

TEST CODE 9 1 0 1 4 0 3

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

TAPASYA
CENTRE FOR LEARNING

RECEIVED

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate

परीक्षार्थी का नाम

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol Bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		5
2		3.25
3		4.75
4		3.25
5		5.25
6		6
7		5.5
8		5.5
9		4.75
10		8.75
11		6.75
12		7.25
13		7.25
14		6.25
15		7
16		6.5
17		6.75
18		8
19		8
20		6.25
Total/कुल अंक	250	118.25

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये दिक्ती भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :

Online/ऑनलाइन

Offline/ऑफलाइन

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

585

EG/ईजी :

①

②

③

④

●

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

16/9/23

*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your essay.

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

- your fines**
- ① you have attempted all the Qs with quality answers which is always rewarding.
 - ② you have made good use of facts, data, Committee etc
 - ③ your handwriting & Presentation & structuring of answer is very good.

Areas of Improvement

- ① Nothing major to change. However, you can always enrich your answers. In Q. 2 & 4, you have written generic points. As the Q is very specific, requires specific details. Plz revise UB 2015-16 esp for some imp. sectors like Agri, defence, Infra dev, R&D etc.
- ② In Qs which are of evolving in nature or contemporary, where you are suggesting some measures, write WF & In Qs which are static in nature like Nationalist movt. or where you are just summarising up, finish it by writing 3-4 lines Conclusion (do not mention WF in such cases).

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

- ③ you may avoid writing background in at least 10% & hit the demand directly, try to address what is being asked.
- Overall, If was an excellent performance. You have great potential. Keep working. All the v. best 😊



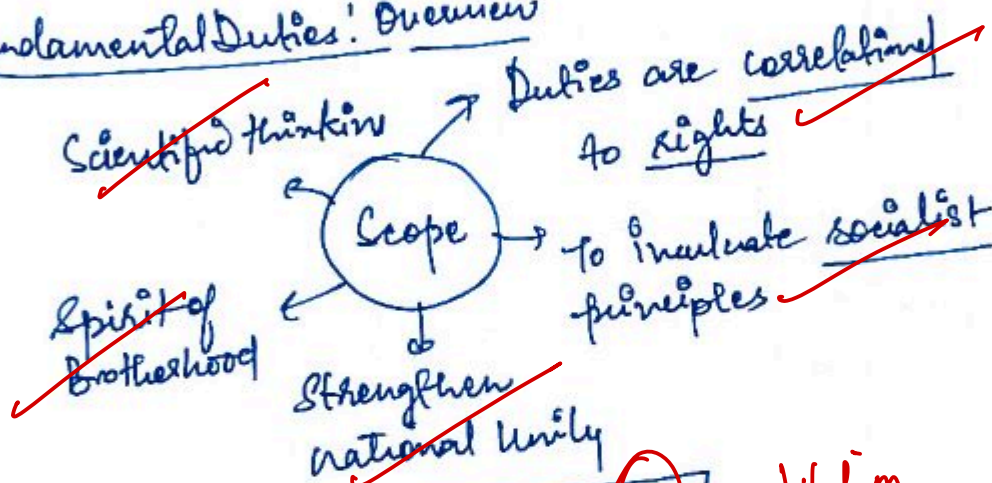
Q.1) What is the rationale behind including Fundamental Duties in the Constitution when they are non-justiciable? (10 marks, 150 words)

संविधान में मौलिक कर्तव्यों को शामिल करने के पीछे क्या तर्क है, जबकि वे गैर न्यायोचित हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Fundamental Duties were added to the constitution by 42nd Const. Amend. Act on the recommendation of Swaran Singh Committee

Good start

Fundamental Duties: Overview



Rationale Behind Adding to (CT) Constitution

- ① It emphasizes on the duties along side Fundamental Rights (Both correlational)
- ② It delivers the responsibilities expected from a good citizen
- ③ It upholds Nationalist Ideologies
Ex: Respect to flag, Respect to Anthem

Perhaps of nature of the Q is good

valid arguments

- ④ Women Respect → by putting in a clause to give up derogatory practices
ex: Dowry Ban
- ⑤ Inculcates Scientific Thinking
Loc: Atal Innovation Mission
- ⑥ Fraternity is strengthened among various religions, regional & ethnic groups.

④ encouraging law abiding behaviour to maintain social harmony
⑥ Not for Judicial Innovation

Reasons for not making them Justifiable

- ① These values are already a part of Indian culture & Ethos
- ② More of a 'disclaimer' rather than punishment
- ③ Enforced through various Acts ex: National flag code, AFSPA, National Holidays etc.

Way forward

Fundamental Duties must be in sync with Fundamental Rights & DPSP (NK Bajpai Case)

Conclusion is good

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS



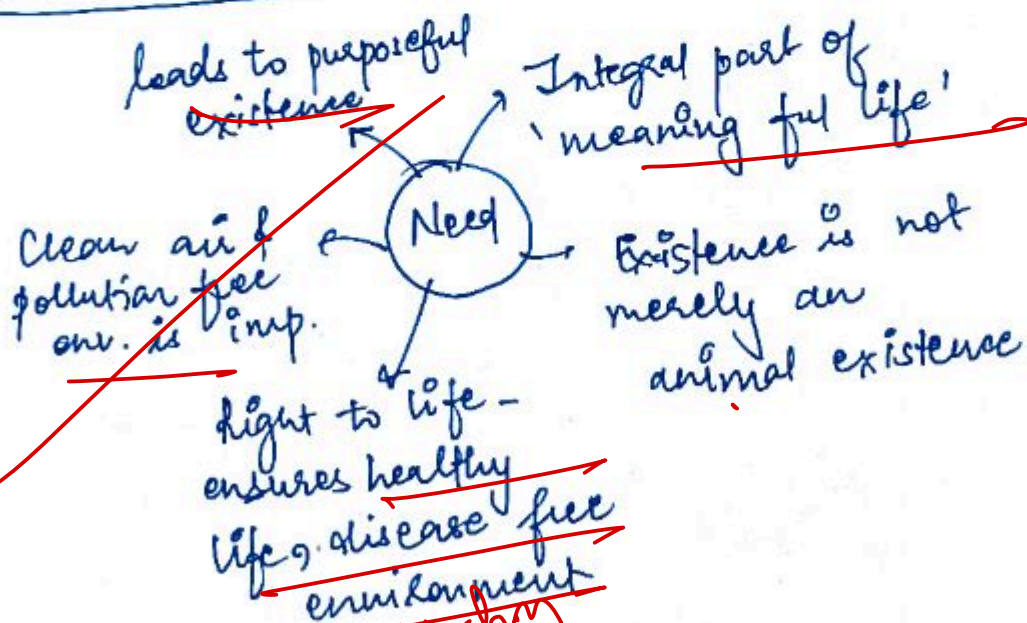
Q.2) Citing relevant case laws, discuss the role played by the judiciary in 'constitutionalization' of environmental issues in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

प्रासंगिक निर्णय विधियों का हवाला देते हुए, देश में पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों के 'संवैधानिकीकरण' में न्यायपालिका द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Judiciary through its various tools like Basic structure Doctrine, writ jurisdiction (Art 32), Special powers have extended the scope of Indian Constitution making it truly a 'Living Constitution' (Justice Venkataswami). In this regard, Constitutionalization of Environment issues is an important step.

good by write into concisely.

Need to Constitutionalize Env Issues



good

representation

Relevant case laws of Judiciary

- ① Rajin Singh Case → Clean environment is covered under Art 21
- ② Right to clean drinking water → added to Art 21
- ③ Right to pollution free environment → noise → air pollution
was added by extending article 21
- ④ (Narmada Bachao Andolan) → Art 19 → gives freedom to express discontent against govt policies going against env.
- ⑤ Forest Rights Acts & Judicial Cases → to protect Tribal rights → Art 19, Art 21

This is the main demand of it needs diverse points & more case laws like M C Mehta case

Yet, there is a long way to go

- ① Better law implementation → ex: EIA
- ② Better Judicial interventions → ex: NAT guidelines
- ③ Aware citizenry → to ensure environmental principles are upheld.

Upholds → 48A & 51A(g) of DPSP & FD.

ph conclude properly

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			✓
CD & VA			✓
S & F			✓
P & R			✓
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS	325		



Q.3) Throw light on the significance and utility of Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP). Also state the grounds for their criticism. (10 marks, 150 words)

राज्य के नीति निर्देशक सिद्धांतों (DPSP) के महत्व और उपयोगिता पर प्रकाश डालें। साथ ही उनकी आलोचना के कारण भी बताएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

(A-36-ET)

DPSP is taken from the Irish Constitution.
As per BA Ambedkar, it is the novel feature
of Indian Constitution

good start is

DPSP Inspired from → Karachi Resolution
Instrument of Instruction
(GOI 1935)

Significance & Utility of DPSP.

① Welfare state objective : It sets the ideals & principles of a welfare state

② Direction to Govt policies & programmes to
fulfill the aspiration of the people
Ex. Ban on liquor in Guy

may also
 mention
 A-37 here
 for value
 addition

③ Socio-economic Justice to weaker section
Ex. Children → RTI Act
Educate

④ Fills the Vacuum of Fundamental Duties
Ex. Health → Ayushman Cards
Schemes

- ⑤ Upholds International peace & security
 ex: 'No first use policy' of Indian Nuclear doctrine

Yet, Criticism of DPSP

- ① It is not Justiciable → It cannot be enforced in the court of law (ex: Lily Thomas Case)
- ② Subjugated by fundamental Rights
 → FR is given supremacy over DPSP
 ex: (Champa Kum Doirajan Case)
- ③ Issues of Federal Imbalance
 → subjects like health, weaker section covered in concurrent list.
- ④ 'Pious wishes' → and no legal backing makes it weak.
- ⑤ Vague terminology & no clear goals.

①
 or offer in conflict with FR
 e.g. A-20 vs A-44 (VCC)

Way forward

- ① Minerva Mills Case: FR & DPSP are the backbone of Indian Constitution
- ② It ensures socio-economic justice & must be read in sync with FR & FDs

Feedback
 (For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS	✓	✓	✓
CD & VA	✓	✓	✓
S & F	✓	✓	✓
P & R	✓	✓	✓
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS	4.75		

Way forward is forwardly used for suggesting measures; you can simply conclude here by merging these two points in a para of 3-4 lines.



