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FIAS - MGP 2023 GS PAPER 2_FLT #6

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटेForumIAS
ACADEMY

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Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

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|---|-------------------|---------------|--|
| Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम | SURAJ KUMAR | | |
| Roll No./अनुक्रमांक | 1910124211 | Medium/माध्यम | English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र | Karol Bagh (1901) | Date/दिनांक | 07/08/2023 |

*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 TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। | |
| 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 | | For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु | |
| Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक : | | | Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : | End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : |
| | | | 09:00 AM | 12:10 PM |
| Total Marks/कुल अंक : | | | Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : | Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | | offline | |
| *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 आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं। | | | For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु | |
| | | | ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड : | EG/ईजी : |
| | | | | ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ |
| | | | | Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि : |

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS



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) Discuss the role of the 'Fourth Estate' in upholding democratic values and analyse the issues affecting press freedom in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में 'चौथे स्तंभ' की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए और भारत में प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता को प्रभावित करने वाले मुद्दों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Art. 19 provides for Freedom of Press and free expression. Accordingly, media is acting as 'Fourth Estate' in raising question to the executive.

Role of 'Fourth Estate' in upholding democratic values

(i) Acts as pressure group in asking the question to executive.

Eq - Manipur CM have to come in front of media after pressure.

(ii) Helps in raising voice of vulnerable section. Eq - Press plays important role in Nirbhaya rape case.

(iii) Helps in ensuring transparency and accountability

Eq - Press asked tough question on Railway Accident in Odisha.

(v) Helps in drafting inclusive policy

(Eg) - Raisina Dialogue held by ORF

(vi) Helps in upholding constitutional principle of checks and balance.

(Eg) - Press bring different political party to discuss issue

Issues affecting press freedom in India

(i) Illegal use of Sedition Act against raising the genuine criticism

(Eg) - SC in Bachchan Singh Case: - Mere shouting slogan doesn't amount to sedition.

(ii) Opaque foreign funding hampers the independence (Eg) - Adani takeover of NDTV

(iii) Push the political vested interest

(Eg) - Partisan role keep the public in dilemma

(iv) Overuse of Const. power (Eg) - Reasonable restriction under Art-19

Press should work in free and independent manner to uphold the constitutional principle and act as 4th pillar of democracy

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

Q.2) The electoral process, though inclusionary in theory, has been pointed out for exclusionary tendencies in practice. Analyse, with special emphasis on role of women in India's representative electoral system. (10 marks, 150 words)

चुनावी प्रक्रिया, यद्यपि सिद्धांत रूप में समावेशी है, व्यवहार में बहिष्करणीय प्रवृत्तियों की ओर इंगित किया गया है। भारत की प्रतिनिधिक चुनावी प्रणाली में महिलाओं की भूमिका पर विशेष जोर देते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 324 of the Indian Constitution calls for free and fair election process.

73rd and 74th CAA provides for 50% reservation to women in local Self government to make women inclusionary in electoral practice.

Electoral process — pointed out for exclusionary practices

(i) Poor women representation of women in Parliament (Eg) - 9% against global average of 22%. (UN)

(ii) Prevalence of Sarpanch Pati :- women is n't enforcing their right after being elected.

(iii) Presidentialization of election

(Eg) - Recently, election is fought on the face of single leader.

(iv) Criminalization of Politics

Over 25% MP have criminal case against women (NCRB) which concerned women in joining politics.

(v) Opaque funding of political party

Removal of 7.5% cap on electoral funding making it difficult for people to know the ideology of parties.

Need of Hou - Dinesh Goswami Committee

(i) women should make aware of their democratic right.

(Eg) - Jabna Chauhan, youngest woman to become sarpanch

(ii) Publication of criminal case record while filing nomination.

(iii) Reservation for women in Parliament on the line of Bihar government

(iv) Strengthening the ECI by legalising the model code of conduct.

Electoral principle is important part of upholding democratic principle. It should be strengthened to make it inclusive

Feedback

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Q.3) Human dignity, stemming from right to life, does not end with death penalty. In this context, throw light on various controversies surrounding capital punishment in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

जीवन के अधिकार से उपजी मानवीय गरिमा, मृत्युदंड से समाप्त नहीं होती है। इस संदर्भ में, देश में मृत्युदंड से जुड़े विभिन्न विवादों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Death Penalty is the legal way of execution in India under serious crime.

Right to life (Art-21) provides to live a life with dignity. But capital punishment, is an important tool to provide complete justice to victim who suffered heinous crime.

Mossu Ram v/s UOI case :- SC upheld the constitutionality of Capital Punishment by stating Right to life means protection of other life also.

Controversy surrounding Capital Punishment

(1) Against Human right :- Many country has removed the provision of Death penalty by citing UNHRC provision.
Eg- New Zealand

(ii) Poor trial :- Many capital punishment offenders have alleged of facing poor trial
 Eg - HC disposes >40 cases/day.

(iii) Against Right to life :- Taking the life of other is against human dignity
 (Art-21)

(iv) Misuse of pardon :- COM is using pardoning power for their political benefit.

Indian constitution should draft a balanced way to end the controversy related to Capital punishment so that complete justice to all can be achieved.

Feedback

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Q.4) Assess the effectiveness of Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 in resolution of river-water disputes. Also describe the potential impact of delays in resolution of water disputes.
(10 marks, 150 words)

नदी-जल विवादों के समाधान में अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवाद अधिनियम, 1956 की प्रभावशीलता का आकलन कीजिए।
जल विवादों के समाधान में विलम्ब के संभावित प्रभाव का भी वर्णन कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Inter-State ~~and~~ River water Disputes Act, 1956 provides for Inter-state water Dispute Board based on recommendation of Sarkaria Commission.

