



TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 1

FIAS – MGP 2023 – 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	Manan Bhet		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	⇒ 1910116171	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ORN	Date/दिनांक	17-July

\*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			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।
2			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।
4			4. 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 (OCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।
5			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।
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Total/कुल अंक	250	For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
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\*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।

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ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

**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.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

Forum IAS

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### 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) Basic structure doctrine has prevented the Parliament, a creature of the constitution, from becoming the master of the constitution. Discuss this statement with the help of relevant case laws. (10 marks, 150 words)

बुनियादी संरचना सिद्धांत, संविधान का सृजन, ने संसद को संविधान का स्वामी बनने से रोक दिया है। प्रासंगिक केस कानूनों की मदद से इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"Basic Structure doctrine" (BSD) has evolved from independence till 1972 due to conflict in fundamental rights & fundamental duties.

→ BSD was given by SC in "Keshavananda Bharat" v/s state of Kerala, 1972.

How (BSD) has prevented Parliament to become master of constitution :-

- ① Ensure majoritarian tendencies in legislature do not reflect in legislation
- ② Maintain sanctity of the constitution  
e.g. Waman Rao Case
- ③ Ensure vision of the constitution makers is not eroded.  
↳ e.g. Minerva Mills Case
- ④ Ensure's evolution of constitution along the <sup>Keep</sup> "Basic framework intact"

## How BSD has impeded Parliament

- ① No constitutional sanction
- ② Judges are not accountable to electorate for any Judicial malafide.
- ③ Does not allow democratically elected government to determine the philosophy of the document
- ④ Sometimes leads to Judicial Activism e.g. NJAC strike down.

BSD has evolved along with time to ensure sanctity of the document prevails along with its organic evolution to ensure political, social & economic transformation of Indian society.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.2) To what extent, in your opinion, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in India have enabled women led development at the grassroot level?  
(10 marks, 150 words)

आपकी राय में, भारत में स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) ने जमीनी स्तर पर महिलाओं के नेतृत्व वाले विकास को किस हद तक सक्षम बनाया है?  
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

SHG's are group of usually 15-20 people having same socio-economic conditions & same quest of overall empowerment (SEWA foundation)

How SHG's have enabled women led development :-

- ① Enable economic empowerment of women e.g. Laccha Pappad
- ② Ensure women are able to go for social mobilisation → social capital  
↓  
Improvement in social indicators  
e.g. (UN) study in Jampur village  
↳ women → High <sup>so</sup> capital → Greater involvement in Buildy Toilets
- ③ Ensured they are able to take decisions at ground level.

- ④ ensured "gender component" in policy & plans of the govt e.g. PM Poshan Matsyandhan Yojana → Policy inputs
- ⑤ Participation in Panchayat & Gram Sabha discussions → e.g. Savita Devi (Bihar)
  - ↓
  - Sanitary pads free to all girls of village.

Schemes of Govt → SHG Bank linkage program (S.K. Kalia Committee)

→ Bank Sakshi for micro credit

→ "Samsitha scheme" for capacity building of Delhi Govt

Shortcomings → Gender inequality & Patriarchy doesn't allow women (70% concentrated in S. India)

→ The "Thrift" person comes major benefits

→ Poor social indicators discourage women participation e.g. Health, education

Hence; SHG's need to further reformed & ~~greater~~ regional imbalance needs to be corrected for ensuring SHG acts as a tool for gender empowerment

**Feedback**  
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) The power of pressure groups lies not in their size or elaborate organization, but in their ability to mobilize public opinion and create lasting change. With help of relevant examples, discuss how informal pressure groups shape public policy. (10 marks, 150 words)

दबाव समूहों की शक्ति उनके आकार या विस्तृत संगठन में नहीं, बल्कि जनता की राय जुटाने और स्थायी परिवर्तन लाने की उनकी क्षमता में निहित है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए कि अनौपचारिक दबाव समूह सार्वजनिक नीति को कैसे आकार देते हैं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"Pressure groups" are organisations who are a form of civil society but structured in function i.e. they have some peculiar interest's of the group..

