

RECEIVED

31 Nov 2025

TEST CODE 9 1 2 2 0 1

MGP 2026

Time Allowed : One and Half Hours
समय : डेढ़ घंटेForumIAS
ACADEMYMaximum Marks : 125
अधिकतम अंक : 125

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	NANCY SINGH		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910134805	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	31-10-2025

*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 प्रदेश 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			
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			2:15	4:15
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, प्रलोचन, 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 :	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 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 is a carbon copy of the Government of India Act, 1935." Comment.
(10 marks, 150 words)

"भारतीय संविधान भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 की कार्बन कॉपी है।" टिप्पणी करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The British government passed the Government of India Act, 1935 which provided for certain features that were incorporated by the Constituent Assembly in framing Indian Constitution.

Indian Constitution → Carbon copy of GoI Act, 1935

① Division of powers

↳ GoI Act provided for Centre, Provincial lists for dividing powers between federal and provinces which is encapsulated in Article 246 and Schedule 7 of the Constitution.

② Bicameral legislature

as provided in the Act is adopted at both levels - Centre and state.

③ Public service commission

↳ As mentioned in GoI Act, 1935, Indian

Constitution too incorporated Union and state public service Commission (Article 315-323).

- ④ Emergency provisions have also been taken from the Go I Act, 1935 (Article 352-360)
- ⑤ The office of Governor is a modified version as mentioned in Go I Act, 1935.
- ⑥ Providing residuary powers to the Centre has also been borrowed.

However, certain features of Constitution are not borrowed from Go I Act, 1935:

- ① Fundamental Rights, (Article 14-32)
- ② Even the universal adult franchise, (Article 325 & 326) is sui-generis as Go I Act provided limited franchise with separate electorate.
- ③ India as a sovereign, democratic, republic is also not taken from the Act.

Hence, it can be said the Go I Act, 1935 provided for certain inspiration in making of Constitution.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
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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	
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Q.2) Explain the concept of residuary powers under the Indian Constitution. Why were they vested in the Parliament? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय संविधान के तहत अवशिष्ट शक्तियों की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करें। वे संसद में क्यों निहित की गईं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Residuary powers are those subjects that are not mentioned in any of the three lists. Eg: Information security, Computer software.

As borrowed from Canadian constitution, the residuary powers are ~~bestowed~~ vested upon the Parliament which makes the Indian constitution unitary in nature.

Reasons for residuary powers being vested in the Parliament

- ① These subjects are new and evolving in nature and thus powers with respect to it are given to Parliament.
- ② These subjects require uniform

rules and implementation throughout India and so only Centre is given the power to make laws on it.

③ Being vested in the Parliament, it ensures that no fragmented approach is being adopted and also any issues arising out of the litigation in these matters can be dealt with easily.

④ It gives uniform identity to the nation on these matters and also ensure easy collaboration with foreign nations on these matters.

⑤ Also, allow Centre to sign treaties and implement them uniformly.

Thus residuary powers due to their evolving and pre-requisite for uniformity are vested in the Parliament.

Feedback

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AWIS			
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.3) "The expansive interpretation of Article 21 by the judiciary reflects its transformative role in safeguarding not just life, but also various facets of human well-being." Elucidate this statement with the help of relevant case laws. (10 marks, 150 words)

"न्यायपालिका द्वारा अनुच्छेद 21 की व्यापक व्याख्या न केवल जीवन की सुरक्षा, बल्कि मानव कल्याण के विभिन्न पहलुओं की सुरक्षा में इसकी परिवर्तनकारी भूमिका को दर्शाती है।" प्रासंगिक केस ला/निर्णय विधियों की सहायता से इस कथन को स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 21 is considered to be the fundamental of all ^{widely} the fundamentals and it is the most interpreted right.

Expansive interpretation of Article 21 reflecting judiciary's role in various facets

- ① Right to health, as interpreted by judiciary in Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor vs. State of West Bengal, is part of right to life.
- ② Right to live with dignity in Maneka Gandhi case (1978) expanded interpretation of Article 21 incorporating due process of law.
- ③ K.S. Puttaswamy judgement (2017) brought right to privacy as part of right to life.

