

TEST CODE	7	1	2	3	0	4
-----------	---	---	---	---	---	---

MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

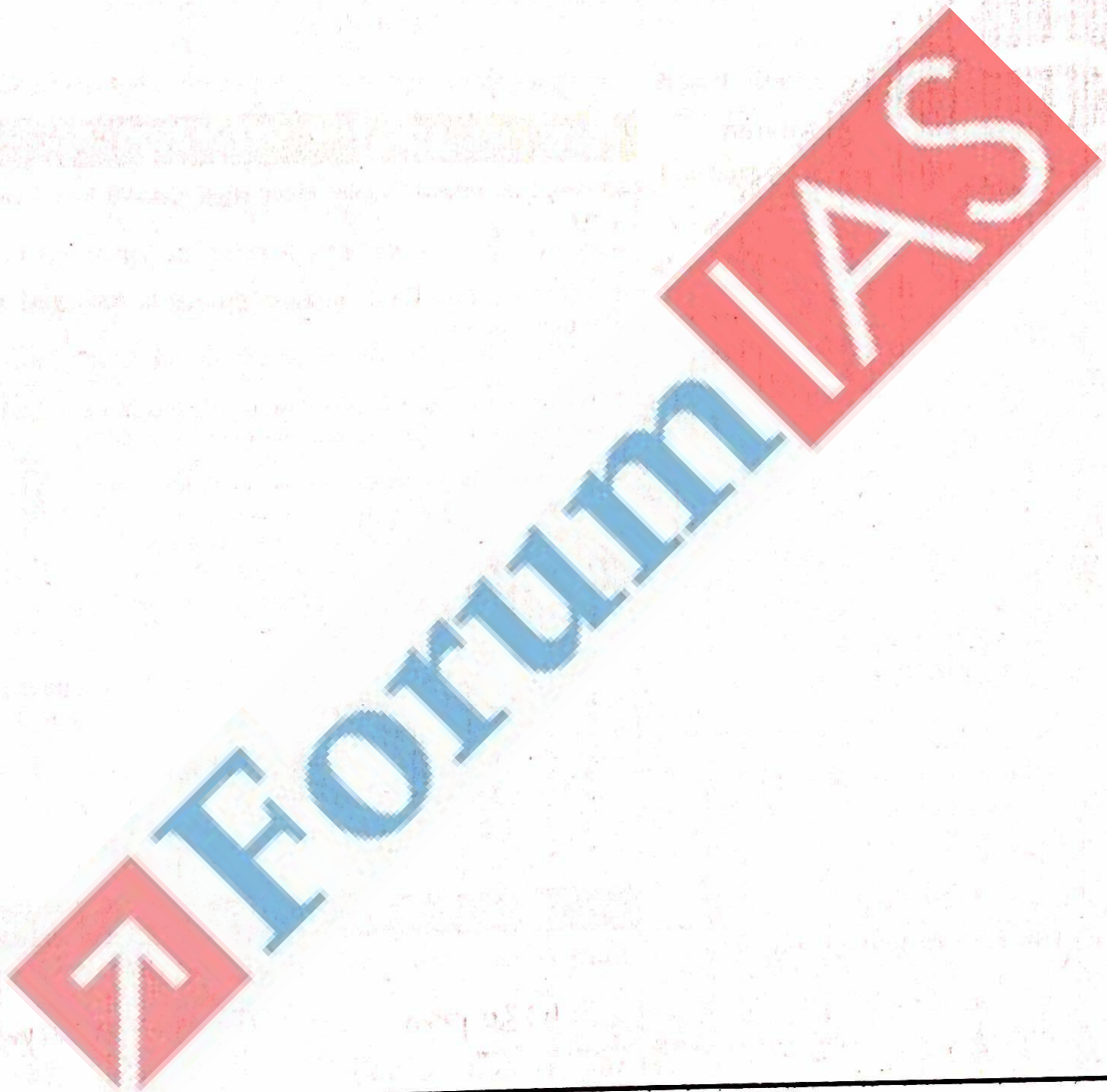
Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	MUDITA BANSAL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		Medium/माध्यम	English ☐ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	

*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। 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। 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उराके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं। 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 (क्यूरीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए। 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।	
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
Total/कुल अंक	250			
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			4:30 pm	7:30 pm
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, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हें तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक है।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			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 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) The Indian Constitution does not embody a strict separation of powers rather it introduces a system of checks and balances, with overlapping functions and interdependencies among the legislature, executive, and judiciary. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय संविधान में शक्तियों का कठोर पृथक्करण नहीं है, बल्कि यह विधायिका, कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच अतिव्यापी कार्य और अन्योन्याश्रितता के साथ नियंत्रण और संतुलन की प्रणाली प्रस्तुत करता है। विस्तृत वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

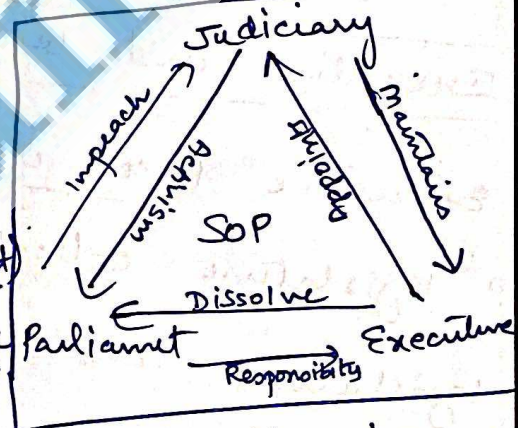
Supreme Court in Ramkumar Jawaiya

case specified that India does not follow a strict separation of powers.

Indian Constitution - a system of checks/balances

① Judiciary and Executive

① Executive can appoint judicial judges (President) as per Third Judge case



→ Judiciary can maintain executive tyranny by declaring ordinances null and void (Ar 13)

② Judiciary and legislature

→ Judicial activism through Ar 142

to fill any legislative vacuum (eg -

Badri Prasad case and live-in legality)

- legislature (Parliament) can impeach
judicial judges in case of any
violation of constitution (both High Court
and supreme court judges)
- However, independence maintained
through Ar 121 (bar on discussing
judicial behaviour) and Ar 122 (cannot
discuss Parliament proceedings)

② Executive and legislative

- Executive (council of Ministers) responsible
to legislature collectively under Ar 75.
- legislature constitutes of council
of ministers, who can belong to Lok
Sabha or Rajya Sabha.
- Executive can advise President to dissolve
legislature, while Lok Sabha can pass
no confidence motion.

