∏EXT I∏S

MTS CSE 2025

— (To be filled by candidate) —

TEST CODE :
(Please write test code printed on Question Paper)

TEST NO. : 15

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

Roll No.: MT25P7MR057 .... Start Time 3:30 .... End Time 5:00 pm.

Date of Examination: 21ᵗʰ November 2024 .... 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: ....

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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.

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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।

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REMARKS: ....

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Student Concerns / Query	Evaluator's Feedback / Response
1	1 ....
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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. भारत में नृजातीय (ethinic) और सांस्कृतिक विविधता सदैव एकता के सूत्र में बंधी रही है। भारत की सांस्कृतिक एकता में योगदान देने वाले प्रमुख कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए।   (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक
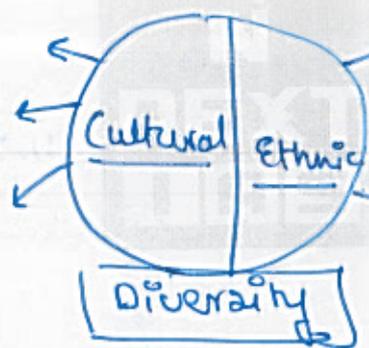
The ethnic and cultural diversity in India has always been bound by the thread of unity. Discuss the major factors that have contributed to the cultural unity of India.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Jawahar Lal Nehru in the book 'Discovery of India' quoted that 'India is a diverse nation that is woven together with strong yet invisible threads

Ethnic and cultural diversity is one of that thread of unity.

festivals → tribal lineages (more than 3000)
Religion ← Cultural | Ethnic
linguistic ←   → ethnic familial ties (kubi/ meit)
Diversity

Factors contributing to cultural unity

① **Historical unity**
   (1.1) India cosmopolitan society since invasions / migration
   Ex) Ashoka's Tolerant policies
   (1.2) Tradition of Vasudev Kutumbakam (acceptance of all)

② **Geographical unity**
   Inspite of subregional cultures -

there is Pan-Indian connectivity with transport and Internet

Ex) Kashi-Tamil Sangam celebration

(B) **Legal & constitutionalism**

(3.1) constitution provides for secularism (A-25) and liberalism in welfare state

(3.2) Uniform civil code (in goa) and uniform laws.

(C) **Societal values & Tolerance**

(4.1) values ingrained by education.
   Ex) Celebrating Eid and Diwali

(4.2) Religious tolerance
   Ex) Phool wali Yatra in Delhi

(4.3) Amalgation of unique local identity within larger Indian identity. Ex) Indian cricket supported by all-cultures.

This 'unity in Diversity' in India's rich heritage. Unlike western societies, India's diversity must be leveraged as an asset for future growth.

2. भारतीय समाज में सार्वजनिक और निजी जीवन में द्वंद्व जाति के उन्मूलन में एक प्रमुख बाधा के रूप में कार्य करता है। विवेचना 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

Karl Marx described caste as the "major impediment" of growth in India as it stratifies the society based on birth and reduces mobility.

While public life might embrace annihilation of caste (Ex-untouchability as a crime under A-17), but private life (attitude) might be intolerant

<u>Dichotomy of Public and Private</u>

In Public caste has become anonymous and invisible - specially in urban areas.

↳ greater education has led to dalit empowerment.

↳ greater economic opportunity led to economic mobility

↳ affirmative action for political empowerment (Dalit = 16% population)

Yet → In private sphere, discriminat

continues

e) Dalit man in Jharkhand forced
   to get down from the horse
   in his wedding.

⤷ Private attitude still can be
   conservative.

e.g) Inter caste marriages - only ≤ 6%

[In Private] — even though urban classes
have treated caste as anonymous,
yet in Public — SC's (95%) are
employed in [manual scavenging].

