

Test Code: 21076

FIAS - 2019 - GS5D

ForumIAS
ACADEMY

ON DATE

14 JUL 2019

ForumIAS
MGPQ007126

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	ANUPAMA SINGH			
Email Id.	[REDACTED]		Roll No.	1918050142
Mobile No.	[REDACTED]		Date:	14/7/2019

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>1) Presentation</p> <p>2) addressing of subparts</p> <p>a/c to need.</p>	
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time 4:00 pm	End Time 7:00 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) With respect to E-pharmacies, the Centre has before it a tough balancing act between legitimate concerns of abuse versus the stated digital roadmap ahead for the country. Discuss.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

E-pharmacies are commercial digital platforms which provide medicines to public.

Though E-pharmacies can be very useful but there are some

Challenges :-

- 1) Abuse to provide ^{drugs} which have addiction potentials like Codeine, morphine etc
- 2) fixed dose combination which are banned can be supplied
- 3) Without doctor's prescription, in appropriate dosage can lead to under treatment, overtreatment or drug resistance
- 4) Companies may through advertisement

abel- innocent people into trap & hampers their privacy

Benefits:

- 1) can be part of digital roadmap as it is convenient.
- 2) Cheaper.
- 3) can be used where long term treatment is required.
- 4) Medicine for simple ailments

Way forward

- 1) Proper Regulatory framework must be laid down
- 2) Control over pricing.
- 3) Registration must be compulsory.

Though, it can be misused but with adequate precautions, it can be tried to solve health deficiencies in India through digital India

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.2) It is wrong to assume that globalisation has purely economic dimensions, just as it would also be mistaken to assume that it is a purely cultural phenomenon.
Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Globalisation is the phenomenon of increased interconnectedness, integration & interdependence of parts of globe with ^{one} another so that it become a global village

Cultural

- Homogenisation of culture
- Globalisation of culture
- Enhanced assertion of local culture
- Empowerment of women
- Increased vulnerability of women

Economic

- Rising economic opportunities
- Increase in trade
- Increase in jobs
- ↑ed technology cause increased productivity
- Feminisation of agriculture

Globalisation

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.3) Secular fabric of Indian society is stained by a variety of factors. Discuss.
What measures can be taken to strengthen peace and harmony in Indian society.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Secular fabric of Indian society
has been stained in recent
times due to intolerance & hatred

Secularism is the basic feature of
Indian constitution.

Factors for its undermining :

- 1) politicization
- for vote bank politics, some politi
use religious sentiments.
- 2) Digital media & social media →
spread fake news & messages.
- 3) Imbalanced growth & prosperity of
regions
- 4)

(Measures)

- 1) Sensitisation since school education
- 2)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.4) Decriminalizing of begging is a long awaited step in the direction of social transformation. Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Recent judicial activism in the socio cultural space have raised the expectation & hope for decriminalization of begging.

Begging is not voluntary. Compelling reasons are :-

- 1) Poverty
- 2) Lack of job opportunities.
- 3) Agricultural distress
- 4) forced migration from rural to urban due to push factors.
- 5) Lack of avenues in urban areas
- 6) Discrimination against LGBTQ community. force them.
- 7) Disabled persons

If given chance & choice, no one would like to beg. All humans have right of dignified life

- Criminalisation of Begging Leads to
- 1) Harassment of poor people by police
 - 2) Harassment of LGBTQ community
 - 3) Social ostracisation.
 - 4) Lack of empathy towards them.
 - 5) Overcrowding in jails

Decriminalisation must be complemented by positive affirmative action:

- 1) Shelter homes for them.
- 2) access to social security schemes of PDS, MGNREGIA, Ayushman Bharat etc
- 3) Rehabilitation for disease & disabled people.
- 4) Alternative livelihood must be given

India is a progressive nation & must-case for these disadvantaged people

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.5) Despite implementation of various affirmative policies by the government of India, some regions and social groups remain extremely poor and vulnerable. Explain by giving reasons. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Under constitutional mandate, govt of India implements many policies for upliftment of poor & vulnerable

Despite these policies & schemes, ~ 20-25% of poorest of the poor remain untouched of these welfare benefits.

