NEXT IAS

MTS CSE 2025

RECEIVED
17 DEC 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : PM2516

TEST NO. : 16

(Please write test code printed on Question Paper)

Name of Candidate: Deeksha Chaurasiya ..Mobile No. .

Roll No.: MT25PTMR057 ..... Start Time ..... End Time .....

Date of Examination: 28th November, 2024 ..... Batch: P-P ☐ P-M ☑

Q.No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
TOTAL MARKS - 50		

Q.No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
6	15	
7	15	
8	15	
9	15	
10	15	
TOTAL MARKS - 75		

GRAND TOTAL : ..... /125 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 10 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 10 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: .....

Feedback

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1	1 .....
2	2 .....
3	3 .....

MARKING SCHEME *

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES

Topper's Copy	Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB
Copy Scanner App	Next IAS Test Centre Location

MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of 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. वैश्वीकरण के परिणामस्वरूप समांगीकरण की प्रवृत्ति ने भारत की स्थानीय संस्कृतियों को संरक्षित किया है और बढ़ावा दिया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Homogenisation tendencies as a result of globalization have preserved and promoted the local cultures of India. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Homogenisation tendencies have risen as a counter response to rising cultural intermingling across the globe.

However, homogenisation has had both - positive and negative impact on local cultures of India

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Homogenisation - preserved / promoted local culture

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① Boost to cultural uniqueness

Ex) Classical language status to Pali / Prakrit (lingual homogenity)

② Preserve culture from outside influence.

Ex) Inner line permit in North east

③ Uniform laws and practices to preserve traditions.

Ex) Uniform civil code of Goa.

④ Emergence of various homogenous cultural packets

Ex) North Indian cuisines and South Indian Dosa.

(6) Similarity in practices leads to continuity.
Ex) Chhat Pooja in Bihar every year.

Homogenisation - going against local cultures

(1) Can lead to majoritarianism and dominance of one culture
Ex) fear of religious minority for UCC

(2) Neglects heterogenous tribal practices of each ethnicity
Ex) matriliny in Khasi tribes vs patrilineage in Rondu tribe

(3) Can lead to persistence of social evils.
Ex) Opposition to LGBTQIA+ community by conservatives.

Homogenisation needs to be supplemented by egalitarianism and respect for diversity to ensure globalisation does not erode cultural fabric of India

2. मुख्यधारा के ज्ञान और सांस्कृतिक प्रणालियों की तुलना में जनजातीय ज्ञान प्रणालियों की विशिष्टता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Examine the uniqueness of tribal knowledge systems when compared with mainstream knowledge and cultural systems. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

According to census 2011, Tribals constituted 8.6% of the population and have cultivated a unique system of traditional knowledge

Features of mainstream knowledge system

- Commercialised
- uniformity & lack of uniqueness
- lack of symphony with nature
- embracing modernity & scientific progress

Uniqueness of Tribal knowledge

① Historical passing down of knowledge makes it age-old.
ex Naga script around 1000 year old.

② Environmentalism - very close to Nature and sustainable living
ex Metei using Bamboo for water harvesting

③ Integrated knowledge of ecology
Ex: cultivating local millets for nutrition

④ Egalitarian access to knowledge - greater gender parity.
(avg female literacy in India = 65%)

⑤ Practical learning - focus on survival with skilling.
Ex: Bamboo craft making

⑥ Cultural knowledge - dominates
Ex: communitarian living with festivals / folk art (Bihu)

⑦ Religious inclination - knowledge combined with religious teaching
Ex: Tantricism / Black magic.

The uniqueness of varied tribal modes of learning must be preserved with Tribal knowledge Digital library and their learning culture must be promoted with principles of Tribal Panchsheel.

3. वैश्वीकरण से प्रेरित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मीडिया सामग्री और प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रवाह ने सांस्कृतिक मानदंडों और मूल्यों को कैसे प्रभावित किया है? यह पारंपरिक भारतीय मूल्यों के प्रति युवा पीढ़ी के दृष्टिकोण को कैसे प्रभावित कर रहा है?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How has the globalization-driven influx of international media content and technology influenced cultural norms and values? How is it impacting the younger generation's outlook on traditional Indian values? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

"If people are sheep, media and technology have become the shepherd"

Hyperglobalised media has altered cultural outlook, human values and child psychology.

