

Roll No.

GSMAC24

NEXT IAS

GS - MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : GSMAC2401

Test No. : 01

Name of Candidate : DENESH VESHNOL

Roll No. : PTTTP220583

Start Time 4:00 End Time 7:30

Date of Examination : 12/08/24

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
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2	2
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3	3
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<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>	
 Topper's Copy	 Common Mistake and Correct Filled QCAB
 Copy Scanner App	 Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

The purpose of evaluation @NEXTIAS 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

- Q1. प्राचीन भारत के राजनीतिक और आर्थिक इतिहास को समझने में सिक्काशास्त्रीय साक्ष्यों की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए।
विशिष्ट उदाहरण भी प्रदान कीजिए। (10 अंक)

Examine the role of numismatic evidence in understanding the political and economic history of ancient India. Provide specific examples. (10 marks)

Numismatic refers to study of coinage system of different period.

Earliest documented coins are 'punchmark' coins & issue during pre-mauryan period in India.

Role of Numismatic

① political history

↳ ① provides evidence of issuer of coins many times on coins.

Eg) Satvahans coins ~~came~~ were issued with names of kings.

② Geographical spread of Empire

The coins of a pers provide evidence about geographical of a empire

Eg) Gupta coins found in Goutam region.

③ Foreign relations

↳ many times coins issued provide evidence about foreign relation

Eg) 'Pliny' & India sink of gold.

Economic history

① provides evidence of prosperity of people.

Example Decline of coins during post Gupta period shows evidence of declining.

② Urbanization & Trading centers

↳ The coins of a period shows extent of urbanization of a period.

Example → 2nd urbanization phase during mauryan period by gold coins.

③ Economic Trade

The coins of the period spread throughout empire shows wide prevalence of trade.

Eg → Gupta period coins.

④ Social stratification & Specialization

Eg → copper hoard culture.

Limitation of coins - Numismatic in history

① Coinage system need to corroborated with other evidence like script.

Eg → Indus valley could not be traced due to lack of script decipherment.

② Coinage system could not show political facts like Absence or presence of war in a period.

'Numismatic study' provide evidence of urbanization and political frontier of a empire thus serves as invaluable evidence of history. They also acquire cultural significance over period of time.

- Q2. स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व भारत में विविध सामाजिक-आर्थिक और क्षेत्रीय पृष्ठभूमि में महिलाओं को संगठित करने में महिला संगठनों के प्रभावों का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक)

Assess the impact of women's organizations in mobilizing women across diverse socio-economic and regional backgrounds in pre-independence India. (10 marks)

Women played a very important role in widening base of national movement during pre-independence ~~in~~ Freedom movement.

Women organization during pre-independence

- ① Sarda devi Chaudhary founded Bharat Stree Mahamandal.
- ② Margret Cousins established organization
- ③ Ramabai Ranade established 'Ladies social conference'
- ④ Panelit Ramabai established 'Arya Mahila Samaj'

Impact on socio-economic

- ① Widening base of freedom movement.
Ex → 2nd generation leader like Usha Mehta played important role.
- ② Education of women leading participation in movement
Ex → Lekshmi Sehgal lead 'Rani Jhansi college' in Azad Hind Fauz.

③ Revolutionaries also contributed.

eg → Pritilata Wadkar role in
Dacca dacoity.

Regional Extent

① Rural mobilisation → Rural
women started fast on arrest
of Gandhiji during Quit India
movement in Satara.

② Nation wide → Rani guidline role
in Quit India movement.

However limitation

① Mostly confined to higher class
women.

② Rural divide → Low participation
of Rural women.

③ Socio-Economic → Lower class women
role was neglected.

4) Women's organization were
overshadowed by personalities
like Manatama Gandhiji

5) Did not focus on structural issue
like patriarchy

6) Low advocacy for financial independence
eg → Supporting ~~state~~ role.

Manatama Gandhiji proclaimed the so
called Able Nam would become
'Sabla' [with force] in coming times.

- Q3. गुटनिरपेक्षता की नीति किस प्रकार भारत तथा अन्य नव स्वतंत्र राष्ट्रों को अपनी संप्रभुता बनाए रखने और औपनिवेशिक दबावों का प्रतिरोध करने की आकांक्षाओं को प्रतिबिंबित करती है? (10 अंक)

How did the policy of non-alignment reflect the aspirations of India and other newly independent nations to maintain their sovereignty and resist colonial pressures? (10 marks)

Non-Alignment had its genesis in Mehru Panshel principle, at Belgrade Conference in 1961. Non-Alignment (NAM) was formally evoked by India with support from Indonesia & Egypt.

Feature of NAM

- ① maintaining mutual Non aggression.
- ② following strategic autonomy in matters of foreign policy.
- ③ Advocated de-commitment through Non-violence.
- ④ mutual Respect for sovereignty.
- ⑤ mutual Non-interference in Internal matters of countries.

Aspiration to maintain sovereignty

- ① NAM focused on strategic autonomy by not joining bloc politics.
- ② Respecting territorial sovereignty of countries.
- ③ NAM was supporter of peace in Cuban missile crisis.

Resist colonial pressure

- ① Did not any of two blocs come to be known as 3rd world.
- ② National interest principle consideration.
- ③ India received aid from USA & USSR at same time.

However effectiveness NAM reduced

- ① Idealistic Stance.
Eg → under practical consideration India treaty of friendship with Soviet.
- ② India's war with china & Pakistan. disillusioned African countries about Non-violence.

Current Relevance

- ① India not joining any of two blocks in Russia-Ukraine conflict reflect evergreen relevance of NAM.

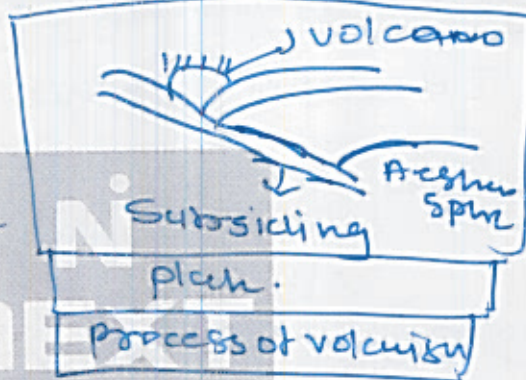
- Q4. ज्वालामुखीयता में शामिल प्रक्रियाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही विश्व के प्रमुख ज्वालामुखी क्षेत्रों और उनसे संबंधित विवर्तनिक विन्यासों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक)

Discuss the processes involved in volcanism. Highlight the major volcanic regions in the world and their associated tectonic settings. (10 marks)

volcanism is defined as outflow of magma & lava from earth. interior under high pressure & Temperature.

