

TEST CODE 6 1 3 4 0 3

FIAS | MGP 2023 | Open Test - GS Paper #3

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Akansh Dhull		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910129233	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1902	Date/दिनांक	03/09/2023

\*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			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			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			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			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			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।
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Total/कुल अंक	250		

## 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 :
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>

## For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

*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।	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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**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

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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) To what extent can the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act 2023 help enhance trust-based governance for ease of living and doing business? (10 marks, 150 words)

जन विश्वास (प्रावधानों का संशोधन) अधिनियम 2023 किस हद तक जीवन और व्यवसाय करने में आसानी के लिए विश्वास-आधारित शासन को बढ़ाने में मदद कर सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Jan Vishwas Act, 2023 aims to decriminalise minor offences across various acts to reduce scope of harassment.

## Positive Potential

- ① Making the law contemporary and to present needs
- ② Shunning out colonial remnants which led to extortionist governance  
→ Thus citizens agony is reduced.
- ③ Better taxation mechanism  
- Reduce scope of tax terrorism and replacement to civil penalties
- ④ Better dignity of citizens  
↳ Citizens can now not be charged for meaningless offenses

⑤ Reduce burden on the criminal justice system and decongestion of prisons

⑥ Increased initiative to participate in tax ~~proceeds~~ business & invest

→ Increase FPI

## Challenges

① Lack of awareness to grassroot level

② Organisation culture

"Culture precedes structure"

Change in <sup>rules</sup> culture is meaningless without overhaul of bureaucratic mindset

③ No grievance redressal mechanism in case of misuse

④ Still some provisions left to be decriminalised.

Jan Keshwas Act, 2023 is in tune with idea of "Minimum Government Maximum Governance"

### 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	
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Q.2) Fluctuations in the price of TOP (tomato, onion, potato) crops impact all strata of societies. Highlighting the reasons and implications of such fluctuations, evaluate the effectiveness of Operations Greens in stabilizing the otherwise restive horticulture sector. (10 marks, 150 words)

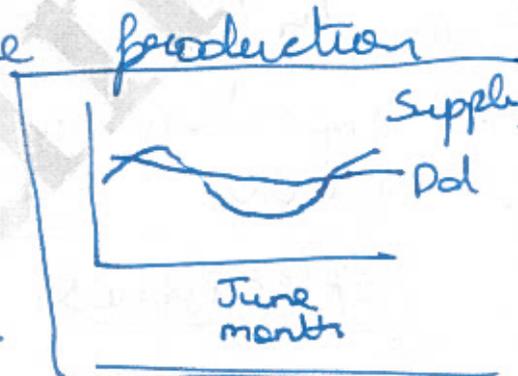
TOP (टमाटर, प्याज, आलू) फसलों की कीमत में उतार-चढ़ाव समाज के सभी वर्गों को प्रभावित करता है। इस तरह के उतार-चढ़ाव के कारणों और निहितार्थों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, अन्यथा अस्थिर बागवानी क्षेत्र को स्थिर करने में ऑपरेशंस ग्रीन्स की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Tomato prices recently went as high as 200 ₹/kg causing havoc for the middle class and poor.