How Pressure groups mobilize public opinion :-

- ① Educate & make the group aware about flaw's in public policy.  
e.g. Kisan Sangathan's due farm law's.
- ② Provide indirect support to a "candidate" who agrees to their view point along with lobbying in political circles.  
e.g. Kisan Sangathan of Cotton growers in Maharashtra

- ③ Politicize and create awareness about their rights to the public at large  
e.g. MKSS role in RTI Act
  - ④ Debate & discussion in Informal groups → Putting pressure on elected members.  
e.g. Resignation of <sup>elected</sup> members on <sup>forum</sup> bills to secure their vote Base.
  - ⑤ Provide inputs, conduct research for the govt to ensure data-driven policy framework.
- Issues → <sup>narrow</sup> serve their self interests only  
 → led to violence e.g. JKLF in J&K  
 effective  
 Pressure groups are ~~best~~ medium of interaction between interest group and the political leaders to ensure better formulation of public policies.

### Feedback

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CD & VA			
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.4) "Bail not Jail" is the cardinal principle that upholds the sacrosanct ideas of individual's liberty and dignity. Explain the statement with the help of various judicial pronouncements.

(10 marks, 150 words)

"जेल नहीं जमानत" वह प्रमुख सिद्धांत है जो व्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता और गरिमा के पवित्र विचारों को कायम रखता है। विभिन्न केस कानूनों का हवाला देते हुए कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"Bail" is an executive document which releases an accused based on furnishing of Bail Bond; with or without security.

Why Bail is not rule in India

- ① Colonial legacy. (Sec 109, 131)
- ② Archaic IPC provisions which make bail difficult even in cognizable offences.
- ③ Reperate Bail application which an accused needs to file → Tedious process.
- ④ Lacunae in the Judicial conduct of Magistrates → "Jail, not Bail" is the principle

Why Bail should be a Right

- ① Only accused in crime doesn't make him guilty
- ② Violates his liberty and dignity
- ③ over crowding of Prisons & Jails  
(SC releasing accused in Bihar Jails after 7 years of no guilt established)
- ④ Bail reflects the progressive nature of Indian democracy

Way forward → Draft a "Bail law" on line of UK Prisoners Bail Act  
 ↳ Sensitization of the <sup>lower</sup> Judiciary & Police officer

"Bail, not Jail" should be the motto to ensure dignity & liberty of an individual is safeguarded → Reflects progressive nature of liberal democracy.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.5) Dispute redressal is the most important component of cooperative federalism. How does the Interstate Council facilitate the resolution of disputes related to states in India, and what are the challenges associated with this process? (10 marks, 150 words)

विवाद समाधान सहकारी संघवाद का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण घटक है। अंतरराज्यीय परिषद भारत में राज्यों से संबंधित विवादों के समाधान को कैसे सुविधाजनक बनाती है और इस प्रक्रिया से जुड़ी चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Art 263 of the Indian constitution calls for President to establish an Interstate-council as & when the time arises.

In a cooperative federalism; for greater national interests → 2 federating units need to reconcile their differences.  
 ↓  
 Dispute Resolution Mechanism (Interstate Council)  
 ↳ Finance, Law, Governor, etc.

How ISC facilitates resolution of disputes :-

- ① All the heads of state government & union government along with union ministers undergo debate & deliberations on various issues e.g. (Inter State Border Issue)

① Policy experts are consulted to taken an expert opinion.

② Differences are ironed out by listening to contradictory views → Middle path.

④ Concessions are granted by central government when majority states raise demand.

Issues with ISC → ① Becomes a field for political differences.  
 → Has not be formed since 2015  
 → Non-attendance by major states e.g WB, Odisha

ISC is a forum of extensive debate & deliberations between federal units of Indian polity which needs to be strengthened for greater coop federalism

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.6) Anti-defection law has failed to address and resolve the evil of political defection satisfactorily. Discuss various issues surrounding the Anti-defection law and recommend some corrective measures. (10 marks, 150 words)

दल-बदल विरोधी कानून राजनीतिक दल-बदल की बुराई को संतोषजनक ढंग से संबोधित करने और हल करने में विफल रहा है। दल-बदल विरोधी कानून से जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए और कुछ सुधारात्मक उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Anti Defection Law was inserted in the "10<sup>th</sup> schedule" by 52 Const Amend Act to prevent unholy defections in the Indian Polity

Provisions

- voluntary giving up membership of party
- contradiction to whip decision
- Nominated Jains after 6 months
- Independent Jains Political Party -

What it was designed for

- To prevent lure of "political offices" to defecting members.
- To ensure stability of elected government.

