

TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 2

FIAS - MGP 2023 - Cohort 13 Alt - GS Paper 3 FLT #3

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	RIDHIMA JAIN		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910111089	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	2 Sept '23

\*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

## INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
2		
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20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

## INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

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।

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।

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।

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।

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।

## For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
	9:00	12:05
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" 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 समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयें 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 :
	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

**Note:** Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

ForumIAS

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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) Foreign trade is an important milestone on the path of becoming a 5 trillion USD economy. In this context, analyse the potential of the recently released Foreign Trade Policy, 2023 in revamping India's participation in global trade. (10 marks, 150 words)

5 ट्रिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर की अर्थव्यवस्था बनने की राह में विदेशी व्यापार एक महत्वपूर्ण मील का पत्थर है। इस संदर्भ में, वैश्विक व्यापार में भारत की भागीदारी को पुनर्जीवित करने में हाल ही में जारी विदेश व्यापार नीति, 2023 की क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Economic survey 2023 revealed that there has been an improvement in current account deficit and after a dip in exports, exports have started again on new crossing first time value of \$100 Billion

Demand for grain products

opportunity to make profit

Foreign Trade - important Milestone

Internationalisation of Rupee

Internationalise products

Foreign Trade - as a milestone.

**FOREIGN- TRADE POLICY 2023 .**

1.) Increase in exports - Goal is to become net exporter and increase

the demands of Indian products  
 → schemes like RoDTEP, Special Economic zones, Reducing custom tariffs to incentives.

(2.) Reduce import dependency → in sectors, India is heavily relied on inputs - like semiconductors, oil, gas

↳ need to diversify trade basket

(3.) Signing of FTAs - Recently signed with Australia, UAE to have easy and zero-tariff trade... - market availability

(4.) Zero defect, zero reject → work on Quality improvement - to become a global leader - less effect on environment  
 India's growth in Amit Shah has set a stage to lead in world with achieving of \$5 trillion economy to go from 'Make in India' to 'Make for world'

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

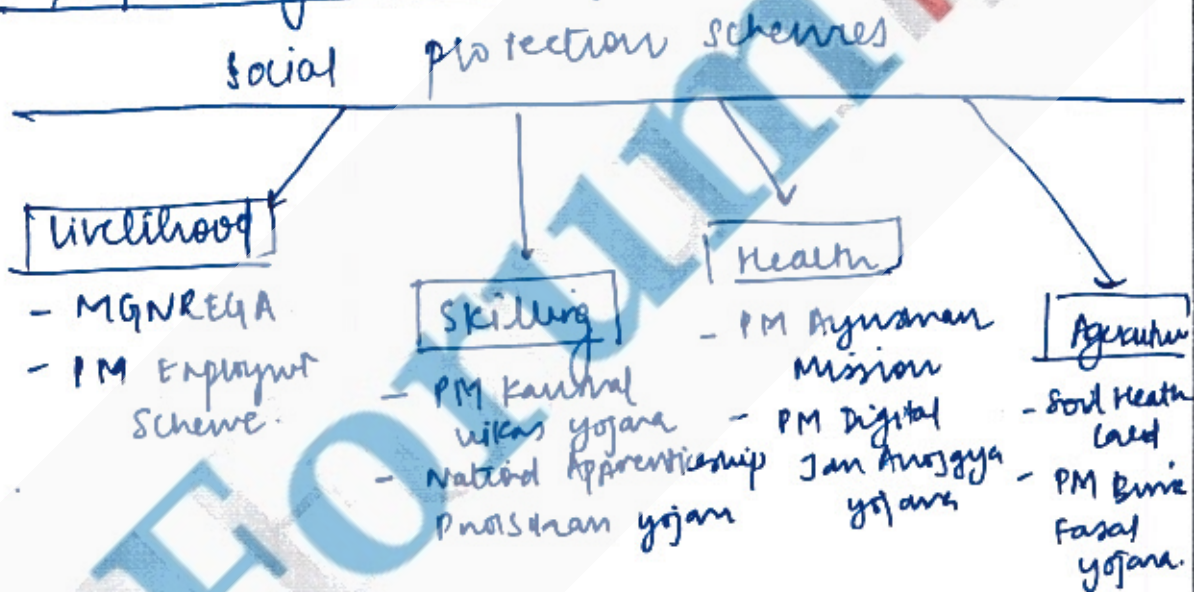
TOTAL MARKS



Q.2) Social protection schemes are an integral aspect of a welfare economy; however, the principles of fiscal prudence cannot be ignored. Discuss, with special reference to Old Pension Scheme (OPS). (10 marks, 150 words)

सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाएं कल्याणकारी अर्थव्यवस्था का एक अभिन्न पहलू हैं; हालांकि, राजकोषीय विवेक के सिद्धांतों को नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता है। पुरानी पेंशन योजना (ओपीएस) के विशेष संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Social protection schemes are the incentives or tool of government to help the poor / needy and relatively deprived people by providing social security net.



Recently, Old Pension scheme (OPS) has resurfaced again by many state governments, which has become a point of controversy as puts a question

mark on fiscal prudence of state :

FOR WELFARE

- 1.) people - a security net for OPS will ensure pension benefits to government employee.
- 2.) fixed pension - will ensure regular & fixed pension.
- 3.) no burden on individual - will be sole complacency by govt.

BUT, FISCAL PRUDENCE IGNORE

- 1.) Burden on state exchequer - state's expenditure will be very high.  
eg Rajasthan - 40% of state revenue on scheme
- 2.) people's burden - through taxation ultimately
- 3.) long term flawed - will empty state finance & treasury.

way forward

- 1.) using Fiscal prudence, bring parity in contribution of such schemes.
- 2.) Rationalising beneficials.
- 3.) Keep Fiscal treasures in mind while framing.

OPS can be beneficial in short term but should be seen in context of long term

### Feedback

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CD & VA			
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P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) What do you understand from Agristack? To what extent can it become a panacea for the problems plaguing the farm sector. (10 marks, 150 words)

एग्रीस्टैक से आप क्या समझते हैं? कृषि क्षेत्र की समस्याओं के लिए यह किस हद तक रामबाण बन सकता है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

AGRI STACK is the repository of methods and ways to improve or agricultural production with latest technology and better techniques.



Panacea for the problems of Farm sector.

- 1.) Information accessible to farmers  
 → as the weather apps like 'Mausim' will give update weather conditions

→ information related to soil quality, seed use will also be accessible

## 2.) Agriculture market

→ Through portals like CeM, agriMarket Faeries can easily access market  
 → Direct connection to market - no middleman

## 3.) Quality updates

→ and demand for the market can be updated  
 → which crop to grow - in which season

## 4.) Resources & schemes of Govt.

→ can be accessed through AgriStack  
 → Information of Govt. schemes

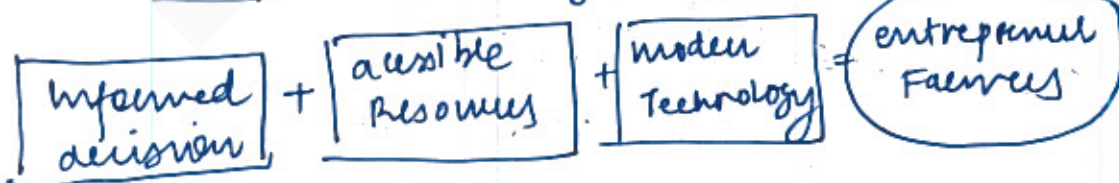
### Challenges

- 1.) less internet penetration
- 2.) traditional channels connection
- 3.) resistance to switch
- 4.) Remote areas disconnectivity

### Way forward.

- 1.) Digital literacy
- 2.) Reach to Remote areas
- 3.) Helpline program
- 4.) Ground work by workers.

