

TEST CODE 9 1 0 1 4 0 4

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

TAPASYA  
CENTER FOR LEARNING

A Residential Solution for Civil Services Preparation by Forum

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate

परीक्षार्थी का नाम

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

Medium/माध्यम

English हिंदी 

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

Room No./

कक्ष क्रमांक

Date/दिनांक

\*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	10	4.25	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	10	5	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	10	4.75	3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
4	10	5	4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
5	10	4.25	5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
6	10	4.5		
7	10	5		
8	10	5.25		
9	10	4.75		
10	10	4.5		
11	15	6.5		
12	15	6		
13	15	6		
14	15	6.5		
15	15	6.75		
16	15	6.5		
17	15	6		
18	15	6		
19	15	5.75		
20	15	6.25		
Total/कुल अंक	250	109.5		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 9:30	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12:30
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड : 1442	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ● ⑤
			Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि : 20/09/25	

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

## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

Dear Learner

Areas of strength

- 1) you have a good conceptual clarity and knowledge depth that is reflected from your answers.
- 2) you have a very good skill of incorporating schematic diagrams and flowchart to address the implicit demand of the question.
- 3) you have a decent understanding of the interpretation of the question and what is actually asked rather than what you know
- 4) it's really impressive that you have attempted all the questions with good structure, presentation and flowcharts.

Areas of improvement

- 1) in the questions of international relations, need to incorporate maps to give a brief clarity.
- 2) in a few questions, you have not mentioned the way forward where the limitations are mentioned and the implicit demand of the question is missed like in the question of water diplomacy and Afghanistan.

All the best

### 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.



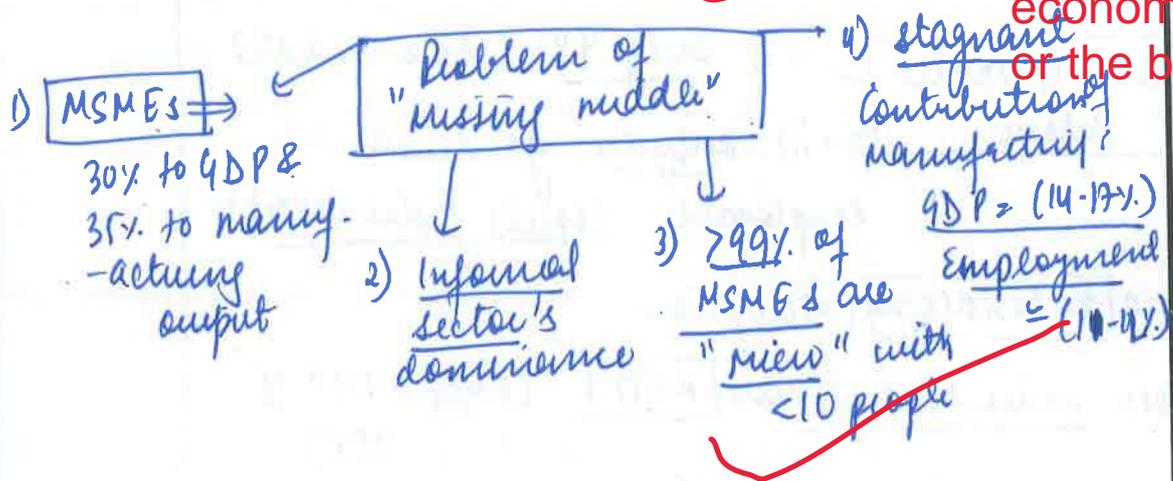
Q.1) What are the key factors contributing to the 'Missing Middle' phenomenon in the country's manufacturing sector? (10 marks, 150 words)

4.25

देश के विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में 'मिसिंग मिडिल' परिघटना में योगदान देने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

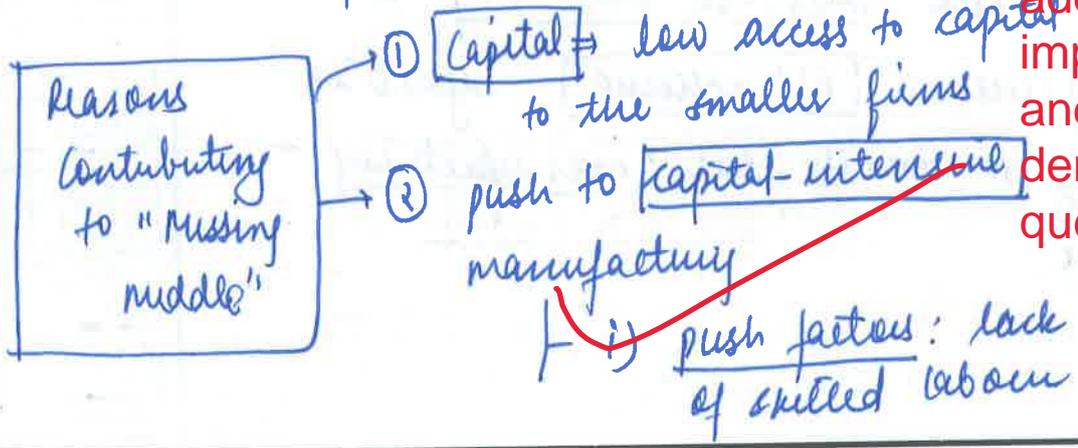
Indian manufacturing sector is plagued with the problem of "missing middle" with service sector contributing 55% to GDP and dominance of dwarf firms in manufacturing

Good to start with the context of the question linked with the stats from economic survey or the budget



India has failed to leverage on "leans" as a mode of escape.

Nicely used the flowcharts to address the implicit demand and explicit demand of the question



Lii) pull factors: incentives to smaller firms

③ strict labour laws → Factories Act 1948,  
Industrial Disputes Act 1948

- i) ~~restrictions on min wages, working hrs~~
- ii) ~~high overtime wage (2x) & floor space~~

④ lack of skilled labour → i) only 4% labour is skilled  
ii) only 5% graduates employable (skills India report)

⑤ low technology adoption

⑥ low investment in R&D (only 0.64% of GDP)

⑦ no 24x7 supply of electricity, water & poor infrastructure

However, with Make-in-India 2.0 & renewed focus on PLI scheme, govt is encouraging to boost the manufacturing sector.

Relevant articulation of points with good examples hitting the core demand of the question.

The points are well organised, touching the major dimensions of the answer.

Parting comment-you need to add some way forward in conclusion in such questions where limitations are mentioned

**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	
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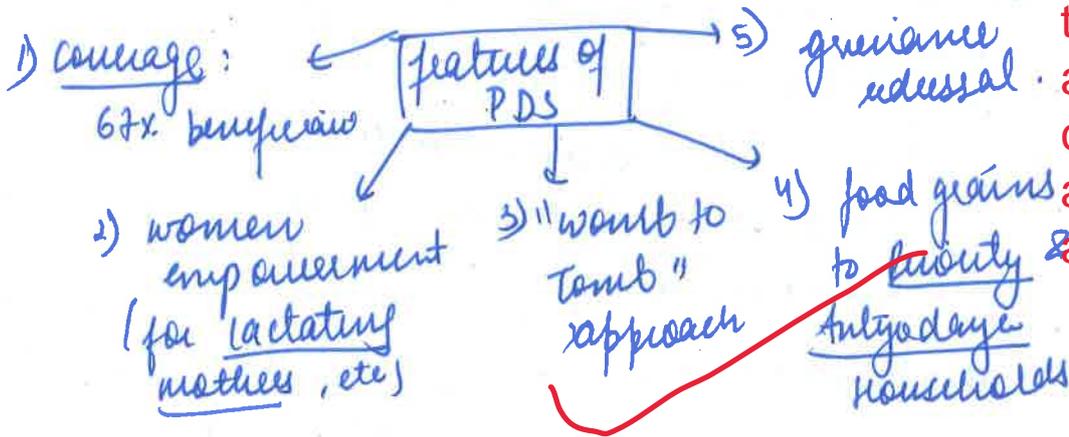
Q.2) Bring out the major challenges of Public Distribution System (PDS) in India. Suggest reforms to make PDS more efficient and effective. (10 marks, 150 words)

5

भारत में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS) की प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को अधिक कुशल एवं प्रभावी बनाने के लिए सुधार सुझाएँ। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

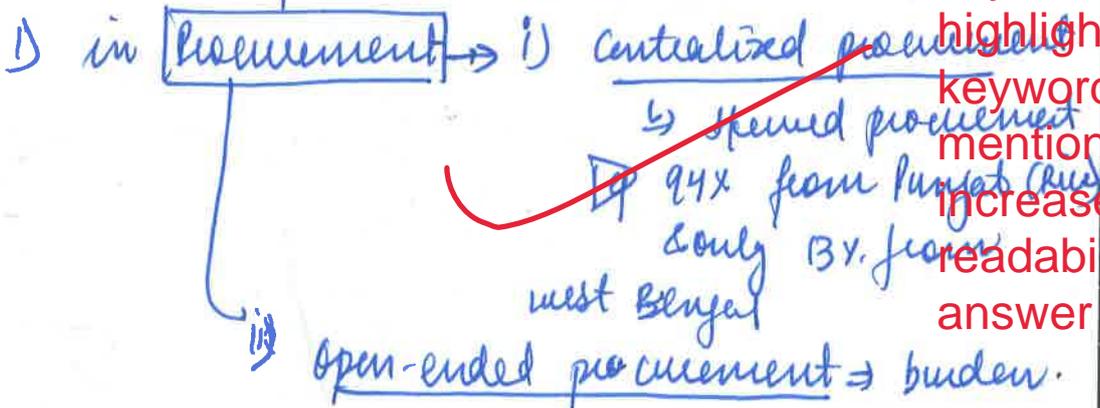
Public Distribution System in India is implemented under NFSA in order to ensure food security & rights of people under Art 21 (Part III - Fundamental Right).

Decent introduction linking with the context and constitutional articles in the answer



⇒ However, there are several challenges in the implementation of the PDS system.

Good use of subject specific keywords. Try to highlight the keywords mentioned to increase the readability of the answer



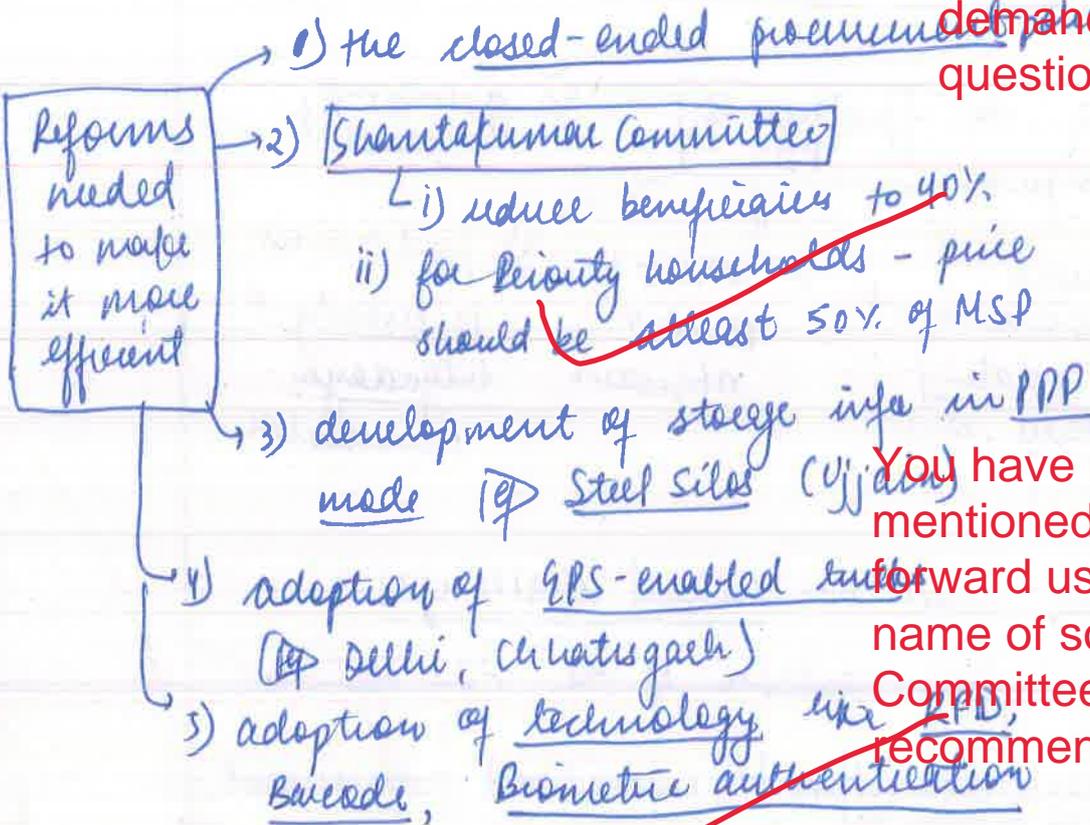
② storage - i) low storage capacity (only 147MT)  
ii) Coner & blinth method ⇒ Aflatoxins

③ high budenry i) Critical Issue price now is zero  
ii) MSP has increased

④ leapages - currently 23% (2023) {Shantakumar committee}

⑤ low tech adoption ⇒ RFID, Barcode

Relevant articulation of points with good examples and data hitting the core demand of the question



You have nicely mentioned the way forward using the name of some Committee and recommendations.