⤷ In Public — they represent less
   than 10% of the public officials

Public sphere	Way Ahead →	Private sphere
• Zero tolerance to discrimination		• greater literacy
• Implement laws IN SPIRIT		• societal awareness of dalit atrocity.
		• Role of NGO & civic society (e.g. Breakthrough)
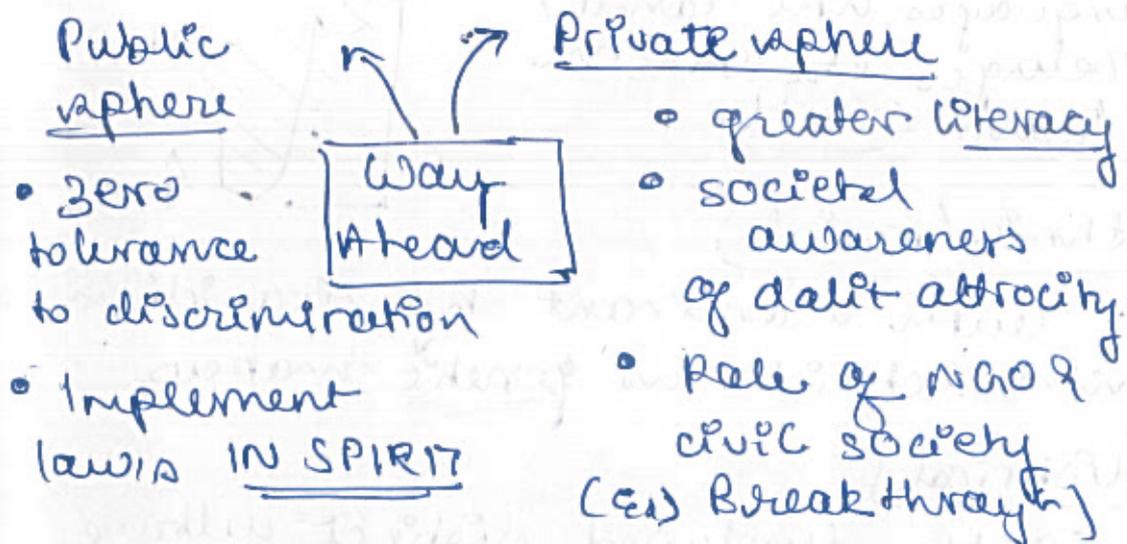
Social justice must break the
dichotomy of public and private
for a fair and egalitarian society

3. भारत में सांस्कृतिक विविधता के संदर्भ में, क्या हम दक्षिणी राज्यों को शेष भारत की तुलना में विशिष्ट सांस्कृतिक इकाई मान सकते हैं? अपने विचारों की पुष्टि करें। (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 your view.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

" India is a subcontinent, masquerading as a _country_ "

The bountiful diversity of India is evident in varied cultural preference of North and south.

North - South as distinct cultural unit

① [Linguistic]
└→ Dravidian culture languages like Tamil / Telugu etc varied from north

② [Ethnic (racial)]
└→ south dominant by dravidian characteristic in genetic makeup.

③ [Historical]
└→ south developed distinct culture Ey Vijaynagar Gopuram and Chola Navy

④ [economic]
└→ people mostly rely on port based service / fishing / IT / manufacturing while north on agriculture

① Festivals and attire.

   ↳ Onam / Pongal celebrated
      differently with famous local
      traditional attire like Dhoti.

   ↳ Prefer Rice as dominant food /
      fish unlike North ie wheat
      dominant.

Not as distinct units

Although varied in cultural
preference, they still share similarity:

 ① Vaishnaivism and Shaivism
    (Ex:- Rameshwaram = GharDham)

 ② Common colonial past and
    Independence struggle

 ③ Political unity and constant
    north south integration.

Thus, while ~~Holy~~ North and
South have distinct culture,
they both are a part of Pan-Indian
united umbrella culture.