with doubling of Faeries income & use of ICT can charge 'Peasant Faeries' to



### Feedback

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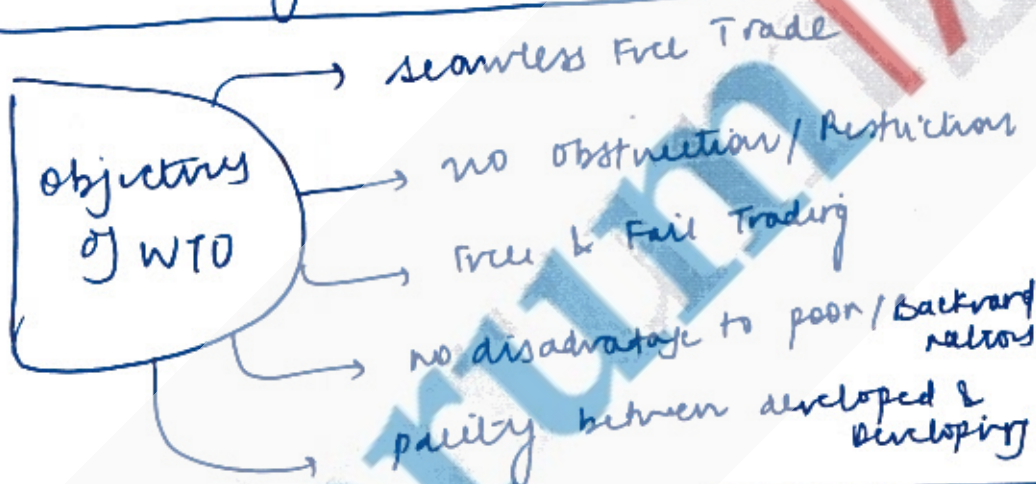
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.4) The objective of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) to provide a long term and equitable solution to the dilemma between free trade and food security has remained unfulfilled. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

मुक्त व्यापार और खाद्य सुरक्षा के बीच दुविधा का दीर्घकालिक और न्यायसंगत समाधान प्रदान करने के लिए विश्व व्यापार संगठन (डब्ल्यूटीओ) का उद्देश्य अधूरा रह गया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

World Trade Organisation (WTO) is an international platform to regulate and supervise the trade regulation and connectivity between different nations.



WTO Objectives.

Dilemma between Free Trade & Food Security

Achievements

- 1.) ensured equality for all nations to freely trade their resources in world market.

- 2.) no monopolisation by any one Superpower.
- 3.) Keeping gates open of all world market to trade & transit

## OBJECTIVE UNFULFILLED

- 1.) Clause of Amber, Green Box
  - ↳ to ensure free trading & equitable
  - ↳ misused by developed nations
- 2.) provision favour the well developed nation & exploitative to smaller economy
- 3.) ineffectiveness of its decisions
  - ↳ violation by Big economies openly

## Way Forward.

- 1.) WTO reforms are needed to create open environment for all.
- 2.) need to democratise institutions to have voice of developing nations
- 3.) minimising developed nations influence

WTO is an int. economic regulatory body which can be a 'sausage' for international trade & transactions

### Feedback

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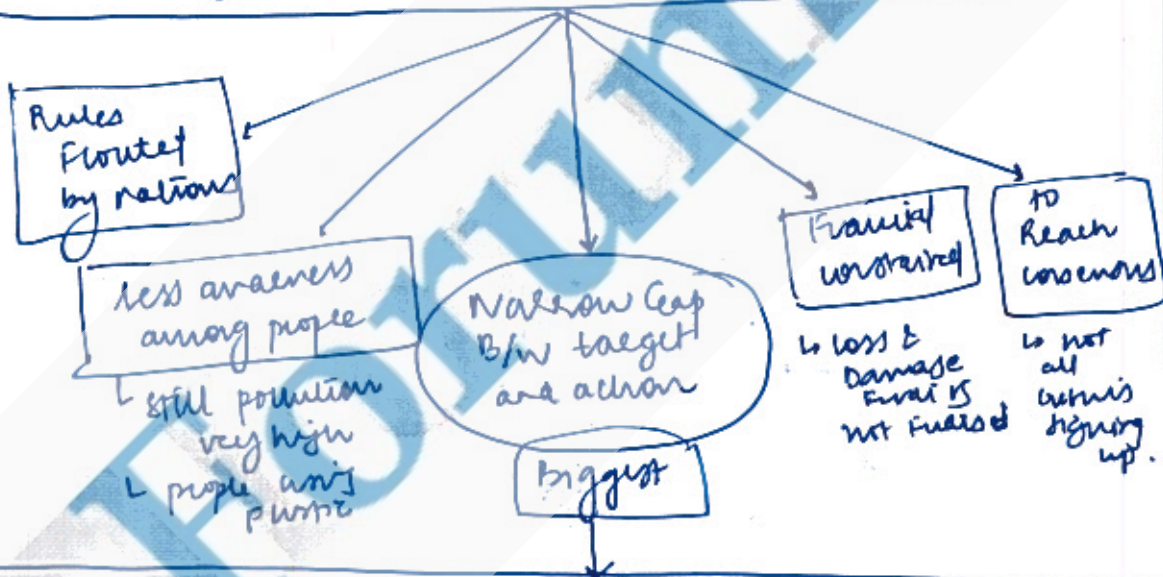


Q.5) Even after five decades of the Stockholm conference, narrowing the gaps between the targets and actions remains one of the biggest challenges towards reversing climate change. Discuss. Also, recommend measures for building a coherent actionable strategy to tackle climate change. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्टॉकहोम सम्मेलन के पांच दशकों के बाद भी, लक्ष्यों और कार्यों के बीच अंतर को कम करना जलवायु परिवर्तन को उलटने की दिशा में सबसे बड़ी चुनौतियों में से एक है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने के लिए एक सुसंगत कार्रवाई योग्य रणनीति बनाने के उपायों की भी सिफारिश कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently Stockholm conference completed 50 years of its holding in 1772 in Stockholm for environment & human development

## Challenges to Stockholm conference



## Gap Bet ween Targets & Actions

1.) National Determined plans by individual nations seemed ambitious - but failed to achieve its goals only 40% of targets are by nations reversed.



- 2.) Financial issue put constraints on achieving such targets especially by underdeveloped and developing economy  
 eg) India need \$4.5 billion to reach net zero.
- 3.) willingness of nation also puts plan at halt.  
 → aware citizen & government can make plan success.
- 4.) practical goals should be target not just ambitions

## Measures for Tackling Climate change.

- 1.) Controlling Global Warming - by 'Paris Target' of keeping GHGs ↓ and temperature below 1.5°C and 2°C per industrial levels.
- 2.) Switching to Renewables  
 ↓ use of cleaner fuels & zero emission  
 → promoting Decarbonisation - carbon capture
- 3.) Disaster Resilient Infrastructure  
 ↳ can make nations strong to handle such times.

Steps like 'Panchamita' and 'Life' mission can help India to take world stage and lead as 'Green economy'.

### Feedback

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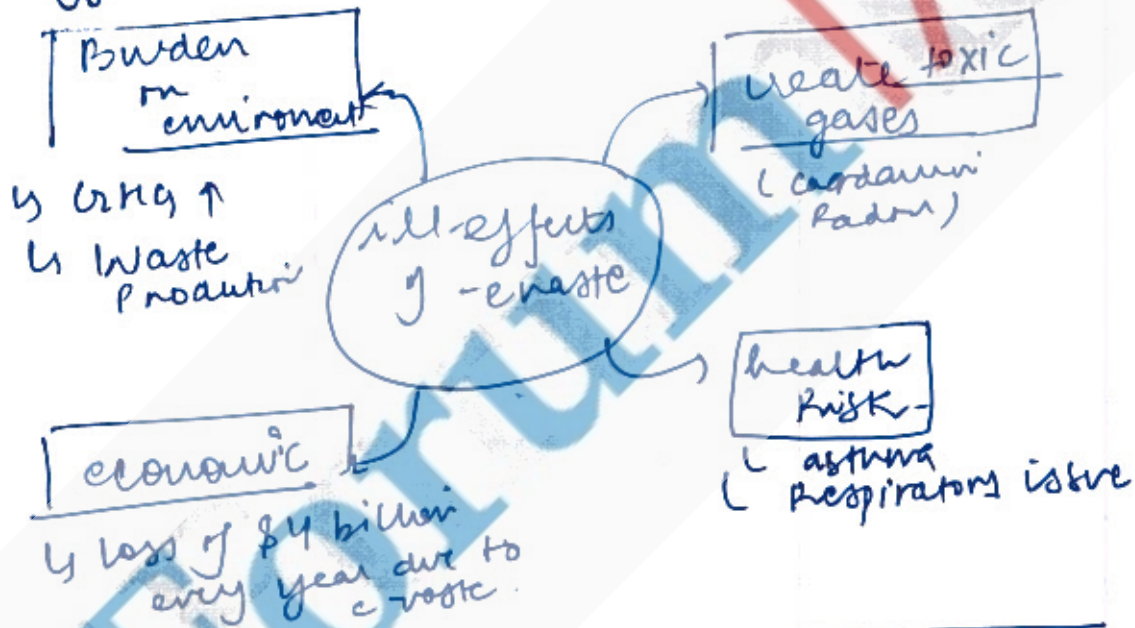
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.6) What are the impediments in management of E-waste in the country? In what ways can the trinity of citizens, businesses, and the government tackle this menace? (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में ई-कचरे के प्रबंधन में क्या बाधाएं हैं? नागरिकों, व्यवसायों और सरकार की त्रिमूर्ति/त्रयी किस तरह से इस खतरे से निपट सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Data by Ministry of Environment recently reported that only 22.4% of E-waste is safely disposed, recycled & discarded off.



