

TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 2

FIAS - MGP 2023 - Cohort 13 - GS Paper 2_FLT #2

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	JERNW SRI JASWANTH CHANDRA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Date/दिनांक	30-08-23	

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are 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।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर 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।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	Offline/ऑफलाइन <input 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 समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) Discuss the role of the 'Fourth Estate' in upholding democratic values and analyse the issues affecting press freedom in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में 'चौथे स्तंभ' की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए और भारत में प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता को प्रभावित करने वाले मुद्दों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Media is often referred as 'Fourth Estate' keeping in view its ability in upholding democratic values.

Role of media in upholding democratic values

- 1) Accountability - Ensures accountability of the executive. (eg) Criticism of farm laws
- 2) liberty - ~~It~~ Helps ensure freedom of speech of citizens.
- 3) Political awareness - By analyzing government policies (eg) Rajya Sabha TV
- 4) Exposure - Helps bring social problems to light (eg) Manipur conflict
- 5) Voice to citizens - By covering their issues (eg) Nirbhaya protests
- 6) Ensures protection of fundamental rights of citizens.

Issues affecting press freedom in India

(India's rank dropped to 161 in Press Freedom Index)

- Legal issues
- 1) Minus of Parliamentary privileges (eg Karnataka assembly ^{ordering 2 journalists arrested})
 - 2) Sedition law (eg Vinod Dua case)
 - 3) Defamation laws.

Others 1) Threat to life of journalists

- (eg Murder of Gauri Lankesh)
- 2) Co-optation of media affecting agenda of the channel.
- 3) Lack of institutional support for independent journalists.

Way forward 1) Fast Track Courts to investigate offences against journalists

2) New code of ethics for media.
Media is ~~the~~ portal for democracy to be "by the people, of the people, for the people".

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.2) The electoral process, though inclusionary in theory, has been pointed out for exclusionary tendencies in practice. Analyse, with special emphasis on role of women in India's representative electoral system. (10 marks, 150 words)

चुनावी प्रक्रिया, यद्यपि सिद्धांत रूप में समावेशी है, व्यवहार में बहिष्करणीय प्रवृत्तियों की ओर इंगित किया गया है। भारत की प्रतिनिधिक चुनावी प्रणाली में महिलाओं की भूमिका पर विशेष जोर देते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has opted for a Parliamentary system of governance with an inclusionary electoral process.

Electoral process — Inclusionary in theory

- 1) Article 326 ensures Universal Adult Franchise
- 2) Republic - All public offices are free to run for any Indian citizens.
- 3) Articles 330, 332 - Affirmative action for vulnerable sections in legislatures.

Exclusionary tendencies in practice

- 1) lack of intra-party democracy
- 2) Influence of money muscle - ₹ 60,000 crosses part in 2019 election (Dohriti Survey)
- 3) Corruption and commercialisation of politics

Women → Inclusionary provisions

- 1) Article 243 → Reservation in local bodies
- 2) Equal voting rights as men

Women → Exclusionary tendencies in practice

- 1) Saparch Pati syndrome leading to male dominance -
- 2) Political will - Pending bill of women reservation in legislatures.
- 3) Patriarchal bias - More than 50-1 population believe men make better leaders | Gender Social Norms Index
- 4) Lack of economic clout for women
- 5) Inadequate political awareness.

Ensuring women representation is non-negotiable and passing Women Reservation Bill, 2008 can be the first step in ensuring Right to Equality (Article 14).

Feedback

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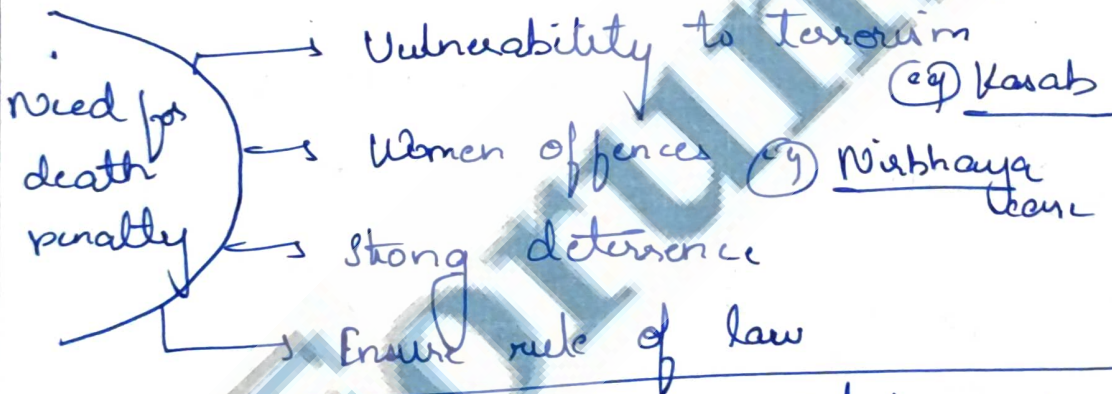
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) Human dignity, stemming from right to life, does not end with death penalty. In this context, throw light on various controversies surrounding capital punishment in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

जीवन के अधिकार से उपजी मानवीय गरिमा, मृत्युदंड से समाप्त नहीं होती है। इस संदर्भ में, देश में मृत्युदंड से जुड़े विभिन्न विवादों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In Maneka Gandhi case, Supreme Court held that Right to life (Article 21) includes a meaningful survival with dignity. However, there is an ongoing debate if human dignity is violated with death penalty.



