

TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 2 FLT #6

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 Bhat		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910116171	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ORN	Date/दिनांक	1-Sep-2023

*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 समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में प्रसन्न 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 :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			EG/ईजी :	
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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

ForumIAS

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 considered as the Fourth Estate of democracy for ensuring Accountability & Transparency of the other 3 organs of the State.

Role of Fourth Estate in upholding democratic values:-

- ① Increasing "people's awareness" about events of national importance [Informing people].
↳ India Against Corruption Movement
- ② Helping people form opinions by presenting facts of event in unbiased manner.
- ③ Mobilization of people towards any success by 3 organs of state → Political Socialization.
↳ (Nirbhaya incident)
- ④ "Social Media" for greater interconnected-

-ness for exchange of opinions & Ideas -
e.g. Twitter (X); Facebook.

Issues affecting Press freedom

- ① Yellow Page Journalism.
- ② High Handedness from State
e.g. Sedition (Sec 124 of IPC)
- ③ Biased media Houses; passing Judgement instead of informing people
↳ e.g. Prime Time propaganda.
- ④ Social Media role in creating Political Business e.g. Cambridge Analytica Facebook Issue
- ⑤ Nexus with Corporates to maximize Revenue generation e.g. Falsify Ad's on News Channels
↳ CORONIL Medicine during COVID.

"Fourth estate" needs to be strengthened to ensure improved social consciousness of society on daily basis.

Feedback

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AWIS			
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.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)

"Electoral Process" is the life blood of Indian democracy; ensuring people's sovereignty is displayed at regular intervals.

Inclusionary in Theory

- ① Universal Adult Franchise under Art 325.
- ② Art 330 & 332 → Reservation of SC/ST in legislatures.
- ③ Art 234 D & T → Reservation for women.
- ④ Art 324 :- Regulation of elections by Election Commission in ^{an} unbiased manner.

Exclusionary Tendencies of Electoral Process

Women:

- ① Practice of "Pati Panchayat" in PRTIs

② Lower representation of women in legislatures

e.g. 14% representation in current LS

26% " " " " current State Assemblies

③ ~~Remote~~ ^{Service} voting not applicable for Husband of "Service Voter" if Female is service voter.

④ Dummy candidates in SC/ST constituencies

⑤ Large people migration → No concept of remote voting

Measures

① Reservation for women in legislatures

② Equal representation of service voter;

③ "remote voting" concept floated by EC; ^{electronic voting}

④ legal consequences for practice of Panchayat
Representation of vulnerable sections of society is necessary for making electoral process inclusive & equitable in nature

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)

Art 21 reflects the "Right to life & liberty" of an individual reflecting importance attached to dignity of life for an individual.

Arguments in support of Capital Punishment

- ① Acts as a Deterrence for future crimes;
Changing Attitude of people.
e.g. Nirbhaya Case → Death Penalty for all.
- ② Reflects the retribution for a crime; which is considered as Justified.
e.g. A life for a life taken.
- ③ Indian value system supports capital punishment → Kautilya's Arthashastra
Dharmasutras

Controversies surrounding Capital Punishment

- ① Doesn't provide time for reformation & rehabilitation of criminal.
- ② It doesn't act as Deterrence for future crimes
e.g. Nirbhaya → Hyderabed Doctor Case
- ③ Reflects poorly on Judicial framework
e.g. Retribution can't be way-forward.
- ④ Even SC admitted, wrongful indcement in such cases [Nearly 20%] → No chance of getting life back.

Measures

- ① Bachan Singh Case → Rarest of the Rare cases
- ② Policies should move towards "reformation" of criminal
- ③ Look at the crime, not criminal → Mostly from vulnerable section
- ④ Ensure integration of criminal in society
- Capital Punishment is a colonial legacy who's time for removal has come to reform India's Jud. system.

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)

"Interstate River Water Disputes Act 1956" was

Brought to resolve interstate dispute regarding the river channels flowing across state boundaries for equitable share of resources.

