CSE PUBLIC ADMN (MAIN) 2018

TEST IV

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.
## SPACE FOR TEACHER'S REMARKS

<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>
<tr>
<td>6. Any other remarks:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Minimise literature**
- **Write more articulated content**
1. Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each. 10 X 5 = 50

a) “पार्टियों की सरकार करने से हिंसा है कुछ जीतने के लिए कुछ जीतने के लिए जीतने के लिए “ नीति के लिए है।” दिये जाएं।

“Parties formulate policies in order to win elections, rather than win elections in order to formulate policies.” Comment.

Parties formulate policies in order to win elections, which often the policies formulated by the parties are based on the agendas of populism and populist mode. While appeases certain group, or certain minorities to secure their vote bank.

They often indulge in vote bank politics rather than developmental politics which is more important for nation has to progress.

Agendas of development and rational policy making which often cited by the political parties as their goal in electoral campaigning takes a back seat and they start working on the populist mode to secure vote bank. Please certain groups, employ rentenialist approach, small tinkering in
policy making and elite capture model etc.
so more often parties formulate those policies which
decure their vote bank and deny the ability to
decure more votes so that they can win election not
def the development or win election to formulate
private which brings development in the society
and transformative policies.
Camp should be suppressed.
What different changes can be observed in the accountability mechanisms of bureaucracy under deliberative democracy from that of traditional representative democracy? Explain.

Traditional representative democracy having accountability mechanisms like following rule of law and hierarchical rule, order and responsibility but under the deliberative democracy the mechanism has changed from being rule-oriented to the public oriented and goal oriented.

- **Transparency and functioning**
  - Secrecy and information kept secret
  - Hierarchical accountability
  - Accountability to rulers and superior only
  - Linear accountability and top-down approach
  - Command and control culture and elitist approach
  - Linear

- **Lateral accountability**
- Accountability to people's
- Social accountability and horizontal accountability
- Participative culture and work as people representative
- 360-degree accountability
The concept of accountability has changed over time and today, the people are more aware and assertive. This awareness has made them demand accountability from public servants. It has also opened the door for more participative democracy, better culture of openness and transparency.

From traditional to deliberative, more openness and greater accountability.
Discuss the significance of administrative law in the era of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation.

The administrative law significance has increased because of (LPG) because the governance has become more slanted and spread out which has increased the scope of more laws and administrable functioning.

Networked governance requires more law to regulate effectively. The regulation controlling the private sector for the welfare of citizens has increased the scope in many areas like CCI, 2001 etc.

Globalisation has brought many new problems like terrorism, human rights, cyber attacks which has further increased the scope of administrative laws in those areas.
- global constitutionalism & global governance which needs proper regulation requires law have increased the significance.
- liberalization in areas like trade, export, import have increased the scope of administrative laws and administrative functioning.
  
  SO LPA have broadened the scope of administrative law in era of LPA, and it has increased the scope of functioning of state.
Dror's normative optimal model combines both descriptive and prescriptive approach.

Elaborate.

Dror's normative model which talk about the law operative in England and Continental law operate in France. This model describe the POL and give about analysis and functioning of POL and same for the continental law. He describe the functioning of the different type of law in the different system. Clearly distinguishes both the POL and continental law.

And

Normative optimal model then prescribe for adoption of POL (rule-making) because according to the 1...
Delegated legislation is a type of legislation which is legislated by an administrator because they have been empowered to legislate by the legislature. How does this undermine the control of legislation?

Delegated legislation is the exclusive domain of the legislature and administrator undermines it because of no dialogue, debate, discussion during legislation from the representative.

Some time bureaucracy acting as master rather than servant because of power granted to it for legislation.

Lack of legislature scrutiny and legislative process on legislation.

Often rules are made in technical formats to not to exploit the loophole for personal benefit.

Against the concept of separation of power.
So delegated legislation undermines the control over legislation because of technical nature of laws and leads to active seeking and also for personal gain and benefit, and insurmountable tendency of bureaucracy.
Incremental model's descriptive analysis of policy making has been made more incremental and rather than transformative changes. Policies are tinkered and moved through incremental approach.

Incremental model of policy making was given by the Lindblom where he argued that policies are generally modified and small additions or modifications to old policies are done to suit the demand rather than de novo or transformative policy approach.

