

NEXT IAS

MTS CSE 2025

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15 NOV 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST NO. : 17

TEST CODE :

(Please write test code printed on Question Paper)

Name of Candidate: Seebha Chaurasiya Mobile No.

Roll No.: MT25PTM R057

Start Time 4:00 End Time 5:40

Date of Examination: 15th Nov., 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 प्रवास 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। अस्पष्ट लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक दृष्टियों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS:



Feedback

Student Concerns / Query

1

2

3

Evaluator's Feedback / Response

1

2

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



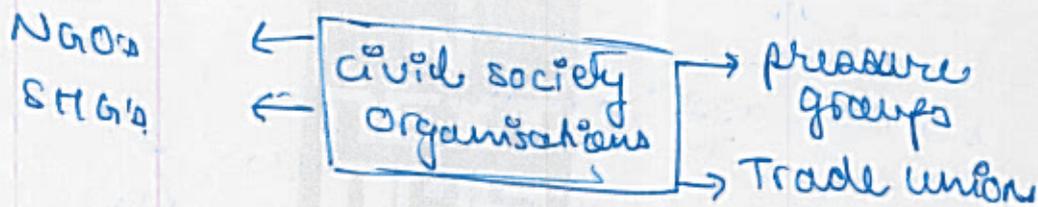
IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

1. नागरिक समाज संगठन, 'सार्वजनिक कल्याण के लिए सामूहिक निजी कार्यवाही' को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। स्थानीय संसाधन जुटाने (एलआरएम) और निगमित सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) के माध्यम से कॉर्पोरेट (निगमों द्वारा) वित्तपोषण प्राप्त करने में उन्हें किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है? साथ ही सार्थक उपाय भी सुझाएँ।

Civil society organizations play a pivotal role in fostering "collective private action for the public good". What challenges do they face in local resource mobilization (LRM) and corporate funding through corporate social responsibility (CSR)? Also, suggest measures.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks.

World Bank defines civil society organizations as 3rd pillar of modern state that act as a bridge between public and private interest.



Yet they face multiple challenges -

I) Local Resource mobilization

1.01] Non Transparency and opacity in working hinders funding

Ex) Repeal of FCRA license of CPR

1.02] Poor public participation in funding

Ex) SHG's only able to pool resources from members

1.03] Inadequate accounting mechanism to attract investment

Ex) Investors require standards in account

II Challenges in funds via CSR

- 201] - Targeted activities of CSR in social sector inhibits diversification of portfolios
- 202] - Poor economies of scale of civil society to attract funds (low profitability)
- 203] - Biased ideology of civil organisations and politicians.
 ⇒ RSS affiliation to Hinduism.

Measures to attract funding

- ① Adhere to international norms of accounting and FERA requirement.
- ② Leverage social impact bonds (SIB)
- ③ Enhancing public philanthropy and social investment (like TATA)
- ④ State support in market accessibility and subsidies / Tax holidays.

Civil societies are the watchdog of democracy and ~~so~~ thus need to diversify their funding for efficiency and autonomous working.

2. भारत में बाल कुपोषण से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने के लिए 'पोषण-विशिष्ट' और 'पोषण-संवेदनशील' कार्यक्रमों को अभिसरित करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
- There is a need for convergence of 'nutrition-specific' and 'nutrition-sensitive' interventions to effectively tackle child undernutrition in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks.

According to NFHS II, Around 82% of children below 5 years are stunted and around 28% are malnourished.