Hence, a balanced system of checks, dependence
maintained

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.2) Recently, the Supreme Court has expanded the scope of Articles 14 and 21 to include the "right against the adverse effects of climate change". In this context, citing relevant case laws, discuss the role played by Indian judiciary in 'constitutionalization' of environmental issues.

(10 marks, 150 words)

हाल ही में, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने "जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों के खिलाफ अधिकार" को शामिल करने के लिए अनुच्छेद 14 और 21 के दायरे का विस्तार किया है। इस संदर्भ में, प्रासंगिक केस लॉ को उद्धृत करते हुए, पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों के 'संवैधानिकीकरण' में भारतीय न्यायपालिका द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Supreme Court in 'Ranjith Singh vs UoI'
specified protection from adverse impact
of climate change as a part of Ar 14
and Ar 21.

Judiciary's Role

① Subhash Chandra vs UoI → specified
Protection of health from external
environment under Ar 21.

② Mc Mehta vs UoI : Protection of
rivers and environment from
development and pollution.

③ Vellore Welfare Forum : Protection

from adverse impact of industry (tannery)
on health and environment.

④ Narmada Bachao Andolan vs UoI : Protect
rivers, biodiversity from development adversely

⑤ Odisha Mining Mill vs UoI → Prevent
excessive mining or explosions in
tribal, forest areas.

⑥ TN Govardman → Trees need to be
preserved from felling, beyond Forest
Conservation Act inclusions.

⑦ Restrictions on Himalayan construction
beyond carrying capacity

⑧ Preservation of blue economy through
Suo Moto charge (eg → Nicobar case)
Hence, judiciary plays an active role in
constitutionalizing environment to achieve
sustainable development under BDQ 13

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	ⓐ	ⓑ	ⓒ
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.3) The Speaker's inclination to cater to party loyalties often undermines the dignity and impartiality of the office, eroding public trust in the legislative process. Analyse with the help of recent examples.

(10 marks, 150 words)

दलगत निष्ठा को पूरा करने की स्पीकर की प्रवृत्ति अक्सर पद की गरिमा और निष्पक्षता को कम करती है, जिससे विधायी प्रक्रिया में जनता का भरोसा कम होता है। नवीनतम उदाहरणों की सहायता से विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ar 93 of Constitution provides for a speaker of Lok Sabha, who is the face of independent India (J. Nehru)

loyalty to party undermines dignity and impartiality

① money Bills (Ar 110) are classified by speaker. However, miss classification questioned (eg - Aadhar)

② 10th Schedule → anti defection challenged for not acting in cases of own party [Kihoto Hollohan]

③ Motions of non party / non Minister bills not discussed (only 2/700 bills discussed in 17 LS)

④ Privileges committee often biased
against opposition party (eg-Malwa
Moitra)

⑤ 115 MPs suspended from opposition
in 17 LS (Dec'23)

⑥ Jagjit Singh vs Punjab → partisanship
potential and impartiality questionable
observed by to Supreme Court.

⑦ Insufficient time to discussions

data
59% bills passed in 2 weeks

Potential way
forward → ① UK Model adoption →
once a speaker always
a speaker.

③ Judicial
Review of
actions

② Keisham Meghachandra
4 independent tribunal
needed for Anti
defection.

Nabam Rabia case has highlighted significance
of an impartial speaker to maintain
"substantive democracy".

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.4) Assess the effectiveness of SEBI in fulfilling its envisaged role of regulating the securities market, ensuring transparency, and protecting investors' interests. (10 marks, 150 words)

प्रतिभूति बाजार को विनियमित करने, पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने और निवेशकों के हितों की रक्षा करने की अपनी परिकल्पित भूमिका को पूरा करने में सेबी की प्रभावशीलता का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

SEBI is a statutory organization for maintaining the stock market of world's 4th largest capital market.

Role of SEBI - successes

I. Regulating securities market

- ↳ ASBA introduced to block funds and avoid malicious IPO applications
- ↳ 'circuit breaker' system deployed to mitigate volatility.

II. Transparency

- ↳ laid down BRSR and ESR frameworks to clearly disclose info.
- ↳ mandated 'Red Prospecting' and IPO formalities for transparency.

TH. Protecting investor interest

- ↳ Introduced 'Investor Protection Fund' for investor education.
- ↳ T+1 system introduced to reduce trading time.
- ↳ SCORES portal introduced to report any glitches / complaints.
- ↳ Social stock exchange with Zero Expi Principal Zero Interest bonds to ensure fair & channeling of investor money.

However
Shortcomings

- Recent NSE chief deepfakes could not be controlled
- Instances of insider trading (eg- McKinsey)
- Volatility in market high
- SEBI's Recent Row with Heddenburg

SEBI is the key financial institution and needs assessment by Finance Development Board.

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.5) The foundational strength of the Indian Constitution stems from its ability to integrate diverse socio-political perspectives. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय संविधान की आधारभूत शक्ति विविध सामाजिक-राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोणों को एकीकृत करने की इसकी क्षमता से उत्पन्न होती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian Constitution with its 12 schedules and 440 Articles balances diverse interests socially and politically.

Social perspectives

① Secularism (Ar 25-28): To balance diverse religious groups and prevent majoritarianism through Principled Distance.

② Welfare state (Ar 38) to ensure upliftment of elderly (Ar 41), women (Ar 42), children (Ar 39, Ar 21A).

③ Protection of vulnerable sections through affirmative action such as Ar 16(4).

④ Bondage, child labour, untouchability.

and similar social evils mitigated by
Ar 23, Ar 24, Ar 17 respectively.

