

TEST CODE 6 1 2 4 0 2

FIAS | MGP 2023

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे**Forum IAS**Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SUMAN YADAV		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910129748	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	2nd Sept 2023

\*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. 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।		
1			2. There are <b>TWENTY</b> questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			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।		
3			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।		
4			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।		
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Total/कुल अंक	250		<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			2:05 pm	5:01 pm	
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।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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**Note:** Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution 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. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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### 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) Critically evaluate the significance of the Basic Structure Doctrine in the five decades since its judicial pronouncement. (10 marks, 150 words)

बुनियादी संरचना सिद्धांत के न्यायिक प्रवर्तन के बाद से पांच दशकों में इसके महत्व का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Doctrine of Basic structure emerged in Keshavananda Bharti Case (1973) to find a fine balance b/w Article 13, and Article for parliamentary sovereignty <sup>(part 20)</sup> power to change constitution

Significance of Doctrine :

(1) To find a fine balance b/w parliamentary power to change the constitution along with maintaining protection of fundamental rights.

eg Maneka Gandhi Case 1980

highlighted need to balance national security along with individuals' right to freedom (Art 19)

(2) To counter excess use of Presidential powers - Bommai Case 1997

highlighted need to balance centre-state relations and onus on centre to prove legitimacy of Art 356 usage

③ Coelho case (9th schedule case) addressed anything put under 9th schedule is not sacrosanct

④ Art (21-c) → Supreme court helped to find a fine balance b/w DPSP and Fundamental rights

However issues lies

- (•) Not here mentioned in Constitution
- (•) led to breach of separation of power i.e. Judiciary's intervention in executive sphere eg decline of NJAC 2015 Bill
- (•) Led to judicial activism

Doctrine of Basic structure helped to maintain fine balance, Bangladesh's adoption of DOBS shows its wide ending significance

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWTS			
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) Though defamation law is vital to protect one's reputation and dignity in society, weaponization of the same to curb dissent and free speech is antithetical in a constitutional democracy. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

यद्यपि मानहानि कानून समाज में किसी की प्रतिष्ठा और गरिमा की रक्षा के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, लेकिन संवैधानिक लोकतंत्र में असहमति और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए इसका हथियारीकरण विरोधाभासी है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India's Constitution provide freedom of Speech and expression (Article) 19) alongwith restrictions reasonably to curb defamation and protect individual's integrity.

Necessity of defamation law

① Art 21 → Right to live with dignity

↳ defamation causes huge reputation loss which cannot be reversed

② Frivolous political cases

↳ majorly against political leaders during elections to influence their electoral performance

③ Economic damage → reduced emplo-

Opportunities for individual

- (4) Right to compensation for loss of reputation
- (5) Act as deterring tool to false, frivolous cases.

Possible Weaponisation :-

- (•) To curb freedom of speech → may hamper truth denotation & protection under Whistleblower's Act, 2014
- (•) Access to justice may be hampered
- (•) May cause criminalisation of politics
- (•) Necessity to ensure ethical governance

Defamation law is necessary to find a fine balance for individual's integrity and public's right to access to correct information to ensure good governance in India

### Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) Explore the legal-constitutional basis for the conflicts between the elected government and the institution of the Lieutenant Governor over the governance process in the Union Territory of Delhi. Analyse the role that the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 2023, can play in resolving it. (10 marks, 150 words)

केंद्र शासित प्रदेश दिल्ली में शासन प्रक्रिया को लेकर निर्वाचित सरकार और उपराज्यपाल की संस्था के बीच टकराव के कानूनी-संवैधानिक आधार का अन्वेषण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार अधिनियम, 2023 इसे हल करने में क्या भूमिका निभा सकता है, इसका विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Delhi's elected form of government came into form by 69th Constitutional Amendment 1992, creating legislature with 70 members and 7 cabinet minister government

Recent conflict arises due to :-

(1) Governance model of Delhi is divided

Police  
Land  
Law and order

> directly under Centre's oversight

(2) Role of Lieutenant Governor

→ having prior permission necessary on developmental decisions taken

by ruling party, before presenting

bill in state legislature

GNCTD Act 2023

(\*) Reduces significance of state legislature

↳ against the right to representation of people

↳ violation of separation of power

↳ Dishalances Cooperative federalism into

combative federalism.  
combative

(\*) Role of Lieutenant Governor

↳ not prescribed in constitution

↳ not nonpartisan member

↳ largely influenced under central's governmental control.

Delhi is the heartland of India, it needs effective governance, based on balanced

and rational power devolution,

not becoming a battlefield for

Centre-state relations

### Feedback

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AWIS			
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS



Q.4) The objective of the Mediation Bill, 2023 is to have a mediation first approach to civil and commercial disputes resolution, with the purpose of reducing the burden of litigation on Courts, providing alternate means of disputes resolution, and enhancing the country's reputation as an investor friendly destination. Comment, with special emphasis on the salient features of the bill.

(10 marks, 150 words)

मध्यस्थता विधेयक, 2023 का उद्देश्य अदालतों पर मुकदमेबाजी के बोझ को कम करने, विवाद समाधान के वैकल्पिक साधन प्रदान करने और निवेशक अनुकूल गंतव्य के रूप में देश की प्रतिष्ठा को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से नागरिक और वाणिज्यिक विवादों के समाधान के लिए मध्यस्थता प्रथम दृष्टिकोण रखना है। विधेयक की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर विशेष जोर देते हुए टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Mediation bill 2023 aims to provide alternate mode of dispute resolution to ensure harmony among

- Right of people to access to speedy justice
- Rights of parties involved in cases
- Reduce burden on Courts

(Current more than 4.5 crore cases CNIAL Guid)

## Significance Features of Bill

### (•) Proactive resolution

Understand allow parties to communicate and come on similar lines to ensure not lengthening the trial process

### (•) Grass root resolution → in simplicity

manner following the principle of Natural Justice"

(•) International Dispute Resolution

Government plan to develop Dispute Resolution Centre in GIFT City

to avoid situations of  
 ↳ videocon case  
 ↳ Cairn energy case 2008

which denigrates image of India

(•) Promote ease of doing business with speedy trial process

Issues:

• Bill lacks effective modelling and specific provisions

(•) Majorly "adjournment culture" plagues India's judicial system

CJI called for Indianisation of Judiciary

and bail, not jail to ensure speedy

justice as a principle under article

(29A) for a developed India

**Feedback**

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	G	A	P
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CD & VA			
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.5) A middle point between socialism and capitalism, cooperatives bring the best of the both worlds. Assess the utility of the cooperative model in effecting rural prosperity.