   Convergence as seen in
movies like Devara and festivals
like Kashi Tamil Sangam proves
the cosmopolitanism of India

4. भारतीय समाज के भीतर बहुलवाद को बढ़ावा देना राष्ट्र निर्माण के प्रयास में कैसे योगदान देता है?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

How does fostering pluralism within Indian society contribute to the endeavour of nation-building? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

India is a mother of languages, parent of legends, grand parent of Traditions and great grand parent of cultural heritage — Mark Twain

India's plurality is a ~~BANE~~ BOON to India's nation building

(Pluralism in Nation Building)

① Cultural → leads to spurt in Tourism
         Eg> Buddhist circuit
        ↳ Leads to distinct cultural production
         Eg> GI Tags

② Linguistic → more than 1,20,000 languages - aids in mother tongeu education
        ↳ Boost local identity (Bodoland)

③ Religious → home to almost all religion
                ↓
Induces Tolerance in society unlike western Racial discrimino

③ geographical → varied geographical
location like sea/
mountain leads to
distinct Local economy
↳ specialised Inter-India and
Intra state trade ties
Ed Himalayan salt ⇌ Kerala
clove.

④ Human → with pluralistic
resource   society, India
can leverage connection
with diaspora and further its
soft Power   Ed YOHA/ Ayurveda
in G-20

lack of   ↖   ↗ Regionalism.
unity   (manipur
(Hindi belt ┌─────────────┐ riots)
US. South   │ Impediments │
issue   │   'to   │
over   │ Pluralism   │
languages)   └─────────────┘
          ↙   ↘ communalism
    Lack of   (Delhi riots 2020)
economic unity (ill-connectivity)
              with NE India
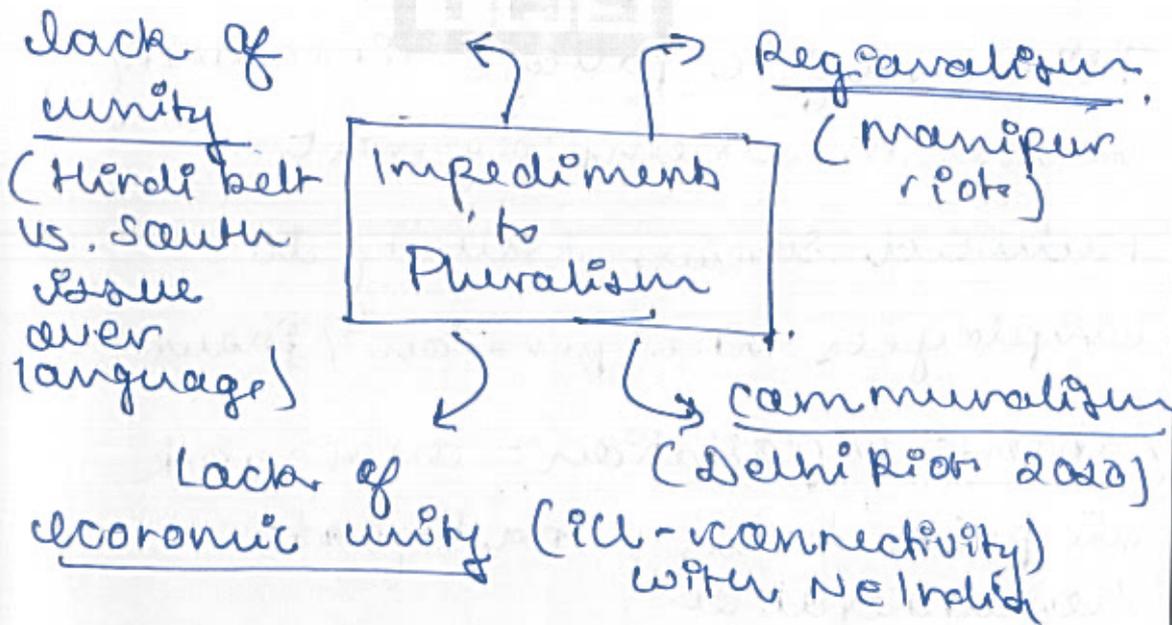
Pluralism is the building block
of India's growth story and
must be fostered with societal
cohesion and tolerance

5. उभरती हुई गिग अर्थव्यवस्था के कारण श्रमिक वर्ग को जिन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उनकी बदलती हुई प्रवृत्ति पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the changing nature of problems the working class is facing due to the emerging gig economy. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Gig economy refers to informal, platform based employement which is quick and non-permanent.