- ⑤ Promotion of a healthy population
through Ar 47 and Ar 21, protecting from
adverse effects of development / climate change

Political Perspective

- ① Ar 324 provides for free and fair
elections by ECI.
- ② Federal structure clearly maintained
through legislative distribution (Ar 246),
independent judiciary (Ar 121) etc.
- ③ Inter-state coordination promoted
through Ar 262, 263.
- ④ Provisions for temporary unitary structure
to maintain political stability under
Emergency provisions (Ar 352, 356, 360)

Indian constitution's 'living ^{tree} doctrine' further
ensures socio-political relevance in dynamic times

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	⊙	Ⓐ	Ⓟ
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.6) Parliamentary committees serve as vital tools for legislative oversight, ensuring accountability and transparency in governance processes. In light of the statement, examine the role of the Public Accounts Committee in establishing financial accountability of the executive. (10 marks, 150 words)

संसदीय समितियाँ विधायी निरीक्षण, शासन प्रक्रियाओं में जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण उपकरण के रूप में कार्य करती हैं। कथन के आलोक में, कार्यपालिका की वित्तीय जवाबदेही स्थापित करने में लोक लेखा समिति की भूमिका की परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Parliamentary committees are provided indirectly in constitution (Arts 105, 118) and in Rules of Business of Houses to ensure an additional system of checks and balances.

Parliamentary committees vital tool

- I. legislative oversight
 - ① Estimates committee - ensures prudent expenditure
 - ② Department committee - scrutinize bills referred
- II. Accountability
 - ① Ethics committee - ensures ethical behaviours
 - ② Privileges committee - to keep check on any breach of privilege
- III. Transparency
 - ① PSE committee for checking working of PSUs.

- ② Subordinate legislation committee
to ensure legal delegation and
find any ultra-vires action.

Role of Public Accounts Finance committee

→ established in 1921 → 22 members

→ financial accountability maintained

- ↳ ① works with CAG to scrutinize
appropriation, finance and PSE reports
- ↳ ② Reports any ultra-vires expenditure
- ↳ ③ scrutinizes 'extra grant' demands.

→ However, effectiveness limited

- ↳ ① Post mortem work.
- ↳ ② No comptroller power → only
advisory and recommendatory.
- ↳ ③ lack of sufficient discussions (60%
absence - PRS)

Y B Reddy committee suggested strengthening
the Public Finance Committee for fiscal prudence

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) Without addressing the issues that hinder the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in political and public life, the goal of achieving inclusiveness and their empowerment will remain unattainable. Analyze. (10 marks, 150 words)

राजनीतिक और सार्वजनिक जीवन में दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों की पूर्ण और प्रभावी भागीदारी में बाधा डालने वाले मुद्दों को संबोधित किए बिना, समावेशिता और उनके सशक्तिकरण का लक्ष्य अप्राप्य रहेगा। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has 2.2% population of ~~Persons~~ ^{Persons} with disability, who remain yet to be fully integrated into society.

Issues of PwD

I. Political Issues

↳ ① Inadequate representation in Parliament / state legislature in absence of affirmative action.

↳ ② VVPAT and EVMs partially upgraded to accomodate PwD.

II. Public Life

↳ ① Inaccessible education (only 2% schools have accessibility infra)

↳ ② Transportation infrastructure not

upgraded (only 35 international airports and
29% buses upgraded - NC for PWD)

→ ③ Lack of employment (36% employed)

→ ④ Absence of usage of Indian Sign
language

→ ⑤ Stereotyping, Social exclusion and
ability bias faced.

Ways to promote inclusivity

① Sensitization of public through
social media and campaigns by NC for PWD

② Rehabilitation via Deen Dayal Upadhyay
Rehab Scheme

③ Reservation in political scenario to ensure
representation.

Pwd rights based approach required to
transition from charity to productive 'Harjans'

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.8) What roles do community-based interventions play in enhancing access to preventive and promotive healthcare services in India? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में निवारक और प्रोत्साहनकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तक पहुंच बढ़ाने में समुदाय-आधारित हस्तक्षेप क्या भूमिका निभाते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 39 promotes healthy life (also Ar 47) by Indian state. However, the shortfalls of such Role are filled by community based interventions.

① Role in enhancing preventive healthcare

→ ① Increasing awareness through pamphlets, mukhad natales, door to door training etc (eg - SEWA)

② Devise innovative localized Solutions based on local diseases / epidemics

③ Promote food security through biofortification (eg - SHG in UP)

4 ④ Increase environment sustainability
and drive attitudinal change through
WASH initiatives (eg - sulabh)

4 ⑤ Promote vaccine adoption through
PHC tie-ups and surveys (eg - PRAYAS
in Assam and Pradesh)

Promotive healthcare

4 ① Create accountability for PHC
quality delivery (eg - social audit in
Sikkim)

4 ② Provide access to generic medicine
through cooperatives (PM Jan Aushadhi)

4 ③ 'Demand' PDS for quality food
to fight 'silent hunger'

4 ④ Distribute sanitary napkins,
contraceptives, educate on family planning
(eg - Andhra Pradesh - PAOMAN)

Citizens orgs help make 'Sahakari a Sahayogi'
for SDG-3 achievement.

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.9) The current composition of the UNSC, with under-representation and un-representation of key regions is detrimental to its legitimacy and effectiveness, underscoring the urgent need for reforms. Elaborate. Also, present a case for India's permanent membership in the UNSC. (10 marks, 150 words)

संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद की वर्तमान संरचना, जिसमें प्रमुख क्षेत्रों का अल्प प्रतिनिधित्व और अप्रतिनिधित्व है, इसकी वैधता और प्रभावशीलता के लिए हानिकारक है, जो सुधारों की तत्काल आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करता है। विस्तार से बताइए। साथ ही, संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद में भारत की स्थायी सदस्यता के लिए पक्ष प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

UNSC is one of the six key principal organs of UN to maintain global peace and stability.

current composition → 5 permanent Members (USA, Russia, China, UK, France)
→ 10 temporary / non-permanent members

Detrimental to legitimacy and effectiveness

I. Underrepresentation of global South in Permanent members (eg - India, Brazil) & fastest growing countries.

II. Un-representation of African Union, least developed countries (eg - Togo, Guinea, Ghana, Rwanda etc).

III. Reduce legitimacy and Effectiveness

- ① Inability to Represent the multipolar world order of 21st century
- ② Disaccounts unique needs of Global South and developing countries
- ③ Considers Terrorism from WWII enemies (eg - Germany, Japan) $\Rightarrow$ not current Reality

Case for India's Membership

- ① leader of global South with G77, G20 presidency $\rightarrow$ can Represent diverse view point (eg - climate change, agri)
- ② G4 membership $\rightarrow$ presents non-member support.
- ③ QuAD, 1242, G7 support.
- ④ 3rd largest economy in PPP terms
- ⑤ Accounts for 18% world population.