(10 marks, 150 words)

समाजवाद और पूंजीवाद के बीच एक मध्य बिंदु, सहकारी समितियां दोनों दुनिया का सर्वश्रेष्ठ लाती हैं। ग्रामीण समृद्धि को प्रभावित करने में सहकारी मॉडल की उपयोगिता का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Cooperative is a voluntary organisation with open membership, where people belonging to same socioeconomic background come together to achieve mutual goals and benefits.

Constitutional provisions

↳ Schedule (9B)

↳ Art 19 (Right to form cooperative)

↳ Art 40 (Right Gandhian principle for cooperative governance)

Cooperative utility in Rural Prosperity

(i) Economic upliftment

↳ eg. Amul cooperative provide employment to more than 2 crore farmers

↳ effective marketing access

↳ ensure price realisation

(1) Innovative development

eg IFFCO; new nanofertilizer can help to aid farmer community in reducing burden to procure at heavy prices

(2) Small scale industries establishment

↳ provide employment to women, youth  
→ counter migration culture

(3) Cooperative Marketing

eg NAFED ensure price realization as compared to APMC cartelization tactics

However issue lies

↳ Lack of Independent working → largely made on political lines

↳ casteism → prevents integration of society

↳ lack of access to finance

↳ largely funded by NABARD

↳ lacks professional management

Creation of Cooperation Ministry highlights government emphasis on cooperative model of growth to ensure antodaya to somedaya

**Feedback**

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.6) Evaluate the efficacy of Forest Rights Act, 2006 (FRA) and Panchayat (Extension of the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) in attaining their mandate. Also, recommend measures to make these legislations more effective in attaining their desired objectives. (10 marks, 150 words)

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 (एफआरए) और पंचायत (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों का विस्तार) अधिनियम, 1996 (पीईएसए) की प्रभावकारिता का मूल्यांकन उनके अधिदेश को प्राप्त करने में कीजिए। साथ ही, इन विधानों को उनके वांछित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

FRA 2006 and PESA 1996 are acts  
made to secure rights of wide diverse  
tribal communities of India comprising  
12% of India's population

Efficacy of Forest Right Act 2006

(\*) land devolution to tribals  
↳ effective land based governance  
↳ provided form of alternate livelihood  
to grow minor forest  
produce  
sell as TRIFED Kendra

(\*) prevented discrimination  
↳ ensure land available to all families  
(4 dec) to men & women equally on their  
name  
→ prevented outcasting by community

(\*) Ecological conservation in consonance  
with jal-jangal-jameen governance

Issues → Lack of knowledge to tribal  
 → developmental projects eg. Audhan Dam case  
Buxawa forest case  
 need displacement  
 → Some state do not provide compensation and grievance redressal

## PESA Act 1996

- ↳ to provide Panchayat Raj in 5th schedule Area
- ↳ provide powers to gram Sabha to take decision on Mining
- ↳ regulate trade, loans, liquor

## Issues

- 7/10 states implemented only
- Prevalence of patrilarchy

## Measures to improve

- (1) Economic development → via "Aadi Mahotsav" promoting craft cuisine, commerce of tribal
- (2) Educational Awareness via (SEED) programme to prevent exploitation due to ignorance
- (3) Political strengthening → increasing women participation

Tribals are carriers of traditional knowledge need protection to ensure the synchrony of jal-jangal-zameen

## Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.7) Differentiate between the legal and illegal means adopted by advocacy networks to advance their interests. What are the factors that limit their effectiveness as a pressure group?

(10 marks, 150 words)

अपने हितों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए दबाव समूह द्वारा अपनाए गए कानूनी और गैर-कानूनी तरीकों के बीच अंतर कीजिए। वे कौन से कारक हैं जो एक दबाव समूह के रूप में उनकी प्रभावशीलता को सीमित करते हैं?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Pressure groups are organised groups that aims to lobby government to fold the direction of statue in their direction

Legal means

(1) Petition eg. against Live stock Bill/2023  
against farm Bills 2020  
to government

(2) Education mobilisation

by conducting seminar, workshops  
to make people aware of their rights  
to aid in protesting

Illegal means

(1) Violence eg. during Padmaavat movie  
during farm laws 2020 → Red fort riots

(\*) Illegal gratification

by gifts, free services to political leaders

(\*) Neopatric connections within political parties. eg

(\*) Threats

using private information of political leaders

Factors that limit their effectiveness

(\*) Lack of intra cooperation

↳ varied perceptions within groups

(\*) Diverse society

↳ unable to cater support

eg during reservation protest by Jat in Punjab and Patidar in Gujarat

(\*) Strong support to Government having

support of people with majority

Pressure groups organises propaganda which can be positive or negative

in nature, needs effective governance

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Q.8) Discuss the steps taken by the government in empowering Self Help Groups as a development partner in poverty alleviation. Also highlight the challenges in the working of SHGs.

(10 marks, 150 words)

गरीबी उन्मूलन में विकास भागीदार के रूप में स्वयं सहायता समूहों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए। एसएचजी के कामकाज में चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Self help groups are voluntary organisation of 15-20 members that aim to work for mutual social and economic benefits

Principles of SHG

- ↳ Credit later, thrift Now
- ↳ You can do it, you can't do it alone
- ↳ Personal + mutual social benefit

Steps of Government to Empower SHGs

- (●) Rashtriya Mahila Kosha  
↳ to provide financial aid
- (●) Collective guarantee system  
↳ to enable access to loans from

banks under collective guarantee

"Prayadarshini" scheme by NABARD for landholding and skilling.