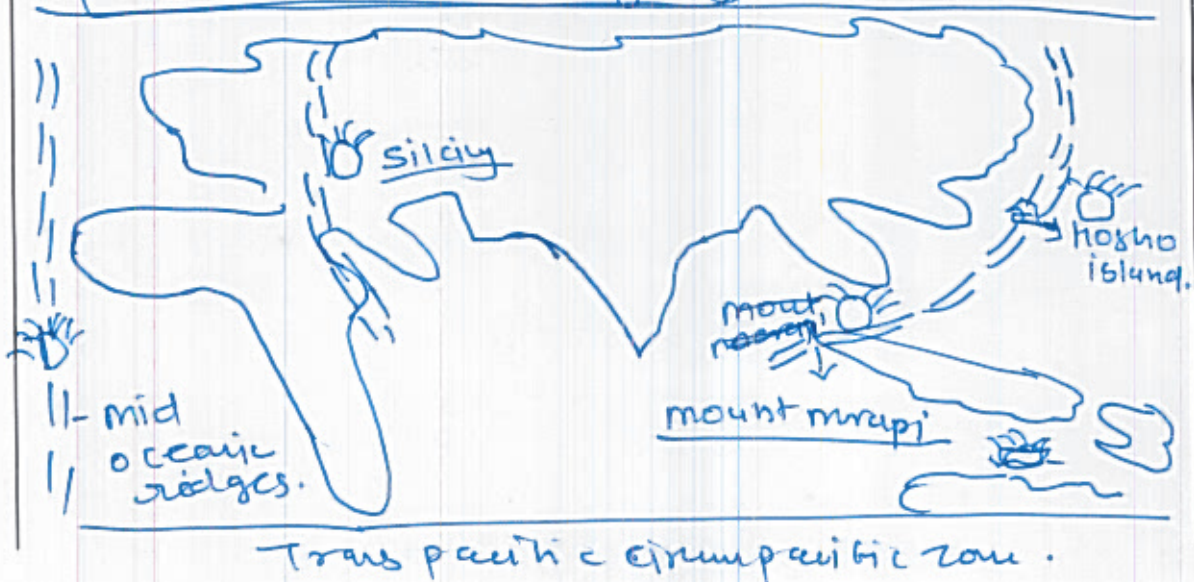
process involved in volcanism

- ① Tectonic Subsidence of plates under convergent convergent type of interaction



- ② As two plates moves closer due to plate tectonic.
- ③ The molten material has its base in Aesthenosphere [Weak solid] plate underlying the Earth crust.

Major volcanic regions



major region ① Circum Pacific zone also called ring of fire $\rightarrow$ 75% of volcan

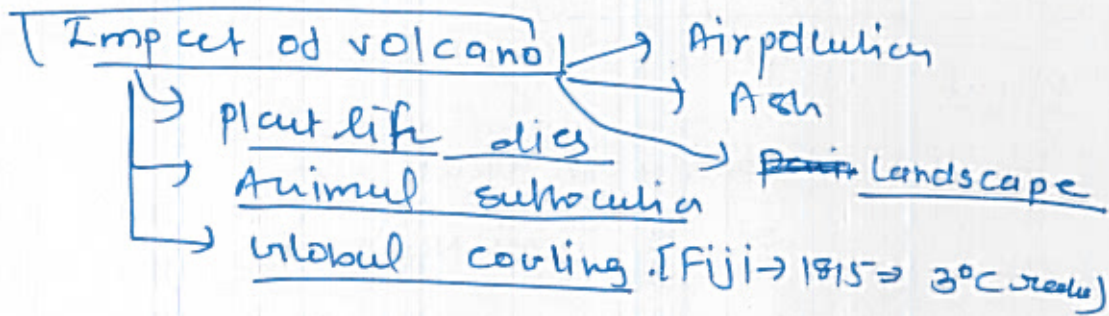
- ① mount merapi Indonesia.
 - ② Hoshu island in Japan.
 - ③ Klyuchskulsk in Russia.
 - ④ Philippines.
 - ⑤ So-moa island $\rightarrow$ Fiji volcano.
- ② Transcontinental $\rightarrow$ 20% of volcanoes.

$\downarrow$
Boundaries of Europe & Asia.

① Silicy in Italy.

Tectonic settings

- ① Circum Pacific zone $\Rightarrow$ convergent Boundary Interaction $\Rightarrow$ Pacific Sea Plate under goes subduction.
- ② Trans continental $\Rightarrow$ continental-continental convergence between Europe & Asian plate.
- ③ mid-oceanic ridges located in Atlantic ocean.



Volcanism is natural process in evolution of earth Tectonic activity.

Q5. पूर्वी घाट की भूवैज्ञानिक विशेषताओं और पारिस्थितिक महत्ता का वर्णन कीजिए।

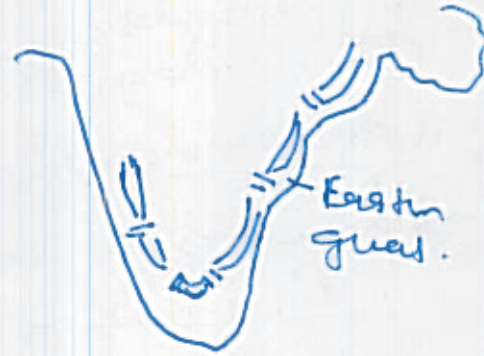
(10 अंक)

Explain the geological features and ecological importance of the Eastern Ghats.

Eastern ghats run parallel to eastern coast of India and meets western ghats at Nilgiri hills in Tamil Nadu.

Geological Features

- ① Discontinuity with passes and
- ② Block mountain.
- ③ lower elevation than western ghats.
- ④ High ecological diversity.
- ⑤ origin of many small river
eg → Brahmani, Vaitarani etc.
- ⑥ provides Rainfall on eastern coast of Tamil Nadu during winter monsoon



⑦ Ecological importance

① Plant life

↳ High diversity in plant from forest of Tamil Nadu to Odisha.

② Medicinal and other herb and plants.

Eg → Red Sanders in Andhra Pradesh.

③ Animal Life

- ↳ high diversity of Animal life
eg) Tiger, Dhola ch.
- ④ Endemic species of both plant & Animal life.
- ⑤ ecosystem services → provides rainfall in during Retreating monsoon.
- ⑥ Historically important → many caves → Sittavandal, Khandigiri

- Threats
- ① High mining & man made Shrub.
 - ↳ ② Forest depleted due to shifting Agriculture
eg) Khonda reddis tribe.
 - ③ Removal of Natural vegetation for trade
eg) Red sanders.

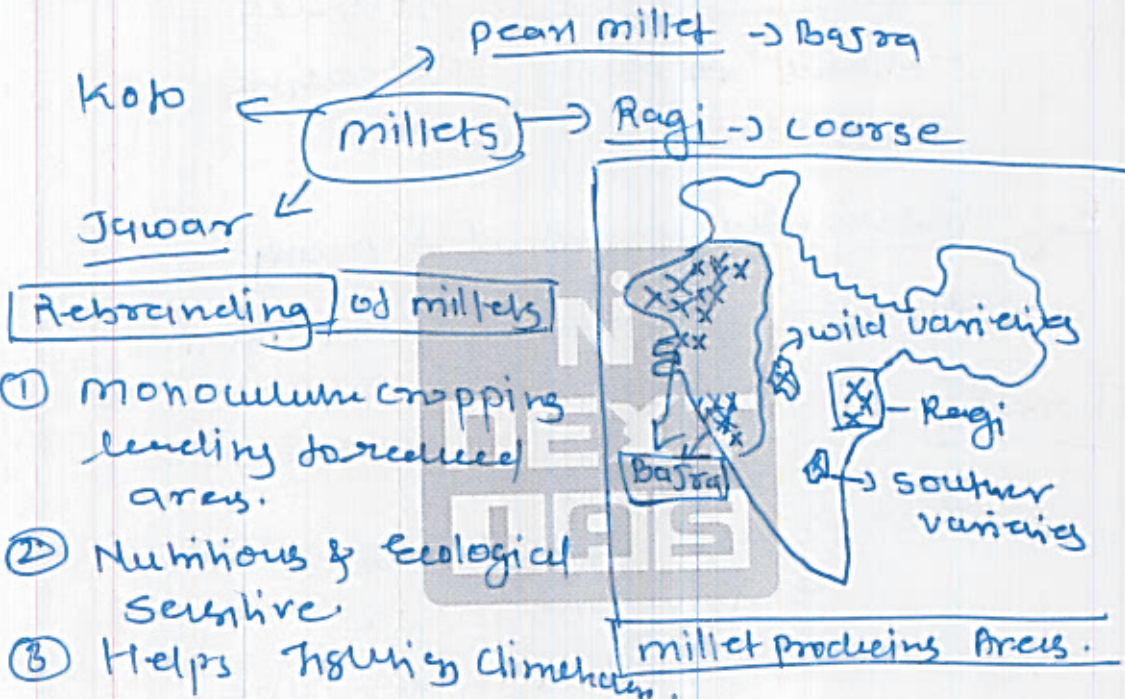
- Protections measures needed
- ① Ecological sensitive zone
 - ② Buffer zone needs to be established.
 - ③ Protection of Endangered lives.