Effectiveness of ISWD in resolution of river water disputes

- (i) Resolve the issue of Krishna-Godavari river dispute between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
- (ii) Helps in formulating plan for effective water sharing
 (Eg) - Delhi and Haryana have agreement over Hathnikund Dam.
- (iii) Helps in ensuring Cooperative Federalism.
 (Eg) - Mahanadi river Treaty between Odisha and Chattisgarh.

Lack of Effectiveness of ISWD

- (i) Delay in decision :- It took 13 years to resolve Krishna-Godavari water Dispute
- (ii) Failed to bring both party at table.
 - Ex- NO meeting over Andhra - Odisha river dispute
- (iii) NO permanent body
It is not a permanent body which hampers its functioning.

Delays in Resolution - Possible Implications

- (i) Competitive and confrontative federalism
 - Ex- Dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka
 - (ii) Apathy of vulnerable section
 - Ex- Poor living in border area face the brunt of issue.
 - (iii) Resource conflict leads to violence
 - Ex- violence in Tamil Nadu over Kaveri River.
 - (iv) Poor growth imbalance
 - Ex- Tribal area of Chhattisgarh due to water scarcity
- Way fwd** → Frequent setting of ISWD Board
 → Niti Aayog should interese to resolve issue
 → Proper distribution of Subject

ISWD should be solved quickly to upheld cooperative federa

Feedback

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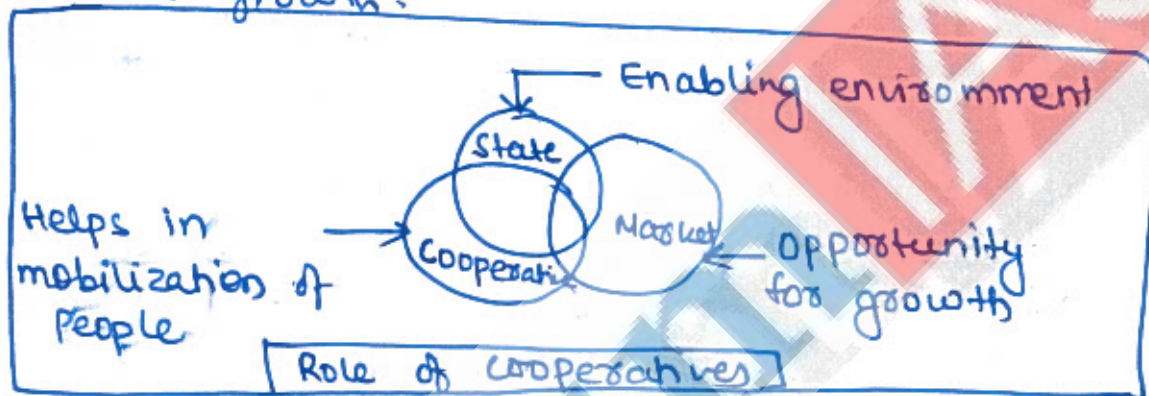
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Q.5) Discuss the significance of the cooperative model of development in addressing the issues of rural growth. (10 marks, 150 words)

ग्रामीण विकास के मुद्दों के समाधान में विकास के सहकारी मॉडल के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

97th Const. Amendment Act added part A in the constitution provides for cooperative to solve the issue of rural growth.



Significance of cooperative model of development

- (i) women empowerment:- Kudumbshree helps in bring leadership skill to women
- (ii) Rural empowerment:- 'AMUL' helps in making rural economy of Gujarat self sufficient
- (iii) Financial independence:- SHG-Bank linkage model provides loans to women at low rate.

(iv) Reduces Rural-Urban Migration

Cooperative led factory reduces migration

(Eg) - Bhai Bhauri in Odisha - Goat rearing

(v) Prevent agri-distress

Helps to accommodate disguised unemployment

(Eg) - AMBA Foundation make reusable mask during COVID

Need of Hour - S. Vijay Kumar Committee

- (i) Cooperatives need to provide timely loan at low rate.
- (ii) Political interest shouldn't be vested and promoted.
- (iii) works in inclusive manner for development of all in rural area.

Feedback

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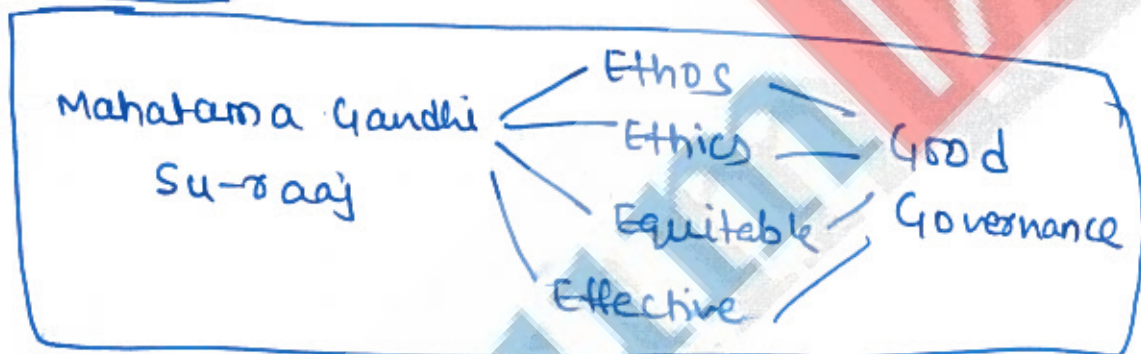
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Q.6) In order to pass the ultimate test of good governance, welfare state should be close to the people, responsive to their aspirations, and inclusive in its approach. Discuss with special reference to PM PVTG Development Mission. (10 marks, 150 words)

सुशासन मौलिक परीक्षा पास करने के लिए, कल्याणकारी राज्य को लोगों के करीब होना चाहिए, उनकी आकांक्षाओं के प्रति उत्तरदायी होना चाहिए और अपने दृष्टिकोण में समावेशी होना चाहिए। PM PVTG विकास मिशन के विशेष संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per UNDP, Good governance means use of value and ethical attributes in drafting policy measures and providing governance.



