NEXT IAS

RECEIVED
C 6 JAN 2025

MTS CSE 2025

TEST CODE : PM2526

TEST NO. : 26

(Please write test code printed on Question Paper)

Name of Candidate: Deeksha Chourasiya ....Mobile N ....

Roll No.: MT25PTMR 057 .... Start Time 4:55 End Time 6:30

Date of Examination: 6ᵗʰ January, 2025 .... Batch: P-P ☐   P-M ☑

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10		6	15	
2	10		7	15	
3	10		8	15	
4	10		9	15	
5	10		10	15	
Total Marks : 50			**Total Marks : 75**		

GRAND TOTAL : ..../125   EVAL CODE: .... EVAL DATE: ....

REMARKS: ....
....
....

Scan this QR Code to raise issues related to evaluation

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1 .... 2 .... 3	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. पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की वहन क्षमता की अवधारणा को पर्यावरण के संदर्भ में परिभाषित कीजिए और समझाइए कि इस अवधारणा को समझना किसी क्षेत्र के सतत विकास की योजना बनाते समय कैसे महत्त्वपूर्ण है?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Define the concept of the carrying capacity of an ecosystem as relevant to an environment. Explain how understanding this concept is vital while planning for the sustainable development of a region. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Carrying capacity is defined as the total potential of an ecosystem and how much biological burden it can sustain naturally.

With rising ecological imbalance, humans are over-burdening the carrying capacity — thus leading to disasters.

Ex) Kedarnath floods and landslides

Importance in planning for sustainable development of a region

(I) Aids in Environmental Impact assessment (EIA) report and decision making

Ex) Niyamgiri Vedanta project → of mining

overburdened ecosystem → No clearance to project

(II) Helps in developmental prediction models and alternative solutions

(Ex) Using ropeways in mountain ecosystem to avoid Tunels

(III) Advantageous in Biodiversity conservation

(Ex) Great Indian Bustard conservation sanctuary to prevent extinction.

(IV) Aids in Disaster management

(Ex) Kasturirangan report on western ghat [ESZ - ecologically sensitive zones]

(V) Prevents over exploitation of Natural resources

(Ex) GO/ NO GO zones in coal mining

Hence, calculating carrying capacity is essential for green growth and must be included in estimation of Green GDP (as done by Uttrakhand)

2. भारत में समग्र ऊर्जा सुरक्षा में सुधार करने के लिए महासागरीय तापीय ऊर्जा (Ocean Thermal Energy) की भूमिका का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। भारत महासागरीय तापीय ऊर्जा की क्षमता का दोहन करने में क्यों विफल रहा है?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Critically evaluate the role of ocean thermal energy in improving the overall energy security in India. Why has India failed to capture the potential of ocean thermal energy?
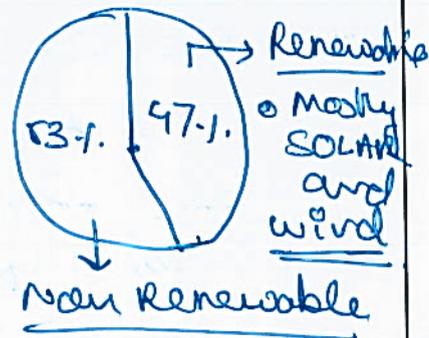
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ocean thermal energy is generated by the temperature differential in oceanic water created due to geophysical reasons.

     e.g. geothermal vents on ocean floor.

| Role in India's energy security |

| Benefits, | →

① Can help in achieving PANCHAMRIT goals of generating 50% of energy with Renewable energy