Eastern ghat have historical importance need to be protected with measures which are culturally sensitive.

- Q6. मोटे अनाज के रूप में प्रचलित फसलों (मिलेट्स) को सरकार ने 2018 में पोषक अनाज के रूप में पुनः ब्रांड किया है। इस संदर्भ में मिलेट्स के पारिस्थितिक और पोषण संबंधी महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक)

Earlier known as coarse cereals the government rebranded millets in 2018 as nutri-cereals. In this context discuss the ecological and nutritional significance of millets

Coarse cereals or millets gained prominence due to International year of millet and healthy Alternative to other cereals.

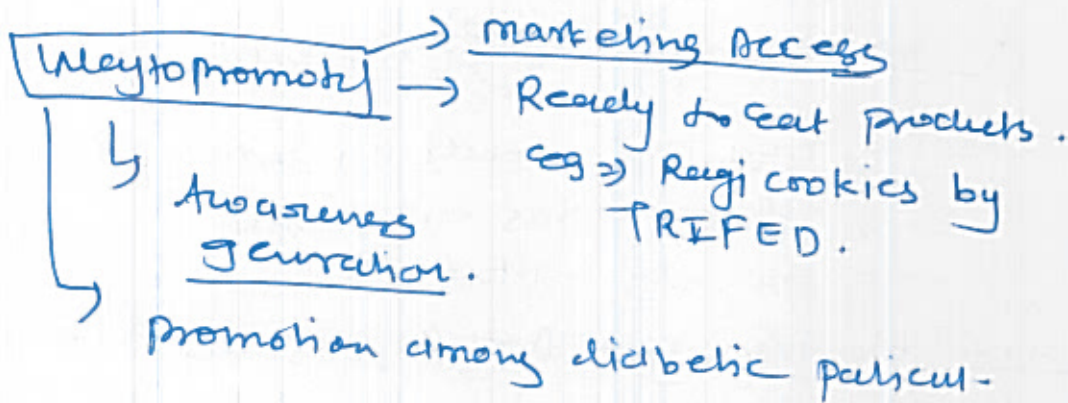
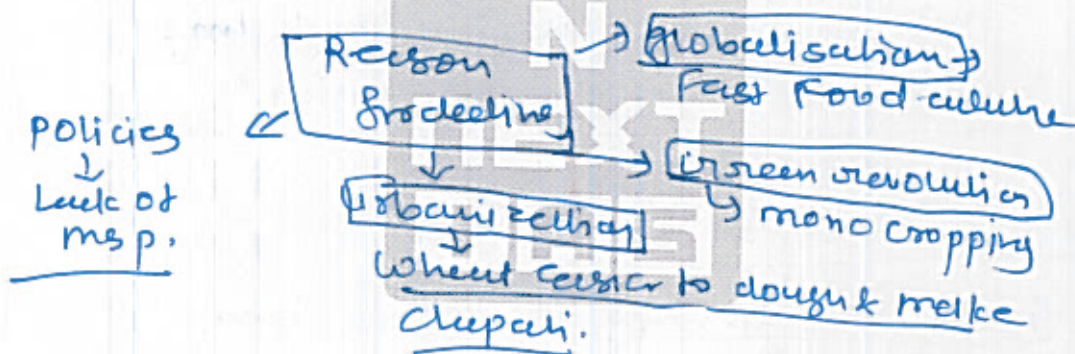


Ecological Significance

- ① Requires less water to produce.
- ② Drought resistant → Eg → mahashira
- ③ Poor Fertility Soil Eg → Rajasthan
- ④ Low time required → Eg → Bajra.
- ⑤ Natural capability to Replenish Soil with Nutrient
Eg → Nitrogen Fixing such as Ragi

Nutritional Significance

- ① High Fiber Content $\Rightarrow$ Good for digestion
- ② High protein than wheat & Rice.
- ③ Low ~~glycemic~~ ^{glycemic} index. $\Rightarrow$ good for diabetes.
- ④ Gluten Free $\rightarrow$ Helpful Person with ~~digest~~ gluten digestion issue.
- ⑤ Slow digestion $\rightarrow$ weight management.

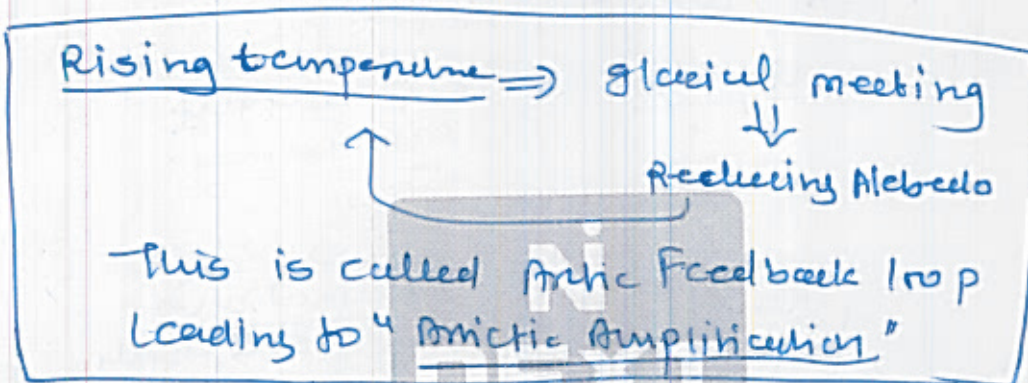


millet also called as 'Shree Anna' are heritage of India thus conserving ~~eq~~ equivalent to conservation of heritage of India.

- Q7. आर्कटिक क्षेत्र की बर्फ के पिघलने से जैव विविधता और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर कौन-कौन से संभावित परिणाम हो सकते हैं? ये परिवर्तन वैश्विक पारिस्थितिक संतुलन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर सकते हैं? (10 अंक)

What are the potential consequences of Arctic ice melt on biodiversity and ecosystems? How might these changes impact global ecological balance (10 marks)

As per recent IPCC report $\rightarrow$ 6th report
global average temperature has already
risen by $1.1^{\circ}\text{C} - 1.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ during post
Industrial period.



Consequences on Biodiversity

- ① Marine Biodiversity $\Rightarrow$ Rising sea level and rising ice melting would to Low Salinity. Coral Bleaching
- ② Rising sea level $\Rightarrow$ salinity reduces.
eg $\Rightarrow$ ~~Fishes~~ Fishes vulnerable to salinity differences.
- ③ Animal Biodiversity $\Rightarrow$ Threat to animal life eg $\Rightarrow$ polar Bears.

Consequences on Ecosystem

- ① Breakage of ocean circulation.
eg $\Rightarrow$ Atlantic meridional ocean circulation (AMOC)

② Reduced stratification of water due to low salinity.

③ Ocean Acidification.

Impact on Global Ecological Balance

- ① Global Heat Balance → would get disturbed due to breaking of AMOC.
- ② Rainfall pattern would significantly change.
eg → monsoon direct linkage.
- ③ Ocean circulation would get disturbed.
changes in micro climate.
eg → Labrador current → pleasant climate on East of North America.

Measures Needed

- ① Reducing greenhouse gas emission
eg → paris agreement need to be fulfilled.
- ② ~~Limit~~ Restriction on breaking of sea ice by ice breakers.
eg → Russia doing to open Northern sea route.

Arctic is part of global commons and thus needed to save urgently to stop "global boiling".

