

NEXT IAS

MTS CSE 2025

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE :

TEST NO. : 20

(Please write test code printed on Question Paper)

Name of Candidate: Zeeksha Chaurasia Mobile No.

Roll No.: MTR5PTMR057 Start Time 4:00 pm End Time 5:45 pm

Date of Examination: 23rd Jan., 2025 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:



Scan this QR Code to raise issues related to evaluation

| <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.

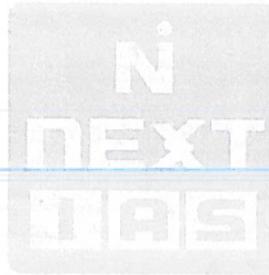
| <u>IMPORTANT QR CODES</u> | |
|---|--|
|  <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Topper's Copy</p> |  <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB</p> |
|  <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Copy Scanner App</p> |  <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Next IAS Test Centre Location</p> |

MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of 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. "पंजाब में हालिया कट्टरपंथी रुझानों से पता चलता है कि खालिस्तान मुद्दा अभी भी उबल रहा है।" संदर्भ का हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संबंध में चर्चा कीजिए और इसे संभालने के उपाय बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
- "The recent radical trends in Punjab show that the Khalistan issue is still simmering." Discuss the statement with respect to recent developments and suggest measures to handle it. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The recent trend of rising religious fundamentalism and extremism in Punjab is a reflection of age old conflict of sikh for "Khalistan".

Background of conflict

Started in 20th century, when sikh mahasabha demanded seperate land for sikh i.e. Khalistan due to the cultural distinctiveness of sikh community.

The movement took a violent turn under Jarnail Singh in 1970s and led to operation Blue Star.

Recently, the demand has resurfaced with growing trends of separatist violent activities.

Reasons

- ① International influence-

NRI support from Canada

- ② Identity based politics in Punjab
- ③ Rising regionalism in society
- ④ Drugs and arms smuggling from golden crescent

⑤ Role of non state factors

⑥ Poorly performing agrarian economy

(form low demands unmet)



measures Needed

- ① Legal and Institutional - acts for handling linkages b/w extranists and non state factors
- ② Strengthen police administration and surveillance / intelligence.
- ③ Discussions / deliberations with local leaders and community
- ④ Agrarian growth policy for Punjab
- ⑤ Youth engagement productively (like PM - Kaushal Vikas)
- ⑥ Bilateral discussions with Canada to stop internal interference.

Multi pronged approach is needed to ensure a peaceful & prosperous Punjab

2. अनामिता और ड्रोन संचालन में आसानी भारत की सीमा सुरक्षा की चुनौतियों में योगदान करती है, विस्तार से बताएं और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में ड्रोन समस्या से निपटने के लिए सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

The anonymity and ease of drone operation contribute to the challenges of India's border security. Elaborate and give suggestions to tackle the drone problem in border areas.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Drones have become a new frontier of war - as seen in the recent attempt of pakistani militant using drones to smuggle drugs and arms into India.

Challenges posed by drone operation

- ① Anonymity - unclaimed with no legal accountability
- ② Ease of access - due to simplistic technology - can be used by non state actors.
- ③ Deflect radars - due to small size and speed.
- ④ Operational from a distance - reduces capability to catch perpetrator
- ⑤ Security threat - drones used as bombs in Israel-Hamas conflict
- ⑥ Aid smuggling across border -
 - ⓐ - Haba synthetic drug Trade drone.

Measures to tackle problem

- ① Legal - Drones rules 2023 demarcated fly and "no fly zones" for better surveillance
- ② Detection capacity to be strengthened with anti-drones weapons
 - ③ - Israel's Iron Dome / Laser beam
- ⑤ Licensing and registration - for companies to increase accountability
- ⑥ Offensive capacity - for India's Borders - (importing MQ-9B drones from USA)
- ⑦ Anti-drone stealth capacity - using ultrasound / infrared (DRDO stealth mission)
- ⑧ Smart Bordering - with use of satellite surveillance (NISAR)

These measures will ensure a secure border and as PM Modi said, "A secure nation is a prosperous nation"

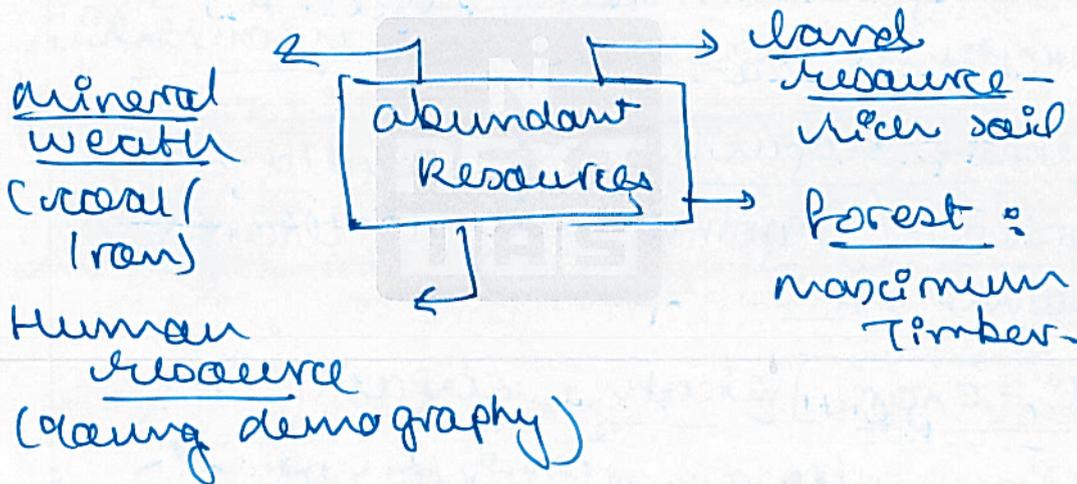
3. "पूर्वी और मध्य भारत का संसाधन अभिशाप (resource curse) वामपंथी उग्रवाद का एक महत्वपूर्ण चालक रहा है"। विस्तार से बताइए और क्षेत्र के सतत और समावेशी विकास के लिए उपाय सुझाएं।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

