

TEST CODE 7 1 2 3 0 4

MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Wasim Ur Rahman		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910082837	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	08-09-2024

*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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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 10:30 AM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 01:40 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" 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 पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

Q.1) The Indian Constitution does not embody a strict separation of powers rather it introduces a system of checks and balances, with overlapping functions and interdependencies among the legislature, executive, and judiciary. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय संविधान में शक्तियों का कठोर पृथक्करण नहीं है, बल्कि यह विधायिका, कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच अतिव्यापी कार्य और अन्योन्याश्रितता के साथ नियंत्रण और संतुलन की प्रणाली प्रस्तुत करता है। विस्तृत वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Supreme court in Keshavananda Bharti vs UOI case, 1973 held Separation of Power (SOP) as a part of Basic structure however India's model of SOP is not the replica of Montesquieu's conception of SOP.

Unique character of SOP in India

1) Parliamentary form of government where executive is drawn from the legislature itself.

Article 50
Article 121, 211
Article 122, 212
Constitutional provision of SOP

2) Delegated Legislation showcase overlapping functions between legislature and executive.

3) concept of Basic structure restricts the power of legislature (checks & balances)

4) Removal of Judges (Article 124) by legislature showcases checks on Judiciary by legislature.

- 5) Article 85: Summoning of legislature by Council of Ministers through President
- 6) Article 105, 194: Parliamentary privileges showcase overlapping judicial powers
- 7) Article 174 & 201: Reservation of bills by the President & Governor respectively highlight checks over Legislature.

However, at multiple instances separation of power is enforced as 'strict' separation,

- 1) Article 129, 215: Contempt of court.
- 2) Article 121, 211: Conduct of judges can't be discussed in legislature.

Hence, India's model of SOP is based on its unique historical experiences and preference of mutual cooperation between different wings of state over strict separation.

Feedback

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

Q.2) Recently, the Supreme Court has expanded the scope of Articles 14 and 21 to include the "right against the adverse effects of climate change". In this context, citing relevant case laws, discuss the role played by Indian judiciary in constitutionalization of environmental issues.

(10 marks, 150 words)

हाल ही में, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने "जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों के खिलाफ अधिकार" को शामिल करने के लिए अनुच्छेद 14 और 21 के दायरे का विस्तार किया है। इस संदर्भ में, प्रासंगिक केस लॉ को उद्धृत करते हुए, पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों के 'संवैधानिकीकरण' में भारतीय न्यायपालिका द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Supreme court recently in M.K. Raut Singh case held right against adverse effect of climate change to be part of Right to life under Article 21.

Judiciary constitutionalising Environmental Issues

- 1) Restricting river pollution. (ex) In MC Mehta vs Orissa case, 1987, Supreme court directed to curb river pollution in Ganga.
- 2) Right against Noise Pollution
(ex) SC in Church of God Association case held that right against noise pollution is part of Right to life ~~against~~ under Article 21.
- 3) Protection of biodiversity and Forest ecosystem
(ex) SC in TN Godavarman case expanded

the definition of forest as understood under dictionary meaning of forest.

4) Protection of Sacred Groves

② SC in Niyangiri Hills case, upheld the rights of Gram Panchayat to protect Niyangiri hills in Odisha.

5) Right against Air Pollution

② SC in MC Mehta vs UOI, 1996 directed closure of polluting industries in the Taj Trapezium zone

challenges

Judicial overreach

② Banning diesel vehicles in Delhi

Lack of Environmental fitness with Judiciary

Nevertheless, Judicial pro-active

intervention to protect environment and NGT

role in environment protection has

deepened the DEMOCRACY in India

Feedback

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

Q.3) The Speaker's inclination to cater to party loyalties often undermines the dignity and impartiality of the office, eroding public trust in the legislative process. Analyse with the help of recent examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

दलगत निष्ठा को पूरा करने की स्पीकर की प्रवृत्ति अक्सर पद की गरिमा और निष्पक्षता को कम करती है, जिससे विधायी प्रक्रिया में जनता का भरोसा कम होता है। नवीनतम उदाहरणों की सहायता से विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 93 provides for the position of Speaker who is supposed to be impartial facilitator in the functioning of the house. However, at various instances, office of speaker is said to be undermined.

Issues with the functioning of Speaker

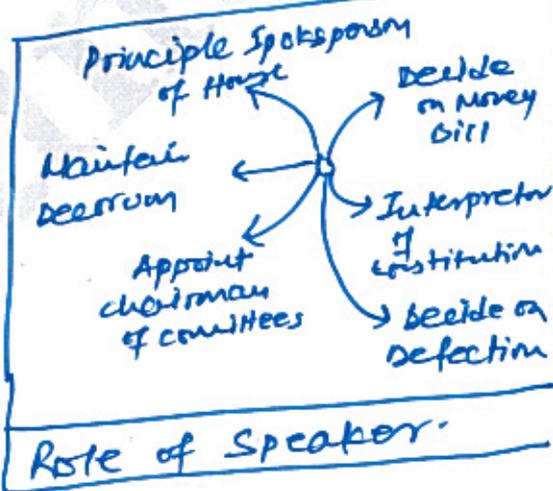
1) Decisions on holding a bill as **Money Bill**

ex) **Aadhaar Bill**

2) **Voice votes** being used more frequently to pass bills.

3) **Harsh punishment** against the opposition legislators. ex) **146 MPs** suspended in **2023 winter session**.

4) **Allocation of time** to ruling party and



opposition members: Accusation of biases

5) Delay in making decisions on Anti-Defection

① SC in Meghachandra case ordered for decision taking on anti-defection within reasonable time.

6) Unparliamentary words list being expanded and accusation of being unfair.

7) Passing of bills in haste rather referring to parliamentary committees ① only 11% of bills sent to parliamentary committees in 1796

Reasons

→ Speaker continues to be member of ruled party.

→ Poor behaviour shown by MPs on the floor of house.

Hence, UK's model of resignation of Speaker from political party need to be adopted

to make the office of speaker truly

independent and make parliament VIBRANT

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.4) Assess the effectiveness of SEBI in fulfilling its envisaged role of regulating the securities market, ensuring transparency, and protecting investors' interests. (10 marks, 150 words)

प्रतिभूति बाजार को विनियमित करने, पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने और निवेशकों के हितों की रक्षा करने की अपनी परिकल्पित भूमिका को पूरा करने में सेबी की प्रभावशीलता का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

SEBI is an statutory body under SEBI Act 1992 tasked to be the regulator of securities market. Despite its efficient functioning, various controversies have raised questions on its effectiveness.

SEBI's effectiveness in regulating securities market

- 1) Creating a level playing field for investors to enter securities market (ex) SCORES 20
- 2) Investor Education to protect rights of investors (ex) Investor Protection & Education Fund
- 3) Transparency in listing of companies. (ex) Red Herring Prospectus
- 4) Exemplary Growth of Indian share market (ex) \$75 trillion ~~market~~ size of capitalisation of Indian share market.

5) Effective resolution and control over malpractices (ex) Dabba Trading.

6) Ease of investment being facilitated.
(ex) T+1 trading

However, SEBI faces multiple challenges,

1) Ineffective in preventing Misappropriation and manipulation of market. (ex) Hemshad Oshka scam.

2) Poor oversight over offices of NSD & BSE
(ex) Chitra Rampa Krishna NSD case

3) Allegations of Conflict of Interest by officeholders. (ex) Madhani Bach - Hindustan semit

4) Ineffectiveness to address evolving challenges. (ex) Algo-Trading.

Nevertheless, SEBI needs to be made

a robust regulator by effective Parliamentary

Control to accelerate India's economic growth and becoming VIKSIT BHARAT by 2047.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.5) The foundational strength of the Indian Constitution stems from its ability to integrate diverse socio-political perspectives. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय संविधान की आधारभूत शक्ति विविध सामाजिक-राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोणों को एकीकृत करने की इसकी क्षमता से उत्पन्न होती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian constitution is a **beautiful mosaic** of interests and aspirations of diverse cultures & voices of India. Its continued adaptation to becoming more inclusive reaffirm its foundational strength.

Constitution Integrating Diverse Perspectives

I. **Social Perspectives**

1) **Secularism** (part of preamble) as the Basic Structure intends to promote religious freedom with Gandhian vision of **Sarva Dharma Sambhava**

2) **Affirmative action** for the marginalised sections. (ex) Article 15(4), 16(4), 330, 332, 335

3) **Gender Justice** for women-led development

(ex) **Navisakti Vandan** Adhinyam added Article 330A, 332A

4) Autonomy to various groups to protect indigenous culture. (ex) Schedule V, VI.

