

TEST CODE 9 1 0 1 4 0 5

Tapasya Centre

21 SEP 2026

RECEIVED FRC 2026

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटेMaximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate
परीक्षार्थी का नाम

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

English हिंदी

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		3.75	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		3.75	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		3	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।	
4		4	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।	
5		3.5	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।	
6		3.25		
7		3.5		
8		3.75		
9		4		
10		4.25		
11		7		
12		6.75		
13		6.5		
14		7.5		
15		6		
16		6.25		
17		6		
18		5.5		
19		7		
20		6.5		
Total/कुल अंक	250	101.75	For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 9:30	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12:30
Total Marks/कुल अंक : 101.75			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, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपको कॉपी में पसंद आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हें तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड : 1295	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ④
				Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि : 1/10/2025

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

- 1) It is good that you tried to write all the answers.
 - 2) Some of your answers are very well written (Q.4, Q.9, Q.10, Q.11, 12, 14, 19).
 - 3) Don't give same type of conclusion.
 - 4) Give maps in IR questions (Q.9, Q.10).
 - 5) Read micro comments carefully to improve further.
- All the best

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

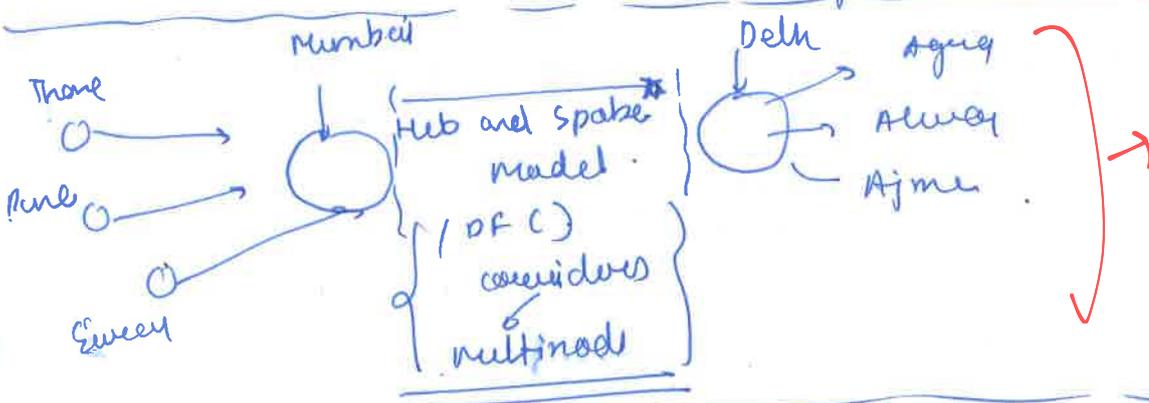
1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. 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) Describe the significance of the Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) in enhancing logistics efficiency, promoting infrastructure development, and driving economic growth. (10 marks, 150 words)

लॉजिस्टिक्स दक्षता बढ़ाने, अवसंरचनात्मक विकास को बढ़ावा देने और आर्थिक संवृद्धि को गति देने में समर्पित माल ढुलाई गलियारे (DFC) के महत्व का वर्णन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Dedicated freight corridor (DFC) will target to reduce the logistic cost of country (2% of National logistic Policy) → 18-10% of GDP of developed countries.



Correct start with data

Try to make neater diagram

self explanatory diagram

Significance of DFC in

(A) Enhancing logistic efficiency

- (i) Reduction of transportation cost
→ 30% of total cost
- (ii) affect reduction of traffic at highways
→ 2% of National highways carrying 40% of freight traffic

Q.2) How does the recently launched Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) scheme differ from the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme? (10 marks, 150 words)

हाल ही में शुरू की गई रोजगार आधारित प्रोत्साहन (ELI) योजना उत्पादन आधारित प्रोत्साहन (PLI) योजना से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Employment Linked Incentive scheme is to promote the growth of employment opportunity while production linked Incentive is incentive upon the increased sale of industries.

Correct start with brief description

Recently launched ELI

→ PM Kishit Bharat Rozgar Yojana announced in Independence day (2025) aimed to increase 2-3 more employment opportunity.

Valid

ELI v/s PLI scheme

(ELI)	(PLI)
<p>→ Promotes both the employee and employer.</p> <p>→ enable the <u>incentive</u> to companies which are <u>registered</u>.</p>	<p>→ Incentives only <u>employer</u>.</p> <p>→ enables the incentives with <u>certain turnover</u> threshold.</p>

Structuring is fine



PLI)

→ Promotes services sector

IT, Computers

→ ELI to enable skilling thus to service sector

→ Entrepreneurial objective and formalisation of economy

PLI)

→ Promotes manufacturing sector

→ PLI given upon (14) categories of manufacturing

Principle of Make in India and Atma Nirbhar Bharat

down to top approach
helps reduce unemployment

Take it to 25% of GDP

However different but common objective

- (i) To promote skilling and promotion of infrastructures
- (ii) Promotion of foreign Direct Investment
- (iii) Enablement of capacity building and resource utilisation

Substantiate with example

The Nishit Bhanal (2047) dreams to reap demographic dividend along with self reliant manufacturing and both scheme drive

Avoid same keywords in conclusion

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			

Here you can give keywords like Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas

3.75



Q.3) What are the reasons for the huge growth of services vis-a-vis industry in the country? Explain the significance of a strong industrial base for self-reliant India ('Atmanirbhar Bharat')? (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में उद्योग की तुलना में सेवाओं की भारी संवृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं? 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' के लिए एक मजबूत औद्योगिक आधार का महत्व बताएं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The service sector corresponds to (55% of GDP) and (30%) of employment. Integral path of strong GDP growth (7.8% this quarter) while manufacturing (16% GDP).

good start with data

Reasons for huge growth of service vis industry

(i) Service sector corresponds to "SERVIFICATION" of job by integrating manufacturing. Automobile sector inclusion of software engines.

(ii) Promote agri sector and food processing industries.

Not clear

Linkages with (E-NAM) of APMC.

(iii) Manufacturing products are readily available through service.

Valid

E-commerce site (ONDC (Open Network Digital Commerce))

Amazon in manufacturing.

More relevant points would be

1) LPG reform
2) english speaking population

- (v) Reduce logistic cost 9.12% of GDP →
 (10-12%) (target) -
 By integrating through GIS, FASTAG
- (vi) Export led economy through marketing, AOD and integral part of manufacturing

point of S
 do not
 tell
 explicitly
 importance
 of service

Significance of strong industrial base for self

- (i) No country has achieved development without strong industries → China Model of industry
- (ii) The absorptive employability options of over population - Runs through industrial sector.
- (iii) Reduction of Brain-Drain and manpower through global uncertainty
 → Recent H1B Restriction of USA \$1,00,000 by
- (iv) Self Reliance will reduce through import and relying on critical infra

You need
 to give
 limitation
 of
 mfg also

Helps
 infra
 development

This manufacturing - vis - Services will key to enable the momentum of strong Workshop Bharat (2047) goal

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) The office of the Speaker is not only a referee, but also an active player in the politics of government formation and survival, leading to controversies and criticisms. In this context, examine the need to bring reforms in the office of the speaker. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्पीकर का पद न केवल एक रेफरी जैसा है, बल्कि सरकार बनाने और अस्तित्व की राजनीति में एक सक्रिय खिलाड़ी जैसा भी है, जो विवादों और आलोचनाओं को जन्म देता है। इस संदर्भ में, स्पीकर के पद में सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 78 talks about the office of speaker and is integral part in ensuring the parliamentary ethos. Valid

Start with article

Importance of office of speaker.

