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FIAS - 2020 - GS7D

# ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Diksha Joshi	
Email Id.	Roll No.	1910051497
Mobile No.	Date:	10/12/20

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>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
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<b>Total Marks:</b>			
<b>Remarks:</b>			Start Time   5:45 pm
			End Time   8:55 pm.
			Mode Of Examination : Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
ECN CODE:			Evaluation Date:

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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Q.1) What do you understand by the concept of "Rule of law" under Indian constitution?  
How is it different from that in the UK constitution? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

"Rule of law" inherent under Article 14 of the constitution implies supremacy of law (Lex Rex) over the matters of governance thus promoting equality.

According to British jurist A.V. Dicey "Rule of law" can be understood as :-

- ① Equal subjugation of all citizens to the law of land.
- ② No one is above the law implying law is king (Lex Rex) not king is law (Rex law).
- ③ Constitution serves as a supreme authority from which the law of land is derived.

This is a modification from the British concept.

In Britain Parliament serves as the supreme law making body and has power to modify any law as per need in the absence of a written constitution.

Rule of law under Article 14 has thus truly helped propogate spirit of equality, which is a necessity for peaceful co-existence.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	

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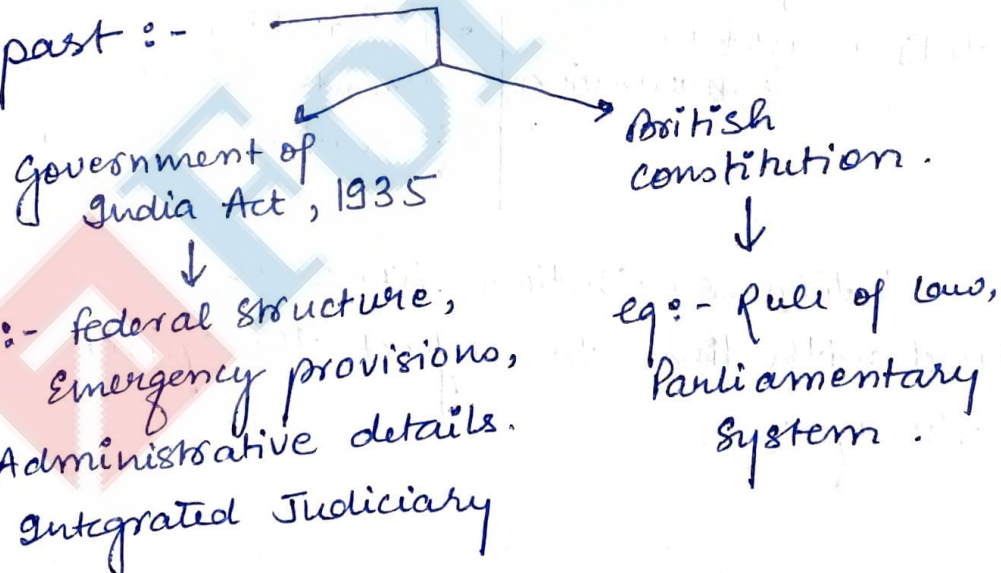
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Q.2) All constitutions are heirs of the past and testators of the future. How far is this true in case of Indian Constitution? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

As noted by Dr. Ambedkar: "Indian constitution has transformed medieval hierarchy into a modern egalitarian society" signifying the link between present and past.

Indian constitution as heir of past

① Many provisions of the constitution are borrowed from our colonial past :-



② legacy of significant revolutions eq:- American Revolution whose "Bills

"of Right" reflect in our fundamental Rights (Article 12-35.)

of the French Revolution's ideas of "liberty, equality and fraternity" in the Preamble.

(As a testator of future) :-

Indian constitution has evolved with time to protect

Individual Rights

Societal Rights

- Article 21 → Right to Privacy (Puttaswamy case.)
- Article 19 → Right to information

- 61<sup>st</sup> amendment lowering voting age
- 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendment → reservation to women

Indian constitution has thus evolved with time to reflect the spirit of the age.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
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Q.3) Discuss the key tension areas in centre state relations. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

federalism emphasising division of power between centre and state has been regarded as basic structure of the constitution (SR. Bommai case)

Along with cooperation, tensions between centre-state occurs when :-

① Reference to concurrent list (Article 246) has more provisions diverted from the state list.