Need for intervention

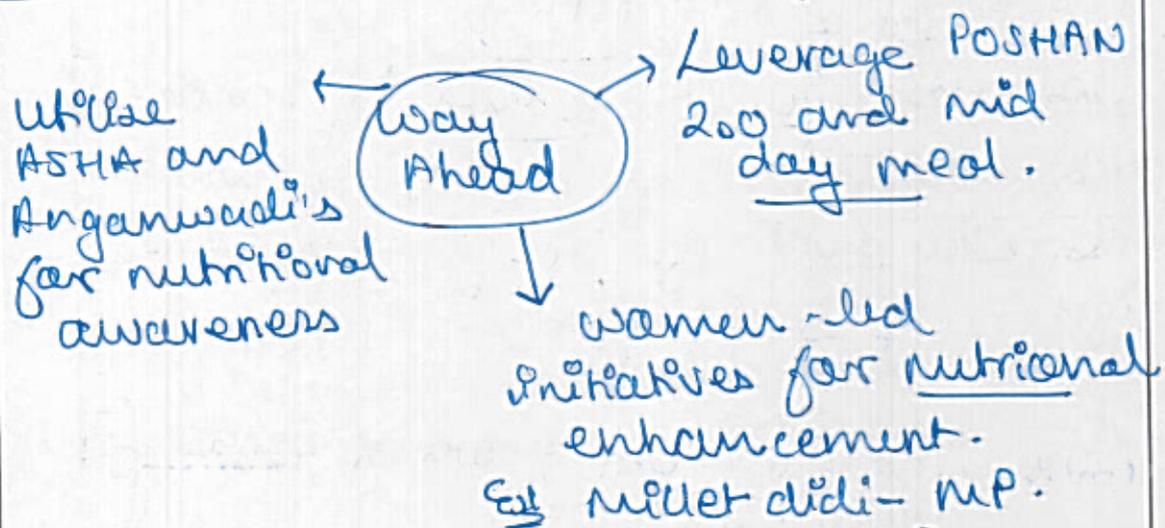
- ↳ Malnutrition causing fall in demographic productivity (by 28%) ↳ WHO
- ↳ exacerbates gender divide for girl child
- ↳ endangers social and economic Justice.



Advantages of Nutrition led intervention

- ① Localised need based intervention
- Ex) Tribal ~~are~~ children more anaemic thus require iron supplements

- ② Requirement of Aird child - specially menstruating require B-12 / Iron.
- ③ Indian dietary pattern lack protein and micronutrient.
↳ need for food fortification of Rice and Salt (Iodine)
- ④ Changing lifestyle and dietary pattern of children
- ⑤ NHFS shows rising obesity in children : need for local food consumption of fruit / vegetables
- ⑥ Improving WASH facilities to ensure nutrient absorbability.



These initiatives will help in attaining SDG 3 (good health) and ensure holistic development of children

3. गरीबी उन्मूलन की दिशा में पहला कदम कार्यक्रम के डिजाइन, कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी के लिए आवश्यक गरीबी का विश्वसनीय मूल्यांकन करना है। इस संदर्भ में नीति आयोग के राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक की पद्धति और महत्त्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The first step to eradicating poverty is reliable poverty assessment for program design, implementation, and monitoring. In this context, discuss the methodology and significance of NITI Aayog's National Multidimensional Poverty Index. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks.

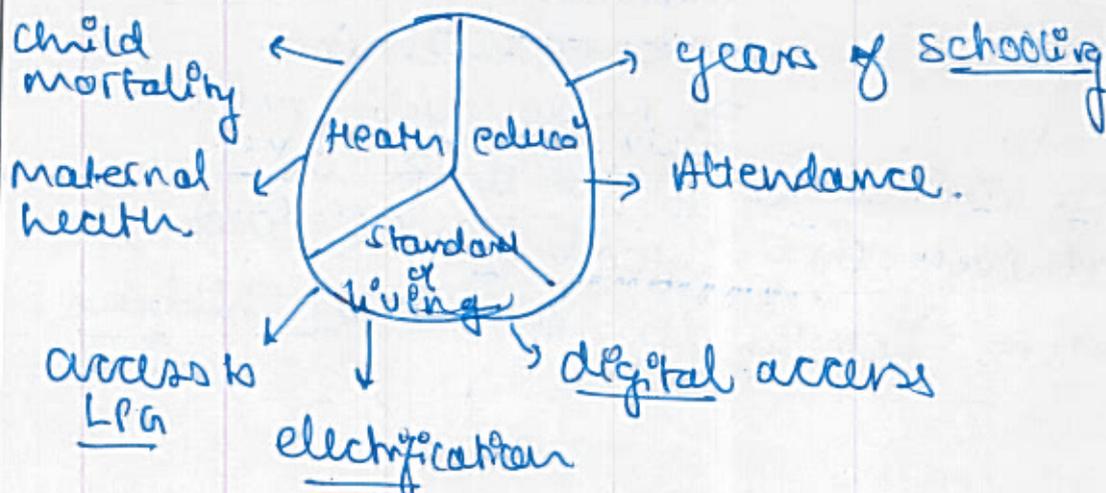
"Anything that can be measured,
can be solved"