"The resource curse of Eastern and Central India has been a crucial driver of LWE". Elaborate and suggest measures for sustainable and inclusive development of the region.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

North-east and central India has been blessed with abundant resources which has become its curse due to exploitation and mismanagement



Resources became curse

- ① Land alienation - "Sal, Jungles, Sanjeen" became common call for Tribals
- ② Mining exploitation - led to Tribal displacement (Niyamgiri)
- ③ Mis governance - politicisation of Tribal councils.
- ④ Deforestation (Forest report 2023 shows decline in forest cover in east)

① Poor developmental measures - fueled left wing extremism

Measures suggested

② Governance - Implement 5th and 6th schedule in letter and spirit

② Saint forest management committees - (Acc. to forest Policy)

③ EIA for developmental projects to be compulsory with public participation

④ No mining zones in ecologically sensitive areas

⑤ Tribal youth engagement with sklavya school / Stand up India

⑥ Community based resource utilisation

⑥ MSP for forest produce

⑦ Schemes leveraged → PM Van Dhan
 ↓ TRIFED led programmes
 PM Sadak Yojana

An inclusive approach will turn this resource curse into a blessing for Bharat.

4. उत्तर पूर्व और जम्मू-कश्मीर क्षेत्र में हिंसा की घटती प्रवृत्ति को देखते हुए क्या आप ऐसा सोचते हैं क्या कि AFSPA अपनी उपयोगिता खो चुका है? टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

In light of the declining trend of violence in the North East and J&K region do you think that AFSPA has lived its utility? Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

AFSPA act was brought to tackle distinct security threats and by giving greater autonomy to forces in border areas.

However recent trend of declining violence has reduced its utility.

Arguments for repealing AFSPA

- ① Decline in violence: Deaths due to militant attack reduced by 73% in Kashmir [M. of Home Affairs]
- ② Against democratic ethos - having unaccountable forces.
- ③ Threats of human rights violation
(Cite) Salwa Judum case.
- ④ Alienates local population
(Cite) Ajit Doval - "AFSPA hinders a connect with north-east"
- ⑤ Suggested by various committees

- Santosh Hegde committee - must be repealed
- 2nd ARC - Act must be reviewed every 6 months

Arguments against repealing

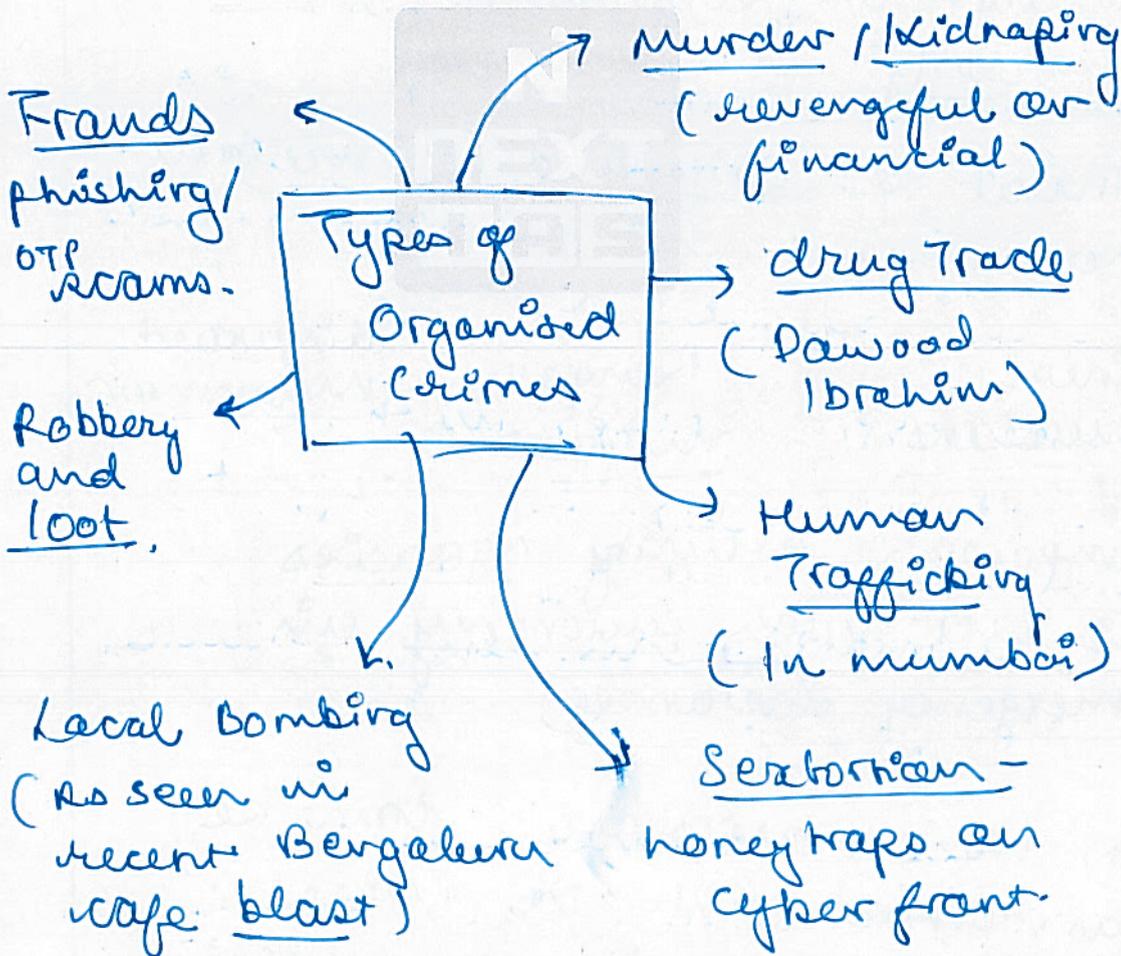
- ① Seething disturbance - still exists
(C.S.) - manipul violence.
- ② Act was upheld by supreme court in 2016 as a "Bitter necessity'
- ③ Threat of external influence in north east
 - Chinese incursions
 - Bangladesh migrants
 - disturbed Myanmar
- ④ empowers security agencies to act with autonomy in emergency instances