This allows centre with extended powers to make law and residuary power vested with centre.

② financial division :- finance commission (Article 280)

to devolve resources at times is not able to satisfy states.

eg:- southern states unhappy with provisions of 15th finance commission.

③ Role of Governor:- who acts as agent of centre and has authority to dissolve the executive under Article 356

eg:- recent President Rule imposed in Uttarakhand.

④ Electoral federalism shown by states due to lack of strong opposition in centre.

eg:- Kerala passing Bill against Citizenship amendment act.

Cooperation between centre and states is needed for smooth functioning of democracy and use of Inter-State Council (Article 263), Zonal Council.

as recommended by Sarkaria Commission should be done to resolve disputes.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.4) What are the parliamentary privileges enshrined in the constitution for protecting the authority and dignity of the house and its members? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Parliamentary privileges (Article 105) refers to certain exemptions available to members for smooth conduct of their work and preserve sanctity of the house.

### Privileges available to Individual Members

- ① Freedom of speech and expression :-  
The restrictions under Article 19 do not apply to them.
- ② Freedom from arrest in civil cases  
40 days before and after the session and also when house is in session.
- ③ Freedom from attendance in court to give evidence when house is in session.

### Collective privileges to house :-

- ① To publish its own publication and press to not interfere.

- ② No arrest within the house premises and speaker to be informed of any members arrest outside house when in session.
- ③ Court not to interfere in proceeding of house (Article 122.)

These privileges protect dignity of house however, as noted in Keshav Singh case care should be taken that they do not encroach & hamper fundamental rights of others.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
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Q.5) What is the importance of Local Self Governments in a Democracy such as India? Why do you think did the makers of the Constitution not give adequate importance to this subject in the original constitutional document? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Schedule 9 and 10 of the constitution provides for creation of local government in form of Panchayats and Municipalities.

Importance of local self government :-

- ① It allows effective redressal of local grievances eg:- village roads, primary health.
- ② Promotes Better representation and strengthens democracy. eg:- elections as village head, Zila prashid etc.
- ③ Decentralisation allows for effective policy making and implementation guided by local needs.

However, the original constitution document failed to give due importance to the issue of decentralisation due to:

- ① More focus on broader objectives e.g. National integration, economic development
- ② Lack of adequate finances to be devolved.
- ③ Owing to fissiparous tendencies emphasis was to consolidate the states

Despite this Article 40 as a directive principle provided for "organisation of village panchayat" suggesting the makers were aware of this decentralisation in future.

Finally 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendment have incorporated local governance and this has indeed helped to strengthen the democratic credentials.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.6) What do you understand by basic structure doctrine? Highlight the elements which constitute the basic structure as decided in various judgements.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Basic structure doctrine refers to those provisions which are "the essence of the constitution" as held under Keshvanand Bharati case, 1973.

The doctrine of Basic structure is not provided in the constitution but evolved through various judgements :-

① Secularism :- Article 25-28 and preamble provides for it and is re-emphasised in S.R. Bommai case.

② Rule of law :- Inherent in Article 14 Gudra Sawhney case has further strengthened it.

③ Free and fair elections :- Provision of Schedule 10 further evolved under Kihoto Nolohan case.

④ Independence of judiciary :- 4th judges case,

Nullifying the 99th amendment act, strengthened it.

⑤ Balance between fundamental Rights and Directive Principles → as stated in Minerva Mills case

However, the Keshavanand Bharti Case has been landmark to evolve Secularism, federalism, rule of law, sovereignty as a part of Basic structure and to uphold the true spirit of our constitution.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
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Q.7) Rajya Sa  
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Q.7) Rajya Sabha is not as powerful as Lok Sabha, but powerful enough in comparison to state legislative councils. Examine. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Indian parliament is founded on the coordinated functioning of two houses Lok Sabha (the lower house) and the Rajya Sabha (the upper house.)