Recognition of SHGs eg World Bank

lauded SHG work in Covid for community mobilisation, waste management

Role in Poverty Alleviation

Access to credit

- help to change housing pattern
- consumption pattern
- Investment in human capital

Political engagement → hold panchayat accountable eg for Sarva Bharat Mission control of SHG over working of municipality

NABARD Report 2, crore SHG with 700 crore bank deposits, highlights role of SHG from bringing people from margin to mainstreams

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.9) Changing strategic realities come with their own constraints and possibilities. Describe briefly India's defense diplomacy in the context of contemporary geopolitics.

(10 marks, 150 words)

बदलती रणनीतिक वास्तविकताएं अपनी बाधाओं और संभावनाओं के साथ आती हैं। समकालीन भू-राजनीति के संदर्भ में भारत की रक्षा कूटनीति का संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is 2nd largest defence importer and spender (6.02 lakh crore budgetary allocation) in 2023 → according to SIPRI reports.

India's defence diplomacy

Ability to balance

USA

Recent

- 5th U14 engine deal
- MQ-8B predator drones
- Defence and Trade Initiative (DTI)

Russia

- S-400 defence system
- T-90 tank
- AK-203 rifle manufacturing in Amethi
- Brahmos missile
- Su-30 helicopter manufacturing

(\*) Disrupt relations with Israel

Over Pegasus, Iron Dome, possibility to take REX-TTP robotic system

(\*) With France

(Rafale Deal)  
buying

→ (P-75)

↳ indigenous naval submarines and stealth frigate development

(\*) Military exercises

(\*) QUAD → Malabar

(\*) With USA (Tiger Triumph)

(\*) With Russia (Vostok, Zapad)

India's ability to manage

↳ CATSA (for S-400 system)

↳ ICPOA (for Iranian oil)

↳ Price cap mechanism

Shows "India" strategic decision making

with priority to national interest and

indigenous development over different

world groupings

### Feedback

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.10) Explain the significance and implications of the China-brokered diplomatic accord between Iran and Saudi Arabia. (10 marks, 150 words)

ईरान और सऊदी अरब के बीच चीन की मध्यस्थता में हुए राजनयिक समझौते के महत्व और निहितार्थ को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently after withdrawal of USA from world sphere, China has emerging as a political arbitrator.

China brokered deal b/w Iran Saudi Arabia

provisions

bringing togetherness after 7-8 years of strained relation

ability to strengthen OPEC system

to counter USA's presence in

West Asia sphere

Implications :-

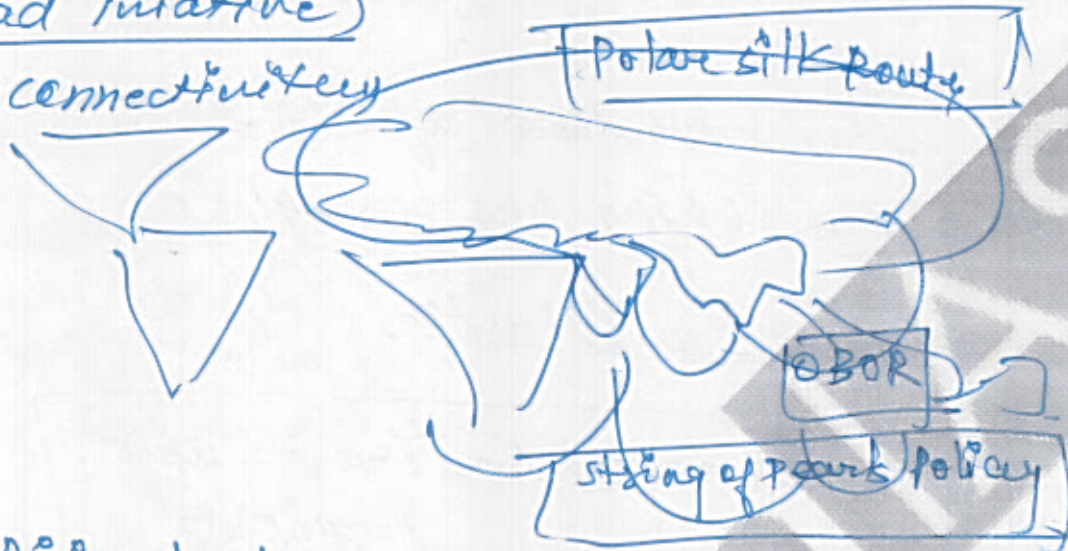
Recent 25-year Friendship Deal

of China-Iran may hamper

effective Look West Policy of India

(\*) Expansion of OBOR (One belt one road initiative)

↳ connectivity



(\*) Rising trade

↳ control over major ports and channels (eg Hormuz) may charge heavy rates

(\*) Debt trap diplomacy

due to strained USA-Iran relations  
China can be potential exploiter in the region

(\*) Petrol reserves acquisition

(\*) Development of nuclear enrichment

↳ reduce effectiveness of FATF, JEPPOA and trade sanctions by USA

World needs to be aware of China's expansionist policies to ensure equitable, fair world order

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.11) A key pillar of Constitutional morality is constitutional punctuality. Illustrate with suitable examples, how a lack of constitutional punctuality not only hinders democratic functioning of the State, but also goes against the spirit of the Constitution. (15 marks, 250 words)

संवैधानिक नैतिकता का एक प्रमुख स्तंभ संवैधानिक समयबद्धता है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए कि कैसे संवैधानिक समयबद्धता की कमी न केवल राज्य के लोकतांत्रिक कार्यकलाप में बाधा डालती है, बल्कि संविधान की भावना के भी खिलाफ जाती है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Constitutional morality reflects on values of going beyond the letter of law to spirit of law to realise the dream of India cherished by Constitution makers

Constitutional punctuality means taking right step at right time at right place in right way to make Developed and inclusive India

