

7 SEP 2025

RECEIVED

TEST CODE 9 1 0 1 4 0 3

FRC 2026

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

TAPASYA
CENTER FOR LEARNING

A Residential Solution for Civil Services Preparation by Forum

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate

परीक्षार्थी का नाम

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

Medium/माध्यम

English ☒हिंदी ☐

Date/दिनांक

07/09/2025

*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		4.25
2		4.5
3		3.5
4		4.75
5		5
6	10	4.25
7		4
8		5
9		4
10		4.25
11		6.5
12		6.75
13		6.75
14	15	4.5
15		6.5
16		6.75
17		7
18		6
19		7
20		5.75
Total/कुल अंक	250	107

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 किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

3:00

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

6:00

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन ☐Offline/ऑफलाइन ☒

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

*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 का आपकी कॉपी में प्रस्तुत आधों के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हें बांध सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

1015

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ●

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

11/Sept

Overall Good answers

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.

XAMINER'S REMARKS

This is commendable that you have attempted all the questions in given time.

Strengths / suggestions

- ✓ Good understanding of all the topics as content of most of answers is relevant
- Good coverage of various dimensions, use of relevant data, facts, case laws etc.
- Introduction & conclusion address central theme of question
- Good answer structuring & presentation skills
- content of Q3, Q10, 9, 14 - can be improved

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.

- Don't follow same template of Answer structuring in all answers - way forward

eg: 914, 17

Challenges not



TAPASYA
CENTER FOR LEARNING

A Residential Solution for Civil Services Preparation by Forumias

required in
all answers

(Don't Write anything
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

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)

The fundamental duties are prescribed in Part 4A (S/A) of the constitution based on the recommendation of Swaran Singh Committee.

well
Introduced

Rationale behind including the fundamental duty.

(i) They were incorporated through 42nd CAA by Indira Gandhi government on the principle of

"Rights and duties are correlative to each other"

(ii) It creates the sets of guidelines which individual need to follow to be called as responsible citizen

eg Art 51A(1) Respecting National Anthem, flag.

(iii) In Mahon Kumar Singhania Case.

All are
Relevant
points
with
suitable
examples



Supreme court adjudicated that fundamental
duties could be used to determine
constitutionality by supreme court.

Tool for
legislative
action &

(iv) The socialist aspirations - investing
two way communication and there
duties → provides that

Judicial
innovation

(v) Helped to manifest scientific temper,
humanism → Art 58 A(h)

gives a
character of
Citizen's
obligation

(vi) Creates responsibility of parents
towards their children Art 51 A(k)

Some
~~They~~ are made punishable too.

(i) Art 51 A(a) → National flag code, National
secrets act, infringe code.

(ii) Art 51 A(d) → 23(2) → state could
fine to work without pay

??

The MC mehta case the fundamental
duties are required to be taught
in school so as to prepare independent and
responsible future generation

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

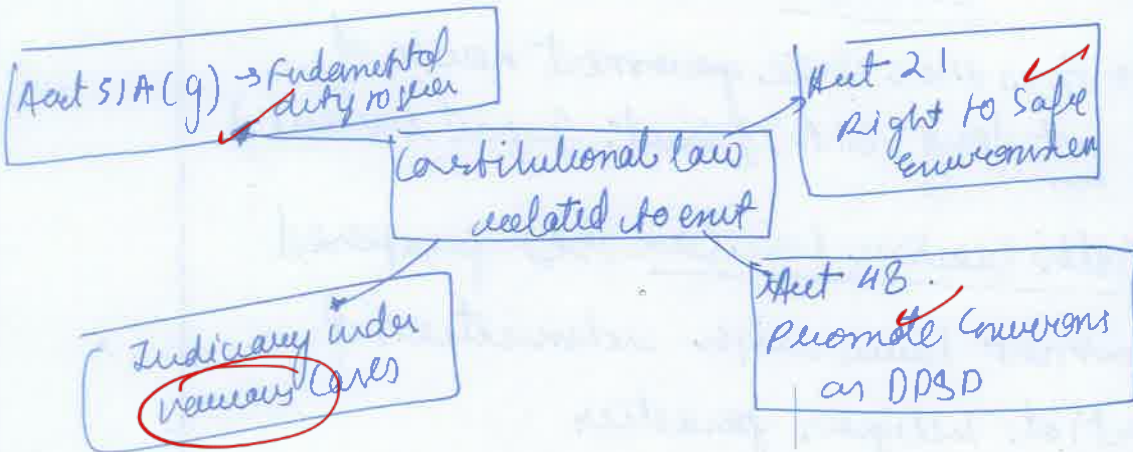


Q.2) Citing relevant case laws, discuss the role played by the judiciary in 'constitutionalization' of environmental issues in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

The Indian constitution provides relevant environmental jurisdiction, thus catering as a living document as evidenced in Pratish Mulvi Case -

है
Introduce



Role played by judiciary in "constitutionalization" of environmental issues-

P1) In MC Mehta Case judiciary provides executive order for protecting Ganga and also employing fundamental duty related to environment to be taught in schools

right to live in a pollution free environment

- (ii) In Taj Trapezium Zone Case Supreme court wrote provided protection to monuments (Art 49) about and promoted green zone in Agro vicinity ① TN Godavari an case
- (iii) In National Green Tribunal also pronounced various judgements ② MK Rangill Sinha case
- BS VI engine modification in vehicles ③ Vellore Citizen case
 → Fines were state government Kerala of
All are not doing (EIA) (Env. Impact Assesmt)
Relevant case laws
- (iv) In Delhi (Vehicular Air Pollution) Case (2016) proposed environment laws with violation of essential religious practices.
- v) The banning of old vehicles in Delhi was void due to its unbearable U/A 14.
- (vi) Delhi U/A 21 Supreme court enforced right to safe environment as P.R.
- this Supreme court active role prevents
deliberate attempt to have sustainable
environment and better prospects in future

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.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)

DPSP was made by the culmination of colonial experience & 401 Act 1935 instrument of instruction, Nationalist principle {Karnachi Resolution} and upholding best practices of Irish Constitution.

Contextual
Introduct

Significance and Utility of DPSP -

(i) Promotes "Social and Economic Welfare" of society - "B.R. Ambedkar".

(ii) Based upon Gandhian principles of Nakama Cane?

→ Act 47 → Animal husbandry

→ Act 40 → Promotion of village panchayat

→ Act 48 → Prevention of intoxication injurious to health

rather than
Just
Quoting
various
article no

(iii) Based upon liberal principles

→ Act 39(e) → equal pay for equal work

Act 42 → Maternity benefit

Act 44 → Uniform Civil Code

Act 49 → Minimum protection

give argument
for their
inclusion in
constitution

① Assessment of the performance of govt.

