

TEST CODE 9 1 0 1 4 0 3

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटेTAPASYA
CENTRE FOR LEARNING

RECEIVED

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate

परीक्षार्थी का नाम

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

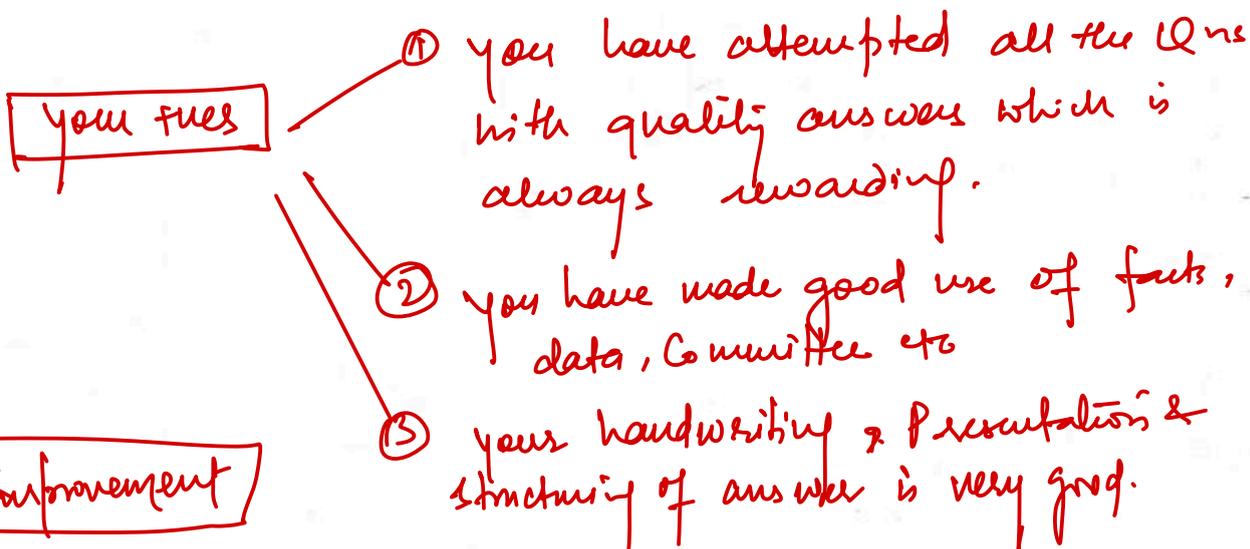
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

*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			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक		
1		5	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		3.25	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		4.75	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		3.25	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	10	5.25	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 किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
6		6		
7		5.5		
8		5.5		
9		4.75		
10		8.75		
11		6.75		
12		7		
13		7.25		
14		6.25		
15		7		
16	15	6.5		
17		6.75		
18		8		
19		8		
20		6.25		
Total/कुल अंक	250	118.25		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
Total Marks/कुल अंक : 118.25			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*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 copy. 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 आदी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड : 585	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि : 16/9/23

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



- ① Nothing major to change. However, you can always enrich your answers. In Q. 2, you have written generic points. As the Qⁿ 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 Qns 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 writing. All the v. best 😊

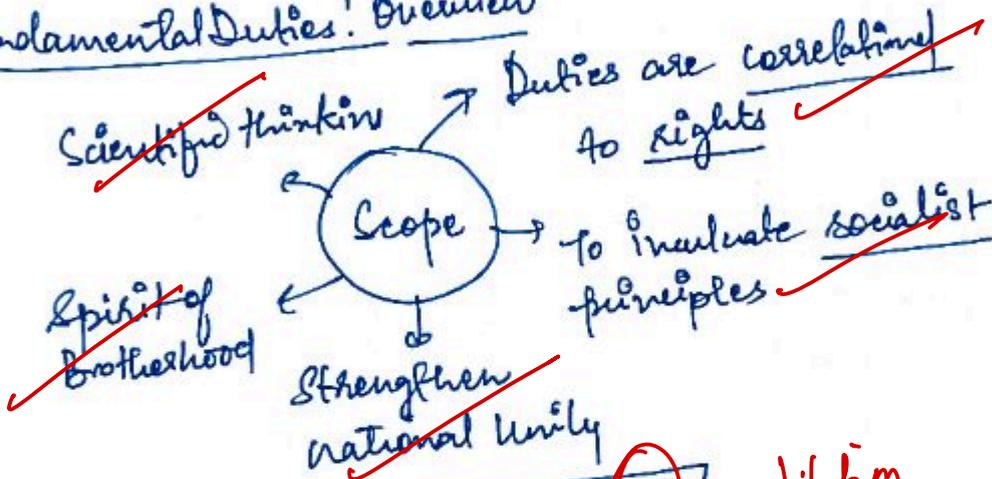
Q.1) What is the rationale behind including Fundamental Duties in the Constitution when they are non-justiciable? (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Detail 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 (ex: Atal Innovation Mission)
- ⑥ Fraternity is strengthened among various religious, regional & ethnic groups.

encouraging law abiding behaviour to maintain social harmony

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 of 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: 5



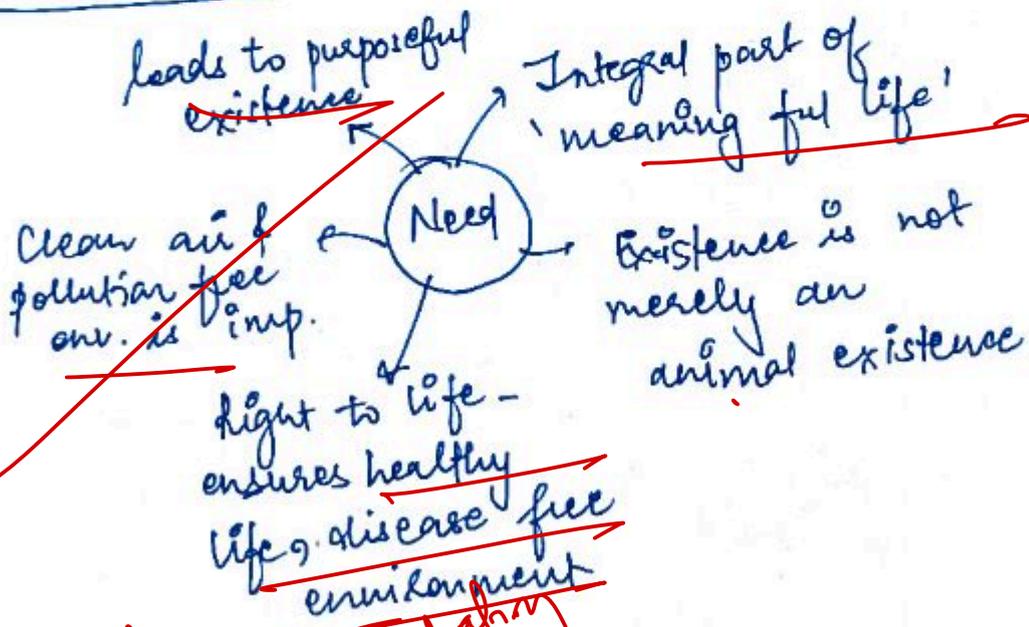
Q.2) Citing relevant case laws, discuss the role played by the judiciary in 'constitutionalization' of environmental issues in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 (1/23), Special powers have extended the scope of Indian Constitution making it truly a 'Living Constitution' (J.N. Viner). In this regard, Constitutionalization of Environment issues is an important step.

good by writing 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 Naamada 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

As the main demand of the Qn is to find 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 → USA & SIA(g) of DPSP & FD.

Ph conclude properly

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

#	(C)	(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)

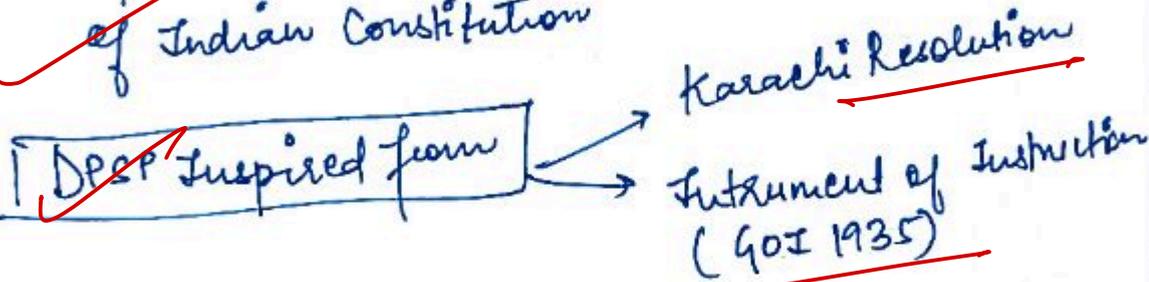
राज्य के नीति निर्देशक सिद्धांतों (DPSP) के महत्व और उपयोगिता पर प्रकाश डालें। साथ ही उनकी आलोचना के कारण भी बताएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

(A-36-ET)

DPSP is taken from the Irish Constitution.