Poverty assessment thus becomes imperative for targetted intervention and data-led policy making

NITI aayog, on the lines of UNDP multidimensional poverty, introduced its own MPI to measure poverty

Methodology of NITI MPI

It calculates quality of life by benchmark standards of Health, Education and Standard of Life (with equal weightage of 3 categories)



Each state is marked upon the 12 sub-matrix. Accordingly, India has taken out 150 million people from poverty (current rate of BPL = 11%)

Significance

- ① Going beyond the income method of quantifying poverty.
- ② Bringing changing dynamic needs into poverty determination (ex-IPG)
- ③ focuses on human capital formation and capacity building
- ④ In line with International standards of quality living

Does not include quality of education

← Lacune →

impossible to quantify all parameters

ex) gender parity

↓
opaque measuring technique and standard.

MPI is the beginning of the end of poverty and measures are needed to constantly evolve and review progress for achieving SDG.I (No poverty)

4. भारत के संदर्भ में, संवैधानिक प्रावधानों, कानूनी पूर्व-उदाहरणों और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिबद्धताओं की उपस्थिति के बावजूद, जो स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार के लिए एक मजबूत आधार स्थापित करते हैं, इस अधिकार की स्पष्ट कानूनी मान्यता का अभाव क्यों रहा है?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

In the context of India, despite the presence of constitutional provisions, legal precedents, and international commitments that establish a robust foundation for a right to health, why has there been a lack of explicit legal recognition of this right? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks.

State of Punjab v. Mohinder S. Chawla had declared right to health as a significant part of right to life (Art-21) yet it does not have legal backing.

Further, constitution has spelled:

Article 42 : maternity relief [DPSP]

Article 47 : promoting healthy life

as the duty of the state for citizens.

Internationally, India is a part of WHO and UN declaration of human rights that recognise health as imperative (India part of ALMA ATTA declaration)

Reasons for no legal backing to Right to Health

- ① Health - a state subject thus central law against federalism

② Inadequate infrastructure of Universal health coverage (UHC)

Ex 1.3 Bed per 1000 as against WHO recommended 3 per 1000.

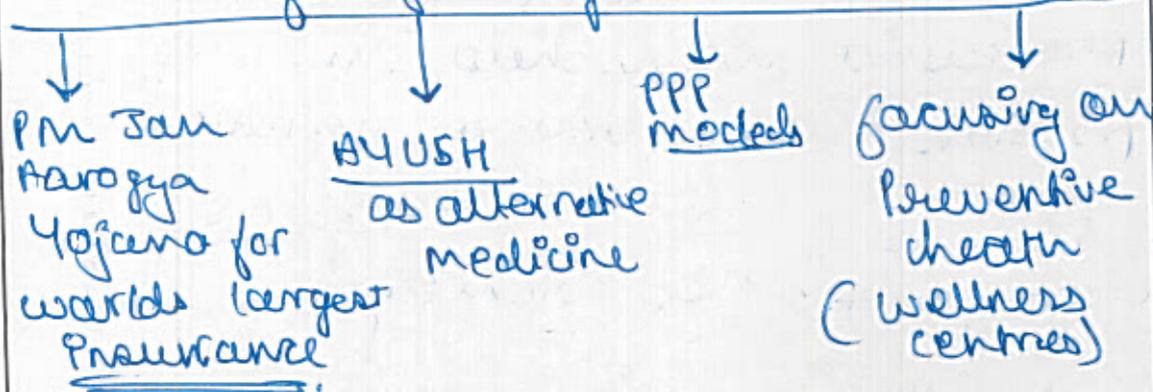
③ Insufficient human resources to cater to health as legal right.

Ex 22 doctors per 10,000 population as against 44 required.

④ State as the largest litigant - legalisation will increase pressure on Judiciary.

⑤ Insufficient funding of health ministry (only 1.9% of GDP in 2014)

Alternative measures taken instead of legalising



Rajasthan's right to health act has become a precedent for other states to follow as well and ensure a healthy developed India by 2017.