Reasons :-

- 1) Exclusion - Despite National food security Act, 2013, many poor are still left out -
 - a) Lack of residence proof
 - b) Lack of Ration Card
- 2) Importability of Ration card - migrants are left out.
- 3) MGNREGA - delayed payments
- 4) financial exclusion is not complete - Payments can't be done
- 5) corruption & leakage of subsidies

- 6) Lack of awareness in poor & uneducated people living in remote areas.
- 7) Inadequate penetration of digital technology leads to digital divide
- 8) Connectivity Issue in NE region
- 9) poorest of the poor in SC/ST group remain left-out & don't get adequate reservation.

- 10) Agrarian distress needs structural transformation

Despite above shortcomings, use of ICT and Jan Dhan Adhar & Mobile gives hope for implementation of Schemes : like

- 1) Ayushman Bharat - very wide coverage & portability.

- 2) One Nation, One Ration Card Scheme
Our motto should be "Leaving No One Behind"

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.6) Feminization of old age is an emerging issue in India's current stage of demographic transition. Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Feminisation of old age means more no. of females in old age bracket i.e. > 60 yrs. Sex Ratio of old age in India is ~~1100~~ 1030 females to 1000 males.

This is an emerging issue in demographic transition.

Reasons

- 1) High incidence of cardiovascular disease and non communicable disease in males.
- 2) High biological / genetic resistance of females.

Implications:

- 1) Old age females are vulnerable to abuse (physical, mental, sexual)

- 2) Neglect or abandoning of them by children or grandchildren
- 3) No source of pension.
- 4) Disability related problem
- 5) Healthcare Lack.

Govt- steps

- 1) Swadhar Grah scheme - Shelter homes
- 2) PM Vayoshree Yojana - aid and assisted living devices.

Senior citizens need due respect and care from younger generation and younger ~~se~~ generation must ~~be~~ treat them as an asset rather than liability.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.7) Do you think communalism in India is more political than social? Justify.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Communalism is religious trade in politics. Religiousness and social factors alone does not lead to communalism. Political factor has a major part to play.

Pre Independence

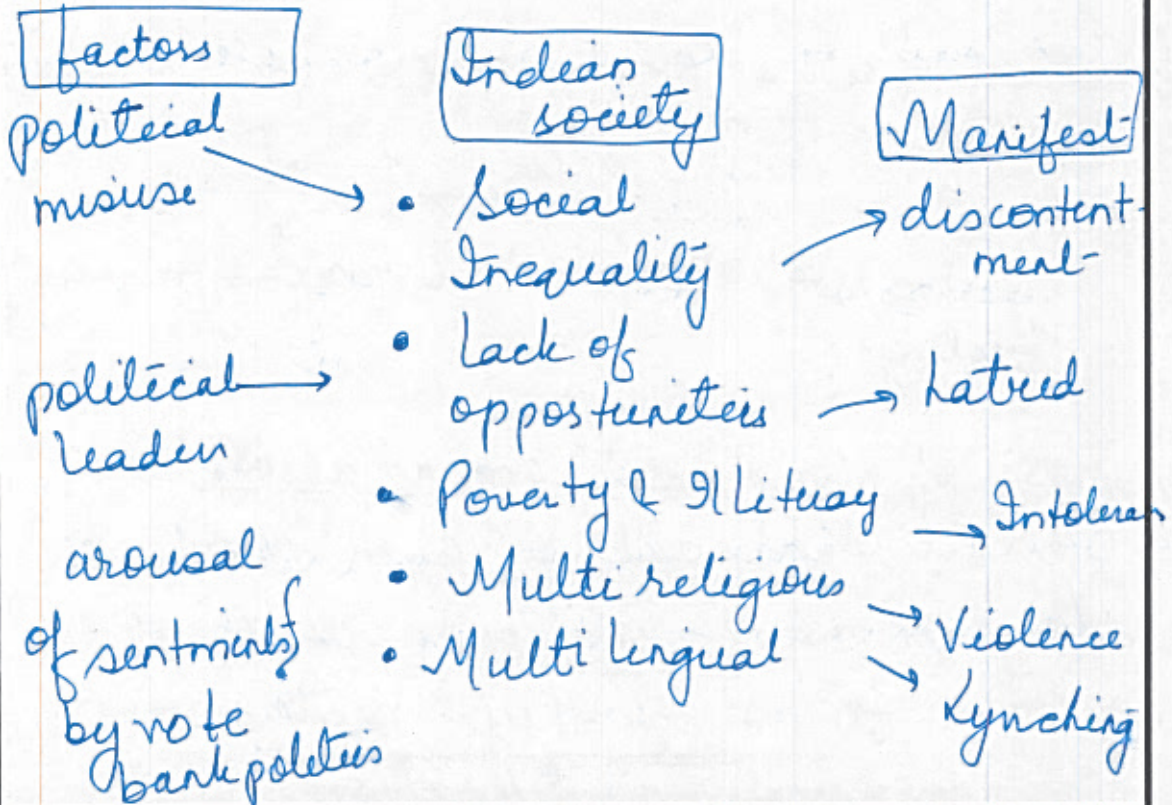
- 1) Social factors were present for long time but British policy of Divide and Rule gave rise to communal feelings.
- 2) Rise of communal organisations like Hindu Mahasabha and Muslim League had political purpose to serve for which they used social & economic justification.