Rajya Sabha not as powerful as Lok Sabha

- ① Money Bill (Article 110) introduced only in Lok-Sabha and to be returned in 14 days by Rajya Sabha.
- ② Demand for grants under finance Bill (Article 117) can be made exclusively by Lok Sabha.
- ③ Amendments suggested by Rajya Sabha not approved by Lok Sabha can be overpowered by Lok-Sabha due to its higher number in a joint sitting.
- ④ joint sitting of the two houses is presided by speaker of Lok-Sabha.

Q.8) W  
this

## Rajya Sabha powerful than State Councils:

① State Councils are merely a dilatory house a back-door entry for politicians with no power.

- ② State Councils
- have no joint sitting if provisions of bill are in conflict
  - Cannot vote for election to President
  - Cannot amend bills passed by state assembly
  - Impact their very existence depends on will of the Parliament (Article 169)

However, both Rajya Sabha and State Councils serve as effective mechanism to check hasty decision making and allow wider deliberation.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.8) What do you understand by 'The doctrine of separation of powers'? Do you think this doctrine is absolutely rigid as per our constitution? Justify.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Doctrine of separation of powers refers to separation in functioning of three pillars of democracy

- Legislature → To make law
- Executive → To implement it
- Judiciary → To check the above two.

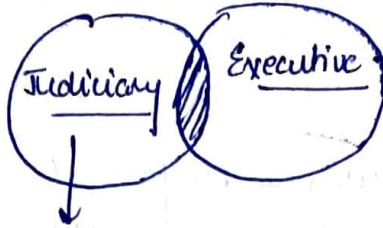
In the Indian context on one hand powers are separated eg:- Parliament making laws → Executive administering them & judiciary oversees it there is also an overlap that is evident :-

①  Through judicial activism as seen in Vishakha Case.

failed to make effective laws to protect eg:- vulnerable section like women OR protect the environment

OR MC. Mehta Case influence passage of laws eg:- Sexual Protection of Women in Workplace 2013.

②

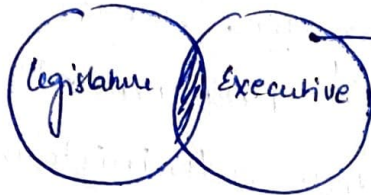


aim is to provide justice

Administrators appointed to quasi-judicial Bodies: Tribunals

of justice eg:- National Green Tribunal orders in cases of environment protection

③



Executive and law are part of the parliament and guide in law making.