Hence, these recommendations by Shantakumar committee, SC committee on farm laws, Dalwai Panel, etc must be implemented

**Feedback**

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#	G	A	P
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CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.3) What is floriculture? How can it help enhance farm income and boost agri-exports in the country?

(10 marks, 150 words)

4.75

पुष्पकृषि (फ्लोरिकल्चर) से क्या तात्पर्य है? यह देश में कृषि आय बढ़ाने और कृषि निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में कैसे मदद कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Floriculture is the cultivation of the flowers. In India, there is huge amount of small & marginal farmers (>90%) involved in floriculture. India is one of the largest producers in this field.

It's good to start the answer with the definition of floriculture and related stats. You can also use some examples like madhurai flowers of the tulip cultivation of the Netherlands.

how it can help enhance farm income

1) impetus to small & marginal farmers (86%)

increased income

2) more investment in horticulture

3) boosting exports ⇒ better price realization

4) lower inputs required ⇒ awareness among farmers can increase their income

5) increasing demand for flowers in urban areas

6) impetus to organic farming & sustainable farming

Nicely used the flowcharts to address the implicit demand of the question. Try to add some data like a market potential of 60bn dollars because of increasing market demand

How can it boost Agricultural Exports

- 1) better labelling & branding can help us capture the export market
- 2) higher yield in horticulture as compared to the crops
- 3) investment in infrastructure
  - ↑ increased yield
  - ↑ better exports
  - ↑ infrastructure ⇒ ↑ GDP
- 4) creation of better storage & processing facilities
- 5) improve investment in processing

Hence India must focus on the horticulture & floriculture sector to achieve goal of doubling farmer income (Dalwai Panel)

You have mentioned good points, you can add some examples or some best practices that can be replicated in the context of India.

For eg - in alignment with agro climatic zones, purple revolution etc

**Feedback**

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CD & VA			
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P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Parting comment-need to add some substantiation in the answer



Q.4) The Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement was a watershed event in the freedom struggle, but it suffered from inherent limitations. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

5

असहयोग-खिलाफत आंदोलन भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना थी, लेकिन इसे अंतर्निहित सीमाओं का सामना करना पड़ा। विस्तृत वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Non-cooperation & Khilafat movement originated from different issues (i.e. swaraj & khilafat issue, resp.) but converged under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi in 1920-22.

Relevant opening statement linked with the brief timeline about the non cooperation movement

NCM-Khilafat as a watershed movement

- 1) it led to est of educational institutions like Kashi Vidyapeeth, Bihar Vidyapeeth, Jamia Millia Islamia
- 2) Tilak's Swaraj fund got >1 crore ₹ in a month
- 3) boycott of visit of Prince of Wales
- 4) united the entire India ⇒
  - i) high Muslim participation
  - ii) high women participation  
↳ in picketing, hartals, strikes, etc
  - iii) Peasant participation - supported by Eka moult (1921) & All India Kisan Sabha (1920).

You have nicely addressed the first part of the question with good points and good number of points

- i) tribals involvement in Central India
- ii) Woplers participation under JM Sanyal in Assam
- iii) led to Hindu-Muslim like unity as supported by Hindu Mahasabha, Muslim League & Akalis

You can add how ncm became the ground of Hindu Muslim unity, inclusion of women especially rural in the freedom struggle etc

Inherent limitations of the movement

- 1) Middle class & Capitalists did not participate in Bombay - Anti Non-cooperation Association
- 2) Communal tensions emerged
  - i) Riots (1922-24)
  - ii) Moplah revolt (1921) - Malabar
- 3) fading of Khilifa issue as Kamel Pasha declared Turkey as Secular, democratic republic
- 4) led to resignation of WC Banerjee, Annie Besant, etc. from INC
- 5) inclusion at Chauri-Chaura → retardation

It's good that you have addressed this part also, very nicely giving a holistic sense of completion of the answer

However, it led to all-India nationalism & set the stage for further events.

**Feedback**  
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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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P & R			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Parting comment-you need to add some maps or flowcharts to show the timeline of rowlatt act, Jallianwala Bagh etc timeline

Q.5) Discuss the long-term implications of Viceroy Curzon's policies on the national movement.

(10 Marks, 150 words)

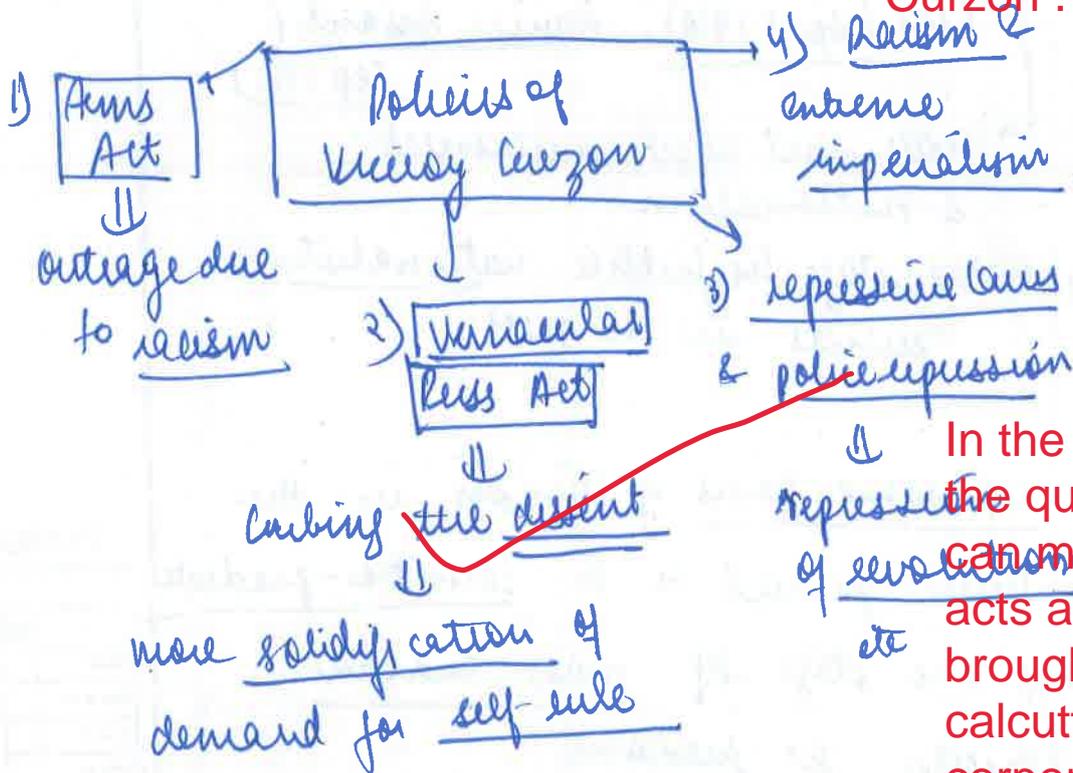
4.5

राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर वायसराय कर्जन की नीतियों के दीर्घकालिक प्रभावों पर चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

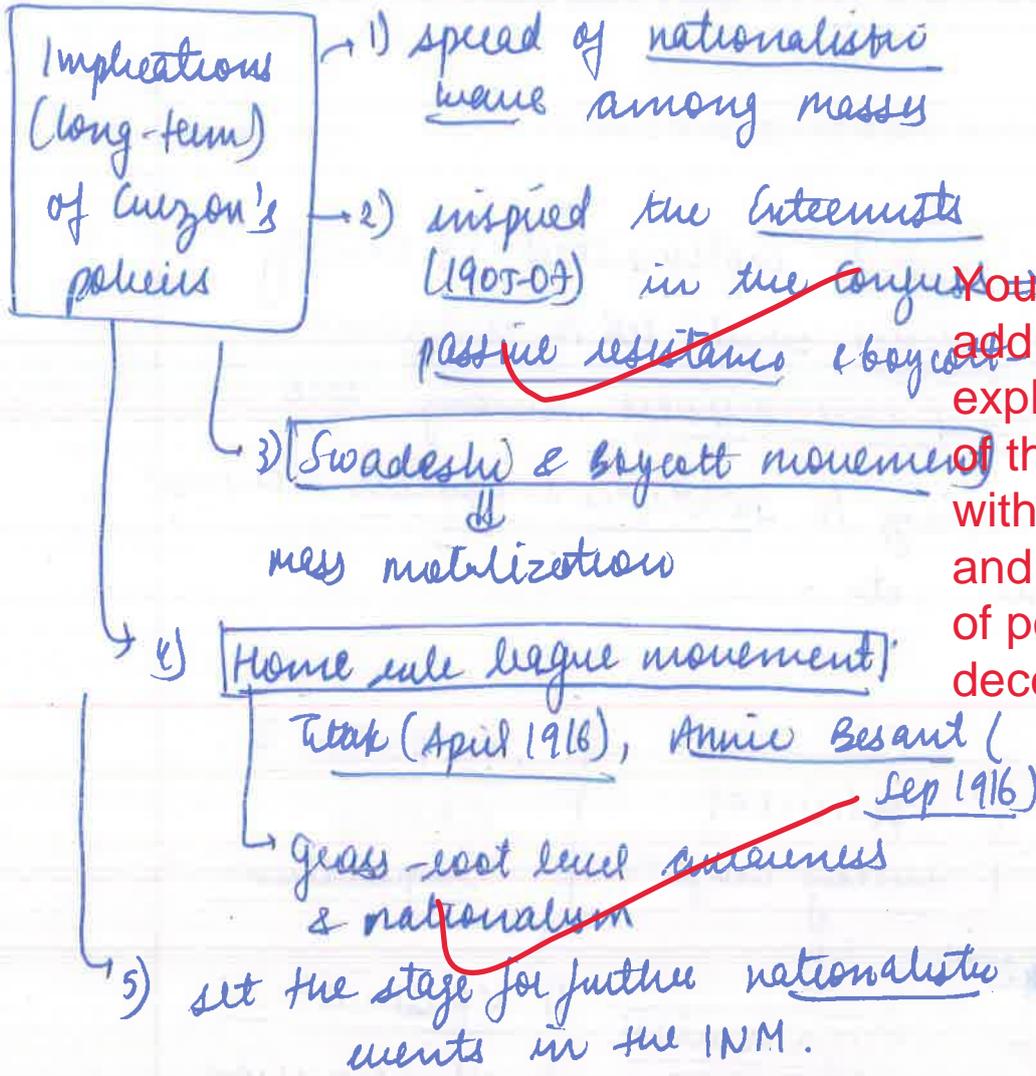
Viceroy Curzon implemented extremely repressive policies which led to emergence of national consciousness among masses leading to Swadeshi & Boycott, HRI mount ; etc

The introduction is generic linked with the question. Try to make it context specific by adding the brief timeline of lord Curzon.