PM PVTG Mission — Close to people

- (i) Special budgetary outlay for Tribal development in Budget FY 23-24
- (ii) Focus on building sustainable employment opportunity for tribal.

PM PVTG — Responsive to their response

- (i) NCST has asked for separate welfare programme for their development

(ii) Ensure bottom-up participation in policy formulation.

PM PVTG - Inclusive in approach

Helps to bring Tribal poor people of par with other society.

Need of how

(i) Policy formulation should include multistakeholder approach.

(ii) Policy should be based on consensus and maintain rule of law.

(iii) Policy should ensure transparency and accountability.

Feedback

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Here G is Good, A Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

Q.7) To what extent collaboration between the state and civil society organizations (CSOs) help in addressing poverty and malnutrition in the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

राज्य और नागरिक समाज संगठनों (सीएसओ) के बीच सहयोग किस हद तक देश में गरीबी और कुपोषण को दूर करने में मदद करता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per world Bank, Civil Society is the non-governmental body works in the interest of public welfare by remaining outside the framework of government.



Role of Collaboration in addressing poverty and malnutrition

(i) Helps in providing input to government.

(Eg) - PMUKAY in COVID.

(ii) Helps in raising public awareness

(Eg) - Awareness about closed toilet in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

(iii) Helps in implementation of policy at ground level.

Eg - Success of Jal-Jeevan-Mission is attributed to 'Pani-warriors'

(iv) Helps in ensuring accountability of government scheme.

Eg - Publicised the issue of poor grain quality in PDS in Bihar.

Issues in collaboration

(i) Many times CSO puts vested interest to promote their agenda

Eg - Medha Patkar's Narmada Bachao Andolan

(ii) Civil society doesn't work with Panchayats result in poor implementation

Eg - Poor awareness about MGNREGS

Civil society and State should work in collaborative rather than confrontative way to ensure welfare of state.

Feedback

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Q.8) Absence of a robust social infrastructure in the country may become one of the most significant challenges in achieving a developed status by 2047. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में एक मजबूत सामाजिक बुनियादी ढांचे की अनुपस्थिति 2047 तक विकसित स्थिति प्राप्त करने में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों में से एक बन सकती है। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

social infrastructure means investment in health, education, skill of the people of country to make them asset rather than liabilities.

Absence of Robust Social Infrastructure
Challenge in Development

- (i) Employment :- Lack of employment opportunities to youth make them liable on state.
- (ii) Health :- Large out of pocket expenditure due to poor health infra.
- (iii) Education :- Lack of skill development fails to meet market demand.
- (iv) Environment :- Proper planned city's absence will cause slum problem.

Need of How

- i) Government should increase budgetary outlay to build social infra.
- ii) Focus on inclusive education to provide vocational training.
- iii) Focus on preventive health to reduce out of pocket expenditure.

Feedback

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Q.9) Though the changing paradigm towards dialogue and diplomacy in West Asia augurs well for India's interests in this otherwise restive region, presence of inimical actors may reverse the gains. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

हालांकि पश्चिम एशिया में संवाद एवं कूटनीति के प्रति बदलते प्रतिमान इस अशांत क्षेत्र में भारत के हितों के लिए अच्छा संकेत है, लेकिन प्रतिकूल तत्वों की उपस्थिति लाभ को उलट सकती है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

West Asia is an important part of India's diplomatic interest. India is building diplomatic tie through India's Look west Policy.

West Asia - Augurs well for India's interest

- (i) Huge resource of crude oil potential in Iran will ensure India's energy security.
- (ii) Helps in containing rise of China
(Eg) - 1202, 420
- (iii) Helps in balancing between Arab and Israel
- (iv) West Asia is home for approx 5 Bn. Indian diaspora
- (v) Helps in connectivity. (Eg) INSTC

Restive region - may reverse the gain

(i) Rising China's interest - Trade with China is approx. 10 times than India

(ii) Failed to reform multilateral

West Asia can play important role in reforming UNSC.

(iii) Local unrest may raise the issue of terrorism in India.

(eg) - Rise of Taliban in Afghanistan

India needs to balance with West Asia in ensuring its interest and being voice of global South

Feedback

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| | (C) | (A) |
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Q.10) Water diplomacy can redefine the contours of regional cooperation in South Asia. Discuss with special reference to Indus water treaty 1960. (10 marks, 150 words)