Q8. क्या आपको लगता है कि समान नागरिक संहिता भारतीय समाज में धार्मिक बहुलवाद और सांस्कृतिक भिन्नता के विचार का खंडन करती है? (10 अंक)

Do you think the Uniform Civil Code ¹contradicts the idea of religious pluralism and ²cultural differences in Indian society? (10 marks)

Article 44 of Constitution provide for state to bring laws to provide uniform Civil code

Uniform civil code → ~~Need to~~ Uniform personal law relating to marriage & inheritance.

UCC Contradicting ideas of Religious pluralism

- ① India is land of multiple religion & try religious pluralism.
- ② UCC Common laws ⇒ Religious freedom on civil laws.
Eg ⇒ muslim personal laws on inheritance.
- ③ Uniform laws would bring uniformity goes against principle of diversity.

Contradicting cultural differences

- ① Tribal & other vulnerable population.
Eg ⇒ Tribal custom relating to marriage.

- ② communal ownership of land in tribal population.
- ③ Traditional council of tribal solving dispute.
Eg. Warabara among Apatani tribe.

However UCC would not contradict

- ① Already 4 criminal laws are common.
- ② Religious diversity of tribal culture given adequate protection under U.C.C.
- ③ The aim of U.C.C is remove discriminatory laws.
Eg. Laws related to divorce.
- ④ U.C.C would complement diversity in religion by providing common ground to preserve.

Way ahead → multistakeholder consultation
Eg. Tribal, religious leaders.

- ② Adequate importance to unique need of communities.

While bringing U.C.C central government could adopt piecemeal approach to safeguard diversity.

- Q9. भारत में जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनों के संदर्भ में स्वस्थ सक्रिय आयु वृद्धि की अवधारणा पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह सामाजिक समावेशन में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? (10 अंक)

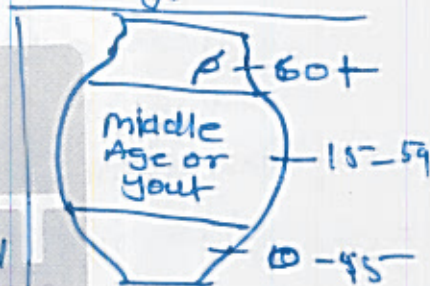
Discuss the concept of healthy active ageing in the context of demographic shifts in India.
How does it contribute to social inclusion? (10 marks)

As per Recent 'Niti Aayog' Reports
around 20% of Indian population
would be over 60 by 2050.

Demographic shifts

- ① Increasing proportion of old age people due to lower fertility.

- ② Fertility across India 2.0 Below replacement rate [NIRFS-5]



shrinking population

Healthy Ageing

- ① promotion of Active lifestyle among old age.
Eg → walking of 2km reduces risk of diabetes.
- ② promotion Healthy eating habits
Eg → millet consumption.
- ③ Addressing micronutrient deficiency.
- ④ Address chronic diseases.
- ⑤ providing genetic care
- ⑥ providing physical assistive product
Eg → earpiece for low hearing.

Contribution to Social Inclusion

- ① old age people part of society
providing care for them social
Inclusion however indirect way.

Social Inclusion

- ① Care Economy → Eg Women's
Contribution.
- ② Promotion of volunteerism →
providing care to old age people.
- ③ Kenya Model of palliative care
- ① Community involvement.
 - ② providing home-based care.
 - ③ Jobs provided to women as
Nursing etc
- ④ Acknowledging contribution of old age
people

- Way Ahead
- ① Provide pension → ₹67. lakh
 - ② providing Insurance → to old age people.
 - ③ Improvement in old age homes.

Learn Learning from best practices
like of Japan (Smart and Active
ageing) could provide us a
way forward towards SDG-3
'Health for all'

Q10. "सचेत उपभोग" से "बाध्यकारी उपभोग" में संक्रमण (परिवर्तन) नगरीय क्षेत्रों में पारिवारिक संरचना और गतिशीलता को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रहा है? (10 अंक)

How is the transition from 'conscious consumption' to 'compulsive consumption' impacting family structure and dynamics in urban areas? (10 marks)

Family system in India going through structural transformation towards more egalitarian & equitable shares.

Transition from conscious to compulsive consumption

- ① Consumeristic societies → Commodification of everything.
- ② Rising demand and economic independence.
- ③ Individualism.

Impact

① Family Structure

- ↳ ① Equality among both parties.
- ↳ ② High aspiration.
Eg → Double Income No kids (DINKS)
- ↳ ③ Increasing Divorce rate among youth.
Data) 1 in 100 to 12 in 1000.
- ↳ ④ Rise of live-in relationship.
↳ Compatibility Test.
↳ Economic reason.

As with all the institution of society
family structure is also undergoing
change with time.



Q11. विजयनगर वास्तुकला की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। उनके स्थापत्य में इंडो-इस्लामिक तत्व किस प्रकार दिखाई देते हैं? (15 अंक)

Discuss with examples the key features of Vijayanagara architecture. How did Indo-Islamic elements manifest in their structures? (15 marks)

Vijayanagar Empire was founded by Harihar & Bukka in 1336 and lasted till 1646.

Vijayanagar kingdom was spread in peninsular India between Tungbadoy & Krishna doab extending Godavari in north.



Key Features of Architecture

- ① Religious Syncretism → Vijayanagar architecture ~~was~~ represented by fusion of various religion such as Buddhism, Hinduism & Islamic
Eg → Temple of vijayanagar kingdom
- ② Represented Geographical Necessity of period.
Eg → Tanks made in Temples
- ③ Ground architectural Features.
Eg → Construction of vijayanagar Temples.
- ④ Fort → vijayanagar kingdom known to built great fort.
~~At~~ 'Nuniz' mentioned 1-
located fort at capital vijayanagar.

- ⑤ providing Relief to Farmers and other section of society.
eg → 'Krishnadevaraya built' canal in 1570.
- ⑥ ~~It~~ Shows social life of period.
eg → Temple represented rich wealth of period.
- ⑦ Shows religious belief
eg → 'mekaleshi Temple'

Representation of Indo-Islamic Features

- ① use of mortar and cementic agent in construction of Temples was utilised.
- ② Islamic features such as big dome etc were included in vijayanagar shrines.
eg → Palaces of kings.
- ③ Sloping & battu style of Architecture was utilised.
- ④ Indian features of chola temples retained in architecture too showing synthesis.
eg → 'Lepakshi Temple'.
- ⑤ Islamic features such as usage of Arabeque method in windows was utilised.

- ⑤ India architectural features included in the architecture such as Tanks and water reservoir in the Temples.
- ⑥ Cement building activity obtained Islamic features.
- ⑦ Employed large of muslim architect while construction of buildings,
eg) Krishnadevaraya - II.

Contemporary Significance

- ① Vijayanagara architecture represented UNESCO heritage sites.
- ② Tourism and livelihood opportunity for people.
- ③ High degree of specialisation in architecture inspiring modern architecture.

Vijayanagara architecture represented zenith stage in architectural building medieval period with vivid, grand, syncretic architecture.

- Q12. नालंदा और तक्षशिला जैसे प्राचीन भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों की तुलना भारत के आधुनिक राज्य-वित्तपोषित विश्वविद्यालयों से कीजिए। आधुनिक विश्वविद्यालय अपनी प्रभावशीलता को बेहतर बनाने के लिए प्राचीन विश्वविद्यालयों से क्या सीख सकते हैं? (15 अंक)

Compare and contrast the features of ancient Indian universities like Nalanda and Takshashila with modern state-funded universities in India. What lessons can modern universities learn from ancient ones to improve their effectiveness? (15 marks)

Ancient Indian history period was characterized by the 'learning hub' of world with student coming from all parts of world to learn about Philosophy, Art, war, materialistic & physical sciences.