Descriptive analysis of policy making provides the descriptive view of policy how policies are made and what challenges and risks the policy makers face in formulation how often good or risk of challenges.

Because political leaders lead to the visionary approach and there is issue of public bereft of it can bring more disruption to society at initial stage.
transformative policies often take a long time to pay-off and policy makers lack the foresight needed and visionary approval.

Small tinkering which can benefit at the time of policy implementation is taken easily so as to create political score.

Challenges & offers

For development of society, the transformative policy and radical change is required but due to public outcry and lack of public support often the leader does not follow the transformative innovative approach.

For innovative policies and radical decision making it requires support from society and political leaders which is often missing.

Developing countries have patriarchal societies where the policy making process is influenced by many groups like elite capitalists, group theory, and pressure group and become very difficult to follow the rational approach.

**Why should be only an radical policy?**
So incremental model provides the good insight about the policy making through this model and how incremental policy making faced risk of perpetually becoming a prison in societies and what are the challenges faced by the policy makers.

But incrementalist model is suitable for those areas where no innovation or drastic is required or more or less a regular approach is needed eg monetary policy, tax policy etc. But incremental model will fail where there requires a substantive application of creativity and innovation like gender justice, gender budgeting, and privacy policy.

Hence, despite having risk and challenges incrementalist model can be used in some areas but it is not suitable for other areas so we should follow the mixed model of policy making which talk about the dynamic approach.
2. b) Discuss the concept of citizen's charter as a democratic instrument which emphasis on changes in structural and behavioural aspects of administration and has given rise to the phenomenon of “Charterism”.

Citizen’s charter was basically started from UK in John Mayor era where he focused on the efficient delivery of services by govt organisations to the citizens based on the defined standards & rules.

- Define clear standards & services obligation by organisation
- Citizen participation in charter making
- Clear rules & processes & service delivery timelines
- Ensure effective grievance redressal system
- Provide a voice to citizens for raising their concerns
- Clear expectations from citizens by organisation

This all shows that from democratic participation in making till execution citizen participation are ensured and they have given a fair chance to speak.

How changes in structural and behavioural aspect
- From opaque functioning to transparent functioning
in term of clear guidelines.

Imposes accountability on the organisation if they fail to provide service within time frame.

Promote culture of economy and efficiency from bureaucratic approach.

Voice and participation channel to citizen to hold the executive accountable for any wrongs.

Infuses a sense of professionalism from bureaucratic behaviour.

Structural changes like clear analysis of time lost by organisation like time study, motion study and eliminating obsolete processes.

Clear definition of role & responsibility on each and every member in organisation.

But this has given rise to charitism.

Charitism means just focusing on framing citizen charter (CC) to show that rules & regulations are in place but in reality the guidelines are not followed in letter & spirit.
Lack of consultation to citizens in Form 7  
Grievance redressal mechanism are not fully functional  
Very old citizen charters not updated according to changing need of the society  
Symbolic addressing of grievances and substantive  
So citizen charter started to make the process more democratic & citizen friendly. But the effectiveness have not achieved yet and there are many organisations which just for sake of functionary formulated the citizen charter and thus has given rise to clientelism.
According to the Dicey concept, the Rule of Law (RUL) is superior to administrative law. Because Dicey rejects the legitimacy of administrative law and according to Dicey, administrative law is discriminatory and not based on the concept of equality.

How RUL is superior to administrative law:

(RUL) Dicey concept
- It should be based on equality - Law should apply equally to all and it should not discriminate between different people.
- No person should be punished without the violation of rule of law.
- The source of RUL is the society and society/parliament is supreme authority.

Whereas administrative law
- Administrative law which defines the role and power of the administrative body and limit the powers of the
administration based on the rule.

According to Dicey, the administrative law is subordinate because it applies to the limited individual and not subject to ordinary court law.

Hence, it is superior to administrative law.

Administrative law is formed by the body which is not sovereign and has limited scope.

Administrative law scope is limited and also the administrative law defines only the function of execution of certain organization or administrative body.

It was based on the continental system of law where administrative law have different interpretation by the administrative adjudication.

