QUESTION ANSWER BOOKLET

CSE PUBLIC ADMN (MAIN) 2018

PAPER I

MOCK TEST I

Time Allowed: Three Hours
Maximum Marks: 250

INSTRUCTIONS

Candidates should attempt Questions No. 1 and 5 which are compulsory, and any three of the remaining questions selecting at least one question from each Section.

The number of marks carried by each question is indicated at the end of the question.

Name: ALOK KUMAR

E-mail:...

Date of Exam: 12/Sept/2018

Test Centre: KANAL PARK

Mob. No.: .....

Starting Time: 10:15

Closing Time: 01:15

Invigilator’s Signature

Marks Detail

Q. No. | Marks

Total Marks: 135.5
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Below average</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Better</th>
<th>Outstanding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Understanding of questions:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Conceptual Understanding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Structure of answer:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Content of answer:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Presentation:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Any other remarks:

- **Good**: Ability to write all

- **Bad**: Lack of ability to plan & write to give a good picture of a clear view
Governance can be defined as the government in action. Governance is a process which is exercised by the government to deliver goods and services and is rightly said to steer society. The governance concept deals with the phenomenon of functioning of government machinery at various stages and at various levels.

Governance provide a framework for government to work. Governance can be good or bad. The world has propagated concept of good governance which deals with many aspects like rule, justice and human values, and democratic governance.

The governance is becoming shared space now a days various organs of state are involved and as well as non state actors are also involved.
In governance, the capacity of government to steer society is a major parameter to ensure effective functioning of governance. The principle of current government propaganda is the concept of minimum govt, maximum governance, and moving from traditional model of governance to e-governance, and m-governance.

It is all about steering the society through various changes which promote social justice and social development of the people and citizens at large.

Good governance is all about capacity of govt to steer society in right direction which promote positive development. Thus it is termed as good governance.
NPM was a post-modern approach which consisted of different sets of philosophies like: public choice approach, new right philosophy, etc., and managerialism philosophy.

NPM concept was propagated in 1980s onwards where major emphasis was on the slimming of state and providing the space for the private sector to promote people for value for money and giving people voice and choice.

NPM model was rejected later by the NEPS model and further new public governance given by theorists. Demands got once again re-emphasized on the concept of re-governmentalism and re-bureaucratization concept of listening rather than telling. But NPM elements which were propagated in...
New philosophy were not all bad per se. They are still relevant if not as good model but certain elements like professionalism in organisation, concept of value for money, business process re-engineering help in better determine the efficiency of the organisation and aligning the processes accordingly.

Argue that the philosophy of small state is also relevant but now small along with strong state which focus on the need for the citizens who don’t have capacity to pay.

So BPM elements are still relevant in organisation in various areas.
The spirit of Minnowbrook—the desire for the field of Public Administration to make a positive difference in the world in a very concrete way—is alive and thriving. Examine.

The spirit of Minnowbrook (MBA) is the desire for the field of PA to make a positive difference. It started in 1968 by Dwight Waldo and is alive and thriving, which can be traced from the different development last 50+ years and the 3 MBA conferences which have been organised till now have enlarged the scope of PA and also area of discussion and interdisciplinary approach.

MBA was basically focused on the themes of new relevance, value, equity, change and other aspects of social problem. But MBA agenda was enlarged by including the concept of leadership, newly, effect of globalization and PA as field of study and practice.
Similarly, the concept of MBTI has enlarged further the scope and agenda of PA in areas of public policy, including various scholars from different disciplines, focusing more on CEA and comparative study. Developing a cadre of public administrators who can propose, generate, and develop new theories of PA in the near future, interdisciplinary approach, and cross-country leadership and development.

So, it is evident that the agenda and desire for field of PA, which was set by the MBTI, is progressing and is alive and getting stronger day by day.
How equity theory of motivation works in organisation? Does it play any significant role when today organisations are increasingly practicing differential pay structure? Explain.

In today's organisational structure, equity theory is still relevant but not at every stage. In today's world, skill set is very diverse and changes very fast, everyone has different skills and based on that pay structure is defined.
But equity theory of motivation is still relevant to some extent. People present at same position analyze the potential of others and their importance and then compare with others at same position in organization and outside also.