- (i) Promotes the discussion and accountability of the executive towards legislature
 ⇒ Question hour, zero hour ✓
- (ii) Decides on the breach of privileges and parliamentary privileges (A 105) ✓
- (iii) Decides on the provision whether a bill is money bill or not (A 110) ✓
- (iv) Implements the judicial role in case of anti defection law (under 10th Schedule) ✓
- (v) Decides which part of speeches need to be expunged so enable discipline & decorum ✓

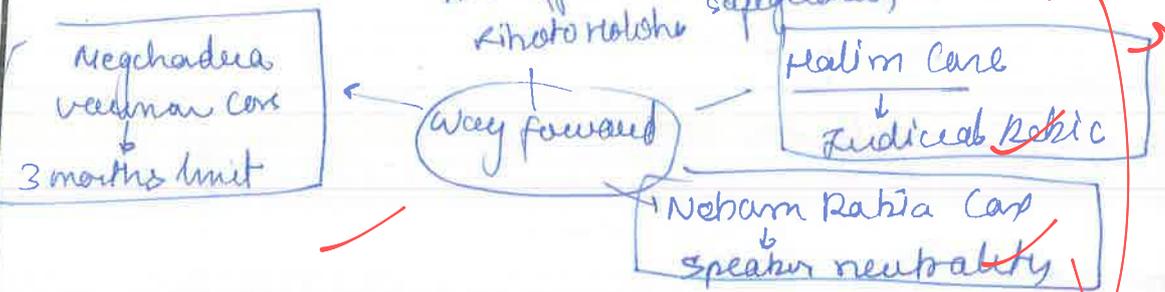
Correct points

Issues with the office of speaker

- (i) Undulated delay in case of deciding Anti defection law & H.A. Schedule 10 ✓ → Goa Assembly
- (ii) Political affiliation disregards political neutrality → recent Vice President resignation → explain the example
- (iii) Empowering powers of the Speaker reduce freedom of speech and expression of parliament
- (iv) Discretionary powers in case of money bill & (ex) Aadhar bill passed as Money Bill)
- (v) frequent adjournment. → signifies speaker failure in decision
 → + Last decade 67 days/year sess

explain the example
 giving more time to ruling party

(vi) Guillotine of bills → 25% of bills refers anti defection law safeguards DRBC



Give adequate space to

The speaker should follow the convention of UK → that once a speaker is always a speaker in maintaining parliamentarily off.

underline the keywords

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			

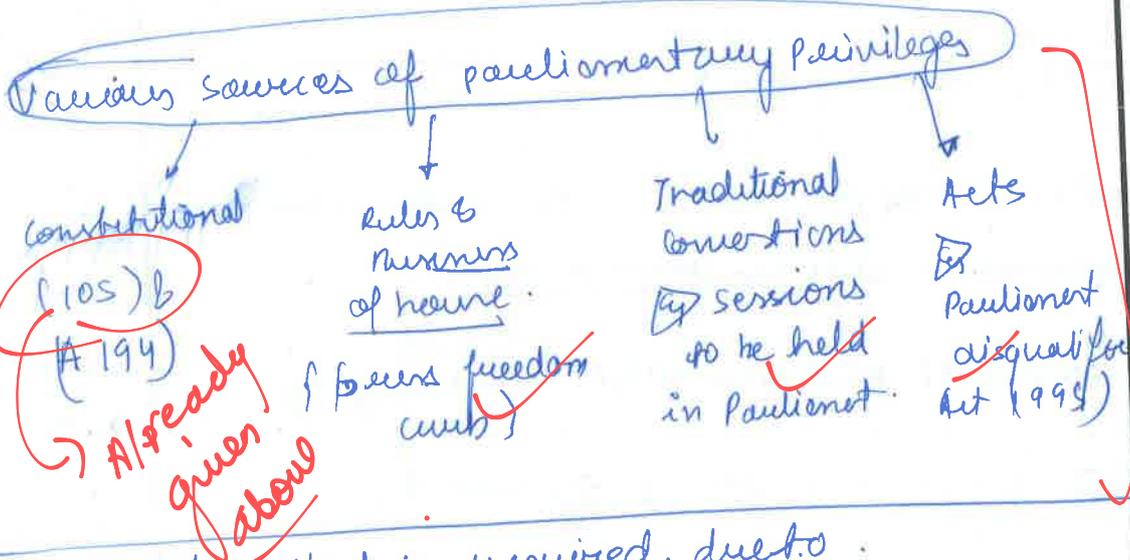
4

Overall demand addressed

Q.5) Critically discuss the need for the codification of parliamentary privileges in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के संहिताकरण की आवश्यकता पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Parliamentary privileges are provided through various conventions and constitutional provisions such as Article 105 & Article 194



Although not direct demand

Codification Need is required due to

- (i) Due to violation of limited power
 - Breach of privileges are decided by Parliamentarians → "Violating Natural law of justice"
- (ii) Due to violation of separation of powers
 - Judiciary role (MSM Sharma Case) define

- (iii) Concept practices are taking places in the veil of parliamentary privileges.
- (iv) Linking of Natural law of Land & freedom of speech & expression 40/A/193.
- (v) Also Role of Peers is getting declined due to extra-judicial measures.

Codification not required

- (i) As Parliamentary privileges are ambiguous and require multiple amendments.
- (ii) will threaten parliamentary sovereignty.
- (iii) Role of peers will be unnecessary.
- (iv) frequent litigations will overburdened judiciary & already 4 cases cases pending.

Bangalore
Journalist
case

will prevent flexibility
may be misused
by executive

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

General

Thus Parliamentary privileges codification should be saved on code basic structure of constitution as enshrined in Keshwanada Bharti to enable to maintain basic ethos of parliament

You can give of Australia

2.5



Q.6) How far do you agree with the view that British conquest of India was accidental rather than the result of a deliberate policy and design? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप इस विचार से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि भारत पर ब्रिटिश विजय एक सोची-समझी नीति और योजना का परिणाम न होकर आकस्मिक थी? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

British venture in India was started (1713) as a monopolistic, mercantilist ventures which got manifested into an all famous quote → "Britain compelled the sun never sets"

check the timeline

good

British conquest was accidental.

(i) Initially they were having charter agreements. eg) charter 1773, 1793 → talk about trade only

(ii) The french policy of taking political advantage of Duplex } inspired Britain (live)

(iii) The battle of Wandiwash (1761) enabled to control the without foreign interference against french.

(iv) The Indian fragmented polity enabled to take control accidentally. eg) battle of Buxar (1764) Treaty of Allahabad.

correct points

British control was not accidental.

(i) The dedicated policies such

Policy of Ring of fence

Policy of subsidiary alliances (1793).

Policy of Doctrine of lapse (1854)

Give examples for each

(ii) The land revenue settlements were also

Planned

Permanent settlement (1793)

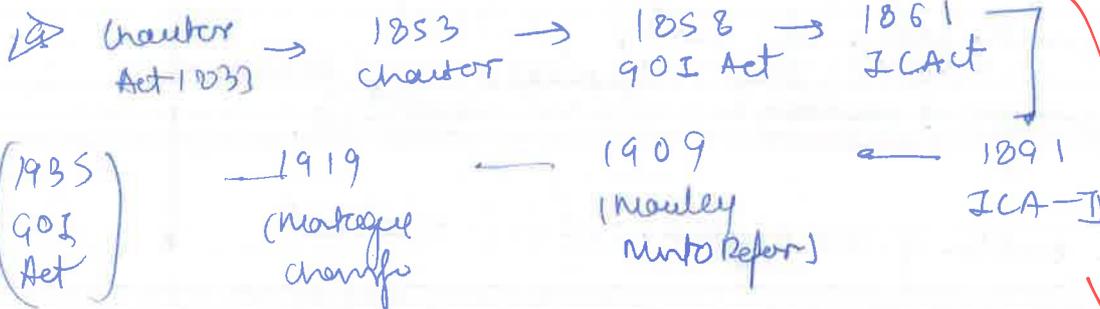
Ryotwari settlement (1820) (Thanas) (Muzes)

Mahalwari settlement (1820) (Muzes)