In the first part of the question, you can mention some acts and policies brought by him like calcutta corporation act, ancient monuments act, university act etc

⇒ These policies revealed the true face of British imperialism & repression in



You have nicely addressed the explicit demand of the question with good points and good number of points with decent examples

Hence, repressive laws of Curzon in the long-term proved to be counter-productive setting the stage for mass Indian struggle for freedom.

**Feedback**

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
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S & F			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Parting comment-you need to add some examples of the acts brought by him to show the clarity



Q.6) How will you explain that the emergence of Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian political landscape altered the very character of the freedom movement? (10 Marks, 150 words)

4.5

आप कैसे समझाएँगे कि भारतीय राजनीतिक परिदृश्य में महात्मा गाँधी के उदय ने स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के चरित्र को ही बदल दिया? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Mahatma Gandhi came to India on 9<sup>th</sup> Jan, 1915 from S. Africa. Initially, he touched the India & took part in regional issues like Champaran (1917), Khedra & Ahmedabad (1918)

Good to start the question of history by briefing about the historical timeline especially in the question of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mahatma Gandhi's arrival changed the very character of freedom movement

Before Gandhiji

After Gandhiji

- ① Moderates (1885-1905), Extremists (1905-1907); MRL 1916, etc. ||
- Limited participation
- ② Objectives - i) Indianisation of civil services  
ii) Expansion of Councils etc
- ③ Methods - i) Moderates: Petition, Protest

- ① Mass participation - women, peasants, workers, etc
- ② Objectives - "Swaraaj" (self-rule)
- ③ Methods - Non-cooperation, civil disobedience, Satyagraha, Strike,



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ii) Extremists & NRI:<br>passive resistances                    | striking, boycott etc                                     |
| ④ lack of <u>consensus</u>                                      | ④ centralized & unchallenged leadership of <u>ganesh</u>  |
| ④ Moderates vis-a-vis Extremists                                | ⑤ led to pan-India mobilization & national consciousness  |
| ⑤ Could achieve really less                                     | ⑥ Constructive work                                       |
| ⑥ no focus on <u>constructive</u> work                          | ⑦ focus on social work as well                            |
| ⑦ only <u>political</u> & constitutional reforms were the focus | ⑧ Abolition of Untouchability (Young India Magazine 1933) |
|   | ii) women empowerment etc.                                |

You have nicely addressed the demand of the question using a tabular format.

You can also add how the movement became mass movement and all India movement after the coming of Gandhiji on the political landscape

Arrival of Mahatma Gandhi post 1915 led to huge change → leading to shift from Imperialist India to Nationalist India.  
NCM, CDM, QIM ⇒ mass movements  
 ↓  
 Indian freedom in 1947

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

⊙ is Good, Ⓐ is Average and Ⓟ is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Parting comment-overall the answer is good, you can make a flowchart showing the timeline of Gandhiji and associated movement in India

Q.7) Provide a brief overview of the core objectives of India's foreign policy. (10 Marks, 150 words)

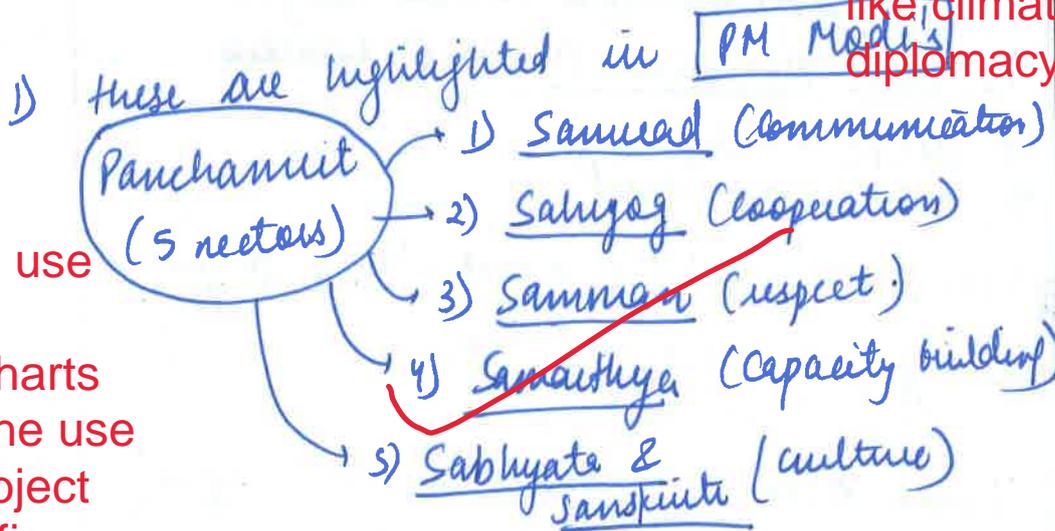
भारत की विदेश नीति के मुख्य लक्ष्यों का संक्षिप्त अवलोकन प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India's foreign policy post-2013 is about multidimensional engagement, focusing on balancing in the changing world politics, using multi-vector diplomacy, para-diplomacy, climate diplomacy, space-diplomacy, etc.

Decent intro-linked with the context of the question.

Core objectives of India's foreign policy

You have nicely used the subject specific keywords like climate, space diplomacy etc



Good use of flowcharts and the use of subject specific keywords hitting the implicit demand of the question

India aims to balance

- 1) with west: QUAD, IMEC, I2U2, etc
- 2) with east: SCO, BRICS, RIC, etc

- 3) India's aspiring vision to become the voice of Global south → AI's inclusion in G20
- 4) "Net security provider" in Indian ocean region → IPOI 2019, FIPIC, SAGAR, MAHASAGAR, etc
- 5) aim for reforms in multilateral institutions of global governance → UNSC, 97
  - i) demand for permanent seat in UNSC
- 6) Regional cooperation & infra development
  - i) Saladan multimodal transit project
    - ii) India Myanmar-Thailand trilateral
    - iii) INSTC - ma han
    - iv) IMEC - ma Israel
- 7) ~~may~~ focus on "extended neighbourhood" → Indo-Pacific
- 8) upholding sovereignty in IOR

You can show the evolution of the foreign policy of India. You can also use some words like neighbourhood first policy, non-reciprocation policy, Gujral doctrine etc

Overall, India aims to become a "Vishwaguru" & "Vishwamitra" and an inspiration for the entire world.

Parting comment-you need to add some maps in the question of foreign policy

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

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.8) "ASEAN is the cornerstone of India's Act East Policy and its Indo-Pacific vision." Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

5.25

आसियान भारत की एक्ट ईस्ट नीति और उसके हिंद-प्रशांत दृष्टिकोण की आधारशिला है। स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

ASEAN-India relationships have been amplifying since Act East Policy 1992 to signing of Comprehensive Strategic Partnership in 2023.

Very nice opening statement with the historical context interlinkage

ASEAN as a Cornerstone to India's Act East Policy 2015

- 1) increasing ties with S-E Asian countries ⇒ trade & regional cooperation
  - i) Singapore: largest FDI investor in India (\$160 bn since 2000)
  - ii) Brunei: important for energy security
- 2) Culture
  - i) Buddhism (Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, etc)
  - ii) soft power / cultural diplomacy
- 3) Commerce
  - i) semiconductor manufacturing - attracting MNC with Singapore
  - ii) Vietnam: collaboration in Indian ocean energy
- 4) Capacity building
  - i) India trains civil servants of S-Asian countries

You have included key points needed to address the actual demand of the question.

You can add the points of humanitarian assistance, people to people ties, tourism, religious circuits etc

- ii) student exchange programs, etc
- 5) Connectivity
- i) IMTT project - Myanmar & Thailand
  - ii) KMMT project - Myanmar

How Asean is important for Indo-Pacific vision

- 1) Collaboration with Vietnam in Indian Ocean - exploration
- 2) India's replace of dominance
  - i) Sabang port - Indonesia
  - ii) Changi naval base - Singapore
  - iii) Vietnam & Borneo, etc
- 3) increased trade through the sea lanes of communication
- 4) coherence with Asean's vision in Indo-Pacific - "Free", "open", "inclusive"

You have nicely addressed the demand of the question with a very enriched substantiation, the well diversified points with good structure and presentation

However, there are certain challenges due to presence of China, but PM Modi has

maintained - "India signs with ASEAN unity, ASEAN centrality" & ASEAN's Indo Pacific vision."

Parting comment-you need to add some maps to give a brief clarity of ASEAN as the key stone in India's policy

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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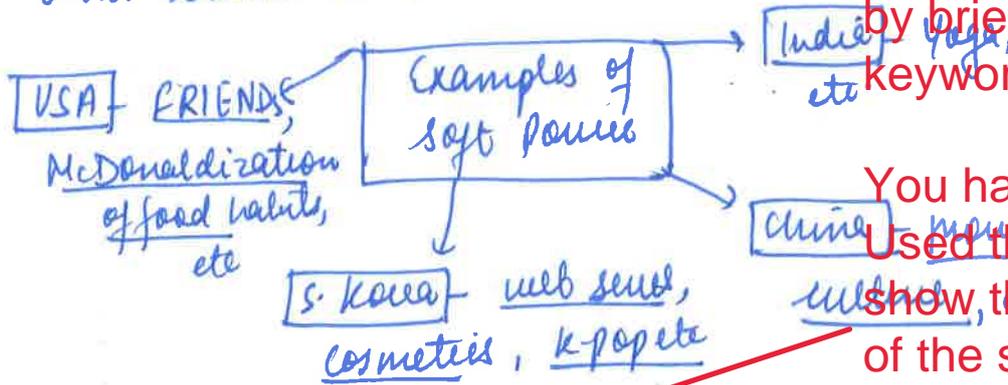


Q.9) What do you understand by 'soft power'? Identify and discuss the key attributes of India's soft power. (10 Marks, 150 words)

4.75

'सॉफ्ट पावर' से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत की सॉफ्ट पावर की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की पहचान करें और उन पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Soft Power is a term coined by Joseph Nye, referring to the cultural diplomacy and co-option of culture in the foreign policy to indirectly influence the other countries.



Very decent introduction to start by briefing about the keywords soft power.

You have nicely used the flowchart to show the extensions of the soft power

Elaborating on the key attributes of India's soft power:

- 1) Yoga - International Yoga day - being adopted by various countries
- 2) Philosophies - like Krishna consciousness, Ishkon, etc

- 3) Bollywood - movies are watched across the world
- 4) Buddhism - Buddhist merits - with countries like Nyannas, Bhutan, Nepal, Sw Lanka, etc
- 5) Culture & food habits → increasing food & restaurants in western countries
- 6) people-to-people ties - large presence of Indian diaspora across Gulf countries (> 50%), Europe, USA, etc

Relevant articulation of points with good and diversified points well enriched with substantiation in a proper structure and format hitting the core demand of the question.

India uses both the hard power (to prioritize national security & territorial integrity) along with soft power (in neighbouring smaller countries) ⇒ making a perfect blend of smart power - in order to achieve the rising aspirations in geopolitics ("Vishwaguru" & "Vishwanath")

Parting comment- the conclusion is too long try to cut it short.