Lack of Constitutional Morality — Implications on democratic Functioning

- ① Delay in Lokpal Act 2013  
Since 60 years → caused widespread prevalence of corruption and redtapism in bureaucracy

- (\*) Late decision of Triple Talag in 2017, despite "Shah Bano Case 1985" which could have solved issues of muslim women
- (\*) Women Reservation Bill 2023  
Still lacking effective passing since independence of India
- (\*) Lack of law on Hate speech, Lone Jihad  
↳ rising communalism, in country  
↳ Muh violence, Manipur violence

## Implications on Democratic functioning

- (\*) Lack of GST law (which passed by 101<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Amendment, India faced cascading effect in economy)
- (\*) Implication of foreign investments  
↳ not attractive (as lack of Ease of Doing business)
- (\*) Late coming of Jan Vishwas Bill 2023  
highlights it could have come early



→ helped to reduce rising cases burden on judiciary  
(eg 4.5 crore case pending in JAC grid)

## (\*) Lack of On-time Appointments

eg. in Supreme court judges not appointed within time frame → tamper justice denotation

(when justice is delayed, it gets denied)

## Need of the Time

to focus on Trust, Transparency, timelines

(\*) Setting effective calendar for particular ministry work (to reduce government discretion)

(\*) Time bound case dissolution

(with limitations on adjournments)

eg. lack of effective justice → Haryana accused remained in jail for 13 years - at last called innocently

(\*) Effective Committee establishment

to overhaul overall process of justice denotation

India need to work on its timelines to

realise the dream of Amritkaal for developed India @2047

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.12) Free and fair elections are the lifeblood of a democracy, and electoral reforms are at the core of political reforms. In this context, highlighting the challenges to functioning of the Election Commission, suggest the necessary reforms needed, with special reference to the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and Other Election Commissioners ECs (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Bill, 2023. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचन लोकतंत्र की जीवनरेखा हैं और निर्वाचन सुधार राजनीतिक सुधारों के मूल में हैं। इस संदर्भ में, निर्वाचन आयोग के कामकाज की चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त (सीईसी) और अन्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त ईसी (नियुक्ति, सेवा की शर्तों और पदावधि) विधेयक, 2023 के विशेष संदर्भ में आवश्यक सुधारों का सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Election Commission is a constitutional body under Article 324 responsible for conducting and superintendence of elections of

- President
- Vice-president
- Parliament
- State legislatures in India

## Challenges in Functioning of EC

(a) Lack of Effective Appointment Criteria

eg. Recent speedfast appointment of Mukul Rohatgi within one day

No committee for appointments

thus Supreme Court highlighted

Committee comprising

- leader of opposition
- leader of house
- SC judge

- to ensure Impartiality and Integrity of institution
- (3) No bar on Further employment  
as like in SC judges, UPSC members → shanpery the credibility coming into question
- (4) Salary not devolved from consolidated Fund of India (266)  
↳ in SC case it ensures - integrity of institution free from fear or favour

## Need for Reforms

- (•) More powers to Election Commission  
under Representative of People Act 1950, 1951  
→ having power to deregister, re-recognise parties which currently done by central government
- (•) Legalisation of Model Code of Conduct  
↳ EC have power to ensure Inter-party and Intra-party democratic elections.

## Secured Tenure

As currently no EC/ECC enjoyed full 6 year tenure as proposed by constitution

Salary, allowance, Pension from CFI (DBS)

## Effective Appointment Mechanism

[Give more powers to realise actions]

eg) recent [remote voting] prototype which could ensure election participation of migrants in (72) districts → rejected by political parties.

## eg) New Initiative

(SVEEP)

All India Radio

to mobilise people on importance and way of electoral participation

Thimpu Declaration (FEABOSA) promoted

free, fair elections, India need to strengthen up its core pillars to

ensure "electoral fairness" and independence of members

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.13) Striking a fine balance between national security on one hand, and freedom of speech and expression on another is the key to democratic ethos. In light of this statement, write a critical note on the relevance and need for stringent laws like the National Security Act and Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA) in a vibrant democracy. (15 marks, 250 words)

एक ओर राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और दूसरी ओर वाक एवं अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता के बीच एक अच्छा संतुलन बनाना लोकतांत्रिक लोकाचार की कुंजी है। इस कथन के आलोक में, एक जीवंत लोकतंत्र में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम और गैरकानूनी गतिविधियां रोकथाम अधिनियम (यूएपीए) जैसे कड़े कानूनों की प्रासंगिकता और आवश्यकता पर आलोचनात्मक टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

National Security Act 1980, and UAPA

Act 196 F aims to counter the PII-notion-  
ed actors to preserve the unity  
integrity and sovereignty of India

Necessity of Acts:

(•) To counter Terrorism

Limiting radicalisation, cyberterrorism  
and Hate speeches

eg. Mahapanchayat, Dharm Sansad in  
Attarakhand hampers the  
social fabric of India

(•) Terrorist like Ajmal Kasab (2008 Attack)  
and recent Uri Attack and Pulwama  
Attack accused Masood Aghaz

need to be incarcerated with proper mechanism → ensuring no bail but ~~for~~ definite jail

## (•) VAPA 2019 Amendment

allows designation of an individual as "terrorist"

↳ Outsider / or person on foreign land can be declared terrorist → will act as a detering force

## (•) Preventive detention under National Security Act 1980.

eg during 370 removal → curb on communal leader → helped in effective implementation to counter anti India sentiments  
} stone pelting

Need to balance Freedom of Speech and Expression

(•) Preventive detention should aim to prevent and not prosecute

eg unprovoked without any time limit  
arrest of Mehbooba Mufti → hampers

- Right to free legal trial (Art 39A)
- Right to privacy (Art. 29)
- Right to freedom of movement (Art. 19)

(o) To prevent usage as a "political tool"

for punishment

eg rising cases under ED, usually to target state government.