Whereas R.O.L.

is made by sovereign body

applies equally to all, does not discriminate

provide remedy to people in case of any disagreement and it is fair and just

provide remedy to administrative access.
So Birey interpreted ROZ and administrative law in different perspectives and this presents a dichotomous view of ROZ and administrative law. He promoted ROZ as the superior and more just then administrative law which was based on the postal administration.
Civil society has emerged as an effective non-state actor for promoting participative democracy, governance and development. Discuss.

Civil society consist of the universe between the state and family. Civil society organisation (CSOs) is one of the most discussed concepts in today's era and it has received greater impetus in era of globalisation, liberalisation and privatisation for promoting participative democracy, governance and development.

How CSOs promote participatory democracy

Advocacy group
- Participation in governance process
- Agitation against unjust
- Philanthropy activities
- Interest mediation

CSO as Advocacy group - CSOs work as an advocate for bringing change in the society and promoting participatory governance like advocacy for net neutrality, and gender justice.
CSO as a motivating group. By agitating against government and raising demands for the fourth, just rule, CSO generates consciousness in society like Jan Lokpal, Andolan, and Panchayati, etc., brought the Lokpal bill to Parliament.

CSO as philanthropic group. Often, CSO acts as a bridge between the government and society and provide goods and services to people, e.g., Maitri, Parivartan, etc.

CSO as activist. The major function of civil society for bringing participatory governance, and democracy through activists like protest, and barato, etc., like Chilika, Bachao Andolan, Narmada, Bachao Andolan, MKSS, etc., which raised the consciousness of the people and brought participatory democracy to RTI, 2005, etc.

CSO as participants in governance process. CSO often acts as mediation groups for bringing the state and society together and channelizing the demand of people to government, e.g., the Social Audit, Social Accountability.
One example of this is the many programs which are implemented by government through CSOs like Akshaya Patra employing MAM in various regions. Bringing more transparency in functioning.

**Benefits:**

- Generate awareness among people
- Raise consciousness of people to participate if making them aware of rules
- Can help make stakeholders more willing which is used to extract accountability
- Bring transparency in functioning of government
- Government involvement and bottom-up approach
- Improve governance through area-based approach and decentralization of decision making
- Making them active participants rather than passive receptors

To conclude, CSOs have brought great transformation in functioning of govt, still there is lot to do more so that more effective functioning can be ensured at all levels.
Administrative tribunals are quasi-judicial bodies which are established for the effective adjudication of cases related to administration. They require the technical analysis of the issue.

Role of administrative tribunals:
- They take cases related to administrative functions.
- They have members from both judiciary and executive.
- They provide technical and expert support in solving the cases where judiciary might lack.
- But administrative tribunals have encroached in some areas, in judicial domain, and it is often called as triumph of bureaucracy.

Why triumph of bureaucracy (B2):
- Increased the power of bureaucrats for deciding the cases.
Increased the discretion of Board on deciding the case.

have led of greater delay in the decision making.

Why not?

Because of administrative tribunal the cases related to administration are sorted out in tribunal reducing the burden of the judiciary.

Observation of principle of natural justice given them scope of fast processing and deciding the cases.

Administrative tribunal have raised the efficiency of adjudication by taking common priority which can have greater impact on administrative functioning.

But,

Growth of administrative tribunal which sees the greatest number of cases regarding the functioning and disciplinary aspects by like CAT, SAT, central administrative tribunal, state administrative tribunal.
have given rise of more litigation and often the
judgments are delivered in favour of the administrative
functions so it is said that it has given rise to
the triumph of bureaucracy. The tribunal
should be rationalised on the basis of requirement and
their judgment should reflect the complete justice
and thus perception of individual should be changed so
that justice can be done to everyone.
Critically evaluate the view of Elite Model of policy making which considers that elites pose a dangerous threat to democracy and prospect for development of "garrison state".

Elite model of policy making talks about that the policy are made by the elite class for the rest of the people in the country or nation.

Reason because elite class have power accessibility and methods to access the policy makers and they evade the policy making agenda and then policy are dictated by them to poor or general people.

