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FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 1 - FLT #5

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

**ForumIAS**

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	K.N.CHANDANA JAHNAVI		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910072839	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	HYDERABAD	Date/दिनांक	01/09/2023

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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	<p>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।</p> <p>2. There are <b>TWENTY</b> questions printed in ENGLISH &amp; HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</p> <p>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।</p> <p>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।</p> <p>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।</p>		
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<b>Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :</b>			<b>Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :</b> 9:52 AM	<b>End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :</b> 12:52 PM	
<b>Total Marks/कुल अंक :</b>			<b>Mode Of Examination/परीक्षा की विधि :</b>	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<p>*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 समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हें तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।</p>			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>		
			<b>ECN CODE/ईसीएन कोड :</b>	<b>EG/ईजी :</b> ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	<b>Evaluation Date/मूल्यांकन तिथि :</b>



**Note:** You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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### 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) In many ways, the Spanish civil war was the opening act of WWII. Comment.

(10 marks, 150 words)

कई मायनों में, स्पेनिश गृहयुद्ध द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का प्रारंभिक कारण था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

SPANISH CIVIL WAR happened in 1936-38 is often considered as "Opening act" leading to WAR of AXIS and ALLIED forces in SEPTEMBER 1939.

→ Spanish being tried to establish control over TOTALITARIAN actions and public resentment

SPANISH CIVIL WAR as OPENING ACT

② he was supported by MUSSOOLINI's Fascist Army.

③ BRITAIN & France continued "policy of appeasement" by not calling out repression of citizens.

→ ④ it was isolation of LEAGUE of NATION principle on no territorial violence, which led to civilian crisis  
ex: France closed border

This enhanced MUSSOLINI & HITLER's belief in Superior military capability.  
But it is argued that.

1. WORLD WAR I and Treaty of Versailles were opening act  
ex: Germany's HUMILIATION and 66.2 mn \$ reparation
2. that rise of NAZISM & FASCISM were open act for future conflict.  
ex: JEW extermination by NAZIS
3. Policy of Appeasement to counter rise of SOCIALISM was an opening act.  
ex: MUNICH conference.
4. Poland attack by HITLER is called real opening act as it led to formal war of AU against all.  
despite opening, it led to wide casualty, destruction and catastrophe (Hiroshima, Nagasaki) leading to creation of UNITED NATIONS for peace & security (UN charter)

### Feedback

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#	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.2) How will you explain the different fates of Buddhism and Jainism despite a slew of similarities in the two religions? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म में समानता के बावजूद दोनों धर्मों के अलग-अलग प्रारम्भ की व्याख्या कैसे करेंगे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Buddhism and Jainism are two INDIC religions that rose as consequence of VEDIC Brahminism as "SRAMANA" practitioners.

- SLEW of SIMILARITIES
1. Built on ANTI-Brahminical order of Caste hierarchy  
ex: Buddha's SANGHA and JAINS promoted by trading community
  2. stood against Brahmin supremacy.
  3. both believed in ending sacrifices  
ex: against Yagnas & animal killing
  4. Building social ethics  
ex: Buddha's TRIRATNA & Jaina Pancha mahavratas aim at social lining

DISTINCTION

**Buddhism**

- Origin: Buddha as the teacher
- tenets of religion: built on Buddha, Dhamma (righteousness), Sangha (community)
- Reaction to Brahminical religion: Stronger reaction with forming BHIKU sanghas.
- SPREAD: from Magadha to South East & East Asia
- Ease of following: EASE of practice (realistic) ex: Madhyam marg

**JAINISM**

has 24 tirthankaras or culminating in Mahavira.

built on INDIVIDUAL spirituality

limited reaction with trader community

limited external spread

difficulty as seen from ex: Sallekhana as practice.

despite differences, Both enhanced INDIAN philosophy and led to Brahminical religion reformation as ACCOMMODATIVE hinduism (Hinduism as way of life)

**Feedback**

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) Non-Cooperation Movement democratized India's freedom struggle but suffered from inherent limitations. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

असहयोग आंदोलन ने भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का लोकतंत्रीकरण किया लेकिन अंतर्निहित सीमाओं से पीड़ित था। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Non Cooperation movement launched in 1920 is considered the "water shed" for NATION WISE DEMOCRATISED struggle.

- NCM Democratized INDIA'S struggle.
1. GANDHIAN leadership led to INCLUSION of peasant class post Champaran Satyagraha
  2. Rise of MUSLIM participation with KHILAFAT movement  
ex: Shaukat Ali brother
  3. it led to Rural participation.  
ex: Bengal peasants, Bihar.
  4. women in picketing liquor shops with Gandhian leader  
ex: Anasuya Bhai Patel in leady TEXTILE worker.
  5. enhanced outreach to Princely states  
ex: in BARODA contribution to TILAK fund.

1. RELIGIOUS angle to SECULAR struggle.  
ex: Lajpat Rai was against khilafat movement

2. limited working class inclusion

3. Purushotam das TANDON opposed INDUSTRIAL class support to non cooperation movement.

LIMITATIONS

of non-cooperation

4. inherent limitation was also in low participation of SATYA and Ahimsa.

5. it led to CHAURI Chaura violence that was a major setback

6. also KHILAFAT issue was resolved with TURKEY under KAMAL ATATURK

hence, Gandhiji called off non cooperation movement to build SATYAGRAHA from grassroots and awareness (Ashram Young India, Belgaum INC President in 1924)

Feedback

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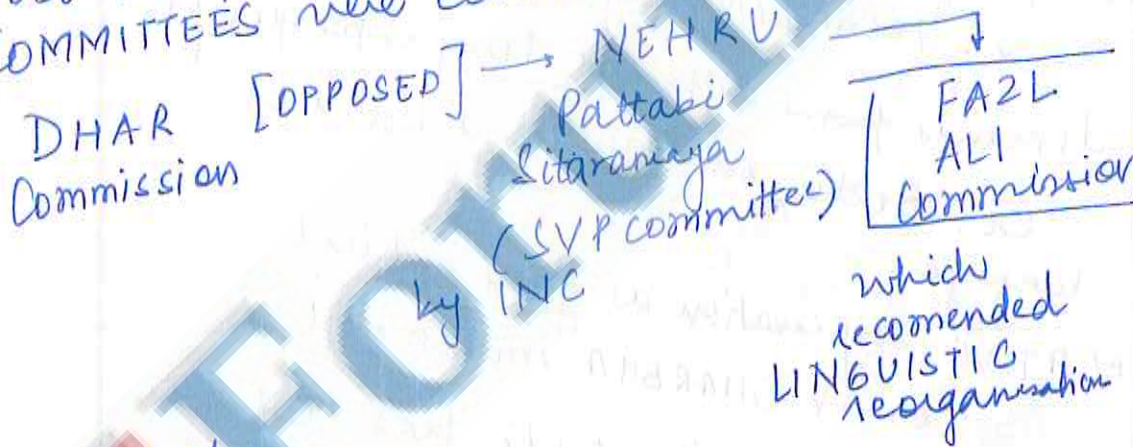


Q.4) Critically analyse the efficacy of linguistic reorganization of states in addressing the reasons for linguistic divides in post-independent India. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्वतंत्रता के बाद के भारत में भाषाई विभाजन के कारणों को संबोधित करने में राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन की प्रभावकारिता का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

INDIA, as per PEOPLE of INDIA project have 19,800 dialects with 120 main languages as per CENSUS creating a 2nd LARGEST multi lingual society after Papua new guinea.

