

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 1

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 1_FLT #1

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	17.08.2023

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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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) It was neither her Coal and Iron reserves, nor the inventions of steam engine and cotton mills, but her democracy and rule of law that made Britain the epicentre of Industrial Revolution. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

यह न तो उसके कोयला और लोहे के भंडार थे, न ही भाप इंजन और कपास मिलों के आविष्कार, बल्कि उसके लोकतंत्र और कानून के शासन ने ब्रिटेन को औद्योगिक क्रांति का केंद्र बना दिया। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

INDUSTRIAL revolution emerged in 18th, 19th CENTURY ENGLAND that led to MASS SCALE Socio-economic transformation of society.
EX: SPINNING JENNY ----> MANCHESTER as hub of TEXTILE of WORLD.

RULE of LAW & DEMOCRACY as reason for BRITISH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

1. Democracy was ensured with 1663 Revolution that made MONARCH accountable.
2. Rise in INSTITUTIONAL democracy with HOUSE of representatives and HOUSE of Lords that created DISCUSSION.
3. This led to a RULE of LAW that was as per PEOPLE's wishes

④ it ensured STABILITY and in turn SUITABILITY for revolution.

→ STABILITY led to rise of INNOVATION and Technology
ex: Steam engine

However, INVENTIONS played a role.

→ Technology led to MASS PRODUCTION of goods
ex: FACTORIES of textiles

→ Role of enclosure and CHARTIST movement that enabled SURPLUS LABOUR migration
ex: Slums in London

→ Connectivity and NAVY supremacy led to COLONIZATION for SUSTAINED market ex: INDIA as importer of cheap goods.

hence combination of factors with stable political order MULTIPLIED socio-economic REVOLUTION of INDUSTRIAL era.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
G = Good A = Average P = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.2) Compare and contrast the character of peasant movements in India during the 19th and 20th century. (10 marks, 150 words)

19वीं और 20वीं शताब्दी के दौरान भारत में किसान आंदोलनों के चरित्र की समता एवं विषमता की तुलना कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

PEASANT movements refer to rise of Peasant unrest and discontent owing to OPPRESSIVE policies of COLONIAL era.

ex: KOL MUTINY (1793)

1. Based on COLONIAL EXTRACTION policies.

ex: REVENUE demands, high TAXATION

SIMILARITIES in PEASANT movement 19th & 20th CENTURY

2. IMPACTED by FAMINES, Pests, monsoon & cyclones
"WAGARIES of WEATHER" as per R.C. DUTT.

3. Lack of INCOME and Hand to mouth existence

4. Organised and VIOLENT Protests in parts of country

ex: SANTHAL Ulgulan

DIFFERENCES

19th CENTURY

Awareness limited on COLONIAL policies of Revenue extraction
ex: DECCAN protests & riots (1860)

Leadership decentralized

Goal limited to reduced rent, lower taxation

Potential limited to REGION

in Freedom STRUGGLE not fully made part

Peasant movements enhanced demand for Land reforms, green revolution and pursuit for Doubling Farmer income (Dahvi)

20th CENTURY

Awareness across peasants on ANTI-COLONIAL feeling

Centralised
ex: MADARI PASI in Eka movement

Enhanced to Autonomy
ex: Bargadar Protest in TEH BHABA

growth of Organisations
ex: SWAMI Sahajanand in ALL INDIA Kisan Sabha.

GANDHIAN leadership & FAIPUR resolution of INC (1936)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
G = Good A = Average P = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.3) In its extent, reach, and revolutionary zeal, Civil Disobedience Movement has a unique place in India's freedom struggle. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन अपने विस्तार, पहुंच और क्रांतिकारी उत्साह की दृष्टि से भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में एक अद्वितीय स्थान रखता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in 1929 as ACTIVE RESISTANCE to Colonial Policies in line with GANDHI's 14 point agenda.

ex: DANDI MARCH

EXTENT

1. It touched COMMON man's needs by tally of SALT tax.

2. led to large scale SALT formation along coast
ex: SHIBIRS in Andhra Pradesh

3. Protests of "ANTI-Chowkidara" tax in Bihar and CENTRAL Provinces.

4. Bengal farmers protested against TAX payment on land

5. CUNNINGHAM CIRCULAR on university protested in Assam.

REACH

① PARTICIPATION of PEASANTS, in large number.

② Women leadership
ex: Sarojini Naidu led DARSANA salt factory protest

③ Worker class organised in protests

④ HINDU-MUSLIM unity with Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's [Khudai Khinatsar] RED shirt protests

Created ACTIVE protest of classes

REVOLUTIONARY

ZEAL

ANTI colonial solidarity

led MASSES to break UNJUST LAWS

Created MASS mobilization

This led to GANDHI - IRWIN Pact

calling off the CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE movement for partial measures and cooling public discontent.

Feedback

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.4) How will you explain that Vaishnavism and Shaivism as followed in medieval India represent both local traditions and universal ideals? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप कैसे समझाएंगे कि मध्यकालीन भारत में वैष्णववाद और शैववाद स्थानीय परंपराओं और सार्वभौमिक आदर्शों दोनों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते थे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Vaishnavism and Shaivism are TWO SECTS of HINDUISM that crystallised in MEDIEVAL INDIA.

it refers to Followers of LORD VISHNU.

in TAMIL NADU, Alvars were Bhakti saints ex: ANDAL

VAISHNAVISM

↳ Dravidian style TEMPLES of SRIRANGANATHA [Tiruchy]

↳ under RAMANUJACHARYA'S VISHISHTA advaita, VAISHNAVISM spread beyond DECCAN

↳ CHAITANYA Mahaprabhu's "GAUDIYA movement"

↳ SANKARADEVA'S vaishnavism in MANIPUR, ASSAM ex: Baona, Sankirtan

↳ UNIVERSAL ideal of ISKON movement today.

it refers to worship of Lord Shiva
 BASAVANA'S VIRASHAIVA movement for monotheism
 ex: Lingayats sect
NAYANARS in TAMIL NADU for spread of devotion
 ex: NALARIYA DIVYA prabandam.
 Temple of BRIHADESHWARA
 spread to AGHORA and KAPALIKA sects of northern INDIA.
 Current day ISHA foundation
 ex: COIMBATORE SHIVA statue.
 Both professed UNIVERSAL ideal of "BHAKTI"
 or GOD through devotion over Caste, creed, region and created SYNCRETIC, ASSIMILATIVE median ethos
 ex: SMARTHA tradition of today.

Feedback

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Q.5) What do you understand from land subsidence? Explaining various reasons behind land subsidence, recommend measures to arrest the calamity. (10 marks, 150 words)

भू-स्खलन से आप क्या समझते हैं? भू-स्खलन के पीछे के विभिन्न कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, आपदा को रोकने के उपाय सुझाएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

LAND subsidence refers to land being submerged or area under land collapsing creating "RECEDING effect"
ex: JOSHIMATH land subsidence.

VARIOUS REASONS

1. GEOGRAPHICAL: lack of STABLE rock deposits
ex: SEDIMENTS that can be dissolved with WATER.
2. TERRAIN such as SLOPES where issue of seepage exists.
3. UNPLANNED urbanization
ex: SHIMLA area landslides.
4. Cultural tourism beyond CAPACITY
ex: Rudrapuraj under threat
5. MASS development of Projects
ex: VISHNU TAPOYAM project in Joshinath.