Repercussions of not safe disposal.

## IMPEDIMENTS IN MANAGEMENT OF E-WASTE

- 1.) Technological barrier
  - less know-how to dispose
  - obsolete technology

2) Financial Impediment → Financial cost too high to dispose

↳ Companies - doesn't invest in waste but only invest

3) Skilled & Labour force

↳ less skilled manpower  
↳ disposing not a responsibility

4) Legal Impediment

↳ less penalisation  
↳ doesn't force to compulsory dispose

## Combined Efforts

CITIZEN ⊕ BUSINESS ⊕ GOVT.

→ self awareness to not throw e-waste

→ following protocols given in device

→ wahi wahi contribution

→ student - as Agency of change

→ Rewarding customers to Reuse

→ proper instructions to dispose

→ incentive by awards to return products

→ Disposers Friendly name

→ strict guidelines to companies

→ penalise defaults

→ self-disposal penalised

→ Incentive companies

with Industry - academia collaboration

e-waste mercell can be tackled to

promote 'circular economy'

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) How does nuclear fusion differ from nuclear fission? Assess the relevance of nuclear energy in resolving the global energy security dilemma? (10 marks, 150 words)

परमाणु संलयन परमाणु विखंडन से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? वैश्विक ऊर्जा सुरक्षा दुविधा के समाधान में परमाणु ऊर्जा की प्रासंगिकता का आकलन कीजिए? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Nuclear Technology uses the 'nuclear' / atoms to produce energy and is seen as more clean and environment friendly technology.

Nuclear Fusion	Nuclear Fission
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Fusion of <u>2 or more</u> atoms to produce energy</li> <li>→ more energy is <u>produced</u></li> <li>→ in <u>sun, stars</u></li> <li>→ not possible <u>now</u></li> <li>→ will be <u>more clean</u></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ <del>Bonded</del> Release of <u>energy</u> by fission technology</li> <li>→ comparatively <u>less</u>.</li> <li>→ India's plan of <u>3 stage</u> (on 2 stage)</li> <li>→ more <u>toxic</u> <u>leakage</u></li> <li>→ less <u>cleaner</u></li> </ul>

# Relevance of Nuclear Technology

## 1) Energy production

↳ can be a good alternative to coal-based production

↳ can be major share in installed capacity

## 2) eco-friendly

↳ less carbon emission & green house gas production

## 3) Save cost

↳ less investment in future steps.  
↳ cost initially is high

Challenges → Technology & Knowledge  
India's Nuclear program on stage 2  
↳ Risk of explosion & Monsie (Atomic Bomb)

Nuclear Technology can be a good alternative to switch to clean fuel & technology and can help in achieving target of 50% energy production by renewables (Parliament - by 2020)

### Feedback

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Q.8) What are run of the river hydroelectric projects? How far can run of the river hydroelectric projects balance ecological conservation with socio-economic development?

(10 marks, 150 words)

नदी जलविद्युत परियोजनाएँ क्या हैं? नदी जलविद्युत परियोजनाएँ सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के साथ पारिस्थितिक संरक्षण को किस हद तक संतुलित कर सकती हैं?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Run of - river hydro-electric projects are the projects set up at water at points (moving line) to harness energy and produce electricity.

river hydro-electric projects

(I) Ecological conservation

- ▲ as a renewable source of energy
- ▲ less GHG emission
- ▲ less harm / burden on environment
- ▲ huge potential to produce
- ▲ no harm to Biodiversity

(II) socio-economic development

- ▲ affordable & accessible energy to all

Reduce the cost burden and  
make energy easy availability

combat energy crises in India

'energy to all' can be realised

## Prnt, challenges

### ecological

- ↳ removal of habitats of species for setting up
- ↳ production of charcoal
- ↳ water pollution risk

### Financial

- ↳ initial cost
- ↳ maintenance needs funds
- ↳ Repairing costs

### socio-economic

- ↳ people displaced
- ↳ not compensated well
- ↳ clash with govt

## Way Forward -

- 1.) taking all stakeholders in need in view
- 2.) holistic approach to minimise all
- 3.) setting up by creating EIA  
hydro projects should be set up  
by creating risk and effect of them

### Feedback

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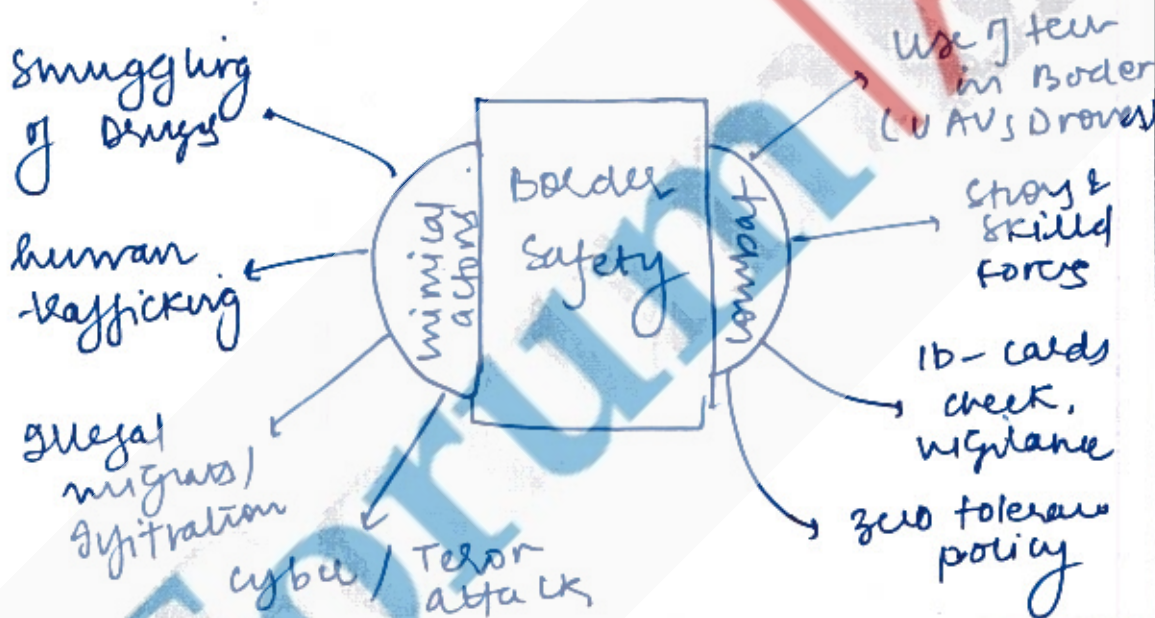
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.9) A robust border infrastructure is the surest way to counter multifarious threats emanating from inimical actors. Discuss, in light of Vibrant Village Programme (10 marks, 150 words)

एक मजबूत सीमा बुनियादी ढांचा शत्रु तत्वों से उत्पन्न होने वाले विविध खतरों का मुकाबला करने का सबसे सुरक्षित तरीका है। वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Border Infrastructure to be robust and effective is needed to have security and stability in nation



border safety importance

VIBRANT VILLAGE PROGRAMME

↳ initiative of central government to not just safeguard borders but also develop villages on border

## Motives

- 1.) Safeguard Borders by robust infrastructure and strong lines of defence
- 2.) Socio-economic development - setting up of industries - employment - providing economic empowerment -
- 3.) making villages - first line of defence and combat through them - easy access.