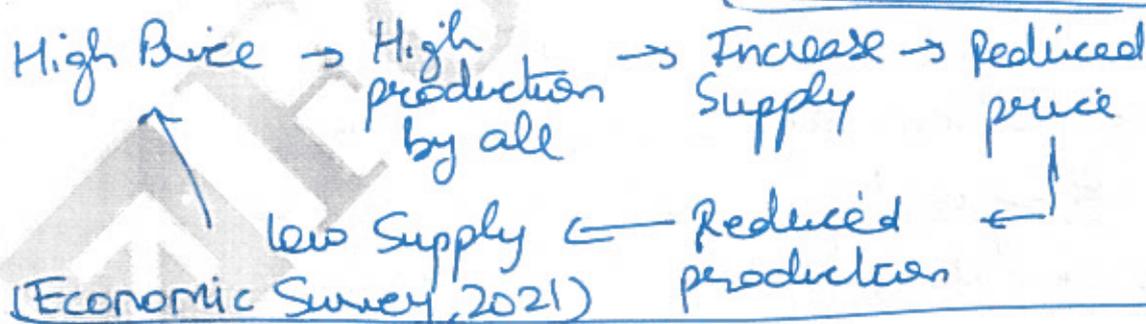
Reasons for Hike

① Seasonality of production

- While most of the production happens till June, demand is all round



② Cobweb Phenomenon



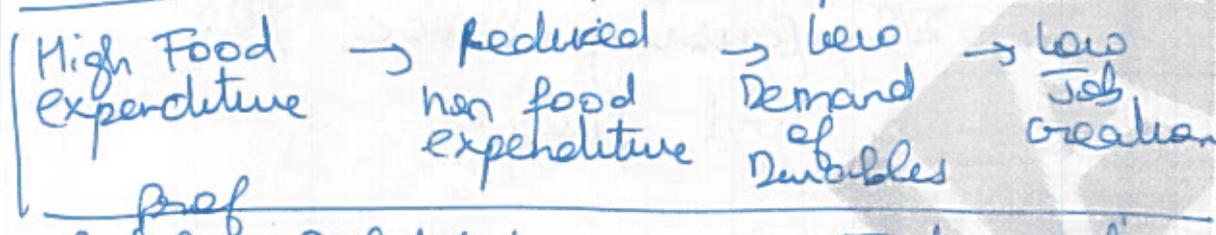
③ Food Wastage

- Niti Aayog says 92k crore of food is wasted every year.

## Implications of Price rise

① Impact on nutrition security as Top's are basic vegetable consumption

② Reds Increase in food expenditure



→ Prof  
→ Pulapre Balakrishnan says India only country where price of food increases with growth

③ Creates opportunities for branding amidst failure of ECA, PSS

## Effectiveness of Top

### Success

- limits inflation by market stabilisation
- Reduced inflation from previous years

### Challenges

- Non effective
- limited funds to undertake
- Supply less to change overall prices

Vegetables access to be democratised for better uptake of nutrition through MSP, NFSA, 2013 and PMSS mechanism.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.  
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) A focused and sustained promotion and pursuit of blue economy help meet the challenges of food security, national security, and climate security. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

नीली अर्थव्यवस्था का एक केंद्रित और निरंतर प्रचार और अनुसरण खाद्य सुरक्षा, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और जलवायु सुरक्षा की चुनौतियों से निपटने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

World Bank defines blue economy as sustained use of ocean resources, creating livelihood opportunities without compromising on ecological sustainability. Estimates are that blue economy contributes 3-4% of global GDP.

### Challenges in Food Security

- ① Harvesting of nutrient rich fisheries and sea food.
  - ② Creates income for coastal farmers improving their nutritional uptake.
- (eg PM Matsya Sampada Yojana → 6000 crore under Budget 2023)

③ Sustainable source of resources

### Overcoming Challenges of National Security

- ① Curbs the menace of Illegal, unreported, unregulated fishing

(WTO MC12 reduced subsidies for it)

② Sustainable use overcomes piracy threat.

③ Blue economy creates challenges like illegal immigration (India - Sri Lanka)

Thus sustainable used linked to India's non traditional security threats

Overcomes challenges of climate security

① Oceans as central points of global climatic system (eg AMOC)

② Kelp forests have high sequestration capacity. and oceans are carbon sink

Thus Blue economy ensures climate balancing

① Non regulated zone

'Tragedy of Commons'

② Bottom trawling

③ Lack of awareness of benefits

Challenges in Sustainable Use

③ lack of agreement; limited scope of High sea treaty.