Media and Technology influence on cultural norms & values

(I) Positive Impact

① Penetration of traditional values and ethos.

Ex) making of movies / shows on Ramayana & Mahabharat

② Social reforms in outdated norms

Ex) #metoo and Pride parades on social media

③ Cultural connect with Diaspora

Ex) Rishi Sunak taking oath on Geeta,

④ Spreading of Indian values -
Ex: India's Vasudev Kutumbakam appeal in G-20 & Yoga Day.

Negative Impact

① cultural homogenisation and reduced diversity.
Ex: consumption of fast food
② westerisation of society.
Ex: USA OTT series becoming popular.
③ Loss of connect with roots - AI / computers 'digitalising' living.

Impact on younger generation

① Led to modern thinking & critical thinking values.
② High dependency on media leads to erosion of traditional value
Ex: objectification of women
③ Inclination towards materialism rather than spiritual living

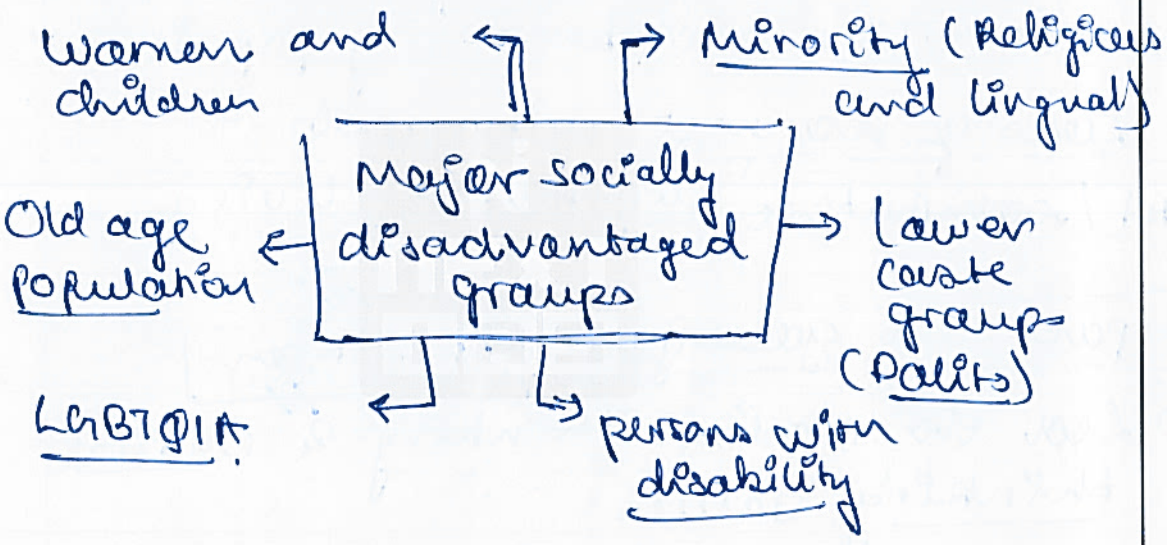
Globalization is a double edged sword. Youth must be made capable of imbibing the best of it and being vigil of the worst.

4. सामाजिक रूप से वंचित प्रमुख समूह कौन-से हैं? भारत में इन समूहों के सामाजिक सशक्तिकरण के लिए मौजूद प्रमुख संवैधानिक और कानूनी प्रावधानों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

What are the major socially disadvantaged groups? Enumerate the major constitutional and legal provisions for the social empowerment of these groups in India.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

India being a welfare state (A 38), it has identified socially vulnerable groups and made measures to integrate and empower them.