② Guiding light of legislative executive

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थल पर कुछ न लिखें)

- (iii) Employing socialistic principles
- Act 39(b, c) → Prevention of Concentration of work
 - Act 43 → Promotion of workers in right of Industries
 - Act 43B → Cooperative society
 - Act 46 → Promotion of SC/ST
 - Act 45 → Early childhood education

& Judicial
Actions

Grounds for their criticism

- (i) They are non justiciable & non binding
 "BN Rau said state don't have resources to employ them" ✓ subjective in interpretation
- (ii) Denies cultural heterogeneity.
 (4) UCC → promotes homogeneity ✓ idealistic
- (iii) They are the appurtenances of constitution given by "N.M. Shastri". ✓ conflict with FR
- (iv) They are termed as old values due to their original date of incorporation eg:- 20

However B.R. Ambedkar said although DPSP doesn't provide legal sanction but they provide political sanctions

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 35

Mehra
will case



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)

The agricultural sector corresponds to 18% of GDP and 46% of workforce.

Decent
Introd-

Measures proposed in Union Budget to Revitalize the agri sector.

(I) Reducing the input cost

→ through seed (RBO) centres in Haryana.

→ creating gene mapping of agri produce in Fawidabad Centre

Add

① PM Dham

Dhamya
Kishu
Yojana.

(II) Reduction of Logistic Cost (12%)

→ Dedicated freight corridors prepared for perishable goods from J&K to Delhi

→ Rail Yatra for good Kisan Rail to be increased substantially

② Atma
nirbhar
in pulses

(III) R2D in Agricultural to promote manufacturing

③ sustainable
fishing

↳ National ~~Market~~ Based → Buyer
 (191) Agric Marketing
 ↳ Widening of e-Nam incorporate
 in APMC
 ↳ Linking with FPO and spreading
 the opportunities under Kisan Sampada
 Yojana.

All are
Relevant
points

(1) Idea of One Nation - One product,
 (11) Fertilizer to be revamped under
 Nutrient based subsidy
 ↳ Golden Urea (Sulphur)
 ↳ One Nation - One fertilizer

Thus to the Goal of Wishnut Bhare
 (2047) the revamping of agriculture
product has been done in Union
budget (2024-25) fair 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 4.75

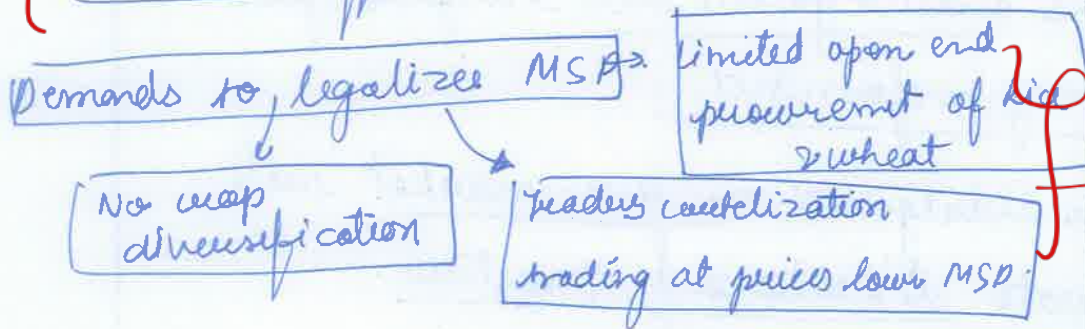


Q.5) Amid agrarian distress, there has been growing demand in some quarters to legalize Minimum Support Price (MSP). What, in your view, are the potential benefits and challenges of granting statutory backing to MSP? (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

The MSP was originated in 1955 and is given to 23 crops approved by (CCAP) and implemented by CCFA (Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs).

Decent
Introd-



Potential benefits of granting statutory

write in
main body of
Answer

(i) Creates crop diversification
Ex: Rushty (Rice & Wheat) unlimited procurement

(ii) Increase in farmers income as prices will be guaranteed by and above MSP guaranteed income

(iii) Legal backing can be taken to the court in case of injustice

Valid
points

(iv) ensures less reduced exploitation of farmers from traders.

(i) Increased MSP coverage to farm & presently only 6% states know

✓ + mode of pulses & millets
 - strength cooperative sector

Challenges of giving statutory

(i) will increase fiscal burden to government

(ii) The overlibigation will hamper financial performance. **how??**

(iii) The indulgence in free market will create distortionary practices

→ private sector withdrawal

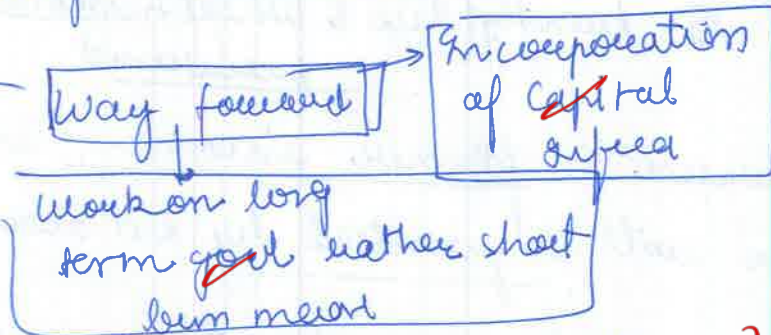
(iv) Low storage with FCI.

→ B & S M T present n. against 147 mt storage

Inflationary pressure

(v) WTO challenges (Amber Box)

Rationalising subsidy (Kalkare commit)



Thus subsidies are not paneled they are appendages thus with storage upgrade & reduce logistics will ultimately increase agri prod

complement with other agricultural reforms

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.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)

The cropping pattern depends upon climatology, consumption pattern, geography and Govt initiatives. ———— Decent Intro

➤ Promotion of millets under Shree Anna.

Changes in cropping pattern w.r.t. changes in

(a) Consumption Pattern

(i) Increased production of protein rich food ➤ Demographic dividend active diet. ———→ protein ↑

(ii) Stress Rice with fortification and millets, Sorghum with wheat etc. ———→ Omega 3
—→ cultivation of pulses
➤ Dietary and health preferences.

