

# NEXT IAS

## MTS CSE 2025



(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE: Pm2505

TEST NO.: 05

(Please write test code printed on Question Paper)

Name of Candidate: Zeeksha Chaurasia Mobile No

Roll No.: MT25PTMR057 Start Time ..... End Time .....

Date of Examination: 28<sup>th</sup> december, 2024 Batch: P-P  P-M

Q.No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
TOTAL MARKS - 50		

Q.No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
6	15	
7	15	
8	15	
9	15	
10	15	
TOTAL MARKS - 75		

GRAND TOTAL : ..... /125

EVAL CODE: ..... EVAL DATE: .....

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately on receipt of the QCA booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.
2. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 10 questions within the given timeline.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
5. Candidates must write answers for the specific question under the respective question itself. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.
6. Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
7. Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

### सामान्य निर्देश

1. QCA पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर कृपया तुरंत जांच लें कि इस QCA पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ या सामग्री आदि गलत छपी हुई या फटी हुई या गायब तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका से बदल लें।
2. अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा।
3. अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का 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: .....

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

<u>Student Concerns / Query</u>	<u>Evaluator's Feedback / Response</u>
1 .....	1 .....
.....	.....
.....	.....
2 .....	2 .....
.....	.....
.....	.....
3 .....	3 .....
.....	.....
.....	.....

<b>MARKING SCHEME *</b>			
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

 <p style="margin-top: 5px;">Topper's Copy</p>	 <p style="margin-top: 5px;">Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB</p>
 <p style="margin-top: 5px;">Copy Scanner App</p>	 <p style="margin-top: 5px;">Next IAS Test Centre Location</p>

**MACRO COMMENTS**

The Purpose of [evaluation@nextias.com](mailto: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**



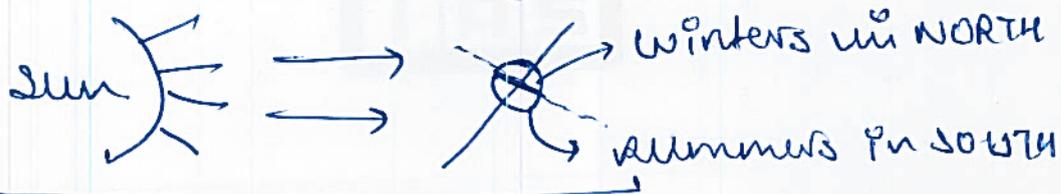
**IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS**

1. पृथ्वी की सतह पर, असमान तापमान वितरण के लिए जिम्मेदार विभिन्न कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।  
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें) 10 अंक
- Discuss the various factors responsible for the uneven temperature distribution on Earth's surface.  
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The varied temperature across the world is the primary factor behind diversity in vegetation, culture and civilizational history.

Factors behind uneven temperature distribution on Earth

- ① Solar insolation varies due to inclination of  $23.5^\circ$  from plane



earth tilt causing seasonal changes

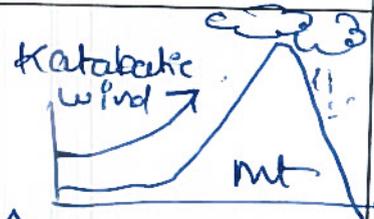
- ② Air and water circulation - pressure gradient causes difference in temp.

Ex) High pressure downward descending winds ( $20-30^\circ N$ ) = dry / high area of deserts

Polar cold current causes winter and cold waves near Argentina / Australia.

### ③ Latitude and altitude

Altitude increase reduces pressure on air mass which leads to colder air whereas sea / coastal area experience



Temperate zone (35°-65°) condition  
Tropical zone (0°-35°N/S)

### ④ Topography

Creation of Himalayas diverts upper air circulation, thus creating cold conditions.

### ⑤ Local wind circulation

Results in micro-climatic zones.

Ex) Blizzards in North USA (cold)  
Loo in India.

### ⑥ Geophysical phenomenon

like El Niño / La Niña / Indian Ocean Dipole.

### ⑦ Influence of the sea -

moderates temperature, but inland areas face extreme temperature.

Ex) Sahara desert / Gobi desert (inland)

Thus, various factors culminate to bring out varied temperature across world and more research is needed to understand climate change differential impacts.

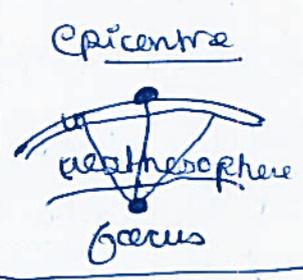
2. भूकंपीय जांच (Seismic Investigation) पृथ्वी की आंतरिक संरचना को समझने में किस हद तक योगदान देती है? इसके महत्व का विस्तार से विश्लेषण कीजिए।  
 To what extent does seismic investigation contribute to our understanding of the Earth's interior structure? Analyze its significance in detail.  
 (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें) 10 अंक  
 (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Due to geo-physical limitations of reaching upto the interior of earth, we rely upon seismic information for information knowledge of interior of earth.