④ Climate Change

Blue economy should be used To create 100 million jobs, 1000 million investment by 2030 (10-100-1000)

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.4) What advantages does Green Hydrogen and a hydrogen economy offer in addressing national and global concerns? Discuss the impediments in its adoption. (10 marks, 150 words)

राष्ट्रीय और वैश्विक चिंताओं को दूर करने में ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन और हाइड्रोजन अर्थव्यवस्था क्या लाभ प्रदान करती है? इसे अपनाने में आने वाली बाधाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Green Hydrogen refers to hydrogen produced by electrolysis of water powered from renewable sources. Recently Government (MNRE) has introduced 10000 crore National Green Hydrogen Mission

## Advantages of Green Hydrogen

### National Concerns

- ① Energy Security → 80% of oil is imported and it can be a substitute to
- ② India's LT-LEDS strategy to meet Panchamrit → Hydrogen is clean fuel.
- ③ Kickstart renewables by solving problems of storage and intermittency
- ④ Decarbonisation of sectors (eg Fertiliser) → LeadIT initiative

### International Concerns

- ① central to Net Zero and fuel carrier to achieve 1.5°C target of Paris Deal, 2015
  - ② Energy transportation between countries
  - ③ Technology development has ancillary potential (eg Space Missions)
  - ④ High energy density, increased abundance
- Challenges

- ① High cost of production → green Hydrogen not viable and presently in technology demonstrator phase
- ② Issues with hydrogen
  - ) Flammable, volatile, odourless and colourless making it difficult to find gas leaks → Storage Issues
- ③ 98% of hydrogen produced is grey
- ④ Energy security challenges due to Russia - Ukraine Crisis

India can use green Hydrogen for SDG 7 and be global leader in Green Hydrogen and be an energy ~~see~~ exporter

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.5) In what ways do plastics harm human, animal, and ocean health? Bring out the various domestic and international efforts that have been put in this regard in recent times?

(10 marks, 150 words)

प्लास्टिक किस प्रकार मानव, पशु और समुद्री स्वास्थ्य को नुकसान पहुँचाता है? हाल के दिनों में इस संबंध में किए गए विभिन्न घरेलू और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रयासों को उजागर कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Oceania report says that Amazon alone generates enough plastics to cover earth 80 times.

## Harm Caused by Plastics

### ① Human Health

- Non biodegradable in nature and alter ecosystem (eg Plastic in soil)
- Burning of plastic creates toxins
- Even usage of multilayered plastics is risky (Reports of carcinogenic)

### ② Animal Health

- Death to cows due to choking
- Alters their habitat
- Issues in the foodchain

### ③ Ocean Health

- Plastics end up in oceans harming marine foodchain (eg Zooplanktons)

- Plastics creates layer over ocean reducing ocean gas exchange
- Modify ecosystem (eg Plastisphere)

## Efforts to Curb

- Domestic Efforts
- Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2022
    - Banned low use, high risk Single Use Plastic
    - Thickness from 75 microns to 120 microns
    - EPR obligation
    - Banned multilayered plastic
  - Private Initiatives
    - Unplastics collective with WWF
    - Focus on alternatives eg bagasse

## International Efforts

- ① Taxation (eg PlasTax of Ireland 6x the paying capacity)
- ② efforts to have global treaty on Plastics under UNEP
- ③ Removal of marine plastic, initiatives like London Dumping

India should count the externalities while seeing the low cost of plastics. Efforts & SR's of Dr Kasturirangan can be a good standpoint

### Feedback

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.6) Though spatially distributed across the length and breadth of the country, incidents of cloud burst disproportionately impact the mountainous regions. Comment (10 marks, 150 words)

हालांकि सम्पूर्ण देश में बादल फटने की घटना आम है, लेकिन बादल फटने से पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है।  
टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Cloud Burst refers to sudden spurt of rainfall (100 mm or less than 5 hours). Last year cloud burst were witnessed in Amravath

Spatially Distributed across length and Breadth

- ① Impact not limited to Himalayas and Purvanchal (North East floods)
- ② Cloudbursts happen in Western Ghats due to orographic rain
- ③ Cloudburst in Chennai due to heat island effect and extreme precipitation

Disproportionate Impact on Mountains

Why?