Although a overlap of function is seen in many situations but it is also evident that such cases have only led to passage of better laws or effective justice delivery.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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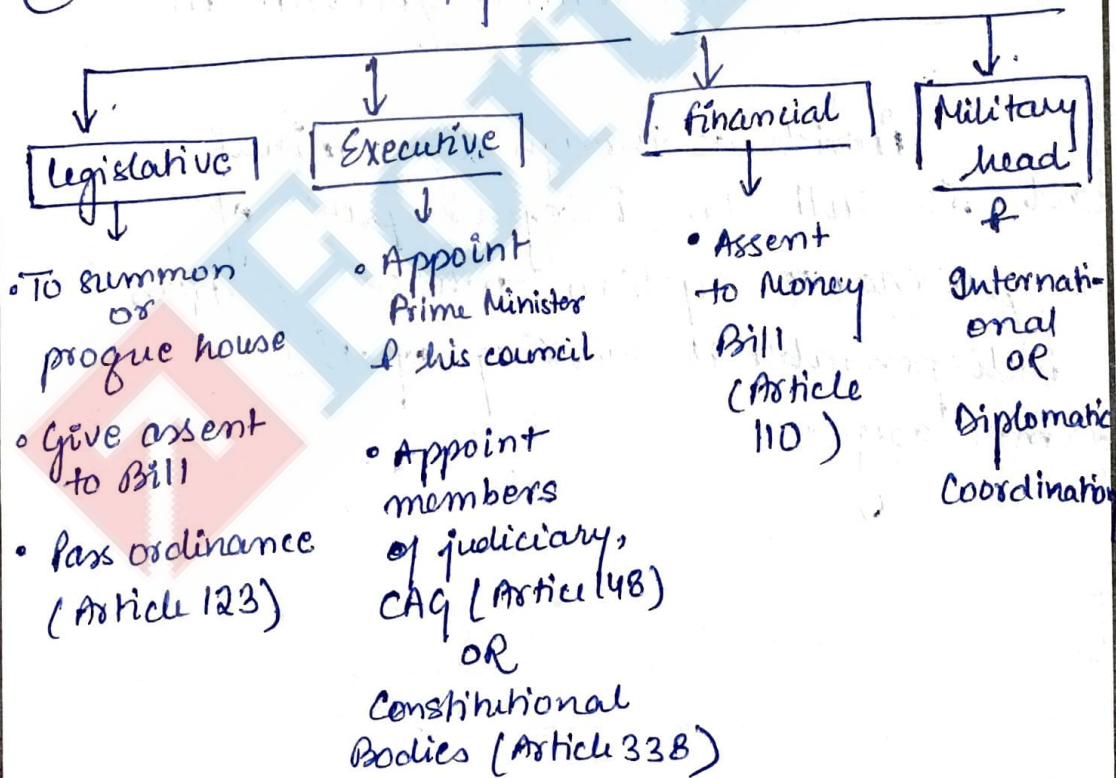
Q.9) "India has president but not presidential form of government". Critically evaluate the position of president in Indian constitution. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Article 52 of the constitution provides for President of India and vest the executive powers over him under Article 53 :-

Role of President in India :-

① Nominal head of government with real control with Prime Minister as the real head.

② Vested with powers such as :-



Despite exercising wide powers Indian President is not as strong as in a Presidential system wherein, -president

is:

- Head of government
- Decision maker in the assembly
- Can take decisions independent of councils.

Article 73 and 74 emphasise need of advice of council of ministers on President's decision and 42<sup>nd</sup> and 44<sup>th</sup> amendment have made this advice binding which is not so in a Presidential government:

President though a nominal head is still an integral part of our governance system whose position is indispensable to working of the democracy.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
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Q.10) Discuss the effectiveness of Representation of People's Acts for the smooth conduct of elections and in creating a meaningful democracy. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Representation of People's Act containing various sections has served as a guiding light to conduct of elections in India.

→ Effectiveness of RPA :-

① Section 8 RPA :- provides for disqualification of MP and MLAs involved in malpractice.

eg:- conviction of 2 years invites ban to contest election.

② Section 29 RPA: Recognition to political party.

③ Section 123 RPA:- Prohibit speeches made on religious lines.

④ Section 126 RPA:- Regulates exit polls.

All of this helps :-

- To prevent corrupt to contest election
- To prevent Black money use
- To stop spread of hatred & communalism
- To prevent election malpractices like buying of votes, booter capturing etc.

Thus, overall RPA, 1951 has helped in strengthening the democracy allowing for smooth conduct of elections.

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Q.11) A democracy is just as credible as the strength of the institutions fundamental to its legitimacy. Assess the role of the Central Bureau of the Investigation (CBI) in this context. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

CBI is an executive body appointed under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act to investigate crime in the country.