UNSC Reforms a need of hour to ensure
"4R - Recognize, Reform, Respect, Review" of multipolar world.

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.10) "The ongoing internal crisis in Myanmar is impeding India's Act East Policy." In light of the statement, discuss the measures taken by India to deal with the crisis and associated challenges.
(10 marks, 150 words)

"म्यांमार में चल रहा आंतरिक संकट भारत की एक्ट ईस्ट नीति में बाधा डाल रहा है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, संकट और संबंधित चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भारत द्वारा उठाए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

myanmar's internal crisis such as military
coup in 2021 and Rohingyas crisis has
impeded India's Act East policy.

key impediments

- ① kaladan project to connect North East (SITTWE port)
- ② IMT to connect ASEAN
- ③ ASEAN Forum / Japan / Pacific access limited.

measures by India

- ① SMART fencing to clearly demarcate borders and prevent infiltration.
- ② Humanitarian assistance through vaccines (mātrai) and medical diplomacy.
- ③ Diplomatic discussions in Myanmar -

Indo - working group to extradite insurgents.

④ BIMSTEC and IORA groupings to
ensure a neutral platform for
dialogue.

⑤ North East Road / Infra development
under SAG BharatMala for alternate connectivity

Challenges associated

① Rising ethno-centric conflicts, especially
after discontinuation of Free Trade
Movement Regime with Myanmar.

② Golden Crescent and associated drug
trafficking on a rise since coup.

③ Delayed implementation and cost of
infra development.

④ Reduced safety of Indian Ocean.

India has Myanmar at intersection of
'Act East' and 'Neighbourhood First' and needs to
act cautiously.

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.11) "The Basic Structure Doctrine, lauded for safeguarding the core principles of the Constitution against majoritarian impulses, is also criticized for enabling judicial overreach and disturbing the balance of power as envisioned by the Constitution." Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

"आधारभूत संरचना सिद्धांत, जिसे बहुसंख्यकवादी आवेगों के विरुद्ध संविधान के मूल सिद्धांतों की सुरक्षा के लिए सराहा जाता है, साथ ही इस सिद्धांत का न्यायिक अतिक्रमण करने तथा संविधान द्वारा परिकल्पित शक्ति संतुलन को बिगाड़ने के लिए भी आलोचना की जाती है।" सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Keshavnanda Bharti case was a milestone moment in Indian judicial ecosystem, with emergence of Basic Structure Doctrine.

Key features
of Doctrine
(non
exhaustive)

- ① Secularism, Democratic, Republic, Sovereign
- ② Independence of judiciary
- ③ Free and fair elections
- ④ Welfare State
- ⑤ Bicameralism, federalism.

Lauded for safeguarding core principles

- ① Applied in 99th Amendment (Indian Judicial service) to maintain independence of judiciary → declared null and void

- ② Prevents tyranny and despotism of
State through Restrictions on amendment
(eg - Art 31(c) void by Mineewa Mills
case)
- ③ checks and balances on legislative
action to protect fundamental rights
(eg - Wamman Rao case)
- ④ Ensures limited Amendments and 9th
Schedule regulation (eg - IR Coelho)

Criticized for judicial overreach

- ① Arbitrary structure with no codification
of basic structure
- ② Violation of distribution of powers
through legislature domain work
(eg) GRAP set up for pollution on
Anoop Baranwal case on CFC appointment.

③ Secularism vs principled distance
often observes over-reach and
enthusiasms (eg - Triple Talag
unconstitutional)

Disturbs balance of Power

① Against Separation of Power doctrine,
where legislative action regulated.

② Legitimization limited due to
lack of acceptance and accountability
(eg) overturning National Capital Delhi
administrative service argument.

③ 9th Schedule and Ar 368 still
allow amendment of constitution,
enabled by Basic Structure Doctrine
(excessive power to legislature)

Hence, Basic Structure Doctrine is a judicial
innovation, that has blurred SOP lines
in Indian federalism (SC Bar vs UOI)

Call us: 9311740400, 9311740900
Blog: blog.forumias.com
and needs judicial
Restraint

Visit us: www.forumias.com
Email: helpdesk@forumias.academy

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.12) Enumerate the salient features of Representation of People's Act, 1951. In your opinion, what amendments are needed in the Act to further the cause of free and fair elections in light of contemporary challenges.
(15 marks, 250 words)

जनप्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। आपकी राय में, समकालीन चुनौतियों के मद्देनजर स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनावों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए अधिनियम में क्या संशोधन आवश्यक हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Representation of People Act, 1951 is a key legislation to ensure free and fair election (Ar 324) and specifies qualifications and disqualifications for candidates (supported by Ar 105, 102 resp)

Salient features

- ① Qualifications for Lok Sabha, State legislative assembly
 - ↳ ① can belong to any constituent assembly if Lok Sabha elections
 - ↳ ② SC/ST allowed to ~~et.~~ contest from general seats.