Effectiveness of the Act:-

- ① 17 Benches have been created till 2019 and Tribunal award has been given in 8 cases.
- ② Ensures proper debate and discussion between states for water issues.
- ③ "Fast track tribunals" were introduced in 2019 to reduce time for bench formation.
- ④ Time limits for decision making was reduced from 3 to 2 years for tribunal.

Potential Impact of delay in Resolution:

- ① Conflict between the States
e.g. Karnataka farmers agitation on Cauvery water release to TN.
↳ Long protracted litigation in SC.
- ② Can threaten livelihood security of lower riparian states.
e.g. Kerala-TN issue on Vaigi River.
- ③ Threaten potential of Cooperative Federalism hampering national growth → poor coordination e.g. Mullaperiyar Dam & Teegdy.
- ④ Fuel to extremist elements e.g. Kannada Jai Niranjan Samithi.
- ⑤ Climate change threatening ecological flow can further worsen situation.

Int. State water disputes need to be resolved at the earliest for strengthening the spirit of cooperative & collaborative Federalism of Indian Polity.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Cooperatives are organisation formed by individuals under:-

- Voluntary unification
- Common Socio-economic Background
- Common interests

e.g. Credit Cooperative Societies 1902

Significance of cooperative model of development

- ① Ensures "greater input" of people at Bottom of ladder → participative governance.
e.g. NDDP → Amul India.
- ② Better monitoring of develop. activities for ensuring social change → Social Audit in MNRREGA
- ③ People are considered as partners in development, improving their quality of life → Anaravati Land Pooling
- ④ Reflects the responsive nature of public administration e.g. My Gov. IN; Pragati Platform

- ⑤ Ensure 's efficiency and effectiveness of public delivery of services via e-governance e.g. UMANG, COWIN Platform.
- ⑥ Improved significance of PRT's in greater collaboration with district administration e.g. District Development Committees
↳ DDC member + DM

Shortcoming in such model

- ① Illiteracy & un-awareness of rural population
- ② Concentration of upper castes in PRT → sidelining vulnerable groups & women
- ③ Red tapism by Bureaucracy → Not sharing power
- ④ Development is measured Quantitatively only

Means

- ① Democratic Participation e.g. SARVODAYA ↳ Charter Citizen
- ② Right to Service delivery Bill 2013
Cooperation & collaboration in rural development is way forward for Inclusive & equitable develop

Feedback

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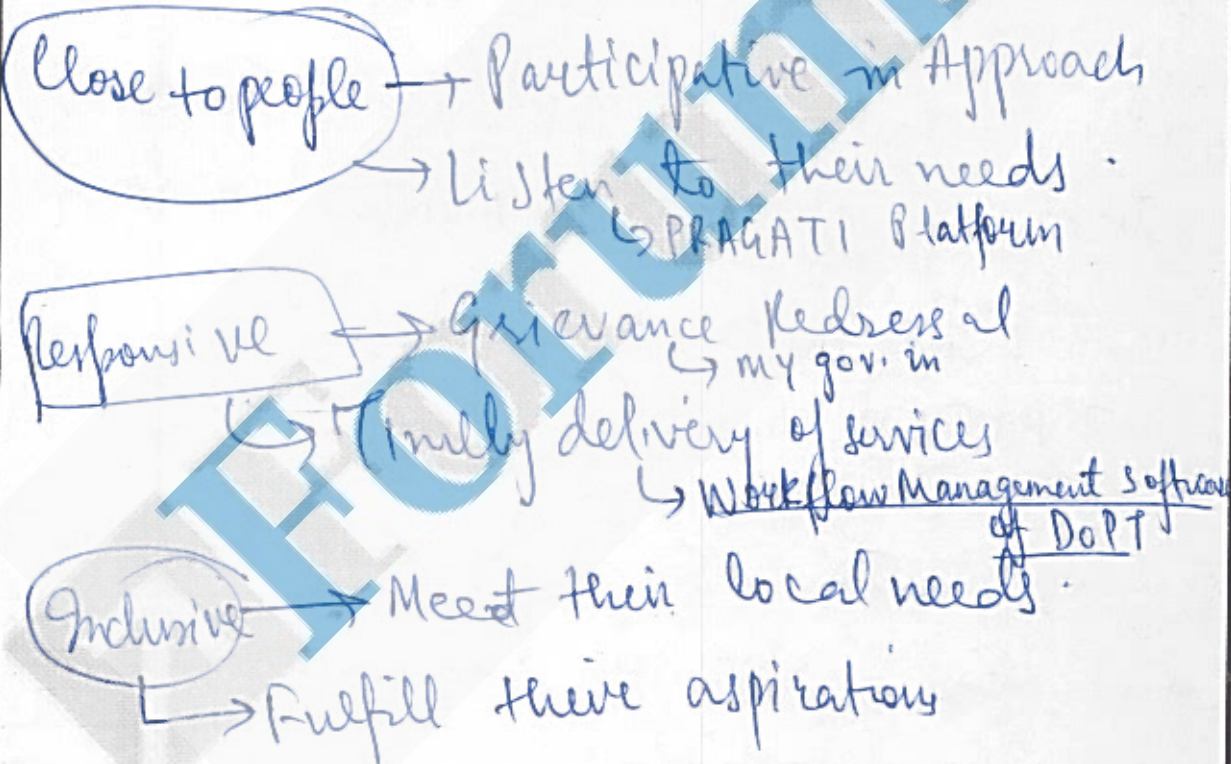
TOTAL MARKS

