

MAINS MATRIX

TABLE OF CONTENT

1. “Consent is All”
2. Trump drops a bomb, on U.S. nuclear weapons testing
3. Chinese Check
4. The case for a Board of Peace and Sustainable Security

“Consent is All”

Introduction

Consent lies at the heart of defining sexual autonomy and combating sexual violence. The recognition of consent as the fundamental legal and moral benchmark marks a transformative shift in the global approach to sexual offences. Recent legal reforms in France exemplify this evolution.

1. Core Principle: The Centrality of Consent

- The article underscores that **consent** is the defining element distinguishing lawful sexual activity from sexual violence.
- France’s new law establishes that **any non-consensual sexual act constitutes rape**, regardless of the presence of physical force — a major legal milestone aligning law with moral accountability.

2. Catalyst for Change in France

- **Trigger:** A landmark case involving *Gisèle Pelicot*, who accused her husband of drugging her and enabling her rape by multiple men.

- **Outcome:** The case led to **51 convictions** and acted as a *watershed moment* in French jurisprudence, reinforcing consent as the core pillar in defining sexual crimes.

3. Challenges for Survivors

Despite progressive laws, survivors face deep-rooted barriers:

- **Social Stigma and Judgment:** Victims are often disbelieved or blamed, as reflected in public discourse in India.
- **Economic Disadvantage:** Many lack financial and social capital to seek justice.
- **Low Conviction Rates:** In India, rape conviction rates hover around **27–28% (2018–2022)**, reflecting systemic inefficiencies despite strong legal provisions.

4. The Path Forward: Beyond Legal Reform

Laws alone cannot guarantee justice. A **multi-dimensional approach** is essential:

- **Changing Community Mindsets:** Early education and awareness to dismantle

patriarchal norms and redefine gender roles.

- **Reorienting Law Enforcement:** Sensitization of police and judiciary to approach cases empathetically, guided by the principle of consent.
- **Empowering Survivors:** Strengthening institutional and psychological support systems to aid recovery and reintegration.

5. Call to Action for Governments

- Governments must display **zero tolerance** toward sexual violence.
- **Empathy-based governance** is crucial — ensuring survivors are supported through every stage of investigation and trial.
- Failing to uphold these commitments risks stalling what the article terms as a “**women’s Arab Spring**”, symbolizing a broader movement for gender justice and autonomy.

Conclusion

The recognition of **consent as central to sexual rights** represents both a moral and legal evolution. However, true progress lies in societal transformation — where justice is not merely a legal outcome but a lived reality for every survivor.

HOW TO USE IT

The principle of consent is the **non-negotiable cornerstone of sexual autonomy and gender justice**. While progressive legal reforms (like in France) are crucial, achieving true justice requires a **societal transformation** that dismantles patriarchal mindsets, reforms institutions, and empowers survivors, moving beyond mere legislative change to empathetic governance.

Primary Relevance: GS Paper I (Indian Society)

1. Role of Women and Women’s Organization:

- **How to use:** The entire article is about women's agency, autonomy, and their struggle for justice.
- **Key Points:**
 - **Sexual Autonomy:** Frame consent as the fundamental expression of a woman's bodily autonomy and her right to make choices about her own body.
 - **Social Stigma:** Discuss how **social stigma and victim-blaming** are major social barriers that prevent survivors from reporting crimes and accessing justice, perpetuating a culture of silence.

- **Women's Movement:** The reference to a "**women's Arab Spring**" signifies a powerful, ongoing social movement demanding gender justice, similar to other historical social reforms.

2. Social Empowerment:

- **How to use:** Empowerment is meaningless without control over one's own body and life.
- **Key Points:**
 - True social empowerment for women is contingent on their **right to sexual self-determination**, which is protected by the principle of consent.

Primary Relevance: GS Paper II (Governance, Polity)

1. Government Policies and Interventions for Development in various sectors:

- **How to use:** The government's response to sexual violence is a critical governance issue.
- **Key Points:**
 - **Zero Tolerance Policy:** The call for governments to show "zero tolerance" translates into the need for robust implementation of laws, adequate funding for support systems (One-Stop Centers, Nirbhaya

Fund), and creating a safe environment for women.