It's true that organization mostly differential pay structure but there should be band size which employee should fall. If there will be large difference at same level then it will reduce the productivity of the employee and organization. So it still holds some relevance today although its relevance has declined.
Does the tribunalization violate constitutional culture in the country by over regulatory capture of judicial power or such autonomous bodies are necessary to foster efficiency in the administration? Justify your view.

Tribunalization can be defined as the unnecessary number of the tribunals in the country for the special purpose to give judgment on the special cases based on the expert and technical subject matter.

Does tribunalization violate constitutional culture?

Tribunals were created for providing speedy justice to people as they had to deal with the appeal of tribunal cases after Chandra Kumaar's case.

- Tribunals are over regulatory capture as it is not be said because at time tribunal cases the functioning of the judiciary by sharing load of judge.
On tribunals are created with good intention to provide justice to people as easily as possible but with less cost.

- Whether such autonomous bodies are necessary?

From my point of view, such bodies provide justice at fast pace, more load of judiciary is avoided as well as technical important cases are dealt with care where judiciary may not save an expense but in past years have been raised over functioning of tribunals or can be made more better by:

- Making process transparent for appointment of judges
- Fair selection criteria of judges & administrative authorities
- Providing financial support for autonomous functioning and safeguards
Social audit can be defined as the audit by the people who may be either stakeholders or citizens or beneficiaries of the project. Social audit promote grass root democracy and grass root empowerment. The concept of social audit has achieved immense importance in recent time because of various reason - either government is promoting it. CBO and NGO are actively involved in grassroots awareness and decentralisation of power. Active role played by the people citizens are becoming more assertive, demanding and aware of their rights.

Social audit as a tool evolved in India from the campaign of Almro Roy "Hamara Pauka Hamara Hisab" and recently Meghabhaya Gor has legalized the concept of social audit in 22 programs and 12 ministries.
Even early observation on social audit was very much positive and advocated for institutionalisation of social audit and regularising it for various programs and schemes e.g. MDM, MNREGA.

Social audit have immense potential for participatory democracy at various stages in government functioning and it has the potential to shape good agendas and good policies.

Social audit as tool for participatory democracy.

- Building trust and confidence in people
- Help in identifying the needs and shaping policy from the bottom up approach
- Implementing agenda
- Exposing governance corruption
- Ensuring grievance of people can be handled and talked
- Social audit can provide avenues and opportunities at these level for people to participate.
So social audit can work at various level and multiple parameters can be traced and tracked through social audit. How of institutionalised help for more participative democracy

- defined role & responsibilities of people
- fixed protocol and procedure so that voice should not be drowned by noise
- will promote best practices
- institutional memory & institutional support will provide legitimacy

Social audit have moved forward a long way but still we need greater advocacy campaign for institutionalising social audit to promote participative democracy at various level eg. policy formulation, policy implementation, agencies setting, etc.
The growth of NGOs over the last three decades has made them the champion of social globalisation by filling the gaps in global governance, but it has also resulted into de-institutionalisation of state. Discuss.

The growth of NGOs in the last 3 decades have increased and made them champion of social globalisation means to promote best practices, taking the cause of peoples, promoting democratic values, human values, environmentalism etc.

Global governance can be termed as the common agenda of governance which affects each and every state and more concerned with the rights of people, democracy and environmentalism concept.

Today NGOs are filling the gap of global governance through various platforms and various channels like through advocacy, propaganda setting, agitation, activist mode are e.g. NGOs like AID, PACHA, Akshaya Patra are involved in the development of people and advocacy for the societal & democratic values.
But the growth of neo has resulted into the de-institutionalisation of the state. Means various institutions which are setup for promoting governance are taken up by neo’s and neo’s are actively performing the role of those institutions eg. PUC taking care of common people for social justice, ADR. taking care of people filing cases. Akshaya Patra center for science and environment taking up environmental cause & others.

One may say that it has resulted into the de-institutionalisation of the state and neo’s are taking the role of established institution and promoting global governance and global administrative values.