Controversies surrounding capital punishment

- 1) Religious view that life is given by God and humans have no right to take it.
- 2) Violation of Article 21 which makes Right to life a fundamental right

- 3) Retributive justice - Justice J-S Verma criticized it as sanctified form of vengeance
- 4) Victimization of the poor - Justice PN Bhagwati opined that poor are disproportionately punished.
- 5) Accuracy - Since 2000, SC delivered capital punishment in 60 cases and later admitted that it erred in 25% of them
- 6) Necessity - 108 countries have abolished death penalty (Annals International)
- 7) Deterrence effect is questionable as offences are continuing (eg) Kathua case, Unnao case

Way forward 1) Law Commission 262nd Report → Abolition of death penalty for all offences except terrorism

2) Swift delivery of justice.
A comprehensive study has to be undertaken with respect to necessity & efficiency of death penalty.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.4) Assess the effectiveness of Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 in resolution of river-water disputes. Also describe the potential impact of delays in resolution of water disputes.
(10 marks, 150 words)

नदी-जल विवादों के समाधान में अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवाद अधिनियम, 1956 की प्रभावशीलता का आकलन कीजिए।
जल विवादों के समाधान में विलम्ब के संभावित प्रभाव का भी वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article [262] provides for Parliament to legislate for inter-state water disputes and hence Parliament legislated Inter-State Water disputes act, 1956.

Achievements of Inter-state water disputes Act, 1956

- 1) Provided peaceful resolution to many water disputes @ Godavari dispute
- 2) Evolved formulae for equitable distribution of river water based on multiple criteria - need, usage etc.

Shortcomings

- 1) Excessive delays in deciding awards.
(e.g.) [7] years for Krishna dispute
- 2) Non-compliance by states and lack of enforcement powers.

3) Judicial interference prolonging dispute
 (eg) Cauvery water dispute

4) Recurring nature of disputes. (eg) Krishna dispute to get a 2nd tribunal

Potential impact of delays

1) leads to politicization of disputes

2) The parameters used to judge may change (eg) Telangana appealing for reconsideration of Godavari distribution

3) leads to inter-state conflicts

4) loss of trust in the process

5) Delays lead to unreliability of data
 (eg) Change of river flow volume

A comprehensive solution like declaring inter state rivers as national property as done in Cauvery water dispute can be good way ahead.

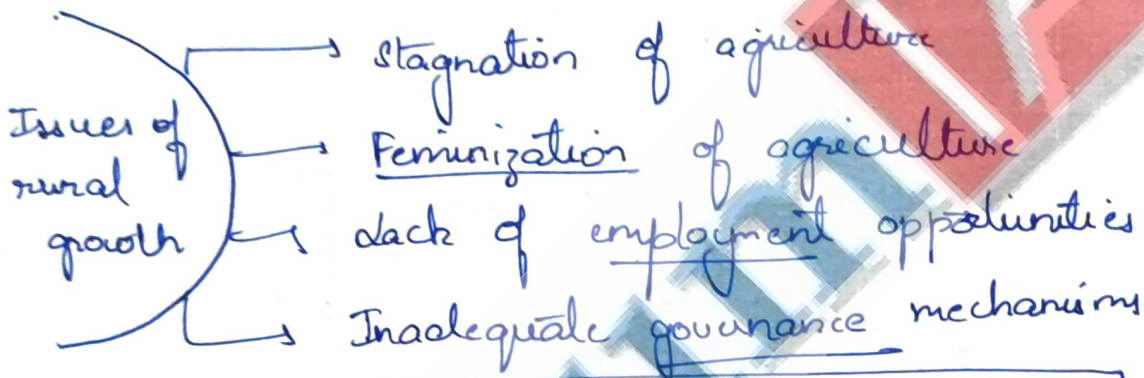
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.5) Discuss the significance of the cooperative model of development in addressing the issues of rural growth. (10 marks, 150 words)

ग्रामीण विकास के मुद्दों के समाधान में विकास के सहकारी मॉडल के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Coop 97th Amendment made right to form cooperative societies a fundamental right highlighting significance of cooperative model



Significance of cooperative model of development

Economic

- 1) Credit availability by pooling of resources. eg PACS, cooperative banks
- 2) Economies of scale by manufacturing together. eg AMUL model success
- 3) Better bargaining power of cooperatives than individual farmers.

4) Availability of farm equipment for small and marginal farmers

Social 5) Better participation of women

6) Inclusive development of vulnerable sections
section by providing micro-finance

Challenges of cooperative model

1) Lack of professionalisation in management

2) Cornering of benefits by influential sections

3) Lack of digitization of operation

4) Resource crunch with credit cooperatives

Govt. steps

Ministry of Cooperation, NDC, NAFED, Computerization of PACs

Cooperative model holds immense potential and local bodies must play key role in helping farm cooperatives and make rural areas centres of economic excellence.