As per BA Ambedkar, it is the novel feature of Indian Constitution

good start :-



Significance & Utility of DPSP.

- Welfare state objective : It sets the ideals & principles of a welfare state
- Direction to Govt policies & programmes to fulfill the aspiration of the people
↳ ex. Ban on liquor in Guy
- Socio-economic Justice to weaker section
↳ ex. Children Education → RTI Act
- Fills the Vacuum of Fundamental Duties
↳ ex. Health → Ayushman Cards

may also mention A-37 here for value addition

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 go. goals.

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

⊕

or offer in conflict with FR

ex: A-20 vs A-44 (VCC)

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.



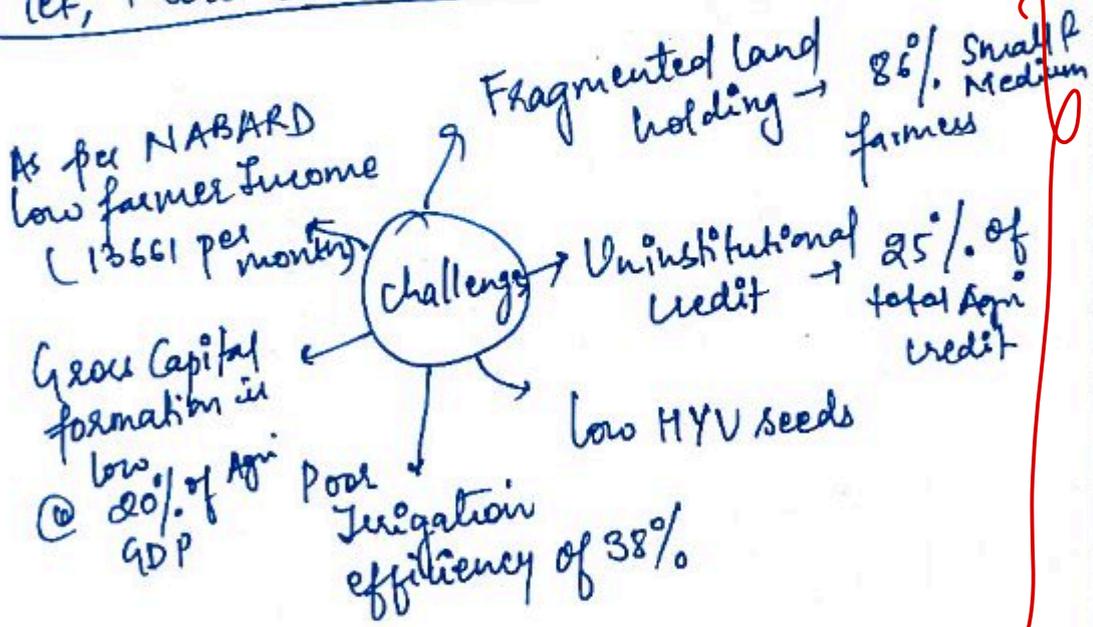
Q.4) Give a brief overview of the measures proposed in the Union Budget 2025-26 to revitalize the agricultural sector. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)).

like start

Yet, there are various challenges attached



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

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 → 'Suanidhi' 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

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

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

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

Conclusion is fine

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

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 sub 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 legalised 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
 Gross Investment can go up from current 20% to higher no.

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

this can avoid writing it into itself.

you may mention farm protest to legalise MSP in intro.

this part will address

provide farmers with judicial recourse to have price assurance

4) Increase farmer Income → doubling it from current ₹3661 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

marketing of the farmers is good.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	C	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

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

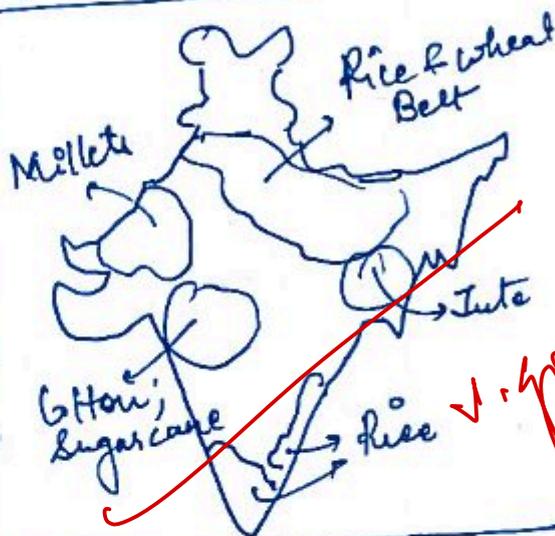


Fig: Cropping pattern

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



you may also mention this - food policy here

This releases → customer trust, hygiene checks, Better Reach

Therefore

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

will journey up

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.

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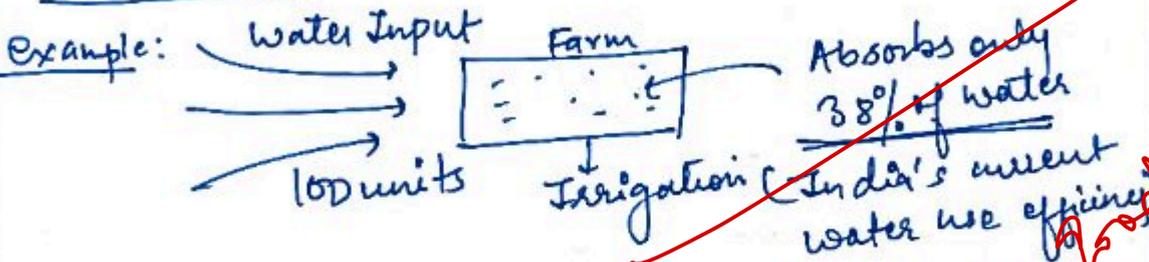
TOTAL MARKS 6

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 Fills the gap between IPC & IPU by reducing overexploitation
- ③ Eliminates flood irrigation & groundwater depletion (60% of Agri irrigation by ground water)

minimizing water loss due to evaporation & surface run off

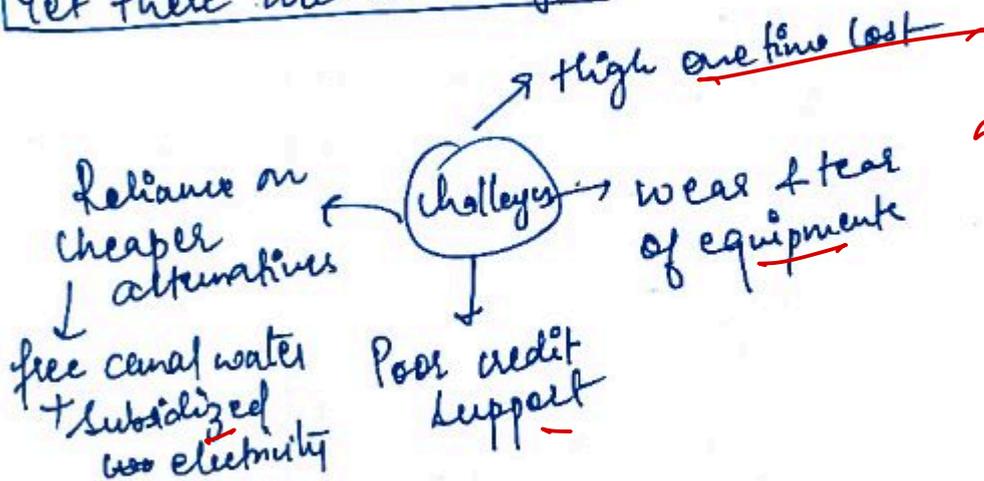
th define properly.

rep remainder

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



Just that you have mentioned challenges as well.