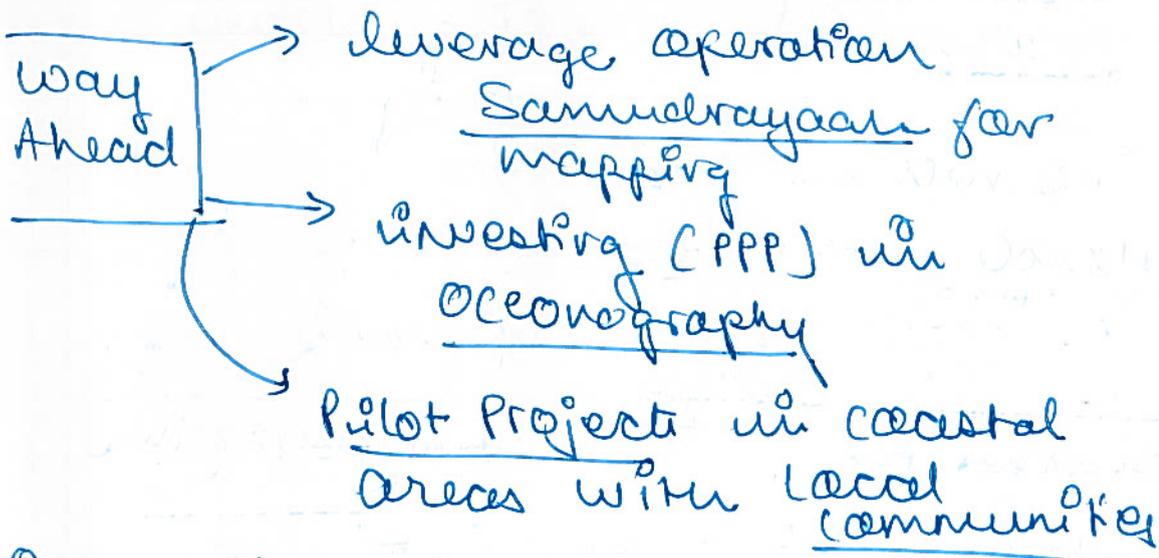② Long coastline gives added advantage to India

③ Low cost energy generation

| Casestudy | → Yellowstone National park (USA)

→ Renewable
  ○ Mostly SOLAR and wind

53%. | 47%.

↓
Non Renewable

7517 km coastline

4) Non polluting and self sufficient way of energy generation

Limitations in utilising the potential of thermal ocean energy

1) Inadequate mapping of ocean resources and the potential spots.

2) Lack of Technological and Infrastructural instruments

3) Inadequate private investment and public funding

4) Natural hinderances = cyclones / marine heat waves etc.

5) Can cause marine pollution

6) Limited connection with energy grid of India.

Way Ahead
→ leverage operation Samudrayaan for mapping
→ investing (PPP) in Oceanography
→ Pilot Projects in coastal areas with local communities

Ocean thermal energy can help India in its goal of being VIKSIT by 2047

3. वढ़ते प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट से स्थलीय और जलीय पारिस्थितिक तंत्रों के लिए क्या चुनौतियाँ उत्पन्न होती हैं? प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण की बढ़ती समस्या से निपटने के लिए वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रभावी उपाय सुझाएँ।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

What are the challenges that rising plastic waste poses to the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems? Suggest measures to effectively combat the rising menace of plastic pollution globally.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

India in the 3rd largest producer of plastic and UNEP has branded plastic as the "Imminent danger" to global ecosystem.

Challenges posed to Terrestrial ecosystem

① Land degradation - (eg) Ghazipur landfill

② Air pollution - Burning of plastic releases Halon/NOx.

③ Climate change amplification

④ Threat to human/animal health - CSIR study shows plastic released carcigonenic elements in food items

⑤ Hinders the food chain - by BIOACCUMULATION of waste

Challenges posed to Aquatic ecosystem

① Generation of microplastic : Threatens coral health and

leads to mass fish killing

② Endangers aquatic ecosystem
   carrying capacity
   Eg: great garbage patch (Atlantic)

③ Threatens critical flora / fauna
   population
   Eg: Gangetic Dolphin . in Ganga.