(iii) The crops are inspired through global pattern —→ fast food regime & McDonalds culture —→ + demand of exotic fruits veg
—→ { Patato } —→ Dragon fruit
—→ Milk + Soya —→ { Soyamilk }

medicinal plants
Lemon grass

(iv) Promotion of corruption pattern by govt
 eg) Shree Anna bullet → restaurants

(b) Marketing Conditions

(i) With more food being processed, then inverse farm to fork Mechanism

- ↳ Contract farming { oranges in Punjab By Tropicana }
- ↳ Potatoes & PepsiCo in happ }

Relevant point

(ii) Demand of processed food
 eg) Tomato → Tomato Ketchup

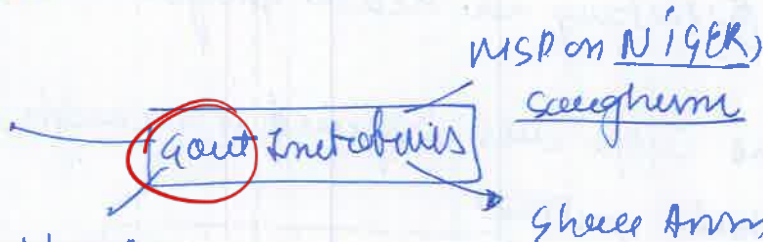
Unit impact due to fast

(iii) Increase in shelf life of food - produce. eg) Perishable production research.

e-commerce delivery
 ↑ Cold storage

KISHAN Sampada
 Yojana

National Marketing Board



Thus to enhance global exports not increase food absorption capability mapping pattern to be created in inverse farm to fork mechanism

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**

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

Contextual Intro

Good use of Data

→ write
briefly
about
micro
irrigation

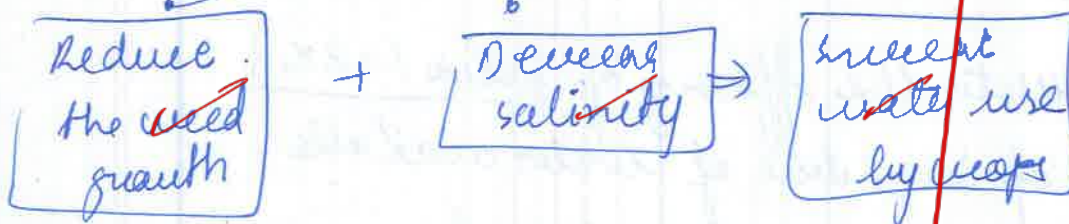
(11) They would be utilised as a better
form of fecundation ~~thus preventing~~
overutilisation of fecundine

per drop
more
crop

(II) Enables water to be effectively utilized using precision agriculture

④ Sprinkler system

(IV) Have collateral benefits also



(V) also promotes modern technology

④ Poly Bag farming

High upfront cost

Maintenance Required

Not readily available part

Challenges with Micro

Water subsidy elements in microirrigation

then PM KSY (Kushti Sechaye Yojana) popularises microirrigation tools, and subsidy over its incorporation

All are Relevant points with suitable examples

improve in soil profile reduce alkalinity

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)



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)

The period from 1858 that is after 1857 revolt and (1905) before the Bengal of Partition created class of intellectual revolution and early nationalism.

suitable
Introduct

Contribution of Early Nationalist in freedom

(i) Economic critique of British policy was popularised

↳ Dadabhai Naoroji look upon decline of wealth → "Unbritish rule"

→ R.C. Mutt led economic critique

well
addressed

(ii) Constitutional agitation in the form

→



petition

ideology was incorporated.

→ Led to various Indian Council Act (1861) (1892)
 → Provisional budget making & Government

(i) Social Emancipation

→ Widow Remarriage → Widow Remarriage Act (1856)
 (B.K. Karve) (Vishnu Shastri)
 → Age of Consent Act (1891)

(ii) Various Sabhas created viz of INC

for national Awakening

Poona
Savajirao
Sabha
(1872) + Bombay
Sabha
(1850) ≈ Created
INC
(1885)

(i) INC seemed as lightning conductor according to 40 Mune

(ii) Various Educational Institutions and Anti Caste Movement

→ SNDP → movement for Dalit Education
 → Ramaswamy Naicker Self Respect Movement (2)

Thus the movement created foundational ground for the Nation under freedom struggle

All are
Relevant
points

with
suitable
examples
& facts

Add
demand for
constitutional
reform

Feedback
 (For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
SWIS			
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.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)

The Lord William Bentinck became the first governor general and transformed the British Indian state. (1828-35)

underline
key words

heading .?

(i) The passage of various Charter Act. (1833-1853)

(i) 1833 → Imposed centralising tendency over Indian state.

write
under
suitable
subheadings

(ii) Reduction of monopoly of British over Indian goods.

⇒ Tea and cotton was banned (1837)

① social reform
↓
sati X

human sacrifice X

(iii) Unravage the ~~contract~~ inseparability of Indianisation of Imperial civil service. ⇒ Law Member in Indian Legislative Council.

② Educational reforms
↓

state funding
2 lakhs/year



③ avoided
costly war

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

(iv) The powers of Madras and Calcutta Bombay presidency were reduced.

(v) The land settlement was revamped

→ Under Ryotwari incorporation

valid points

(vi) Aimed to create expansionist policy eg

→ Paved way for subsidiary alliances, doctrine of lapse

(vii) The dream of wealth continued and preservation of sovereignty was fought for

This William Bentinck created political and administrative policy of Indian reconciliators which transformed murder to Indian policy.

artificial sentence properly

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	(G)	(A)	(P)
ADIS			
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)
-------------	-----

Read more about TOPIC



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)

The revolt of 1857 was the culmination of various small and local rebellions from (1757-1857).

Decent
Introduct

The revolt of 1857 was far more than mutiny

(i) Unprecedented level of mass struggle from different sections of society

peasants

zamindars

(ii) The princely states of Central India were heavily engaged

Jhansi → Rani Laxmibai
Awadh → Khasht Mahal



Relevant
points

(iii) Created the inspiration of future struggle → (Jawaharlal Nehru)

(iv) The British vulnerability was made public.

Common
vision
↓
Leader
Bahadur
Shah

✓ mobile
wide section
of society

- (i) Forced created the pitshers to
- ↳ stop policy of annexation → end of doctrine of Lapse (1848-58) ✓
 - ↳ direct control under Queen's rule (1905 act 1935) ✓

Much less than the first wave of independence

- (i) Geographical spatialness was less as
 → Bengal, Madras, ~~Calcutta~~, Punjab were not participating.

- (ii) The movement favoured regressive political structure of Qajar rather than Ideals of Republicanism

- (iii) self selfish motive of revolutionary like Jari Lammibai → only Thane.