What it has done :-

① Merger clause used to Bypass the Law e.g. Maharashtra Crisis of Siva Sena

② Resignation route instead of voluntary route to bypass law. e.g. Karnataka Congress MHA

③ ~~Defect~~ Defect → get suspended → bring down the government → get re-elected or by-elections → get Ministerial posts

④ Politicization of the office of Speaker → no time limit

Measures to Reform → SC in Kohito Holon Case → 3 months time for speaker → merger clause to be removed - Law to be used only when govt is in danger → to ensure responsibility of member towards electorate (freedom of expression)

Reforms need to be carried in the Anti defection law to ensure stability of Indian Political system

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) Decriminalization of homosexuality by the SC in Navtej Singh Jauhar case remains a task half done, specially without the socio-political sensitisation about the issues faced by LGBTQIA+ community. Elaborate in light of ongoing debates on same sex marriage. (10 marks, 150 words)

नवतेज सिंह जोहर मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा समलैंगिकता को अपराध की श्रेणी से बाहर करना अभी भी आधा अधूरा काम है, खासकर LGBTQIA+ समुदाय के सामने आने वाले मुद्दों के बारे में सामाजिक-राजनीतिक संवेदनशीलता के बिना। समलैंगिक विवाह पर चल रही बहस के आलोक में सविस्तार पूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

SC in "Navtej Singh Jauhar Case" struck down Sec 377 of the IPC, decriminalizing "Homosexuality" in Indian society.

What it entailed

- ① Right to life & liberty to Homosexuals under Art 21.
- ② End to Intimidation of LGBTQIA+ by the police → ending Harassment.
- ③ Reflection of "liberal democratic principles" being incorporated in Indian polity.
- ④ Law for Transgenders to end their ~~discrimination~~ discriminations with Right to sex selection & steps for their empowerment e.g. Right of Transgender 2019.

Without socio-political sensitisation, Why Judgement remains on mere paper:-

- ① No recognition of marriage among LGBTQ+ [Since societal institution of marriage is for heterosexual couples].  
 ↓  
 "Right to marriage" — violated.
- ② Non-acceptance of political class to reform the Special Marriage Act 1955 for marriage registration of LGBTQ+.
- ③ Concept of child in Indian society is central to marriage institution for propagation of lineage or kinship → less favour to Adoption.

Hence, the rights of LGBTQ+ needs to be recognised comprehensively & for this; broader social sensitization needs to be carried which calls for a movement at national level (Nirbhaya like)

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.8) Assess the relevance of lateral entry in civil services in making the governance structure more effective, efficient, and people oriented. (10 marks, 150 words)

शासन संरचना को अधिक प्रभावी, कुशल और जनोन्मुख बनाने में सिविल सेवाओं में लेटरल एंट्री की प्रासंगिकता का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

DoPT in 2017 floated the idea of 'lateral entry' into public administration above the rank of Deputy Secretary.

How will it make admin efficient & effective?

- ① Better "expert opinion" on issues of public interest e.g. <sup>expert</sup> health, <sup>expert</sup> education, <sup>from startup</sup> etc.
- ② Inclusion of "technocrats" can lead to better ~~public~~ transformation of public administration [Digital transformation]
- ③ Better management and administration skills since private sector works on principle of efficiency.

① Culture of "Data-driven" Policy framework with public inputs

Where it might not be efficient

① Short tenure might not keep them enthusiastic.

② Confrontation the <sup>(IAS, IPS)</sup> generalists in public policy -

③ Accountability might be difficult given their short tenure.

④ Lack of field experience

↳ Human touch in policy formulation required.

Although lateral entry into civil services is a progressive idea, but their service conditions & areas of operations need to be effectively designed for greater benefit of public service.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.9) Built upon common democratic values and shared vision of strategic autonomy, India-France bilateral ties exude a promise of stability, growth, and security in a time of geo-political flux and uncertainty. Do you agree? Substantiate your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

सामान्य लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों और रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता के साझा दृष्टिकोण पर आधारित, भारत-फ्रांस द्विपक्षीय संबंध भू-राजनीतिक प्रवाह और अनिश्चितता के समय में स्थिरता, विकास और सुरक्षा का वादा करते हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"India - France" bilateral ties have recently completely 25 years of Strategic cooperation since 1998

How ties promise stability, growth and security in time uncertainty

① Sharing of defence technologies & capabilities → Defence Imports  
↓  
Knowledge Transfer  
e.g. Dassault → Reliance Aeronautics for Rafale  
↓  
Self-reliance

② Investment in Sustainable development Solutions  
e.g. Indo-France green fund of \$100 million

③ leadership roles for reforming multilateralism.

e.g. International solar Alliance OSOWOC.

④ lead ~~to~~ dialogue partner in India-European FTA under discussion.

⑤ Consistence of civil nuclear deal immediately after Pokharan tests.

