

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

TAPASYA  
CENTER FOR LEARNING

A Residential Solution for Civil Services Preparation by Forumias

RECEIVED

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate

परीक्षार्थी का नाम

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

Medium/माध्यम

English ☒ हिंदी ☐

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

Date/दिनांक

7/9/20 25

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

## INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		4.00
2		4.25
3		4.75
4		3.00
5		4.50
6		4.25
7		4.75
8		4.50
9		4.50
10		4.75
11		5.50
12		6.25
13		6.75
14		6.25
15		7.00
16		6.50
17		6.75
18		6.50
19		6.50
20		6.25
Total/कुल अंक	250	107.00

## INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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 pm	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 6:00 pm in time
Total Marks/कुल अंक : 107	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>

## 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 को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हें एक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड : 882	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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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.

Dear Candidate

## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

- > Answered all the question in stipulated time limit.
- > Writing is good and answers are neatly written.
- > Content in few of your answers are very good. Also good use of presentation technique e.g Flow chart, writing in table form, diagram etc. Keep it up.

Things to work upon

- > Substantiate your points in brief to connect them with demand of question. (q )  
Also add example with them.
- > Avoid too much underlining in points, it reduces neatness of answers. Also write specific heading and put it in box to clearly demarcate it (q 1,2 etc)

### 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.





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 in Part IV A of the constitution (Article 51-A) are non-justiciable (U.N. Rao Case). They are the vox populi (voice of people) and life giving provisions of the constitution added via 42<sup>nd</sup> CAA on recommendation of Swaran Singh Committee.

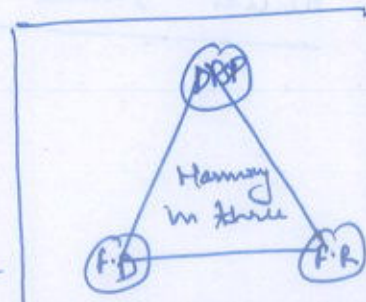
Rationale for including Fundamental Duties

1) In Mohamud Case, SC held that they help in judicial interpretation of laws.

2) Rights and duties go hand in hand.

Fair point If everyone were to do their duties properly, rights would automatically take care of themselves.

3) SC in Ram Lila Madaan Case and K. Baiyappa Case



Content is good but avoid too much underlining

mention the dimension given e.g. when it is non-justiciable



highlighted how F. Duties complement

F. Rights and DFSPs and all three must be seen in harmony with each other.

Add Specific points e.g.

Normative framework for citizenship

4) It ensure sovereignty, integrity of the nation and instills nationalism. Art 51 A(a) (b) - Respect of national symbols and ideals inspiring freedom struggle.

5) It leads to fraternity and sense of brotherhood.

6) It leads to rational and critical thinking among citizens

Don't go with Condition

Hence though non-judicial, they guide citizen actions and help implementors and interpreters of Constitution.

Swaran Singh Committee, NERWC recommended making it legal. Justice J.S. Verma Committee recommended that F. duties should be taught in schools.

↓  
It is a step towards fostering responsible citizenship

**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 1.00





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 Judiciary has played a proactive role in 'constitutionalisation' of environmental issues in the country, inspired by various constitutional provisions (48-A, 51(A)(g) etc)

Nice intro due to

Role of Judiciary

→ write specific heading in evolution of environmental laws

1) In Muzigpur Case, SC established that it is duty of both state and citizens to ensure protection and preservation of environment.

2) In MC Mehta case, SC held that it is the right of individual to clean and pollution free environment.

This expanded the scope of Art 21 to

Points are good



include right to safe environment as a  
fundamental right.

3) This led to passing of Environmental Protection Act 1986  
 and establishment of river water Boards  
 by the Parliament (inter state river water Boards)

Write  
specific  
cases

e.g.  
P. A Jacob  
vs S.P  
Kottayam

4) In Joseph M. case, SC held that environment  
 is a basic right of all individuals, and must  
 be protected at all costs. (line of sustainability)

5) The SC through various judgements has defined  
 the scope of forests and methodology for  
 its calculation. It has directed the state  
 for afforestation under Art 48-A (DPSP).

6) Construction of roads (100 km of border area), ~~has~~  
Tamil Nadu dam case etc. have been intervened  
 by SC to ensure sustainable development.

Hence, SC has led to 'constitutionalisation' of environment  
 issues leading to it being a fundamental right.

#### 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

Fair conclusion





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)

The Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV of the Constitution are the North Star that guide implementors and interpreters when path ahead is convoluted.  
(C.D. Chaudhary)

Avoid too much underlining

### Significance and Utility of DPSPs

- 1) Ensure social and economic democracy of citizens along with political democracy (F. Rights)
- 2) Lists out the goals and aspirations of the nation. eg. equal pay for equal work
- 3) It ensures that the state follows a welfare approach (A 23) ensuring dignity of individual (A 41, 42 (workers, maternity relief))

Well written points



4) It helps in interpretation of Law. Certain laws might be validated if they such implementation of DPSP.