Post Independence, three separate COMMITTEES were Constituted:



### EFFICACY:

1. helped in LINGUISTIC identity ex: TELUGU under VISHALE andhra movement.
2. Created STRONG regional identity for FEDERALISM ex: Gujarat & Maharashtra reorganization.

3. counter relative deprivation  
ex: PAHARI language in Uttarakhand post reorganisation
4. strengthen SAFEGUARDS for languages  
ex: CLASSICAL language for Oriya
5. uphold CONSTITUTIONAL rights under Art 29 & 30 (TMA PAI case)

SHORTCOMINGS

1. language is not only source of unity  
ex: TELANGANA agitation despite Telugu.
2. demands from different linguistic groups  
ex: Bodo on BODOLAND based on language
3. RELATIVE deprivation as geographical  
ex: VIDHARBHA movement.
4. language without state has led to SINDHI movement.

evence steps of BASHA Sangam, Vibrant Innovative language (NITI Aayog) & Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat are to be used to nurture unity in diversity.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.5) Briefly discuss the role of plate tectonics theory in explaining the location of volcanoes. Also, explain the multifarious impacts of volcanoes on the surrounding regions.

(10 marks, 150 words)

ज्वालामुखियों की अवस्थिति को समझाने में प्लेट टेक्टोनिक सिद्धांत की भूमिका पर संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, आसपास के क्षेत्रों पर ज्वालामुखियों के विविध प्रभावों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

PLATE tectonic theory propounds role of plates floating on ASTHENOSPHERE in creating release of energy for geological processes.



Fig 8 Volcanoes in Subduction zones.

PLATE tectonics explains

1. formation of Volcano in SUBDUCTION zone boundaries.
2. it explains the rise of magma from PLATE subduction as vent ex: TAAL in Philippines
3. it explains 80% of world cycles in Pacific ring of FIRE
4. explains ACTIVE & dormant volcanoes ex: VESUVIUS in Europe as active

POSITIVE impact: Amino acids, soil fertility, release of SO<sub>2</sub> as "cooling effect" and formation of land

NEGATIVE effects → Aerosols, PM 2.5 & PM 10 lung disease, respiratory issues  
Pyroclast flow on life & property losses

Hence Volcanoes must require strong studies to prevent and limit RISK (Sendai Framework)

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.6) Taking further the success of Aspirational Districts Programme, Aspirational Blocks can help achieve the twin objectives of balanced growth and checking stress migration. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम की सफलता को आगे बढ़ाते हुए, आकांक्षी ब्लॉक संतुलित विकास और संकट रोधी प्रवासन के नियंत्रण के दोहरे उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद कर सकते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

NITI Aayog has moved from DISTRICTS as unit towards 66 ASPIRATIONAL BLOCKS for enhancing Cooperative & Competitive federalism.

Convergence of various schemes  
 ex: Forests with MGNREGA and CAMPA in Assam (Kokrajhar)

Success of ADP

- Cooperation of DISTRICT & STATE & Centre personnel.
- Build daily ranking dashboard.
- COMPETITION spirit with ranking on metrics ex: Sanitation.
- long term changes as seen from Uttar Pradesh's Balliya on girl education.

- ASPIRATIONAL BLOCKS**
1. Utilize a BLOCK specific model
  2. decentralize development  
ex: focus on DAUTS
  3. focus on area specific approach.
  4. EFFECTIVE resource distribution at Block level (15th FC)

**LIMITATIONS**

- need stronger PRI & ULB (11th ARC)
- Block DATA at disaggregated level.
- Issue of Capacity at Block level.

hence program must enhance capacity, built DIGITIZATION and regional specific Competence & competency for successful implementation as per AMITABH Kant'

**Feedback**

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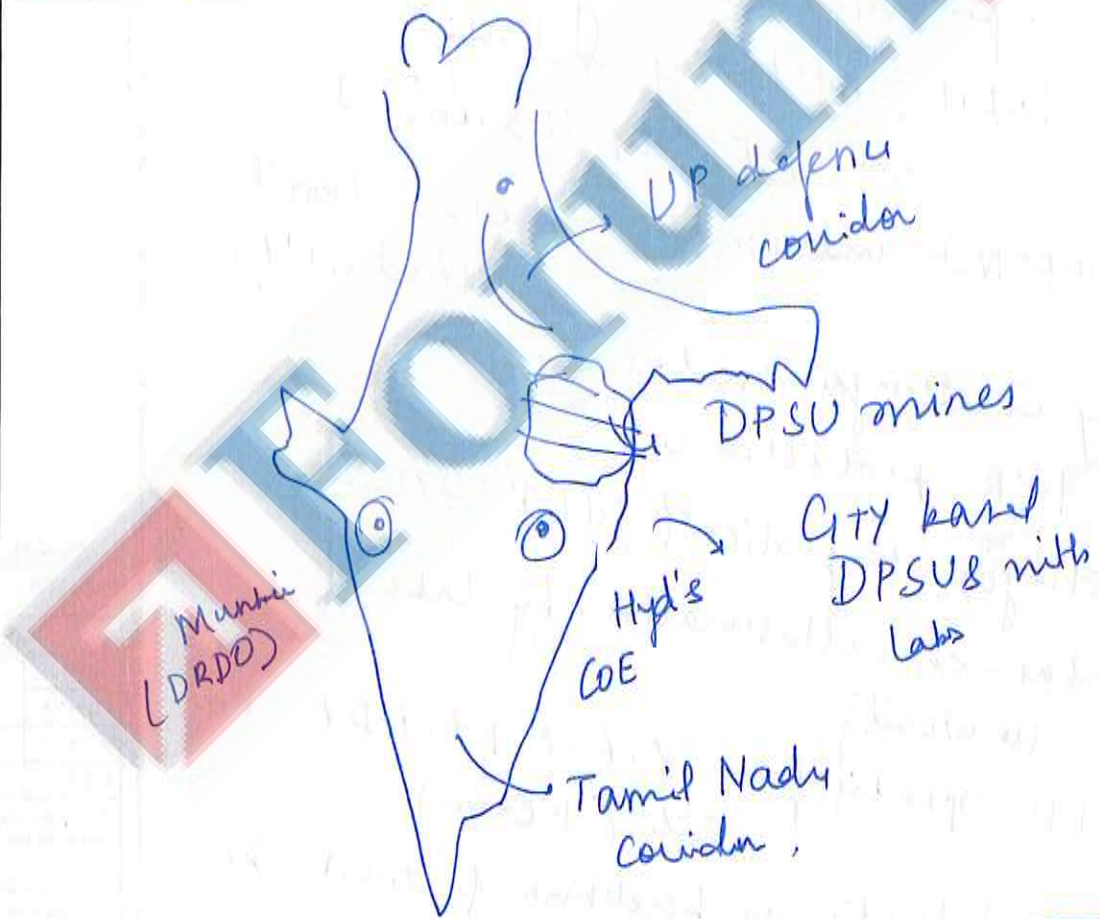
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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.7) Describe the critical factors for location of defense industries and suggest measures to overcome the challenges. (10 marks, 150 words)

रक्षा उद्योगों के अवस्थिति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए और चुनौतियों पर काबू पाने के उपाय सुझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

defence exports have reached 16,000 crore  
with DEFENCE export action plan creating  
strong private sector synergy -



FACTORS

Synergy based on Academia - INDUSTRY linkage  
ex: DRDO labs based.

