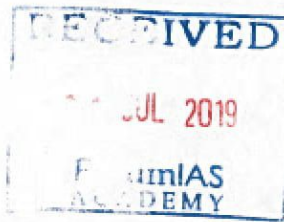


Test Code: 21078



FIAS – 2019 – GS 7D

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 MGPQ010169

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ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	ANUPAMA SINGH		
Email Id.	[REDACTED]	Roll No.	1910050142
Mobile No.	[REDACTED]	Date:	31/7/19

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory. 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. 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. 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. Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here. Q. conclusion ?
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Remarks:			Start Time 2:07 pm
			End Time 5:07 pm
			Mode Of Examination : Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:
			Evaluation Date:

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) The Right to Information (Amendment) Bill, 2019 is a twin attack on accountability and the idea of federalism. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

RTI is the key to good governance
— 2nd ARC.

Amendment Bill 2019 is a twin attack

1) on Accountability

Provision

Concern

→ Section 13 - now the power to fix salary, tenure, service condition etc lies with Central govt of Information Commissions

→ hamper independence of Information Commission

→ Government argument

↓
CIC & IC are statutory bodies where EC & CEC are constitutional bodies.

→ Ted grip over the watchdog by the government of the day will lead to loss of accountability of officers having support of ruling party.

→ Information Commissioners are as important as Election Commission for a democracy.

Attack on Federalism

1) Amends section 16 of RTI Act -

- Central government to decide on ~~for~~ salary & tenure of State Information Commissioners

Concern

- SIC & CIC are not hierarchical bodies.
- Central government needs to consult State government
- Power to decide State Information Commissioner's salary. can't be given to Union government

Hence, dilution of RTI Act is a twin attack on both transparency accountable as well as federalism

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.2) Enabling a creative space for participation of citizens in administration and policy processes is the goal towards which the Citizen Charter needs to be re-designed. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Citizen Charters - are documents containing goals, processes and services that can be expected of a public office.

Citizen charter re design towards participation of citizens :-

1) As per Senottam model of quality & Citizen Centric Service delivery, citizen charter is the key component.

2) 2nd ARC suggests that:-

└ citizen charter should be separate for different departments under overall umbrella of organisational charter to be meaningful

- It also recommends, it to be in local language to be understandable by citizen

- Citizen Charter should also contain details of Grievance redressal mechanism

- Citizen charter should be made mandatory not- voluntary.
- ARC recommends legal status of citizen charter & grievance redressal to make it as effective as RTI mechanism. & Use citizen participation
- Citizen charter is to be redesigned and to include feedback mechanism to enable citizen participation.

Redesigning of citizen charter must- also include citizen in the process and their views & choices needs to be included to increase People's trust- in the document

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.3) Judicial accountability is not on the same plane as the accountability of the executive or the legislature or any other public institution. Comment.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Accountability is the acknowledgment of the outcomes of one's action with full responsibility & willingness to expose oneself to full scrutiny.

Judicial Accountability

- 1) Like executive or legislature, judicial proceedings are not telecasted live. Ordinary people can't scrutinize it.
- 2) Appointment of judges done through a collegium system which is not disclosed about the basis & criteria in detail.
- 3) Conduct of judges can't be discussed in parliament except in case of his impeachment.

Hence, we see that, judicial accountability is not on the same plane. But these are necessary to maintain its authority and independence & impartiality.

Despite this, some mechanisms also hold accountability of judiciary :-

- 1) In professional domain, judiciary also come under RTI Act.
- 2) There are provisions of Review Petition, curative petition and appeal to president in case one is not satisfied.
- 3) Judicial proceedings are guided by Rule of law and Constitution of India.
- 4) Administrative side of judiciary is included in term "state" in article 13 of constitution.

Hence, it is rightly said that judiciary is the guardian of fundamental rights & constitution and has earned the faith of people of India through its conduct & judgments.

Feedback [For OFFICE use only]

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.4) Analyze the doctrine of "Niti" and "Nyaya" as given by Amartya Sen, in the Indian context. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Concept of "Niti" and "Nyaya" is imbibed in history & culture of India.

During Mauryan times, "Charakya Niti" governed the process of administration and Mauryan rulers like Ashoka well known for "Nyaya".