Q.4) Give a brief overview of the measures proposed in the Union Budget 2025-26 to revitalize the agricultural sector. (10 marks, 150 words)

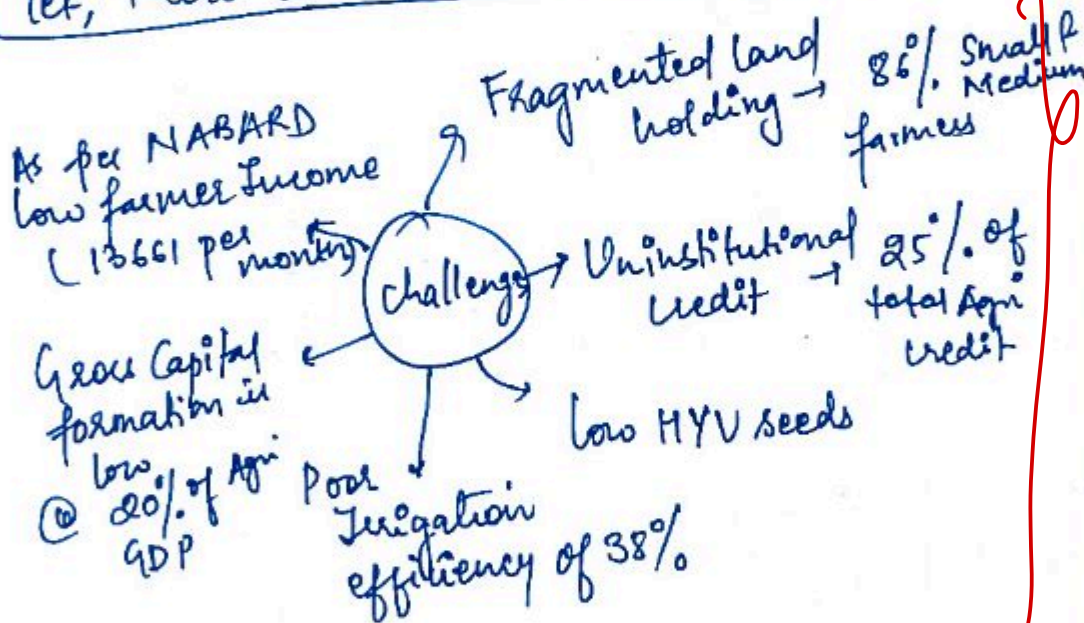
कृषि क्षेत्र को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 में प्रस्तावित उपायों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Agriculture sector of India → accounts for 18% of India's GDP + 46% of workforce. It is growing at a CAGR of 5% (which is the highest since 1947 (ES 24-25)).

Will start

Yet, there are various challenges attached



not required:
 hit the
 main
 demand
 directly
 up. in
 10 M.

Hence, it calls for measures to improve the nation's Agri sector & 'Double farmer income to 1.75 L p/a. (Dalwai panel)

This you may use in conclusion



Measures suggested in Union Budget

- ① Agriculture Infra fund → to build the coldchains
Storage & transportation infra
- ② Land Record Modernization → 'Svanidhi' scheme
to reduce land disputes & increase land
leases
- ③ Integration of National Agr^o Markets
↳ By reforming APMC mandis
↳ E platform support → E-NAM
↳ E-choupale etc.
- ④ Diversifying fertilizer subsidies
↳ from Nitrogen/Urea based to Nutrient
based (NBS) → ex: DAP, MOP etc.
- ⑤ Boost to High Quality seeds → through
seed banks.
- ⑥ Support to FPOs → to encourage Secondary
processing sector in Agriculture ex: Sahyadri
FPO

As per Dalwai Panel → to boost Agriculture
sector three things should be worked upon:

- ① Input avail.
- ② Processing efficiency
- ③ Better
Mktg.

generic points;
specific demands;
specific provisions
made under
union budget
2015-16

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick
marks in the above
table.

Here G is Good, A is
Average and P is
Poor.

TOTAL
MARKS

Conclusion is fine

3.2



Q.5) Amid agrarian distress, there has been growing demand in some quarters to legalize Minimum Support Price (MSP). What, in your view, are the potential benefits and challenges of granting statutory backing to MSP? (10 marks, 150 words)

कृषि संकट के बीच कुछ क्षेत्रों में न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) को वैध बनाने की मांग बढ़ रही है। आपके विचार में, MSP को सांविधिक समर्थन प्रदान करने के संभावित लाभ और चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Minimum Support Price → covers 22 crops for which govt fixes a price to which it procures food grains from farmers. It is a double edged sword & has both benefits & challenges.

Agrarian Distress → Fragmented Land, Reliance of Middlemen, Low Price discovery, Distress sale by farmers.

Hence, the Demand to legalize MSP as :-

① To send Price Signals → govt can encourage production of desired crops
↳ ex: highest MSP increase in 2024-25 in pulses & oilseeds

② Increase Investment in Agriculture
↳ Govt Investment can go up from current 20% to higher no.

③ Boost productivity : by targeted MSP regime → ex: U govt → 2027 aim to double maize production

this can avoid writing it into it.

you may mention farmer protest to legalize MSP in intro.

this part will address

provide farmers with judicial recourse to have price assurance

④ Increase farmer Income → doubling it from current ₹ 661 p.m.

⑤ Avoid distress sale & moneylender cartels

However, MSP do legalization - More harm than good

① Distortionary Nature → as it creates inflation & macro economic instability by creating shortage in market

② Violates AoA agreement of WTO, exceeds the 10% cap on subsidy

③ Exclusionary in Nature → only 6% farmers are benefitted (Dalwai panel)

④ Encourages Rice-wheat system → 78% of all food grains are rice & wheat → hampers diversification

⑤ Fiscal Burden on Govt → CRISIL estimates 6L cr per year

⑥ Encourage demand for MSP for other goods,

Way forward

Structural solutions needed

End disguised emp. (40%)

→ Infra development

→ Increase Agri Marketing Density

→ Tech Development in Agri

understanding of the farm is good.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS	15.00		

good



Q.6) Explain the changes in cropping pattern in India in the context of changes in consumption pattern and marketing conditions. (10 marks, 150 words)

उपभोग प्रतिरूप और विपणन स्थितियों में परिवर्तन के संदर्भ में भारत में फसल प्रतिरूप में हुए परिवर्तनों का वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Cropping pattern of India → is diverse & evolving with the changing consumption & marketing condition of the time.

Cropping pattern historically depended upon

1. Rainfall-Monsoon
2. Soil type
3. Market availability
4. Seasonal changes

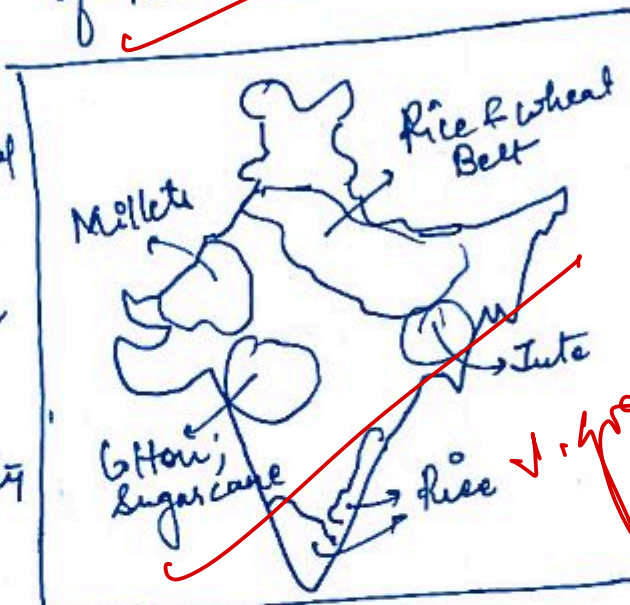


Fig: Cropping pattern

However, now Consumption & Marketing plays a role

① Consumption

- a) Shift towards protein based crops
 - ↳ ex: demand for pulses has increased
 - India largest supplier of pulses
- b) Demand for oilseeds & edible oil has shot up
 - ↳ which makes India largest importer of it



① Less Seasonal Demand
↳ ex: outside season demand of fruits & vegetables → Horticulture crops production
350 mt v/s food grains 330 mt

④ High Value Crops for International Market
↳ ex: Dragon fruits

⑤ Production as per food processing Industries
↳ ex: Pepsico introduced Oranges for Tropicana juices

good mention

Marketing Conditions

ex: APEDA ← Certification
NPOP

New Markets are emerging
↳ ex: E-comm (Instagram)

Branding & labelling
ex: Adani apple

Private Mandis in MP, Rajasthan

National level Mkt → E-NAM, KISAN RATH

This increases

customer trust
hygiene checks
Better Reach

you may also mention his food policy here

therefore

It ensures that India slowly progress towards a VIKsit BHARAT & being while holding its identity of KRISHI PRADHAN country

will joining up

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

⑥

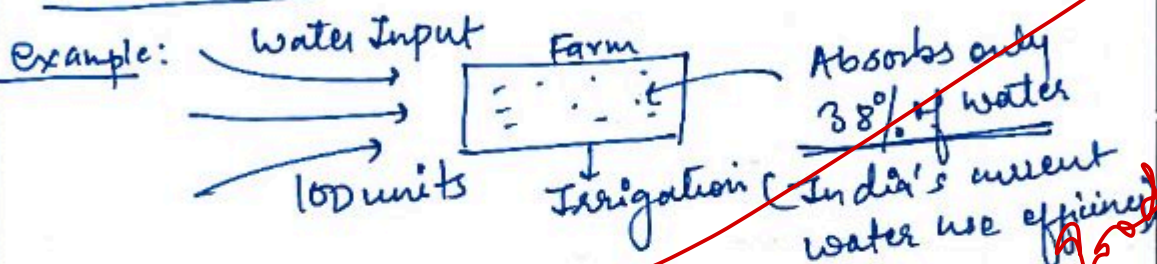


Q.7) What is water-use efficiency? Describe the role of micro-irrigation in increasing water-use efficiency. (10 marks, 150 words)

जल-उपयोग दक्षता क्या है? जल-उपयोग दक्षता बढ़ाने में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई की भूमिका का वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Water Use Efficiency → It is the effectiveness of utilization of water in agriculture.