Socio economic issues underscored for political gain by leaders like Aga Khan

Post- Independence

- 1) Shah Bano judgement & govt's response
- 2) Demolition of Babri Masjid
- 3) Anti-Sikh riots of 1984.

All these incidences were fuelled by political motives for power & vote bank.



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.8) Critically analyse the role of Lokpal in bringing about transformational change in anti-corruption architecture in Indian polity.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Lokpal is a statutory body by Lokpal Act of 2013 which is to act as an anticorruption ombudsman.

India is signatory to UN Convention against Corruption and mandates Lokpal to serve the purpose.

Role of Lokpal

- 1) Independent body - appointment by a collegium makes it an impartial body.
- 2) Retired Chief justice of India with an impeccable Integrity as its chairman
- 3) Includes all public servants including Prime minister also (very wide coverage).
- 4) Time bound investigation is must

Issues

- 1) Lokpal doesnot- have its own investigation machinery.
- 2) It- is to work through CBI & CVC
- 3) Issue of pendency of cases may arise
- 4) Prevention of Corruption Act has been diluted

Way forward

- 1) should have its own secretariat & staff.
- 2) All states must appoint Lokayukta to support the anti corruption architecture.

India has vowed towards zero tolerance for corruption. which is must- for its development but- it also needs public awareness & participation

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.9) Discuss the impediments in creating a culture of transparency and accountability in the voluntary sector. Also, suggest measures for resolving the same.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.10) Linguistic regionalism is emerging as a serious challenge to national unity.
Discuss by giving suitable examples. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Linguistic regionalism in India is started since pre-independence era but got intensified post-1956 states reorganisation Act.

- 1) Post-Independence Reorganisation of states was not on basis of "One state one language"
- 2) ~~It~~ It led to violent protests when Hindi replaced English as official language.
- 3) Recently, 3 language formula of NEP 2019 was seriously protested by S. Indian states. It leads to a North-South divide in country

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.11) Access to and availability of funds is one of the biggest problems for social enterprises and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Critically analyse the role of India's proposed social exchange in this regard. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.12) Higher education needs significant improvement, especially as India seeks to join the ranks of the world's premier economies. To what extent are the current policies and initiatives able to meet this challenge? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

India is the fastest-growing large economy of the world and is the sixth largest economy of world.

GER (Gross Enrolment Ratio) of India is 25%. (of China - 68% and USA - 88%) in higher education and it needs improvement both in terms of quantity & quality.

Policies and Initiatives of govt.

1) Rashtriya Uchatar Shiksha Abhiyan

- since 2013 in operation.
- Though helped in increasing higher enrolment from 10% to 25%, yet quality of education, research performance and publications in journals not upto the mark.

- 2) National Education Policy of 1968, 1986 and the Recent-NEP, 2019.
 - all recommend research and academic collaboration but- implementation requires more autonomy to the institutions.
- 3) Institutes of Eminence
 - gives more autonomy and decision making power to the institutes.
- 4) Higher Education Commission of India seek to replace UGC which is a good step forward.
- 5) Schemes like Study in India - will help enhance the credibility
- 6) Schemes like VAJRA - brings foreign faculties to collaborate in Indian institutes

Extent of Achievement

- 1) IITs and IISc are among top 200 institution of world.
- 2) GER is improving year by year.
- 3) Although, expenditure on education has remained static for several years at $\sim 3\%$ of GDP.