### Still Challenges

→ trust deficit  
 → lack of infrastructure.  
 → security issue  
 Retaliation by neighbour

### Way Forward

- 1.) WHAM - winning heart & mind strategy
- 2.) Sadbhava program - Historical to guarantee by people
- 3.) Bridge the gap - soldiers-people meeting

4.) Strong Borders - strong nation  
 Recently, honourable PM said - 'Border villages' are the first villages and border people are first line of defence and border safeguards in true terms'

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

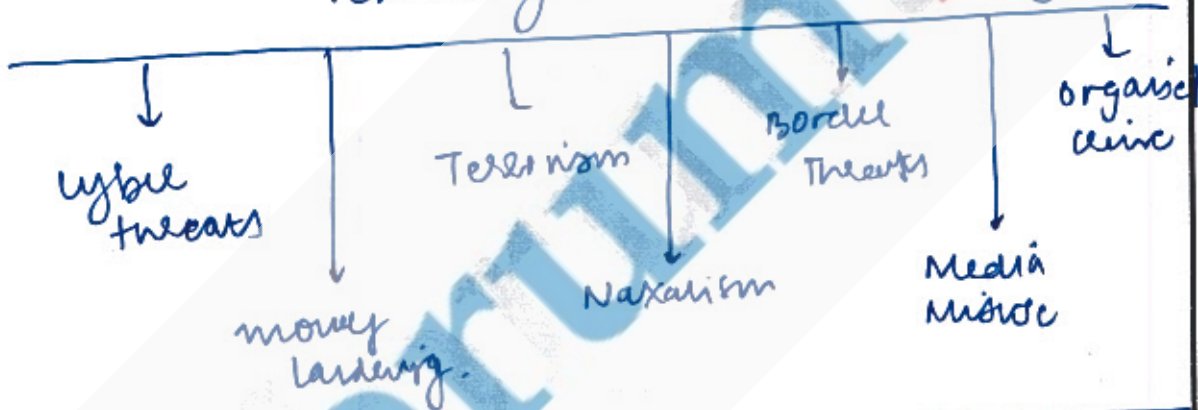


Q.10) How far can a clearly articulated National Security Strategy help in tackling challenges to national security? (10 marks, 150 words)

स्पष्ट रूप से व्यक्त राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा रणनीति राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की चुनौतियों से निपटने में किस हद तक मदद कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

National security is of paramount importance to ensure a nation's safety, sovereignty, integrity and unity

## Challenges to Nation's security



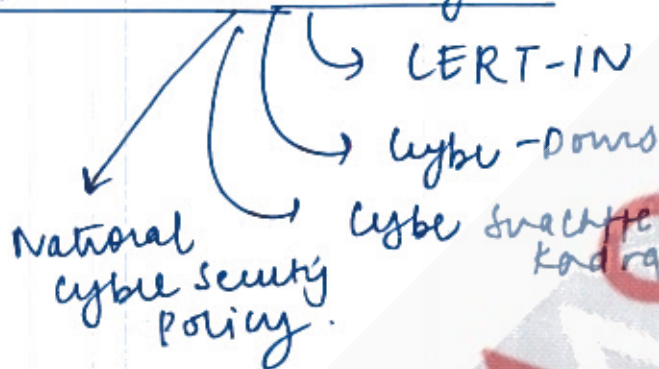
## National Security Strategy

1.) Prepare nation on all fronts

↳ Border - strengthening of forces  
 ↳ vibrant village programme  
 ↳ ensure weeding of infiltration  
 ↳ Increased surveillance

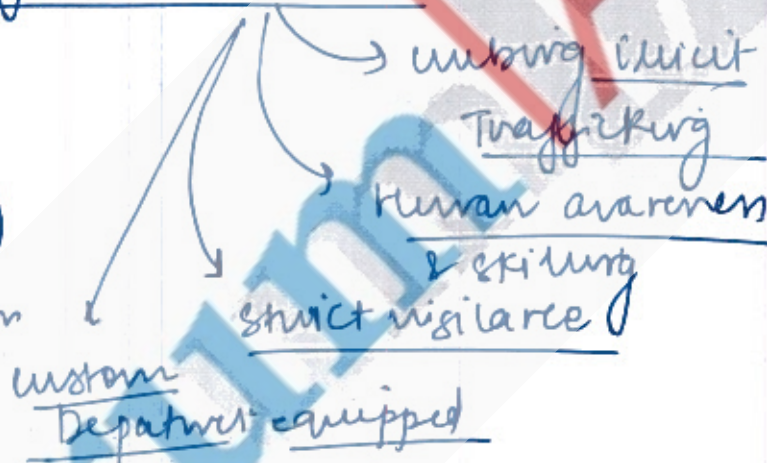
## 2.) Combat cyber threats through

help in Financial Front as India loses 3% GDP to cyber threats



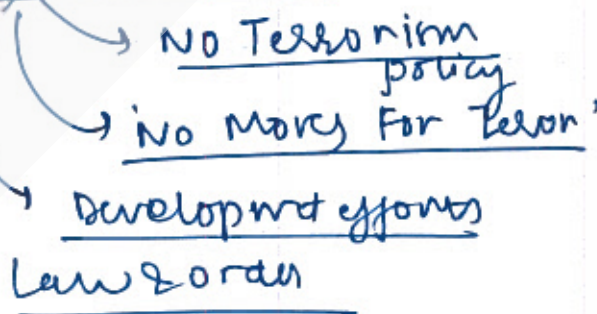
## 3.) Combat Organised Crimes

will help in saving youth from indulging in sex (14-59) - 40% of population



## 4.) Combat Terrorism/Naxalism

ensure national Bodis-safety of citizens & peace in society



India's strategy's Recent missions like operation Chakravart, operation Bull reflects India's intention to combat insurgency on all fronts

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS



Q.11) What are the factors that influence the inflation trends in the country? Highlighting the impacts, discuss the institutional measures in place to check inflation. (15 marks, 250 words)

वे कौन से कारक हैं जो देश में मुद्रास्फीति की प्रवृत्ति को प्रभावित करते हैं? प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, मुद्रास्फीति को रोकने के लिए संस्थागत उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

After six months of continued rising inflation above the targeted limits, inflation finally came within the target range of  $2\% \pm 4\% \pm 2\%$  of inflation targeting by MPC.

## FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE INFLATION TRENDS.

1.) Global trends - major role to play in domestic inflation.

eg → US - inflation (2022) - impacted inflation across major economies.

2.) Market Demand → Demand for the goods also leads to high inflation in case it exceeds its supply.

eg → high prices of

3.) Market supply - crunch in production of product & limited market supply

leads to this  
eg → Recent tomato hikes - due to meagre

## production of tomatoes

4) Govt policies - also have a role to play in keeping inflation to limits

eg) Govt. subsidizing the prices of inputs of production - (readers' inflation).

5) Factors of production - decides cost of production

ultimately affects inflation.

↳ Land, Labour cost & availability of credit.

6) Bank credit & policies

↳ Repo rate and Bank credit rate decides trend in inflation

↳ more money in hand of people - more inflation

## IMPACTS →

1.) Individuals - poor / vulnerable are hardest hit by inflation

↳ pushes more poor in poverty (Covid - 26 bn pushed across world)

↳ difficult to access basic amenities.

2.) Society - burdens society

↳ create inequality - Rich can access



- Oxfam Report - top 10% holds 77% of wealth.