⑥ Same vision of open, free & stable Indo Pacific with increased trade & Investment in region e.g. IPEF

Indo-France relations have ~~gone through~~ stood the test of time when major western nation ~~sanctioned~~ sanctioned India after 1998 tests; only France stood with our civil nuclear program → reflect strength of our friendship.

### Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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TOTAL MARKS

Q.10) As an important attribute of soft power, "Knowledge diplomacy" has the potential to further various objectives of foreign policy. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

सॉफ्ट पावर के एक महत्वपूर्ण गुण के रूप में, 'नॉलेज डिप्लोमेसी' में विदेश नीति के विभिन्न उद्देश्यों को आगे बढ़ाने की क्षमता है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"Knowledge diplomacy" refers to the importance attached to "Knowledge & education" of developed & developing nations & how it could be helpful for India for showcase its soft power.

Why Knowledge diplomacy has potential to further objectives of foreign policy

- ① Greater exchange of students; reflecting diversity of our culture → Indians in Ukraine → Africans in Punjab university  
→ foreigners
- ② Makes ~~outdoors~~ better under the ground reality & policy priorities by debate & discussion in colleges & institutions

③ Helps in greater integration of Indian society with global society. → Globalization

④ Cheaper options available to Indians on shifting of foreign universities to India e.g. Daikin university in GIFT city

⑤ Greater & efficient flow of Human Resource between countries e.g. Harvard professors guest lectures in IIT → greater Intellectual development

"Knowledge diplomacy" play's an important role in foreign policy & India needs to harness in vast knowledge institutions to improve interactions between Indian & foreign students. [NEP 2020 objective]

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.11) Referring to the case laws through which the collegium system in India evolved, critically assess its functioning. (15 marks, 250 words)

उन केस कानूनों का उल्लेख करते हुए जिनके माध्यम से भारत में कॉलेजियम प्रणाली विकसित हुई, इसकी कार्यप्रणाली का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Collegium System is the framework for appointment of SC & HC Judges by the Body of "Chief Justice & 4 senior most Judges" of the Supreme Court.

### Evolution of the Collegium System

1st Judge Case ⇒ Recommendations of the Chief Justice are not binding on the President & remains at his/her discretion.

2nd Judges Case ⇒ Recommendations of the Chief Justice are binding on the President for appointment of Judges to SC or HC.

3rd Judges case ⇒ Rr Framework of collegium was re-structured.

- Chief Justice & 4 Senior most Judges

of SC would be part of Collegium.

⇒ If any proposal is discarded even by 2 Judges ; recommendation to be withdrawn

⇒ The Recommendations of "collegium" are Binding on the President ; if recommendation only by Chief Justice → not Binding

How it has made Judiciary effective

⇒ Ensuring Independence of the Judicial Appointment → Constitutional morality (Ar. 50, 121, 122, 211, 212)

⇒ Diversity in the Collegium ensure proper scrutiny of Judge before Appointment

⇒ Prevents Judicial Appointments based on political considerations  
e.g AK Ray appointment surpassing 3 senior Judges



## How Collegium has been criticized:-

- ⇒ Opaque in its functioning since no minutes of meeting published.
- ⇒ Uncle - Judge syndrome.
- ⇒ Destroys the "Check's & Balance" system of Indian constitution.
- ⇒ No role of Govt in finalising the appointment process (President only appoints in final stage).

## Changes needed

- ⇒ Reformed NJAC with majority from Judiciary along with govt representative (Law Minister)
  - ⇒ Diversity should be taken into consideration before Appointment (Gender-divide = 24%, only)
- India's constitutional supremacy lies on the system of "Check's & Balances" to ensure no organ has a centralizing tendency; there by subverting the democratic principles.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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.12) Considering the non-enforceable nature of fundamental duties and directive principles of state policy, critically examine their impact in socio-political norms. (15 marks, 250 words)

मौलिक कर्तव्यों और राज्य के नीति निदेशक सिद्धांतों की गैर-प्रवर्तनीय प्रकृति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सामाजिक-राजनीतिक मानदंडों में उनके प्रभाव की आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Fundamental duties and DPSP are enshrined in Part (IVA) and Part V of the Indian Constitution; acting as a set of guiding principles for efficient governance of nation.

Why DPSP & Duties were made non-enforceable :-

⇒ Limited financial capacity of state after Independence.

⇒ Diverse set of demands of a diverse community like India would put governance constraints.

⇒ Government of the day would choose its priorities based on the social realities of the state.