Community	Legal action	Constitutional
Women	→ Dowry prohibition act 2006 → Nari Vandan Act (33% reservation)	Article 15(4) and article 16(4) - right to equality.
SC's / Dalits	→ SC/ST prevention of atrocity Act → Protection of civil rights Act, 1955	Article 46: promote the interest of SC/ST. Article 17 - Abolish untouchability

Persons with disability	Rights of persons with disability Act, 2016	Article 39A - equal access to Justice
Minorities	National commission for minorities Act 1992 PM's 15 Point programme	Article 29 and 30 - for minority rights
Tribal community	Forest right Act: for community and Individual right	Article 15 and Article 16 Article 244: schedule area
Elderly population	Maintenance & welfare of parents and senior citizens Act, 2007	Article 41 - public assistance Article 47 - duty to improve public health

Legal and constitutional measures needs to be supplemented by effective governance and adherance to constitutional morality to achieve Sabka sath, sabka vikas.

Candidates must not write on this margin

5. पीवीटीजी कौन हैं? पीवीटीजी से संबंधित मुद्दे क्या हैं? हाल ही में शुरू किए गए प्रधानमंत्री पीवीटीजी मिशन के आलोक में, उनके समावेशी विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के बारे में विस्तार से बताइए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Who are PVTGs? What are the issues related to PVTGs? In light of the recently launched PM PVTG mission, elaborate on the steps taken by the government for their inclusive development.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Bhuria committee highlighted a distinct sections of tribals of PVTG as they were socially excluded, agriculture dependent and economically backward as compared to other tribal groups

Ex 75 Tribes identified including Chechu, Dongria Khond.

Issues related to PVTGs

① Socially marginalised – excluded from mainstream

② Poor human resource development

Ex less than 60% literacy rate.

③ Decline / Stagnating population endangers loss of their distinct culture

Ex Andamane tribal language spoken by less than 100 people

④ Economic impoverishment –

as what able to avail welfare benefits and loans/capital. (No data & documents)

(6) Poor health outcome – high rate of sickle cell anaemia in PVTG tribal women.

PM PVTG mission PM-JANMAN

- aims at reaching the last mile by allocating 24,000 crore in Budget 2023-24
- enrolment in Aadhar/issuance of certificates
- saturation of health schems
- IEC campaigns for awareness.
- Basic necessity approach – sanitation, water, housing
- Right based welfare method to ensure de-stigmatisation of Tribal living.

PM-JANMAN along with other steps like tribal museums, Tribal digital library, stand up India can socially uplift PVTG. Taking a leaf from Australia's aboriginal policy, India can too integrate PVTGs in Nations development

6. मलिन बस्तियाँ कोई श्समस्याएँश नहीं हैं जिनका श्समाधानश किया जाना चाहिए - बल्कि वास्तव में बुनियादी ढाँचे के प्रावधान और सामाजिक-आर्थिक मुद्दों को शामिल करने वाली असंतुलित एवं निहित शहरी नीतियों के परिणाम हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Slums are not 'problems' that have to be 'solved' - but are indeed a result of lopsided and vested urban policies covering infrastructure provision and socio-economic issues. Analyse.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

According to census 2011, around 27% of urban population in India lives in slums in sub-human condition.

They are a result of unplanned and lopsided urbanisation.

Slums: Result of vested urban policies

① Gentrification of urban areas - increased cost of living, thus making people migrate to low cost slums.

