QUESTION ANSWER BOOKLET

CSE PUBLIC ADMN (MAIN) 2018
PAPER II
TEST VI

Time Allowed: Three Hours
Maximum Marks: 250

INSTRUCTIONS

Candidates should attempt Questions No. 1 and 5 which are compulsory, and any three of the remaining questions selecting at least one question from each Section.

The number of marks carried by each question is indicated at the end of the question.

Name: ALOK KUMAR

E-mail:

Date of Exam: 07. Aug. 2018

Test Centre:

Mob. No:.......

Starting Time:- 02:15

Closing Time:- 05:20

Invigilator’s Signature

Marks Detail

Q. No. | Marks

Total Marks 146

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6. Any other remarks:

- Answers have information but not appeal
- Answers should be articulated to make them more appealing
- They should be more organized
Constitutional morality is related to the idea of justice, equality, and welfare for the citizens. It is considered an indispensable for the commitment to constitutionalism because if you are not following the constitutional values and not upholding the spirit of the constitution then how can you promote constitutionalism which means equal status and collective conscience of the society.

Constitutional morality means following constitution in letter and spirit and having positive attitude to the collective values of the constitution.

Constitutional morality → Promote → Constitutionalism

and constitutionalism means following rule of limited government being the main aim for
Legion of the people and security as a whole. And constitutional morality deals with the individual values and thought about the constitution in what sense you are valuing the constitution. E.g., respecting other freedom of speech and equality. Religious sentiments and property equal opportunity to others and justice of fair play not biased towards anyone.
Cabinet committees are the committees which provide aid and assistance to cabinet members and they work collectively to reduce the workload of the cabinet and provide ground for taking decisions and preparing the agenda, having discussions and debate on the issue and finally placing it before cabinet for final decision.

Importance:
- Reduces the load of cabinet members
- Provide and gather advice and also input, implications and information on various issues
- Prepare complete note for taking decisions and propose of taking decision
- Work as the eyes and ears of the cabinet members
- Provide the support like technical support and expert advice
act as the core body of decision making on the issue of national importance

promote collective decision making via dialogue and debate.

Cabinet committee also establishes the coordination with other ministries and takes the suggestions from them also.

To conclude, cabinet committee provide support to executive in discharge of its duties and functions and prepare them with regard to the parliamentary responsibilities and to be informed decision.

Not properly written.
Parliamentary committees are the committee having members drawn from the parliament and selected on the basis of proportional representation and they don't have any party bias and function impartially and provide independent advice and suggestions and critical report on various issues. Few parliamentary committees like PAC, Estimates Committee, Committee on Public Undertaking and Departmental Standing Committee.

Why it is said that parliamentary committee are functioning continuously, providing report on various issues and scrutinize the budget, scrutinize the report of the CAG on appropriation and finance, and provide report to parliament exposed certain scam in past eg 2G scam, Coal scam, recent report on lateral entry etc.
DPSC's examine the Budget and present before the Parliament and Standing committee. Analyse the legislation and present report on various legislation eg. fugitive economic offender Bill report.

But it is seen that Parliament are not functioning. Previous budget session was complete washout of disruptions and not a single day was productive.

- Reduce the amount of productive work hours
- and sitting days and frequent disruption.

To conclude- functioning of Parliament is very much necessary for the effectiveness of parliamentary democracy. Committees can only provide the accountability support and strengthen the accountability of executive but can't stop them.
Cabinet secretary is the administrative complex from where the cabinet secretary monitors and watches the functioning of the all other departments and provide the support on case of conflict through the committee of secretary.

The role of cabinet secretary is not to supervise anyone rather to monitor and provide a link of communication in case of disagreement and settle the dispute between different ministries.

Managerial capacity which requires to managing the tasks like planning, communication, leadership, dispute resolution and generating synergy and amicable environment for functioning.

Efficiency of the cabinet secretariat depends
on the managerial capacity how well the cabinet secretary is able to manage the resources and provide support to different ministry. The managerial capacity here means planning, staffing, leadership quality, exercising influence and effectively deals with the issues at first instance and generating the consensus among different department. Influence the decision and resource planning in effective way taking report, command and controlling the different aspects. Performance measurement and providing resource for effective functioning.
Discuss the challenges of the 15th Finance Commission in upholding its role as balancing wheel of fiscal federalism.

Recently the govt has appointed the 16th finance commission hanging for which is slightly different from the previous one.

For
- Only the census of 2011 for the allocation of fund
- suggestion regarding doing away of the statutory grants
- performance based executive and also the populist policy measures by the govt
- devise the strategy for the CSS and other scheme, effective implementation and incentivising those who are performing as per demands.