Way forward

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

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			5

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.

valid info

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 → & social 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 Services 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. (Atk Dutta)
→ INC

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

understanding
 demand of the Qn is v. good

nice summary

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AVIS			
CD & VA			
B & 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 of judicial transformation

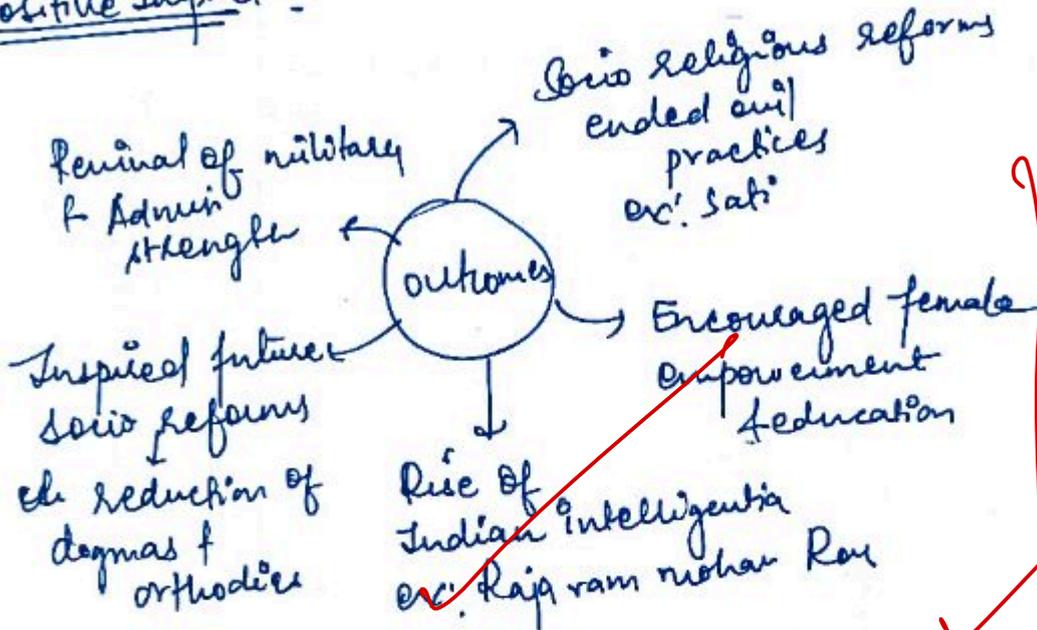
introduced fiscal discipline, abolished redundant posts.

clear vertical segregation for sub heading

extra civil & writing of appetate bowls

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

4.25

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 rebelled 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 Ruler 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 fabric 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
↳ Zamindar - 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

Good evaluation

of 10-10

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 foreigners

nicely concluded

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

It created a base & awakened masses for larger freedom struggle

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	(C)	(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

5-7

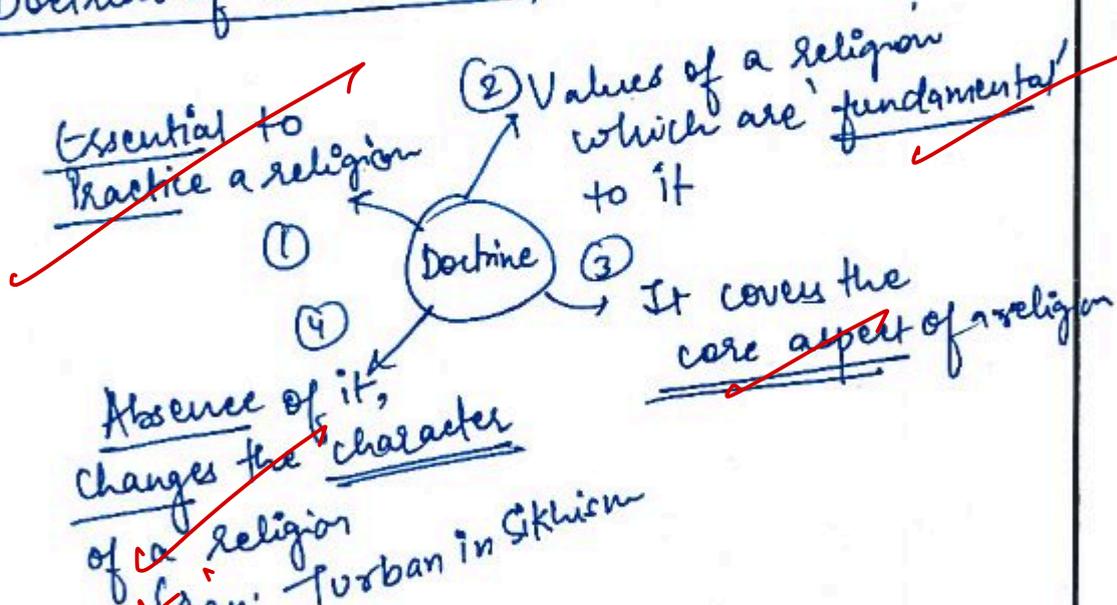
Q.11) What is the 'doctrine of essentiality'? How far do you agree with the view that it restricts an individual's autonomy to practice religion according to his/her conscience? (15 marks, 250 words)

'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

Shikhar
wala
love

Doctrine of Essentiality



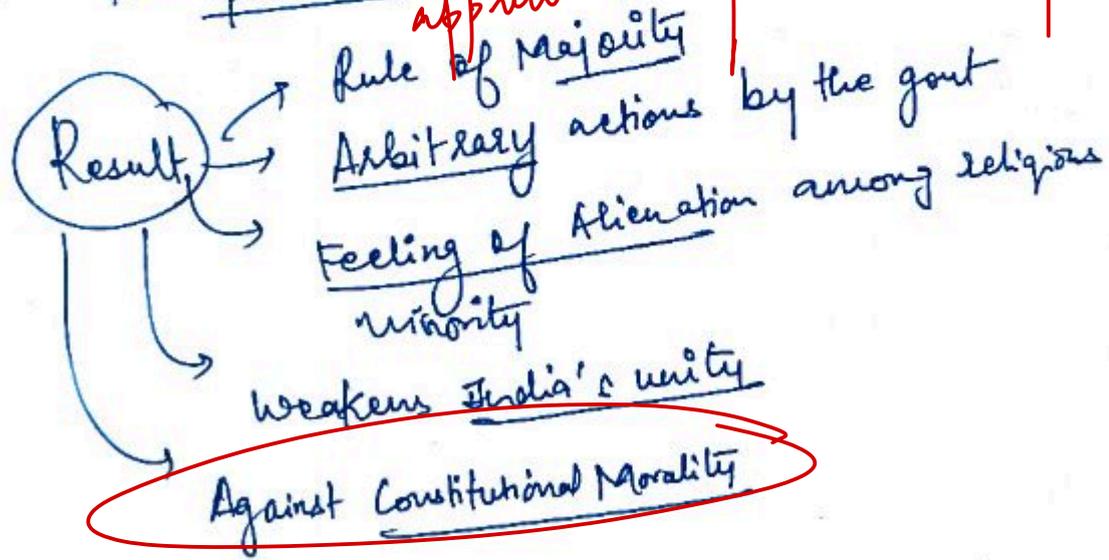
As per mention

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 'Bukha' essential or not
- 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. cas highlighted) in

the preamble is compromised



v. good mention
 you may also mention Justice Indu Malhotra's observation of courts not imposing its moral in religion

