



TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 1

FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 2 FLT #2

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	DISHA	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910082489	Date/दिनांक	04.09.23
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ORN		

*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		
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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 (क्यूटीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- 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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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
	2:05 pm	5:05 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☒

*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 पसंद आनी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हें 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.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

Sumit

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 was evolved to put brakes on the whims and caprices of legislature to amend constitution. It has successfully guided courts as 'north star' to promote constitutionalism.

Doctrine has prevented the creature from becoming master of creator (Supreme Court in Suprema Mills)

(i) Protection of Fundamental Rights → Part III cannot be made subservient to Part IV (A.P.J. K. Abeyaratne) and limited amending power of constitution is part of Basic structure (Minerva Mills case)

(ii) Protection of Rule of Law

(a) Free and fair election → part of basic structure and cannot be taken away. Prime minister election can be questioned in court of law (Indira Gandhi case)

(b) Individual Review → part of basic structure in Keshavananda Bharati and Chandra Kumar case

Parliament cannot deprive the judiciary of its duty to protect the rights of citizens
i/a 32 and 226

① Secularism and Federation → part of basic structure under Pn S.R. Bommai Case.

Hence, the doctrines as defined in Keshwanandran Bharti has played role of:-

- ① Outlining inherent limitation on powers of parliament
- ② established constitutional supremacy -
- ③ established judiciary as the final arbiter of legislative competency -

Basic structure must be read in light of limitations like Rule of law, Democracy, Separation of Power, Federation etc under constitution itself. They impliedly demand that Parliament cannot by law overrule them.

Feedback

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	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
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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) 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)

SHGs are informal association of people who come together find various solution for livelihood ~~of~~ financing, starting small business etc.

Role of SHGs in women led development at grassroots

- (i) Social cohesion → women of different Caste and classes come together
- (ii) Gender development → empowerment by financial autonomy - eg Kudumbashree Kerala
- (iii) Microfinancing of projects → pooled finance
↳ loans to the members
- (iv) Financial Inclusion → eg SHG-bank linkages of NABARD
- (v) Household Health
→ changes in consumption pattern
→ better mother and child health

(v) Pressure Group → they came together to highlight the issues of dowry, alcoholism, etc
 → Shahela Aftab VPKas Mahanadal, Maharashtra

(v) Financial Empowerment and Entrepreneurship

→ SEWA and Kizit Rapid

→ NRLM → world largest poverty alleviation scheme aims at SHG promotion.

Some concerns

- (i) Lack of knowledge and skill
- (ii) Lack of qualified resource personnel
- (iii) Highly dependent on NGO collaboration
- (iv) Problem of non-repayment of debts leading to NPAs.
- (v) Disproportionately low presence in North and eastern states

Government must play role of facilitator and promoter to expand SHG movement. Commercial banks along with NABARD need to constantly innovate new products for SHGs.

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)

Informal Pressure groups have less structural rigidity and are formed outside administrative set up, they can be caste group, religious group or opinion groups.

Power lies in ability to mobilize public opinion and create lasting change

(P) Impacting Policy ^{makes} changes

Electioneering

Lobbying

Propagandizing

→ CII, FICCI are organised profession and small groups who constantly are consulted in economic and financial policy making

(PP) Pressurizing policy change

→ ~~All India~~ AIKUS, agitation was at for front in mobilizing public opinion and forced government to withdraw 5 farm laws.

(iii) Policy Implementation

→ Groups like ADR, PUC and Independent Thought works to inform public and create political pressure to implement policies

→ Transgender Bill Act, Removal of Sec. 8(C) from ROPA 1951 shielding sitting MPs from disqualification

(iv) Mobilising public opinion

→ Groups like Narmada Bacho Andolan, Green Peace has awakened the environmental consensus to implement laws like 1986 Forest Right Act and NGT Act.

Hence, it is inmateal that size of pressure group is large or small, the strength lies in its ability to mobilise opinion and create lasting change

Feedback

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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 not Jail" is a principle enshrined in criminal jurisprudence and constitutional ideals of liberty (Art. 14 and 21).

'Bail not Jail'

① Constitution → Art. 21 Personal liberty encompasses bodily autonomy (K.S. Puttaswamy) → Art. 19 → freedom of expression mandatory to produce the accused within 24 hours before magistrate

② CrPc 1973 ⇒ Art. Section 482 provides provision for Anticipatory Bail

③ Judicial pronouncements - Int. D.K. Basu case and Hussain Kumar Gredady Supreme court has held that Bail should be the norm and jail should be the exception.

Current Situation

- ↳ more than 75% of prisoners in Indian Courts are undertrials
- ↳ more than 4 crore cases are pending in judiciary ~~tribunals~~

Way Forward

- ↳ Infrastructure upgradation → filling of vacancies at lower judiciary
- ↳ Guidelines to Judiciary at lower level
 - Supreme Court must utilise its power under Art-141 to ~~to~~ nudge lower judiciary to resort to bail than jail.

The current judicial pendency and situation of undertrials is violation of the cardinal principle of 'bail not jail'.

Steps must be taken to protect Individual's right under art - 21 and 22

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)

Indian Constitution envisages cooperation between Centre and State. Inter State council under Article 263 is one of the mechanism under Constitution to achieve cooperative resolution of dispute.

Role of Interstate Council U/A 263

- Investigation and discuss subjects common to Union or State
- makes recommendation for better policy
- deliberates on other matters of general interest

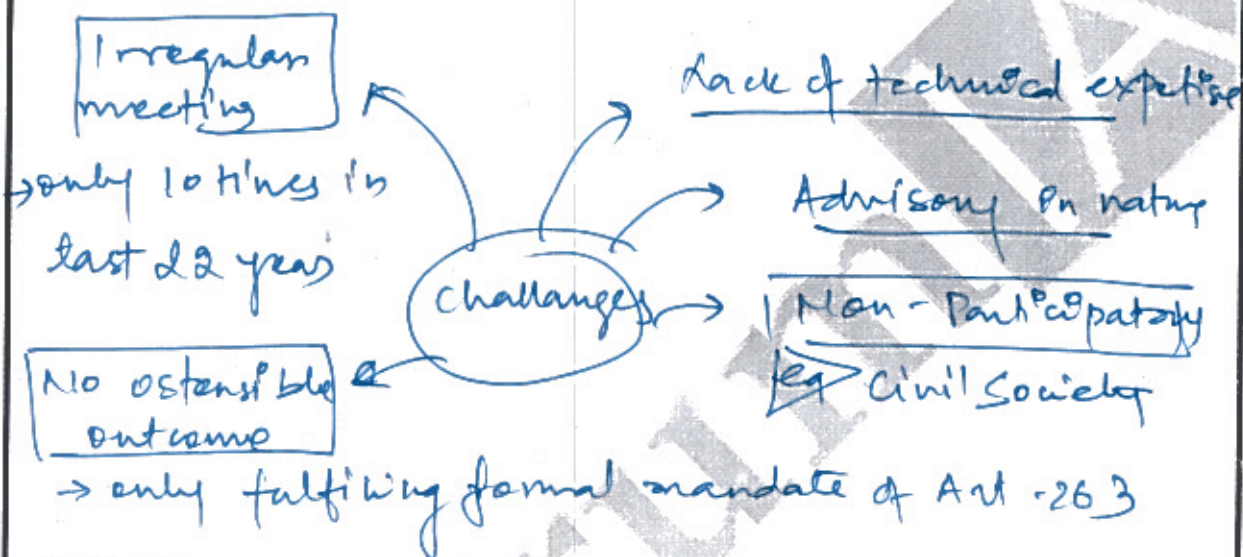
Formulation of Dispute resolution of states

① Cooperative Participation :- Chief ministers and Administrations of all States and UTs in discussion and resolution of disputes

② Inquire :- to look into matter

of River water dispute, mega projects, etc to build consensus and cooperation

③ Adhoc Committee - to scrutinize the issues with detailed technical lens



Way forward

- (i) Permanent Council
- (ii) Meeting thrice a year (Punjab Commission)
- (iii) Permanent Secretariat
- (iv) ~~leverage~~ leverage mandate for River water disputes eg recent Damnaya River dispute

The council is a constitutional body which must be leverage for fruitful outcome of cooperative federalism and reduce C-State confrontation.