Way forward

- 1) More collaboration between teaching institutes & research Institution needed
- 2) IISc & IITs should mentor.
- 3) Foreign faculties should be incentivised
- 4) Autonomy & Innovation to be promoted.

Position of India is continuously improving in higher education and with policy support in right direction much can be achieved

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.13) In spite of constitutional provisions and laws such as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act, 2013, Manual Scavenging is a reality in modern India. Examine the reasons. Also, suggest various measures to eradicate the problem of manual scavenging with emphasis on behavioural change.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

To fulfil the constitutional mandate of article 17, Manual Scavenger & Rehabilitation Act was passed in 2013.

Despite having good intentions, the Act has not been able to completely eradicate manual scavenging from India. (SECC - 2011 says around 40 lakhs families are engaged in it for livelihood.)

Reasons :

- 1) Implementation in letter but not in spirit. (lack of technology in India)
- 2) Penal provisions not been enforced adequately
- 3) Lack of alternative livelihood source

- 4) Poverty and Lack of other skills leads to unemployment
- 5) The Act- itself does not completely ban the practice.
- 6) It- prescribes the measures & protections to be provided. These are also not- being implemented
- 7) Act- says for giving a job to the family member - ~~so~~ lack of jobs in formal sector

SC in Safai Karamchari Andolan
Case said that- the family must get- compensation of Rs 1 lakh but many have neither get- compensati nor alternate jobs

Way forward

- 1) Strict enforcement of act & its provisions.
- 2) Technology available like endokoli to be used.
- 3) Swachha Bharat Mission - should now focus on this as a "Tan Andolan" and emphasise on behavioural change like.
 - a) No use of dry latrines.
 - b) propagation of double pit sanitary latrines and their use.
 - c) Citizens must not force lower caste people to perform this task.
 - d) Social stigma to be removed.

If above measures are adopted, only then we can proudly gift a Real Swachha Bharat, Sunder Bharat to our father of Nation.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.14) The government's preparation for increasing urbanisation has been ill-planned and woefully short to the extent that the problems plaguing the urban areas may in fact get intensified in the years to come. Analyse.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Urbanisation is the increase in numbers of cities and population of urban areas. In next 1 decade more than half of people would live in cities in India.

Government's preparation

- 1) Smart-cities Mission
- 2) AMRUT Mission.
- 3) RURBAN Mission.
- 4) Housing for All by 2022.
- 5) Electricity for All.
- 6) govt's National Disaster Plan for urban floods.
- 7) Provision of piped drinking water.
- 8) Provision of Health facilities in urban
- 9) Swachcha Bharat - Urban

Problems plaguing urban areas

- 1) Urban slums - are mushrooming
- 2) Problems of safe drinking water
 - Only ~ 70% of household receive
 - Most cities are facing water scarcity eg. Recently Chennai
- 3) Problem of urban floods
 - Recently, Mumbai faced this problem.
- 4) Lack of adequate jobs for migrants.
- 5) Problem of air pollution
- 6) Population pressure on land leading to deforestation.

These problems are persisting for a long time. Because they need holistic & coordinated planning between Union, State govt and district administration.

- 1) Planning is the key to this problem.
- 2) Municipal bodies are to be given financial strength to tackle the problem.
- 3) Knee jerk reaction when the problem hits is not appropriate.
- 4) Convergence of schemes along with technology implementation.
- 5) Rain water harvesting - must become binding in building by laws.
- 6) Energy Conservation - should be done
- 7) Solar Rooftop to be encouraged

With these steps done in advance, lots of expenditure & problems can be avoided in the years to come