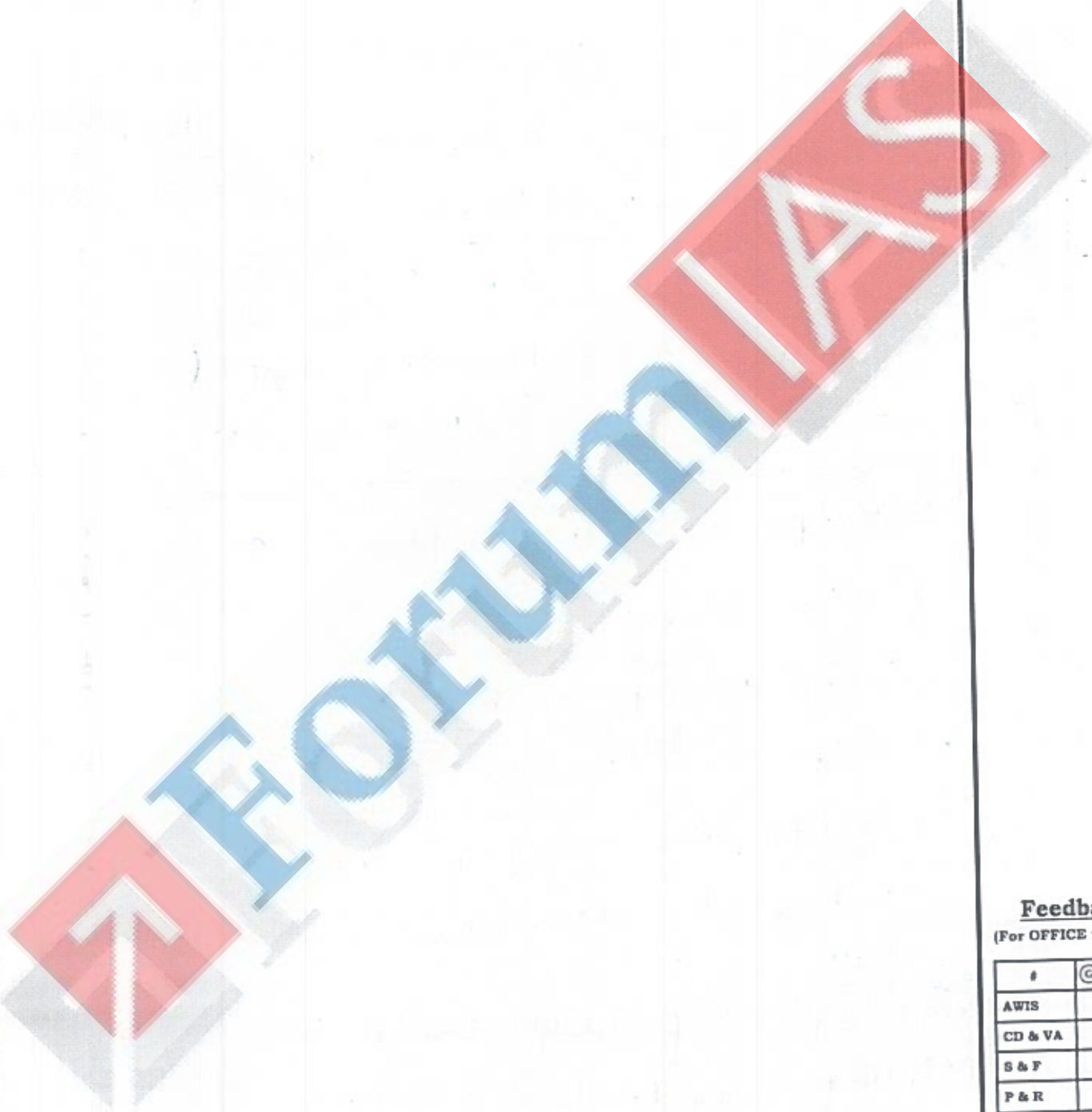
जल कूटनीति दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की रूपरेखा को फिर से परिभाषित कर सकती है। सिंधु जल संधि 1960 के विशेष संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indus water Treaty, 1960 was water agreement treaty between India-Pakistan brokered by World Bank.

Water Diplomacy - Redefine regional contour

- Helps to develop bilateral relation
- Helps to boost trade with neighbouring country
- Helps to contain terrorism
- Helps in raising voice of global South at international level.

Water diplomacy helps India in fulfilling neighbourhood policy.



Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.11) Despite constitutional backing to the institutions of local governance, the idea of decentralisation has remained hostage to several structural bottlenecks. Elucidate.

(15 marks, 250 words)

स्थानीय शासन संस्थानों को संवैधानिक समर्थन के बावजूद, विकेंद्रीकरण का विचार कई संरचनात्मक बाधाओं का बंधक बना हुआ है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment

Acts added Part XI and Part XII to the Constitution to provide powers to local self government at rural and urban level respectively.

It helps in transforming 'Ballot Box' democracy to 'Gross root level' democracy.

Idea of decentralization remained hostage to several bottlenecks

Fund

(i) Inadequate devolution of fund from state consolidated fund.

(ii) very little source to generate own revenue [Taxation power limited to toll, land]

(iii) conditional grant: 15th Finance Commission has provided for conditional grant at entry level.

Function

- (i) Inadequate devolution of function
water, irrigation are still in state list
- (ii) Parallel body :- Haryana government has created parallel body to bypass Gram panchayat.
- (iii) unfunctional District planning committee
• Many state government has not created District planning committee

Functionaries

- (i) Delayed Election :- Election were delayed for > 2 year in Tamil Nadu.
- (ii) Excessive bureaucratic encroachment
Many gram sarpanch spent most of their time in office of civil servant
- (iii) Prevailing Sarpanch-pati :- Sarpanch-pati has taken power of women in area reserved for women.

Need of the hour - NCRWC

- (i) Election should be held in timely matter.
- (ii) Proper devolution of function so that accountability of local body can be ensured under list XI and XII.
- (iii) Formation of State Finance Commission under Article 243.
- (iv) Adequate source of revenue generation local body should be empowered to collect entertainment tax.
- (v) All the state should ensure creation of functional district planning committee.
- (vi) Regular grant-in-aid to be provided for proper functioning.

local body should be strengthened in spirit and paper to make our democracy vibrant and inclusive.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use onl)

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Q.12) Independent judiciary, as envisaged by the constitution, provides the bedrock for a thriving polity; however, executive encroachment may erode its credibility and affect its efficacy. Evaluate. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका, जैसा कि संविधान द्वारा परिकल्पित है, एक समृद्ध राजनीति के लिए आधार प्रदान करती है; हालाँकि, कार्यकारी अतिक्रमण इसकी विश्वसनीयता को कम कर सकता है और इसकी प्रभावकारिता को प्रभावित कर सकता है।
मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Article 50 of DPSP directs the state to separate Judiciary from executive to envisage the independent judiciary.