6. Lack of proper drainage channels
ex: ISSUE in meandering hill rivers.

1. M C Mishra Committee highlighted "CARRYING capacity" limits on development

2. SEISMIC studies and ENVIRONMENT IMPACT assessment on project impact

3. Immediate Human Resettlement to avoid LOSS of LIVES

4. Chopra Committee recommended ban on LARGE DAMS in hill areas

5. strengthen DISASTER resilient infra and SEEPAGE of water into "SPONGE" zones [Wetlands/ springhead development]

hence land subsidence needs land use planning, water efficient & disaster resilient infra to remain AAPDA nukt. pharat

MEASURES to Arrest CALAMITY

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.6) Examining the reasons behind erratic Monsoon, highlight the possible outcomes of the same. (10 marks, 150 words)

अनिश्चित मानसून के कारणों की जांच करते हुए इसके संभावित परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Monsoon refer to SEASONAL reversal of WINDS that bring rains to INDIAN SUBCONTINENT

ex: South west monsoon 80% of yearly rain
10% from North East monsoon.

40% drop in 50 year average of rain as per IPCC AR6 report due to CLIMATE change

ERRATIC MONSOON seasons

due to rise in SEA temperature, sea level rise:

ex: Thermal expansion of WATER.

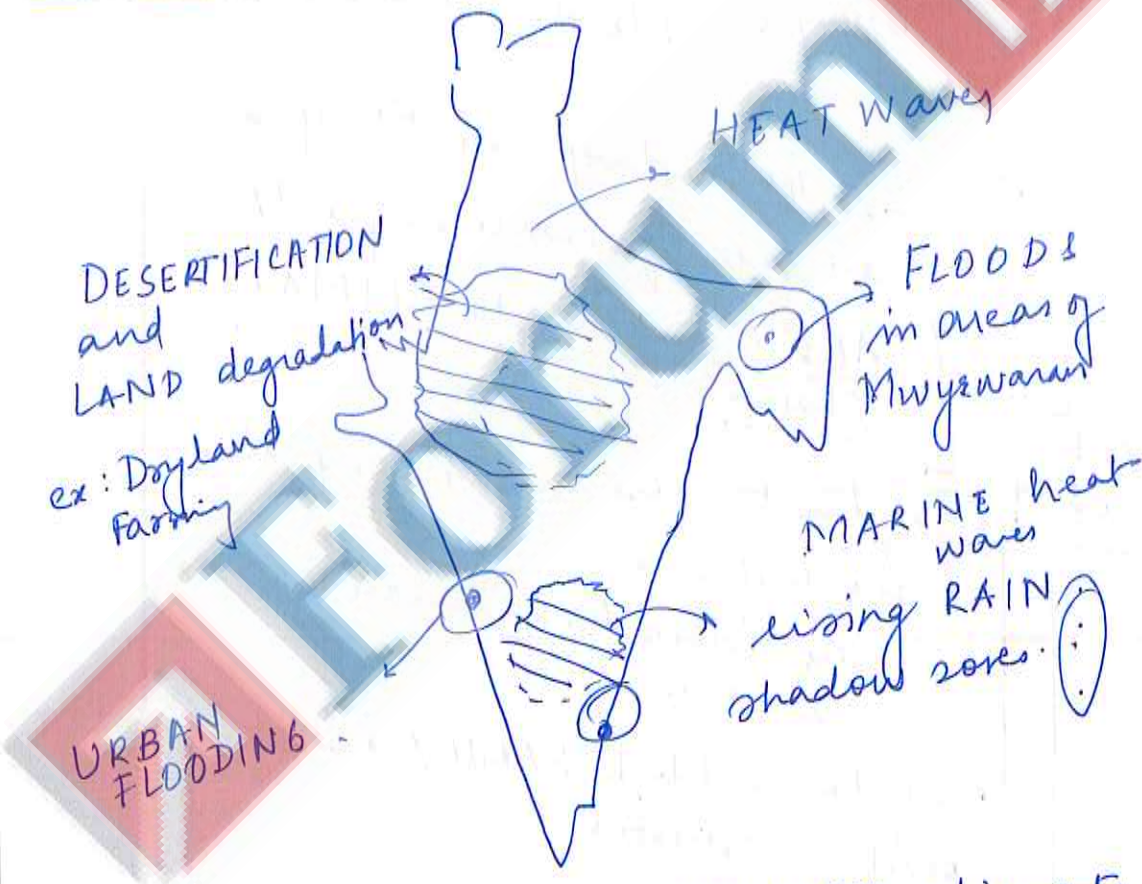
Cyclones like BIPARJOY are delaying onset of monsoon

change in land use

ex: Water logged paddy creating RAIN shift from North plains.

- IMPACT of El Nino and El Nino modoki that impact OCEAN currents
- also JET stream and its variation
ex: tropical easterly jet stream
or " BANGALORE - KOLKATA axis " for start of monsoon.

POSSIBLE Outcomes



Hence, there is need for ENHANCED climate models, climate smart agriculture and spreading WATER Conservation [CATCH the Rain Campaign]

Feedback

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.7) Explore and evaluate the impact of new technologies on Indian society. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय समाज पर नई प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रभाव का अन्वेषण और मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Rapid DIGITIZATION and Technology Penetration are leading INDIAN SOCIETY towards INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY 4.0

ex: UPI payments 107 growth at 120%.

1. Rise in WHITE collar jobs ex: USA & American dreams

2. NUCLEARIZATION of Families ex: SKYPE family.

3. DIGITIZATION of matrimonialy search ex: SHAADI.com.

4. RELIGION using online HAVANS and pooja participation.

5. rise in SOCIAL media INFLUENCER Culture ex: Youtube child stars.

IMPACT of technology on INDIAN Society

6. Adoption of GMO crops ex: Mustard

POSITIVE IMPACT

- 1. GLOBALIZATION
ex: Global citizens
- 2. Education universalisation
ex: PERSONAL assistant chatbot
- 3. PRECISION agriculture
ex: AgriStack
- 4. Tele medicine ex: e Sanjivani
- 5. MANDDARPAN portal for mental health

NEGATIVE IMPACT

- 1. CULTURAL lag
ex: khab kun onokide for gift.
- 2. DIGITAL divide between Urban & Rural INDIA.
- 3. Cyber Bullying, Doxing
- 4. rise in frauds ex: JAMTARA.

hence technology as DOUBLE edged sword needs REGULATION by state & participative awareness of citizens [AI for ALL strategy]