But, this is not true completely because at best neo’s can substitute the governance institutions established by state.
Recently the report also states that some NGOs are involved in the illegal activities of money laundering and etc.

But mostly NGOs have justified the agenda of governance and social justice and people awareness at large.

To conclude no doubt growth of NGOs in the last two decades have empowered the people and promoted social justice and global governance but they are not completely institutionalising the state machinery. NGOs should promote greater democratic principle and this can be done through by bringing more transparency and accountability in functioning of NGOs.
“The success of organisation today in globalised environment depends upon effective management and leadership.” In the light of the statement, examine the scope and limitations of Douglas McGregor’s rational emotive manager for achieving organisational effectiveness.

Organisation today deals with dynamic, fluidic and complex environment which is fast changing. And in this case the success of organisation as per contingency theory depends upon the situational leadership and situational functioning of the leadership.

Douglas McGregor have also provided insight about the leadership functioning by giving the concept of rational emotive manager for achieving organisational effectiveness (OE).

Dr. McGregor is the behavioralist thinks who dealt with the managed cosmology at work place and proposed the concept of theory X and theory Y.

And propagates that theory Y can bring the order in the organisation.
In today's environment, the rational emotive managers can bring organisations' effectiveness through rational practices.

Rational emotive managers will have concern for people more concerned, people centred, understanding the need of the people at work place, rationally and supporting them providing guidance and concretely support. The rational emotive manager will bring more conducive environment at work place by providing social and psychological support to people and employees.

It will promote greater sense of satisfaction because of fulfilling the need of people like creativity, giving autonomy, solving conflict by integration, support in various areas, understanding contribution and satisfaction required for employees.
In today’s globalised era, where the environment is highly fluid, need the rationally and emotionally sensitive managers who can understand the demand of people and continuously motivate them so that workers and employee can give their 100% potential and voluntary contribution to the organisation.

A rational-emotive manager deals with that concept which helps to understand the psychological state of mind of employee and act according to that, for promoting greater sense of satisfaction among employees.
5.
Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each. 10 X 5 = 50

a) नीति निर्माण का मुख्य लक्ष्य मानसता का प्रगतिशील लॉकस्टार्टिक सुनिश्चित करें। (साफ़स्पष्ट) दिया जाए।
   "The ultimate goal of policy-making is the progressive democratisation of mankind." (Lasswell). Comment.

The ultimate goal of policy-making is to work for the betterment of people through various rules, regulations, and bringing social justice in the society.

As per Lasswell, the policy-making is the progressive democratisation of man-kind which in larger context is true because policy-making is defined as the authoritative decision to go or to do certain things or not to do. As your representative government, which should exercise the sovereign power given to him by people for the welfare of people as per the social contract theory, so welfare of the people at large can be achieved through social justice and helping people to advance themselves through participation.
democracy process making people more aware, advanced and knowledgeable etc.

The policy making should have progressive goal of democratisation of man kind which can be through different means, distributive justice concept, economic integration, reduce disparities and capability building approach etc.

Custard Eleanor Possibility
5. b) O&M deals with the administrative improvement and administrative development and bringing change or reform the administrative system. An O&M department was established after the recommendation of Raul Appleby for study into administrative units and bringing change and reducing the executive strength. Standardization of process in administrative functions.

How it is still relevant:

- O&M deals with the complete process of organizational improvement (work study, method study, process study). Standardization of service delivery eg. framing timeline for service delivery.

- O&M also work for process improvement of process redesigning eg. RPR and standardization.
of process.

- OPM work work for integrating the technological aspect of decision making eg e-governance and managing and organising the work process with methods

- OPM innovative technique and other areas for RTI which can be incorporated eg promoted single window clearance.
SHG's movement which was basically started from the 1990's onwards represents a post-development perspective in public administration.

Post development perspective means here the development perspective which basically deals with the concept of large, long-lasting, top-down approach. But it did not work and materialized in the development of people in early 1950's and 1960's which was propagated by the developed countries.