### Criticism of DPSP

- 1) K.T. Shah called them 'pious ideas' as they are not justiciable. Paper Tiger as it is only on text, with no enforceability.
- 2) Many provisions are vague and unclear.  
 [e.g.] Inequality among citizens be removed.
- 3) In contradiction with Fundamental rights (individualistic % public welfare / communitistic)  
 [e.g.] R. to property (19(1)(f) and 39(b) were contradictory -
- 4) Binds future generations and curtails freedom to pursue a different path. [e.g.] UCC (A-44)

Absence of any logical arrangement?

Though critiqued, DPSPs are the life giving provisions of constitution and can be made enforceable based on economic and social conditions. (G. Annikrishnan Case - Legalised Education (Art 51))

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

4.75

Good conclusion





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 Union Budget 2025-26 seeks to  
revitalize agricultural sector by introduction  
of various new schemes, incentives, subsidies  
by Government.

Apt  
introductory

Measures proposed

→ in budget 2025

1) Digital Agriculture Mission

KSSS

Agri Stack

↳ Easy availability  
of credit

↳ KCC linked DBT

↳ farmer IDs on  
line with Aadhaar

Announced  
earlier

2) Makhana Brand of India → thrust to  
food processing industries.

3) Encouraging oil seeds production (Not mission  
on oilseeds) to reduce imports.



4) DM- AASHA - ~~State~~ Market Intervention

Interest rate intervention - for crop diversification ~~for~~ Pulses, cereals, copra, oilseeds.

5) Better Band modernisation via e-technology.

~~for~~ SVAMITVA scheme, ULPIN, geo referencing of land records.

6) National mission on horticulture crops to

increase diversification, focus to farm strategy helping in Doubling Farmers income.

7) Focus on microirrigation, water linking projects (Ken-Betwa) to improve irrigation infrastructure.

These steps will ensure Indian agriculture's share to GDP increase (15% current), reduction in disguised unemployment (41% employed) by diversion to food processing, secondary agriculture, dairy, poultry etc.

with point specific to 2015-16 e.s

Mission for Armaninbhartha in Pulses

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS **3.00**





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)

Due to geo-economic fragmentation, instability in global market, erratic monsoons, inflation, mismatch in demand & supply, post harvest losses (90,000 cr ₹), some people seek for the legalisation of MSP to ensure safety net to farmers.

Avoid underlining everything

### Benefits of legalising MSP

- 1) Ensure income security for farmers
- 2) Price stability in market. Private players would be bound to procure above MSP.
- 3) Encourage crop diversification → Maize in UP, fruits and vegetables in Kerala.

Nice by written points



- 4) lead to investment as there would be certainty of guaranteed prices by government
- 5) One line of FRP for sugarcane, it would lead to increase in income for farmers, reduce farmer distress and ensure market price doesn't fall below MSP.

+ Reduced farmer suicide  
↓  
enhance social security

### Challenges in legalising MSP

- 1) Fiscal burden on government (→ 2 lakh crore)  
↓ might lead to
- 2) Poor sale to farm, market intelligence (→ 6 lakh crore)  
doesn't solve structural issues.
- 3) Wastage of food FCI currently procures 90MT while only 60MT is needed.
- 4) Distorts AsA agreements, violates De Minimis Clause (10%) and WTO restrictions.

+ Deteriorating export competitive

MSP legislation is not a good strategy going forward. Government must focus on investment in infrastructure, better laws (Easing APMC restrictions) to ensure farmer security.

Nice 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	4.50
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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 in India has witnessed a change due to changing consumption patterns and marketing conditions due to various social, economic and global factors.

Nice introduction

Impact on cropping pattern due to change in consumption pattern

1) Due to shift from cereals to milk and packaged food (MPLE survey), cropping pattern has witnessed a shift towards more dairy and packaging food sector.

eg potato chips (lays), juice (Pepto), oranges (Tropicana), etc. milk

White point in brief

2) Demographic dividend has led to younger population eating more of packaged products.



3) Increase in female LFPR (42%) and led to increased and changed consumption pattern.

4) Work culture has led to a change in consumption  
 ↳ Burger, Fast food culture.

5) Shift to millets (govt awareness, International year of millets) led to increase in millet production.

↳ Rajasthan's case study

6) Shift to fortified foods ↳ Golden Rice, Peanut Butter, frozen peas has changed cropping patterns.

innovative reform in marketing  
 ↳ e.g  
 chili pepper contract

Market Intelligence (Ag Mark Net) has led to

farmers changing their cropping strategy to

keep pace with demand ensuring inverse fork to farm strategy is implemented.

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 4.25





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 refers to the efficiency with which water reaches its desired destination like roots of the crop.

