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TEST CODE 7 1 2 1 0 1

MGP 2024

Time Allowed : One and Half Hours
समय : डेढ़ घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 125
अधिकतम अंक : 125

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ALFRED THOMAS		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910056418	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	21/10/23

*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 TEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में दस 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	125		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 :
			18 : 32	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐
*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, प्रयोगाचार्ट, 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।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback 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. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

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 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 space, have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions like 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, 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 subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) The issues of local self-governance are primarily the issues of autonomy, authority, and accountability. Analyze.
(10 marks, 150 words)

स्थानीय स्व-शासन के मुद्दे मुख्य रूप से स्वायत्तता, सत्ता और जवाबदेही के मुद्दे हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments have sought to bring about Gram Swaraj by institutionalising Local Self Government

However, the decentralisation has faced multiple issues

Issues of Local Self Governance:

(A) Autonomy:

→ financial independence not established
[states don't demarcate enough funds;
Internal Revenue Mobilisation is weak]

→ Executive officers often supersede elected officials

(B) Authority:

→ Not enough powers devolved

(No state has devolved all 29 powers
under XIth Schedule)

③ Accountability :

→ Issue of Sarpanch Patis [elected
women accountable to their male relatives
and not people]

→ Panchayats working on caste/religion
basis ; avoiding accountability for
developmental work

Way forward

→ Demarcate more funds [eg. Kerala
demarcates 40% of state budget for LSGs]

→ Conduct activity mapping for
functional devolution [2nd ARC]

→ Introduce mechanisms like Citizen
Charters [Implement Model Charters]

Initiatives like Rashtriya Gram Swaraj
Abhiyan must be built upon.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

#	③
AWIS	
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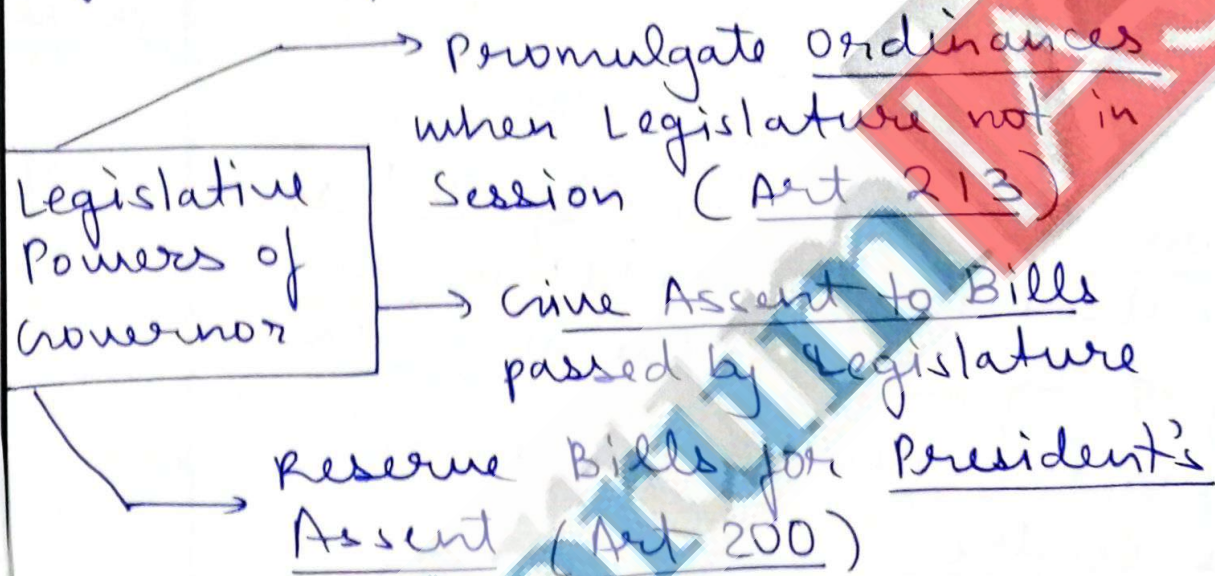
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Average and P is

TOTAL MARKS	1 us: 9 2 : blo
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Q.2) Describe the legislative powers of the governor. Do you think the dual role of governor is justified in a federal country? Give arguments in support of your view. (10 marks, 150 words)

राज्यपाल की विधायी शक्तियों का वर्णन कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि एक संघीय देश में राज्यपाल की दोहरी भूमिका उचित है? अपने विचार के समर्थन में तर्क दीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

While the Governor is the executive head of the state, he also has some legislative powers.