5) Linguistic diversity being guaranteed by Constitution. (ex) Schedule VIII.

II. Political Perspectives

1) Socialist State (part of preamble) to craft a middle path between Capitalism & Communism.

2) Federal Polity (State of Rajasthan case) for coexistence of multiple polities.

3) Asymmetric Federalism to protect interest of diverse groups. (ex) Article 371

4) Universal Adult Franchise (Article 328) to allow expression of entire spectrum of political voices.

Hence, JL Nehru assertion to keep Constitution 'organic' is necessary to make Constitution more inclusive with the existing society.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.6) Parliamentary committees serve as vital tools for legislative oversight, ensuring accountability and transparency in governance processes. In light of the statement, examine the role of the Public Accounts Committee in establishing financial accountability of the executive. (10 marks, 150 words)

संसदीय समितियाँ विधायी निरीक्षण, शासन प्रक्रियाओं में जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण उपकरण के रूप में कार्य करती हैं। कथन के आलोक में, कार्यपालिका की वित्तीय जवाबदेही स्थापित करने में लोक लेखा समिति की भूमिका की परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 105 and 118 provides power for setting up of parliamentary committees. Public Account Committee is one of the ~~stands~~ permanent financial committees of the parliament.

Role of Public Account Committee

- 1) Audit of reports of CAE on the financial propriety of the government
- 2) work in collaboration with CAE who act as "Friend and guide of PAC"
- 3) Highlight misappropriation, misallocation and diversion of funds
- 4) Detailed Scrutiny of the expenditure of the government.

Public Account Committee (PAC)	
→	22 Members (15 from LS, 7 from RS)
→	Proportional representation

However, PAE faces several issues which restricts its effectiveness,

- 1) Post-Facto Audit is conducted by PAE which reduces the effectiveness to ensure financial accountability.
- 2) PAE can't summon Ministers hence restricting the oversight role.
- 3) One-year Membership restricts the ability of members to specialise.
- 4) Politically Partisan role played by the members restricts its effective functioning.

Hence, NCRWC recommendations to extend tenure of members and providing them more autonomy, need to be adopted to strengthen PAE and embolden the SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

Feedback

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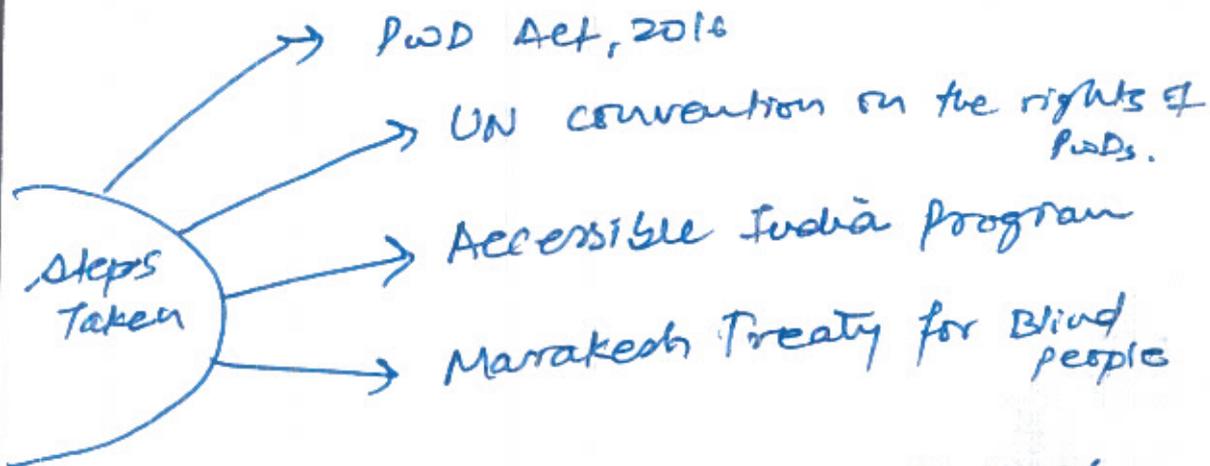
Q.7) Without addressing the issues that hinder the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in political and public life, the goal of achieving inclusiveness and their empowerment will remain unattainable. Analyze. (10 marks, 150 words)

राजनीतिक और सार्वजनिक जीवन में दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों की पूर्ण और प्रभावी भागीदारी में बाधा डालने वाले मुद्दों को संबोधित किए बिना, समावेशिता और उनके सशक्तिकरण का लक्ष्य अप्राप्य रहेगा। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per Census 2011, PwDs (Persons with Disabilities) constitute 2.2% of Indian population. However, PwDs continue to be marginalised in access to their rights and dignified life.

Issues faced by PwDs

- 1) Dependency on others in performing basic life activities. (ex) Travelling.
- 2) Inaccessibility to public offices and from (ex) Inaccessible building designs, lack of ramps.
- 3) High healthcare cost burden for rehabilitation or treatment. (ex) Auditory implants.
- 4) Stigmatisation due to poor societal attitude.
- 5) Marginalisation in access to education, financial services etc..



However, to achieve Inclusiveness and empowerment of PwDs, following steps are required,

- 1) Prevention: Neonatal screening, Road safety
- 2) Treatment: Coverage under Ayushman Bharat
- 3) Participation in public life through Reservation under PwDs Act, 2016
- 4) Destigmatisation Campaign

Best Practice
Comprehensive Neonatal screening by Kerala to reduce disabilities

Hence, a holistic empowerment of Divyangjans is required through multi-stakeholder approach for effective inclusion of them into "We the People of India"

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.8) What roles do community-based interventions play in enhancing access to preventive and promotive healthcare services in India? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में निवारक और प्रोत्साहनकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तक पहुंच बढ़ाने में समुदाय-आधारित हस्तक्षेप क्या भूमिका निभाते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

National Health Policy (2017) emphasises on community based interventions to enhance healthcare through Continuum of care approach.

Role of Community based Interventions

- 1) Physical and emotional well-being
 (ex) Yoga, mindfulness sessions led by community.
- 2) Healthcare Awareness and health-literacy.
 (ex) ASHA workers participating in Village Health & Nutrition Day
- 3) Nutritional security led by community efforts. (ex) Jhargaroo Ladoo based on Millets in Mid-Day Meals.
- 4) Community Coalition to promote healthy

environment. (ex) Afforestation drives.

5) Improving Health-SEEKING Behaviour

(ex) Covid-vaccination drive.

However, community led interventions

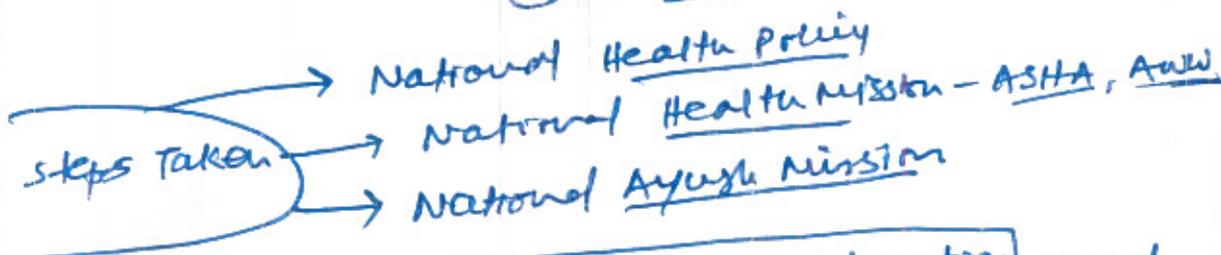
face various challenges,

1) Lack of SOCIAL CAPITAL (ex) caste divide, class divide.

2) Curative aspect focused instead of preventive and promotive health.

3) Attitudinal issues with regard to interventions from outside.