It tells how much amount of output is required to ensure a certain level of input (in this case absorption of water by roots)

India's water use efficiency is 38% as compared to developed countries with 55-60%

Fact based introduction

Role of microirrigation in increasing water-use efficiency

1) Microirrigation will ensure water use efficiency increase to 85-90%.

2) It will make a shift from currently used flood irrigation method.

3) This will help in sustainable use of groundwater.

Good points

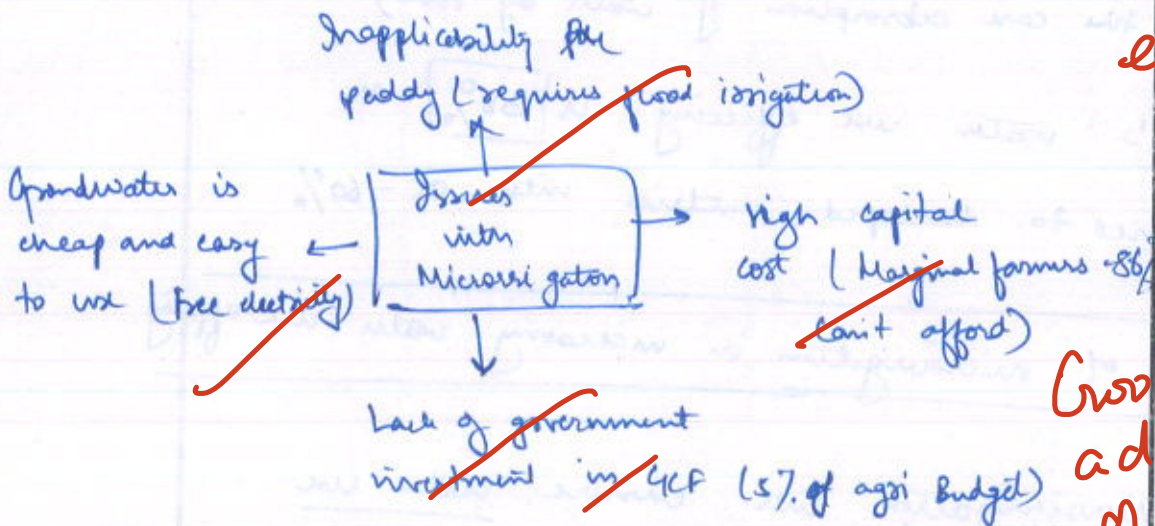


(Presently India is largest groundwater extractor, 25% of global use)

4) It will also ensure reduce salinity and water logging, leading to enhanced productivity

5) It will ensure crop diversification to less water intensive crops, enhanced productivity and yield per hectare.

+ Require better power  
↓  
energy saving



Good addition of point

Government must encourage microirrigation to increase coverage of area under irrigation (presently 55%), increase water use efficiency (38% to 85%+) and better yield helping in Doubling Farmer's Income.

**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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 **4.75**

Good conclusion





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 - 1905 marked the crucial period for Indian national struggle, a launchpad from which further the movement took off and finished with the independence of India (1947).

Apt introduction

### Seed time of Indian nationalism

- 1) Various Socio Religious Reform movements took birth and were at their peak.  
Ex: Brahmo Samaj, Deogirians Mov
- 2) The Revolt of 1857 led to end of EIC rule and shift to crown rule. Brutal suppression of 1857 → [ (Dering → Nicholson) ] led to widespread anger.  
[ Ikrami → Colin Campbell ]
- 3) Formation of various regional organisation across India

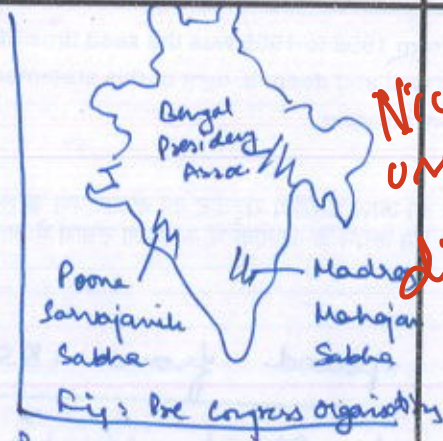
+ undermined moral foundation of Britisher

Add example





- 4) Formation of INC (1885) by  
A.O. Hume marked the birth  
of a political organisation for  
Indian socio-economic-political  
cause.



Nice  
one of  
diagram

- 5) Partition of Bengal (1905) caused huge public  
resentment.

### Contribution of early nationalists

- 1) Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dayanand Saraswati,  
H.V. Derozie, Swanin Vivekanand, I.C. Vidyasagar,  
Debendranath Tagore led to mass awakening and  
nationalist pride in their own culture and  
instilled confidence.
- 2) Role of press, journals, books like Kesari, Young India,  
Drain of Wealth theory (Dada Bhai Naoraji), R. Tagore →  
poems (Anur Sonar Bangla), Painting of Bharat Mata  
instilled nationalistic fervor.
- 3) The Swadeshi Boycott Movement (1905) led to  
direct mass confrontation against British economic  
policies. (Leaders - Tilak, Besant)

+ Demanded  
Constitutional  
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 4.50

+ they provided  
the ideological  
basis





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 बेंटिक के आगमन ने ब्रिटिश भारतीय राज्य में परिवर्तन के काल को किस प्रकार चिह्नित किया?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The arrival of Lord William Bentinck marked a period of transformation in British rule as various reforms were carried out.