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)

"Good Governance" reflects the "value based" processes and decisions through which authority is exercised.

→ responsive, Participative, Rule of law.



How such qualities can be reflected in PM-PVTG's Mission :-

PM-PVTG = 15,000 crore Mission for Inclusive development of PVTG's

- ① Development of Eklavya Residential Schools (4975 crore) → Inclusive
- ② Proper marketing infrastructure & market info; for better returns on MFP
↳ Cater to local needs.
- ③ Timely delivery of services
↳ Health = Tribal Health Plan's
↳ Treatment of sickle cell Anemia.
- ④ Grievance redressal mechanism via TRIFED India Helpline

Shortcomings

- ① Isolated Hamlets with poor social wellbeing
 - ② un-awareness among Tribals
 - ③ High handedness of Administration
- Effective & Efficient implementation of PM-PVTG can truly revolutionize wellbeing & Standard of living of PVTG's

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

CSO are organisations formed by individuals for ensuring collective action for a common or public cause

e.g. Amnesty International

↳ Highlighting Abuse in North East

Collaboration between CSO & State for addressing poverty & malnutrition:-

① Work on "social capital" at ground level

② Social factor of Poverty → i.e. caste discrimination better understood by CSO
↳ Ghong NGO in MP tribes

③ Carry local research & studies to

reflect incidence & intensity of poverty & malnutrition.

- ④ Help in govt program implementation
e.g. A Kalyan Patra → MDM scheme
- ⑤ State can ensure "funding mechanism" along with policy support
e.g. POSHAN 2.0 → 5000 crore implemented via CSO

Shortcomings :-

- ① over-excessive state control
e.g. FCRA regulations
- ② Mal-administration e.g. Protests & Funding Issues → IB Report
- ③ Lack of volunteerism by Youth
"Nat Policy of Civil Society" along with "GO-NGO Partnership" is the way forward for greater collaboration.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

"Social Infrastructure" reflects the Health, education, skill infrastructure along with other components needed to improve social indicators of society.

Absence of Robust Social Infrastructure:-

- ① Unavailability of Public Health centres & Wellness centres in Rural Area
 ⇒ e.g. 1 PHC for 25 villages (All India Average)
- ② Educational divide due to lack of "Buildings" and "Teacher strength" in rural areas e.g. 25km for 1 Eklavya Model school
 → (1:20)
- ③ Poor skill sets in younger demography

e.g NSDC → 4% of Youth → Formal skills

④ Poor Investment in "Care economy"
↳ Double burden of work.