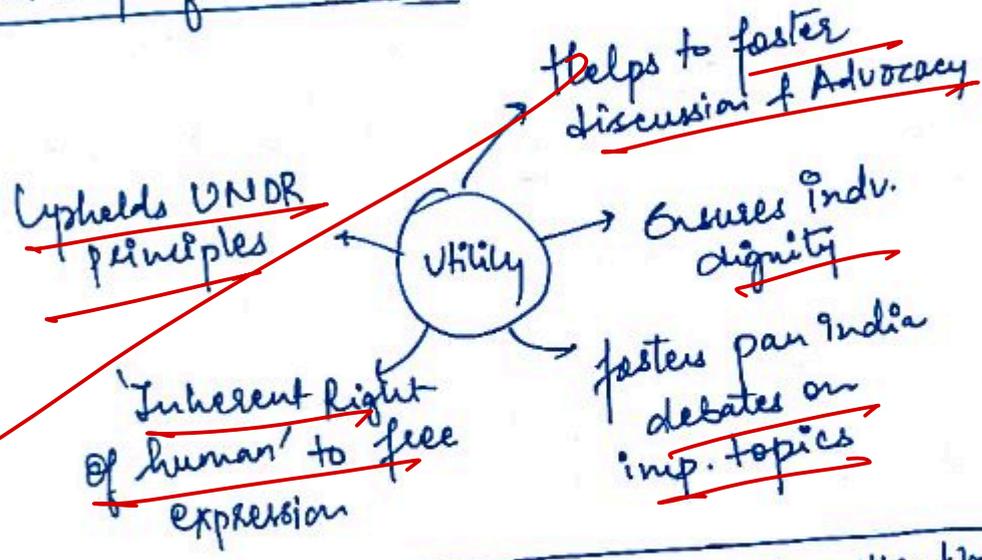
Q.12) The Constitution guarantees freedom of speech and expression beyond spoken and written words but these rights are not absolute. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

संविधान मौखिक और लिखित शब्दों से परे वाक् और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता की गारंटी देता है, लेकिन ये अधिकार आत्यान्तिक 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 & instructions

try to use case laws & laws to build your arguments

like Sp Gupta law.

Similar sub-heading

Anuradha Bhasin
Tax
etc

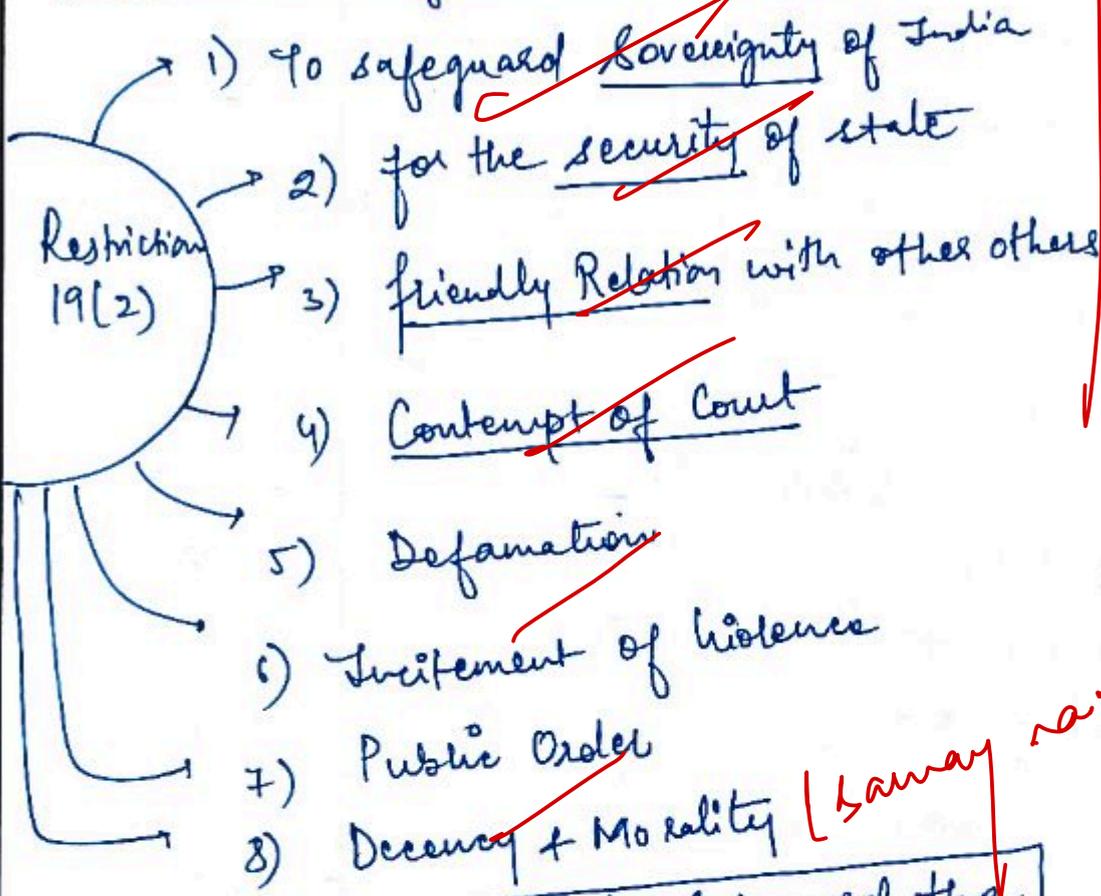
Beyond spoken & written words

- ① It covers Symbols → as a means of communicating free expression → ex: '卐' swastik 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

Arguments
sub-Header
are
valid

Artistic freedom
(sc in the
their life care, news)

Yet these rights are not Absolute



try to understand with eg:

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

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

Lawyer name case

Maintaining diplomatic relations (Sharma case)

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

mention in committee in the conclusion

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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)

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

valy into

UCC Coverage

~~Inheritance laws~~

~~Marriage laws~~

Unification of

~~Divorce laws~~

Adoption laws

v. good

Background:

- It is a liberal form of DPSP as highlighted summarized in the Constitution
- In India Goa & Uttarakhand have already implemented UCC laws in their state.

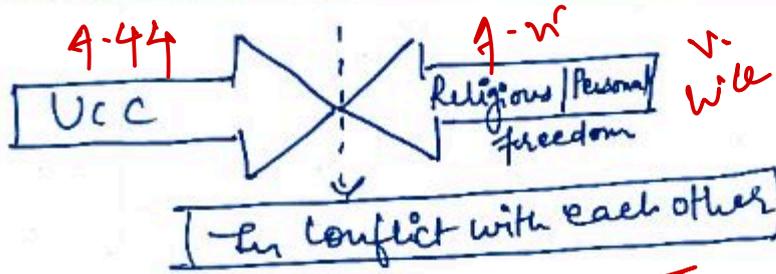
Aim:

- To consolidate personal laws of the country & unify them under one law
- To ensure Judicial & legal equality

good material of the concept



UCC → a threat to Multi Culture & Diverse India



- ① It goes against right to practice religion u/a 21
- 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
↳ Westernisation & strict secular rules like France
- ⑤ No room for exercising Indv. 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

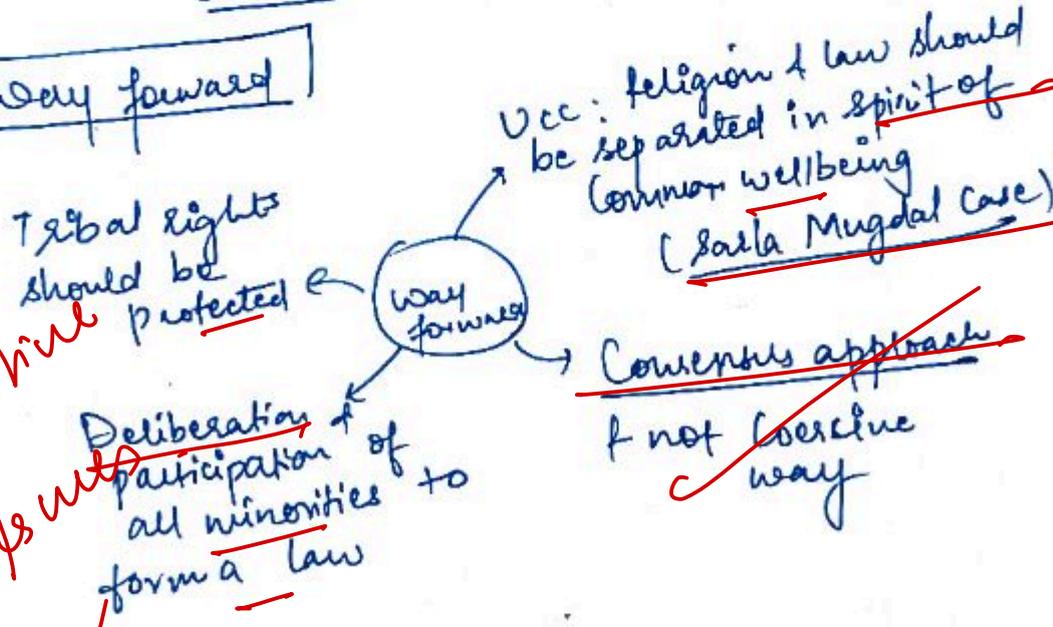
Joseph & Chappa Case → SC: Called UCC a 'dead letter'