Amartya Sen, a Nobel Laureate redefined these concepts to build a better governance for India which is ALL INCLUSIVE

Doctrine of "NITI"

- Government's policy must be -
 - Inclusive of all.
 - outcome oriented.
 - bottom up approach.
 - Most marginalised one must also have some stake in the policy

Doctrine of Nyaya

- 1) Social justice
- 2) Welfare approach to all
- 3) Special care for poor & vulnerable

Development not only means economic growth but also growth & development of human capital.

UNDP's concept of Human Development-report is based on Amartya Sen's doctrines.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.5) "The concept of social audit is more comprehensive than that of the traditional audit." Comment.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Social audit as defined by the World Bank is the involvement of citizens in the assessment of impact of utilisation of public resources for a development programme.

Traditional audits

- 1) Operational audit
- 2) Financial audit

Social audit is more comprehensive

Benefits of social audit

- 1) People become stakeholders
- 2) Trust in people
- 3) Increase efficiency in resource utilisation & less corruption
- 2) Comprehensive approach
↳ Impact on environment, people, human rights, gender justice, wastage of resource. all taken in account

- 5) Social audit- also increases transparency & objectivity in governance
ARC recommends compulsory social audit in all programmes just- as it is done in MGNREGA.

(Issues with Social audit-)

- 1) Lack of expertise knowledge in auditing
- 2) feedback not- considered necessarily
- 3) Lack of funds.

Though at- present- it- is at- nascent- stage in India , It- has shown great successes in countries and it is an effective tool for social accountability & responsive governance

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.6) Critically examine the democratic potential of e-governance initiatives in India with suitable arguments.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

World bank defined e-governance as use of ICT (Internet, Mobile, WAN) for effective delivery of governance.

Models of e-Governance & their Democratic potential

- 1) Government to Citizens Initiatives
 - Digital India Programmes.
 - Broadband connectivity can bridge digital divide and financial inclusion can be enhanced.
 - Common Service Centres provide > 300 services along with digital literacy
 - UMANG app - Govt services from 1 platform along with citizen participation
 - Payment apps like BHIM, UPI has democratic potential to financial inclusion
 - Empowerment of citizens through e-courts, telemedicine etc

- PRA GATI platform is a unique model of cooperative federalism & democratic empowerment.

2) Govt- to Business

- Government e-Market-place (GEM)
 - Through this app, any one living in any corner of country can participate & sell products for public procurement.
- GST Network
 - has huge democratic potential.
- Single window clearance system

3) Govt- to govt-

- Initiatives like JAM Trinity -
- Data sharing between departments online

(4) Govt- to employees

- Biometric attendance

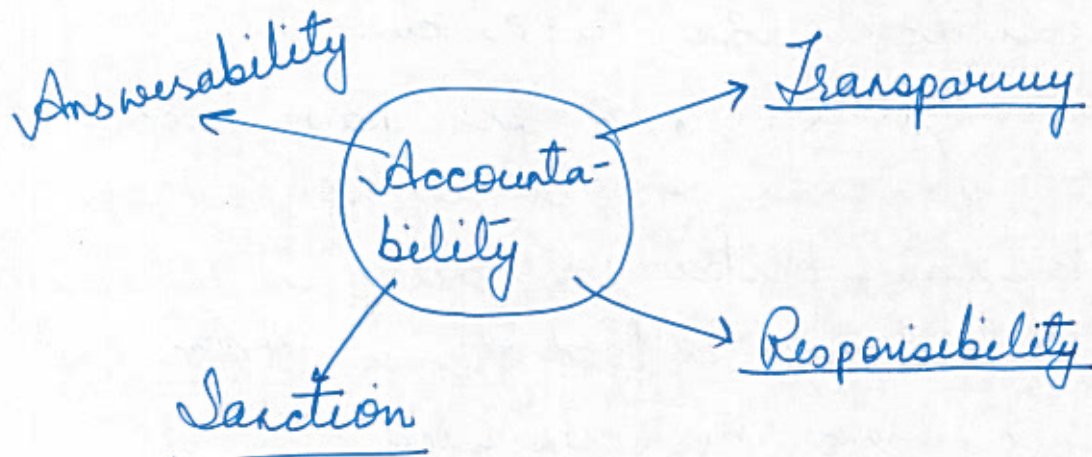
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.7) Define accountability. Discuss its importance in making public administration responsive to the needs of the people. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Accountability is answerability and responsibility for one's actions and outcomes and ability to face thorough scrutiny.



