NEXT IAS

MAINS TEST SERIES 2.0 - 2025 (SLT)

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : SLT2502 **Test No. : 02**

Name of Candidate: MOHIT GUPTA Mobile No. .....

Roll No. : MTRSSLTRA004 Start Time 12:15 End Time 15:37

Date of Examination: 25/06/25 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 12 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 12 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: .....

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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1	1 .....
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2	2 .....
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3	3 .....
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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 MTS 2.0 Score Improvement Program (SIP) is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.

Q1.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q2.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q3.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q4.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q5.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q6.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q7.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q8.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q9.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q10.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q11.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q12.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q13.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q14.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q15.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q16.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q17.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q18.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q19.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion

Q20.

Introduction	Body	Conclusion


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Candidates must not write on this margin

1. "शीत युद्ध एक सैन्य टकराव की अपेक्षा अधिक एक विचारधारात्मक संघर्ष था।" विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"The Cold War was less a military confrontation and more a battle of ideologies." Analyse.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ans) Cold war from ~~1945~~ 1950s - 1990s was a passive non-warring ideological standoff between US-led Western bloc V/s USSR led Communist Bloc

Cold war was less of military confrontation

(1) No direct conventional war between two powers i.e. No ground war between US & USSR.

(2) Arms race :- Higher stockpile but no direct use of arms like ICBMs

(3) Geographical distance made it less feasible to engage in direct warfare.

It was a battle of ideology

(1) Clash of ideologies :- West led Capitalism V/s USSR backed communism.

(2) :- Free Market V/s Planned Economy
(US) (USSR)

(2) Geopolitical Doctrines to promote own ideology. Ex: Nixon Doctrine of Communist Containment V/s Bebzhnev plan

(3) Use of financial resources to increase allies: Ex: Marshall Plan V/s Molotov Plan

(4) Formation of geopolitical alliances of like minded countries.
Ex: NATO (1949) V/s Warsawtact (55)

(5) Competition in other domains like space, nuclear arms etc. Ex: launch of Sputnik by USSR

However, it also had military component

(1) Korean War involved military struggle

(2) Vietnam War: North (USSR) V/s South (US) Vietnam

(3) Cuban Missile Crisis: Nuclear Brinkmanship.

Cold War was primarily ideological based in bipolar order post World War - II.

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2. आपातकाल (1975-77) के भारतीय लोकतंत्र एवं नागरिक स्वतंत्रताओं पर प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Critically examine the impact of the Emergency (1975-77) on Indian democracy and civil liberties.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ans) Emergency was declared on 25 June, 1975 & lasted till 1977 is called as "Dark Era of Indian Democracy" (Bipan Chandra).

Causes of Emergency:
1. War of 1971 & domestic instability
2. Economic hardships like crop failure & Gulf crisis
3. Cancellation of Indira Gandhi's election in 1975.

Impact on Indian Democracy

1. Centralisation of powers towards Centre.
   Ex: 38th & 39th Amendment increasing Union powers drastically.
2. Lok Sabha Tenure was extended twice leading to delay of elections.
3. Arbitrary dismissal of state governments
   Ex: Punjab government in 1975.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Dilution of separation of powers.

Eg: Supersession of junior judges for CJI post over A.N Ray.

⑤ Restriction on Fundamental Rights.

Vast impact on civil liberties

① Jailing of opposition leaders at scale.

Eg: Jail Bharo Andolan of 1975.

② Crushing of dissent & protests.

Eg: Brutal Crackdown on Gujarat & Bihar Student protests.

③ Restrictions on media & press houses.

Eg: Indian Express published a blank editorial in protest.

④ Forcing of undemocratic policies.

Eg: Mass sterilisation Campaigns

⑤ Curtailing basic constitutional rights.

Eg: Habeus Corpus suspended in ADM Jabalpur Case.

The darkest of democracy is a reminder to protect constitutional & democratic structure of our country.

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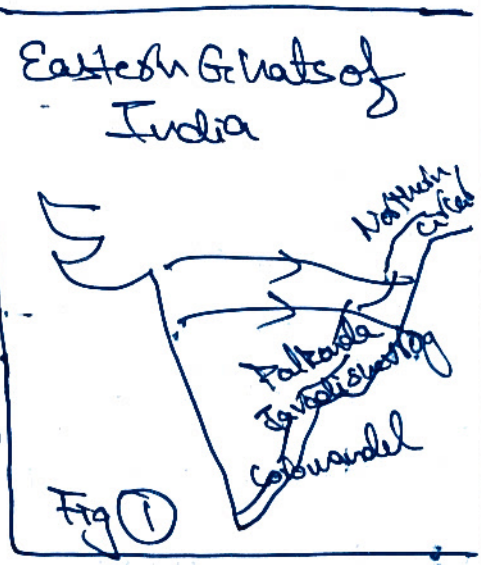
3. पूर्वी घाट की भूगर्भीय विशेषताओं एवं पारिस्थितिकीय महत्त्व की व्याख्या कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ans:) ~~Eastern~~ Eastern Ghats span from Odisha to Tamil Nadu (Fig ①) & consist of geologically discontinuous mountain ranges from Northern Satyawanglam Circar till ~~Nilgiris~~ junction



Geological Features of Eastern Ghats

① Average Altitude is 1000 – 1200m with highest peak at Jindagada (~1600m)

② Geographically discontinuous marked by hill – valley/plateau topography.

③ Interspersed with various rivers flowing towards Bay of Bengal.

Ex: Krishna, Godavari & Kaveri

④ Width is more in Northern part & tapers off at Tamil Nadu.

(5) Highly eroded mountain chain as it is geologically old.

(6) Rich in minerals like Bauxite, Alumina etc.

Ecological importance of Eastern Ghats

(1) Supports riverine ecosystem of various rivers.
Ex: Krishna river's minimum ecological flow is also maintained by Eastern Ghats.

(2) Unique flora & fauna is found here.
Ex: Red Sanders as endemic species.

(3) Helps in water availability specially with retreating monsoon.
Ex: Water rainfall in Andhra & Tamil Nadu

(4) Support various crop production due to unique weather pattern.
Ex: Coffee production in some areas of Tamil Nadu

(5) Support tribal lifestyle through ecosystem services Ex: Konda Reddi tribes of Andhra.