- (iv) created traditional mingle and queen of emot like Bahadur Shah Zafar reluctant app

Although its less spatialness but created wave of nationalism which keep inspired us until we attained Swaraj in 1947.

Valid points

↳ short term motives

no clear plan

↳ Lack of central leadership

Feedback
 (For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CONVA			
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.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)

The doctrine of essentiality was produced as a outcome in Shirur Mutt Case (1954) which provides power to Supreme Court to outline essential practices.

Contextual
 Introde

Doctrine of Essentiality

- (1) Supreme Court under its power of judicial review outlines what is incorporated as essential practices
- (2) The essential practices in religion are those practices on which foundation of religion are built upon
 for eg Hinduism → Universalism
Islam → brotherhood

Essential practices restrict the autonomy to practice religion

- (1) U/A 75-20) Indian Constitution provides

restrict individual

fundamental right to practice his religion freely without any interference ✓

(ii) The essential practices makes the autonomy to go away - why? ✓

(iii) The limited powers of judiciary panel cannot identify age old tradition rule

end of
 diverse
faiths

essential practices enhances constitutional morality

①) Shayara Bano Case ✓

↳ SC reformed Triple Talac and said it is not an essential practice ✓

Sula Mudgal case

(ii) It creates the healthy synthesis of progressive society and customs.

(iii) The banning of crackers to promote environmental justice and identify as not essential practices ✓ Hindu

(iii) In Navtej Johar Case → decriminalisation
 s. 377 IPC and ~~says~~ gender justice
 doesn't violate my religious practices

Add
 ① enforce constitutional morality & principles

way forward

(i) India follows secular model on the basis of principle autonomy

(ii) The proactive role of judiciary and its incorporation in Basic structure enables to identify the good notion

valid arguments

(iii) Different from Machiavellian state — (church) Separation and followed (Saeed Dharoon Sambar)

This essential practices framework transformative constitution and make it as a living document as enshrined in Article 2)

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)

need to balance b/w social reform & religious freedom
 should document all ERP of all religion with consensus



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)

Article 19 of Indian constitution talks about the fundamental right of freedom of which 19(1)(a) freedom of speech and expression becomes the integral part.

Suitable
Introduct

freedom of speech and expression beyond spoken and written words.

(i) In Ramesh Thapare case [1950] SC. stated that freedom of speech is integral part of democracy.

Suitable
case laws

(ii) In BJ Balaji case → Right to remain silent becomes the integral part of expression.

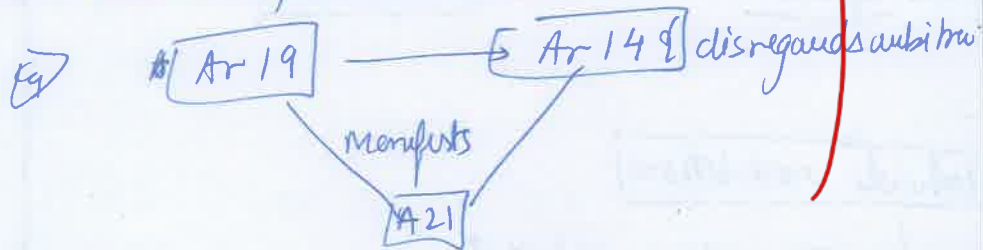
(iii) In Shreya Singhal case (2015) → S.C. diversified want constitutes of expression.
→ It accepted "advocacy" and "discussion" as part of expression.

with
other freedoms
under Article 19
RTI
Artistic & Cultural
expression
political expression



(iv) In Francis Mullin case, constitution aspires to become a living document and ~~with~~ constructive criticisms in form of expressions evolve

(v) ~~also~~ it imposes trinity of Holy as Enshrined in Maneka Gandhi case (1978).



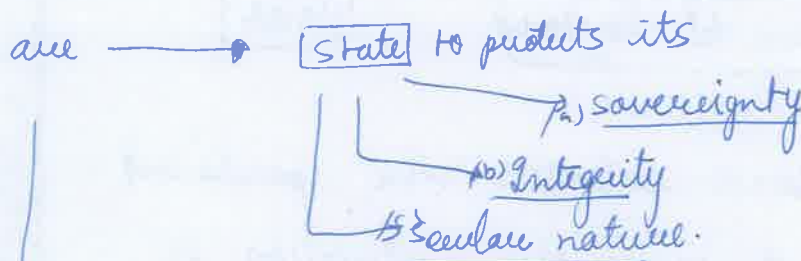
Relevant points

The Right to speech and expression are not absolute

(i) India doesn't follow "US" policy of absolute absolute democracy.

(ii) Rather we have form of reasonable restrictions as enshrined in 19(2). ~~These~~

Valid points

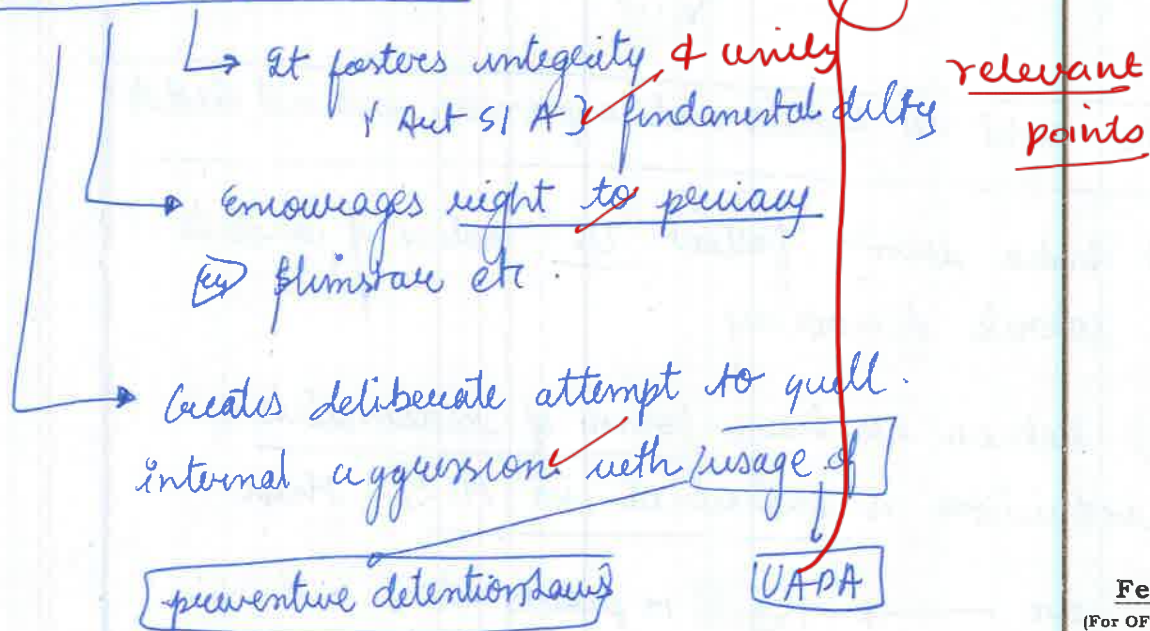


(*) Public morality and decency . friendly relations
Contempt of Court, legal jurisprudence public order

- (e) Health, safe environment
- (f) Disregard mitment of offence

(iii) Further S.C in case Ghosey Singhali (2015) defines "mitment" cannot be advocated as full speech → and is perishable.