CITY based with trained personnel  
ex: Bengaluru has Space

Defence agency

as per Weker's theory defence needs IRON (not losing identity)

ex: DPSU in Jharkhand,

DEFENCE industrial corridors (Tamil Nadu, UP)

Overcoming challenge needs:

- ① IPR protection
- ② supply logistics (MLP 2022)
- ③ enhanced collaboration by labs & university
- ④ R&D spendly from 0.6-0.7% GDP to 2% (Korea)

Hence defence industry is backbone & must be strengthened for UNITY & INTEGRITY of nation.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			





Q.8) To what extent can Socio-Economic-Caste Census (SECC) address the challenges in achieving equitable resource allocation and targeted welfare? (10 marks, 150 words)

सामाजिक-आर्थिक-जाति जनगणना किस हद तक समान संसाधन आवंटन और लक्षित कल्याण प्राप्त करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

SECC refers to Census of Socio-economic indicators of all people for assisty in POLICY  
ex: Bihar's CASTE Census

EXTENT of SECC

1. targetted policy  
ex: SC enumeration in scheme of Shiksha
2. create data base for decisions  
ex: TRIFOOD for driks
3. Create Public awareness on Caste discrimination & avoid incidents such as Dandit Solanki
4. enhance Welfare based resources.  
ex: Triple Text on OBC in political PRI reservation (Krishnamurthy case)

**Challenges**

1. Lack of Coherent CASTE databases  
ex: HC stay for Caste census
2. Caste identity reinforced  
ex: Vote bank politics
3. resurgence of reservations  
ex: Vaniyars, Patidars, marathas
4. Threat to NATIONAL identity
5. Centre has claimed limited capacity for extensive data.  
ex: Castes have different interpretation on status

hence, need for Caste Census must be debated in Parliament along with Feasibility studies to balance Act 38 (Meyar) & unity of nation (Preamble)

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.9) Indian society is premised on some common values that give it a composite texture as well as some diverse practices that deepen its heterogeneity. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय समाज कुछ सामान्य मूल्यों पर आधारित है जो इसे एक समग्र संघटन प्रदान करते हैं और साथ ही कुछ विविध प्रथाएं भी हैं जो इसकी विविधता को गहन करती हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

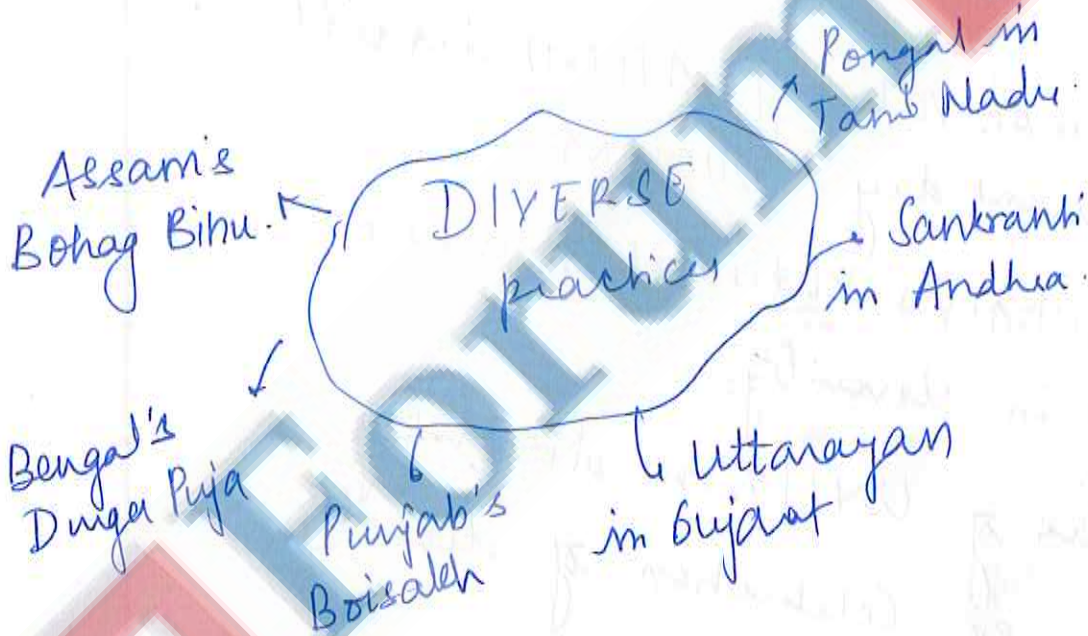
INDIAN society is based on common  
Values that call it as "SALAD BOWL"  
or mother of all civilisations as per  
TWAINE

- ① Common value of ATITHI devo bhava  
in current day TOURISM.
- ② VASUDAIYA kutumbakam where  
Oneness in diversity
- ③ Value of UNITY in diversity  
etc. Celebration of diwali,  
kalesid with fervour.
- ④ BHAKTI - SUFI composite shared.  
peace & brotherhood.

⑤ Value for education as distinct syllabus

ex: Delhi's happiness module

⑥ value for SPIRITUAL upliftment with Shad Darshan, Buddhism, Jainism or SOCIAL ethics of all & for all.



thus there is need to uphold our TRUE sense of soft power that is WITH & WITHIN the people of society.

**Feedback**

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Q.10) What are the factors that influence population growth in the country? In this perspective, examine the relevance and need of raising the minimum marriageable age of women for population development. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में जनसंख्या वृद्धि को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक क्या हैं? इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, जनसंख्या विकास के लिए महिलाओं की न्यूनतम विवाह योग्य आयु बढ़ाने की प्रासंगिकता और आवश्यकता की परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

as per NFHS 5, India's total fertility rate is 2.0 (below replacement) and population will be STABILIZED by 2030

1. Demographic transition theory states ECONOMIC growth  
ex: Kerala in IV<sup>th</sup> stage.

FACTORS

2. Religion impact  
ex: US on abortion right overturn

3. role of education of girl child.

4. GOVERNMENT policy  
ex: Unmet need approach

5. POVERTY eradication  
ex: INDIA's mission PARIYAAR nika.

6. SOCIETAL conduciveness  
ex: Women in South Korea against child rearing.

in this context, Jaya Jaitley Committee recommended increasing marriage age to 21 years.:

→ women education and in turn productive employment

POSITIVES

↳ it enhances EMOTIONAL & Physical capacity

↳ delay pregnancy can reduce children mortality

↳ creates DEMONSTRATION effect for society

However

- LAW commission highlighted 18 years is sufficient
- Average age as per NFHS-5 is 22.7 years
- that age limit can lead to unregulated black market pregnancy delivery impact women (Assam on child marriage averts)

hence, there is need for bridging unmet needs gap with Cooperative policy for ensuring **BELING** platform call & Human rights (UDHR)

**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.11) Bring out the reasons behind the tribal unrest in British India. Also, analyze the reasons for their limited success. (15 marks, 250 words)

ब्रिटिश भारत में जनजातीय अशांति के पीछे के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी सीमित सफलता के कारणों का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tribal exploitation was at its peak under BRITISH RAJ with forest policies, agriculture rent extraction and breaking their cultural identity  
ex: KOL uprising (1790)