- ① High rainfall in mountains

due to orographic barrier limiting monsoon rainfall

② Himalayas experience western disturbances

③ Increased incidence on snowfall and precipitation (Uttarakhand Anamaly)

④ Impact of topography aggravating the impact (eg Amarnath)

## Way Forward

① Better forecasting tools  
(WMO 3 Billion \$ Early Warning system)

② Planned urbanisation and mapping of hazards

cloudburst can wipe out years of development and cause harm to life and livelihood

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.7) As the emerging technologies enhance their reach and extent, the amalgamation of real and virtual will become inevitable. In this perspective, discuss how metaverse will alter the lives of common man. (10 marks, 150 words)

जैसे-जैसे उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियाँ अपनी पहुँच और सीमा बढ़ाती हैं, वास्तविक और आभासी का समामेलन अपरिहार्य हो जाएगा। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, चर्चा कीजिए कि मेटावर्स आम आदमी के जीवन को कैसे बदल देगा। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Metaverse refers to creating a virtual embodiment of the real world where users can interact with each other using their digital avatars.

Altering Lives of Common Man

Positive Benefit

- ① Make real like virtual situations
  - Benefit in Armed training
  - Simulation of operations in Medical field.
- ② Virtual as real will allow better medium for interaction
  - ~~eg~~ Virtual boardmeeting
  - Virtual Teams
  - This will reduce cost of travel and GHG emissions
- ③ Better educational insights to

children + tourism promotion (Dharamsinh Debarakar)

eg Virtual <sup>Terr</sup> ~~Terr~~ of collaboration

- ① Economic opportunities of uninvested
- ② Real like interactions eg family connections
- ③ linkage with other mediums will allow easy remittance flow

## Negative effect

- ① Chances of sexual harassment and women led issues
- eg Recently Digital Avatar of women harassed
- ② Creates duping of common man
- eg Metaverse linked NFT trade based on greater fool's theory
- ③ Digital divide and illiteracy → Unequal growth (SDG10)
- "we have guided missile but misguided men"
- Metaverse should be positively driven with global collaboration for values

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.  
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.8) What makes dark matter difficult to detect? Also, analyse how the search for the elusive dark matter has influenced the trailing of modern pursuits in science. (10 marks, 150 words)