Feedback

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Q.6) In order to pass the ultimate test of good governance, welfare state should be close to the people, responsive to their aspirations, and inclusive in its approach. Discuss with special reference to PM PVTG Development Mission. (10 marks, 150 words)

सुशासन मौलिक परीक्षा पास करने के लिए, कल्याणकारी राज्य को लोगों के करीब होना चाहिए, उनकी आकांक्षाओं के प्रति उत्तरदायी होना चाहिए और अपने दृष्टिकोण में समावेशी होना चाहिए। PM PVTG विकास मिशन के विशेष संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

For a welfare state like India,
good governance refers to adequate
empowerment of all sections of people.

Ultimate test of good governance

- 1) Close to people : (a) Ensures accountability
(b) Social audit ; RTI etc improve service delivery
- 2) (c) Improve citizen participation
- 2) Responsive to their aspirations : (a) Evidence based policy making (eg) different methods for rural & urban areas.
(b) Regular feedback (eg) mygov.in
- 3) Inclusive in approach : (a) Reaching vulnerable sections - Women, PWD, LGRTA, etc/et
(b) Awareness generation about rights.

Good governance with respect to PM-PUTG development mission

- 1) Close to people : (a) Involve PUTG's in decisions making process
 (b) ~~Effect~~ don't rule service delivery
- 2) Responsive to their aspirations : (a) Respecting their rights on forest land
 (b) Non-interference in cultural customs
 (c) Customized development plans tailored for tribal needs (eg) Van Dhan Yojana
- 2) Inclusive in approach : ~~To~~ Adequate targeting of beneficiaries.

Way forward 1) Respecting Tribal Panchayat policy in scheme implementation.

2) Case study Namath Basai in Kerala - education in tribal language.
 Empowering PUTG's is necessary to achieve true inclusive growth.

Feedback
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Q.7) To what extent collaboration between the state and civil society organizations (CSOs) help in addressing poverty and malnutrition in the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

राज्य और नागरिक समाज संगठनों (सीएसओ) के बीच सहयोग किस हद तक देश में गरीबी और कुपोषण को दूर करने में मदद करता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Civil society refers to a group of people aligned for a common cause. In recent years, role of civil society has seen a steady increase.

Collaboration between state and CSO

- In addressing poverty
- 1) Employment generation through civil society (eg) SEWA, Kudumbashree
 - 2) Capacity building of vulnerable sections (eg) Sahyog for slum dwellers
 - 3) Social audit by CSOs for proper implementation of welfare schemes
 - 4) CSOs play a key role in empowering vulnerable sections (eg) Naz Foundation for LGBTQ

In addressing malnutrition

- 1) Complement state programs (eg) Atshaya Palna in Mid-day meals

- 6) Awareness generation regarding restrictions
- 7) Support state in crisis times ~~(eg)~~
 - (eg) Mazdoor kitchen during Covid

Challenges of this model

- 1) Regional imbalance - Underdeveloped civil society in North East
- 2) Division of funds by civil society
 - (eg) NGO Khazana scam
- 3) Lack of accountability mechanisms for civil society
- 4) Resource crunch with civil society

Way forward

- 1) social stock exchanges (Ishaq Hussain committee) for civil society funds
 - 2) Vijay Kumar committee suggestions for registration of NGOs.
- Civil society can help achieve our vision of Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas

Feedback
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Q.8) Absence of a robust social infrastructure in the country may become one of the most significant challenges in achieving a developed status by 2047. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में एक मजबूत सामाजिक बुनियादी ढांचे की अनुपस्थिति 2047 तक विकसित स्थिति प्राप्त करने में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों में से एक बन सकती है। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently Hon'ble PM announced the vision of becoming a developed country by 75th anniversary of independence in 1947 and. Social infrastructure has a vital role to play in it.

Absence of social infrastructure - a significant challenge in achieving the vision.

Education

- 1) Illiteracy rate of 25% (2011 census) leads to lack of empowerment
- 2) Lack of learning outcomes (ASER) leads to lack of employability
- 3) Poor governance - only 12% schools are compliant with RTE

Health

- 1) High out of pocket expenditure of 48% making poor people even more vulnerable.

2) Neglect of rural areas - 1701 doctors are in urban areas

3) Infrastructure - Only 1.7 beds per 1000 population (WHO norm - 3)

Connectivity 1) Undeveloped connectivity of North East hindering development.

2) Digital divide: \longleftrightarrow low internet penetration
Rural - 44%
Urban - 71%

3) Steps needed 1) Increasing expenditure on social infrastructure.

2) Improving insurance coverage

Education: Finland model
 Delhi model

Health: Baite baidhanas
Santa clinics (Rajasthan)

Connectivity: Kerala



Social infrastructure is key to leverage our demographic dividend.