Eastern Ghats are economically, geographically & ecologically central to peninsular India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4. विशाल नदी प्रणालियों के बावजूद भारत एक गंभीर मीठे जल संकट का सामना कर रहा है। इसके कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए तथा स्थायित्व हेतु एकीकृत जल संसाधन प्रबंधन रणनीतियों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

India faces a looming freshwater crisis despite its vast river systems. Discuss the causes and evaluate integrated water resource management strategies for sustainability.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ans4) Central water Board report states that per capita availability of water is 1500 m³ which is below minimum level of 1700 m³ reflecting freshwater crisis.

Causes of freshwater crisis in India

(1) Overexploitation of available resources.
Ex:- Freshwater from groundwater extraction used in water guzzling crops (Sugarcane, paddy).

(2) Encroachment over wetlands & water reservoirs - Ex:- Urban sprawl of Bengaluru.

(3) Poor harvesting & storage infrastructure to utilise available freshwater.
Ex:- NITI Aayog :- Only 23% monsoon water is stored.

(4) Skewed distribution of freshwater.
Ex:- 70% population in villages but only 30% water supply (GWS report).

⑤ River pollution & poor freshwater management.

Ex:- Delhi water crisis ⇒ Poor Yamuna's freshwater

Positives of integrated water resource management strategies

① Localised Management through watershed Approach. Ex:- Mission Kakatiya (Telangana).

② Rainwater Harvesting & reservoir infrastructure

Ex:- Arnod Jal Mission (Rajasthan)

③ Planned use of freshwater while diversifying agriculture water use.

Ex:- Incentives to Dryland & suitable agroclimate farming

④ Cleaning up of rivers along principles of Aviral Dhara & Nirmal Dhara.

⑤ Integrating water management strategies in Urban Masterplan & State level plans.

Ex:- UP Integrated water Plan till 2047.

Mission Water 2030 (Jal Shakti Ministry)

& SDG goals emphasize on judicious & strategic use of freshwater resources.

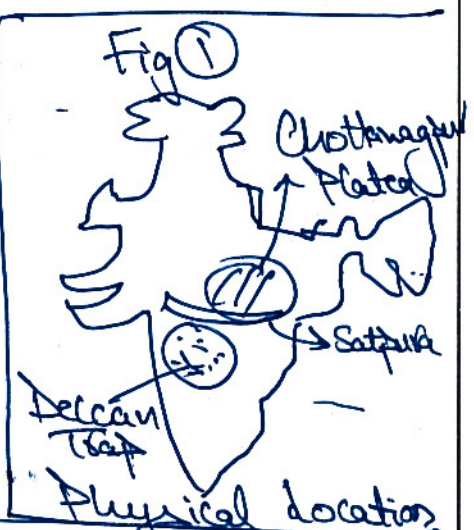
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. दक्कन और छोटा नागपुर पठार की भौतिक विशेषताओं एवं संसाधन संभावनाओं में क्या भिन्नताएँ हैं? स्पष्ट कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

How do the Deccan and Chotanagpur plateaus differ in their physical characteristics and resource potential?
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Deccan Trap is located south of Satpuras while Chotanagpur plateau (CNP) is located North of Satpura & East of Rajmahal Hills

Fig ①



Physical location

Difference in Physical Characteristics of Deccan & CNP

Deccan Plateau	Chotanagpur Plateau
① Formed of basaltic rocks due to lava flows in pre-cambrian era.	① Formed of sedimentary & metamorphic rocks due to erosion of Gondwana hills.
② Maritime influence due to proximity to Arabian Sea.	② Landlocked feature and continentality dominant.

③ Geologically younger than CNP.	③ Geologically Older
④ River systems like Godavari, Krishna etc.	④ River systems like Mahanadi, Subarnarekha etc.

Resource Potential Differences

Deccan Trap	CNP
① Black soil with high magnesium content.	① Laterite & Red & Yellow soil dominant
② Cotton, Sugarcane etc.	② Wheat, Millets etc.
③ Bauxite is the dominant mineral	③ Iron & Bauxite are dominant.
④ Gas & petroleum Reserves specially near K-G basin	④ Storehouse of Coal Reserves of India.
⑤ Biological endemism as it is natural extension of western Ghats.	⑤ Tiger Reserves & Elephant Reserves like Indravati, Mayurbhanj etc

Due to difference in physical characteristics, both Deccan & CNP present unique resource base.

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6. पूर्ववाहिनी एवं पश्चिमवाहिनी नदियों की विशेषताओं की उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित तुलना कीजिए। भारत में अधिकांश नदियाँ पूर्व की ओर क्यों बहती हैं? स्पष्ट कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Compare the characteristics of east-flowing and west-flowing rivers with suitable examples. Why do most rivers in India flow eastward? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ans6) Peninsular river systems are majorly divided as East flowing like Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri etc. and West flowing like Narmada, Tapi, Sabarmati etc.

Characteristics of East V/s West Flowing Rivers

East Flowing Rivers	West Flowing Rivers
(1) Formation of vast deltas in intertidal zone.	(1) Formation of estuaries in intertidal zone.
Ex: Vast delta of Krishna river.	Ex: Mandovi estuary in Goa.
(2) Gentle gradient & slow flowing.	(2) Steep gradient & fast river flow
Ex: Slow course of Kaveri	Ex: Fast course of ~~Godavari~~ Zuari
(3) Form meanders & fluvial landforms	(3) Formation of steep waterfalls.
Ex: Tungabhadra meandering	Ex: Jog Falls

(4) >90% to water flow of peninsular India.	(4) Short & less than 10% to water flow
(5) Origin both in Eastern & Western Ghats (Ex:- Godavari (Eastern) & Penna (Eastern))	(5) Mainland origin of Western Ghats. (Ex:- Tapi (Mainland) & Zuari (Western Ghats))

Reasons for Eastward flow of most rivers

(1) Tilt of Peninsular India from Northwest to Southeast making Natural Gradient towards east coast.

(Ex:- Godavari flowing along west-east path.

(2) Historical river patterns as most of these rivers were part of Gondwana landforms

(3) Superimposed Drainage due to long term erosion of these rivers over ancient peninsular landmass.