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 talaq (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: Sabrimata Judgement
- ⑤ Judicial Burden & Administrative Convenience reduced

good mention of case laws

Way forward



could suggest which means into

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	⊙	⊕	⊖
AWIS		✓	
CD & VA		✓	
S & F		✓	
P & R		✓	

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here ⊙ is Good, ⊕ is Average and ⊖ is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS **7.5/5**

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)

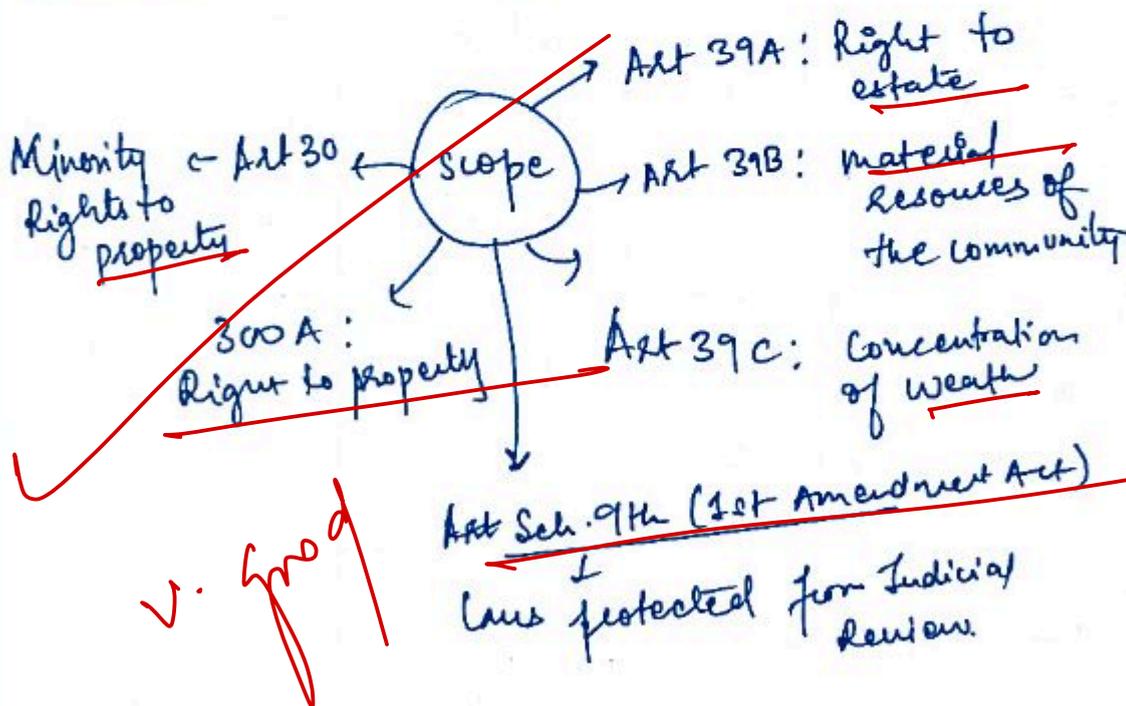
भारत में संपत्ति अधिकारों का विकास व्यक्तिगत अधिकारों और लोक कल्याण के बीच एक जटिल संबंध को दर्शाता है। प्रासंगिक संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और निर्णय-विधियों (केस लॉ) की सहायता से इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(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.

nic start

Constitutional Coverage of Property Rights





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

As the am
is about
evolu 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 put 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 (Sanju Coke Mfg case)

Kameshwar
Singh
Shankari
Prasad
to
Golaknath
to
Keshvananda
to
44

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)

⑥ 200 A ! Still keeps the right to property as
a constitutional right

try
to write
in the
chronological
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 Sch. 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 livelihood hence indiv. dignity should be preserved. (ART-21)

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

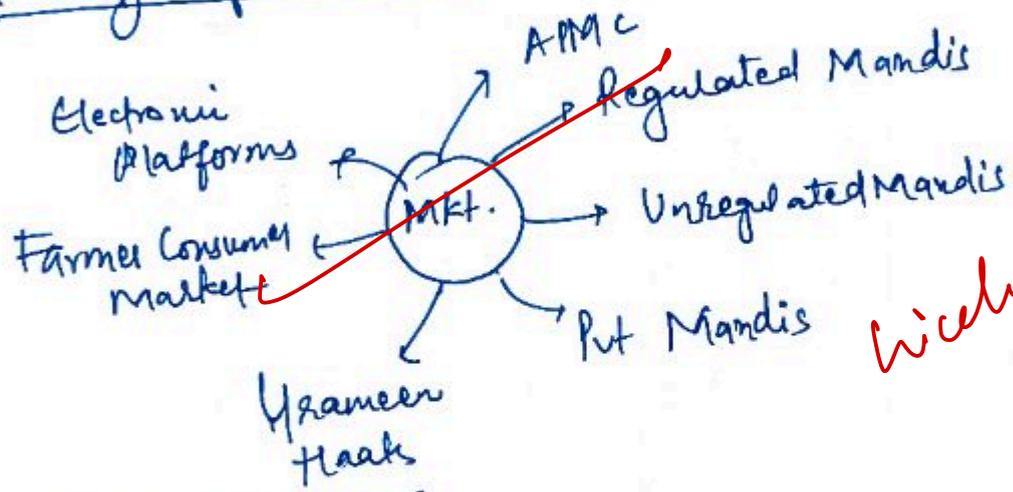
100

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 Agri Marketing Density → low (407 sq.km per APMC v/s suggested 80 sq.km)
- ② low Marketing infra
- ③ APMCs (Regulated Mandis) → 7057
- ④ Grameen Haaks → ~ 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 also
ventures for
recruit
constitutions
of
Maharashtra
board.

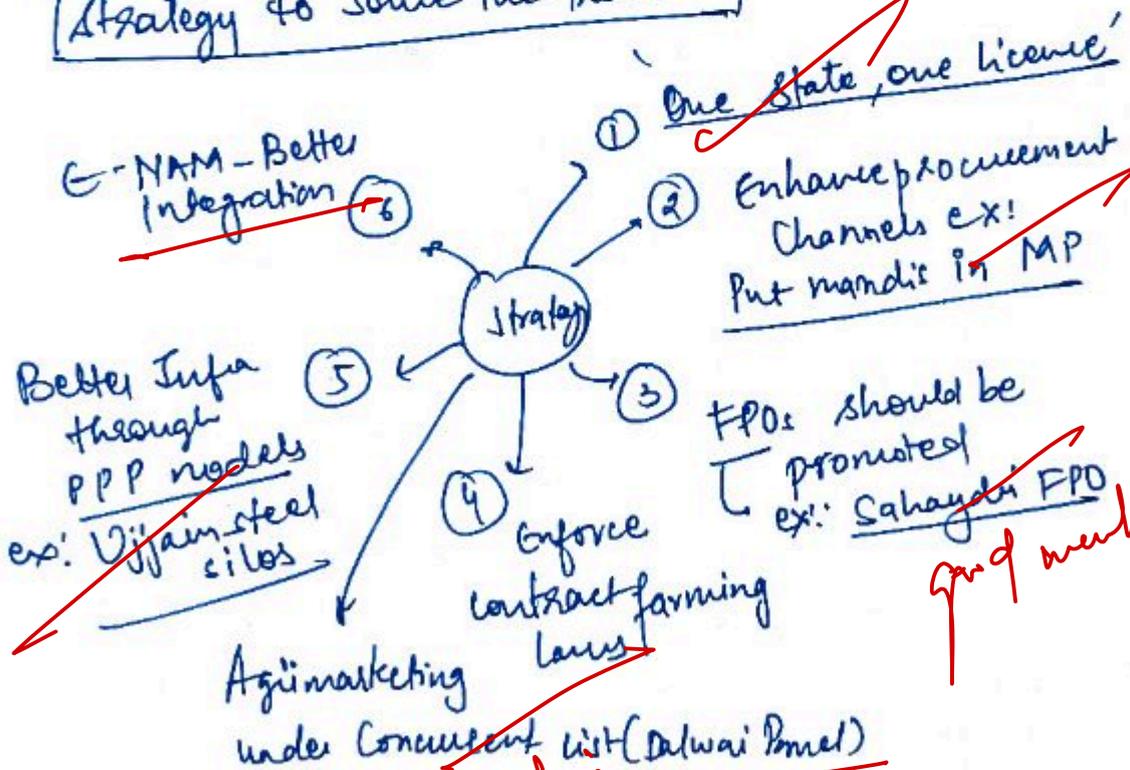
Good use of example

Key Challenges

- ① Fragmented → farmers can only sale in APMC & not o/s
Sale only to APMC dealers
- ② Restrictive → Does not recognize Interstate licenses
↳ Within state APMC licenses 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 analysis of topic