Mechanism



India's water use efficiency (38%) is much below advanced countries (50-56%) → Hence the need for Micro Irrigation

Role of Micro Irrigation

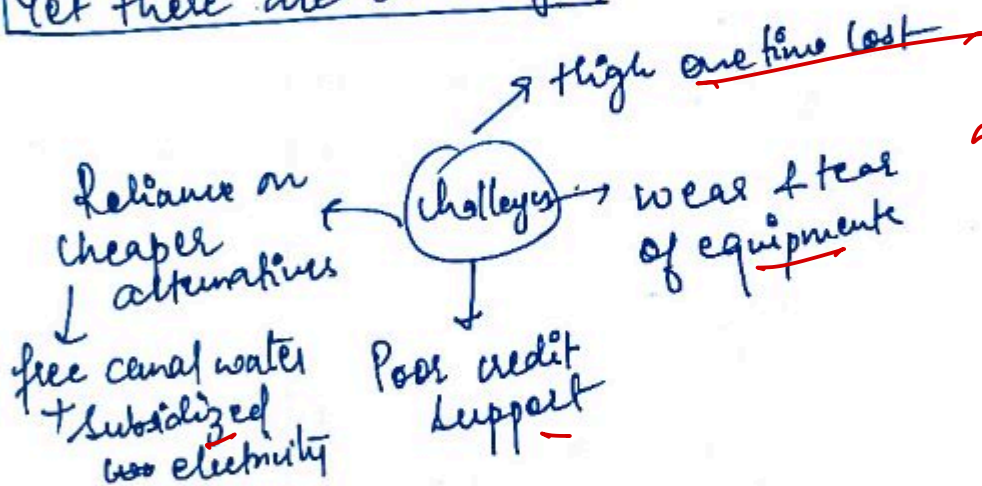
- ① Increasing water use efficiency → from 38% to 80% by better utilization
- ② Fill the gap between IPC & IPU by reducing overexploitation
- ③ Eliminate flood irrigation & groundwater depletion (60% of Agri irrigation by ground water)

minimizing water loss by evaporation & surface run off

this part is well addressed

- ④ 'Helps in Fertigation', hence Reducing water + better fertilized application → better yield.
- ⑤ Support water Intensive crops → with minimal water usage → ex: Sugarcane water use can be reduced by 50%
- ⑥ Better Rain water Harvesting → as aquifers will get recharged → min. water consumption

Yet there are challenges



Good that you have mentioned challenges as well.

Way forward

- ① Better implementation of schemes like PM-KISAN, SICA, etc.
- ② 'Per drop More crop' → Implementation delays should be eliminated
- ③ Amend Easement Act
- ④ Credit support to finance MI equipment like

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CD & VA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
S & F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
P & R	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	5
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Q.8) The period from 1858 to 1905 was the seed time of Indian nationalism, and the early nationalists sowed the seeds well and deep. In light of this statement, discuss the contributions of early nationalists to the freedom struggle. (10 marks, 150 words)

1858 से 1905 तक का काल भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद का बीजारोपण काल था, और आरंभिक राष्ट्रवादियों ने इसके बीज अच्छी तरह और गहराई से बोए। इस कथन के आलोक में, स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में आरंभिक राष्ट्रवादियों के योगदान की चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian Nationalism was a gradual process which started from 1857 (Revolt of 1857), progressed & passed through multiple phases & finally led us to the Independence in 1947.

1858-1905 → seed period

- ① Consolidation of Indian Polity
 - ↳ By unification of laws → ex: IPC, CrPC
 - ↳ By similar judicial, admin system
- ② Rise of Discontent against the foreigner rule
 - ↳ ex: Land Revenue Acts & exploitation
- ③ Rise of Revolts & Rebellions @ local level
 - ↳ ex: Santhal Rebellion (Tribal)
 - ↳ Velupillai Prabhakaran (Military)
- ④ Absentee Sovereignty → & racial discrimination
sowed the seed of hatred against British
- ⑤ Demand for Reforms → ex: landholders Ass.
India League

this part
is
addressed
well.

Role of Early Nationalist leaders

- ① Infused western Ideas of liberty, equality, freedom among the minds of people
↳ ex: WC Banerjee
- ② Created political platforms → to voice their concerns → ex: India League (Shrikrishna K. Ghosh)
- ③ Mass Awakening → by highlighting the exploitative nature of British rule ex: Drain of wealth (Dadabhai Naoroji)
- ④ Expressing discontent in England → ex: Dada Bhai Naoroji
- ⑤ Demand for Indigenization of Civil Service by Indian National Ass.
- ⑥ Demand for political Reforms
↳ ex: Diversion of funds from military to civil & social work
- ⑦ Created committees & Org → ex:
→ Swadeshi Bandhab Comm. (A.K. Dutta)
→ INC

This sowed the seeds for Modern Day Nationalism & created a launchpad for Freedom Struggle

understanding of demand of the Qn is v. good

nice summary

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
ATIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS 5.5



Q.9) How did the arrival of Lord William Bentinck mark a period of transformation in the British Indian State? (10 marks, 150 words)

लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिंक के आगमन ने ब्रिटिश भारतीय राज्य में परिवर्तन के काल को किस प्रकार चिह्नित किया?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Lord William Bentinck had imperialist & colonial intentions for expansion of British empire in India. Yet, he contributed to some social & economic reforms in India.

Period of transformation under Bentinck

① Sati Regulation Act → to Ban the evil practice of Sati on the request of Raja Ram Mohan Roy

② Female Infanticide Act → made compulsory for the registration of female birth.

③ Reformed the Political Setup of British Administration

④ Brought changes in Military & war policies to enhance British control over India

⑤ Socio-religious intervention marked the rise of discontent among Indians

more elaborating on this part is req as this is the main demand

Introduced fiscal discipline, abolished redundant posts.

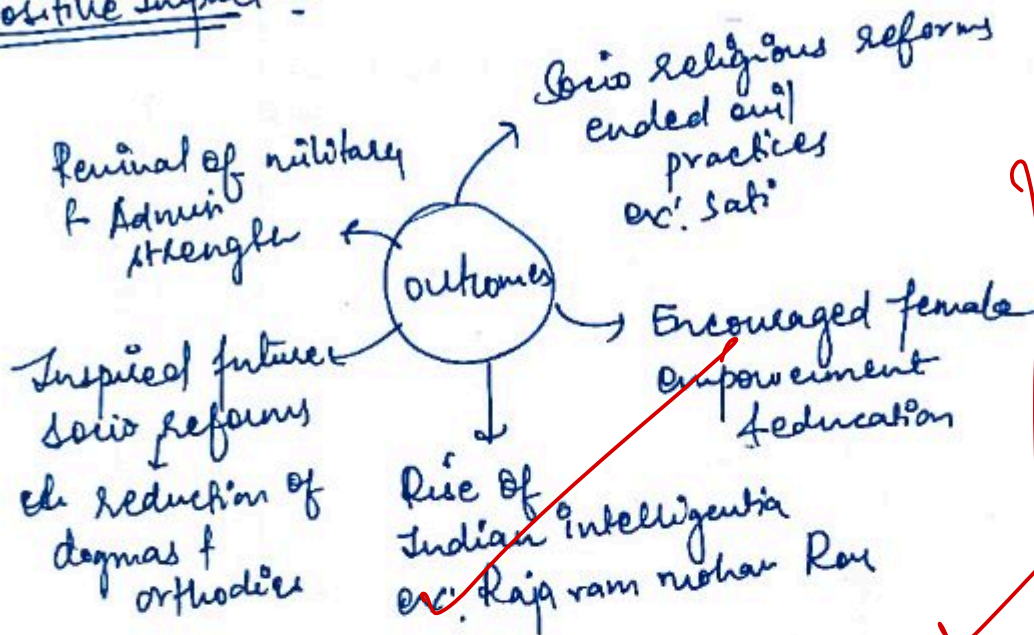
judicial transformation



extra civil &
writing
appetite
low

Outcome of his policies

Positive Impact:



valid arguments

Negative Impact

- Subjugation of India via Admin Policies
- Exploitative → economic policies & continuation of Drain of wealth
- Created Resentment & hatred towards British from orthodox section of Indian society

Overall his motives were imperialistic, yet did some good socio religious transformation.

Conclusion is fine

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			✓
CD & VA			✓
S & F			✓
P & R			✓

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	4.5
-------------	-----



Q.10) "The revolt of 1857 was far more than a mutiny, yet much less than the first war of independence." Examine.
(10 marks, 150 words)

"1857 का विद्रोह एक विद्रोह से कहीं अधिक था, फिर भी प्रथम स्वतंत्रता संग्राम से बहुत कम था।" परीक्षण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Revolt of 1857 started on 11th May 1857 when soldiers from Meerut revolted against their superior & fled to Delhi to initiate a wider revolt under the leadership of Bahadur Shah Zafar → this led to larger consequences

valley into

Revolt 1857 - Far more than a Mutiny

- ① Various factions participated
↳ peasants, soldiers, rulers, zamindars -
revolt saw wider participation
- ② All India leadership → of Bahadur Shah Zafar
provided a unifying link to the revolt
- ③ Native Rulers Participation → against
Subsidiary Alliance & doctrine of lapse
↳ ex: Jhansi, Bihar (Kumar Singh)
- ④ Geographical Reach Beyond Delhi
↳ Entire Northern Belt was impacted
ex: Rajasthan, Jhansi, Bihar etc.

understanding
of
topic is
good



Much less than 1st war of Independence

- ① Localized Nature → Capitals of British (Calcutta & Shimla) were not attacked.
↳ No participation from South
- ② Fragmented Ideologies & Motives → ex: Soldier wanted allowances, Rulers wanted territories
↳ ex: Soldier - against Enlistment Act
Zamindars - against Eviction
- ③ No common vision → post revolt, no one has common idea of how polity should look like
- ④ No National Consciousness of 'INDIA' as it was fragmented with weak leadership

Yet, 1857 Revolt has far reaching consequences

- ↳ (1) Karl Marx: Called it a 1st 'National Revolt' by Indians
- ↳ (2) JL Nehru: 1st attempt of Indians to get freedom from foreigner rule

↳ RC Mazumdar: Neither '1st war of Independence' neither just a mutiny.

