

06 SEP 2024

ForumIAS

TEST CODE 7 1 3 3 1 4

FIAS | MGP 2024 | Open Test – GS Paper #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	P. Ramesh		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910128189	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	2101	Date/दिनांक	6/9/24

*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

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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 : 9:30	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12:30
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☒

*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 आयी 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 : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
--------------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------------------

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback 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. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

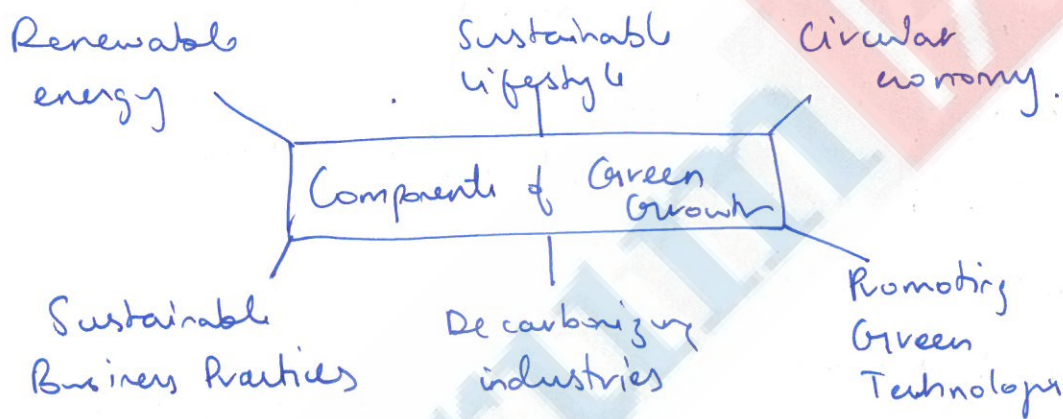
1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. 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) What do you understand by 'green growth'? Enumerate the measures taken by the government to promote green growth in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

'हरित विकास' से आप क्या समझते हैं? देश में हरित विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Green Growth is defined as a type of growth that focuses on sustainable development while decarbonizing majority of its economic sectors.



Measures taken by government

- 1) Renewable Energy — National Mission on Climate Change
 - PM Kisan Sahaj Bijli Yojana that aims to provide roof top solar to 1 crore households
 - Ultra Mega Solar Parks and PM-KUSUM scheme
- 2) Sustainable Lifestyle
 - Mission Lifestyle for Environment for promoting lifestyles where wastage is reduced, consumption

are continued

3) Circular Economy

Government has launched Right to Repair for Electronics

4) Sustainable Business practices

Indian Plastic Pact network with initiation of Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)

5) Decarbonizing Industries

Carbon Credit Trading scheme to contain industrial emissions

6) Green Technology

Strategic Hydrogen Innovation Partnership to promote Green Hydrogen

Challenge | Solution

1) Funds - According to RBI India needs 17 Trillion \$ to meet net zero commitment

1) Strengthen developed countries commitment of 100 Billion \$ under GCF

2) Access to advanced technologies - Carbon Capturing

2) Create a common pool of IPR's for Green tech

As quoted by Rupert Byron, the worlds greatest danger is that someone will come and solve the crisis. This needs to thus change

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) DPI (Digital Public Infrastructure) is a critical enabler of digital transformation for both businesses and citizens; however, it comes with its own set of challenges. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

डीपीआई (डिजिटल पब्लिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर) व्यवसायों और नागरिकों दोनों के लिए डिजिटल परिवर्तन का एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रवर्तक है; हालाँकि, इसके साथ अपनी चुनौतियाँ भी जुड़ी हैं। जाँच करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As quoted by World Bank & IMF, India has improved its financial inclusion by leaps and bounds within last 10 years what ~~several~~ when several countries would have taken some generation

Digital Public infrastructure architecture

Three layers:

Identity layer - Aadhaar

Data layer - Account Aggregator

Payment layer - UPI & Account

Enablers of Digital transformation

Citizens	Businesses
1) My Gov app - To provide all information on government schemes	1) Faster Tax Assessment - Reduced tax harassment
2) Cowin portal - Larger	2) UMANA & Champion portal for registration of MSMEs grievances

Vaccination programmes in the world

3) E-NAM → Allow for better price discovery for farmer

3) GEM portal - Make government procurement inclusive - MSME, Women entrepreneur

4) Spic + → Digitalized legal framework for corporates

Challenges of DPI

Solutions

- 1) Privacy concern
- 2) Cyber security
- 3) Digital Literacy
- 4) Manipulation of databases - huge power to data operator
- 5) Internet and cyber infrastructure - Only 68% - Internet penetration

1) Strict implementation Digital Data Protection Act, 2023

2) New National Cyber Security policy that focuses on 3-2-1 approach

3) Strengthen PM-Grameen Digital Shakti Abhiyan

4) Strengthen PM-Wireless Access Network Interface to improve internet penetration

This is India's Tech and Digitalization has made this revolution

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.3) Explain the different types of trade agreements? How is a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) different from a Free Trade Agreement (FTA)? (10 marks, 150 words)

विभिन्न प्रकार के व्यापार समझौतों की व्याख्या करें? व्यापक आर्थिक भागीदारी समझौता (CEPA) मुक्त व्यापार समझौते (FTA) से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

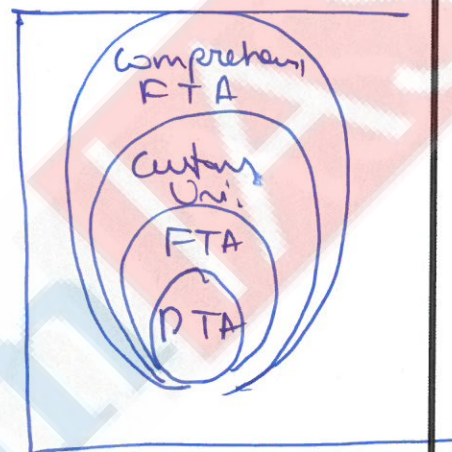
Recently, India had signed a Comprehensive Free Trade agreement with European Free Trade Association [Switzerland, Iceland, Norway & Liechtenstein].