Feedback

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	G	A	P
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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 (10th Schedule) was brought to end political propensity of MPs/MLAs jumping ships during their tenure and maintain stability in government.

Reasons of failure :-

(1) Wholesale Defection :- 2/3rd of a party can merge with other → leads to wholesale horse trading.

(2) Impartial Role of Speaker
 ↳ political and partisan ↳ No time + time line to decide disqualifications

(3) Wills Individual Initiative

① Individual parliamentarian → Subjugated to whip

② cannot represent own constituency's interests

- (4) Lack of internal Party democracy
 (5) Nominated members → can change party before completion of 5 months.

→ Recent Manohar Lal Khattar, Gen defections

Corrective Measures to be taken :-

- (1) Permanent independent tribunal to decide defection (SC in Keshub Meghachandee Case)
 (2) Timeline 3 months for Speaker to decide (suggested by Venkajanna Naik)
 (3) Whip → only after internal party discussion
 → Free votes concept of UK → where whip only in exceptional cases.

Parliamentary democracy demands Accountability and Responsibility, 10th Schedule must be suitably amended to preserve electoral mandates.

Feedback

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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 जौहर 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)

Homosexuality decriminalisation (Sec-377 IPC)

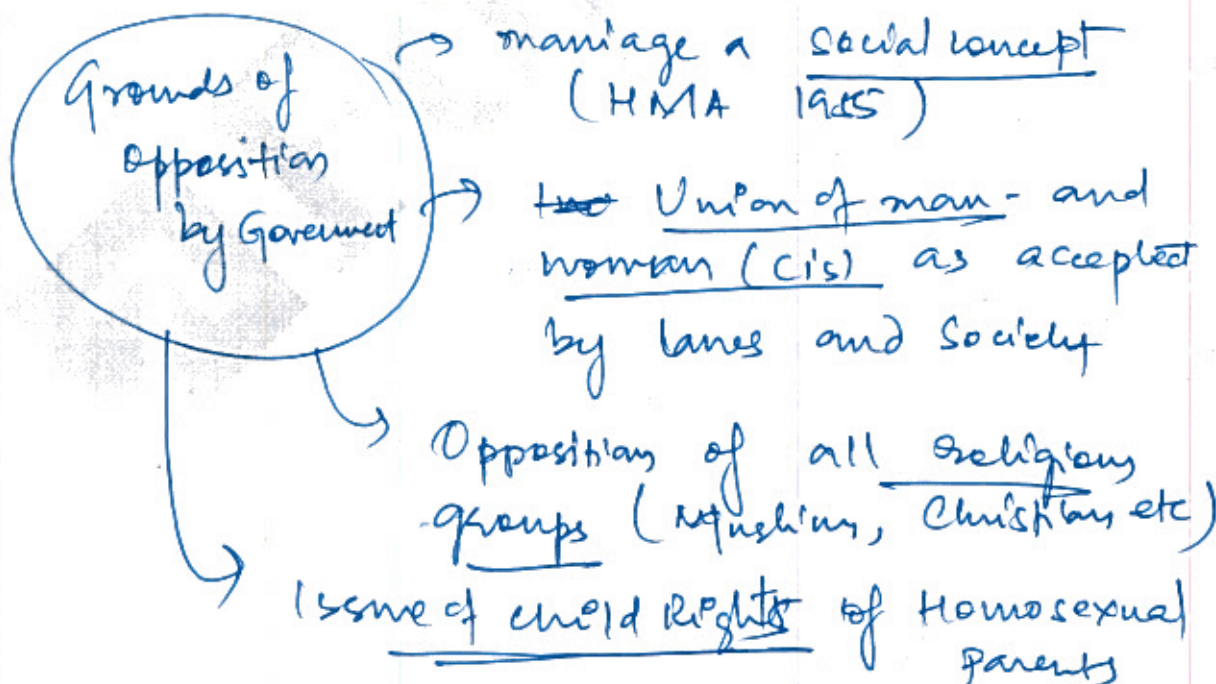
has not led to general acceptance of their socio-political entity due to lack of understanding and sympathy in general masses.

Current Status :-

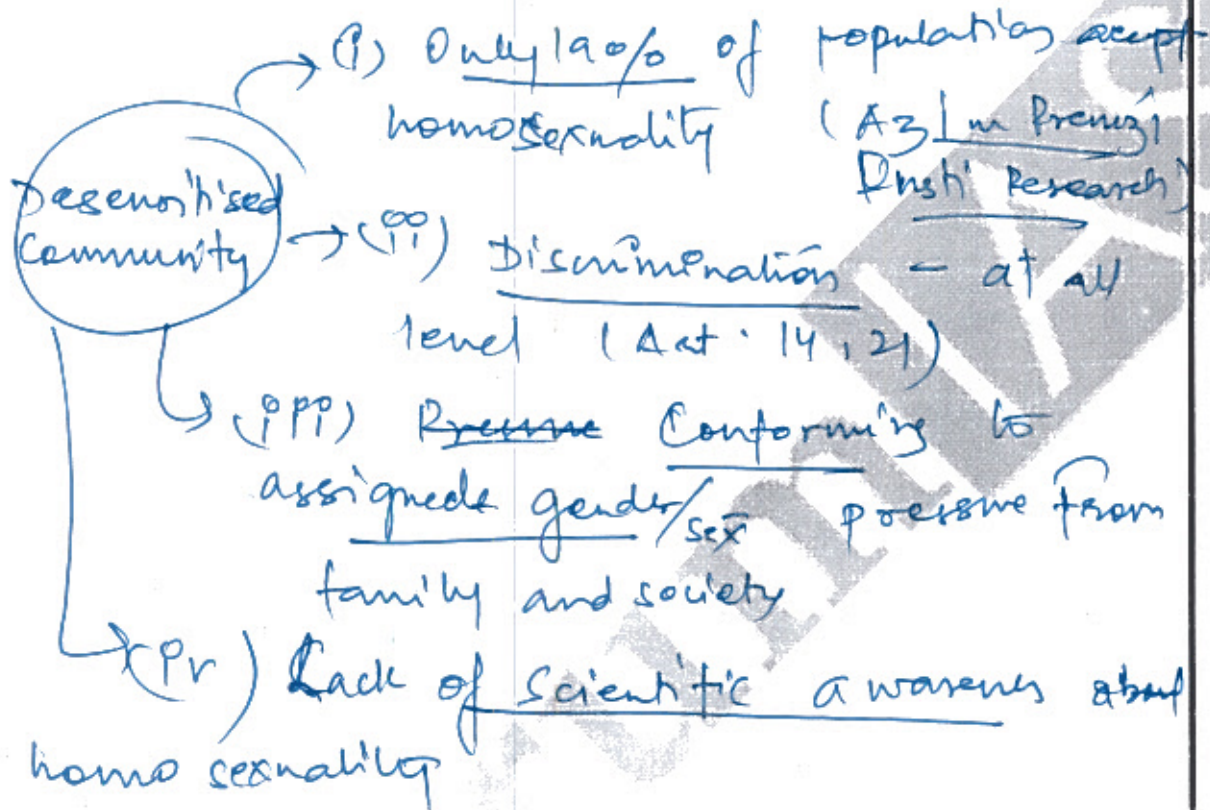
- ① Legal protection as to choice of sexual partners

- ② Protection to Transgender Rights Act 2019

Ongoing Same sex marriage debate :-



The stand of government reflects the underlying social mentality.



