NEXT IAS

MTS CSE 2025

TEST CODE : Pm2525

TEST NO. : 25

(Please write test code printed on Question Paper)

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

Roll No.: MT25PTMR057 .... Start Time 4:45 ..... End Time 6:30

Date of Examination: 16th 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: ....

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

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 evaluation@nextias.com is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.
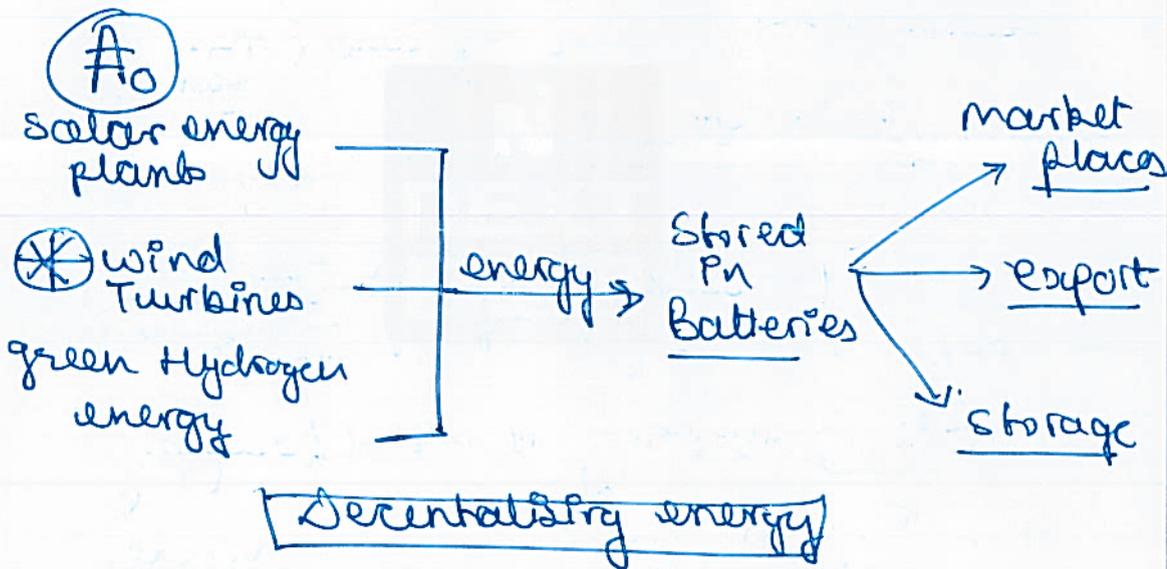
STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

1. बैटरी एनर्जी स्टोरेज सिस्टम (बी.ई.एस.एस.) से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके अनुप्रयोगों पर चर्चा करें और यह भारत के ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम में किस प्रकार क्रांति ला सकता है।   (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

What do you understand by Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)? Discuss its applications and how it can revolutionize the energy program of India.   (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Battery energy storage systems (BESS) is a transformative technology that allows [storage] and [transport] of produced energy, mostly renewable.

(A)
solar energy plants

⊕ wind Turbines

green Hydrogen energy

energy → Stored in Batteries → market places → export → storage

Decentralising energy

[Application of BESS]

① Renewable energy storage - of excess energy produced can reduce the [supply-demand mismatch]

② Green Hydrogen fuel cell - aids in free mobility of energy devices.

③ [Electric vehicles] → BESS can aid

on Battery ⎡Replacement⎤ rather than
waiting for recharging Batteries.
↳ This will aid in improving
   EV adoption rate, ease of
   movement and reduce e-waste.

⎡Revolutionarise energy programme⎤

① Greater adoption of green energy
   e.g. meeting 50% mark by 2030 (Paris
                                    goal)

② Reduce ⎡fluctuations⎤ in energy
   market

③ encourage ⎡carbon credit/Storage⎤
   market [Article 9 - Paris deal]

④ ⎡Decentralise⎤ energy demand/supply

⑤ Reduce import reliance on crude
   oil and boost ⎡employement⎤
   generation in India.

