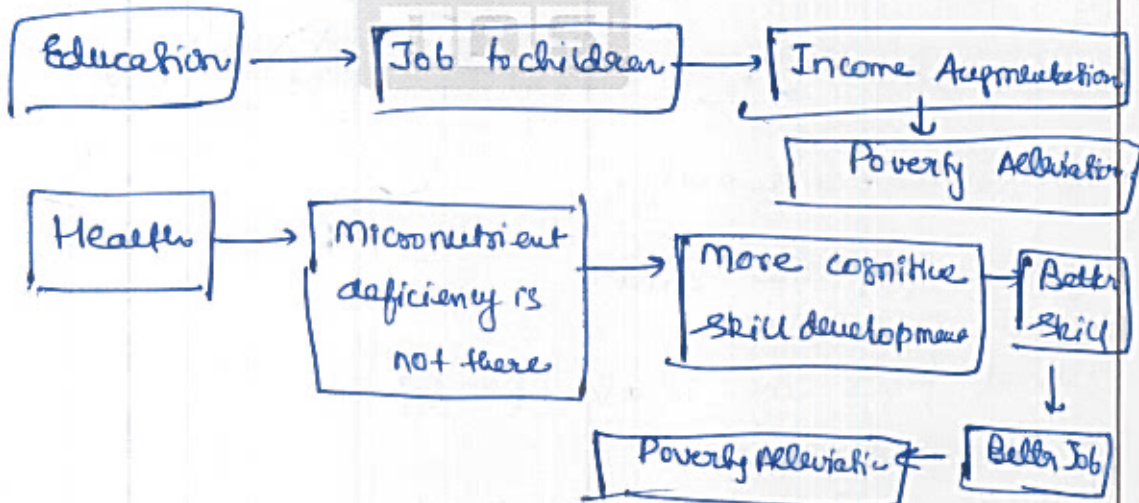
## Role of microfinance in tackling urban poverty

As per MHRD, (A) Slum dwellers in urban areas.

- ① Microfinance gives initial capital investment for asset creation and individual needs.



- ② Better education and health care to the SHG members & children.



- ③ Capacity building and skill development and rising from poverty.

Thus, microfinance is a tool to alleviate poverty and also protect women from social harassment. It is a win-win situation for all.

19. विश्व, विशेषकर पश्चिम के साथ भारत के संपर्क (कनेक्टिविटी) के लिए हाल ही में परिकल्पित भारत-मध्य पूर्व-यूरोप गलियारे के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालें। क्या आपको लगता है कि हाल के दिनों में भारत की विदेश नीति में परिवहन और ऊर्जा पहल को प्राथमिकता दी गई है? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Highlight the significance of the recently envisaged India-Middle East-Europe corridor for India's connectivity with the world, especially the West. Do you think, in recent times, transport and energy initiatives have taken precedence in India's foreign policy?

(15 marks, 250 words)

The India Middle East -Europe corridor was envisaged during our G20 presidency. It is a multi billion dollar initiative under Partnership for Global Infrastructure & Investment (PGII).

### Significance of IMEEC

- ① Connecting India to west Asia and Europe.



- ② Along with connectivity, Hydrogen Pipeline and a

Optical fiber line is also present.

- ③ Reducing the supply chain time of the products  $\rightarrow$  Inflation  $\downarrow$ .

- ④ Reducing the Carbon emission due to reduced time.

- ⑤ Energy security enhanced through

- ⑥ Hydrogen gas pipeline.

- ⑥ Increase in trade & services through exports. (Eg) Ship Movement
- ⑦ Geopolitical advantage as it is in competition with Chinese BRI.
- ⑧ FTAs with several European Nations and IMEEC will provide a advantage to India. (Eg) FTA in talks with UK.