Way forward

- (1) Awareness Literature - for society to understand scientific rationale behind homosexuality
- (2) Amending Personal laws - to include gender neutral union like USA laws
Homosexual Rights are Human Rights (Yogyakarta Principles), they must be protected and promoted as part of Fundamental Rights.

Feedback

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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)

Civil Servants are steel framework of nation [Mallabhai Patel] entrusted with policy execution and mainly comprise of career Civil Servants.

Rationale for lateral entry :-

↓
suggested by NITI Aayog and 2nd ARC

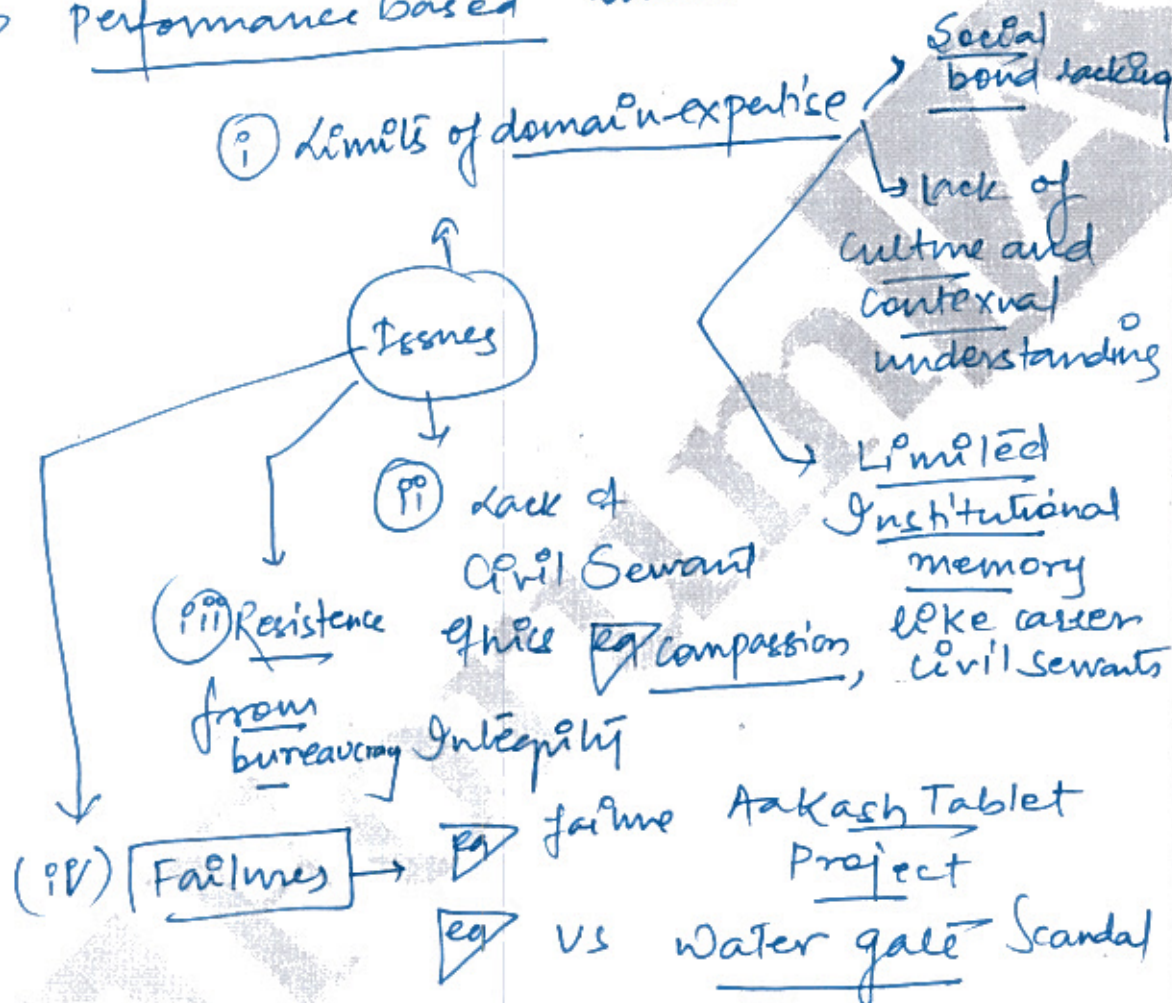
<0> Domain experts for niche subjects :-
environment, evolving technologies like AI, financial matters etc.

<0> Bringing private and corporate discipline in tax administrative set up.

<0> Efficient and effective Public Service delivery.

<0> Effective precedents eg Work of Mandak Mankam in UIDAI systems.

<0> Improved Accountability → due to subjection to performance based contract



Despite above problems contractual basic civil servants are need of how to reform governance structure which must be supplemented with regular and updated training of civil servants

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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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 and France has recently celebrated their 75 yrs of strategic partnership.
The horizon 2047 framework further aims at closer cooperation in trade, defence, science, climate issues etc.

→ Convergence of India and France :-

1. > Democratic cooperation

2. > that Free and open Indo-Pacific

↓
France's special interest as resident power [Reunion Island]

↓
France - India Joint Strategic vision of Indo-Pacific

3. > defence cooperation → P-75 submarine technology and Rafale.

- 4) Economic cooperation ↳ vs # bn trade
 5) Energy cooperation ↳ UPI to be launched in France.
in Jaitpur nuclear plant

Roadmap for future cooperation

- 1) Indo Pacific and securing sea lanes of communication $\Rightarrow$ cooperation in maritime domain awareness, joint vigils and military exercise to counter Chinese dominance
- 2) Leveraging in Europe ↳ to include Ind-EU B I T A
↳ support for UNSC reforms
- 3) Strategic autonomy
 a) balancing east and west dimension like France managing close cooperation with china and west
- 4) Defence ties $\Rightarrow$ diversifying from Russian dependence

Harsh V Pant, has painted the 'resident' status of France in IOR, for India to cooperate closely with in the region.

Feedback

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P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

'Soft power' was coined by Joseph Nye, as opposed to coercive power. It aims to revolutionize diplomacy with use of religion, diaspora, culture and 'Knowledge'.

Knowledge diplomacy ⇒ use of Intelligence, Innovation, technology and expertise to further foreign interests of a nation.

Knowledge diplomacy potential ⇒
<1> Cooperation for development 
Ind-US science and technology forum

<ii> Human Resource developments and
dividend 0 —

eg India crossed >100 bn USD remittances

xiii> Skilled labour migration Policy

=> India vigorously pushes for HIB visas and inclusion of migration pact in India-UK FTA.

xiv> India as global education and cultural hub

eg setting up of Foreign Institutes campus and NEP 2020

eg 'Varanasi' as cultural capital of SCO [Samarkand declaration]

xv> Enhancing defence indigenisation eg F414 jet engine technology transfer

xvi> Creation of goods eg Vaccine manufacture

Knowledge diplomacy has potential to change India's image and prospects in line of its goal of Vishwaguru

Feedback

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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 foremost method of Judges appointment and transfer in higher Judiciary. The power is derived from Art. 124(2) of Constitution.