4 Components of accountability

Importance of accountability.

- 1) If a civil servant is accountable, he will manage resources most efficiently & reduce extravagance & hence public money is saved.
- 2) Public can ask explanations from the public servant who is accountable &

- hence democracy will be strengthened
- 3) Through public scrutiny, choice & needs of people can be understood and accordingly, policy can be improvised.
 - 4) Transparency in itself makes administrative more responsive.
 - Through RTI, people have been empowered & corruption, red-tapism, bribery, delay in release of salaries, food grains under PDS etc have been tackled.
 - 5) Accountability enhances faith in govt.
 - 6) Accountability can help in grievance redressal of people.
 - 7) It also reduces policy-paralysis & status quoist-attitude of public servants & speeds up the process.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.8) While open debates and free speech enrich education, activism in college campuses has done more harm than good. Examine. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Freedom of speech & expression is a fundamental right under article 19(1) of our constitution

Activism in College Campuses

Benefits :-

- 1) Demand for rights like quality of professors, teaching ~~etc~~, research work
- 2) Quality of hostels, food & extra-curricular activities can be improved.
- 3) Debate enrich exposure to different kinds of thoughts, views and concepts
- 4) Dissent can be presented & pressure can be built on government
- 5) Pressure groups like ABVP work for better ~~off~~ment of colleges

But recent activism has done more harm than good.

Harms by Activism

- 1) Social disharmony through harsh & hate speeches.
- 2) Charges of sedition & arrest of students destroying careers
- 3) Urban Naxalism
- 4) Radicalization of youth & Terrorism.
- 5) Religious fundamentalism & violence & lynchings.

Thus, reasonable restrictions on free speech must balance it through Morality, national security and dignity of others

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.9) It is often believed that business and ethics do not go together and are incom-
patible. Give your opinion on this. How can we make businesses more ethical?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Corporate Governance deal with governance of businesses.

Business work mainly for profits and ethics are less in business. But both are not incompatible. Infact both are capable of reinforcing each other.

Example of Tata's as Ethics in Biz

- Social capital earned by Tata group also makes its business more profitable.

How can we make business more ethical

- 1) Corporate Social Responsibility
- needs to be widened
- 2) Incentives for ethical conduct

3) Reduction in corporate tax

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.10) Journey to a cleaner India will not be completed unless it is backed by behavioural changes and participation of people. Examine the statement in the context of the Swachh Bharat Mission. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Economic Survey 2018-19 laid great emphasis on concept of Behavioural economics.

Swachha Bharat Mission has witnessed huge success in terms of open defecation free India.

But dream of clean India from Swachha Bharat to Sunder

Bharat needs 2 things :-

1) Behavioural change of people

- 100% utilization of toilets consistently without any gap
- Urination in public needs similar attention as ODF plus.
- Littering of roads, trains & gardens must be stopped.
- Treat public amenities as your own

assets . & change of behaviour

Participation of People

- 1) SBM was a success because of huge no. of Swachhagrahis who were from amongst the community who convinced people
- 2) People participation in maintainin of toilets .
- 3) People participation in cleaning of rivers , avoiding plastic use and avoiding littering etc

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.11) For resurgent civil services, mainstreaming lateral entry from the private sector while increasing attention to soft skills and mid-career training is the need of the hour. Discuss.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

As said by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, strong civil services is the pillar of Indian democracy.

But recently, civil services is facing crisis due to amateur in nature, corruption and apathy which highlights the necessity of reforms.

Major Reforms in civil services are

- 1) Lateral entry from private sector for mid & high career level.
 - Recently, 9 posts have been filled.
 - It will bring expert domain knowledge.
 - Experience, efficiency, technical advantage quality of corporate governance may help.
 - There are many vacant posts which will get filled.
 - Along with benefits, some concerns are there like conflict of interest & different

work culture of government. Also, they will lack ground experience & problems of grassroot-level.

(2) Increased attention to soft-skills

- Common people often see bureaucrats as beyond their reach and elites.
- Some bureaucrats show apathy & lack soft-skills also.
- Training of soft-skills like Emotional intelligence, compassion, talking with empathy, listening to their problems & attention etc. is the need.
- These skills will bring trust & social capital among society.
- will increase participation of citizens in governance.
- Civil servants can be sensitized through Seminars, symposium & conferences on these skills, ethics & values periodically.