② Urban investment - focused on primary Infrastructure - malls / Roads / Bridges

③ Tied grants by state government do not focus on slum redevelopment

(i.e.) Health hazards in Dharavi ignored

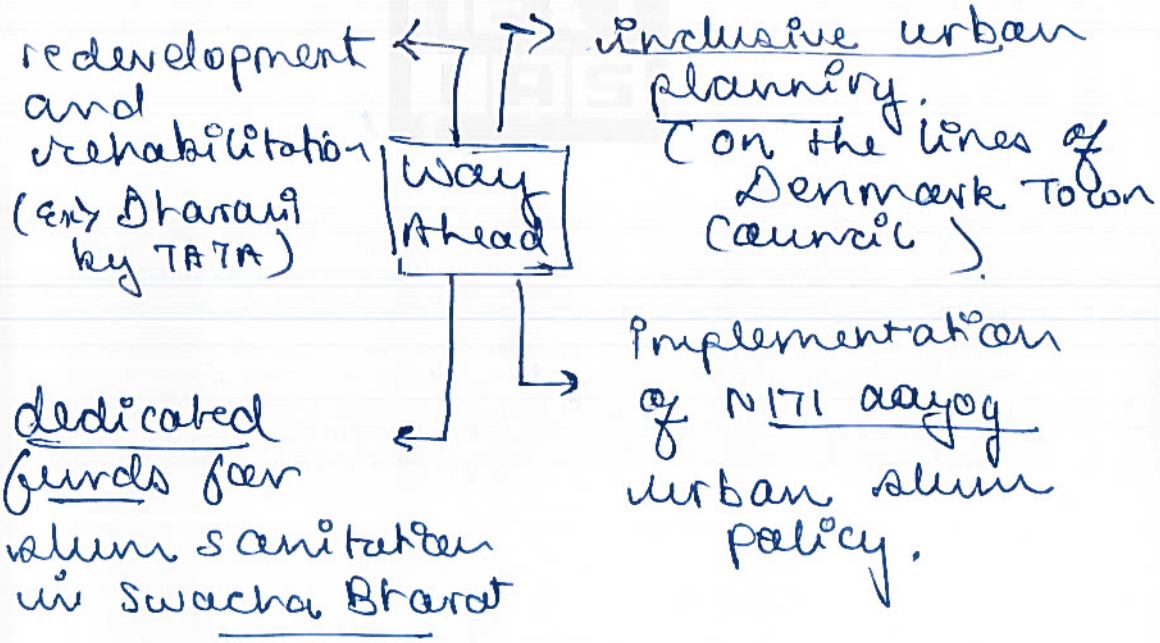
④ Urban Infrastructure - grants & Bonds (municipal bonds) seek high returns projects (metro rail)

Socio-eco issues giving rise to slums

① Overpopulation - increased real estate price and quality of living cost
(ex) high rental income of Delhi

② social exclusion - lower caste community based in periphery of urban areas.

③ Lack of political attention to migrant community as vote bank.



Slum's existence is a blot on nations inclusive development and robust urban policies are needed for India's vision for 2047.

Candidates must not write on this margin

7. सांप्रदायिकता आर्थिक अभाव से ताकत हासिल करती है और सामाजिक बहिष्करण के माहौल में पनपती है, जिससे असंतोष और विभाजन के लिए उपजाऊ जमीन तैयार होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Communalism gains strength from economic deprivation, and thrives in environments of social exclusion, creating fertile ground for discontent and division. Comment.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Communalism is defined as excess identification with one identity (religious / ethnic) that creates a divide between other communities [Us Vs them syndrome]

Factors for rise of communalism → economic deprivation

Factors for rise of communalism → social exclusion

① Economic deprivation

① Lopsided development - non inclusive growth creates economic disparity amongst communities

Eg SACHAR report - poor economic condition of muslims creating gaps in inclusivity

② Lack of employability - due to illiteracy and no skilling.

Ex most millionaires dominated by Hindu upper caste.

lack of capital → poor literacy + low skilling → Inter generational poverty

VICIOUS cycle

↓

disillusionment with state / other community → Social expression of latent anger via Riots / Crimes

③ sub culture of poverty - creates necessity to join radical organisation like ISIS / JeM.

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social exclusion leading to communalism

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① Psychological fear - amongst minority against majoritarianism.

Ex Godhra riots of gujrat amidst MISTRUST among community

② social ostracization - creates permanent divide.

Ex Delhi riots 2020 due to fear of CAA exclusion.

(i) Feeling of othering - is leveraged by biased religious leader / nation-states.

Ex India - pakistan partition harped back to ignite emotion.

(ii) Lack of empowerment - reduces social mobility & integration

Ex No muslim minority candidate in ruling dispensation.