Comparison Between Ancient & modern Universities.

① Similarities

① Center of learning about indigenous philosophy.

eg) Kautliya arthashastra.

② Secular Education along with religious education.

eg) Takshila university produced scholars Paini & Susratha.

③ Physical Sciences learning

India was Center of Metallurgy learning.

④ eg) Development of Iron smelting & Alloy making in Nal Takshila.

4) modern medicinal learning

↳ education about various type of Plants & herbs used as medicine.

45] Medical Treatment

↓
Performance of various Surger
Eg) Sushrut exper.

⑥ Biology and physical science and
Composition of Universe.

Eg) 'Kamad' → Atom basic (paramanu)
by which matter composed.

⑦ Literature → focus on secular literature
Eg) Pāṇi book on Sanskrit grammar.

Differences ① Learning centre Focused on
practical aspect rather than 'exam
centric learning' → Eg) Ushakul.

② Holistic development of individual
Eg) Teaching spiritual & material thing
together.

③ Innovation was Appreciated.
Eg) 'Aryabhatya' → gave theory of earth
revolving around SUN.

(4) Education with connection to
Industry demand of time.
Eg) 'metallurgy'

Learning to modern Universities

① Pedagogy & Curriculum

- ① Holistic outlook and No rigid
separation
- ② practical utility of knowledge
focused more.
- ③ Spiritual development of
Individual.

② Examination system

① practical oriented through guru
Testing practical Application of
knowledge.

[Eg] → Pranochnya Arjun conversation.

② High focus on utility of subject.

③ Governance Aspects

↓ Involvement of student &
Teacher both in management
of university.

④ morality & ethics → stressed as
important as other thing in learning.

⑤ Funding → provided independence
through collection of taxes.

[Eg] → vikramshila → 200 villages given.

⑥ Discipline

↓ Focused on maintaining discipline
and focused environment.

Limitation of Ancient universities.

① Became Insular in
later period.

② Excessive focus on religious
subject in medieval period.

Ancient Indian universities were center
of learning and modern universities can
learn about panchokosay Approach

of Ancient university which focuses on
Baudhik (Intellectual), manvik (~~manvik~~ ^{mental}),
Spiritual (chaitnya), Developmental &
Sharik ~~Asp~~ development of Individual.

Q13. क्रांतिकारी आंदोलनों (1920-1930) और गांधीवादी अहिंसक संघर्ष के मध्य वैचारिक मतभेदों एवं समानताओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए। इन दोनों विचारधाराओं ने एक-दूसरे को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? (15 अंक)

Analyze the ideological differences and similarities between the revolutionary movement (1920-1930s) and the Gandhian non-violent struggle. How did these two ideologies influence each other? (15 marks)

Gandhian Non-violent method and Revolutionary Approach were parallelly developing during 1920's and 1930's with influencing each other.

Ideological Differences

Gandhian Approach

① Non-violence was focus.

② Involvement of masses in movement.

Eg → Non-cooperation movement

③ methodology focused on changing the hearts of british

Eg → 'Satyagrah'

④ strategy was struggle-free struggle.

⑤ constructive work like education, untouchability ch.

Revolutionary

① Focus on independence by violence.

② Involvement of masses negligible. Individual heroism.

Eg → Khudai Bakh Bomb or hanging.

③ They did not believe changing rather fear in official by terror.

Eg → Judge of Muz Nager killed.

④ one big revolution and overthrow in single revolt like 1857

⑤ spread of ideology among youths.

5 Similarities between the two.

Gandhian Approach & Revolutionary

- ① Final goal of Complete independence ② Final goal of freedom from British.

- ② Both these believed that masses use suffering and Gandhian approach did not support Capitalism and Revolutionary also did not support.

- ③ Secularism → Both believed that economic problem above religious lines.

- ① Eg Hindu-Muslim unity in Non-cooperation
② Eg → Bismil, Raj ~~and~~ Bhagat Singh & Chandra Sheela → Hindu, Sikh, Muslim together.

- ④ Role of women → Both believed in involvement of women in freedom struggle.

- ① Eg → Sarojani Naidu during Civil Disobedience
② Pritilata Wadkar during. Bank Robbery.

Influencing each other

- ① Revolutionary believed in Gandhian approach during early phase.

Eg → Bhagat Singh participation in Non-cooperation movement.

② Revolutionaries fostered nationalist
cause through youth involvement
eg⇒ Student Boycot of English
Education.

1) Bandhiji violent mood during
Quit India movement
eg⇒ Bandhiji gave slogan of
"Do or die"

⑤ Revolutionary acceptance of
bandhian method.

eg⇒ Hindustan Republican Army
change Hindustan Socialist
Republican Army in 1925.

Impact of Both

- ① provided a debt and last
nail in british rule in
India.
- ② Liberated fear and might
of british from minds of
people.

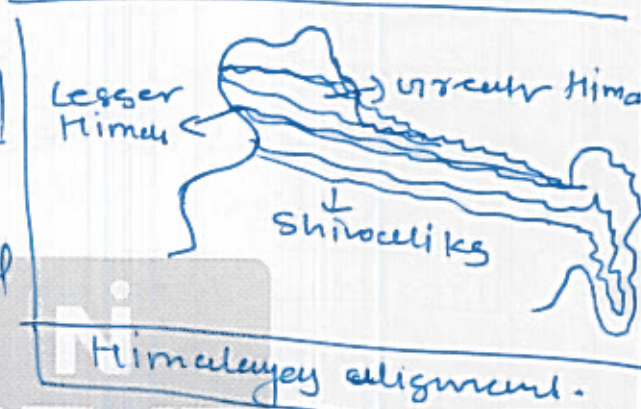
bandhian Approach and Revolutionary
~~both~~ Approaches were complementary
to each other rather than
Antagonistic.

- Q14. भारतीय हिमालय में विभिन्न प्रकार की हिमनद भू-आकृतियाँ कौन सी हैं? ये स्थानीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और मानवीय गतिविधियों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (15 अंक)

What are the various types of glacial landforms formed in the Indian Himalayas. How do these features impact local ecosystems and human activities? (15 marks)

Himalayas are young fold mountain and are undergoing constantly activities of tectonic in nature.

Various types of glacial landforms



- ① Fjord → These are depositional feature formed in Himalayas.
- ② glacial till → These are formed
- ③ Cirque → These are peaks eg →
eg → Everest cirque highest peak.
- ④ Horns → These are also peaks of valley.
- ⑤ artificial lakes → These are depositional feature formed due to ice melting.
[Eg] → 'Lhonshok' Lake in Sikkim.
- ⑥ valley & mountains. →
- ⑦ Dun formation → longitudinal valley
eg → Dehra Dun.
- ⑧ Duar formation → North East Himalayas
eg → Assam Duar.

Impact on Local Ecosystem

- ① Formation of picturesque gorges and lakes.
- ② Lakes formed at such higher location.
- ③ Barren Ecosystem at high altitude.
Eg → cirque
- ④ lakes formed at low altitude attract lives.
- ⑤ Impact on Animal life

① Adaptation to extreme environment through various means.

Eg → Yaks.

② mountain goats with special feet to hang on bear rock without soil.

⑥ Impact on plant life

① Adaptation of plant through various means.

Eg → Rhododendron conical leaves.

② Impact on Bacteria and microscopic

Eg → Remain Active throughout winter.

Eg → worms & Bacteria.

Impact on human life

- ① Tourism → Cirque of Everest
global attraction for summit
- ② Picturesque lakes → serves as
tourist attraction
eg ⇒ pangponso lake.
- ③ Rapid meltwater → leading loss of
lives of human.
- ④ Strategic importance ⇒ India &
china fighting 'Depsang plains'.
- ⑤ Glacial lake outburst → loss of
lives of people.
eg ⇒ 'Lhonso' lake outburst in
sikkim in 2023.
- ⑥ Adaptation to low oxygen & ~~eg-its~~
through special biological process.

vulnerability of Himalayas due to
climate change thus Need to take
Steps.