(3) Mid Career Training

- Training & improvisation must be a continuous & dynamic process.
- Skills, domain expertise and experience must be enriched at mid career levels.
- Accordingly, appraisal and promotions should be provided as recommended by 2nd ARC.
- Compulsory retirement if necessary training not achieved or status quo attitude of civil servants.

Along with above reforms, other measures are also the need of the hour like no political pressure, no abrupt transfers or harassment as recommended by 2nd ARC and National Commission on Review of Working of Constitution.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.12) The process of decentralization has provided for representation but representation does not necessarily lead to meaningful and inclusive participation. In this context, discuss the challenges faced by panchayats and samitis in becoming effective instruments of governance.
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Decentralisation of authority has been provided by 73rd & 74th constitutional amendment acts.

Decentralisation goes along with delegation of powers on principle of Subsidiarity as given by Chester Bernard. But there are challenges also

Challenges faced by local bodies like PRI

1) Decentralisation done in letter but not spirit.

→ Most of the functions have not been delegated to them as mentioned in XI & XIIth schedule.

2) Issue of fiscal federalism.

- PRI is not able to raise sufficient fund for itself through taxation

- Panchayats depend on grants of Centre & states.
- The grants are mostly tied funds to specific programmes
- 3) Lack of autonomy in executing policies & programmes due to financial constraints.
- 4) Lack of capacity in terms of human resource training or Infrastructure for holding meeting etc.
- 5) Social audit is not mandatory in all programmes.
- 6) State Finance Commission though a constitutional body not constituted regularly in each state.
- 7) Gender Bias
Though 33% reservation has been provided and women representation has increased substantially in most states (average being 46%), but issue of

"Panchayat- Pati" is there.

- Women Sarpanch & members face non-cooperation from patriarchal society.

Way forward

- 1) Financial & taxation powers needs to be enhanced manifold so that they can work in bottom up approach.
- 2) Capacity building is the need of the hour.
- 3) Proper infrastructure should be provided.
- 4) Inclusive participation by involving most marginalised in the process through strengthening of Gram Sabha, meaningful discussions & consensus building.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.13) What do you understand by probity? Suggest the legal, administrative and ethical measures that can be taken for enhancing probity in governance.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Probity means doing one's duty with high moral principles which can't be compromised under any circumstances.

NOLAN Committee outlined 7 principles or pillars for probity in Governance. They are Objectivity, honesty, Integrity, openness, ~~selfish~~ selflessness, accountability and leadership.

Legal Measures for enhancing Probity

- 1) Strengthening of Laws like RTI Act, Prevention of Corruption Act as recommended by 2nd ARC.
- 2) Bring political parties under ambit of RTI Act.
- 3) Electoral reforms for tackle criminalisation of politics.
- 4) Judicial reforms → to handle huge pendency of cases of corruption.

- 5) Strengthening of institutions like Lokpal and CBI by giving more manpower, funds and infrastructure

Administrative Measures for Probity

- 1) As suggested by Transparency International, computerisation of all public offices and digitisation of all records.
- 2) 2nd ARC on e-governance says ICT must be utilised to decrease arbitrariness, corruption in governance
eg Use of GEM has significantly reduced corruption in public procurement
- 3) Citizen charters will increase accountability & reduce corruption
- 4) Social audit must be mandatory.
- 5) Adequate grievance redressal mechanism will empower citizens and reduce corruption & irregularity in administration

Ethical measures for Probity

- 1) Code of Ethics for civil servants must be there as recommended by 2nd ARC.
- 2) Code of conduct for Ministers.
- 3) ARC recommends "an oath of Transparency" for civil servants and ministers.
- 4) Behavioural and Ethical training to public officials periodically.
- 5) give prize for those who act ethically to boost their morale.
- 6) Reinforce good principles & morals through recognition.

Through combined efforts as mentioned above along with citizen's awareness and participation, India can become corruption free as dreamt by our forefathers.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.14) Despite the pervasive nature of the problem, the Supreme Court has no proper mechanism to redress the issues of sexual harassment at its precinct. Comment. Also, examine the effectiveness of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013 in addressing the challenge of sexual harassment.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Recent allegation of sexual harassment on Chief Justice of India makes a blot on the temple of justice and highlights the fact that if such is the case with Supreme court then how pervasive the problem would be.