Strategy to solve the Problem



good number

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 use of data

Agriculture Subsidy Regime



Given directly to the farmers

Given to Companies, intermediaries and the benefits are passed on to the farmers

Good under Dim
F
Fric

Examples

- PM KISAN - 6000/yr
- MSP → 22 crops
- PM KUSUM - Colapumps
- KCC → subsidized loans
- ~~Agro infra funds~~ → for Cold chain, Infra dev
- Insurance → Fasal Bima Yojana

Examples

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

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

then reforms required.
then W/F Concluding

Need for Reforms In Agriculture Subsidy

① Low Invest.
→ In Agri = 20% of Agri
90%
→ Disguised unemp. not addressed (46%)

Riscal Burden

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

Does not address structural issues

Reforms Need

use of data

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

Expulsionary

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

Need to Address Distortions

- ① Quality of Subsidy Over Quantity → ex: focus on Nano Urea | Nano DAP
- ② Enhance the coverage of farmers → PM KISAN scheme should be extended to all farmers
- ③ Better Agri 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%

Value for Resource efficiency ↑

Valid arguments

Dalwai Panel

Agriculture = 'Agri. Enterprise'
farmer = 'Agripreneur'

Req. to fulfill Viksit Bharat Dreams

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	6.5		

Agri

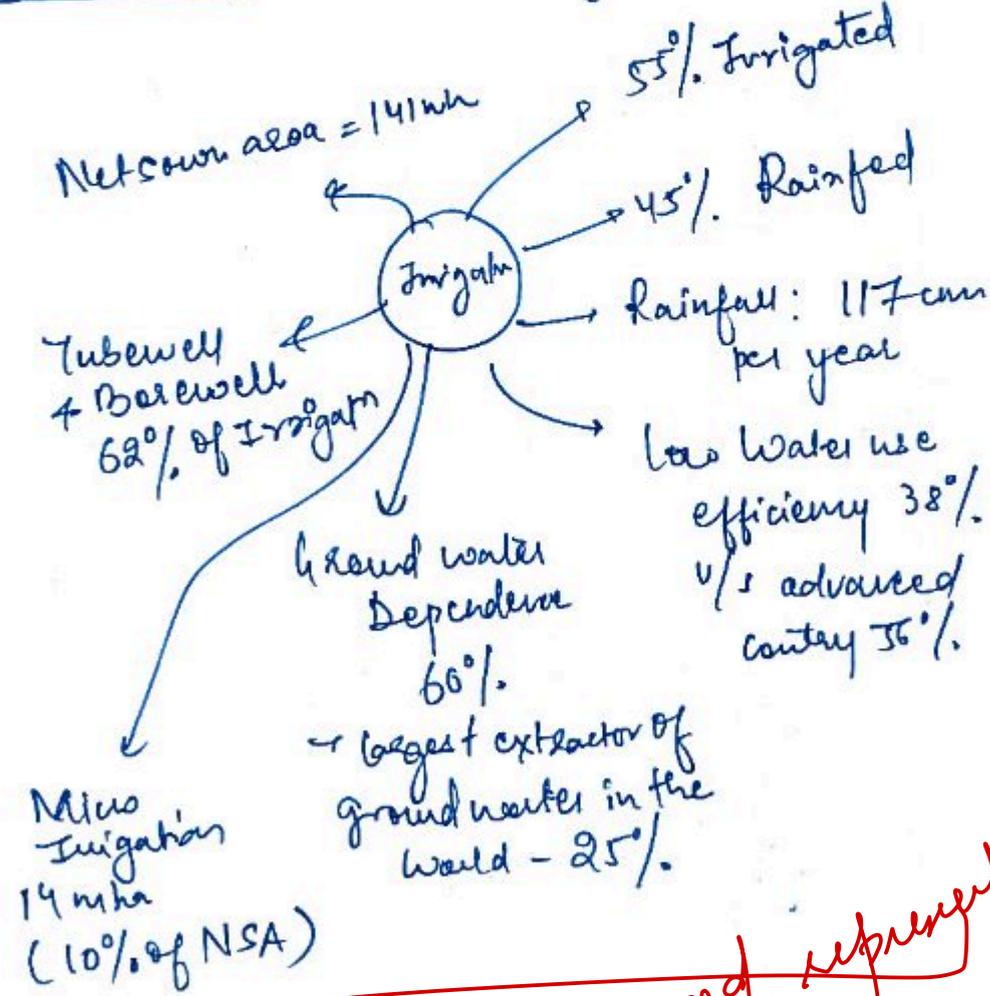
Q.17) What are the major challenges faced by the Indian irrigation system in recent times? State the measures taken by the government for efficient irrigation management. (15 marks, 250 words)

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%)