It created a base & awakened masses for larger freedom struggle

Good evaluation
of 1857

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS



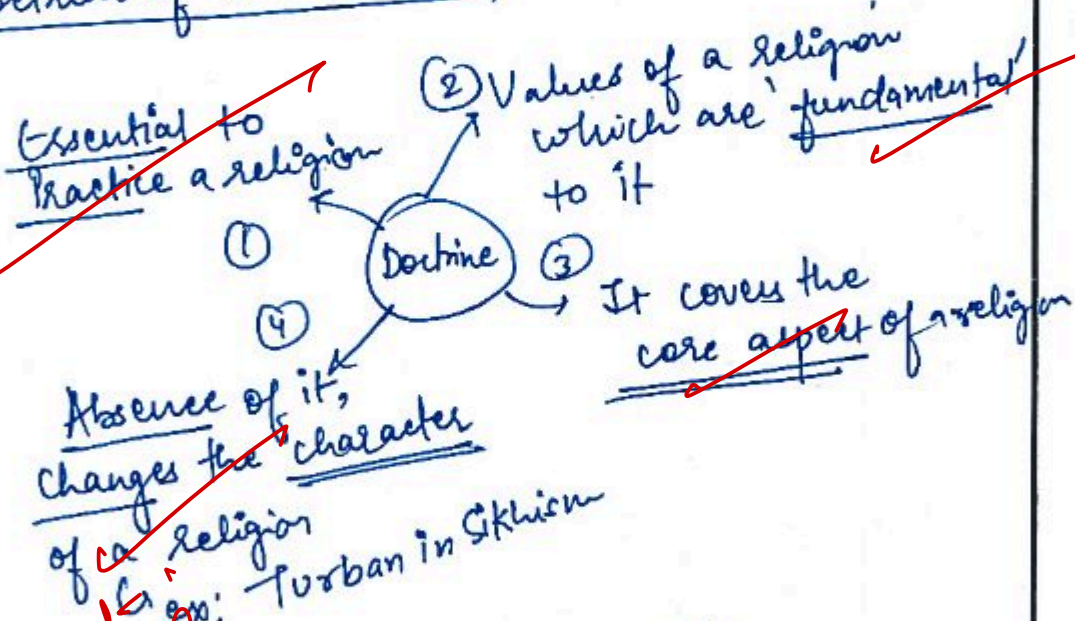
Q.11) What is the 'doctrine of essentiality'? How far do you agree with the view that it restricts an individual's autonomy to practice religion according to his/her conscience? (15 marks, 250 words)

'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' से क्या तात्पर्य है? आप इस विचार से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि यह किसी व्यक्ति की अपनी अंतरात्मा के अनुसार धर्म का पालन करने की स्वायत्तता को प्रतिबंधित करता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Doctrine of Essentiality was invented by the Indian Judiciary in 'Avadhuta Case' which upholds the Freedom of Religion as per art 25 and the constitutional value of secular Nation

Shirur
mat
law

Doctrine of Essentiality



Good mention
Hence, doctrine of essentiality opens up a wide debate of restriction of freedom to religion vs Safeguarding it.



Restriction on the autonomy

① Violates Article 25 : Right to practice, profess ~~one~~ religion as per one's choice
↳ ex: Debate whether 'Burkha' essential or not

v. good mention

② Violates secular fabric of the Nation

③ Autonomy to live with dignity (A/25) is compromised

④ leads to religious & regional conflicts & division

⑤ Fraternity of the Nation is threatened

⑥ Equality Justice (soc, eco, pol. as highlighted) in

the preamble is compromised

approach

Result → Rule of Majority
Arbitrary actions by the govt
Feeling of Alienation among religious minority

Weakens India's unity

Against Constitutional Morality

you may also mention Justice Indu Malhotra's observation of courts not imposing its morality in religion



its ability in
rel. practices
that are
detrimental
to society -
creates
middle
path

Freedom to Practice Religion - Safeguard

Doctrine of essentiality has several advantages

- ① 'Equality Before Law' → as per Art 14 is upheld → no special privileges for any community
- ② Reduces Division in Society → by eliminating unnecessary symbols of separation
- ③ Right to Practice Religion → (4/25) ensures freedom to religious practice
Ex: Temples, Mosque visits not hampered by it.
- ④ 'Rule of law' → ensures less subjectivity
- ⑤ 'Constitutional Equality' → preferred over personal morality

Way forward

- ① Comprehensive list of essential religious practices required
- ② Support from religious leaders to ensure awareness & understanding
- ③ Participative Approach rather than coercive top-down approach

Good
long term
measures

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS	/	/	/
CD & VA	/	/	/
S & F	/	/	/
P & R	/	/	/

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

6-75



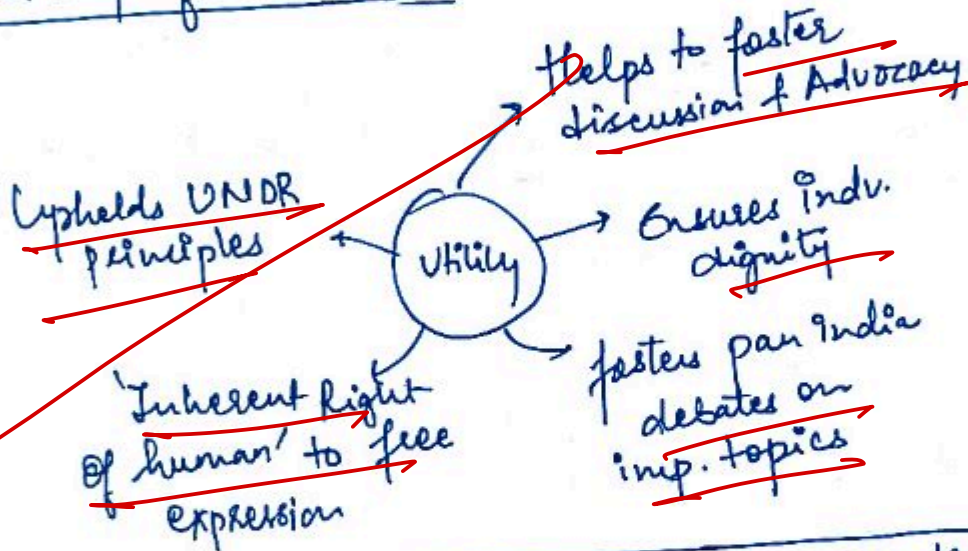
Q.12) The Constitution guarantees freedom of speech and expression beyond spoken and written words but these rights are not absolute. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

संविधान मौखिक और लिखित शब्दों से परे वाक् और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता की गारंटी देता है, लेकिन ये अधिकार आत्यन्तिक नहीं हैं। चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Art 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution ensures freedom of speech & Expression to the citizens of India. It is not available to Aliens

good part

Utility of 19(1)(a)



Speech & Expression Beyond Spoken & Written Words

- ↳ to ensure wider coverage
- ↳ comprehensiveness of the constitution ensured
- ↳ Role of Judiciary → In expanding Art 19 by various case laws
- ↳ Role of legislature → through Acts
↳ conventions
- ↳ Role of Executive → through Rules & implementation

try to use case laws & build your arguments
like Sp Gupta case.



Beyond Spoken & Written Words

① It covers Symbols → as a means of communicating
free expression → ex: '卐' swastika for Hinduism

② Via Pictures & Drawings → to express the
feeling of discontent or support
↳ ex: During protests → posters

③ Via Actions & Expressions
↳ mainly to give rights to vulnerable
sections like deaf, dumb to highlight
their concerns

④ 'Via Cartoons' in magazines in newspaper
↳ ex: Balasahib Thakare cartoons on
political issues

⑤ Media & Advertisement → to promote
their Brand & products

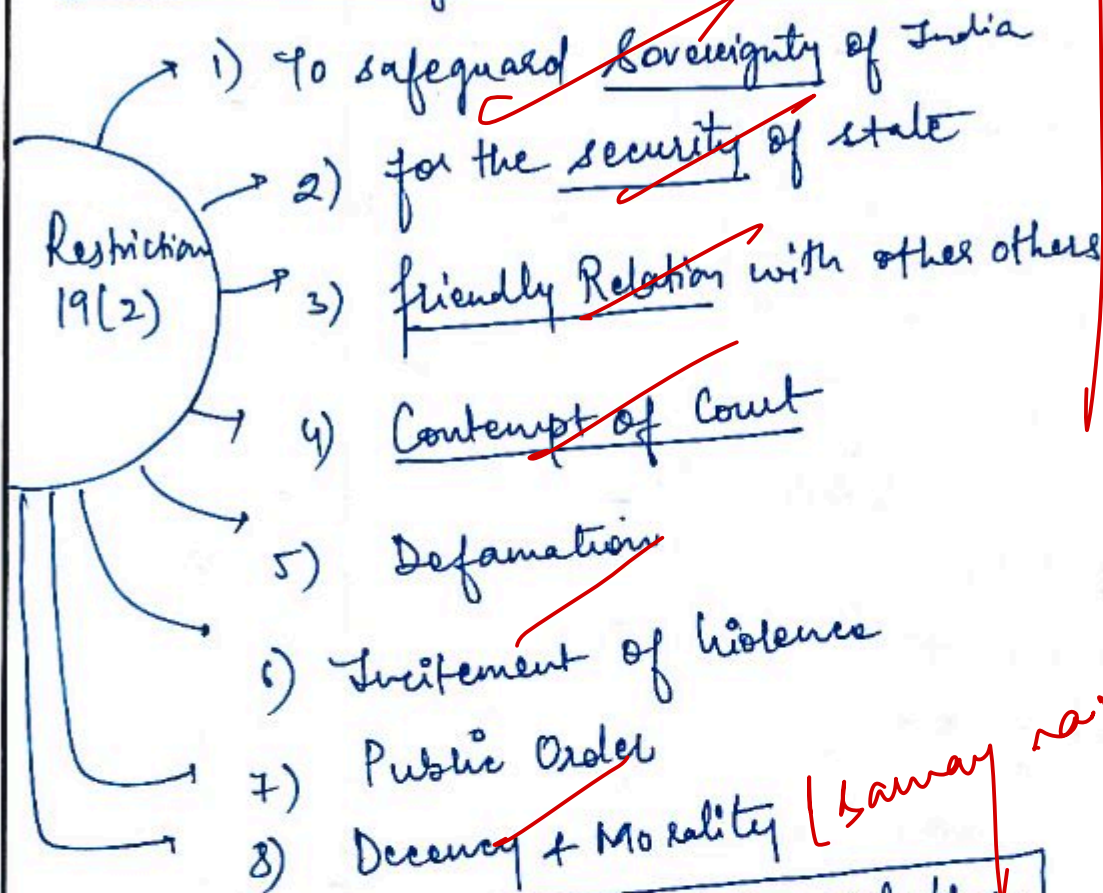
⑥ Via movies & plays → a way to express
by modes of entertainment
↳ ex: Mother India movie → social
issues highlighted