3.) Market - becomes unpredictable and unstable if inflation is excess  
 ↳ difficult to predict demand & supply

4.) Risk of Bankrupt - Debt Burden  
increases - put state exposed at Risk

5.) Cut on social security scheme - to Reduce money supply, vulnerable  
sectors not get reduced

## INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES

Fiscal Policy Growth

- cut on government expenditures
- Invest more in capex than Revenue
- Increase taxation

Monetary Policy

- increase Repo rate
- make Bank audit harder
- creating Dead money
- MPC to check up on

Minimum inflation is needed for the working of the economy, but should be kept under targeted one to save from disaster like happened in Pakistan

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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TOTAL MARKS

Q.12) Though a cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme is not without its own challenges. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालांकि उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना आत्मनिर्भर भारत की आधारशिला है, लेकिन यह अपनी चुनौतियों के बिना नहीं है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Government in its recent Budget 2022-23 has come up with continuation of many production linked incentives (PLI) across many sectors.



PLI across various sectors.

Cornerstone of Atmanirbhar Bharat

1.) Providing Finance

↳ required financial help to incentivise their production



→ to increase their production capacity and diversify product.

## 2.) needed technology

- ↳ provision of getting access to needed technology and to
- ↳ learning from Best practices from other nations

## 3.) connecting to world Market

- ↳ increasing accessibility to market of world.
- ↳ Indian products at world market
- ↳ 'local to global' market plan.

## 4.) helping smaller industries & MSMEs

- ↳ to come at par with big industries.
- ↳ incentives and safeguarding their interest.

## yet, CHALLENGES OF OWN

### 1.) operational issues

- ↳ proper reorganisation to distribution - unworkable
- ↳ complicated paper work

to reap benefits

## 2.) Structural Issues

- ↳ Segregation of PLI Funding
- ↳ 'need' based approach not followed
- ↳ Loopholes breached by Big Industries

## 3.) Financial Issues

- ↳ Targeted Reach all big
- ↳ need to finance more to complete targets
- ↳ Funding isn't

## Way Forward

- ↳ Rationalising PLI schemes - percentage more to 'in need' sector
- ↳ Funding initiatives through PPP models
- ↳ Structure it to reduce the loopholes Arise
- ↳ Proper retention to help the needs
- ↳ connection to world markets directly
- ↳ PLI schemes can boost exports, indian markets and can help achieve India's \$5 trillion economy

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.13) How is internationalisation of rupee different from De-Dollarisation? Highlighting the benefits of internationalisation of rupee, discuss the challenges associated with the same.

(15 marks, 250 words)

रुपये का अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण डी-डॉलरीकरण से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? रुपये के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के लाभों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Internationalisation of Rupee is promoting the usage of Rupees in international trade and transactions and making it as a medium of exchange. While De-Dollarisation is specifically reducing the usage of Dollars and promotion of Domestic currency for international trade & transaction.

Internationalisation of Rupee	De-Dollarisation
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.) promotes Rupee as international currency</li> <li>2.) Rupees value increased &amp; used by other nations</li> <li>3.) India-oriented will promote India's standard</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.) Reducing <u>Dollar usage</u></li> <li>2.) use of <u>strong domestic currency</u> and any other alternate currency → Pound, Lira, Dirhams</li> <li>3.) will <u>reduce Dollar monopoly</u> - Benefit for all other currencies.</li> </ol>

## BENEFIT OF INTERNATIONALISATION OF RUPEE

### 1.) Demand for Rupee

- ↳ will increase in world market
- ↳ will make Rupee stronger
- ↳ convert  $1\$ = 78$  Rupee (too low)

### 2.) Not volatile

- ↳ to world market flexibility
- ↳ will manage its own value
- ↳ less affected by Dollar price

### 3.) Easier to trade & transit

- ↳ Exporters and importers easier to trade and transit
- ↳ promote international trade

### 4.) Reduce burden of Foreign Reserves

- ↳ expenditure done on keeping Foreign Reserves will be low
- ↳ Focus on Rupee value more

### 5.) International wage

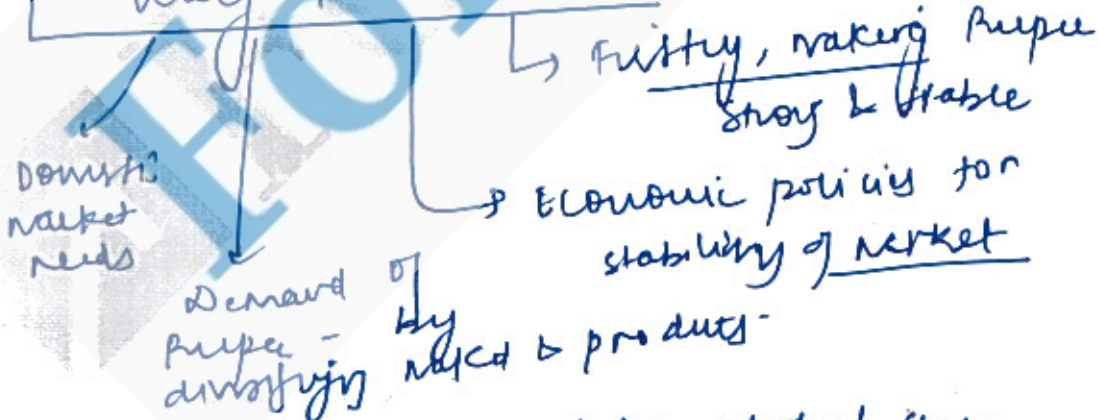
- ↳ Rupee promotion will help India to take stage as global leader



yet some Challenges

- currency to internationalise, but needs to be good in liquidity which lacks in usd.
- need to have good in stability → Rupee usd - gets affected by world fluctuations.
- high demand of the currency is also a must
  - need to create demand first to internationalise its use.
- volatility to world market will bother by the price in global market.

way forward.



India is all set to take global stage and reduce monopoly of Dollars with more stable and inclusive policies

**Feedback**

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#	G	A	P
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.14) What are Primary Agricultural Credit Societies? Can the cooperative push alone help in achieving the twin targets of boosting rural economy and mainstreaming small and marginal farmers? (15 marks, 250 words)

प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियां क्या हैं? क्या केवल सहकारी प्रयासों से ही ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने और छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों को मुख्य धारा में लाने के दोहरे लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद मिल सकती है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

## PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES (PACS)

CREDIT SOCIETIES (PACS) are a cooperatives societies at ground level in rural areas provide credits at subsidised rate.

### Cooperatives Target:

Boosting rural economy

- providing Finances to different sectors
- promoting production
- creating employment opportunities
- self-employment activities - Startup promotion.

Mainstream small & marginal farmers

- providing needed resources
- keeping with Finances for capitals
- seeds & other Fertilisers - minimum rate
- parity with other
- market connectivity



yet, cooperatives faces some challenges ⇒

- 1.) limited reach of cooperatives obstructs their plan & targets
- 2.) inability to fund fully - leaves farmers at their own
- 3.) misuse of funds is also an big issue.
- 4.) loopholes in structural & functioning operation
- 5.) Technological barrier and skilled manpower.

Thus, needs more alternative options to fully channelise the [Rural] [economy].

- 1.) Increased role of commercial banks in encouraging & providing loans to small works  
→ largest share in villages

2.) Increased awareness among farmers and peasants to make use of such funds.

3.) Connecting to the Government schemes

- Soil Health Card
- PM Food Dignity
- PM KISUM
- PM-KISAN

4.) Alternate options of Farming -  
SMART Farming, Precision Farming,  
agro-ecological Farming, Integrated Farming,  
Mixed Farming

5.) Easy availability of loans and access to Bank credit.

with institutional mechanism robust, educated and aware Farmers, easy access to credit, connectivity with markets, doubling Farmers income can be realised

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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TOTAL MARKS



Q.15) Farm policies in the country have inadvertently led to undesirable consequences. Do you agree? Giving emphasis on PM PRANAM, discuss ways to enhance soil health and farm productivity. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश में कृषि नीतियों ने अनजाने में अवांछनीय परिणामों को जन्म दिया है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? पीएम प्रणाम पर जोर देते हुए मृदा स्वास्थ्य और कृषि उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently, 3 Farm laws have been withdrawn by government after facing protest from farmers across puts the Farming policies in circle of debates

Farm policies - undesirable consequences

Yes

1.) huge burden on state exchequer.