Further, Governor has a dual role under India's constitutional scheme [a) Executive Head of State b) Agent of Centre]

Whether it is justified:

① Arguments in favour:

1) Ensures continuity of governments
when state governments fails [eg]
taking over administration under Art 356

2) Helps maintain unity and integrity
of India

Arguments against:

1) Undermines democratically elected
state govt's mandates (eg) NEET Bill
not signed by Tamil Nadu Governor

2) Further increases tussle if biased
towards Centre

On a closer look, the role assigned by
the Constitution is a necessary role
given India's specific needs. However
there needs to be safeguards to prevent
misuse of powers

Recommendations by Sarkaria and
Punchhi Commission [such as committee to
select governors] must be implemented.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.	
Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor	
TOTAL MARKS	all og

Q.3) What is the process for amending the Constitution of India? Discuss the significance of the Kesavananda Bharati case in relation to the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution.

(10 marks, 150 words)

भारत के संविधान में संशोधन करने की प्रक्रिया क्या है? संविधान में संशोधन करने की संसद की शक्ति के संबंध में केशव नंद भारती मामले के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Art 368 confers constituent powers on Parliament which includes power to amend the constitution.

Process of amending Constitution:

Bill introduced in either house of Parliament

Both houses have to pass with Special Majority of $\frac{2}{3}$ rd present & Voting + $\frac{1}{2}$ half of total membership * separately

if passed

whether federal features changed

Yes

No

Ratification by at least half of all state legislatures

if ratified

President has to give assent

Constitution Amended

* No provision for joint sitting

Significance of Kesavananda Bharati Case : (KB case)

→ Supreme Court propounded 'Basic Structure Doctrine' in this case which states that Parliament's amending powers cannot change certain fundamental features of the Constitution.

→ These features include Supremacy of Constitution (KB case), Federalism and Secularism (SR Bommai case), Free and Fair Elections (Ray Narain case) etc

⇒ Positives → Parliament's power isn't absolute
→ Majoritarianism can be countered
→ Checks and Balances ensured

⇒ Negatives → Doctrine is vaguely defined
→ Can lead to tyranny of the unelected

Despite its criticisms, the importance of the Basic Structure Doctrine can be seen by how even Bangladesh adopted it in 1989. Hence it must be cherished.

Q.4) Enumerate the challenges to cooperative federalism and critically examine the efficacy of various constitutional mechanisms for redressal of federal disputes. (10 marks, 150 words)

सहकारी संघवाद की चुनौतियों की गणना करें और संघीय विवादों के निवारण के लिए विभिन्न संवैधानिक तंत्रों की प्रभावकता की समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Cooperative Federalism refers to a federal setup, where there is coordination between Centre and States, and among states, cooperating for the common goal of the larger public interest (eg) Team India Wing of NITI Aayog

Challenges to Cooperative Federalism:

1) Power distribution is inherently biased towards centre (eg) Centre can legislate on State List under Art 249, 250, 252, 253 etc || Asymmetrical Federalism ||

2) Different political parties in Centre and states tussling (eg) Delhi, Tamil Nadu etc

3) Competitive federalism over-riding need for cooperation

4) Multiple disputes such as inter-state water disputes (eg) Canvey Dispute, dispute over GST compensation etc.

To address these challenges, various constitutional mechanisms have been institutionalised

- 1) Inter State Council — Art 163
- 2) Tribunals for River Water Disputes — Art 162
- 3) GST Councils (Art 279A)

Examining efficacy of these mechanisms

Positives

- Provide platform for effective coordination and dialogue
- Most GST Council decisions taken by consensus even if not technically necessary [Shows cooperation]

Negatives

- ISC not functional
- River disputes to continue despite final tribunal awards
- In Mohit Minerals Case, SC declared GSTC decisions not binding

Ultimately what is needed is political will. India must learn from best practices of countries like Australia and Canada who have sustained cooperative federalism by combining existing mechanisms with political will.