→ Role of CBI :-

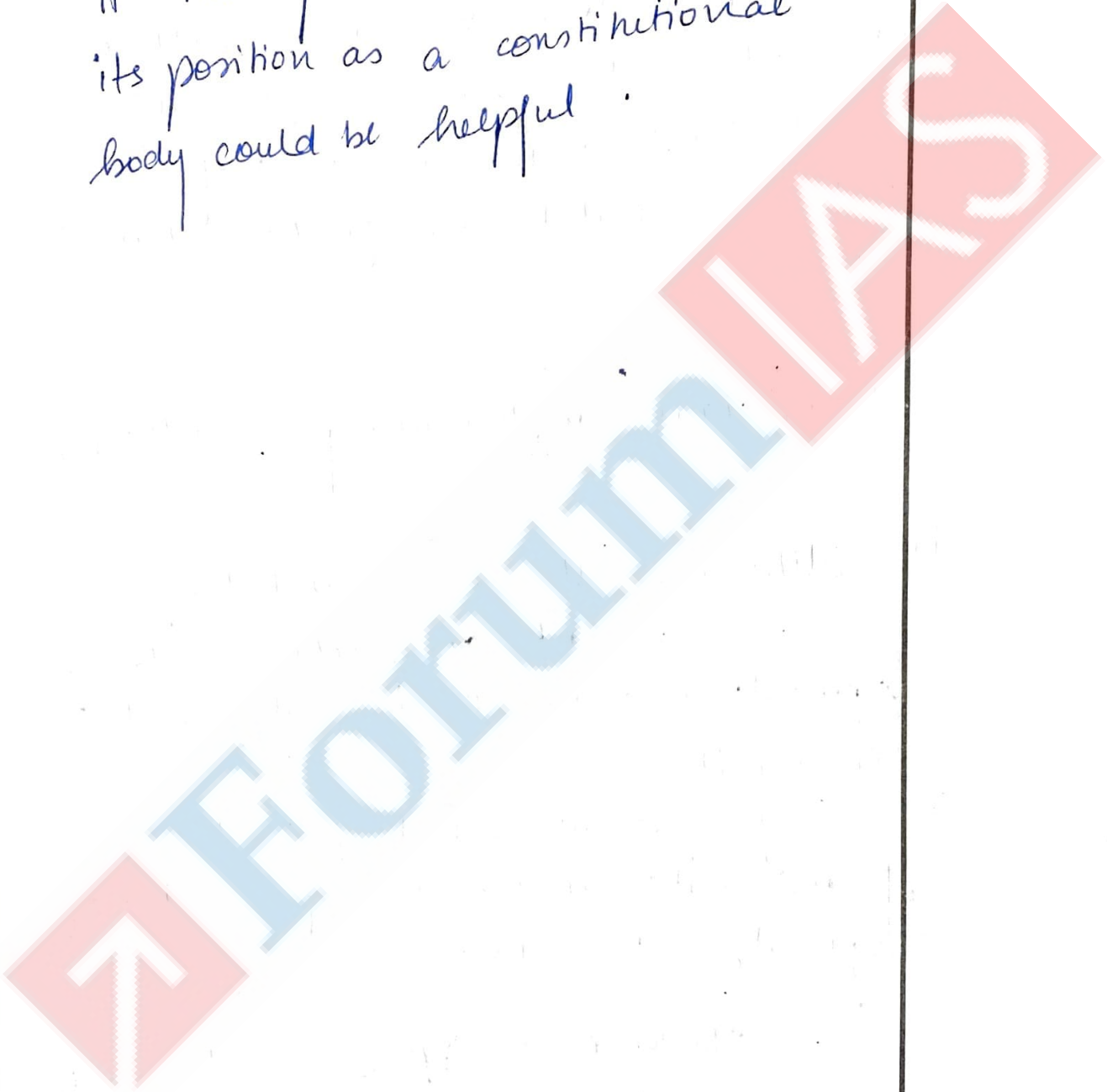
- ① Investigate crime cases involving  
eg:- Corruption  
Rape cases.
- ② function as nodal agency for Interpol in India → coordinate on international cases.
- ③ To investigate cases of economic offenders
- ④ Along with WC &  Lokpal to solve cases of corruption against public officials.

→ Issues with CBI :-

- ① Appointment process :- In recent times allegations made against CBI director & issues of conflict during appointment of a new director lowered the credibility of institution.
- ② Corruption :- Issue of corruption among officials.
- ③ Lack of investigative agency eg :- Lack of facilities with respect to forensic labs, trained personnel.
- ④ Lack of finances to strengthen infrastructure.
- ⑤ With coming of Vigilance commission into play its role in corruption cases has reduced.