- ② Disqualifications of candidates :
 - ↳ ① corrupt and illegal activities (sec 8, sec 9)

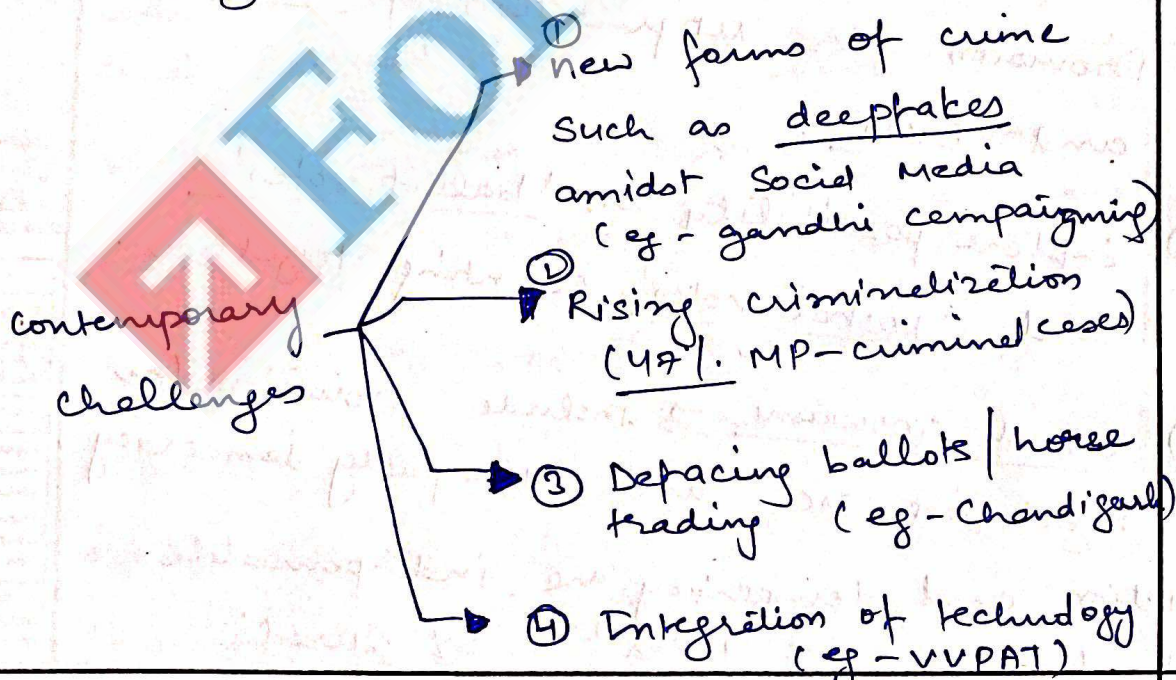
⑤ Failure to declare assets or expenditure on elections to ECI

⑥ Conviction for longer than 2 years (Sec 8(3)) and disqualification for 6 years thereafter (Lily Thomas case)

⑦ Bribery, enmity and other social evils.

③ ways to conduct elections

- ↳ ① Role of ECI, Returning officers etc.
- ↳ ② limits on election expenditure
- ↳ ③ guidelines for MCC.



Amendments needed to address

- ① Fast track courts provision in RPA, 1951 for conviction of MPs (Lok Pratih case)
- ② 75% First Past the Post, 25% proportional representation by single transferable vote (suggested by 170 Lok Sabha)
- ③ Regulation of social media in elections (Vishwanath committee on hate speech)
- ④ Provision for upgradation of VVPAT and EVM.
- ⑤ Explore possibility on 'ballot votes' and 'postal votes' counting together.
- ⑥ Dinesh Goswami → include provision for legalizing MCC and intra party democracy

"Election and democracy are indispensable for functioning of India" - SY Qureshi

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.13) The cooperative nature of Indian federalism is being increasingly challenged by emerging differences in Centre-State relations. Discuss. What steps can be taken to strengthen the cooperative spirit of Indian federalism? (15 marks, 250 words)

केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों में उभरते मतभेदों के कारण भारतीय संघवाद की सहकारी प्रकृति को लगातार चुनौती मिल रही है। चर्चा कीजिए। भारतीय संघवाद की सहकारी भावना को मजबूत करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India follows a Quasi-federal structure as provisioned in Articles 245-293 of Constitution.

Cooperative structure of India

- ① Administrative → Through central and state civil servants.
- ② Legislative → Through concurrent, state and federal lists (Ar 246)
- ③ Fiscal Cooperation : Through Finance Commission (Ar 280) and GST (Ar 279A)
- ④ Institutional → Through inter-state water disputes committee (Ar 262), inter state council (Ar 263) after Sarkaria Commission recommendation.

- ⑤ NITI Aayog for cooperative federalism
on policy making through collective
research and collect

Emerging differences

- ① Fiscal differences → vertical asymmetry
in fund devolution as less not
devolved. (only 41% of tax - NK Singh)
- ② Delays in fund devolution for
disaster management (eg - SDRF / NDRF)
- ③ Political parties different in some
states and centre → allegations of horizontal
asymmetry (eg - Kerala vs UP)
- ④ Increasing interference of governor
through Bill Reservation / delayed assent
(Ar 200)
- ⑤ Centre legislation on state subjects
through central sector / sponsored schemes

Steps to strengthen cooperative federalism

- ① Clearly demarcated legislation without encroachment on state list (Harnataka vs UoI)
- ② Collaborative fund devolution on objective criteria (eg demographic performance reward in South India)
- ③ Reduction in central ~~state~~ sponsored schemes unless necessary (Sarkaria Commission)
- ④ SR Bommai case laid guidelines for promulgation of President Rule.
- ⑤ Increased discussion, debate, dissent through Rajya Sabha for state representation (Amn Jaitly committee)

Kuldeep Nayar vs UoI have re-iterated the need for federalism as bedrock of country's growth and democracy.

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.14) Parliamentary privileges are fundamental for lawmakers to discharge their duties without undue influence. However, ensuring the responsible exercise of these privileges is crucial for fostering public trust and ensuring the accountability of public institutions. Analyse (15 marks, 250 words)

संसदीय विशेषाधिकार विधि निर्माताओं के लिए बिना किसी अनुचित प्रभाव के अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करने के लिए मौलिक हैं। हालाँकि, इन विशेषाधिकारों का जिम्मेदारी से उपयोग सुनिश्चित करना जनता के विश्वास को बढ़ावा देने और सार्वजनिक संस्थानों की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Parliamentary privileges refer to the special privileges offered to Parliamentarians to be able to formulate policies and conduct discussions without pressure and with freedom of speech (As 105).