SC in its Vishakha guidelines, put a mechanism for all offices whether public or private for handling the issue of sexual harassment.

Lacunae in the mechanism at SC

- 1) Recently, when complaint was registered the examining bench included CJI himself. It shows conflict of Interest.
- 2) The bench had no female member. This shows the insensitivity of mechanism.

Sexual Harassment of women at work-place Act, 2013

Provisions of Act

- 1) Internal Complaints Committee should be set up at all public dealing departments and all offices with more than 10 employees (whether private office)
- 2) It would apply to female employees & also female visiting the place
- 3) Committee to have half of members as women
- 4) must register complaint & provide legal help to the victim

Effectiveness of Act.

- 1) NCRB report shows that number of pending cases have increased.
- 2) Many times, females don't complain because of lack of awareness.
- 3) Fear of victimisation like expulsion from job, withholding of salaries or

- promotion lead to underreporting.
- 4) Even if reported, lack of rehabilitation & compensation leads to ineffective justice as the act is silent on this.
- 5) Misogyny and objectification can't be tackled by laws alone.

Thus, only law doesnot lead to emancipation. Proper implementation of law, timely justice in court, change in mindset of society and ethical & moral upgradation has to go hand in hand with laws.

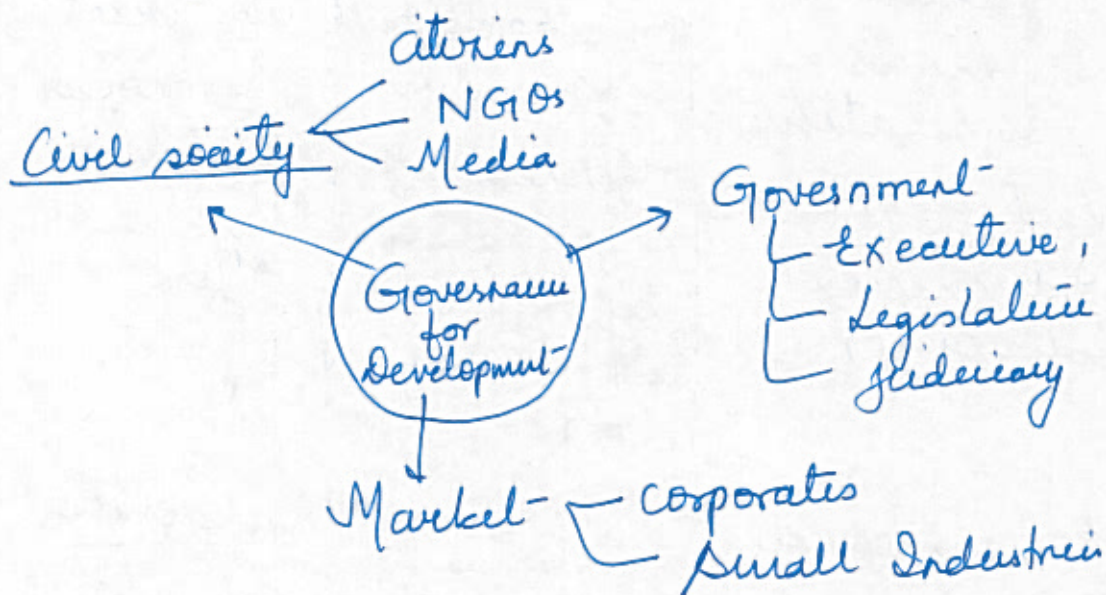
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.15) Rights-based approach to development can deliver optimum results not only when poor and marginalised are aware of their rights but also when they can demand their rights meaningfully. Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Demand driven citizen-centric governance is one of the attributes of good governance. as citizen is one of the three stakeholders in governance along with government and market.