**Feedback**  
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Q.10) Effective transboundary water management can act as a catalyst for regional peace and cooperation. In this context, bring out the opportunities and challenges for India in leveraging 'water diplomacy' in its neighbourhood. (10 Marks, 150 words)

4.5

प्रभावी सीमापार जल प्रबंधन क्षेत्रीय शांति और सहयोग के लिए उत्प्रेरक का काम कर सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए अपने पड़ोस में 'जल कूटनीति' का लाभ उठाने के अवसरों और चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India practices amicable dispute resolution wrt the transboundary water management like in Bangladesh, as well as in Pakistan (earlier before Pakaljam). Pakaljam attack (2025) led to a shift in India's approach.

Good to start the introduction with the contextual interlinkage of the question.

How effective transboundary water management lead to regional peace

1) in land boundary agreement with Bangladesh & access 54 rivers ↓ Amicable & generous resolution ↓ A success case

2) with Nepal & Bhutan mostly there have been amicable resolutions

You can also include Pakistan with the Indus treaty, Nepal with the kosi major project, China making a dam on Brahmaputra river.

Opportunities for India

- 1) amicable resolution will foster regional cooperation
- 2) enhanced goodwill
- 3) India needs support of neighbors for UNSC seat
- 4) will help India to get more power in the IOR.

Can add about how thalweg principles can be used for parastate diplomacy in the context of water

Challenges for India

- 1) wot Pakistan MCA, 90) has maintained - "Blood & water Can't flow together"
- i) issue of cross-border terrorism
- ii) unfair Indus water treaty
- iii) dispute with Nepal over min Kali
- iii) dispute with Bangladesh over min Teesta.

Try to include more number of examples to substantiate the points. also try to give some way forward in the conclusion to give a holistic sense of completion of the answer

India needs to carefully assert its rights as well as ensure that dispute resolution is peaceful & fosters better regional collaboration.

**Feedback**  
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Parting comment-you need to increase the number of points to address each part of the question.



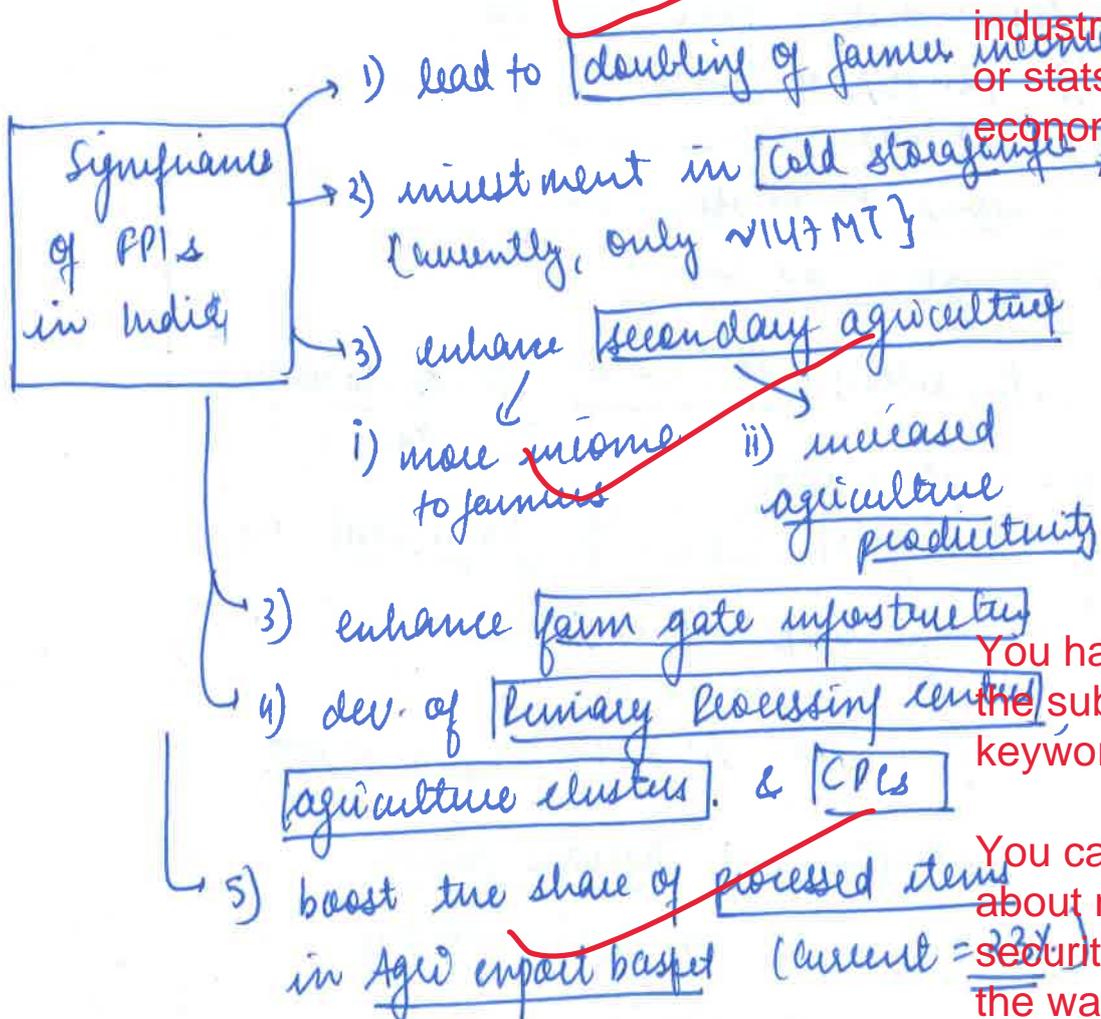
Q.11) Discuss the significance of the food processing industry in the country. Elaborate upon the challenges faced by the sector and propose corrective measures. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

देश में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों पर सविस्तार चर्चा कीजिए और सुधारात्मक उपाय सुझाइए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

6.5

FPIs with size of 224 lakh cows, contributing to 8% to Manufacturing GVA & 8.5 to Agriculture GVA is a sunrise industry with AAAR of 6.5%. while Agriculture = 4.9%

Very relevant introduction to start the answer of such questions related with food processing industries with data or stats from the economic survey.



You have nicely used the subject specific keywords

You can also add about nutrition security, reducing the wastage, increasing the shelf life, providing gainful employment especially to the women etc



**Challenges faced by FPIs**

- 1) lack of processable varieties  
 ↳ Alphonso mango & Nagpur oranges
- 2) Procurement: restricted, fragmented & anti-farmer APMC regime
- 3) stockholding restrictions under ECAR 1955
- 4) low storage (2147 MT)
- 5) high post-harvest losses (₹90k)
- 6) losses due to poor logistics  
 ↳ (25-30%) of fruits & vegetables  
 (8-10)% of foodgrains
- 7) seasonality of operations
- 8) unorganized retail (98%)

You have relevantly addressed the challenges based on the food processing industries.

Add about the supply chain logistics, inefficient infrastructure leading to a loss of 10 to 12% of the GDP etc

**Measures to solve them**

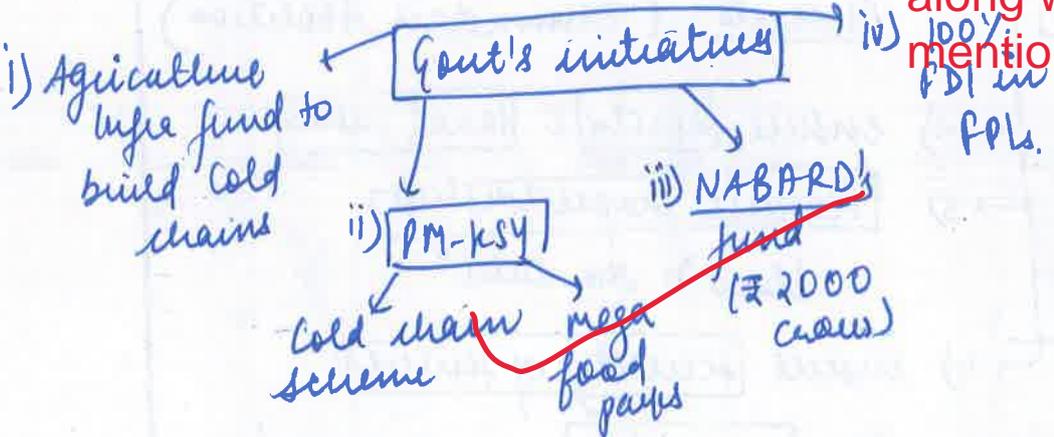
- 1) liberal APMC laws ↳ Karnataka, MH, Punjab
- 2) PPP model to develop infra ↳ Yashwantrao Chavan steel silos
- 3) Agri marketing as procurement subject (Dalwai panel)
- 4) Schemes like PM-KSY - mega food parks

↳ Hence, the suggestions of Dalwai panel, SC committee to reform Agri marketing must be implemented

- ① setting up Agric Marketing Council (on lines of GST council)
- ② Contract farming framework Punjab & Tamil Nadu
- ③ liberalization under ECA 1955 - implementation only if prices of fruits & vegetables ↑ by 100%.
- ④ PLI scheme & Priority sector lending

Appropriately addressed the final demand of the answer.

The answer is well enriched with good substantiation, number of points, diversified point along with the mention of key act



FPIs as an imp. link between Agriculture & Manufacturing must be supported to boost farmer income, reduce post-harvest losses & control food inflation.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only!)

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<b>TOTAL MARKS</b>	
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Parting comments-overall the answer is good, with appropriate points and quality value additions

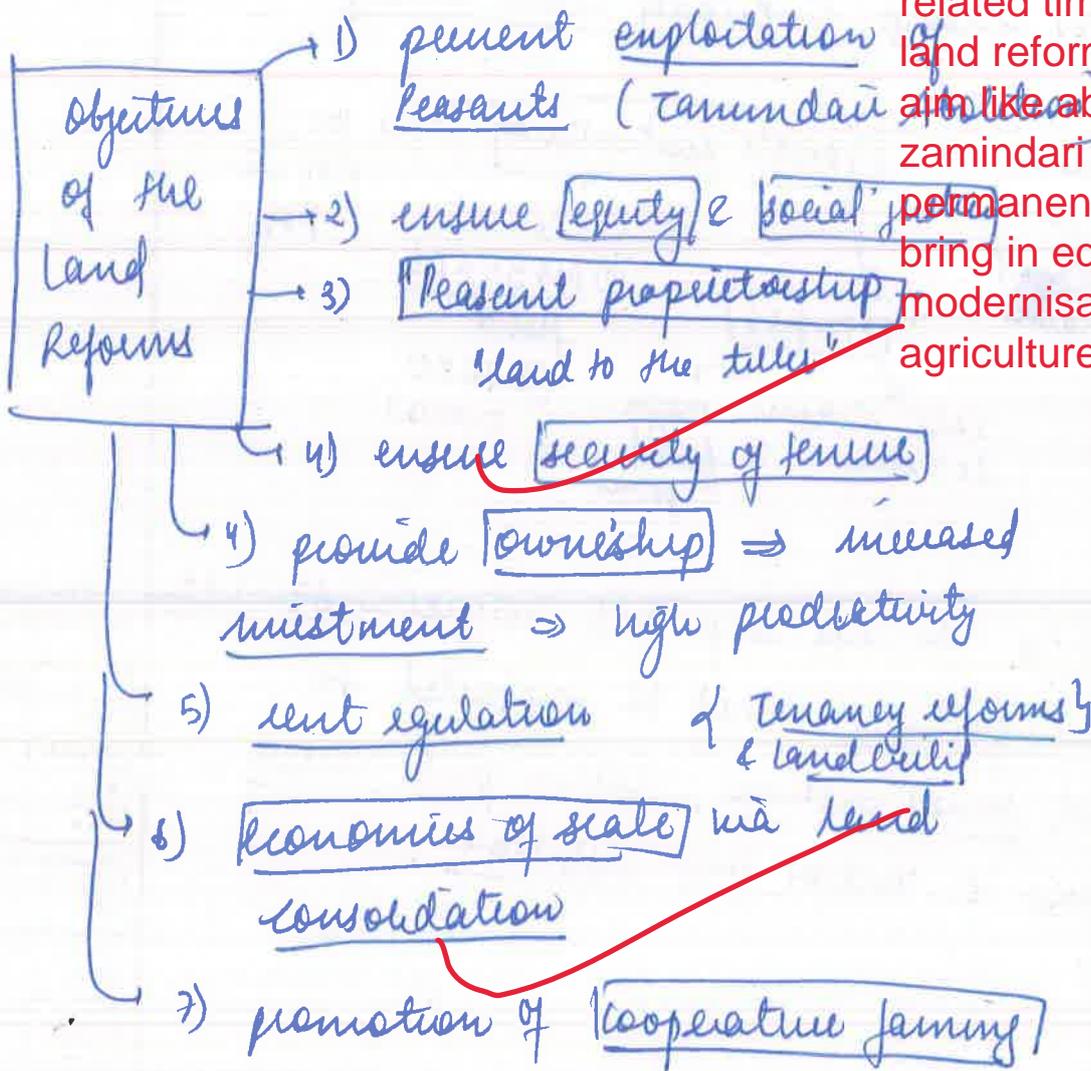
Q.12) State the objectives and measures of land reforms in India. Also identify the factors responsible for its successful implementation in some parts of the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

6

भारत में भूमि सुधार के उद्देश्य और उपाय बताइए। देश के कुछ भागों में इसके सफल क्रियान्वयन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की भी पहचान कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Land reforms were implemented by the govt to correct the feudalistic exploitative system created by the British rule in India.