Feedback

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Q.9) Though the changing paradigm towards dialogue and diplomacy in West Asia augurs well for India's interests in this otherwise restive region, presence of inimical actors may reverse the gains. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

हालांकि पश्चिम एशिया में संवाद एवं कूटनीति के प्रति बदलते प्रतिमान इस अशांत क्षेत्र में भारत के हितों के लिए अच्छा संकेत है, लेकिन प्रतिकूल तत्वों की उपस्थिति लाभ को उलट सकती है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has vital geopolitical interests in West Asia ranging from energy security to diaspora

Changing paradigm towards dialogue & diplomacy

- 1) Saudi-Arabia and Iran peace deal
- 2) Abraham accords with Israel by Sudan, Morocco, UAE, Bahrain

Augurs well for Indian interests

Strategic 1) Peace in West Asia vital for India's energy security (90% oil imported)

2) Better engagement with UAE, Israel etc

3) Counter Chinese dominance in the region

Economic 1) Trade - Conclusion of CEPA with UAE recently

- 2) Connectivity - Recent discussion about
India - US - UAE connectivity
- 3) Remittances - Peace in West Asia increases
Indian diaspora presence

Presence of inimical actors → May reverse gains

- 1) China - China brokering Saudi-Iran deal
and increasing foot print concerns India
- 2) ~~USA~~ Accession to OROR of West Asian
countries
- 3) ~~USA~~ USA - Deterioration of US - Saudi
relations in recent times may pose
challenge to India -
- 4) Religious fundamentalism by radical
elements poses threat to India's security
- India must improve connectivity,
trade and geopolitical clout in West Asia
to become a global power by 2047.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.10) Water diplomacy can redefine the contours of regional cooperation in South Asia. Discuss with special reference to Indus water treaty 1960. (10 marks, 150 words)

जल कूटनीति दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की रूपरेखा को फिर से परिभाषित कर सकती है। सिंधु जल संधि 1960 के विशेष संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Water diplomacy refers to the ~~inclusion~~ use of diplomacy to solve water sharing issues between countries.

Water diplomacy → Redefine contours of regional cooperation

- 1) Teesta river - Resolving Teesta dispute can improve Indo-Bangladesh relations
- 2) Mahakali dispute between India & Nepal concerns their relations
- 3) Hydropower generation can improve bilateral ties. (eg) India constructing Pancheswar in Nepal, Tala dam in Rhytar
- 4) Navigable inland waterways improve trade & connectivity
(eg) Sonamuri - Daudkandi inland waterway

- Indus Treaty, 1960 1) Between India-Pakistan brokered by World Bank allotting 20% waters to India and 80% to Pakistan.
- 2) Helped achieve resolve water disputes even in the face of war & conflict.
- 3) Helped in flourishing of agriculture and economy in India & Pakistan.
- 4) Dispute redressal mechanism helped functioning of treaty for more than 50 years.
- 5) Improved regional stability to an extent.

However, India is calling for renegotiation of Indus Water Treaty.

India should actively pursue hydrodiplomacy to resolve Indus river and other disputes to be undisputed leader in South Asia.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.11) Despite constitutional backing to the institutions of local governance, the idea of decentralisation has remained hostage to several structural bottlenecks. Elucidate.

(15 marks, 250 words)

स्थानीय शासन संस्थानों को संवैधानिक समर्थन के बावजूद, विकेंद्रीकरण का विचार कई संरचनात्मक बाधाओं का बंधक बना हुआ है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Article 40 (Directive Principle) directs the state to strive for effective governance through local bodies.

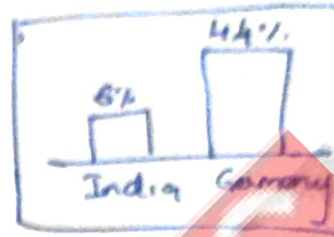
Constitutional backing to institutions of local governance

- 1) 73rd and 74th Amendment, 1992 added provisions for rural and urban local bodies.
- 2) State Election Commission for regular conduct of elections
- 3) State Finance Commission for funds devolution
- 4) Affirmative actions for vulnerable sections

Idea of decentralisation → Remained hostage to structural bottlenecks

Financial bottlenecks 1) non-adherence of state governments to recommendation of Finance commission

3) low-share of own revenues in total budget =>



- 1) Tied nature of funds
- 4) Non-devolution of fiscal powers to local bodies by state governments
- 5) Reluctance to use taxation powers owing to populist pressures

Functional bottlenecks

- 6) Some states have devolved as less as 4 functions only
- 7) lack of infrastructure with local bodies
- 8) Bureaucratic hurdles for approvals
- 9) Bypassing of Gram Sabha completely by not devolving any powers.