- **Empathy-based Governance:** This is a key takeaway. It means that the state's machinery—police, judiciary, healthcare—must treat survivors with dignity, sensitivity, and respect, ensuring they are not re-traumatized by the very system meant to help them.

2. Judiciary and its role:

- **How to use:** The judiciary is the ultimate interpreter and protector of rights.
- **Key Points:**
 - The low conviction rate (**27-28%**) points to systemic failures in the judicial process, including delays, poor prosecution, and the difficulties survivors face in navigating the legal system.
 - Courts have progressively interpreted laws to strengthen the principle of consent, but the gap between legal doctrine and ground-level judicial outcomes remains wide.

Primary Relevance: GS Paper IV (Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude)

1. Ethics and Human Interface:

- **How to use:** Consent is fundamentally an ethical concept.
- **Key Points:**
 - The article highlights the ethical evolution from a mindset that may have excused sexual violence to one that places **unambiguous respect for an individual's autonomy** at its core.
 - **Moral Accountability:** The French law establishes that violating consent is a moral wrong, independent of physical force. This aligns with the ethical principle that the **intent and impact on the victim** are what define the wrongness of an act.

2. Attitude:

- **How to use:** The "changing community mindsets" point is about cultivating the right attitude.
- **Key Points:**
 - An ethical and just society requires an *attitude* of respect, equality, and empathy. Combating sexual violence requires eradicating attitudes of

entitlement, misogyny, and victim-blaming from a young age.

3. Emotional Intelligence:

- **How to use:** The role of law enforcement and the judiciary demands high emotional intelligence.
- **Key Points:**
 - For a police officer or judge, handling a sexual assault case requires **empathy, sensitivity, and the ability to make the survivor feel safe and believed**. A lack of emotional intelligence in these officials can cause secondary trauma to the survivor.

Trump drops a bomb, on U.S. nuclear weapons testing

Context and Background

- **Event:** U.S. President Donald Trump announced that the United States would **resume nuclear weapons testing** after a 33-year moratorium.
- **Timing:** Announcement coincided with **Russia's test of a nuclear-capable cruise missile** and a **meeting between Xi Jinping (China) and Vladimir Putin**

(Russia) — suggesting geopolitical signaling.

- **Symbolism:**

Occurred when the **Doomsday Clock** stood at **89 seconds to midnight**, symbolizing heightened global tension.

Key Issues and Analysis

1. Impact on Power Equations

- **China and Russia** are likely to respond to the U.S. move, worsening global strategic instability.
- May trigger a **new nuclear arms race**, undermining decades of arms control efforts (e.g., START, CTBT).
- Could complicate the U.S.'s relations with allies and weaken its moral authority in disarmament diplomacy.

2. Threat to Arms Control Architecture

- The announcement undermines the **Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)** and **Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)**.
- These treaties are foundational to post-Cold War disarmament efforts.
- By resuming testing, the U.S. **violates the spirit** (if not the letter) of these agreements, eroding global trust.

3. Reactions and Global Fallout

- Other nuclear states (China, Russia, North Korea) may use this precedent to **justify their own nuclear tests**.
- The decision risks **destabilizing existing deterrence frameworks** and encourages states to expand arsenals.

4. Broader Environmental and Security Implications

- Resumed testing may have **ecological consequences** (radioactive contamination) and **psychological effects** on global security.
- Encourages **rethinking of nuclear postures**, especially among smaller powers and U.S. allies.

5. Undermining Global Disarmament Efforts

- Nuclear testing moratoria served as a **confidence-building measure** for over five decades.
- Trump's policy shift undermines the **"grand bargain"** of the NPT — nuclear powers disarm gradually while non-nuclear states refrain from acquiring weapons.
- Weakens ongoing disarmament momentum and may push nations toward **rearmament**.

6. Need for Renewed Global Dialogue

- The author calls for a **global conversation** to restore faith in

arms control and non-proliferation.

- Warns that **nuclear threats** have re-entered global rhetoric.
- Advocates for a **revitalization of disarmament diplomacy** through transparent verification, renewed treaties, and multilateral trust-building.

7. Historical Reflection

- Post–World War II generations remember Hiroshima and Nagasaki’s devastation; current leaders may not.
- There is a **moral amnesia** about nuclear horrors, making current policies riskier.