Need of the time

(o) Designated body

↳ responsible for implementation  
↳ accountable for its actions → no leakage of responsibility

(o) Judicial overhaul

to prevent breach of privacy and ensure

eg in Pegasus case

fair ~~and~~ treatment

(o) Global cooperation

under (MLAT), (PM LA) further to

curb cessationist tendencies

eg Shikhar Justice, banned under UPA Act

India need to balance its national security with human rights to ensure democratic ethos are followed up.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.14) The overhaul of India's criminal justice system is not only a long due reform, it is also imperative for decolonizing India's penal system. Elucidate in the light of recently proposed trinity of Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita Bill, 2023, Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita Bill, 2023 and Bharatiya Sakshya Bill, 2023. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत की आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन न केवल लंबे समय से अपेक्षित सुधार है, बल्कि यह भारत की दंड व्यवस्था को उपनिवेशमुक्त करने के लिए भी जरूरी है। हाल ही में प्रस्तावित भारतीय न्याय संहिता विधेयक 2023, भारतीय नागरिक सुरक्षा संहिता विधेयक 2023 और भारतीय साक्ष्य विधेयक 2023 की त्रयी के प्रकाश में स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian criminal justice systems

largely comprises

Prevention of crime by Policing

Addressing the crime by catching

the perpetrators

fair legal trial

(principle of natural justice)

Reformative justice for jailed persons.

Issues in Current System

(\*) Not victim centric by Accused Centric

↳ lack effective compensation mechanism

(\*) lack of Police Reforms (Prakash Singh

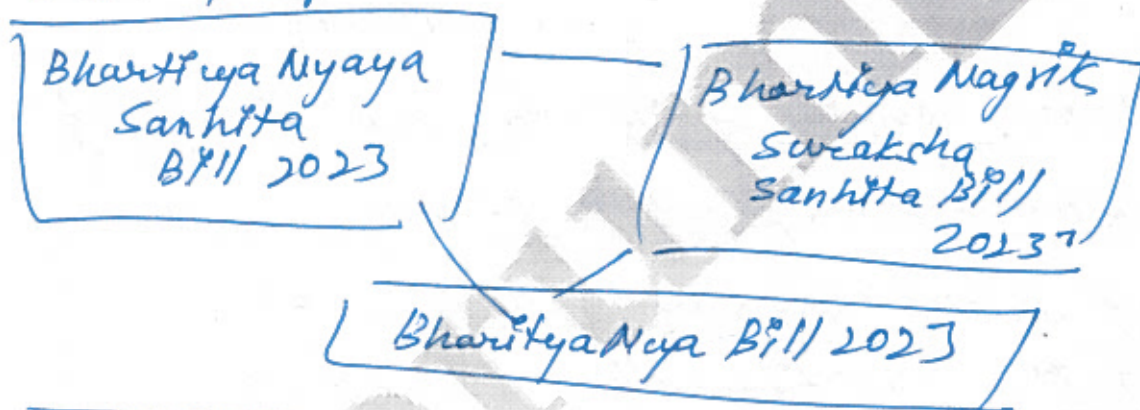
Guidelines 2007) not followed

↳ police overburdened with investigation and regular works



- (\*) Lack of Police modernisation according to changing needs of 21<sup>st</sup> century
- (\*) Lack of Accountability → summary Arrests & custodial Death by Police
- Lethargic Judiciary
- (10/10) people → arrested under bailable offence unable to furnish bail.

Trinity of



Major Provisions

- (\*) Indianisation of Indian judiciary  
↳ to come out of colonial legacy
- (\*) legal terms present in layman form
- (\*) Accessibility to justice  
to the downtrodden as under (1987 Act)

(●) Effective grass root level judicial decongestion

promoting } Nyaya Adalat  
 } Lok Adalat  
 } Gramalaya } to prevent  
 stretching of  
 cases to doors  
 of SC, ST.

(●) Alternate dispute resolution

(Vid village committee) -  
 where focus is on } Arbitration  
 } Mediation  
 } Adjudication

(●) Reduces number of offenses by simplifying

the offenses from penal to payable offense

→ help in reducing overcrowding of  
Jails (1.5 times at current rate)  
 → according to NCRB)

(●) Mere could be added as

(●) Open Jail system as in Rajasthan

(●) Community sentencing for petty crimes

Recommendations of Amitalia and

Mulla committee should also be

followed to ensure effective

access to justice

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.15) What ails institutions of Higher education? Bring out the possibilities and challenges that come with the entry and operation of foreign educational institutions seeking to impart higher education.  
(15 marks, 250 words)

उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों में क्या समस्या है? उच्च शिक्षा प्रदान करने के इच्छुक विदेशी शिक्षण संस्थानों के प्रवेश और संचालन से जुड़ी संभावनाओं और चुनौतियों को उजागर कीजिए।  
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently, ~~the~~ UGC allowed entry of top 500 foreign institutions to establish campuses, followed under New Education Policy 2020.

Importance of Higher Education Institution

India's current enrollment rate is 25% which needs to be strengthened to 50% by 2050 — (UGC) reports.

(\*) Institutes of Innovation

eg. IIT Ropar → developed fake Buster to counter fake news

• IIT Bombay → conducting study on Mumbai land subsidence

(a) 55mm/year

(\*) IIT Madras found out new algae

Cronema african algae to effectively

tackle thin plastic pollution)  
 all these examples shows importance of higher education for improvement of

- society as a whole
- innovative form of living
- sustainable methods to tackle changing climate

## Possibilities of coming with Foreign Institutions

### (o) Technosharing

↳ with focus on development of

- Artificial Intelligence
- 3D printing
- Blockchain technology
- Robotics

help to realise the (STEM) potential of India

↳ STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics)  
 currently (47% student follows up on STEM enrollment (UGC))

### (o) More Fund availability

↳ help to enhance Educational expenditure from current (2.9% of India's GDP)

- (\*) Improvement in QS rankings of Indian institutions → by better collaboration
- (\*) Infusion of digital knowledge → help to utilise demographic dividend of India (65%).

## Issues Ahead :-

(\*) Earlier line was opened for TOP 100 institutions which didn't come up.