Communalism must be addressed by →

a) Minority holistic development (PM 15 point agenda)

b) Inclusionary policies (Delhi Phool Walo ki yatra)

c) special focus on vulnerables

Ex Nayi udaan scholarship

"We the people of India" must be given new spirit of Ek Bharat, Shresstha Bharat with inclusive development of all.

Candidates must not write on this margin

8. क्या आपको लगता है कि आधुनिकीकरण की ताकतें, जिन्होंने भारतीय समाज में सामाजिक बुराइयों के उन्मूलन को प्रेरित किया, ने हमारे सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों और लोकाचार को भी खतरे में डाल दिया है?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Do you think that the forces of modernization that catalyzed the eradication of social evils in Indian society have also threatened our cultural values and ethos?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Forces of modernization strengthened with evolving society and has been crucial in forming the 21st century scientific social ethos.

Yet, the same force while being a Boon can be a bane for India's cultural values

modernization eradicating social evils

→ 19th century social reforms like Banning sati

→ feminist movements against dowry / rape

→ Constitutionalism making untouchability illegal (A-17)

→ Neo-Liberal values promoting autonomy / Independence

eg Inter caste marriage

Globalisation - halted the growth of child marriage with greater education access.

Modernization : Threatening cultural ethos of India

① **Homogenisation of culture** : does not respect distinctness in values.

Ex Indic value of worshiping nature (sun) against monotheistic belief of wester nation

② **Mcdonaldisation of society** – imposing western ideal upon all.

Ex increase in fast food consumption instead of millets

③ Values of **materialism** and Individualism against Indian community living

Ex youth getting distant from families /

④ Damage to cultural art forms as they are not mainstream.

Ex loosing interest in kathak for bollywood dance

Yet, modernisation is a force that is undeniable. While it alters society, it can also become a means of preserving cultural ethos

Modernisation : preserving culture

① Safeguarding diversity - AI led Bhashini translating tribal languages

② Extending reach of cultural values
Ex Yoga day by UN

③ New modes of cultural transformation
Ex NRI celebrating Diwali in USA White house.

④ Institutes like Spic macay promoting folk art / dance.

Modernisation thus cannot be solely blamed for eroding cultural values and instead must be used as evolving our culture with time.

Candidates must not write on this margin

9. भारत में राज्यों के संदर्भ में क्षेत्रीय असमानता और क्षेत्रवाद की भावनाओं के बीच संबंधों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। क्या क्षेत्रवाद, राष्ट्रवाद के विचार के प्रतिकूल है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

In the context of states in India evaluate the relationship between regional disparity and sentiments of regionalism. Is regionalism antagonistic to the idea of nationalism?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Regionalism is the identification of one's identity with a particular region that triumphs the National or state identity.

Regional disparity ⇄ mutually re-Inforcing ⇄ Regionalism

Regional disparity causing Regionalism

① Economic disparity

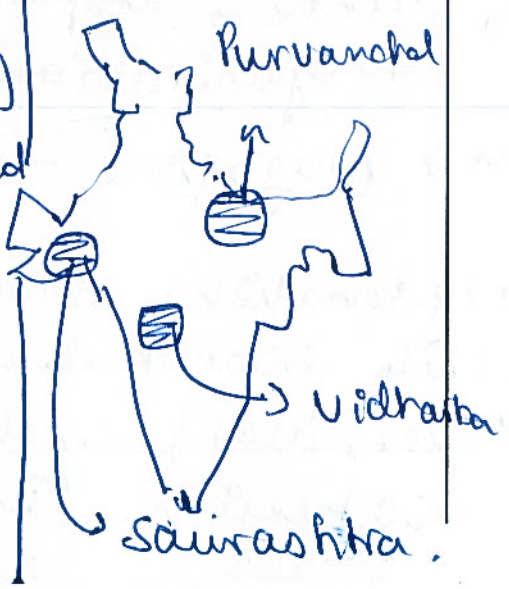
↳ underdevelopment causes Impoverishment and leads to public discontent.