Conclusion

- Trump’s decision represents a **dangerous regression** from decades of arms control progress.
- The move threatens to:
 - Reignite the **nuclear arms race**,
 - Undermine **global security architecture**, and
 - Erode trust among world powers.
- The author emphasizes the urgent need for **responsible global leadership, renewed**

diplomacy, and reaffirmation of non-proliferation principles.

HOW TO USE

The potential resumption of U.S. nuclear testing represents a **regressive and dangerous shift in global geopolitics**, threatening to dismantle decades of painstakingly built arms control architecture. It signals a return to **great power nuclear rivalry**, undermines global non-proliferation norms, and risks triggering a new, unpredictable arms race in an already volatile world.

Primary Relevance: GS Paper II (International Relations)

1. Bilateral, Regional and Global Groupings and Agreements involving India and/or affecting India’s interests:

- **How to use:** This is the core application. The event strikes at the heart of global treaties and strategic stability.
- **Key Points:**
 - **Erosion of the CTBT and NPT:** The U.S. move fundamentally undermines the **Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)** and the **Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)**. Even though the CTBT is not in force, the U.S. moratorium since 1992 had given it significant moral and

political weight. Resuming tests shatters this norm.

- **The "Grand Bargain" of the NPT:** The NPT is based on a bargain: non-nuclear states forgo weapons, and nuclear states (P5) work in good faith towards disarmament. By resuming testing, a P5 member reneges on this promise, **weakening the legitimacy of the entire non-proliferation regime** and giving other nations a pretext to pursue their own weapons programs.
- **Impact on Strategic Stability:** The action is likely to provoke reciprocal testing from **Russia and China**, leading to a **qualitative nuclear arms race**. This creates a more complex and dangerous security environment for all nations, including India.

- **Potential Question:** "The global nuclear non-proliferation regime is facing a crisis of credibility." Discuss in the context of recent developments."

Primary Relevance: GS Paper III (Security)

1. Security challenges and their management in border areas:

- **How to use:** While not a direct border issue, it fundamentally alters India's strategic security environment.

- **Key Points:**

- **Impact on India's Strategic Calculus:** A renewed nuclear arms race between the U.S., Russia, and China would have a direct impact on India's security. It could lead to advancements in nuclear weapon technology by India's neighbors (especially China), forcing India to reassess its own **minimum credible deterrence** and potentially leading to a regional arms dynamic.
- **Complicating India's Diplomatic Balancing Act:** India values its strategic partnerships with the U.S., Russia, and France. A new phase of intense nuclear rivalry between these powers would make India's balancing act more difficult and constrain its strategic autonomy.

2. Challenges to Internal Security:

- **How to use:** The breakdown of global norms can indirectly impact internal security.

- **Key Points:**

- The erosion of the non-proliferation regime increases the long-term risk of nuclear terrorism and nuclear technology falling into the hands of non-state actors, as the taboo against nuclear weapons is weakened.

Secondary Relevance: GS Paper IV (Ethics)

- **Ethics in International Relations:** The decision can be critiqued on ethical grounds. It demonstrates a lack of **responsible global leadership** and a disregard for the **catastrophic humanitarian and environmental consequences** of nuclear testing, reflecting a failure of the ethical principle of "Do No Harm" on a global scale.

Chinese Check

Subtitle

China has entrenched itself as the world's foremost factory

Context and Background

- **Event:**
The article discusses the **easing of U.S.–China trade tensions** after a détente in the **tariff war**, following a meeting between **U.S. President Donald Trump**

and **Chinese President Xi Jinping** in **Busan, South Korea**.

- **Underlying Theme:**

Despite the temporary truce, the article argues that the **structural balance of global economic power** has shifted in China's favor, marking an **industrial and strategic realignment** in world trade.

1. Historical Background

- **1980s Economic Reform:**
China began as a **reluctant participant** in **World Bank/IMF neoliberal reforms**, transitioning from an **agrarian economy** to a **manufacturing powerhouse**.
- **Gradual Transformation:**
Through **manufacturing depth**, **labor arbitrage**, and **supply-chain integration**, China positioned itself as the **indispensable node of global production**.