How elite poses a danger?
- Because they try to make those policy which fulfill their interest not general public interest.
- May benefit only few people and rest may be stigmatised.
- Generalise the exploitative tendency by elite class to exploit the poor.
against the very concept of policy making model like "Wiseman approach" justice approach
democratic participation from all sections of society is missing.
will or may raise the gap between rich and poor and generate discontent among people.
how may not poor dangers?
may happen that policy made by elite class may benefit the poor also
they have better knowledge of situation and may exercise rational decision in policy process
Effective articulation of demand and better analysis is possible along with implementation

But
Elite model of policy making in general may pose dangers to the democracy and prospect for development of "garrison state" because human beings are utility maximizer - more selfish towards personal gain.
Policy decisions will generally not have the broad agenda of public welfare and public interest articulation. They may raise aesthetic tendency and depoliticize state. So elite capture theory describes how policy making by elite can pose a danger to democratic values of participation, equality, justice, and liberty. And it should not be the rational choice of policy formulation. 

Later part should improve.
5. Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each. 10 x 5 = 50

a) "The Meghalaya Community Participation and Public Services Social Audit Act, 2017" is the institutionalisation of participatory democratic governance." Comment.

Recently Meghalaya has enacted the law legalising the social audit. Social audit is a tool that brings participatory democracy at grass root level. By legalising the social audit law, it has provided a tool in the hand of the people to extract accountability from the government towards the effective use of the resources and delivery of the services to the people. How participatory government will provide right to people to extract accountability and generate more awareness regarding grass root democracy & democratic participation. Effective participation of the people can be
ensured because of this
bring more people into ambit by propagating the concept of social accountability and social audit at grassroot democracy and making accountability as a tool in hand of poor. It will empower them and holding the government officials accountable. It will generate a virtuous cycle and ripple effect.
Social media as a platform is breaking the knowledge silos in government and hence, setting new standards for transparency and accountability.” Elucidate.

Social media as a platform is breaking the knowledge silos in government by propagating the new ideas of tools and also generating awareness among the people about the functioning of the government.

How setting new standards?

It has made government more engaging in the functioning of e.g., Delhi govt engage on Facebook for any feedback.

Social media today have become the active tool for raising the issues and raising concerns towards the government functioning. So past social media has been used as a tool to unearth the corrupt practices and bring them into light so that effective action can be
taken ex. I pay the lumber by Jan Aarya

- twitter handling and also raising concern demanding for answers from govt. executive in nowadays have become popular, recent passport case LKO

To conclude social media is strictly necessary for the transparency and accountability in different area be it policy evaluation, analysis or grievance redressal etc.
"Public policy is authoritative allocation of values at the societal level." David Easton.

Comment.

Public policy is authoritative allocation of values at societal level mean to say that the govt of the day exercises its authoritative power to make the decision regarding policy and execute the policy. How authoritative allocation takes place?

Because of sovereign nature of the govt and authority vested in them, the govt becomes the sole interpreter of the mandate and takes the authoritative decision regarding policy.

At societal level because govt only analyses about the policy for whom the policy is made and who will be benefited by the policy and also the policy execution process.

Public policy is authoritative allocation of values which means allocation of public funds.
public resources, and public purposes for the policy execution and policy implementation, your as the society as a whole to re the sovereign body take the decisions on the behalf of the society or on behalf of the representative of the people and allocate resources.
Discuss how L. Chandra Kumar case holds significance for administrative tribunals in India?

L. Chandra Kumar case held significance for administrative tribunals because in this case the SC struck down the clause which prohibits the appeal of tribunal's judgments to the division bench of high court (HC).

According to the judiciary appeal is the basic structure of the constitution under Article 226 and SC declared this clause as ultra vires and strike it down.

Before the L. Chandra Kumar case any appeal to the judgment of administrative tribunals lies only after the SC and no other court. But in this case the appeal was allowed in the division bench of HC also.

How it is significance tested the validity of the administrative tribunals.
gave legitimacy to the constitutional amendment of Art 323A and 323B.

The appeal can be made to HC so that all the person need not appeal to SC and reduces the cost of justice to file appeal in HC.

upheld the constitution & declared as supreme and hence structure can't be taken away by the Parliament or executive both.
Recently activism by people through social media has increased, which can be seen from the rising incidents of mob lynching, childitti, and debt atrocities through social media.

How activism is different from people of civil society

Civil society is an organized group of people having some legitimate demands for welfare of individual, group or society. Here people through social media propagate their own ideology, which may not be in sync with the society.

People are becoming more reckless, arrogant because of fake news messages and take decisions without any rational thinking.