Rights based approach

1) Right to Information

- can be meaningful only when citizens are aware and when they ask things which can be for public interest.
- Application of RTI should be meaningful

Issues with RTI

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>1) Issue with people</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Sometimes, ask information already present in public</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frivolous applications - Lack of awareness (Information literacy) | <p>2) Issue with official</p> <p>↓</p> <p>PIO don't assist.</p> <p>PIO give unprocessed bulk information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Denial of information by PIO involving Sect 8(1) of RTI | <p>3) Issue with Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procedure is complicated - Lack of Infrastructure like printer, photocopier at Gram/Block level office |
|---|--|--|

Hence, hurdles at every level exists & lead to apathy and people refrain from demanding. For this, comprehensive approach is required. like effective implementation through support mechanism of capacity building of officers & infrastructure upgradation.

People demand has to be supported by grievance redressal mechanism which is lacking. ARC suggested legal backing to grievance redressal right.

Another example

- 1) Rt-based approach in Ayushman-Bharat
- People must know their rights.
- They should be able to demand it if there are more number of empanelled hospitals, availability of doctors, nurses, medicines and diagnostics are sine qua non of effective health-care.

Meaningful demand & its fulfillment along with grievance redressal support can also lead to development, inclusion & growth for all.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.16) For CSR to be meaningful, companies should invest in sectors and sections of the society so that sustainable and inclusive social transformation can be made possible. Discuss with examples. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.17) Environmental problems in India can be traced back to under development or due to the development itself. Analyze, with regard to the need for integrating environmental governance with the current paradigm of governance.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.18) A code of conduct for members of legislature holds the key to good, people-centric governance. The need of the hour is to evolve a consensus on the code of conduct for the elected representatives to ensure that people do not lose faith in our democracy. Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Code of Conduct- for Legislators was recommended by 2nd ARC.

Code of Conduct - Need of the hour

- 1) Will use transparency in conduct of politician
- 2) Use criminalisation of politics
- 3) Black money & corruption will be reduced.
- 4) People's trust will rise
- 5) People's participation will increase
- 6) Code of conduct of Minister must

complement the code of
conduct of civil servants
to ↑ its meaning.

Code of Conduct features

- 1) Bath of transparency
- 2) Non-interference in work of civil servants.
- 3) Limit on election expenditure.
- 4) Non involvement in social evils like dowry, sexual harassment - mult
- 5) No use of religious sentiments for electoral gains.

Code of Conduct for ministers
will also complement the Model
code of conduct during
elections

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.19) Corruption is a cancer that takes away the wealth, diverts the resources and widens inequality in the society. In this light, critically evaluate the recent measures taken by the Government for fighting corruption in the country.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Corruption is the menace of mis-appropriation of public resources or abuse of position or power for personal gains.

Recent measures

1) Lokpal

Recently, 1st Lokpal was appointed after 6 yrs of long wait.

2) Amendment to Prevention of Corruption Act in 2019
- diluted the act by inserting Single directive i.e. prior approval clause.

- But sometime, strengthened it by inserting Bribe giving as

a crime

— Criminal misconded definition
shortened to protect honest
public servant-

3) Amendment to Whistleblower
Protection Act - 2015.
- dilutes the act-

4) Amendment to RTI Act - 2019
- dilutes the act-

5) Witness Protection Scheme 2018
- protection of witness

6) Fugitive Economic Offender
Act, 2019

7) Benami Property Transaction
Act-

India is a signatory to UN
Convention on Corruption & is
obliged to fight the menace
of corruption

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.20) How far do you think the present approach towards resolving inter-state water disputes have been effective? Analyze in the context of proposed permanent water dispute tribunal.
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Article 266 deals with Inter State water disputes. 8 water dispute tribunals have been built so far and they are temporary bodies built by Central govt.

Effectiveness of present approach

- 1) The proceedings takes very long time.
- 2) The unsatisfied party approaches the SC & the case remains pending for long.
- 3) The judgement of tribunals not speedily followed by state govt.
- 4) Delay in implementation of

Canvessy Management- Board by Central govt- ~~but~~ after SC judgement.

- 5) State govt. also sometimes not follow and there is no mechanism to enforce it.

Proposed permanent water dispute Tribunal Benefits

- 1) Reduce the time of justice.
- 2) Central govt- takes lot- of time to constitute the tribunals.
- 3) Efficiency would be increased bec. of ↑ed no. of judges and benches in permanent tribunal

Challenges

- 1) Huge no of judges to be required
- 2) Infrastructural challenges

3) It should have regional offices also to solve so many cases.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Mentor Feedback Questions

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- 2
- 3
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Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

-
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Marking Scheme

Marks	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

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