SHG's movement started late 1990's which promoted the concept of bottom-up approach and through the collective mobilization of resources at the people's end.
The concept of SRLS has changed the perspective of public administration from top-down to bottom-up approach. And from male-down to self-empowerment.

The post-development perspective also because societal given rise to feminist movement and empowered women at large in economic, social, political work and also societal level. So this post-development phenomenon was influenced by socio movement and post development.
Riggs study about the politics of developing countries in his model showed mismatch and dislocated elision difference between the developed, developing and least developed countries. Riggs published his study in 1990’s which provides good insight about the different aspects of the developing country electoral contract model, poly functions, poly functional society, and imbalance in polity.

Imbalance politics talks about the relationship between the politics and administration in developing countries because here the politicians are layman and administration is expert.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Politics</th>
<th>Administration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expert</td>
<td>Layman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>No experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-aggrandizement</td>
<td>Oppression, policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sclerosis</td>
<td>People, representative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
And this great emphasis provided the good insight of academically pursuing the administrative reforms which shares that both politics and administration is interrelated and both influence one another so that administrative and political reforms should come together. Staying with political reforms followed by administrative reform he also gave the concept of sale—administration in developing countries.
Effective financial management means managing the financial accounts of the government which is sustainable and ensures long-term stability. It fosters public growth, economic growth along with the development of the people progressively.

Fiscal policy deals with the process of budgeting and forming policies - policies of taxation and expenditure. On the other hand, monetary policy deals with mainly inflation control and exchange rate management along with credit control and export-import management. Both are interrelated and interdependent. For instance, with monetary policy because it inflows funds, government spending affects monetary policy by...
Increase in inflation
- govt. rate hike and the fiscal policy
e.g. loan availability and fiscal spending
- both are interdependent and interrelated
- why coordination and cooperation required?
- bring holistic development
- will not become counterproductive
- help augment each other in developmental process

- bring holistic development at large scale and
synergy in govt. functioning at different institutions
and at multiple level.
Today is the era of networked governance and e-governance let and ICT enabled techniques promote simple, moral, accountable, responsible and transparent governance. SMART governance through reducing harassment, direct reach, unpunished functioning, accountable, more open and accessible, less scope of corruption, data in public domain, least mile connecting government at your doorstep.

The e-governance today is seen as a tool for good governance. Good governance is end and e-gov is means. The e-governance has promoted the concept of good governance at large through various means eg. DBT, Single window clearance, RTI, voluntary display of your data on websites, online grievance redressal mechanism, C2C, C2G initiatives.
Today ICT and IOT enabled technologies are being promoted each and every stage of the govt functioning to promote more openness, transparency a hassle free service to citizen at large.

Online passport, online ticket reservation, online monitoring of rail system, eliminating guest bengary from the system.

But it is often alleged that the use of more and more ICT and IOT enabled technology are promenishing decentralizing tendency in the government functioning. How ICT is promenishing decentralizing the authority.

- Online and direct monitoring of services of the government from centre. Data for policy formulation
- Database management and control are done at higher level no scope of manoeuvr in middle stage. No local scope for feedback which help in policy formulation.
• Central monitoring system and centralised system of database management which is centrally located and makes data accessible to the authorities because data is present at centre level and district data is input and power for policy formulation.
• Giving direction and clear guideline to follow the protocols online and online monitoring by the authorities.
• It is like a Panopticon control which is controlling the authorities in decision making over policy.

But despite all these things recency enabled services have promoted smarter governance and brought transparency in the system in greater extent. The need of the hour is to decentralise the authority through distributed database and through the distributed and area based policy making scenarios. Based policy making.

Local approach of data collection and then taking advice of gram root level on policy formulation and implementation.
b) What is staff association in personnel administration? Discuss its relevance in human resource management in contemporary times.

Staff association can be defined as the informal group in the organization which people or employee of the organization voluntarily form to represent the common interest and to support one another promote psychological unity and strength to the employee of the organization. E.g. IAS association. In short, the association, there are the informal group or association which support various needs of the employee.