- ④ Right to livelihood as integral part of right to life was made in Olga Telis case.
- ⑤ PUCV vs UoI case made right to food an important facet of right to life.
- ⑥ Right to die with dignity in Aruna Shanbaug case made passive euthanasia legal expanding right to life.
↳ Also in Common Cause vs. UoI (2014) ^{concept of} living will was recognised.
- ⑦ Right against harmful effects of climate change (2024) was made part of right to life in MK Ranjivsinh case.
- ⑧ Right against custodial violence in DK Basu case.
- ⑨ Right to shelter is crucial aspect of Article 21 as highlighted in Chameli Singh case.
- ⑩ Right to healthy environment in MC Mehta Case (1987) therefore Article 21 is ^{like} a guiding light that allows judiciary to improve the human well-being.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.4) Why were the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) made non-justiciable despite being fundamental to the governance of the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

राज्य के नीति निर्देशक सिद्धांतों (DPSP) को देश के शासन के लिए मौलिक होने के बावजूद न्यायिक रूप से गैर प्रवर्तनीय क्यों बनाया गया? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 36-51 in Part IV of the Constitution incorporates the DPSP as mentioned in G.O I Act, 1935 as Instrument of Instructions to build a welfare state.

- DPSP fundamental to governance
- ① It aims to establish welfare state that upholds social, political & economic democracy. (Article 39(b), 39(c), Article 41)
 - ② It upholds the core principles of Indian Constitution → Article 50 → Separation of powers.
 - ③ Also, it aims to establish secular state (Article 44) → UCC.

Despite being fundamental, DPSPs were made non-justiciable as :

- ① ~~During~~ Post independence, India as

nation state lacked economic resources and human resources for their implementation.

② The prime objective after independence was integration of India by having agreements with more than 500 princely states.

↳ Making ~~these~~ DPSPs justiciable would have ~~to~~ made the concept of privity purse in conflict with Article 39(C) → ^{present} concentration of wealth.

③ India adopted a mixed economy and so DPSPs which are highly socialist in nature were made non-justiciable.

④ Consensus building for making them justiciable was very difficult.

⑤ India also lacked the human capacity to tackle litigations.

⑥ Accommodation of cultural diversity would have been in conflict with Article 44 → UCC

DPSPs are like pole star which guide the legislature to work for the establishment of welfare state.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.5) Under what circumstances can the Financial Emergency be imposed by the President? What consequences follow when such a declaration remains in force? (10 marks, 150 words)

किन परिस्थितियों में राष्ट्रपति द्वारा वित्तीय आपातकाल लगाया जा सकता है? जब ऐसी घोषणा लागू रहती है तो इसके क्या परिणाम होते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 360 deals with financial emergency that can be imposed by the President with the aid and advice of Council of Ministers.

Circumstance that can lead to imposition of financial emergency

- ① If the President of India is satisfied that the conditions exist that threaten the financial stability or credit of the country, financial emergency can be imposed.
- ② Such financial threat may arise due to:
 - (i) Severe economic crisis in the country
 - (ii) Breakdown of financial mechanism.
 - (iii) Any disaster or emergency situation that might threaten financial stability.

③ Any such proclamation must be passed by both the Houses within two months with simple majority.

Consequences of financial emergency

① It allows President to issue directions to the state to observe canons of financial propriety.

② Also, the salaries of the officers like officers serving in the Union, judicial officers etc. can be reduced.

③ All the ^{money} bills shall be reserved for the President's assent.

④ No fundamental right is curtailed.

⑤ President can issue any other directions as he/she deem necessary.

Financial emergency is indeed like a safety valve that aims to prevent any severe financial threat to the nation.