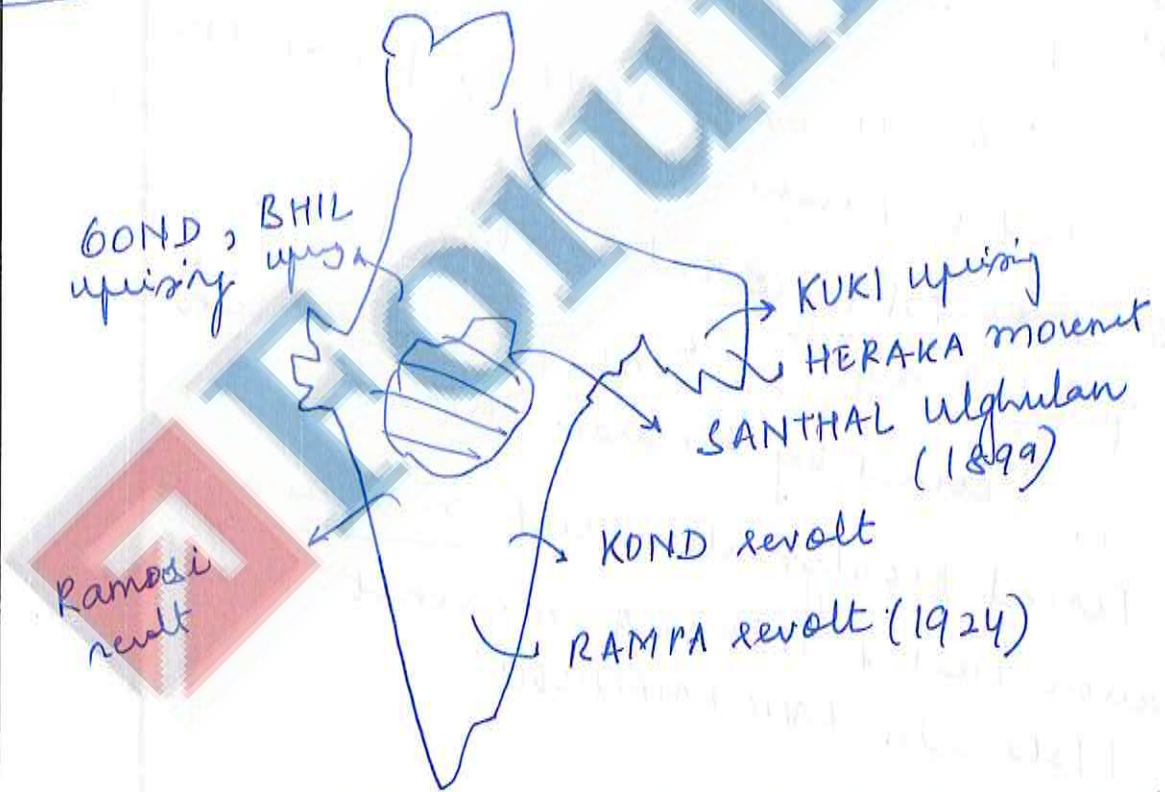


Fig: Various tribal movements

1. British venturing into TRIBAL lands for resources

ex: rise of Santhals on forest clearing.

2. entry of outsiders/DIKUs as source of exploitation

ex: MUNDA uprising on loan extraction

VARIOUS reasons for TRIBAL unrest.

3. EXPLOITATIVE agriculture as reason for lands revolt.

4. attack on culture & women led to Ransi revolt.

5. FOREST Act created erosion & loss of tribal rights  
ex: "JAL jangal jameen"  
coined by Komaram Bheem.

6. Forced proselytization and missionary conversions created HERAKA movement in 1930s under RANI BAIDMILIU.



Policy of ISOLATION with North East tribes

SUCCESSES

created ANTI colonial feeling

Santhal Pargana act to prevent DIKUS

tribal integration in freedom struggle

1. Limited support & recognition in Moderate phase of Indian national congress

2. Lack of weapons  
ex: Spears & knives of tribals

3. Limited awareness on COLONIAL era policy  
ex: only IMMEDIATE cause oriented

4. Lack of strong leadership with British repression  
ex: BIRSA munda killed in prison.

despite shortcoming, tribal courage and tribal freedom fighters must be celebrated for their unity of vision as seen from Khowyang freedom fighter + JAN JATIYA SORAV DIYAS.

Reasons for LIMITED success

**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.12) The independence of India was not a result of a forced expulsion of the Empire, as desired by the Quit India Movement; it was rather a confluence of domestic politics and global circumstances. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत की स्वतंत्रता साम्राज्य के बलपूर्वक निष्कासन का परिणाम नहीं थी, जैसा कि भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन की इच्छा थी; यह घरेलू राजनीति और वैश्विक परिस्थितियों का संगम था। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Quit India movement was launched on August 8, 1942 from BOWALIA/August Kanti mandan with BANDHINI's call for "Do or Die"

1. GLOBAL (WWII) was created catastrophic political & economic impact on BRITAIN

↳ 2. it led to rise of USA and USSR power blocs that supported "post war decolonisation"

↳ 3. Indian freedom movement gained global recognition with Subash Bose's AZAD HIND FAJ

INDIAN independence as result of DOMESTIC Political & GLOBAL CIRCUMSTANCE

Similarly, DOMESTIC politics saw:

1. credence to 2 NATION theory with rising riots [1943 riots]
2. Armed forces turning against Empire  
ex: Royal Indian Navy mutiny as last NAIL in COFFIN
3. Public anger over Bengal Famine of 1943.
4. not accepting WAVELL plan by calling Dominion as 'poor date' cheque

But it must also be argued that:

1. Gandhiji's LEADERSHIP built on SATYA and AHIMSA  
ex: Global goodwill.

↳ 2. MASS mobilisation of people as UNIFIED force.  
ex: SATARA's Pratinidhi Sankar (local govt)

INDIAN independence was a forced Explosion

3. Bridging Regional divides  
ex: Unity in exploitative rent taxation
4. Bridging class divide with MASS participation  
ex: worker strikes
5. GENDER empowerment with leaders like Sucheta Kripalani, Matangji Hazra  
ex: Usha Mehta's underground radio
6. it created as "Rejection to Britain"  
as per BIPIN chandra that made expulsion as only exit option  
hence, forming CABINET plan, Mountbatten as general, proposing gradual power transfer were inevitable and also shaped by influence of time and situation leading to INDIA's current "Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav" (India@75) and pledge of Panch Pran. for AMRIT Kaal.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.13) Explain why Sufism, a liberal reform movement in Islam could deepen its roots in the Indian sub-continent, despite Islam being a foreign religion? Also, bring out the impacts of Sufism on Indian society. (15 marks, 250 words)

बताएं कि इस्लाम में एक उदारवादी सुधार आंदोलन, सूफीवाद, एक विदेशी धर्म होने के बावजूद, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में अपनी जड़ें क्यों गहरी कर सका? साथ ही, भारतीय समाज पर सूफीवाद के प्रभावों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

SUFISM refers to liberal movement of DEVOTION emerging out of ISLAM. that created a BHAKTI - Sufi composite in INDIA's syncretic culture. ex: HAJI Ali Dargah for all.

REASONS for SUFISM in INDIA

1. Rise in SUFISM due to 'GIVE and TAKE' with Indic religions.

ex: SUFISM borrowed concepts of KANGARH or pilgrimage from Indian Char Dham

2. Political Patronage from emerging Delhi sultans

ex: NIZAMUDDIN AULIYA in Delhi.