AFSPA, while necessary, can be metamorphosed into a more accountable law with a sunset clause for slowly phasing it out

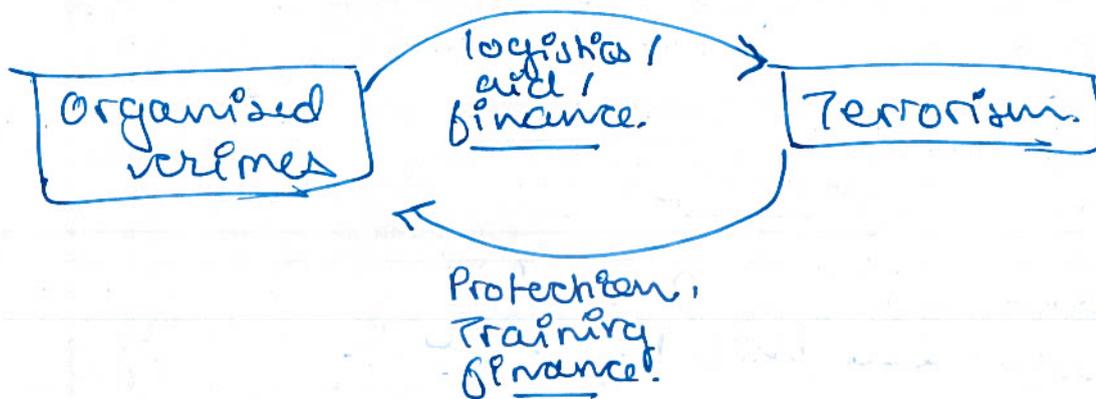
5. संगठित अपराधों के प्रकारों पर चर्चा कीजिए। आतंकवादियों और संगठित अपराध के बीच के संबंधों का वर्णन कीजिए, जो राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मौजूद हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the types of organised crimes. Describe the linkages between terrorists and organised crime that exist at the national and transnational levels. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Bhartiya Nyay Samhita (BNS) defines organised crimes as "carefully planned activities by certain organisation that aims to disturb societal law / order for financial and political gains"



Linkages with Terrorism!



The mutual relation is based upon bilateral profit.

While Terror outfit aids in :

recruitment (social networks), giving protection to groups and provide finance for organised crime syndicates to destabilise society.

Organised crime groups on the other hand provide % logistical support, (Mumbai 26/11 aided by Dawood), local contacts, human resource via over ground workers etc.

UNTOC has recommended strong legal mechanism (like Mumbai organised crime act) and financial deterrence by cutting illicit money linkages (FATF)

6. महत्वपूर्ण बुनियादी ढांचे (critical infrastructure) और प्रमुख निगमों को लक्षित करने वाले रैंसमवेयर हमलों में हाल ही में वृद्धि, ने मजबूत साइबर सुरक्षा उपायों और नीतियों की तत्काल आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डाला है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस प्रवृत्ति में योगदान देने वाले प्रमुख कारक, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर इन हमलों के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण करते हैं।

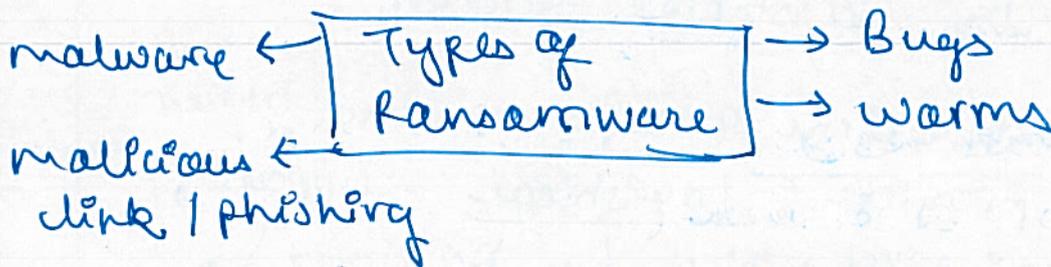
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

The recent rise in ransomware attacks targeting critical infrastructure and major corporations has highlighted the urgent need for stronger cybersecurity measures and policies. Discussing the key factors contributing to this trend, analyze the impact of these attacks on various sectors.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ransomware attacks like Wannacry hacks a cyber network via denial of service attack and in return demands financial leeway.