- ① Saving third planet world.
- ② Utilisation of ~~early~~ early warning
system.
- ③ Reducing constant load on slopes.

Himalayas represent a trans cultural
places where cultural region from
South, Central, East Asia Interaction
produce unique cultural Interaction.

- Q15. हिंद महासागर की अद्वितीय भौगोलिक विशेषताओं और वैश्विक महासागरीय परिसंचरण प्रतिरूप पर उनके प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। ये विशेषताएं भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की जलवायु को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (15 अंक)

Discuss the unique geographical features of the Indian Ocean and their impact on global oceanic circulation patterns. How do these features influence the climate of the Indian subcontinent? (15 marks)

Indian ocean is 3rd largest ocean in world and only one named after a country.



Unique Geographical Features

- ① only ocean which is found in one part of earth as North being surrounded by land.
- ② Seasonal reversal of winds due to land boundary.
- ③ Higher salinity than Atlantic & Pacific ocean.

Impact on global oceanic circulation

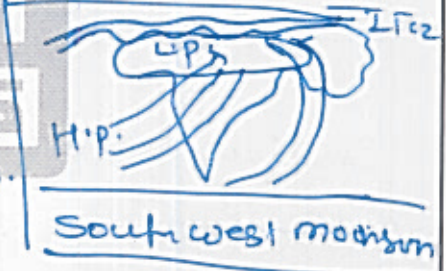
- ① Formation of global conveyor belt through Indian Ocean to North.

Eg Atlantic meridional ocean circulation

- ② Heat Budget $\rightarrow$ Balances heat budget of earth.
- ③ Salinity differences responsible for creation & sustenance of wind pattern.
- ④ Impact of El Niño - La Niña on Indian field.

Influence on climate of Indian Subcontinent

- ① Seasonal reversal of wind. land.
 - ① monsoon $\rightarrow$ which provide rainfall to Indian Subcontinent
 Eg $\rightarrow$ 75% Rainfall due to South west monsoon.
- ② Northward shift of ITCZ upto $25^{\circ}N$ is found in Indian ocean only.


- ③ Higher salinity $\rightarrow$ Leading to stratification of water $\rightarrow$ fishing ground.
 Eg $\rightarrow$ Arabian Sea.

- ④ ~~Entire~~ Surrounded by land on
Three side Bay of Bengal.

↳ Formation of low pressure zone
and cyclonic circulation

Eg ⇒ Amphan cyclone in recent time.
other ⇒ Intense

- ⑤ Economic → Trade route
through South west monsoon.

Eg ⇒ Ancient trade with Southeast
Asia, during Chola period.

- ⑥ Strategic significance → It provides
sea route ~~from~~ Pacific to Atlantic
Ocean through Strait of Malacca

Indian Ocean has gained central
attention in 21st century due to
rise of India & China, threat of
strategic importance through foreign
policy 'Indo-Pacific' ~~is~~ initiative
& pivot to Asia of Americas.

- Q16. शहरी ऊष्मा द्वीप (UHI) भारतीय शहरों में एक महत्वपूर्ण परिघटना है, जो ग्रीष्म लहरों (हीट वेव्स) की आवृत्ति और तीव्रता को बढ़ावा दे रही है। इसमें योगदान देने वाले अंतर्निहित कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए तथा मौजूदा शमन रणनीतियों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक)

Urban heat islands (UHIs) have become a significant phenomenon in Indian cities, exacerbating the frequency and intensity of heat waves. Analyze the underlying factors contributing to this phenomenon and critically assess the existing mitigation strategies.

(15 marks)

Urban Heat Islands leads to increased Temperature in urban areas in compared to surrounding areas.

Eg → ISRO map of June 2024 showed 'Delhi' marked by 4-5°C higher temperature than surrounding Areas.

Significant phenomenon in Indian cities

- ① Urban heat islands have been reason for various mishaps like fire.

Exacerbating frequency of heat waves

- ① Due to heat island impact the Indian cities has increased frequency of heat wave

Eg → 'April 2024' death in Mumbai due to high humidity & heat.

- ② Frequency has increased as on average 10-12 heat wave in Delhi than 6-8 in ~~parts~~ surrounding.

Intensity ① Increased Temperature →
Increased concrete along with Airconditioning
leading to Heat island becoming
'Global Boiling' or urban global warming.

Factors

- ① Unplanned urbanization leading
to conversion of lakes into
land.
eg> Delhi had more than 100 lakes
now only 10.
- ② Increased concretisation.
eg> Building, Roads, Sidewalks.
- ③ Demand for Air conditioning increases.
↓
more hot air out air conditioning.
- 4) Urban Transport contributing
through vehicular emission.
- 5) Lack of forest and trees in
urban areas.
eg> cutting of canopy to build
metro shed in Mumbai
- ⑥ High Traffic congestion.
eg> Begluna coast.

Existing strategies

- ① Focuses on early warning
of heat waves.

- ② Focus on post heat wave weather
then prevention.
- ③ ^{Imp} ~~Red~~ colour coded
warning
- Red -> Do Not leave home in afternoon
 - Yellow -> Take precaution like covering
 - Orange -> Do not go in extreme heat.
- However we need a preventive strategies.

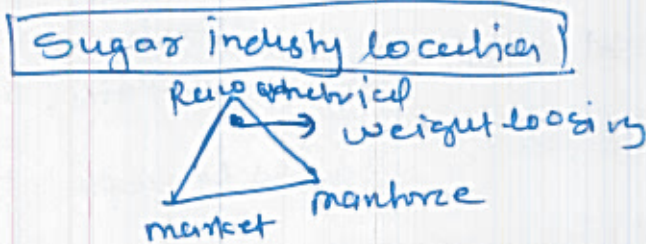
- ① Shaded measures
- ① sponge cities concept
 - ② Space for trees & Tree plantation
 - ③ Urban forestry →
Eg Miyawaki technique
- Non-shaded
- ① Shelter to street vendors.
 - ② providing care to vulnerable population
 - ③ Reducing cooling demand by 'Eco building'
- Eg → IIT Hyderabad → Regenerative water pipes to cool down.

Urban Heat island have a disproportionate impact on street vendors and urban poor, therefore need to adopt a multipronged Approach.

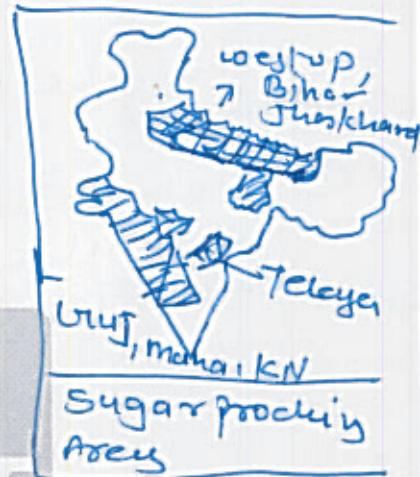
Q17. उत्तर भारत और प्रायद्वीपीय भारत के बीच चीनी उद्योग में क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं में योगदान देने वाले प्राथमिक कारकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। अधिशेष चीनी उत्पादन को कम करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए? (15 अंक)

Evaluate the primary factors contributing to regional disparities in the sugar industry between North India and Peninsular India. What measures can be undertaken to reduce the surplus sugar production? (15 marks)

India is one largest producer of sugar in world. ~~and~~ and also largest consumer of sugar.



- ① weight losing the located near centre of raw material.



Regional disparities

Sugarcane industry of peninsular India are more productive and produces good quality sugar than northern industry.