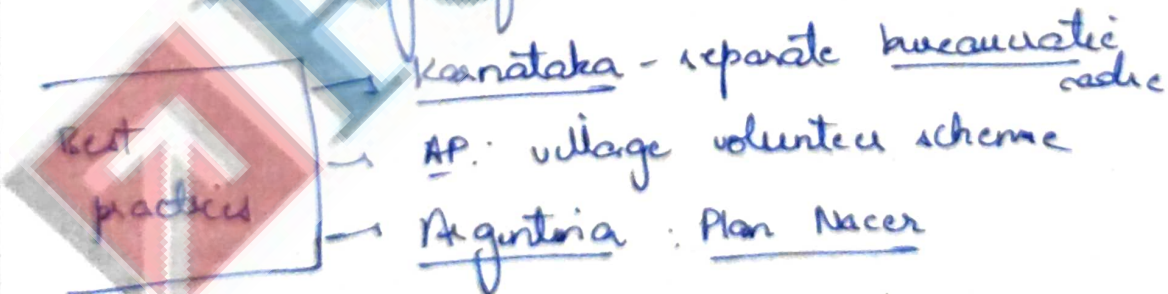
Functionary bottlenecks

- 10) lack of capacity building of elected representatives
- 11) Illiteracy is highly prevalent limiting effectiveness

- 12) Sapanch Pati syndrome limiting of effectiveness of female participation
- 13) Cornering of seats by dominant families
- 14) Lack of domain expertise of functionaries

Solutions 2nd ARC recommendations

- 1) A model framework law to be framed delineating functional devolution
- 2) Institutionalization of local audit
- 3) Making recommendations of Finance Commission binding
- 4) Networking of institutions and outsourcing of non-core functions.



local bodies are vital to achieve Gandhian vision of Ramrajya

Feedback
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Q.12) Independent judiciary, as envisaged by the constitution, provides the bedrock for a thriving polity; however, executive encroachment may erode its credibility and affect its efficacy. Evaluate. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका, जैसे कि संविधान द्वारा परिकल्पित है, एक समृद्ध राजनीति के लिए आधार प्रदान करती है; हालांकि, कार्यकारी अतिक्रमण इसकी विश्वसनीयता को कम कर सकता है और इसकी प्रभावकारिता को प्रभावित कर सकता है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक 250 शब्द)

Indian constitution provides for an independent judiciary inspired from American constitution

Independent judiciary - envisaged by constitution

- 1) Article 50 (DPSA) - Separation of executive from judiciary
- 2) Article 124 - President appoints judges after consulting Chief Justice
- 3) Conduct of judges can't be discussed in Parliament.

Independent judiciary - Bedrock for thriving polity

- 1) Ensure constitutionalism by limiting executive power. (eg) Kesavanand Bharati case
- 2) Prevent despotic tendencies of the executive.

- 3) Ensures functional autonomy of judiciary
- 4) Independence of judiciary helps in holding executive accountable (eg 2G scam)
- 5) Freedom for judicial activism in place of legislative vacuum (eg Vishka guidelines)
- 6) Independent judiciary can safeguard fundamental rights (eg Sheela Bhatnagar case)

Executive encroachment in judiciary

- 1) Erodes credibility - loss of public trust due to suspicion of quid pro quo.
- 2) Affects efficacy - Fear of repercussion may restrain judges -

Need for executive's role

- 1) To ensure executive accountability of judiciary
- 2) Prevent executive centralisation of powers in judiciary -

- 3) Law Commission [230th] Report pointed out nepotism in judicial recruitments
- 4) Ensure checks and balances.
- 5) Lack of representation - Only 4 women in supreme court judges so far
- 6) Lack of transparency in functioning of collegium
- 7) Have multiple view points in the appointment of judges.

Way forward 1) Draft Memorandum of Procedure, 2016 for judicial recruitments to be finalised

2) UK model of broad based NJAC with diverse representation.

Reforms can be considered to ensure judicial primacy in place of judicial exclusivity.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.13) Executive agencies, working as the watchdog against impropriety, are vital to act against the corrupt; however, pandering to vested interests may have the effect of turning the idea of rule of law on its head. Comment, with special reference to controversies associated with the Enforcement Directorate (ED). (15 marks, 250 words)

अनीचित्य के विरुद्ध प्रहरी के रूप में कार्य करने वाली कार्यकारी एजेंसियाँ, भ्रष्टों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं; हालाँकि, निहित स्वार्थों को बढ़ावा देने से कानून के शासन के विचार को उल्टा करने जैसा असर हो सकता है। प्रवर्तन निदेशालय (ईडी) से जुड़े विवादों के विशेष संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India has a multitude of executive agencies to for expertise in investigation and speedy resolution of cases
(eg) CRI, ED etc

Executive agencies → Watchdog against ~~corrupt~~ impropriety

1) Investigation of high profile cases

(eg) Bofors case, Jain-Havaldar driver case

2) Ensure impartiality in investigation.

3) Functioning in specialized domains

(eg) ED in revenue cases.

~~Point 4)~~ 4) Ensure speedy justice delivery

5) Retain public trust in justice system

Pandering to vested interests →
Turns rule of law on its head

- 1) Can be used misused as means of hounding political opponents
- 2) Against the principle of separation of powers.
- 3) Leads to loss of repute of organization
(eg) ED's controversies
- 4) Against spirit of democracy
(eg) ED's alleged raids against opposition parties
- 5) Reduces conviction rate thereby causing a loss of public trust
(eg) CBI's conviction rate - just 3%
- 6) Leads to criticisms (eg) Supreme Court criticizing CBI as caged parrot

1) Leads to conflicts between governments.

(eg) Tamil Nadu seeking CRT general
consent

2) Rule of law gets compromised

(eg) Opposition's criticism against ED.