## Impact of DPSP & F-duties on socio-political norms :-

① Reflection of the "welfare" nature of the State.

e.g. Art 45 → equal opportunities for Backward classes ⇒

② Ensure gender equality in the society  
e.g. Maternity Benefit Act 2017 reflects Art 41.

③ Special needs of the elderly and specially abled to be considered.  
e.g. National Policy on senior citizens 2011  
Rights of Disabled Persons Act 2016.

④ Fundamental duties have been enforced by legislations to ensure unity & integrity of nation.

e.g. National Flag Code -  
Insult to National Symbols Act

⑤ These have acted as a "guiding light" for successive governments at centre or state.

⑥ How non-enforceable nature has impacted socio-political norms negatively :-

① Citizens not fulfilling their fundamental duties → e.g. Tax evasion, not casting their votes

② Vulnerable sections have not been able to claim their social & economic rights equitably like political rights e.g. glass ceiling for women.

③ Not all DRSPs have been given shape by state policies e.g. Ar 44 → UCC result in discrimination.

④ Evolution of responsibility by state since they are not enforceable.

for proper functioning of Political democracy. ~~Now~~ a balance needs to be drawn FD/DRSP & fund rights for inclusive development of Indian society.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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CD & VA			
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P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.13) Despite its vital role for the smooth functioning of the body politic, constitutional punctuality remains conspicuous by its absence. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

राजनीतिक निकाय के सुचारु कामकाज में इसकी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका के बावजूद, संवैधानिक समय की पाबंदी इसकी अनुपस्थिति के कारण स्पष्ट बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"Constitutional punctuality" refers to "timebound implementation" of constitutional principles in the policies & functioning of the state polity.

Vital Role play by constitutional punctuality:

- ① Ensure people are able to enjoy their rights as guaranteed by the constitution. [Ar 44 → U.C.C → Civil laws equality].
- ② Acts as a restraining limit of the exercise of powers by the government. [Adherence to DPSP]
- ③ Helps in better interpretation & deliberation of constitutional guarantees by the supreme court. [Triple Talag → Court ordered implementation of Ar 44]

- ④ leads to the organic evolution of the constitution → ensuring the phrase of its "living character".
- ⑤ Embodies the spirit of "Constitutional morality" & "Constitutionalism" in the functioning of society

What if Constitutional functionality is not followed:-

① Prevalence of discrimination towards the vulnerable sections.

e.g. Triple Talag, Sabrimala Case.

↳ violation of Art 14.

② Erodes the government of its constitutional responsibility.

③ Entry of "Judiciary" into domain of legislature & executive → Judicial over-reach

e.g. Aijun Gopalan Case.

④ Erosion of Checks & Balances system in Indian Polity  
 e.g. Non-framing of Parliamentary Privilege under Art 105 → Judicial Interference.

"Constitutional Punctuality" along with "Constitutional morality" is a necessity for inclusive and integral evolution of Indian society.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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.14) Frequent reliance on the ordinance making power by the government, not only dilutes the basic tenets of executive accountability in a parliamentary democracy, but also overlooks the democratic traditions of building consensus. Discuss with relevant examples.

(15 marks, 250 words)

सरकार द्वारा अध्यादेश बनाने की शक्ति पर बार-बार निर्भरता न केवल संसदीय लोकतंत्र में कार्यकारी जवाबदेही के बुनियादी सिद्धांतों को कमजोर करती है, बल्कि आम सहमति बनाने की लोकतांत्रिक परंपराओं को भी नजरअंदाज करती है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"ordinance" represents the legislation drafted by the "executive" <sup>organ</sup> under <sup>Art</sup> 123 of the Indian constitution.

Why ordinance route is necessary

- ① Resolute action when legislature is not in session  
e.g. ordinance on Corporate Taxation changes for attracting investments  
[32% → 25% change in corporate tax]
- ② Ensure's government's functioning smoothly when there is <sup>lack of</sup> ~~no~~ consensus in parliament.  
e.g. Farm law's in initial phase.
- ③ To prevent administrative blockade



due to legislative despotism  
[Blockage of Bills by opposition on political grounds]

How frequent use of ordinance route is not good for Parliamentary democracy:-

- ① Evades the legislative scrutiny of the Bill [only 27 Bills to DRSC's]
- ② No Role of Parliamentarians in debate & discussion for framing of legislation
- ③ ~~Violation~~ Violation of separation of powers & representative democracy in Indian Polity.
- ④ When the government is "not able to form consensus" & needs legislation for its political considerations.
- ⑤ leads to "ordinance Raj" e.g. Bihar govt re-promulgating same bill 27 Times, SC in DC Wadhwa case → declared it unconstitutional

SC has in "KK Singh v/s State of Bihar" again reiterated that ordinance power should be used sparingly → and only for compelling reasons.

