

NEXT IAS

ADVANCED INTEGRATED MENTORSHIP

RECEIVED

06 NOV 2024

English Medium

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : AIM2516

Name of Candidate: DARSHANA SINGH Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Roll No. : AIM25GCA1018 Start Time 03:13 PM End Time.....

Date of Examination: 06/11/24 Medium : English ☒ Hindi ☐

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:

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Student Concerns / Query

1

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3

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.....**Evaluator's Feedback / Response**

1

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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. भारत में नृजातीय और सांस्कृतिक विविधता हमेशा एकता के सूत्र से बंधी रही है। भारत की सांस्कृतिक एकता में योगदान देने वाले प्रमुख कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

The ethnic and cultural diversity in India has always been bound by the thread of unity. Discuss the major factors that have contributed to the cultural unity of India.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

India is a diverse country in terms of ethnicity and cultures. The unique characteristics and rich heritage of Indian tradition are the contributing factors for maintaining unity in diversity in India.

Major factors that have contributed to the cultural unity of India :-

① Cultural heritage :- Existence of multiple religions and tolerance of faith is part of cultural history.
e.g. Islam, sindhi, parisi community in India.

② Nationalist movement :- A sense of fraternity against the colonial rule
e.g. Non cooperation movement and Khilafat

③ Constitutional provisions :- unique secular features of the Indian constitution provides rights to various religious communities.

e.g. Article 25-28, Right to Religious freedom

④ Festivals :- various festivals from diverse cultural groups have become part of Indian ethos.

e.g. Diwali, Eid-ul-Fitr, celebrated by everyone

⑤ Values :- various sects also promote values of brotherhood and oneness of religions

e.g. Sufism, Bhakti movement

Threats to cultural unity

- ① Communal riots, and hatred
- ② politicisation of religion
- ③ Regionalism, e.g. son of the soil movements

Respect for every faith, religion and ethnicity should be promoted to build a tolerant society

2. भारतीय समाज में सार्वजनिक और निजी जीवन में विरोधाभास जाति के उन्मूलन में एक बड़ी बाधा के रूप में कार्य करता है। औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

The dichotomy in public and private life in Indian society acts as a major barrier to the annihilation of caste. Justify. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Annihilation of caste was called upon by ~~the~~ Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in one of his speeches as a solution to caste hierarchy and graded inequality in the Indian society.

Dichotomy in public and private life as a barrier to annihilation of caste is -

① Article 17 abolishes the untouchability but around 40% villages still practice untouchability based on caste in India.

② Caste system is not merely a social structure but a mindset, which perpetuates caste inequality in India.

e.g.) separate tumblers system in schools

③ Segregated residential system in private life, also compartmentalises ~~the~~ the caste groups in India.

- ④ Inter-caste marriages only amount to less than 5% in India, which helps in perpetuating Caste in private life.
- ⑤ Matter of religious faith is considered a private affair and certain castes are denied entry into temples.
- ⑥ Even in public life, the occupational disabilities exist in Indian society.
e.g. 90% of manual scavengers belong to the SC/ST community.
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Steps that can be taken to remove these barriers

- ① NAMASTE scheme of the govt. for rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers
- ② Promotion of Inter-caste marriages as supported by Periyar during self respect movement
- ③ As per Ambedkar, positions should be based on examination.

Gandhiji said that caste based discrimination is like poison for our society, we should work towards its annihilation.

3. भारत में सांस्कृतिक विविधता के संदर्भ में, क्या हम दक्षिणी राज्यों को शेष भारत की तुलना में अलग सांस्कृतिक इकाई मान सकते हैं? अपने विचार की पुष्टि कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

In the context of cultural diversity in India, can we consider Southern states as distinct cultural units in comparison to the rest of India? ~~Substantiate~~ Substantiate your view.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Southern states claim a distinct Dravidian identity, which is cultural rich and diverse, however, it is a part of Indian Identity.

Distinct cultural identity of southern states:-

① Food :- The southern states have developed a distinct, food and flavor palette, leading to creation of cuisine which is distinct from their Northern counterpart.

② Dance :- The dance forms are rooted in ancient Sanskrit literature with minimum influence from other culture.

e.g.) Koodiyattam of Kerala, oldest Sanskrit dance form.