Transport & energy initiatives precedence in India's foreign policy:-

- ① Energy Initiatives
  - ①.1. Signing of Global Biofuel Alliance with several nations.
  - ①.2. Purchasing crude oil at discount from Russia despite fear of western Sanctions.
  - ①.3. Increased Gas (LNG) purchase from Middle East. (Eg) Qatar.
  - ①.4. Hydrogen gas pipeline in IMEEC. with (India's Green H. Mission) exporting

target 5mmt.

## ② Transport Initiatives

②.1. Chahbahar Port initiative with Iran to capture CAE market.

eg) Kazakhstan etc.

②.2. INSTC with Russia, Iran etc. for easy movement of goods & services reducing travel time and hence cost.

②.3. IMEEC with several countries.

②.4. Akhaura-Agartala Railway line with Bangladesh increasing P-2-P contact and alternate route.

②.5. 1mmt highway through Myanmar, Thailand.

②.6. Kaladan Multimodal Project with Myanmar to connect Aizawl through sea route.

Thus, due to disruptions in supply chain and belligerent neighbours, we need to change our course to ensure energy security.

20. राजनीतिक रूप से विवादास्पद मुद्दों में हालिया वृद्धि के बावजूद, भारत-कनाडा द्विपक्षीय संबंध लोकतंत्र, बहुलवाद, आर्थिक जुड़ाव के विस्तार और लंबे समय से चले आ रहे लोगों से लोगों के संबंधों के साझा मूल्यों के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं। भारत-कनाडा संबंध के महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत और कनाडा के मध्य सहयोग और सहभागिता के संभावित क्षेत्रों पर चर्चा करें। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Despite the recent rise in politically contentious issues, the India-Canada bilateral relationship has remained committed to shared values of democracy, pluralism, expanding economic engagement and long-standing people-to-people ties. Highlighting the significant pillars of the India-Canada relationship, discuss the potential areas of cooperation and collaboration between India and Canada. (15 marks, 250 words)

The recent diplomatic tussle between India-Canada based on Khalistan issue has strained our ties. The sending of diplomats and cutting on consular staff were sign.

~~India~~ However, we share values of democracy, pluralism, and people to people ties like:-

① People to People ties :- significant no. of

Indian origin people in Canada.

~ (2%) of population.

② Student for study :- About 2 lakh  
Indian student in Canada.

③ Trade :- About \$196bn bilateral  
trade between India & Canada.

④ FDI investment from Canada like  
Tim Hortons etc.

⑤ Technology transfer from Canada  
specially green technologies.

⑥ Biculturalism we both have much  
ethnic population and share values.

⑦ Democracy - both have parliamentary  
form of democracy with PM as the  
head.

⑧ Source of remittances for India.

Potential areas of cooperation and  
collaboration are: -

① Trade : Only \$196n; potential of  
\$306n easily.

② More exchange programs of our

faculties to learn from top notch University in Canada.

③ Setting foreign (Canada) university  
in India.

④ Technology transfer from Canada  
on Nano tech, semiconductors etc.

⑤ Increase in FPI/FDI investment  
in Indian Market.

⑥ Diplomatic relations to be  
strengthened.

⑦ Focus on commitment to reduce CO<sub>2</sub>  
emission.

⑧ Conservation of forest and tech transfer  
for CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration.

Thus, Canada - India share democratic  
ties. It is necessary that we have  
co-ordial bond as it will be beneficial  
for our diaspora & our country as well.

## NEXT IAS

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*Space for Rough Work*

## **NEXT IAS**

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*Space for Rough Work*

## NEXT IAS

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

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## NEXT IAS

| <b>महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| अभ्यर्थियों को निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ना चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर दण्डित किया जा सकता है।                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>क्या न करें-</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।</li> <li>2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।</li> <li>3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।</li> <li>4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।</li> </ol> | <b>क्या करें-</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।</li> <li>2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।</li> <li>3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।</li> <li>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।</li> <li>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।</li> <li>6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।</li> </ol> |

| <b>ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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)।</li> <li>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।</li> <li>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 ।</li> <li>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।</li> <li>5. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए।</li> <li>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।</li> </ol> |