3. Sufism was seen as spread of Islamic tenets  
ex: JAIPUR dargah
4. linguistic accommodation and rise of new medium  
ex: Amir khusrau using HINDANI & urdu for spread of SUFI ideas.
5. BURU - sishya parampara had an effect on SUFI "PIR" school  
ex: sufi teachers recording their teachings
6. Performances of RAWALIS in courts though art & culture unlike rigid structure in Saudi  
this created SUFISM as INDO-Saracenic blend of islamic ideals with Indian ethos of harmony and devotion

- 1. Build BHAKTI movement as spillover in Northern India  
ex: KABIR as nirgun saint
  - 2. spread of PEACE & Brotherhood as message
  - 3. Culture of acceptance & Tolerance for all.  
ex: UNITY in diversity today
  - ↳ 4. tackle social evils of Islam fundamentalism  
ex: criticism on 11/21 YA by Ajmer Sufi Pir
  - 5. enhance give & take  
ex: PERSIAN spread
- IMPACT on Indian Society
- However Sufi movement remained aloof from masses, led to Politicisation of sufis for Patronage and limited progress for social evils of purdah that were rectified through MODERN indian societal reforms (Bengal renaissance)

**Feedback**  
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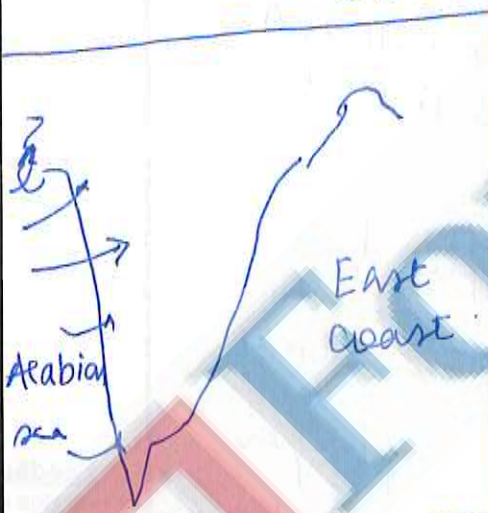


**Q.14)** Enumerate the reasons behind rising intensity and frequency of cyclones in the Arabian Sea in recent years. Giving special reference to NDMA guidelines, recommend measures to check the adverse impacts of cyclones. (15 marks, 250 words)

हाल के वर्षों में अरब सागर में चक्रवातों की बढ़ती तीव्रता के कारणों को गणना कीजिए। NDMA दिशानिर्देशों का विशेष संदर्भ देते हुए चक्रवातों के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों को रोकने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Cyclones as per NDMA refer to formation of LOW pressure systems on sea giving rise to air circulation landfall & precipitation along with havoc on COAST  
ex: Cyclone BIPARJOY.



Traditionally 4:1 was ratio of Eastward & west coast cyclones but there is change as

① RISING sea surface temperature of Arabian sea  
ex: Faster rise than BOB.

Figure: Arabian sea cyclonic trend

② Climate change induced Low wind shear on Arabian sea.



③ impact of Anthropogenic events such as OIL SPILLS, trade movement on temperature rise.

④ IPCC AR6 highlighted weakening ATLANTIC meridional oceanic circulation (AMOC) that impacts water in Arabian sea.

⑤ there is trend of deoxygenation in Arabian sea ex: Harmful algal blooms.

This is leading to FREQUENCY as seen from

CYCLONE VAYU  
Cyclone Olchiki  
Cyclone Biparjoy (2023)

INTENSITY as Biparjoy was declared "SEVERE".

this creates TWO pronged Cyclone

Vulnerability for India's 7516 km Coast:

- NIDMA guidelines highlight need for
1. creating CYCLONE shelters and higher platform coastal houses
  2. HAZARD zoning in districts ON COAST ex: THANE
  3. need EARLY warning system, message dissemination ex: IMD alert system.

MEASURES for Cyclone mitigation

4. NDRF forces for EVACUATION.

↳ there is need for enhancing CLIMATE proofing lives ex: Life movement

↳ INVESTING in NATURE Based solutions ex: Mangrove plantations in cyclon Anpran.

↳ Utilising SAMUDRAYAN to study Ocean energy and dissipation of cyclones

↳ Building Human resilience ex: Odisha's Counselling system

Hence Combatting cyclone needs enhanced Proactiveness and UNIVER-SALISING Early warning as Climate shield.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.15) Examine the impacts of climate change on the hydrological cycle and suggest suitable mitigation and adaptation strategies to contain the harmful implications. (15 marks, 250 words)

हाइड्रोलॉजिकल चक्र पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव की जांच कीजिए और हानिकारक प्रभावों को रोकने के लिए उपयुक्त शमन और अनुकूलन रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per AR5 IPCC report, climate change is reason for impact on WATER cycle which can lead to Water stress & crisis in future.

ex: Rising FLASH floods & FLASH droughts.

① Increasing temperature by  $1.1^{\circ}\text{C}$  over pre industry has led to DIFFERENTIAL heating of land.

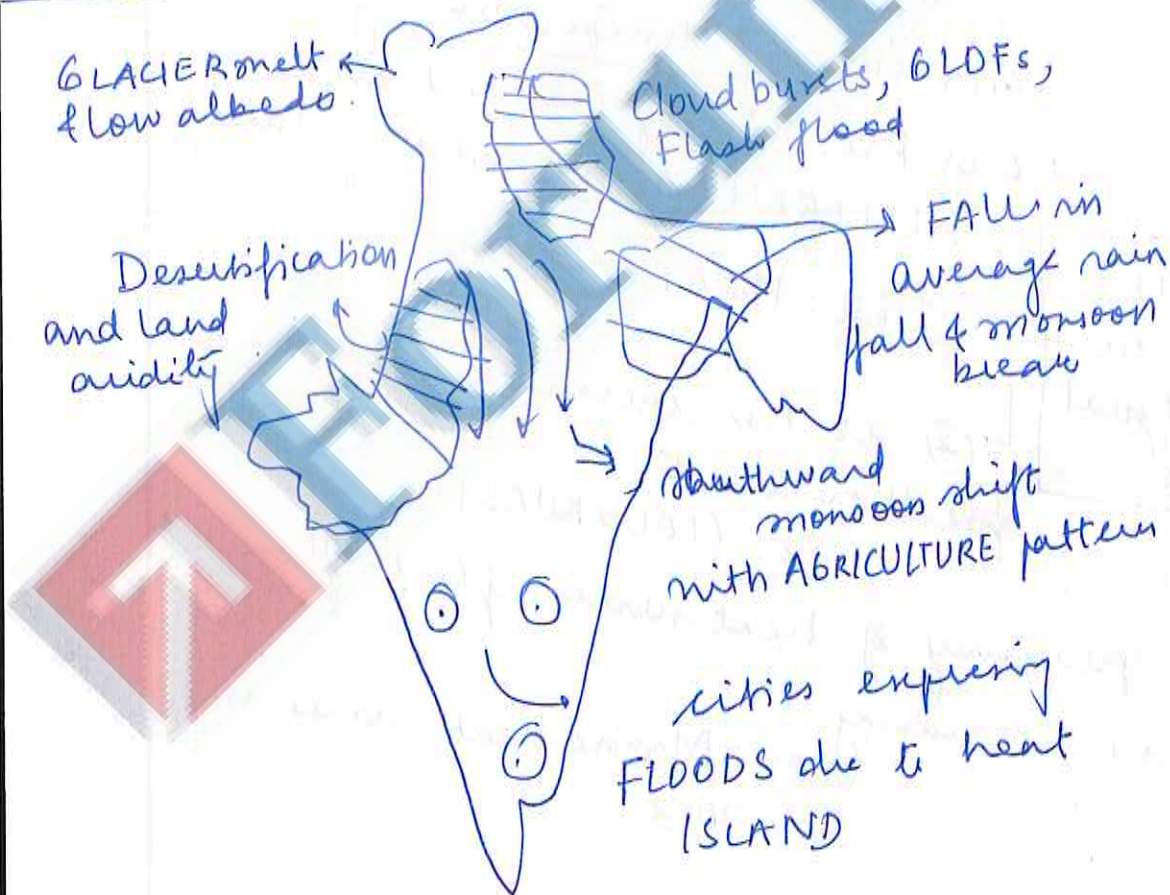
ex: HEAT waves

② it has increased Extreme weather events  
ex: CLOUDBURSTS

③ frequency of heat waves, flash floods is increasing.  
ex: Marine heat waves in 2023.