Challenges
- Major challenge is related to the only 2011 census data—southern states are concerned about losing their share
all reforms and finding the tax to be shared based on the 2 year data

- identify the populated measures and how to devise the strategy for populated measures and performance criteria for those

- the performance based incentive criteria is also not well defined

- this may lead to losers who have performed as per expectation and reduced TFR 2:1.

To conclude, it has been noted that it will examine all the things and it will try not to place any state at stage where it looses its share rather fair strategy will be applied in deriving the tax share.
PMO is the staff agency that provides support to the prime minister in functioning of its various duties and responsibilities, e.g., parliamentary duties regarding subjects retained by PM, Q&A, and managing the other responsibilities.

**Role of PMO:**
- Staff support to FM and Image management team
- Spoke person to PM, manage other issues (International relations)
- Co-ordination with different ministries
- Responsibility related to subjects retained by PM, DARPA, Space
- Parliamentary function of Q&A, other issues

In the recent time and to push also there has been a lot of the reliance between the Cabinet Secretary (CC) and PMO i.e., principal secretary to PM.

Because of dynamic and complex env't, the responsibility of PM has increased i.e., PMO
The role and power of PMO depends on the personality of the PM and PM’s position in the party, cabinet, and the status enjoyed by the PM or influence of PM over cabinet.

Reason why PMO have become the centre of power:
- Strong PM candidate and having courage to take state decisions. Big bang reform eg. demonetisation
- PM position is strong due to personality cult and high status in party
- PMO has been entrusted with responsibilities which are very important eg. PMO and other issues related to government
- PMO acts like eyes and ears of the PM and give advice the PM on various issues related to functioning of govt.
- PMO functioning in certain areas like DoPT, PAARP and other areas having minimal importance influence the functioning of the govt as whole.
But, largely the PM's influence and function depend on the personality of the PM and influence & power in previous govt the PM was not centre & Power rather Cabinet secy and Cabinet Secretariat was given importance function of PMO till now: Sandura Periyasamy Sanduu BN Jeyasekara Presg織t PMO function

Although there is no doubt that the role of PMO is very important but govt should avoid giving larger than life upgrade to PMO and PM. and should utilise the potential of other civil servants like cabinet secretary (CS) who is the Senior most civil servant in the country. It not the PM must make the advice of assistance of the senior most civil servant PMO does temptation of power but its role should be well defined and it should not overshadow the role of the cabinet secretary.
Despite a number of criticisms, the role and significance of the central secretariat is indispensable. Elaborate.

Central secretariat is the body or the area where all the department and ministry are placed and they perform their role and functioning from central secretariat. It can also be called as the place where the office of each ministry is present.

**Role of Central Secretariat**

- Help minister in parliamentary responsibility & A.O. duties
- POSDGRB
- Aid/assistance/advice
- Policy formulation
- Administrative functioning
- Support to attached office/directorate
- Line agent/staff
- Role of central secretariat is multifarious and multidimensional. Secretariat being the administrative complex of the ministry and department provide for the
administrative support and staff and line support to political masters and technical support for policy formulation and managing public function. eg: Budgeting, reporting, auditing.

Significance

- peaceful transfer of power from one govt to another govt
- institutional memory and support at various front technical & administrative
- neutral & apolitical advice to political masters from the past, first advice
- managing the work and performing in effective, efficient and economic manner
- policy continuity and support and help in R&D on various area like provision training & development, exploring new methods
- But despite all these thing the central department faces lot of criticism like red tapeism & slow processing
bureaucracy and self-aggrandizement

status quoist and rule-oriented and also
having culture of arm-chair planning and
enforcing one-size-fits-all approach.

less sensitive towards the field agency and local
bird's-eye view or 360° view perspective on policy
formulation

elitist culture and elitist tendency

But the role of central secretariat is so important
that without the central secretariat, the functioning
of the govt will come to halt. So need is the
hour is to take some measures to make the
functioning of central secretariat (as) more open
transparent. Because we cannot replace it with any
other institution eg. using single window clearance,
MBO, CVC & IT in office functioning, well defined
time line for file clearance, unity tenure system
and stipul system effectively.
Indian public administration can be defined as the machinery used in administration at various stages to perform regulatory, developmental, and executive functions and for the welfare of the people of the country.

Why not indigenous?

- Because taken from the Britishers and heavily influenced by the colonial government and being colonial legacy.
- Called the Westminster model of administration which Weberian bureaucracy as cut of administrative judiciary being borrowed from the USA and other countries also influenced the administration like republican nature of administration.