Discharge duties without influence

Privilege	Duty
① Freedom of speech	① Discuss, debate, dissent
② No judicial duty or summon during session	② Ensure attendance
③ Freedom of publishing	③ Share information to press for masses
④ No special / secret sitting	④ Promote necessary safety policies / laws.

⑤ Right to remove
someone from sitting
(by speaker)

⑥ Right to not be
arrested without speaker
knowledge

⑤ Ensure decorum
of Parliament.

⑥ maintain dignity
of Parliament
members.

Responsible exercise crucial

I. For public trust

① Freedom of speech and vote cent
subvert Rule of land (Kerala vs
Ajithu)

② Corruption needs to be prevented
to maintain trust (eg → PV Narsimha
Rao case)

③ Ensure fair and honest actions for
quality policy making.

II. Accountability

① no 'cash for Query' and 'Quid Pro

Quo' arrangement eg - Mohua Moitra.

② need to ensure right use of
Privileges through Privileges Committee

③ Ensure quality policies to prevent
judicial activism and protests
Ceg - Agriculture Farm laws

ways to address challenges faced

① Active Role of Parliamentary
Privileges Committee (Justice Verma
Committee)

② Judicial Review of any breach of
privilege - individual or collective

③ Code of Ethics (Ind ARC)

④ checks and balances through
a non-partisan, impartial Speaker.

Privileges enable quality law making and
ensure 'Substantive democracy', but cannot
be absolute, but qualified.

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.15) The Constitution of India provides several rights that empower the individual, yet it balances these freedoms with reasonable restrictions in the larger public interest. Discuss how constitutional restrictions on fundamental rights strike a fine balance between individual interests and societal interests. Also, mention the principles that are considered in evaluating the reasonableness of restrictions with reference case laws. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत का संविधान ऐसे कई अधिकार प्रदान करता है जो व्यक्ति को सशक्त बनाते हैं, फिर भी यह इन स्वतंत्रताओं को व्यापक सार्वजनिक हित में उचित प्रतिबंधों के साथ संतुलित करता है। चर्चा करें कि मौलिक अधिकारों पर संवैधानिक प्रतिबंध व्यक्तिगत हितों और सामाजिक हितों के बीच कैसे एक अच्छा संतुलन बनाते हैं। साथ ही, प्रासंगिक केस लॉ के साथ प्रतिबंधों की तर्कसंगतता का मूल्यांकन करने में जिन सिद्धांतों पर विचार किया जाता है, उनका उल्लेख कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ar 19(2) provides for reasonable restrictions on fundamental rights of Ar 19 to ensure collective society welfare.

Empowering Rights	Restrictions
① Freedom of speech (Ar 19(1)(a)) allows speech, thought, expression freedom to citizens.	① Against defamation, public Morality, foreign affairs, hate speech (Pravasi Bhalai case) etc.
② Freedom of protest and assembly	② cannot disrupt public order and law ↳ Impose <u>Sec 144</u>
③ Freedom of Association	③ Not for unlawful

	on terrorist purposes
④ Freedom of Movement in India for unification of India (Ar 19(1)(e))	④ not for tribal areas, prostitutes affecting public health, potential hate speech propagators (<u>Moheshu Bhai Tongedia case</u>)
⑤ Freedom of Residence in any part of country	⑤ Except in tribal areas or Scheduled areas (PESA Act, 5th Sched, 6th Sched)
⑥ Freedom of profession or occupation or trade (19(1)(g))	⑥ Except occupations reserved for state such as Railways, atomic bombs, defence
⑦ Freedom of profession, promotion of Religion (Ar 25)	⑦ Except any forceful Conversion and Subject to Ar 81, Ar 14, Ar 19.

Principles considered in Reasonable Restrictions

- ① Principle of proportionality as re-enforced in SBI vs ADR on electoral bonds (Right to Information vs Privacy)
- ② Principle of Maximum Action, Least Restriction as proposed in Anurekha Bhasin case
- ③ Essential Religious Practices doctrine for restrictions of Religion for secularism
- ④ Principle of Colourable Legislation and Harmonious Construction considered in deciding restrictions.
- ⑤ Principle of Pith and Substance.

Hence, Constitution makes a fine balance across diverse groups to reflect socio-cultural realities of India (Ambedkar).

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.16) Self-Help Groups (SHGs) can play a crucial role in alleviating rural poverty by providing women with access to microfinance, enabling them to start small businesses and improve their livelihoods.
Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHG) महिलाओं को सूक्ष्मवित्त/माइक्रोफाइनेंस तक पहुंच प्रदान करके, उन्हें छोटे व्यवसाय शुरू करने और अपनी आजीविका में सुधार करने में सक्षम बनाकर ग्रामीण निर्धनता को कम करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं।
परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Self help groups refer to voluntary organizations of people who mobilize energy and resources for own benefit and collective benefit. India has 12mn self help groups, 88% led by women.

Crucial Role in alleviating poverty

I. Microfinance

↳ ① Access to organized credit through 'lead bank' scheme of NABARD.

↳ ② Allows interest free / collateral free loans under MUDRA.

↳ ③ Access to support under Deen Dayal upadhyay → Rural / urban

Livelihood MissionII. Small Businesses

- ↳ ① Promotes employment opportunities through schemes such as AJEEVIKA (eg - Ujjat Prasad)
- ↳ ② Creates an ecosystem of SHGs
eg - Kadambshree.
- ↳ ③ Promotes sustainable, women led entrepreneurial acts (eg - grocery stores in Madhya Pradesh by geevi).