Independent Judiciary — bedrock for thriving polity

- (i) Shreya Singhal Case :- SC declared the arrest for posting on internet as unconstitutional.
- (ii) Minerva Mill Case :- SC held that judicial review is basic part of constitution to ensure constitutionalism.
- (iii) Ensure principle of federalism :- Helps in checks and balance of legislature and executive.
- (iv) Helps in ensuring accountability of executive. Eg- NJAC verdict declared NJAC as unconstitutional to uphold separation of power

Executive encroachment - erode its credibility

- (i) Ordinance to oversteer the judgement of SC: union govt. has issue ordinance against SC judgement of "Services" under Delhi government.
- (ii) undermine the principle of checks and balance: Parliament ~~was~~ not sending bill to Departmental related standing committee despite of SC judgement.
- (iii) NJAC :- creation of NJAC to encroach judicial appointment which will hamper independence of judiciary.

Executive encroachment - erode its efficacy

- (i) Rampant Tribunalization :- Even after the decision of Tribunal, case are appealed in SC and HC which overburden judiciary.
- (ii) Government litigant :- 46% cases in which government are itself litigant.

(iii) Collegium :- openly criticize the collegium system and refusal of acceptance of name of judges - delay in appointment

Need of the hour - law commission

- (i) SC should make principle for judicial appointment to ensure fast filling of vacancy.
- (ii) Executive should maintain the principle of checks and balance
- (iii) Judges should publish the report of working to ensure its credibility
- (iv) Executive should follow the order of SC to uphold principle of separation of Power

Executive and Judiciary are two important organ of Indian democracy. Both should work in collaboration rather than confrontation to uphold constitutional principle.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.13) Executive agencies, working as the watchdog against impropriety, are vital to act against the corrupt; however, pandering to vested interests may have the effect of turning the idea of rule of law on its head. Comment, with special reference to controversies associated with the Enforcement Directorate (ED).
(15 marks, 250 words)

अनौचित्य के विरुद्ध प्रहरी के रूप में कार्य करने वाली कार्यकारी एजेंसियाँ, भ्रष्टों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं; हालाँकि, निहित स्वार्थों को बढ़ावा देने से कानून के शासन के विचार को उल्टा करने जैसा असर हो सकता है। प्रवर्तन निदेशालय (ईडी) से जुड़े विवादों के विशेष संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Enforcement Directorate is a statutory body set up under Enforcement Directorate Act. It acts as watchdog against economic offenders.

Executive agencies - watchdog against impropriety and corrupt

- (i) Look into Economic frauds: ED is empowered to look into cases of illegal property and scam.
- (ii) Can acquired property: ED is empowered to seize property and assets of economic offender.
- (iii) Ensure transparency: ED is empowered to investigate case of corruption as directed by Lokpal and Lokayukta Act.

(iv) FCRA Act :- ED is empowered to look into illegal foreign contribution to NGO, political party under FCRA Act.

(v) Collaboration :- ED works in collaboration with CBI, CVC, NIA to look into the issue of national security.

Executive agencies - associated with controversies

(i) Poor conviction rate :- As per NCRB, only 3% of the person arrested by ED and CBI are convicted guilty.

(ii) Appointment is delayed by more than 6-7 months.

Eg - Recent ED director's post was vacant in 2014-15.

(iii) Reappointment by Executive.

Eg - Recent ED Director is reappointed twice after COVID even after SC judgement.

(1) Politically motivated arrest :- ED is alleged to make arrest and acquisition of property on political interest.

(Eg) - SC has called CBI "parrot in cage".

(2) Poor collaboration and fragmented jurisdiction.

(Eg) - CBI and ED has overlapping jurisdiction cause failure in ensuring accountability.

Need of hours - Santhanam Committee

(i) ED should be provided with security of tenure to work without fear.

(ii) All the investigative agencies should be clubbed under one body to ensure accountability.

(iii) Appointment process should be fair - comprises of committee of PM, LOpposition and CJI. to ensure transparency.

(iv) Independent investigative body should be provided to enquire upon cases.

Executive agencies should work without fear and favour to ensure the constitutional value.

Feedback

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Q.14) Critically analyse the role of National Commission for Women (NCW) in wake of its mandate to safeguard women's rights and uphold their socio-economic wellbeing.

(15 marks, 250 words)

महिलाओं के अधिकारों की रक्षा और उनकी सामाजिक-आर्थिक भलाई को बनाए रखने के लिए राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग (एनसीडब्ल्यू) की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

National Commission of ~~India~~ women is a statutory body established under National Commission for women Act. It works to protect and safeguard the interest of women.

Role of NCW — in safeguarding women's right.

(i) NCW looks into the working of different organs under constitutional provision to safeguard women's right.

[Eg] - Vishaka guidelines was success of NCW.

(ii) It can take Suo-moto cases for atrocities against women.

[Eg] - NCW filed case in Manipur violence.

(iii) Provides input in policy formulation

[Eg] - Dowry prohibition Act

(iv) It ensures the proper implementation of governmental policy at ground level.

[Eg]- success of SHG at ground level.

(v) It ensures the rights of women are not violated by any public officials.

[Eg]- child marriage Act to protect girl child right.

(vi) It ensures social well being by raising awareness regarding women's right.

[Eg] Helps in awareness about POCSO Act.

NGW - failure in ensuring women's right

(i) Delay in filing cases upon violation of women right.

[Eg]- Alleged for 2 months delay in filing case in Manipur violence.

(ii) Delay in appointment of NGW.

[Eg]- chairperson seat was vacant for > 9 months -

(iii) Politically motivated course of action

(Eg) - Failed to highlight the issue of Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh rape case.

(iv) No decline in crime rate.

(Eg) - Despite of child marriage restraint Act, it shows lackadaisical response (Reduced by only 19%, NCRB)

v) Inadequate fund and investigative agency.

(Eg) - Deliberately weakened by not providing adequate fund.