(ex) vaccine-Hesitancy



Hence, ALMA-ATA Declaration need

to be implemented by focussing on community led interventions to achieve SDG 3 and

SUKHAI BHARAT, SAMRIDHA BHARAT

Feedback

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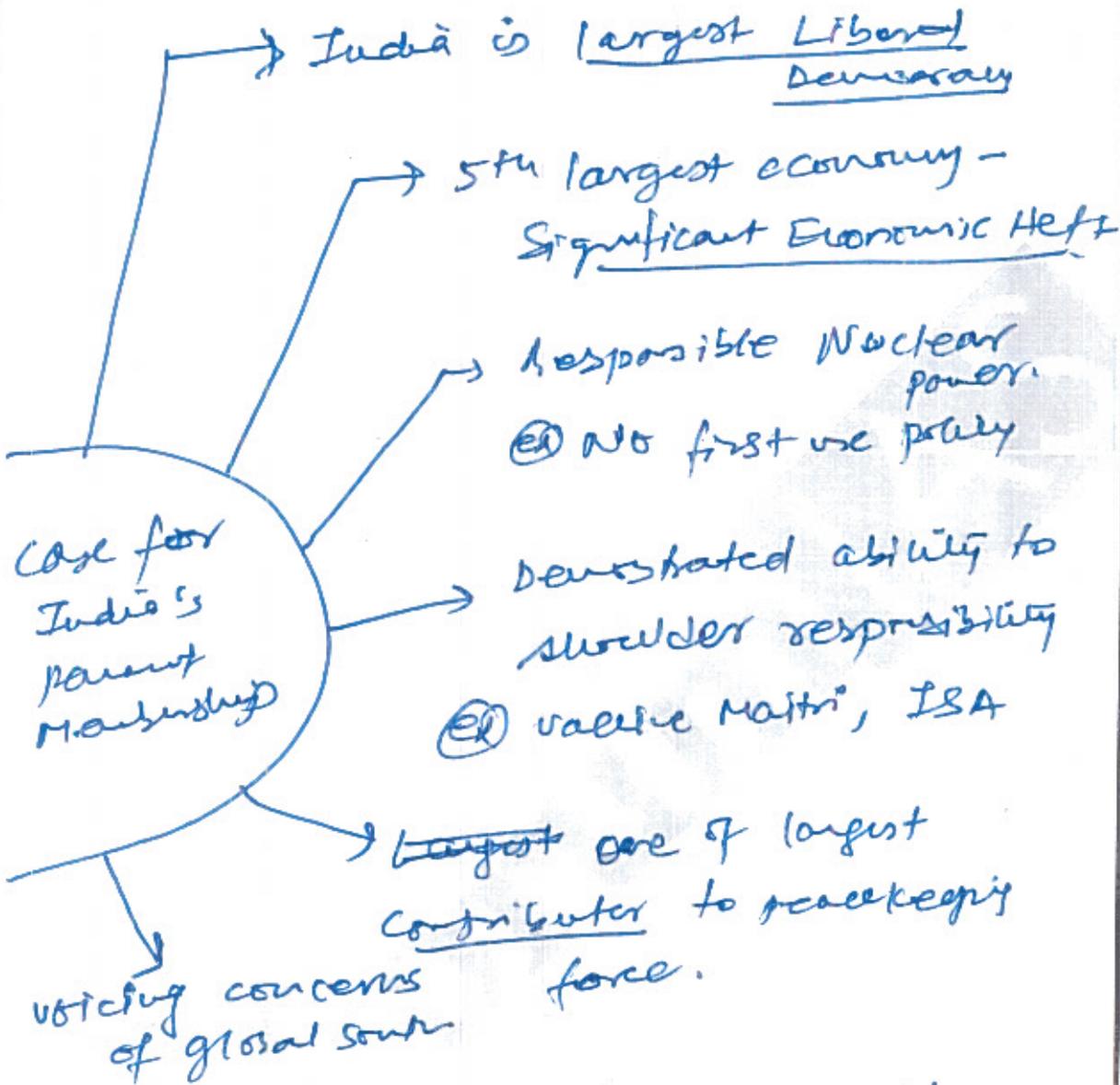
Q.9) The current composition of the UNSC, with under-representation and un-representation of key regions is detrimental to its legitimacy and effectiveness, underscoring the urgent need for reforms. Elaborate. Also, present a case for India's permanent membership in the UNSC. (10 marks, 150 words)

संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद की वर्तमान संरचना, जिसमें प्रमुख क्षेत्रों का अल्प प्रतिनिधित्व और अप्रतिनिधित्व है, इसकी वैधता और प्रभावशीलता के लिए हानिकारक है, जो सुधारों की तत्काल आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करता है। विस्तार से बताइए। साथ ही, संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद में भारत की स्थायी सदस्यता के लिए पक्ष प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

UNSC structure crafted in post-world war geodynamics has failed to evolve with the needs of 21st century geopolitical realities

Need for UNSC Reforms

- 1) Dominance of P-5 goes against democratic framework of UN system.
- 2) Non-representation of Global South
- 3) Misuse of veto-power by P-5. for
 (a) USA for Israel, Libya against India's interest
- 4) Exclusionary nature of decision making. (a) Global South interests are marginalised.
- 5) Legitimacy crises: (a) emerging powers like India excluded



S. Jaishankar has rightly said, "A civilisation state is again rising to regain its place in comity of nations". Hence, India must get its place in reformed UNSC.

Feedback

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

Q.10) "The ongoing internal crisis in Myanmar is impeding India's Act East Policy" In light of the statement, discuss the measures taken by India to deal with the crisis and associated challenges.

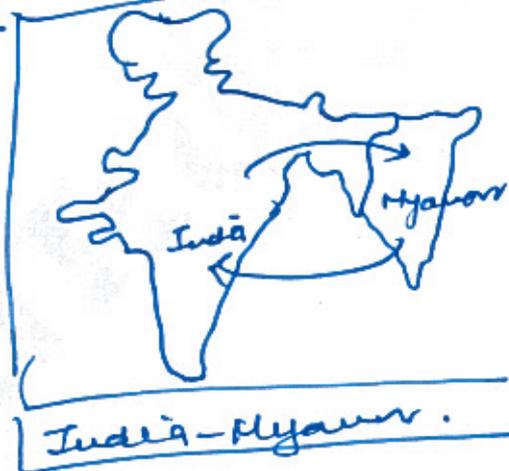
(10 marks, 150 words)

"म्यांमार में चल रहा आंतरिक संकट भारत की एक्ट ईस्ट नीति में बाधा डाल रहा है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, संकट और संबंधित चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भारत द्वारा उठाए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Myanmar is a key player which lies at the intersection of India's Act East Policy and Neighbourhood Policy.

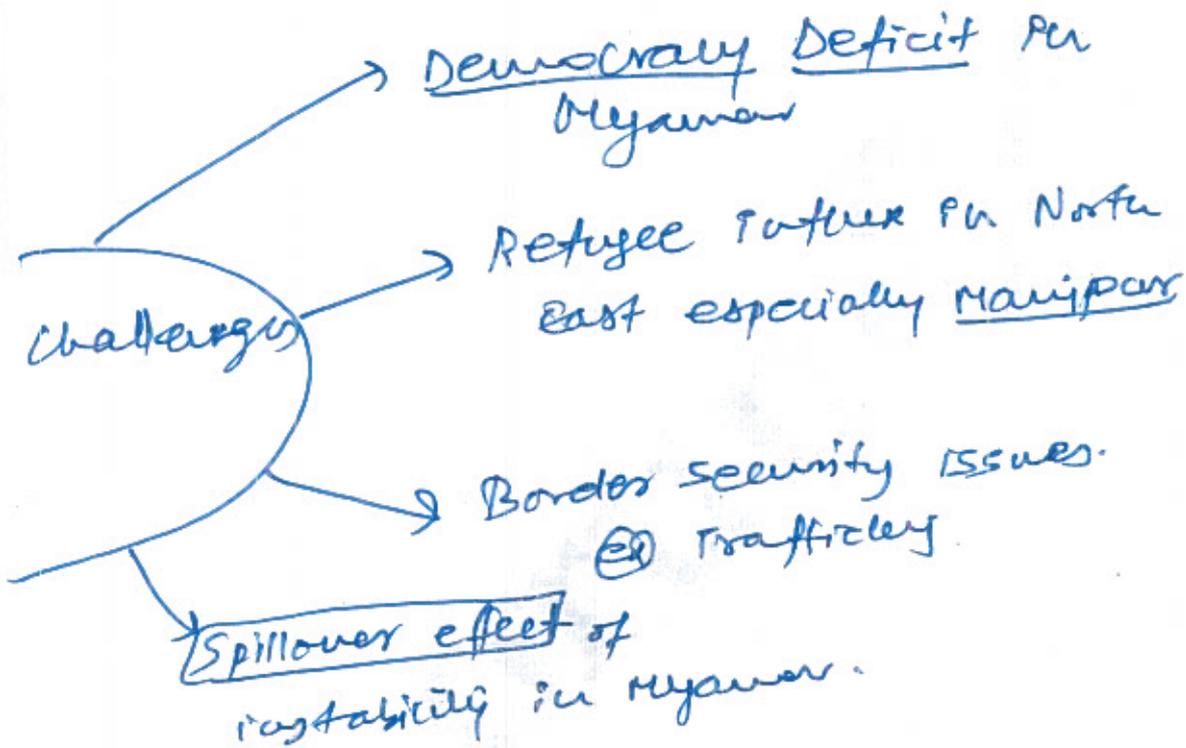
However, military coup in Myanmar has posed significant Diplomatic Dilemma for India.