According to CERT-in, there has been a rise of 43% in ransomware attacks since 2019.



Reasons for rise in attacks

① Digital penetration in economy
↳ more than 400 m internet users

② Extensive usage of smartphones and devices
↳ 2 in 3 person has a smartphone

- ③ Poor cyber security infrastructure
 - ↳ weak firewalls
- ④ Inadequate digital literacy
 - ↳ antivirus installation avoided due to cost.
- ⑤ Inadequate policy measures

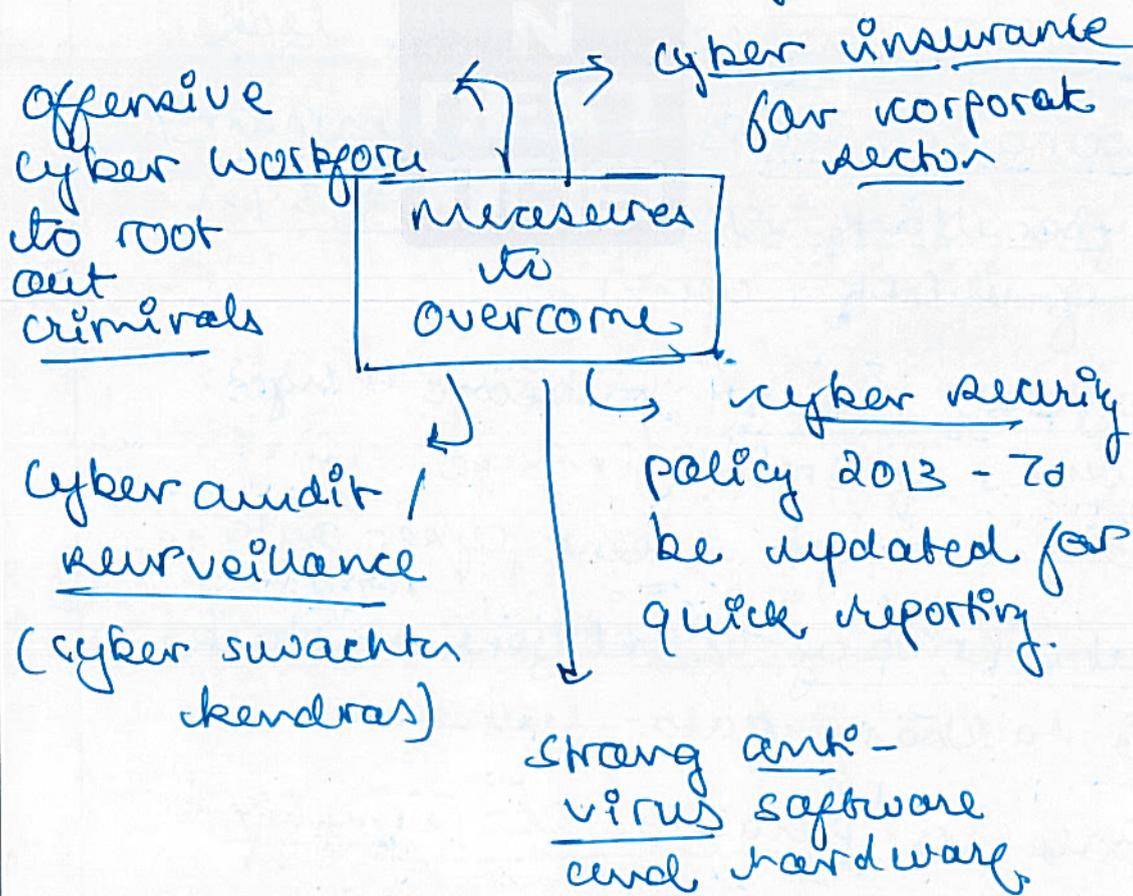
IMPACT of such attacks

- ① Security of Nation - Threatened due to malwares
 - Ex - AIIMS critical data leak.
- ② Economy's loss - Ransomware/ Cyberattack cost India 2-3.1% of its GDP (WEF)
- ③ Corporate sector - bears huge loss of Brand Image.
 - Ex - Microsoft recent cyber outage.
- ④ Data privacy of citizens at stake
 - Ex - Aadhar data leak.
- ⑤ Bolsters parallel economy of black money
 - Ex - Ransomware like wannacry demanded money in Cryptocurrency

⑥ Social fabric - erodes trust on governance and enhances discontent.

⑦ Acts organised crimes and Terror groups - FATF has flagged cyber ransomewares as major source of fundling

⑧ Loss of government Revenue - embilished sovereignty.