Significance of seismic information

① Depth of layers

Seismic waves reverberational timing provides information on DISTANCE and DENSITY of material inside

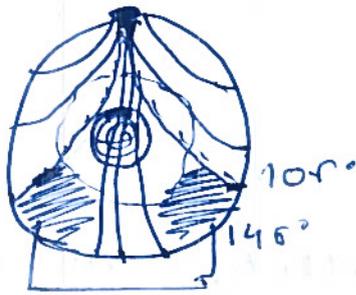


② Density of inner matter

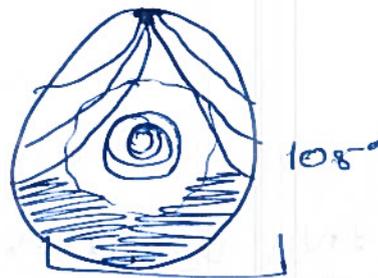
Primary seismic waves travel through all matter but secondary only solid matter.

↓  
 occurrence of shadow zones b/w 105° and 145° and deflection of waves showed that density of material changes.

③ CORE = solid, MANTLE = semi solid.



shadow zones  
P wave



shadow zones.  
S wave.

③ ~~Earth~~

[Tectonic placements] -

earthquake waves are in tectonic  
tectonic gaps / faults within  
atmosphere and oceanic ridges.

↳ evidence of magma outflow in  
mid atlantic divergent plates due  
to under sea seismicity.

↳ Does not inform about  
temperature profiles

limitations

↳ hard to measure  
seismic intensity  
(Mercalli scale dependent on  
destruction caused)

↳ inadequate to calculate  
changes within layers

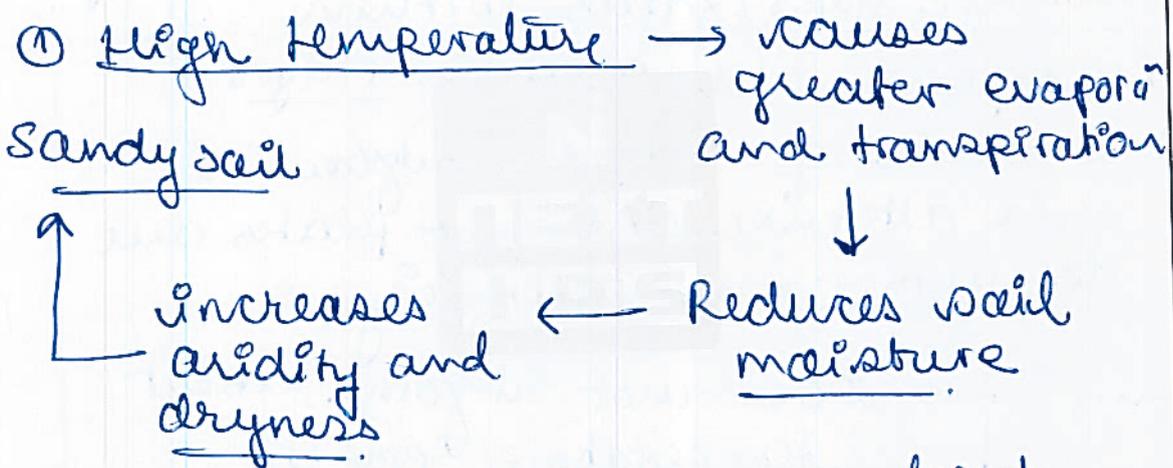
(Ex) changes in core (inner) - slowing  
down seen by seismology but  
reasons unknown

Thus, greater research in seismology  
(NISAR satellite) needs to supplement  
direct evidence from interior for  
holistic understanding.

3. तापमान और वर्षा, किस हद तक मिट्टी के गुणों को निर्धारित करने वाले सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कारक हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें) 10 अंक
- To what extent temperature and precipitation are the most important factors that determine soil properties? (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Soil is the weathered rock substance built across ages due to multiple biotic and abiotic factors

Temperature : as a factor for soil



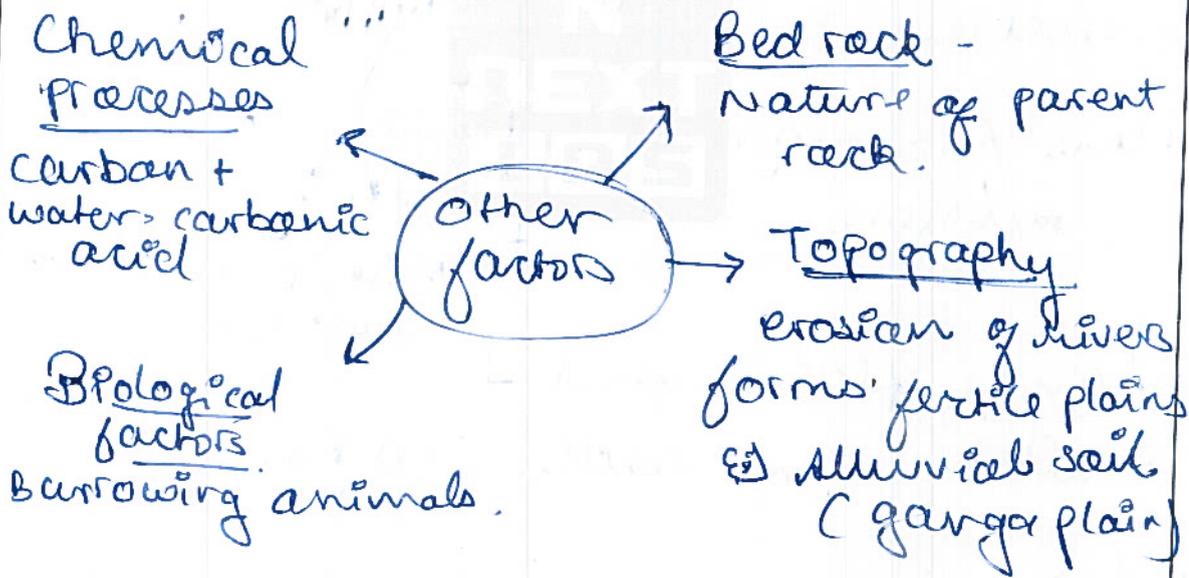
Ex) sandy soil in SAHARA desert  
Red soil in arid deccan.