③ Music :- The Carnatic music and the use of instruments like Mridangam and veena is

predominant in Southern classical music as compared to Tabla and harmonium in Northern part

④ Dress :- The distinct identity also derives from specific dressing style, fabric (like silk) suited to the tropical climate.

e.g. dungi, distinct saree draping style.

⑤ Language :- Languages like Tamil and Telugu ~~derive from old Sanskrit~~ are closer to Sanskrit, which in North it is a mix of Hindi, Urdu, Arabic, Persian.

Routhern States as part of India not distinct unit

① Part of the Indian Subcontinent, hence having similar Cultural ethos.

② Network, transport and communication has led to import and export of culture as well.

Different states of India have diverse culture, but they are part of one unit, that is Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat.

4. मुख्यधारा के ज्ञान और सांस्कृतिक प्रणालियों की तुलना में जनजातीय ज्ञान प्रणालियों की विशिष्टता की जाँच कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Examine the uniqueness of tribal knowledge systems when compared with mainstream knowledge and cultural systems. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

The development of Traditional knowledge Digital library (TKDL) is a testament of the unique and rich tribal knowledge systems.

Uniqueness of Tribal knowledge system :-

- ① Method of sharing knowledge is through verbal stories and it is part of their tradition
- ② The content of knowledge is utilitarian and based on years of experience.
- ③ The knowledge is used to preserve and protect the community as well as their forest.
e.g.) sacred groves.

④ Mainstream knowledge systems are more formal, organised and systematic in nature, like school universities, etc., Tribal knowledge is more flexible and dynamic.

⑤ ~~Native~~ knowledge is not commercialised in Tribal system, unlike mainstream knowledge.

⑥ Tribal knowledge system is exoteric in nature, all type of knowledge is available to everyone, but ~~mainstream~~ mainstream systems focus on specialisation in one subject, e.g. Doctors, engineers.

Threats to Traditional Tribal knowledge

- ① Misuse by companies, for commercial purposes.
- ② Destruction of forest, and encroachment of forest land and their livelihood.

Biodiversity Act, 2002 should be strengthened to preserve Tribal knowledge system.

5. वैश्वीकरण के परिणामस्वरूप समांगीकरण की प्रवृत्ति ने भारत की स्थानीय संस्कृतियों को संरक्षित किया है और बढ़ावा दिया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Homogenisation tendencies as a result of globalization have preserved and promoted the local cultures of India. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

As per Anthony Giddens, Globalisation is the linking of world events in a manner that local events are also influenced by global events.

Homogenisation promoting and preserving the local cultures of India :-

- ① Innovation in the existing food items to incorporate the local culture.
e.g. McAloo Tikki, by McDonalds.
- ② OTT platforms have given way to resurrection of local cinema and culture.
- ③ It has also pushed for fusion in the dresses, music and dance.
e.g. Jeans + kurta

④ Traditional health systems like Ayurveda is being promoted at international fora as well.

⑤ International Yoga Day is a testament to resilience of local Cultural

⑥ The Significance of GI Tag has also help in identification, promotion and preservation of local culture.

e.g. Sharbati wheat of MP,
Its from Kannauj UP.
Chikankari kurta.

Homogenisation
as a threat
to local cultures
of India

① culture of fast
food and fast
fashion led to destruct-
ion of traditional handlooms.

② western values of consumerism
and materialism penetration in Indian
society

The homogenisation as a result of globalisation
is a double edge sword for our society.

6. समकालीन महिला आंदोलन ने पारंपरिक तरीकों से परे विविध दृष्टिकोणों को कैसे शामिल किया है? साथ ही, समकालीन महिला आंदोलन के अद्वितीय योगदान और चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक
- How has the contemporary women's movement encompassed diverse approaches beyond traditional methods? Also, highlight the unique contribution and challenges of the contemporary women's movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Contemporary women's movement is driven by liberal ideals and it is being supported by the new found financial ~~to~~ independence among women as well as Technological advancements in the society.