Feedback

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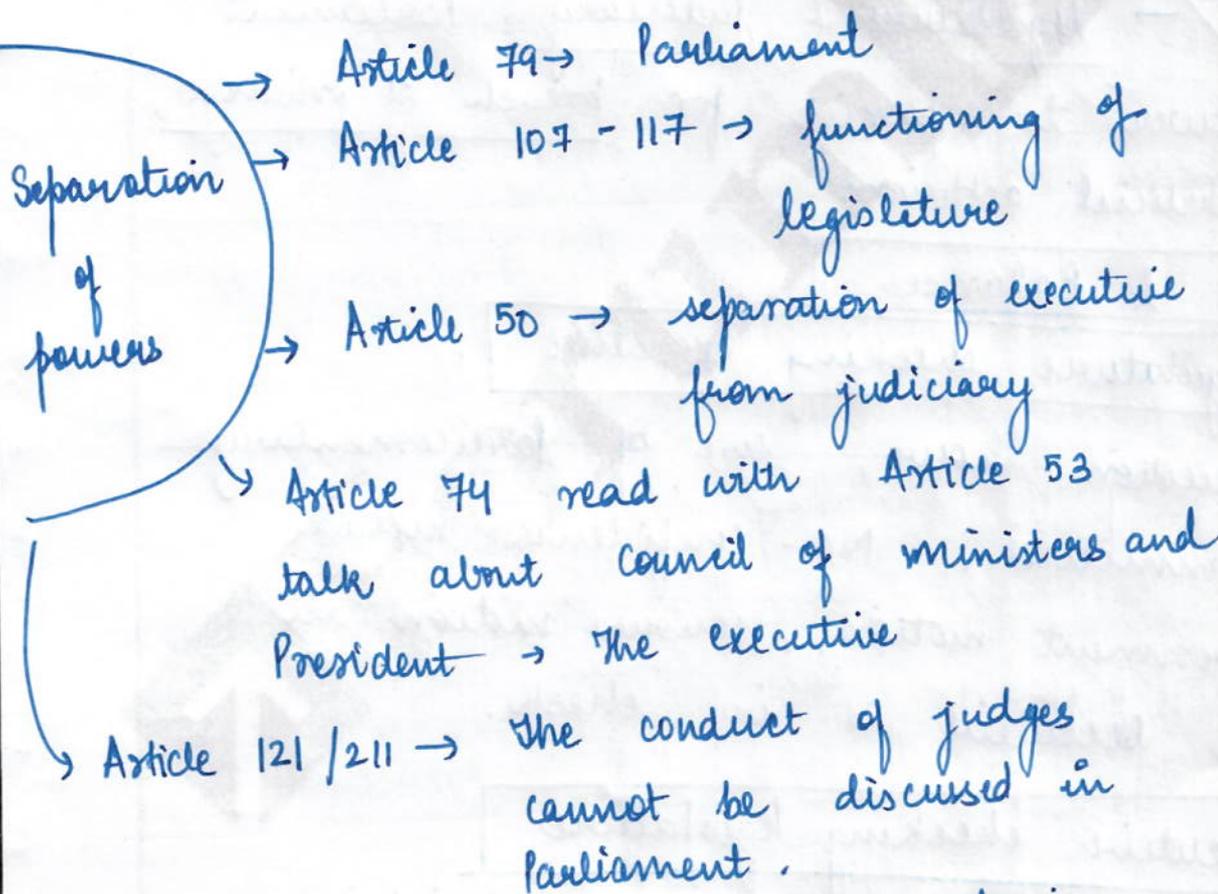
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TOTAL MARKS

Q.6) The Indian Constitution does not follow the doctrine of separation of powers in its strictest sense; instead, it adopts a model based on 'checks and balances'. Elucidate. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय संविधान अपने दृढ़ मायनों में शक्तियों के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत का पालन नहीं करता है; इसके बजाय, यह नियंत्रण और संतुलन पर आधारित एक मॉडल को अपनाता है। स्पष्ट करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Indian Constitution is sui-generis that unlike USA, did not adopt strict separation of powers rather adopted a model of check and balance.



But Indian Constitution has certain functional overlap along with mechanisms to ensure checks and balances.

Functional overlap

→ (A) Legislature & executive: Every minister is an MP; delegated legislation, Presidential assent to the bills

→ Executive & judiciary: Tribunals, Pardoning powers of President (Article 72), judicial activism

→ Legislature & judiciary: Parliament's power to punish for breach of privilege; Judicial activism

Checks & Balances

① Legislature checking executive

↳ Question hour, use of Parliamentary committees, No-confidence motion, Adjournment motion, censure motion all ensure executive is in check.

② Executive checking legislature

↳ President's veto power, dissolution, summon or prorogation of house by the President.

③ Executive checking judiciary

↳ President determining number of judges in High court, removal of judges.

④ Judiciary checking executive

↳ Judicial review, judicial activism, matter related to elections of President can be taken up only in Supreme Court.

⑤ Legislature checking judiciary

↳ Parliament setting number of judges in Supreme Court, impeachment of judges

⑥ Judiciary checking legislature

↳ Article 13, basic structure doctrine, due process of law, judicial review and judicial activism.