⎡Limitations⎤ → volatility of Battery
                technology (Recent
                Burst of Telsa (car)
             ↳ e-waste (lithium)
             ↳ Critical minerals needed
                (China dependent)

Schemes like PLI, FAME II and
Green Hydrogen mission can be
leveraged ito Boost BESS for energy security

2. इसरो के गगनयान मिशन के विकास के सन्दर्भ में और चुनौतियों पर संक्षिप्त चर्चा कीजिए। इस मिशन से समाज के लिए क्या लाभ हो सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss in brief developments and challenges in the Gaganyaan mission of ISRO. What are the possible benefits of the mission for the society? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

ISRO has heralded India's footprint in space by Gaganyaan mission - 3 manned - human spaceflight over 400-470km of earth.

Developments in Gaganyaan

① Selection of Austronauts for Training in zero gravity with Russian space centre

② Space re-entry module trial in Indian ocean = successful

③ PLSV and GSLV MK III for space launch (Indigenous)

④ Recent space docking mission (spadex) of satellite in progress

Challenges

① Human spaceflight - threat to health of astronauts (e.g. Recently stuck Sunita Williams in ISS)

② Safe re-entry into earth's atmosphere need careful manoeuvering / planning

③ Increasing space - Junk (Kessler syndrome)

④ Reliance on imports of critical material and minerals.

⑤ Boost space race - unregulated by International Treaties

Benefits of the Mission.

→ Space habitation and exploration encouraged

→ foundation of Bhartiya Antriksha station (By 2035)

→ enhance earth Observation and experimentation

Technology [spin off] - in energy / automobile sector

Boost space economy and startups (multiplier effect of 2.5X)

→ Prestige / soft power (India = 4ᵗʰ Nation)
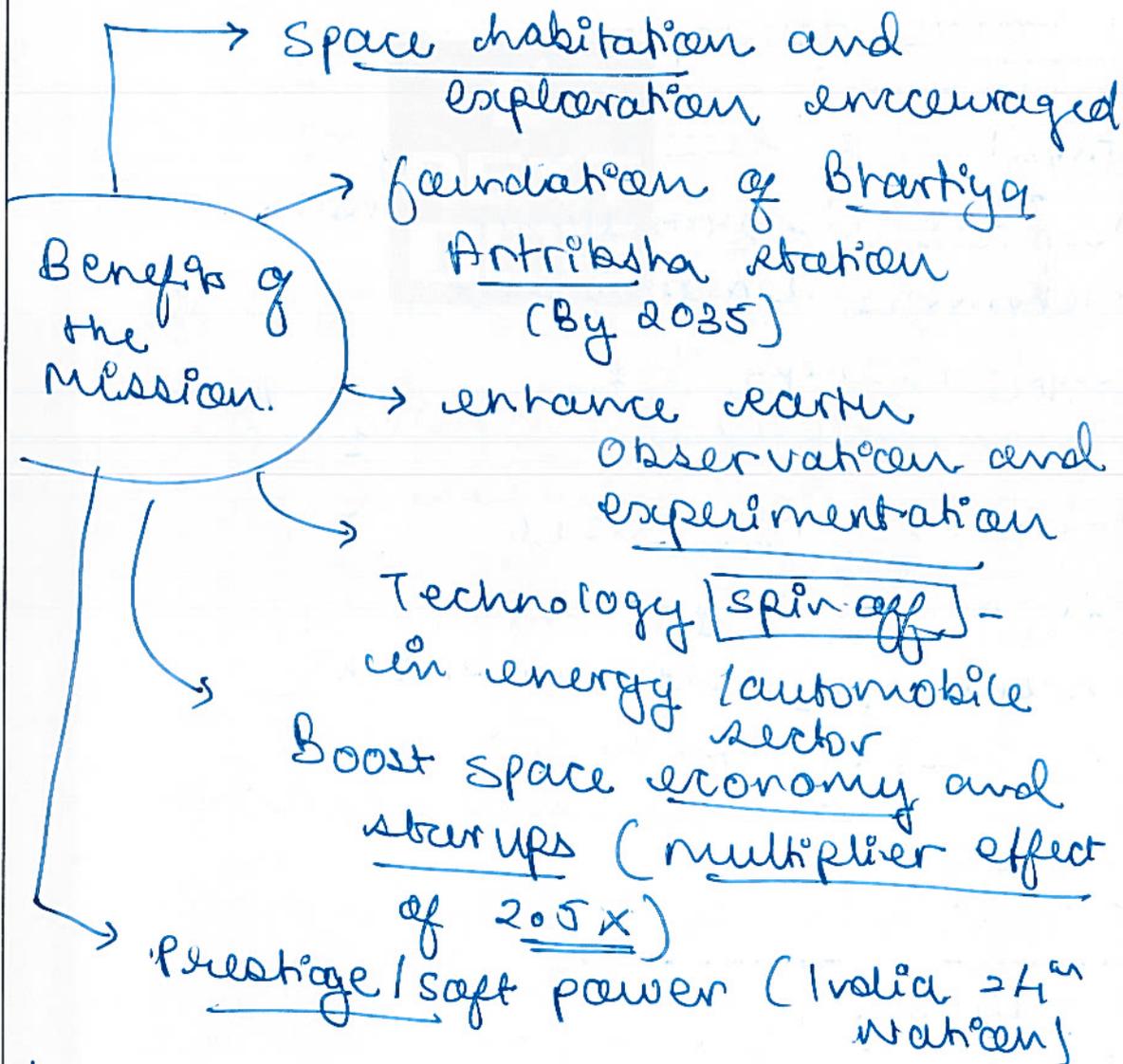
Thus Gaganyaan might be a small step but a huge leap for humanity