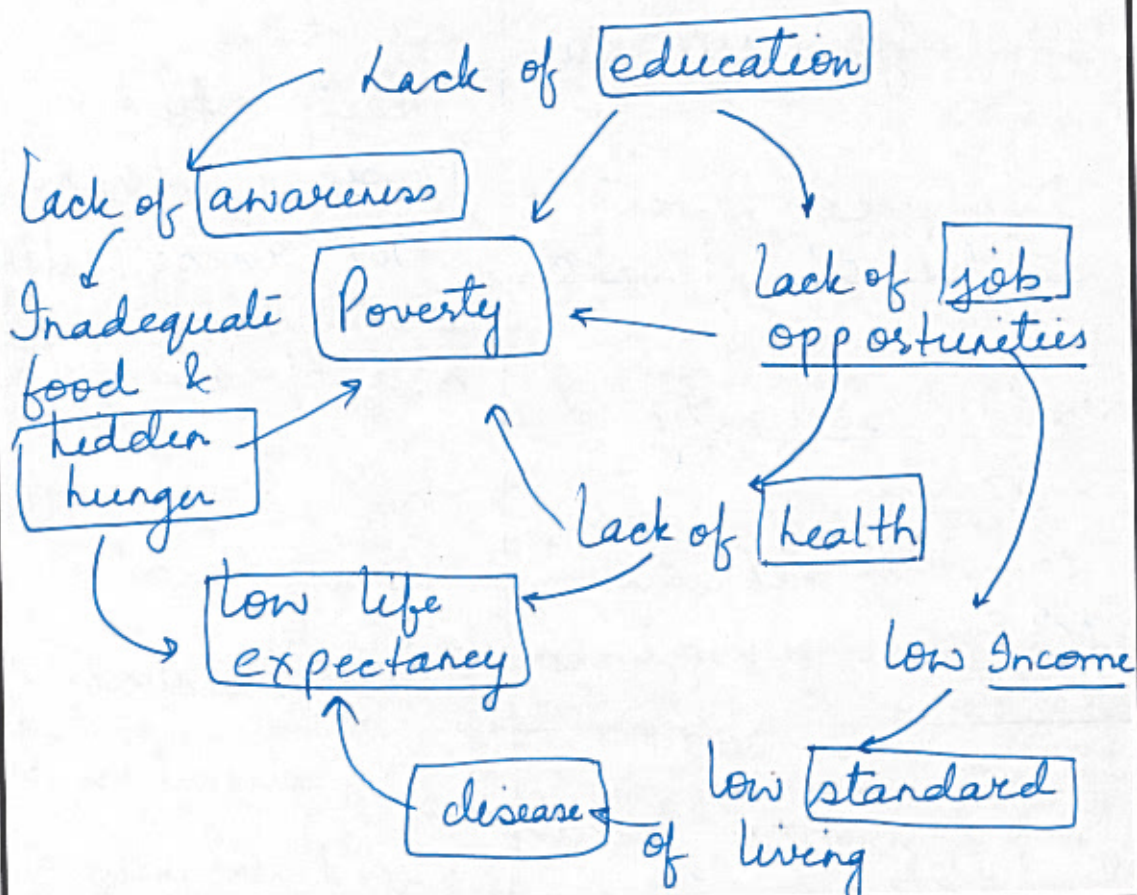
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.15) The approach of government to the problem of poverty has been to initiate schemes which are palliative in nature and do not address the root cause of the problem. Discuss.
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The concept of multidimensional poverty says that- poverty is not merely lack of income & food but inadequate access to opportunities required to lead a decent & independent life.



Poverty and its causes are multidimensional & its expression is also multifaceted. It has to be broken in holistic not in silos.

Approach of govt

Shortcomings

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) <u>MGNREGA</u> | - Increase Income Level. |
| - as wage employment scheme | - but only for basic sustenance |
| 2) - National Rural Livelihood Mission | - Not raise health education & std of living |
| 3) <u>Social Security schemes</u> | |
| - eg Atal Pension Yojana, Ayushman Bharat | → support for elderly |
| | - health Insurance |
| 4) RTE Act - 2009 | - for education |
| 5) Mid day Meal scheme & PDS. | - food security |

The schemes have improved our ranking in Multidimensional Poverty Index and more than 10 crore people have come out of poverty. 22% of people are poor. (Improved)

Our rank in Global Hunger Index has also improved. But our Rank in HDI remains same at 130 and our Happiness Index also is far behind Bangladesh and Bhutan.

This indicates that now the time is to shift from just palliation to empowerment of the disadvantaged because "Poverty anywhere is a threat to prosperity everywhere."

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.16) There has been a growing debate about institutionalising the "Minimum Income guarantee" for the poor and marginalised to ensure their empowerment. In this light critically examine the need and feasibility of the idea. Also distinguish it with universal basic income. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Minimum Income guarantee to poor is followed in countries like France & Germany where a minimum amount of money for basic needs are given as allowance to poor.