1828-1835

1<sup>st</sup> Governor General of India

### Changes and Transformations

- 1) Abolition of Sati (1829) by efforts of Bahans Samaj (1828) under leadership of Raja Ram Mohan Ray.
- 2) Focus on Women's education, Widow Remarriage, Age of Consent Bill gained popularity.
- 3) Exploitative land revenue settlements led to indebtedness and famines in Bengal.
- 4) Bentinck was a relatively liberal Governor general who led to certain reforms.

Good points written





5) Centralisation and control and consolidation  
of British rule. (Governor General of Bengal - 1813)

6) The ensured Bengal became the capital and  
decision maker for rest of India. Madras, Bombay  
subordinate to Bengal, decided foreign policy.

hence, William Bentinck's arrival marked a  
change in British rule and led to  
Centralisation, consolidation and abolition of  
Sati.

+ Avoided  
costly  
war

} saw  
transition  
of  
rule

from  
exploitative  
to  
institutional  
governance

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

4.50





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)

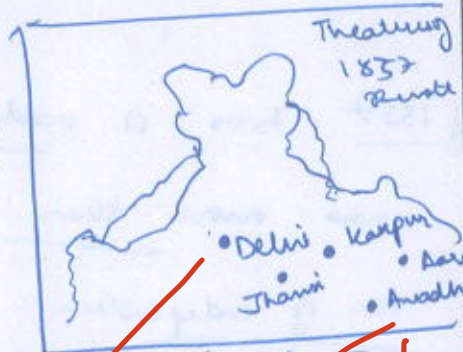
"1857 का विद्रोह एक विद्रोह से कहीं अधिक था, फिर भी प्रथम स्वतंत्रता संग्राम से बहुत कम था।" परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The revolt of 1857 / Sepoy mutiny was the first mass armed uprising against 100 yrs. of exploitative EIC rule (1757-1857) triggered by greased cartridges of pork and beef in the military.

well written introduction

1857 → Far more than mutiny

- 1) It saw participation from various quarters.
- 2) It was accumulated dissatisfaction and anger against EIC Rule.
- 3) Economic policies (Drain of wealth), Political (Lack of Representation, Doctrine of lapse, Subsidiary alliance, Social & racial discrimination) led to outbreak of revolt.
- 4) The common enemy for all revolts was the British rule and colonial policies.



explain more  
add example of various quarters

Nice use of diagram





1857 → Less than the first war of independence

Put  
heading  
in box

1) It was not the first uprising. Various revolts prior to 1857 had taken place - against colonial rule.

2) There were self-interests for all - Zamindars (land), peasants (eco-distress)

3) There was lack of mass participation. (Bengal, Sindh was untouched)



+ no clear thought  
out plan

Revolt of 1857 was a watshed movement  
that was more than meeting & less than  
first war of independence

+ but it  
shook the  
foundation of  
British rule

#### 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.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)

Article - 25 of the Indian constitution provides freedom of religion to all individuals. However, this freedom is subject to reasonable restrictions and state interference.

Here it is better to define doctrine of essentiality.

### "Doctrine of Essentiality"

1) The SC in the 'Shirur Math case' established the doctrine of essential religious practices.

write specific heading

2) In the 'Acharya Aditya case' it said that any practice shall be considered as essential to that religion.

Fair point



if it fundamentally alters the very  
principles of that religion eg Wearing of  
 Turban in Sikhism.

3) Recently in the P. Naveen Kumar Case (2024)  
 SC said that the practice of "anga-  
 pradalashanam" (choking on leftover food) is  
 inhuman.

write  
 this in  
 brief  
 ↓  
 These  
 are  
 examples

4) In 'Shayara Bano' case SC said, that customary  
 and traditional morality cannot overstep  
Constitutional morality while striking down  
Shariat-i-Mutlak.

### Restricts individuals autonomy

1) Judicialism - When courts act as clergy  
 to decide what is essential to a religion,  
 it leads to curtailment of freedom  
 guaranteed by Art-25.

Fair  
 point



2) Sabarimala case - SC ruled against a long held custom of the temple without considering traditions and religious sentiments

Add more point  
 e.g.  
 Created state defined religion

### Best not restrict Freedom of Religion

1) Courts only intervene when there the practices overstep or violate other fundamental rights. i.e. dignity, life and liberty.

2) In Bijoe Emmanuel case SC held that even an unpopular tradition, if genuine can be protected under A-25.