5. भारतीय सिविल सेवकों में आजीवन सीखने की संस्कृति विकसित करने के महत्व पर चर्चा करें। मिशन कर्मयोगी ने इस उद्देश्य में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया है? उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट करें। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the importance of cultivating a culture of life-long learning among Indian civil servants. How has Mission Karmyogi contributed to this objective? Illustrate with examples.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks.

"You should learn as if you were to live forever and live as if you were to die tomorrow"

- Mahatma Gandhi

This shows the importance of lifelong learning especially for a Bureaucrat

Advantages of learning constantly

① Dynamic needs of society

Ex) courses of AI / Big data needed for IAS officer to tackle cybercrimes

② Evaluating techniques and international precedents can help in tackling problems with different approach

Ex) Re-skilling acc to Bhartiya Nyay Samhita (De-colonising)

③ Imperative for good leadership and benchmarking.

Ex) B R Ambedkar's constant re-learning

② Re-visiting ethical training for moral governance.

Mission Karmyogi

It is a capacity building initiative aimed at making bureaucracy role based rather than rule based.
It will aid in →

- a) Maintaining a uniform standard of Training across all officers
- ↳ Using IoT platform
- b) Mid career training into new and re-skilling by professionals.
- c) Leadership skilling for future decision making.
- d) Ethical modules for effective decision making (thus reducing corruption ex) Pooja Khejkar case)

As PM Narendra Modi said, it is time that Bureaucracy shifts from being a Karmchari to becoming a Karmyogi for nations development.

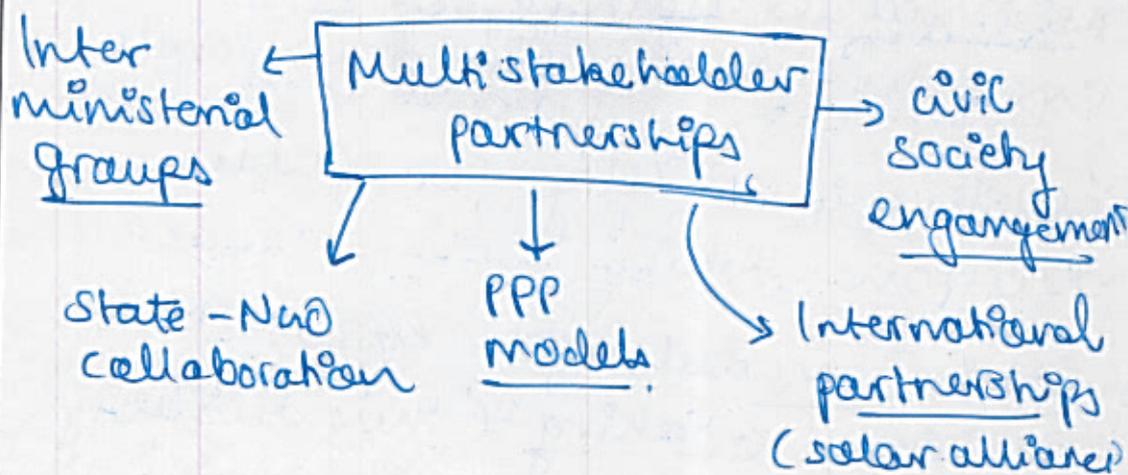
6. सामूहिक विशेषज्ञता और नेटवर्क (संजाल) का लाभ उठाने के लिए बहु-हितधारक साझेदारी महत्वपूर्ण है। भारत में सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (एसडीजी) की प्राप्ति में तेजी लाने के लिए प्रभावी साझेदारी और स्थानीयकृत कार्यान्वयन प्रयासों को कैसे बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Multi-stakeholder partnerships are the key to leveraging collective expertise and networks. How can effective partnership and localized implementation efforts be fostered to accelerate the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks.

Developmental paradigm of India has shifted from previous trickle down governance mechanism towards a more collaborative & non state actor involved growth model.



Achieving SDG goals

I) effective partnership :-

(101) SDG 16 itself promotes collaboration and partnership in international community.