Amrutha Bhargava
Lax
etc

arguments
in them
are
valid

Artistic freedom
(sc in our
every life can, now)

Yet these rights are not Absolute



try to make mistake with eg:-

These restrictions help to Safeguard the misuse of A/ 19(1)(a)

- (1) By restricting hate speech (ex: Shreeya Singh case)
- (2) Promoting constructive criticism of the Govt. (ex: Rangarajan Case)

Lawyer name case

Maintaining diplomatic relations with his country (Sharma case)

Need: As recommended by Vishwanathan Committee right to free speech should be exercised to ensure dignity of Indiv at the same time avoid misuse (ex: hate speech)

for mention in committee in the conclusion

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS **7**



Q.13) Do you think that a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) is essential in a multi-cultural and diverse country like India? Justify your answer. (15 marks, 250 words)

क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत जैसे बहु-सांस्कृतिक और विविधतापूर्ण देश में समान नागरिक संहिता (UCC) आवश्यक है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Sec is prescribed in Article 44 of the Indian Constitution. As per BR Ambedkar it is a form of secularization of Personal laws of India.

VCC Coverage

~~Inheritance~~
Laws

~~Marriage~~
laws

Unification of

~~Divorce~~
~~laws~~

Adoption

Background: ~~Law~~

Background: ~~Law~~
→ It is a liberal form of DPSP as highlighted summarised in the Constitution already

in the Constitution
In India Goa & Uttarakhand have already
in their state

~~in India Goa & Uttarakhand have implemented VCE law in their state.~~

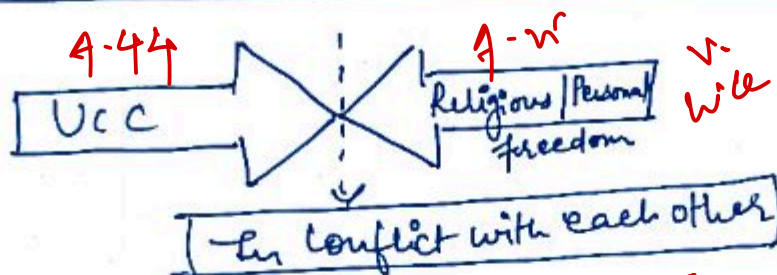
~~Aim:~~

To consolidate personal laws of the country & unify them under one law.

To ensure Individual & legal equality



UCC → a threat to Multi Culture & Diverse India



will represent

- ① It goes against right to practice religion u/a 25
- ② It imposes majoritarianism → & sidelines the culture of minority
- ③ Threat to Tribal Culture → to their marriages & rights are very different compared to mainland → ex: Polygamy in Nagas
- ④ Diverse Fabric of India is compromised
↳ Westernization & strict secular rules like France
- ⑤ No room for exercising Indiv. Dignity & Autonomy
↳ ex: In case of Inheritance

understanding
the
topic
is
good

As per law Commission → UCC is neither
required nor suitable for India at this
time

Joseph & Chappa Case → SC: Called UCC a
dead letter



However, there are many Benefits of UCC

- ① 'Best of All' Religion → can be integrated
into one law to safeguard rights
- ② Women Rights are protected → ex: Triple
talag (Shah Bano Case) → SC highlighted the
need of UCC
- ③ Ensures Equality (Art 14) → as It eliminates
unequal treatment & special privileges
- ④ Orthodox Religions & Personal laws are eliminated
→ ex: Sabirimala Judgement
- ⑤ Judicial Burden & Administrative Convenience
reduced

good mention
of case
laws

Way forward

Tribal rights
should be
protected

UCC: religion & law should
be separated in spirit of
common wellbeing
(Sarla Mudgal Case)

Deliberation &
participation of
all minorities to
form a law

Consensus approach
& not coercive
way

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	Q	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick
marks in the above
table.

Here Q is Good, A is
Average and P is
Poor.

TOTAL
MARKS



Q.14) The evolution of property rights in India reflects an intricate relationship that exists between individual rights and public welfare. Discuss this statement with the help of relevant constitutional provisions and case laws. (15 marks, 250 words)

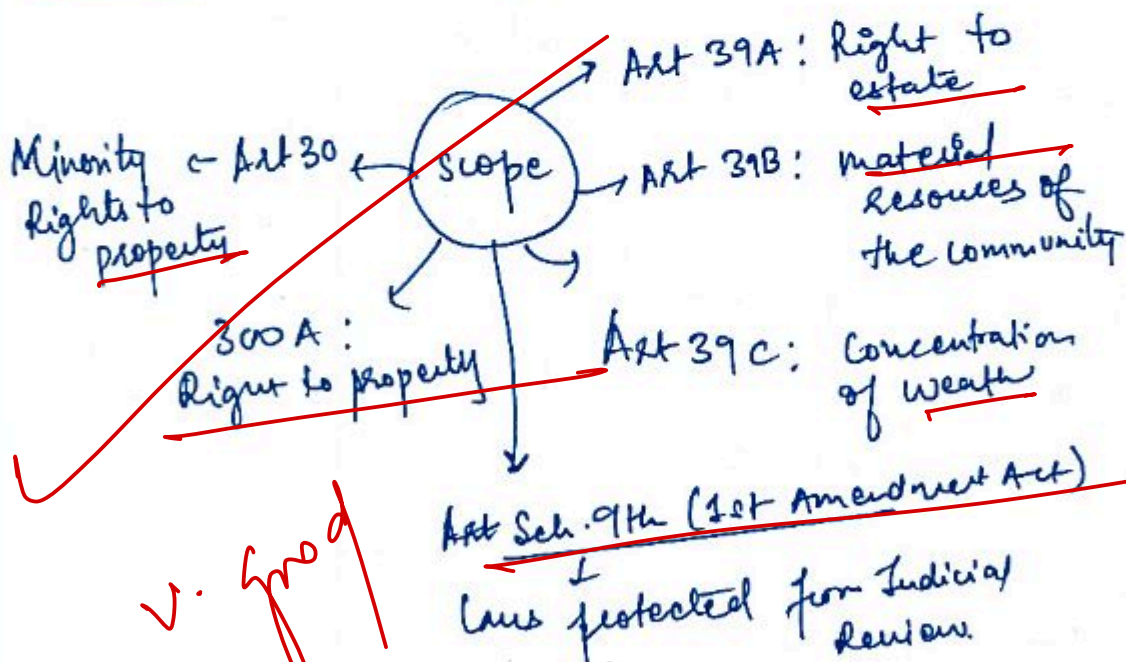
भारत में संपत्ति अधिकारों का विकास व्यक्तिगत अधिकारों और लोक कल्याण के बीच एक जटिल संबंध को दर्शाता है। प्रासंगिक संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और निर्णय-विधियों (केस लॉ) की सहायता से इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per 44th Constitutional Amend Act, Right to property was removed from the fundamental (A/31) Right & was added as a constitutional Right u/a 300A. Further Article 39A, 39B, 39C of DPSP ensures property rights are protected.

will start

Constitutional Coverage of Property Rights



✓. Good

Substrate Relation b/w Indiv. Rights & Pub. Welfare

As the on is about evpn of property rights, start with

- ① 39B → ownership & control of 'material resources of the community' & distribution of the same for common good
- ② Not all prop properties are 'Material Resources of community' → as highlighted in the 'Property Owner's ass. case' (nice mention)
- ③ However, private property can be classified as material resource → if higher community benefit (Sanjiv Coke Mfg case)
- ④ Inherent Character of property is relevant to decide whether it is a material resource or not
- ⑤ Minority Right to Property (a/30) → to estb & administer it (linguistic & religious min)
- ⑥ 300A ! Still keeps the Right to property as a constitutional Right

Kameshwar Singh, Shankari Prasad & Golaknath to Keshvananda to 44 to write in the constitutional order



- ⑦ 9th Schedule Safeguards Land Acts, protects farmers rights, helps to eliminate zamindars & support peasants.

Hence Current Status

- ① Right to Property → no more a fundamental Right
- ② For minorities → it is still a FR
- ③ Protection under Sec. 9th → ensure law cannot be judicially challenged/reviewed
- ④ 'Material Resource' → decided on case to case basis.