3. समुद्र की गहराई का पता लगाने और उसमें मौजूद संसाधनों का दोहन करने के देश के प्रयासों के अनुरूप, भारत सरकार ने गहरे समुद्र में अन्वेषण मिशन समुद्रयान का प्रस्ताव रखा है। यह मिशन देश में समुद्री विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी की प्रगति में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

In line with the country's efforts to explore the depths of the ocean and harness the resources it holds, the Indian government has proposed a deep-sea exploration mission Samudrayaan. How can this mission contribute to the advancement of ocean science and technology in the country? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

70% of earth is ocean and 80-90% of it remains unexplored. In this light, Samudrayaan mission aims to harness oceanography for India's developmental needs.

[Features]

① Deep ocean surveillance via submarine [Matsya 6000] by going upto 6000 m deep)

② Ocean resource mapping

③ Deep sea flora and fauna accounting

④ Coastal and continental slope cartography with SONAR.

Aid in advancing science and Tech

(I) Critical minerals — used as raw inputs for semiconductor / EV. found in ocean mineral study.

(Ex)- NIKITIN seamount :| poly metalic nodules

(III) Identify ocean spots for mining or for maritime protection areas

(III) Deep sea project for ocean crust can be furthered for study of "Origin of earth".

(IV) Research for unique floral/fauna and Biochemicals

(Ex) Coral Beds near Lakshadweep

(V) Sedimentary rock exploration — aids in study of climate change [By tracer study]

(VI) Geopolitical concensus and partnership by data sharing.

(Ex) — India - Srilanka Oceanography MOU.

India's samudrayaan can leverage Rich ocean resources to build a strong Image of India as "Vishwaguru", especially in Indo pacific region

4. 3-डी प्रिंटिंग क्या है? भारत में विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में क्रांति लाने में 3-डी प्रिंटिंग की क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

What is 3-D printing? Analyze the potential of 3-D printing in revolutionizing the manufacturing sector in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

3-D printing involves computerised graphic designing, planning and building 3-D structures by the aid of [layering] into various structures.

| Design | → | execution | → | Product |

Via AI

③
②
①
(Layering)
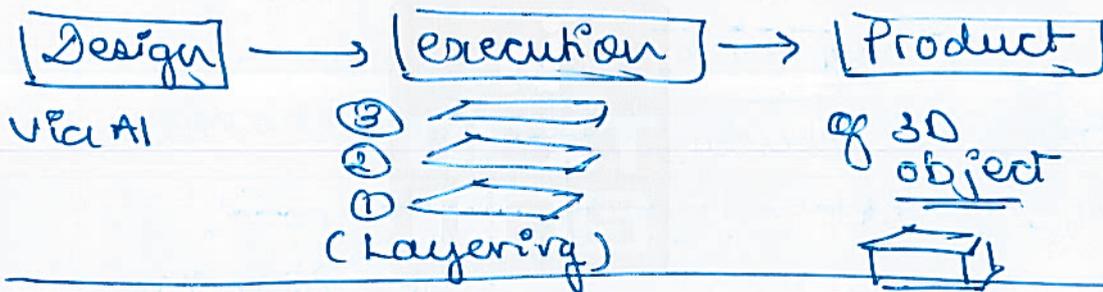
of 3D
object

Potential of 3-D printing in Manufacturing

① Fast Building process

↳ 3D printing can be executed much faster that Brick-mortar labour led process.