Need of how - A.M. Ahmadi Committee

- Fund should be provided in timely manner
- Constitutional status should be provided to bring it in parity with NCC
- Appointment should not be delayed

NCW is an important pillar for ensuring Right to Equality for women. It should work in independent manner to emancipate women's right in social-economic sphere.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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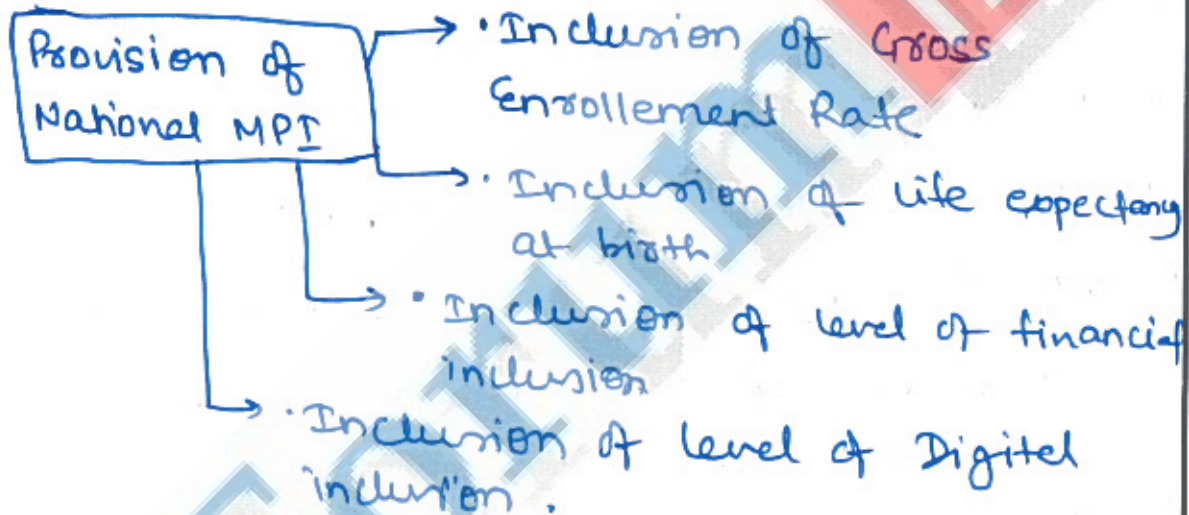
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Q.15) Understanding the extent, source, and complexity of deprivations among the multidimensionally poor contributes to more informed policymaking. In this context, analyze the latest National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report by NITI Aayog. (15 marks, 250 words)

बहुआयामी गरीबों के बीच वंचितों की सीमा, स्रोत और जटिलता को समझना अधिक सूचित नीति निर्माण में योगदान देता है। इस संदर्भ में, नीति आयोग द्वारा नवीनतम राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक रिपोर्ट का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

NITI Aayog, a public policy think tank, of India has recently released National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report on the line of MPI released at global level.



Multidimensional poverty - contributes to more informed policy

- (i) Extent :
- India has 22% poor as per Tendulkar report
 - >60% of ST population living below poverty line (NCST)

- (ii) Complexity : • Old method of analysing poverty by neglecting health and education.
- NO emphasis on effectiveness of government policy.

National MPI - helps in Informed policy making

- (i) Multistakeholder consultation from NGO, Civil Society, PRI.
- (ii) Evidence based policy formulation.
 (Eg) - PMJAY caters around 50 crore poor.
- (iii) Collaboration between different organisations.
 (Eg) - PMKAY - collaboration between Ministry of Public distribution and Ministry of Agriculture.
- (iv) Inclusion of other indicators.
 (Eg) - Digital education, Digital health.

Issues in National MPI

- (i) Sample size of survey is low.
 only 15% people has been surveyed (Centre for policy research)

(i) Poor data collection

Eg. - factual errors in data collection due to ill-trained data collector

(ii) only an advisory document.

Eg. - There is no legal binding unlike Delimitation Act

(iii) Data privacy issue.

Eg. - Sensitive data is being collected from people

(iv) Lack of awareness among people

Eg. - Poor people have no clear idea of digital inclusion

Need of how - Niti Aayog

(i) Future policy should be based on this report.

(ii) collaboration between different organ in tackling poverty.

(iii) Bottom-up policy formulation

Niti Aayog's MPI report can play an important role in tackling poverty if implemented in both spirit and paper

Feedback

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Q.16) Though lifeblood of a representative democracy, political parties are beset with challenges of their own, limiting their larger role in democratization of the society. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालांकि एक प्रतिनिधिक लोकतंत्र की जीवनरेखा, राजनीतिक दल अपनी स्वयं की चुनौतियों से घिरे हुए हैं, जिससे समाज के लोकतंत्रीकरण में उनकी बड़ी भूमिका सीमित हो गई है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Political party is an important of Indian democracy. In Parliamentary form of government, they are bestowed with both legislative and executive role.

Challenges of Political party

- • Increase in criminalization in politics (increased by 90% in 17th LS, NCRB)
- • opaque electoral funding process (67% political party doesn't publish audit report, ECI)
- • Lack of Intra-party democracy (frequent formation of new party Eg- NCP and Shiv Sena in Maharashtra)
- • Crime against women (NCRB - 17th LS have 25% MP with crime against women)
- • Poor electoral practices (Eg) - Domino effect of freebies in election and votes turn out

Challenges - limiting their role in
democratization of society

(i) Poor productivity of Parliament

eg) 2022 monsoon session has only 21%
productivity (PRS)

(ii) Resorting to ordinance route for
passage of bill eg) - 12 ordinance were
passed in 2022 alone.

(iii) Excessive use of whip - limits the
freedom of speech of individual
parliamentarian.