Measures Taken

- Wait and watch policy
- Expanding diplomatic channels with the ruling Junta.
- Absenteism on restoration against Myanmar in UN.
- Diplomatic Deftness in handling criticism

- Do away with Free Movement Regime to tackle refugee influx.
- cooperation between military.



Hence, Gujral Doctrine's principle of NON-RECIPROCAL MAGNANIMITY need to be followed to manage the challenges in the neighbourhood.

Feedback

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Q.11) "The Basic Structure Doctrine, lauded for safeguarding the core principles of the Constitution against majoritarian impulses, is also criticized for enabling judicial overreach and disturbing the balance of power as envisioned by the Constitution." Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

"आधारभूत संरचना सिद्धांत, जिसे बहुसंख्यकवादी आवेगों के विरुद्ध संविधान के मूल सिद्धांतों की सुरक्षा के लिए सराहा जाता है, साथ ही इस सिद्धांत का न्यायिक अतिक्रमण करने तथा संविधान द्वारा परिकल्पित शक्ति संतुलन को बिगाड़ने के लिए भी आलोचना की जाती है।" सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Basic Structure Doctrine was evolved by Supreme Court in Keshavananda Bharti Case (1973) which safeguards certain principles of Constitution from amendment by legislature.

Basic Structure safeguarding Constitution

- 1) Federalism and the structure of polity is protected by basic structure. (ex)
- 2) Free and Fair elections as the cornerstone of democratic polity is protected. (ex) Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain case, 1975
- 3) Secular character of Indian polity as envisioned by Constitution makers. (ex) SR Bommai case, 1994
- 4) Welfare State character is protected

- by Basic Structure. (ex) Bhim Singhji case.
- 5) Separation of Power to protect from Tyranny of Majority. (ex) Keshavanda Bhantri case.
- 6) Protects Indian Polity ^{from} ~~to~~ being hijacked by Majoritarian governments.
 (ex) M Puerwa Mills case affirmed balance between Fundamental rights & DPs
- However, Basic structure doctrine is criticised for judiciary overstepping its role,
- 1) Guardian of the constitution becoming guardian over the constitution
 - 2) Popular Sovereignty which is the core of democratic polity is being undermined by Basic Structure
 - 3) Restricts evolution of politics-social structure with the needs of time

ex) Socialism being part of basic structure.

4) Judicial overreach and Judicial adventurism in encroaching on the legislative domain of the parliament.

Case Study
Bangladesh Supreme Court also adopted a doctrine similar to Basic Structure

5) Undermines power of legislature to evolve framework for greater inclusion.

ex) Striking down Bihar's 65% reservation law.

Nevertheless, Basic Structure Doctrine as a Judicial Innovation has protected the character of Indian polity and preserved the vision of the Constitution Forefathers.

Feedback

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Q.12) Enumerate the salient features of Representation of People's Act, 1951. In your opinion, what amendments are needed in the Act to further the cause of free and fair elections in light of contemporary challenges. (15 marks, 250 words)

जनप्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। आपकी राय में, समकालीन चुनौतियों के मद्देनजर स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनावों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए अधिनियम में क्या संशोधन आवश्यक हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Representation of People's Act, 1951 was brought by the parliament in pursuance of Article 324 and 327 to lay down detailed provisions on Actual Conduct of Elections.

Salient Features of RPA (1951)

- 1) Sec. 3: Qualifications to become member of Rajya Sabha.
- 2) Sec. 4: Qualifications to become member of Lok Sabha.
- 3) Sec. 8, 9, 10: Provisions on criteria for disqualification of candidates.
- 4) Sec. 33: Provision for fighting elections from not more than 2 constituencies.
- 5) Sec. 29A: Registration of Political parties.

- 6) Sec. 77 : Financial account of political parties to be submitted to election commission.
- 7) Sec. 123 : Malpractices in election including Bribery, hatred etc.
- 8) Sec. 58 : Bans using Muscle power, booth capturing.
- 9) Sec. 129A : Ban on exit polls.

However, LPA (1951) faces various

issues that restricts its potential, Hence,

following amendments are needed.

- 1) Election Commission of India (ECI) recommended to amend Sec. 58 to include Money power in electoral malpractices.
- 2) Sec. 33 need to be amended to restrict nomination from one constituency.
- 3) Sec. 29A should be amended to expand control ~~over~~ of ECI over

political parties.

- 4) ECI recommended amendment of Sec. 129A to ban exit polls too
- 5) Sec. 77 should be amended to ~~be~~ set limit on expenditure by the political parties instead of just candidates.
- 6) Sec 123 should be amended to expand list of electoral malpractices.
- 7) Parliamentary Standing Committee recommended to give legal backing to Model code of Conduct.

Hence, Divesh Girsawani Committee

Recommendations need to be adopted for holistic electoral reforms and enhance effectiveness of RPA 1951 in achieving

FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS.

Feedback

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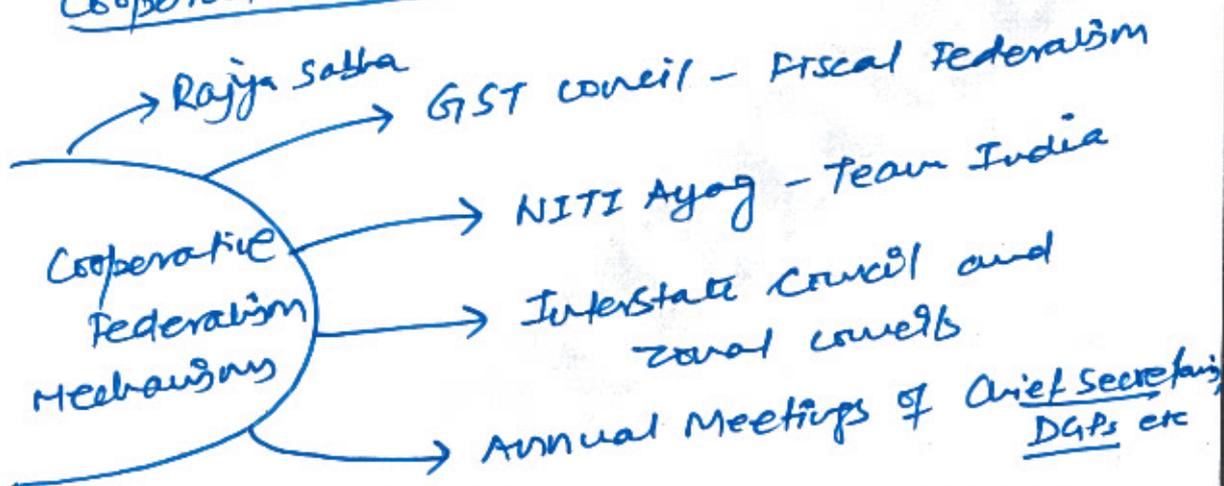
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TOTAL MARKS

Q.13) The cooperative nature of Indian federalism is being increasingly challenged by emerging differences in Centre-State relations. Discuss. What steps can be taken to strengthen the cooperative spirit of Indian federalism? (15 marks, 250 words)

केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों में उभरते मतभेदों के कारण भारतीय संघवाद की सहकारी प्रकृति को लगातार चुनौती मिल रही है। चर्चा कीजिए। भारतीय संघवाद की सहकारी भावना को मजबूत करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Granville Austin called Indian Federal structure as 'Cooperative Federalism'. Supreme Court in State of Rajasthan vs UoI also held that Cooperative Federalism is core of India's polity.



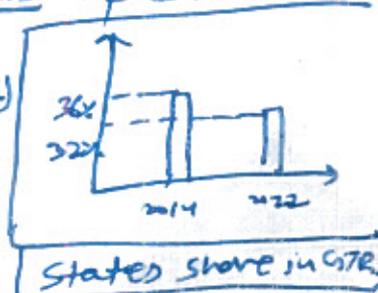
Challenges to Cooperative Federalism

(I) Legislative Issues

- 1) Union government legislating on State list subjects. (X) Petitions against Farm laws (2020)
- 2) Governor refusing to summon assembly (Article 174) - (X) Rajasthan (2020)

II. Fiscal Issues

1) Reduction of share of taxes of states in Gross Tax Revenue (GTR) due to cess & surcharges.



2) Delay in GST Compensation transfers.

3) Article 292, 293 restricting state's autonomy to borrow.

III. Administrative Issues

1) Partisan behaviour of governors.