(4) Support of tributaries making eastflowing rivers more prominent.

Eastern ~~River~~ flowing rivers are general indication of topographical features of peninsular India.

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7. आर्कटिक क्षेत्र संसाधन अन्वेषण की एक नवीन सीमांत भूमि के रूप में उभर रहा है। इस संदर्भ में भारत के लिए संभावनाओं एवं चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The Aretic region is emerging as a new frontier for resource exploration. Discuss the opportunities and challenges for India in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ans:) Due to Global Warming & Arctic Amplification, Arctic is warming 4 times as fast (IPCC Report) leading to melting of Arctic polar caps.

Arctic as New Frontier for resource exploration

(1) New shipping routes with changes in global shipping patterns.

Ex:- Northern Sea Route

(2) Hydrocarbon Potential of Arctic region.

Ex:- Vast reserves of petroleum & methane hydrates required for energy security.

(3) Critical & Rare Earth Mineral Presence.

Ex:- India's Rare Earth Policy mentions Arctic as future source of Light REEs

(4) Importance of scientific exploration.

Ex:- IITM & NCPOR are researching

Arctic melting & Himalayan melting.

(5) Emerging as global leader in Next frontier resource exploration.

Challenges associated with Arctic for India

(1) Geopolitical Challenges & Competition among major powers.
- Ex: India is only 'Observer state' of Arctic Council.

(2) Lack of requisite technology to tap resource base
- Ex: Lack of rare earth processing in India.

(3) Climate Challenges
- → Perma frost Thawing
- → Rise of global temperatures
- → Impact on climate & specially monsoons.
- → Altered ocean current dynamics.

(4) Geographical Distance is major factor for shipping & resource potential.

Way Forward
- (1) Global Alliances with Russia, Norway etc.
- (2) Research and Development & Capacity Building & international collaboration
- (3) Faste-tracking of projects like Chennai–Vladivostok project.

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8. बंगाल की खाड़ी एवं हिंद महासागर में स्थित भारतीय द्वीपों की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Explain the origin of the Indian islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ans 8) Andaman & Nicobar, Cocos Islands etc. show variety of Island landforms in Bay of Bengal & Indian Ocean.

Volcanic Islands Formation

① Andaman & Nicobar as well as Cocos Islands are part of Volcanic Island chain formed due to interaction between Indo-Australian plate and South East Asian Minor Plates

② Due to plate subduction, Volcanism occur which leads to formation of long Volcanic Island arcs

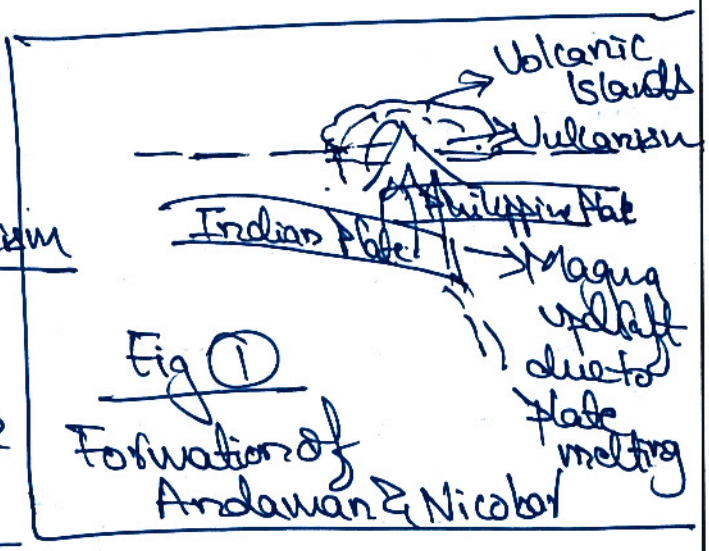


Fig ①
Formation of Andaman & Nicobar

③ When partially submerged in oceans,

they appear as standalone islands with tabletop topography.

Eg: Cocos Islands are submerged volcanic islands with flat top.

Oceanic Islands Formation

Various islands like Famboo Islands & Kadalthuruthu Islands were once part of mainland. However continuous coastal erosion led to formation of separated oceanic islands.

Islands due to ~~Hotspot~~ Mantle Plume

Hot Mantle Plume like Madagascar Plume ~~then~~ when cools & solidifies leads to formation of basaltic islands like Madagascar, Seychelles etc.

Islands due to Coral Deposition

Such as Coral Islands of Mauritius & Lakshadweep are atolls of coral origin.

'Islandic diversity' of Indian Ocean & Bay of Bengal point towards diverse process of formation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

9. अंतर्देशीय जल परिवहन किस प्रकार पूर्वी भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को परिवर्तित कर सकता है, चर्चा कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss how inland water transport can alter the economy of eastern India.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ans 9) Inland Water Transport Consist of various National Waterways such as NW-1 Ganga, NW2- Brahmaputra etc. which use riverine-route for transport.

Inland Water Transport (IWT) to alter economy of easter India

(1) Become backbone of logistical transport as Ministry of Ports, Shipping & Waterways highlight that IWT has cost ₹0·15 per tonne per km contrast to ₹2-3 per tonne/km of roads

Ex:- Goods transport along Mahanadi.

(2) Use IWT to connect industrial centres to ports on eastern coast to boost export economy.

Ex:- Linking Iron & steel industry of Odisha-Jharkhand via IWT to Odisha ports.

(3) Creation of IWT jobs by ferry operations, setting up logistical parks, inland port operations etc.

(4) It can benefit North East India with extensive waterways to transport industrial & output towards mainland & ports.

Ex: Mission Purvodaya also focus on integrating IWT with industries.

(5) Tourism economy can be boosted by Riverine Cruises.

Ex: Ganga Vilas which brings Cruise economy to Northeast.

(6) Cheap transportation of agricultural produce as well as aquaculture, leading to better returns for small farmers.