(i) Art. 124(2) ⇒ Executive appointment and transfer of higher judiciary (SC & HC) Art. 217 and Art. 222 with consultation of CJI

(ii) SCOR SP Gupta v UOI (1st Judges Case)

Executive consultation with Judiciary would bind Judiciary's opinion

(iii) SCOR S. R. Bommai v UOI (2nd Judges Case)

→ 'consultation' means 'concurrence'.

(iv) In RE 143 (3rd Judges Case)

CJI must consult with plurality of judges for participative approach

(v) NATAC Judgment (2015)

→ Invalidated 99th Constitutional Amendment

and current status is that Judiciary is the sole judge as to cases of appointment and transfer which

has to acquire by the President (Executive A/w A.74(1))

Arguments in
favour of
Collegium
System

Argument against
the system

(i) Independence of Judiciary

→ maintains Separation
of power (Art. 50)
→ Basic Structure (NJAC
Judgment)

(ii) Bar Executive
Interference

→ probability of biased
Judgement in order
to take political line

(iii) Guardian of
Constitution and Judicial
Review

Judiciary has to act
against executive arbitrariness
of govt and
uphold Rule of Law -
(Art. 32 and 226)

(i) Opaque System :-

→ no criteria of selection
→ only recommendations
open to RTI and not
reasons

(ii) Nepotism and Favoritism
in selection

(iii) Unique System in
world :- No where
Judges appoint themselves

(iv) Constitutional Ambiguity

Art. 124 leaves room
for Judiciary and
executive cooperation

Finalising of Collegium

Way Forward

① Re-introduction of NJAC Bill with modification

→ so that executive don't have final say.

② State executive participation → In transfer and appointment of High Court Judges

③ Transparency :- The reasons and rationals of appointment must be made available to people

④ Judicial Appointment Hearing :- as happened in US Senate → Brett Kavanaugh appointment ensure transparency regarding allegation of Sexual Harassment.

It must be noted that Judicial Independence is paramount and basic feature. However, collegium system can not be allowed to run riot (Nani Palkiwala) in a democratic system.

Feedback

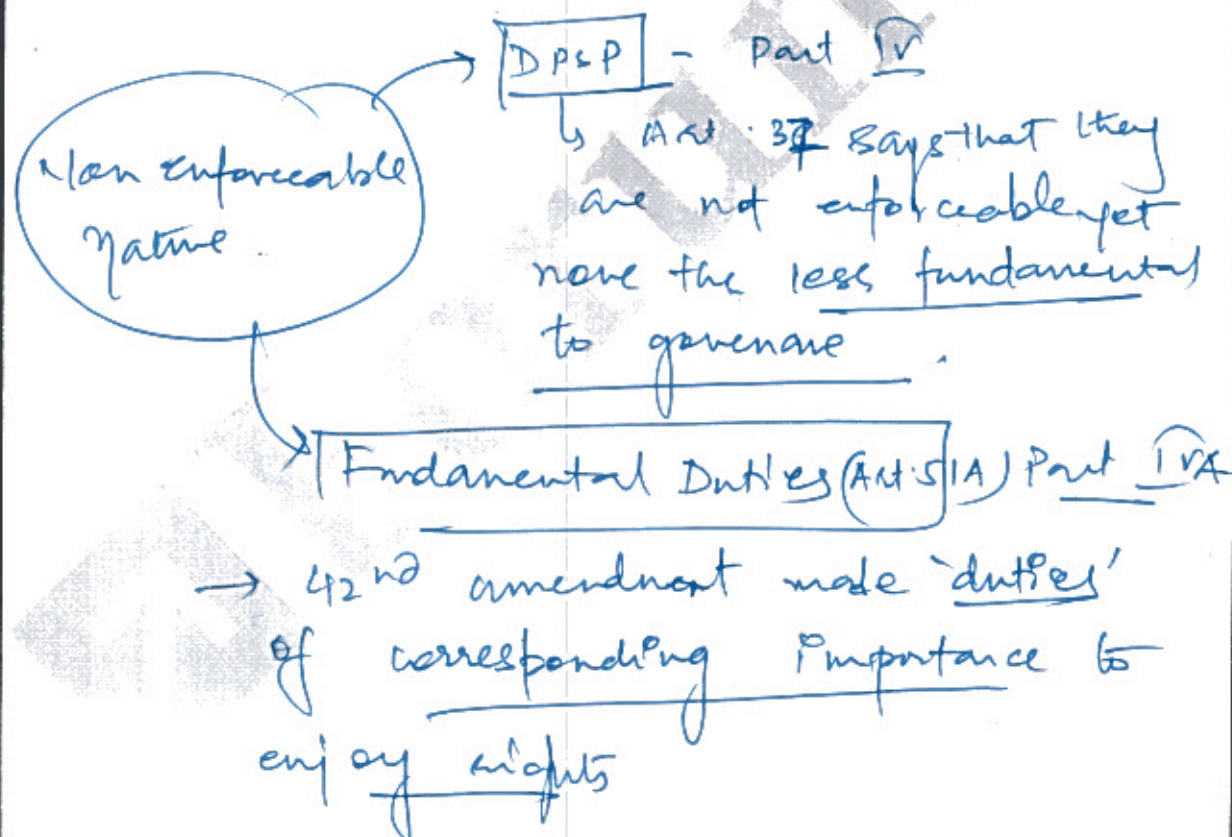
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Q.12) Considering the non-enforceable nature of fundamental duties and directive principles of state policy, critically examine their impact in socio-political norms. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Indian constitution framers envisaged political and civil rights to have uniformity (Part III). However, they also realised that political justice would not lead to upliftment unless there is social and economic justice. Hence, DPSP and Fundamental duties were envisaged.



Impact of Endangered Articles on socio-political norms

(P) Moral and national Awakening

→ respect of national emblems, signs and flag
→ protection of national property

→ renounce practice derogatory to women
→ Flag Code and National Signs and Emblems Act

(PP) Cooperation

→ encourages communal harmony, integrity and harmonious living

(PPP) Reason and Rationality

→ asks us to develop scientific temper

→ development of

(Pv) Environment (awareness)

→ protection of environment and wildlife

Impact of 2 PSP on Socio-political norms

(P) Socio-economic equity

→ Art. 39(b) and (c) aims at equity in wealth and material resources

→ Land Reforms, Land Ceiling, Land Acquisition

(Pi) Vulnerable Section Protection

Art. 46 → aims at protection weaker sections

→ Reservation policies for EWS under 103rd amendment

(PPI) Child Right and education v/a 45

→ RTE Act and Art 21 A

(Pr) Women Rights → eg maternity Benefit Act

(v) Art 39-A - Legal Aid → equal pay for equal work.
↳ Hussainara Khatoon Case

Unsatisfactory Implementation

DPSP ⇒ Supreme Court in cases like IR Coelho, and MPrava Mills have said harmonious interpretation between Fundamental Rights and DPSP

Hence, the non-implementation of VCC (Art 44), continued poverty (~22% population) and Gender Injustice are some of the examples where DPSP has failed to achieve gender justice.

Fundamental Duties ⇒ Similarly, has been left as mere directives for sake of being vague and overboard.

Despite flaws both DPSP and Fundamental Duties have been used to interpret constitution and progressive realisation of rights.