Factors

① Quality of sugarcane

- ↳ The sugar cane quality produce from black soil lead to high sugar production.
Eg) → Marathwada region.

- ② Productivity → The productivity of sugarcane higher in Peninsular than Northern India.

③ Cooperative culture

The culture of cooperative is better in southern states compared to northern state leading better sugar production.

④ Ownership → Sugar cane industry in north India owned by Feudal lords.

⑤ Technology → Peninsular industry being newer compared to northern which is better technology.

India produces sugar around 35-36 million tonne against demand of 30-32 million leading to surplus.

Issues with surplus → Subsidy given to sugar mills thus export is not permitted by WTO.

Ex → Brazil challenged export of sugar in India.

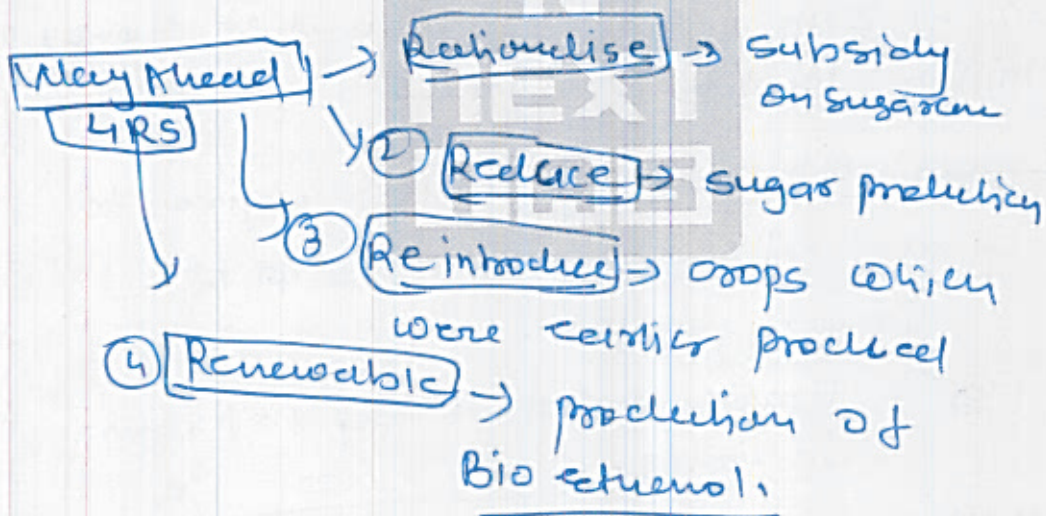
Therefore we need to reduce surplus

① Limiting sugar cane production to water & surplus goes off.

Eg → marathwada → water deficit

② Bioethanol production → Sugar cane molasses can be used for Bioethanol production which could meet India blending target of 15-20

- ③ Alternative cropping to Farmers
Eg → Maharashtra farmer could incentivize for grapes' farming.
- ④ providing support measure to crops other than sugarcane to reduce production.
Eg → MSP for fruits & vegetable.
- ⑤ Technology → providing better technology to sugar mills to reduce dependence



Sugar industry needs to keep pace with time and trends. Expanding market toward newer crops.

- Q18. "समाज में वास्तविक समानता प्राप्त करने के लिए सामाजिक गतिशीलता आवश्यक है।" इस संदर्भ में भारतीय समाज में अंतर-पीढ़ीगत गतिशीलता की बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा सामाजिक गतिशीलता पर शिक्षा की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक)

'Social mobility is essential for achieving true equality within society'. In this context highlight the barriers to intergenerational mobility in Indian society, and examine the role of education on social mobility. (15 marks)

Social mobility refer to two aspect of vertical - moving upward or downward in society, horizontal → moving laterally in social hierarchy.

[Data] → world Economic forum → social mobility index 76/82 countries in social mobility.

Need for social mobility →

- ① Achieved status of individual.
- ② Incentive to work.
- ③ Reduction in poverty.
- ④ productivity of workforce.

All these lead to Substantive Equality

Barrier in Intergenerational mobility

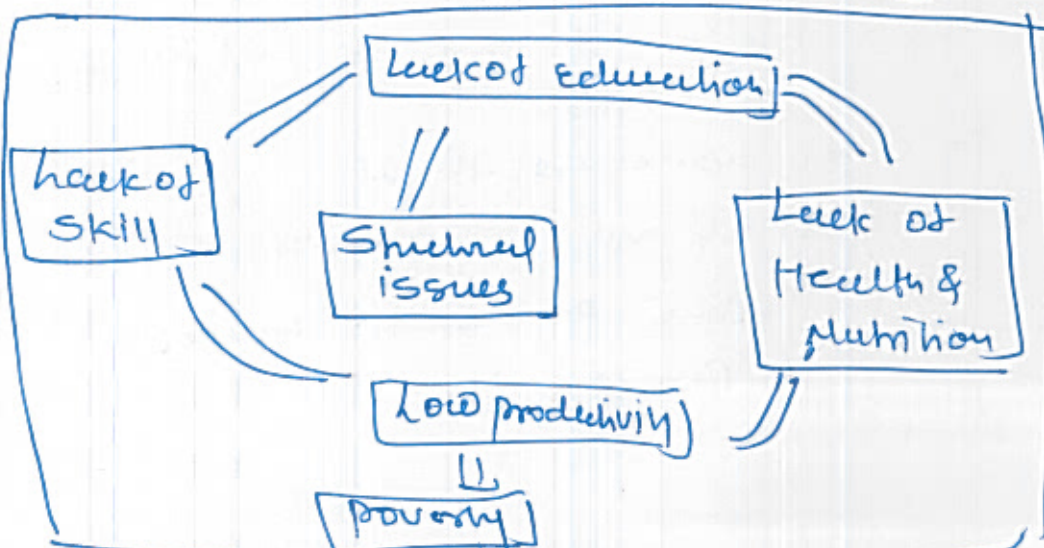


illustration of structural issues in social mobility.

② Hierarchy or social ranking → Ex
Ex caste system.

③ Economic opportunity limited due to
low wealth & skill among youth.

4) Social → Women role restricted to
household.

5) political → politicisation of caste.

Consequences → ① vicious cycle of poverty.

↳ ② low health indicators.
③ low economic growth of
country.

Way to Address

① Education → ① Reduces gap between

↳ people with fixed asset &
Not have.

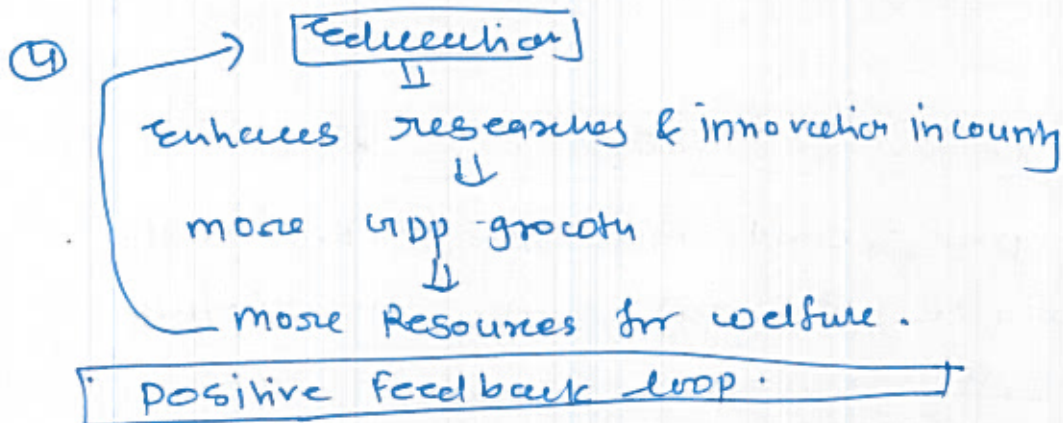
Ex → land inequal distributed.