[Measures suggested]

① Global legislative framework -
   {Ev} UNEP plastic Ban Treaty

② Co-ordinated approach for finding
   Bio alternatives
   (Eg) - Denmark's Bio-plastic

③ Stringent Ban on plastic pollution
   in Marine protected areas

④ Global "extended producer responsib-
   ility" to MNCs and plastic producer

⑤ Transfer of Technology for
   plastic recycling

As we come near global TIPPING
paint, its high time that a
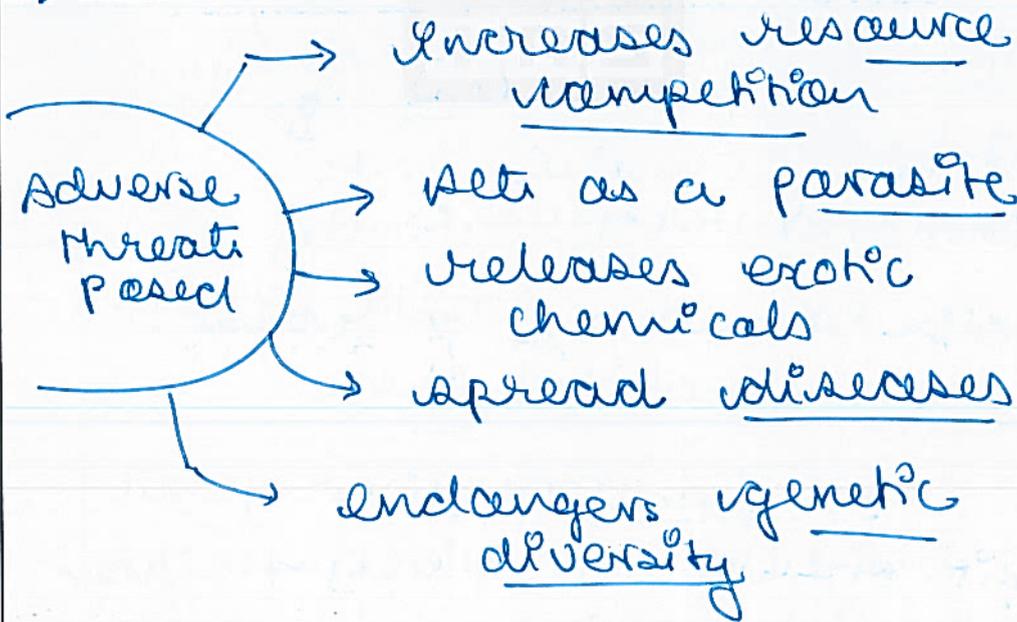collective goal is set for plastic-
free world .

4. आक्रामक विदेशी प्रजातियाँ (Invasive Alien Species) देशी प्रजातियों की पारिस्थितिक स्थिरता के लिए खतरा हैं, जिससे भारत की जैव विविधता प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभावित होती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में आक्रामक विदेशी प्रजातियों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए वन्यजीव संरक्षण अधिनियम में हाल ही में किए गए संशोधनों का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। आक्रामक प्रजातियों के प्रसार को रोकने के अन्य उपाय भी बताएँ। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Invasive alien species are a threat to the ecological sustainability of native species which adversely impacts the biodiversity in India. In this regard, critically evaluate the recent amendments in the Wildlife Protection Act to regulate invasive alien species in India. Provide other measures that can be undertaken to contain the spread of invasive alien species.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Centre for science and environment (CSE) defined invasive alien species as an 'external threat to a native ecological niche that disrupts the Natural biodiversity'.

Eg→ Lantana Camara / congress grass

Adverse threat posed
→ Increases resource competition
→ Act as a parasite
→ releases exotic chemicals
→ spread diseases
→ endangers genetic diversity

Recent amendments to WP Act

In the amendment to Act, Invasive alien species are included in a seperate schedule.

② In line with CITES and
IUCN Red list, the schedule
aids in seperate data collection
and research

③ It grants the state goverment
the power to protect state
Biodiversity from any [IAS] (invasive
alien species attack)

| Other measures needed :- |

① Reforestation / Rehabilitation of
areas with NATIVE plantation

② Stringent entry and exit of
Biodiversity related TRADE
(~~Austrian~~ Australian laws)

③ Leverage knowledge of local
Tribal communities.