Way forward

- ① Govt. should ensure minimum encroachment in fut. properties
- ② Proper compensation mechanism
- ③ Right to Property → a part of Right to hence indv. dignity should be preserved. (ART-21)
livelihood

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

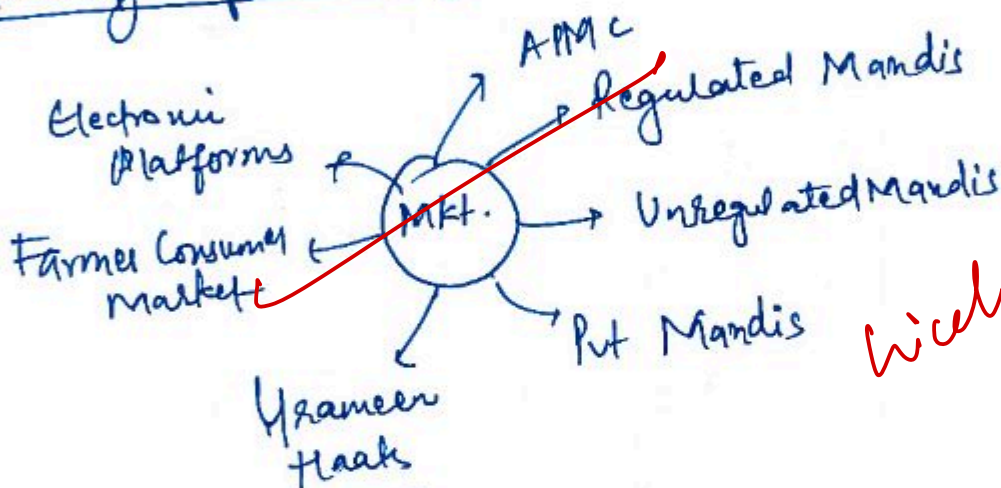


Q.15) Briefly describe the significance of agricultural marketing in India. Outlining the key challenges it faces, suggest remedial measures. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में कृषि विपणन के महत्व का संक्षेप में वर्णन करें। इसके समक्ष आने वाली प्रमुख चुनौतियों को रेखांकित करते हुए सुधारारात्मक उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Agriculture Marketing → covers a broad range of activities which starts from farm & goes upto fork of the customer

Coverage of Marketing



Status In India

① Agric Marketing Density → low (407 sq.km per APMC v/s suggested 80 sq.km)

② low Marketing infra

③ APMCs (Regulated Mandis) → 7057

④ Green Haak → 22000



Significance of Agri Marketing

- ① Better procurement channels
ex: Eplatforms → E-NAM
→ E-Choupal
- ② Better Price Discovery leading to reduction
in distress sale by farmers
ex: Doubling farmer income aim
- ③ Wider reach & Better Customer Satisfaction
ex: ITC's E-Choupal
→ Kinjarcart
- ④ Reduces Post Harvest losses → due to
cold chain, storage facility
ex: E-NMRS, Submarket yards
→ in Gujarat
- ⑤ Elimination of Middlemen & Cartels
→ leading to higher profits to farmer
- ⑥ Reduction in Transportation Cost
ex: KISAN Rath, KISAN Rail
- ⑦ Value Addition & Certification
ex: Helps in Secondary processing
ex: Mango to pulp.

on way
towards
renewal
of
constitution
of
Maha
board.

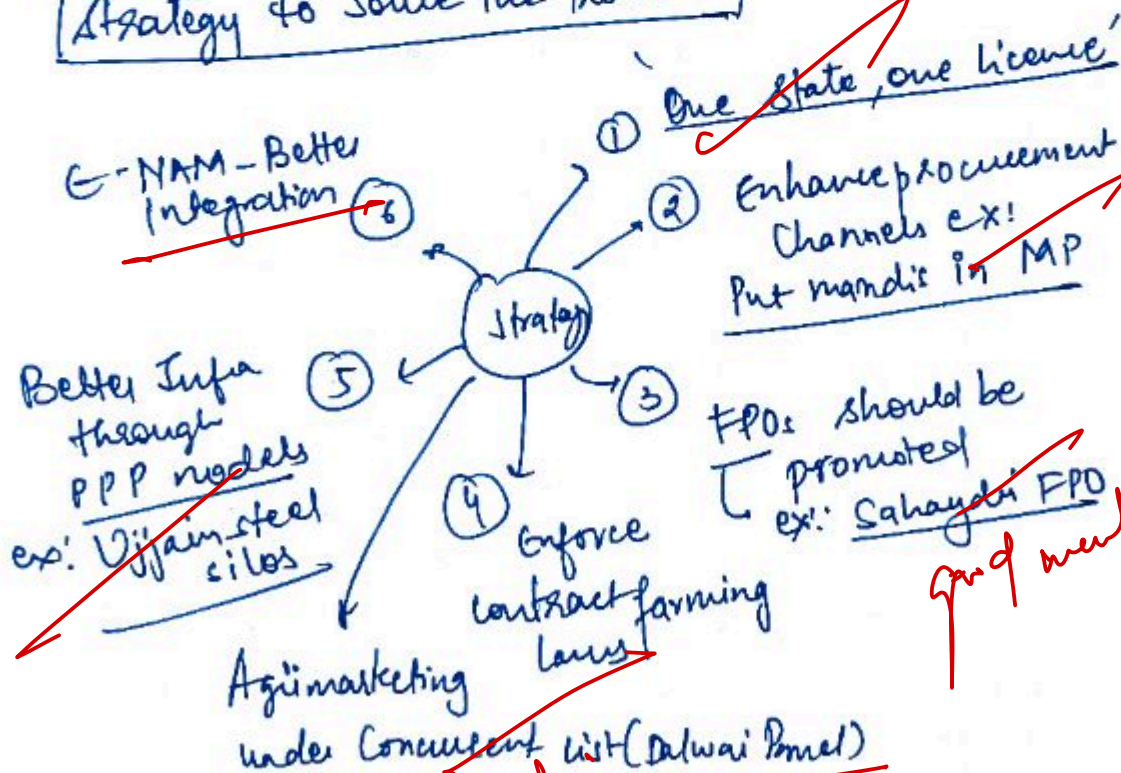
Good use of
example

Key Challenges

- ① Fragmented → farmers can only sale in APMC & not o/s
Sale only to APMC dealers
- ② Restrictive → Does not recognize Interstate licences
Within state APMC licences segregated
- ③ Pro Trader → enhances ~~collusion~~ cartelization & reduces bidding
- ④ Anti Farmer → Reduces price / income
- ⑤ Low Marketing Infra & Marketing Density
(467 sq. km)
- ⑥ Does not solve structural issues

Good evaluation of topic

Strategy to solve the Problem



Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS	/	/	/
CD & VA	/	/	/
S & F	/	/	/
P & R	/	/	/

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

7

You may also mention national policy framework on agri marketing.



Q.16) "The agricultural subsidy regime in the country needs reforms to address the distortions it causes." Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश में कृषि सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में सुधार की आवश्यकता है ताकि इससे होने वाली विकृतियों को दूर किया जा सके। टिप्पणी करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Agriculture subsidy in India account for 4.4% of annual expenditure. It is 2% of Agriculture GDP + 2% of farmer income *India's*

Use of data

Agriculture Subsidy Regime

Direct Subsidy

Given directly to the farmers

Examples

- PM KISAN - 6000/yr
- MSP → 22 crops
- PM KUSUM - solar pumps
- KCC → subsidized loans
- ~~Ago infra funds~~ → for cold chain, infra dev
- Insurance → Fasal Bima Yojana

Indirect Subsidy

given to companies, intermediaries and the benefits are passed on to the farmers

Examples

- Electricity Sub → to DISCOMS
- Fertilizer Subsidy → to Fertilizer Company
- Export Assistance

Good understanding of topic



Better
Structure
would be -
1st highlight
the
distortions
caused by
agri subsidy

then
reforms
required.

then
WF/
Concluding

Need for Reforms In Agriculture Subsidy

- ② Low Invest.
→ In Agri = 20% of Agri
90%
→ Disguised unemp.
not addressed
(46%)

Does not
address
structural issues

Reforms
Need

Riscal Burden

①

Distortionaly

1. AoA WFO Agreement
is violated
2. Frequent loan waiver →
→ credit culture hampered
→ Bank NPAs ↑
3. Water Subsidy →
over exploitation

②

Exclusionary

1. MSP → covers only 22%
crops
→ Rice-wheat → 75% of
production
2. PM-KISAN → covers
only landholding farmers
sharecroppers, tenants
excluded
3. Non institutional loan
takers (25%)
excluded

③
Unsustainable

1. High fertilizer
misuse
NPK: → Recomm: 4:2:1
→ Actual: 7:3:1

2. Water inefficient
cropping

→ ex: 38% efficiency
→ flood irrigation

Ground water exploitation

→ 60% of irrigation

good use
of data



Need to Address Distortions

- ① Quality of Subsidy Over Quantity → ex:
focus on Nano Urea | Nano DAP
- ② Enhance the coverage of farmers → PMA KISAN
Scheme should be extended to all farmers
- ③ Better Agric Infra → ↑ Marketing density to
80 sq. km to enhance marketability
- ④ Check on Illegal & Diversions of fertilizers
subsidy to Paint Industry
→ cross border smuggling
- ⑤ Direct Benefit transfer → voucher system
to ensure effective usage
- ⑥ Improve DISCOM Health & avoid
misuse of water by separate feeder lines
- ⑦ Focus on Structural transformation
↳ to increase Agri GDP from 18%

Dalwai Panel

Agriculture = 'Agri. Enterprise'

Farmer = 'Agripreneur'

Req. to fulfill

Viksit Bharat Dreams

valid arguments
Resource efficiency ↑

valid arguments

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	C	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