Also mention reason for allowing it

Therefore, a balance needs to be struck between right to freedom of religion and other rights where SC to must not play clergy and at the same time ensure dignity of individuals.

e.g.  
 Essential to strike down regressive custom

Need Conclusion

Feedback  
 (For Online 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

5.50





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)

The Constitution under Article 19(1)(a) guarantees freedom of speech and expression to all citizens.

well written introduction

Scope of 19(1)(a)

It includes freedom of spoken and written words, freedom to criticize the government (Kagumath Biddy case), freedom to post on social media (subject to incitement and other reasonable restrictions), freedom to use sign language, comment, press and publication without fear of censorship.

Nice point

Reasonable restrictions on 19(1)(a)

Article 19(2) provides list of reasonable restrictions



to 19(1) (a). They include.

- 1) Sovereignty and Integrity of India -  
Speech must not be secession in nature
- 2) Friendly Relations with other countries -  
eg Nrupur Sharma Case, SC held it hurt our relations with Middle East countries.
- 3) Public morality and decency - eg. In Sonay Raina latent controversy - People with disabilities mocked.
- 4) Dignity and integrity of individual - Speech must not demean anyone based on factors resulting from personal opinions.
- 5) Integrity of the nation - Speech cannot be for disintegration of union eg Kashmiri man supporting/testing for secession
- 6) Defamation - Subject to Defamation laws, Speech cannot be vile.
- 7) Incitement to violence - Established in Shree Singh Case, speech must not incite violence eg Religious.

well written points



However, criticism of government that is constructive in nature, of its policies and actions is not seditious and enjoys protection.

It recently in Amerson Pratapgadhi case (2021) has said that freedom of speech and expression is the root of democracy and courts must protect it.

Also mention about Digital speech guide lines

However, Fundamental rights are subject to reasonable restrictions and not absolute. "Your right to move your fist stops where my nose begins"

To ensure rights are enjoyed by all, it is necessary to have certain limits to them.

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

6-25





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 Directive Principles of State Policy guarantees for a Uniform Civil Code across the nation. UCC refers to standardisation across all religions on matters related to

- Marriage	} Calls for Removal of Personal laws that govern them.
- Adoption	
- Divorce	
- Inheritance.	

Apt introduction

### Essentiality of UCC in India

1) To ensure "one nation - one civil code" and establish standardisation across the nation, avoid confusion, it is necessary have UCC.

2) To provide for women's rights presently outlined through various religious personal

Fair points





codes eg Sharia - women can't inherit  
property of father similar to her brother.

3) To encourage adoption in society

4) To ensure same rules apply to all  
individuals, integration of nation and a  
common consciousness.

VCC - not essential for a diverse nation like India

1) India - known for its 'Unity in Diversity',  
must not be forced to adopt a VCC  
that might curtail people's right to practice  
Religion (A-25).

2) Rights of tribals and their traditions  
need to be preserved.

3) Nagas, Mizos have a distinct culture rooted  
in ethnicity that must not be standardised.

4) India is a religious society, and any

Add  
diverse  
point  
e.g.  
likely  
to enable  
citizens to  
approach  
courts

well  
covered  
of  
point



attempt at secularising it might backfire.

The SC in Jorden Chopra case said that A-44 is a dead letter and government must take steps to ensure its legalisation.

It is true that VCE will bring about equality and standardisation, but there is no guarantee if it translates to integration. Therefore, government must approach all stakeholders and ensure a deliberative decision, keeping indigenous cultures safe and ensuring harmony in nation.

Nice Conclusion

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

6.75





**Q.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)

Right to property was guaranteed as a fundamental right in the original constitution under Article 19(1) (f). However, various laws and judgments led to its evolution, and it currently enjoys the status as a legal right (A 300A)

Fair  
introduction

### Evolution of Right to Property

1) In the DPSP Art 39 (b), (c) and Art 14(1) (f) of the constitution, Property was debated as being a 'public welfare good' and 'a material resource of the community' vis-a-vis a right of every individual to own private property.

write  
point in  
brief

2) In A.K. Gopalan case, SC held that Fundamental rights are superior to DPSP.



(Stance similar to Champakam Dorairajan case)

and that F.R. could not be curtailed  
 to give effect to DPSP. (Public welfare ~~Individual~~ Rights)

3) The parliament responded with the  
25<sup>th</sup> C.A.A that kept Art 39 (b), (c)  
 beyond the restrictions of Art 14, 19.

4) The SC held it in Keshavanand Bharti  
Case and called for harmonious construction  
 between individual rights and public welfare.

5) The Parliament now extended this protection  
 to all DPSPs from Article 14, 19.

6) The SC in Minerva Mills Case declared  
 this as unconstitutional. Right to Property now  
 was legal right (44<sup>th</sup> C.A.)

Right to Property - Implications of the judgements

1) In Ranganatha Reddy case, SC held all

→ Also  
 mention  
 about  
Golaknath  
case



private property as material resource of community as a minority judgment.