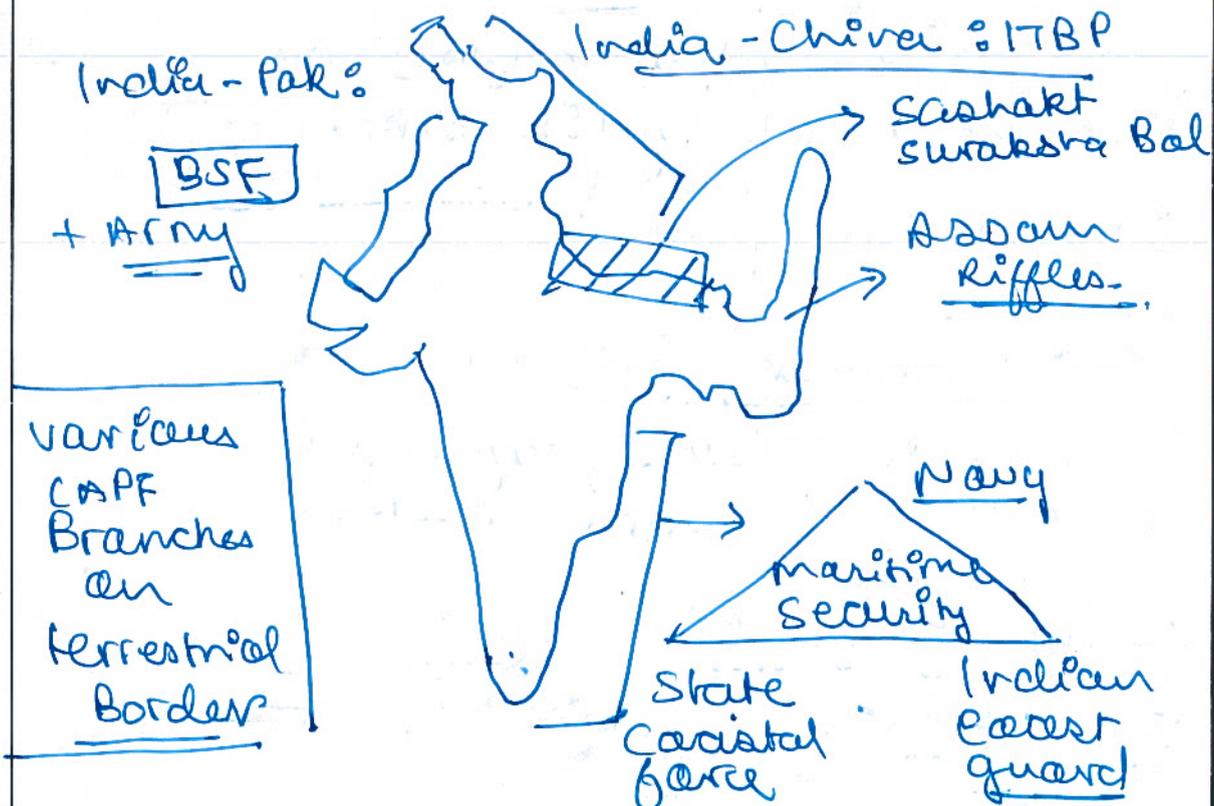


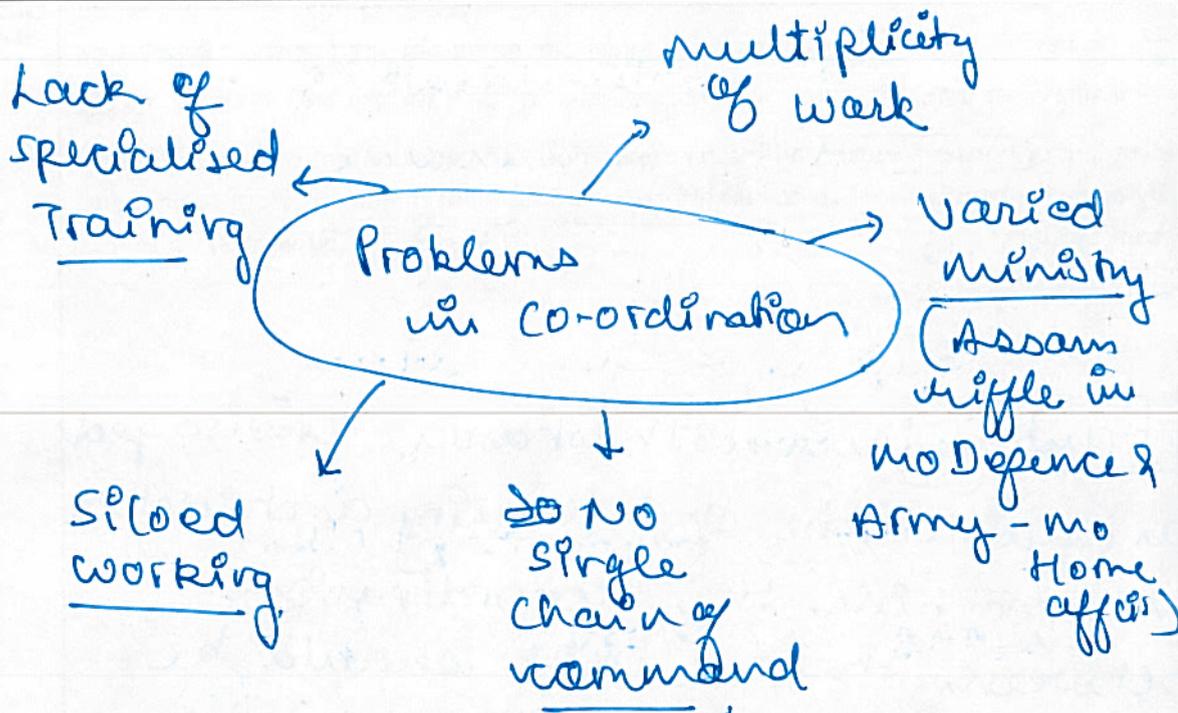
Cyber awareness with RBI's and SBI's recent initiatives can further ensure safety and security of our cyberspace.