III. Improves livelihoods

- ↳ ① Promotes food security through food fortification SHGs (eg - Uttar Pradesh)
- ↳ ② Improves status in society and challenges patriarchy
- ↳ ③ Prevents disaster outbreaks / water stress through innovative groups
eg - Green Himalaya SHG, Dokla in Arunachal works in disturbance

However, certain challenges faced |

- ① Limited accessibility to finance amidst rising NPAs (over 20-30% for SHG)
- ② Lack of functional expertise due to ruralization and illiteracy (77% in India literacy)
- ③ limited technological integration such as Artificial Intelligence, Software as a solution, market platforms, demand forecasting.
- ④ Double burden of work, both at home and SHG.

- Potential way forward
- ① Promote forward backward linkages through e-NAM, DARPAAN, ONDC etc
 - ② Provide training under Kishuakarma, Kaushal Vikas Yojana
 - ③ Promote credit availability through guarantee schemes.

SHGs need to shift from 'Panchsutra' to 'Dasasutra' encompassing health, education, climate

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.17) Despite the implementation of numerous policies and schemes aimed at combating hunger and malnutrition in the country, their effectiveness remains limited. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश में भूख और कुपोषण से निपटने के उद्देश्य से अनेक नीतियों और योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के बावजूद, उनकी प्रभावशीलता सीमित बनी हुई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India ranked 111/124 in FAO's Hunger Index, despite significant efforts in 2023.

Implementation of numerous schemes → ① Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMKAY) for 80 crore houses
↓
② Food fortification under DM POSHAN / golden Rice
③ POSHAN Abhiyan through mid day Meals and Saksham Anganwadi

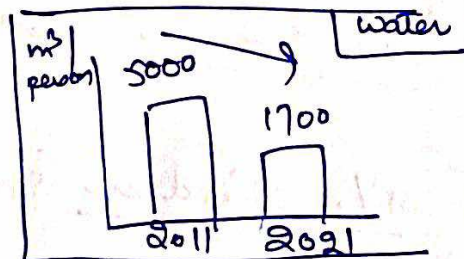
Hunger and Malnutrition persists

- ① 59% women continue to be anaemic (NHPS-05)
- ② 31% children stunted (25% of global) (NHPS-05)

- ③ wasting in 7% children (NHFS-05)
- ④ 56% Indians don't have access to quality food (FAO)
- ⑤ 'Hidden hunger' in absence of a diversified diet → paddy-wheat heavy
- ⑥ 21% diseases caused by contaminated / inadequate water (WHO) in India.

Reasons for such malnutrition and Hunger

- ① Adulteration of food, with con preservatives
- ② Rising population (20% decadal) reduces availability
- ③ Patriarchy in society → Restricts food for women and girls
- ④ Water stress in India → worst in top 17 countries



- ⑤ Limited Millet / Pulses production and consumption amidst inflation / culture
- ⑥ Climate change impacting food supply
↳ 20% lower paddy yield (ES24)
- ⑦ 40% of food wasted (FAO) in transportation
Way Forward

↳ ① Increasing availability of nutritious food through affordable PDS such as Bharat AHA, millet in PDS / MDM

↳ ② Increasing awareness through ASHA and ANGANWADIs

↳ ③ Behavioural change through Swachh Bharat Mission Mitras and NGOs

↳ ④ Bio-fortification across food items through Robust Food Processing Industry and efficient supply chain

Malnutrition and Hunger demands "Mass Movement against Malnutrition" - PM Modi

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.18) The true test of good governance is the degree to which it ensures accountability towards citizens and delivers on the promise of sustainable and inclusive human development. Discuss in the context of challenges to good governance in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

सुशासन की असली परीक्षा इस बात से होती है कि वह किस हद तक नागरिकों के प्रति जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करता है और सतत एवं समावेशी मानव विकास के वादे को पूरा करता है। भारत में सुशासन के समक्ष चुनौतियों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Good governance refers to delivery of goods and services through quality service delivery ensuring ART (Accountability, Responsibility, Transparency) in governance.

Good governance is accountability

- ① Accountability for quality of service delivery and shortfalls
(eg) social audit in MNREGA.
- ② Ensures grievance redressal mechanisms
(eg) CPCGRAMS | Sevottam model
- ③ Uses citizen charters for a "demand",
not commend led governance
(eg) ITR citizen charter on investor confidence.

Sustainability and inclusivity

- ① Poverty alleviation programs to promote inclusive growth
eg) PM-KISAN, MNREGA.
- ② use of e-technology for good governance and financial inclusion (eg - DBT)
- ③ Evidence backed policy making to ensure effective governance and inclusion
eg - AgriStack, DigiLocker.
- ④ Inclusion of various vulnerable sections of society (eg - women (SDG 5), Rural, children, disabled) in service delivery. → eg → one nation one ration card, unmy portal for schemes etc.

Challenges to good governance in India

- ① corruption due to a 'cash based' system (Vohra committee nexus study)

- ② Top down policy through 'armchain' approach reduces effectiveness.
- ③ Insufficient teeth to checks and balances (eg - social audit / citizen charter not enforceable)
- ④ Constant transfers deter long term planning (SUPRO survey)

Potential way ahead

① Increase use of e-gov across schemes (only MNREGA, PDS currently)

② code of ethics for civil servants (Ind ARC)

③ Mid-career training and upskilling (Suresh Chandra Committee)

④ Legal backing to citizen charter with tech integration.

Minimum government, Maximum governance
goal of Indian bureaucracy and state

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.19) As the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) provides a judicial mechanism for the peaceful resolution of international disputes. In this context, throw light on the structure and mandate of ICJ. Also, highlight the challenges it faces in fulfilling its mandate. (15 marks, 250 words)

संयुक्त राष्ट्र के प्रमुख न्यायिक अंग के रूप में, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय (ICJ) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विवादों के शांतिपूर्ण समाधान के लिए न्यायिक तंत्र प्रदान करता है। इस संदर्भ में, ICJ की संरचना और अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालें। साथ ही, अपने अधिदेश को पूरा करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

International Court of Justice is one of six principal organs of United Nations, that promotes global Rule of Law.