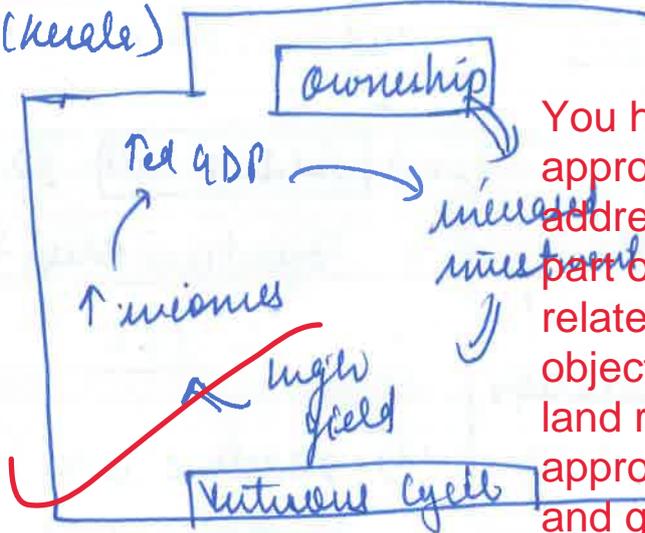
The introduction is generic in nature. Can start the introduction by telling about the related timeline of the land reforms with the aim like abolishing of zamindari or permanent settlement bring in equality and modernisation in agriculture



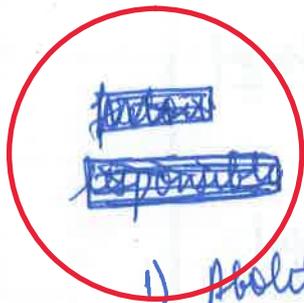


→ Kudumbshree (Kerala)

8) create the virtuous cycle of development of Agriculture



You have appropriately addressed the first part of the question related with the objectives of the land reforms with appropriate points and good use of flowcharts enhancing the presentation of the answer.



Measures in Land reforms

1) Abolition of Zamindari (→ 2 use peasants came in direct contact with the govt)

Try to avoid such cuts and marks in the answer to enhance the presentation of the answer

- 2) tenancy reforms →
  - i) security of tenure
  - ii) rent regulation
  - iii) ownership in few cases

→ model tenant security Act 1953

3) land ceiling - to put limit on ownership on land & extra land to be distributed among landless

In this part you can also add about the use of drone survey under swamitva scheme or the digitisation of the land records etc

4) land consolidation to promote cooperatives

farming ⊕ kudumbshree (kerala)

factors responsible for successful implementation in few states

1) Political will ⊕ in west Bengal

Cooperation Barga (1979)  
in J&K

In this part, you can make a short map showing the regions where the land reforms were quite successful

2) proactive role by local bureaucracy & police  
⊕ local camps in west Bengal

3) land tribunal in kerala

4) work on land records ⊕ west Bengal

5) better implementation of the laws ⊕ in Tripura

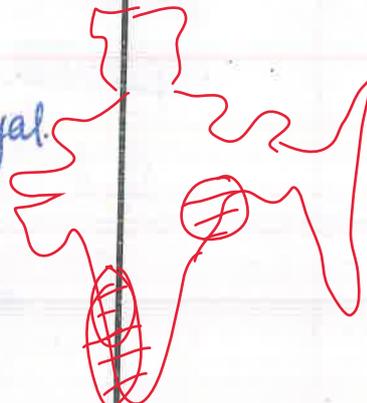
6) Support to Cooperative farming  
⊕ Kudumbshree (kerala)

ii) Andhr Kadesh Mahila Samithi Society

However, few challenges like fragmented land holding, improper implementation in

most of the parts need to be resolved via Land reforms 2.0 - "Committee on

unfulfilled task of Land reforms"



**Feedback**

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Parting comment- overall the answer is good, try to add some schematic maps and diagrams to enhance the presentation and break the montony.

Q.13) While Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) can resolve the issues of small farmers and boost agrarian economy, the realization of their potential is hindered by a multitude of factors. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

6

जबकि किसान उत्पादक संगठन (FPOs) छोटे किसानों की समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकते हैं और कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा दे सकते हैं, लेकिन उनकी क्षमता का एहसास कई कारकों से बाधित है। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

FPOs are a legal organization of farmers which can be a FPC (company) or cooperative. It aims to ease the input burden on farmers, promote cooperative farming.

Relevant opening statement to start with the definition of farmer producer organisation.

- How FPOs resolve the issues of small farmers
- 1) small & marginal farmers (86%) find it difficult to take their produce to APMC hence in procurement
  - 2) providing economies of scale by collective farming
  - 3) sharing / access of machinery
  - 4) access to credit
  - 5) Advisory support & technical support
  - 6) in marketing of produce & in developing farmer's FPOs
    - i) Sahyadri FPO
    - ii) MAHA FPC

You can also add the aim of the government to make 10000 FPO

In this part, the points are good but they are generic in nature. Try to add certain substantiation like 86% of the farmers are small and marginal comprising less than two hectares of land hampering the economies of scale

How FPOs boost Agriculture Economy

- 1) mobilization of resources
  - i) procurement of raw agri produce
  - ii) processing finished goods & selling them
  - iii) value addition

2) boost the growth of food processing industries

4) create the virtuous cycle of growth via investment & economies of scale

5) doubling farmer's income (Dahwa Panel)

6) stop cartelizations by traders in APMCs

investment in agriculture

high yield

better incomes of farmers

↑ GDP

higher socio-econ. indicators

more demand in rural areas

Relevantly addressed the key demand of the question by breaking them in Sub parts and then addressing them sequentially.

You have nicely used the flowchart to address the demand and breaking the monotony.

⇒ Realization of PPOs is hindered due to various factors:-

1) restrictive, fragmented & auto farmer

APMC regime

i) farmers have to sell in APMC

ii) Cartelization

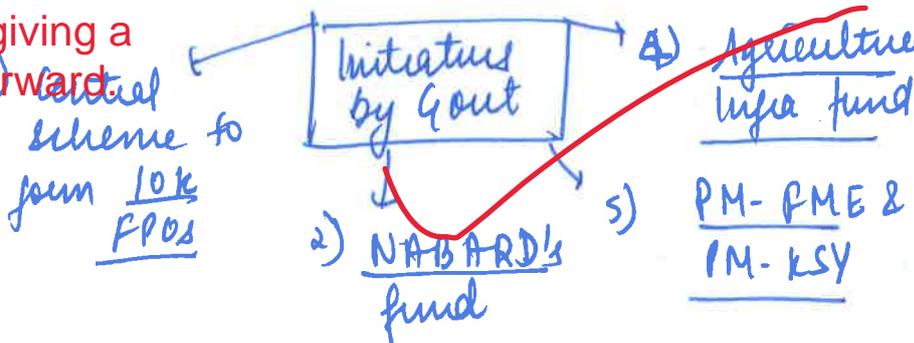
Nicely used to the Stockholding restrictions - under ECA 1955

initiative of the 3) poor retail & unorganized (98%)

government. 4) lack of crop diversification

you can add it in 5) low storage capacity (only ~ 147 MT)

substantiation while giving a way forward



Hence, based on recommendations of Dalwai Panel, SC Committee, the agri marketing reforms are also needed for full realization of PPO's potential.

Very good structure of the answer with a good amount of substantiation.

In such Questions after writing the challenges, try to add some way forward in the conclusion to give a holistic sense of completion to the answer and give a solution oriented approach.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS			

Parting comment-you need to add some way forward in conclusion



Q.14) Elucidate the importance of buffer stocks for stabilizing agricultural prices in the country. What are the challenges associated with the storage of buffer stock? Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

6.5

देश में कृषि मूल्यों को स्थिर रखने के लिए बफर स्टॉक के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। बफर स्टॉक के भंडारण से जुड़ी चुनौतियां क्या हैं? चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Buffer stock is the stock (strategic reserves) + (distribution stock), maintained by the FCI under PDS systems / INPSS.

Appropriate introduction to start by defining the aim of the buffer stock.

Importance of Buffer stock in stabilizing agri prices:

1) if supply > demand  $\Rightarrow$  Prices  $\downarrow$   $\Rightarrow$  farmers lose

$\therefore$  FCI procures  $\Rightarrow$  stabilization

2) if demand > supply  $\Rightarrow$  Prices  $\uparrow$   $\Rightarrow$  FCI releases the buffer  $\Rightarrow$  reduces food inflation securing consumers interests

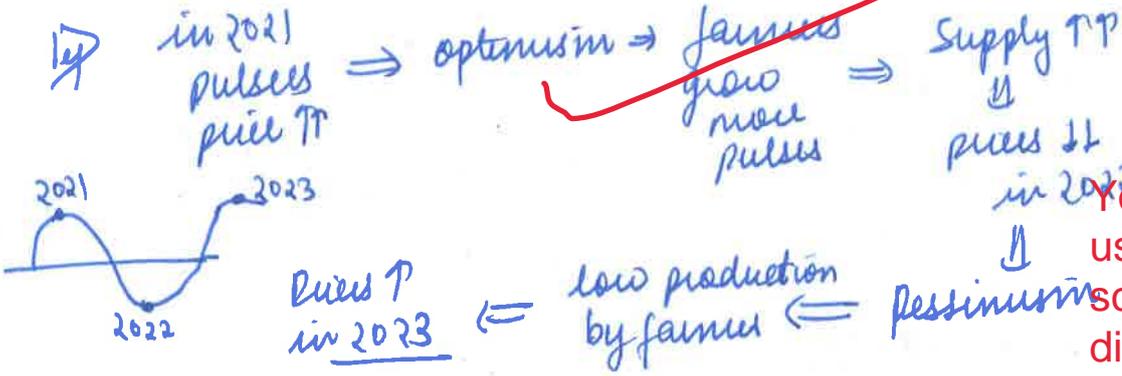
3) reduces our import bill in the time of low produce, especially needed for pulses & oilseeds.