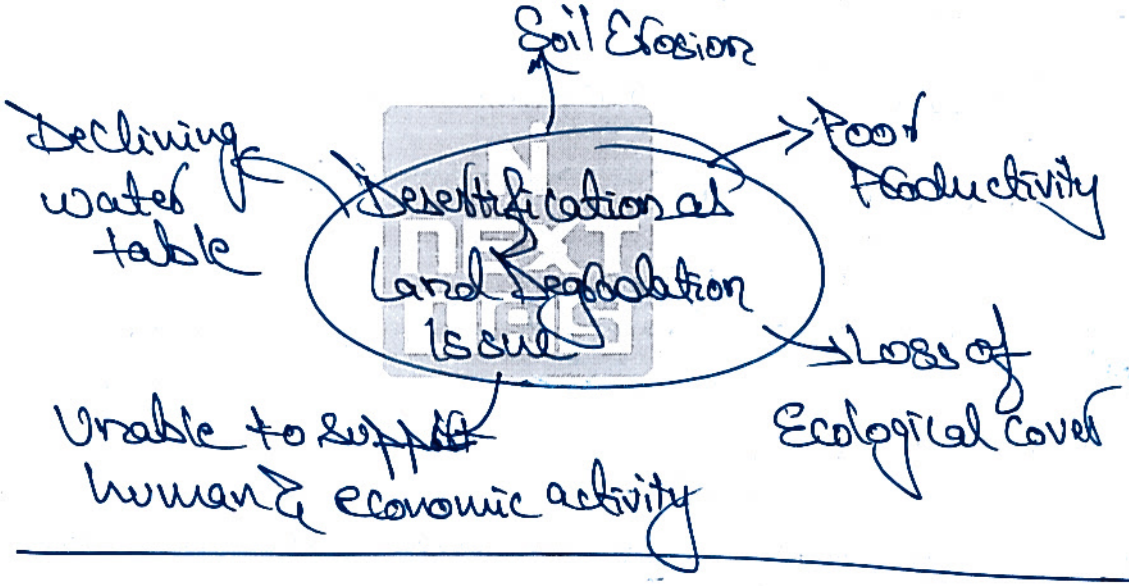
IWT Policy highlight goal of 200 MT of cargo transport & 1.5% GDP contribution by 2030 through inland waterways.

Candidates must not write on this margin

10. मरुस्थलीकरण मात्र भूमि क्षरण की समस्या नहीं है, यह वैश्विक पारिस्थितिकीय स्थिरता एवं खाद्य सुरक्षा के लिए एक मौन संकट है। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Desertification is not merely a land degradation issue; it is a silent threat to global ecological stability and food security. Discuss (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Ans 10) UNCCD defines desertification as rapid land degradation characterised by loss in land productivity due to local, geographical & anthropogenic factors.



Silent threat to global ecological stability

(1) land desertification turns productive ecosystems into biological deserts.

Ex: Species population decline in desertified areas like Rann of Kutch.

(2) Loss of ecosystem services such as

nutrient cycling & groundwater recharge.

(Ex): Haryana facing land salinization & desertification & low water table.

(3) leads to amplified pollution levels.

(Ex): Increase in dust storms & sandstorms.

(4) Loss of common resources due to poor land quality.

Desertification as threat to food security

(1) Loss of agriculturally productive land.

(Ex): Increasing desertification in Punjab & Haryana leading to lower production

(2) Food shortage will lead to inflation affecting availability & affordability of food. (Ex): Cereal inflation

(3) Land pollution (in desertification) Contaminate standing crops leading to poor nutrient profile of such crops.

~~Boon~~ Bonn Challenge & #UAE Declaration highlight that Land Degradation Neutrality is essential to preserving sustainability of land resource.

Candidates must not write on this margin

11. "भारत की भाषायी विविधता राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए कोई चुनौती नहीं, बल्कि इसकी सांस्कृतिक दृढ़ता का प्रमाण है।" भारत में समकालीन भाषा नीति एवं पहचान की राजनीति की बहसों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

India's linguistic diversity is not a challenge to national integration but a testament to its cultural resilience.' Discuss in the context of contemporary debates on language policy and identity politics in India.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans) As per Census 2011, we have 22 scheduled languages, 1200 regional languages & more than 10,000 dialectical forms reflecting our linguistic diversity.

Issues associated with linguistic diversity vis-a-vis language policy & identity politics

(1) Political mobilisation along linguistic lines for electoral benefit.

Ex: Kannada mobilisation in Karnataka.

(2) Issue of perceived imposition of Hindi over south-Indian states.

Ex: Tamil Nadu Assembly passed a resolution against Hindi imposition.

(3) Issues surrounding Three language Policy:

(a) lack of political consensus on policy.

(b) Misleading campaigns by interest group & low awareness that schools have complete freedom to choose 2 out of 3 languages.

(4) Subnationalistic regionalism based on linguistic identities.

Ex: Demand of Tulu-land in Southern Karnataka.

(5) Language issue is Colonial burden as British subjugated vernacular for English.

Ex: Macaulay Minutes of 1835.

Linguistic Diversity as a testament to Cultural Resilience

(1) Safeguards to Linguistic Diversity:

Ex: - 8th Schedule having regional languages.
- Art 29 & 30 giving linguistic minority rights
- Official Language Act allow regional languages in administration

(2) Design of 3 language formula for school education: → 2 language of Indian origin → Complete freedom

→ Global language like English, French etc.

(3) Promoting regional languages in various forms.

- Classical Language Status
  - Ex: Marathi, Bengali etc.
- ~~For~~ Jnanpith Awards in 22 Languages
- BHASHINI: AI for regional translations.

(4) Linguistic identity is part of wider Indian identity.

Ex: State Reorganization Act allows linguistic reorganization to affirm linguistic culture.

(5) Policy initiatives like Ek Bharat, Shreshta Bharata, University Multi-linguistic Days etc. to promote linguistic heritage

Steps Required to Counter linguistic divide

1. Awareness & promotion of government policies.
2. Better implementation of Kothari Commission recommendations
3. Countering identity politics - linguistic diversity is a strengthening factor of rich civilisational Indian heritage.

Candidates must not write on this margin

12. नेतृत्व, विचारधारा एवं परिणामों के संदर्भ में रूस और चीन की साम्यवादी क्रांतियों की तुलना एवं विवेचना कीजिए।
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Compare and contrast the Communist revolutions in Russia and China with respect to leadership, ideology, and outcomes.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans) Erstwhile USSR (now Russia) & China are the main doyens of Communist form of government in modern world as an alternative to Western Capitalism.