④ Utilise Cartegena protocol is
benefit sharing clause for
global collaboration

India's National laws can
be supplemented by a dedicated
policy on IAS that will propel
Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity goals

5. वायु प्रदूषण का संकट उत्तर भारत की प्रमुख पर्यावरणीय चिंताओं में से एक बना हुआ है। उत्तर भारत में वायु गुणवत्ता के गिरते स्तर के लिए कौन से कारक जिम्मेदार हो सकते हैं? इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए कुछ प्रभावी उपाय सुझाएँ।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

The menace of air pollution remains one of the major environmental concerns of North India. What factors can be responsible for the degrading air quality in North India? Suggest some measures to efficiently tackle this problem.   (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks
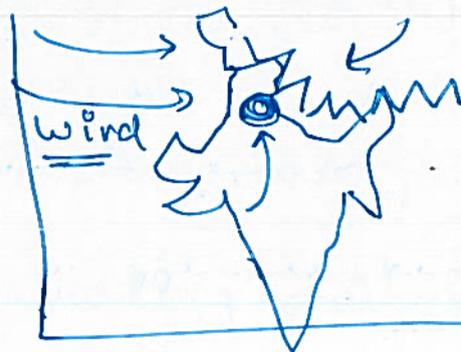
Air pollution is the primary cause for non-communicable disease related deaths in India (WHO)

North India remains highly vulnerable to the menace.

Causes for degraded air quality in North India

① Natural factors

(1.1) - Temperature inversion during winter

(1.2) - Wind pattern of westerlies makes North India a vacuum centre

(1.3) - Mountain Barrier in the North makes North India a gas chamber

wind

② Anthropogenic factors

(2.1) Stubble Burning due to

vast agricultural land (Punjab)

(262) Developed areas of urban cities -
high vehicular pollution
(leading cause - 47% of PM 2.5)

(263) Industrial release of Toxic
chemicals

| Measures Needed |

Legislative : making Air pollution
prevention act stringent with penalties

Policy : Air pollution management
plans for AIRSHED
(Eg) - NCAP for delhi
↳ Each city must have a
Air pollution prevention Plan
like in SHANGHAI (China)

Technological : Research for better
fuels (BS VI) and Preventive tech
(Ex - smog towers)

Behavioural : awareness regarding
car scrappage policy and
health hazards.

It is our constitutional duty
(article 51 A (g)) to act as a Trustee
for this Earth for future generation.

6. हाल ही में संपन्न जल निकायों की जनगणना ने भारत में घटते जल निकायों के मुद्दे को उजागर किया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में प्राकृतिक और कृत्रिम जल निकायों द्वारा सामना की जा रही पारिस्थितिक और पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियों पर विस्तार से चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में जल निकायों के क्षरण को रोकने और उनकी स्थिति में सुधार के लिए उपाय भी सुझाएं।   (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

The recently concluded water bodies census has brought the issue of depleting water bodies in India to the fore. In this context, elaborate on the ecological and environmental challenges faced by natural and artificial water bodies in India. Also, suggest measures to prevent depletion of the water bodies and improve the status of water bodies in India.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

         bodies

The recently held water, census revealed growing dependence on artificial water storage and parallel depletion of natural water bodies due to human encroachment and land use changes.

Ecological and environmental challenges faced by Natural Bodies

① (Contamination) of surface water Bodies.
     ↳ CGWC = 70% of water bodices are contaminated

② (Depleting aquifer recharge) rate in ground water
     ↳ Day 0 in chennai (water shortage)

③ Land encroachment - due to urbanisation and Industries

(d) Bangaluru declining lakes

(e) Threatening flora and fauna population due to pollution.