4) prevents the agrarian economy from

You can make a flowchart showing the importance of buffer stock like the food security, nutrition security, controlling inflation, the role of state in the welfare policy etc



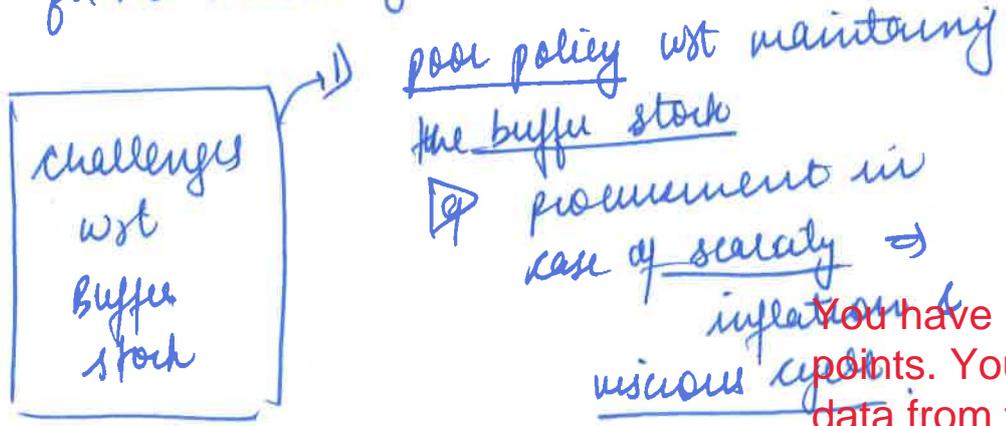
### falling into Cobweb phenomenon



You have nicely used the schematic diagrams and graph to give a good presentation to the answer. Try to box the graph used

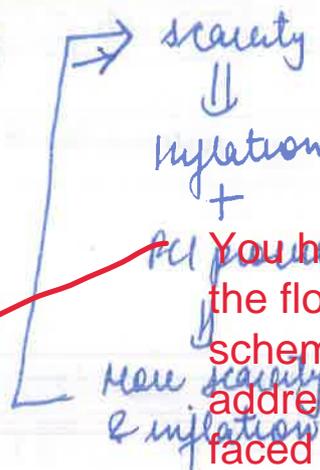
- 5) lead to crop diversification if procurement is done effectively for pulses & seeds as well, stabilizing the overall food prices
- 6) encouragement of FPIs ⇒ increased shelf life controlling food inflation

However, there are certain challenges associated, which led to negative repercussions for the economy.



You have mentioned good points. You can add some data from the economic survey like despite the floating buffer stocks India is facing a serious hunger crisis

- 12) vicious cycle of scarcity  
 ↳ what procurement in 2024
- 3) lack of storage infra-structure (only ~143MT)
- 4) regional speedness in procurement  
 ↳ 94% rice of Punjab is produced, only 13% from west Bengal
- 5) leads to water-intensive crops
- 6) procurement mostly from Punjab, Karnataka, MP, etc.
- 7) open-ended procurement
- 8) cover & plinth ⇒ Affairs



You have nicely used the flowchart and schematic maps to address the challenges faced by buffer stock.

In such questions you can add some way forward to give a solution oriented approach to the answer. You can add how the Tamil Nadu government started tagging the trucks that were responsible for the procurement of the food grains to prevent diversion of food.

Hence, the problems must be resolved by making the procurement closed-ended, PPP model for development of steel silos & storage, etc - as per recomm. of Delwai Panel, SC committee, etc.

Parting comment-you need to add some way forward to give a complete sense of answer

**Feedback**

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Q.15) Highlighting the major differences between the views of Subhash Chandra Bose and Mahatma Gandhi, comment on the pivotal role played by Bose in India's pursuit of independence.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

सुभाष चंद्र बोस और महात्मा गांधी के विचारों के बीच प्रमुख अंतरों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत की स्वतंत्रता के प्रयास में बोस द्वारा निभाई गई महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर टिप्पणी करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

6.75

Subhash Chandra Bose & Mahatma Gandhi were both nationalists who fought for India's freedom, but differed in their ways & methods.

The introduction is generic in nature.

You can make the introduction linked with the contextual part.

That Mahatma Gandhi was known as father of the nation where as Subhash Chandra Bose is known as the prince of India.

Mahatma Gandhi

SC Bose

① Non-violence & mass struggle

① freedom via mass mobilization & armed struggle

② Means-end Continuum: wanted to follow ethical means only for attainment of swaraj

② passed all the means (including violence) to attain the complete independence

③ focus on khadi, village industries & village self-sufficiency

③ wanted industrialization & planned economy  
↳ National Planning Committee (1938)



- ① against industrialization & capitalism
- ② favoured decentralization & grass-root democracy
- ③ not radical involvement of women in his struggles  
↳ only in peaceful protests
- ④ focused more on top-down upliftment of women

- ① were in favor of development of heavy industries for economic growth
- ② favoured an authoritarian regime, then followed by democracy
- ③ Rani Thansi regiment  
↳ 1st combat regiment of women in entire world.
- ④ wanted "all" participation  
↳ said: "one half of the nation needs the other half" for freedom goal.

You have nicely used to the tabular format to differentiate between the two.

You can also add about their ideology related with the political part, ideology with the economic system, the centralisation and decentralization principles etc

SC Bose & Gandhiji both played important role in freedom struggle.

Bose's role in freedom struggle

- 1) He was president of INC at Haripur (1938)



- he favoured industrialization & National Planning Committee
- ↳ 2) resigned in Tupai session (1939) due to differences with Gandhiji
- ↳ 3) formed Forward bloc (1939) giving socialist & radical leaning to INM
- ↳ 4) escaped house arrest in 1941
- ↳ 5) reached Germany → "Azad Hind Radio"
- ↳ 6) Japan - "Azad Hind Fauj" - who fought with Japan in Burma (Battle of Kohima & Imphal)
- ↳ 7) gave the slogan: "Sai Hind" & "Tum mujhe khoon do, main tumhe Azadi dunga"
- ↳ 8) formed Rani Shensi regiment (Urmu Selgal)

Relevantly addressed the second part of the question by adding the keywords necessary to address the contributions made by Subhash Chandra Bose.

Such was the respect for each other (despite differences) that SC Bose called Gandhiji the "father of the nation" & Gandhiji called him "the prince among the patriots".

Parting comment-you need to work on the introduction part

**Feedback**

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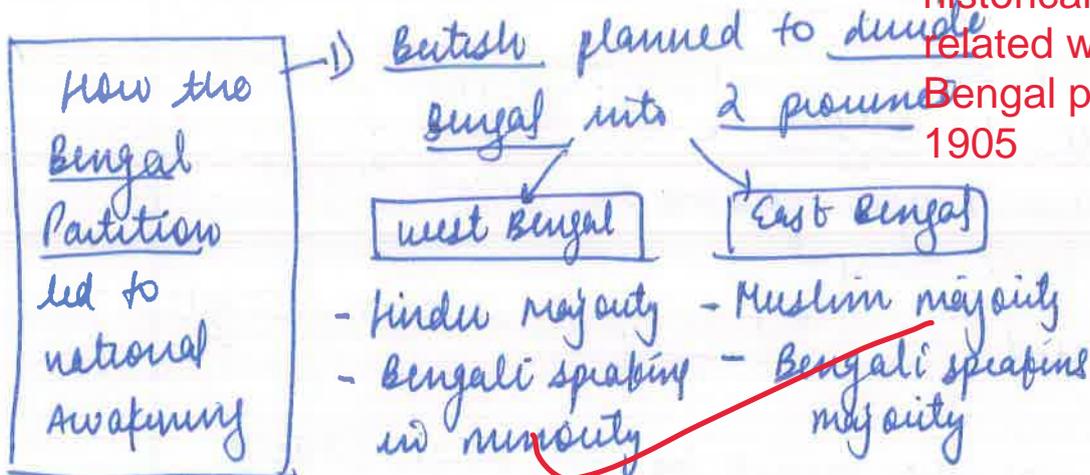
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.16) The partition of Bengal was a momentous occasion in national awakening that the nationalists failed to reap. Examine. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

बंगाल का विभाजन राष्ट्रीय जागृति का एक महत्वपूर्ण अवसर था जिसका राष्ट्रवादी लाभ उठाने में असफल रहे। परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Bengal Partition in 1905 was a watershed movement in national awakening of the masses, however, limitations in the subsequent Swadeshi movement & INC led to failure of reaping its true potential.

Good to start the introduction by linking it with the contextual part of the question and giving a brief historical timeline related with the Bengal partition in 1905



2) the inherent divide & rule policy was recognised by the intelligentsia

3) it led to domination by Extremists (1905-07) in INC.

↳ Bal Gangadhar Tilak, B. C. Pal etc played in Bengal partition

You have mention good point. You can also add about the important role of Anand Mohan Bose surendranath Banerjee etc played in Bengal partition



Lala Lajpat Rai, Anubindo Ghosh, etc

↳ it led to launch of Swadeshi & Boycott  
movement → leading to 1st mass mobilization  
& spread of nationalism

You can also add  
the point like how  
raksha bandhan  
was celebrated on  
the day of partition  
showing the Hindu  
Muslim unity etc

↳ 5) Swadeshi & Boycott led to boycott of  
foreign goods (i.e. educational institutions)  
↳ reduced British imports

↳ 6) resignation by several leaders from  
the Councils.  
↳ HRM meet 1916

⇒ However, it could not reap the benefits  
from the development of the pan-Indian  
nationalism because of following reasons:

↳ divisions among Extremists &  
Moderates in INC - wot methods

↳ Extremists:  
Passive resistance  
Boycott

↳ Moderates: Petition,  
Prayer & Protest,  
Constitutional  
methods.

You can simply  
mention the  
keywords to  
address the  
second part of the  
question like  
Surat split, the  
increased  
divergence  
between religious  
community etc

- 2) low participation of masses in the movement as it was dominated mainly by middle class intellectuals
- 3) British repression ⇒ arrest of leaders, jailed ⇒ led to leaderless movement
- 4) low participation of women
- 5) lower muslim participation
- 6) narrow focus of "swaraj"
- 7) HRI mount (1916) also got faded due to arrests & British repression.

You have mentioned good points hitting the actual demand of the question.

Try to add some substantiation like the Deccan meet by nawab salimullah that to lower Muslim participation in Bengal partition

However, despite this, it led to the foundation of Gandhian strategy base for mass movement by Gandhiji, eventually setting stage for future events.

Parting comment-you need to add some examples to substantiate the point

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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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			



Q.17) Trace the events that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement. What were its outcomes?