How reforms can be brought about:

- ① Legislative Impact Assessment of each Bill.
  - ② Mandatory referring of Bills to DRSC's for better scrutiny  
e.g. Data Protection Bill 2019
  - ③ President should use his wisdom to ensure it doesn't lead to "Ordinance Raj"
- "Ordinance" as a procedure should be used sparingly to ensure separation of Powers between the 3 organs of the state is maintained & respected.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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CD & VA			
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P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.  
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.15) The critical reason for poor public health indicators in India goes beyond recognition of right to health as fundamental right. Do you think that a statutory framework alone can ameliorate the situation? ~ (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में खराब सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों का महत्वपूर्ण कारण स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में मान्यता न देना है। क्या आपको लगता है कि केवल वैधानिक ढाँचा ही स्थिति को सुधार सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

SC has in "MC Mehta v/s Union of India" reiterated "Right to Health" as an important part of "Human Environment"; elaborating the framework of Art 21.

Why statutory framework of Right to Health under "Art 21" is necessary :-

- ① Makes it's Justiciable for the Citizens of the country; like "Right to education" under Art 21.
- ② Government needs to frame a "over-arching framework"; ensuring right is available to all. ↳ Democratization of Health
- ③ Could help in streamlining the "concept of Health" in daily lives along with creating awareness via Judicial

Interventions from time to time

Why statutory framework alone cannot ameliorate situation :-

- ① Prevalence of "social discrimination" can't be corrected by statute  
e.g. Female Infanticide;  
poor hygiene & nutrition to girl child
- ② "Health" is intricately related to other social indicators.  
e.g. "Concept of Poverty" accentuates the problem of Health
- ③ Top down approach; with lack of participation of local population in formulating Health plans.
- ④ Lack of Awareness in people about benefits of being Healthy → "Chalta Hai" Attitude → Microbug in TB.

⑤ Along with Health ; we need to improve sanitation and hygienic conditions of the community .

→ Anemia due to excessive loss of Blood → Poor hygiene available .

## Way-forward :

- ① Right to Health under Art 21
- ② Increase Budgetary support → 4% target
- ③ Create Awareness about importance of Healthy lifestyle  
e.g. FSAI Eat Right Campaign  
Bharega, Desh Terega

Hence, reforms need to be carried both of government & social level to improve the health indicators of Indian Society & ensure fulfillment of "SDG 3".

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.16) Reforming the education infrastructure through digital interventions is a progressive step, but it has its limitations too. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

डिजिटल हस्तक्षेप के माध्यम से शिक्षा के बुनियादी ढांचे में सुधार एक प्रगतिशील कदम है, लेकिन इसकी अपनी सीमाएँ भी हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

~~Right~~ "Investment in education ensures the best return of interest"

- Benjamin Franklin

"Right to education" has been enshrined in Art 21 of the Indian constitution; reflecting "democratization of Indian education".

How digital interventions have helped education sector:-

- ① Improved accessibility of education to even remote areas via Doordarshan channels  
↳ Swayam portal
- ② Gave rise of Blended-learning during COVID-19.

- ③ Democratise the availability of reference material's, reducing costs  
e.g. e-lakhala, MOOCs platform
- ④ Better availability of <sup>human</sup> resource due to easy connectivity at low costs  
(Harvard)  
e.g. US professors giving lectures to IIT students
- ⑤ Improved Tracking of students performance via "Grading system" & improved engagement of parents

## Limitations of Digital interventions in education:

- ① Prevalence of Digital divide; makes it un-accessible to vulnerable areas.  
e.g. UNICEF ⇒ 320 million children out of school & no internet access ⇒ Generational catastrophe

- ② Capital constraints for government since (6/1) target <sup>has</sup> not been achieved in education [In completion of Bharat Broadband by 2022].
- ③ Makes education ~~to~~ students as "passive recipients" instead of "Active involvers".
- ④ Problems in Blending "vocational education" with "academic one".
- ⑤ Education in classroom helps build Social capital & reduce caste consciousness among students → not applicable in
  - ↳ Mid day meal online medium
  - ↳ along nutritional security.