6.5



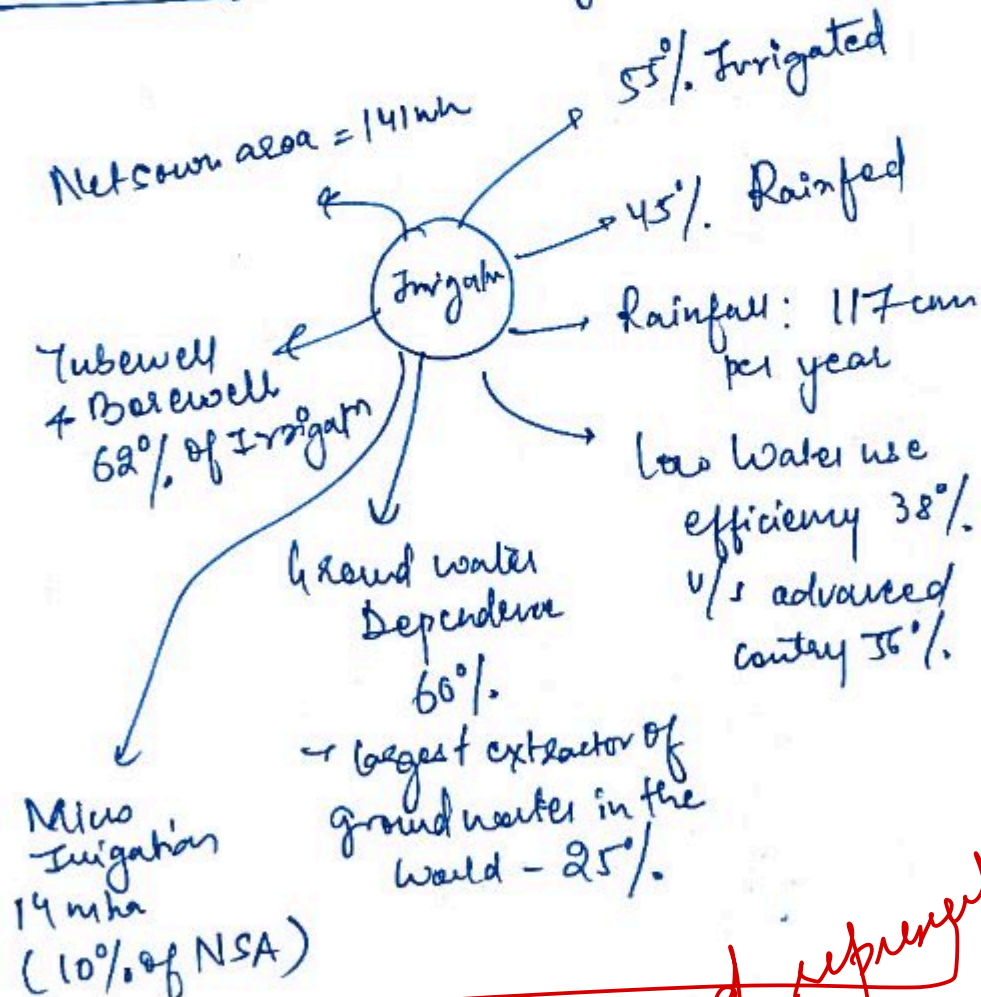
Q.17) What are the major challenges faced by the Indian irrigation system in recent times? State the measures taken by the government for efficient irrigation management. (15 marks, 250 words)

हाल के समय में भारतीय सिंचाई प्रणाली के सामने कौन-सी प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ हैं? कुशल सिंचाई प्रबंधन के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian Irrigation System → 55% of the area is irrigated. Mainly dependent on groundwater (60%) with low water use efficiency of (38%)

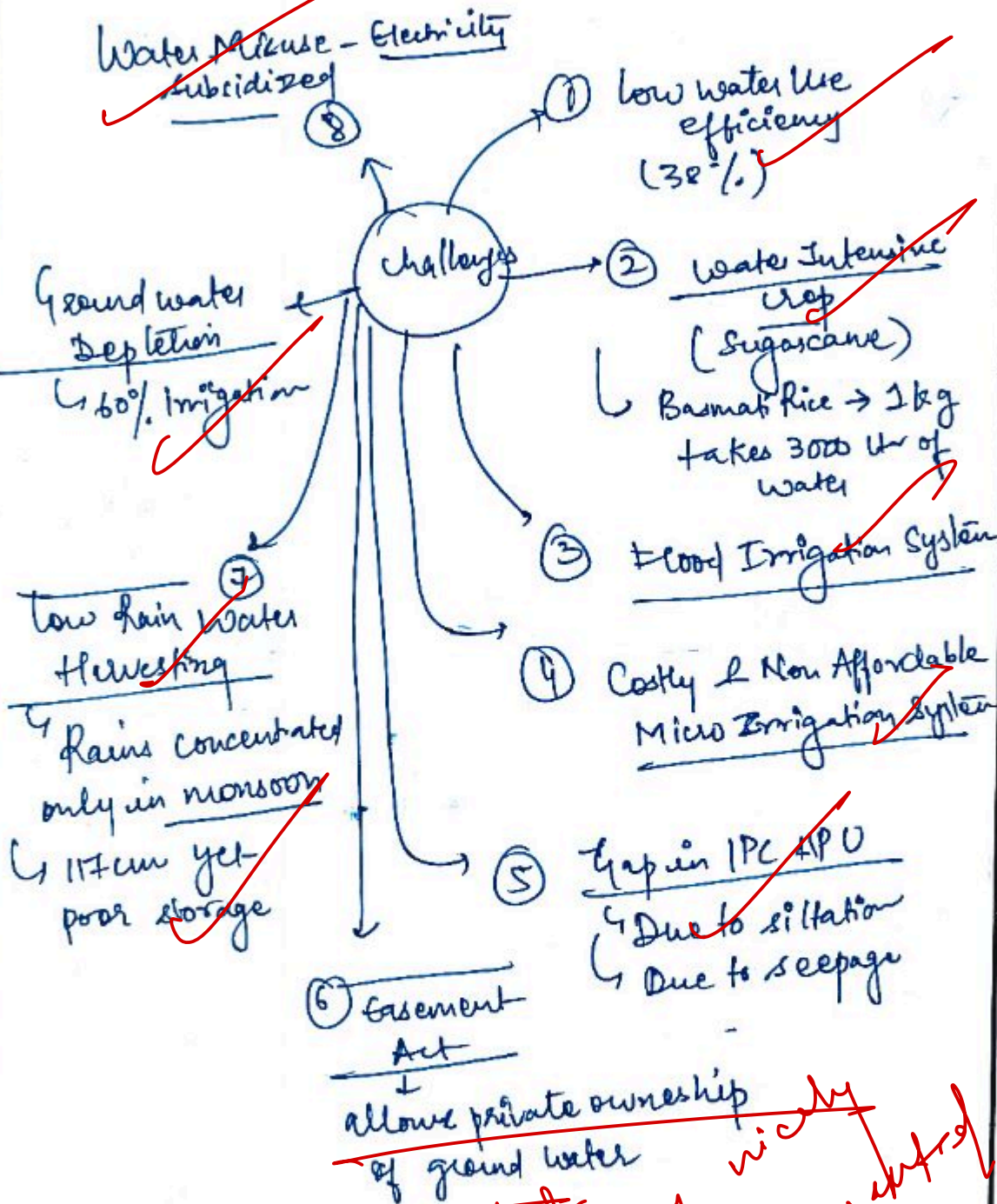
good
textual
intro

Indian Agriculture - Irrigation System



v. good representation
of
data

Challenges faced by Indian Irrigation System



v. good points & very nicely references added

Strategies to tackle the Problem

① By Centre Govt

↳ (1) PM Kushi Sitchai Yojana

Per drop more crop

Has Khet Koppa

(2) Dedicated Ministry → Jal Shakti

(3) National Policy on water

Schemes

→ Atal Bhujal Yojana

→ Jal Shakti Abhiyan

→ 'Sahi Fasal Campaign' Sahi Fasal Campaign

→ Water Harvesting + MGNREGS

② State govt Initiatives

Jakhri Village (UP)

Basmati Rice

Neeru Chettu
by AP govt

Tank Irrigation
KA

Water Budget
(Kerala)

Pani Bachao, Paise Kamao
(Punjab)

Helps in Making India → 'KRISHI Pradhan' country

⑦ MIF under NABARD is created

Good understanding of topic

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
Q1	/	/	/
Q2 & Q3	/	/	/
S & F	/	/	/
P & R	/	/	/

Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

16.75

plz conclude properly

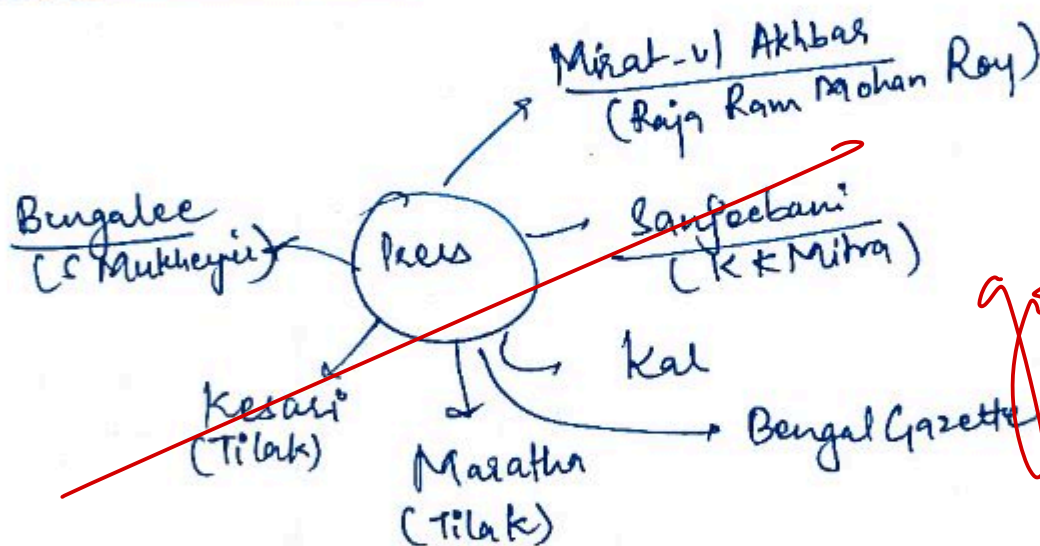


Q.18) Discuss the role of the press in spreading nationalist ideas and sentiments during the freedom struggle. What challenges did the press, particularly the vernacular press, face during this period? (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान राष्ट्रवादी विचारों और भावनाओं को फैलाने में प्रेस की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। इस अवधि के दौरान प्रेस, विशेषकर स्थानीय भाषा के प्रेस को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

'Press' was a great contributor to Indian freedom struggle by helping in spreading Nationalistic Ideas across the country

Various Newspapers & Press Work of that Time



All these helped in spreading the ideas of Nationalism to masses.