Similarities in Communist Revolutions

(1) Both saw **violent revolutions** for establishing Communist regimes.
(Ex): February Revolution 1917 in Russia & National Revolution 1945 in China.

(2) Both have **common ownership** of means of production as **basic Marxist principles**.

(3) State possess **totalitarian power** in Russian & Chinese regimes.

(4) Counter to **free market principles** & focus on **socialistic form** of governance

Differences between Russian & Chinese Communist Revolution

Russian Revolution	Chinese Revolution
(1) Origin lied in poor economic conditions, Bloody Sunday Event & reaction against Tsarist regime.	(1) Origin lied in nationalistic resurgence of ~~the~~ Nationalist Vs Communist party due to poor economic conditions.
(2) Core Mar Revolution as Lenin led Bolsheviks which were mostly political & intellectual Class for revolution.	(2) Peasant Revolution as Mao Zedong mobilised peasantry of Northern China for Communist Revolution.
(3) Basic ideology of Russian Revolution: (a) Socialistic capture of power	(3) Basic ideology of Chinese Revolution: (a) Drive away Nationalist party

(b) Nationalisation of industries.	backed by USA.
(c) Closed Economy with no foreign interference.	(b) Abolition of private ownership
(d) Ethnic rights to various nationalities like Serbs, Polish etc.	(c) Common Chinese identity with cultural homogenization (Ex: Idea of Mao Suit.
(4) Soviets (Communist unions) ~~not~~ formed organizational backbone.	(4) Chinese Communist Party (CPC) was the main organization.
(5) Outcome: (a) USSR emerged as global power (b) Cold War with west	(5) Outcome: (a) Isolation of Mainland China till 1972 (b) One China Policy from 1972.
(6) Socialism is closed to Marxian Communism	(6) Socialism is State Capitalism.

Russian & Chinese communist revolution though based on Marxian ideology evolved differently with varied outcomes.

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13. चाय की खेती के लिए आवश्यक कृषि-जलवायवीय कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसकी उत्पादकता पूर्वी एवं दक्षिणी भारत के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में ही क्यों केंद्रित है? स्पष्ट कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Discuss the agro-climatic factors necessary for tea cultivation. Why is its production concentrated in specific pockets of Eastern and Southern India?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans 13) India is largest Consumer as well as major producer of tea owing to mix of historical, geographical & climatic factors

Agro-Climatic Factors Necessary for Tea Cultivation

Fig (1)

(1) Require High Temperature (21-28°C) as well as high humidity (>70%).

(2) Require well-drained & loamy soils like loamy soils of Assam Tea Gardens.

(3) No waterlogging as it destroys standing crops (Ex° Terrace Cultivation to prevent waterlogging

(4) Grows well on mountain slopes with & gentle gradients.

(5) Absence of direct sunlight as well as frost free conditions.

(6) Labor intensive production as it require Care sowing as well as harvesting.

Concentration of tea production in Southern & Eastern India

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(1) Historical Factors :- (a) British introduced tea plantations prominently in North East & Southern India.

(Ex) :- Chai-Bagans of Darjeeling
Tea-fields of Northern Tamil Nadu.

(b) Ancient Northern Tea Route which started from China to North East towards South Indian ports. Thus made tea popular in these regions.

(2) Climatic conditions : Since these have tropical climatic conditions

- High Temperature
- High Humidity
- Clayey & Loamy soil

(3) Plantation along mountain slopes like Eastern Himalayas in Northeast & Nilgiri-Eastern Ghats in Southern India.

(4) Tea was primarily exported in British India : proximity to ports.

(Ex) : Northeast → export via Kolkata.
South India → export via Vizag, Tamilnadu etc ports.

(5) Availability of cheap labor to work on plantations.

(6) Superior quality tea strains produced leading to higher profits (Ex) : Meghalaya Tea → Luxury Brand

Tea Cultivation is driver of local agriculture as well as food processing economy in Eastern & Southern India.

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14. रिफ्ट घाटियाँ क्या होती हैं तथा इनका निर्माण किस प्रकार होता है? इनके भू-आकृतिक एवं आर्थिक महत्त्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are rift valleys, and how are they formed? Explain their geomorphological and economic significance. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans) Rift Valleys are geological depressions formed due to tectonic activities such as Narmada Rift Valley between Vindhyas & Satpuras.

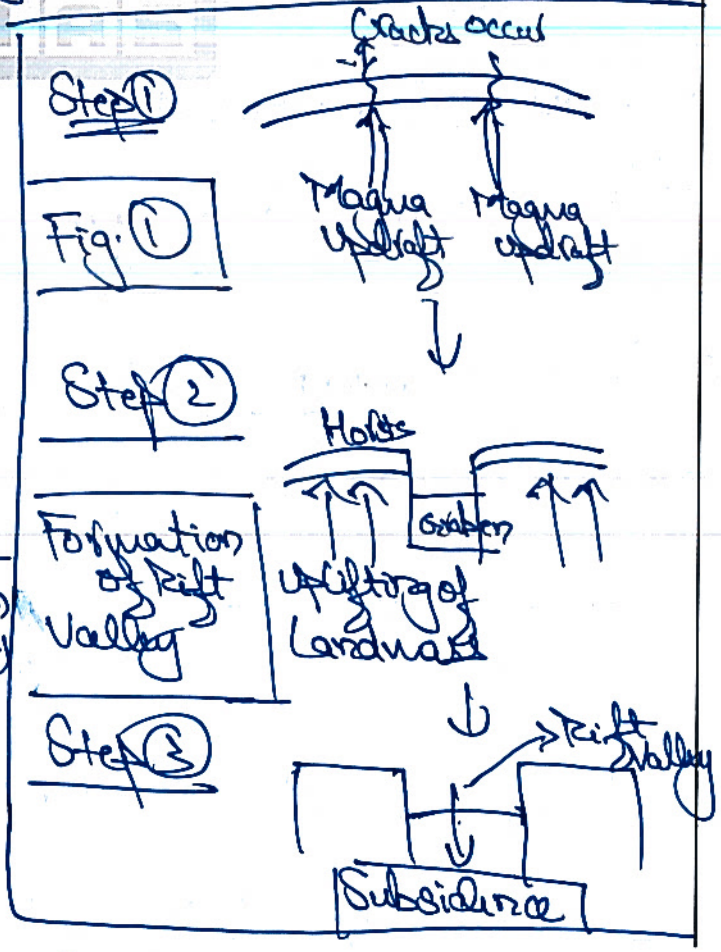
Formation of Rift Valleys: Geological Process

(1) Due to magma updraft, faulting occurs developing cracks & fissures in land.