Thansi, Nagpur

Can show on map

(iii) The advent of Christian Missionaries (Charter Act 1813) and frequent charters



Try to explain each

Thus with dedicated level of planning and with initial accidental conquest Britain was able to control the Indian subcontinent for almost (200 years)

Valid

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			

3.23



Q.7) Explain the factors that deepened communal divisions in Indian politics during the 1930s and 1940s. What were its consequences for the freedom movement? (10 marks, 150 words)

1930 और 1940 के दशक में भारतीय राजनीति में सांप्रदायिक विभाजन को गहरा करने वाले कारकों का वर्णन करें। स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन पर इसके क्या परिणाम हुए? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Indian communal divisions were institutionalised in 1909 (Moulley mintho) → separate electorate and these after effects were seen in Indian politics during 1930s - 1940s.

good start with background

factors that deepened communal divisions (1930-4940)

- (i) Britain adjudicating → INC) as a lens of. Hindu Muslim leaders and Muslim League role
- (ii) The Nehru Report (1928) → rejected separate electorate
- (iii) The GOI Act 1935 → created separate classified of communal divisions through women & labor
- (iv) The winning of elections part (1935) by Hindu majority → make leader like Jinnah Retlers. **1937**
- (v) This call for direct action and exhibition of (Pahuta day) emerged.

1940's → Lahore declaration



Consequences on freedom movement

(i) There was no consensus and minimal consensus upon Britain proposition between INC, Hindu Mahasabha & Muslim League

- ↳ August offer (1940) → H Mahasabha ✓
- ↳ Cripps Mission (1942) → X ✓
- ↳ Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) - ✓

all above failed to build consensus.

(ii) R.I / INA trials (1942) were only unification factor due to separatism of Muslim League did all these things

(iii) QIM (1942) → Non participation of Hindu Mahasabha & Muslim League

(iv) Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)

Grouping I

(Hindus) majority

(Group 2 & 3)

Muslim

This Indian movement independence however freed independence but left deep scar in the form of partition and huge migrations

Correct

Muslim League did not participate in interim govt

partition of India

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWES			
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	
-------------	--

3.5



Q.8) Gandhiji withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement due to Chauri-Chaura violence but refused to condemn people's violence during the Quit India Movement. How would you explain this 'transition' in his approach? (10 marks, 150 words)

गांधीजी ने चौरी-चौरा हिंसा के कारण असहयोग आंदोलन वापस ले लिया, लेकिन भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के दौरान लोगों की हिंसा की निंदा करने से इनकार कर दिया। आप उनके दृष्टिकोण में इस 'परिवर्तन' की व्याख्या कैसे करेंगे?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The NCM movement (1921) was withdrawn due to Chauri-Chaura and Quit India Movement (1942) → was proclaimed by Gandhiji in his famous slogan of "Do or Die" ✓

Gandhiji withdrew from Chauri-Chaura due to

- i) violent masses could spread in the movement and could lead to repression from British
- ii) masses are not ready for prolonged struggle. Ideology of "struggle-truce-struggle" ✓
- iii) He believed on British measure of the constitutional means. ✓

Gandhiji ^{refused} condemned people violence during QIM.

- i) The British repression were brutal from beginning → Gandhiji jailed in Agha Khan Palace ✓

correct start with Reynolds

idea from south Africa Satyagrah

(ii) failed previous effort in the demand of full independence against dominion stat

↳ Cripps Mission (1942) → part dated cheque

(iii) The Britain couldn't handle two front revolt — WW I + Gandhi's that — domestic agency

(iv) Gandhi has trained the capacity of masses of limited revolt. through

↳ NCM → LDM (1930) → Individual Satyagraha

Transition in approach.

(i) The transition is not in violence rather transition in the trust in the capacity of masses.

(ii) The revolt in (AIM) was on satyagrah principle → democratic decentralisation (Tamiluk, Satyagrah)
↳ Radio stations of Usha Nehru

Thus (AIM) leadership revolt enabled the Gandhi ideology which was carried today over of 79 years of independence

India taken in
war
forcefully

failure of
negotiation
such
as
cripps

valid

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	
-------------	--

Demand addressed

3.75



Q.9) Highlight the salient features of the 'Neighbourhood First' policy. Also throw light upon the associated challenges. (10 marks, 150 words)

'नेबरहुड फर्स्ट' नीति की मुख्य विशेषताओं को रेखांकित करें। साथ ही इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Neighbourhood first policy is highlighted greatly through 'Honourable Vajpayee Ji Quote'

"You can change your friends but, Not your Neighbour"

good start

Salient features of Neighbourhood first policy

(i) Gujrat doctrine → Peaceful coexistence.

↳ mutual respect in ~~coexistence~~

(ii) non interference in internal politics

↳ on ideals of Panchsheel ~~principle~~

(iii) promotion of secured interest in trade, economy and connectivity

↳ nepal electricity grid.

(iv) multilateral common foundations

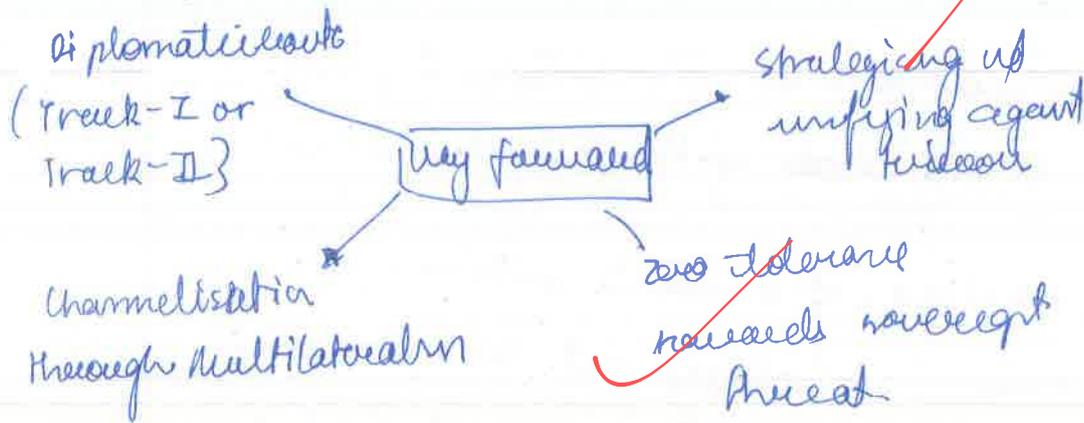
↳ SAARC, BIMSTEC, BBIN.

(v) India mutual existence & ~~sovereignty~~

You can draw map to show Neighbour

Associated Challenges.

- (i) Pakistan → Asymmetrical warfare mechanism ✓
- (ii) Bangladesh → Internal Coup. ✓
- (iii) Nepal → GEN Z revolt spiraling of overpopulation, lipulekha dispute. ✓
- (iv) Myanmar → Coup and Rohingyas ✓
- (v) China's policy of aggression and trade deficit. ✓
- (vi) Disfunctional multilateral → ~~Ex~~ SAARC. ✓



Thus India's path needed to be as a stable peace and regional security provider to ensure Neighborhood hood for

Correct Content
 Examples also given
 Demand addressed

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	
-------------	--

Can give keywords like Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam



Q.10) The rapidly escalating tensions between Israel and Iran in West Asia can have significant economic and geopolitical repercussions for India. Explain with suitable examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

पश्चिम एशिया में इजरायल और ईरान के बीच तेजी से बढ़ते तनाव का भारत पर महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक और भू-राजनीतिक प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Israel and Iran are in tussle due to Nuclear avenues of Iran in enrichment of Uranium.

Religious conflict also Jews vs Muslims

Significant impact of escalating tensions upon India.

(A) Economic

(i) Threat of blockade of oil route to Persian Gulf.

(ii) India's Chabahal port is located in Gua

(iii) The IMEC corridor disconnection and 'Kaiifa' in Israel as one component

(iv) The trade deals had been on decline with Israel.