Reasons for pandering to vested interests

1) Politicization of appointments & transfers

2) lack of independent cadre

3) Dependence on government for funding

4) lack of accountability mechanisms

Way forward 1) LP Singh committee

- statutory backing to investigative agencies

2) Independent cadre of officers

Former CJI N.V Ramanai

suggestion of independent umbrella body

for investigative agencies can be a

good start.

Feedback

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Q.14) Critically analyse the role of National Commission for Women (NCW) in wake of its mandate to safeguard women's rights and uphold their socio-economic wellbeing.

(15 marks, 250 words)

महिलाओं के अधिकारों की रक्षा और उनकी सामाजिक-आर्थिक भलाई को बनाए रखने के लिए राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग (एनसीडब्ल्यू) की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

National Commission for Women (NCW)
is a statutory body constituted in 1992
under National Commission for Women Act, 1990

Role of NCW

- Safeguard women's rights
- 1) Ensure women's right to a safe environment. (eg NCW started a Whatsapp number during Covid to report domestic violence)
 - 2) Ensure affirmative actions are being held out as mandated.
 - 3) Monitor the implementation of legislations concerning women (eg POSH Act, 2012)
 - 4) Uphold Right to equality for women (Article 14)
 - 5) Give suggestions to government concerning women right

Uphold their socio-economic well being

- 6) Ensure right to dignity (eg) New taking notice of lewd comments against Shubraon Gilli sister
- 7) Economic empowerment of women
(eg) NWC's Internet Saathi with Google
- 8) Improve their social well being by curtailing practices like child marriage.

Shortcomings of National Commission of Women

Structural → No constitutional status.

- 1) Funds - dependent on government for funding (expenditure not charged on CFI)
- 2) Human resource crunch (a) Vacancies in NWC
(b) Reliant on deputations.
- 4) limited role in empowerment of women
- 5) ~~is~~ Inadequate infrastructure

- Procedural
- 1) lack of power to issue binding recommendations
 - 2) High pendency of cases.
 - 3) Continuing deprivation of women
- India stood 127th in Global Gender Gap Report, 2021.

Way forward

- 1) Constitutional status ~~on~~ to NCW
- 2) An independent code rather than reliance on deputations
- 3) Monitoring of gender budgeting
- 4) Competitive federalism - NCW should introduce index to compare states in women empowerment.
- 5) Behavioural nudge campaigns through social media.

Reforms of NCW are needed to achieve SDG Goal 5 Gender Equality

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.15) Understanding the extent, source, and complexity of deprivations among the multidimensionally poor contributes to more informed policymaking. In this context, analyze the latest National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report by NITI Aayog. (15 marks, 250 words)

बहुआयामी गरीबी के बीच अर्थों की सीमा, स्रोत और जटिलता को समझना अधिक सुनिश्चित नीति निर्माण में योगदान देता है। इस संदर्भ में, नीति आयोग द्वारा प्रकाशित राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक रिपोर्ट का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Multidimensional poverty refers to a holistic way of measuring poverty through a combination of 10 indicators rather than just per capita income alone.

- 1) If deprived in 23% indicators → category multidimensionally poor.
- 2) Deprivation in >50% indicators → extremely multidimensionally poor.

Understanding for informed policymaking

1) Understanding the extent : (a) Measuring

headcount of poverty
(b) Extent of poverty among various sections and regions.

2) Understanding the source : Identifying root cause for poverty. (eg) security issues in LWE areas.

- 2) Understanding the complexity : (a) Factors like social exclusion causing poverty.
 (b) Studying multiple indicators to identify and prioritize actions.

Analysis of NITI Aayog's Multidimensional Poverty Report

- Overall state 1) India's multidimensional poverty rate has reduced to 16% in 2022
 2) India has done a great job of pulling 450 million people out of multidimensional poverty in 15 years

- Regional distribution 1) High poverty rate witnessed in states northern states of UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan.
 2) South Indian states had relatively better performance

Challenges 1) Health - High cost of pocket expenditure of 18%

2) Education - Good literacy rate but lack of learning outcomes.

3) Housing - Delay in housing projects under PM Awas Yojana.

4) Hunger - 14% of Indian population is severely malnourished.

Way forward 1) Health - Opening up NCHADS clinics (Delhi) for the poor.

2) PDS - Gram Panchayats to run PDS as done in Odisha.

→ Health: CATCH in Sikkim

→ Education: Peta cabins

→ Income support - Biju's Bole Families

Elimination of multidimensional poverty is vital for achieving SDG goal 1.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.				
TOTAL MARKS				



Q.16) Though lifeblood of a representative democracy, political parties are beset with challenges of their own, limiting their larger role in democratization of the society. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालांकि एक प्रतिनिधिक लोकतंत्र की जीवनरेखा, राजनीतिक दल अपनी स्वयं की चुनौतियों से घिरे हुए हैं, जिससे समाज के लोकतांत्रिकरण में उनकी बड़ी भूमिका सीमित हो गई है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India opted for a Parliamentary system of governance with multiple parties which act as lifeblood of democracy.