EBJ is an important pillar to the investigative process & allocating it more power & strengthening its position as a constitutional body could be helpful.



Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
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Q.12) Do you think whether the remnants of various colonial laws have undermined the true meaning of Freedom of speech and expression under Article 19 of Indian Constitution? Justify.  
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Freedom of speech & expression (Article 19) allows to express one through word of mouth, films, painting etc. and is integral to our fundamental rights.

Colonial laws undermining Article 19

① Sedition :- Under section 124A acts or speeches made against government are categorised under it.  
eg:- recent arrest of students of universities under this for protest against Centre law.

However, as Supreme Court noted in Kedarnath Singh vs State of Bihar "Patriotism cannot be singing

from same song book" and a direct reference to violence to be present.

(2) Blasphemy :- Hate speech under Section 153A or Section 295 invites arrest, however in many cases it has been used to curb dissent.

(3) Official secrets Act, 1923 :- Right to know is integral to freedom of speech & OSA does not allow information disclosure under Right to information act, 2005.

(4) Dramatic Performances Act, 1976 : It regulates performances in theatre by artists and arrest have been made in past for the same.

Such colonial laws represent hangover of the past as eg:- Sedition has been

removed by UK itself.

In Romila Thapar Case SC. noted that "Dissent is safty value of democracy" and curbing freedom of speech & expression terming it seditious or anti-government is to undermine democracy.

However, due to fear to sovereignty, unity & integrity of India such laws are needed but care should be taken not to do injustice to the innocent.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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Q.13) Discuss the role of parliamentary committees in ensuring financial accountability of the executive. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Parliamentary committees are group of parliamentarians that discuss and deliberate on bills & expenditure outside the parliament.

Role of parliamentary committee in finances - accountability :-

① Estimate Committee :- With members from Lok-Sabha this committee check on the estimates presented in the Budget.

② Public Account Committee :- Analysing report of Comptroller & auditor general this checks on the public account of government.

③ Committee on Public Undertaking checks on accounts of undertakings of government of India.

These committees help :-

- [-] Analyse account
- [-] look for their correctness & point out errors.
- [-] Enhance transparency
- [-] Increase accountability of the government.

However, the role of these committees are largely recommendatory in nature and post-mortem work is performed after the expenditure has been made.

This hampers in effective functioning of such committee.

To strengthen :-

- ↳ Suggestions to be made binding in certain cases
- ↳ Accounts to be examined before expenditure also.

Woodrow Wilson while analysing role of parliamentary committee calls it "parliament in function" and effectiveness of such committees needs to be enhanced to achieve true objective

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
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Q.14) Discuss the various issues in the effective functioning of the anti-defection law. Does the law, while deterring defections, also lead to suppression of healthy intra party debates and dissent?  
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Anti-defection law included as a result of 52nd Constitution amendment act under the 10th Schedule of Indian Constitution

→ Issues with functioning of anti-defection law :-

① Allows for group defection in form of party merger but deters individual defection.

② Role of speaker as a deciding authority for defection is questionable owing to her party bias.

③ fear of defection does not allow for dissent in the assembly.  
eg:- 103rd amendment act passed in 5 hours without much debate.



→ (Suppression of debate):

- ① Legislators due to fear of defection do not protest against Bill passed in houses.
- ② Dissent cannot be expressed openly in parliament & intra-party meetings are ~~not~~ not held frequently to allow deliberation.

However, anti-defection law is an important tool to check horse-trading & corruption that prevails across party lines to capture power & position.

To strengthen the law suggestions of Dinesh Goswami Committee:

- ① To allow defection only during confidence & non-confidence

motion.

(2) To allow for a tribunal to decide on decide in cases of defection can be effective. rather than the speaker.

Defection as a practice is becoming common with recent cases in Karnataka, Manipur etc. and the law needs to be strengthened so as to allow healthy debates at the same time curb malpractice.