While civil society being an organized group promote rationality or wise decisions based on consensus.
which reflect the majority sentiments and often aligned with societal values and norms. CSE does not promote mobocracy whereas people through social media promote mobocracy.
CSE seeks to promote the welfare of society through different means of process whereasiteit people for self interest or for sake of activism promote radical and radical thought.
So activism of civil society is more organized and defined and it should not equated with people on social media.
In the era of good governance, judicial control over administration has increased in scope and dimensions. Analyse.

In era of good governance, judicial control over administration has increased in scope and dimensions because good governance has opened many vistas for judiciary to define and broaden the scope of law interpretation.

Judicial control over administration.

Judicial scrutiny and checking the laws if it violates the fundamental right of citizen of the country increase the judicial intervention in many areas because of lack of legislation eg recent mob lynching case judiciary directed to frame law.

Judicial review scope has increased because the interpretation of the fundamental rights in broader sense have made the scope of judicial review wider eg. Art 377 of IPC related to Art 21 of constitution.
Judicial activism and judicial overreach have increased because of lack of guidelines and clear law in many areas, e.g., Vistra guideline on liquor ban along highways.

how increased

because of rise of idea of welfare state and state is duty bound to provide certain basic services

gap between the legislative & executive jurisdiction in state

good governance concept they deals with the idea of accountability and it has increased the scope of transparency & openness

the rules like RTI, RFR, and service guarantee

Act provide more scope to judiciary in case the said rules are not followed to intervene.
How dimensions are increased

Global Constitutionalism ➔ Human Rights Approach

Legislation gap of
Torture Act,
Fundamental Right
Scope increased
Art 14, Art 13,
(Minimum rights 811)

Because of all these issue the scope of dimensions of
judicial control has increased and it has given
rise to rift between judiciary & executive. And
thus can be seen from the judicial hyper activism
and judicial overreach in many cases, where
just results into the symbolic justice because often
judiciary lacks the pragmatic analysis of solutions.
b) "The punctuated equilibrium model has emerged as a solid alternative to incrementalism." (Baumgartner and Jones). Comment.

The punctuated equilibrium model deals with the establishment of equilibrium between the incrementalism and rationalist approach. It is in view of the reality that many situations should be based on the analysis of the situation and punctuated equilibrium model deals with the establishment of equilibrium between the complete rationality and the incrementalism.

Incrementalist model should be followed where there is regular and no or less scope for innovation and it should be applied accordingly.

- Punctuated Model
  - Incrementalism
  - Rationalist Model

Synthesis of both
Solid alternative because incrementalism by its very nature does not fit everywhere and it may not promote innovation creative. And we often require the transformative policy for the development.

Punctuated equilibrium model promote both in case of transform nature environment we should go for innovation and creatively and take the radical step which brings substantial change in the functioning and it is solid alternative because desired results can be achieved through this.

And similarly in regulatory framework the incremental strategy can be applied. So based on the situation it deals with that.
8. c) "Legislative control over administration is more or less duplication of executive control in a parliamentary democracy and hence, it is not necessary and should be dispensed with." Critically examine.

Legislative control over administration is more or less duplication of executive control in parliamentary democracy.

Legislative control over administration is exercised by the various laws and regulations made by the Parliament or legislative like Civil Services Rules, Rule of Business, Transact of Business rule, etc.

Legislative control over executive is exercised by the different methods like question and answer, motion, like no confidence motion, ten hours, parliamentary committee, budget vetting, etc.

Now it is same?

Because executive enjoys the majority and passes the law so indirectly they also exercises control over administration.

The administrative machinery is subordinate to the
executive machinery and hence they follow the direction of the political executive in broad sense of the adviser to the political executive in j sort manner.

How it is not done?

Because while passing bill the dialogue, debate and discussion raised by the parliament member prevents any arbitration as the law and exercise the control. "rather control not only means the executive control the administrative control also deals with the control by the public and public accountability of the administrator the law has to be passed by both the house of the parliament any arbitrary action of executive or minister.

the administrators are also called for the justifcation regarding the events by parliamentray committee which is also a vey vital tool for parliamentary control.
So in my view legislative control over administration is very necessary as it acts as a check against the arbitrary rule of the executive. It provides for proper checks and balance at multiple places, so that the administrator does not become despotic in functioning as they are held accountable on a continuous basis by parliament. Rather more control should be given to legislature so that they can exercise the representative democratic principles.
LUKMAAN IAS
ONLINE/OFFLINE