Feedback

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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)

The Indian constitution has inherent unity - even for the government to provide quick and timely welfare in form of Part III and Part IV. Similarly constitution also encourages government machinery to efficient function and abhor delays.

Constitutional Punctuality : Meaning and Goals

① Resolution of Disputes → Art 263 - Inter State Council

② Rights and Grievances → Remedies
Arts 32 and 226 and 39A (Legal Aid)

③ Efficient and functional Collaboration → Checks and balances made for to ensure Punctuality

Art 75 (3) - Council of Ministers to be responsible to Lok Sabha

Absence of Constitutional Punctuality in bodies

(i) Legislative :-

(P) Role of Speaker :- No time limit for deciding on disqualification under RPA 1951

(Pi) Debates and Discussion :- 16th Lok Sabha has 40% less number of ~~than~~ average work days (PRS data)

(Pii) Lack of Accountability :- In 16th Lok Sabha less than 25% of bills were sent to Parliament or committees.

(ii) Executive :-

(P) Pardoning power u/a 72 and 162 :- Excessive delay in deciding mercy petition as seen recent AG Perarivalan case

(Pi) Constant Resort to Ordinance :-

to avoid legislative scrutiny and colourable legislation  NCT Delhi Amendment Ordinance 2023

(P.P.) Indulgence :-

→ Pendency → more than 4 crore cases are pending at various level

→ Undertakings → more than 75% persons

→ Ball game between Executive and Judiciary :-

Both squats on each other's accommodation for appointments u/a 124 → Executive

squatting on nomination of Atal Bihari Vajpayee for being openly homosexual.

Way Ahead

① Constitutional morality :- ultimate reverence to constitution which calls for welfare and progression of society and economy.

② Time limit for Speaker to decide disqualification

③ Time limit for Pending petitions as held by Supreme Court in Satrogan Charhan Case

Constitutional Morality is utmost to adhere to balanced growth and tone representation in Parliament. Ultimate aim should be cooperation between bodies for smooth functioning

Feedback

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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)

Articles 123 and 213 of Constitution provide Ordinance making power for President and Governor. The aim of these powers as stated by B.R. Ambedkar to fill the legislative vacuum in cases of emergency and utmost necessity.

Powers u/a 123 & 213 → Ordinance promulgation → when legislature is not in session
emergent necessity and not mere urgency (A.K. Roy Case)
co-terminus with legislative powers u/a 246
must be approved within 6 months of re-assembly of house or houses

Diminishes executive Accountability

(9) Accountability :- Art. 75(3)

provides that Council of Ministers are responsible to Lok Sabha -

(ii) Debates and Discussion → on lines are the primary mode of ensuring accountability of executive, unraveling loopholes and promoting participatory democracy.

(iii) Role of Committees → Parliamentary Committees → DRS (24) provides unanced and technical scrutiny to law.

Stimulates democratic tradition of building consensus

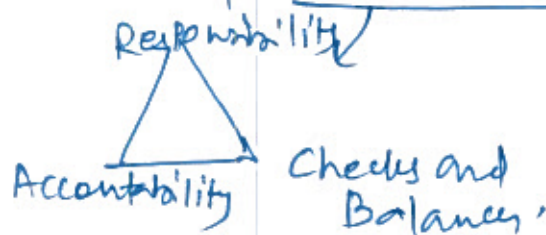
(i) Multiparty democracy :- represents heterogeneity among members and opinions.

(ii) Disregards minority views :- Law are for everyone, every minority representation
 → a small North east tribe must be represented and heard in the parliament.

(P.P) Political Tyranny :- ~~Major~~ Ruling government resort to ordinances ~~disregard~~ parliamentary scrutiny to build consensus of all party on a law as has been seen in Transgender Act 2014 -

→ The ~~law~~ ~~former~~ ordinance favours the political convenience of majority party
 → new NCT Delhi Amendment Ordinance 2023 which forms a Civil Service Commission for Delhi

As Supreme Court has held in DC Wadhwa, the repromulgation of ordinance without facing legislative scrutiny is frustration of constitution. Similarly frequent resort of ordinance goes against the basic ethos of Parliamentary democracy



Feedback

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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)

Public health as a part of Fundamental Right has been recognized by Supreme Court in Pannanand Kartara Case (Art 21). However, recognition only has not much effect on the existing condition.

Critical Reason of poor public health indicators

Finance

→ Less than 2% of GDP spent on health sector

Private Sector dominance

→ more unaffordable care especially in secondary and tertiary sector

→ more than 50% of hospital beds are from private sector hospitals

Dilapidated primary health care

→ Untrained nurses
→ reluctance of qualified doctors to work in rural areas
→ poor infra

→ doctor patient ratio in India is 1:1400 as much as recommended by WHO

Critical Care :- Super-specialty facility is not available easily and affordably in public sector.

Continued Issue of Hunger :- Stunting - 37%
Malnutrition - 32%
Wasting - 17% } NFHS Data

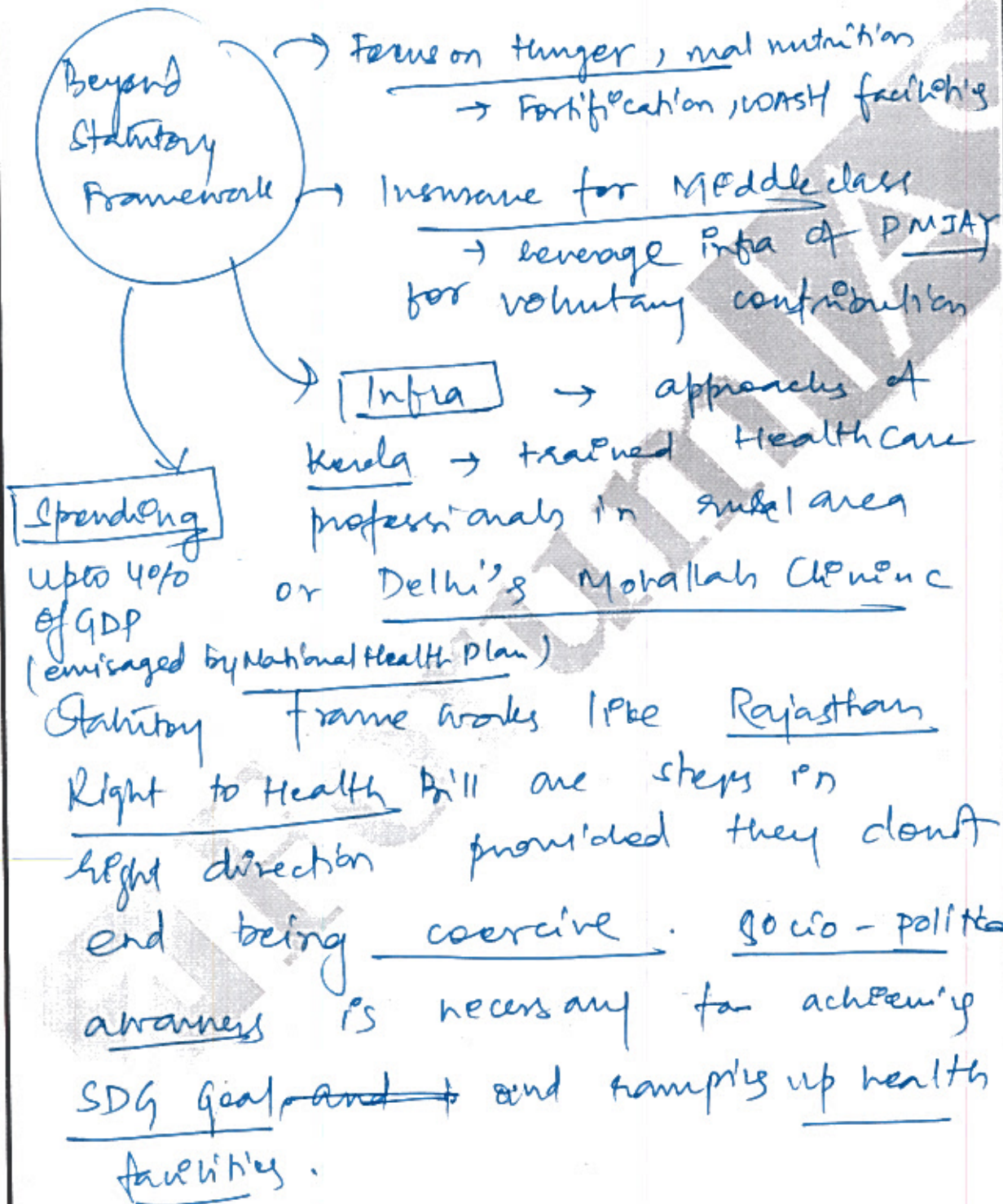
Legal statutory framework works are not enough