② Tropical / humid weather → induces & humus growth and high microbial activity.  
 ↳ this forms fertile loamy soils

③ Low temperature - reduces soil activity and builds brittle boulders  
 Ex) Acidic soil in Arctic

Precipitation : as a factor

- ① Soil porosity - High rainfall leaches away nutrient, making it less fertile. (Ex) Tropical Red soil
- ② Thaw and freeze - Precipitation in rock cracks expands and reduces the soil.  
(Ex) Clayey nature of black soil.
- ③ Low precipitation. Increases soil acidity (yellow soil)



Thus, temperature and precipitation remain two primary factors that determine soil properties.

4. श्वेत क्रांति (White Revolution) भारत के पश्चिमी भाग में सबसे सफल रही। श्वेत क्रांति की इस क्षेत्रीय सफलता के कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।  
 The White Revolution was most successful in the Western part of India. Discuss the factors for this regional success of the White Revolution.  
 (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें) 10 अंक  
 (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Vergheese Kurien led bulk milk production in Indian dairy industry, thus heralding white revolution in India.

Western India emerged as leader in milk and dairy production



Factors for regional success

- ① Land - plain land suitable for cattle (ex) Banni grassland)
- ② Labour - agricultural labourers in agri belt of Punjab took husbandary as secondary activity
- ③ Culture - historically North Indians in Punjab / Haryana remained dairy consumer.  
 (ex) evidence of milk consumption in Harappan civilisation)

- ① Vegetation - Fodder available  
due to grassland / short herb  
and thorny vegetation
- ② Temperature - hot and humid  
(with low rainfall) suitable for  
cattle life.
- ③ Market access - to urban areas  
of Delhi / Chandigarh / Ludhiana
- ④ Co-operatives - State policy of  
supporting collectivism
- ⑤ Case model → AMUL in Gujarat  
successful hub and spoke model
- ⑥ Infrastructure - for milk processing  
and packaging
- ⑦ Clean cattle sheds and women  
SHGs in processing
- ⑧ Capital investment - by state /  
private farmers and FPOs.

White revolution is presently  
diversifying from west towards  
central and south (e.g. NANDINI  
model in Tamil Nadu) - thus  
heralding white revolution 2.0

5. उत्तर-पश्चिम भारत में कृषि-आधारित खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों के स्थानीयकरण के कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।  
 (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें) 10 अंक  
 Discuss the factors for the localisation of agro-based food processing industries of North-West India.  
 (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Post green revolution of 1990's, North west India became a hotbed for agro processing industries like Patanjali, Nestle and Britannia.

Factors for localisation

① Availability of raw material - nearest agro belt of Punjab plains / UP / Bihar

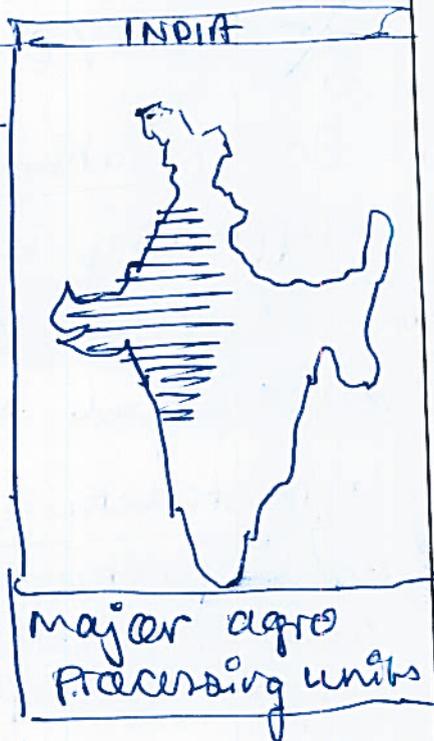
Ex) Punjab Potatoes and Gujarat FC5 Potato variety

↓  
 Procured by Pepsico for days

↓  
 established factories / processing units

② Land - plain area (unlike hilly north) aids development of infrastructure and supply chain.

③ Labour - from labour surplus states (unskilled) like Rajasthan,



Bihar / UP / Punjab.