CLIMATE change on Hydrological cycle

- ④ it is impacting India's MONSOON  
 ex: Triple dip La Nina as reason for monsoon in 2022  
 EL NINO has led to 70% below average monsoon in 2023 August.
- ⑤ Hydrological cycle is also impacted with GLACIER melt (Down to Earth that 1/3rd Himalayan glaciers are melting)



MITIGATION & ADAPTATION strategies

1. Enhancing accuracy of CLIMATE prediction models  
ex: Jet stream inclusion in determining rains
  2. enhance CLIMATE & disaster resilient INFRASTRUCTURE  
ex: rain water harvesting
  3. Utilising sensors for GLACIAL lake studies  
ex: SIKKIM early warning system on GLOF.
  4. Life or "lifestyle for environment" to reduce water wastage.
  5. RIVER Basin approach for INTERlinking  
ex: KEN-BETWA.
  6. CLIMATE resilient agriculture  
ex: MILLETS (shreeanna), sub surface irrigation of Israel
- Hence "Aapda mei Aansar" to not drive our resilience towards a WATER circular economy (SDG 6)

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.16) Defining continental shelf, highlight its resource potential and ecological significance. (15 marks, 250 words)

महाद्वीपीय मग्नतट को परिभाषित करते हुए इसकी संसाधन क्षमता और पारिस्थितिक महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

CONTINENTAL SHELF refers to area in border of <sup>boundary</sup> LAND and OCEANIC plate, that has immense potential of resources.

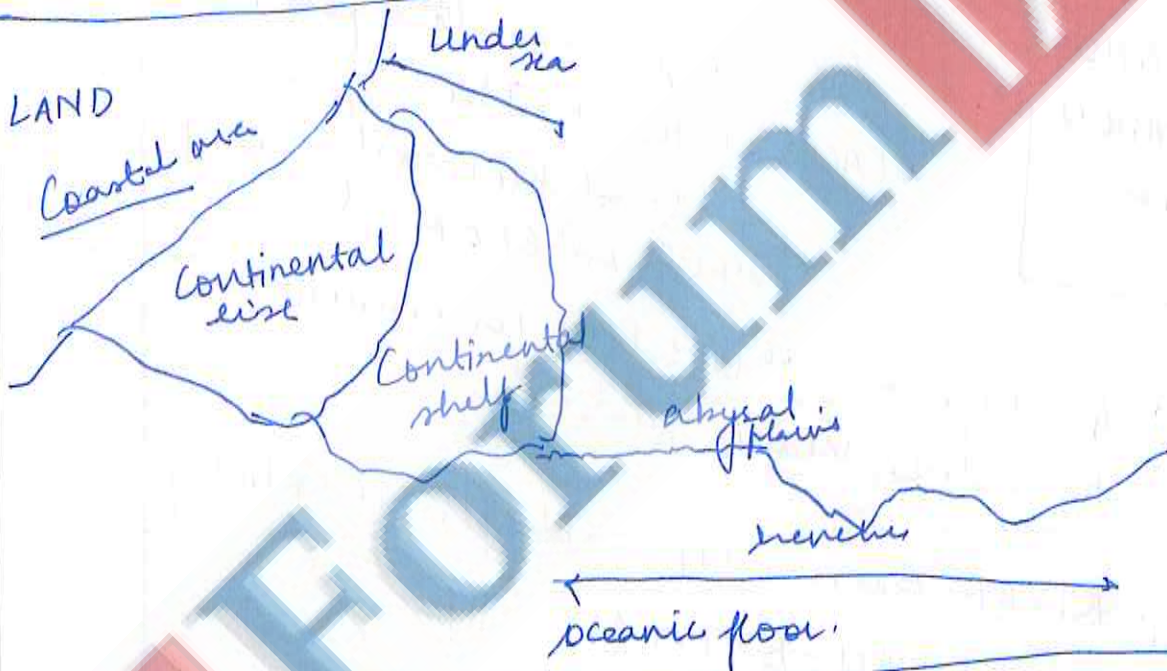


Fig: Continental shelf as area in middle.

CONTINENTAL shelf plays role of "ECOTONE" in Land & Oceanic ecosystem:

RESOURCE POTENTIAL

1. it has SEDIMENT deposits that help in formation of marine ecosystems
2. Continental shelves are areas of FISH catch  
ex: NEW FOUNDLAND.
3. Important for MINERALS such as COPPER, Manganese and Aluminium that are deposited on shelf.
4. essential for SAND concentration that is a "MINOR mineral"
5. protect diverse flora & fauna  
ex: SEA needs geomorphology on TN's continental shelf.
6. also some of pearls of OYSTERS (High value mining)
7. CORALS used for ECOTOURISM  
ex: Suba diving

1. shock absorber in case of WAVES and TIDES

2. Continental shelf ensures TSUNAMIGENIC waves are absorbed before transmission to land

3. They play role of enhancing marine ecosystem  
ex: UNCLOS on shelf

4. Regulating oceanic biology  
ex: shelf as area of carbon capture (CCUS)

5. Role in agricultural prosperity  
ex: Chile's shelf in Lithium deposits

Hence BATHYMETRY studies, shelf protection, Biotech technology for corals are needed in interests of protecting life under sea (SDG 14)

ECOLOGICAL significance of SHELF.

**Feedback**

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
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Q.17) Rooted in patriarchal values, gender-based violence, in all its manifestations, is antithetical to societal growth. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

पितृसत्तात्मक मूल्यों में निहित, लिंग आधारित हिंसा, अपनी सभी अभिव्यक्तियों में, सामाजिक विकास के प्रतिकूल है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

GENDER based violence refer to PHYSICAL, EMOTIONAL, Psychological violence on women by husband & family members as highlighted in DOMESTIC VIOLENCE Act, 2005.

ex: NCRB highlights trend of increasing violence.