Correct
You can draw map also

- (V) Airport flight rescheduling and threats.
- (B) Geopolitical repercussions
 - (i) India's stance on Israel and its in prehabited territory after Juan strike
 - (ii) USA proxy and bombing by (B-20) bombare created. global spillage of war.
 - (iii) The West - Asia alignment away from USA and deal with Pakistan
 - ↳ Strategic Mutual Defense alliance between Saudi Arabia & Pakistan.
- (PV) Juan as part of BRICS threatens existence.

Structuring is correct

Content is valid

Demand is addressed

Thus with (Track I or Track II) dialogues and peaceful resolution is way forward for maintaining peaceful existence.

Correct

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			

4.25

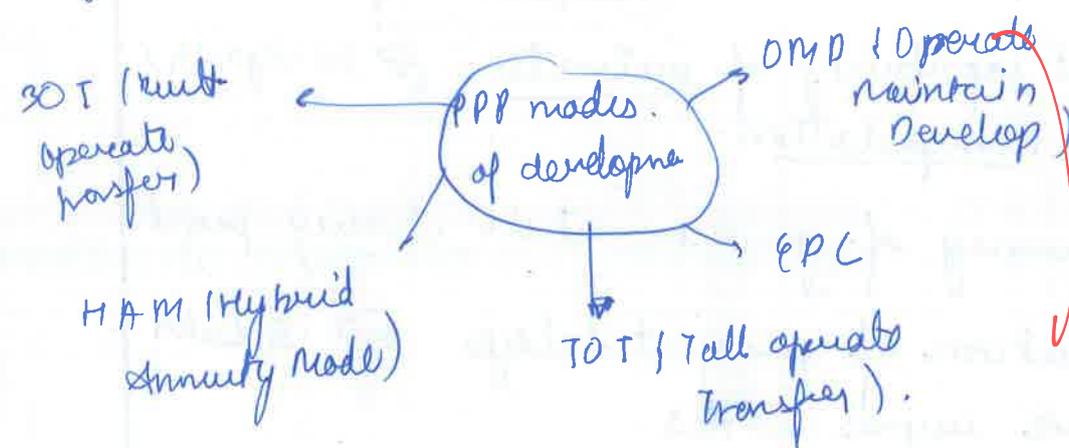


Q.11) Why is Public Private Partnership (PPP) required in infrastructural projects? Examine the role of PPP model in the redevelopment of ports in India. (15 Marks, 250 words)

अवसंरचनात्मक परियोजनाओं में सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (PPP) क्यों आवश्यक है? भारत में बंदरगाहों के पुनर्विकास में PPP मॉडल की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Public Private Partnership (PPP) is the long term contract between govt (state / union) and private individual in infrastructural projects.

Valid start with definition



good

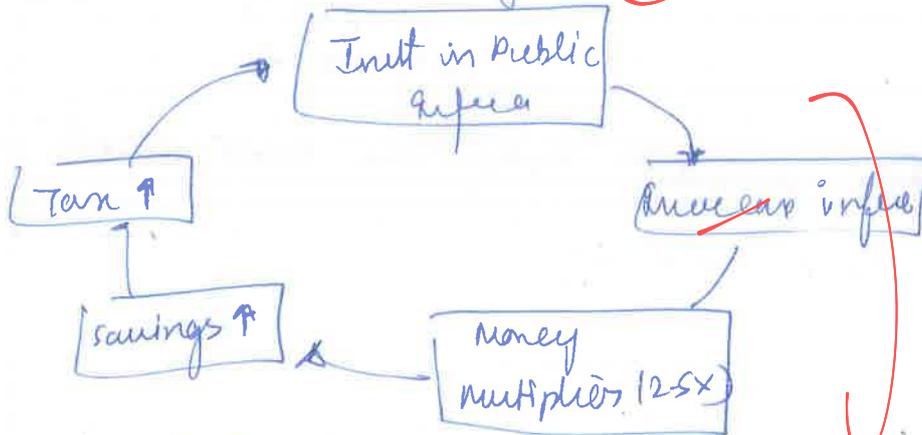
PPP required in infrastructural projects

(i) Financing Gap → 147 lakh crore rupees needed to be invested in 7 years

(ii) Crucial role of private (22%) in infrastructure

(iii) High govt involvement in public infrastructure (70%)

(iv) promotes virtuous cycle.



good boy

(v) expert capability of private. \Rightarrow Designing, cost manipulation.

(vi) efficiency of government in clearing project

(vii) Reduction of project delays \Rightarrow 5 Lakh more rupees losses.

can give
 examples
 like
 used in
 Indira
 Gandhi
 terminal

Role of PPP in redevelopment of Ports in India

(i) The deep water development of 'Vizhinjam' port in Kerala \rightarrow First transshipment port

(ii) enable to enhance the capacity of port \Rightarrow Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Mumbai)

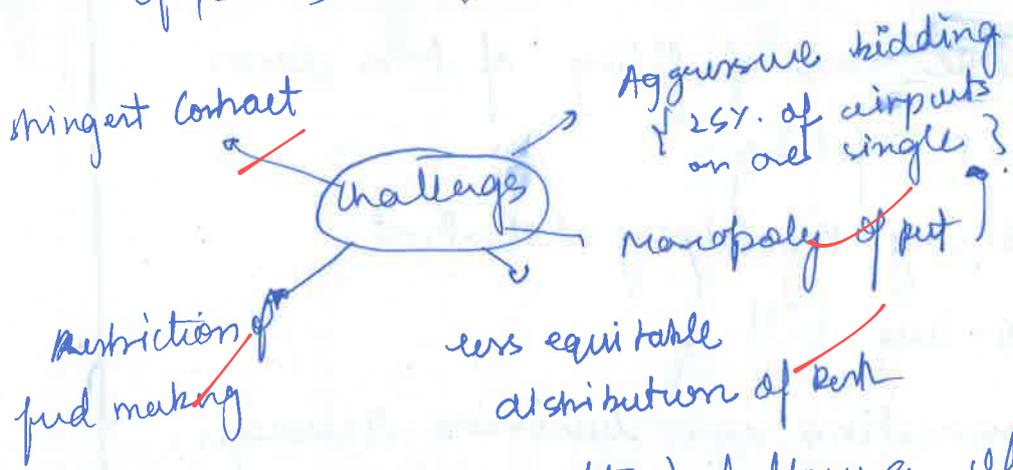


111) Asset Recycling → through asset leasing
and maintenance
↳ greenfield port in Uthakapattanam under
PPP.

110) Promotion of Green field ports - through
strategic deployments
↳ Great Nicobar port.

10) will enable ease of credit and low
dependency upon banks.
↳ equity hang (60%) and 40%)
in HAM model.

11) Maintenance of ports on the basis
of (OMD) & operate (maintain & develop)



Therefore (Kelkar Committee) following of
PPP could cater the redevelopment of ports
in effective manner. valid

Correct content
Examples also given
Overall demand addressed

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	
-------------	--

7



Q.12) Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) serves as a key facilitator of digital transformation for both businesses and citizens, but it has its own set of challenges. Elaborate. (15 Marks, 250 words)

डिजिटल सार्वजनिक अवसंरचना (DPI) व्यवसायों और नागरिकों, दोनों के लिए डिजिटल रूपांतरण में एक प्रमुख सुविधाकर्ता के रूप में कार्य करती है, लेकिन इसकी अपनी चुनौतियाँ भी हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) involves key digital assets which enables to facilitate digital transformation for business & citizens.

⇒ GST compliance easing, ONDC platforms, DigiLocker, PAN card etc.