Structure of ICJ

- ① 15 judges, centred at Hague
- ② 9 year term of each judge, selected by UNGA and UNSC individual voting
- ③ Represent various geographical groups

mandate of ICJ

- ① Promote implementation and enforcement of international law codes such as Geneva Convention (against humanitarian crisis)

- ② Take cognizance of any case reported by member of UNGA on government of a state (not private individuals)
- ③ mandate is limited to crimes and not commercial activities such as contract breach (eg - Indus Water Treaty)
- ④ no suo-moto cognizance

Challenges associated

- ① Lack of enforcement power, in absence of a global prison/police/investigation force.
- ② limited fund availability to maintain own force
- ③ lack of teeth for any judgement or verdict (eg - recent South Africa case against Israel)

- ④ overlapping jurisdiction against International criminal court (Rome Statute)
- ⑤ lack of global acceptance of verdict in absence of a binding treaty (unlike arbitration)

Potential solutions

- ① UNSC and UNGA to pass a reformative resolution promoting primary punitive powers.
- ② Collaboration with Interpol and State governments to promote enforcement.
- ③ Prevention of continued violations through sanctions.
- ④ Independent funding to ensure independence.

ICJ is a central authority to maintain a 'just world order' and needs strengthening.

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) Geopolitical shifts pose challenges to India-Russia relations, yet the relationship remains robust, driven by deep-rooted trust and a shared commitment to sustain a multifaceted strategic partnership. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

भू-राजनीतिक बदलाव भारत-रूस संबंधों के लिए चुनौतियां पैदा करते हैं, फिर भी संबंध मजबूत बने हुए हैं, जो गहरे विश्वास और बहुआयामी रणनीतिक साझेदारी को बनाए रखने के लिए एक साझा प्रतिबद्धता से प्रेरित हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India - Russia trust and commitment shown by recent facilitation of PM Modi with highest 'Order of St Andrew' award in his official visit to Russia.

Geopolitical shifts posing challenges

① Russia - Ukraine war and India's Strategic Restraint

② India's multipolarism and partnerships like QUAD / I2U2 with USA

④ Changing world order from

③ Russia's trade with China

(\$200 bn +) and Pakistan

bipolar world to global south → threatens Russia position.

Yet, Relations Robust

① Deeprooted trust due to historical friendship

↳ 1 old friend better than 2 new ones

- ② Robust trade at \$64 bn (2023) →
rise up to \$100 bn by 2030
- ③ military cooperation through INDRA
exercise ; defence → largest exporter
to India (\$400)
- ④ space cooperation through Gaganyaan
support , International space station
- ⑤ Infrastructure diplomacy via INTSC ,
Rupar plant in Bangladesh etc .
- ⑥ 2+2 diplomacy and strategic relations
with Russia foster trust and commitment
- ⑦ cultural diplomacy with 'Namaste Russia'
and student exchanges (200000+ students)
- ⑧ Energy cooperation through import of
oil despite threats of 'fence sitter'

and 'funder of war' to maintain 'strategic autonomy' and 'strategic hedging'

- ⑨ Groupings and associations such as
SCO, BRICS → fosters shared vision
 ↳ Recent Indian ~~of~~ presidency of SCO
 ↳ Icashī cultural Capital ↳ Buddha diplomacy ↳ Startup ecosystem.

- ⑩ Humanitarian assistance for war
 affected citizens through vaccines.

Yet, certain challenges persist

- ① Indians in Russian army ② Unending war → making difficult autonomy ③ Pending Free Trade Agreement

India needs to foster its 'mediator' Role
 to promote global peace and ensure
 a shared, mutual growth of 'age old'
 friends over 'new age' 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			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

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.

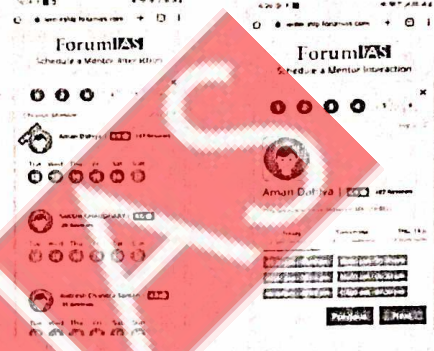
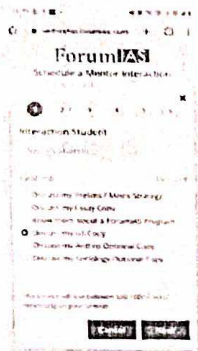
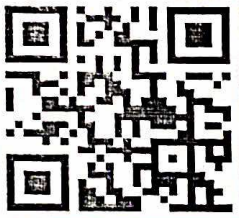
312197_712304_1910158748_(2024-09-13 02:28:43)

Availing Mentorship - Now made easy & seamless via mentorship.forumias.com

Dear Students,

You can now avail Mentorship in both online & offline mode seamlessly. All you need to do is login to below URL and pick up a date and time and your Mentorship is scheduled at the designated time.

Visit the URL <https://mentorship.forumias.com> or Scan the QR code



When must you seek mentorship? When you are unable to fully comprehend the directions given by the evaluator in the MGP copy. A Mentor will help you understand the nuances of your evaluated MGP copy. He / She will also be able to make suggestions, if needed, on improvements that you could make.

If we are already doing well, a reinforcement from the Mentor will further assist us in following the right path. A Mentor may also be able to give valuable inputs with respect to time management, presentation, structure etc. He may recommend you clearly to work on content or may suggest you to take courses / read books in case he feels you lack content that may be quickly improved with a course at ForumIAS or elsewhere, or some study material.

To download topper's copies, visit the link <https://blog.forumias.com/testimonials>

Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

CSE 2021 Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

- CSE Rank 1, Shruti Sharma, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 5, Utkarsh Davedi, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 8, Ishita Rathi, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 9, Preetam Kumar, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 12, Yasharth Shekhar, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 14, Abhinav Jain, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 17, Mehak Jain, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 19, Divisha Joshi, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 20, Arpit Chaudhan, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 23, Ashish, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 24, Purnima Sahitya, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 25, Shriji Rallakshmi, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 26, Utsav Anand, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 28, Mourya Bnaradwaj Mantri, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 30, Naman Goyal, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 33, Jasinder Singh, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 37, V. Sangana Simha, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 39, Vishal Dhakad, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 40, Kushal Jain, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)