2. U.S.–China Economic Power Shift

- **Irony Highlighted:**
The U.S., which once dominated global trade and technology cycles, now struggles with **short-term political cycles** (4-year elections) that make it less capable of **long-term industrial planning** compared to China's decades-long strategy.
- **Concessions to China:**
 - U.S. reduced some **tariffs**

- Paused additions to the **“no-trade list”** of Chinese firms
- Rolled back some measures on **fentanyl supply chain** issues
- China agreed to **resume purchases** of U.S. farm products (e.g., soybeans)
- Eased **export restrictions** on **critical minerals**

3. U.S. Tariff Offensive and Its Limitations

- **Initiated:**
During Trump’s presidency (since 2017)
- **Short-term Gains:**
 - U.S. goods trade deficit with China **narrowed by ~30%**
 - However, this was due to **trade diversion**, not genuine re-industrialization.
- **Trade Diversion:**
Imports shifted from China to **Mexico, Vietnam, and ASEAN countries** — “**nearshoring and friend-shoring**.”
- **Chinese Adaptation:**
China diversified its export markets and adjusted pricing, absorbing much of the shock with minimal long-term harm.

4. Human Geography of Impact

• **U.S. Impact:**

- Chinese retaliatory tariffs targeted **farm-based commodities**, hurting **rural constituencies** that supported Trump.
- Federal subsidies offered temporary relief.

• **China’s Impact:**

- Affected **export-processing hubs** (e.g., **Guangdong, Suzhou**) where workers in **electronics, semiconductors, smartphones** bore short-term costs.
- However, China’s economy remained stable due to **domestic stimulus measures** and a **dual-circulation strategy** (balancing domestic and global demand).

5. Broader Economic and Strategic Consequences

• **China’s Rise:**

- From a manufacturing partner to a **geoeconomic superpower**.
- Established dominance over **intermediate goods, high-end technology, and critical minerals**.

- Became the **central hub of global supply chains**.
- **U.S. Position:**
 - Still the **world's largest consumer market**, but increasingly dependent on Chinese industrial inputs.
- **Systemic Shift:**
The trade war revealed a **decisive inversion of power:**
 - The U.S. as the **consumer of last resort**,
 - China as the **producer of first importance** in the world economy.

6. Conclusion

- The U.S.–China trade war underscored a **new global industrial order:**
 - The U.S. remains **consumption-driven and politically constrained**,
 - China has entrenched itself as the **world's foremost manufacturing hub**, wielding **technological and supply-chain leverage** across sectors.

HOW TO USE IT

The U.S.–China trade war, rather than weakening China, has revealed a **fundamental and structural shift in global economic power**. China has successfully transitioned from being the

"world's factory" for low-end goods to becoming the **indispensable, high-tech core of global supply chains**, giving it significant geoeconomic leverage that short-term tariff policies cannot easily dismantle.

Primary Relevance: GS Paper III (Economy)

1. Effects of Liberalization on the Economy, Changes in Industrial Policy and their effects on Industrial Growth:

- **How to use:** China's rise is a case study of state-led industrial policy and strategic integration into the global economy.

- **Key Points:**

- **China's Strategic Industrial Policy:** Contrast China's **long-term, state-directed industrial planning** with the U.S.'s short-term, politically-driven approach. China's focus on moving up the value chain—from assembly to mastering **intermediate goods, high-end technology, and critical minerals**—is a key takeaway for any nation's industrial strategy.
- **Limits of Protectionism:** The U.S. tariff offensive failed to achieve its core goal of re-industrialization. Instead,

it led to **trade diversion (to Vietnam, Mexico)** rather than trade creation in the U.S. This demonstrates the limitations of protectionism in a deeply interconnected global economy.

- **The "China + 1" Strategy:** The trend of "nearshoring and friend-shoring" is highly relevant for India. It presents a massive opportunity for India to position itself as a reliable alternative manufacturing hub, which is the core idea behind India's **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme**.

- **Potential Question:** *"The rise of China as a global manufacturing hub offers important lessons for India's own industrial development." Discuss."*

2. Indian Economy and issues relating to Planning, Mobilization of Resources, Growth, Development and Employment:

- **How to use:** The global supply chain realignment is a critical external factor affecting India's economic planning.
- **Key Points:**
 - India's opportunity lies in leveraging this shift. The government's focus

on **Atmanirbhar Bharat (Self-Reliant India)** and improving **Ease of Doing Business** is directly aimed at capturing the supply chains moving out of China.