7. सीमा सुरक्षा के संदर्भ में, विभिन्न सुरक्षा एजेंसियों के बीच सहयोग और समन्वय कैसे सुधारा जा सकता है ताकि तटीय और स्थलीय सीमाओं का प्रभावी और कुशल प्रबंधन सुनिश्चित किया जा सके? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक
- In the context of border security, how can cooperation and coordination between different security agencies be improved to ensure effective and efficient management of coastal and terrestrial borders? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Kautilya in Arthashastra envisaged various limbs of security architecture and for him the co-ordination between these limbs should be like the 4 wheels of the chariot.

Border security is a complex issue in India with multiple agencies involved.





ways to secure co-ordination and collaboration

- ① Post of CDS - chief of defence staff and integrated command centres (Theatres of war) as recommended by Shekhar committee for united front.
- ② Joint operations - (ex) - Recently ITBP and Assam rifle joint patrolling in north east.
- ③ Combined training and socialisation to enhance collaboration.

- ① United Intelligence network - with I-MAC to reduce information asymmetry
- ② Joint Action groups - with representatives of all agencies.
- ③ Joint military exercises like MALABAR exercise
- ④ Single chain of command - by reforming army rank structure and ministry structure
- ⑤ Combined forces mission (like operation Sunrise)
- ⑥ Behavioural change in army ranks to increase cordial and collaborative work

As general Bipin Rawat envisaged, a united guardian force for India will be the root of its strength. Thus, reforms must be done on a war scale.

8. नए और उभर रहे तकनीक जैसे मेटावर्स और वर्चुअल एसेट्स के उपयोग के माध्यम से आतंकवाद का परिवर्तन चिंता का विषय है। आतंकवादी उद्देश्यों के लिए नए और उभर रहे तकनीकों के उपयोग का मुकाबला कैसे किया जा सकता है और इस संदर्भ में "दिल्ली घोषणा" का महत्व क्या है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

The transformation of terrorism through the use of new and emerging technologies like metaverse and virtual assets is a matter of concern. How can we counter the Use of New and Emerging Technologies for Terrorist Purposes and Elucidate the importance of the "Delhi declaration" in this regard? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India recently held Conference against terrorism which reaffirmed its principles of "Tech against terrorism" by highlighting the need for breaking the linkages of emerging technology and terrorism.

Tech utilised by Terror outfit

- ① Dark web - Let and Jen dealing in crypto currency in dark web
- ② Artificial intelligence - softwares utilised for data prediction models and (Precision attacks)
- ③ Blockchain utilised by cyber-terrorists to secure illicit transaction
- ④ Robotic led warfare - Russia-Ukraine war saw use of

drones (linked by AI) for attacks.

- ⑤ Facial recognition - for defined assassinations.
- ⑥ Big data from social media leveraged to publicise radical messages on social media algorithms.

Measures to counter use of Tech

- ① International collaboration :
as terrorism knows no boundary.
(Delhi declaration) - appraised by UN / FATF shows the need for adoption of CCIT - Comprehensive convention on International Terrorism.

- a) highlights the need for blocking black economy and terror funding
- b) united defence against major terror outfits
(UNSC 1257 convention)
- c) Prohibit dual use technology misuse with strong laws.

(E2) - MTCR and NSC
↳ Australian group

② National laws and institutions

Break the terror funding and
techsavvy terrorists with OAPA
and better surveillance.

③ Technology Impact Assessment
on society and economy before
adoption.

④ Joint accountability framework
with tech-giants to reduce
nonstate actors access.

(E3) - Recent US AI semiconductor
chip sale restrictions)

⑤ ~~Data~~ Data integrity to be
ensured with encryption
and cyber security.

Technology must be used as a
tool against terrorism to
ensure it does not become
a weapon.

9. अग्निपथ योजना हमारे सशस्त्र बलों को लचीलापन और प्रभावशीलता के लिए एक कड़वी गोली है। इस बयान की समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें और प्रासंगिक तर्क प्रस्तुत करें। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

"The Agnipath scheme is a bitter pill needed for the resilience and efficacy of our armed forces." Critically Analyze the statement with relevant arguments.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Agnipath scheme was launched to induct young blood in armed forces. It aims to train youth (between 19-23 year) and deploy them for 2 years.

Only 50% are envisaged to be given permanent commission in the army.

Bitter pill: need and necessity of Agnipath

- ① Young candidates in army ranks - needed for age and strong modern forces.
- ② Leverage India's young demography for nation building
- ③ Resolve the problem of rising unemployment and radicalism in youth.

- ④ specialised training to be helpful for disciplined young force.
- ⑤ Reduce government burden of expenditure - reduces revenue expenditure in pensions.
- ⑥ Security-readiness - for any imminent threat on borders (e.g. recent Armenia issue)
- ⑦ Inculcate patriotism in youth at an early age
- ⑧ Similar policies opted by other developed nations like USA / Korea etc.