② provides opportunity for skill
development

Ex → Basic literacy for all kinds
of skills.

③ provides awareness about
Constitutional & legal rights.

Ex Tribal population access
to forest rights.

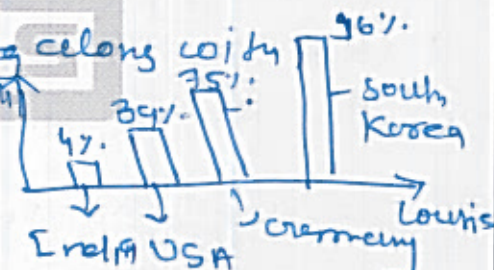


However Education alone Not sufficient.

① Healthy development $\Rightarrow$ Access to healthy food. $\Rightarrow$ Improves physical capacity.

eg $\Rightarrow$ Tribal women high anemia 64% vs 57 in general.

② Skill enhancement along with education needed.



Country	Literacy Rate (%)
India	47%
USA	84%
Germany	95%
South Korea	96%

③ Welfare state & government policies are required.

④ Attitudinal change & creation of manufacturing sector jobs.

Social mobility is multifaceted concept and require development of individual in terms of health, mental, (education) & spiritual. To achieve goal of NO inequality.

- Q19. भारत में प्रवासन प्रतिरूप पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। आंतरिक और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रवासन में वृद्धि के आर्थिक और सामाजिक निहितार्थ क्या हैं? (15 अंक)

Analyze the influence of globalization on migration patterns in India. What are the economic and social implications of increased internal and international migration? (15 marks)

As per world migration report India is source of largest number of migrants in world.

Influence of globalisation on migration pattern

① Positive

① Internal increased urbanization due to globalisation
Eg → work from home

② Technology → Access & Affordability
Eg → Tele ~~education~~ education

③ Pull factors Opportunities like IT industry in metro cities.
Eg → Begluru hub.

Negative

① Increased pressure on urban centers.
Eg → slum → day population inslums.

② Distress on Rural India due to better technology in Agriculture.

③ Digital divide leading to Rural population poverty.

Global migration

① The American Dream chasing → Outflow professional to western countries

② pull factors → Better environment and work-life balance

① Brain drain → low skilled population.

② People ~~was~~ adopting unsafe means.
Eg → Dunker south to USA.

Push Factors

① High competition due to democratisation of knowledge.

suicide among youth increased.

Elderly population access to technology like social media.

→ elderly population loneliness due to younger population migration.

Eg → Fitness granies

Implication of Increased migration

① Positive

① Social → Inflow of idea to villages
Eg → Reverse migration during covid.

② Highly cultural syncretism and adoption of global values.

Eg → Equality in family member.

③ Women → Asserting independence in decision making.

Eg → male selective out migration.

② Economic

① High technology into India.

② Remittances → \$111bn in India.

③ Infrastructure development.

Eg → metro train

④ work opportunities across countries.

Eg → professional out migration.

Negative consequences

- ① Social → selective out migration
leading to high pressure on demography.
eg → Rural women Agriculture.
- ② elderly Feeling → more generation gap.

Economic ① 'Brain drain' → out migration
of profession.

② ~~Brain drain~~ High urban out migration
overcrowding of working

eg → street vendors.

③ Casualisation of jobs.

eg → gig economy.

Way to manage

→ ① providing Rural infrastructure
to reduce migration

→ ② ~~social~~ providing
support to communities.

③ managing urban center with
Inclusive design.

eg → inclusive cities like European.

Globalization is impacting every sphere
of life need to manage effects of
heavy out migration through better
employment availability in village
through skilling. toward ~~good~~ goals
of sustainable cities.

Q20. चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में लिंग आधारित हिंसा किस प्रकार पितृसत्तात्मक मूल्यों की अभिव्यक्ति है। इस संबंध में कानून में आधुनिकीकरण ने किस सीमा तक महिला सशक्तिकरण के साधन के रूप में कार्य किया है? (15 अंक)

Discuss how gender-based violence in India is a manifestation of patriarchal values. To what extent has modernisation in law served as an instrument of women's empowerment in this regard? (15 marks)

As per NCRB data the crime against women has increased by 4% from 2022 to 2023.

Gender based violence manifestation of patriarchy

① Assertive ness of male in domestic sphere leading to violence.

Eg ⇒ 31% perpetrator of violence against husband & Relative.

② Toxic masculinity ⇒ considering show empathy & compassion as sign of weakness.

③ Domestic violence ⇒ ~~the~~ Related to Dowry.

Eg Judge of High Court arrested for Harassing daughter in law for Dowry.

④ Deep rooted inequalities ⇒ husband Need to assert dominance.

Eg ⇒ Marital Rape.

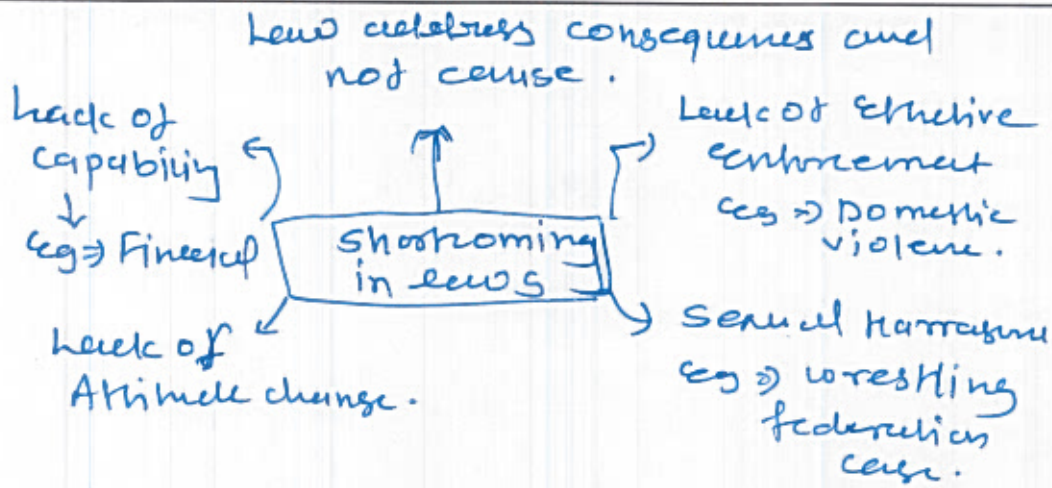
⑤ Intersectionality ⇒ ~~low~~ Lower caste & class women double burden of violence by husband & workplace

Other issues

- ① Shuhra → Lack of Financial independence leading to women Accepting violence.
- ② Value System & Norm → Conforming the idea of male superiority since childhood.
- Eg → Women brought up mentality to ~~str~~ serve male members.

Modernisation of laws

- ① Domestic Violence Act → Reduced violence faced by women.
- ② Coverture right → Equal right in property for women.
Eg Supreme court in Vineeta Sharma case.
- ③ Sexual Harassment at work Act.
increased Accountability and increased reporting of violence incidence.
- ④ Dowry prohibition Act → Punishment husband & relative in laws for
- ⑤ Alimony in Divorce → No Need to keep facing violence.



Key Need → Women Empowerment

① power to → providing decision making power to females.

eg → Right to choose partner.

② power with → providing collective power to women to bargain.

(eg) → SHG member like Lakshmi Didi

③ power within → Inner self-confidence with women to make their choice.

eg → Capability Approach by Amartya Sen

In the words of Hanna Pitkin

providing political representation to

women will lead to Recovering &

Reporting of cases of gender injustice and move toward gender just society (SPN-5)

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work



NEXT IAS

SpaceforRoughWork



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.

NEXT IAS

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

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

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

28.1