Ex WHO for health (SDG III)

102) Private participation in public service delivery and social justice has become a success model

Ex) CSR activities of TATA group for attaining gender equality (SDG V)

103) NAO's collaboration with state to further quality of education

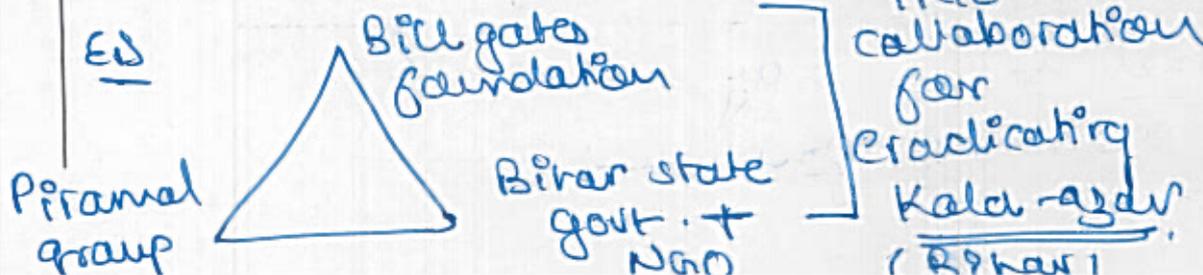
Ex) Ashay Parra foundation acting in mid day meal (SDG-4)

104) Advocacy of ~~of~~ reforms and monitoring of activities aid in policy making.

Ex) Van Prasth (civil society) create forest conservation awareness Govt GIA (SDG 13 - climate change)

2. Localised implementation forms

201) Grassroot organisations roped in partnerships -

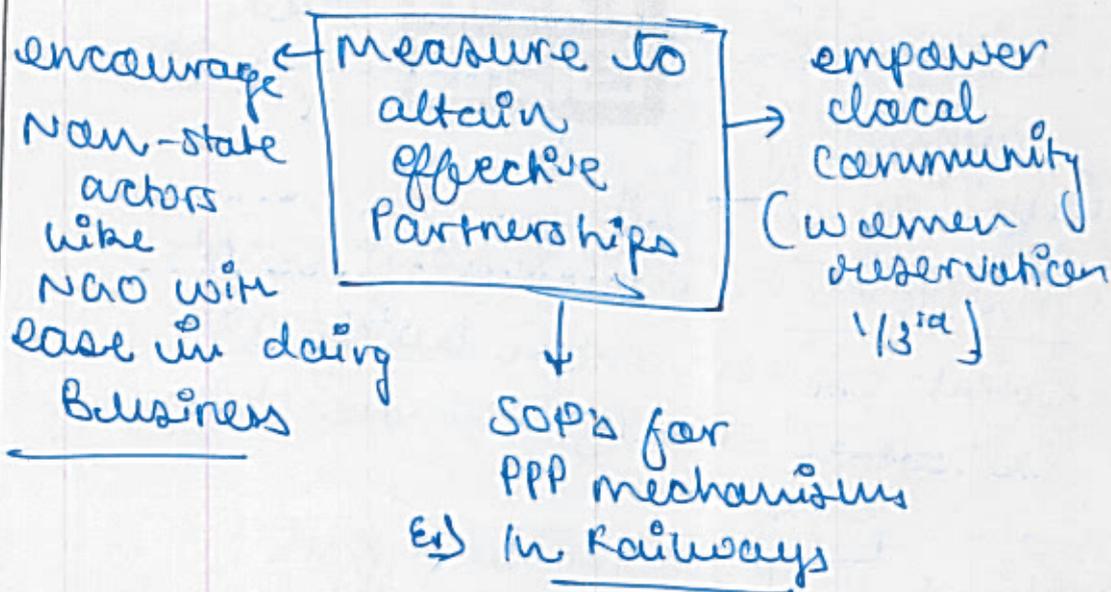


202) Panchayats and urban local bodies involved in grassroot empowerment of community

Ex) NITI aayog decentralised SOG Index for panchayats

203) Bottom-up approach for achieving goals and targets.