Feedback
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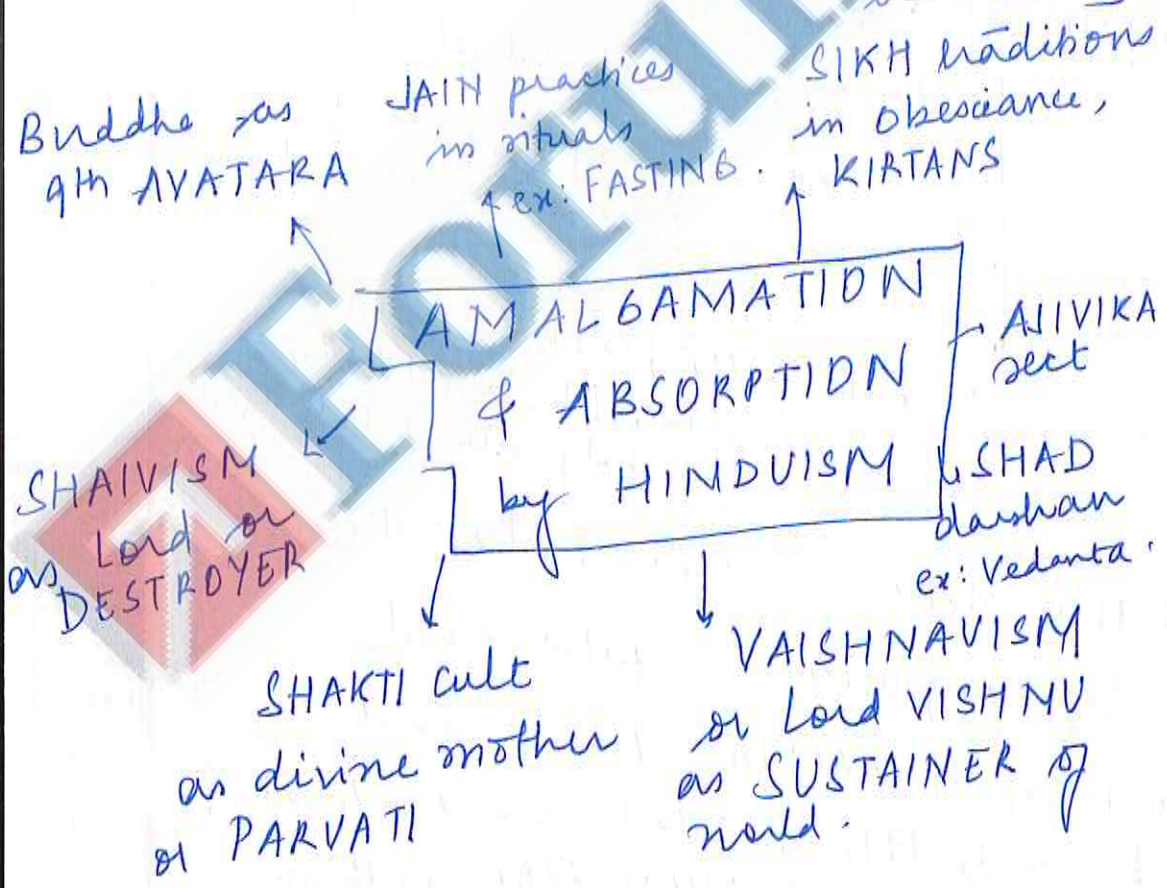
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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.8) Why did Hinduism—which amalgamated and absorbed almost every diverse faith, tradition, belief and practice that arose from within or outside, within its fold- failed to assimilate Islamic cultural beliefs and practices? Give reasons. (10 marks, 150 words)

हिंदुत्व—जो लगभग हर विविध मत, परंपरा, विश्वास और अभ्यास को समामेलित और आत्मसात कर लेता था, जो उसके भीतर या बाहर से उत्पन्न हुआ था—इस्लामी सांस्कृतिक मान्यताओं और प्रथाओं को आत्मसात करने में विफल रहा? कारण दीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

HINDUISM as per M. N. SRINIVAS is "ASSIMILATIVE way of living" that absorbed various MICRO traditions
ex: Murugan of TAMILNADU as Lord Krishna (great or universal tradition)



→ 1. LIMITED understanding of ISLAM
ex: Conversion to avoid JIZIYA by leaders

→ 2. ISLAM on part of CONQUESTS of Md BHOOR, Md GHAZNI

→ 3. ISLAM as "POLITICAL religion" as per A.L. Basham.

↳ 4. lack of COMMON language and understanding
ex: Urdu, Persian while masses could not read or write

5. DIFFERENT practices
ex: Mecca & Madina as holy sites (outside land)

REASONS for ISLAMIC assimilation being a failure

despite this, INDO - Sarcenic architectures, Bhakti - Sufi Concepts, Dargahs and common belief of KARMA (Few research) hind People of INDIA which are accelerated with CONSTITUTION, FLAG, anthem.

Feedback

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Q.9) Elucidate the differences between Western and Indian model of secularism. To what extent do you agree with the criticism that Indian model of secularism is susceptible to promoting minority appeasement? (10 marks, 150 words)

धर्मनिरपेक्षता के पश्चिमी और भारतीय मॉडल के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। आप इस आलोचना से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि धर्मनिरपेक्षता का भारतीय मॉडल अल्पसंख्यक तुष्टीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अतिसंवेदनशील है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

SECULARISM refers to the distinction of

RELIGION from STATE

ex: INDIA as "SECULAR" in Preamble

WESTERN

Complete separation of RELIGION & STATE

NEGATIVE Concept

ex: Burqa ban in FRANCE in Public place

BUILT on historical religious domination and PEOPLE rebellion

INDIAN model

EQUAL separation distance or

"SARVA Dharma Sama bhava model"

POSITIVE concept

ex: MINORITY institutions protected

JIYO PARSI scheme

Built on INDIA's multicultural society

ex: Ganga jamuna Teerab

INDIAN Secularism as MINORITY appeasement

1. as per few scholars SECULARISM has no "LIMITS" creating pro MINORITY policy
ex: Continuation of PERSONAL LAWS
2. Secularism has limited 'INDIAN identity' ex: as CIVIL religion
ex: Madrasa education in 21st CENTURY
3. it has led to IDENTITY and vote bank politics.

However INDIAN secularism:

- 1) is BASIC STRUCTURE of Constitution [S R Bommai]
- 2) Built on HISTORICAL unity of cultures
ex: Us Baon ka Randila where muslims perform.
- 3) BHAKTI - SUFI Composite
ex: HAS Ali Dargah for all.

hence, "Dharm Nirpekshita" in INDIAN secularism model must show way to Assimilate best practices of all religion for CIVIL Code acceptable to all.

Feedback
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Q.10) With special reference to India, elucidate how globalisation—a multifaceted phenomenon—has had positive socio-economic outcomes on one hand and widened the gaps between the haves and have nots on the other? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत के विशेष संदर्भ में, यह स्पष्ट कीजिए कि कैसे वैश्वीकरण – एक बहुआयामी घटना – के एक तरफ सकारात्मक सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिणाम हुए हैं और दूसरी तरफ अमीर और गरीब के बीच की खाई को चौड़ा किया है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

GLOBALIZATION refers to social process of integration and interdependency of economies, ideas and people
ex: World as GLOBAL village.

POSITIVE OUTCOMES.

Globalisation has led to UNIVERSAL education
ex: GER 100% in Primary

Technology adoption
ex: 600 mn phone users in INDIA

100 bn \$ + remittances with Migration

strengthened FDI or foreign fund into society
ex: rise of urban middle class.