But it is also not exogenous in manifestation because having many culture of Indian origin.
Why not exogenous.

Having large number of political parties (regional parties) representing the wishes of people.

Bureaucracy is representative by having representation from various sections of the society.

The parliamentary form of govt. is not exact replica of Westminster model we have our own customisation.

It is an integrated judiciary, Dani structure and concept of separation of powers etc.

The judicial independence is ensured and Constitution provide reservation and secures to poor and marginalised sections corectly 65% 65%.

Indian administration is neither indigenous as spirit and not exogenous in manifestation neither is mixture of both and it is organic and based on our requirement taking cue from past and present.
Utility of preamble in shaping the role of Indian administration is huge. Preamble itself say that Constitution promote justice equality, liberty and social, economic and political justice to society. And also talked about the secular, socialistic nature of the state.

Utility in shaping Indian administration having a welfare approach serving oriented approach and having role positive discrimination and promoting value in Indian administration.

Having approach of social + economic justice giving way for implementation of prse and respecting the FD's
Indian administration is largely influenced by the premise that the basic functioning of society is defined from that on.

"Sabka saath, sabka vikas". Work for the welfare of the people and welfare of society.

But Indian administration departs in certain ways like it which is based on especially neutrality, hierarchy. Does not get into it. But bureaucracy is used as a tool for bigotry.

development or democracy
Kautilya's *Arthashastra* is both descriptive and prescriptive because it provides both a description and a description of the functioning of the state and later on prescribes certain things that should be concluded of state to function in an efficient way.

**Descriptive**
- gave *saptanga* theory of the state
- proper description about the functioning of different departments, corps, ministers

**Prescriptive**
- the role of kings and Mandala's theory of the administration
- the king's functioning for the welfare of king live and welfare of subject
- the concept of *vnyasha* and the spy system
- for monitoring corruptions
One of the oldest documents which provide public administration should be studied as science and it is also an art. 

Also proper description of salary system resembles the concept of Danda Nishita.

Same, Dham, Danda, Stheda concept.

To conclude, Dharmashastra provide the complete oversee of the system of that time and as is both proscriptive and descriptive in nature. It will not necessary to write it points always.
Indian Constitution is, in a significant sense, a cosmopolitan constitution because it has taken various aspects from different countries and then amalgamated into a single constitution.

The major part of Indian constitution derives its feature from the 1925 Act, and then Indian constitution borrows different things from different countries like judicial panels from USA, integrated judiciary from USA, parliamentary form of govt from UK, election of member of parliament from UK, trade-related provision from Australia, and some provision from South Africa, Irish (FDs) and from many more countries.

So Indian constitution is, in significant
Sense a composition but it modified the
constitution based on the need of the society and
nature of Indian culture and extracted
best from the all constitution. Indian constitution
is one of the longest and written constitution
which is well drafted and fulfill the need of
society and it is a progressive one.
The maintenance of law and order appears to be one of the most neglected aspects of the civil administration of the Mughal Administration. Elaborate.

Maintenance of law and order appears to be one of the most neglected aspects of civil administration because the Mughal administration - the Mansabdari system was used in which both the civil and military function were entrusted to some authority based on the mansab and ranks.

At state level the mansabdar handled both the function providing military support at time of war and civil and revenue collection at time of peace.

At district level the saqangs, fazilas, were established which perform the civil and order function and handle issues related to it.
At village level the LFO was given to the panchayat which handle the petty cases and perform the various functions related to law and order. The magisterial administration was despotic and highly centralized in nature and LFO was not given importance at that time.

Mansehra (Central) →
Sukkur (State) →
Jauzdar (Cttee) →
Panchayat (Village)
Central Secretariat has recently registered a paradigm shift in the functioning where the staff has changed. Now the new recruited civil servants will be provided posting as additional secretary for six months to get the functioning experience of central ministries and departments and get acquainted with the functioning environment and culture.

But State Secretariat has not done such changes and it remains the business as usual. There is lack of recent development in State Secretariat because of lack of a desire to change, status quoist behavior, and political will for the change of functioning.
- Installation of the R&D wings in the Secretariat
- Focus on digitization and single window clearance
- Training of officers at various levels and a training cell are established in each Secretariat
"The potential of cooperative federalism has remained untapped." In the light of the statement, analyse the role of GST Council and NITI Aayog in realising such potential.

Co-operative federalism can be defined as the ideology on which the centre and state cooperate in the functioning of the administration and in achieving the goal of the constitution that is equality, justice and economic progress.