In this context, the various types of trade agreements are as follow

- 1) Preferential Trade Agreement - Covers only few type of items that can be freely traded
- 2) Free Trade agreement - Covers almost all types of goods that can be freely traded - Indian - ASEAN Free Trade Agreement
- 3) Customs Union - A grouping of several country which share same custom law.
- European Union act as a customs union

- 4) Comprehensive Free Trade agreement
- Covers not just goods & services but also investments, environmental concern, dispute settlement, government procurement

Then CEPA is wider and includes lot of other aspects along with trade in goods & services like FTA



Major concern of FTA

Solution

Structure of Trade agreement

1) Prebisch Singer

Hypothesis - Developing countries at disadvantage

2) Spaghetti Bowl effect

- Multiple FTA's create inefficiency

3) Widening trade

deficit - India's ASEAN trade deficit stands at \$4 Billion

FTA's are an important instrument in global trade to promote growth and prosperity

1) Simplify FTA agreement

2) Strengthen export capacity through infra support to reduce export cost

3) Revisit FTA's to update them to benefit us

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.4) The rationale behind the MSP system is well acknowledged, but it requires comprehensive reforms to mitigate the unintended consequences on the market and environment. Analyse.

(10 marks, 150 words)

एमएसपी प्रणाली के पीछे का तर्क सर्वविदित है, लेकिन बाजार और पर्यावरण पर पड़ने वाले अनपेक्षित परिणामों को कम करने के लिए इसमें व्यापक सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण करें

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Minimum Selling Price was introduced during 1960's to provide guarantee for farmers. It now is provided for 22 crops and is decided by Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices.

Rationale for MSP system

- 1) Reducing farmer risk in agriculture - By providing MSP
- 2) Promote crop diversification by raising MSP prices of oil seeds, pulses and coarse grains.
- 3) To meet the buffer stock requirements for food security of the nation.

But this has led to following unintended consequences:

- 1) Low private sector participation in agriculture
- 2) Crop diversification did not occur as rice continued to be cultivated even after raising Lower MSP by more than 100%.
- 3) Huge buffer stock grain leading to wastage and rotting of grain
- 4) Distortion of market prices - Affecting both consumers and farmers

Solutions to resolve the crisis

- 1) Expand PM-AASMA's Price Deficiency Payment scheme to Rice & Wheat where government will only meet the gap between MSP and market price
 - 2) Dual price mechanism of MSP between boom & bust in agri price
 - 3) Promote wheat farming to encourage private sector participation
- MSP needs a relook as even after 77 years Indian farmers continue to be trapped by such market systems

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.

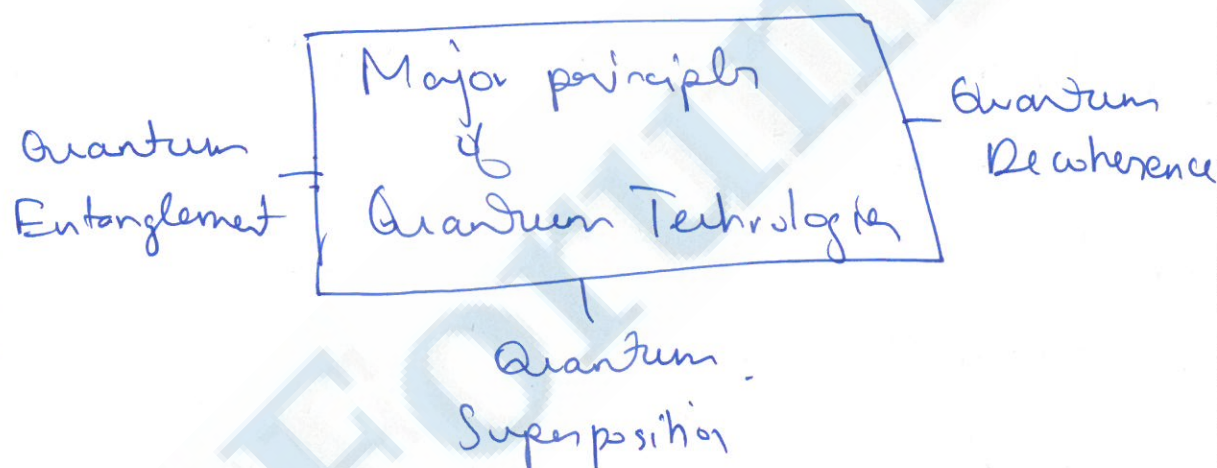
TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--



Q.5) How can quantum technologies optimize production processes and improve efficiency in the manufacturing sector? (10 marks, 150 words)

कॉन्टम प्रौद्योगिकियां उत्पादन प्रक्रियाओं को कैसे अनुकूलित कर सकती हैं और विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में दक्षता में सुधार कर सकती हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Quantum technologies are based on quantum principles, according to which particles of very small scale [Nano or even lower] display unique properties that go against Classical Newtonian Physics.



Use of Quantum technologies in manufacturing sector

1) Quantum materials - Can be used to develop new of Internet of Things devices that can help in automation of industry's process.