Therefore, Indian Constitution aptly adopted the mechanism of checks & balances to ensure that no organ establishes its tyranny thereby establishing the democracy in its true sense.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) What are the essential conditions for the exercise of the legislative powers by the President? Also discuss the legality of re-promulgation of ordinances without legislative scrutiny.

(15 marks, 250 words)

राष्ट्रपति द्वारा विधायी शक्तियों के प्रयोग के लिए आवश्यक शर्तें क्या हैं? विधायी परीक्षण के बिना अध्यादेशों को फिर से जारी करने की वैधता पर भी चर्चा करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Article 52 states that there shall be ^{executive} the President who shall be the head of the Union and Article 123 provides with the President with the legislative power - to make any ordinance in an unforeseen situation.

Essential conditions for the exercise of the legislative powers by the President

- ① The President must be satisfied that there exists an immediate situation which requires the issuing of ordinance.
- ② The satisfaction of the President is subject to judicial review if there is any malefide intention.
- ③ The Ordinance can be issued only

When either one house or both the houses are not in session.

④ The ordinance issued or the legislative power exercised must not contravene with any of the provisions of the Constitution.

⑤ Also, the legislative power must not violate any of the fundamental rights of the citizen.

⑥ Also, Article III provides power to the President to give assent ^{bill} or withhold the bill to the House for consideration.

⑦ The ordinance must be tabled upon both the Houses when in joint session and it shall expire within 6 weeks if not approved by both the houses.

Legality of re-promulgation of ordinances

① D.C. Wadhwa vs. State of Bihar (1987) case. The court ruled that

continuous re-promulgation of ordinance without legislative scrutiny is a constitutional fraud and violates the separation of power.

↳ Also, court ~~itself~~ mentioned that the legislative power is a temporary power and not parallel power of legislation.

② Krishna Kumar vs. State of Bihar (2017).

↳ The court reiterated that ^{continuous} re-promulgation violates the Constitution and subverts the democratic processes.

↳ legislative power must be exercised in the immediate requirement situation.

Thus the legislative power of President is conditional that aims to fill legislative vacuum in extraordinary situation.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.8) Right to freedom of speech and expression in India is both broad in interpretation and conditional in application. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में वाक् और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार निर्वचन में व्यापक और व्यावहारिक रूप में सशर्त दोनों है। चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Article 19 (1) (a) provides for both freedom of speech and expression to the citizens of the country.

After Article 21, Article 19(1)(a) ~~allow~~ is the second most interpreted right among all F.R's.

Broad in interpretation

- ① Right to peaceful strike is form of speech and expression.
- ② Right to silence is also incorporated in Article 19(1)(a).
- ③ Expression of discontent or constructive criticism is allowed under Article 19(1)(a).

- ④ Right to hoist flag in the private spaces was allowed as it is a medium of expression of patriotism towards the country.
- ⑤ Participation in sports is also considered an integral part of Article 19(1)(a).
- ⑥ Freedom of speech and expression is also protected outside the country.
- ⑦ Right to internet is also considered a part of freedom of speech and expression & so in Anuradha Bhasin case → court ruled ~~that int~~ against blanket ban on internet shutdown.
- ⑧ Right to information is also a part of Article 19(1)(a) (electoral bonds discontinued).

Article 19(1)(a) is conditional in application

① ~~A~~ Freedom of speech and expression is not absolute rather there are reasonable restrictions:

- ① Public order ② Decency or morality
- ③ Friendly relations with nations.
- ④ Incitement to an offence ⑤ Sovereignty
- ⑥ Defamation ⑦ Contempt of court
- ⑧ Censorship rules are prevalent that restrict freedom of speech and expression
- ⑨ Also IT Act (2008) allows taking down harmful content.
- ⑩ Also, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita has offences related to hate speech.

Thus Article 19 is a qualified F.R. that protects citizens' right to express freely with a balance of maintaining decency.