① Schemes :- Ayushman Bharat Scheme, PM Jan Arogya Yojna, National Digital Health Mission.

However, there are yet not been able to achieve success as :-

- (i) less focus on infrastructure and ~~for~~ training → more than 50% government budget goes to PHC
- (ii) Poor ASHA and Midwives facilities
- (iii) Health insurance penetration is low
- (iv) NITI Aayog document on Missing middle → highlights

need for customised Prognosis for middle class.



Feedback

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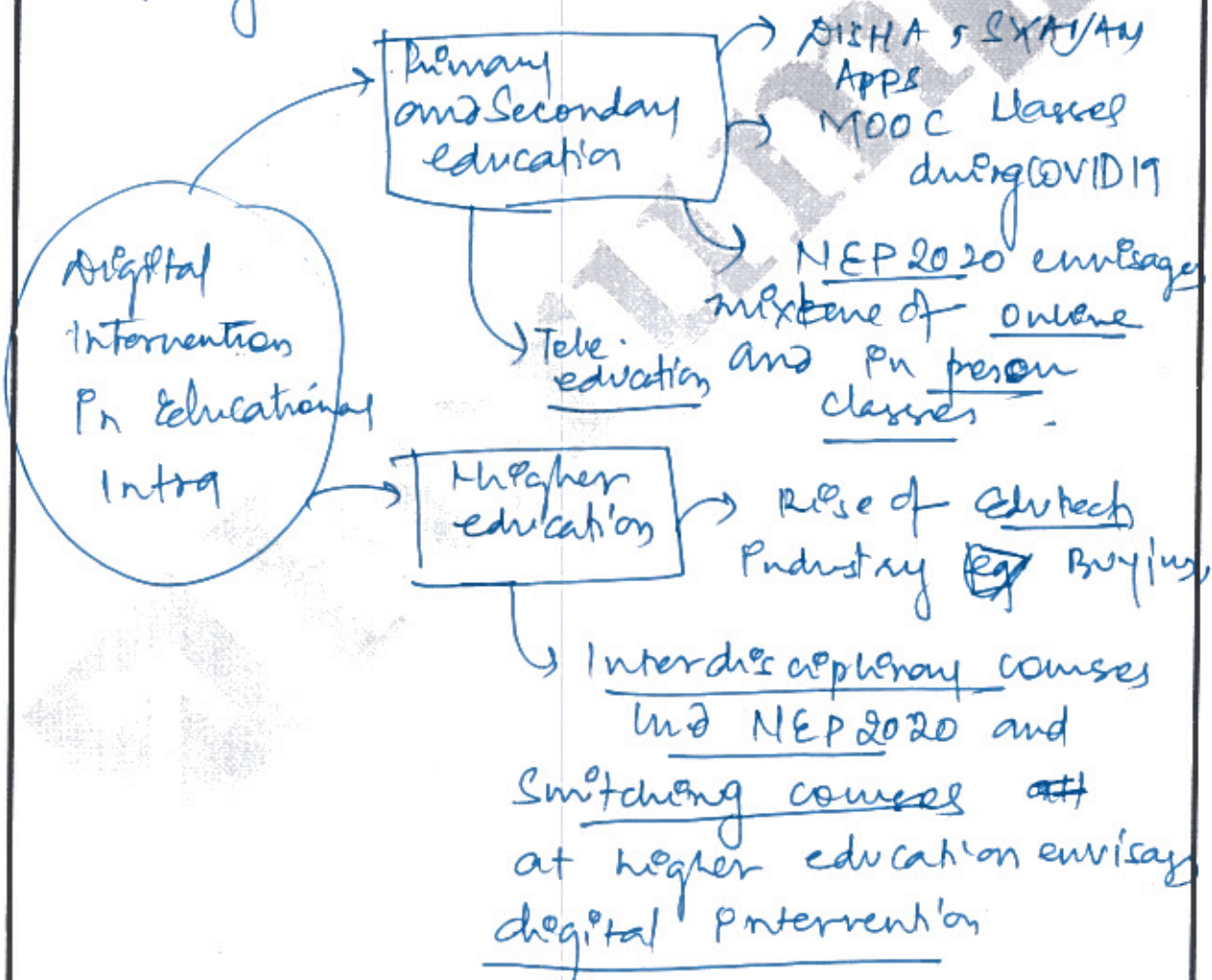
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Q.16) Reforming the education infrastructure through digital interventions is a progressive step, but it has its limitations too. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Education as a part of fundamental right (Art-21) has now evolved to be part of digital revolution. However, the such intervention requires infrastructural revamping and retrofitting.



Limitations of Benefits of Digital Intervention

- (i) Reach to the subvillages
- (ii) Read from anywhere approach
- (iii) Option of re-reading and re-visiting content for students
- (iv) Progressive technology interaction $\Rightarrow$ AI+ML, students can learn coding in earlier stages (NEP 2020)

Limitations of Digital Intervention :-

(i) Digital Divide :- Only 20% of people in India are smart phone users among the 700 mn mobile users

(ii) Digital Penetration :- poor fibre network in rural area and slow pace of Bharat Net project

(iii) Adjustment to technology $\leftarrow$ Teachers
 $\searrow$ Students
 both will need training and skill set

(iv) Privacy → In light of rising Edu tech industry and use of Algorithm to target the students.

(v) Loss of Personal touch and Socialisation opportunity.