2) In Mafatlal Industries Case and Sajeev Kohli Manufacturing Case, SC returned the judgment to establish all property as material resource of community under A-39(b)

*Nicely explained points*

3) In Property Owners Association case (2001), SC said that personal property is not material resource of community. It established the Public Trust doctrine (T.V. Godavarman Case).

↳ It laid down a 4-fold test to determine whether a property is material resource (e.g. resource scarcity, impact of its concentration, nature of property, type of it)

Hence now Right to property is a legal right (300A) and not all property is 'material resource of community'.

*Fair*

*conclusion*

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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P & R	<input 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 **6-25**





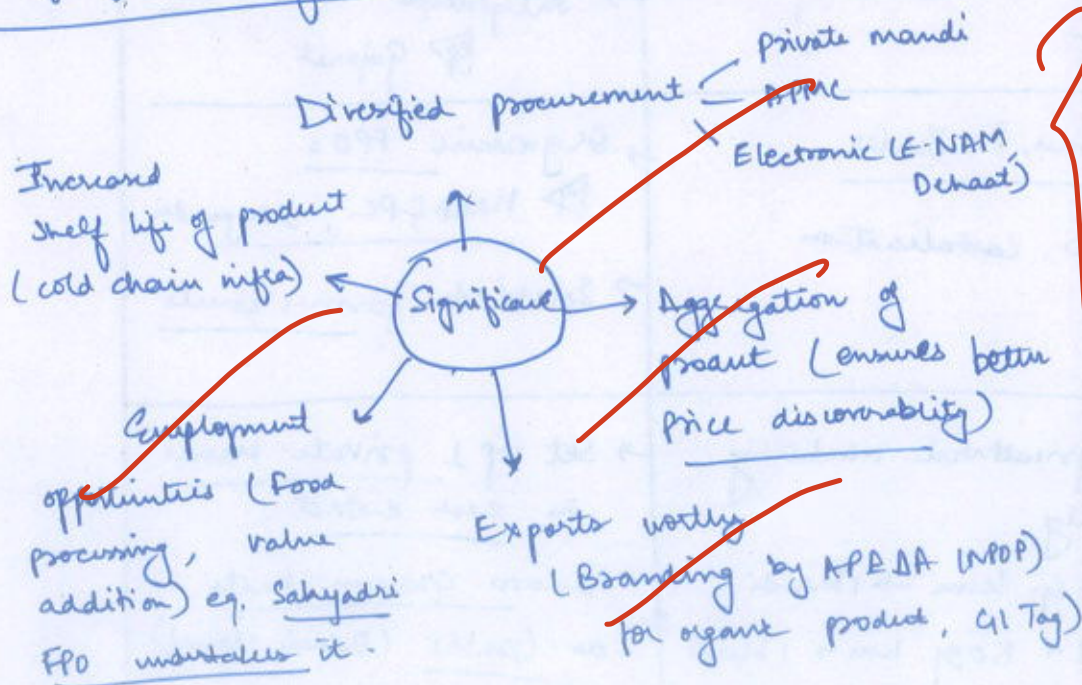
Q.15) Briefly describe the significance of agricultural marketing in India. Outlining the key challenges it faces, suggest remedial measures. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Agricultural marketing refers to the post harvest process involving procurement, aggregation, storage, transport, value addition, retail, farmer consumer market etc. that results food reaching the consumer. (farm to fork strategies)

Avoid underlining everything

### Significance of Agricultural Marketing



Good use of diagram to mention significance





## Challenges & to Agricultural Marketing Strategies

### Challenges

- 1) Restrictive in nature
  - Only APMC mandi licensed trader can procure
  - Farmer to sell only in APMC mandi

### Strategies

- Ensure diversified means of procurement
  - ↳ Private mandi eg Gujarat
  - ↳ E-NAM, Ninjakhaat, Dehaat
- for better price discoverability

### 2) Fragmented market

- Farmer can only sell in the particular APMC zone

- MoU between states to recognise license
- One state one license
- Integration with E-NAM eg Gujarat

### 3) Anti farmer, Pro Trader

- leads to Cartelisation

- Organise POs eg MAHAFPC, Schynadi
- Establish farmer courts

### 4) Poor agricultural marketing density

- 407 sq. km → 1 Mandi
- Ideal → 80 sq. km → 1 Mandi

- Set up 1 private mandi in each district
- 22000 Gramam haats as Gramas (Dalmoi panel)
- Convert godowns into sub market yard eg Gujarat

Good points written in table format





5) Poor infrastructure in Mandis

→ PPP in Mandis (Khetkar Committee)

eg Lasalgaon mandi, Vashi mandi, Ujjain grain silos.