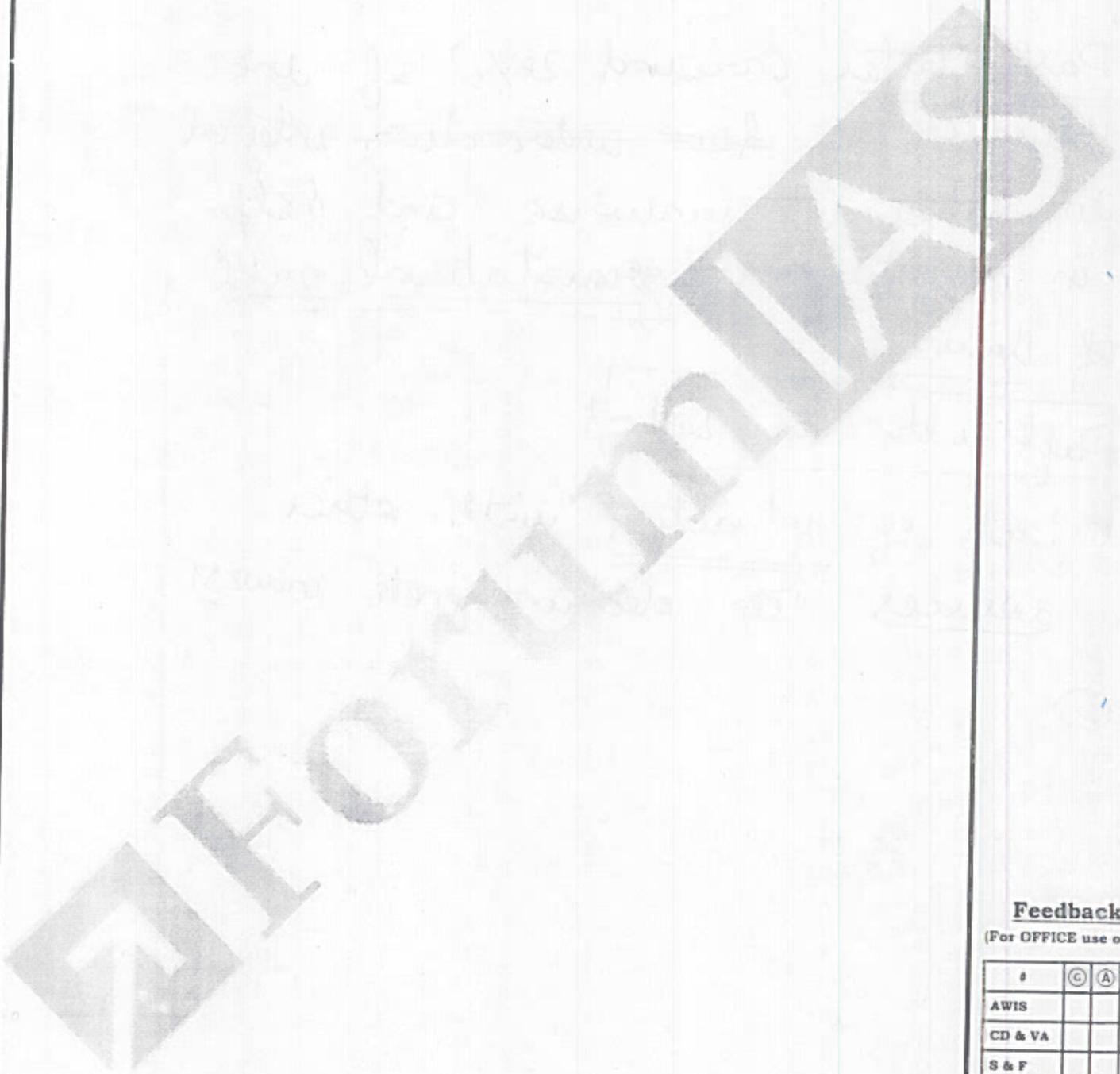
क्या कारण है कि डार्क मैटर का पता लगाना कठिन हो जाता है? साथ ही, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि मायावी डार्क मैटर की खोज ने विज्ञान में आधुनिक गतिविधियों को कैसे प्रभावित किया है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Dark Matter (around 26%) of the Universe is ~~how interactive~~ integral to matter in universe and help in maintaining gravitational pull of Universe

Difficulty to Detect

① lack of interaction with other sources (eg. electromagnetic waves)

②



**Feedback**

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

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.9) While AFSPA has been criticised for promoting excesses by the security forces, its profound utility to upkeep the security situation cannot be overstated. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

हालांकि सुरक्षा बलों की ज्यादातियां को बढ़ावा देने के लिए AFSPA की आलोचना की गई है, लेकिन सुरक्षा स्थिति को बनाए रखने में इसकी महान उपयोगिता को नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Armed Forces Special Powers Act, 1958 provides exemplary powers to armed forces for search and seize and even shoot in disturbed areas. While Nagland operation caused public resentment, recent report says that Army is finding difficult to ensure peace in Manipur due to removal of AFSPA

Criticised for promoting excesses

① Human rights violations

- Firing on unarmed civilians
- Violence against women
- Botched up operations eg. Man incident

② Impunity to operate

- Right to open fire

③ Federal excesses

- law and order is state list and its undermines state's role.