⑤ Un-emphatic Bureaucracy resulting in corruption or diversion of funds along with lower spending
↳ 6% education Target & Only 4%
4% Health Target → 2%

Measures taken

- ① National Infra Pipeline → 110 lakh crore-
- ② NEP 2020
- ③ Digital Ayushman Bharat Mission
- ④ Skill India Initiative 4.0 → AI, robots
- ⑤ Venture Cap. Fund for Social Sector

Investment in Social Infra is quid pro quo of improving "social indicators" of Indian Society ensuring greater participation in economy

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 - West Asia relationship has moved from "Trade / Oil Based" towards "Strategic Partnership" Based, reflecting changing nature of relationship

Changing Paradigm

- ① Strategic Partnership Agreements in Defence e.g. Saudi - India Agreement
- ② Diversification of collaboration
 - e.g. Agriculture → Israel
 - Disaster → SAGAR Initiative
 - Economy → VAE Investment in J&K

② New Multi laterals for converging interests e.g. I 2 U 2 → Israel
→ India
→ UAE
→ US

① Greater diaspora connect
→ Pousar Bharati Diwas
⇒ Rupee - Dirham trade, UPI in UAE

Threats from Inimical Actors:-

- ① Pakistan's presence in West Asia; affecting relations
- ② Threat to diaspora from civil war in Syria, Lebanon.
- ③ Israel - Iran rivalry → Difficult Balancing
- ④ Presence of ISIS; Al Qaeda & covert support.

'West Asia - India' relations are set for a new quest of partnership; reflect growing interest in global security order.

Feedback

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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 dialogue in regards to sharing of trans boundary ^{water of} rivers between nations

e.g. WB brokered Indus water Treaty

Redefining the contours of cooperation

① Greater info sharing between nations
e.g. India Kosi Agreement with Nepal

② Ensures equitable shares of water accordy to BERLIN Principles

③ Prevent flood disasters with timely Hydrological sharing of info
e.g. India - Brahmaputra Agreement

④ Proper management of rivers course can improve Inland transportation options

⑤ Changes in Agreements based on new global realities e.g. Basin water levels of Indus system ~~to~~ changed due to climate changes

⑥ "Basin-water management" approach to entire drainage pattern e.g. Sutlej-Ravi-Chenab management

Impediments

- ① Trust deficit
 - ② Third party Interventions — WB, PCA in recent issue
 - ③ Global order alignment → PAK-China Axis
- Water diplomacy; if played well can surely strengthen the contours of regional cooperation 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	
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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)

Local self-governance has been envisaged under 73rd & 74th CAA ; reflecting the democratization of public participation at grass root levels of Indian society polity .

Constitutional measures for local self-government

- ① Art 243 D → Reservation for SC/ST & women at Panchayat level .
- ② Art 243 T → Reservation for SC/ST & women at Municipal level .
- ③ Art 243 Z → De-centralization of certain subjects mandatorily e-g Gram Sabha .

Lacunae in PRI's & municipalities

- ① Financial autonomy is restricted by State govt & Central govt via Grants in Aid;

FC Devolution & Grants under Ar 275

- ② Poor Capacity Building and Infra; issues
 e.g. Illiteracy among members;
 lack of ICT Infra
- ③ Social exclusion of vulnerable sections
 e.g. Pati Panchayat practice
- ④ Subjects not being devolved by state
 e.g. Taxes of public property;
user fee charges
- ⑤ Parallel governance initiatives at local level.
 e.g. Rural Development Corporations reflect
Top-down Approach
 & Smart City Project in Urban areas
- ⑥ Fear of power centre shift by local MLA's
 & MP's
- ⑦ NITI Aayog's role ⇒ e.g. Aspirational District
 Program had Top-down Approach

Measures to Improve local governance:-

- ① Timely Constitution of State Finance Commission with ~~the~~ proper "Term of Reference".
- ② Formation of "Consolidated Fund of Panchayats" for fiscal security.
- ③ Capacity Building among Panchayat members
e.g. Election Commission "Capacity" Initiative for women members.
- ④ Formation of "District Development Committee" to steer development plan's
- ⑤ Grants for Infrastructure upgradation
e.g. Bharat Broadband for Internet Connectivity of Gram Panchayats by 2022.