Digital transformation as a key facilitator for

(A) Businesses

(i) Enable ease of filing of tax returns

⇒ GST filing GSTN portal

(ii) Reducing Regulatory Cholesterol

⇒ E-Way bill

(iii) Connecting agri business through website

⇒ E-NAM and e-Negotiable Warehouse

(iv) MSME connecting through

⇒ ONDC, UDYA M portal

Correct start with definition & examples

(v) effective dispute redressal
 → facilitate tax settlement / Win-win win-win scheme? ✓

(vi) Corporate and schools digital repository
 → Digi-locker. ✓

(B) Citizens

(i) effective adhaar seeding enable.
 → DBT transfers (✓) PM KISAN ✓

(ii) scholarship linkages directly to banks ✓

(iii) latency of effecting transaction
 → OPI payment system. ✓

(iv) PAN card and adhaar linkages ✓

(v) Jm Dhan accounts. creating additional benefits. ✓

(vi) Insurance. and stock Market.
 → Dematerialised account. ✓

Correct
points

Multiple
dimension
ques

Structure
is
correct

sets of challenges

(i) Business

(i) Lack of safety firewall → loss of data
 → Aadhar Blackmarketing at Bank-Net. ✓

(ii) Proxy attacks on key public digital infrastructure
 → AIIMS delhi Attack. ✓

(iii) Digital illiteracy → No smartphones ✓

(iv) Zero broadband connectivity
 → Poor connectivity of broadband in district → 1% (↑ case in GDP) ✓

correct

valid

rural urban gap

PMWAN (Broadband)

Way Forward

Digital Literacy

Training

This Digital Infrastructure (Security)

This DPI enables India to reach in the journey of Industrial revolution

(4.0) transforming prosperity

valid

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			

6.75

Q.13 "Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) in Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) has emerged as a pragmatic model for advancing infrastructure development in the country". Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

"सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (PPPs) में हाइब्रिड एन्युइटी मॉडल (HAM) देश में अवसंरचनात्मक विकास को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए एक व्यावहारिक मॉडल के रूप में उभरा है।" टिप्पणी करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Hybrid Annuity Model is the mixture of BOT (Build Operate Transfer) and EPC Model which provides expertise of both private and public in infra development.

Correct start with brief description

HAM in PPP emerged as pragmatic model.

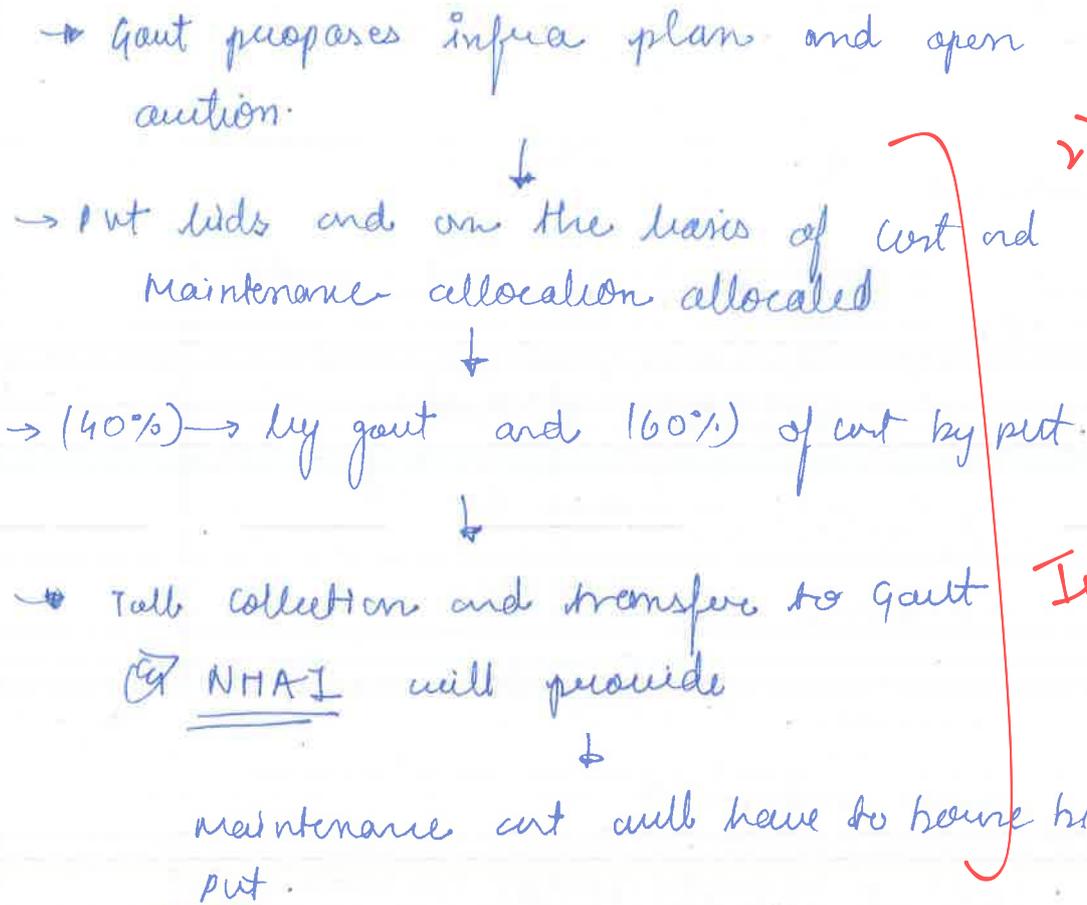
- (i) Equitable distribution of Risks
 - Govt (40%) → money pooled
 - Part (60%) → money pooled Valid
- (ii) Faster clearance in ministry due to government indulgence → fast clearance
- (iii) Expertise of private sector in case of construction, engineering and maintenance.
- (iv) Increased role of private in infrastructure → currently only 22% of infra

(v) Reduced fiscal deficit of government
 (ca 70%) of infra investment by govt

performance based money distribution

(vi)

Mechanism of Hybrid Annuity Model.



2) cost in environment clearance

Invalid as this is not the direct demand

Challenges in HAM model.

→ Kelkar Committee

(i) Govt → High loan to GDP ratio (18%) → less funding capability.

→ delay in clearance
 ↳ Stakeholder losses due to delay.

(b) Shutout Model → Problem of Aggressive bidding

- ↳ Restrictive contract obligations
- ↳ Delhi Metro line vs DMRC
- ↳ Lack of cost manipulations leading to inequitable distribution of risk (60% of work with private)

(c) Bank / credit

- ↳ MBFC Asset-liability mismatch.
- ↳ credit availability.

Liberalised contractual obligation

More incentives to be allocated

Way forward

Rebidding in case of aggressive

Enabling Gati Shakti in streaming industries

Training of skills

This HAM model incorporated in developed country like Australia significant for their growth journey

Correct dimensions

Demand is addressed

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	
-------------	--

6.5



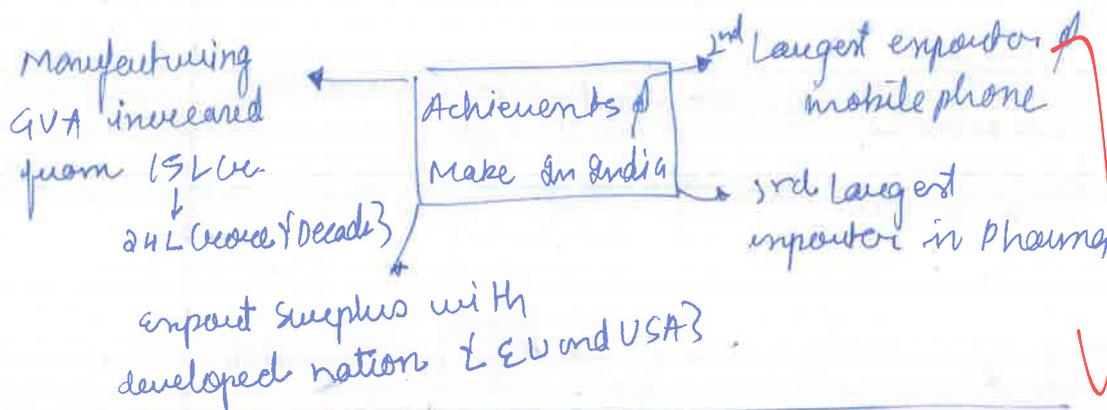
Q.14) Over a decade since the launch of 'Make in India', significant hurdles remain in making in India. Discuss the statement and suggest further steps to promote domestic manufacturing.