(ex) Tussle between Tamil Nadu CM & governor

2) Extension of Jurisdiction of security forces.

(ex) BSP in Punjab.

3) Opposition to All India Exams.

(ex) NEET by Tamil Nadu.

4) Allegations of using All India services officers by Union to coerce states.

(ex) Allapan Bandopadhyay Case.

Steps required to strengthen Cooperative Federation

- 1) Sarkaria Commission recommended to make Interstate Council permanent.
- 2) Punchhi Commission recommended for at least 3 meetings / per year of Inter State Council.
- 3) Vijay Kelkar suggested to reform NITI Agog to make it NITI 2.0 and facilitate cooperative federation.
- 4) Trust building and credible responsibility framework to facilitate cooperation

Therefore, various federal institutions need to be strengthened to harness the true potential of cooperative federalism with the spirit of

SABKA SAATH, SABKA UKAS, SABKA PRAYAS

Feedback

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Q.14) Parliamentary privileges are fundamental for lawmakers to discharge their duties without undue influence. However, ensuring the responsible exercise of these privileges is crucial for fostering public trust and ensuring the accountability of public institutions. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

संसदीय विशेषाधिकार विधि निर्माताओं के लिए बिना किसी अनुचित प्रभाव के अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करने के लिए मौलिक हैं। हालाँकि, इन विशेषाधिकारों का जिम्मेदारी से उपयोग सुनिश्चित करना जनता के विश्वास को बढ़ावा देने और सार्वजनिक संस्थानों की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। विश्लेषण कीजिए! (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Article 165 and 194 provides for the basis of parliamentary privileges. India adopted UK's convention on parliamentary privileges (Right to Free Speech & publication) to ensure separation of power.

Significance of Parliamentary Privileges

- 1) Separation of power is ensured by restricting Judicial enquiry into parliamentary functioning (Article 122)
- 2) Free speech on the floor of house enable legislators to voice the concerns of their constituency.
- 3) Punishing for the contempt of House act as deterrent force against

Spread of false information & Scandalisation

4) Privileges for members of house allow their effective participation and attendance in the house. (ex) Rights to ^{defy} opposit, Summons

5) Speaker independence allow for critical debates on floor of house.

However, Parliamentary privileges suffer from various challenges to democratic spirit,

1) Against Constitutionalism because of high discretion and wide powers.

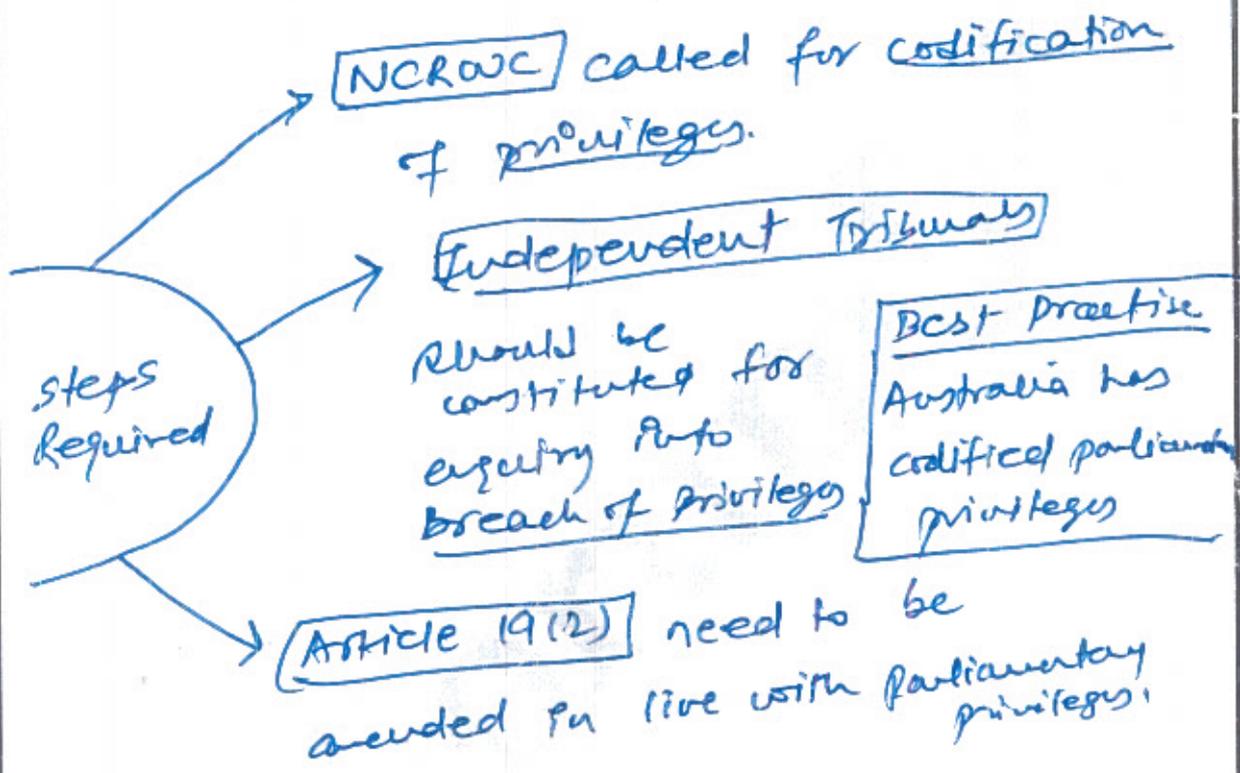
2) Conflict of Interest where house becomes judge in their own case.

3) Chilling effect on Media by initiating enquiry. (ex) The Hindu case in Tamil Nadu Assembly.

4) Checks & balances is eroded as the

parliament exercise huge discretion.

5) Fundamental Rights of citizen are violated. (ex) Karnataka Assembly case against 2 journalists.



Hence, Parliamentary privileges should be guided by Spirit of Democracy and spirit of Constitutionalism (limited power) to truly imbibe the CULTURE OF DEMOCRACY in India

Feedback

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Q.15) The Constitution of India provides several rights that empower the individual, yet it balances these freedoms with reasonable restrictions in the larger public interest. Discuss how constitutional restrictions on fundamental rights strike a fine balance between individual interests and societal interests. Also, mention the principles that are considered in evaluating the reasonableness of restrictions with reference case laws. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत का संविधान ऐसे कई अधिकार प्रदान करता है जो व्यक्ति को सशक्त बनाते हैं, फिर भी यह इन स्वतंत्रताओं को व्यापक सार्वजनिक हित में उचित प्रतिबंधों के साथ संतुलित करता है। चर्चा करें कि मौलिक अधिकारों पर संवैधानिक प्रतिबंध व्यक्तिगत हितों और सामाजिक हितों के बीच कैसे एक अच्छा संतुलन बनाते हैं। साथ ही, प्रासंगिक केस लॉ के साथ प्रतिबंधों की तर्कसंगतता का मूल्यांकन करने में जिन सिद्धांतों पर विचार किया जाता है, उनका उल्लेख कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Supreme Court in KS Puttaswamy case, 2017

held that Right to privacy could be infringed based on Triple-Test criteria, highlighting that freedoms come with reasonable restrictions.

Fine Balance between Individual & Societal Interest

1) Article 15(4), 15(5), 15(6) provides for affirmative action for reservation in educational institutes, balancing Right to Equality under Article 14.

2) Article 16(4), 16(5), 16(6) provides for reservation in public employment for marginalised sections balancing principle of Merit & right to equality under Article 14.

- 3) Article 19(2) list down several restrictions of on Right to free speech.
~~movement and association~~
- (a) Public order, Friendly relations with foreign countries, Contempt of court.
- 4) Article 19(5) restricts Right to free Movement (Article 19) to protect the interests of Tribal communities
- 5) Article 25 on one hand provides right to religious freedom but any such practices must not violate public order, morality and Health.
- Hence, the balance is maintained by various principles to assess reasonableness of restrictions.
- 1) Kes Puttaswamy case: SC held that

Right to privacy can only be breached based on

- principle of Proportionality
- principle of Legality
- principle of Need

2) Shriro Mutt Case (1954): SC evolved Essential Religious ^{practices} Doctrine to facilitate social reform and Gender Justice, balancing with Right to freedom of religion.

3) Nagraj case: SC laid down three criteria to ascertain whether a community could be provided reservation under Article 15, 16.

Hence, Constitution of India strikes a fine balance between individual and Societal interests. Restrictions on Freedom should only be to the extent that ability to enjoy Collective Freedom is maximised.