Certain reforms need to be carried out in RTI's to ensure "Principle of subsidiary" as envisaged in Constitution is fulfilled.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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, जैसा कि संविधान द्वारा परिकल्पित है, एक समृद्ध राजनीति के लिए आधार प्रदान करती है; हालाँकि, कार्यकारी अतिक्रमण इसकी विश्वसनीयता को कम कर सकता है और इसकी प्रभावकारिता को प्रभावित कर सकता है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Judiciary is one of the three pillars of State; necessary for "checks & Balances" on the other 2 organs i.e. Legislature & Executive of the State.

Independence of Judiciary as envisaged:-

- ① Art 50:- Separation of Judiciary from Executive
- ② Art 121 & 221:- Conduct of SC & HC Judges cannot be discussed in Legislature
- ③ Art 145:- Power to frame its own rules and regulations of its conduct of practices
- ④ Expenses are charged upon "Consolidated

Fund of India

How it proves to be Bedrock of Indian Polity :-

- ① Protection of Rights & Liberties of people under Art 13, 32 & Art 226.
- ② Under Basic Structure Doctrine, envisages foundational principles aren't eroded.
e.g. Federalism, Secularism, Parliamentary form
- ③ Final interpreter of the Constitution

How Encroachment may erode its credibility:

- ① Sitting upon the recommendations of the Collegium for Transfers & Promotion.
- ② Un-doing the Judgement & Interpretation of Judiciary e.g. NCT of Delhi v/s Union of India

③ Controlling the service conditions & members' eligibility of the Tribunals

e.g SC concern of Tribunals (Service Condition) Rules 2021

④ Appointment of Judges to the Legislature & Executive without "cooling off period".

⑤ Encroachment into the Appointment of Judges of HC & SC
e.g NJAC struck down by SC.

Balancing the power of each organ:

- ① NJAC with more members from Judiciary.
- ② National Tribunal Commission for regulation of Tribunals.

③ Mandatory "cooling off period" for Judiciary

Judicial Power is based on "checks & Balances" to ensure no concentration of power takes place in single organ of state.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

अनौचित्य 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)

"Enforcement Directorate" is an executive agency under the Ministry of Finance with mandate under:-

- ① PMLA Act 2002
- ② FEMA Act 1999
- ③ FEOA Act 2010

to ensure "financial stability" of the Indian economy.

Mandate of executive agencies

- ① To ensure prevention of "generation of Black Money" via money laundering etc.
- ② To ensure corrupt officials are booked and brought to Justice e.g. CBI, CVC

- ② To prevent economic crimes -
- Foreign exchange smuggling
 - Narcotics trade and smuggling
 - Preventing fugitive offenders to leave Indian Territory e.g. Extradition of Nizar Modi

Pandering into vested interests

- ① Political Intimidation of opposition political parties.
- ② lower conviction rates in comparison to cases being registered.
e.g. 13% conviction from 2016-2020 against 160% rise in cases of ED.
- ③ Issues with Appointment of Agency Heads
e.g. SC direction of Mandatory retirement of ED chief.

④ Reflects negatively into the integrity of the institution ; eroding peoples Trust and perception e.g ED (FIR) not to be disclosed
↳ ECRL.

Measures to ensure Integrity of Bulwarks of Anti-corruption :-

- ① Broad Based Selection Committee with "leader of Opposition" in its Committee.
- ② Arrest and charge sheeting based on Proof's and evidences → Disclosure of (ECRL) Sheet
- ③ Fixed term employment with mandatory retirement → To avoid Quid Pro Quo.
- ④ No to Political Intimidation

Integrity of ED is necessary to ensure India is able to satisfy its performance before FATF watchlist ^{in October} & ensure global recognition to its ED's performance

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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 is a "Statutory Body" formed in 1992 for the protection of women's rights.

Role of National Commission for Women

- ① Regular check into the safeguards of Constitutional provision for women.
e.g. Art 38 ⇒ Equality at work place & equal pay for equal work.
Art 15(4) ⇒ Steps for improving women & children status.
- ② Acts as a Quasi Judicial forum of calling into enquiry of any complaint & summarizing of records for Investigation.