Economic survey 2022-23 envisages growth of gig economy to more than $500 bn industry by 2030.

[Impact on working class]

① Hire and fire policy - increasing seasonal unemployement

② Reduced social security to employees like pension / Insurance

③ Labour exploitation - over-work in peak hours, Inadequate remunneration.

④ Zomato / swiggy low wage protest in Bengaluru

⑤ Inadequate focus on gender policy - inflexibility with

women workers

Eg) Yesmadam app accused of
'too wage cut in holidays.

⑤ Increased migration - g
workers in urban cities without
adequate living condition.
Eg) Rising food inflation in cities

⑥ Poor grievance redressal
mechanism - due to illiteracy
and digital portal technical lags.
Eg) Ola worker : delay in wages
due to Technical error.

⑦ Untimely work - impacting
family ties and relation

measures
to be
taken

→ Code on social security
  for informal economy

→ Model law on gig
  workers. for states

→ Increase accountability
  on gig platforms
  (safe harbour can be remo-
              ved)
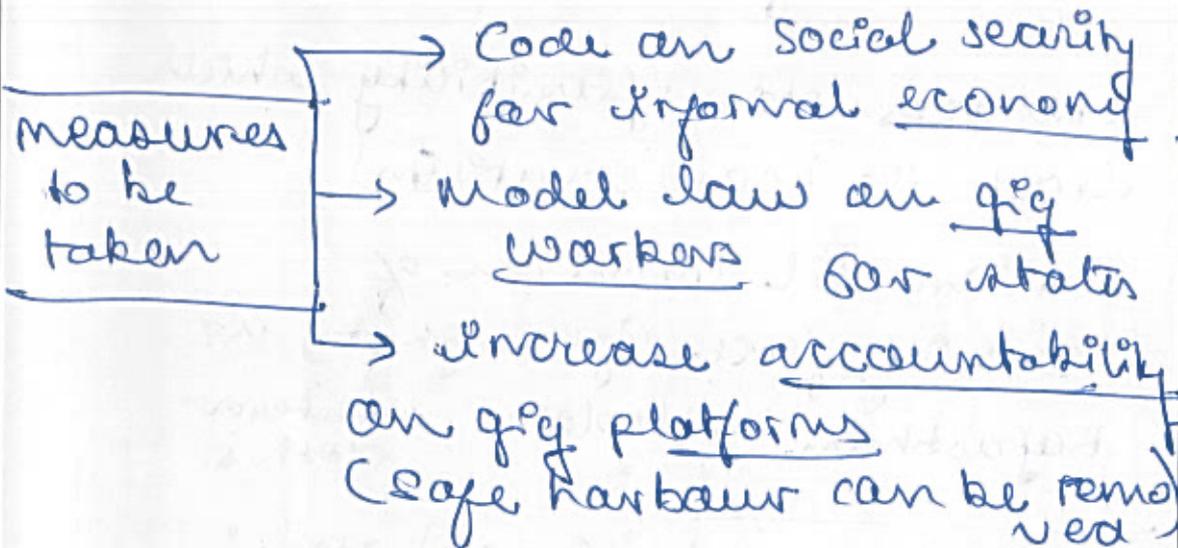
Changing trends require societal
evolution with adequate reforms
led by state.