⑤ aim of 6th economy

ex: 77 lakh jobs/yr being created

⑥ fall in MMR to 103 / 1 lakh and IMR

NEGATIVE gaps:

GINI coefficient is rising to 0.4 where high inequality persists

OXFAM report shows 10% own 77% wealth

36% of GHG emissions come from investments of rich [Global green shift report]

gender gap is 132 years long.
(INDIA 135/146 in Global gender gap)

Created DIGITAL divide not

ex: 35% in rural INDIA do not have smart phone.

hence Socio-economic gaps must be systematically erased for VIBRANT VIKASIT Bharat in 2047

Feedback
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CRITERIA	G	A	P
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CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
<p>Ⓒ = Good Ⓐ = Average Ⓟ = Poor</p>			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.11) Dravidian temple architecture that came of age during the rule of the Pallavas, could reach its zenith only at the time of the imperial Cholas. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

पल्लवों के शासन के दौरान द्रविड़ मंदिर वास्तुकला, शाही चोलों के समय ही अपने चरम पर पहुंच सकती थी। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Dravidian temple Architecture refers to TEMPLE construction perfected in SOUTHERN INDIA under Cholas, Pandiyas, Cheras, Pallavas.

ex: GREAT LIVING CHOLA temples part of UNESCO World heritage sites.

PALLAVAS - EMERGENCE of DRAVIDIAN style

1) PALLAVAS experimented with ROCK monolith temples ex: PANCHARATHAS in Mahabalipuram

2) Created OUTLINE of STRUCTURAL temples under Narasimhavarmam I ex: Kanchi temple.

3) Built on intricate SCULPTURES

ex: Arjuna's Penance.

4) strengthened OUTER walls as seen in
SHORE temple.

5) Created SANCTUM SANCTORUM
in MAHISHARUMARDINI temple.

this was PERFECTED under Chola's
Architecture.

1) Built large STRUCTURAL temples.
ex: Gangaikonda Cholapuram

2) Tallest pyramidal VIMANA for
Sanctum Sanctorum / garbhagriha at
BRIHADESHWARA.

3) Gold plating of temple Gopurams
to show WEALTH
ex: DARASHURAM.

4) GOPURAMS or walls as higher
than temple VIMANA

ex: AIRAVATESVARA temple.

5) Strong SCULPTURES on temple for aesthetic and narrative.

ex: Sculpture of King's wedding in Airavatesvara temple.

Cholas were called GOLDEN age of Dravidian architecture, but they also helped in INFLUENCING styles of

1) Padmanabha Swamy in Kerala under Cheeras (11th century)

2) VIJAYANAGARA empire's VIRUPAKSHA temple [HAMPPI as city carved in STONE]

3) HOYSALA's stellate plan & soapstone usage.

4) GAMBAS in Karnataka ex: temple in Coastal Karnataka.

5) MUSUNURI Nayaks in Andhra Pradesh.

hence, Chola began "start of zenith" in Dravidian architecture that crystallised under different dynasties of south.

Feedback

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Q.12) Highlight the reasons why pre-independence women movements were led by men. Also analyse the contribution of women-led socio-economic movements in post-independence India in mainstreaming and successfully redressing the concerns of women. (15 marks, 250 words)

उन कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए कि स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व महिला आंदोलनों का नेतृत्व पुरुषों द्वारा क्यों किया गया था। महिलाओं की चिंताओं को मुख्यधारा में लाने और सफलतापूर्वक निवारण करने में स्वतंत्रता के बाद के भारत में महिलाओं के नेतृत्व वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक आंदोलनों के योगदान का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Women movements in 18th, 19th CENTURY

were led to remove SOCIAL EVILS by EDUCATED men like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar chandra vidya sagar

ex: SATI Abolition Act in 1829.

1. IMPACT of WESTERN contact and Education

ex: NAOROJI launched RAHNUMA Marzadasan Sabha for PARSI women.

REASONS for MEN leadership

2. LACK of FEMALE awareness and illiteracy

ex: RANADE under Prathana Sanaj launched PACT against child marriage

3. MULTIPLE forms of self-deprecating and discrimination practices

ex: PURDAH system which was fought by SIR Syed Ahmad Khan

4. women divided over CASTE, region, religion

ex: Practice of KULIM Brahmins Polygamy was fought by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.

However, BANDHIAN mobilization of women in 20th CENTURY saw rise of WOMEN LEADERS and success :

1) POLITICAL : women led PANCHAYATS as per Article 243 D & 243 T for grassroot empowerment

2) Ela Bhatt's SEWA led to 32 million generating employment

ex: Rise of SELF Help groups & MISSION I lakh income by 2024

3) CHIPKO movement led by GAURI, DEVI in Uttarakhand led to WOMEN as "Eco Warrior"

50% women in Panchayats

4) BANWARI devi's fight led to VISHAKA guidelines and POSH Act

5) TRUPTI DESAI's temple entry movement led to rise in Women temple entry movement in places like Haji Ali dargah, Shani Shingaram

6) Shyama Bano case led to CRIMINALISING triple talaq

CONTINUED gender violence (increase by 7% as per NCRB)

Narrow base urban

Nutrition Poverty
Sex: 50% Anemic

ISSUES remain

limited education INVESTMENT (Jaya Jaithey committee)

low labour force participation (25%)

need for mainstreaming Marginalised women (tribal / SC / divyang)

INTERSECTIONAL Approach with WOMEN LED, Women oriented development must be prioritised for NAARI shakti (SDG 5)

Feedback

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S & F			
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<p>ⓐ = Good ⓐ = Average ⓐ = Poor</p>			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.13) Discuss the causes for salinity ingress along with its various consequences and potential solutions. (15 marks, 250 words)

लवणता अंतःप्रवेश के कारणों के साथ-साथ इसके विभिन्न परिणामों और संभावित समाधानों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

SALINITY INGRESS refers to saline water intruding into land which impacts local ecosystems, farmer and incomes of Coastal COMMUNITY

ex: ingress in SUNDERBAN.



Fig: COAST.

CAUSES of SALINE ingress

• 7500 km coastline creates zone of saline water intrusion

ex: WEST coast as "submergent"

(2) Rise in LAND claiming activities along coast

ex: Mumbai coast

③ IMPACT of Cyclone landfall
ex: AMPHAN on Odisha coast.

④ caused by TSUNAMI.
ex: salination of TAMIL NADU coastal soils.

⑤ Violation of SAND mining guidelines.
ex: Konkun mafia and Court stay

⑥ Construction along coast in violation to CR2 & IR2 guidelines.
ex: Water on CEMENT ^{saline} weakening

1. LOSS of Agriculture productivity
ex: Yield fall

2. IMPACT on reproduction of Flora fauna
ex: Oliver ridley Turtle.

CONSEQUENCES

3. Create SALINIZATION of SOIL
ex: soil unfit for living

5. impact drinking water & ground water contamination

4. Large scale Migration from COASTS

POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

1. Lakshwadeep's DESALINIZATION plants for DRINKING water (SDG 7)
2. SUSTAINABLE sand mining and m-SAND use as Alternative. [SAND report by UN Habitat]
3. strengthen CLIMATE smart agriculture ex: KORAPUT model of AGRY-AQUACULTURE, KUTTANAD deep water agriculture (GAHR)
4. COASTAL development with SABARMALA and creation of AFFORESTRATION belts ex: MANGROVES (MISHTI)
5. FISH bone technique for Halophyte Plantation as per Mangrove action for climate change (MAC)

Hence, SALINE ingress must be tackled with COASTAL community at forefoot

Feedback
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Q.14) The actualization of a seamless urban mass transport is hatched by a slew of factors. Identifying these factors, recommend measures to create a robust paradigm for urban mass transport. (15 marks, 250 words)