③ Provide policy inputs and help in policy formulation for Women gender to the government.
e.g. Maternity Benefit Act 2017
PM - Poshan 2.0 [Holistic Framework for Nutrition].

④ Conduct Research & surveys on ground to ensure better policy inputs & ensure measures for safety & security.

Shortcomings of NCV

① Delay in taking suo-motu action of rights violation of women.
e.g. Inactivity in Sexual Assault Case in Manipur.

② Doesn't submit regular reports to President of its work with research Mechanical in nature \Rightarrow no fresh observations.

③ lopsided reach out to rural women for Policy Inputs:

e.g. 80% rural women - Anemic

42% urban women Anemic

④ Helpless in assuring safety & security of urban women at work.

→ dependence of "Police" → Nikhaya Case
 × Hyderabad Case

Measures to improve its functioning

① Constitutional Status to ~~the~~ Commission

② Funds charged upon consolidated fund of India

③ Greater Manpower & Infra; to improve its functioning & research.

NCW should be strengthened to improve research & policy on "women gender" for ensuring fulfillment of "SDG 4"

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 गरीबों के बीच वंचितों की सीमा, स्रोत और जटिलता को समझना अधिक सूचित नीति निर्माण में योगदान देता है। इस संदर्भ में, नीति आयोग द्वारा नवीनतम राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक रिपोर्ट का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"Multi-dimensional Poor" reflects

deprivation in well-being & standard of livings across multiple domains:-

- ⇒ Standard of living
- ⇒ Health & Nutrition
- ⇒ Education

Why extent, source and complexity of deprivations is necessary :-

① reflect Intensity and Incidence of deprivations

e.g Incidence ⇒ Head Count Ratio

Intensity ⇒ Deviation from mean deprivation level.

- ① Helps understand Intercorrelation of one deprivation on another.
 e.g. Poor Health → Even good food isn't absorbed → Diarrhea → ^{leading cause of under-5 mortality}
- ② Takes away focus from Income based deprivation which is flawed in nature.
 e.g. Planning Commission Income Approach no more used.
- ③ Helps understand Intergenerational poverty & Culture of Poverty.
 e.g. Epigenetic Disease in child due to "Malnourished Mother".
 Always started & wasted
- ④ Helps policy makers to make interventions on multiple domains.
 e.g. food, Education, Housing, fuel.
- ⑤ Reflects "Relative Poverty" of society.

Outcomes of NITI Aayog MDPI :-

- ① 45 million were taken out of Poverty between 2015-2020.
- ② Assets via Housing ⇒ 1.2 crore built for Rural & urban poor via PM-Awas Yojana
 ↑
Empowerment of women;
(Naming House in Her Name)
- ③ Providing "Tap Connections" to 70 lakh rural Households via Jal Jeevan Mission (SDG 5)
- ④ Putting nearly 8 crore children back to schools to improve learning outcomes.

Shortcomings :- ① India's Income Approach under Tendulkar Committee

- ② "Intensity of poverty" is still not gaugible for Policy makers.
- ③ "Feminization of poverty" is still elusive for framers of Policy.
- ④ New forms of deprivation
 ↳ Digital, Technological.

UN-MDP is the holistic framework on which NITI Aayog MDPI is based to gauge Intensity & Incidence of Poverty to better input to Policy makers.

Feedback

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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 लोकतंत्रीकरण में उनकी बड़ी भूमिका सीमित हो गई है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"Political parties" are form of non-state actors who field candidates in elections for capturing political power of political sphere.

Why political parties are lifeblood of democracy :-

- ① Ideology based party to work on similar lines → socialist (welfare), Capitalistic (Free-market)
- ② Ensure participation of vulnerable sections of society
 e.g. Bahujan Samajwadi Party → OBC
Bhim Army → OBC

③ Able to field "Experts" in Policy decision
for greater technical inputs

e.g Present "Electronics & Comm; Minister"
is MBA from Wharton School

④ Ensure constant "Check" of functioning
of Political Power.

e.g "Opposition parties" role in legislature
for Collective responsibility of Executive.
⇒ Opposition role in "Political Socialization"
during Narkhaya Incident

⑤ Create Political Consciousness of the society.
e.g INC role during freedom movement.