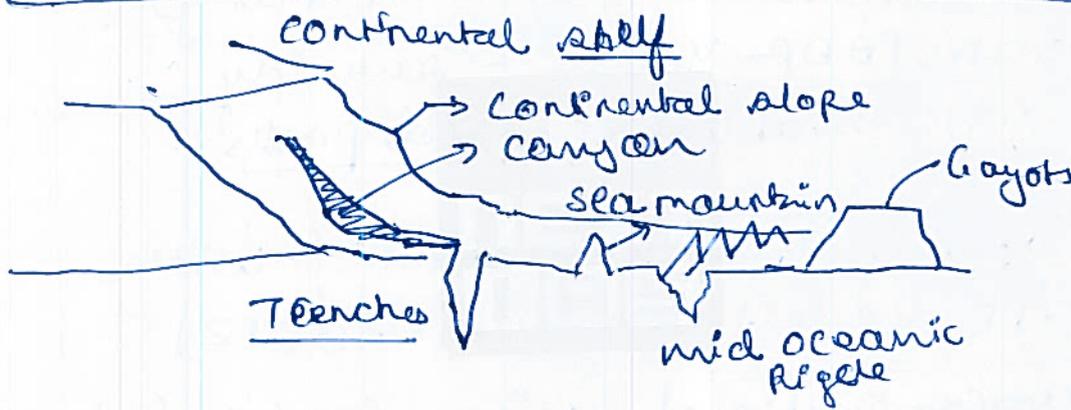
- ① Market - huge market in North west like urban areas of Delhi / Jaipur / Chandigarh catered by outlets.  
↳ Ports like Mumbai / Porbandar used for export.
- ② Govt Policy - co-operatives established (e.g. - Mother Dairy)  
↳ SAMPADA Yojana - subsidy for establishing food parks
- ③ Capital and investment - with FDI models in SEZ (SEEPZ)
- ④ Agglomeration - with food outlets, animal husbandry supply chains  
e.g. SAFAL units
- ⑤ Climate - moderate temperate climate prevents weather abnormalities (unlike north-east)

Further, food processing sector is a sunrise sector whose potential can be tapped with mega food parks and corporate farming.

6. महासागर तल का विन्यास भूवैज्ञानिक प्रक्रियाओं के बारे में आवश्यक जानकारी प्रदान करता है जिसने पृथ्वी की सतह को आकार दिया है। महासागर तल की प्रमुख विशेषताओं और समुद्र विज्ञान के अध्ययन में उनके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।  
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें) 15 अंक

The configuration of the ocean floor provides essential information about the geological processes that have shaped the Earth's surface. Discuss the major features of the ocean floor and their significance in the study of oceanography.  
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Worlds 70% of area under the Ocean is rich in its geological history and thus oceanography acts as a window to earth's past

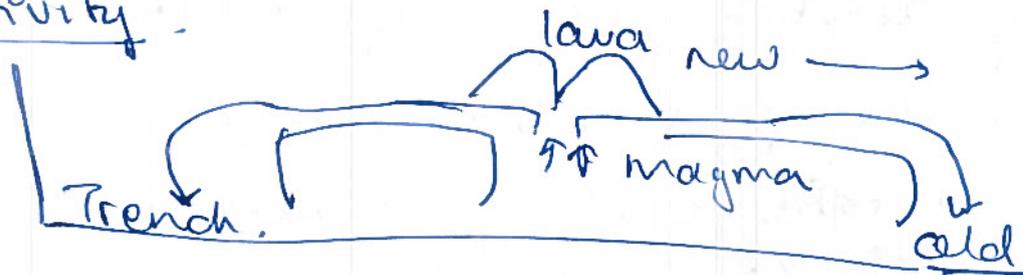


Oceanic configuration

Major features of oceanic floor :-

- ① Tectonic plate - Oceanic plate is of less depth but greater density. (converges and diverges)
- ② Magnetic lining - The alternate bands of magnetism shows change in earth magnetic alignment

- ③ Creation and destruction of crust - tectonic plates destruct on margins (Pacific Ring fire) and new crust originates from mid oceanic volcanic activity.



- ④ Varied Topography - High mountain chain, guyots, Trenches, canyons present on oceanic floor.  
Ex) Mariana Trench.

- ⑤ Mineral rich - Ocean floor is rich in mineral deposits like manganese nodules, copper, zinc, gold, sulphide.

- ⑥ Sedimentary fossils - present on ocean rocks (ex) fish skeletons and shell)

### Significance in Oceanography study

- ① Geological age of earth can be determined with marine study

- ② Aids in understanding  
Tectonic movements
- ② Pangaea and Pathalesa.
- ③ Proof of continental drift theory -  
by attesting presence of Trenches
- ④ Better preparedness - oceanic  
mountain chain earthquake prediction  
models for TSONAMI
- ⑤ Mineral extraction - configuration  
of oceanic shelf aids in oil well  
drilling and offshore project establishment
- ⑥ Properties of Interior of earth -  
gauged by mid-oceanic ridges  
lava formation.

Thus, ocean floor surveys are  
significant for better utilisation of  
resources [MATSYA 6000] - India's

manned submersible will further  
explore India's potential in  
oceanography.