- 2) Quantum Computers - Can aid in computing and automation process of industries improving their efficiency.
- 3) Quantum electronics - Quantum Dots [Nobel Prize 2023] has huge application in Display and Opto Photo electronic sector.
- 4) Quantum Communication & Cryptography - Can make Industrial unit become proof from cyber threats.
- | Major challenge | Solution |
|---|---|
| 1) High error rate | 1) Advanced error correction algorithm |
| 2) High capacity required. Current technology is not yet sufficient | 2) International collaboration similar to Nuclear Fusion - ITER in Europe |
| 3) High cost of operation → transition. | 3) Promote R&D to low cost - National Quantum Mission |
| 4) High carbon emission | Quantum technology in coming future is set to drive 4 th Industrial revolution |

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.6) Biofuels can play a role in energy security by reducing India's reliance on imported fossil fuels and diversifying its energy mix. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

जैव ईंधन भारत की आयातित जीवाश्म ईंधन पर निर्भरता को कम करके और इसके ऊर्जा मिश्रण में विविधता लाकर ऊर्जा सुरक्षा में भूमिका निभा सकता है। परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently, government of India has announced its plans of biogas blending in LPG. It plans to increase its share from 1% [By 2025-26] to 4% [2027-28].

Role of Biofuels in Energy security

- 1) Reduce import dependency - Ethanol blending can help India save 4 Billion dollars annually
- 2) Develop Atmanirbharata - Sustainable Alternative for Affordable Transportation initiative is set to generate 15 million metric tonnes of compressed Bio gas
- 3) Energy mix diversification - Currently, Biomass account for 2-3% share in energy mix. This can be expanded to 5%.

Challenges

- 1) Advanced technology requirement
- 2) Inefficiency in automobiles due to blending norms
- 3) Food security related concerns. - Diversion of food grain for biofuels
- 4) Lack of infrastructure - Pipeline infrastructure for transfer of Biogas.
- 5) Lack of any clear agreement between Oil & Gas Manufacturing companies for procurement

Wayforward

- 1) Indian Institute of Chemical Technology has developed a new Anaerobic Gas lift reactor for Biogas
- 2) Government has announced plans to setup Enzyme Manufacturing facility for 2G Ethanol plant
- 3) Promotion of Flexi fuel vehicle
- 4) National Gas Grid and its expansion is running

Biofuels thus can help play a key role for India to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG) of Clean Energy

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.7) Alongside the alarming depletion, rising pollution levels of groundwater resources are exacerbating the water crisis in India. In light of the statement, bring out the reasons for groundwater pollution in the country. Suggest remedial measures and mention the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (10 marks, 150 words)

भूजल संसाधनों में अत्यधिक कमी के साथ-साथ प्रदूषण का बढ़ता स्तर भारत में जल संकट को और बढ़ा रहा है। इस कथन के आलोक में, देश में भूजल प्रदूषण के कारणों को उजागर करें। उपचारात्मक उपाय सुझाएँ और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों का उल्लेख करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to Dynamic Ground Water Assessment report of Central Ground Water Board, 11% of total area comes under Ground water critical zone

~~There~~ In addition to the we have problems of ground water pollution



Ground water Pollution.

- ① - Rajasthan -
- ② - West Bengal -
- ③ - Assam
- ④ - Telangana
- ⑤ - Coimbatore

Natural pollutant	Artificial
1) Uranium - Rajasthan	1) Nitrate
2) Arsenic - West Bengal	2) Cadmium
3) Fluoride - Telangana	3) Lead
4) Iron - Assam	4) Mercury
5) Salinity - West	

Reasons for rising ground water pollution

- 1) Excess extraction - India uses 25%.

of total ground water

2) Land fill seepage - Toxins from solid, plastic & electronic waste seep into ground water

3) Acid rain - Harmful acids of Sulphur & Nitric enter into ground water

4) Natural & geographical reasons - Excess fluoride rock in Telangana

Initiatives taken by Government Measures

1) Atal Bhasa Yojna

2) National Aquifer Mapping Program

3) Catch the Rain campaign - Tal Shakti

4) Tal Teevan Mission - Piped water supply to reduce ground water dependency

1) Promote Artificial recharge of ground water

2) Leverage traditional rain water harvesting structures

3) Proper satellite & LIDAR monitoring of pollutant in ground water

Ground water conservation is critical for India to meet SDG goal 6 of Clean Water & Sanitation

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.8) What are marine heat waves? Throw light on its impact on marine ecosystem and coastal communities. (10 marks, 150 words)

समुद्री उष्ण तरंगें क्या हैं? समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और तटीय समुदायों पर इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Marine heat waves are defined as a phenomena where we observe sudden rise of Ocean temperatures by $3-4^{\circ}$ Celsius.

Reasons for its occurrence

- 1) Climate change - Temperature of ocean has risen by 1° Celsius according to Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change
- 2) El-Nino & La Nina phenomena
- 3) Weakening Atlantic Meridional Ocean Circulation and other such ocean current

Impact of Marine Heatwaves

Marine Ecosystem	Coastal Communities
1) Damage to corals - Mass bleaching event	1) Coastal Agriculture will be severely affected

2) Damage to marine biodiversity - Interference in migration pattern of whales

3) Promote deoxygenation with rapid rise in plankton growth

2) Affect Tourism in coastal areas - Beach will be affected.

3) Coastal infrastructure, such as building will be affected.

4) Coastal areas will quickly reach wet bulb temperatures, making it difficult for human habitation

Measures to be taken

1) Protection of Ocean Marine Ecosystem
WTO's Fish agreement & Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction

2) Promote Mangroves, Sea kelp, and sea grass plantations in coastal areas

3) Contain climate change by shifting to renewable technologies such as Offshore Wind.

The entire Blue Economy rests on Ocean system. Hence they must be protected

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.9) Elaborate on the need for a clearly articulated National Security Strategy for systematic, consistent and coherent approach towards national security. (10 marks, 150 words)

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के प्रति व्यवस्थित, सुसंगत और अनुकूल दृष्टिकोण के लिए स्पष्ट रूप से व्यक्त राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा रणनीति की आवश्यकता पर विस्तार से प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently, Chief of Defence Staff, questioned the need for having a formal National Security Strategy.