(\*) Lack of Infrastructure.  
eg China can attract universities due to effective infra building → whereas India in itself is infra deficit.

(\*) Governmental policies  
→ strict control on curriculum (eg) recent changing of history syllabus → led to communal politics

(\*) Rising Hijab Row

(\*) Language imposition (English may led to neglect of regional languages)

India is a knowledge economy, more knowledge shared more it get enhanced

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.16) Partnership between the State and CSOs for delivering development, while promising at face value, is fraught with challenges. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

विकास हेतु राज्य और सीएसओ के बीच साझेदारी, अपेक्षित उद्देश्यों के मरोशों के साथ, चुनौतियों से भरी है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

State is responsible to provide development to its citizen under 'social contract' obligation, while Civil organisations works on principles of volunteering and altruism

Necessity of participation

Civil organisations helps

→ To work where government is unwilling to work

eg. LGBTQ rights protection

→ Acts as a bridge b/w people - state

eg. Ashray Patra  
Pratham NGO helps in

Midday meal scheme to eliminate class hunger

→ to help people to help themselves

via economic and employment aids

## Partnership b/w state - CSO

### (•) In Education

↳ Government brings policies → CSO helps in effective implementation to bring

out deficiencies  
↳ corruption  
↳ loopholes

eg NIPUN government initiative  
largely based on

organisational reports of poor proficiency  
in children in education

### (•) In eliminating hunger

↳ NGO helps to provide food aid

### (•) In Covid Crisis

↳ Operation Oxygen

↳ Wardoor Kitchens

helped to alleviate  
poor's  
distress

### (•) Work by "Sonu Sood" in Migrant crisis

All these examples shows necessity  
of cooperation b/w State and CSO

however issues lies :-

### (•) Control on Funding mechanism

(FCRA, 2010) Act → recent amendments

restrict transferring of money from

one NGO to other

## (2) Ill wills of CSO

- eg → green peace → protest against Kondan kulam project → Impact 2% of India's GDP
- Religious conversions
- Sexualist activities eg. Chelivani funding

## (3) Lack of effective cooperation

among - Centre-state CSO

Multiplicities of approval → reduces the desire to work for public welfare.

## Need for Overhaul

Rajay Kelkar Committee recommends

- Separate regulatory mechanism for charity based CSOs
- Effective dataset to track movement and works of CSO
- Using CSR and CSO in collaborative manner.

CSOs can help to supplement the gaps left by state to aid in sarvodaya for developed India at 2047

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS



Q.17) Critically analyse the working of the POCSO Act, 2012 in addressing the menace of child sex abuse in society in the 10 years since its enactment. How far has the National Commission for protection of child rights been successful in fulfilling its mandate? (15 marks, 250 words)

इसके लागू होने के बाद से 10 वर्षों में समाज में बाल यौन शोषण के खतरे को संबोधित करने में POCSO अधिनियम, 2012 की कार्यप्रणाली का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग अपने अधिदेश को पूरा करने में कहीं तक सफल रहा है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Protection of Children under sexual offenses Act 2012, was formed to address the rising crimes against child community of India.

Working of POCSO

Positive points :

(\*) Addressing crime at grass root level

i.e. major crimes done by related family members → POCSO provides mode of reporting

(\*) Fast track Courts

↳ more than 3000 courts in overall India to dispose off case within 3 months

(\*) Promotion of Child Rights

We organizing seminars on "Good touch, bad touch"

(•) Effective access to justice  
 ↳ reduces fear of parents and restores confidence among citizen

(•) Strict penal provisions over penetrative sex and further, defining of crimes in complete detail.

## Issues with POCSO

(•) Age criteria → consider child <sup>as</sup> below 18  
 age → deters } consensual sex  
 ↳ Arising awareness of children unknowingly

Madras court, (Vijayalaxmi Case 2014)

↳ highlighted need to decrease age to 16 for consensual sex

(•) Poor performance of Fasttrack Courts  
 eg Hathras case → even after one year of Rape case not solved

(•) Overlapping of jurisdiction

(•) Differing interpretations

↳ Bombay high court highlighted "skin to skin touch" as a crime → shaving

narrow interpretation of POCSO Act  
 • Madhya Pradesh HC → tying of Rakhi  
on rape accused to solve the issue

## NCPCR

is a statutory body under 2005 Act  
 responsible for implementation of

- POCSO 2012
- Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2005

## NCPCR protection progress

- Effective access to justice → better recognition of crime
- Promote awareness among masses
- Directly transfers case from state police to itself
- Aid in rehabilitation of child

Issues 23% → child marriage (NFHS-5)  
 reports

→ Prevalence of child labour  
 (Paedophilia) occurring in shedded rooms → not under knowledge of NCPCR  
A% children still lack access to education

India needs to protect its children  
community with strong laws, as they  
 are "leaders of New India"

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.18) Discuss the challenges that keep India multi-dimensionally poor with special reference to NITI Ayog's National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report. (15 marks, 250 words)

नीति आयोग की राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक रिपोर्ट के विशेष संदर्भ में उन चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो भारत को बहुआयामी रूप से गरीबी बनाए रखती हैं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Multidimensional poverty means not just absence of monetary products but lack of access to effective education, health and standards of living.  
Amaritya sen describes poverty as inability of an individual to fulfill basic human needs.