7. भारतीय मानसून एक जटिल परिवटना है जो विभिन्न जलवायु कारकों से प्रभावित होती है। भारत में मानसूनी वर्षा की तीव्रता और वितरण को निर्धारित करने में समुद्री और वायुमंडलीय कारकों की भूमिका की आलोचनात्मक जाँच कीजिए।

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें) 15 अंक

The Indian monsoon is a complex phenomenon influenced by various climatic factors. Critically examine the role of oceanic and atmospheric factors in determining the intensity and distribution of monsoon rainfall in India.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India's south-east monsoon wind reversal brings a lot of moisture laden wind vapour that begin the monsoon season in India.

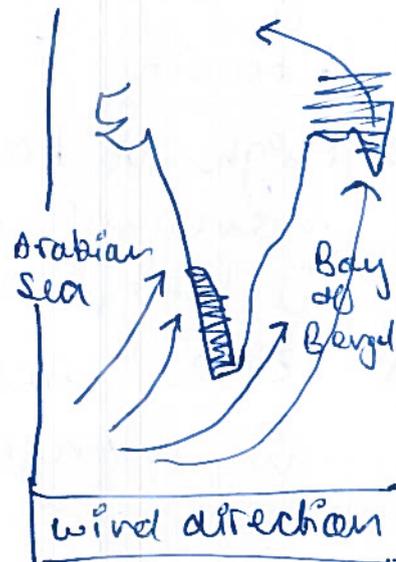
Monsoon is a matrix event that is influenced by oceanic, atmospheric and topographical factors

### Role of oceanic factors

① Determines Intensity :

↳ coastal areas - just near landfall receives high moisture / rain.

▣ - high rainfall area in western ghats



② Sea temperature

↳ High sea surface temperature creates potential for more evaporation (low pressure areas)

▣ Most intense rainfall in TROPICAL areas (more than  $26^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

As Bay of Bengal is more hotter (influx of river water) - it faces more cyclogenetic rainfall.

③ Distribution - SW monsoon winds bifurcates into 2 branches - Arabian and Bay of Bengal. Rainfall gets decreasing from first landfall uphill last.

Ex) Delhi / Punjab / Rajasthan - receives less rain (Inland)

### Role of Atmospheric factors

① Intensity -

↳ High to low pressure wind movement leads to greater rain in low pressure area.

Ex) ITCZ over northern plains in monsoon.

② Jetstreams

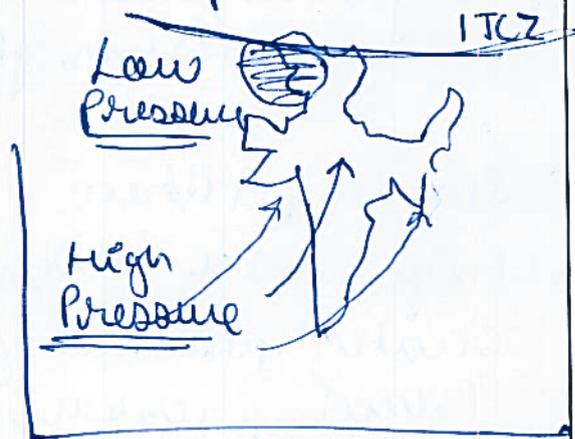
Western disturbances

in North West

brings rain in

winters from the Mediterranean

and central Asian region.



↳ El Niño / La Niña / Indian Ocean Dipole - Natural atmospheric phenomenon that alters rain pattern

↳ La Niña : High rain prediction in India.

① Distribution :

Shifting of pressure belts and ITCZ changes wind pattern

↳ Retreating monsoon / North east monsoon winds in Tamil Nadu

Role of Other factors

① Topography - funnel shaped Meghalaya hills.

② Climate Change - alters the onset and increases the intensity  
↳ cloud burst in Kerala

③ Landmass & ocean differential heating - for pressure gradient.

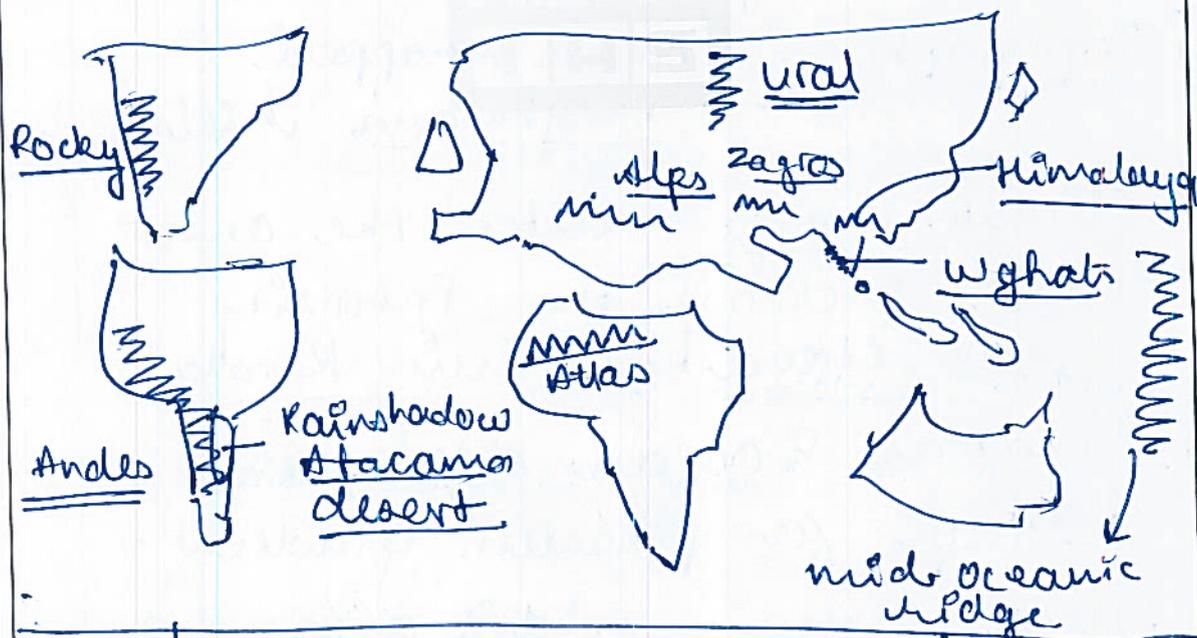
④ Local factors - urban areas → high aerosols → high rain intensity