Necessity of National Security Strategy

- 1) Clearly establishes who are our enemies & friends - Improves relations
- 2) Better planning for meeting our future defence needs. be it technology, equipment or personnel
- 3) Promote proper coordination between different defence agencies - Military, Navy & Airforce
- 4) Proper plan for future new rush of new technology - Cyber warfare, Space warfare, Quantum & so on

- 5) Helps industry & scientific research
bodies to properly provide input for
defence requirements
- 6) Clear classification of threats of India's
concerns
 - 1) National Security Strategy could lead
to unnecessary confrontation between
nations
 - 2) Rised anxieties among nations
 - 3) More international scrutiny - India's
nuclear plan

Though NSS has its drawbacks, but
any country aspiring to be a global
superpower

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.10) India's precarious location on the drug map makes it extremely vulnerable to drug trafficking. Illustrate. How does drug trafficking affect India's internal security? (10 marks, 150 words)

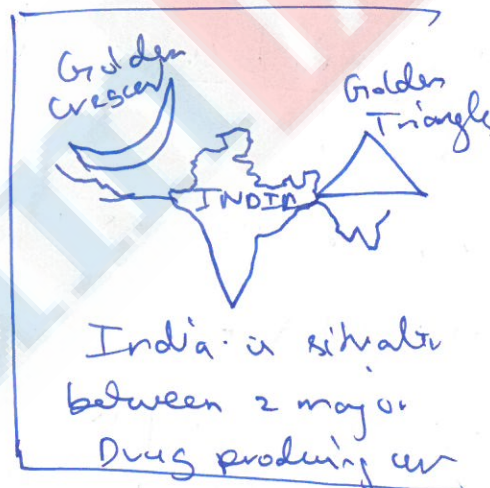
नशीले पदार्थों के मानचित्र पर भारत की अनिश्चित स्थिति इसे नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी के लिए अत्यंत संवेदनशील बनाती है। उदाहरण देकर समझाइए। नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को कैसे प्रभावित करती है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, carried out Operation Samudra Setu, that captured 15,000 tonnes of Methamphetamine from the coast of Kerala.

India's Location - Vulnerability to Drug Trafficking

India is highly vulnerable as it is situated exactly between



Golden Crescent - Iran, Pakistan & Afghanistan
Golden Triangle - Laos, Thailand, Myanmar

Thus India serves as transit point for drug trafficking through both sea & land routes with major cities such as Delhi & Mumbai serving as consumption hubs as well.

Effects of Drug Trafficking on Indian Internal Security

- 1) Fuels insurgent groups, Maoists, and Terror organisations in Kashmir and their activities
- 2) Drug trafficking is major business component of Organised crime syndicates based in India & abroad
- 3) Drugs are used as major method for money laundering.
- 4) Drugs also are part of Pakistan deadly plan to "hurt India by thousand cuts" by weakening its youth and wasting their potential

Challenges in Drug Trafficking Steps to be taken

- 1) New types of synthetic drug cocktails being developed
- 2) Cryptocurrency & Dark Web new medium for drug trade
- 1) Supply side measures of Drug rehab & awareness needs to be spread
- 2) Strengthen intelligence on drug networks through NATGRID

The true idea of Nasha Mukht Bharat must become reality

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.11) The much-cherished demographic dividend of India can be leveraged only if the twin challenges of unemployment and unemployability are addressed holistically. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत के बहु-प्रशंसित जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का लाभ तभी उठाया जा सकता है जब बेरोजगारी और अनियोज्यता की दोहरी चुनौतियों का समग्र रूप से समाधान किया जाए। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to recent population prospect, Report of UN Population Fund, India has 65% of its population within the working age of 15 to 60. giving us a demographic dividend.

But to gain benefit, we need to address the elephant in the room - Unemployment, by meeting its both demand and supply side challenges.

Unemployment	Unemployability
1) According to Economic Survey 2024, India needs to generate 28.5 Lakh jobs every year in non farm sectors to reduce unemployment	1) According to India Skills report, 2023, Around 49% of Indian youth are unemployable

2) According to Annual Unincorporated Industry Survey, 2024 - Number of Manufacturing unit in informal sector reduced by 4.2% & jobs reduced by 15%

2) According to India Unemployment Report, of International Labour Organization, around 75% of Indians do not know how to write an email and 90% do not know how to work on spread sheet

3) Large scale AI & automation challenges persist - According to World Economic Forum, there could be job losses upto 87 million

3) According to PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana only 8% of students were placed and 70% students dropped out even before course completion

Steps taken by government to address the challenges

Unemployment

1) Production Linked Incentive

Unemployability

1) Ministry of Electronics and Communication

2) Government's new package of 2.1 Lakh crore to generate 4 crore jobs in 5 years in Budget 2021

- EPFO package
- First salary upto 15,000
- Internship package
- Reimbursement of Employee EPFO contribution upto 3,000

Future Skills Prime

2) PM Vishwakarma Yojana - 18 trade, toolkit, credit, skilling support

3) National Rural Livelihoods mission - To promote & strengthen SHGs

Steps that government take.

Demand side

Supply side.

- 1) Credit facilities - Mudra Yojana
- 2) Expand PLI to light manufacturing sectors such as textiles - PM MITR
- 3) Promote Care Economy that can generate 11 million jobs with just 2% of GDP
- 4) Promote food processing sector

1) Expand Capital Expenditure

2) New age skills included in PM KVP A.O

Unemployment is thus an important challenge for us to address to become Viksit Bharat

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.12) Despite government efforts at 'Make in India', what are the key impediments in making in India? Suggest measures to encourage domestic manufacturing. (15 marks, 250 words)

'मेक इन इंडिया' के सरकारी प्रयासों के बावजूद, मेक इन इंडिया में मुख्य बाधाएँ क्या हैं? घरेलू विनिर्माण को प्रोत्साहित करने के उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India's share of Manufacturing in GDP continues to stagnate at 17%, failing to meet the target of 25% set by the Make in India programme.