(2) Surrounding landmass is uplifted owing to intense tectonic activity.

(3) To maintain Isostatic equilibrium, Central land subsides

(4) Subsidence & Upliftment when completed



leads to formation of rift valleys.

Ex:- Great African Rift Valley formed by tectonic activity of African plate.

Geomorphological Significance of Rift Valley

1. Site to study geological processes of earth
   Ex:- Afar Triangle is hotbed of scientific investigation of tectonic activity.
2. Formation of Mountain-Ranges & enclosed valley ~~formed~~.
   Ex:- Satpura - Narmada - Vindhyas.
   Valley
3. River drainage patterns Canalted due to rift-valleys.
   Ex:- Tapti & Narmada flow opposite to most peninsular rivers.
4. They help reveal internal composition of Crust. Ex:- Uplifted Horsts are part

of cooled lithosphere.

(5) Formation of new landforms due to Rift valleys. (Ex): Breaking up of African Plate & Eastward Movement due to Great African Rift Valley.

Economic Significance of Rift Valleys

(1) Mineral potential as reservoirs of igneous & ferric minerals. (Ex): Gabbro minerals of Vindhyas.

(2) Hydrological resources: → Navigation (Ex): NW-111 on Tapti
→ Riverine flora & fauna
→ Agri-irrigation. (Ex): Narmada for pulse production in MP.
→ Hydropower potential. (Ex): Sardar Sarovar Dam

(3) Rift Valley often have agricultural productivity in subsided valleys.

Rift Valley being prominent tectonic features offer a range of economic & geomorphological features.

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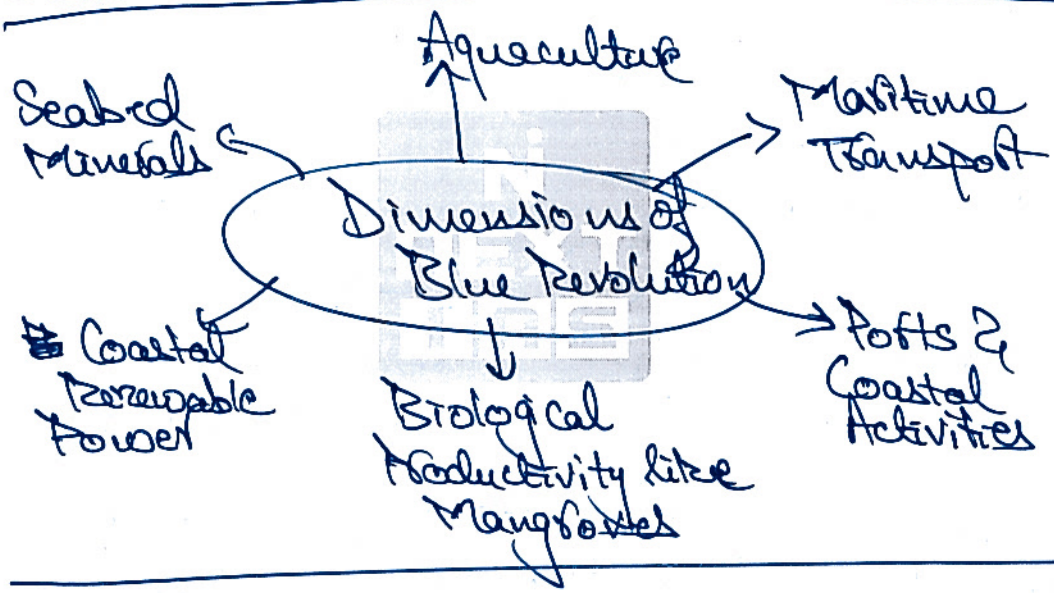
15. 'नीली क्रांति' क्या है? भारत में जलीय कृषि के विकास से संबंधित प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने हेतु एक ~~समग्र रणनीति का~~ सुझाव दीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

What is 'Blue Revolution'? Discuss the major challenges faced in the development of aquaculture in India. Suggest a set of comprehensive strategies to overcome these challenges. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans 15) Blue Revolution refers to use of maritime resources for economic activities such that they transform Coastal & riverine & oceanic areas to Economic Powerhouses.



Challenges Faced in Development of Aquaculture in India

① Aquaculture dominated by low value fishstock production. (eg) ~56% production of low value Rohu & Katla fishery.

② Lack of availability of good fish eggs &

feedstocks for breeding.

(3) Infrastructural issues like high cost of setting up inland aquaculture systems.

(4) Poor cooperative setup → low price realisation & devoid of economies of scale.

(5) Lack of credit availability specially to poor coastal & inland fishermen.

(6) Issues of sanitary & phytosanitary standards in exports due to poor quality testing.

(7) High competition from global players.

Ex: China provide excess aquaculture subsidies leading to cheap products → highest exported of aquaculture products.

(8) Downstream Challenges
- → Poor food processing infrastructure
- → Poor Market Connectivity
- → Storage infrastructure like cold storage for fish catch
- → Poor Connectivity of Aquaculture farms to export points.

Comprehensive strategy to overcome these challenges

(1) Stepwise implementation of PM-Matsya Sampada Yojana :- (a) Better hatcheries & feedstocks of high value fishes-

(b) Farmer Producer organizations for Inland & Coastal Aquaculture → At scale production

(c) Farm to Port linkage.

(2) Disbursal for operational credit through PM-Kisan Credit Card- (50)% To buy nutritious feedstock for fishes.

(3) Setting up Food Parks for aquaculture processing, quality testing & ~~labeling~~ packaging

(4) Research & Development in aquaculture through NIFTEMs & agri-universities-

(5) Integrating Aquaculture Corridors in Gati-Shakti & Sagarmala Programme for quick export.