Digital Infrastructure in education is need of the hour. However, it cannot replace physical mode of education. A mixed approach is needed. More focus on physical schooling must be for formative level under age of 9 with study in mother tongue (NEP 2020)

Feedback

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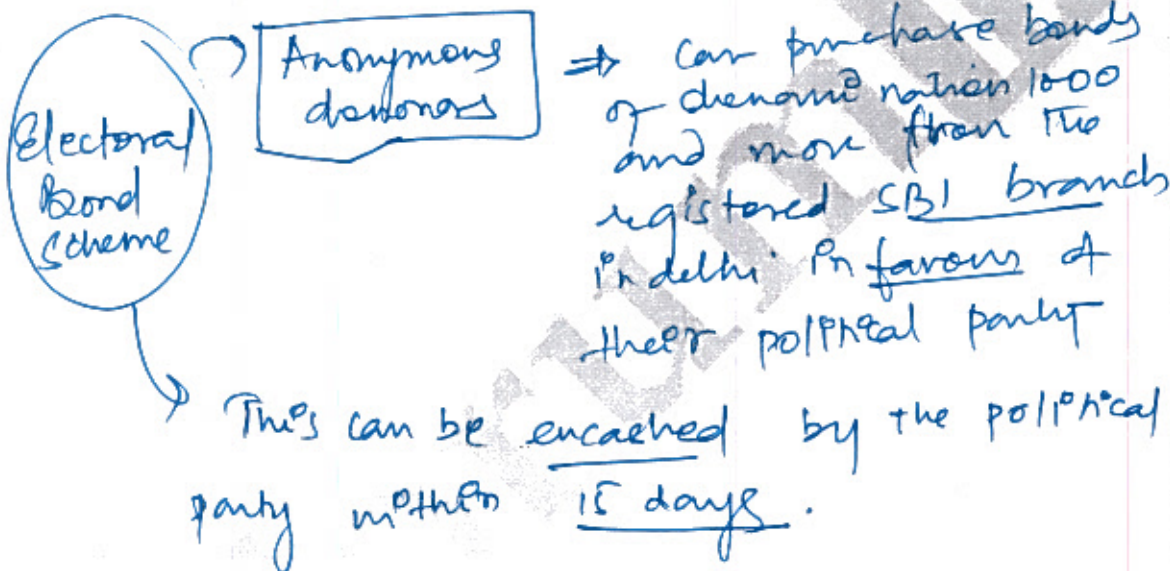
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Q.17) Electoral bond was brought in as a reform that was high on intent but has proved to be low on substance. Do you agree? Justify. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 bond was brought in 2019 with the intent of curbing illicit political party funding. However, it has not been able to give the desired result.



High on Intent and low on Substance

(i) Curb illicit political funding and bring Transparency

→ Bonds totally disobey the intent as it is anonymous donor system.

(ii) Banking illicit fund by corrupt capitalist

→ The unaccounted, black money can be parked in favour of political

policy.

PPP / promote industry corporate - policy
nexus

(iv) Blow against Right to know (PUCVVOI)

→ Citizens cannot know the identity of donors

→ and cannot be accessed through RTI

(v) Illegitimate use of Government machinery

As SBI is a government / public sector bank, there is a possibility of misuse by the government

(vi) Under disproportionate donations to the ruling party — Data have shown that the current ruling party has received more than 90% of its funding from electoral bonds.

The free and fair election is part of basic structure doctrine (Indian Gandhi v Raj Narain). Transparency in

funding is one of the way to improve the process - ~~is~~

Way Ahead

(P) Transparency :- The data of donors and recipients must be publicly available

(PP) Inclusion of Private Sector :- (B) must not be the sole entity facilitating the process. Some reputable private banks ~~eg~~ ICAI should be asked to provide electoral bond

(PPP) ECI Role :- ~~It~~ strengthen MCC to curb PIIPT funding and use of money power. Increase amount of both national and state level campaign and audit the proceeds and usage by independent auditing

Electoral bonds contrary to PIS intent has furthered PIS opacity in funding. Political parties must be themselves forthcoming in making disclosures which would provide equal opportunity to big and small parties.

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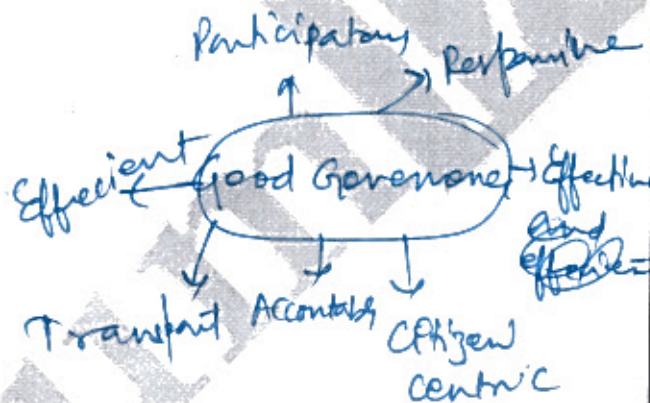
Q.18) The profound impact of the data revolution and widespread smartphone usage has necessitated the use of digital tools in welfare programmes. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Data revolution and smartphone usage has brought government to the door steps of people. However, it is necessary to contextualise the growth with persistent challenges and

Obstacles

Data Revolution and Impact on welfare programmes



(I) Service delivery

↳ easier, faster and efficient

eg DBT transfers PM PM KISAN
43% ↑ digital transaction growth rate

(II) Removal of Bottlenecks

↳ de duplication of beneficiary cards
eg Ration Cards

↳ Inter-operability of schemes
eg PM Gati Shakti

↳ Removal of intermediaries eg Govt e-marketplace

(PPP) Citizen Centric

- ↳ Hammers on corruption and coercion
 - ⇒ Faceless assessment of IT Tax department
- ↳ Cost customised solution
 - ⇒ Telemedicine under National Ayushman Bharat Digital Health Mission

Issues with Digital (e-governance) solutions

(i) Digital Penetration and Literacy :- only 20% of mobile users are smart phone users.

(PP) Glitches in Services ⇒ multiple Aadhar on same name or
Issue of beneficiary identification
In cases of MGNREGA

(PPP) Privacy :- Algorithm usage can show biases and lead to citizen profiling.

(iv) Infrastructure Retrofitting and Manpower Skilling in Panchayats and Block levels,

Way Forward

(i) Digital Literacy → deverage ASHA workers, Custom Hiring Centres, Gram Panchayats,

(ii) Personal Data Protection Bill

(iii) Software skilling of manpower → Training and Awareness Camps
(iv) Affordable Smart phones → workshops

Digital and Data revolution has potential of making India fore-runner in e-governance. And Digital Literacy is key to ensure that services provided reach to masses on equitable and non-discriminatory basis.

Feedback

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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 बहुकेंद्रीत विश्व व्यवस्था के लिए भारत की खोज का प्रतिबिम्ब है, जहाँ विश्वव्यापी दक्षिण की आवाज को मुख्यधारा में रखा जाए, दबाया न जाए। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is the host of 2023 G20 Summit. It is the validation of India's rise as a global stakeholder in important debates which aims to put polycentricism and global south at the centre of conversation.

Quest for just and poly centric world with voice to global South

(i) Rise of Global South :- Post cold war, India, and China and South East Asia has risen politically and economically -

(ii) Receding dominance of West and Global North

→ China's rise as manufacturing hub of world and economic giant

→ Economic decline of Europe

→ Russia - Ukraine war

→ USA's withdrawal from West Asia → Taliban take over of Afghanistan

(PP) Seat at the Table

→ Environment and Climate Debate

⇒ • The rise of CDDR principles
• Differential responsibilities for developed and less developed nations under Kyoto and Paris Agreement

→ Trade Multilateralism and WTO

⇒ eg Special and Differential Treatment

(SDT) for least developed nations -

→ UN Security Council

• (a) growing demand of expansion

• (b) India's inclusion (G4) at

• (c) Under representation of Asia and Africa (Global South)

(PV) Small and Developing Nations :- India

as a leader of Global South aims to bring the grievances of small and island nations like Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, ~~at~~ Marshall Islands etc at forefront who are ravaged by Climate Change

(iv) Open and Free Indo Pacific :- India aims to provide net security in Indian Ocean Region ~~and~~ under its SAGAR Initiative.

(v) G20 as forum :- to voice the above mentioned preference which ~~is~~ and aims as institutional retrofitting.