Feedback

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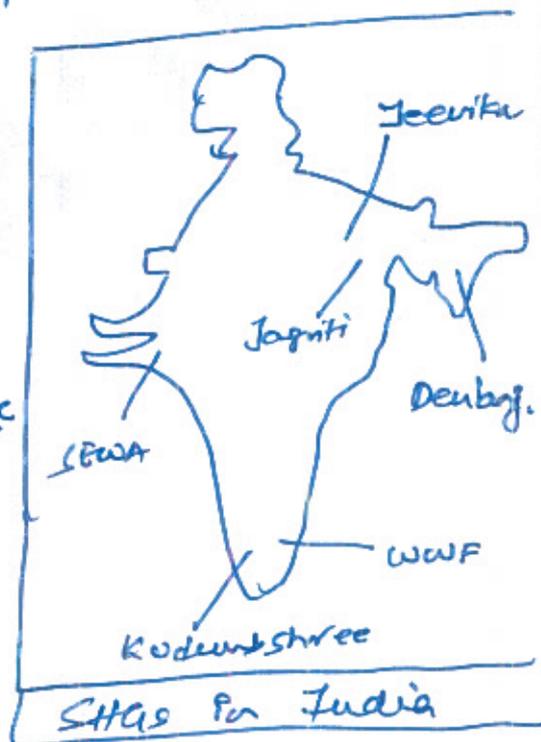
Q.16) Self-Help Groups (SHGs) can play a crucial role in alleviating rural poverty by providing women with access to microfinance, enabling them to start small businesses and improve their livelihoods. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHG) महिलाओं को सूक्ष्मवित्त/माइक्रोफाइनेंस तक पहुंच प्रदान करके, उन्हें छोटे व्यवसाय शुरू करने और अपनी आजीविका में सुधार करने में सक्षम बनाकर ग्रामीण निर्धनता को कम करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per Economic Survey, there are 12 million SHGs in India with 88% being women owned. This highlights transformational potential SHGs have in rural development and women empowerment.

Role of SHGs

- 1) Access to microfinance and formal credit.
 (ex) NABARD bank linkage programme.
- 2) Collective bargaining power to make prudent business decisions.
 (ex) procurement of raw materials.
- 3) Promotion of entrepreneurship





4) Access to market the produce.

(ex) GEM portal

5) Demonstration effect and expansion of the enterprise.

(ex) Lijjat Papad success story.

Case study
 Women in Teliya Village (Jharkhand) leveraged SHGs to kickstart business and collective economic empowerment.

6) Access to capacity building avenues, skill development and Financial Inclusion

(ex) e-Shakti project of NABARD

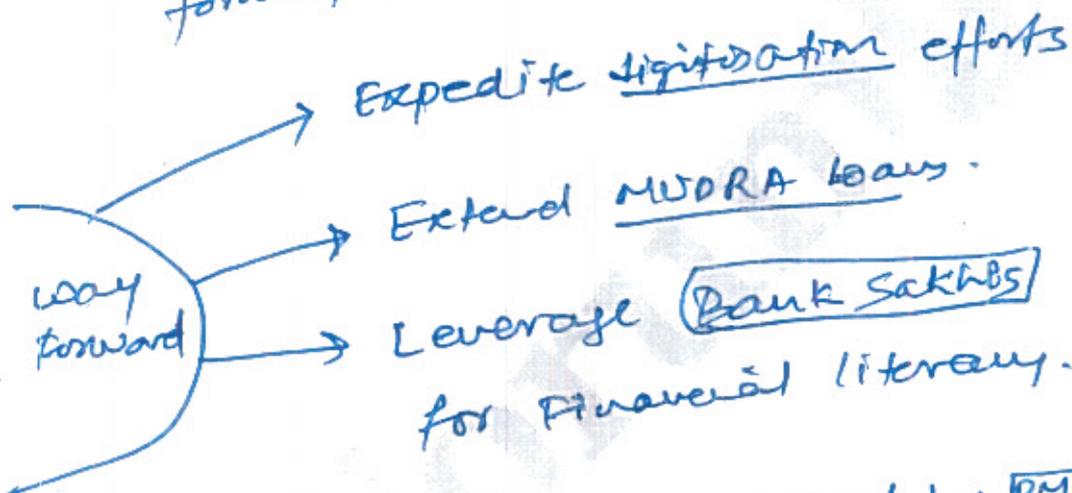
However, SHGs suffer from various bottlenecks that restricts its ^{potential} role in playing transformational role,

1) Proxy loans taken by male members in the name of SHG members.

2) Migration due to marriage of women makes group vulnerable.

3) Capacity enhancement of SHG members is not focussed.

4) Bureaucratic hassles in accessing formal credit.



Hence, as envisioned by PM Modi, SHGs need to be transformed into Nation

Help Groups (NHGs) to achieve

SANGATHAN SE SAMRIDHI

Feedback

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Q.17) Despite the implementation of numerous policies and schemes aimed at combating hunger and malnutrition in the country, their effectiveness remains limited. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश में भूख और कुपोषण से निपटने के उद्देश्य से अनेक नीतियों और योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के बावजूद, उनकी प्रभावशीलता सीमित बनी हुई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

NPHS-5 found that 35% children are stunted, 32% are underweight and 19% are wasted. This points towards poor status of hunger and malnutrition in India.

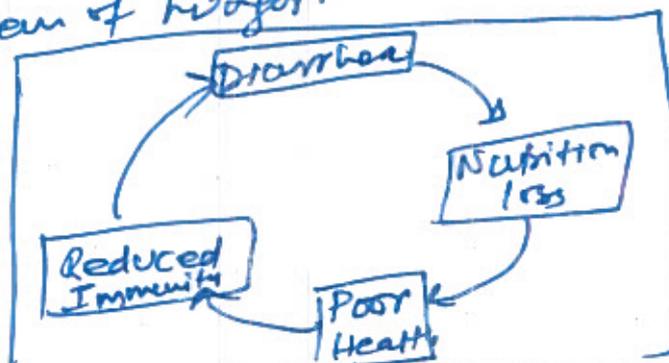
Policies and schemes for Combating Hunger & Malnutrition

- 1) National Food Security Act, 2013
- 2) PM-Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana for free-distribution of grains through POS
- 3) Mid-Day Meal scheme to provide nutritious supplementary meals.
- 4) Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)
- 5) PM-POSHAN 2.0 as multi-ministerial convergence mission to tackle malnutrition in Life-Cycle Approach

- 6) Ananya Mukh Bharat Abhiyan
- 7) Institutional Delivery through Janni Suraksha Yojana and 101-Matru Vandana Yojana.

However, the effectiveness of above measures remain limited due to,

- 1) Diet Diversification being ignored leading to problem of Hidden Hunger
- 2) Exclusion from PDS due to Aadhar based authentication failure.
(e.g.) 25% people reported exclusion.
- 3) Communicable Diseases still has high prevalence which ~~restrict~~ accentuate problem of hunger.



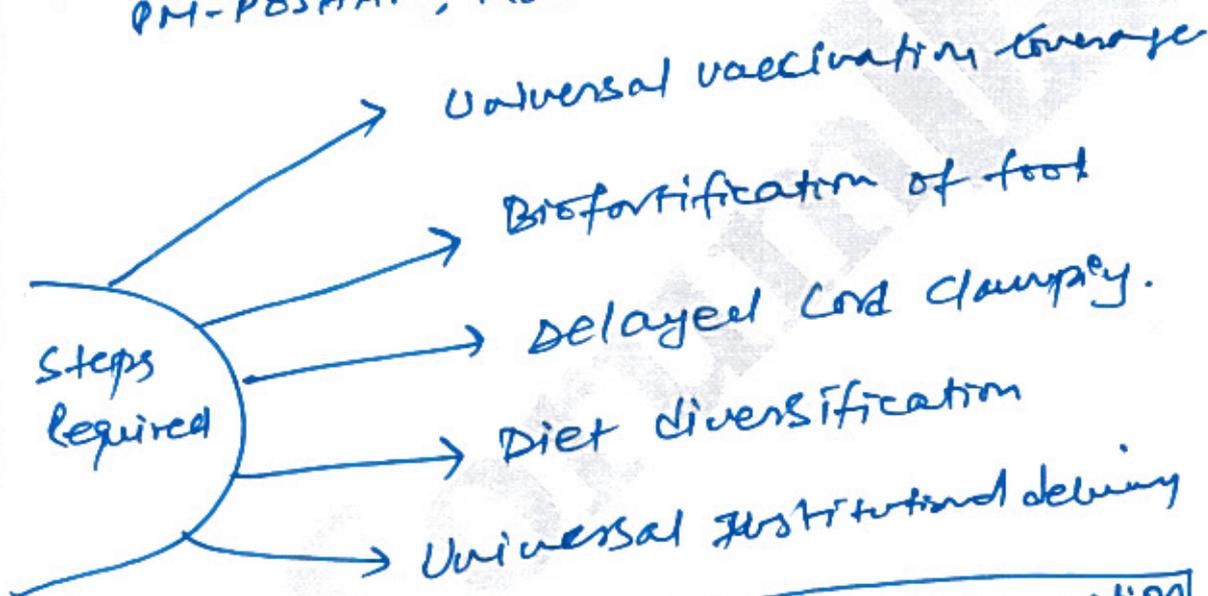
4) Limited efforts on de-worming and Biofortification.