↳ Farm subsidies make up 10% of all subsidies

2.) not hitting the needy

↳ majority gets lost / withdrawn loopholes

↳ not reaching beneficiaries

3.) output - employment Ratio

↳ while agriculture employing more than 41% of people

↳ produce ~ 17% of GDP

- while other sectors  
Services - products 33% of GDP  
↳ 60% of exports

## 4.) Mechanisation, far

- ↳ Despite number of govt schemes and incentives  
↳ only 24% farm mechanised

But **NO**, did brought some charges.

## 1.) Biggest producer

- ↳ with Farm policies, India emerged as largest food ~~prod~~ producer  
↳ net exporter and less import

## 2.) Dairy sector

- ↳ leads in dairy sector by producing 25% of global market

## 3.) Horticulture

- ↳ 2nd in horticulture sector

## 4.) Farmers status improved

- ↳ use of schemes like PM-KISAN, PM-KUSUM, Kisan Suvidha Kendras,  
Farmers - more aware & connected with world



5.) Connectivity to market

→ through AG MARKET, & GCM portal, Farmers getting remuneration

6.) Saved from uncertainty

↳ with MSP and PDS system

## PM - PRANAM.

promised to minimize & regulate Fertiliser use and is under Green

Growth - one of Saptrishi (Budget 2023-24)

### Soil Health

- will check excess use

→ current NPK 8:4:1  
desired 4:2:1

→ manure use promotion

→ Fertiliser minimize - 'zero' usage.

### Farm productivity

→ enhance production

→ side effects of Fertiliser minimize

→ use of organic & precision farming.

→ modernised & tech savvy

→ Climate Resilient

With PM-PRANAM, agriculture can achieve 'Swasth Dhara, Khet Hala' 'Healthy earth will lead to Green Farms'

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.16) What do you understand by heat waves? Highlight the reasons and impact of the rising frequency of heat waves across India. Also, recommend some measures to mitigate its impact. (15 marks, 250 words)

उष्ण तरंगों (heat waves) से आप क्या समझते हैं? पूरे भारत में उष्ण तरंगों (heat waves) की बढ़ती आवृत्ति के कारणों और प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके अलावा, इसके प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए कुछ उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

HEAT WAVES are the sudden increase in the average temperature of a particular place from its previous records & extreme heats

1	Hilly Regions	→	30°C	} Declared heat wave then.
2	Plains	→	40°C	
3	Coastal	→	37°C.	
by IMD				

Reasons for Heat Waves.

1.) Climate Change

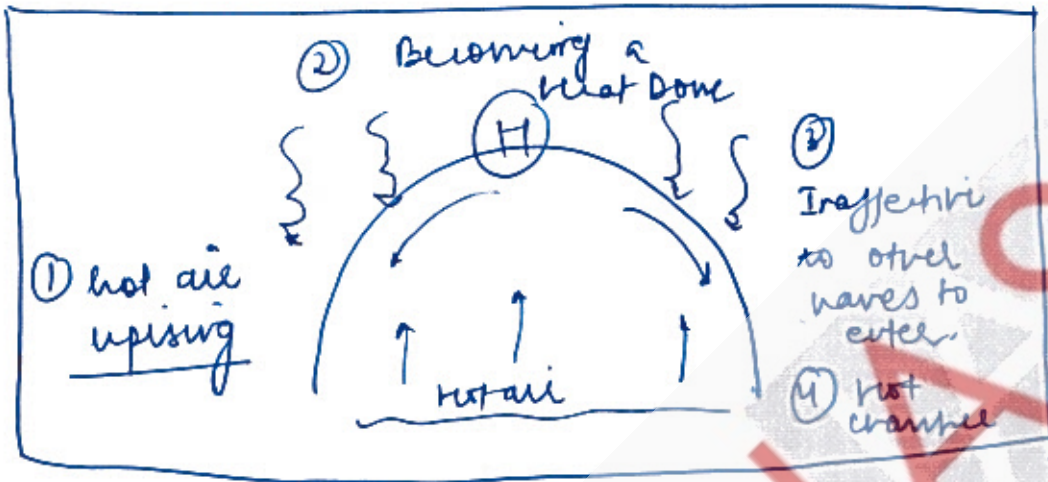
↳ with increased global warming affects

↳ heat waves have become frequent

↳ year 2022 - highest number of heat wave recorded 72



## 2.) low pressure area condition



## 3.) Urban heat island

→ Due to heliothermalisation and urbanisation urban domes and heat island are formed - lead to frequent heat domes.

## IMPACT OF HEAT WAVES.

1.) Economic Impact → lead to halt & disruption in economy  
 ↳ affects working & business  
 ↳ eg. closing of MNC in Delhi - loss of \$ 5 billion in 2 days

2.) Health Impact → health issues like - heat stroke, heat rashes, heat stress

eg → 24 people died in Harpur in 2023 due to heat waves only

- 3.) social impact → poor / vulnerable most affected - difficult for them to take such heat  
↳ homeless - no roof to save.

## MEASURES TO MITIGATE IMPACT

- 1.) Disaster Resilient Infrastructure to minimise its impact
- 2.) Switching to policies like India's Air Cool Action Policy, Cool Roof Policy
- 3.) Roof Greening & Blue & Green Infrastructure (Mihir Shah Committee)
- 4.) Switching to clean fuels & Decarbonisation
- 5.) Public transport usage.

World will become global heat chamber with continued usage of fossil fuels and cities, needs urgent intervention to save 'Earth' - our planet.

### Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.17) How is Chandrayaan-3 different from its predecessor, Chandrayaan-2? To what extent can India's presence in Artemis Accords help in furthering the exploration of lunar surface?

(15 marks, 250 words)

चंद्रयान-3 अपने पूर्ववर्ती चंद्रयान-2 से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? आर्टिमिस समझौते में भारत की उपस्थिति चंद्र सतह की खोज को आगे बढ़ाने में किस हद तक मदद कर सकती है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

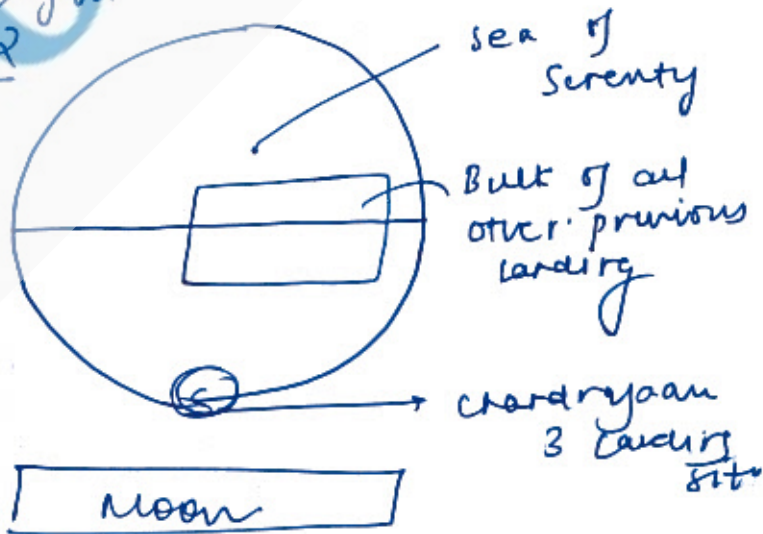
Chandrayaan-3 landing has made India the first nation in the world to softerly land on south pole of the moon and has made 'India on the moon' a reality.