6) Imposition of Mandi fee

→ Rationalisation of fee (2-2.5% in Haryana)

→ Ensure burden not born by farmers

7) limited control of centre as agriculture is state subject

→ Agriculture council on lines of (GST Council) (SC appointed committee on farm laws)

→ Make agriculture marketing a concurrent subject (Dahwai panel)

8) E-NAM  
(1500 of 7200 integrated)

→ Incentivise, increase awareness among farmers

well covered  
of points

These measure along with Dahwai panel, and Faiz Ahmed Khidwai recommendations

to treat farmer as agripreneur will help

India boost its agricultural share to GDP and increase agri exports to \$100 Billion.

Conclusion

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	7
-------------	---





Q.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 and 8% of agricultural budget of the country. It includes direct subsidies (PM-Kisan, MSP) and indirect subsidies (on inputs).

Fact based  
Introductory

Distortions caused by Agricultural Subsidy Regime

1) Economic

- Government spending on GCF is reduced to 5% of agri budget leading lack of innovation of productivity.
- It violates WTO agreement of
- It hurts our export market as India's image downslides due to tussles with WTO.

well written points

2) Environment

- It leads to over use of fertilisers
- It leads to exploitation of



→ Groundwater (25% of global groundwater extracted by India)

3) It causes fiscal burden on the government and doesn't address structural issues in agriculture

eg → Irrigation - 55% area.

→ Agricultural Market unity → 80 sq. km

→ 60% is ground water usage. of total water usage

4) It is exclusionary in nature

→ MSP and open ended procurement only for Rice wheat system leads to water intensive cropping.

→ lacks crop diversification

→ only 6% farmers benefit from MSP (Shanta Kumar committee)

→ Regional disparities between provision of subsidies eg Punjab 1/3 West Bengal 1/3  
procurement 1/3 FC1 (94% 1/3 13%)

Good Coverage of points





## Reforms needed to address distortions

1) shift in focus from direct subsidies to

LICP - Rationalisation of subsidy regime

8% of agri  
budget  
(agri subsidy)

5% of agri  
budget  
(LICP)

Put  
heading  
in box

2) Promote PPP to boost agri infrastructure  
(Cold chain storage, Private mandis, FPO etc.)

3) DBT via e-voucher to prevent leakages

4) shift to less water intensive crops. Maize  
MSP by UP, Fruits and Vegetables by Kerala to  
ensure crop diversification.

investing  
in agri  
culture  
research

The change and suggested reforms will ensure  
India becomes a agri exporter and doubles  
farmers income (Dalwai Panel)

Nice  
concise

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS	/		
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P & R		/	

Please put tick  
marks in the above  
table.

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

TOTAL  
MARKS

6:50



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)

55% of total Net Sown area (141 Mha)  
is under irrigation in India.

Add more in introduction

Challenges faced by Indian Irrigation System

- 1) Nature of irrigation → Flood irrigation leads to huge water wastage.
- 2) Poor irrigation efficiency of 38% compared to developed countries (50+%)
- 3) Lack of developed microirrigation system due to high initial capital cost.
- 4) Lack of preservation of command area development (warebandi system)
- 5) Loopholes in Indian Easement Act leads to ground water being a private property → indiscriminate usage.

Good points





- 6) Subsidised electricity leads to overuse of groundwater.
- 7) Mostly rain fed agriculture in India.  
70% of rains happen in monsoon season.
- 8) Sedimentation in canals blocks flow of water.
- 9) Overexploitation due to water intensive cropping pattern. (Rice - wheat account for 30%+ of net sown area)
- 10) Gap in Irrigation Infrastructure potential created (IPC) and Irrigation potential Utilised (IPU)

well  
written  
points

Measures undertaken by government for  
efficient irrigation management

- 1) Atal Bujal Yojana , PM-KISAN Sinchai Yojana for groundwater conservation
- 2) Integration with MGNREGA to develop





rain water harvesting agriculture  $\rightarrow$  MP's Kapildhara Scheme

3) Integration of rain water harvesting systems  
with institutional framework  $\rightarrow$  Jal Shakti Mission,  
Ministry of Jal Shakti

4) focus on microirrigation  $\rightarrow$  drip, sprinkler to  
increase water use efficiency to (85-90%)

5) focus on crop diversification  $\rightarrow$  Millets promoted  
in Rajasthan.

6) separation of feeder lines

7) change from flood irrigation method to more  
efficient usage (of micro irrigation)

These steps will ensure that India's irrigation  
system improves, (efficiency increases, coverage area  
increases) and hence helps in doubling farmers  
income and environmental sustainability.

Nice conc write

Write  
specific  
point

T  
CWC  
has  
undertaken  
the SIMP  
to  
modernise  
Major  
irrigation  
projects

#### 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

6.70





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 led to the spread of nationalist ideas to the masses of the country, helping in mass mobilisation against colonial rule.