Political parties → lifeblood of representative democracies

- 1) Represent various ideologies in legislatures
 @ dylist ideology of CPI
- 2) Provide representation to minorities
 @ Bahujan samaj Party
- 3) Represent people's aspirations through manifestos - @ Agri-subsidies etc.

Political parties → Beset with challenges limiting democratization of society

Intra-party issues 1) lack of intra-party democracy → Nepotism etc.

- 2) Inadequate representation to women,
PwD, minorities reducing democratization
- 3) Unreflective of society - 88% MP's
in Lok Sabha are absepatas

Funding issues → Money muscle in elections
- ₹ 60,000 crores spent in 2019 election
(Lokniti survey)

- 3) Criminalization of politics - 43%
MP's in Lok Sabha have criminal cases
- 6) Electoral bonds increasing anonymity of
funding

Governance → Political parties exempted
from RTI impacting transparency

2) 97% political parties do not submit
their electoral expenses

9) Party politics over policy politics
limiting debate in legislatures -

10) Political parties exemption from FCRA raising doubts of foreign funding.

Functioning

11) Communalisation and casteization of politics by parties.

12) Lack of consistent ideology.

13) Allegations of money capitalism.

Steps taken

1) Judiciary - data for Rambabu

High cases - deciding criminal cases of candidates

2) Govt - RPA, 1951 mandating election expenses submission

Way forward

1) Pinch Goswami committee

called transparency in party functioning.

2) Case study - Germany - constitutional

status to parties mandating intra-party election

3) Law Commission - Powers to ECI to deregister political party.

Reforms are needed to make political parties the lifeblood they are supposed to be.

Feedback
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.17) Safely managed drinking water services, as desired by Jal Jeevan Mission, are designated to give multifarious benefits cutting across generations. Discuss. Also, elaborate upon the challenges in ensuring the mission's success. (15 marks, 250 words)

जल जीवन मिशन की इच्छानुसार सुरक्षित रूप से प्रबंधित पेयजल सेवाएं, पीढ़ियों तक विविध लाभ देने के लिए नामित की गई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, मिशन की सफलता सुनिश्चित करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों के बारे में भी विस्तार से बताएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Jal Jeevan Mission was introduced with a view of ensuring piped water supply to all households by 2024

Safely managed drinking water services
→ Multifarious benefits

- Social
- 1) Children - Safe drinking water plays a vital role in cognitive development
 - 2) women - Water helps in absorption of minerals, especially during pregnancy
 - 2) Safeguards against dehydration in summers
 - 4) Solves the problem of women walking long distances to fetch water.
 - 5) Ensures inclusive growth of remote and underserved areas

- Economic
- 1) Adequate water can give rise to a healthy workforce
 - 2) ~~Water~~ lack of water availability can depress economic activity
 - 3) Prevent commercialization of water

Challenges in ensuring mission's success

- Scheme related
- 1) lack of adequate funding
 - 2) Centre, state coordination - since 'water' is a state subject -
 - 3) Delays in laying pipelines to extremely remote areas due to geographical challenges - hard surface etc.
 - 4) Underutilization of funds.
 - 5) Unforeseen exigencies like Covid delaying project implementation.

Water related

- 1) Rapidly declining water tables - As per NASA, Indian ground water is declining 10.3 m annually.
- 2) Pollution - 70% of ground water is polluted (CPCB report)
- 3) Climate changing further affecting rain distribution patterns
- 4) lack of awareness about water conservation leading to water wastage

Way forward

- 1) Dashboard based monitoring of Jal Jeevan mission
- 2) Traditional water harvesting - Kuhls, Eri etc.



Telangana : Mission Bhageswarthe
 Odisha : Paai Panchayats
 Chennai : Roof water harvesting

Jal Jeevan Mission is key to achieve Swachh Bharat, Surashh Bharat.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.18) Legislation like Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 remains mere legal documents without intense sensitization of public functionaries and the civil society. Discuss.
(15 marks, 250 words)

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 जैसे कानून सार्वजनिक पदाधिकारियों और नागरिक समाज की गहन संवेदनशीलता के बिना केवल कानूनी दस्तावेज बनकर रह गए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was introduced with a view to ~~reduce~~ eliminate atrocities against SC/STs and achieve social justice -

Significance of the Act

- 1) Penal provisions for deterrence
- 2) Safeguard rights of SC/STs.
- 2) Achieve full scale social integration of SC/STs

Need for intense sensitization of public functionaries

- 1) ~~does~~ representation of SC/STs in public sphere
- ⑨ In 2017, only 14 SC/ST at secretary level
- 2) ~~to~~ Improve sensitivity in policy making

- 3) Discrimination in public service
- 4) Continuing atrocities against SC/ST
 - ⇒ increased by 9% in 2021.
- 5) low conviction rate under SC/ST atrocities act.
- 6) Sensitization of ~~public~~ police while receiving complaints from SC/ST

Need for - intense sensitization of civil society

- 1) Continuing evil practices in society
 - eg) Anit Throat Survey showed untouchability still practice in rural areas.
- 2) Civil society can help design behavioural nudge campaigns to eliminate discrimination (eg) Run for Unity marathon
- 3) low prevalence of intra-caste marriages in the society.