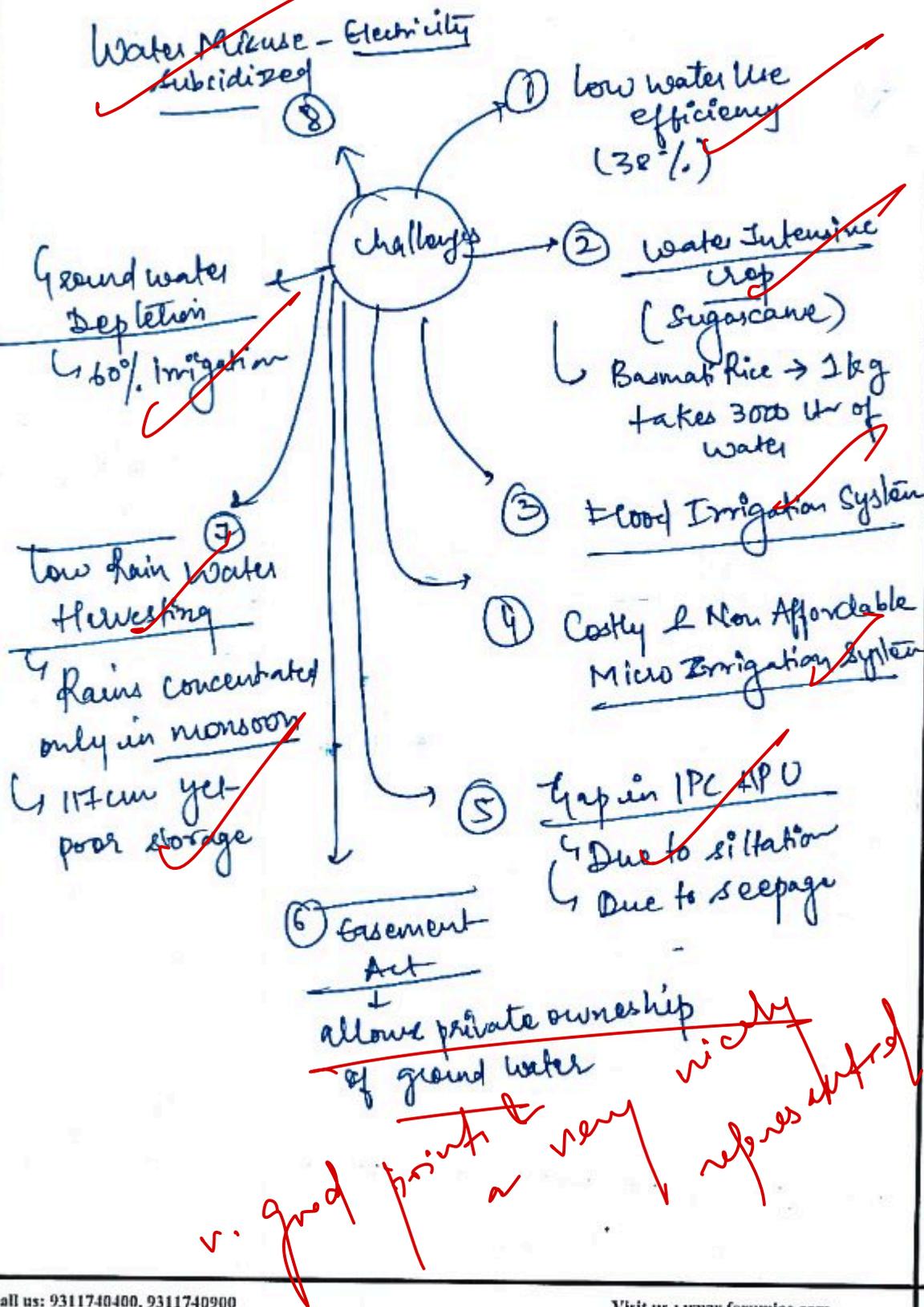
good
intro
textual

Indian Agriculture - Irrigation System



v. good representation
of
data

Challenges faced by Indian Irrigation System



Strategies to tackle the Problem

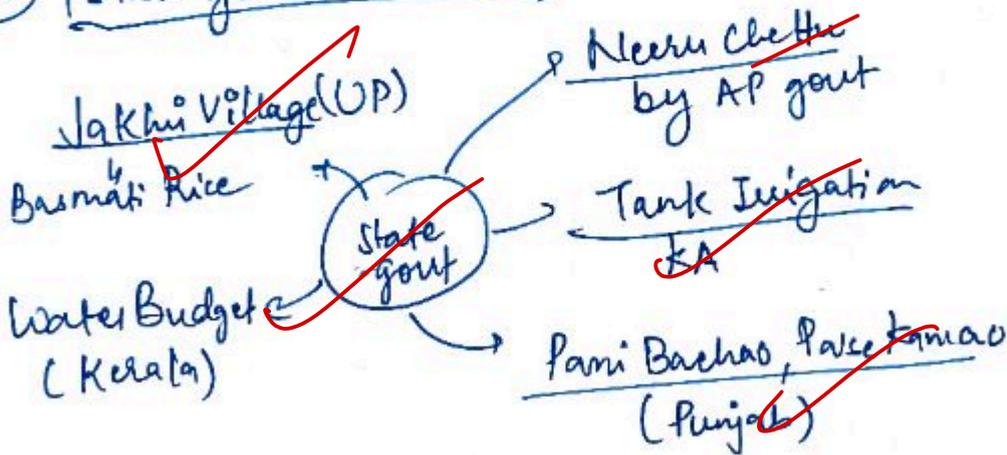
① By Centre Govt

- ↳ (1) PM Kishi Sichai Yojana
 ↳ Per drop more crop ↳ Has Khet to pani
- (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



Helps in Making India → 'KRISHI Pradhan' countries

Ⓟ MIF under NABARD is created

Good understanding of topic

Pls consider 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

16.75



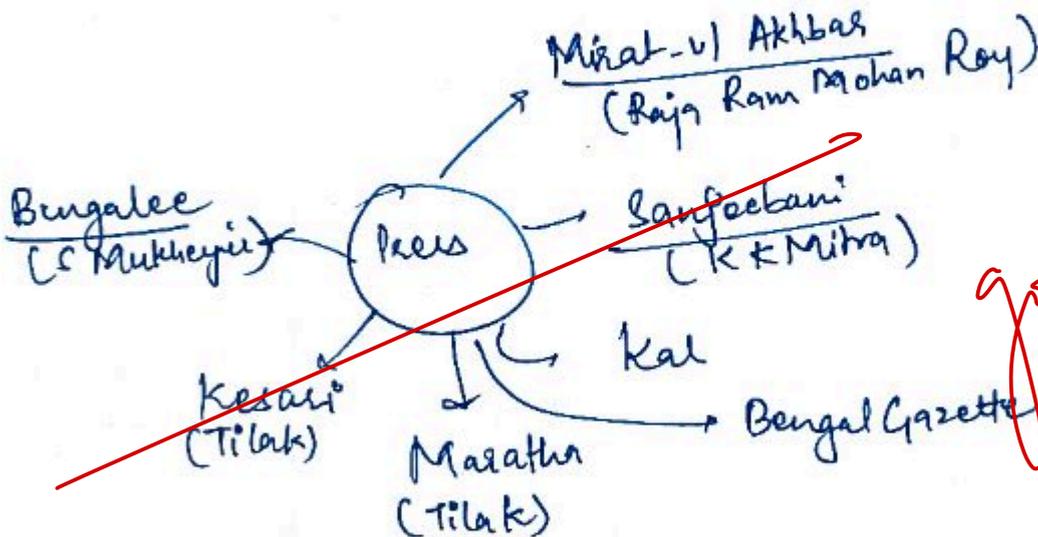
Q.18) Discuss the role of the press in spreading nationalist ideas and sentiments during the freedom struggle. What challenges did the press, particularly the vernacular press, face during this period? (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

valid info

'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



good mention of newspapers

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

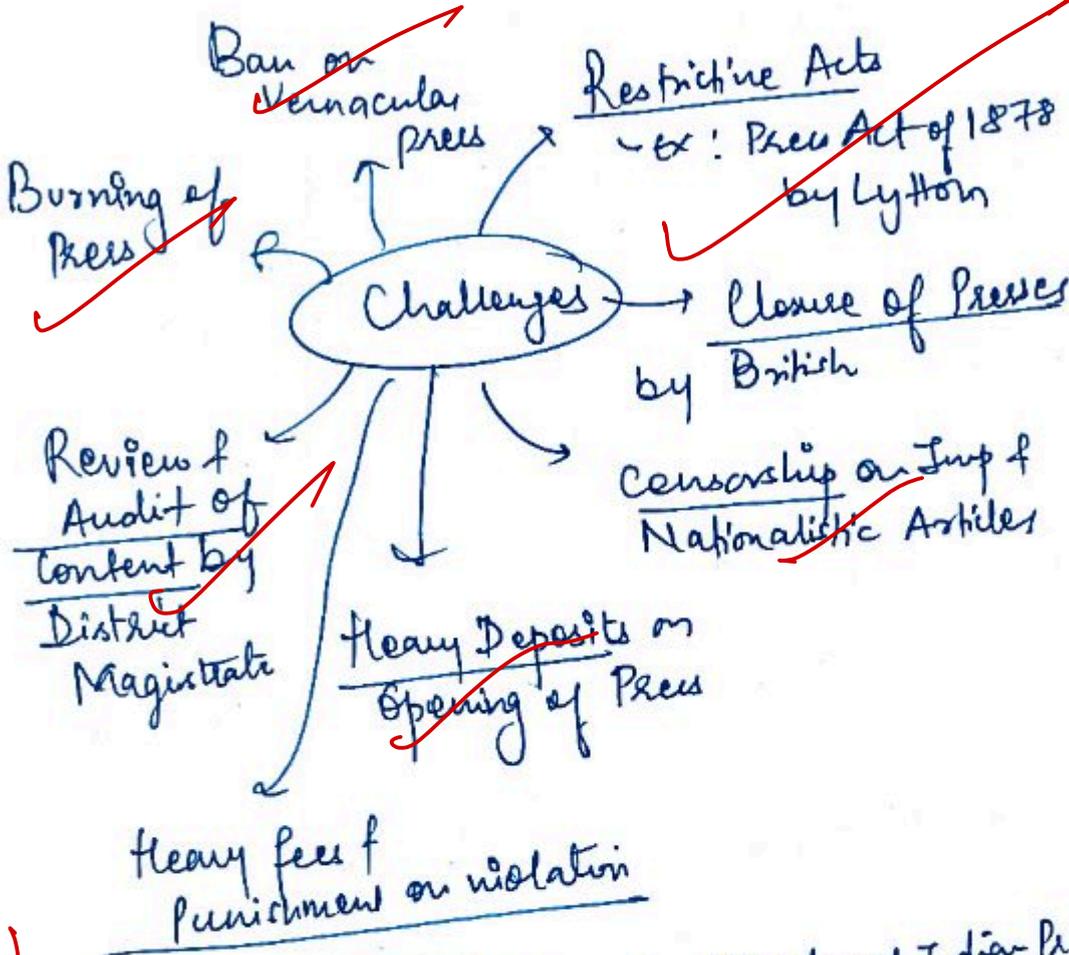
- ↳ Access various states → North-South
- ↳ Access diff sections → women
- ↳ → students

Press 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
in 'UnBritish Rule in India'
- ⑥ Bridged the Regional Divide → by the introduction of ~~large~~ english newspapers
- ⑦ Pamphlets & Magazines → used to propagate ideas + protest against British
- ⑧ Pen Powerful than sword → Psychological & social awakening → socio economic changes envisaged → ex: Mizat ul Akhbar

To the point 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's contribution cannot be sidelined.