Diverse approaches of contemporary women's movement :-

- ① Social media = mass movements are being mobilised over social media platforms.
e.g. RCI Kar Rape case.
- ② Increased prevalence of 'all women' movements.
e.g. Shahen Bagh movement.
- ③ Representation of all genders, and fluid approach towards gender.

④ use of literary and narrative devices like novels, films, and documentaries to raise their voice
e.g. films like 'Tupac', 'The Great Indian Kitchen'

⑤ Intersectional approach of the feminist movement, i.e. focus on caste, class, gender, religion and the multidimensional impact on women.

e.g. Brahminical patriarchy concept.

unique contribution of contemporary women's movement

- ① Higher numbers of women participating in such movements
- ② Constitutional changes, like 33% reservation for women in assemblies
- ③ more rights for women, e.g. maternity leave extended to 26 weeks

④ A platform for expression, and
bringing out oppression that was
earlier concealed in the society.

e.g. #metoo movement.

⑤ A sense of empowerment, self-
determination that is being developed
among women.

e.g. Role models like Saina Nehwal,
Phogat sisters.

⑥ Entry of women in unconventional
jobs e.g. Metro drivers

Challenges of
women's movement

① Different section of
women are not equally
represented,
e.g. Dalit women are left
out.

② Pink collarisation of jobs,
glass ceiling and sticky
floors.

③ Lack of a unified leadership for the
overall movement

④ suppressed demands in Patriarchal society.

The contemporary feminist movement has
challenged the notions of patriarchal
society, and gave hope for more equal and just society.

7. जाति जैसी सामाजिक संस्थाओं पर डिजिटल क्रांति का मिश्रित प्रभाव पड़ा है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरण देते हुए इन प्रभावों का वर्णन कीजिए।
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

There has been a mixed impact of the digital revolution on social institutions like Caste. Describe these impacts while giving relevant examples.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The Industrial Revolution 4.0 along with the coming of digital revolution has impacted the age old social institution like Caste; which ^{is} multidimensional and mixed in its character.

Positive impact of Digital Revolution on Caste

- ① Awareness against Caste based inequality through social media platforms.
e.g.) All India Dalit Federation's social media handle.
- ② The occupational segregation is also reducing and the jobs are based on the skills and achievements of the individual.
- ③ Notion of purity and pollution are considered old fashioned in the digital age.

- ④ In the digital age, Social status is determined by wealth, and power yielded by the individual.
- ⑤ Assertion of caste identity through publication of journals.
e.g. > 'Castality' by Suraj Yengde.
- ⑥ The exploitation and oppression done by other caste is not hidden even in the rural settings.
e.g. > Nathuram rape case.
- ⑦ Education has become more accessible for people belonging to all castes, which also increased employment opportunities.
- ⑧ use of Digital public Infrastructure to benefit the vulnerable section of the society.
e.g. > Aamg app, Public Financial Management services (PFMS)

Negative impact of digital revolution on caste :-

- ① Dissemination of fake news in the society, may lead to mob lynching.
- ② Spread of dominant caste views also done through social media.
- ③ The digital divide between urban and rural centres adversely impact the lower caste communities.
- ④ ^{Alleged} use of social media to mobilise people on the basis of caste, even during elections.

Digital technology should be handled with care and regulated to protect the interest of all communities in the society.

8. सामाजिक रूप से वंचित प्रमुख समूह कौन-से हैं? भारत में इन समूहों के सामाजिक सशक्तिकरण के लिए मौजूद प्रमुख संवैधानिक और कानूनी प्रावधानों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are the major socially disadvantaged groups? Enumerate the major constitutional and legal provisions for the social empowerment of these groups in India.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Socially Disadvantaged groups are those section of people who face social exclusion based on their caste, class, ethnicity, Gender, religion, or physical disabilities.

Major socially disadvantaged groups:-

① Based on caste :- ~~the~~ Castes that belong ^{to} the lower hierarchy in the system
e.g. Dalits, Tribals

② Based on Religion :- minority religious groups also belong to the category.
e.g. Discrimination against muslims.

③ Based on Gender :- Due to patriarchal society, women and transgenders also belong to this group.

④ Based on class :- People falling below the poverty line also loose out on the social security and belong to the disadvantaged group.

⑤ Based on physical disabilities :-
As per last census 2% individuals suffer from physical disability and the inaccessibility of various services also makes them socially disadvantaged.