(15 marks, 250 words)

6

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन को जन्म देने वाली घटनाओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इसके परिणाम क्या थे?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)

initiated with Dandi March of Mahatma Gandhi

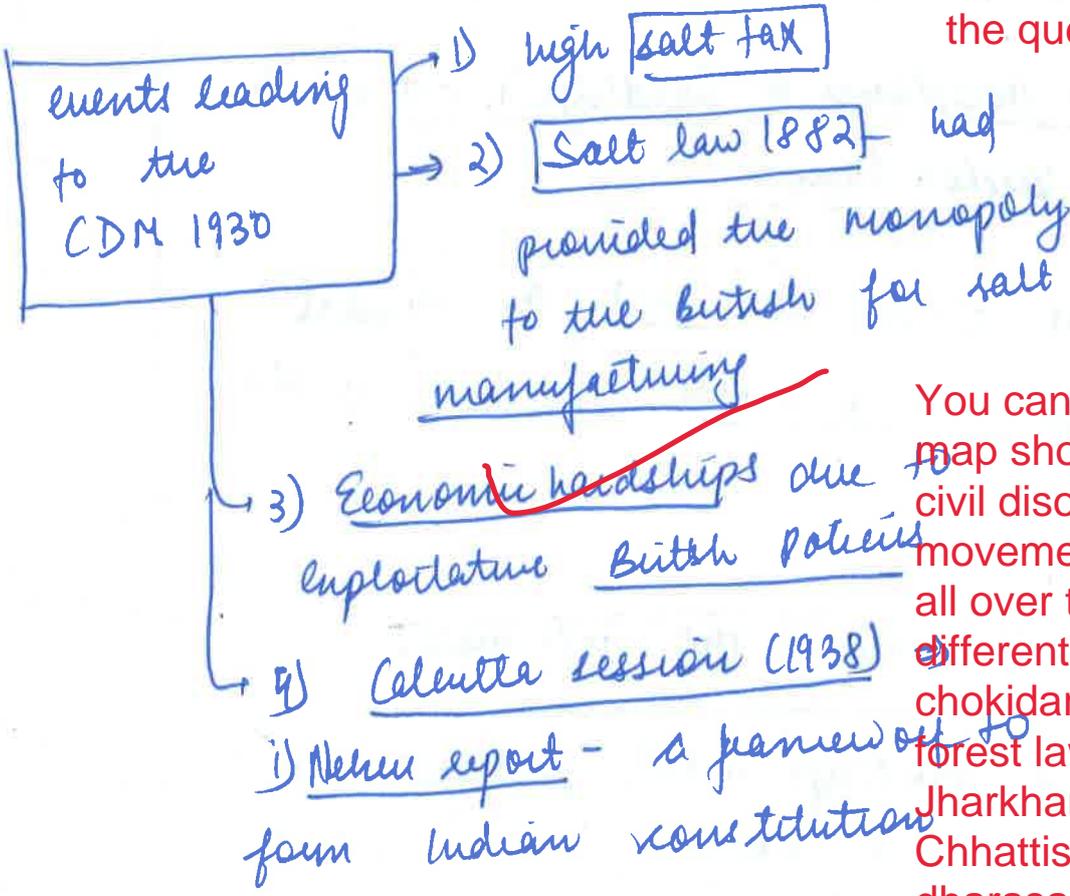
when on reaching Dandi on 6th April 1930

he took salt & breaking salt law proclaimed

that "it is crime against god & humanity

to bow down to British rule"

Appropriate introduction to start with the brief timeline of the civil disobedience movement giving a historical context to the question



You can make a short map showing how the civil disobedience movement was spread all over the country in different forms like no chokidar tax in Bihar forest laws in Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh region dharasan salt, satyagrah



- ii) Deadline to British to provide dominion status within an year
- 5) British did not respond to the demand
- 6) Lahore session (1939) - Declaration of Purna Swaraj Resolution
- 7) Great depression 1939  $\Rightarrow$  protectionist policies by British  $\rightarrow$  further led to poverty & economic crisis in India
- 8) non-acceptance of Gandhiji's 11 demands by Minority Union.

You can also add about the points of rejection of the Simon commission, the Lahore session of Congress 1929 and the declaration of complete Swaraj as the ultimate goal, the Karachi session of the Congress et cetera

Therefore, taking the salt as symbol of common interests, Gandhiji launched the CDM.

The Outcomes of the CDM were:

- 1) when Gandhiji didn't participate in 1st RTC & continued the CDM  $\Rightarrow$



Irwin negotiated to invite him in 2nd RTC

- 2) led to huge mass mobilization & spread of nationalism  $\Rightarrow$  women/workers/peasants/workers participated
- 3) participation was 3X higher than NCM (1920-22)
- 4) Boycott of British goods  $\Rightarrow$  reduced value of British goods &  $\downarrow$  imports
- 5) Many leaders resigned from the Council & C. Rajgopalachari, C. Das, etc had already left councils & law practice
- 6) ~~hunger~~ picketing, Hartals, strikes
- 7) Non-payment of revenue in zamindari areas etc

You can break this part in two parts showing the short term implication and the long term implication or the positive and then negative outcomes.

You can add about the Gandhi Irwin pact Government of India Act 1935 etc

However, there were limitations & the movement was withdrawn in 1932 of 2nd RTC but it was very important to mobilize the entire India in freedom struggle.

Parting comment-you need to add some examples to give backing to the arguments mentioned

**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	
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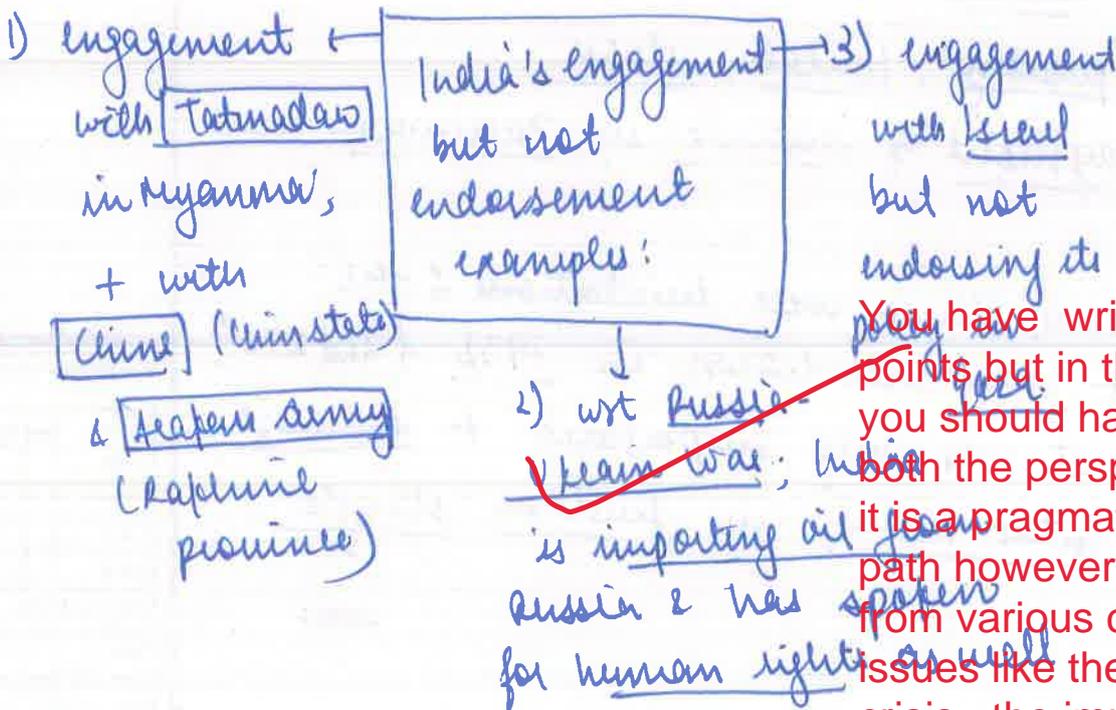
Q.18) "In a fluid geopolitical arena, engagement without formal endorsement is a pragmatic middle path." Do you agree? Explain in the context of India's current approach towards the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. (15 marks, 250 words)

"एक अस्थिर भू-राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में, औपचारिक समर्थन के बिना जुड़ाव एक व्यावहारिक मध्यम मार्ग है।" क्या आप सहमत हैं? अफ़गानिस्तान में तालिबान शासन के प्रति भारत के वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण के संदर्भ में व्याख्या करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India, being on a path of pragmatic & realistic foreign policy, has been successful in navigating the challenges of the changing geo-politics by engaging with state & non-state actors while at the same time, not endorsing their actions.

The introduction is too long for a 15 marker question.

Try to make it up to one third of the space



You have written good points but in this question you should have given both the perspective that it is a pragmatic middle path however suffers from various critical issues like the humanity crisis, the impact on social development and infra development of India in Afghanistan.

The same is being followed by India in Afghanistan (Taliban), S. Arabia, Iran (Chabahar port) & even China & it has proved to be ~~strategically~~ good for India.

India's current approach towards Taliban regime in Afghanistan

- 1) India is engaging with Taliban has established consulate in Bombay (Taliban appointed)
- 2) Also India ~~is~~ planning to reopen ~~embassy~~ in New Delhi for Taliban
- 3) India's engagement with Taliban ~~(Afghanistan)~~ is based on 3 factors:
  - 1) Historical ties
  - 2) friendship with people of Afghanistan
  - 3) UN resolution 2593 - promoting

Relevant articulation of points addressing the second part of the question about India's current approach towards the Taliban regime

In this part you can also tell that engaging with Taliban can help to give a room to India to expand its ties with Afghanistan and reduce the footprint of China in the central Asian countries.

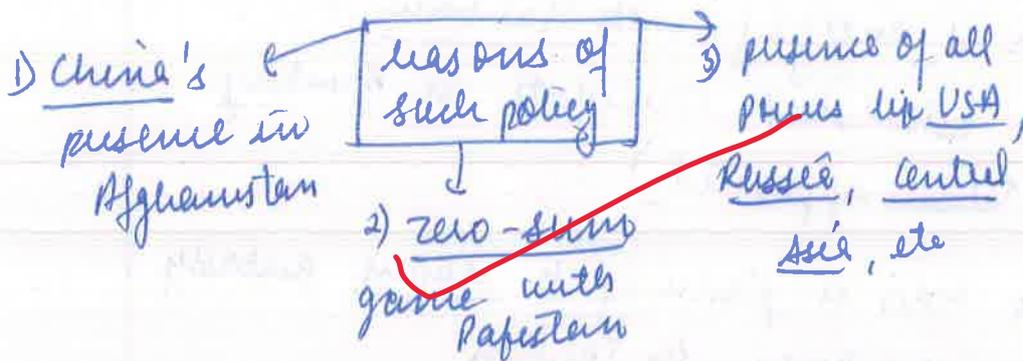
human rights & welfare

4) India has provided 50k metric ton wheat; constructed Parliament, Zerang Baram highway, transmission pipeline etc.

but engagement with Taliban ≠ endorsement of Taliban

because India has always talked about upholding human rights as well.

You can talk about the operation Devi Shakti that was performed by India to save its citizens in Afghanistan and Taliban allowed it.



Hence, India needs to secure Afghanistan for the strategic purposes (connectivity to Central & West Asia). India must also engage with women groups, people of Afghanistan, etc :

Parting comment-overall the answer is good however you need to address the first part of the question properly showing both the angles

**Feedback**

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#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.  
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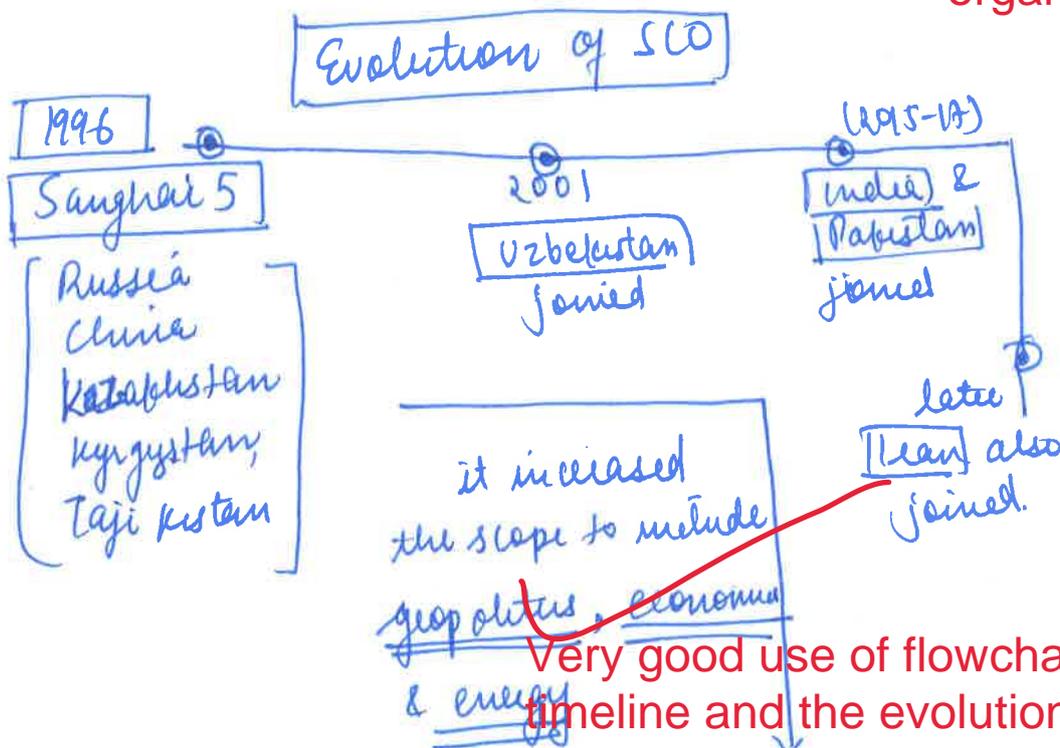
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.19) Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) began as a regional security forum but has since evolved into a crucible where geopolitics, economics, and energy intersect. In this context, critically examine the relevance of SCO in advancing India's interests. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) की शुरुआत एक क्षेत्रीय सुरक्षा मंच के रूप में हुई थी, लेकिन अब यह एक ऐसे केंद्र के रूप में विकसित हो गया है जहाँ भू-राजनीति, अर्थशास्त्र और ऊर्जा एक-दूसरे से जुड़ते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के हितों को आगे बढ़ाने में SCO की प्रासंगिकता का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

SCO started as a regional security forum as Shanghai 5, & later evolved to be SCO after expansion along with broadened focus & scope of regional collaboration on peace & security & economy etc.