5) Social Factors: Early marriage → Intergenerational malnutrition.

6) PPP Supplementation of PM-POSHAN, Matru Vardaan Yojana etc.

Best practice

PDS model of Chhattisgarh focused on universalisation to achieve very significant outcomes.



Therefore, A whole of the nation

approach is required to tackle malnutrition problem to achieve SDG 2 & 3 and

the vision of SWASTHA BHARAT, SAMRIDHA BHARAT

Feedback

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Q.18) The true test of good governance is the degree to which it ensures accountability towards citizens and delivers on the promise of sustainable and inclusive human development. Discuss in the context of challenges to good governance in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

सुशासन की असली परीक्षा इस बात से होती है कि वह किस हद तक नागरिकों के प्रति जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करता है और सतत एवं समावेशी मानव विकास के वादे को पूरा करता है। भारत में सुशासन के समक्ष चुनौतियों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per UNESCAP, Good governance is the processes and institutions that works to achieve the goals of governance by making best use of the resources at disposal.

True Test of Governance

I. Ensuring Accountability

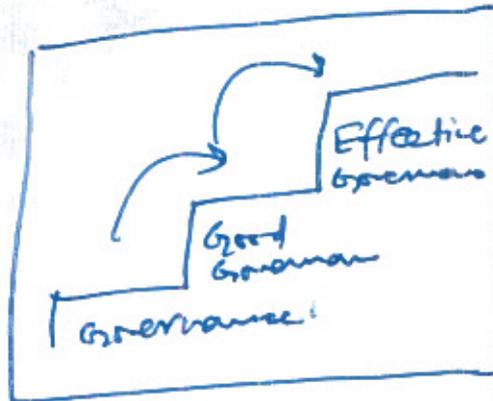
1) Making public officials answerable to acts of ommission & commission.

(ex) Social Audit in MARRUA.

2) Grievance redressal by enforcing accountability of officials.

(ex) CPARMS, e-Dathi.

3) Transparent and efficient delivery



services. (ex) Citizen Charter by Fuchs Post

#) Delivery on Sustainable & Inclusive Development

1) Marginalised sections interests are prioritised.

(ex) Shakti Project for women.

2) Capability enhancement of various

sections. (ex) GeM portal, ENAM etc.

3) Balancing interests of various stakeholders

(ex) EIA in Bullet Train project.

However, various challenges are

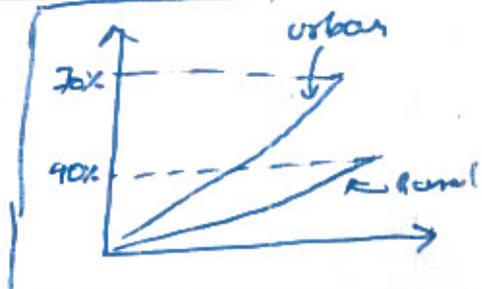
faced in achieving good governance,

1) 2nd ARC highlighted lack of grievance redressal mechanism

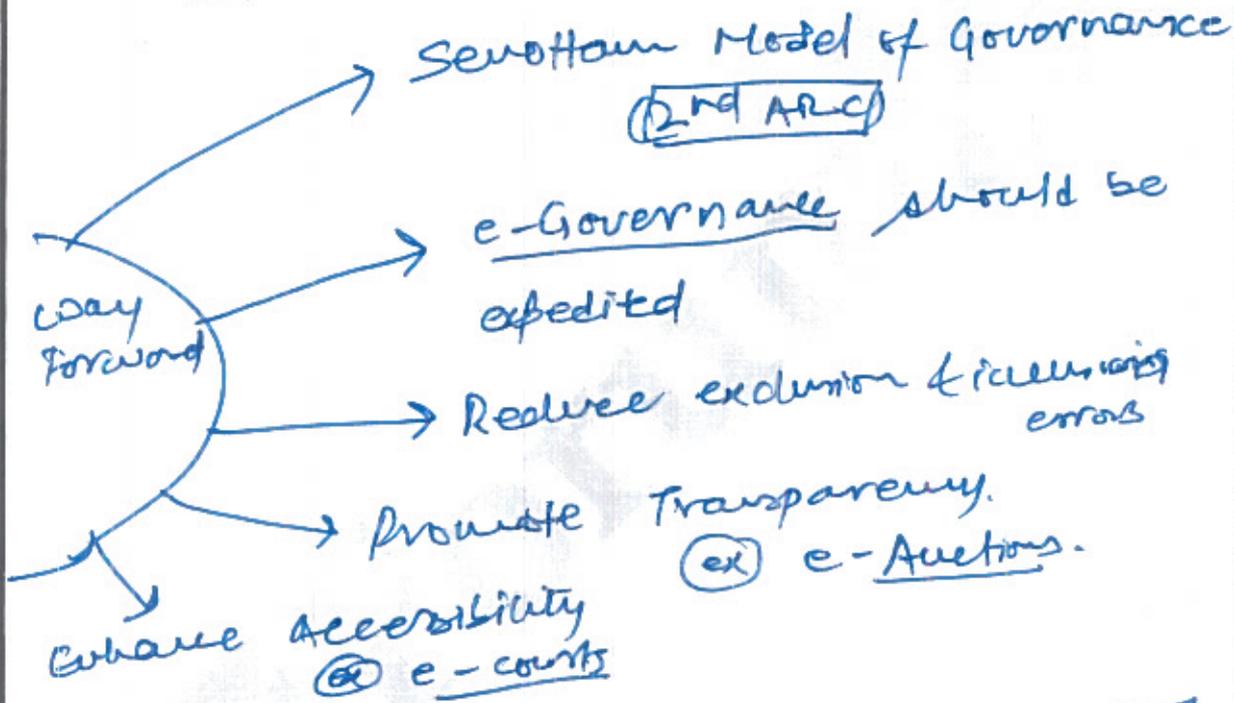
2) Santhanam Committee highlighted prevailing corruption in public life

3) CAG highlighted diversion of funds and exclusion errors. (ex) CAG reports on Ayushman Bharat scheme.

4) Lack of digital literacy and penetration Digital Divide restrict access to public services.



5) Pending Bureaucratic reforms Digital Divide



Hence, PM Modi vision of Effective

Governance could be achieved by collaborative efforts of each stakeholder to achieve

SAMPOORNA SAMRITHI IN AMRIT KAAL

Feedback

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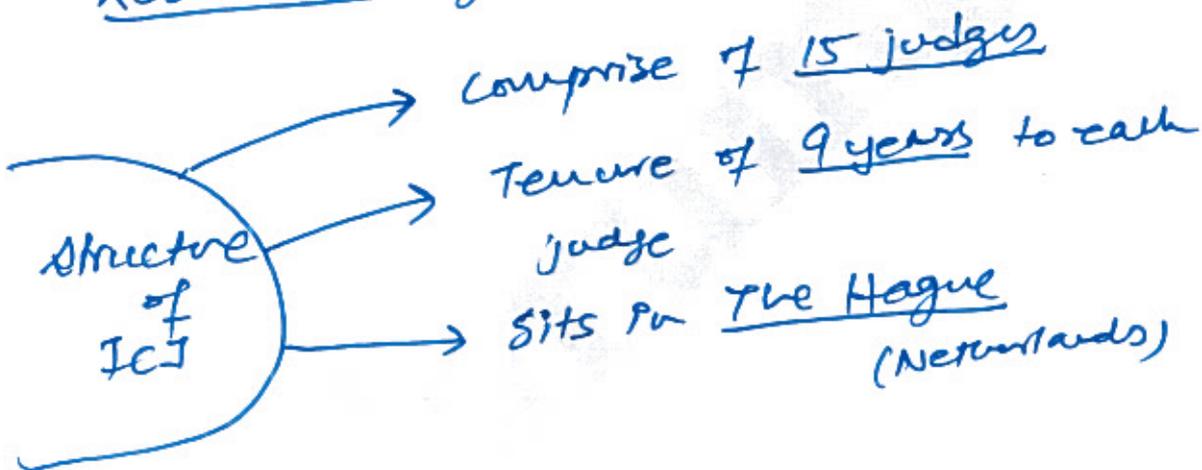
Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

Q.19) As the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) provides a judicial mechanism for the peaceful resolution of international disputes. In this context, throw light on the structure and mandate of ICJ. Also, highlight the challenges it faces in fulfilling its mandate. (15 marks, 250 words)

संयुक्त राष्ट्र के प्रमुख न्यायिक अंग के रूप में, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय (ICJ) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विवादों के शांतिपूर्ण समाधान के लिए न्यायिक तंत्र प्रदान करता है। इस संदर्भ में, ICJ की संरचना और अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालें। साथ ही, अपने अधिदेश को पूरा करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

International Court of Justice (ICJ) is one of the 6 organs of United Nations created with a mandate to promote ROLE-BASED global order.