Challenges with Political parties functioning

① Are not covered under "Right to Information"
leading to Info; opacity for electorate

- ① Not conducting regular elections for "Intra-Party democracy."
- ② Acting as fieldoms for dynasty politics
- ③ Expenditure limits are not set on Political Parties during electoral campaigns
- ④ Funding via Electoral Bonds with non-disclosure of "each donor" reflects poor on Transparency & Accountability
- ⑤ Targetting "Vote Bank" Politics by choice of Candidates → Candidates with Criminal Records (43% in 17 LS)

Way forward:

- ① Conduct regular Intra Party election - EC scrutiny
 - ② Publishing "record of criminals" in election race - IUCR by Union of India
 - ③ Set expenditure limits on Parties as well.
- Political Parties need to bough under RTI Act for transparent and proper functioning of Indian electoral space

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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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" is a Central Sector scheme for providing 55 litres of water daily under "Functional Tap Connection" to every "rural Household".

Mission Targets:-

- ① 55 litres of daily water.
- ② Ensure proper management of "Source".
- ③ Laying down of "piped connections" till the last mile.
- ④ Ensure rejuvenation of source via Harvesty; Water shed Management.
- ⑤ Participatory approach via Water Management Committees at local level.

Multifarious benefits of the Mission: -

- ① Proper Sanitation & Hygiene standards in rural & urban areas — WASH Strategy
- ② Proper removal of septic waste from Sewage → Reduced Manual Scavenging Activities
- ③ Reduced physical movement of women for water collection → Reduced Care work
- ④ Ensure disease free children via proper Sanitation & Hygiene ⇒ Clean water under SDG 6.
- ⑤ Ensure Watershed management along with proper care of local groundwater extraction of water ⇒ Water Management Committees

Shortcomings:

- ① water still consider as a "free Public resource" leading to its wastage → No user charge
- ② Inefficient & ineffective pace of Piped infrastructure completion ⇒ Only 60% completed till June 2023
- ③ Non-segregation of Piped water at source leading to its contamination
- ④ Drying up of water source in face of climate change ⇒ reduced ecological flow of rivers
- ⑤ Diversion of "water" via Jal Teeran Mission to Agriculture → water wastage

Certain changes in "participative" approach along with timely completion of project deadlines need to be ensured for success of this project.

Feedback
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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 envisaged to prevent social discrimination against marginalized section from general public in the form of:-

- Ban of caste slurs.
- No discrimination at workplace.
- No restriction on using public spaces.

Vision of SC/ST Act 1989:

- ① "Cognizable offence" for any form of SC/ST discrimination.
- ② Burden of proof lies upon the accused.
- ③ Police to start investigation and arrest.

Criminal before conviction [Proven Guilty].

④ Non registration of FIR would lead to action against police officer.

Shortcomings of the Act.

- ① Insensitive police officials
 - Settlement before any FIR registration
 - Force for "Monetary compensation" to balance discrimination.
- ② Do not register FIR & in turn; fake case is registered on the SC/ST.
- ③ Force "out of court" settlement under compulsion of threats / Indirect abuses.
- ④ Lack of Awareness among the SC/ST community due to poor rural presence of Civil society.

⑤ Presence of Higher castes in Civil society dissuades SC/ST to register complaint.

⑥ Poor outreach to SC/ST Hamlets by Civil Society ~~leads to~~ → concentration of ST in forest Hamlets

Measures to Improve

① "Proper training" to police officials with Proactive approach along with Humanistic behaviour towards such groups [Mid-career Training, Field visits]

② Ensures "Homogenized composition" of civil society for greater sensitization towards SC/ST

③ Use of Media and PRI's to create awareness about SC/ST act ⇒ (Ethnic Media in Bihar Tsidi)

SC/ST Act would remain mere legal document if reforms into admin & Civil society are not brought to ensure success of the legislation.