Q.5) "The Indian Independence Act 1947 changed the existing constitutional position, root and branch." Discuss the changes introduced by the Indian Independence Act 1947 and the immediate challenges that emerged as a result.
(10 marks, 150 words)

"भारतीय स्वतंत्रता अधिनियम 1947 ने मौजूदा संवैधानिक स्थिति, आधार और विषय को बदल दिया।" भारतीय स्वतंत्रता अधिनियम 1947 द्वारा शुरू किए गए परिवर्तनों और इसके परिणामस्वरूप उभरी तात्कालिक चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Indian Independence Act 1947 transformed the nature of the state in India

Changes introduced:

(A) Changes in Root of existing constitutional position:

1) India transformed from a colony to a sovereign independent state, subject to making of a constitution

2) Partition Partition of India to create Pakistan

(B) Changes in Branch of existing constitutional position:

1) Earlier schema of power distribution changed

2) Under Cabinet Mission Plan, constituent Assembly formed would decide details of new features of the state

Immediate Challenges that followed:

- 1) Partition → large humanitarian tragedy as countless lives lost
 worsened communalism → poisoned India - Pakistan relations
- 2) Re-organisation of states → Integration of 500+ princely states was a major challenge
 seeds of regionalism, inter-state disputes etc sown → Demand for linguistic states saw widespread protests

However, inspite of these challenges, the Constituent Assembly collaborated powerfully to help create a constitution that enshrined the ideals of our freedom struggle as well as the principles of our ancient civilisation. This must be recognized and cherished by us all.

Q.6) What are the key differences between a federal and a unitary system of government? Can the Indian constitution be considered federal in nature despite its unitary features? Critically examine.

(15 marks, 250 words)

सरकार की संघीय और एकात्मक प्रणाली के बीच महत्वपूर्ण अंतर क्या हैं? क्या भारतीय संविधान को इसकी एकात्मक विशेषताओं के बावजूद प्रकृति में संघीय माना जा सकता है? समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

A system of government can be federal or unitary depending upon the distribution of powers

Federal Government	Unitary Government
1) <u>Power distributed between Centre and state, each independent in their own sphere</u>	1) <u>Power centralised with lower levels subordinate to higher levels</u>
2) <u>Constitution is supreme so as to preserve federal balance</u>	2) <u>No such necessity (eg.) Britain, a unitary state has <u>Parliamentary Supremacy</u></u>
3) <u>Written constitution so as to clearly demarcate differences and avoid encroachment</u>	3) <u>No such necessity [Britain, Israel etc have <u>unwritten constitutions</u>]</u>
4) <u>Rigid constitution so that <u>central power</u></u>	4) <u>Since <u>unwritten, constitutional principles</u></u>

may not unilaterally
change status quo

are easily amended

5) Independent judiciary
so that federal
disputes resolved
fairly

5) Integrated judiciary
with lower level courts
subordinate to higher
level courts

Indian Constitution has a mixture of
both federal and unitary features

Unitary Features

(A) Legislative :

- Parliament can legislate on State List a) in national interest (Art 249)
- b) during Emergency (Art 250) c) if two or more states request (Art 252) d) to fulfill international agreements (Art 253)

- Residuary power is with Parliament (Art 248) + In Concurrent List Parliament supercedes (Art 254)

(B) Executive :

- Union can impose President's Rule (Art 356)

• Appointment of Governor by Centre

(C) Judicial : → Integrated Judiciary

(D) Financial : → central Finance Commission decides allocation of proceeds of tax

↳ GST has subsumed various state taxes

In spite of these unitary features, India still can be called Quasi Federal (KC where) because of some federal features:

- separate state governments
- Council of States with representation to all states
- Ratification of state legislatures needed to amend federal features of Constitution
- Division of subjects into Union, State and concurrent List

India chose to be neither fully federal nor fully unitary - instead choosing a unique blend so as to address its unique challenges.

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.7) "Judicial activism is an effective way to promote democratic values and social justice, especially when the other two branches of the government fail to act." Critically examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

"न्यायिक सक्रियता लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों और सामाजिक न्याय को बढ़ावा देने का एक प्रभावी तरीका है, खासकर जब सरकार की अन्य दो शाखाएं कार्य करने में विफल रहती हैं।" समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Judicial activism refers to when the judiciary goes beyond its mandate to pursue some noble goals.