② Scalable

↳ 3D moulds can be replicated and Transported

③ Economic Boost

↳ Reduce need for traditional

cement / water / Brick klins that can increase manufacturing GDP from $\boxed{17\% \text{ to } 25\%}$

(1) $\boxed{\text{Green growth}}$
  ↳ environmental friendly real estate
(Ex) – PM Awas Yojana Pilot projects using 3D printed houses.

(II) $\boxed{\text{Reduce import}}$
  ↳ of critical components for manufacture

(III) $\boxed{\text{Infrastructical multiplier}}$ –
  ↳ 3D printed public toilets and warehouses in Andhra pradesh can Boost local economy.

$\boxed{\text{Challenges}}$ → Technological skill enhancement
          → consider local Topographical needs (seismic zones)
          ↳ costly technology
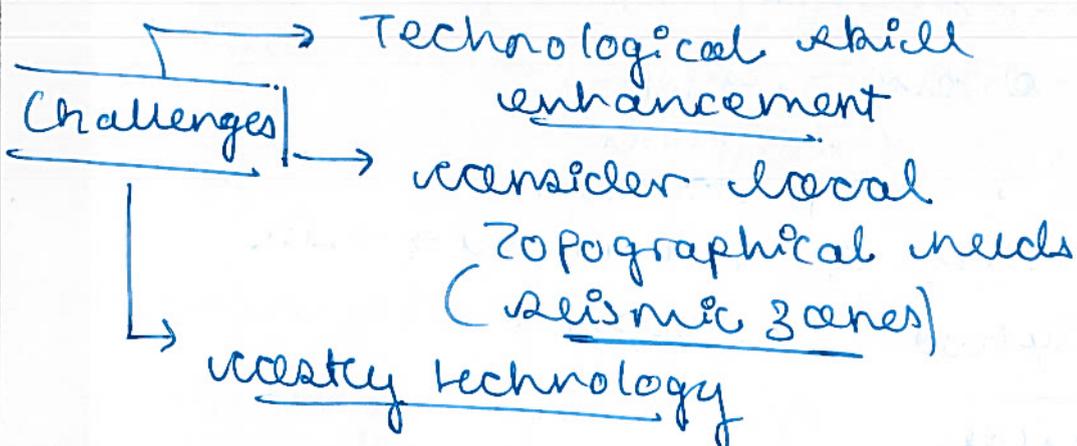
By leveraging Atal tinkering labs & Anusandhan National research foundation, 3-D printing can be adopted at grassroots to make india developed by $\boxed{2047}$

5. आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (ए.आई.) की अवधारणा का परिचय दीजिए। ए.आई. नैदानिक निदान में किस प्रकार मदद करता है? क्या आपको स्वास्थ्य देखभाल में ए.आई. के उपयोग से व्यक्ति की गोपनीयता के सन्दर्भ में कोई खतरा महसूस होता है?   (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Introduce the concept of Artificial Intelligence (AI). How does AI help clinical diagnosis? Do you perceive any threat to the privacy of the individual in the use of AI in healthcare?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Artificial Intelligence in the mimickery of human intelligence by into a machine to produce greater results and efficiency.

[AI: aids in clinical diognoses]

① AI led [Robotics] in Chira aids in taking patient details and run diognosi

② [Data analytics] and pattern detection - helps in computing large gene pools

③ [Detection] of Abnormality via AI software / facial recognition

④ [Clinical Trials] can be fastened with data feeding into cloud servers.

⑤ Smart wearable devices - like watches collates health parameters like BP/ heart rate/

and diabetic potential.

AI : a threat to privacy ?

AI in heathcare can potentially be <u>misused</u> by —

① evading personal <u>heath records</u>
② <u>Data leaks</u> to insurance companies
③ Not taking patient <u>consent</u>
④ digital <u>survcillance</u> at all time
⑤ <u>Biased</u> <u>algorithum</u> for various races/gender.