एक निर्बाध शहरी जन परिवहन की वास्तविकता कई कारकों से प्रभावित होता है। इन कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, शहरी जन परिवहन के लिए एक मजबूत प्रतिमान बनाने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

With 38% living in cities, UN HABITAT estimates it to rise to 45% by 2030, creating need for MASS urban transport

ex: METRO rail in KOCHI

1. PUBLIC transport BUSES

ex: Delhi EV

2. PUBLIC jetty
ex: Ferry model of KOCHI



5. BULLET trains for urban connectivity

4. METRO junctions for LAST mile connectivity

3. RAILWAY to suburban areas
ex: Mumbai MMTS

However, SEW of FACTORS in implementing:

FACTORS

1. BUDGETING and spread of funding at CENTRE, STATE and local bodies
 ex: Hyderabad metro took 6 years.

2. DISTINCT models as per CITY proliferation
 ex: Kolkata metro under sealinks

3. UNPLANNED urbanisation and lack of PLANNERS in CAPACITY as per NITI Aayog

4. COMPETING needs of INFRASTRUCTURE and SOCIAL EXPENDITURE
 BANGLORE → AGEING fleet of Buses
 ex: tradeoff vs FREE seats for women

5. LACK of autonomy for co-ordination between Road Transport Corporation, Metro, Rail and Sea transport

ex: MUMBAI Committee for transport

1. NITI Aayog recommended CENTRAL Body or URBAN MODAL TRANSPORT Authority (UMTA) for Co-ordination

2. Effective fund devolution by Centre & State
ex: Kochi metro in 3 YEARS

3. Create strong REVENUE generation
ex: Delhi metro in PROFIT surplus (project export model)

4. URBAN river cities alliance for WATERWAY promotion

5. UTILISE "DATA" for LAST mile connectivity
ex: BUS from last metro stop in NAMMA metro (Bangalore)

step of SDG 11 on SUSTAINABLE cities rest of our TRANSPORT and "UNIVERSALISATION of Carbon neutral modes" of travel.

ROBUST Paradigm

Feedback

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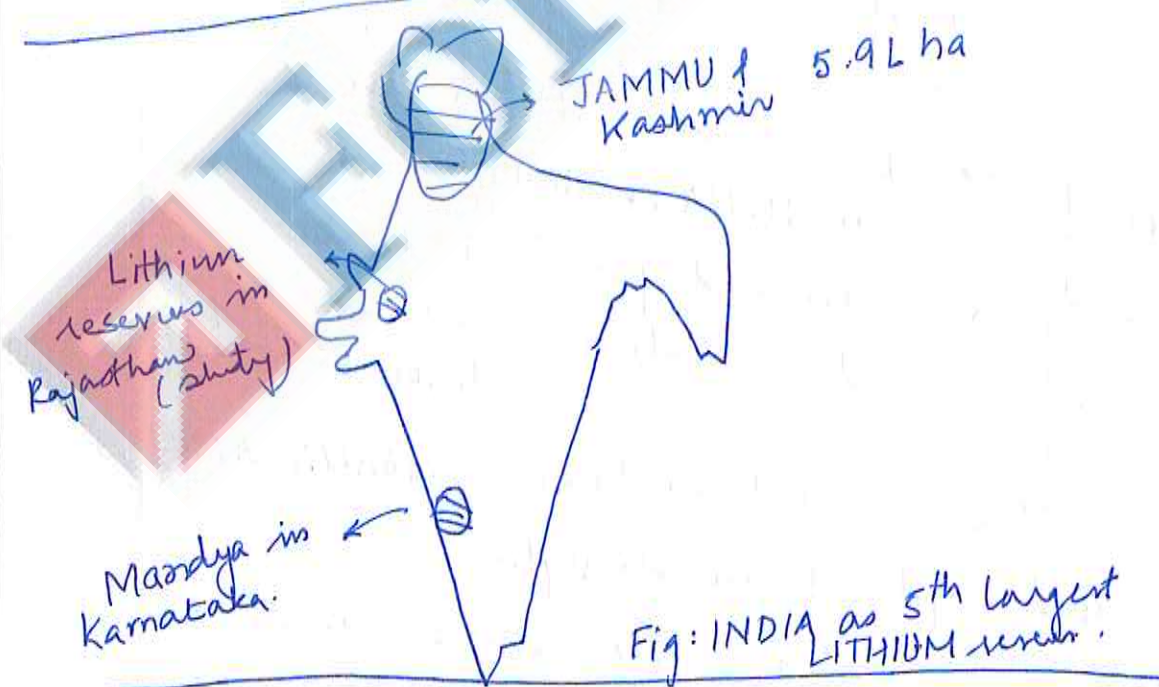
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Q.15) The economic and strategic significance of mineral wealth of a country cannot be seen in isolation from the associated socio-ecological impacts of their extraction. Discuss in light of the newfound lithium reserves in Northern India. (15 marks, 250 words)

किसी देश की खनिज संपदा के आर्थिक और रणनीतिक महत्व को उनके निष्कर्षण से जुड़े सामाजिक-पारिस्थितिक प्रभावों से अलग करके नहीं देखा जा सकता है। उत्तरी भारत में खोजे गए नवीनतम लिथियम भंडार के प्रकाश में चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

MINERALS are "economic engines" of growth as resource, multiplies of employment and export income along with GEO-STRATEGIC role
 ex: China controls & weaponises RARE earth element trade. (REE-40% reserves)

But they must be seen along with "Socio-ecological" IMPACT
 ex: Water pollution or unsustainable mining



ROLE of LITHIUM in ECONOMY

1. REDUCE supply chain dependency on BOLIVIA, Argentina [LITHIUM triangle]
2. SAVING Forex reserves greater than 100 \$ bn as per IEA estimates.
3. Lithium as Battery element is needed for making Electronic Vehicles ex: FAME II scheme.
4. role in DECARBONIZING economy ex: PANCHAMRIT targets, Battery energy storage [BESS launched in 2023]

STRATEGIC role

1. enhance INDIA in 'CHINA + 1' strategy
2. needed for DEFENSE indigenization ex: TANKS / autonomous vehicles.
3. Crucial in tackling WEAPONIZATION and supply chain disruption ex: CHILE nationalization of lithium mines.

→ 1. JAMMU belt falls in SEISMIC zone V and can be dangerous for large scale mining

→ 2. lead to LARGE scale displacement and unrest
ex: NIYAMBURI protests

→ 3. Can be misused by Non-state actors in VICINITY
ex: ISI & PAKISTAN threat on resource rich area.

SOCIO - ecological economic IMPACT of MINING.

→ 4. Extraction can IMPACT INDIA'S water tower
ex: INDUS and tributary Contamination.