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

nicely summarizing

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 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

Contextual 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

③ Loss of Royal Patronage
↳ Nawab of Awadh, Mirans were dismantled
↳ Victorian images promoted

good understanding
↓
fabric



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

⑤ Moneylender Exploitation → heavy debt
burden on Artisans

Result

	1900	1950
Artisan population	18%	8%
Weavers populatr	63%	15%
India's contribution in Industrial Output	50%	10%
GDP share in world	25%	1%

good
the f
data
&
nicely
represented

Distressed Rural Economy

① High Debt Burden

② Exploitative Land Revenue Settlement
ex: Ryotwari Act

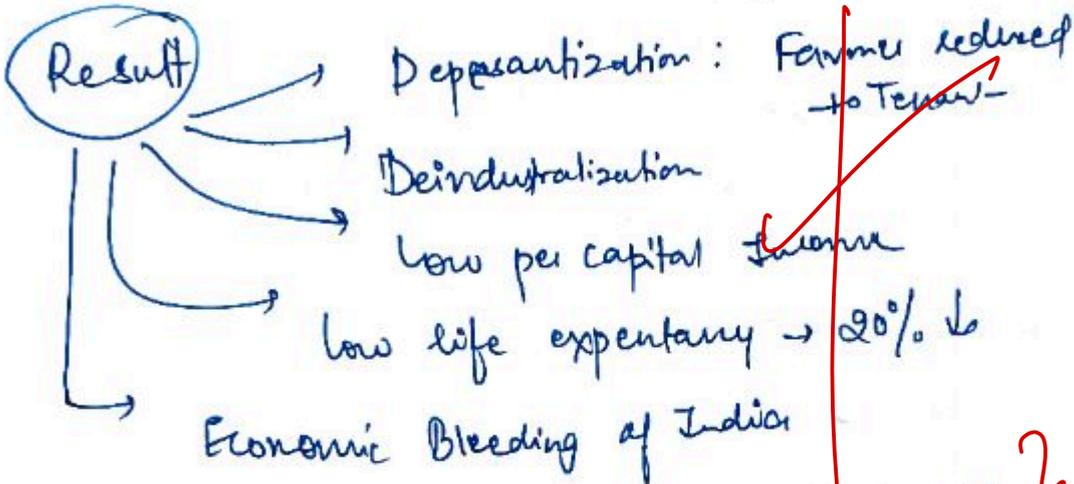
③ Subinfeudation → ex: Taluqdars
↳ Patni system

④ Moneylender Domination → 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		



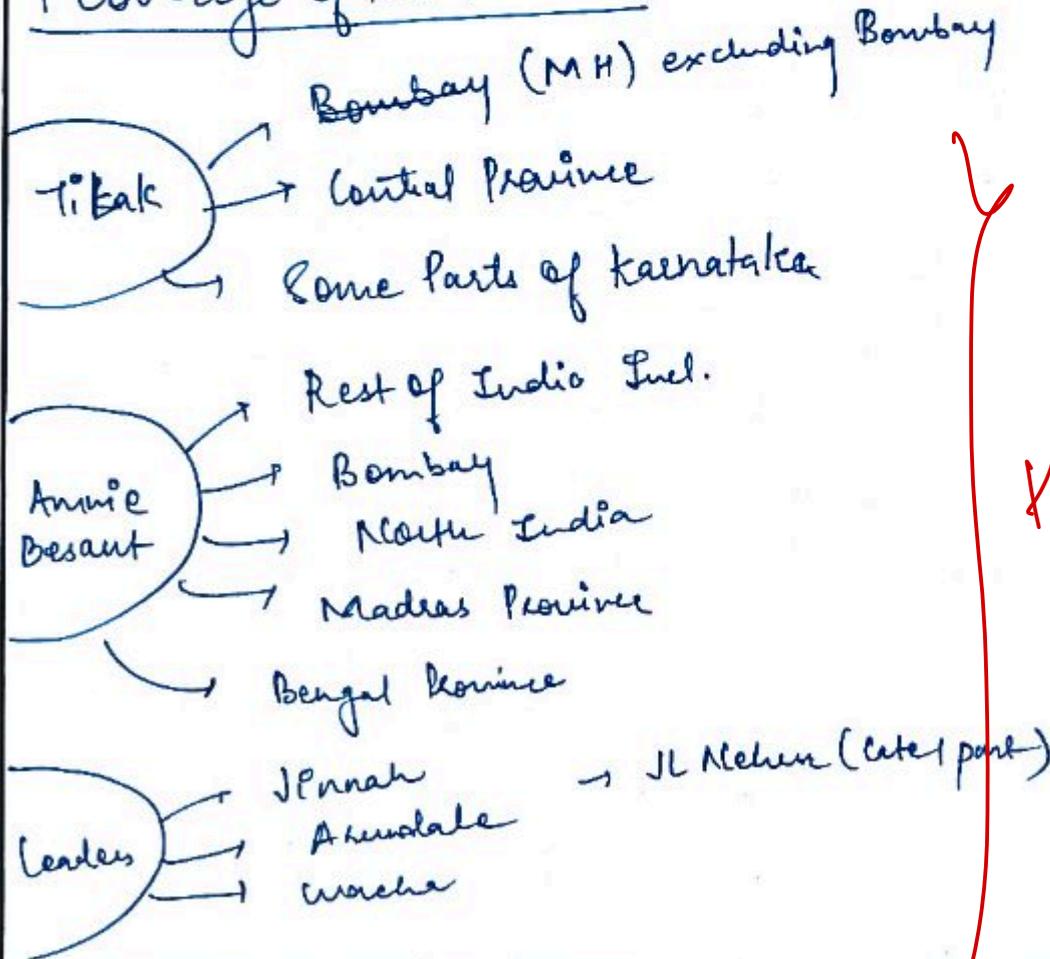
Q.20) Why was the Home Rule Movement more successful than some of the other movements of the time? Also, explain why it was short-lived. (15 marks, 250 words)

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



This can be supported & 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 ~~energy~~ vacuum & loss of direction

④ Advent of Gandhi

- ↳ satyagrah means

⑤ World War I

- ↳ Extremists moderate 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		

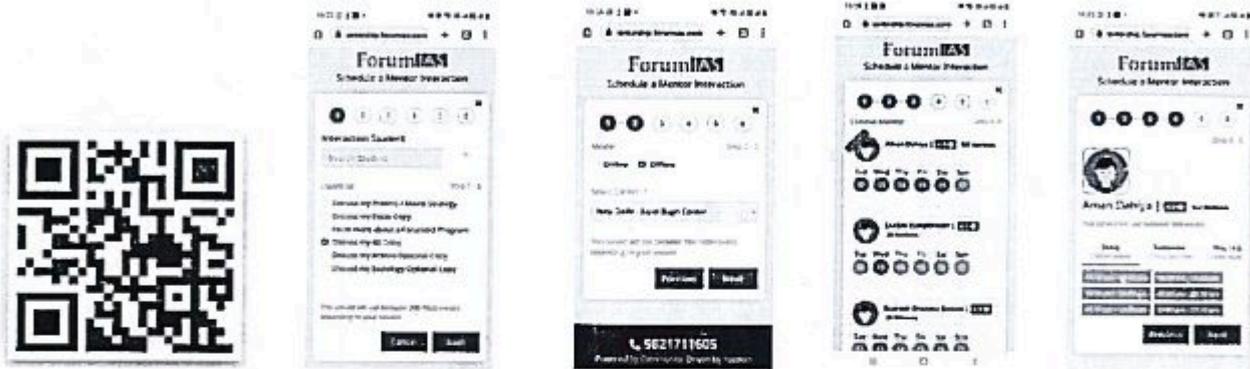
* Subject to change without prior notice.

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