Key challenges for Industrialization in India

- 1) Dwarf Industries - In India an average 40 year old firm generates 4 times less jobs than 40 year old firm in Mexico.
- 2) Focus on Capital Heavy industries - Since Independence even upto current PLI scheme we continue to focus on capital heavy sectors where we are at disadvantage.
- 3) Mobility of factors of production - Land & Labour continue to be rigid and unpredictable.

Labour laws strictness prevent industries from expanding and volatile land market affect investments.

4) Competition from other countries - Even after China we have new competitors, in the form of Bangladesh (Textiles) and Vietnam (Electronics)

5) Lack of infrastructure - Indian quality of infrastructure is low, that raises logistics cost & affect competitiveness of Indian companies

6) Ease of Doing Business - According to Quality Council of India, it takes 1500 odd days for a company to start; 20 documents for opening an enterprise

Measures to address these challenges

1) Strengthen & promote MSME's - Through Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance that provides credit, technology, and scale support to prevent dwarfism in companies

- 2) PM - Gati Shakti Yojana - To develop strong last mile connectivity based multi modal transport infrastructure.
- 3) Strengthen Industrial corridors and Industrial Hubs - Recently government invested 27,000 crore in developing these hubs. Promote National Investment and Manufacturing Zones.
- 4) Tan Samarth - Decriminalizing several offences, improving Ease of Doing Business and also enforcing the new labour code.
- 5) Strengthen Production Linked Incentive scheme and PM - Mega Integrated Textile and Apparel Park concept.

India thus needs industrial sector to give in all its sector for us to reach the target of Developed country

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.13) India is one of the largest producers of food, yet Food Processing Industry (FPI) is not well developed in the country. Examine the inhibiting factors and recommend some remedial actions to promote FPIs. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत खाद्यान्नों के सबसे बड़े उत्पादकों में से एक है, फिर भी देश में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग (एफपीआई) का पर्याप्त विकास नहीं हुआ है। अवरोधक कारकों की जांच करें और एफपीआई को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कुछ उपचारात्मक कार्रवाइयों की सिफारिश करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to Economic Survey 2024, India is second largest producer of Rice, wheat and cotton and largest producer of spices, milk and pulses but still our FPI sector is not well developed.

Currently, FPI sector contributes 7.6% to India's Gross Value Added (GVA). The major challenges for this sector are as follows:

- 1) Highly informalized ÷ Majority of FPI sectors are small and informal and cannot compete with large FMCG companies.
- 2) Lack of technology - Advanced automation technology is not available with our food processing sector.

3) Quality control - Recently Spin Mixers of Everest were detected with high levels of contaminants and banned in Hong Kong,

4) High domestic consumption - Indian large population base and its preference for fresh products leaves little for food processing

5) Agri Logistics and Storage - According to Ministry of Food Processing, India annually incurs loss of 1.5 Lakh crore due to food wastage due to poor agri logistics

To solve the above problems government launched following steps:

- 1) PM - Formalization of Micro enterprises - To support the informal food processing units
- 2) Production Linked Incentive - Food processing
- 3) Krishi-Udan, Krishi-Rail and E-Krishi Udan for Holistic Agri Logistics to reduce

Wastage and strengthen food processing.

The measures further required to address the crisis are:

- 1) Link Atal Innovation Mission to Food Processing to provide innovative solutions to informal sector
- 2) Agri Logistics - ~~Temperature~~ Temperature controlled Wagons must be introduced on large scale
- 3) Strengthen APMC infrastructure to integrate markets with food processors to Agriculture Infrastructure Development Fund
- 4) Implement the Farmers Agreement on Price Assurance Act to promote contract farming that can strengthen food processing

As quote by Economic Survey, Food Processing is key for doubling farmer income and promoting rural development leading to S-DO goal & of Decent work & Economic Growth

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.14) Adoption of millets can provide unique solutions to the problems of nutritional deficiency, ecological degradation, and receding farm incomes; however, the realization of its complete potential is hindered by a slew of factors. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

मोटे अनाज को अपनाने से पोषण की कमी, पारिस्थितिकी क्षरण और घटती कृषि आय जैसी समस्याओं का अनुठा समाधान मिल सकता है; हालाँकि, इसकी पूरी क्षमता की प्राप्ति कई कारकों से बाधित है। विश्लेषण करें (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Government of India has declared
2023 as International Year of Millets to
promote millet cultivation and consumption

Benefits of Millets

1) Nutritional Deficiency:-

- Millets such as Ragi are rich in micro nutrients such as Iron
- Millets have high fiber & low glycemic index helps in digestion and also prevents diabetic epidemic



Areas of Millet
Cultivation

Top 3 producers of
Millets

- ① - Rajasthan
- ② - Karnataka
- ③ - Madhya Pradesh

2) Ecological degradation

- Millets have low water footprint and hence can better survive in drought and heat wave conditions

- Millets also require less fertilizer than cereals, soil degradation
- 3) Reducing farm income
 - Millets demand in urban & foreign market have improved thus promoting consumption
 - Millets require less inputs than cereals provide more agri efficiency and productivity

Major challenges for Millets

- 1) High processing cost - Millets require advanced machines and additional labour for processing
- 2) Taste preference - People do not view millets as poor man's food and also prefer taste of rice & wheat over millets
- 3) Lack of high yielding varieties - Millets do not have many hybrid or GM varieties
- 4) Decreasing area under cultivation - According to Economic Survey - 2021, area under millets

cultivation reduced from 30 lakh hectares to 15 lakh hectares

Measures to address this crisis

- 1) Promote Self Help groups in Millet processing and milling
 - 2) Promote millets in Mid day meal schemes and Public Distribution System schemes
 - 3) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) must focus on developing new High Yielding Varieties of Millets
 - 4) Promote Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana's Crop Diversification scheme to divert farmers away from rice towards jowar, bajra & ragi.
- India's rich "Shree Ance" millets have great scope to strengthen not just India's economy but also to its population thus aiding India to meet SDG goal 3 of Good Health & Well being

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.