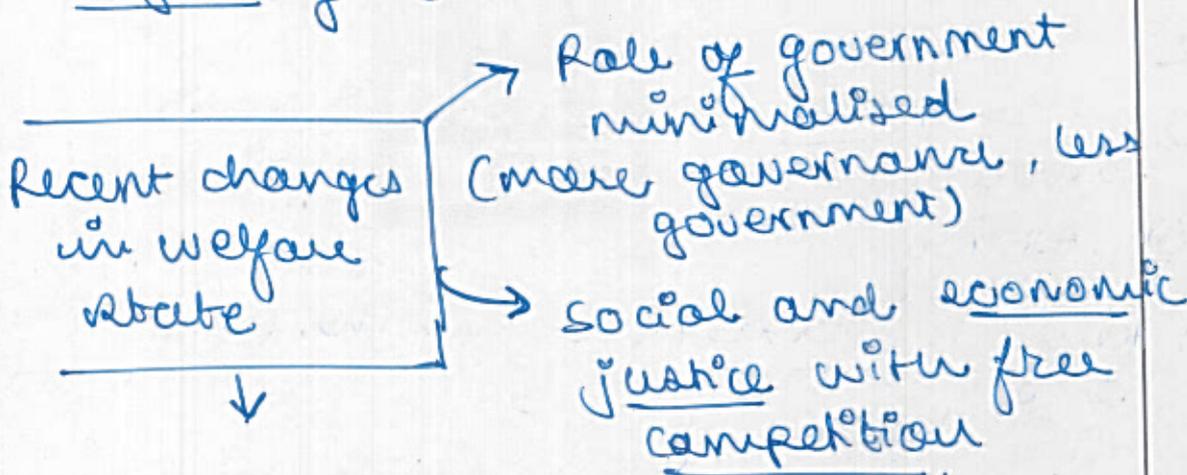
Ex) Pali village (Guj) - 1st carbon neutral panchayat.



Government role post liberalisation has become that of a facilitator and thus a collaborative governance model in the way to achieve SOGs by 2030.

7. 'नव-उदारवादी सुधारों और वैश्वीकरण ने कल्याणकारी राज्य की संस्थाओं को गहराई से बदल दिया है और एक नई प्रकार की सिविल सेवाओं के लिए आधार तैयार किया है।' इस संदर्भ में सेवा वितरण के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए और पर्याप्त सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- 'Neo-liberal reforms and globalization have deeply transformed the institutions of the welfare state and set the ground for a new type of civil services.' In this context examine the challenges faced in service delivery and suggest adequate reforms. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks.

Neo liberal reforms and globalisation has aided in formation of a more liberalised state with free forces of market determining nation's trajectory of development.



open economy
and changing democratic politics

New Challenges in public service delivery.

- ① Breaking the traditional social construct - of bureaucracy being

on the Ivory tower and replace it with the ethos of being a "public servant" as citizens are active participants in national development

② Hierarchy based bureaucracy - based on Mechanical objectivity to be replaced by a more horizontal grouping with role based officials

Ex

③ Corruption cases against officials increased.

Ex IAS Pooja Khedkar

④ Political interference in the working of Bureaucracy.

Ex Jharkhand IAS ~~case~~ with local MLAs involved in several mafias

⑤ Changing modes of service delivery with coming of e-governance not in line with traditional bureaucratic learning

⑥ Maintaining Neutrality and Anonymity in the age of Social Media

Ex Kerala IAS public spat on Twitter.

Suggested Reforms

- ① According to 2nd ARC - there should be code of ethics to discourage corrupt activities.
- ② Hota committee - formation of civil service Board and 360° performance evaluation to reduce political interference.
- ③ Reskilling with Mission Karmyogo
- ④ Mid career performance monitoring with voluntary retirement for ineffective work.
- ⑤ Capacity Building in partnership building in training.
Especially source an attracting investment in state economy.
- ⑥ Specialised training (2nd ARC) for technical jobs and lateral entry.

Civil servants although are the 'iron frame' of India yet have to be malleable and dynamic with changing time.