Thus, AI should be made more suitable to patient's dignity by —

① <u>International AI regulation</u> (⑧ — GPAI)
② <u>Heath standards</u> and consent forms
③ <u>Data protection Bill</u> — ensure data localisation / anonymity.

"AI is a good <u>servant</u> to humanity but a dangerous <u>Master</u>"

6. प्रतिसूक्ष्मजीवी प्रतिरोध (ए.एम.आर.) एक तेजी से बढ़ता संकट है जो दुनिया भर में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के लिए गंभीर खतरा बन गया है। प्रतिसूक्ष्मजीवी प्रतिरोध की बढ़ती समस्या में प्रमुख योगदान देने वाले कारक क्या हैं, और इस वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य खतरे से निपटने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a rapidly escalating crisis that poses a grave threat to public health worldwide. What are the major contributing factors to the growing problem of antimicrobial resistance, and what steps can be taken to address this global health threat?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

WHO _defined_ AMR as Bodily resistance to antibiotics due to immunity developed by [micro-organisms] towards them. (called as SUPER BUGS).

WHO as called AMR as a [public health emergency] and globally it leads to a loss of 203 trillion $.

Major contributing factors for AMR

① misuse of Antibiotics
   ↳ overuse / under dosage of the prescribed limit.
② Unnecessary drug prescription
   ↳ According to ICMR, 40% of the drug prescribed can be avoided

③ Un regulated consumption
   of antibiotics
⑤₂ - self doctored medicine takers

④ Usage of Antibiotics in
    animal husbandry - superbugs
    enter the food chain

⑤ Improper heath and sanitation
    facilities (WASH)

⑥ Lack of scientific disposal
    of hospital Bio-waste

⑦ Rising consumption
    of Non - vegetarian meal.

⑧ High usage of FDC fixed
    dose combination drugs

[Steps Taken] ⟶ National AMR.
                              mission

WHO   Kerala's AMRITH
guideline   mission
  on   One
AMR   heath   Red line campaign
WASH mission   for prescribed
facilities   drugs.
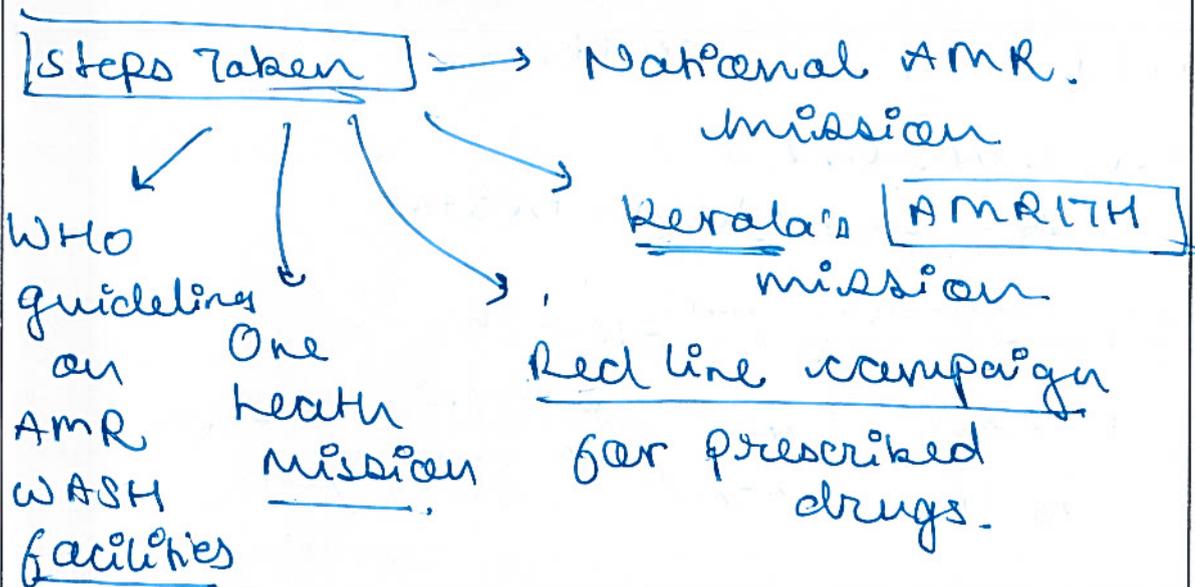
[Action needed]

(I) (Globally) → stringent stands
via WHO for AMR
detection

↘ surveillance for
superbugs

↓

collaborated
research on
AMR, resistant drugs
(Ex) - TB Bpal.