(15 marks, 250 words)

'मेक इन इंडिया' की शुरुआत के एक दशक से भी ज्यादा समय बाद, भारत में निर्माण (मेकिंग इन इंडिया) में कई बड़ी बाधाएँ हैं। इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए और घरेलू विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आगे क्या कदम उठाने चाहिए, इसका सुझाव दीजिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Make In India programme (2014) was launched on the principle of "Atmanirbhar" Bharat to reduce import reliance and promote manufacturing industries.

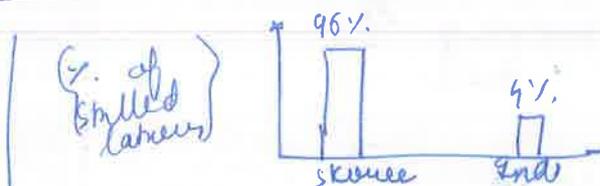
valid start



good use of data

Hurdles in making ind India

(i) labour → less skilled labour



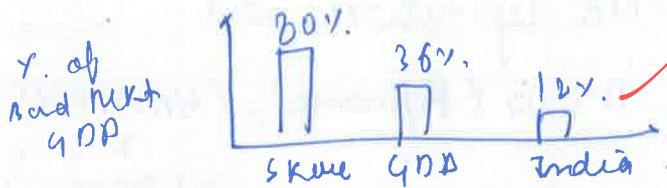
good presentation

• Inflexible labour laws (>100) employee cant fire without state govt.



(ii) Land → Land acquisition hurdles
 ↳ Failure of SEZ model {Baba Kalpani}
 China: size large, place Coastal, service ~~manufact~~
 India: size small, place ~~interland~~, service services.

(iii) Capital → Capital market is immature
 {HR KHAN Committee}



(iv) Entrepreneurship → Incentivising of micro industry → Missing Middle {S-5-22-23}
 ↳ Restrictive regime ~~for~~
 ↳ MRTP act → Stagnated manufacturing.

(v) Export → FDI inflows in manufacturing (11%)
 ↳ Lack of FTA utilisation {Sujit Bhalla Committee}
 ↳ Rejection from foreign and US tariffs and fed opening.

Correct dimensions

examples also given

First part is adequately addressed

Further step to promote domestic manufacturing.

- (i) ~~Labour~~ ^{Labour} → Skilling & PM Kaushal Uka Yojana
 ↳ Internship, & Employment ~~Linked Schemes?~~
- (ii) Land → Land Bank for Industrial ~~development~~
- (iii) Widening of MSME definition and
 UDYAM portal, TReDS & Refinance, ~~CHAMPIONS~~
 (Grievance ^{to} ~~mediums~~)
- (iv) Kelkar Committee
 ↳ PPP model employment ~~eg HAM Model~~
 ↳ NOT model
 ↳ critical infrastructure and ~~Asset~~
 recycling.
- (v) Export → Export Incentive Scheme
 ↳ RODTEP
 ↳ Production linked Incentive to be
 widened to enable increased ~~FDI~~.

Relevant
 use of
 govt
 schemes

Overall
 demand
 addressed

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	
-------------	--

This to promote ideology of Wishu & Bharat (2047), India needs to grow at 7-8% per year and manufacturing is integral Component

7.5



Q.15) Compare the powers and roles of the Rajya Sabha with those of the State Legislative Councils. Is having a Legislative Council as the second chamber of the State Legislature justified in the present context? (15 marks, 250 words)

राज्य सभा की शक्तियों और भूमिकाओं की तुलना राज्य विधान परिषदों से कीजिए। क्या वर्तमान संदर्भ में राज्य विधानमंडल के दूसरे सदन के रूप में विधान परिषद का होना प्रासंगिक है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Art 79 of the constitution proposed parliament of which Rajya Sabha is member, and article 169 talks about creation of state legislative council.

Good start with article

Powers and Roles of RS with those of SL

Similarity

- Both are measures to counter hasty judgement of the lower house.
- Both are permanent bodies thus maintain flow in case of → dissolution of LS.
↳ Ordinance making approval.
- Both have nominated members → RS(12) and SL (accordingly) → expert opinion reviewed in law making.

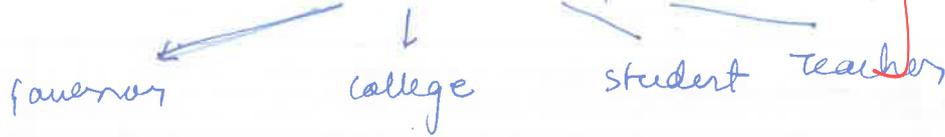
Valid points

1+6

→ Both counters majoritarian impulses.

→ R.S rejecting (64th CAA & 65th CAA)

while (SLC) has nomination from



explain the
example
clearly

Differences

(i) The SLC is only in 6 states and its rejection while RS is at central.

can show
this on
map

(SLC)

(RS)

(i) Doesn't have any say on constitutional amendments.

(i) say in constitutional amendment

(V/A 36)

→ Not clear

(ii) Rejection of bill doesn't lead to its dissolution

(ii) It can reject ordinary bill.

↳ can only delay for 4 months

(iii) Represent members from the state itself

(iii) Represent members from all over the country

(iv) on the lines of Parliament (A 169)

(iv) Permanent body composition fixed in Article (80)

NO special with SLC

w.r.t. Article 249 & 312



Legislative council as secondary chamber.

Not justified

- (i) embarrassingly expensed on the state.
- (ii) Backdoor entry and tool for fulfill political aspirations through Nominations.
- (iii) no major outcome could be produced as rejection of bill doesn't amounts to rejection.
- (iv) Delay in law making.

Dimensions are correct

you can give examples such as UP LC discussion

over Kashi corridor

Justified

- (i) counter hasty judgement.
- (ii) Deliberate and discussion creates way forward for legislation.
- (iii) Enable expert opinion through Nomination.

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	
-------------	--

Thus SLC and RS are created to counter majoritarian impulses both are constituted body which aspires on federalism and democracy.

Overall demand addressed

6



Q.16) "Parliamentary democracy would be incomplete without Parliamentary committees." In light of the statement, examine the role of the Public Accounts Committee in establishing financial accountability of the executive. (15 marks, 250 words)

"संसदीय समितियों के बिना संसदीय लोकतंत्र अधूरा होगा।" कथन के आलोक में, कार्यपालिका के लिए वित्तीय जवाबदेही स्थापित करने में लोक लेखा समिति की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Parliamentary Committees are the nucleus of the Parliament which keeps on working throughout year to ensure proper application of law.

given in rules of House

Parliamentary committees ensuring Parliamentary democracy.