Primary Relevance: GS Paper II (International Relations)

1. Bilateral, Regional and Global Groupings and Agreements involving India and/or affecting India's interests:

- **How to use:** The U.S.-China rivalry is the defining geopolitical context of the 21st century.
- **Key Points:**
 - **India's Strategic Dilemma and Opportunity:** India must navigate a complex landscape. It has a deep trade relationship with China but a strategic partnership with the U.S. This forces India to walk a tightrope, balancing economic pragmatism with strategic security.
 - **Geoeconomics over Geopolitics:** The article shows that economic power (control over supply chains) is as potent a tool as military power. China's **"geoeconomic" strength** allows it to

withstand geopolitical pressure. This is a crucial lesson for India's foreign policy.

The case for a Board of Peace and Sustainable Security

1. Context and Background

- **Occasion:**
Written as the **United Nations (UN)** approaches its **80th anniversary**.
- **Central Problem:**
The **UN Security Council (UNSC)** was designed to **prevent catastrophic war**, but today it **reacts to conflicts** rather than preventing them. It often engages **too late or too early**, failing to sustain peace once violence ebbs.
- **Core Argument:**
The current institutional structure of the UN — particularly the UNSC — lacks **continuity, momentum, and political engagement** once immediate crises end.

2. Diagnosis: What's Wrong with the Current System

A. Structural Issues

- **UNSC's design:** Suited for war prevention, not for long-term peacebuilding.
- **Peacekeeping missions:** Stabilize conditions but lack a

political strategy to sustain transitions.

- **Peacebuilding Commission:** Valuable but **lacks authority and political initiative**.
- Result: The UN **forgets and loses momentum** once violence stops.

B. Political Divisions

- The problem isn't only political — it's **institutional**.
- The **UN lacks a permanent body** dedicated to political accompaniment during post-conflict transitions.
- **Reform** is essential but **too slow and overly ambitious**, focusing on rewriting rather than evolving.

3. Proposed Solution: A 'Board of Peace and Sustainable Security'

A. Purpose and Mandate

- To **fill the institutional void** between **conflict response** and **sustainable peace**.
- Would **not challenge** the UNSC or **intrude on national sovereignty**.
- Occupies a **clearly defined space** — providing structured **political engagement** during and after conflict.

B. Tools and Approach

- Focus on **political accompaniment**, not military action.

- Reinforce **negotiated dialogue**, **regional diplomacy**, and **post-conflict institution-building**.
- Operate in coordination with the **UN Secretary-General** and the **UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)**.

C. Role and Function

- Would subsume **PBC's coordinating role**, strengthen **UN peacekeeping and peacebuilding outcomes**, and maintain **continuity** between war and peace phases.
- Avoids duplication of UNSC or Secretary-General powers (under Article 99 of the UN Charter).

4. Institutional Design and Representation

A. Composition

- A **rotating membership** — representative, not permanent.
- Balance between **regional representation** (Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, the Caribbean, West Asia).
- Membership to reflect the **reality of international power distribution** but remain **inclusive**.

B. Agenda

- Guided by **peace-building priorities**, not by geopolitical interests.

- Would coordinate closely with **regional organizations** (e.g., African Union, ASEAN, OAS).
- Support **renewal and continuity** rather than ad-hoc crisis responses.

5. Advantages of the Proposed Board

A. Sustained Peace Efforts

- Creates **continuity of political engagement** from conflict to peacebuilding.
- Aligns **peace efforts with governance and development**.

B. Preventive Security

- Moves away from **reactive crisis management** toward **preventive security**.
- Avoids militarization of peacekeeping and prioritizes **nationally led approaches**.

C. Institutional Stability

- Builds **institutional memory** within the UN system.
- Prevents “drift” and **renewal fatigue** in long-running missions.

D. Political Balance

- Ensures **sovereignty protection** while giving the UN a **stable, sustained role**.
- Offers a **disciplined, coordinating body** to manage peace transitions.

6. Style and Functioning

- Would not be a **forum for general debates** but a **working institution**.
- Engages **where others withdraw**.
- Functions through **continuity and adaptation**, ensuring **accountability without confrontation**.
- **Reassures states** that peace processes won't be abandoned.