Although digital intervention in educational sector is a welcome step; the broader framework of NEP 2020 needs to be taken into consideration for fulfilling SOGY.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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.17) Electoral bond was brought in as a reform that was high on intent but has proved to be low on substance. Do you agree? Justify. (15 marks, 250 words)

चुनावी बॉन्ड को एक ऐसे सुधार के रूप में लाया गया था, जिसका इरादा उच्च था, लेकिन यह कमतर साबित हुआ है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"Electoral Bonds" are bearer instruments which ~~can~~ are used by political parties <sup>for political</sup> funding in SBI designated account's only.

Eligibility for Electoral Bonds

- Registered under 29(A) of RPA 1951
- Received 1% total votes in last Assembly or Lok Sabha elections.

How Electoral Bonds have reformed Political funding:-

- ① Reduced the role of cash Donations [Black money]; money only in designated SBI Account → Reduced unclear lower
- ② Improves "Transparency" of the Political process since total money received

via bonds to be declared by parties -

- ③ Increases Anonymity of the donor  
↳ Prevents from Political Intimidation of opponents by Ruling party.
- ④ Improves digitization of Political funding landscape.
- ⑤ Since bonds are redeemable only for 15 days from purchase  
↳ Reduced role of fake currency in funding → due to Trail of money origin.

Why it falls short of its intent:-

- ① Issue with Transparency process since name of "Individual donor" is not shared with EC
- ② Can lead to "political victimization" since details of donors are with public

bank under the control of major party

③ Removal of cap of (7.5%) of profit on corporate donation

↳ Path towards crony capitalism

④ SC warning that "Bonds" could be used to launder money for "quid-pro-quo" purpose [Due to Anonymity].

⑤ Distort's freedom of electorate to know about candidate [NCL vs union of India]

⑥ No limit only on candidate funding; no limit on funding to political party

Reforms need to taken in "electoral

Band" scheme for greater Transparency

& Trust in India Political System of the electorate.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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.18) The profound impact of the data revolution and widespread smartphone usage has necessitated the use of digital tools in welfare programmes. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

डेटा क्रांति और व्यापक स्मार्टफोन उपयोग के गहरे प्रभाव ने कल्याण कार्यक्रमों में डिजिटल उपकरणों के उपयोग को आवश्यक बना दिया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to Indian Telecom Association,  
"mobile subscription rate" in urban areas  
 is 130%. & in rural areas is 74%;  
 reflecting the profound role of smartphones  
 in daily lives.

Why digitization of welfare programmes  
 is necessitated:-

- ① Greater & extended availability of benefits  
 to even remote areas → welfare state  
 e.g. DBT in Ujjwala scheme (LPG)  
 Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission
- ② Better grievance redressal mechanism  
 for customers.  
 e.g. "Pragati Platform" for feedback  
 & suggestion  
 → greater community particip-  
 ation in framing policies

③ Improved efficiency and effectiveness of welfare measure.

e.g. MGNREGA mobile Attendance to reduced corruption in man-days.

④ Ensure availability of data from field, to government → data-driven policy reforms.

⑤ Along with usage of technologies like AI, Block chain, Big data → Improve livelihood opportunities for rural society.

e.g. Agriculture Digital Mission, AgriStack

Shortcomings of digital tools in welfare programmes :-

① Inclusion & exclusion errors → Denial of Benefits

e.g. Aadhar failure linkage in PDS

↳ Death of Pushpa Devi due to non-availability of food.

② Digital divide can lead to exclusion of beneficiaries along with poor digital literacy.

e.g. MNREGA wages not credited by 3 months in Andhra Pradesh.  
 ↳ Application glitch.

③ Threats of Privacy & cyber surveillance can lead to social profiling of beneficiaries.

④ Lack of Digital Infrastructure in rural areas can lead to denial of benefits → e.g. non-applicability of "One nation one Ration" card <sup>at national level</sup> due to internet fluctuation.

Although digitization of welfare policies is a welcome step; but ~~the~~ bureaucracy needs to ensure human-touch is available on ground so that vision of a welfare state is Inclusive in nature.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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.19) Presidency of G20 is but a reflection of India's quest for a more just and polycentric world order, where the voice of the global south is mainstreamed not muzzled. Elucidate.

(15 marks, 250 words)

G20 की अध्यक्षता एक अधिक न्यायपूर्ण और बहुकेंद्रित विश्व व्यवस्था के लिए भारत की खोज का प्रतिबिंब है, जहां विश्वव्यापी दक्षिण की आवाज को मुख्यधारा में रखा जाए, दबाया न जाए। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

G20 is an "informal grouping" of 20 developed and emerging economies formed in 1997 after the East-Asian financial crises.