(II) (Nationally) → strong laws +
regulations
(Ex) CDSCO drug order.

↓   ↘

Data
surveillance   scientific prescription
via waste   to be made
water sludge.   necessary

(IV) (Locally) → Behavioural
change - doctor
awareness camps

↓

WASH and one
heath via swacha Brarat

[AMR] can be defeated by a
multiprorged and collective action
led goals to achieve SDG 2 and
~~global~~ / universal heath coverage.

7. विघटनकारी नवाचारों से आप क्या समझते हैं? हाल के दिनों में हुए विघटनकारी नवाचार के कुछ उदाहरण क्या हैं, और
उन्होंने उद्योगों के संचालन के तरीके को किस प्रकार बदल दिया है?   (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

What do you understand by Disruptive innovations? What are some examples of disruptive
innovation in recent times, and how have they changed the way industries operate?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Science Reporter magazine (CSIR)
defines disruptive innovations as
those potential changes that
can greatly transform the status-
qoist approach of day-to-day life.

They can be both — positive
and negative. Scientific development
have been exponential in
growth rather than linear.

Examples of disruptive innovations

(I) Genetic manipulation

- Biotechnology has evolved to
alter DNA and produce desirable
traits (R eas designer Baby)

- This can change human
evolutionary cycle's pace and
resolve genetic diseases
(like leukamia)

② [Brain - computer Interface]

↳ Neurological changes in neurons
and installation of CHIPS into
human brain can directly
connect Brain signals with
output.

Ⓔⓧ - Human cyborgs - with
mechanical installation can
[re-define human limitations]

③ [Internet of Things & AI]
Interconnection of hardware and
software can increase human
ease of living.

Ⓔⓧ - IoT ecosystem at home.

④ [Robotics and IT]
quantum technology processing
and high speed data
analytics can sharpen
[cyber warfare] realms into
Non kinetic warfare.

Changing the way Industries operate

① [Human labour] - ~~need~~ need
to skilling / reskilling or
Job outlays.

(Ex) Microsoft AI skilling programme.

② [Industrial Revolution 4.0] -
adoption of Hi tech for greater
input/output efficiency

(Ex) - more than [10 start ups] in
deep tech.

③ [Changing policies] - greater
attention to data privacy
and Trade secret / Patent regulation

④ [High expenditure in research]
Private investment rising.

(Ex) - National Research foundation
has Industrial leaders.

⑤ [Re-location] - of Industries
in places of white collared
workers and energy input.

(Ex) - Bangalore as a hub.

India must [embrace] new tech
with a pinch of salt to not
miss the Train of IR 4.0

8. परमाणु संलयन को भविष्य के ऊर्जा स्रोत के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित किया गया है, जिसमें स्वच्छ, सुरक्षित और वस्तुतः असीमित ऊर्जा प्रदान करने की क्षमता है। परमाणु संलयन से संदर्भित वैज्ञानिक सिद्धांतों और व्यावहारिक अनुप्रयोगों के लिए इस तकनीक के उपयोग में आने वाली चुनौतियां और अवसरों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Nuclear fusion has been hailed as the energy source of the future, with the potential to provide clean, safe, and virtually limitless energy. Discuss the scientific principles behind nuclear fusion and the challenges and opportunities in harnessing this technology for practical applications.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Nuclear fusion is next-generation energy source as it is renewable, safe and green. It leverages atomic science of Nuclear Bombardment that produces ultra-high energy.