Thus Committee like Jeevan Reddy and Ind ARC has asked for its removal

## Profound Utility in Security Situation

① AFSPA is measure of last resort, so deployment only means that normal public order has failed

② Counter insurgency challenges eg North East

③ Morale of the force upheld; with morale hazard leading to operational efficiency

④ Required as security conflicts have cross border linkage

Thus national security dimension involved.



⑤ Past track record of swift action (Utilitarian → Reduce civilian casualty)

AFSPA's application should be gradually withdrawn but meanwhile safeguards should be added to increase accountability

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.10) Its not only the heft but also the agility, efficiency, and swiftness which will define the warfare in the contemporary times. In this context, discuss the relevance of the Agnipath scheme. (10 marks, 150 words)

यह न केवल अनुभव बल्कि चपलता, दक्षता और तेजी भी है जो समकालीन समय में युद्ध को परिभाषित करेगी। इस संदर्भ में अग्निपथ योजना की प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Agnipath Scheme is a new scheme for recruitment of Jawans in Armed forces. It shall have training of 4 years post which 25% will be retained and the rest provided with ₹1.7 lakh to start afresh and efforts made to absorb them in other areas (eg CAPF)

Relevance of Agnipath

Agility

- ① It reduces tooth to tail ratio (Presently 3.7 → 2.1)
- ② Thus it allows forces to be mobilised quickly

Swiftness

- ③ It aims to reduce the average age from 32 to 26
- ④ It aims to have younger, leaner

force

⑤ Agreepath scheme is in sync with changing nature of warfare (hybrid) focused on systems, cyber 2 space. Thus a tech oriented force is needed

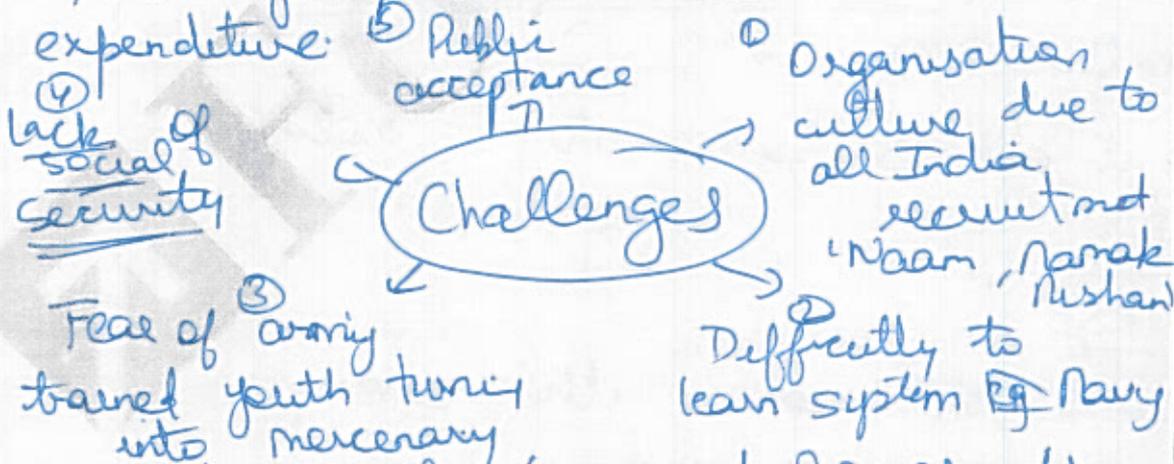
⑥ Efficiency

→ India's capital expenditure is less than 10 billion \$ due to balancing interest payment (520% of Defence Budget) = pension

⑦ Shortage of Capex

→ 200 navy ship navy → Presently 132  
Missing need of 12 air squadron

⑧ Thus Agreepath reduces revenue expenditure:



Theatrisation of command forces is also the right step in ensuring agility and swiftness of to counter changing warfare

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.11) The path towards an Atmanirbhar Bharat traverses through an overhaul of industrial policies. Comment, with special reference to the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme.