(f) Reduced migration of Birds in Assam wetland

Challenges faced by artificial Bodies

1. Climate change — Recent Glacial lake outburst (GLOF) — weakened artificial reservoir.

2. Siltation — due to constant erosion — reduces capacity

3. Eutrophication — due to Bio-chemical pollutants.

4. Over-tourism (Dal lake)

5. Acid rain and lowering PH level.

Measures to prevent depletion of water Bodies

1. Policies
   ↳ National wetland conservation programme can help in restoration of Bodies.
   ↳ Waste water (greywater) recycling and Treatment plants

Ex) Extending Namami Gange plan

[Funding]
⟿ PPP via green Bonds for water
  Body restoration
  Ex) Dewas water bodies restoration
  with private funding

[Community]
⟿ efforts by locals and civil
  societies like pani panchayat.

[Legal means]
⟿ target based legislation by
  state govt for pollution measure-
  ment metrics
⟿ Illegal encroachment must be
  removed

[Sustainable planning] -
⟿ concept of sponge cities

[Technological] intervention -
⟿ desalinisation/desiltation and
  Bioremediation.

Water Bodies are the cornerstone
of every ecosystem and must
be protected in the capacity of
a living being [Uttrakhand HC]

7. MISHTI (मैंग्रोव इनिशिएटिव फॉर शोरलाइन हैबिटेट्स एंड टैंजिबल इनकम्स) पहल को भारत में मैंग्रोव के सतत विकास को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए केंद्रीय बजट 2023-24 में शुरू किया गया था। MISHTI कार्यक्रम की विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए तथा भारत में मैंग्रोव के महत्त्व और खतरों को प्रकाशित कीजिए।(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

MISHTI (Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes) Initiative was recently launched in the Union Budget 2023-24 in order to ensure sustainable growth of the mangroves in India. Elaborate on the features of the MISHTI programme while highlighting the importance and threats to mangroves in India.   (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The recent state of forest report (2023) showed a marginal decline in mangrove cover in Eastern India — which called for collective efforts for mangrove conservation

[MISHTI programme]

Was launched in 2023-24 to re-invigorate mangrove ecosystem in coastal India.

[features]

① Geo tagging of mangrove cultivation on shorelines

② Information dissemination and awareness programms on mangrove survival

③ Seed preservation via seed Banks.
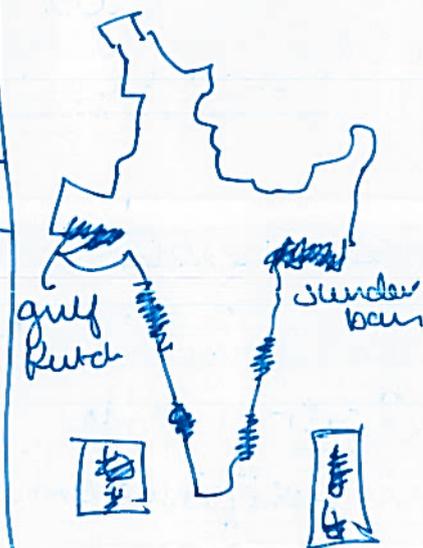
④ Community Involvement

in preservation of local species

④ Alternative income generation
sources - (ex) shrimp cultivation

⑤ Biodiversity preservation - with
national and state efforts

Importance of mangroves to India

① Acts as a flood
Barrier and
Natural buffer zone -
prevents cyclone Impact

② Haven of varied
TROPICAL species

ex Bengal tigers in
Sunderban

③ Ecological services

gulf
kutch

sunder
ban

mangrove's
location

Regulation
↓
of hydrological
cycle / soil
health etc.

functional
↓
Provide flora/fodder
to communites
ex medicinal
plants

④ Cultural connection - of Deltas
with coastal community.

④ Acts as a <u>Carbon sink</u> - for Climate change prevention

⑤ Prevents <u>coastal erosion</u> (cause 302 million $ loss annually)

Threats to mangroves in India

① Coastal shipping and Infrastructure <u>ex</u> Great Andaman Transshipment Port.