## Niti Aayog MPI Index

↳ based on framework of oxford and OPHI addresses Access to

- Education (mean years of schooling)
- Health (prevalence of malnutrition)
- Standard of living

access to toilet  
 tiled floor  
 Refrigerator  
 vehicle  
 LPG presence

current report highlights 18% MPI in India

## Challenges in Multi-dimensional poverty

### (1) Lack of effective standard

duplication of meaning of poverty

under Ranganathan → 13¢/day

Tendulkar committee → 800/month

### (2) Lack of effective policy realization

corruption

diversion eg in PDS scheme

misuse

• high inclusion-exclusion errors

Result → 39% children stunted

• 19% wasted

• 3% undernourished

(IFPRI Report

Global Hunger Index)

### (3) Feminisation of poverty

↳ data not collected effectively

↳ Covid 19 → loss of more than 2 lakh jobs to women → Created

Hand to Mouth situations

### (4) Cooperation among Centre state

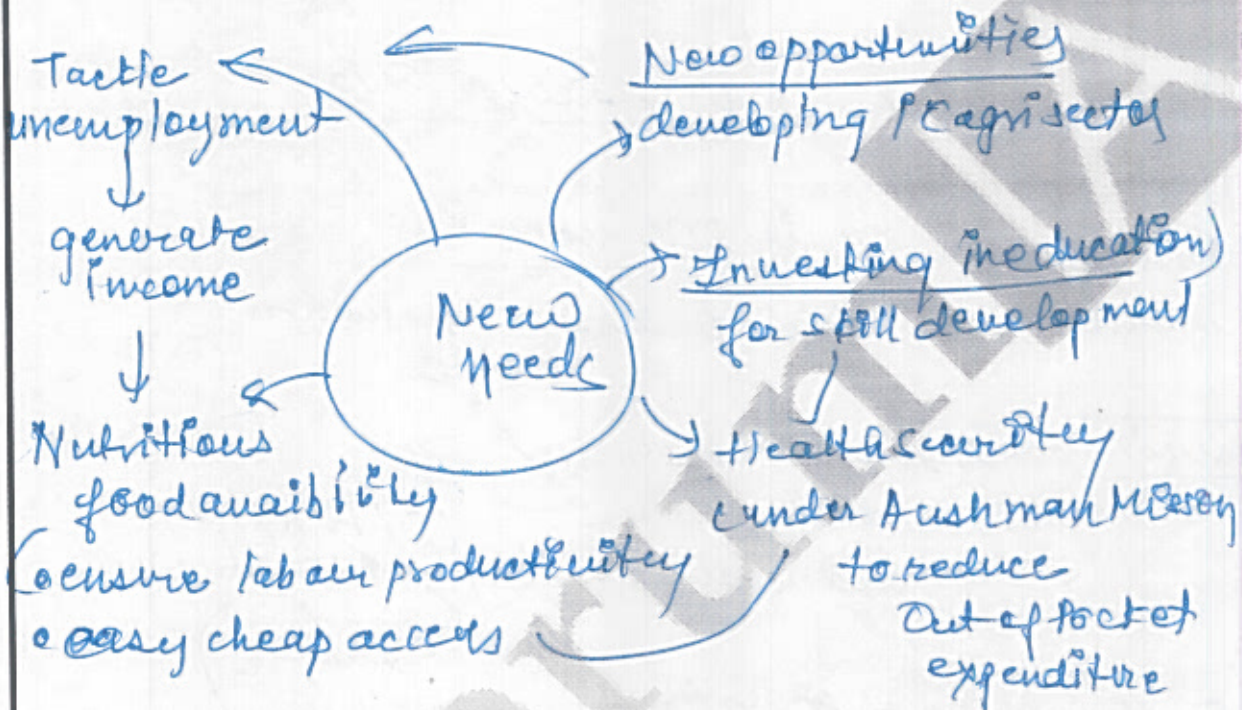
↳ Lacking for effective scheme implementation

eg Bengal stopped MGNREGA due to

poor devolution of funds by Centre

Need of the time

instead of considering poverty in isolation it needs a effective package of policies



India needs to ensure Antodaya to realise sarvodaya and eliminate poverty in all forms of health, emotional, and physical to attain SDG (1) and realise dream of Developed India @ 2047

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.19) BRICS can serve as a platform for shaping a post-Western global order, but the potential of the grouping is held back by internal contradictions. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

ब्रिक्स उत्तर-पश्चिमी वैश्विक व्यवस्था को आकार देने के लिए एक मंच के रूप में काम कर सकता है, लेकिन समूह की क्षमता आंतरिक विरोधाभासों के कारण बाधित है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

BRICS was proposed by Goldman Sachs in 2001 where emerging economies will be touchstones of new world order.

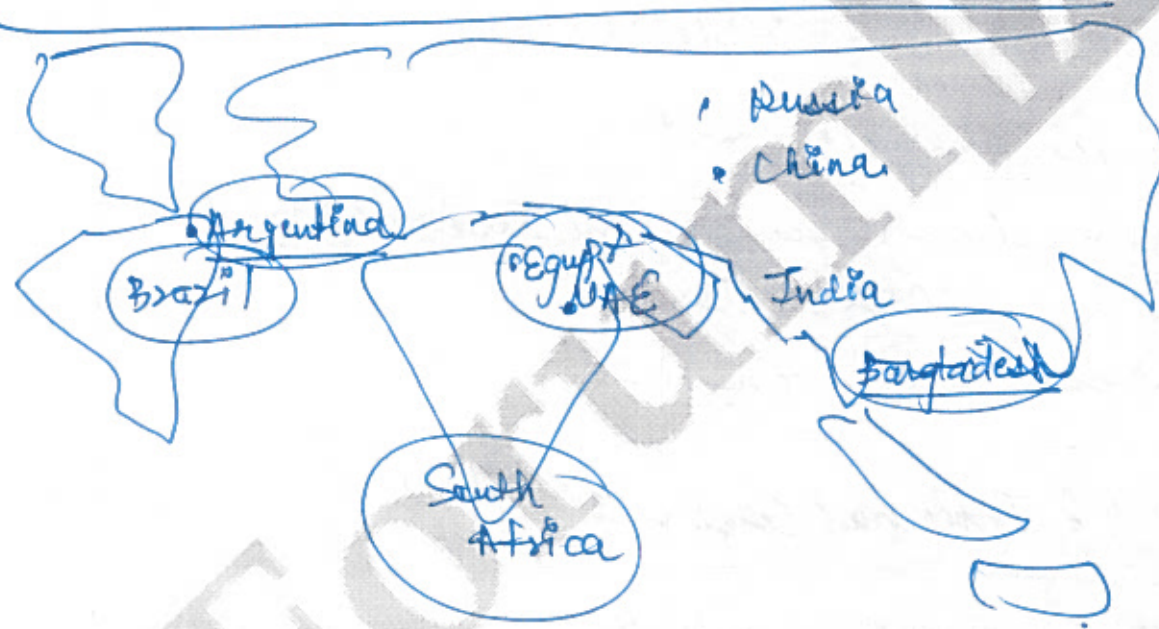


Fig showing 5 previous members + 4 new members of BRICS

Recent BRICS summit held in South Africa 2023 highlighted the need for cooperation in changing world.