Rationale behind restrictions



Thus a fine balance between the speech and expression and reasonable restriction is required to enable healthy environment to people

well concluded

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

6.75



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)

Article 44 of the Indian Constitution provides for the Uniform Civil Code, it was suitable originated in Lex-Loci Code of Beulshors (1830) Include

UCC as essential in multi-cultural country.

(i) UCC enables uniform ease of administration throughout the country.

↳ Same minority laws.

(ii) It will quell women led patriarchal and traditional norms

social reforms → Polygamy, Divorce, Triple Talak

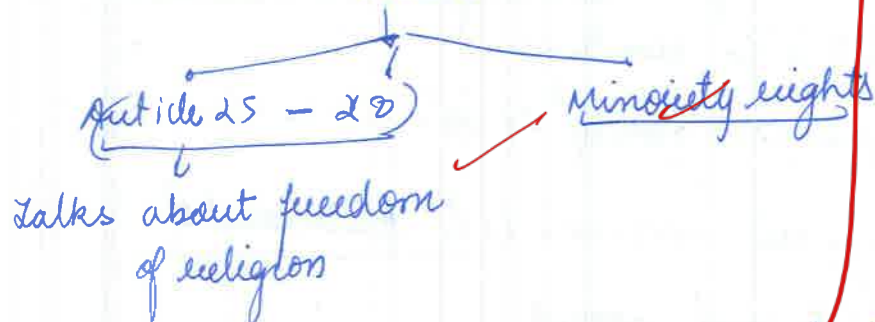
Relevant
points
with
suitable
examples

(iii) Enable to get globalised and identify with the modern setup
↳ European crime law with uniformity

- (iv) Manifested by the constitutional makers ① Order in
by B.R. Ambedkar while drafting DPSP national
unity & integrity
- (v) creates homogeneity and reduced
communal tension on the "line of separateness"

VCC is not essential

- (i) In Justice V.R. Krishna Rao report
 "VCC is not essential as it violates"



- (ii) It creates ethnic condition at bay
 for eg (A 371A) unique setup for
ethnic groups Nagas, Mizos

- (iii) Unity in diversity is at threat
 due to missing homogenisation

affect minority rights

Relevant arguments

(iv) Also creates dispute in internal sense.

⇒ Utilitarian vs Proletarian Regime

(v) Traditional customs will be categorised as redundant due to VCC

social reforms comes from within the community

Way forward.

(i) Identification of "essential practices" can provide (VCC) + (cultural diversity) hand in hand → Shree Mutt Case (1954).

(ii) On the lines of Uttarakhand model of VCC preserving the ethnic conflict customs.

basic points

(iii) Striking down the patriarchal norms
⇒ Shayara Bano Case (Temple Zakat).

Thus to manifest unity in diversity and common brotherhood & fundamental duty A-S/A it is important to have healthy synthesis of both the norms.

need to prepare 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	6.75		

by consultative & consensus driven approach for inclusivity

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)

Article 39 b of Indian constitution talks about material resources and 44th CAA moved Right to property from Art 19 to Art 300A. Introduce suitable

Evolution of property rights

- (i) In Nagariya Law Supreme Court stated that material right is different from and separate from individual right
- (ii) In Coke Manufacturers Industries, however Supreme Court recommended about the mutual nature of property between public and individual
- (iii) In Property Owners Case (2025), Supreme Court outlines the involvement of both what incorporates as

Write
in chronology
about
evolution
of PR
starting from
land
reforms
after
Independence
↓
1st CAA
↓
25th CAA
↓
44th CAA



Also write
(Don't write anything
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)
basics

property right.

Supreme Court outlining in Property
owner case (2025)

Case laws
related to
Property

(i) The supreme court prescribed when
can individual right over property
could be maintained

(ii) The features of such property are
determined using below distinction

- The scarcity of property
- The inherent characteristics of
the property.
- The hereditary classification
of property ownership
- The limits of individual property
which a person can hold

no need to
overelaborate
about this

Various other dispute regarding Right to Property.

(i) In Minerva Mill Case (1980) Supreme
Court adjudicated Harmonious construction
between Fundamental right and DPSP

(ii) And finally adjudicated

39(b)(c) > Art 14, 19.

(iii) Thus 39(c) → involves the state to take action regarding concentration of wealth

write other case laws

(iv) Thus the Indira Gandhi government incorporated abolition of Privy Purses and their claim of right to property was rejected.

eg: Sanjeev coke case

Way forward

Khachar case
not a FR & not part of basic structure

(i) In Indian Preamble we follow socialist model of economy thus to incorporate these features the evolutionary judgement

property

valid

(ii) Finally Right to property is made point legal right (300A) separated from fundamental right

Thus the property case showcases the ethos of constitutionalism and judiciary as the final interpreter of the constitution

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

need a balance b/w public welfare & economic dev.



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)

Agricultural marketing is the process from farm to fork that involves series of stages



well
Introduced

Significance of Agri Marketing

- (i) It will directly encourage the promotion of doubling farmers income (✓ Delwai Panel (50%))
- (ii) Reduce post harvest losses as would be utilised by industries (✓ ₹ 80,000 crore)
- (iii) Reduction of logistics cost (✓ 12% GDP while developed 8-9% GDP)
- (iv) Improve storage condition (✓ 345 mT of production while 147 mT storage)
- (v) Enables competitive export (✓ Geographical Indicators)

All are
Relevant
points
with
suitable
data/fact



(vi) creates positive farmer circle (eg)
Farmer FPO'S Sahayadhi in Maharashtra

(vii) Incorporate role of digitalisation in
agri economy (eg) E-commerce store Big Basket

Key challenges in Agri Marketing are.