Mandate of ICJ

1) Adjudicate dispute between the states referred to it. (ex) South African government case against Israel on Gaza atrocities.

2) Do not take up cases between the

Individuals.

- 3) Refer to International Laws and conventions to adjudicate matters. (e.g. UNCLOS)
- 4) Take up case of Crimes against Humanity, Genocide, Border disputes etc.

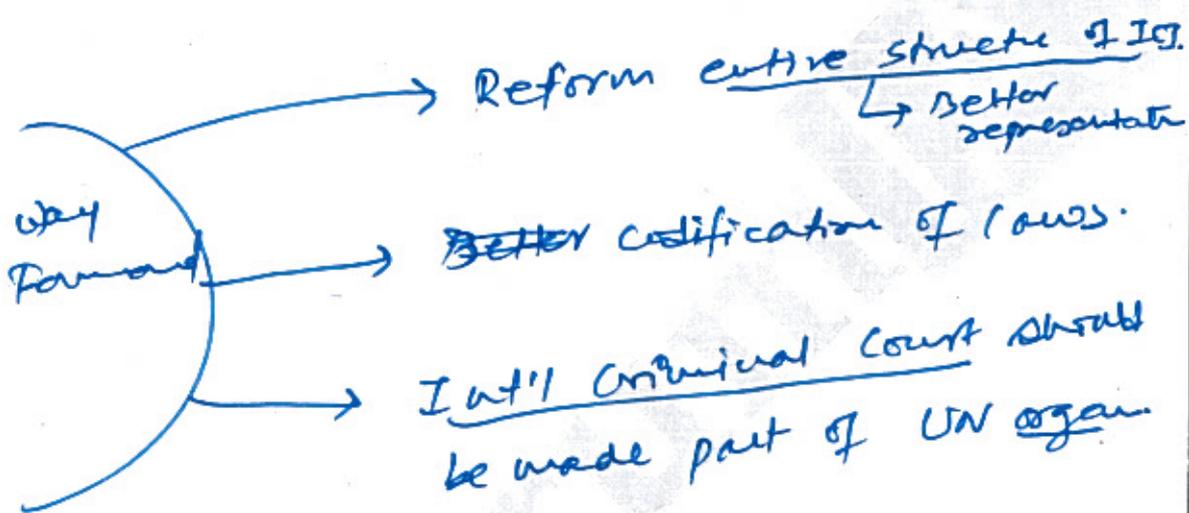
However, ICJ faces many

Challenges,

- 1) Non-availability of mechanism to enforce its rulings.
 - (e.g. China's non-compliance with ICJ ruling on South-China Sea dispute)
- 2) Only State could be made a party
- 3) Delayed justice delivery.
- 4) No definition of what constitutes 'International Law'

5) Inability to take up action on Non-compliance.

⊕ ICJ ruling against Myanmar Military Junta for crimes against Rohingyas.



Therefore, ICJ reforms should be a part of wider UN system reforms in line with India's advocacy for

NORMS approach, to achieve a

RULE BASED GLOBAL ORDER

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.20) Geopolitical shifts pose challenges to India-Russia relations, yet the relationship remains robust, driven by deep-rooted trust and a shared commitment to sustain a multifaceted strategic partnership. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

भू-राजनीतिक बदलाव भारत-रूस संबंधों के लिए चुनौतियां पैदा करते हैं, फिर भी संबंध मजबूत बने हुए हैं, जो गहरे विश्वास और बहुआयामी रणनीतिक साझेदारी को बनाए रखने के लिए एक साझा प्रतिबद्धता से प्रेरित हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India - Russia shared unique bond of friendship where two have been proved to be **TIME-TESTED** friends. Despite geopolitical pressures, India - Russia relationship continues to flourish.

Relationship between India - Russia

1) Economic relations

- \$45 bn of bilateral trade
- Oil imports by India from Russia despite west's accusation of **OIL LAUNDERING**
- Connectivity projects
 - ⊙ INSTC, Chennai - Vladivostok corridor.

2) Strategic relations

- ↳ Russia's support for India's UNSC membership

↳ Collaboration & cooperation of SCO, BRIES, UNGA etc.

3) Defence relationship

→ Over 50% of Military arsenal of India is procured from Russia

→ Co-development of Brahmas.

→ Procurement of T-90 tanks, Su-30

↳ Co-production of AK-203 rifles.

However, recent geopolitical events attempted to challenge India-Russia relationship,

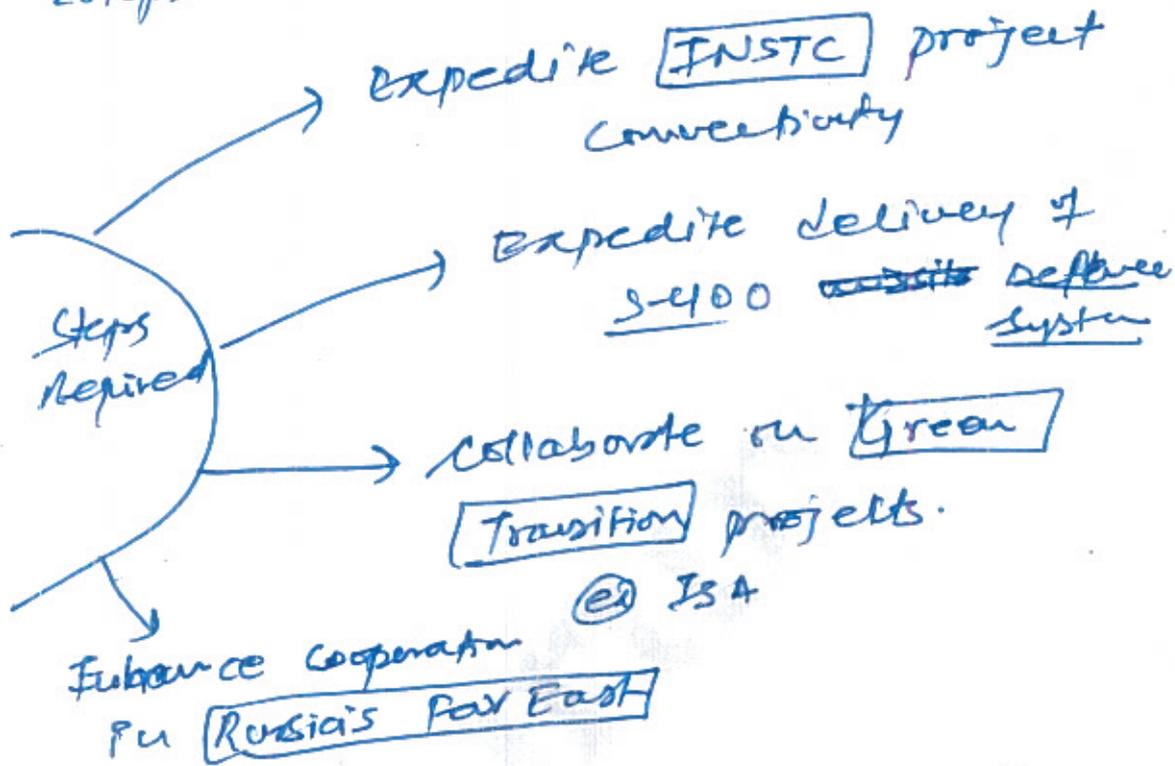
1) West accused India of Subsidiary Ukrainian war.

2) Accusation of Oil Laundering

3) India criticised for not taking a stand

4) CAATSA threats on procurement of S-400 by India.

Narendra, India continued to stand with its 'old friend'. Following steps are required,



Hence, **Shivshankar** approach that Foreign Policy is **MINIMIZING** need to be followed.
 Minimize the harm,
 maximize the gains

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
20 Marker	7.75 – 10	6 – 7.5	< 6
	Key / Relevant Point		
	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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