## Potential of BRICS

- Holds more than 30% world GDP
- 2/5 of world population
- responsible for 50% of GHG emissions

## (\*) BRICS Bank

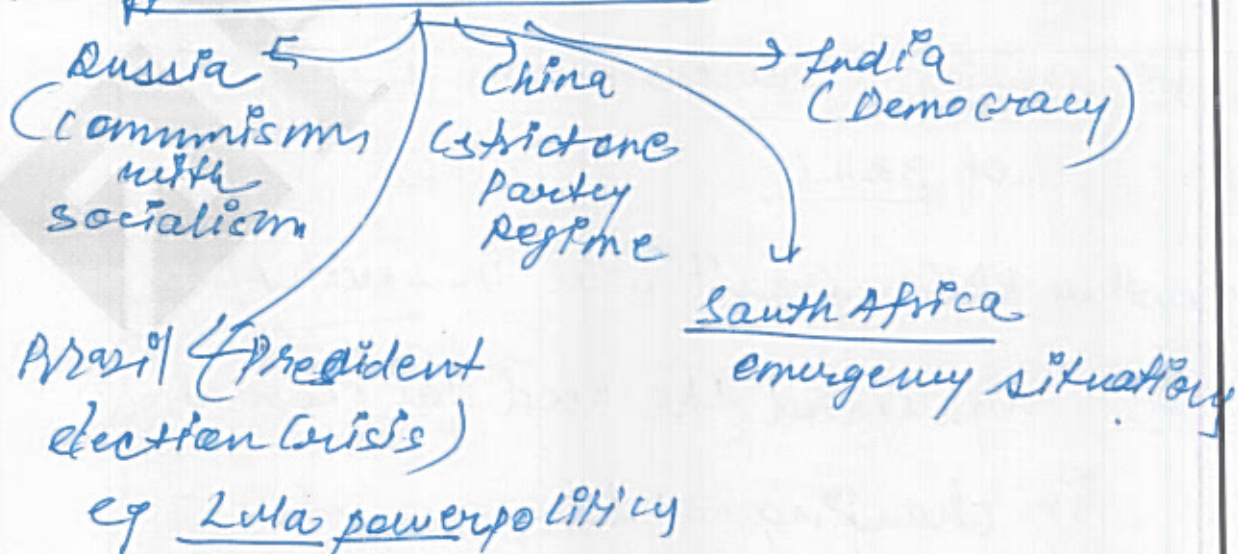
- Contingent Reserve Agreement → provide short term credit def. emergency

## (\*) Focus on emerging sectors

- tackle climate change via technology cooperation
- to realise blue economy

## Issues : Internal Contradictions

### (\*) Different Political values





(\*) Rising Indo-China tensions

- Galwan clash
- banning of Chinese apps
- China accused for cyber crimes (Shedgo pad)
- financial crimes in India

(\*) Russia's Ukraine Invasion

Against the values of humanity and peaceful resolution

(\*) Rising tension b/w China-South Africa  
due to debt trap diplomacy

(\*) Brazil-Ethiopia tensions due to (sugarcane FRP) regime → export world trade

(Need of the time)

• To cooperative on what unites rather than what divides as proposed by

PM Modi to focus on climate emergency

blue economy, digital revolution

to realise the potential of new

world order

**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	
-------------	--

Q.20) "WTO is dead! Long live WTO!" In the context of this statement, account for the reasons behind why the WTO is dysfunctional. In your opinion, what reforms are needed to promote resilient, sustainable, and inclusive world trade. (15 marks, 250 words)

"WTO मृत हो चुका है! WTO लंबे समय तक जीवित रहेगा!" इस कथन के संदर्भ में, उन कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए जिनके कारण WTO निष्क्रिय है। आपकी राय में, लचीले, टिकाऊ और समावेशी विश्व व्यापार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किन सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

~~WTO~~ world Trade Organisation was formed on January 1995 under Marakech conference to ensure free, fair, equitable, competitive trade practices in world sphere.

Dysfunctionality of WTO

(\*) No regular conferences  
Recent 12th Geneva conference held after 5 years

(\*) Veto to all  
↳ unable to arrive at consensus  
↳ Recent 1st waiver for vaccines done after two years after demands made by India and South Africa

- (•) No effective resolution of Agricultural trading → deal still stuck at Bali Package 2013
- (•) Appointments → controlled by USA  
↳ hampers effective functional delivery of institution
- (•) e-moratorium still present even after 200 years → not removed as demanded by India
- (•) Unable to counter extensive, encroaching and exploitative nature of few states  
 eg recent limiting of (WV) Illegal Unrecorded fishing → still not followed by China → (largest producer and exploiter)
- (•) Subsidy regime  
 (unable to balance b/w food security and national interests and free world trade)

## [Need for WTO Reforms]

- (\*) Democratic decision making  
 ↳ removing veto provisions & decision based on majority can help to come at solution
  - (\*) Mode of Appointment, timely → should be sharing power to all instead of monopoly
  - (\*) Bringing Climate Change in trade  
 to ensure (Green Economy) & (Circular economy) stays more rewarding
  - (\*) Protection of minor states  
 against debt trap by China to ensure Rule based world order
  - Yearly meetings than biennial nature
- WTO is a global cooperative platform for trade cooperation which must be ethical, inclusive and sustainable in nature for long term crucial of globalisation

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use on)

#	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	
-------------	--

## Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

### Test Goal

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

### Outcomes

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

## Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

\* Subject to change without prior notice.

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