AIR-09
SAUMYA
SHARMA

From our All India GS & Ethics Test Series 2017

GS MAINS MARKS: 496

AIR-74
VINOD
DUHAN

Polity Enrich. & Ethics Classroom
Essay Personal Guidance
ED Classes & GS Test Series for 3 years

GS MAINS MARKS: 495

TOP 4 MARKS IN GS

NAME | RANK | MARKS
--- | --- | ---
SAUMYA SHARMA | 09 | 496
VINOD DUHAN | 74 | 495
ABHISHEK GUPTA | 469 | 480
ABHISHEK GUPTA | 10 | 473

“Excelling with Consistency”

09 IN TOP 100
06 IN TOP 100
04 IN TOP 100
05 IN TOP 100
03 IN TOP 100
02 IN TOP 100

For Mains 2018 Programs details visit www.lukmaanias.com

CLASSROOM PROGRAMS FOR 2019
GS FOUNDATION

OPTIONALS: PA, SOCIOLOGY, ANTHROPOLOGY,
GEOGRAPHY, POLITICAL SCIENCE, URDU LIT. & HISTORY

TOTAL SELECTION: 150+
TOTAL SELECTION: 130+
TOTAL SELECTION: 100+
TOTAL SELECTION: 80+

MAIN TEST SERIES - 2018
GS, ETHICS & ESSAY

OPTIONALS: PA, SOCIOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY,
URDU LIT. & HISTORY

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

MUKHERJEE NAGAR CENTRE
ENQUIRY OFFICE
871, FIRST FLOOR, (OPP. BATRA CINEMA),
DELHI - 110009
011-41415591 & 7836816247
lukmanias@gmail.com

CORPORATE OFFICE: 60/17, THIRD FLOOR, OLD RAJINDER NAGAR, NEW DELHI-60
www.lukmaanias.com
ED CLASSES
EVERY SUNDAY (5:30 PM)
ED IS BASED ON HARD WORK, IT IS NOT FOR SHORT-CUT
"The Comprehensive approach of ED has received good feedback in prelims 2018, although it is mainly designed for Mains and Interview."
ED = EDITORIAL DISCUSSION
AIR- 59 & 74 (GS MARKS - 495)
(ED STUDENT FOR 2 & 3 YRS)

100 CASE STUDIES
BATCH - II BY S ANSARI
From 24th July, Time: 8:15- 11:00 am
(SEAT ON FIRST COME FIRST BASIS)
THE COURSE RE-DESIGNED AS PER UPSC CHANGING PATTERN
- 7 Classes with Writing Practice & Discussion
- Everyday 4 Case Studies Extempore Test
- Case Studies based on Current Developments
- Printed notes on Model hints
AIR - 07, 09, 12 & 18 IN 2017
Ethics Test Series from 25th July

“A Good Knowledge is cliché now & a Good Answer is the trend which comes more from Writing Skills.”

GS PAPER II ENRICHMENT-CUM-WRITING PRACTICE BATCH BY S ANSARI
- Duration: 12 Classes (Four days a week class)
- Focus on expected topics for 2018 Mains.
- Everyday writing practice and discussion.
- Value addition and Content Enrichment.
- Enlightened experience for Paper II.
- Resource Support: Class handwritten notes and one-year current development printed notes.
- Batch available in OFFLINE or ONLINE Modes

BATCH COMMENCES: 23 JULY (11:30 AM)

ETHICS CONTENT ENRICHMENT BATCH 2018 BY S ANSARI
- 14 Classes (7 class for theory + 7 class for case study).
- Classes designed for thoroughly revision of all syllabus & for performance improvement.
- Classes on Writing Skills development programme.
- Focus on expected topics for 2018 Mains.
- Everyday writing practice and discussion.
- Value addition and Content Enrichment.
- Enlightened experience for Paper IV.
- Resource Support: Class handwritten notes and two practice work books.
- Batch available in OFFLINE or ONLINE Mode.

BATCH COMMENCES: 24 JULY (08:15 AM)

- GS TEST SERIES: 08 JULY
- ESSAY TEST SERIES: 20 JULY
- PA TEST SERIES: 21 JULY
- SOCIOLOGY TEST SERIES: 14 JULY