Relevance of Staff Association

The concept of social system was first proposed by Elton Mayo first time in his experiment where he demonstrated the strength of the social system and association bonding influence on the term of productivity function.
In today’s era, the human being is treated as the most valuable resource of the organization. The concept of HRM emphasizes on the building human resource capacity and harnessing the potential of people which will be beneficial for both organization and company both.

In contemporary times, it provides the psychological support to the employee.
- Bringing greater attachment of people to employees and organization, sense of unity and belongingness
- Provide collective bargaining and help to place the grievance on table and address the concern of employees to higher authorities
- Informal layer is like a transparent layer over the formal layer which provide strengths to the company by helping to socialize at workplaces more feeling and views.
In contemporary time where the HRM is becoming more and more important, the staff association and becoming more important to handle the issue and also provide collective support to people. As per Mayo a happy human will help in raising productivity of the organization and this can be achieved through socialization process which can be achieved through staff association and other things at workplace. In fact, other behaviors thinker, Likert, McGregor also encouraged the staff association concept to promote the organisational efficiency.
Dror's optimal rational comprehensive model is critique to both incrementalist paradigm and pure-rational paradigm in public policy models. In the light of the statement, discuss the relevance of Dror model to public administration.

Dror's optimal rational model of policy making deals with the policy making which does not take extreme end that is complete rationalist and complete incremental. It provide a synthesis of both the forms of policy making.

Dror's gave comprehensive analysis on the policy making process in the arena of public administration and he has dealt with both incrementalist aspect and rationalist aspect and given critique of both the model and give positive and negative aspect of incrementalist school and rationalist school.

Dror's policy making approach is basically divided with a basic step:
- Pre policy process
- Policy process
- Post policy process
Economic growth is essential for poverty reduction. This is because economic growth provides the necessary conditions for poverty reduction. The government has implemented policies to promote economic growth and reduce poverty. However, these policies have not been as effective as expected due to various factors. The lack of effective policy implementation has led to limited success in reducing poverty. Therefore, there is a need for more innovative and effective policies to address poverty. In conclusion, economic growth is crucial for poverty reduction, and innovative policies are necessary to achieve this goal.
Policy process which include (formulation, implementation, process of policy, review and evaluation) The next policy process deals with the concept of policy impact and policy evaluation based on which the policy conceptualization for time period [t1 from t4] can be analyzed.

In other provided a comprehensive model of policy making which includes all stages of policy formulation from starting of policy to end of policy execution and impact. But an incremental approach of policy making is rationalist approach can not be summarily rejected as it has its own benefit of not at par with ODRE's concept but it does provide insights of policy process in various areas.
Performance appraisal and performance management are closely related and there should be greater integration between them for establishing a Performance Management System for public personnel administration tuned to 21st century demands. Examine.

Performance appraisal can be defined as the process through which performance of the employee is accessed and on the basis of that feedback is provided to the employee in defined time.

Performance management can be said a step further system which takes the comprehensive view on the performance system eg. accessing the performance, providing feedback, continuous support, identifying needs and supporting accordingly.

In fact, IRC have given recommendation for performance management system which will be the comprehensive system of performance management of the employee and keep track of past and current performance on that basis provide the future task or help in decision making.
How they are related

Performance appraisal is one part of performance management where employee past performance is assessed based on some criteria.

Performance management is broader aspect but focuses on the performance of employees by jointly setting criteria and method of evaluation.

Performance management (PM) is consultative, process and participative process whereas as PA is not always participatory.

Performance Appraisal (PA) makes aware of the employee about the performance and help in improving the functioning or solving the problem whereas PM help in solving the issue by constantly providing training, consultative support and various other process are exercised in performance management.
Why there should be greater integration in 21st century

- Because of complex and dynamic environment.
- The skill and technology is fast changing. Help employee to learn at fast pace.
- Will promote greater understanding of core roles.
- Fix KPA and KPI's and performance criteria.
- Fixing the accountability and transparency in performance measurement.
- Efficiency and effectiveness on system.
- Promote greater objectivity and future needs. And skill set requirement for future.