(15 marks, 250 words)

आत्मनिर्भर भारत की दिशा में मार्ग औद्योगिक नीतियों में व्यापक बदलाव से होकर गुजरता है। प्रोडक्शन लिंक्ड इंसेंटिव (पीएलआई) योजना के विशेष संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Atmanirbhar Bharat is a scheme to ensure self sufficiency in key industries under the larger vision of Make In India - Make for the world. It is in response to prevailing economic of trade war, supply chain weaponisation however it is not a protectionist.

Productivity Linked Incentive Scheme

PLI scheme is a manufacturing sector scheme in sectors like (Auto, Food processing, semi conductors etc)

① It provides incentives for domestic production in range of 4-6% of production

③ It is about reinvestment of production to increase domestic manufacturing in survive industries

① The scheme welcomes new investments but has limited window

## Overhaul of Industrial Policies

① Emphasis of an EODB aspect of policies

- Govt should play role of facilitator  
 eg Reduce inspections and scope for rent seeking.

② Focus on 3 aspects specifically

<u>Cost of Capital</u>	<u>Cost of Power</u>	<u>Cost of Logistics</u>
- Cheap credit to industries for long term (10-12% in India VS 4-6% in China)	-> <u>Great Industrial Power Policy</u> 2 stop cross subsidy (Presently cost is 4-6 ₹/kWh VS 21-3 in Vietnam)	-> <u>National Logistics Policy 2022</u> ensures reduction from 13-14% to 7-8% (USA standard)

This will make our products competitive  
 → Beside it shows that industrial policies need integrated overhaul

③ Removal of inverted duty structure  
 - Allow import of cheap raw material for domestic finished good production

④ Focus on labour Intensive sectors  
 (eg) Apparel & leather → 80x more jobs than automobiles (Economic Survey)

⑤ Encourage private sector investment  
 - Capex led model

⑥ Link Industrial policy with employment policy (eg) Promotion of sunrise sector like Solar PV should also prepare Industry 4.0 Skills (PMKVU)

Growing of private investment

Global Tailwinds → slowdown

Challenges → Lack of Skilled workforce  
 → Competition

Difficulty to fully leverage schemes like ROOTEED

Industrial overhaul will create job based growth kickstarting development and uptake  
 will enroll people from agriculture

### Feedback

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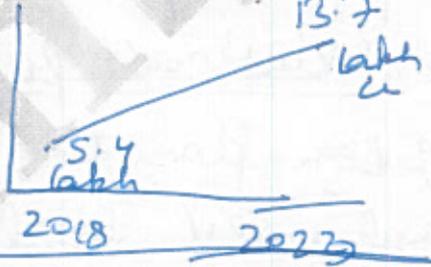
TOTAL MARKS

Q12) Infrastructure investments are crucial for socio-economic development, as they have a multiplier effect on economy, however, concerns for safety must not be ignored. Discuss in the light of recent events. (15 marks, 250 words)

बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि उनका समाज पर गुणक प्रभाव पड़ता है, हालांकि, सुरक्षा के लिए चिंताओं को नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। हाल की घटनाओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Infrastructure refers to investment in those basic facilities (eg roads, railway, digital tech) which provide backbone to economy and crowd in future investment.