6. हमारे समाज में परंपराएं परिवर्तन में बाधा क्यों डालती हैं? प्राचीन पारंपरिक प्रथाओं के विरुद्ध सामाजिक कानून किस हद तक सहायक हो सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Why do traditions in our society impede change? To what extent can social legislation be instrumental against old customary practices? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Customs and traditions must be like a [flowing river] If it stagnates, it can impede change and grows weeds of status quo outlook.

[Traditions → impeding change]

① Rooted in historical outlook - accepted [uncritically].

④ caste system : tradition of untouchables to live on outskirts of settlement.

⑤ Endures Non-flexibility which leads to [conservatism]

② Patriarchial Tradition of covering face (ghunghat) in Rajasthan - deplores western clothes.

③ [Fear of non-obedience] and pollution of culture by external values.

Eg) Hindu conservative groups
like RSS opposition to
christian missionaries.

(4) Cultural dominance achieved
by Traditions
Eg) Brahmanical dominance in
temples : do not allow entry
of backward caste.
(Guruvayur temples).

(5) Political and economic reasons
Eg) Kumbh mela / Diwali cracker
industry.

(6) Cultural pride - leads its
chauvanism and intolerance.
Eg) Assam tribal traditions
conservation led to protests.

social legislations as instruments
against old practices.

(1) Elements of success
Legislation like - Dowry prohibition
Act and widow re-marriage Act
led to women empowerment.

② Judicial interventions in <u>sabrimala</u> issue and <u>Jallikatu</u> also shows attainment of <u>social</u> <u>mobility</u>.

③ SC/ST prevention of <u>attrocities</u> act has convicted more than 2000 perpetrators.

<u>Lacunae</u>

ⓐ Laws not implemented in <u>SPIRIT</u>. ⤳ Child marriages continue (10 crore)

ⓑ Not able to bring <u>social</u> revolution

ⓒ Stigma around menstruation

ⓓ Lack of <u>public</u> participation and <u>legal</u> awareness

ⓔ Marital rape yet not illegal

ⓕ Non <u>adherance</u> - bursting crackers led to pollution

Social legislations must be <u>supplemented</u> with popular <u>consensus</u>, <u>societal awareness</u> and value education for scientific outlook.

7. 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 भी 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

The 4ᵗʰ wave of feminism have brought varied approaches to counter patriarchy in all forms.

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            ┌────────────────────────┐
            │ Traditional methods    │
            │ of womens movement     │
            └────────────────────────┘
     ↓              ↓              ↓              ↓
  Trade        satyagraha    legal measures    rallies
 unianism        and          (AIWA)           and
  [UK]         Protest                          public.
            (&) Ricketing)                     showcasing
                                               (In France)
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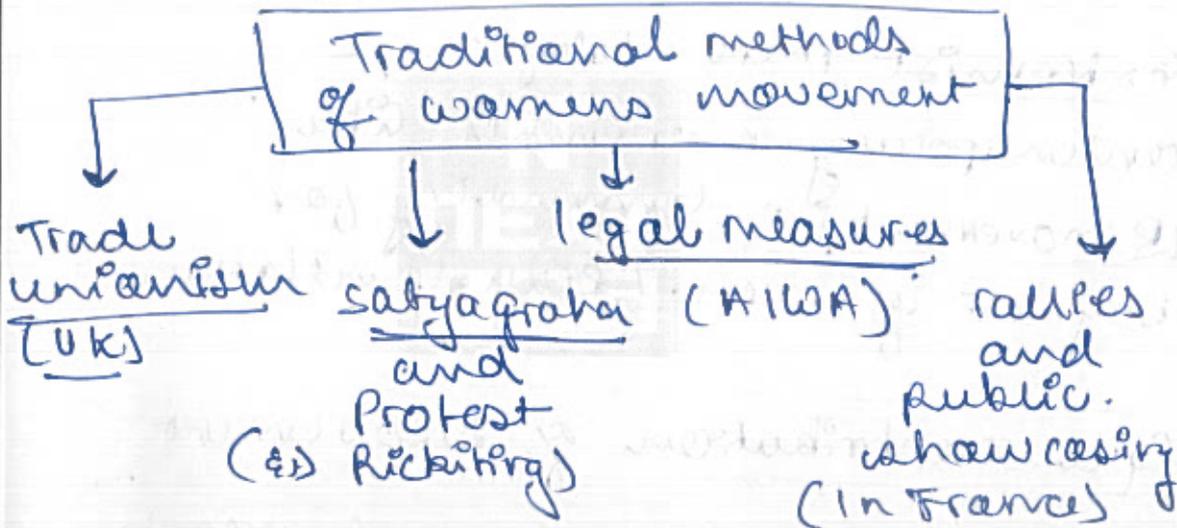
Contemporary women movement has adopted new methods to amplify the voice of women :-