GENDER Based violence in PATRIARCHAL VALUES

1. PATRIARCHY is system of male domination owing to "STRONGER SEX" stereotypes

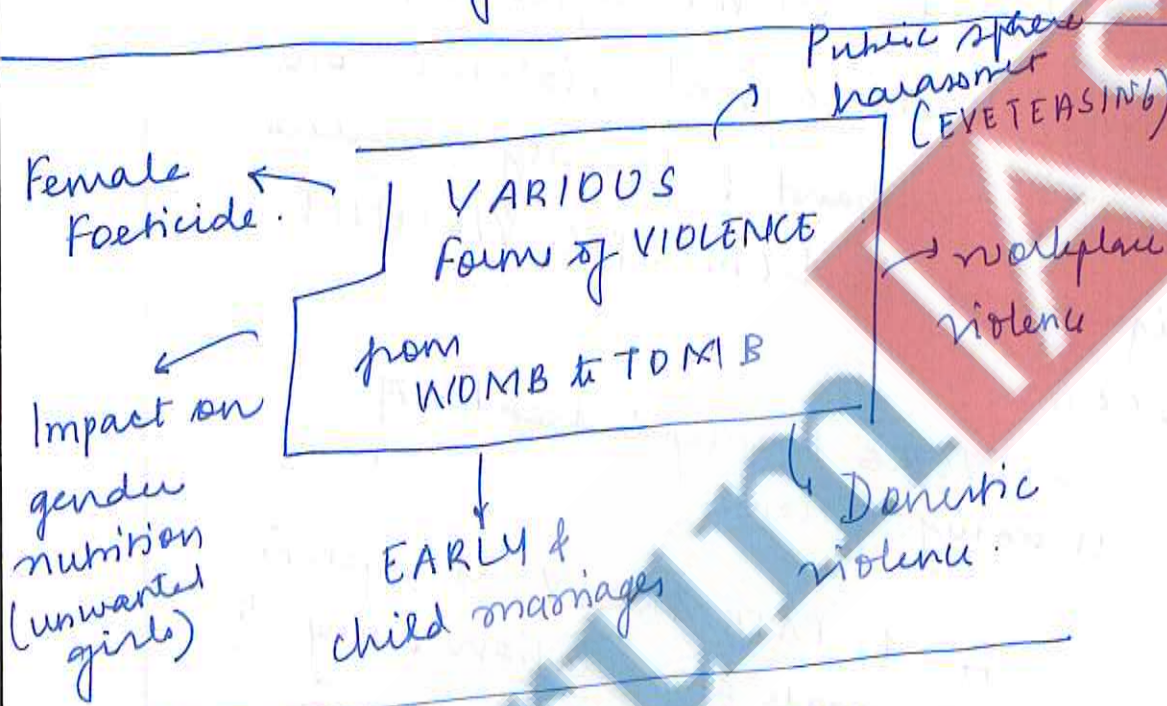
2. RAPE as show of superiority

ex: DALIT woman of HATHRAS raped.

3. DOMESTIC violence on WIFE as show of strength ex: Dowry deaths

4. ACID attack on girls to show VENGEANCE as male value.

5. Emotional abuse on lack of education, employment, wages  
 ex: UNPAID labour of women.



This impacts SOCIETAL growth as:

- 1) woman CONSTITUTE half of population & cannot be relegated to Domestic sphere
- 2) women are 1/2 population, do more than 1/2 of world's work, earn 1/6th of income and own 1/10th property, which is IMPACTING their economic progress

3) women lacking political empowerment leads to lack of EFFECTIVE & inclusive policies  
 ex: demand by BRs for 33% reservation for women

4) Educating girl is needed for ensuring Prosperity (Jaya Jaitley Committee)



Way Forward 1) men as equal partners  
 ex: GENDER champion scheme.

- 2) NUDGE of society attitudes to NARI shakti
- 3) strict deterrence to violence ex: Implementing DISHA Act (AP police)
- 3) PINK protection project of Kerala to teach self defence.

66 YATRA sayants Pujaynts must lead us to achieving SDG 5 in TOTALITY.

**Feedback**

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Q.18) The caste calculus in the Indian society remains predominant and continues to project its shadow on social, political, and economic domains. Do you agree? Substantiate your answer.

(15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय समाज में जातिगत गणना प्रमुख बनी हुई है और सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्रों पर अपनी छाया डालती रहती है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर को प्रमाणित कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

CASTE refers to social institution in India that is outcome of one's birth (Ascriptive identity) and is continued on basis of Endogamy, discrimination and rigidity.  
ex: MARATHA demand "other backward class" identity as a caste group

CASTE CALCULUS is seen as NUMERICAL strength of caste groups and its predominance can be seen from:

1) POLITICIZATION of CASTES.

→ VOTE Bank politics of caste  
ex: JAT Mahapanchayat on VOTES

→ Caste as mass mobilizer  
ex: formation of BAHUJAN samajwadi party for DALIT identity

→ "People CASTE their VOTE" as per Rajni Kothari

→ Caste plays a role in CANDIDATE selection by political parties

## 2) SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE of caste:

i) Continued DAIT discrimination  
ex: Darshit Solanki suicide (IIT)

ii) Caste organization strength  
ex: BISHNOI mahasabha

iii) Passing orders of social sanctions on girl clothing (Khaps in Rajasthan)

iv) PEW research states 70% are against INTER CASTE marriages. ex: Hanjara honor killing

## 3) ECONOMIC significance seen from:

i) Caste in Agrarian structure for exploiting landless DAITS

ii) demand for RESERVATION in Public employment  
ex: PATIDARS in Gujarat

iii) CASTE in startup funding  
ex: 46% startup founders from upper caste due to funding issues

However Caste also has lost relevance.

1. SECULARIZATION of caste  
ex: not RITUAL relations
2. URBAN areas functioning on Anonymity  
ex: Muntai study on Dabbawala, home maids
3. CASTE not source of RELIGIOUS identity  
ex: VOKKALINGAS moving from Caste to religious sect
4. Foreign influence creating MODERN attitudes ex: UNIVERSAL education.

Even with this:

- 1) need for VALUE education on EQUALITY (NEP 2020)
- 2) work for CONSTITUTIONAL vision on empowering DALITS
- 3) implement Manual scavengers prohibition (SAFAI Karamchahi Andolan)
- 4) need for Caste census for DATA Based policy (Bihar caste census)

Thus 66 SARVAMANA HITAYA <sup>as</sup> must be achieved for ending scourge of Caste  
(Ambedkar's Annihilation of Caste)

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.19) Discuss various factors contributing to the water woes faced by Indian cities. Also, explain complexities in implementing a comprehensive water management plan. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय शहरों में जल की समस्या में योगदान देने वाले विभिन्न कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अलावा, एक व्यापक जल प्रबंधन योजना को लागू करने में आने वाली जटिलताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per COMPOSITE WATER MANAGEMENT INDEX (CWMI) of NITI Aayog, cities are likely to face "DAY ZERO" crisis of no water by 2030

ex: 2021 Chennai needing water rains

1. UNPLANNED urbanisation leading to HIGH POPULATION density & water needs

FACTORS

2. LACK of water connections to SLUM areas for collection of DATA on precise water needs  
ex: need WATER metering (Mihir Shah committee)

3. Lack of zonation for INDUSTRIES and RESIDENCES leading to CONTAMINATION  
ex: Arsenic in JALANDHAR water

4. URBAN HEAT ISLAND EFFECT creating Heat stress & acidity  
ex: 31 die in Maharashtra heat waves

- 5. Depletion of ground water table  
ex: 13% of Blocks are Over exploited (NBWC)
- 6. LAKE encroachment leading to loss of Wetlands & biodiversity  
ex: Bellandur.
- 7. Lack of CIRCULAR water use & sewage treatment  
ex: INDORE as WATER + city promoting REUSE of water

ISSUES in COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

NO one size fits all approach  
ex: JAIPUR and BANGALORE need different policies

- 2. STATE Subject: water is in STATE list in Schedule VII
- 3. Lack of funds, functionary, functions and framework with Urban Local Bodies  
ex: Maharashtra's Nagpur dependent on TIED funds for building tanks.
- 4. LACK of ZONATION and PLANNING for Policy implementation  
ex: Chandigarh's BLOCK targets as PLANNED city.



⑤ LACK of CAPACITY & trained personnel

⑥ lack holistic data on ground water tables, water needs.

ex: ISRO's water atleast with remote sensing.

1. CITY specific WATER CONSERVATION approach  
ex: MISSION KAKATIYA in Telangana

2. MIHIR SHAH, <sup>Committee</sup> recommended WATER in CONCURRENT list for coordination  
ex: ATAL Bijuat yojna with centre funds.