Eg) Purvanchal (east UP) having poorly developed infrastructure

↓

raising need for state autonomy

Regionalism map



② Infrastructural gap - reduces link with mainland.

(Ex) Chicken neck and north-east

③ Drough and poverty - agricultural dependent areas facing poverty seeks separate attention

(Ex) - Vidharba and saurashtra area discontent.

Socio-cultural disparity

① Linguistic distinctiveness - causing regionalism demand

(Ex) - Bodoland / Mithilakhand

② Religious aspirations for a particular community

(Ex) - Khalistan demand

③ Ethnic disparity and fear of majoritarianism.

(Ex) - Nagalim - seperate flag demand.

Regionalism movement further fuels economic disparity (Red Maoist corridor) and social non-cohesion (manipur violence)

Is regionalism antagonistic to Nationalism?

Regionalism is a positive force that is undeniable in a democratically diverse nation like India. It aids in :-

a) vocalisation of local issues
b) decentralised governance
c) stronger societal bonds.

It must not exceed the threshhold to go against Nationalism which was seen in cases like Naxal dereliction of state authority.

Nationalism is the broad umbrella identity in which regionalism co-exists with unity in diversity.

'Ek Bharat Shreshta Bharat' must build a strong Indian identity which will accomodate regional aspirations in a democratic manner.

Candidates must not write on this margin

10. नृजातीय पहचान और सांप्रदायिकता पर उत्तर-उदारवादी अर्थव्यवस्था के प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Discuss the impact of the post-liberal economy on ethnic identity and communalism.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Post 1991, India embraced neo-liberal economic ideals that is characterised by lowering of state intervention and rising private capital. This has given birth to new societal values like :-

a) Globalisation / exchange of ideas
b) Liberalism
c) encourage private entrepreneurship
d) increasing autonomy.

Impact of post liberal economy on ethnic identity

Positive

High social mobility :

→ ① Increased access to capital

Ex) Punjabi farmers availing liberal loan scheme

→ ② Strengthened social capital and cohesion

Ex - NRI connect with diaspora via remittances

→ Reduced exclusionist treatment with merit based open opportunities

(Ex) Tribal products exported by TRIFED = inclusive development

Negative

→ greater attachment to ethnic identity due to fear of homogenisation

(Ex) Assam student protest against immigrant

→ unequal gains from development

(Ex) BIMARU state

→ Threat to ethnic distinctiveness.

(Ex) USA - IP right over tribal Turmeric.

Impact of post liberal economy on communalism

Positive

→ greater employability and Job creation reduced socio-economic disparity

(Ex) Labour migration to middle east.

→ Progressive values like Tolerance and co-existence due to market forces

→ Minisation of state role - enhanced religious autonomy

(Ex) Minority education institutes like St Xaviers / Aligarh university development

Negative

→ Increasing role of non state actors like ISIS radicalising minority (mumbai attack 2008)

→ Global access to arms and spread of hate speech

(Ex) Khalistani protest.

→ Non inclusive growth (Sachar committee) leading to hightened religious conflict.

The social cleavages between communities can be bridged by giving equal access to facilities, opportunities and status to all - as envisaged in Article 38 for an inclusive Bharat.

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

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

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any pages from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

SPECIAL REQUEST FOR CANDIDATE AVAILING ONLINE FACILITY

1. Scan the QCA booklet properly. We suggest the uses of the app CAM scanner (Scan QR code in page 2) based on our previous experiences.
2. Please scan the QCA booklet in ample light. Copies scanned under moderate light can hamper evaluation quality.
3. Any page/pdf having shadow needs to be rescanned. Please make sure that the pdf that you upload is as clean as possible.
4. **Candidates not using the QCA booklet** must mention their details on the front page. And leave the next page blank for the macro comments. It must be understood that the answer should start from Page no. 3 in of the scanned pdf.
5. Candidates not using the QCA booklet must follow the sequence of the answer as per the question paper.
6. Please check the sequence of the answer and total number of pages in the scanned version. Make sure it is in consonance with the physical version of the same.

महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

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

क्या न करें-

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

क्या करें-

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

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

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