Co-operative federalism means co-operate in functioning and support each other at various places to generate a synergy in functioning, working with each other rather than working against each other.

How remains untapped:

- cooperation in field of policy making and executive policy
- weekly our grievance which often affects development
- imitating best practices of others and having coordination mechanism to generate innovative ideas
- discussing issues which affects centre & state as whole, and finding out joint sol. in favour of both.
LUKMAAN IAS
...Lead with Edge...

Areas where unexplored

- for unity +
  - Integrity +
  - Social +

Economic areas

- fund raising

- political problem

- eg: water disputes

Role of CCI in cooperative federalism

- To show the nature of the states to come together
  - for implementing CCI and creating a common market
  - as coordination body to meet out the differences
  - between states

- platform for co-operation and sharing issues which affect
  - more than one state and finding a solution

- body work as well for binding states together and
  - to discuss, deliberate on various economic issues
  - which is of major concern for states

- bring together the centre and states and platform

- where consensus, cooperation is very much necessary

- synergistic environment

Role of NITI Aayog

- the NITI Aayog can act as catalyst to promote
a platform for various state government to meet and discuss on the issues.

- The governing council which include all chief cabinet minister pm provide a platform for co-ordination platform where state can raise their demand for any issue.

- an instrument to sort out difference and also platform for sharing best practices from different state.

- can act as innovative instrument, thinktank, and organisation which have direct access to various state bodies.

- eg: release policy document, on various scheme eg: health, tax of doing business, innovation mission, Artificial intelligence strategy, 7 year agenda and 15 year policy vision doc.

To conclude NITI Aayog and GEC council are the two institutions which can act as tool for co-operative consensual competitive federalism for provide support and benefit to state and generate spirit of unity amongst state rather than enmity between centre and state through their strategies.
The Westminster type of parliamentary democracy which India adopted was not a clone, but was responsive to the situation-specific ethos and the existent socio-cultural milieu. Comment.

Westminster type of parliamentary democracy means a type of democracy which has a large element of West, i.e., UK, and it is also called representative democracy, having the British adopted Westminster type of democracy because of the familiarity with the institution and it also fulfilled the need of the society and as per the demand of the situation. It is not a clone or complete replica of the Westminster model. We have customized it as per our convenience and requirements.

Areas where it is different

- Not having just dual party system rather family multiparty (regional parties)
- No constitutional monarch rather than republican form of govt.
the parliament is not a sovereign body rather
the functions and power of parliament is
regulated by the constitution itself

concept of basic structure of the constitution and
also rule of law along with judicial review
as per Art. 13, 32, 226 provided in constitution.

various other things like federal structure
of the constitution and separation of power
and election method are chosen from
both lok sabha and rajya sabha not just one
from ls as in westminster

providing reservation and protection to the backward
and religious minority

secular nature of the constitution and providing
reservation to 5%/8% OBC.

OBC and having the three structure of the
administration local, state, centre
This shows that we have not blindly emulated rather modified based on the situation specific ethos and socio-cultural milieu which was the need of the hour. Because of complex nature of diversity and Indian society, Indian constitution adopted its own way and federal structure to call self-governance type of structure which suits Indian requirement.

Reasons for that to best suit the Indian demand:

- Need to get rid of the ill from the other countries
- Nature of Indian society (fragmented, centrifugal tendency, traumatic partition and backward nature)
- Economy, society

To conclude, India adopted the parliamentary form because it was best suited to Indian and fulfilling the demand of Indians for representation and aspiration of development and welfare.
The office of Governor despite SC judgements and recommendations by Commissions remains a choke point in promotion of constitutionalism in India. In the light of the statement, in your view, what more can be done?

Office of governor after the coalition politics and fragmented poll outcome have become more important. Because at that point it is the discretion of the Governor to interpret the mandate and give chance for govt formation to those whom he think, can form the govt.

Why chance point in promotion of constitutionalism?

Constitutionalism means a joint aspiration of people to apply rule of law, promoting justice, equality and liberty.

Often it is said that the discretion of governor is biased in favour of Centre.

Governor work as agent of Centre, not as the nominal head of state govt.

Several SC judgement like Bula Singh case, BP Singh case, have tried to define the jurisdiction of governor power, and say for interpretation.
the buoy assembly, but this has not proved sufficient. Punchi Commission, Eckamya Commission leave also provided several guidelines for Governor conduct.

What else can be done?

- Defining the clear code of conduct for governors and areas of discretion.