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Q.15) How Far do you agree with the view that Election Commission of India (ECI) needs to be granted more rule making power to enable better conduct of elections? Give reasons in support of your answer. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Election Commission of India (Article 324) is a constitutional body vested with powers to conduct elections to parliament & state legislature.

Powers with election commission :-

- ① Conduct elections to parliament & assembly.
- ② Allot symbols to parties in centre & state.
- ③ Registration of political parties. (Section 29 RPA)
- ④ Announce & apply Model Code of Conduct to allow smooth election functioning.

Powers of ECI help it :-

- ① To conduct elections which allows to strengthen democracy.

② check malpractices → eg:- corruption in election.

hate speech. etc.

③ Recognise political parties & ~~support~~ <sup>check</sup> their conduct at time of election.

However, more powers need to be granted :- eg:-

→ Power to de-register political parties involved in mal-practice.

→ Inclusion of more offences under model code  
eg:- Paid News not recognised as an offence.

→ More power to punish politicians who indulge in hate speech, religious or character remark during campaigns.

eg:- During recent Uttar Pradesh election, indecent remarks were passed on women opponents.

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(Such powers would help):

- To better check conduct of election & politicians
- Reduce use of black-money & corruption.
- Allow for cleaner politics.
- Check on booth capturing, Poll rigging

India's ranking in recent "Democracy Index" by Economist Intelligence Unit has declined & strengthening election process will help strengthen democracy.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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Q.16) Critically analyze the role of pressure groups in Indian political process? Do you think that in recent years, they have emerged as an important actor on Indian political landscape?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Pressure groups are those business, trade, religious or professional groups that promote interest of its members and try to influence policy making for their welfare.

Role of pressure groups :-

- ① Influencing the election results or intra-party democracy.  
eg:- Religious group "Rashtriya Samsad Sangh" known to be attached to ruling party.
- ② Guide in policy making:  
eg:- Indian Medical Association want opposition against AYUSH doctors.

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③ Trade Unions eg:- All India Trade Union Congress ~~so~~ have been influencing law making.

④ Bharatiya Kisan Sangh under its leader Mahendra Tikait have launched many farmers protest in past.

⑤ Student Union like ABVP or NSUI directly participate in college level elections and propogate party ideology to which they are attached.

Presence of pressure groups has had both <sup>negative</sup> positive & implications

Positive

- Better policies in interest of larger section
- Helped raise voice of under-represented.
- Have led to new social reform with environment movement eg: Narmada Bachao Andolan

Negative

- some groups have been known to promote communalism + casteisation.
- Hinder with law making process.

Pressure groups have emerged important in Political landscape :-

- ① Members from pressure group contesting election eg:- Student Union members joining political parties.
- ② Extending outside support & influencing party ideologies.

Pressure groups owing to its presence have allowed greater participation of people in political landscape which is needed the strength of our political system.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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Q.17) Debate on the suitability of the idea of "one nation, one election" to Indian polity.  
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Over a past few years, Prime Minister has repeatedly emphasised on the need to have "one Nation, one Election".

Suitability of one nation, one election:-

① Such a process is time-tested and was a part of Indian electoral process till 1968.

② It will save on election expenditure:-  
eg:- Presently lot of money is spent in campaigns, infrastructure set-up by Election Commission separately for centre and States

③ Continuity in policy making:-  
Frequent election diverts attention of the ruling party to the areas of elections resulting in disruption

of parliament or absence of top leaders from the house to deliberate.

④ Make democracy effective:-

Presently results are guided by party coming to power in centre even in states which subvert democratic representation.

However, there are certain challenges in its implementation:-

① Presently elections in centre & state occur differently so would need some assemblies to be dissolved before time.

② Lack of infrastructure at present times to conduct election across nation.

eg:- Adequate number of polling booth with EVM to be established, deployment of staff and police agencies.