→ 5. mining could lead to PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀ and black carbon that can impact GLACIER MELT (positive albedo loop)

hence SUSTAINABLE studies, EIA tests, green practices in mining are needed for "OUR COMMON future"

Feedback

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Q.16) Explain the mechanism and occurrence of earthquake. With the help of map given below, throw light upon the vulnerability of regions affected by earthquake and earthquake related disasters. (15 marks, 250 words)

भूकंप की क्रियाविधि और घटना को समझाइए। नीचे दिए गए मानचित्र की सहायता से भूकंप और भूकंप संबंधी आपदाओं से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की संवेदनशीलता पर प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

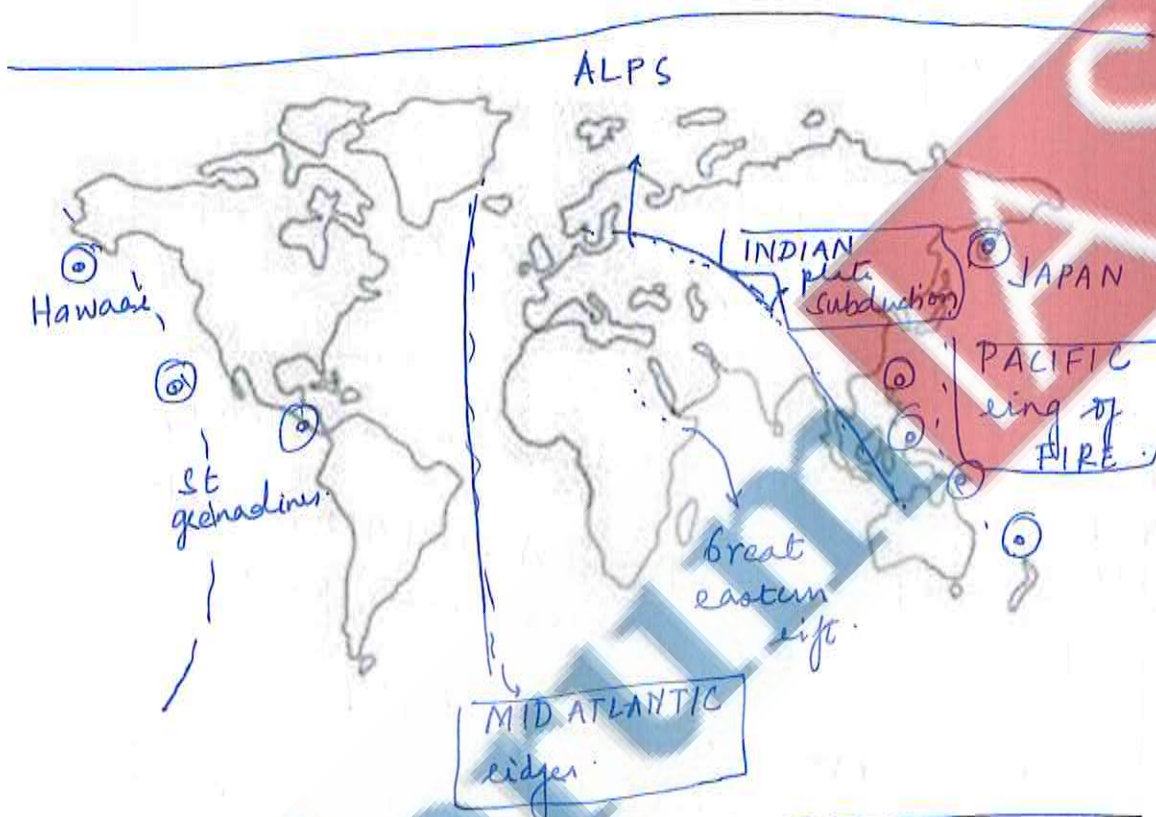


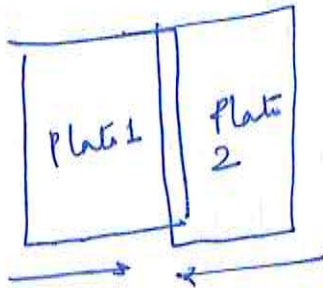
Fig: EARTHQUAKE zones.

EARTHQUAKE refers to shaking and movement of PLATES causing widespread loss of lives, livelihoods

ex: BHUJ EARTHQUAKE 2001 led to 3 lacs lives lost.

MECHANISM & OCCURRENCE OF EARTHQUAKE :

① with help of PLATE tectonics it can be seen that; in Subduction zone or CONVERGENT Boundary,



there is a chance of HIGHER dense plate being Subducted over lower dense plate

this movement leads to release of SEISMIC energy creating EARTHQUAKE.

ex: HIMALAYAN zone prone to Earthquake.

it can be SINGULAR Natural event
ex: NEPAL earthquake in 2015

it can be triggered by DAM failure
ex: KOYNA earthquake.

it can be SPILLover of OCEAN TSUNAMI
ex: Philippines, Indonesia in 2004 Tsunami

OCCURENCE of earthquake:

* PACIFIC "ARC OF FIRE" is zone of convergence of TWO plates which is home to 80% Volcanos & 60% of earthquakes.
ex: JAPAN'S earthquakes

ATLANTIC as divergent zone experiences mild earthquakes
ex: Earthquake along MID atlantic ridges

REGIONS VULNERABLE TO EARTHQUAKE

↳ INTER continental convergence
obs Earthquakes from INDONESIA
Rakine - HIMALAYA - Hindukush -
ALPS in Europe due to INDIAN - EURASIAN
plate CONVERGENCE boundary
ex: Delhi earthquake year 2001

steps of EARTHQUAKE zoning, retrofitting, Earthquake proof buildings, Public awareness with DRILLS (JAPAN) model are needed for DISASTER resilience & risk reduction [Sendai framework]

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.17) Enumerating different types of tides highlight their significance. Also, explain how tides are different from waves. (15 marks, 250 words)

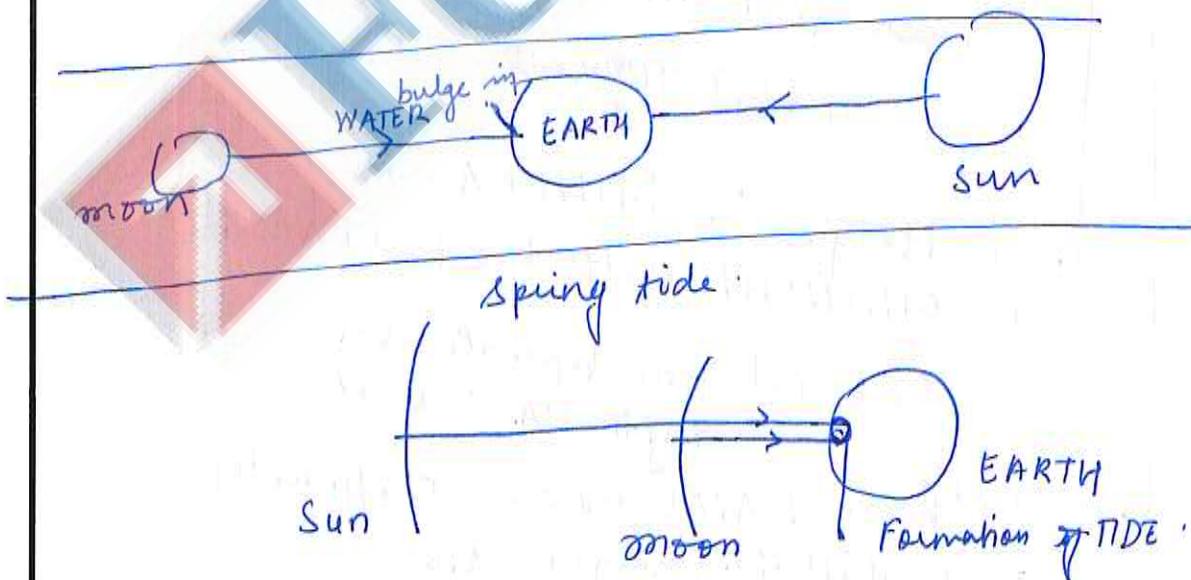
विभिन्न प्रकार के ज्वारों की गणना उनके महत्व को उजागर करती है। यह भी समझाइए कि ज्वार-भाटा तरंगों से किस प्रकार भिन्न होते हैं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

TIDES are impact of interaction of SUN, MOON and EARTH'S GRAVITATIONAL forces giving rise to PERIODIC RISE and FALL of SEA LEVEL WATER.