3. # Catch the Rain campaign and compulsory River water harvesting  
ex: Chennai Building permits

4. Urban forests and Afforestation activities  
ex: GREEN ROOFS

5. Sharing Best practices  
ex: SPRINGSHEP development in Dehradun.

"WATER saved is water earned" must be upheld for meeting SDG 6 commitments  
ex: JAL JEEVAN mission

WAY Forward

**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.20) Though important elements of group identity, religion and region also run the risk of deepening communal cleavages. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालांकि समूह की पहचान का एक महत्वपूर्ण तत्व, धर्म और क्षेत्र भी सांप्रदायिक दरार को गहरा करने का जोखिम उठाते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

INDIA as a multi-ethnic society & multi cultural & multilingual society has "DISPERSED IDENTITY" in form of

i) GROUP identity → celebration of KANNADA RAJYOTSAVA in Karnataka

ii) GROUP identity of CASTE

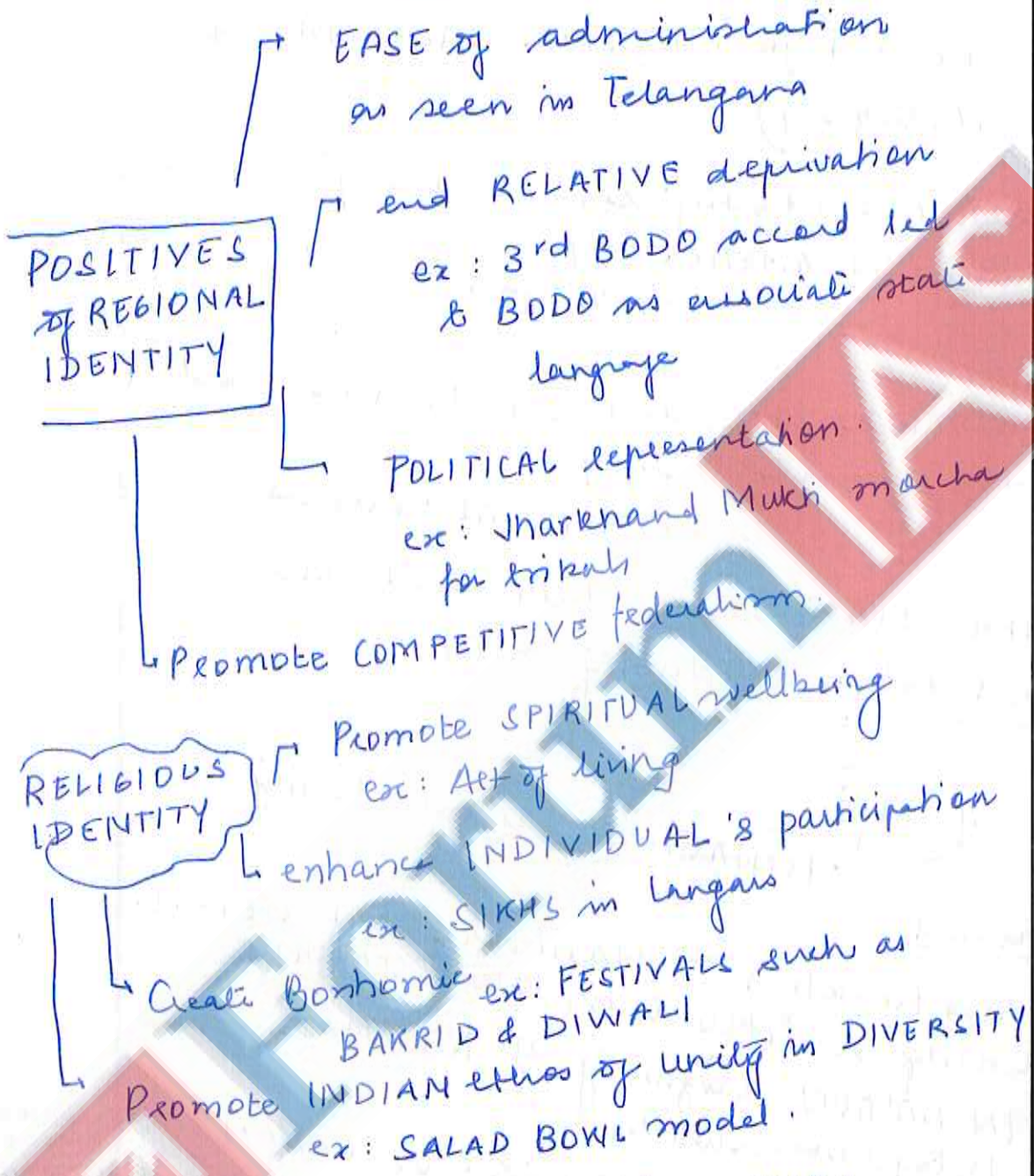
ex: VANIYAR KULA in TN for OBC status

iii) WOMEN group identity ex: PINJRA tied

iv) RELIGION identity : where 78% identify as HINDUS (Census 2011), 17% (Muslims)

v) REGIONAL identity is visible in TELANGANA formation Act, 2014.

GROUP identity VIA REGION and RELIGION are important for GROUP solidarity, enhanced SOCIAL cohesion and enhance NATIONAL identity in PARTICIPATIVE democracy.



HOWEVER run the risk of COMMUNAL CLEAVAGES as

1. REGIONAL & RELIGIOUS identity can enhance SEPARATIST tendency.

ex: Demand for GREATER NAGALIM by NCSN (Khaplang)

② RELIGIOUS identity can be transformed into FUNDAMENTALISM  
ex: NUH riots

③ HISTORICAL antecedents can be remembered causing deepening cleavage  
ex: PARTITION horrors

④ KHALISTAN referendum based on Region & Religious identity mix



WAY forward

1. need Promotion of NATIONAL & REGIONAL identity as Cotermimus (PEW RESEARCH)
2. INSTITUTION strengthening of NATIONAL Integration Council
3. Promote unity in diversity: US GAARDN ki RAMLILA
4. Uphold SECULARISM, FEDERALISM as BASIC STRUCTURE (Bammai)

"Unity is Purpose & Voice" must drive INDIA away from Cleavages [VISION @ 75]

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

**Mentor Feedback Questions**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

**Test Goal**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

**Outcomes**

- .....
- .....
- .....

**Marking Scheme**

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

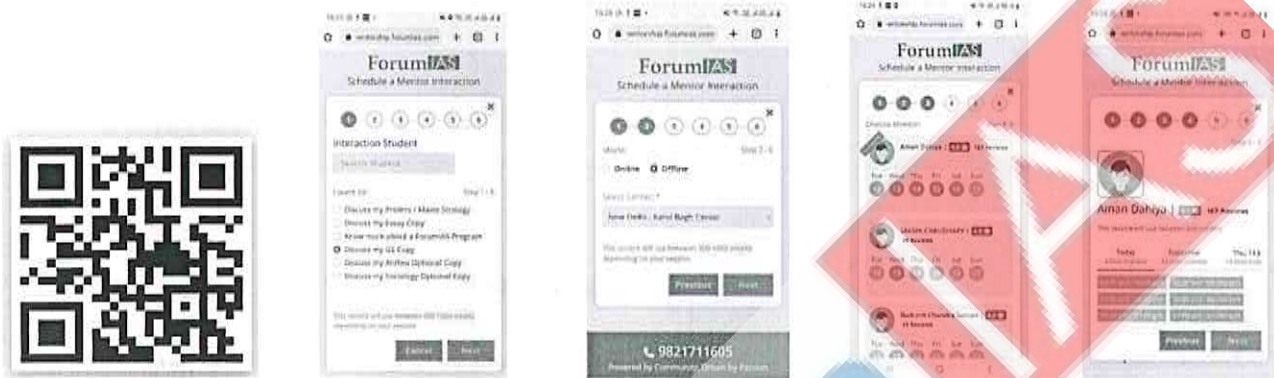
\* Subject to change without prior notice.

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