(i) Restrictive procurement options
(eg) APMC regime create bubble

(ii) Low market density (eg) Presently 407.
sq/km APMC while 20 sq/km $\rightarrow$ MS Swaminathan
Commission

(iii) Low Incorporation of tech by APMC and
farmers (eg) E-NAM $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 12 \text{ crore farmer} \\ \text{only } 10.3 \text{ crore regt} \end{array} \right\}$
 $\rightarrow$ 7,522 APMC of which
1532 are registered

(iv) Fragmentation of land holding (86%
small and marginal farmers) creates
low surplus

Valid
points

Add

① unfair
trade
practices

② potholed
roads

③ poor
supply
chain

④ infrastructure
gaps

(v) Protectionary subsidy regime
 → creates trade restrictions with WTO & AOA
 → Monocropping → (Rice & wheat) 70%

(vi) Global export rejection due to
 → Phytosanitary measures.

Remedial measures are incorporated as

(i) Widening of Marketing options
 → Contract farming
 → Private mandis

(ii) Storage facility upgradation {PPP model Kelkar Committee}, {e-Negotiable warehouse}.

(iii) Connecting farmers through digital channels and credit → Marketing

(iv) PM KISAN Sampada yojna to be expanded

(v) Peace clause extension with WTO

Thus to double farmers income and for inclusive growth in agri marketing is transformative approach towards market share 2047

use of tech
block chain to check leakage & quality assurance

contract farming

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	65		

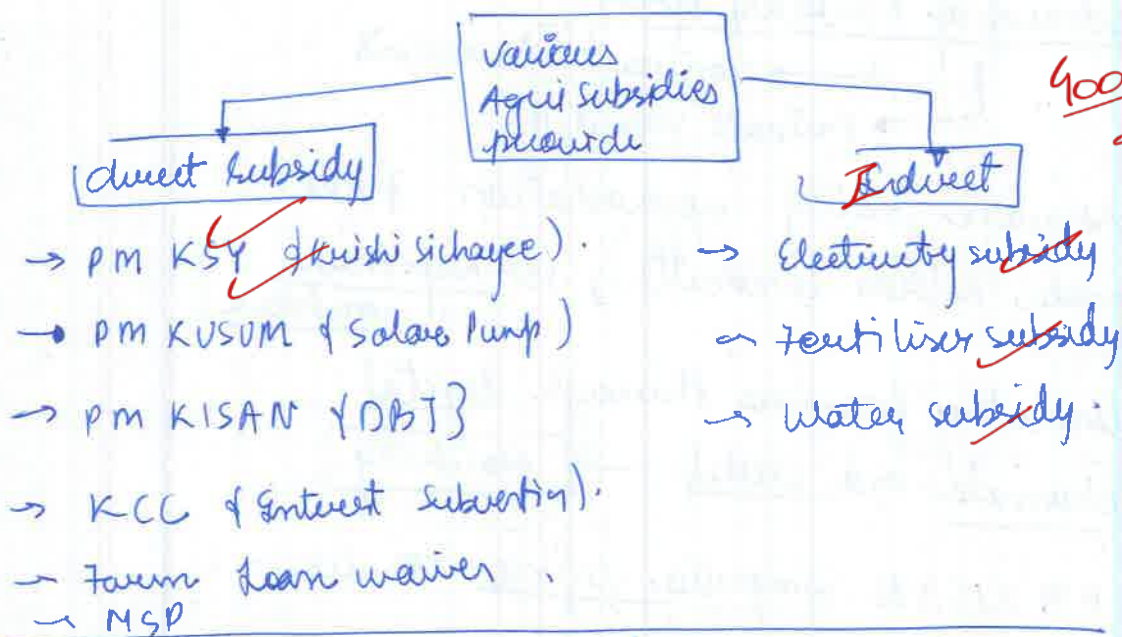
need for Agriculture revoln - 2.0

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)

The agricultural subsidy accounts for 2% of GDP i.e. 4.21 lakh crore in FY (24-25) to enhance farmers' growth of income and production

Contextual Intro.
Good use of Data



Good use of flow chart

Agricultural subsidy Needs.

- (i) creates direct farmers benefit
 (→ 33% of farmers' income from subsidy (NABARD))
- (ii) Promotes tech adoption
 (Solar pump) (PM KUSUM) (Micro-irrigation) (PM KSY)

You can represent this by schematic

Agricultural subsidy issues and distortions

(b) Unsustainable for environment

→ creates imbalance credit system

Ex) Loan ~~waiver~~ discourages the
credit given $\rightarrow$ NPA.

Good
coverage of
various
dimensions

→ Global restrictions (eg) WTO
pressure of public procurement.

↳ creates ^e uncompetitive aggr environment
 ⇒ ~~5% stagnant~~ GVA.

→ low yield is diverted to food processing

④ 6% of yield diverted



Reforms to address distortions are

(i) Diversifying the MSP regime

→ UP MSP over maize to increase crop diversification

(ii) Rationalising subsidies {Kalkae Committee} and enhancing capital infra.

→ PPP model setup for procurement

(iii) DISCOMS to be less burdened by providing autonomy in functioning ✓

(iv) Transitional of urea-based subsidy to Nutrient Based Subsidy

(v) Promoting sustainable infra measures

→ Poly bag farming through global cooperation

~~14/11/20~~

All are Relevant points

digitalisation

DBT - subsidy

focus on infrastructure development

periodic appraisal of subsidies

(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

38

Thus subsidies are short term measures and for long term development should be made on capital development to link agri with secondary marketing → enterprise & Dabur's Park

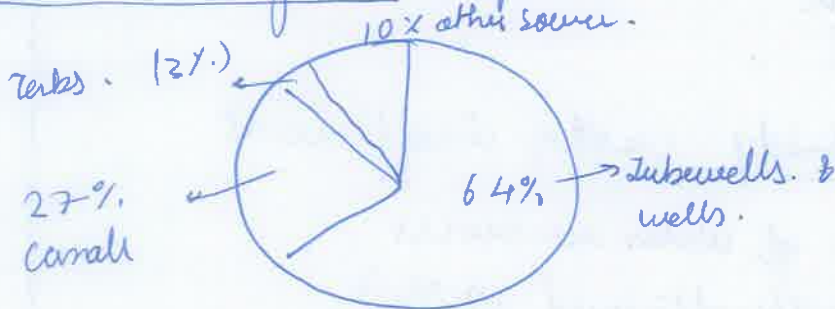


Q.17) What are the major challenges faced by the Indian irrigation system in recent times? State the measures taken by the government for efficient irrigation management. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

The India have total 18% of world population but only 4-5% of total water resources.