Mission MAUSAM by India in a right way ahead to better predict / research rain patterns in South. Asia

8. दुनिया की प्रमुख पर्वत श्रृंखलाओं के संरेखण (Alignment of Major Mountain Ranges) का संक्षेप में उल्लेख कीजिए और स्थानीय मौसम की स्थिति पर उनके प्रभाव को उदाहरणों के साथ समझाएँ।  
 Briefly mention the alignment of major mountain ranges of the world and explain their impact on local weather conditions, with examples.  
 (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें) 15 अंक  
 (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Mountain ranges are uplifted landmasses that are formed due to tectonic shifts, faults or volcanic activity.

There are multiple mountain ranges that alters the local weather and climatology.



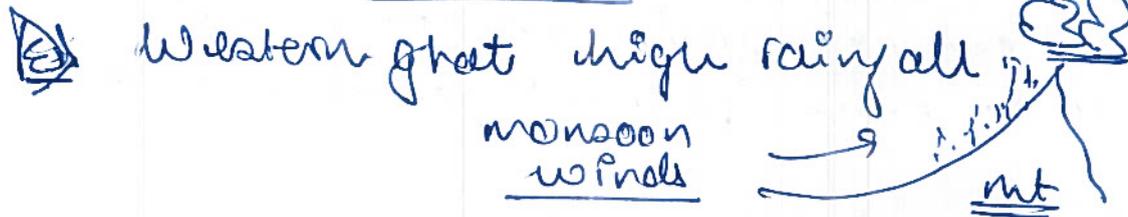
Various mountain ranges

Impact on local weather

① Precipitation

- leads to orographic rainfall on windward side and aridity

on the leeward side



### ② Local wind circulation

↳ mountains act as a barrier to air masses

① Rocky mt - block arctic air from descending into california - causing warmer winters.

### ③ Temperature Regulation

"High altitude causes temperature drop in microclimatic zones

① Himalaya: known as 3<sup>rd</sup> pole due to glaciers.

### ④ Cyclonic activity and storms

mt alignment alter cyclonic paths and pressure belt movement.

① Zagros mt - influence dust storms of the Middle East.

### ⑤ Climatic Barrier

High height prevents cold wind / warm dust storms to cross

Ex) Himalayas - prevent cold winds from Mongolia to enter India and thus prevent harsh winters.

### Q) Local flora and fauna

Topography of mountain determines Biodiversity

Ex) funnel shaped meghalaya hills attract winds → high rainfall (Mawsynram)



Underground mt ranges like mid oceanic ridge has varied corals and underwater fauna population.

Hence, there is a direct co-relation between topography of mountain and local weather.

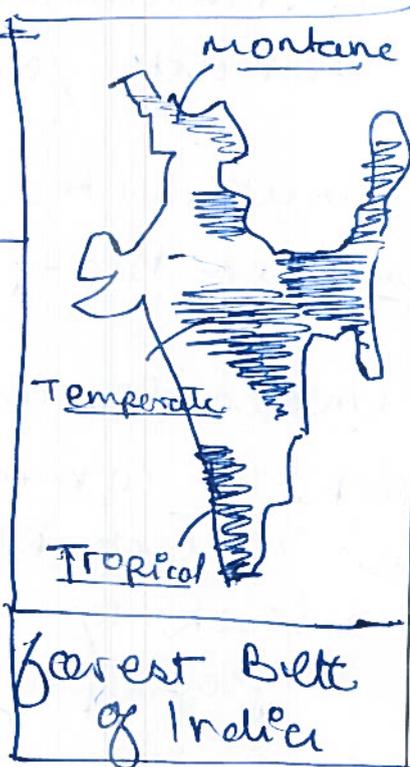
mountain ecosystem thus is crucial in mitigating climate change impact.

9. वन संसाधनों के प्रबंधन में भारत के सामने क्या चुनौतियाँ हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।  
 (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें) 15 अंक
- What are the challenges faced by India in the management of forest resources? Discuss the measures taken by the government to address these challenges.  
 (Answer in 250 words) 15

According to the recent State of Forest Survey Report 2023, India has 25.3% area under forest. However, efficient utilisation of forest resources remains a challenge.

Challenges faced by India

- ① Definition of forest - SC in TN Godavarman v. Union of India gave a broad definition of forest - yet not all under state protection due to undefined govt records.