↳ Across various states → North-South
 ↳ Across diff sections → women, students



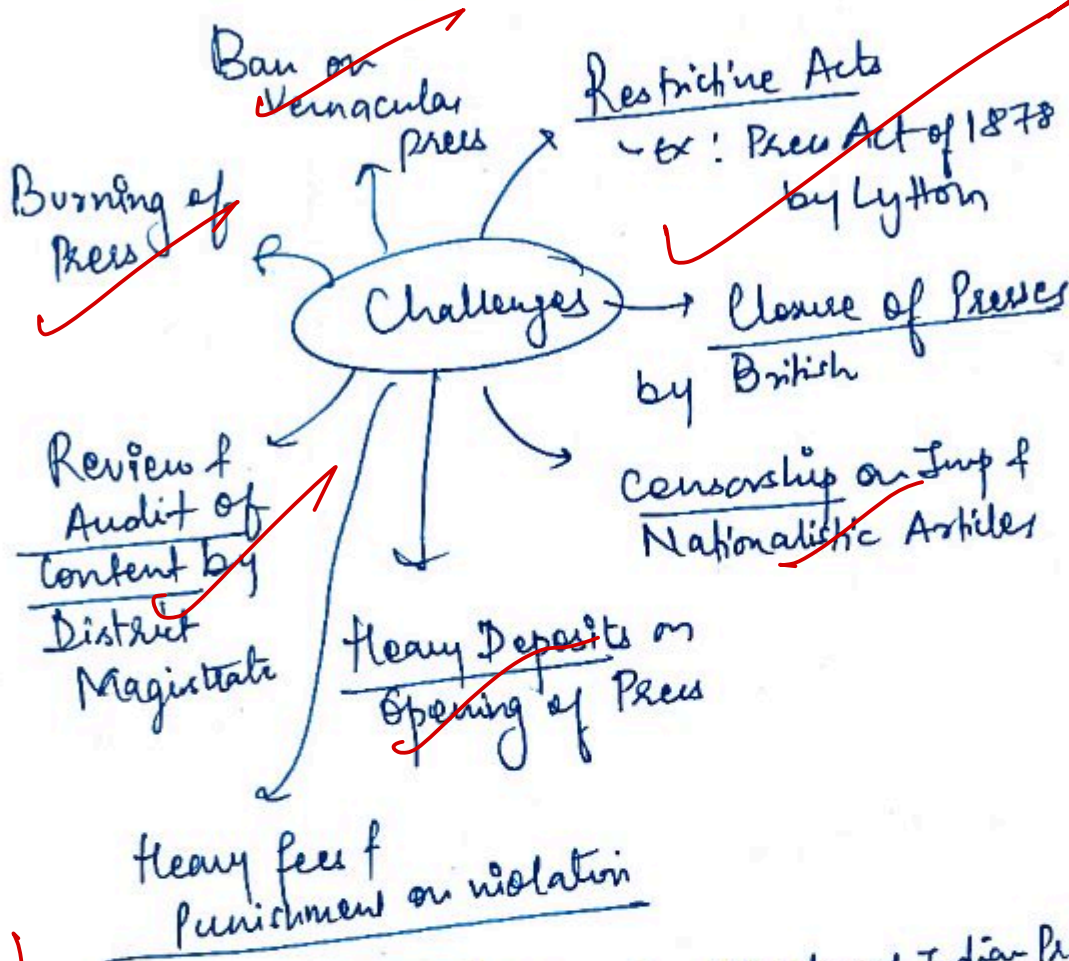
Pen Contribution

- ① Uniting Indians Against British
- ② Spreading Western Ideals of
 - ↳ Liberty
 - ↳ Equality
 - ↳ Fraternity
- ③ Spreading the consciousness of united
people of India
- ④ Spreading ideas of Revolutionaries
 - ↳ Anushilan Samiti
 - ↳ Khat
 - ↳ Marathi
- ⑤ Exposed British Exploitation → ex: Drain of Wealth
- ⑥ in 'UnBritish Rule in India'
- ⑦ Bridged the Regional Divide → by the introduction of ~~large~~ english newspaper
- ⑧ Pamphlets & Magazines → used to propagate ideas + protest against British
- ⑨ Pen Powerful than sword + Psychological & social awakening → socio economic changes envisaged → ex: Misat ul Akhbar

To the
print
very well
addressed

Challenges it faced — Vernacular Press

Good understanding of topic



However, Metcalf (Liberal Liberator of Indian Press) removed Lytton's Press Act of 1878.
Rippon Contribution cannot be sidelined.

nicely burning

Hence → Press proved the 'power of pen' over 'sword of Britain' → which led to greater freedom struggle.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CD & VA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
S & F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
P & R	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS: 18



Q.19) Analyze how the decline of traditional artisanal industry in colonial India crippled the rural economy. (15 marks, 250 words)

विश्लेषण कीजिए कि औपनिवेशिक भारत में पारंपरिक दस्तकारी उद्योग के पतन ने ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को किस प्रकार अशक्त बना दिया। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Due to Drain of wealth by British and systematic & planned exploitation of Indian handicraft & textile industry → Indian rural economy crippled in mid 18th - 19th CE

confused intro

Decline of Traditional Industry

① Mass Factory Based British goods Flooded Indian markets

↳ ex: Manchester cloths

② One way free trade

↳ 67.5% tariff on British Indian exports
↳ + Calicoes Act restricted exports from India
↳ Free imports to India from Britain

good understanding

③ Loss of Royal Patronage

↳ Nawab of Awadh, Mirans were dismantled
↳ victorian images promoted

fabric



④ Deindustrialization → By ~~Governments~~ heavy duties + forced loans

⑤ Moneylender Exploitation → heavy debt burden on Artisans

Result

	1800	1900
Artisan population	18%	8%
Weavers population	63%	15%

India's contribution in Industrial Output	50%	10%
GDP share in world	25%	1%

good
data
nicely represented

Distressed Rural Economy

① High Debt Burden

② Exploitative Land Revenue Settlement
ex: Ryotwari Act

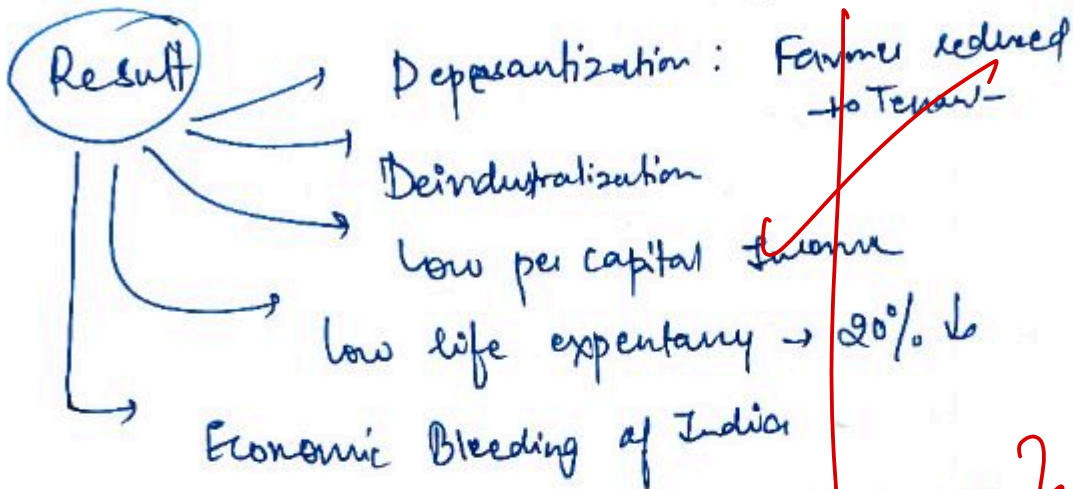
③ Subinfeudation → ex: Taluqdars
Patri system

④ Moneylender Dominance → Zamindars
Chetties
Sahukars

good
mention

⑤ Absentee landlords → high revenue demands

⑥ Frequent Famines → 1876-78 Famine
→ Bihar Famine



Lala Lajpat Rai highlighted the exploitation in his work 'England's ^{own} debt to India'

→ This crippled India's growth in 20th century

→ Post Independence Corrections

- ↳ Zamindari Abolition Act
- ↳ Land Ceiling Act
- ↳ 5 Year plans → Industrialization

nicely covered

Good Evaluation & addressed the demand well.

good mention

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

8



Q.20) Why was the Home Rule Movement more successful than some of the other movements of the time? Also, explain why it was short-lived. (15 marks, 250 words)

होम रूल आंदोलन अपने समय के कुछ अन्य आंदोलनों की तुलना में अधिक सफल क्यों था? साथ ही, यह अल्पकालिक क्यों रहा, इसके कारण भी स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Home Rule Movement started by Tilak & Annie Besant in the year 1917 with an aim to demand 'SWARAJ' on the lines of Irish model of self governance under the British dominance

Valid info.

Coverage of the Mission

Bombay (MH) excluding Bombay

Tilak

Central Province

Some Parts of Karnataka

Rest of India Incl.

Annie Besant

Bombay

North India

Madras Province

Bengal Province

Leaders

Jinnah

Ahmedkari

Wacha

→ J. L. Nehru (later part)

This can be skipped & hit the main demand directly



More Successful than other Movement

- ① Wider Geographical Reach
ex. Annie Besant League covered large part of India
- ② Diverse set of leaders
↳ Ranging from J. Nehru to Jinnah
- ③ Demand of 'swaraj' got popularised
↳ self rule as a matter of right was emphasised
- ④ Mass participation
↳ Students, women, youth, peasants were the participants
- ⑤ Groundwork for Gandhian Era
↳ created mass awareness & launchpad for gandhian politics
- ⑥ National Consciousness
↳ Masses became aware of Br. Exploitation

valid arguments

Short lived

① Leadership Vacuum

- ↳ Tilak had to go to England
- ↳ Annie Besant arrested

② August Dec 1917

- ↳ Montagu Chelmsford reforms were promised

③ Mass struggle eventually died down

- ↳ due to leadership ~~empty~~ vacuum & loss of direction

④ Advent of Gandhi

- ↳ Satyagrah means

⑤ World War I ↳ Extremists, moderates supported British

⑥ Arrests & Detention ↳ by British to stop the movement

Yet, it instilled 'SWARAJ' as a matter of birth right ideology among masses.

valid conclusion

Good understanding of H.C

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS	✓	✓	
CD & VA		✓	
S & F			
P & R			✓

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

67.5

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 – 10	6 – 7.5	< 6
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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