Indian irrigation components.



write data specifically related to irrigation

Major challenges faced by Indian Irrigation

(i) Decline of groundwater due to overpumping.
India has been the largest extractor (25% of Global GW).

(ii) Distortion between irrigated potential utilised and irrigated potential created
↓
due to → low maintenance of canals
→ silting of the canal waterways

Relevant points

(use of suitable Data/Fuel)

(iii) Climate change induced unprecedented monsoon rainfall. 70% of total rainfall of India in 4 months.

distorted

(iv) low utilisation of Micro-irrigation facility → due to high upfront cost

Add

① regional disparities

(v) Distortion created by MSP regime;

⇒ Promote water intensive crop
 { Sugarcane & FRP }
 { Rice & MSP }

② interstate river water dispute

(vi) Water subsidy creates inefficient utilisation of water resources
 ⇒ water efficiency (38 %)

③ climate change issues

Measures taken by the government

Q (i) Creating the Rainwater harvesting mechanism

⇒ (MGNREGA) + (Mechanism)
 { MP Kapildhara project }

(ii) enhancement of unutilised potential through

Relevant points

⇒ Varsabandi system in Punjab.

(iii) Separation of electricity from feeder lines



(iv) DDV (Deen Dayal Upadhyay - Gram Nyata Yojana)

(v) Incorporation of Water Budget

(eg) Kerala

(vi) Schemes such as Pani Bhuas Para Karmas
in Punjab

well
addressed

(vii) Promotion of Micro Irrigation tools
→ PM Kishu Sichees Yojana

(viii) Mapping of percolator and water feeds

(eg) ISRO satellite with ICRISAT

write along
with
above
heading

Way forward

(i) Dalwai Panel → said Micro Irrigation
promotion could save (40% of water),
45% of yield increase, (50% of income)

(ii) Mapping of water budget in Union
budget on the lines of Kerala

(iii) Embankment, Rainwater harvesting compulsi
ary like

(iv) Going away with (Indian Easement Act)

related to private ownership of groundwater

and incorporation of Sustainable avenues

could exchange our groundwater for SDG fulfillment

already
written

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.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)

The press was incorporated by British however the discovery of printing press in India was done by Portuguese in (1750-1760)

→ Decent
Introduct

Role of press in spreading unite
complete

(i) National Ideas

heading

(a) It created wave of national ideology against British rule

↳ Dadabhai Naoroji → Unbritish rule

(b) created unification of country due to collective conscience

Relevant
points

(c) The national suppression created voices from all across the India against colonial regime.

(ii) Sentiments

(a) In books (c) Keshari, Tulsi Das, Gargadhar, propagated sentiments

① use of vernacular language to reach masses

② propagate progressive ideas



against British rule

- (b) The displeasure regarding British apathy was magnified

→ ~~Caused~~ Delhi Durbar (1871) in the backdrop of Bengal famine.

- (c) It organised the sentiments in form of revolts → Swadeshi Movement (1905).

"The Bharat Mata" picture was popularised

Challenges faced by the press

- (i) Lord Lytton in his oppressive regime brought Vernacular Press Act (1878)

- (ii) It used the vernacular medium of propagation of views

- (iii) Heavy censorship was employed and there was violating not with sedition laws.

- (iv) It halted the progress of nationalist ideas and sentiment building

→ Licensing Regulation

Censorship of Press Act 1799



(v) Thus the evolutionary need to resort to English medium of propagation.

(vi) Also no vernacular development was initiated
role of Christian missionaries intensified

Wayforward

not appropriate heading

(i) However Lord Rippon reverses the Vernacular Press Act policies.

(ii) It created healthy synthesis of the (western + eastern ideas)

(iii) Press always helped in propagating the real sentiment globally

↳ US made an indulgence after WW I to free India.

Thus Press acted as a silent pillar in democratizing the views and propagating sentimental approach and unified ideology towards British exploitative regime

tail conclusion

write other challenges

① illiteracy
② no national language

③ high logistics cost

You can skip this part

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.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)

The traditional artisanal ~~decline~~ fell out (64% (1800-4.1% (1850)) due to British de-industrialisation policy ~~led to~~ overpopulation and structural crises on rural land economy

Contextual
Intro

Decline in traditional artisanal industry due to

1) Discouragement of patrons to artisanal industry
⇒ Princes, Rich aristocrats were stripped off with their power.

ii) The rapid industrialisation in Britain 1833 created low import free cheap product ⇒ Manchester cloth.

All are
relevant

iii) Huge taxation upon exports by Britain, an artisanal commodity left crippled.

Points

iv) The introduction of railways (1853) initiated the massification of British goods into hinterland.

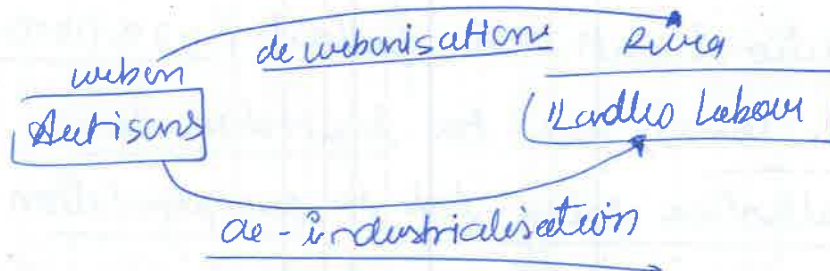
one way free trade

+ tariff on exports from India

+ reduce duty on imports of finished goods

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थल पर कुछ न लिखें)

(iv) No avenues in urban areas forced - rationed to fall back to rural areas



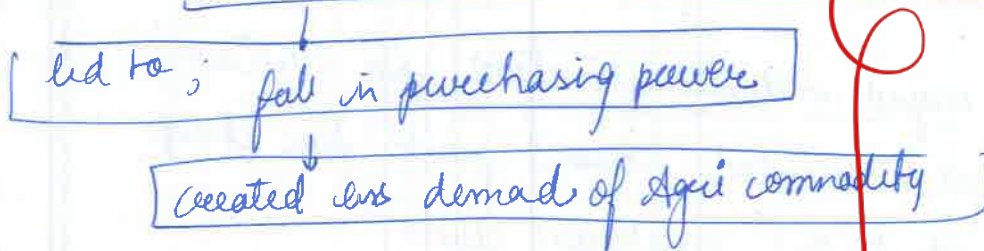
+ urbanisation
western education
↓
prefer machine made clothes

Decline in traditional artisanal crippled rural economy.