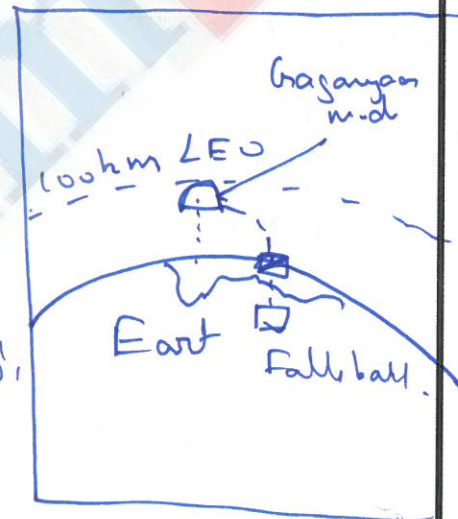
TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Q.15) Describe how the Gaganyaan mission can help achieve India's broader national objectives. Also, throw light on the key challenges that the mission faces. (15 marks, 250 words)

वर्णन कीजिए कि गगनयान मिशन भारत के व्यापक राष्ट्रीय उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकता है। साथ ही, मिशन के समक्ष आने वाली प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently, Government of India unveiled the list of 4 astronauts who are set to participate in India's first Human spaceflight mission to Low Earth orbit, also called Gaganyaan.

Benefits of Gaganyaan Mission to India



- 1) Promote Industries - ISRO's mission involves components from various manufacturing clusters.
- 2) Inspires next generation - Towards space and India's capability.
- 3) Promote Space sector - India currently has only 1% share in Space market. This will

improve with Indian Gaganyaan laws

4) Promote scientific research - Indian mission includes various in space experiments that will help in understanding gravity and its impact

5) India's Geopolitical clout will rise as India joins the elite club of few nations to have successfully carried out human space flight mission.

6) Sets bar for India's own Space Station that is set to be setup by 2047,

Challenges for Gaganyaan mission

- 1) Complicated nature of Human space Mission - Highly risky.
- 2) No prior experience of conducting human space flight mission
- 3) No direct major economic and research benefit - Only 3 day mission.

4) ISRO system readiness - All must be working in robust condition - GSLV has known to be troublesome in this regard.

Steps to address this crisis.

- 1) International collaboration - To send few astronauts to International Space Station to gain experience on human spaceflight.
- 2) Using Artificial Intelligence and Internet-of-Things to monitor the state of missions and vitals of astronauts.
- 3) Carrying out a mission using robot before launch - Vyomitra mission.

India's Gaganyaan is set to thus open door for India's space sector's new journey while striving to inspire generations of children in future.

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.16) Green Hydrogen is necessary for the country to modernize without carbonizing; however, its adoption is beset with several challenges. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश को कार्बनीकरण के बिना आधुनिक बनाने के लिए ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन आवश्यक है; हालाँकि, इसे अपनाना कई चुनौतियों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to Government of India, Green Hydrogen is the Hydrogen whose gate to well emissions are less than 2kg Carbon Dioxide equivalent.

Importance of Green Hydrogen

- 1) Help India meet its Climate Nationally Determined Contribution targets of Net Zero by 2070 - Decrease of Carbon emissions by 50 Million metric tons
- 2) Reducing import dependency - For example India's current fertilizer sector majorly depends on Naptha from oil refinery for production of Urea - Green Ammonia will resolve this problem
- 3) Generate large scale jobs - According to Green Hydrogen Mission, 6 lakh

jobs are set to be created with a Catch
crore emission.

- 4) Allows India to subvert Carbon taxes
on Indian steel under Carbon Border
Adjustment mechanism and promote Indian
steel sector - Green Steel - First Green
Steel plant recently opened in India.
- 5) Automobile sector - Decarbonizes and
rejuvenates Automobile with its low alternative
of Internal Combustion & Electric engines

Major challenges for Green Hydrogen

- 1) Cost of Green Hydrogen - 4-5\$ for
1 Kg of Green Hydrogen
- 2) Hydrogen is highly flammable - Require
higher storage and logistic cost -
- 3) Industrial inertia to adopt new technology
- High cost for transitioning to new
technologies

- 4) Lack of proper technology which has matured
- 5) Lack of electrolyser manufacturing ecosystem in India -
- 6) Green Hydrogen has high water footprint

Measures to be taken

- 1) Promote research - Strategic Hydrogen
Innovation partnership to ~~protect~~ lower cost
- 2) Setup Electrolyser manufacturing - Through Production Linked Incentive
- 3) Provide clean water - By using Desalination technology from coastal area
- 4) Integrate Green Hydrogen with Grid
Shakti plan - Declaring and develop Green Hydrogen ports - V.O. Chidambaram port
- 5) Provide incentives to auto sector by reducing GST on Green Hydrogen based vehicle

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.17) Biotechnology, by integrating biological sciences with technological innovations, offers comprehensive solutions to some of the most pressing challenges in food production, waste management and human health. Elucidate. (15 marks, 250 words)

जैव प्रौद्योगिकी, जैविक विज्ञान को तकनीकी नवाचारों के साथ एकीकृत करके, खाद्य उत्पादन, अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन और मानव स्वास्थ्य में सबसे अधिक दबाव वाली चुनौतियों में से कुछ के लिए व्यापक समाधान प्रदान करती है। स्पष्ट करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently, government of India has launched BioE3 policy to promote Biotechnology sector.

Biotechnology sector in India

According to BIRAC, Biotechnology sector is currently valued at 20 Billion\$ and is set to reach 350 Billion\$ by 2030.

Biotechnology has the potential to solve majority of our problems in following areas:

1) Food Production

- Genetically Modified Organism technology has huge scope to increase yields, make food more nutritious, and reduce crop loss due to pests and insects - Bt Cotton, Bt - Mustard and Bt - Brinjal

- Golden Rice variety contain high content of vitamin A that will help in addressing Vitamin A deficiency.
- Indian Council of Agricultural Research has recently released 347 varieties of high yielding crops of 44 crops.