Scientific Principles

It utilises Hydrogen Isotopes
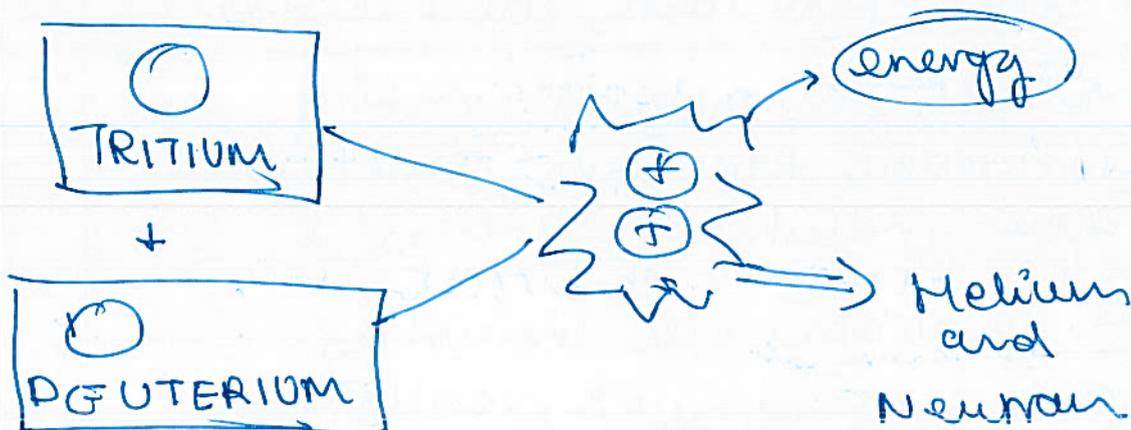
The energy is captured and converted into mechanical usable form.

It uses quantum physics and Nano technology to plant artificial Bombardment.

Practical implementation
→ ITER : in europe by various nations.
→ China's artificial Suns - TOKOMAK
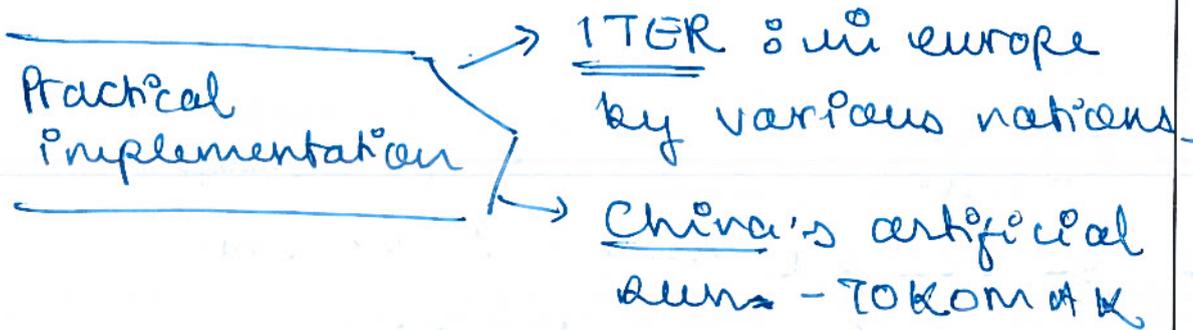
Challenges faced in Nuclear fusion

① [Uncontrolled reaction] - can result into destruction.

② [misuse of technology] by non State actors → fear nuclear Bomb

③ [Cyber security threats]
   (E2) China's energy grid attack

④ [Technological expertise and Investment]
   High capital infusement - for reactors

⑤ [Land aquisition] and peoples opposition (Kundankulam)

Opportunities in fusion technology

① Reduced wastage - less half life
   in nuclear waste produced.

② Unlimited energy outlet -
   solve global energy poverty

③ Recurring process - need less
   human intervention.

④ Once linked to energy grids -
   it can lower import dependence

⑤ Energy sovereignty to India.

⑥ Abundant Hydrogen available

   Yet, Nuclear energy remains
less than 2% of energy mix.
Gradual investment, technology
Transfer and global co-operation
can help in achieving
SDG-13 + clean and sustainable
energy SDG 7.

9. भारत में आईपीआर के प्रशासन में क्या कठिनाइयाँ रही हैं? भारत में नवाचार आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए भारत की आईपीआर व्यवस्था में सुधार के उपाय सुझाएँ। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

What have been the difficulties in the administration of IPRs in India? Suggest measures to improve the administration of IPRs in order to encourage an innovation-led economy in India.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

India in in the [Top 10] nation of Intellectual property right (WIPO) and in 2024 - India has issued more than 10 lakh patents.

Yet IPR regime in India is fraught with challenges.