7. Implementation Strategy

- Can be established under **Article 22** of the UN Charter, which allows the General Assembly to create **subsidiary bodies**.
- The **precedent exists** — UNGA has done so before.

8. Vision and Broader Message

- The **UN must evolve** rather than rewrite itself entirely.
- Institutions must be **built for continuity**, not just moments of crisis.
- Reform should **restore first principles** — diplomacy, political engagement, and sustained peace.
- The '**Board of Peace and Sustainable Security**' would:
 - Address the **UN's weakest link** — lack of political continuity.

- **Integrate political accompaniment** into the UN system.
- Serve as a **bridge between war prevention and peace sustainability**.

9. Conclusion

- The author calls for **meaningful, practical reform**—not cosmetic or rhetorical.
- Reform means **restoring diplomacy and continuity**, not redistributing power.
- This new board would **institutionalize peace**, ensuring the UN can manage conflict transitions effectively.

“The UN must create a new institution that can sustain peace beyond war.”
— *Nirupama Rao*

HOW TO USE IT

The proposal highlights a critical **structural gap in global governance**: the lack of a dedicated, continuous political mechanism to bridge the transition from conflict cessation to sustainable peace. It advocates for **pragmatic, incremental UN reform** to address the "forgotten phase" of peacebuilding, moving beyond the reactive and often gridlocked UN Security Council.

**Primary Relevance: GS Paper II
(International Relations)**

1. Important International institutions, agencies and fora- their structure, mandate.

- **How to use:** This is the core application. The entire article is a critique and a reform proposal for the United Nations system.
- **Key Points:**
 - **Diagnosing the UNSC's Limitations:** Use the author's analysis to explain why the UNSC is often ineffective. Its design is for **crisis management and war prevention**, not for the long, patient, and politically nuanced work of **post-conflict peacebuilding and institution-building**. The **veto power** of the P5 often leads to paralysis.
 - **The "Institutional Gap":** The proposal identifies a clear gap. After a peacekeeping mission stabilizes a situation or a conflict ends, there is a **"political vacuum"**. The UN system lacks a body with the mandate and continuity to guide the difficult transition from war to stable peace, leading to relapse into conflict.

- **A Model for Pragmatic Reform:** The proposal is a classic example of how to think about reforming international institutions. Instead of the near-impossible task of UNSC reform (changing permanent membership/veto), it suggests creating a **new, complementary body under the UN General Assembly (using Article 22)**. This is a practical, "work-around" reform.

2. Bilateral, Regional and Global Groupings and Agreements involving India and/or affecting India's interests.

- **How to use:** India has a direct stake in UN reform and global peacekeeping.
- **Key Points:**
 - **India's Stakes and Role:** As a leading contributor to UN Peacekeeping and a major proponent of UNSC reform, India would strongly support such a initiative. It aligns with India's call for **multilateralism that is more representative, effective, and responsive**.

- **Soft Power and Global Leadership:** Championing such a forward-looking proposal enhances India's profile as a **responsible global power** that offers constructive solutions to world problems, rather than just critiquing the existing system.


Secondary Relevance: GS Paper IV (Ethics & Governance)

- **Ethics in International Relations:** The proposal is rooted in the ethical principles of **responsibility and solidarity**. It argues that the international

community has a moral responsibility not to abandon countries after the guns fall silent, ensuring that peace is "sustained" and not just "enforced."

- **Good Governance (at a Global Level):** The board is envisioned as a body that ensures **continuity, coordination, and accountability** in international efforts—principles that are the hallmark of good governance, applied here to the global stage.

DAILY ANSWER WRITING



MENTORA IAS
"YOUR SUCCESS, OUR COMMITMENT"

**GS + OPTIONAL (PSIR ,
SOCIOLOGY , ANTHRO)**

TACKLE MOST
PROBABLE
QUESTIONS

EVALUATION
WITHIN 24-36
HOUR

Learn with
Quality Model
Answers

WRITE DAILY. IMPROVE DAILY. ACHIEVE EXCELLENCE

MOST AFFORDABLE

BATCH STARTS : 1 NOVEMBER

CONTACT - 7509519261 | WWW.MENTORAIAS.CO.IN

"YOUR SUCCESS, OUR COMMITMENT"

📞 Register Now: <https://www.mentoraias.co.in/test-series>