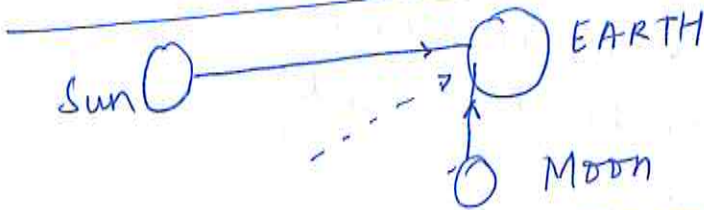
ex: TIDES in Bay of Bengal

DIFFERENT types of TIDES

① SPRING TIDE : or tide with strongest INTENSITY arising to Concurrent forces acting.



② NEAP TIDE is LOW tide formed when forces are acting on PERPENDICULAR direction



SIGNIFICANCE OF TIDES

1. It is a non-meteorological phenomenon impacting SEASONAL water movements
2. High tide brings ships to HARBOUR.
3. Based on COAST shape, leads to FISHING livelihood.
ex: NEW FOUNDLAND.
4. Helps in MINERAL rise at CONTINENT shelf due to UPWELLING
ex: Calcium deposits on TAMIL NADU coast.
5. help in NAVAL movements efficiently.
ex: HIGH tide energy & SAIL

DISTINCTION of WAVES and TIDES

	WAVE	TIDE
DIRECTION	water movement in <u>horizontal</u> dimension	in <u>Vertical</u> dimension
CAUSE	via oceanic thermo haline circulation; local winds etc.	earth - moon - sun interaction
ROLE	Waves are influenced by WINDS	tides are Periodic fall & rise.
STUDY	Wave study explains OCEANOGRAPHY meteorology	study of tides explains GRAVITATION forces
EXAMPLE	sea waves during TSUNAMI.	spring & neap tides

Waves, tides, ocean currents studied together explain movement of sea-oceanic water for enhancing efforts for SDG 14 [Life under sea]

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.18) In the contemporary times, the conventional conceptualization of the institution of marriage as well as family is facing evolutionary changes. Do you agree? Justify. To what extent have the state and market played a role in this? (15 marks, 250 words)

समकालीन समय में, विवाह की संस्था के साथ-साथ परिवार की पारंपरिक अवधारणा विकासवादी परिवर्तनों का सामना कर रही है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। इसमें राज्य और बाजार की किस हद तक भूमिका रही है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

MARRIAGE and FAMILY are universal social institutions that play a LEGITIMATE role in REPRODUCTION, REARING and SOCIALIZATION of children as members of society
ex: JOINT FAMILY in INDIA

CONTEMPORARY times, have seen,

1. FROM RITUAL sacredness, marriage has become SECULARISED

ex: Wedding Themed Celebration

2. From FAMILY determined, it has become more autonomy of individuals

ex: PEW RESEARCH states

10% of surveys are "love married"

EVOLUTIONARY changes in MARRIAGE

3. From "Purushartha"² fulfilment to LOVE and ROMANTIC reason for marriage ex: Eloping, Special marriage act.
4. INTER caste marriages, inter-religion marriages are on rise ex: HADIYA CASE
5. LIVE in relationships gain legitimacy ex: KANIMAL case
6. SAME SEX marriage demand for legalization

From JOINT Family to NUCLEARIZATION
 ex: 52% as per Census 2011 were Nuclear Household.

EVOLUTIONARY changes in FAMILY

From Production unit, has become CONSUMPTION UNIT.

ex: Urban middle class rise.

From elder PATRIARCH, power transfer to EARNING male member.

rise in "DUAL career"² FAMILIES

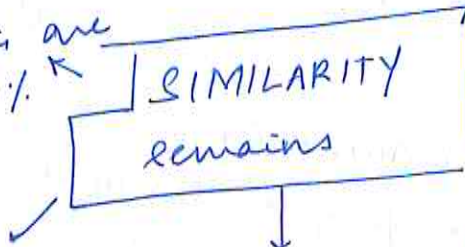
ex: 25% FLFPR (PLFS 2023)

5. Rise of BLENDED families

ex: transnational adoption, DIVORCES.

HOWEVER

Divorce rates are as low as 13%



Traditions are being GLOBALISED
ex: HINDU wedding in foreign lands.

INTER caste marriages are below 5% [IHDS survey]

Functional joinment of FAMILY
ex: RITUALS

Patriarchal, Patrilineal INHERITANCE
ex: MITAKSHARA

STATE with LAWS → HINDU code Bill, Dowry Prohibition Act, Special marriage act
SCHEME: Ambedkar intercaste marriage support

Role of STATE and MARKET

MARKET's CAPITALIST, CONSUMERISED role.
rise of DIGITALISATION
ex: SHAADI.COM.

Hence, it can be seen that both have influenced SOCIAL institutions holistically.

Feedback

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Q.19) Bring out the reasons and consequences of the spurt in child marriages in recent years. What steps can be taken beyond the legal realms to tackle the menace? (15 marks, 250 words)

हाल के वर्षों में बाल विवाह में आई तेजी के कारणों और परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस बुराई से निपटने के लिए कानूनी दायरे से परे क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per UNICEF report, World's $\frac{1}{3}$ rd Child Brides are from INDIA with Average age of marriage being 18.6 years. (NFHS 5)

1. POLYCRISIS of COVID-19, conflicts and Economic inflation have increased child marriage.

REASONS for SPURT in child marriage

2. trend of REVERSE migration in COVID-19 and Poverty led to girl child school drop out
ex: 23% drop out in secondary level (ASER)

3. RISE in CARE function of elderly children.
ex: School closures.

4. UNDP termed the impact of "UNCERTAINTY COMPLEX" from past lockdowns.

- 5. Reduction in INCOME and increase in RURAL DEBT has led to child marriages
- 6. Lack of Awareness to Prohibition of Child marriage act
- 7. SANCTION of societal religious bodies
ex: AKHATEEJ in Rajasthan.

1. IMPACT on GIRL child

⊙ LOSS of EDUCATION and employment opportunity

⊙ LIMITED mental preparation as per JAYA JAITLEY committee.

CONSEQUENCES

↳ 2. leads to VICIOUS cycle of Poverty as women lacks PHYSICAL and mental fitness

ex: Anemic mother → Anemic child

LOWER learning OUTCOME

↳ 3. enhances REPEATED PREGNANCIES and TOTAL Fertility rate of region

ex: NFHS 5, child brides lack autonomy.