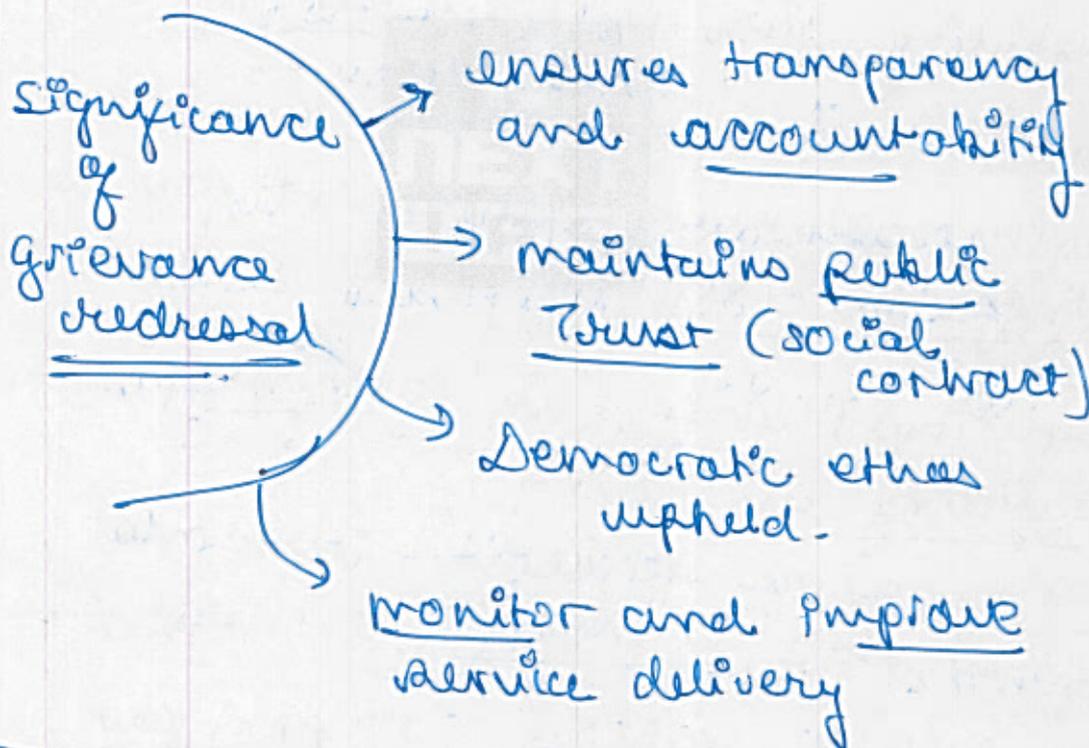
8. 'शिकायतों का संतोषजनक और समयबद्ध निवारण 'न्यूनतम सरकार, अधिकतम शासन' की आधारशिला है।' इस संदर्भ में मौजूदा शिकायत निवारण तंत्र से जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इस प्रक्रिया को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उपाय सुझाएँ।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Satisfactory and timely redressal of grievances is the cornerstone of 'minimum government, maximum governance.' In this context discuss the challenges associated with current grievance redress mechanisms and suggest measures to strengthen the process.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks.

Timely grievance redressal is an important pillar of servotam model of governance by 2nd ARC.



Challenges with current grievance redressal

① Structural impediments

101 - Digitalisation of grievance

addressed without digital literacy
 Ex) only 1 in 3 women own a
 smartphone in rural area.

(1.2) Complicated mechanism for
 complaint - less people aware
 of CPGRAMS platform.

(1.3) Political influence in institutions
 like Kopal and Kokayukta

Ex) Kerala Kokayukta act 2023
 reduces authority / power

(1.4) Bureaucratic hierarchy in
offices - reduces public access
 to officials.

- Ex) long lines in revenue dept of state,

(1.5) Score of corruption - due to
 ineffective whistle blower protection Act
 Ex) Satyendra Dubey's murder.

(II) Functional flaws

(2.1) Bureaucratic apathy - timely
 measures are not taken.

Ex) Delay in Bihar for PAS card -
 led to death of migrant due
 to hunger.

②② Lack of grievance redressal monitoring via public survey and social audit.

Ex: Rising RTI applications

②③ Inadequate suo motu declaration of information and Non-Transparency

Ex: Vyapar scam.