Promotes democratic values :

- 1) Enables fair representation to all classes of citizens (eg) In NALSA case, SC advocated for representation to transgendered
- 2) Ensures governments are accountable to people (eg) ~~for~~ SC pulling up centre, Delhi govt - for failure to tackle air pollution
- 3) Ensures principle of subsidiarity such that power resides with the people (eg) High courts ruling in favour of Gram Sabhas

Promotes social justice :

- 1) Ensures rights of minorities are preserved (eg) Nawte, Johar case → • LG BTRQ+

rights respected/safeguarded

- 2) Reduces exploitation of the vulnerable
(eg.) Bandhua Mukti Morcha case → labourer rights protected
- 3) Brings about gender equality (eg.) Sabari mala case → temple entry for women allowed
- 4) Works towards upliftment of lower castes
(eg.) M. Nagaraj case → Reservation upheld for socially / educationally backward classes

Role of judicial activism becomes even more crucial when other two branches of government [Executive and Legislature] fail to act for various reasons:

- 1) Acting on an issue may be politically infeasible [(eg.) government not repealing Sec 377 for fear of backlash from orthodox sections]
- 2) Lack of political will leading to hesitation to act (eg.) Ignoring issues of undertrial

until SC stepped in (Mussainara Khaton case)

- 3) Lack of expertise in legal matters
(eg.) SC clarifying matters under Art 143
after President's request

Judicial activism bridges the gap in situations like these.

However, it has some criticisms as well

→ Incentivises elected government to avoid tough decisions and instead pass them on to judiciary

→ Blurs the line between activism and over-reach

→ Over-burdens judiciary which already has huge pendency of cases [4.5 Cr cases]

What is needed in a healthy democracy is the performance of their roles faithfully by each organ of the government. Thus we must strive to achieve a state where judicial activism is no longer necessary.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the table.	
Here G is Good Average and P	
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.8) "Fraternity means a sense of brotherhood of all Indians - a feeling of oneness and commonness - despite the diversities of caste, creed, language or religion." Discuss the significance of the concept of fraternity in the Indian Constitution. How do the various constitutional provisions promote fraternity among all citizens?

(15 marks, 250 words)

बंधुत्व का अर्थ है जाति, पंथ, भाषा या धर्म की विविधता के बावजूद सभी भारतीयों के भाईचारे - एकता और समानता की भावना। भारतीय संविधान में बंधुत्व की अवधारणा के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। विभिन्न संवैधानिक प्रावधान सभी नागरिकों के बीच भाईचारे को कैसे बढ़ावा देते हैं?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Preamble to the Indian Constitution propounds fraternity to be one of the foundational ideals of Indian Constitution.

Significance of Concept of Fraternity in Indian Constitution:

~~1) Promotes feeling of~~

(A) Promotes dignity of the individual

1) Ensures everyone is treated with respect as all are equally Indian

2) Respect & Dignity of individual supercedes differences of caste, creed, language, religion

3) Feeling of oneness and commonness leads to higher self esteem ⇒ higher self-dignity

(B) Promotes Unity & Integrity of the nation

1) Caste, creed, language & religious differences reduce leading to peaceful coexistence

2) Fraternity promotes mutual love & respect $\Rightarrow$ ~~peaceful coexistence~~ feelings of nationhood strengthen

How various constitutional provisions promote fraternity among all citizens:

1) Art 5-11: common citizenship for all $\Rightarrow$ no differences based on region, ethnicity etc.

2) Art 14, 15, 16: Right to equality + prevent discrimination

3) Art 17: Abolish untouchability so that traditional differences don't linger + dignity of individual preserved

4) Art 25-28: Right to religion so that everyone feels valued despite differences

t) Art 46: Promotion of interests of weaker sections $\Rightarrow$ increases oneness by reducing disparities

g) Art 51A: Fundamental duty to promote fraternity, preserve harmony

As Justice Bhat said, "Fraternity is the celebration of peaceful coexistence of differences that constitutes our national anthem." Hence, empowered by our Constitution, we must seek to celebrate our differences and promote peaceful coexistence. ✱

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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.9) "The Indian Constitution is not a mere lawyer's document, it is a vehicle of life, and its spirit is always the spirit of the age." How has the constitution of India adapted to changing socio-economic and political circumstances over the decades? (15 marks, 250 words)

"भारतीय संविधान केवल अधिवक्ता के दस्तावेज नहीं है, यह जीवन का एक संवाहक है, और इसकी भावना हमेशा युग की भावना है।" भारत का संविधान दशकों से बदलती सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल कैसे है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Our Constitution makers, by incorporating Art 368, sought to make the Constitution flexible enough so that it could adapt to changing times.