The ~~aim~~ theme of G20 is 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' for whole world to be part of family and equal to each other. India as a member of global south ~~with~~ takes the baton from Indonesia, which is also part of global south. This ~~shows~~ the rise of global south and polycentric voices in the geopolitics.

Feedback

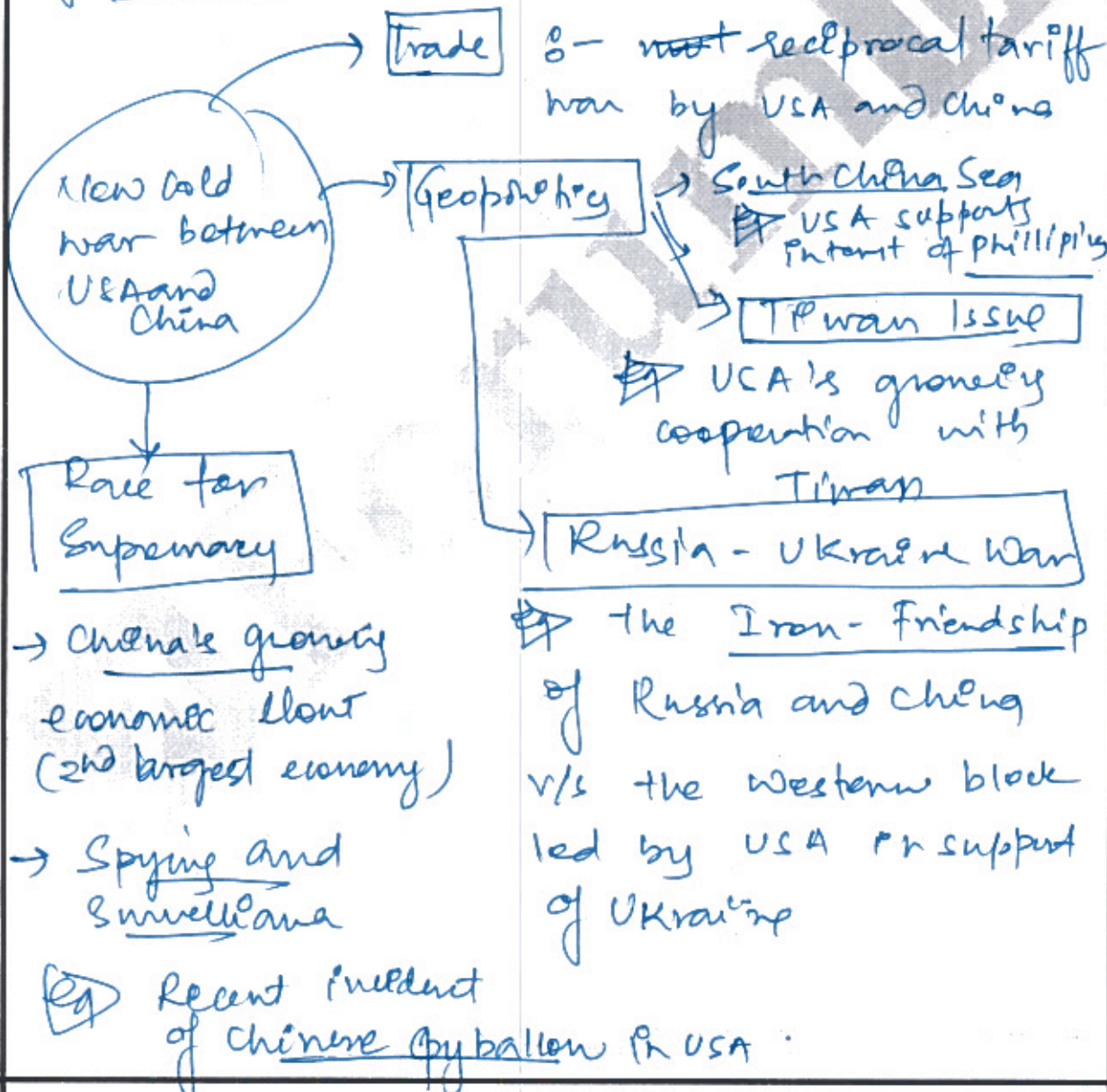
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Q.20) The new cold war between the USA and China may have the effect of casting a long shadow on India's strategic interests from Pacific to Atlantic. Evaluate. (15 marks, 250 words)

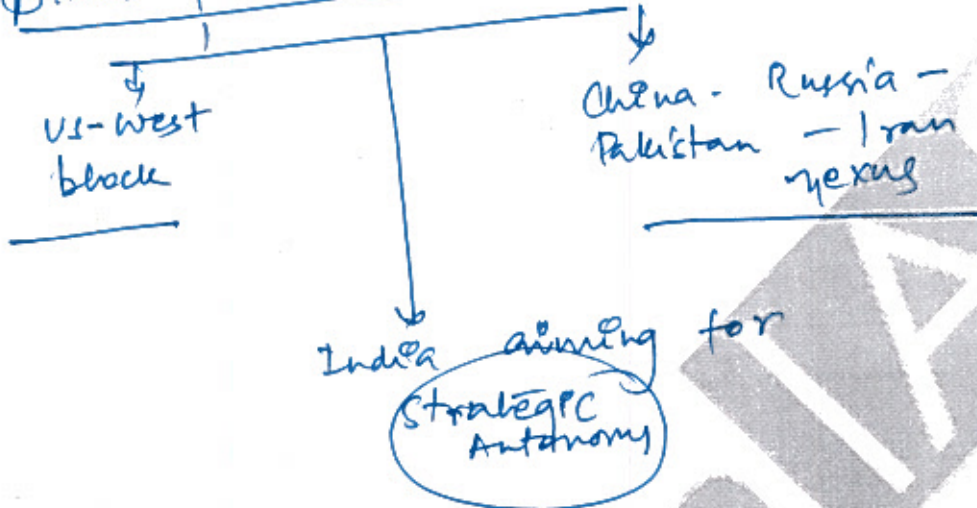
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और चीन के बीच नए शीत युद्ध का प्रभाव प्रशांत से अटलांटिक तक भारत के रणनीतिक हितों पर लंबी छाया डालने का हो सकता है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

USA and China are engaged in mutual cold war with each other at multiple fronts. This has the potential to destabilise the world and India can't remain aloof of its effects.



Effect of cold war

(1) Blocks formation



(2) Intents in Pacific

① China's Influence in ASEAN

- especially on Laos and Cambodia
- heavy trade dependence on China

② China's growing belligerence on border

③ Military Bases

eg. Kadak Skirmish of 2022.

- Recently China established base in Solomon Island

- Militarisation of Pacific → US base at Philippines.

④ Hamper India's trade and security Interest

- possibility of Malacca choke
- ~~hundreds~~ hundreds of ~~for~~ North East
- both USA and China are India's top trade partner.

And South East Asia connectivity ~~Tri~~ Trilateral Highway.

→ against freedom of navigation

(ii) Interests In Atlantic -

① Pressure to join a group

→ US and west pressure on India to choose side ~~Re~~ Recent calling of India to stop oil purchase from Russia.

② Possibility of Distancing from Russia

→ India and Russia have Friendship Treaty 1971

→ However, the US now wants India on either camp.

③ Mis Interpretation of QUAD

→ QUAD may be projected as a belligerent military organisation like NATO.

The new cold war can have both economic and political effects on Interest of India.

What India needs is to stay strategically independent and pursue its economic goal. Both China and USA are important trade partners and India has to navigate to continue the engagement.

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
- 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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