Relevant introduction to start by briefing about the Shanghai cooperation organisation.



Very good use of flowchart showing the timeline and the evolution of Shanghai cooperation organisation from a regional security forum to a Geo political and economic intersection forum.

Importance of SCO in geopolitics,  
 economics & energy

① Geopolitics - i) focuses on regional cooperation

ii) Russia in Tianjin Summit 2025 :

SCO is locomotive of multipoles &  
fair world order

iii) work on anti-terrorism - criticized  
Pahalgam & homena, Saffra hijack  
khuzdar bombings as well

iv) inclusion of Iran ⇒ importance in  
West-Asia

you have nicely  
 Articulated the  
 point, hitting the  
 first part of the  
 question.

The points are  
 diverse, touching  
 the major  
 dimensions the  
 examples are rich  
 with current  
 updates

② Economics - i) China laid down to go  
framework in Tianjin Summit :-

ii) including collaboration on higher education  
vocational training, energy, green  
industry et

③ Energy - i) Manum- Kazakhstan

ii) Iran & Central Asia ⇒ oil & gas

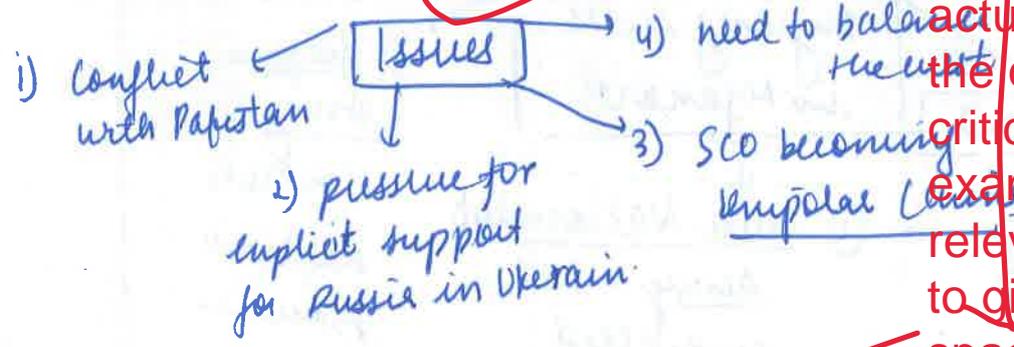
iii) focus on energy security



Relevance of SCO in advancing India's interests

- 1) collaboration with China on energy, economy, science & tech, culture, education etc
- 2) summit from Karakoram
- 3) Iran Chabahar port, INSTC
- 4) oil imports & ties with Russia
- 5) important for India's connect Central Asia policy
- 6) strategic importance to have influence in Indian Ocean

You have given good points that are diversified but you need to substantiated with certain example. Also make the map of Central Asian region and the Shanghai cooperation countries.



This was the actual demand of the question critically examining the relevance. Need to give it a more space to address

hence, India needs to balance the involvement in SCO with west as well through QUAD, I2V2, INEC, etc

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			

Parting comment-you need to allocate the space as per the marks allocation.

Q.20) "The ongoing internal crisis in Myanmar is impeding Act East Policy." In light of the statement, discuss the measures taken by the government to deal with the crisis and associated challenges. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

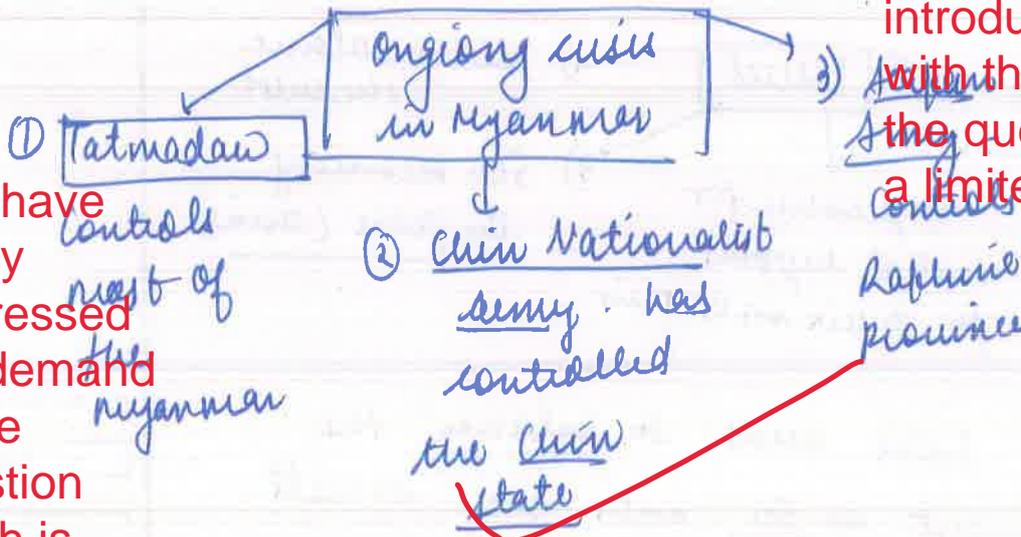
6.25

"म्यांमार में चल रहा आंतरिक संकट एक्ट ईस्ट नीति में बाधा डाल रहा है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, संकट और उससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The internal crisis going in Myanmar needs an extremely careful & proactive policy on India's behalf as Myanmar is a key part of India's Act East policy <sup>2015</sup> vision in Indo-Pacific & cooperation with S-Asian countries.

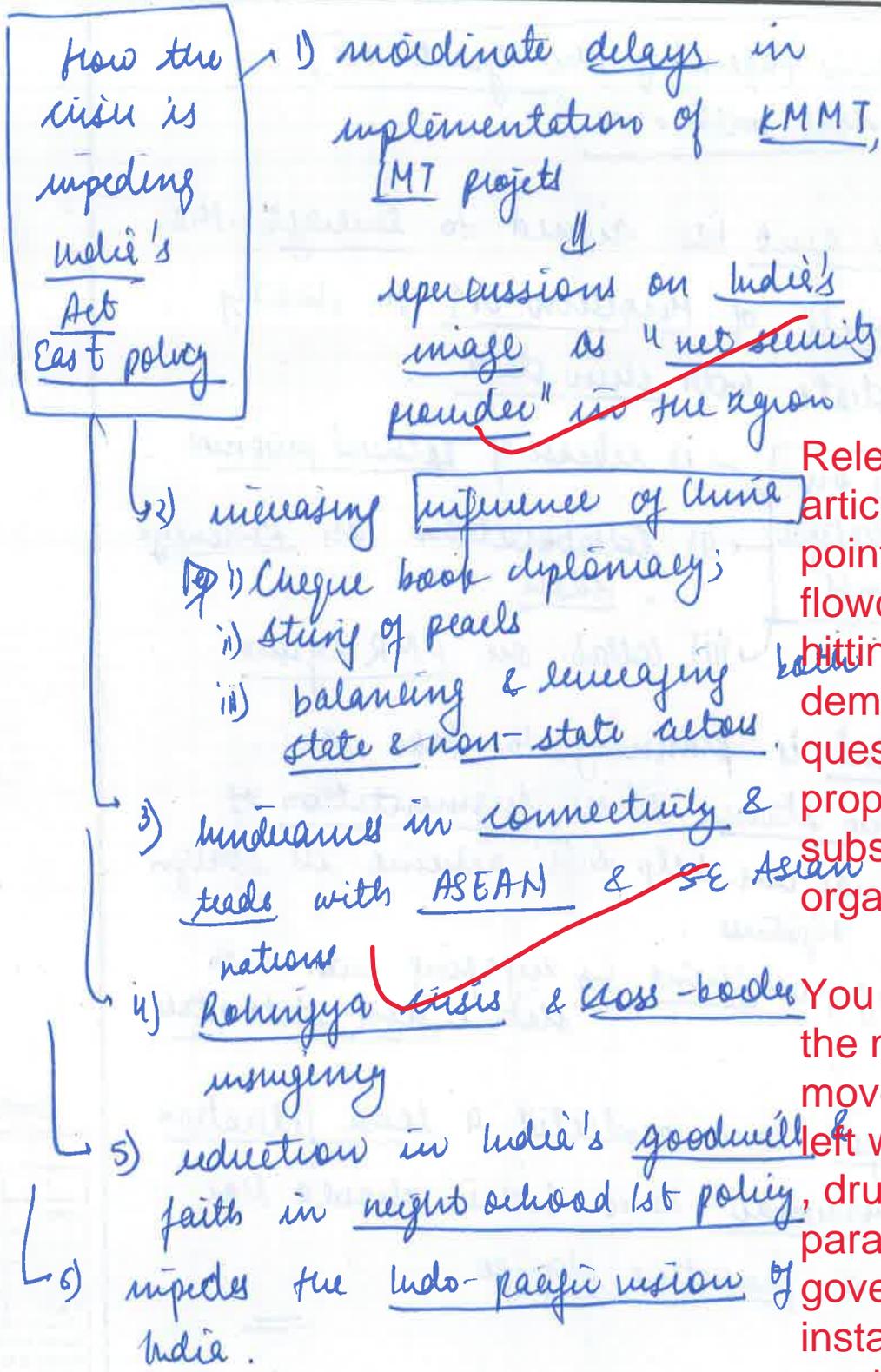
For a 15 marker question, the introduction is too long.

How to make the introduction when with the context of the question and in a limited space.



You have nicely Addressed the demand of the question which is generally missed

It has impacts on the KMMT project & IMPT project as well.



Relevant articulation of points using the flowcharts and hitting the core demand of the question with the proper substantiation in an organised format.

You can add about the naxalite movement or the left wing extremism, drug trafficking, parallel government, instabilizing the northeast region of India etc

Measures taken by the govt to deal with this

1) Indian govt has aimed to leverage the goodwill of Nizoram CM to directly negotiate with chin state

2) focus on 3 strategic things

- i) release of political prisoners
- ii) collaboration on crisis
- iii) collab. on FMR regime

3) New delhi is planning to take a proactive stance since fragmentation of Myanmar can help delhi achieve its strategic objectives.

4) learning from China ⇒ engaging with both state & non-state actors

Analysts have predicted a loose federation in Myanmar hence India should take up a proactive stance

Parting comment-you need to add some examples and maps in the answer especially in the question of regional states

You have mentioned good points with good keywords.

You can add about the various operations by assam rifles, afspa act maintain peace and stability in the North East region connecting the Myanmar region etc

**Feedback**

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#	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	
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- 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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