(iv) Rampant defection and anti-defection
unstable the government

eg) - Maharashtra saw 3 CM in 4 yrs

(v) Lack of parliamentary debates and
discussions

eg) - 25 bills - passed in 21 minute
by voice vote -

(vi) - wastage of Taxpayer's money

eg) - 2 hour debates cost ₹ 3,00,000

(vii) Lack of legislative scrutiny

eg) only 15% bills are sent to DRS.

Need of how - Dinesh Goswami committee and law commission.

- (i) All political parties must publish criminal cases against their candidate.
- (ii) Frequent audit and timely publish of audit report
- (iii) consider pre-poll alliance as single party in deciding defection cases.
- (iv) 'Tribunal' for deciding the case of Defection under 10th schedule.
- (v) whip should be used only in urgent bill.
- (vi) Allot some time for discussion of issue raised by opposition.

Political parties should maintain the constitutional spirit in their working to increase the credibility of common people in realising democracy.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use on)

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Q.17) Safely managed drinking water services, as desired by Jal Jeevan Mission, are designated to give multifarious benefits cutting across generations. Discuss. Also, elaborate upon the challenges in ensuring the mission's success. (15 marks, 250 words)

जल जीवन मिशन की इच्छानुसार सुरक्षित रूप से प्रबंधित पेयजल सेवाएं, पीढ़ियों तक विविध लाभ देने के लिए नामित की गई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, मिशन की सफलता सुनिश्चित करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों के बारे में भी विस्तार से बताएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Jal Jeevan Mission, is a flagship scheme of Government of India to provide safe and healthy drinking water to every citizen through tap water.

Multifarious benefit of Jal Jeevan Mission

(i) Agriculture :- Helps in sustaining agriculture productivity in drought area [>60% Indian farmer depends upon monsoon]

(ii) Health :- Safe water will ensure healthy life which will increase the productivity of people
[MOHFW - >30% disease are attributed to poor water sanitation]

(iii) women :- It will ensure gender empowerment, as women can focus on themselves
[In Rajasthan - 30% women spend > 6 hrs. in bringing water, or farm]

(iv) Environment :- Adequate water use will ensure land productivity and prevent land degradation
 [>80% land degradation are attributed to poor water use, IPCC]

(v) Biodiversity :- Helps in flourishing of ecosystem and biodiversity.

(vi) International and national issue
 . Helps to resolve water conflict between state (Eg- Maharashtra - Karnataka)

Challenges in ensuring mission's success

At Formulation level

(i) Excessive overlap and fragmented thinking.

(Eg) - Tussle between Min. of Jal Shakti and MoEFCC

(ii) Lack of evidence based policy formulation

(Eg) - Mission has limited role in water rich area such as North India. (Bihar, UP)

(iii) Lack of multistake holder consultation

(Eg) - PRI is not strengthened and asked before the formulation

At Implementation level

(i) Poor utilisation of fund to corrupt operational machinery.

(Eg) - In Bihar, > 50 villages have no supply of water.

(ii) Lack of awareness among people in proper water use.

(iii) Inadequate budgetary allocation to the scheme and often the budget lapses.

Need of hour - Centre for Policy Research

→ (i) Grass level operational machinery should be strengthened.

→ (ii) Consultation from various stakeholders to ensure bottom-up policy formulation.

→ (iii) Fund should be properly utilized so that it doesn't lapse.

Jal Jeevan Mission if utilised properly helps in fulfilling SDG-5 (Gender Equality), SDG-6 (Clean water), SDG-10 (Inequality).

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.18) Legislation like Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 remains mere legal documents without intense sensitization of public functionaries and the civil society. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 जैसे कानून सार्वजनिक पदाधिकारियों और नागरिक समाज की गहन संवेदनशीलता के बिना केवल कानूनी दस्तावेज बनकर रह गए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Article 341 and 342 defines SC and ST in the Indian Constitution. Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 works to ensure protection and safeguard of SC and ST.

Remains mere legal document - without intense sensitization of public functionaries

- (i) Manual scavengers :- > 66,000 manual scavengers despite of act belong to SC and ST.
- (ii) Crime :- Crime against SC and ST have risen by 6% and 27%. (NCRB)
- (iii) Health :- 89% of ST children and 60% of SC children are malnourished (oxfam)
- (iv) women :- Dalit women lived approximately 15 yr. less than upper caste due to poor policy implementation.

(v) Employment :- SC and ST are still large
no. of unemployable in workforce
(52% and 30% as per PLFS)

(vi) Rights :- Government is using act such
as Coal Area bearing Act to acquired
tribal land despite of Forest Rights
Act

Remains legal document - without sensitization
of Civil Society

(i) Discrimination :- Very few NGO are
working for tribal and dalit
rights.

(ii) Leadership :- NO MNC in India have
dalit leadership

(iii) vested interest :- Civil society are alleged
to use Dalits and Tribals for
their vested interest.

(eg) - Green peace India - reduces 2-3%
of GDP (Parliament. Comm.)

(iv) Probs institution :- NCSC and NCST under
Art. 338 and Art. 338 A are not
working properly to safeguard interest
(vacant for > 300 days)

Need of the hour - Dhebar Committee

- (i) Dalit and Tribal Centric policy should be made. (Eg) - PM PVTG scheme.
- (ii) Adequate budgetary allocation for their health and school.
(Eg) - National Sickle Cell Anemia elimination Scheme
PM Eklavya model residential school.
- (iii) Institution like NCSC and NCST should be strengthened with adequate budget and timely appointment.
- (iv) NCSC and NCST should be empowered with independent investigative agency to take up the issues.
- (v) Police and public officials should be sensitized towards Tribals.