In India, despite a number of schemes for food, health and education, around 20-30% of the most-disadvantaged are not able to get these benefits.

Reasons :

- 1) Inclusion & exclusion errors
- 2) corruption & leakage.
- 3) Lack of awareness
- 4) Lack of access.
- 5) Bureaucratic apathy.

Also, the palliative schemes reduce them as passive recipients of welfare.

Need: Empowerment in real sense would come only when they become active participants and have choice & freedom to avail the services as they want.

Feasibility:

- 1) - Through the holy trinity of Jan-Dhan, Aadhar and Mobile, it can be feasible for DBT.
- 2) Schemes like Ayushman Bharat also gives encouragement for feasibility.
- 3) Cooperation with states government will be required.
- 4) Comprehensive database & monitoring technology through ICT would help.

Universal Basic Income

- This would mean giving / transferring an unconditional, periodic cash payments to all citizens irrespective of employment & socio-economic status.

Differences

- 1) It is universal.
- 2) It will also include rich persons. (huge fiscal burden).
- 3) As it is universal, there will not be any chance of exclusion error.
- 4) Its feasibility is at present scenario lesser than minimum guaranteed income for poor.

Hence, first poor should be given, then in phase wise, UBI can be tried gradually.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.17) Discuss the nature of women's movement in India in Pre-Independence and Post-Independence era with suitable examples. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Women's movement in India is a long drawn phenomenon which started during ~~late~~ 19th century

Pre - Independence Era: Movements

Nature

1) Socio cultural Reform Movements

- Led by men mostly.
eg. Raja Ram Mohan Roy - against Sati
eg. IC Vidyasagar - for widow remarriage

- These movements aimed at social upliftment of women. These were not for giving equal rights to men and women.

2) Sering revolt of 1857.

- Rani Laxmi Bai of Thanse - fought for her territory.

3) During National Movement

- Under guidance of Mahatma Gandhi women came out of their houses
- joined with men in all forms
- But got subsumed in freedom struggle only.
eg. Non-Cooperation 1920
Civil Disobedience 1930
Quit India Movement 1942

Post-Independence Era (1947-1991)

- 1) Environmental movements
eg. Chipko Movement.
- Women led movement.

- 2) Labour Movement

SEWA — formed trade union

- 3) Anti liquor Movement

- 4) Anti Dowry movement

- 5) Anti Price Rise movement

These movements fought- against patriarchy and for equal status of men & women

Contemporary period (1991 - today)

- 1) Me too Movement.
With advancement- of technology, social media being used to fight for justice.
- 2) focus on women empowerment- in all sense (political, economic & social)
- 3) Movement for reservation in Lok Sabha & Legislative Assembly.

The nature of movements keep on varying but- ultimate goal is emancipation from historical injustice & oppression

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.18) Subnationalism can be a tool for social welfare but it can also breed social conflict. Comment.
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Subnationalism is the phenomenon when one's loyalty & love for one's region or state is more than for nation.

As a tool for social welfare

- 1) fight / demand for common interest
 - for language - eg. South India
 - for resources - NE region
 - for reservation - Maharashtra
- 2) adequate share in river water
eg. Carnatic water dispute
- 3) for location of industries
eg. S and N. India
- 4) Recent, demand of S. Indian

stages against TOR of 15th Finance Commission

- 5) Subnational demand leads to ~~more~~ more allocation of resources to demanding states.

Subnationalism also leads to social conflict.

- 1) Discontentment when provision of resources is short of expectation
- 2) Problem of Naxalism in India.
- 3) Issue of "Sons of Soil" theory
- 4) Conflict on issues of migrants & attacks on students.
- 5) protests in NE states and issue of NE Insurgency

Subnationalism if used as a tool for administrative convenience can lead to social welfare. But- when politicisation & manipulation of emotions done, it leads to social conflicts & hinders the path of National Integration