Different from its predecessor

1) landing location → Chandrayaan-3.

has landed on south pole, while all other has landed on equatorial region

→ Chandrayaan-2 failed to softerly land on south pole



2.) lander, Rover and operations upgraded

- Chandrayaan 3 - used pragyaan Rover vikram lander

3.) Chandrayaan - 3 prepared to take charge in velocity from high speed

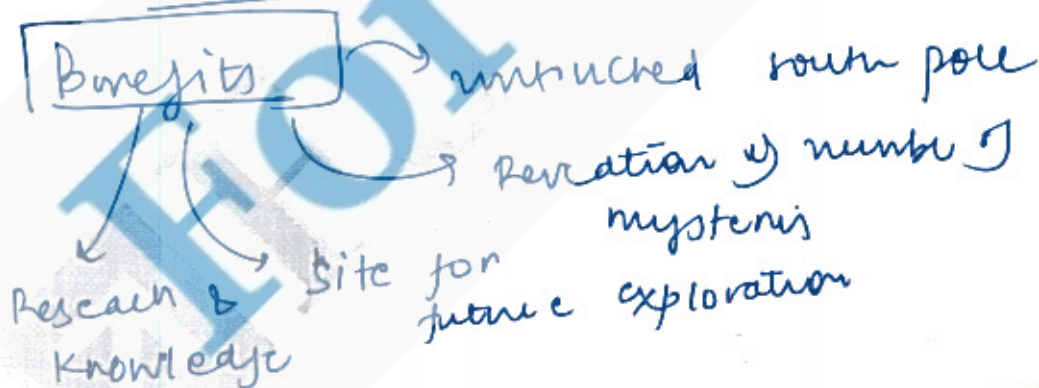
to zero for soft landing - while Chandrayaan 2 failed

Chandrayaan - 3 Aims

1.) demonstrate soft & safe landing on south

2.) Rovering Rove on moon

3.) in-situ scientific experiments



With this, India has recently signed the Artemis Accord (2020) and joined the Artemis group



ARTEMIS ACCORD → is a treaty initiated by USA and signed up nations to have peaceful use of space moon site for research & exploration.

~~→ on line of treaty out~~

Benefit to India.

- 1.) Financial & technological help can be leveraged
  - 2.) Peaceful use of moon for Research & exploration
  - 3.) in line with other developed nations
  - 4.) Further ISRO's credibility
  - 5.) usage of space
- With increased role of ANTRIX, InSPACE and ISRO's plan, India can soon become 'launchpad' of the world

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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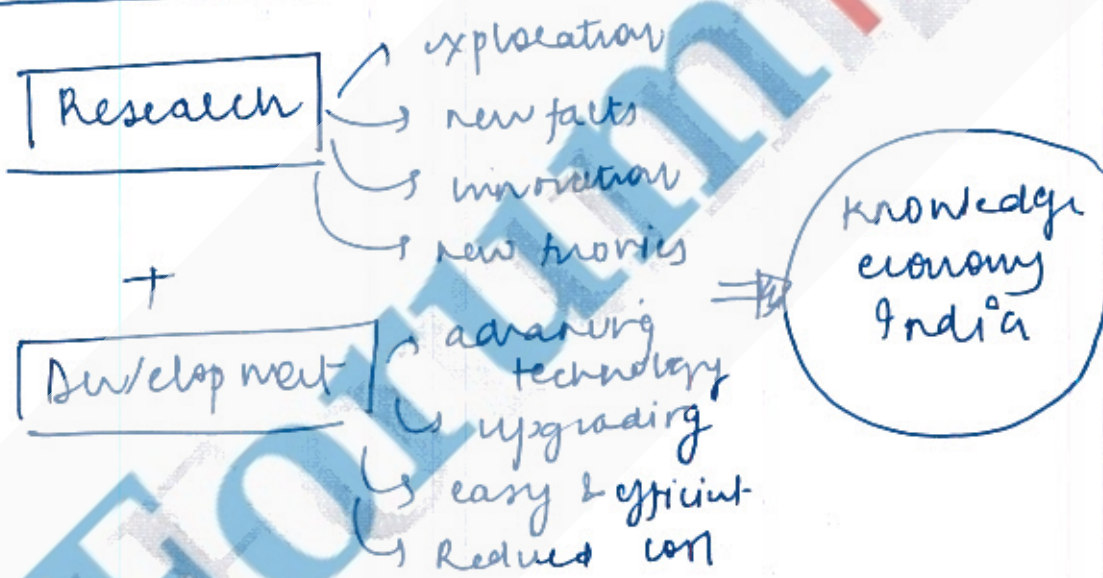
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.18) Research and Development is the key to unlock the potential of 'knowledge economy.' In this perspective, analyse the role of the National Research Foundation Bill, 2023 in democratizing the research ecosystem in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

अनुसंधान और विकास 'ज्ञान अर्थव्यवस्था' की क्षमता को अनलॉक करने की कुंजी है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत में अनुसंधान पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को लोकतांत्रिक बनाने में राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान फाउंडेशन विधेयक, 2023 की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

## National Research Foundation Bill (NRF)

2023 has been recently passed by Parliament with high hopes of incentivising Research & Development



R & D → leading to Knowledge Economy

NRF Bill provisions & Aims →

- 1.) Incentivise Research & Development across various sectors
- 2.) Conduct environment for Research



- 3.) Financial & Research help.
- 4.) connecting with world universities  
to upgrade in knowledge
- 5.) Exchange programmes for knowledge  
sharing.

## Democratize Research Ecosystem

- 1.) 'Goal' of 'Research by All'
  - equal opportunity to all to innovate  
& Research
  - poor section can also dream of  
researching option
- 2.) 'women' in Research promotion
  - ↳ will reduce gender divide and  
promote women in STEM.
  - ↳ women in STEM
    - ↳ CVRIE scheme
    - ↳ Nidyaajee scheme.
- 3.) Rural Areas - will also have  
Scientific Labs -  
ATAL Mission continued

4) Digital literacy to reduce digital divide  
(only 24% village digital penetration)  
But yet, Some challenges

- 1) Research ecosystem - needs a fertile ground - which India lacks in
- 2) job seeker tendency - settled job
- 3) Financial constraint in operationalisation
- 4) Inequality of urban-rural persist



Research & Development are pivotal for any economy to grow and with right policy, India can become 'Research hub' of world.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS			



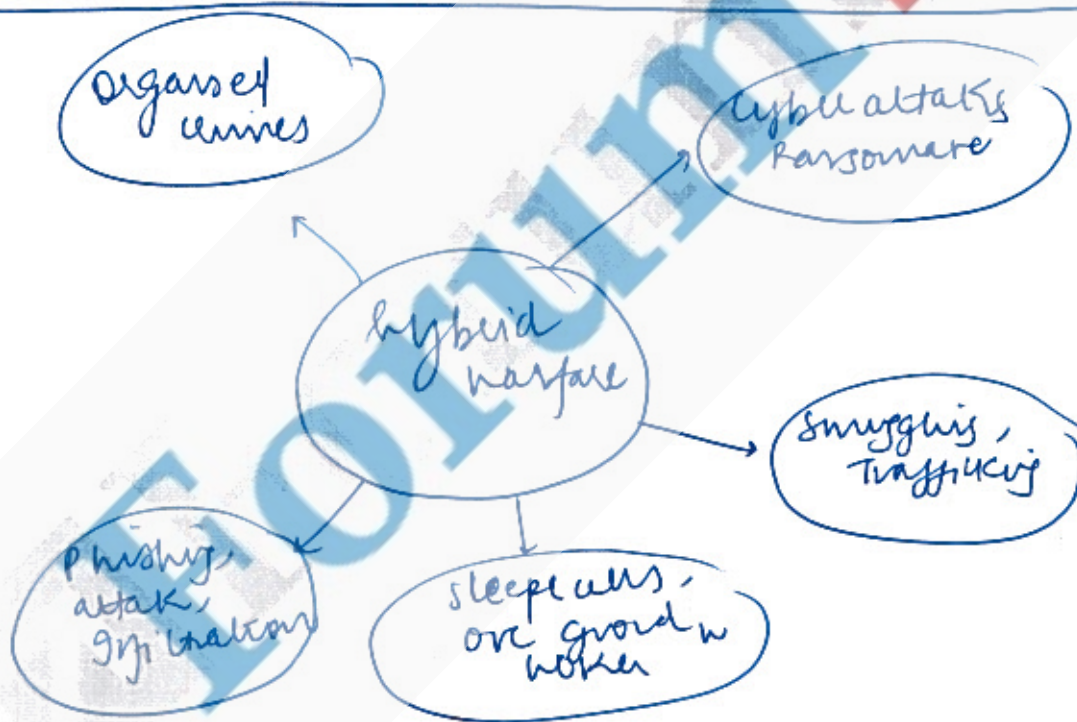
Q.19) What do you understand by the term 'Hybrid warfare' Highlighting its implications for India, recommend measures to develop a comprehensive ecosystem to counter the same.