⇒ Measures to strengthen grievance redressal

- ① Digital awareness with DIKSHA portal
- ② grievance redressal officers to ensure survey of redressal is done
- ③ Timely targets of complaint addressing on CPGRAM
- ④ Public statements for reasons in delay and non transparency
- ⑤ Dynamic citizen charter (in panchayat)
- ⑥ Officer training in empathetic civil engagement. (Liaison officer)

These measures will ensure SU-RAJ or good governance with citizen centric administration (Kautilya)

9. पी.ओ.एस.एच. अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन से यौन उत्पीड़न के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने में सीमित सफलता ही क्यों मिली है, और किन कारकों ने असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत महिलाओं तक इसकी प्रभावी पहुँच में बाधा उत्पन्न की है? इस अंतर को पाटने और असंगठित क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के लिए कार्यस्थल पर उत्पीड़न के विरुद्ध व्यापक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रणनीतियाँ प्रस्तावित कीजिए।
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How has the implementation of the POSH Act resulted in limited success in raising awareness about sexual harassment, and what factors have hindered its effective outreach to women employed in the unorganized sector? Propose strategies to bridge this gap and ensure comprehensive protection for women in the unorganized sector against workplace harassment.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks.

POSH act followed the Vishakha guidelines spelled out by supreme court to ensure public safety of women in workplace.

Limited success in raising POSH awareness of sexual harassment

- ① Ineffective focus on Training and sensitisation of officials
- ② Glass ceiling phenomenon - compels women to adopt silence in workplace
- ③ Lack of legal awareness amongst women due to incapable Internal complaint committee.

- ① Normalisation of 'silent harassment' due to poor leadership.
- ② Legal loopholes - to share identity and burden of proof endangers women dignity / position.

Reasons for ineffective outreach to women in unorganised sector

- ① Less than 10 employees - do not implement POSH act
- ② Rural agricultural workers and STs in villages unaware of legal provisions
- ③ Resource constraint in reaching out to grassroot

Strategies to Bridge the Gap

- ① Dedicated official cadre for POSH act awareness with National Commission for Women (NCW) for awareness generation.

- ② strict actions on unorganised platforms without internal complaint committee.
- ③ Legal amendments - to ensure anonymity for women
- ④ Awareness drives on social media and television channels
- ⑤ Enhancing rate of conviction in POSH acts to set strong precedent.
- ⑥ Incentives for small informal workplaces to opt for POSH via a hybrid model of 1GG for multiple small organisation.

Social justice for women via POSH act is necessary to enhance female labour force participation rate from 32% upto 50% by 2030.

10. गरीबी का प्रभावी ढंग से मुकाबला करने के लिए हाशिए पर रहने वाले समुदायों के बीच कौशल विकास, उद्यमिता और आय सृजन के लिए एसएचजी का लाभ एक मंच के रूप में उठाने में शामिल संभावित चुनौतियों और लाभों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Analyze the potential challenges and benefits involved in leveraging SHGs as platforms for skill development, entrepreneurship, and income generation among marginalized communities to effectively counter poverty.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks.

SHGs are voluntary groups that come together for common social aims and mobilising resources for income generation

SHGs - for skill development

- ① SHGs aid in community building (specially women = 70%)
- ② It helps in skill enhancement with collective effort

Case study: Kudumbastree Model

Kerala: Multiple women engaged in Textile found new technical textile mill training with resource mobilisation

- ③ Case in government outreach to SHGs via PM-DAKSH and skill India

SHG - Entrepreneurship

- ① SHG's aid in capital formation via pooling resources and utilisation in human resource formation / Business.

Case study : MAVIM

Maharashtra : SHG's have built e-commerce presence with digital marketing of craft goods and an Gen platform as well

- ② SHGs have utilised state govt aid to extend skills into business.

SHG - income generation

- ① SHGs have become profitable ventures with business models based upon local needs.
- ② According to RBI, SHG-Bank linkage has enhanced financial inclusion and income

level of women in household

Case study - Lijjat Papad

Sheela Bhandari led its high profit venture with pan India reach

③ Income is further invested for a multiplier effect.

All these measures have ensured dramatic poverty alleviation as per NITI Aayog MPI.

As PM Narendra Modi said, Self Help Groups have now become (Nation Help Groups) in developmental aspirations of India.

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

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महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

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

क्या न करें-

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

क्या करें-

1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।
3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में 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।