② <u>Land-use change</u> ex Agriculture

③ <u>Shrimp farming</u> in West Bengal

④ <u>Deforestation</u> and siltation. (ex Palavaram dam)

⑤ Rising <u>sea level</u> and Ocean <u>acidification</u> → hampers roots

⑥ <u>Biodiversity</u> loss - due to <u>poaching</u>

Going ahead, <u>MISHTI</u> programme can be leveraged to envision sustainable co-existence of Purush (Human) and Prakrati (Nature) as envisaged in <u>Atharva veda</u>.
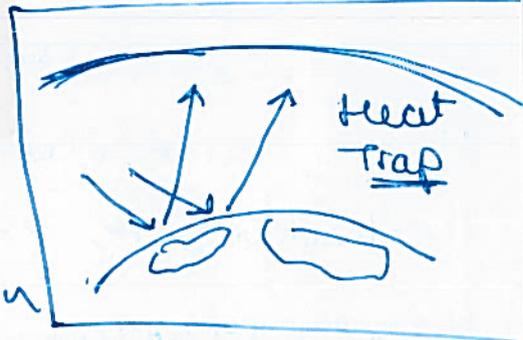
8. वैश्विक तापमान वृद्धि (Global Warming) पर चर्चा कीजिए और वैश्विक जलवायु पर इसके प्रभावों को प्रकाशित कीजिए। क्योटो प्रोटोकॉल 1997 के संदर्भ में, ग्रीनहाउस गैसों के स्तर को कम करने के लिए नियंत्रण उपायों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Discuss global warming and mention its effects on the global climate. Explain the control measures to bring down the level of greenhouse gases that cause global warming, in the light of the Kyoto Protocol, 1997. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

According to IPCC report VI - global warming has increased and breached the 1·5°C target, making earth vulnerable to varied climatic calamities.

[Global warming]

① Global atmosphere is transparent to incoming ~~small~~ short range insolation but becomes opaque to the reflecting long range rays that built a Heat Trap mechanism.

Heat Trap

② Growing carbon emissions has increased [CO₂ concentration] in atmosphere

③ ~~This~~ Gases like methane (Higher Global warming potential) stay in the environment

and increases the average global temperature. .

[Rise of $1.3°C$ since industrial era]

| Impact an global climate. |

① Rise in mean avg temperature leads to melting of glaciers.
(Ex> Doomsday glacier)

② Alters the hydrological cycles
[Ex] Increased frequency of Arabian sea cyclone

③ Increased intensity of Heat waves / marine heat waves.
Ext Slowing of gulf stream

④ Tropicalisation of temperate zones and reduced albedo of glacial regions
Ext Polar vortex weakening in ARTIC

⑤ High precipitation and un-warranted cloud bursts
Ext Uttrakhand cloudburst

⑥ Ocean expansion by Thermal temperature increase .

Control measures

Kyoto protocol under UNFCCC initiated:
- ① Clean development Mechanism
- ② Joint Implementation programme
- ③ National goal for emissions.

With the Paris agreement (2015) -
New quantifiable climate goals
are formed by annual evaluation of climate performance.

① Emission control - of CO_2 is
   ensured by goals
   Ed India's target of Net zero by 2047

② Technology Transfer - Developed
   by developing nations.

③ Global Treaties - like Montreal
   Protocol (ozone)

④ Carbon Trading (Article 6 of
   Paris deal) for carbon offset

⑤ Mitigation mechanism (loss
   and damage fund)

Global warming is a global
fight where effects it requires
collective efforts and dedicated
mechanisms for green growth
(SDG - 13)

9. 'स्वच्छ ऊर्जा आज के समय की आवश्यकता है।' भू-राजनीति के संदर्भ में विभिन्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति भारत की बदलती नीति का संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए।   (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Clean energy is the order of the day.' Describe briefly India's changing policy towards climate change in various international fora in the context of geopolitics.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

India has bagged [10th place] in Climate change performance Index which reflects rising stature of India as a responsible and sustainable power.

India's green diplomacy has evolved over time with changing geopolitics.

India's climate change diplomacy

① Promoting [climate Justice —] by advocating differential goals for developing and developed countries and carbon budget

② [Climate responsibility] on developed nations due to legacy of carbon emission.