- 4) Causalization of casteist remarks rendering SC/ST Atrocities Act ineffective.
- 5) low social mobility of SC/ST's
→ Poverty rate - 26% in SC's, 40% in ST's (2011)
- 6) Lack of sensitization in the society
- 7) Civil society can play a key role in empowering SC/ST's
- 8) To generate awareness about SC/ST rights

Way forward

- 1) Sensitization campaigns for public functionaries & civil societies
- 2) Fast Track courts for speedy redressal
- 2) Social media campaign for full scale social integration.

Acts become the name only when integrated in conscience of society.

Feedback

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Q.19) Harbinger of global rebalancing, India-Africa ties are a beacon of inclusive, sustainable, and equitable world. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

वैश्विक पुनर्संतुलन के अग्रदूत, भारत-अफ्रीका संबंध समावेशी, टिकाऊ और न्यायसंगत दुनिया का एक प्रतीक हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The world is going through a global rebalancing due to various power shifts and strengthening of India-Africa ties play a key role in the new world order.



India - Africa ties significance

Beacon of inclusive world 1) India's commitment to development of Africa

eg) e-Vidya Bharati, Sarvagya Bharati - India extending telemedicine and tele-education to Africa

- 1) India taking opinions of Global South for G20 Presidency
- 2) India helping capacity building of African students under ITEC
- 3) India calls for reformed multilateralism with African representation
- 4) India's leadership of Non-aligned movement and the Global South

Beacon of sustainable world

- 1) India battling for CBDR identifying historical responsibility of developed nations for climate change
- 2) India's International Solar Alliance to aid clean energy in tropical countries
- 3) India's initiative of Coalition of Disaster Resilient Infrastructure for disaster resilience of developing nations.

Reason of equitable world 1) India striving for development of Africa through Asia-Africa growth corridor

- 2) Vaccine-Maitri for equitable distribution of vaccines.
- 3) India's support to Doha Agenda (WTO) for equitable treatment to developing countries
- 4) Better engagement with Africa through India-Africa growth summit

Way forward India should further strengthen ties with Africa by

- 1) Negotiating FTA with African countries
- 2) Leveraging soft power through chakra - Yoga, Ayurveda etc
- 3) Capacity building of African youth

India should implement Hon'ble PM's Kampala principles with Africa

Feedback
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Q.20) How do ASEAN centrality, rules-based order, and development partnership with Pacific Island states make Indo-Pacific a theatre of opportunity for India? What are the hurdles in realisation of an inclusive Indo-Pacific construct? (15 marks, 250 words)

प्रशांत द्वीप देशों के साथ आसियान केंद्रीयता, नियम-आधारित व्यवस्था और विकास साझेदारी हिंद-प्रशांत को भारत के लिए अवसर का भंग कैसे बनाती है? एक समावेशी हिंद-प्रशांत निर्माण की प्राप्ति में क्या बाधाएं हैं?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indo-Pacific is emerging as a new arena of strategic rivalry which presents a huge opportunity for India.

Indo-Pacific → a theatre of opportunity for India

- ASEAN centrality
- 1) India's good relations with ASEAN (Act East policy) helps in unleashing potential of Indo Pacific
 - 2) Economic - India's FTA with ASEAN
 - 3) Strategic - India's participation in East Asian summit
 - 4) Cultural - Mekong Ganga cooperation

Rules based order

- 1) Formation of Quad which emphasizes on rules based order in Indo-Pacific

- 2) India's commitment to ^{hard} democratic ideals
- 3) Increased multilateral engagements in Indo Pacific. @ IPEF.

Development partnership with Pacific ^{island} _{- states}

- 1) Japan: (a) Collaborations on bullet train
(b) Sister city agreements - Ahmedabad - Osaka
Kobe
- 2) South Korea - Korea Plus framework for FDI from South Korea.
- 3) Philippines - India's recent sale of Brish Mos
- 4) Diaspora connect with Papua New Guinea, Fiji etc

Hurdles in realisation of inclusive Indo Pacific

- 1) Increasing Chinese footprint
(a) String of Pearls @ Kyauk Pau in Myanmar
(b) Spratley and Paracel disputes

- 2) RCEP - India walking out of RCEP
- 3) Ukraine conflict - India choosing a middle path as opposed to Russian condemnation by Japan, Australia, South Korea etc
- 4) Conflicts in Indo-Pacific
 - (a) North-South Korea dispute
 - (b) Taiwan issue (China-USA)
- 5) Climate change threatening the survival of small island states in Indo-Pacific
- 6) Declining multilateralism
- 7) Increasing militarisation of Indo Pacific (eg) AUKUS

Way forward India should ramp up its engagements

- 1) CDRI for adaptation of small island states
- 2) leveraging soft power through diaspora

Indo-Pacific is vital for India's vision of Vishwa-Guru

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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Mentor Feedback Questions

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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
✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

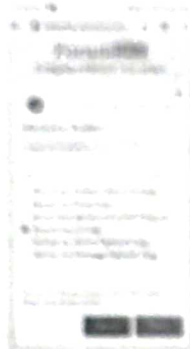
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