Government, Civil Society, Public all need to work together to safeguard the rights of vulnerable section to ensure Social justice of all.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.19) Harbinger of global rebalancing, India-Africa ties are a beacon of inclusive, sustainable, and equitable world. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

वैश्विक पुनर्संतुलन के अग्रदूत, भारत-अफ्रीका संबंध समावेशी, टिकाऊ और न्यायसंगत दुनिया का एक प्रतीक हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India - Africa ties has historical link from the time of Mahatama Gandhi and Nelson Mandela. India and Africa are two important nation to uphold voice of Global South

India - Africa - Harbinger of Global rebalancing

Beacon of Inclusive world

(i) Free, open and Inclusive Indo-Pacific

• Both countries is raising voice for free Indo-Pacific in multilateral forum

(ii) Resilient Supply Chain

• Both countries is calling for resilient global supply chain to ensure food and energy security

↳ Eg - 'Suez Canal Economic zone' in Africa
• Indo-Pacific Economic Framework.

(iii) Data democratization

India is leveraging Digital Public Infrastructure to prevent data colonisation

Beacon of Sustainable world

- (i) Both raise the voice for "Common but Differentiated Responsibility" within personal Capability to ensure climate justice.
- (ii) ~~India~~ Asia - Africa Growth Corridor
 - Being built by India in collaboration of Japan to ensure economic development.
- (iii) Voice of Global South
 - India's LIFE movement for climate sustainability and Africa's Island Development Policy.

Beacon for Equitable world

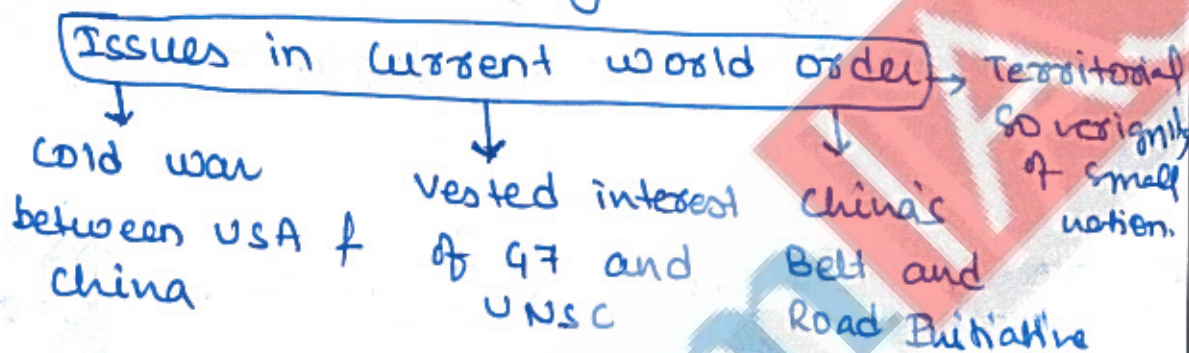
- (i) Reform in Multilateral Forum
 - Both country is raising voice for reform in UNSC to give adequate representation to global south.
- (ii) Reform in Multilateral Development Bank
 - voice for equitable grant from IMF and world bank.

(ii) Territorial Sovereignty

Both country is countering china's aggressive territorial invasion.

Eg- India through QUAD, G20

Africa through African union



Need of the hour

- (i) Diplomatic deftness to resolve the contentious issue.
- (ii) Equitable representation of Asian and African nation in UNSC.
- (iii) Restoring the ruptured Global Supply chain
- (iv) use multilateral forum to resolve Bilateral issue.

India should use its G20 presidency to raise the voice of global South in making inclusive, sustainable, equitable world.

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 | |
|-------------|--|

Q.20) How do ASEAN centrality, rules-based order, and development partnership with Pacific Island states make Indo-Pacific a theatre of opportunity for India? What are the hurdles in realisation of an inclusive Indo-Pacific construct? (15 marks, 250 words)

प्रशांत द्वीप देशों के साथ आसियान केंद्रीयता, नियम-आधारित व्यवस्था और विकास साझेदारी हिंद-प्रशांत को भारत के लिए अवसर का मंच कैसे बनाती है? एक समावेशी हिंद-प्रशांत निर्माण की प्राप्ति में क्या बाधाएं हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

ASEAN is a intergovernmental association of South-East nation which plays a central role in making free, open and inclusive Indo-Pacific.

ASEAN centrality - opportunity for India

- (i) ASEAN acts as gateway to Indo-Pacific which helps in ensuring open trade route for India [80% of trade is through Indo-Pacific]
- (ii) ASEAN is an important point of contention nearby South-China Sea
 (eg)- India-ASEAN defence exercise helps in preventing militarization of south-china sea

ASEAN Rule based order - opportunity

- (i) called for reform in multilateral institution such as UNSC, world bank

(ii) Free, Open, Inclusive Indo-Pacific

- ASEAN will help India in containing China's rise in neighbour country

[India - Myanmar - Thailand ^{Trilateral} highway]

ASEAN - Development Partnership

- (i) India - ASEAN FTA helps to boost India's trade [Current: - \$110 Bn]

(ii) voice for Global South

- ASEAN helps in raising voice for small Island Developing State for climate justice

Hurdles in Realising inclusive Indo-Pacific

- (i) Rising china's power through Belt and Road Initiative

- (ii) Joining of Australia in AUKUS may lead to nuclearization of Indo-Pacific

- (iii) Cold war between USA and China lead to rise of bifurcation among west and south.
- (iv) Russia-Ukraine war encourages China to pare war on Vietnam and Taiwan for territory
- v) Disrupted Global supply chain due to over dependence on China.

How to make Inclusive Indo-Pacific

- (i) G7 has launched P411 for alternative to China's BRI.
- (ii) India's Non-alignment role in Russia-Ukraine war
- (iii) Ensure Digital Public Infrastructure for data democratisation.

In the global world order, Indo-Pacific will play an important role of balancing of world powers.

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 | |
|-------------|--|

Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

Outcomes

| | | |
|---------|--------------------------|-------|
| 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

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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