Governor should not be burdened with any other responsibility which is not envisaged in Constitution.

Governor should be a statesman and should shed the political anosity when acquire the constitutional post.

- Proving security of tenure for Governor and be removed before appraise the parliament.

The governor should follow the guidelines and provision and precedents and should act in ethical and do per the conscience, not biased towards anyone.

To conclude, governor provide a strategic link between center and state and be due role to perform the position of governor is highest prestige and it should function with utmost impartiality.
The current incumbent government is actively focusing on the concept of cooperative federalism and to realize its full potential, the synergy between the institutions are necessary. Because often the role of institutions overlap and which create confusion and vitiation of conflict.

Federalism is the basic structure of Australian Constitution and cooperative federalism means sharing philosophy to work for each other rather than working against each other.

The various institutions like Finance Commission, Inter-state council, CEC council and Niti Aayog can provide the platform and generate the concensus among the various state and act as an institute where problems are shared and proper channel of communication are established for advising and solving grievances and sharing basic perspectives.
Is synergy then cooperative federalism will
automatically promoted
definite role will promote

- clear area of functioning
- and reduces the usurpation of role by other institution

- provide the platform to clearly air the grievance
- and engage for restating solving the problem

- interaction promote the holistic perspective rather
- than piecemeal approach

- promote the benchmark quality of decision rather
- than baseline approach

- remove conflict between institution and working for each other and providing analytic support

- But, clear cut guideline and area of functioning
- should be accompanied with the role and responsibilities

- fixation with electoral accountability so other they
- can figure out the gaps and fill the gap so as to
- generate cooperative consensus, collaborative federalism in all social, economic, political,
- social and empower the people and bring
welfare approach
The directives of DPPS have kept alive the spirit of development administration. Because DPPS is not enforceable and DPPS provide the concept of social and economic justice. The DPPS mainly provide for social welfare and social justice and economic equality like Act 39, Act 44, Act 49, etc.

The role of Bureaucracy is very important in the development because Bureaucracy (By) having expert expertise, experience exposure to the situation work as a catalyst in providing development and execute developmental policies.

Role since independence

- 1900s - 1970s → top down approach, as a service provider
- 1970s - 1990s → welfare approach, centralised
- 1990 onwards → participative, bottom up approach, based on rigid targets
- 2000 onwards → decentralisation
- After independence the Panchayat was entrusted with the developmental role along with the regulatory role. The programs like Community Development Program (CDP) and National Extension Service (NEE) were provided and executed through Panchayats, but the top-down approach yielded results that were not sufficient.

- In the 1970s, the Panchayats were entrusted with the target-based approach and PRDA and BRRDA were brought under the Development Program. Sewayojan and other community programs such as were launched having targeted approaches that yielded some results but were not satisfactory.

- In the early 1990s, the role of the Panchayats changed after the 73rd and 74th Amendments. The LEA (Local Extension Agency) was created and the Panchayats had to work with the local self-governance for providing various services to the people. It was a bottom-up approach and decentralised approach, e.g., 2B320, 2B328 DPC, MPC.
Role of BJD in state development have changed over
now BJD is not treated as the only institution
for the development rather other institutions eg
LOC, CSOs, NGOs and NPOs are considered as an
active participant in the developmental process.

Although BJD have provided stability and
continuity in the program execution and it has
achieved success in some area. It is because
of effort of BJD and govt that the poverty reduced
to 21% from more than 75% since independence
But pace of development was slow and now govt
is using IT techniques, and digital technology to
weed out corruption, and making BJD effective and
efficient following the philosophy of NGOs and NPOs.

The role of BJD is important and will be important
for regulation and providing goods and services
to people.
As per ARC-II the relationship between the ministry/department and the executive agencies should be one of principle of subsidiarity. Comment.

ARC-II has advocated for the principle of subsidiarity for the relation between the ministry/dept and executive agency. The principle of subsidiarity means performing the function at lowest level and delegating the authority and responsibility at lowest level so that function can be performed on efficient and effective way.
The principle of subsidiarity benefits in the following ways:

- It generates a sense of responsibility and ownership among employees and agencies.
- It takes advantage of the local resources to a greater extent.
- It enables efficient and effective utilization of resources.
- It motivates the employee and supports participative approach.

To adopt the principle of subsidiarity will benefit both the ministry and the executive of having local wisdom along with boost morale and having support for policy implementation from local people.

min/dep  - 
  - Delegation to
  - Last level where efficient execution takes place.
  - MOUs
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GS MAINS MARKS: 496

Top 4 Marks in GS

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