- ② Diversion of forest land - towards mining (Niyamgiri) and agriculture (slash and burn of Tripura) threatens forest resources

- ③ Unclear jurisdiction - of Tribals  
ownership / state / centre over  
the resources.
- ④ Over exploitation of resources -  
Ex) Red Sandalwood in Andhra  
leading to smuggling
- ⑤ Climate change and disasters:  
Ex) Ultraband forest fires (Pine trees)  
destructs forest ecology
- ⑥ Unwarranted use of Bio-resources  
Ex) USA Bio-piracy case.
- ⑦ Under developed forest economy -  
lack of commercial infrastructure  
to collect Rubber plant liquid  
↳ lack of connectivity due to  
geography (Chicken neck)
- ⑧ Widespread deforestation  
25% of land contaminated  
with pollutants.

### Measures Taken by Government

#### ① Legal.

a) Forest Right Act - for

establishing collective rights  
and Tribal autonomy.

b) MFP for forest products (Non Timber objects)

### (A) Judicial

a) Not preventing forest diversion  
under ASI (fundamental duty)

b) Joint forest management  
committees established

### (II) Policy level

a) Supporting women SHGs in  
tribal Belt for utilisation of  
resources like medicinal plants

b) Environmental Impact Assessment  
(EIA) for projects + ecological  
sensitive area zonation (Kerala)

c) Classification of Reserved and  
Protected forest.

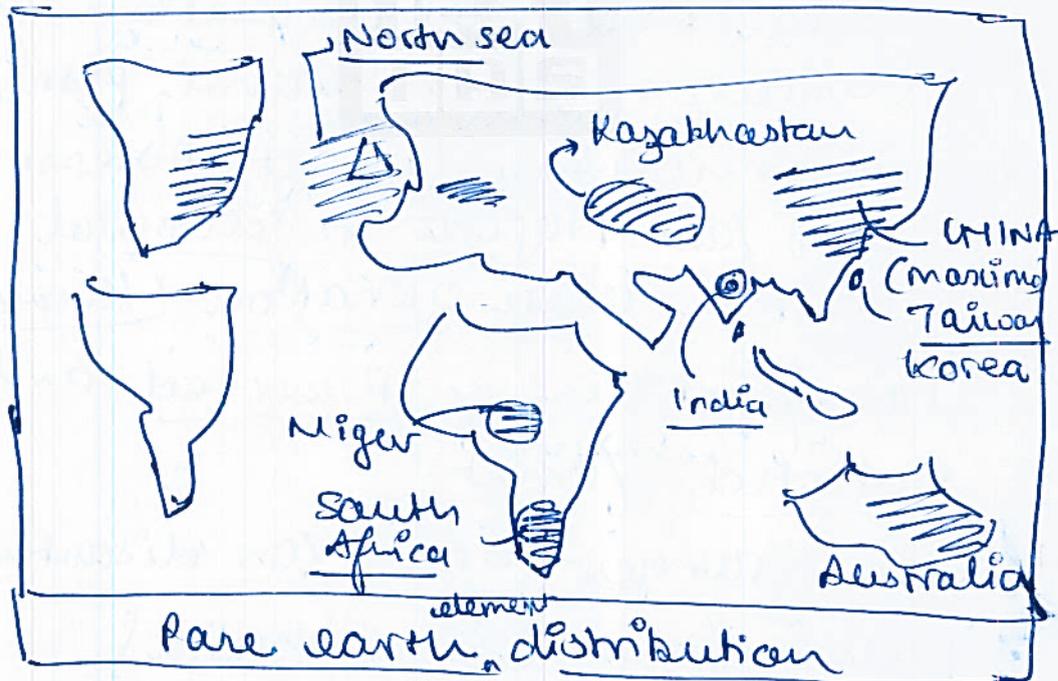
d) Forest ranger forces for disaster  
prevention (Starbhand)

Going ahead, forest resources must  
be utilised with Gandhian  
principle of trusteeship and  
sustainability to achieve our  
Panchamrit environmental goals

10. दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्वों (Rare Earth Elements) की बढ़ती माँग के साथ, उनका वितरण वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू बन गया है। दुनिया भर में दुर्लभ पृथ्वी तत्वों के वितरण, उनके उपयोग और उनके निष्कर्षण के पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।  
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें) 15 अंक
- With the growing demand for rare earth elements, their distribution has become a critical aspect of the global economy. Discuss the distribution of rare earth elements across the world, their uses, and the environmental impact of their extraction.  
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Rare earth metals are a set of 17 minerals that are economically and geologically very significant for human sustenance.

It is sparsely distributed across the globe.