② Requirement of additional finances in initial period which could possibly widen fiscal deficit of the centre.

former Election Commissioner S.Y. Qureshi has also given nod for "one nation, one election" and the idea is worth considering for the Indian democracy.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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Q.18) Explain the contingencies under which the president may promulgate ordinances. Does the use of ordinance making power subvert the democratic process? Argue your case. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Article 123 allows president to promulgate ordinance which is a temporary law passed in absence of an ongoing parliamentary session.

→ Conditions when ordinance is passed.

- ① When both the houses of parliament are not in session.
- ② When either one house is not in session as law to be passed by both house.
- ③ In above situation, a condition occurs when 'passage of a law for time being is necessary.
- ④ Law should only be of those provisions under which parliament has authority of legislation and should not be a constitution amendment.

Ordinance does not subvert democracy as it is not parallel power of legislation i.e. a replacement of parliament

→ Has to be approved by parliament within 6 weeks of reassembly or otherwise a maximum of 6 months

→ Can be judicially reviewed after R.C. Cooper Case or Bank Nationalisation Case.

However, attempts have been made in past to subvert democratic process

① DC. Wadhwa Case :- wherein ordinance was re-promulgated without getting approval.

② In Krishna Kumar Case in Bihar where control of Sanskrit institution taken by ordinance.

Both the cases on review

by judiciary have been declared null and void.

Ordinance as a measure has been provided to tide over temporary crisis and it should not be used as a tool in the hands of politicians to subvert the law making process entrusted on the legislators.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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Q.19) Any democracy needs thriving and coherent opposition. How can the role of the opposition be made more effective for the better functioning of the democracy?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Recent times have witnessed an overwhelming majority for the ruling party concerning the opposition to a miniscule number.

Opposition however, is equally important in democracy for:-

- Keeping check on decisions of ruling power.
- Increasing transparency and accountability.  
eg:- Use of tools like question hour, Adjournment motion etc.
- Prevent authoritarianism.  
In Book "Why Nations fail" authoritarianism has been cited as root cause of nation's failure.
- Allow for deliberation so that better laws are formed.

However, in present times we have witnessed :-

- 103<sup>rd</sup> amendment Bill being passed in just 5 hours without much debate
- Rise of Electoral federalism with states of like Kerala passing laws against Citizenship Amendment Act.

This is due to presence of weak opposition in the centre.

To make role of opposition strong :-

- ① Adequate time to be allocated in parliament for discussion to its members.
- ② Allow more private members bill  
eg:- Transgender Bill was a success in bringing reform.
- ③ Representation of opposition in appointment to statutory positions



eg:- recent tussle occurred in appointment of CSJ director.

④ Implementing recommendations of opposition member as suggested within house or outside in parliamentary committees.

⑤ Coordination & consensus to be promoted  
eg:- All Party-meeting called during COVID crisis or Balakov terror attacks

Ineffective opposition promotes despotism and weakens democracy thus a synchrony in working of both ruling party & opposition is a must.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
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Q.20) Discuss the constitutionally enshrined role of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG). What are the safeguards provided in the constitution for the effective functioning of CAG?  
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Comptroller and Auditor general (Article 148) is responsible for auditing the finances of the centre and the state.

Role of CAG in India :-

- ① To audit the accounts of the centre and present the report to the President to be tabled in parliament.
- ② To audit accounts of state government and also to maintain their accounts.
- ③ To prescribe the format in which accounts of centre and state are to be maintained.
- ④ To audit account of any government Body on the recommendation of the President.

⑤ Reports of CAG are utilised by the Public Accounts Committee to scrutinise the expenditure made by the Parliament.

## Safeguards provided to CAG:

① Manner of appointment: By the President and his service condition not to be altered during the tenure.

② Removal :- Process similar to impeachment of judge of Supreme Court with special majority.

③ Expenses charged on the consolidated fund of India.

The above safeguards allow for smooth functioning of the CAG and prohibit any kind

of bias or corruption with regard to appointment.

(4) Also no reappointment allowed in service → allows for free and fair conduct on his past.

CAG (~~at the~~) along with other constitutional bodies is one of the bulwark of Indian democratic system and has been effective in checking the finances of the state.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	

**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.