Why such
flexibility
incorporated

Because constitution is not
a mere lawyer's document
⇒ not just collection of
laws

⇒ Instead, it's a vehicle of
life [i.e. impacts and transforms economic
social and political lives of citizens]

+
It's spirit is always the spirit of the
age ⇒ reflects the changing times
through constitutional morality

eg. Privacy as a concept not popular at
the time of framing constitution but now
a Fundamental Right [Puttaswamy
Judgement]

How the constitution adapted to changing socio-economic and political circumstances :

Modes of adaptation

→ Amendments under Art 368

→ Judicial Review by judiciary clarifying & moulding provisions

(A) Changing socio-economic circumstances & subsequent adaptations :

→ To address inequalities, many land reforms conducted

- 1st Constitutional Amendment ~~enacted~~ enacted to further this
- IXth Schedule added to protect laws pertaining to land reforms from Judicial review
- 44th Amendment Act → removed right to property from list of Fundamental Rights

→ Right to Education (Art 21A) added via 86th Amendment Act to promote education

→ 101st Amendment ⇒ GST implemented to address taxation related issues

⑧. Changing Political Circumstances

→ Basic structure Doctrine propounded in Kesavananda Bharati Case to reduce probability of totalitarianism

→ 73rd & 74th Amendments to institutionalise Local self government

→ 106th Amendment to reserve seats for women in Legislatures ⇒ because of growing empowerment & political importance of women

As Justice Chandrachud said, "Our constitution is a transformative constitution."

Q.10) In a democratic society, individual rights and freedoms are always balanced against the larger interests of society and the state. To what extent do the constitutional restrictions on fundamental rights strike a balance between individual liberty and societal interests? What factors are considered in evaluating the reasonableness of such restrictions? Refer to the case laws. (15 marks, 250 words)

एक लोकतांत्रिक समाज में, व्यक्तिगत अधिकारों और स्वतंत्रताओं को हमेशा समाज और राज्य के बड़े हितों के विरुद्ध संतुलित किया जाता है। मौलिक अधिकारों पर संवैधानिक प्रतिबंध किस हद तक व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और सामाजिक हितों के बीच संतुलन बनाते हैं? ऐसे प्रतिबंधों की तर्कसंगतता का मूल्यांकन करने में किन कारकों पर विचार किया जाता है? संबंधित मामलों के लिए कानूनों का संदर्भ दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The constitution both ~~great~~ recognizes Right to Freedom as a Fundamental Right (Art 19), as well as placing reasonable restrictions on them.

To what extent does this ~~strike~~ a balance between individual liberty and societal interests:

1) Every citizen has freedom of speech & expression, but it is reasonably restricted for defamation, contempt of court, maintaining public order etc.

2) Every citizen has freedom to move across the country, reside anywhere, settle down etc but it is reasonably restricted on grounds of national security, rights of tribals etc.

⇒ Thus there is reasonable balance struck individual liberty & societal interests.

However, the specificities of what is reasonable, & what is not, is often decided on a case by case basis by the judiciary [under Art 13] through judicial review.

Factors considered in evaluating reasonableness of such restrictions

② "Doctrine of Proportionality" given by supreme court in Nartej Johar case delineates these factors: Pithuswamy

1) Does the executive's or legislature's action lie beyond their powers?

[eg. in Minerva Mills case, SC declared amendment (42nd)'s certain provisions which restricted individual rights as violating Basic Structure → declared Art 39b, c over all FRs

2) Is there legitimate state interest involved? ~~(eg)~~

3) Is the restriction arbitrary?
(eg) In Shreya Singhal case, sec 66A of IT Act was deemed too vague and arbitrary

4) Is the restriction disproportionately strong compared to the need?

(eg) In Anuradha Basu case, SC declared the internet shutdowns to be too severe.

Thus, the judiciary maintained the dynamic balance between individual rights & societal interest.

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

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1
..... 2
..... 3
..... | ☐

☐

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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
20 Marker	7.75 – 10	6 – 7.5	< 6
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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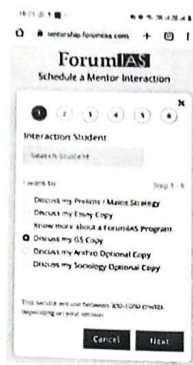
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