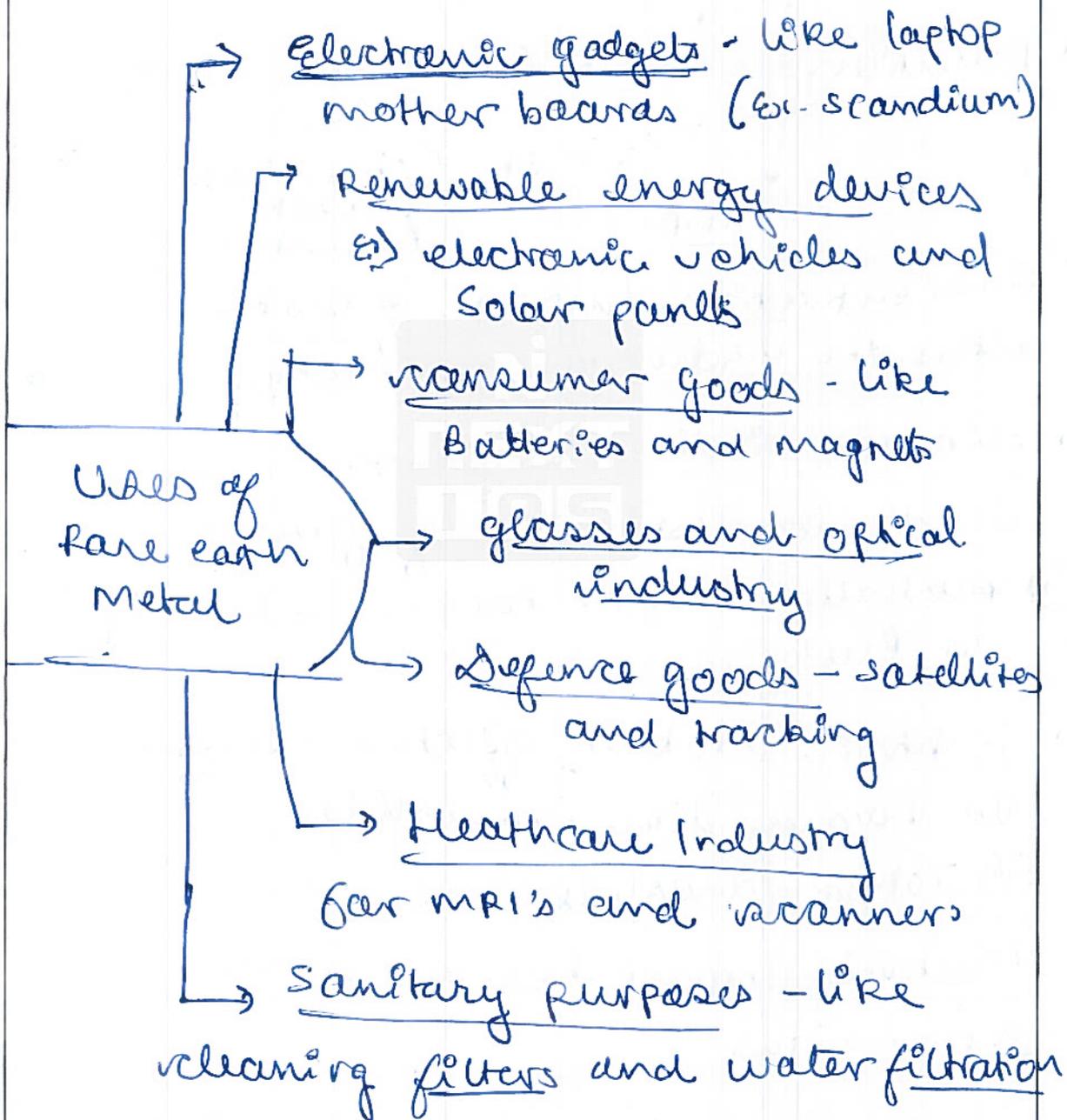


Distribution :

- ① China, Taiwan, Korea lead in rare earth mineral extraction
- ② Central Asia also has a lot

of potential reserves of lanthanides  
and neodymium.

③ Australia and USA also lead  
to mineral exploration



Hence, they are used in CRITICAL industries that makes their supply chain significant.

## Environmental Impact of extraction

- ① Land degradation - mining erodes surface soil and inhibits vegetation growth (deforestation)
- ② Pollution
  - AIR (mineral dust / CO<sub>2</sub>)
  - WATER (chemical leaching) downstream
  - LAND
- ③ Over extraction / usage of water - alters the hydrocycle of ecology.
- ④ Hinders biodiversity growth and leads to destruction of fauna.
  - Ex) Australia's deforestation → leading to bushfire
- ⑤ Tectonic stability affected - trigger to hazards like landslides
  - Ex) Tokyo landslide 2022
- ⑥ Negatively impact human health -
  - Ex) Bronchitis

Sustainable mineral ~~exploitation~~ usage in the need of the hour that can be realized with 3UAD / Mineral security Partnership (MSP).

**NEXT IAS**

---

*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**

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any pages from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

#### **DO'S**

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
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-

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

#### क्या करें-

1. कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें और उनका सख्ती से पालन करें।
2. QCA पुस्तिका के कवर पृष्ठ पर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना पंजीकरण नंबर और अन्य विवरण लिखें।
3. स्पष्ट और पठनीय तरीके से लिखें। खराब/अपठनीय लिखावट में न लिखें।
4. रफ नोट्स या गणना के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम दो खाली पृष्ठों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। रफ नोट्स को बाद में क्रॉस कर देना चाहिए।
5. यदि आप किसी कार्य को रद्द करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर अपना पेन चलाएं या उस पर "रद्द" लिखें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।
6. परीक्षा हॉल छोड़ने से पहले अपनी QCA पुस्तिका व्यक्तिगत रूप से निरीक्षक को सौंप दें।

### ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

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