Constitutional & legal provisions for Social empowerment of these groups :-

① Article 17, reservation of seats in educational institutions and public employment for scheduled castes and Tribes.

② Prevention of Atrocities act.

③ for religious minorities → (a) Article 25-28,
(b) cultural and educational rights.

④ for Gender based disadvantages → (a) Transgender Act, 2019
(b) reservation of seats for women in assemblies, and local bodies

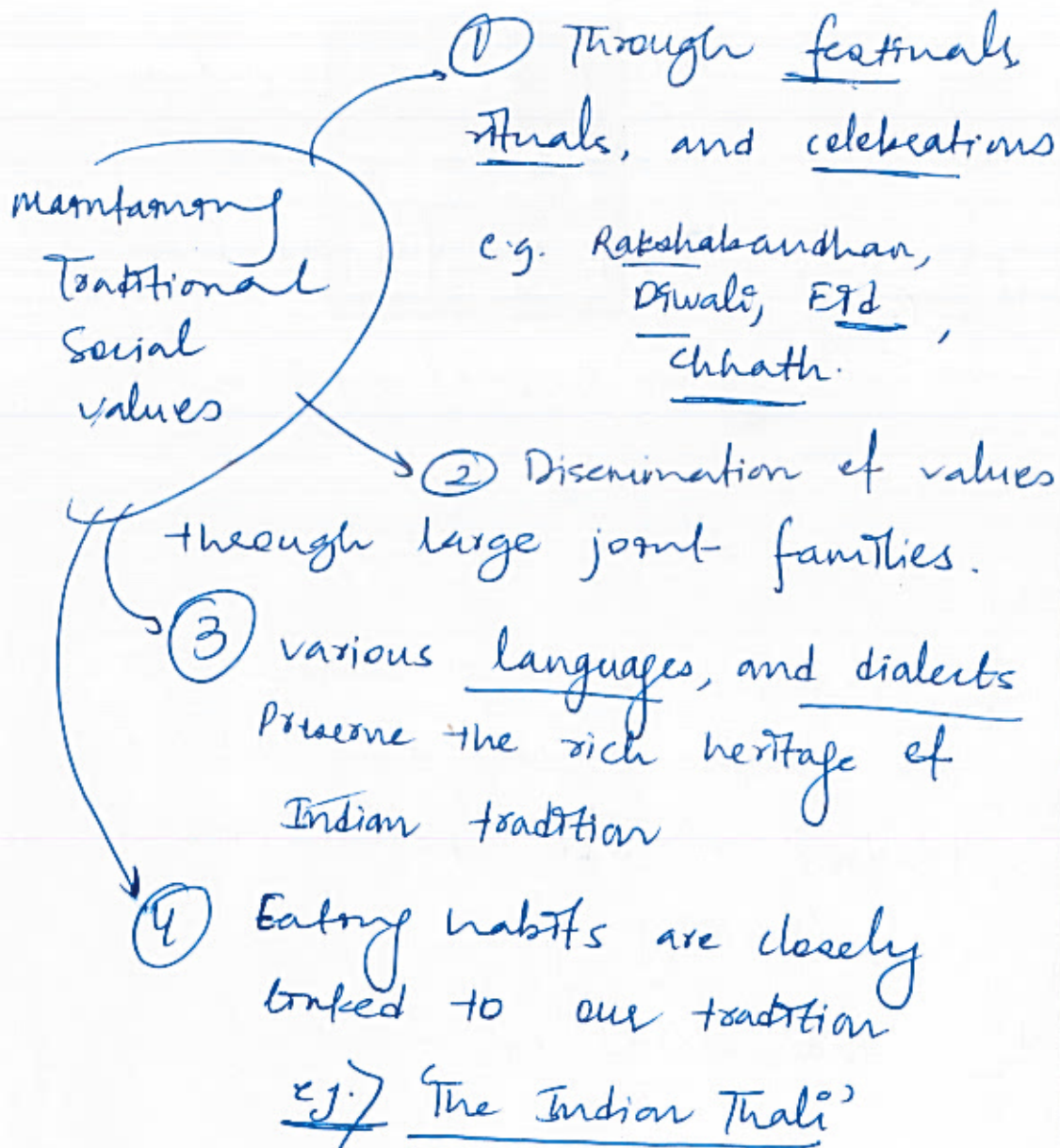
⑤ for class based disadvantage → (1) National food Security Act
(2) Jal Jeevan mission for clean drinking water.