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

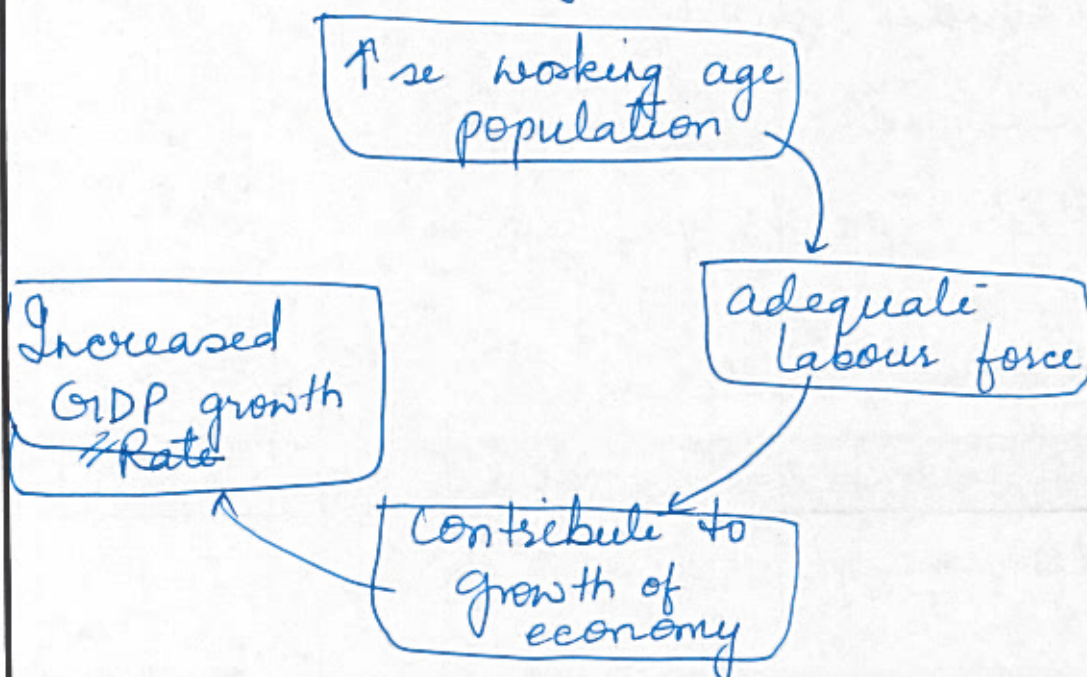
Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.19) India has entered a new stage of demographic transition where population growth is set to slow markedly with a significant increase in the share of working age population. Explain its implications. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

India's average population age is 29 yrs at present and its younger age population will predominate till 2040s. This is known as demographic transition

The demographic transition can be an advantage for India known as demographic dividend



Demographic Transition is the necessary condition for reaping the above explained demographic dividend but - not - the sufficient condition