- 4. LACK role in FAMILY Planning
ex: 9.4% UNMET needs
- 5. It leads to Women stagnation in HOUSEHOLDS and loss of gainful employment
ex: "DEMOGRAPHIC disaster"

STEPS Beyond LAW

1. LEGAL: LAW awareness to Common Public via PAMPHLETS (Telangana)

2. MONITORING education and drop out with ASER reports, PARAKH portal.

3. JAYA JAITLEY Committee on enhancing age to 21 YEARS for Marriage.

4. ASSAM POLICING & deterrence model to stop practice.

5. KANYASHREE PRAKALPA of West Bengal where CONDITIONAL cash transfer of 1 lakh for unmarried 18 year girl.

Steps for Awareness, investing in girl child education with BETI Bachao Beti Padhao & ending DOWRY cumulatively can help in SDG5 reaching (Gender equity)

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.20) Examine the reasons behind generation of regional sentiments? Do you agree that regional sentiments and cultural assertiveness may lead to the issue of separatism? (15 marks, 250 words)

क्षेत्रीय भावनाओं के उत्पन्न होने के पीछे के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि क्षेत्रीय भावनाएँ और सांस्कृतिक मुखरता अलगाववाद के मुद्दे को जन्म दे सकती हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

REGIONAL SENTIMENTS refers to the process of "REGIONALISM" where socio-cultural aspects of geographical region become dominant and important over "NATIONAL IDENTITY"

ex: Recent BODO accord to bring BODO regionalism into control

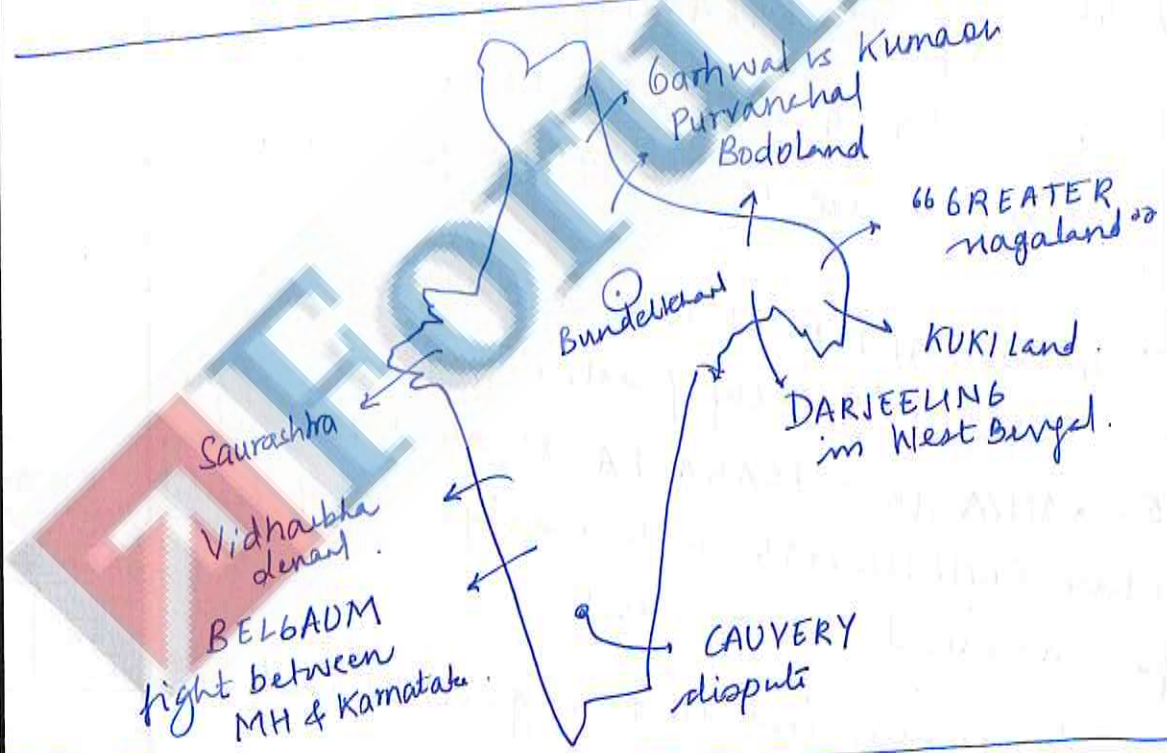


Fig: VARIOUS regional demands.

REASONS

1. RELATIVE DEPRIVATION wrt to other Community
ex: TELANGANA agitation over SEEMA ANDHRA prosperity
2. POLITICAL representation not adequate
ex: KUKI in MANIPUR have only 20/60 seats in Assembly
3. Economic opportunities impacted
ex: SON of SOIL movement in Maharashtra over migrant labour.
4. STATES where high social expenditure persists, worry of loss in share
ex: TAMIL NADU incident of FAKE NEWS on migrant labour.
5. Rise in POLITICAL elite aspirations.
ex: VANIYAR demand in Tamil Nadu.
6. Driven by COMMON cultural identity
ex: Jharkhand Mutchi morcha for statehood in 2001.

Regional SENTIMENTS may lead to SEPARATISM

1. as seen in KHALISTAN protests and attack on INDIAN Embassy (London)
2. NCSM (Khaplang) demand for "greater NAGALIM." [Post PH120]
3. Impact of JAMMU & KASHMIR non state actor terrorism over "KASHMIRIYAT"
4. From Case study of BANGLADESH birth over REGIONAL linguistic feeling (1971 War)

However Regionalism can help in COMPLEMENTING & strengthening NATIONALISM:

- 1) PEW Research highlighted 53% INDIANS viewed "STATE & NATIONAL identity" together
- 2) TELANGANA post statehood is highest per capita income major state [Rs 3.92 lakh]
- 3) LINGUISTIC reorganization in enhancing CITIZEN-ness ex: GUJARAT.

"CARROT & STICK" policy must be adopted to nurture nationalism & regionalism as "COLLABORATIVE identity" in interest of UNITY & INTEGRITY of INDIA (Preamble)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

CRITERIA	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
<p>G = Good A = Average P = Poor</p>			
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		

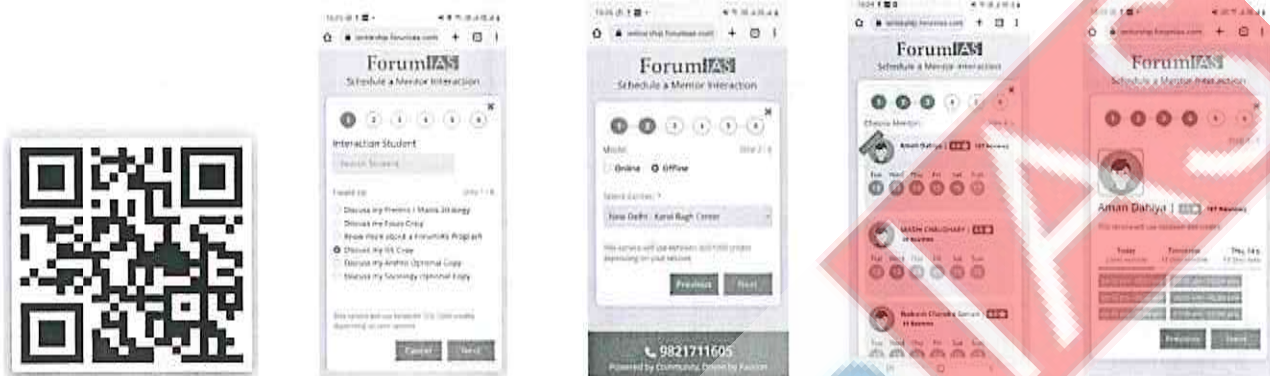
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