⑥ for physical disability → (1) Sugamya Bharat Abhiyaan
(2) ~~②~~

concrete steps are required to improve the position of socially disadvantaged groups to realise the vision of Amrit Kaal.

9. भारतीय समाज पारंपरिक सामाजिक मूल्यों में निरंतरता कैसे बनाए रखता है? इसमें हो रहे परिवर्तनों को गिनाएँ।
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक
- How does Indian society maintain continuity in traditional social values? Enumerate the changes taking place in it.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Traditional social values of the Indian society form its soul, however various factors are leading to changes in the society.



⑤ Through literature, arts, films,
the traditional is continued.

e.g. classical dance, theatre forms.

⑥ Kinship system via ^{the} caste system
also perpetuates the traditional
values.

Changes in Tradition

① urbanisation, changing the
values from community
based to more individualistic

② prevalence of western culture
in society.
e.g. Halloween celebration

③ Negative values or social evils
like caste system are also changing
leading to more equality in
society.

④ Independence of women

↳ ⑤ Changes in the family structure from joint to Nuclear as well as change in functions, i.e. less interpersonal interaction.

The modernising changes should be accepted as far as they are rational and do not homogenise the diverse Indian culture.

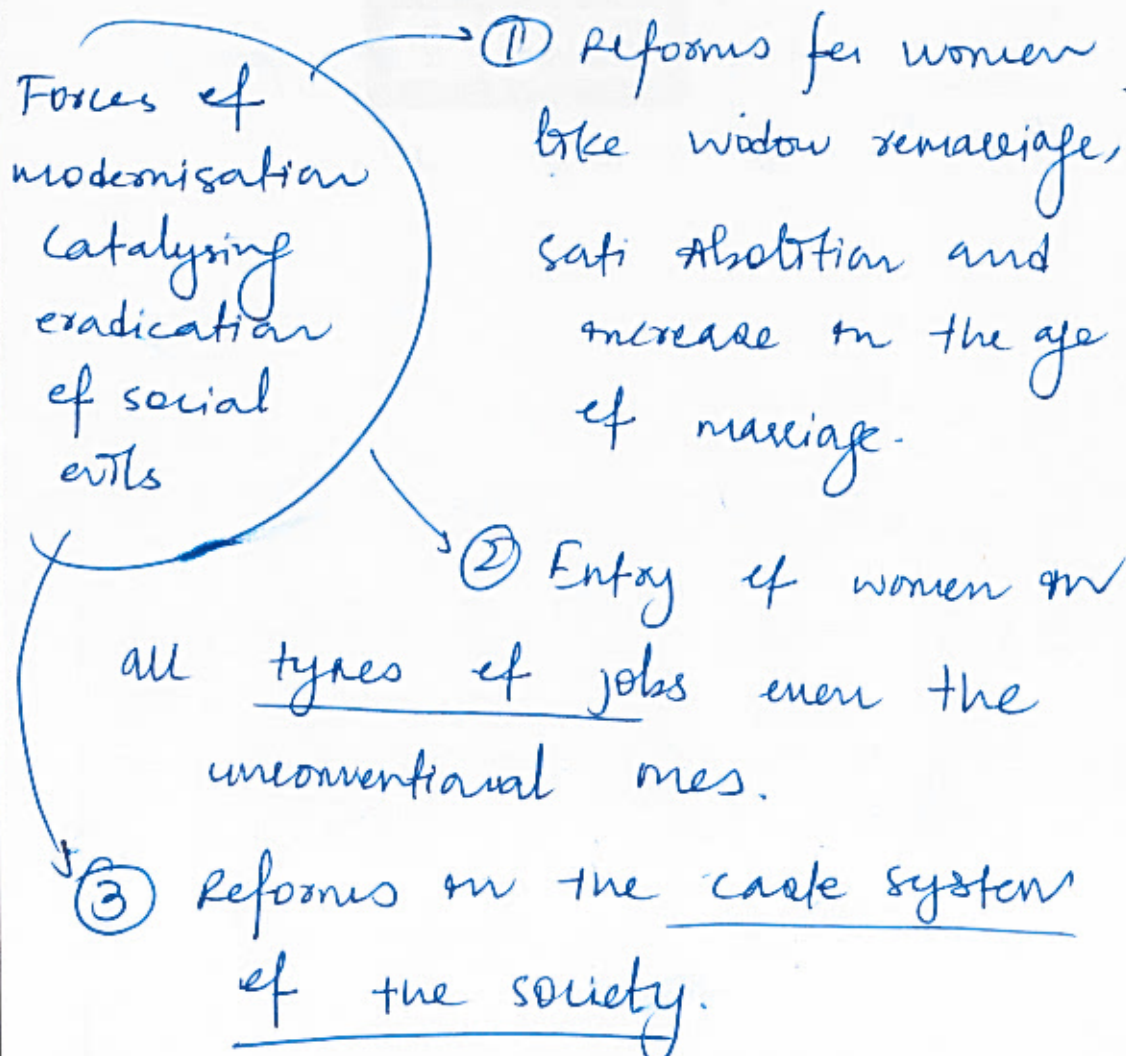
10. क्या आपको लगता है कि आधुनिकीकरण की ताकतें, जिन्होंने भारतीय समाज में सामाजिक बुराइयों के उन्मूलन को प्रेरित किया, ने हमारे सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों और लोकाचार को भी खतरे में डाल दिया है?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Do you think that the forces of modernization that catalyzed the eradication of social evils in Indian society have also threatened our cultural values and ethos?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Since the social Reform movement of the early 19th century, forces of modernisation have catalysed the eradication of social evils, but also pose a threat to our cultural values and ethos:



④ Introduction of liberal ideals
like Democracy, Liberty, equality
and Fraternity.

⑤ Rationalisation of religious
principles and eradication
of the stereotypes, blind
faith.

⑥ Liberal form of economy

Threat to
our cultural
values and
ethos

① Running after
allopathic and western
medicine, despite
Ayurveda and Yoga.

② Traditional family
of jointness is also
vanishing.

③ modernisation has also led to atomisation of the individuals.

④ prevalance of consumerist and materialist values of the west.

⑤ The harmony and balance with nature that was deeply rooted in Indian ethos is giving way to destruction of forest and pollution.

The values should be judged on their rationality and not based on whether they are traditional or modern in nature.

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS

Space for Rough Work

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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/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

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

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

क्या करें-

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

ऑनलाइन सुविधा का लाभ उठाने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए विशेष अनुरोध

1. QCA पुस्तिका को ठीक से स्कैन करें। हम चाहेंगे कि आप स्कैनिंग के लिए कैमस्कैनर ऐप (CAM SCANNER) का प्रयोग करें। (यह कोई प्रमोशन नहीं है)।
2. कृपया QCA पुस्तिका को पर्याप्त रोशनी में स्कैन करें। कम रोशनी में स्कैन की गई पुस्तिकाएं, उनके मूल्यांकन की गुणवत्ता को बाधित कर सकती हैं।
3. स्कैन के दौरान छाया वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ/पीडीएफ को फिर से स्कैन किया जाना चाहिए। कृपया सुनिश्चित करें कि आपके द्वारा अपलोड की गई पीडीएफ यथा संभव स्पष्ट हो।
4. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को अपना विवरण पहले पृष्ठ पर देना चाहिए और मैक्रो टिप्पणियों के लिए अगला पृष्ठ खाली छोड़ दें। यह समझना चाहिए कि उत्तर स्कैन की गई पीडीएफ में पृष्ठ नंबर 3 से शुरू होना चाहिए।
5. QCA पुस्तिका का उपयोग नहीं करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्नपत्र के अनुसार उत्तर के अनुक्रम का पालन करना चाहिए।
6. कृपया स्कैन किए गए संस्करण में उत्तर के अनुक्रम और कुल पृष्ठों की संख्या की जाँच करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि यह उसी के भौतिक संस्करण के अनुरूप है।