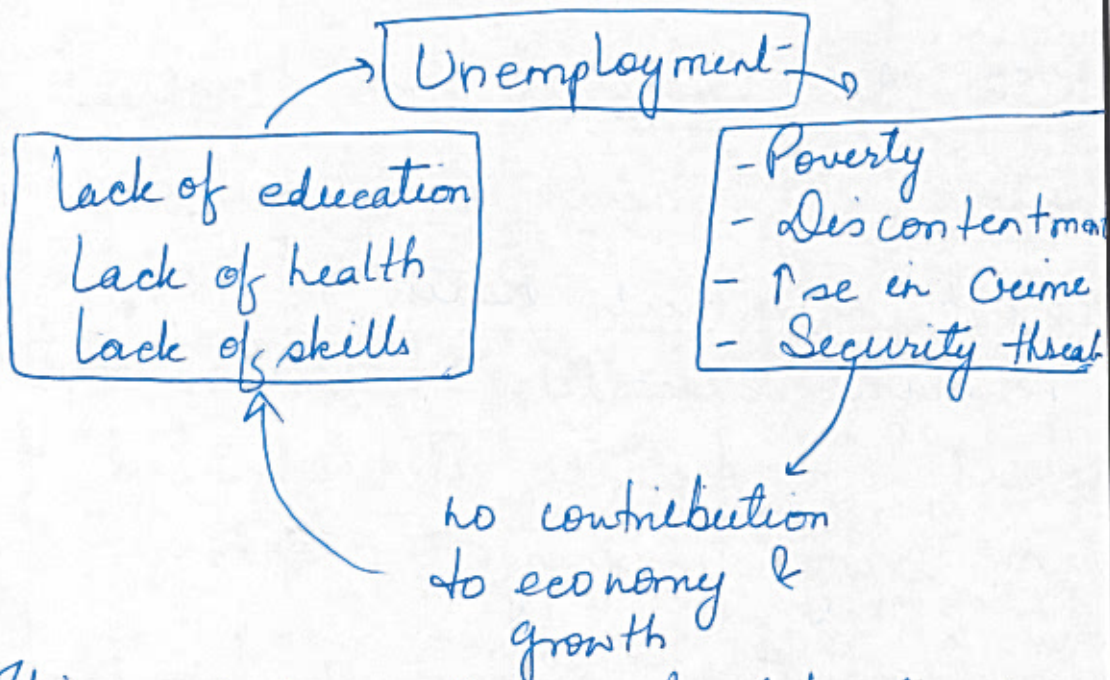
Sufficient Conditions are

- 1) Education
- 2) Health
- 3) Skilling opportunities
- 4) Gender parity
- 5) Adequate jobs
- 6) High paying / remunerative jobs

If these conditions are fulfilled, a virtuous cycle would lead to demographic dividend.

Other Implications

- 1) If education & learning outcome poor, they will be unemployable.
- 2) This will lead to unemployment.
- 3) will lead to poverty.



This vicious cycle may lead to demographic disaster. Hence, govt must focus on reaping the dividend.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.20) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is a long way off from becoming a social reality. Critically examine.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Right to Education Act- 2009 guarantees universal elementary free & compulsory education for children between 6-14 yrs age in nearby school.

RTE Act- 2009 ensured right to school enrolment and increased Gross enrolment-Ratio to 96% in primary education but it proved unable to fulfil its objective of improving learning outcomes:

- 1) No detention policy - led to lack of incentive to study & to teach
- 2) Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation was not done properly.

- 3) Teacher to pupil ratio as prescribed by RTE Act (1 : 35 for primary education) was followed but teacher absenteeism is not adequately addressed.
- 4) Issue of teacher training is yet unresolved because of lack of quality training institutes.
- 5) Today, GER for girl children has reached 95% but drop out is high because of lack of toilets, security issue, early marriage etc, poverty etc.
- 6) ASER Survey by Pratham further disheartens to reveal the poor quality of learning in our children.
- 7) ~~Although~~ PISA 2015 ranked Indian ^{schools} at 2nd last position.

Though, it has not-achieved all objectives, yet- it has caused many benefits:

- 1) Gender parity has been achieved in GER
- 2) Complementing it is Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao has given a new angle
- 3) Incidence of Children out of school in SC/ST population has declined
- 4) Recently, scrapping of No detention Policy is also giving hope
- 5) NEP 2019 is a good way forward

Along to these, teacher training, digital literacy and use of ICT must- complement- then only the right may become a social reality

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

IMPORTANT : We've made some changes to MGP

Dear Friends, We have brought some changes to you send your copies to us.

1. Upload your copies on the academy portal itself. Now you **no longer need to submit your copies by email to us**. You can login to your account and just upload your copy on your academy.forumias.com portal. Read more at <http://support.forumias.com/how-do-i-send-my-attempted-mgp-copies-to-forumias-academy/> or Google "forumias how to upload mgp copies".

2. Please compress your files. If you are going to submit copies online, and we need to quickly download them, please use a compressor like PDF compressor to ensure that you file size is within the range of 7-10MB. This will help us hasten your copies. We recommend using the free windows software. Available here : <https://www.pdfcompressor.net/>

3. Support : We have streamlines support for MGP / MGP copy Delay / Mentor Calls. You do not need to any longer send us emails for support. You can raise a ticket with respect to any issues that you are facing, and we will resolve your issue within 3 working days. You can raise a ticket at <http://academy.forumias.com/mytickets> . In case your issues are not addressed, you can email us at student@forumias.academy

4. You can see all the good copies of your Tests at

MGP 2018 : <http://blog.forumias.com/goodcopies2018>

MGP 2019 : <http://blog.forumias.com/goodcopies2019>

5. Help us help you by doing these (1) Use your real name when you create an account on <http://academy.forumias.com> (2) Update your real name by visiting <http://one.forumias.com> (3) Raise only one ticket for all your needs at <http://academy.forumias.com/mytickets> . Re-open old tickets even for new issues.

ForumIAS

ForumIAS, 2nd Floor, IAPL House, 19, PUSA Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

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

*Subject to change without prior notice.

For any suggestions and/or grievances regarding evaluation, please mail to :
asif@forumias.academy