① Social media Activism :
   #Metoo led to huge media support across globe.

② Legal measures - by assuming position of power.
   (s) Angela Markel reforms for women

thus bringing change via law.

③ Active civil society support -
Naga mother peace association
led to. the Indo-naga peace accord

④ Environmental feminism -
Women movements focus on
sustainability and motherhood.

⑤ Extremist methodologies -
contemporary movements like
[4B movement] - demanding for
boycott of men / sexual relation

Unique contribution of Movement

① Greater participation and reach
to the vulnerable.
e.g) Rural women led initiatives
in India like MAKAAM

② Localized issues amplified
e.g) SHG's in Kerala led literacy
campaigns

③ Education and health focused
reforms
e.g) SEWA awareness campaigns

(a) going beyond patriarchy — includ
ing issues like LGBTQIA+ and
intersectionality of Racial discri-
mination (Oprah Winfrey)

Challenges
of
Movements

→ leadership by men
but inadequate
participation of men

→ urban centric
issues taken up
(Rural witchcraft
not overlooked)

→ small community
of supporters

overshadowed by 'Not all
men' and men right activist
(Red line campaign)

lack of state support to movement
ex) Saudi Arabia women activist
killed for not wearing burkha

Women movements must not
be adhoc but sustained for
long till society ensures JUSTICE
for all

8. महामारी ने शिक्षा के परिदृश्य को कैसे बदल दिया है, और इन परिवर्तनों का शिक्षण विधियों और सीखने के परिणामों (learning outcomes) पर क्या दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव हो सकता है?   (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

How has the pandemic reshaped the landscape of education, and what long-term effects might these changes have on teaching methods and learning outcomes?

                          (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

COVID-19 pandemic has brought a revolution in the landscape of education by making it hybrid and distant.

Means of re-shaping education

① Online education
   ⟶ became new normal with Zoom classrooms

② Remote sources of specialization of reputed university. now accessible to all
   ⟶ Harvard diploma courses

③ Moving beyond Rote learning—OBE (open book examinary) check mental abilities and critical thinking.

④ Multiple options — with NEP

2020, multiple entry and exits
and credit banks have given
greater freedom of choice

④ Vocational skills — like AI /
   Big data analysis now mainstream
   ed

⑤ Teacher Training and re-skilling
   with new trends.

Long term impact on?

   a) Teaching methods :-

   ① more usage of online tools
      and videos for understanding

   ② Guru-shishya parampara
      undergoing change — poor
      social connect with student

   ③ Generalised teaching — Kan
      lead to no focus on unique
      needs of children

   ④ Poor interaction and social
      skill inculcation

   ⑤ group project in school =
      social cohesion

① <u>Re-skilling</u> - according to
21st century

② <u>Learning outcomes</u>

   ① Trend of <u>Static studying</u> -
    ie no focus in <u>online classes</u>
    can deter outcomes

   ② Vocational Training - <u>can</u>
    enhance skilling (USER)

   ③ Value education can face
    setback in hybrid mode.