(i) There was overcrowding over the stagnant rural land. ✓

→ disguised unemployment

(ii) Due to deurbanisation and de-industrialisation



(iii) The agri was already commercialised and thus no incentive to obtain food
 ↳ led to famine.

Relevant Points

(iv) traditional artisanal supported secondary source of income

destroy

Sufficient villages

for already overburdened agri labour

⇒ Permanent Settlement in (1793)

(V) The traditional artisans also provided

backing to the zamindars but as patronage were

were lost → zamindars sided with British

(created overemployment)

Thus,

(V) Rural economy was also verge of a
decrease food holding → led to

underpaid emuls → Sanyasi Rebellion (1773)

↳ (Creation of Anti British Sentiment)

through (Dada Bhai Naoraji)

Drain of wealth

→ Rose as social class of political
association against British

Moonsamajik
Sabha (1840)
11 G Road.

Machan
Sukhan (1852)

Benarasi
Association
(1850)
(Dada Bhai Naoraji)

It created rising British sentiment that
manifested in the form of (1857) revolt
and formation of Indian National Congress (1885)

Addressed

Good
consequence
of
various
demerits

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.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)

The Home Rule Movement was inspired from Irish Ideology of self rule, popularised by Annie Besant (1916).

well
introduced

Home Rule Movement was in two phases.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(April (1916))

Annie Besant
(October (1916))

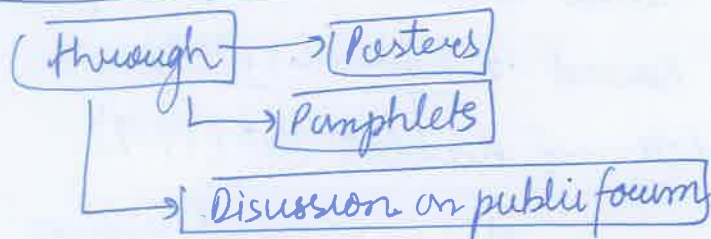
Some other movement of that time were.

- (i) Swadeshi Movement in (1905) → ^{curfew & strict policy}
- (ii) Revolutionary movement → ^{due to killing of revolutionaries}
↳ Bombing at Handige.
- (iii) Agitation against German WW-I by revolutionaries → ^{not required}
- (iv) Moderates movement of Peace, Religion, protest and Philanthropy.
- (v) Rowlatt Satyagraha (1919) → ^{due to military expenses}
- (vi) NCM (1921) → ^{due to Chauri Chaura incident}

or
unlike
others

Home Rule Movement was more successful.

- (i) It created the idea in masses how to engage with Britishers ✓
- (ii) It generalised the idea of Self rule in common masses;



- (iii) Led to creation of Unknown Pact (1916)
- (iv) Breeding ground of future leadership
 → Jawaharlal Nehru, Motilal Nehru
- (v) Created the mass movement energy where both enthusiast + Moderates were together
- (vi) Renouncing of knighthood after Amritsar event
- (vii) British, accepted the demand of providing India with self rule
 → Montague Chemsford Report (1919)

Write
principles of
home rule
 2
self determined
swaraj

Write
various
work
done by
them

① focus on education

② branches in other regions

③ radical views of Tilak

Home Rule was short lived

- (i) As the leader Annul Besant event to Ireland just after movement.
- (ii) No participation of Mahatma Gandhi in movement
- (iii) The Britisher used carrot & stick policy here too
 Carrot → Reform (1914)
 Stick → Rowlatt Act (1919)
- (iv) Gandhi took over the movement energy and merged into
 (Khilafat Movement) against Britisher
- (v) The promotion of self rule was on pen and paper as in 1919 → communal electorates were extended.

Tilak

↓
legal battle

↓
no central leadership

emergence of new issues & leaders

leaders

Montague Declaration

(2) repression by British

However, Home Rule League created a watershed event which inspired the common man to have common ideology and which successfully manifested in mass boycott or Non-cooperation Movement in (1921)

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

57.5

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

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.

Availing Mentorship - Now made easy & seamless via mentorship.forumias.com

Dear Students,

You can now avail Mentorship in both online & offline mode seamlessly. All you need to do is login to below URL and pick up a date and time and your Mentorship is scheduled at the designated time.

Visit the URL <https://mentorship.forumias.com> or Scan the QR code



When must you seek mentorship? When you are unable to fully comprehend the directions given by the evaluator in the MGP copy. A Mentor will help you understand the nuances of your evaluated MGP copy. He / She will also be able to make suggestions, if needed, on improvements that you could make.

If we are already doing well, a reinforcement from the Mentor will further assist us in following the right path. A Mentor may also be able to give valuable inputs with respect to time management, presentation, structure etc. He may recommend you clearly to work on content or may suggest you to take courses / read books in case he feels you lack content that may be quickly improved with a course at ForumIAS or elsewhere, or some study material.

To download topper's copies, visit the link <https://blog.forumias.com/testimonials>

CSE 2024 - Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

CSE Rank 1 Shakti Dubey, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
CSE Rank 4 Shah Margi Chirag, Testimonial [Click Here](#)
CSE Rank 6 Komal Punia, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
CSE Rank 7 Aayushi Bansal, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
CSE Rank 9 Aditya Vikram Agarwal, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
CSE Rank 11 ETTABOYINA SAI SHIVANI, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
CSE Rank 15 BANNA VENKATESH, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
CSE Rank 16 MADHAV AGARWAL, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
CSE Rank 17 SANSKRITI TRIVEDI, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
CSE Rank 18 Saumya Mishra, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
CSE Rank 19 Vibhor Bhardwaj, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
CSE Rank 20 Trilok Singh, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
CSE Rank 21 DIVYANK GUPTA, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
CSE Rank 22 Riya Saini, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
CSE Rank 26 SHIVANSH SUBHASH JAGADE, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
CSE Rank 28 RISHABH CHOUDHARY, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
CSE Rank 31 SHREYA TYAGI, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
CSE Rank 33 ALFRED THOMAS, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
CSE Rank 34 ABHI JAIN, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
CSE Rank 38 ABHISHEK SIIARMA, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
CSE Rank 41 Sachin Busavaraj Guttur, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
CSE Rank 43 AVDHILA GUPTA, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
CSE Rank 44 MUDITA BANSAL, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
CSE Rank 45 MALAVIKA G NAIR, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
CSE Rank 48 RITIKA RATHI, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
CSE Rank 50 ANKUR TRIPATHI, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)