Good introduction

### Role of Press

→ write specific heading

1) spread and popularisation of nationalist ideas

→ Tiltak wrote inflammatory articles in Kesari, Mahatma

2) Helped in mobilising masses who travelled

from all corners of country. → Congress

sessions, Gandhi's CDM, NCM saw mass participation.

Fair points

3) The British policies were reported and this agitated Indians who could see



clearly the nature of British rule →

social discrimination, Torture of Peasants

4) It gave confidence to the lower strata, workers, tribals to revolt against British when they people in other parts of the country revolting. → Indigo Revolt and Deenbandhu Nitras paly - Neph Darpan

5) It also led to growth of press industry that gave employment to people. → Bengal Gazette, The Hindu, Sandhya, Kali etc.

Effective  
battled  
the  
authoritarian  
answer

### Challenges faced by press -

1) The vernacular press faced various gagging orders, tightened oversight of British

2) frequent censorship and ban on papers

3) Writers, editors arrested for writing against

Fair point



British policies.

4) Lord Curzon's - Vernacular Press Act 1898

has a nail in the coffin.

↳ It required vernacular press to register before government.

↳ Before publishing, it needed approval from government.

↳ This led to demise of vernacular press for a brief time.

5) Widespread illiteracy among people too was a challenge to reach out to the masses.

Add more / diverse point e.g.  
 Licensing Regulation  
 1823

Hence, press played the role of a catalyst in mobilising the masses. The thoughts of one now became the actions of many in driving the British out of India.

Also write about

Press act of 1835

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS 6.00





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 decline of traditional artisanal industry following British economic policy of mercantilism crippled the rural economy and India's share of external market fell drastically.

Fair introduction

### Decline of artisanal industry

1) England's Industrial revolution was built on depredation of Indian handicraft industry.

2) Share of India's export market fell from 90%+ to less than 5% during British rule.

3) Mercantilist policies of buy cheap and sell dear → 3% export tax on raw cotton and 18% import duties on finished products from Manchester.

Fair points





4) This led to de-urbanisation and de-industrialisation of Indian economy.

5) Development of railways ensured cheap British goods reached hinterlands and Indian handicrafts could not compete and finally died out.

+ Decline led to irreversible loss of specialised knowledge

### Impact on Rural economy

1) It led to pauperisation and increased dependence on agriculture. (Commercialisation of Agriculture later)

2) Cheap factory made goods flooded the markets.

3) Share of industry declines from 38% in 1800s to 2% in 1900 and 1% in 1947.

4) It led to indebtedness, economic stress and famine as people turned to agriculture.

+ Forced to adopt cash crop



5) Economic drain of India (Usha Pattnaik: \$45bn in 200 yrs) resulted in complete collapse of self sufficient village economy.

6) Later commercialisation of agriculture led to famines, triggering various revolts like Indigo Rebellion (1859), Deccan Riots (1875).

As they say "The sun never sets on the British empire because God's too couldn't burst them in the Dark".

Shashi Tharoor in his book " Inglorious Empire " writes how British led to the complete demise of Indian economy, squeezing all riches from Ganga into Thames and industrialising at the cost of a civilisation.

Write conclusion in brief

#### 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

6.80





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 started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak (April 1916) and Annie Besant (September 1916) during WWI who saw "Britain's difficulty as India's opportunity"

well written introduce

Reasons for success of Home Rule League

- 1) Failure of moderate means through { petition, Boya, Protest, Philanthropy } agitated the masses who were looking for a more aggressive movement.
- 2) Conditions ripe post Lucknow Pact (1916)
  - ↳ Moderate - extremist pact
  - ↳ Hindu - Muslim unity due to Congress league pact
- 3) Release of Tilak from Mandalay Jail - saw the re-emergence of a strong nationalist voice who

Good points



could mobilise public sentiment.

4) Their insistence on self rule resonated with masses in contrast to Moderates' "political mendicancy" of appeals for more representation.

5) Annie Besant and her arrest caused a huge uproar as she was at the peak of her popularity. Later, British had to release her (Montague Declaration).

6) Cautious Approach Not too revolutionary like Ghadar. Why the movement was short-lived?

1) Jilak ~~was~~ went to England on a libel case involving defamation in "India Unreel" → left the movement leaderless.

2) Annie Besant's undecisiveness of continuing with the movement or waiting for Montague Declaration (1919) led to cooling down of mass agitation.

Officially written points

Avoid question based heading



- 3) Emergence of Gandhi in (1921) and subsequent Merging of the All India Home League with INC.
- 4) The moderates against got distracted with the British bait of Montague declaration and wanted to give it a chance.
- 5) Rise of Revolutionaries and their mass support encouraged the revolutionary elements in society sided with them. Ex: Bhagat Singh, Lala Lajpat Rai etc.

The Home Rule League played a huge role in doing the groundwork and laying the foundations that later led to the rise of Gandhi and mass mobilisation.

+ Govt repression  
↓  
internment of Annie Besant

Nice 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
S & F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P & R	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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

6.25



## 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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