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.9) Discuss the reasons for the limited success of Panchayati Raj Institutions in India. Also, recommend measures to strengthen the functioning of these institutions. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं की सीमित सफलता के कारणों पर चर्चा करें। साथ ही, इन संस्थाओं के कामकाज को सशक्त करने के उपायों की अनुशंसा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

73rd Constitutional Amendment Act provided for establishing the Panchayati Raj institutions in alignment with M.K. Gandhi's idea of Gram Swaraj as enshrined in Article 40 (Village Panchayats),

- Success of P.R.I.s
- ① People's Participation
Eg: Kerala's People's Plan
 - ② Providing grassroots leaders
Eg: Chavi Rajawat, Fatima Beevi
 - ③ Providing services for welfare
Eg: Mission Bhagiratha by Telangana for piped water supply.
 - ④ Grassroot development Eg: Anandhara in West Bengal empowers SHGs.

Despite success, several reasons limit functioning of P.R.I.s

① Issues related to funds

- ①.1 Financially unviable. eg: ~~less than~~ 1% revenue of PRIs is their own; rest is grants.
- ①.2 MFIs, banks are unwilling to ~~lend~~ lend.
- ①.3 Limited tax base and lack of trained workers for tax collection.
- ①.4 Expenditure issue: CAG reports highlight that only 29% of the funds are used for development projects.
 - a) Tussle between PRI functionaries and bureaucracy.
 - b) Lack of infrastructure eg: 25% of the Panchayats lack basic infra → office buildings, internet connection etc.
 - c) Socio-cultural hurdles rendering women participation ineffective.

eg: Mani Shankar Aiyar calls Panchayati Raj as Sarpanch Raj (Pradhan Pati and Sarpanch Patis ~~exist~~ exist).
- ⑤ Lack of effective devolution of funds

Authenticity by state governments.

- ⑥ State Finance Commission is not constituted at regular intervals.
- ⑦ Bypassing of Gram Sabha in decision making. Eg: sand mining case in M.P.
- ⑧ Lack of capacity building; presence of para-statal bodies.
- ⑨ Digital illiteracy

Measures to strengthen PRIs

- ① Capacity building of youth & women.
Eg: Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Sashaktikaran Abhiyan.
- ② Establish a dedicated cadre for PRI
- ③ Establishing regulatory oversight to look into function of Gram Sabhas.
- ④ Use of digital tools. Eg: e-Gram Swaraj
- ⑤ Effective devolution of funds and authority by state government.

Mani Shankar Aiyar committees recommendations must be implemented to establish grassroots democracy & ensure democratic decentralization

Feedback

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P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.10) While the Inter-State Council holds considerable potential for addressing federal disputes, this potential remains largely unrealized. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

जबकि अंतर-राज्य परिषद में संघीय विवादों को सुलझाने की काफी संभावनाएं हैं, लेकिन यह संभावनाएं अभी भी काफी हद तक अप्राप्त हैं। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Article 263 aims to establish Inter-State Council on the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission to promote the idea of cooperative federalism.

Inter-state council's potential for addressing federal disputes

① It provides a structured platform for discussions related to finance, security etc.

② Inter-state council also provides means for policy harmonisation in matters that require collaboration among different states like education, health.

③ It can build trust between federal units and raise issues beyond

party politics.

④ It can tackle federal disputes through consensus and dialogue.

Eg: Issue related to water sharing

⑤ It can also tackle politically sensitive issues that undermine federal spirit.

However, its potential remains unrealized

① Infrequent meetings

↳ Though having mandate to meet atleast twice in a year, it does not meet up. Eg: Inter-state council last met in 2016.

② The recommendations are merely advisory and thus non-binding nature.

③ It is not re-constituted timely post elections as it does not have permanent status.

④ Electoral priorities and short-term benefits as seen by the Political parties make resolution difficult.

⑤ No separate secretariat → Functions under Ministry of Home Affairs.

⑥ Dominance of single party

Way forward

① Establish permanent states to Inter-state council.

② Recommendations to be made binding.

③ Ensure de-politicisation of ISC

eg: Rotation of chair among states of ISC's standing committee.

④ Regular meetings for smooth resolutions.

Hence, inter-state council is a crucial constitutional body built on the principles of dialogue & deliberation to promote the true spirit of federalism.

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	
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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 - 5.0	3.0 - 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 - 7.0	4.0 - 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 - 10	6 - 7.5	< 6
	Key / Relevant Point		
	Vague / Irrelevant		

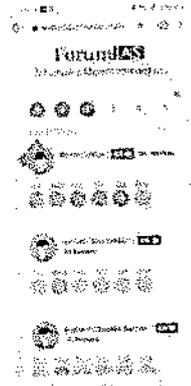
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