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)

"African" continent is considered as next growth pole of global economy, opening opportunities for investment & trade in the continent.

Beacon of Inclusive, sustainable & equitable world :-

- ① Part of the "Global South" with similar Socio-economic problems → Poverty, unemployment
- ② Both facing brunt of upcoming global challenges e.g. Climate change, Reshaping global order.
- ③ Both look upon Global North for its global commitments e.g. Common But Differentiated Responsibilities & Respective Capacities

India - African Ties:-

- ① Continuous dialogue between 2 groups for aligning global interests
e.g. India - African Forum Summit
- ② India act as a voice for global south
e.g. India's Push for African union in G20 & UN Security Council
- ③ India's Investment in Africa for social needs
e.g. e-Vidya → Education

Vaccine Matri
↓
Covis Vaccines

Airtel Broadband Network
Indira Gandhi Care Centres Hospital
Line of Credit of 400 million \$
- ④ Partnership with other nations
e.g. Asia - Africa Growth corridor
- ⑤ one of the largest diaspora in Africa
e.g. 2.1 million

Challenges in India - Africa ties:-

- ① Internal Political Instability
e.g Civil war in Sudan
Military Coup in Gabon
- ② China's renewed Push in Africa
e.g Cobalt mining in DRC; threatening
Global supply chains of Critical minerals.
- ③ Delay in Project Completion in Africa.
- ④ Non-regular forum Summits
e.g After 2010; no summit took place

Measures

- ① Improved political dialogue for increased
Maritime Security Partnership → Maritime Domain Awareness
- ② Investment in Disaster Resilience → e.g HADR
HADRCA in Africa.
- ③ Push for inclusion in G20 & Security Council

India Africa ties are a harbinger of global stability and renewed push needs to be given for global restructuring of Global South.

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 मंच कैसे बनाती है? एक समावेशी हिंद-प्रशांत निर्माण की प्राप्ति में क्या बाधाएं हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"Indo-Pacific" is a geopolitical construct ranging from Indian ocean in the west to the Pacific of the east, encompassing nearly 80% of the global population.

Partnership Opportunities of India in Indo-Pacific

① Greater "Strategic Partnership" with Region's powers

e.g. ~~ASEAN~~ ADMM + initiative for defence ministers meet of ASEAN & India.

- Indo-Pacific Ocean's Initiative has
 ASEAN centrality → Economic → Maritime
 → Disaster

↘ Defence Partnership
 ↳ Brahmos to Philippines

② Rules based order

- Ensures open-sea lane of communication
- Respect for UNCLOS Treaty
- Open-Air & Sea space for freedom of Navigation

③ Pacific Islands Partnership

- Improving their disaster resilience
e.g. Indo-Pacific Investment Initiative
- Maritime Awareness
e.g. Maritime Domain Awareness via Indian Ocean Rim Association

Opportunities it envisages:-

- ① Greater economic Integration
e.g. Indo-Pacific economic framework (IPEF)
- ② Greater "Strategic Partnership" to combat Hegemony e.g. "China's Cheque Book Diplomacy".

- ③ Improve Resilience of the region
e.g. CDRI of India
HADR for Disaster Response
- ④ Push against Hegemonic Powers for Infrastructure -
ture. e.g. Blue Dot Network

Hurdles in realisation

- ① India's withdrawal from RCEP.
- ② Fractured ASEAN centrality
e.g. Cambodia's dependence of China.
- ③ Major nations part of "One Belt One Road" network.
- ④ Pacific Islands are in China's zone of Influence.
e.g. Growth & Partnership Agreement
- ⑤ India's conflict of territorial & Maritime Security
- ⑥ Limited Naval capacity of India
- ⑦ Counter Alliances e.g. QUAD v/s AUKUS
Renewed push by India with clearer Indo-Pacific framework is the need of Hour.

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

Mentor Feedback Questions

1
 2
 3
 4
 5

Test Goal

1
 2
 3

Outcomes

.....

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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