Credentials which make India a voice for Polycentric world :-

- ① Reflection of Diversity of Indian society.
- ② Leader in "multi-lateral reforms" for reflecting reality of 21st century.  
e.g. UNSC reforms, OSOWOG, ISA.
- ③ Call for end to hostilities & war in wake of Russia Ukraine.  
↳ PM's Manka ⇒ "This erce is not an era of war".

- ④ Able to maintain "strategic independent foreign policy" in wake of Bi-polar grouping's -  
 e.g. Trade of oil with Russia  
Defence deals with USA/Russia

How India's quest for polycentric world & voice of "global south" can be achieved via

G20 Presidency:-

- Call for
- ① Suspension of debt service for under-developed nations in wake of COVID-19  
 e.g. G20 Debt Service Suspension Plan.
  - ② Ensure hostilities in global north don't threaten "food security" in global south  
 e.g. Diplomacy in "Black Sea Grain Initiative".
  - ③ Call for reforms in global institutions  
 e.g. IMF, WB, WTO.



④ Ensure "greater investment" flow's in Global South for sustainable & inclusive development.

e.g G20's Investment working group meeting in Mumbai for deliberations on green investment's.

⑤ Invitation to member of African Union in Main Summit for end of discussion on transition to "stable democracies" from (civil-war)<sup>sit</sup> e.g

African Union invited to Sep. Summit

Hence, G20 presents an opportunity for India to showcase its deft diplomatic skills for betterment of global order in the post-COVID-times.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.20) The new cold war between the USA and China may have the effect of casting a long shadow on India's strategic interests from Pacific to Atlantic. Evaluate. (15 marks, 250 words)

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और चीन के बीच नए शीत युद्ध का प्रभाव प्रशांत से अटलांटिक तक भारत के रणनीतिक हितों पर लंबी छाया डालने का हो सकता है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The present rivalry between USA and China presents an existential threat to global super-power, which is far more serious than the <sup>older</sup> US-Russia rivalry.

How rivalry between US/China is playing out in global theatre.

- ① Trade war and sanctions; affecting the entire global supply chains.  
e.g. US stopping critical minerals to China
- ② In quest for dominance; Strategic Partnership's & hegemonic show in Pacific/Atlantic Oceans.

- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ① BRI                           | ① PGII                         |
| ② Global Partnership Initiative | ② IPEF                         |
|                                 | ③ Build back Better Initiative |

③ Power rivalries playing in 3 nations  
(US supporting Ukraine) v/s (China - Russia)  
(no limit Partnership)

④ Power show in global institutions  
& multilateral forums.  
e.g US withdrawal from UNESCO;  
new "Educational technologies" framework  
designed by China's influence.

⑤ Military rivalry playing out open in  
Pacific & Atlantic Ocean.  
e.g China Taiwan's integration Plan  
v/s US supports via military Aid

How such cold war is affecting India's  
Strategic interests.

① Difficulty in Balancing both the  
sides

- QUAD viewed as Asian NaTO by <sup>China</sup> ~~USA~~
- SCO & BRICS partnership with Russia/China

② Chinese hegemony in Indo-Pacific

ocean is creating balancing issue's between India's continental security & maritime security

③ US view of Indo-Pacific as a "new theatre of dominance" → oppose's India's view as Stable, Open & Rules Based

④ India's developmental ~~needs~~ priorities need resilient supply chains due ensure export led growth.

↳ Trade war's → Restriction of global trade.

⑤ (China - Russia ~~axis~~) axis is proving difficult for India to maintain its strategic relation with Russia; leading to greater Arms dependence on west  
e.g. 3 Billion UAV deal with USA  
36 Rafale Jets & 3 Scorpene sub-marines from France

Balancing between the 2 power blocs reflects the need of deft diplomacy ensuring we don't pit into any group along with maintaining strategic autonomy.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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**Mentor Feedback Questions**

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

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**Test Goal**

**Outcomes**

1 .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
2 .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
3 .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....

**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		

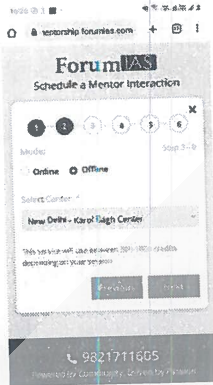
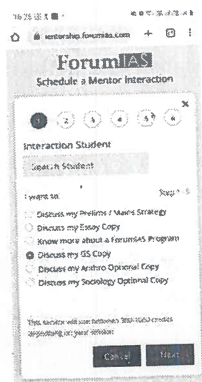
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