2) Waste Management

Biotechnological solutions such as Plastic eating bacteria, Oil spill bioremediation agents such as Oil Zappers, and new forms of Anaerobic technology for Biogas production that can convert waste to wealth - National Biofuel policy - 2G Ethanol plants use Rice stalks.

3) Human Health

- Cancer treatment - CAR T cell therapy
- Next Gen Indigenous treatment development
- Genetic Engineering - Gene Therapy to resolve several genetic disorders

- Neuralink - Brain - Machine Interface
that can provide new life to physically
& mentally disabled.

Challenges

Measures

- 1) High cost of such technology
- 2) Concern on impact of such technologies on environment - GM Maize in US caused harm to Monarch butterflies
- 3) Public acceptance -
 - Xenotransplantation - Uses animal parts to meet human organ requirements.
 - Designer Baby concept

- 1) Promote research by dedicated funds for Biotechnology
- 2) Carry out proper field trials before releasing these technology for public use
- 3) Cooperation of multiple stakeholders to ensure safe and sustainable while also considering ethical dimension

Biotechnology thus will help India in becoming a global super power.

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.18) Explain the causes and impacts of landslides. Also, discuss the various measures to mitigate their impact, with a special emphasis on National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) guidelines.

(15 marks, 250 words)

भूस्खलन के कारणों और प्रभावों की व्याख्या करें। इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (एनडीएमए) के दिशा-निर्देशों पर विशेष जोर देते हुए, उनके प्रभाव को कम करने के विभिन्न उपायों पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently Wayanad Landslide in 2024, resulted in deaths of close to 300 people with several injured

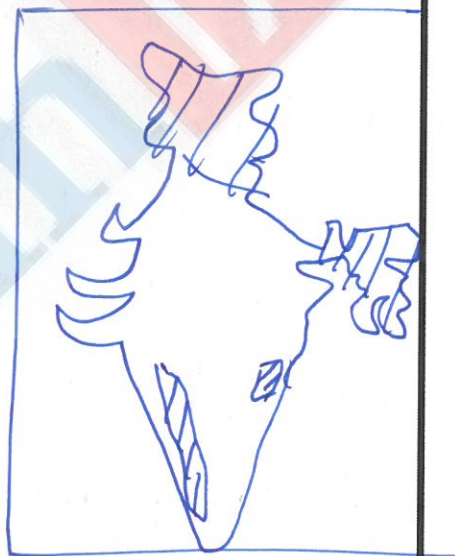
Causes of Landslides

Natural causes

- 1) Floods and cloud bursts.
- 2) Earthquakes.
- 2) Glacier movements.

Anthropogenic causes

- 1) Unsustainable tourism & construction activities.
- 2) Large scale deforestation along hills.
- 3) Long periods of cultivation reducing soil structural integrity for hills.



Vulnerable region for Landslides
According to Landslide Atlas of India, Rudrapur & Tehri Garhwal followed by Wayanad district are most vulnerable

Impacts of Landslides

Sub-Economic impacts	Biodiversity impact
1) Large scale loss of life & property 2) Damage to critical infrastructure 3) Heavy silting in dams reducing its carrying capacity.	1) Damage to forests & biodiversity 2) Can change the course of rivers thus changing the entire ecological landscape

Measures to mitigate & prevent landslides

Structural	Non structural measures
1) Large scale afforestation activities along hills 2) Anti-Erosion activities - Soil spurs - Porcupine spurs 3) Improving the	1) Carrying out proper Environmental Impact Assessment for major projects on hills 2) Demarcate the sensitive regions and rehabilitate the

drainage infrastructure to contain excess water led soil erosion in surrounding region

4) Construct shelter homes

5) Implement Building Codes with sustainable materials

vulnerable population

3) Carry out Landslide Susceptible Mapping programme of Geological Survey of India to identify vulnerable zones

4) Follow Aizawl model, where for every building permission, nod. of geologist is required

5) Implement National Landslide Risk Mitigation project

With rising climate change, such disasters like landslides are set to become more common. Serious steps are thus required

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.19) As threats to maritime security evolve, India faces multifaceted challenges that necessitate a comprehensive and proactive approach to safeguard its strategic interests. In light of the statement, throw light on the key maritime security challenges in India. Also, highlight the measures taken by the government to strengthen maritime security in the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

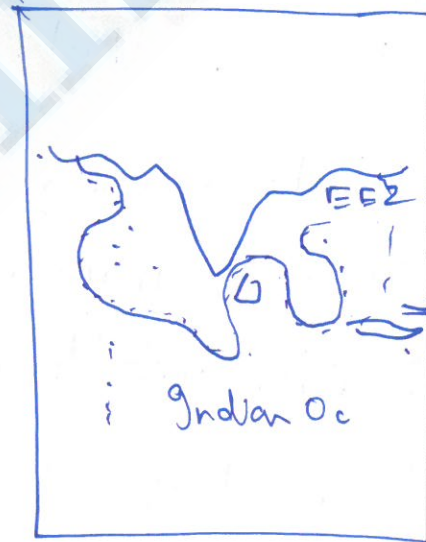
समुद्री सुरक्षा के लिए खतरे बढ़ने के साथ ही भारत को बहुआयामी चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, जिसके लिए अपने रणनीतिक हितों की रक्षा के लिए एक व्यापक और सक्रिय दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। बयान के आलोक में, भारत में प्रमुख समुद्री सुरक्षा चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालें। साथ ही, देश में समुद्री सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए उपायों पर प्रकाश डालें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India has a long coastline of 7500 km
and vast Exclusive Economic Zone of 2.2
Lakh square kilometers in Indian Ocean

Key Maritime Security Challenges

1) Chinese incursion.