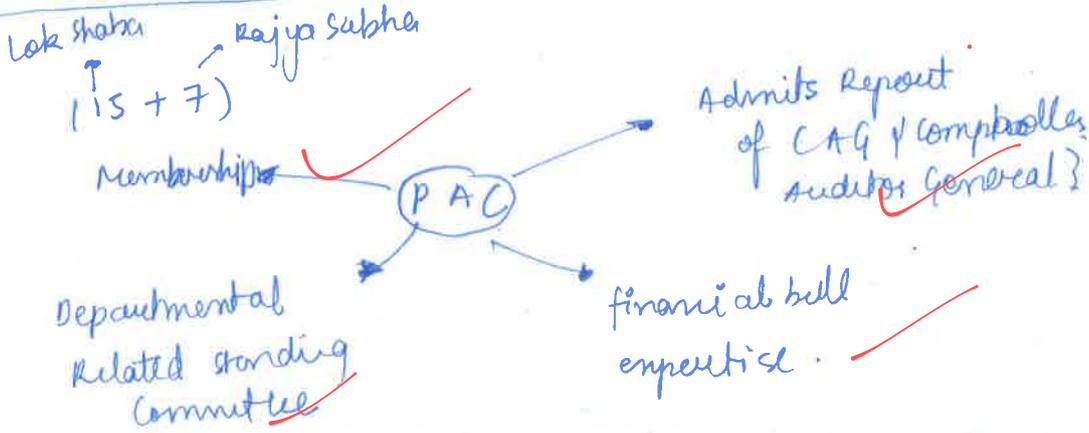
- (i) It promotes the healthy discussion and over a policies. \Rightarrow Surrogacy bill
- (ii) Maintains control over executive through proposing amendments. \Rightarrow Tanation bills
- (iii) Enable both the houses, {RS \rightarrow representation of states} to deliberate discussions. \Rightarrow Public Accounts Committee member from RS.
- (iv) Creates channel for inclusive expertise. \Rightarrow Research people and expert in committee

Correct points
Examples also given



(*) Enable the CAG report and other reports to get scrutinised by PAC.

Role of PAC in establishing financial accountability.



(i) It enables the "Guardian of Public purse" to account for bill spending.

(ii) Part facto analysis of bill and detailed survey

(iii) financial advisers and checks upon the lapses proposed

→ 2G scam
→ Bofors scam

← By Cag

highlighted in public domain

Valid dimension

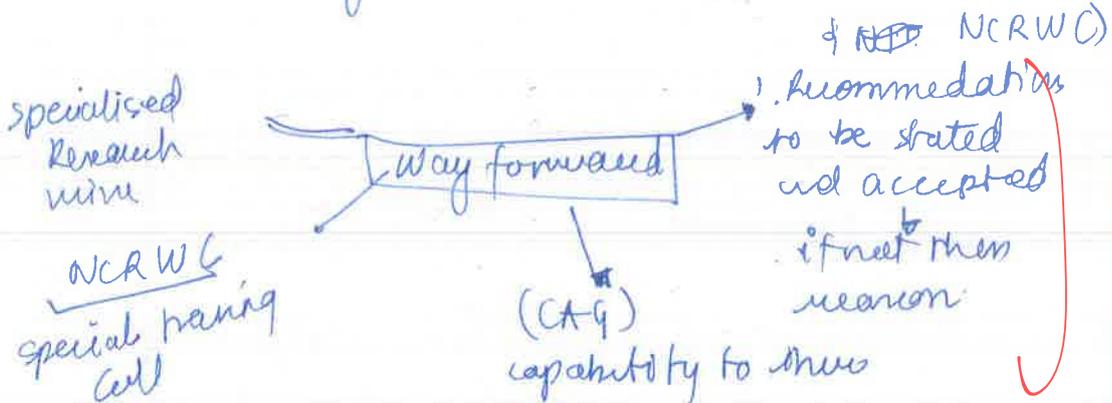
Multiple dimension gives

(iv) Participates independently without fear of → live telecast
↳ Anti Defection law (10th Schedule) ✓ *correct*

However certain challenges.

- (i) Recommendations are ^(not) binding and only advisory. ✓
- (ii) No dedicated expert specialised research wing ✓
- (iii) Generally do post-mortem of the bill after the bill has been passed. ✓
- (iv) No live telecasting → thus transparency & accountability were working. ✓

only for 1 year
conflict b/w members of different parties



fine
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	
-------------	--

thus PAC acts as a backbone and accountability mechanism to enable parliamentary democracy. ✓ *General*

PAC → mother of all parliamentary democracy

6.25



Q.17) Compare and contrast the pardoning powers of the Presidents of India and the USA. Also, critically examine the vesting of pardoning power in the executive. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत और अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपतियों की क्षमादान शक्तियों की तुलना और अंतर कीजिए। साथ ही, कार्यपालिका में क्षमादान शक्ति के निहित होने का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Article 72 of the Indian constitution talks about the pardoning powers of Indian President, while USA President is constitutional convention

good start

Similarities of pardoning power of India & USA.

- (i) pardoning in the case of capital punishment.
- (ii) Judicial review of limited is possible on their judgment.
- (iii) enable the Martyr plea to be address for the citizen.
- (iv) wide pardoning powers in both case.

Judicial review possible in case of India

Generic (does not add any value)

Differences in their power.

USA	India
(i) can pardon for federal laws only.	Pardon for both federal & state laws.

USA

India

Correct points

(i) Can directly go to the President bypassing federal court

Need to follow the constitutional integrated judiciary before president

(ii) Directly pardon without aid & advise of executive

Can only practice on the aid & advise of executive (Art 174)(1)}

(iii) USA has pardon without separation of power

Separation of power is not there

(iv) ^(delay in) Habeas corpus can lead to violation of fundamental right

(v) can lead to violation (Art 21) Habeas corpus

Vesting of Pardon power in the Executive

(a) Positives

→ It will enable to look beyond the principle of procedural established law

→ operates on the special ground of Respite in the event of disability



- Enables to person to have last mile to have pleading addressed.
- Provide an entire judicial mechanism on the basis of "principle of Natural Law of justice"

President as final court of appeal

Negative

- Could amount to mental turmoil in case of mercy plea as unaddressed
- (Shabirganj case) → [Art 21] gives right to reduce punishment in case of agony due to delayed mercy plea
- Violates separation of powers ^{executive} vs ^{Judicial}
- Against Art 14 ^{right to equality}

+ Article 50

explain last point how?



Thus Pardonng power however essential enable the victim to address concern but must be limited in particular circumstances (Kheru Singh case) valid

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) Trace the events that led to the Quit India Movement. Point out its results. (15 Marks, 250 words)

भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के लिए उत्तरदायी घटनाओं का पता लगाएँ। इसके परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Quit India Movement was held on 8th August 1942 after Britain failure to accept Indian demand of complete Independence.

correct -
start with
objective
info

The Events that led to the Quit India Movement

(i) Lord Linthigow (1940) proposed August offer → Dominion status.

- ↳ Acknowledged for the first time demand of constituent assembly
- ↳ INC rejected due to complete Independence

valid

(ii) Cripps Mission (1942) → proposed the offer of → Dominion status

- ↳ Residuary power to state.
- ↳ constituent assembly after WW2
- ↳ Gandhi ji termed as "POST DATED CHEQUE"

valid



(iii) Thus (1942) was announced on the slogan of "DO OR DIE" by Gandhiji.

Individual satyagrah

The Movement

(i) The Movement was held in three phases.

Forceful inclusion of Indians in war

(a) 1st Phase

- Urban Revolt, mass disobedience dealt with huge suppression
- Gandhiji was jailed in Ahmednagar Palace (Pune)

(b) 2nd Phase

- The 2nd phase spreaded into hinterland
- Peasant rebellion, violation of forest rights.

(c) 3rd Phase

- formation of Parallel govt.

Bihar	↓	Tamil Nadu
Madhya Pradesh	↓	Kerala
Uttar Pradesh	↓	West Bengal
- Underground Radio Station
Usha Mehta radio

But this is not direct demand

Try to focus

only on demand

→ young leaders popped out

↳ JP Narayan, Abanindranath Tagore

Results of QIM and ahead

This is the demand

(i) The QIM although dealt with British response publicised → Britain vulnerability

↳ future leaders

(ii) The fading of major leaders didn't extinguish the flame of → rebel

(iii) merged with INA trials and RIN mutiny (1946)

(iv) Although C Rajagopalachari resigned with other leaders they favoured another formula

↳ C Rajagopalachari formula

lead to underground activities / parallel govt

Thus QIM acts as a flame which ignited the ship of Britain and the flames

kept alived until Indian Independence in 1947

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	
-------------	--

S.S



Q.19) Do you think that the Indian National Movement was a 'multi class movement' which represented the anti-imperialist interests of all classes and strata? Give reasons in support of your answer. (15 Marks, 250 words)

क्या आप मानते हैं कि भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन एक 'बहु-वर्गीय आंदोलन' था जो सभी वर्गों और तबकों के साम्राज्यवाद-विरोधी हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता था? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में तर्क दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian National movement involve section
from all over the sections, people,
intellectuals and this culmination forced
the imperialists to fled and achieve
independence (1947).

valid
start

Indian National Movement as multi class
movement.