   ④ <u>Diversity in learning</u> -
    Improve pedagogy

NEP 2020 must ensure that
we find "<u>opportunity in chaos</u>)"
with <u>hybrid model</u> becoming
new normal, education
must be made - accessible,
vocational and value
centric for achieving <u>SDG-4</u>

9. भारत के संदर्भ में नृजातीय पहचान संघर्ष के उभार के पीछे के कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और देश के सामाजिक ताने-बाने पर उनके निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए।　　　　　　　(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

Analyze the factors behind the upsurge of ethnic identity struggle in the context of India, and discuss their implications for the country's social fabric.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

The recent manipur violence between kuki-meiti ethnic groups showcases rising polarisation of Ethnicity in India.

Reasons Behind upsurge of Ethnic identity struggle

(1) **Cultural threat** of identity erasion / theft

(2) Bangladeshi immigrants opposed in Assam due to threat of identity crisis

(3) **Majaritarianism** seen as anti-ethnic to societal groups

(4) Recent Kuki-Meiti conflict due to fear of tyranny of majoritarian Hill tribes over plains.

③ [Politicisation] of ethnic ties -
Polarisation due to vote bank
politics amidst ethnic groups
ₑₓ Maharashtra identity politics

④ [Globalisation] and [westernisation]
a threat to tribal identity
ₑₓ Niyamgiri struggle

⑤ Resource [competition] - and
economic deprivation increases
demand for state support
ₑₓ Naga demand for recognition

⑥ ~~Cultural~~

Implication of societal fabric

① Endangers India's unity
in diversity by [Regionalism]
↳ Bodoland conflict

② Violent societal ethos - manipur
conflict = more than 4000 deaths

③ Disproportionate impact on
   [women] and children due
   to migration (distress)
   Ex Rohingya refugee.

④ [Undemocratic] state function-
   ing breeds intolerance.
   Ex Hate speeches by leaders

⑤ Reduces [cultural potential] &
   Tourism and threat to
   local ecology.
   Ex forest fires in Nagaland

⑥ Social [ostracisation] of certain
   groups - leads to social
   injustice.

ethnic diversity of India is
historic and must be leveraged
to achieve consensus and
solutions like [peace talks]
and [ethnic-mediation] to
achieve long term peace.

10. पितृसत्ता (patriarchy) घर की तुलना में कार्यस्थल की गतिशीलता को किस प्रकार भिन्न रूप से प्रभावित करती है?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) 15 अंक

How does patriarchy differently impact the dynamics of the workplace vis a vis the household?   (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Patriarchy is unseen, yet felt by all everyday
                    - Opra Winfrey

The male dominant ideology of societal prominence differently impact women & men in public and private spaces.

Patriarchy in workplace

① Impact remains silent
 ↳ glass ceiling effect and glass cliffing is silent and not out loud.

② Professional codes implicitly advocate patriarchy
 E)\ Maternal leaves without paternal leaves.

③ Safeguards available -
POSH Act provides grievance redressal mechanism
(Internal complaint committee)

④ Economic and political power
to reduce influence of
patriarchy.

ex Women in politics (33%)
propel gender justice.

Patriarchy in household

① Impact in evident.
   ↳ clear division of household
     duties (women in kitchen)

② Marital ties amplify patriarchy
with familial support
↳ mother in laws - looking for
non ~~non~~ working daughter in law

③ Lack of any safeguards -
due to lack of agency.
ex Domestic violence case
mostly remains unreported,

④ Power imbalance - women
lack economic / political
autonomy to oppose
patriarchy
ex marital rape yet not illegal

[Certain similarities]

① · disempowers women to
   achieve full potential

② un uqual burden on [men]
   to prove their capacity

③ Ego-clashes with women
   being in power,

④ Inadequate support to women
   to stand for self.

Even though the impact of
   patriarchy differs due to
environment, laws and customs-
there needs to be a universal
societal opposition of it for
achieving gender justice (SDG 5)
and unleash potential of
[Nari shakti]

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।