Drawbacks of schemes

- ① 50% retention rate - other half can go astray due to unemployment / lack of alternative opportunity
- ② Lack of social security and safety - can endanger families

- ③ Inadequate specialised training in 2 years - weakens the defence forces.
- ④ Loss of lives - inadequate compensation to families.
- ⑤ Threat of security breach - due to temporary workforce.
- ⑥ Diversion of resources from military modernisation to training.

Way ahead

- ① Avenues for Agnipath retirees for Job (state govt schemes)
- ② ensure social security cushion
- ③ PPP for defence training and specialisation.

Agnipath scheme must be reviewed and revamped with each successful batch of Agniveers -

10. नक्सलवाद एक सामाजिक, आर्थिक और विकास संबंधी मुद्दा है जो एक हिंसक आंतरिक सुरक्षा खतरे के रूप में प्रकट होता है। इस संदर्भ में, नक्सलवाद के खतरे से निपटने के लिए एक बहुस्तरीय रणनीति की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा करें।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Naxalism is a social, economic and developmental issue manifesting as a violent internal security threat. In this context, discuss the emerging issues and suggest a multilayered strategy to tackle the menace of Naxalism.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

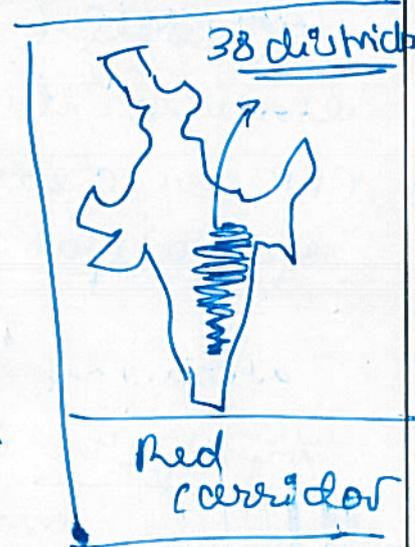
Naxalism arose in Naxalbari district of West Bengal due to social neglect and developmental deficit in 1950s.

Since then, it has spread across Red Corridor to which Manmohan Singh proclaimed to be "the most imminent danger for India".

Causes of Naxalism

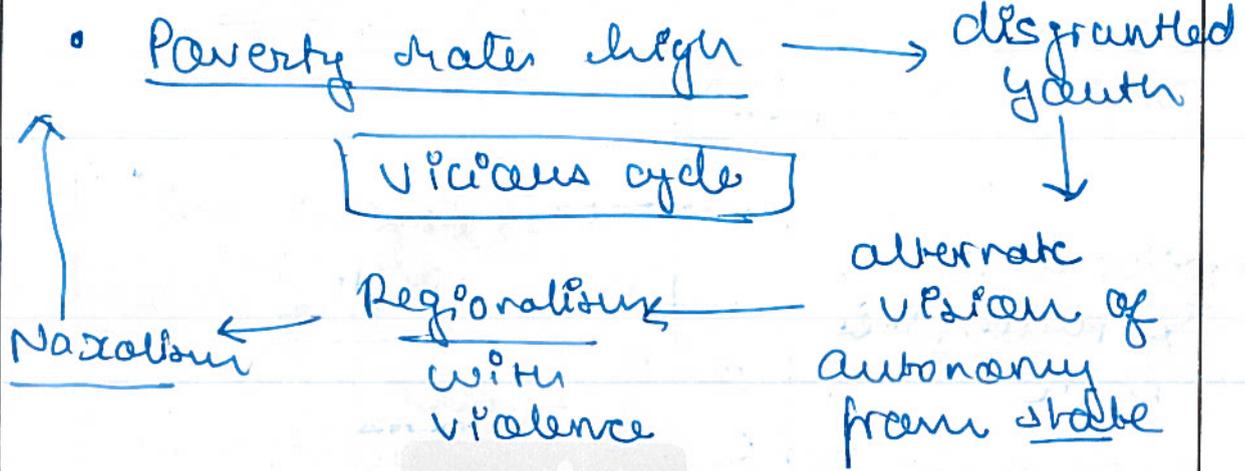
Social

- land expropriation and displacement of Tribals
- non-inclusive policies for governance and cultural protection
- Dispressed youth attached to radical thoughts of Naxalism and violence against state.



② Economic

- land alienation due to shift in land pattern and vegetation (Sharkhand)