Lacunae's in India's IPR regime

(I) Structural

(101) Delay in [issuance] of IPR

(Ex) - average time ranges from 1 year to 6 year!

(102) Large section of foreign applications of IPR

(Ex) - 49% IPR in 2023 - from abroad

(103) [Regulatory complexity]

(Ex) Section 3(d) for evergreen of patenting [IPR Act]

is still contentious.

(II) Non-structural

(2.1) Bio piracy - by misusing
patent laws for India's
Bio - resources

(ex) - USA patent for Turmeric

(2.2) Unequal Benefit and access
sharing

(2.3) commercial exploitation -
By Pharma industries.

[Measures to improve IPR regime]

① [Promote research] at grassroot/
school level
(ex) - Innovation hackathons
and research competition

② [Reduce cost] - Tax incentives
for IPR filing (30,000 - 40,000
cost)

③ [Ease in applying] - simplify
Patent act on lines of [WIPO]

④ [Preferntial Bias] to indigenous
companies - positive list

⑤ Fast track courts for IP related litigation (Tribunals)

⑥ International collaboration under Nagoya / WIPO

⑦ Bilateral issue resolution

⑧ US Trade dept and Indian industry MOU

⑨ Principle based approach — IPR ethical charter for better governance.

Case Study: US Patent Act
- 6 month issuance rate
- financial incentives for start ups
- Single window clearance.

Taking a leaf from US Act, India can also strengthen its IPR regime to further its improve its rank in Global Innovation Index from 39 (2024) to Top 10.

10. दुनिया भर में इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों का चलन तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन कार्बन उत्सर्जन को कम करने में किस प्रकार योगदान देते हैं और पारंपरिक दहन इंजन वाहनों की तुलना में वे कौन-कौन से प्रमुख लाभ प्रदान करते हैं?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

The adoption of electric vehicles is rapidly growing worldwide. How do electric vehicles contribute to reducing carbon emissions and what are the key benefits they offer compared to traditional combustion engine vehicles?   (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

China has taken a lead in electric vehicle adoption with over 50% vehicles being EV-led. This has led to ripple effect across the globe.

EV = reducing carbon emissions

① Reduce reliance on crude oil by adopting electrical electrolysers

② Reduce release of Toxic gases like [NOx and SO₂] (green house gases)

③ Reduces carbon emissions done from [extraction] of coal / crude oil

④ Petrol / Diesel industry release and wastage reduces thus reducing [CARBON BUDGET]

① [Carbon sinks] — By using green hydrogen in EV charging stations.

[Benefits over Traditional engine]

① [engine spark] and combustion process — ~~see~~ smoother in EV's

② Greater fuel efficiency with zero wastage

③ [Transitions] in gear ~~shift~~ in more smooth

④ Reduced leakages in engine due to closed loop processes

⑤ Better ~~milage~~ mileage — thus cost efficient

⑥ Reduced noise pollution on Roads

⑦ Clutch plate usage — made more efficient in EV's

NITI
Aayog
Paper an
EV adoption

(India's steps)

National
EV mission

FAME
scheme I
& II
↓
fiscal SOPs.

Ola/ uber
green plate EV
vehicle

India must leverage its ~~autom~~ robust automobile industry to become a leader in EV's.

China's public transport model for EV can act as a blue print to achieve [carbon] [sink] of 2.5 - 3 bn tonnes by 2035

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

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-

1. इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहीं भी अपना नाम या पंजीकरण संख्या न लिखें।

2. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तरों के अलावा कुछ भी न लिखें।

3. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका से कोई भी पृष्ठ न फाड़ें, यदि आपको कोई पृष्ठ गायब लगे, तो पर्यवेक्षक/निरीक्षक को सूचित करना न भूलें।

4. अपनी QCA पुस्तिका को अपनी टेबल पर न छोड़ें, परीक्षा समाप्त होने के पश्चात इसे निरीक्षक को सौंप देना चाहिए।

क्या करें-

1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।

2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।

3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।

4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए।

5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।

6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

1. QCA पुस्तिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)।

2. कृपया QCA पुस्तिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुस्तिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती हैं।

3. स्कैन के दौरान छाया वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पीडीएफ को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पीडीएफ यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो ।

4. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैक्रो टिप्पणियों के लिए अगला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए।

5. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए।

6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।