In 21st century, the personnel administration needs and demands have changed which needs objective performance based, sensitive, emphatic, and as well accountable and efficient administration which can be achieved through performance management system (PMS) as advocated by the 2nd ARC which will provide comprehensive framework for employees.
A good financial management of a country can be defined through various processes eg how the govt. is forming budget, budgetary process, adherence to fiscal discipline, fiscal marksmanship and adhering to the fiscal rules.

The system of budgetary process and practices is a main important aspect of financial management system in any country because budget is the grand bargain.

Budget basically deals with the govt. policy of programmes of that year in a fixed time period. It is presented for fixed time showing govt. revenue and expenditure at fixed time.

How good financial management depends on budget.
How depend on process

- It tells about the process of budget formulation or
- time taken analysis of data of past in policy making
- rate of finance ministry and a budget formed
through bottom up or top down approach.

- The consultation process to budget formulation
within government (Gst.) and outside govt.
- adhering to fiscal deficit (FD) and populist
measures
- following fiscal marksmanship principle and
approach.

Practices of Budget

- stage of budget to outcome budgeting is done or
- line budgeting vs. based budgeting.
- process through which budget passes greater
scrutiny and demand of accountability.
- fair process in passing demand for grants and
financial bill.

The budget provide a framework for the particular
years or shows the roadmap of the government for that year. It helps in financial management through various processes:

- Focusing on revenue deficit and its
- focusing on demand of economy and economic progress
- regulatory regarding govt borrowing
- focus on the monetary policy and inflation also
- focus on the govt management of debt and
debt responsibilities of the govt
- focus on the revenue expenditure augmentation
- and as part of fiscal progress and GDP growth
- avenues for FDI and opportunities for foreign seeks to invest in company through budget
- organised
Ethics in administration is important because it provides a framework for accountability between the public and the administration. Elucidate.

Ethics in administration is important because it provides a framework for accountability between the public and administration and ensure that the administration becomes citizen-centric, compassionate towards people and needy.

They are given the broad guidelines about ethics in administration and devoted a complete report on that. So it shows the nature of importance and today, society is changing at fast pace and administration have to be responsive to the people of the country, so ethics in administration becomes more important than.

Ethics in administration provide the framework for accountability by prescribing certain values which administration should have while dealing with public at large.
Ethics in administration provide guidelines for the public administrator to follow certain values like empathy, integrity, honesty, selflessness, other regardingness, etc. and become more compassionate towards poor and needy.

It promotes a framework of accountability between the public and administration by making people responsible for their acts and similarly the administration have to be responsive to people's needs.

Framework of accountability is provided through code of ethics which public servants should follow along with code of conduct which is prescribed for the civil servants.

Recently govt amended code of conduct rule in 2014 to add certain values in the code of conduct to fix greater accountability between...
public and administration eg. devotion to duty, absolute integrity, objectivity, importance in performing duties. All these provide clear framework of accountability between public and administration. First code of ethics also promote value development and value orientation among people by sensitising them towards values and belief and concept of social justice which is to be followed while dealing with public at large.
TESTIMONIALS OF OUR GS TOPPERS

GS Mains Marks: 496

AIR-09
SAUMYA SHARMA

I joined Lukman's test series for my CSE Mains preparation. It is very expensive in its scope, and it is also checked very properly. I would definitely recommend Lukman test series to all future aspirants! Wishing you all good luck!

Saumya Sharma
AIR-9 ("attempt")
UPSE CSE 2017

AIR-10
ABHISHEK SURANA

I took GS2 and GS4 Test series from Lukman IAS in 2016. The quality of questions and copy checking helped me in scoring my final result. Ansari sir's test discussion sessions were immensely helpful in this regard. My heartful gratitude.

Regards,
Abhishek Surana
AIR-10

I, Shishir Gemawat, with the help of able guidance of Ansari Sir and Lukman classes, have been able to secure AIR 35 in CSE 2017. Incorporation of points from Sir's test discussion classes, as well as his perspectives in GS2 and Ethics, were instrumental in improving my Mains performance. Aspirants can consider Lukman to be a reliable centre for guidance.