③ Loss and Damage fund.

④ [Leading in Renewable energy]

efforts
like
→ International solar alliance
→ Global Bio-gas Partnership
→ Green credit programm

reflect collective international
efforts for Renewable-Push

(4) Climate Investment
India in attracting global funds
for south-south co-operation

(Eg) EV vehicle development with
      Japan

(5) Sustainable livelihood

LIFE mission : changes are
required in daily habits and
promoting mindful consumption

(Ex) - Veganism.

(6) Technology Transfer
India stands for feasible and
free movement of Technology

(Ex) = USA-India green growth
      deal
      └ India Denmark Bilateral
             deals.

⑦ International clean energy
  grid and Trade :

To secure India's energy Needs.
Est South Asian energy grid.

⑧ Diplomatic rellations for [Critical]
  [mineral] and Rare Earth, Metal

Ⓔ - India is KABIL in Kazakistan
  for critical mineral
           ↓
       used in clean energy
         like Batteries.

India has adopted a pragmatic,
co-operative, sustaivable and
JUST approach in its climate
diplomacy.
       With its ambitious
Panchamrit goals, India is
set to be " Vishwaguru" in
global realm.

10. जलवायु परिवर्तन की समस्या का समाधान देने के लिए भू-इंजीनियरिंग (Geoengineering) व्यावहारिक समाधान प्रस्तावित करता है। भू-इंजीनियरिंग क्या है और यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के मुद्दों को हल करने में कैसे मदद कर सकता है? उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Geoengineering proposes practical solutions to the problem of climate change. What is geoengineering and how can it help in fixing the issues of climate change? Substantiate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Geoengineering involves adoption of soft and hard technological solutions to mitigate the effects of climate change.

It aids in climate regulation by altering the natural climatic cycles.

Eg → addition of reflecting mirrors to increase albedo.

Advantages in fixing climate change

① [Instant / quick mitigation]:

Esg → carbon sequestration by carbon capture. (In China)

↓

lower CO_2 → ↑ carbon Budget

② Increases climate [adaptations]
and reduces intensity of

harsh climate events.

(Eg) Cloud seeding to prevent heatwaves / draughts

② Artificial alteration to [revive] climate in natural abets

(Ex) addition of aerosols
↓
Increases precipitation

④ [Cheap and effective]
Helps in slowing down temperature rise and meeting Paris goals.

[Limitations of geo engineering]

① Post-facto solution
Does not address the core problem of emissions.

② Artificial addition alters Natural climatology of region

③ Divergence in adoption — in Technology have and have nots

④ [Localised] solution for some region — does not address the [global] phenomenon of climate rise. of temperature.

⑤ Moral slippery slope — escapism from ethical responsibility towards sustainable consumption

(Ex) - US# exit from Paris deal.

Thus, geo engineering while being a [short-term] solution, cannot replace the need for [Nature] [based solution] and climate change mitigation via adoption of green fuel and choices.

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

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

DONT'S	DO'S
1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.	1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.	2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of 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.	3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
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.	4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
	5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
	6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

SPECIAL REQUEST FOR CANDIDATE AVAILING ONLINE FACILITY

1. Scan the QCA booklet properly. We suggest the uses of the app CAM scanner (Scan QR code in page 2) based on our previous experiences.

2. Please scan the QCA booklet in ample light. Copies scanned under moderate light can hamper evaluation quality.

3. Any page/pdf having shadow needs to be rescanned. Please make sure that the pdf that you upload is as clean as possible.

4. **Candidates not using the QCA booklet** must mention their details on the front page. And leave the next page blank for the macro comments. It must be understood that the answer should start from Page no. 3 in of the scanned pdf.

5. Candidates not using the QCA booklet must follow the sequence of the answer as per the question paper.

6. Please check the sequence of the answer and total number of pages in the scanned version. Make sure it is in consonance with the physical version of the same.

NEXT IAS

महत्वपूर्ण निर्देश

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

क्या न करें-	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।