⇒ Aquaculture has grown with CAGR of 12% (Eco Survey 2023) & thus will be crucial for VIKSIT BHARAT based development

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16. हिमालय क्षेत्र में तीव्र होती हिमनद पिघलन की प्रक्रिया के साथ-साथ, हिमनदीय झील विस्फोट बाढ़ (GLOFs) नीचे की ओर गंभीर संकट उत्पन्न करती है। भारत में GLOFs से संबंधित कारणों, प्रभावों एवं निवारण रणनीतियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

With accelerating glacial melt in the Himalayas, GLOFs pose a severe hazard downstream. Analyse the causes, impacts, and mitigation strategies related to GLOFs in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans: Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) refer to sudden floods due to breaking off of moraine dam in glacial lakes. For Eg: GLOFs in Sikkim 2024 in Kanchenjunga area.

Accelerated Glacial Melt in Himalayas → GLOFs
- → Flooding of Himalayan States
- → Damage to infrastructure & human lives.
- → Impacts Himalayan Tourism
- → Sudden swelling of downstream rivers

Causes of rising GLOFs in Himalayas

(1) Increased Global Warming has raised Himalayan temperatures substantially. This raised glacial melting rates in Himalayas.

Eg: IPCC-AR-5 → 66% of Himalayan Glaciers will melt by 2100.

(2) Increased anthropogenic emissions due to high developmental activities, increased tourism etc. leading to higher local temperatures.
   (Ex) ∘ Increased Black Carbon in Himalayas ⇒ lower Albedo & High ~~Accts~~ GLOF chances.

(3) Infrastructural development leading to geological instability by tunneling, roads etc.
   (Ex) ∘ Chardham Projects in Himalayas.

(4) Natural Causes as Himalayas are geologically active leading to seismicity induced GLOFs.

Impact of GLOFs in Himalayan region

(1) Economic loss due to damage to roads, buildings etc. downstream.
   (Ex) ∘ ~~GLOF~~ GLOFs in Himalayas causing destruction in hill towns like Shimla, Kedarnath etc.

(2) Loss of human lives ∘ Flooding & boulder flow can lead to fatalities.

(3) Ecological imbalance & increased instability in Himalayas.

(4) More GLOFs → less Glaciers remaining

Possible impact on freshwater availability & drying up of rivers.

Mitigation Strategies of GLOFs

(1) Regulating developmental activities:

- Environmental Impact Assessment Mandatory
- Clearances that it does not disturb glacial lakes
- Eco-Friendly projects like Parivartana Pariyojana

(2) Regulating GHG emissions:

- Broader National Strategy under Paris Agreement
- Lowering industrial emissions in Himalayas
- Regulating tourist activities.
  - (Ex) Tourist Cap system

(3) Geo-engineering techniques like artificial damming of glacial lakes, strengthening GLOF prone slopes etc.

GLOFs are emerging disaster & require proactive mitigation efforts to minimize damage.

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17. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित भारत में लवण-कटोरियों एवं मैंग्रोव वनों के निर्माण हेतु आवश्यक परिस्थितियों की चर्चा कीजिए। ये पारिस्थितिक तंत्र तटीय सुदृढ़ता में किस प्रकार सहायक हैं, स्पष्ट कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Using suitable examples, discuss the conditions required for the formation of salt pans and mangroves in India. How do these ecosystems support coastal resilience?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans (17) Salt Pans are vast areas of salt deposit-oral plains formed in Coastal regions

For example: Salt Pan of Great Rann of Kutch

Mangroves are intertidal coastal ecosystem formed at confluence of freshwater deltas & saline oceans-

Ex: Sundarbans are largest mangroves located in West Bengal.

Conditions required for formation of salt pans

(1) Vast undisturbed flat plains located close to coastal areas-

(2) Retreat of oceanic water leading to exposed seabed.

Ex: Arabian Sea retreated long time ago from Rann of Kutch area.

(3) Dry conditions leading to crystallisation of salt over large area

(4) Intertidal saltpans are located near coasts where there is repeated rise & fall in oceanic levels (tidal variation) exposing saltpans during low tide.

Ex: Saltpans along Konkan Coast & Chandipur reflect this characteristic.

Conditions for formation of Mangroves

(1) High Humidity (Evergreen Nature) & high salinity. Ex: Bhitarkanika Mangroves.

(2) Confluence of freshwater & saline ecosystems i.e. ecotone areas.

Ex: Krishna - Bay of Bengal interface has extensive mangroves.

(3) Stable deltas with vast flatlands.

Ex: Sundarbans in Ganga-Brahmaputra delta.

Role of ~~Ecosystem~~ Mangroves & saltpans in Coastal Resilience

(1) These are ecotone areas with high biological productivity → impetus to economic resilience.

Ex: Fishing activities in Sundarban Mangroves.

(2) Prevent Coastal erosions & provides structural support.

Ex: Pneumatophore roots of Mangrove prevent coastal erosion.

(3) Storehouse of blue carbon promoting climate resilience.

(4) Livelihood resilience of coastal Communities

Ex: Common salt extraction & trading near Gulf of Khambat saltpans.

(5) ~~Efforts~~ Buffer between mainland & Oceans providing Salinization buffer.

MISHTI Scheme & Coastal Zone Regulation Rules are initiatives to promote mangroves & saltpans Strengthening Coastal resilience.

Candidates must not write on this margin

18. भारत में कणिका पदार्थ ($PM_{2.5}$) एवं PM_{10} कणों की स्थानिक एवं कालिक विविधता की व्याख्या कीजिए। स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रमों से अपेक्षित परिणाम क्यों प्राप्त नहीं हो पाए हैं, चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Explain the spatial and temporal variation in $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} concentrations in India. Why have the clean air programmes failed to yield desired results?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans18) India has both among the polluted cities like Delhi, Bhiwandi etc. with high $PM_{2.5}$ & PM_{10} as well as cities with low pollutant Concentration like Dehradun, Visakhapatnam etc. showing temporal & spatial variations.