SHISHIR (AIR-35)

First of all, I thank Lukman IAS for giving me their valuable guidance and constant support. I joined GS Test series of Lukman which helped me a lot. Ansari Sir helped me to improve upon my writing skills for which he took various answer writing improvement programs. Also, ED class helped me to build national thinking and balanced views which also helped during my interview preparation. Lukman IAS also helps students who come from rural background. Thus I recommend students to go for Lukman Test series as well as ED classes.

BHUVANESH D. PATIL (AIR-59)

TOP 4 MARKS IN GS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>MARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAUMYA SHARMA</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VINOD DUHAN</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABHISHEK SURANA</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARUN SEHRAWAT</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ALL INDIA MOCK TEST 2018
12 TO 17 SEPT. (TIME 10 AM-1 PM & 2-5 PM)

A FINAL TOUCH FOR THOSE WHO WANT TO CRACK CSE MAINS 2018

* FEE - RS. 3500 ONLY
* OPTIONAL - PUBLIC ADMN, SOCIOLOGY
* MODEL ANSWER WILL BE PROVIDED
* COPY EVALUATION BY FACULTY

TEST SCHEDULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T.N.</th>
<th>TESTS</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T-1</td>
<td>ESSAY</td>
<td>12 SEPT.</td>
<td>10 AM-01 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-2</td>
<td>GS PAPER-I</td>
<td>14 SEPT.</td>
<td>10 AM-01 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-3</td>
<td>GS PAPER-II</td>
<td>14 SEPT.</td>
<td>02 PM-05 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-4</td>
<td>GS PAPER-III</td>
<td>15 SEPT.</td>
<td>10 AM-01 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-5</td>
<td>GS PAPER-IV</td>
<td>15 SEPT.</td>
<td>02 PM-05 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-6</td>
<td>OPT. PAPER-I</td>
<td>17 SEPT.</td>
<td>10 AM-01 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-7</td>
<td>OPT. PAPER-II</td>
<td>17 SEPT.</td>
<td>02 PM-05 PM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ED CLASSES
ED = EDITORIAL DISCUSSION
EVERY SUNDAY (5:30 PM)
AIR- 59 & 74 (GS MARKS - 495)
(ED STUDENT FOR 2 & 3 YRS)

GS FOUNDATION
COMMENCE FROM 17 SEPT.
STARTS WITH GEOGRAPHY

ETHICS BATCH COMMENCES FROM 08 OCT. BY S. ANSARI

GS MAINS WRITING PRACTICE- CUM-VALUE ADDITION BATCH
MENTORED BY S ANSARI FOR MAINS 2019

- Three days writing practice (two days conventional and one day Current Developments)
- Every week test consisting 10 questions
- Focus on important GS I, II, III & IV topics.
- GS I & IV by S Ansari. Batch commences: 20 Sept. at 5 pm (DURATION: 5 MONTHS)

TEST SERIES 2019

| G S (MAINS) | 15 TESTS | 09 SEPT.  |
| G S (PRE)   | 32 TESTS | 15 SEPT.  |
| ESSAY       | 08 TESTS | 14 SEPT.  |
| ETHICS      | 07 TESTS | 14 SEPT.  |
| PUBLIC ADMN.| 11 TESTS | 13 OCT.   |
| URDU & LAW  | 11 TESTS | 06 OCT.   |

OPTIONALS

| PUBLIC ADMN. | FROM 08 OCT. |
| GEOGRAPHY    | FROM 08 OCT. |
| SOCIOLOGY    | FROM 12 SEPT.|
| HISTORY      | FROM 18 SEPT.|
| URDU LITT.   | FROM 25 SEPT.|
| LAW          | FROM 25 SEPT.|

OLD RAJINDER NAGAR CENTRE
15, GROUND FLOOR (OPP. MOTHER DAIRY)
011-45696019, 8506099919 & 9654034293
enquiries@lukmaanias.com

LUKMAAN IAS
ONLINE/OFFLINE

MUKHERJEE NAGAR CENTRE
871, FIRST FLOOR, (OPP. BATRA CINEMA),
DELHI - 110009
011-41415591 & 7836816247
www.lukmaanias.com