- Xuan Wang - 6 research vessel
- String of Pearls strategy - Hambantota is Gwadar port



2) Indian Ocean emerging as new theater
for competition

- USA's Diego Garcia base
- China's activities in Farid Faldin

island of Maldives

- 3) Piracy activities - Along Somalia coast and Africa affecting trade activities
- 4) Rob of instable region - Hamas attack on ship due to Israel - Palestine conflict

Steps taken by India,

- 1) Operation Sankalp to fight Piracy & Hamas attacks in Gulf of Aden
- 2) Colombo Security Conclave, Indian Ocean Naval Symposium to strengthen Maritime intelligence and defence cooperation
- 3) India has recently joined Combined Defence Force - US led initiative in Red Sea
- 4) Military exercises - Ekuverin Maldivi, Aus India - Australia, Malabar exercise
- 5) Part of new organization - Quad, Indian Ocean Rim Association

- 1) Upgrading Maritime defence vessel -
New Aircraft carrier INS Vikrant,
New Nuclear submarine Arighat.

Steps to be taken

- 1) Promote further cooperation between Indian Ocean littoral states to address the challenge of Piracy
 - 2) Expand coastal radar networks to detect Chinese presence in Indian Ocean
 - 3) Strengthen Indo-Pacific strategy by cooperating with ASEAN countries to contain China - India shared INS Kirpan to Vietnam, Brahmos to Phillipine
- Coming to Maritime security, we need a proper maritime security framework and doctrine that Indian Ocean continues to be peaceful based on idea of security and Growth for All (SAGAR) vision

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) Bring out the challenges posed by 'hybrid warfare' to the national security and suggest comprehensive counter-measures. (15 marks, 250 words)

'हाइब्रिड युद्ध' से राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के सामने उत्पन्न होने वाली चुनौतियों को स्पष्ट करें और उनके समाधान के लिए व्यापक प्रतिरोध उपायों का सुझाव दें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Hybrid warfare is defined as a type of warfare where normal people act as rogue militant and advanced technologies are employed for warfare technology.

Challenges posed by Hybrid warfare

- 1) Current International War time legal framework does not extend to Hybrid warfare - Example - No provision of Hybrid warfare in Geneva convention.
- 2) New and advancing technologies such as AI & Quantum computing, pose new threats to cybersecurity.
- 3) Advanced electronic weapon system - Such as Drone warfare poses significant

Threat to Indian security establishments.

4) Social media led radicalization has allowed increased reach of terrorist organizations into minds of people.

Measures

- 1) Develop new age technology - Quantum - AI
- 2) More coordination between different agencies - Defence Cyber Agency, NATGRID, CERT-In, National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Commission,

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

- 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
20 Marker	7.75 – 10	6 – 7.5	< 6
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

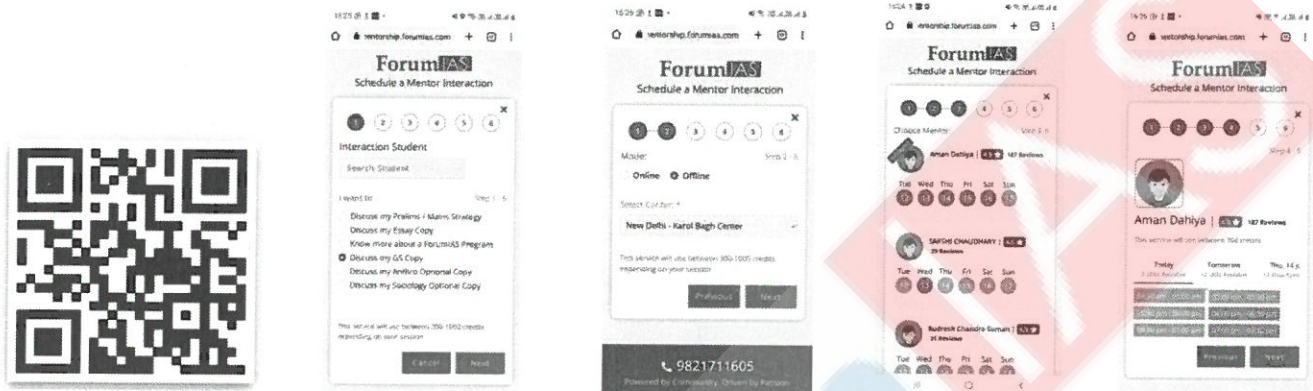
* Subject to change without prior notice.

Availing Mentorship - Now made easy & seamless via mentorship.forumias.com

Dear Students,

You can now avail Mentorship in both online & offline mode seamlessly. All you need to do is login to below URL and pick up a date and time and your Mentorship is scheduled at the designated time.

Visit the URL <https://mentorship.forumias.com> or Scan the QR code



When must you seek mentorship? When you are unable to fully comprehend the directions given by the evaluator in the MGP copy. A Mentor will help you understand the nuances of your evaluated MGP copy. He / She will also be able to make suggestions, if needed, on improvements that you could make.

If we are already doing well, a reinforcement from the Mentor will further assist us in following the right path. A Mentor may also be able to give valuable inputs with respect to time management, presentation, structure etc. He may recommend you clearly to work on content or may suggest you to take courses / read books in case he feels you lack content that may be quickly improved with a course at ForumIAS or elsewhere, or some study material.

To download topper's copies, visit the link <https://blog.forumias.com/testimonials>

Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

CSE 2021 Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

- CSE Rank 1, Shruti Sharma, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 5, Utkarsh Dwivedi, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 8, Ishita Rathi, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 9, Preetam Kumar, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 12, Yasharth Shekhar, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 14, Abhinav J Jain, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 17, Mehak Jain, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 19, Diksha Joshi, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 20, Arpit Chauhan, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 23, Ashish, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 24, Pusapati Sahitya, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 25, Shruti Rajlaxshmi, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 26, Utsav Anand, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 28, Mourya Bharadwaj Mantri, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 30, Naman Goyal, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 33, Jaspinder Singh, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 37, V Sanjana Simha, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 39, Vishal Dhakad, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 40, Kushal Jain, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)