(15 marks, 250 words)

'हाइब्रिड वॉरफेयर' शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत के लिए इसके प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसका मुकाबला करने के लिए एक व्यापक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र विकसित करने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

HYBRID WARFARE is the combination of warfare of new different technologies and ways of warfare to attack on different fronts.



Combined Hybrid warfare.

Report by 'Global Risk Index' has put India on 3rd place

to attack by such vulnerabilities

## IMPLICATIONS FOR INDIA

### 1.) Internal security Risk

- ↳ combined with other non-state actors
- ↳ puts India's security at risk
- ⇒ planned terrorist attacks with over ground workers.

### 2.) Instability

- ↳ anti-social & anti-India elements can destabilise the govt
- ↳ ruin the peace & harmony

### 3.) Economic loss

- ↳ on safety guards, India loses 2-3% of GDP
- ↳ threat to economic fronts

### 4.) Threat to human life

- ↳ Indians life - also at Risk
- ↳ can radicalise & recruit youth (Kerala & others)



5.) Aggravate other issues  
 ↳ promote other issues & concerns

## MEASURES - COMPREHENSIVE ECOSYSTEM

1.) Safeguarding borders - with strict surveillance & strict vigilance  
 ↳ combat infiltration

2.) entire use of Technology - AI, IOT, NAT-GRID  
 ↳ Drones, UAVs, Punjab (Saathi), Odisha (SATARK)

3.) Institutional Measures  
 ↳ Cyber Swachhta Kendra, cyber dons (Kerda), CERT-IN

4.) Forces to combat - new weapons, upgrade training & skilled tech savvy forces.

Gusban Rai Committee recommendations - India can prepare itself for future threats in digital vectors

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

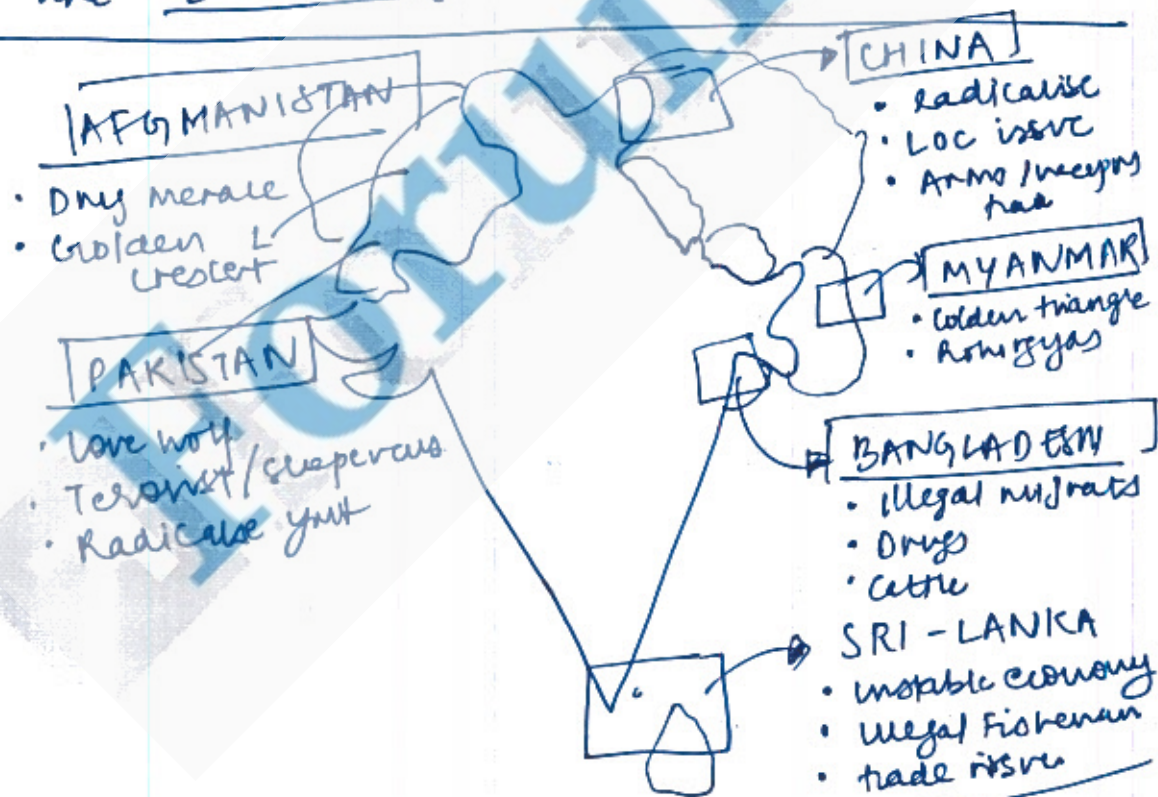
TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Q.20) How are internal security challenges related to peace in neighboring countries? Explain with special reference to instability on India's eastern frontier. (15 marks, 250 words)

आंतरिक सुरक्षा चुनौतियाँ पड़ोसी देशों में शांति से कैसे संबंधित हैं? भारत की पूर्वी सीमा पर अस्थिरता के विशेष संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

For a nation to grow and develop, mandatory is to have a 'peaceful & stable neighbour'

India recently see unstable & clashes on its neighbour's sides are to number of issues & pose a challenge to the sovereignty of nation



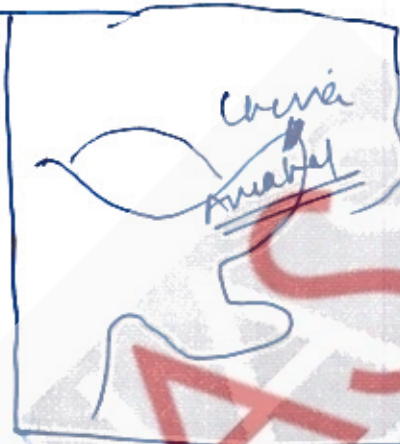
Internal security challenges to India,



## India's Eastern Frontier.

### 1) Threat from China

↳ Border issue - demarcating  
Arunachal & Assam  
region (construction in  
villages)



↳ Trade / Drug trafficking

↳ Continued from China - opium

↳ Radicalising through arms supplies

↳ as Belt & Road Initiative - threat to  
sovereign

### 2) Myanmar

↳ Unstable government from 2021

↳ India - promoter of democracy

↳ withdrawing forces to North-east states

↳ Refugee crisis

↳ with # nation - in mask cover entire  
territory

### 3) BANGLADESH

↳ issue of illegal immigration

↳ clash on water agreements

↳ Drug trafficking & cattle smuggling

## Impacts on India

↳ Loss to economic fronts

• India loses 2-3% GDP due to illegal trafficking & smuggling

↳ Instability in nation

• Threat to sovereignty & integrity

↳ Militators / anti-India elements

↳ Terrorist attacks / over ground work

- Can set up Bar
- Radicalise youth

## India's Strategy

### 1.) Infrastructure

↳ Strengthen Border Areas

↳ Train Forces

↳ Border Security strict.

### 2.) Forces

↳ well trained & alert

↳ equipped with arms.

↳ Tech savvy arms  
on border - on force.

### 3.) Technology

↳ UAVs, Drones

↳ updated systems

↳ Kargil Review Committee & Sherkar

↳ committee recommendations to have one-

↳ Force at one border can strengthen surveillance

### 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 *Is the writing legible?*
- 2 *Able to hit Demand in Questions?*
- 3 *need to act more facts & figures?*
- 4
- 5

## Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

## Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

## 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		

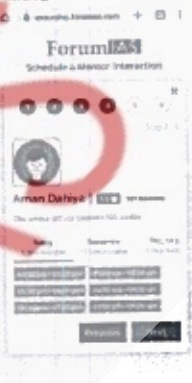
\* Subject to change without prior notice.

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