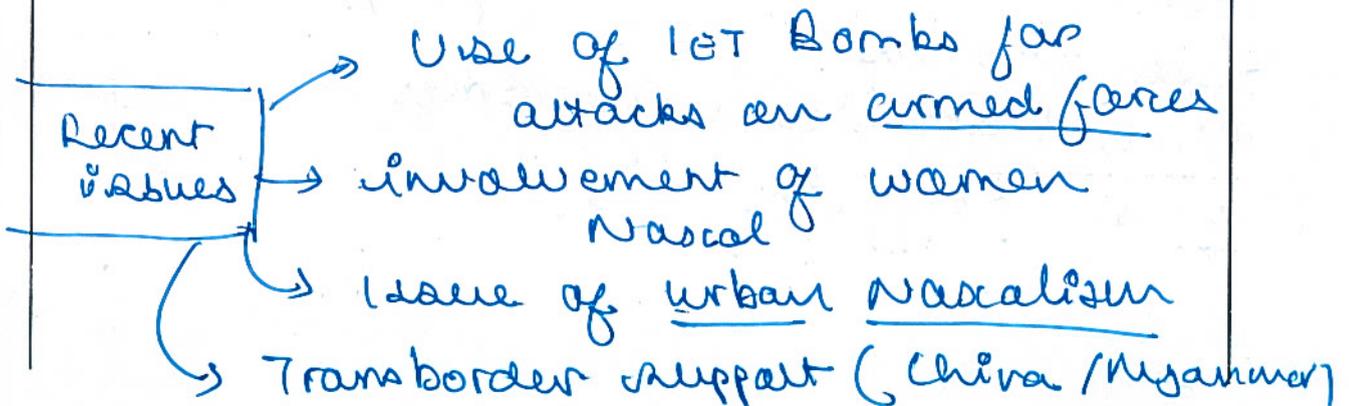


- Drugs and arms Trade - new an industry in east

③ Developmental

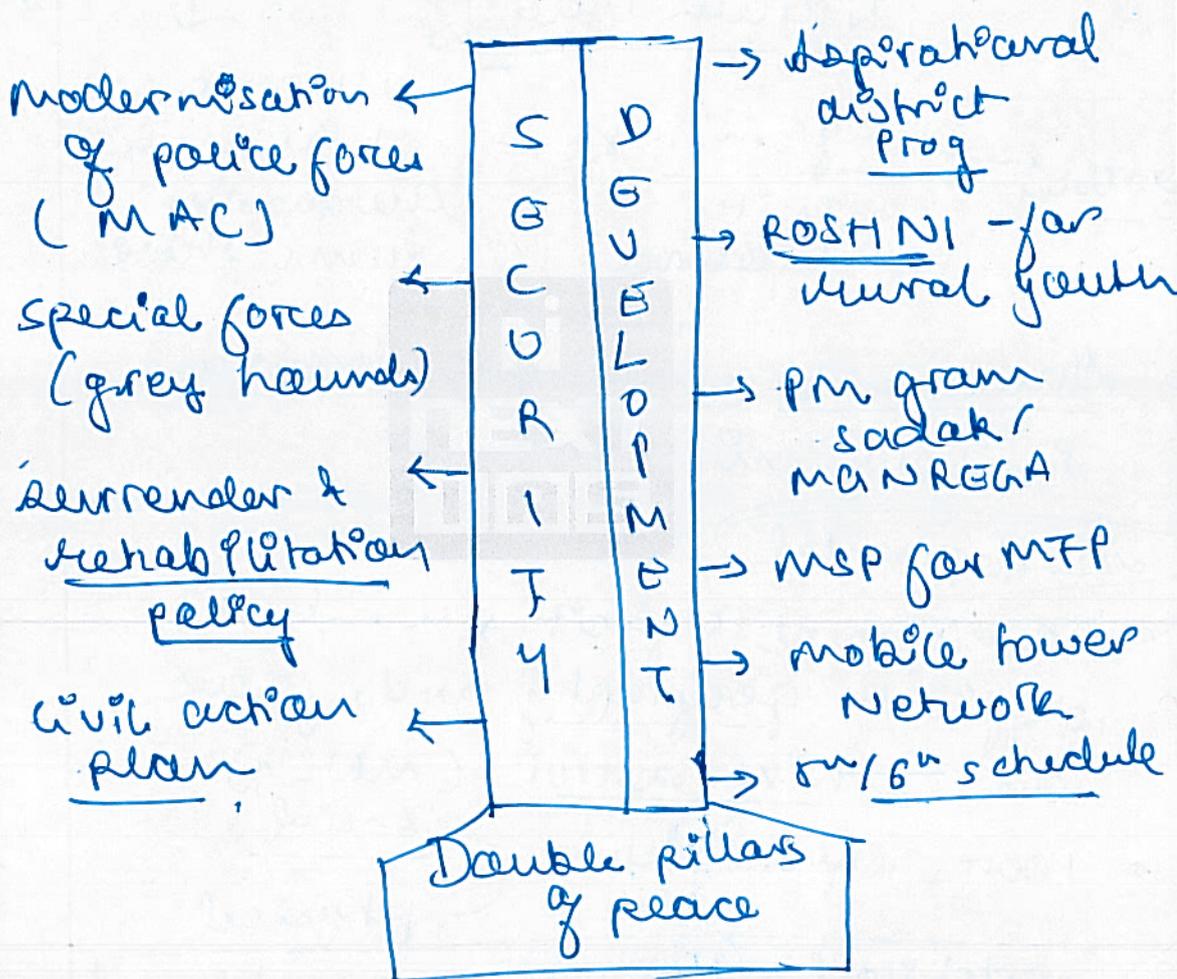
- development deficit due to difficult geography and focus on mining sector (MNC's)
- Poor infrastructure — social / physical

(eg) Gadchiroli : has only 1 working primary health centre



Multilayered strategy

By following SAMADHAN strategy of 2nd NAC, a dual pronged approach can be opted based on security and development.



Operation prahaar in Chattisgarh and Andhra region will make sure that Bharat becomes

Naxal-free by 2016.

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

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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.
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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.
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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।