Spatial Variations of $PM_{2.5}$ & PM_{10}

(1) Landlocked inland areas experience more pollution due to lack of maritime effect.

Ex: Mumbai generally witness low PM levels than Delhi.

(2) Areas prone to high pressure zone & stable climatic conditions have high pollution levels Ex: Byrnihat in Meghalaya valley.

(3) location close to pollution source.

Ex: Bhiwandi → Industrial Pollution
→ Agricultural Residue Burning

(4) Rate of urbanisation & quantity of green cover.

Ex: Cities have higher PM levels than rural areas.

Temporal Variation in $PM_{2.5}$ & PM_{10} levels

(1) Historical evolution :- PM levels have increased due to higher industrialization & deforestation.

(2) ~~Intra~~ Annual Variations :- October-November witness high PM levels as High Pressure Dominates in winter season. This prevents dispersal of pollutants.

(3) Daily Variations :- Dawn & Dusk have stable Climatic Conditions leading to high Concentration of PM levels.

Ex :- Breathing difficulties due to early morning smog formation in cities.

Shortcomings of Clean Air Programmes in India

(1) Symptomatic Treatment like Odd-Even Policy, Water Guns etc. rather than targetting emission source.

(2) Reactive implementation leading to unabated pollution activities.
Ex: GRAP restrictions kick in based on present AQI levels.

(3) Lack of effective implementation. Ex: low penalties on polluting industries in Delhi-NCR.

(4) Lack of Cooperative federalism & instances of blame shifting between states and centre & states.

(5) Lack of alternatives like low incentives to farmer to not engage in stubble burning.

Way Forward

(1) Airshed Management i.e. holistic management of air quality irrespective of state boundaries.

(2) Proactive Governance like clampdown on polluting industries

(3) Global Collaboration: Ex - Malaysian model of reduction in PM levels.

Air quality is related to quality of life & reducing PM level is imperative to reduce pollution deaths

Candidates must not write on this margin

19. पश्चिमी घाट में भूस्खलनों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक कौन-कौन से हैं? उनके प्रभाव को न्यूनतम करने हेतु कुछ शमन उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

What factors are responsible for landslides in the Western Ghats? Discuss some mitigation measures to minimize their impact. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans(19) Recent case of Wayanad landslide & death toll of over 200 reflecting high vulnerability of western Ghats to unpredictable landslides.

Factors responsible for landslides in western Ghats

(1) High amount of rainfall leads to soil saturation & susceptibility to mass movements like slipping & mudflow.

Ex: High rainfall due to Arabian Sea branch in western Ghats

(2) Anthropogenic factors: (a) Deforestation leading to low soil binding & easy mudflow aiding landslides

Ex: Madhav Gadgil Committee Report: 43% of Western Ghats is highly deforested.

(b) Illegal Mining Activities affecting stability.

(c) Developmental expansion like road network without environmental impact assessment.

(3) Weathering process owing to fluvial & arial factors makes soil loose & induce landslides

Note : High human habitation density transform landslide ~~to~~ vulnerability into landslide hazard causing huge lives & livelihood loss.

Mitigation measures to minimize landslide

(1) Implement suggestions of Kasturirang an Committee :

(a) Declare Western Ghats as ecologically sensitive area.

(b) Limit Developmental activities & proper environmental & geological impact studies to be mandatory.

(C) Reverse unchecked habitation growth in Western Ghats.

(2) Ban on illegal mining & enforcement through local gram panchayat providing information of illegal mining.

(3) Landslide Vulnerability Mapping to classify & depopulate high risk areas.

(4) Afforestation drives to improve tree-soil binding to reduce landslides.

(5) Geoengineering methods like Geo-netting & Carbon barriers for landslide prone areas.

(6) Emphasis on ~~climate~~ disaster resilient infrastructure by special project under CSR1.

Western Ghats hold ecological, economic & geographical significance and using ECOSYSTEM PROTECTION APPROACH can minimize landslides.

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20. अपनी भू-आकृतिक उत्पत्ति के आधार पर झीलों के विभिन्न प्रकारों का वर्गीकरण कीजिए। कुछ विशिष्ट प्रकार की झीलें विश्व के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में अधिक मात्रा में क्यों पाई जाती हैं, स्पष्ट कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Classify the different types of lakes based on their geomorphological origin. Why are certain lake types more prevalent in specific regions of the world?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans) Lakes are inland water reservoirs formed due to various factors and are third largest source of freshwater on earth.

Different Types of lakes based on Geomorphological origin

① Tectonic lakes : Formed due to tectonic subsidence & subsequent accumulation of freshwater.

Ex : Wular Lake in J&K is example of tectonic lake.

② Ox-bow Lake : Formed due to continuous meandering & subsequent cutoff by youthful river.

Ex : Kanwar lake in Bihar.

(3) **Glacial lake** :- Formed due to glacial retreat & freshwater inflow.

Ex :- Nainital lake is example of glacial lake.

(4) **Meteoric lake** :- Formed due to impact of meteor strike on land.

Ex :- Lonar Lake of Maharashtra.

(5) **Brackish Coastal lake** :- Earlier they are lagoons but gradual retreat of oceans makes them inland lake.

Ex :- Kolleru Lake of Andhra Pradesh.

(6) **Playas in deserts** :- Formed due to tectonic & erosional factors in deserts.

Ex :- Lakes in Bikaner in Thar desert.

(7) **Karst lakes** :- formed due to freshwater accumulation in dolines & sinkholes.

Ex :- Karst lakes of Czechoslovakia

Prevalence of certain lake types in certain regions

(1) Tectonically active regions see more instances of tectonic lakes -
Ex: Himalayas has more tectonic lakes.

(2) Flat plains with river ecosystems are more likely to witness oxbow lakes -
Ex: Oxbow lakes in Ganges basin -

(3) High Altitude areas with glacier presence often witness formation of glacial lakes.

(4) Coastal regions which witness high depositional activities have higher probability of brackish lakes -

(5) Areas with low freshwater availability often see artificial lakes construction to meet water demands of area.
Ex: Ana Sagar Lake of Ajmer.

Types of lake show geographical uniqueness owing to local climatic & geographical factors.

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

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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-	क्या करें-
1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।	1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।	2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण 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।	3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।	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।