(i) Women representation

- Sonayari Rebellion / (Debi Chaudhari).
- Freedom Struggle. (Jharkhand)
- Annie Besant & Home Rule League.
- Aruna Asaf Ali, Madame Bhikaji Cama.

good

(ii) - Gandhiji led representation of agricultural
workers and peasants after

his successful expeditions in
Ahmedabad Satyagraha⁽¹⁹¹⁸⁾, Champaran⁽¹⁹¹⁷⁾
Kheda (1918) ✓ valid

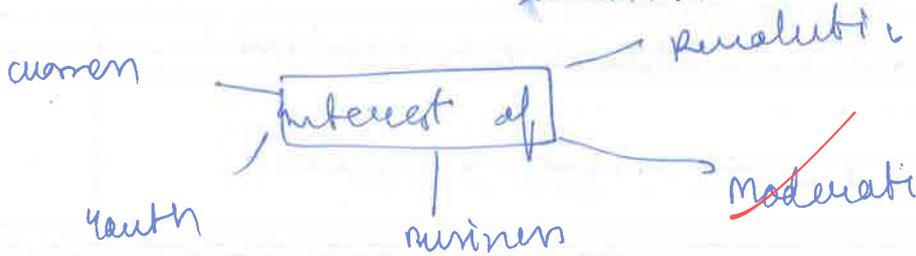
(ii) Business class participation

- (i) in civil disobedience movement (1930)
- (ii) And trade union and ~~union~~
(AICC) (1912).

(iii) ~~Childs~~ Youth → Swadeshi Movement (1905)
Non-cooperation (1920)

(iv) Revolutionaries participation

↳ eg) Yagubai, Anusular
Sainiti.



↳ to gain independence

from British Colonial Regime

You have given multiple examples



Problems Met of all strata

Good that you gave counter argument also

- (i) Depressed class and untouchables were still discriminated
 - Gandhiji Harijan Sabha.
 - (ii) Exploitation of workers by zamindars
 - No Chakradari Tax
 - (iii) Taxation imposed upon the masses
 - Import taxes and salt tax
 - (iv) Loss bridging between Hindus & Muslims
 - Partition of Bengal (1905)
 - (v) Rowlatt Act (1919) - Jallianwala Bagh (1919)
 - sedition & seditious laws
 - and no fundamental rights
- Thus although it has limitations but National freedom struggle catered to answer demand of all class fine

Write clearly

point is not

Clear

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			

7

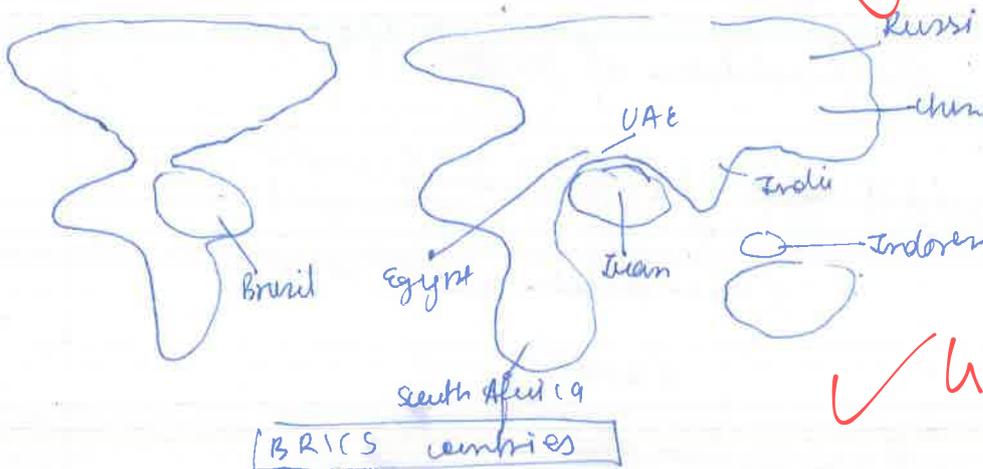
Q.20) While the expansion of BRICS offers new opportunities, realizing its full potential will require concerted efforts from member states to address internal contradictions and foster meaningful cooperation. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

जबकि ब्रिक्स का विस्तार नए अवसर प्रदान करता है, इसकी पूरी क्षमता का एहसास करने के लिए आंतरिक विरोधाभासों को दूर करने और सार्थक सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सदस्य राष्ट्रों से ठोस प्रयासों की आवश्यकता होगी। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

BRICS represents the countries which are developing and promoting ideals of mutual prosperity with Global South.

Expansion of BRICS → Original { Brazil, Russia, India, China & South Africa }

New members → Indonesia, Iran, UAE, Egypt



Can start directly with this

✓ Good

New opportunities by BRICS.

(1) With earlier multilateral such as {G7, G20} as closed multilaterals, BRICS provide new opportunities

(ii) Brahmaputra declaration (2014)

New development Bank (NDB)

Credit Reserve Arrangements (CRA)

(iii) Climate resilient talks after USA withdrawal from Paris treaty

↳ BRICS climate action Plan (Brazil)

(iv) De-dollarisation exercise

↳ BRICS currency for trade

(v) enablement of cultural cross-section

↳ Developing economies concerns unified + GLOBAL SOUTH

Internal Contradictions

(i) The presence of {Russia + China} creates Indian voice feeble.

(ii) The China vs India disputes across border.

(iii) Guam vs UAE in the territorial dispute.

(iv) Puo-Israel contradictions creates reduced chances for Non-Aligned confrontation.

correct points

Examples given

DOKham

(i) Brazil open challenge to US president
 ↳ Jaiwif threats (North America vs South)

Correct

foster Meaningful cooperation

(i) Brazil BRICS (2025)

- ↳ Induced the future development path goes through BRICS
- ↳ Against (US) colonial ~~stabilisation~~ through unified trade talks.

Correct points

(ii) African nations are also deemed to be participated → Meaningful cooperation

↳ South Africa leading Zimbabwe, Mozambique.

Demand addressed

(iii) Enabling trade ties through infra network and route

↳ BRICS trade route.

(iv) Cooperation at UN levels ↳ WTO

Thus BRICS acts a bridge towards developing world to developed world in creating inclusive growth

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	
-------------	--

Rise of multilateral & multilateral

6.5

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		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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>

CSE 2024 - Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

- CSE Rank 1 Shakti Dubey, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 4 Shah Murgi Chirag, Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 6 Komal Punia, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 7 Aayushi Bansal, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 9 Aditya Vikram Agarwal, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 11 ETTABOYINA SAI SHIVANI, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 15 BANNA VENKATESH, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 16 MADHAV AGARWAL, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 17 SANSKRITI TRIVEDI, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 18 Saumya Mishra, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 19 Vibhor Bhardwaj, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 20 Trilok Singh, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 21 DIVYANK GUPTA, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 22 Riya Saini, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 26 SHIVANSH SUBHASH JAGADE, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 28 RISHABH CHOUDHARY, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 31 SHREYA TYAGI, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 33 ALFRED THOMAS, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 34 ABHI JAIN, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 38 ABHISHEK SHARMA, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 41 Sachin Basavaraj Guttur, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 43 AVDHUJA GUPTA, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 44 MUDITA BANSAL, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 45 MALAVIKA G NAIR, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 48 RITIKA RATHI, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 50 ANKUR TRIPATHI, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)