Budget 2023 has kept 13.7 lakh crore for Capital expenditure



Year	Capital Expenditure (Lakh Crore)
2018	5.4
2023	13.7

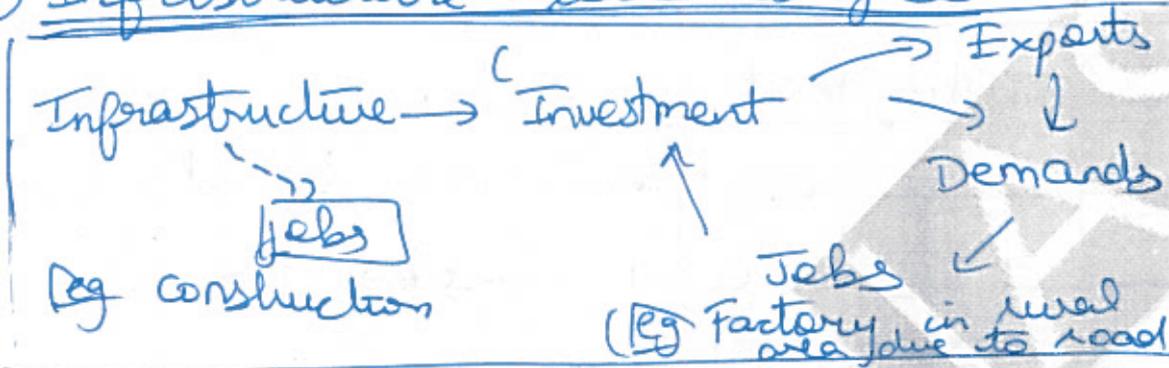
Physical Infra (eg Roads) = Infrastructure → Digital Public Infra (eg India Stack)

Infrastructure crucial for socio-economic Development

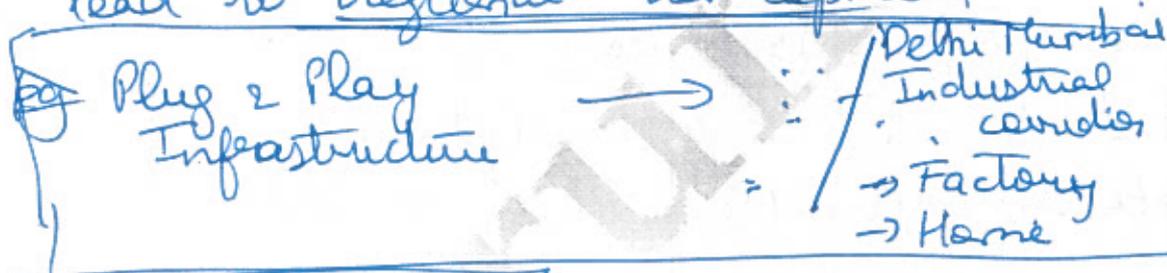
- SDG 9 recognises value of infrastructure as driver for growth
- Creates public goods (eg Mobile towers in rural areas)

③ Better access to technology, opportunities  
(eg Bharatnet led to digital doorway)

④ Infrastructure leads to jobs

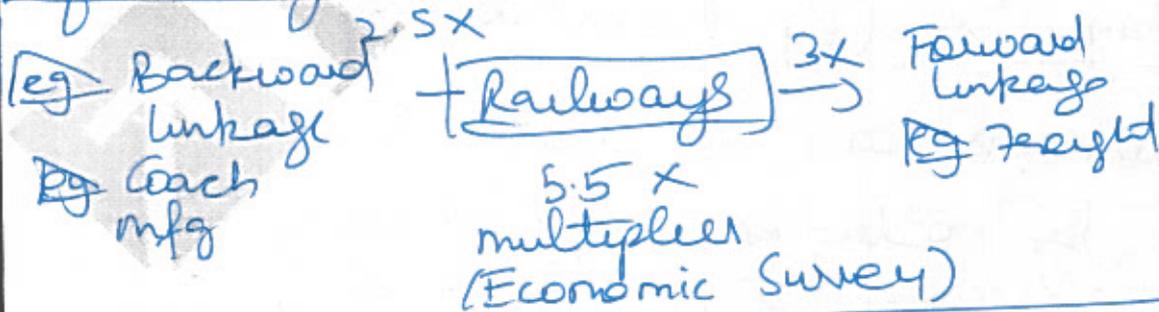


⑤ Development of industrial corridors lead to regional development



## Multiplier Effect

○ It refers to the money created for every 1 ₹ invested



① High Multiplier as 1st step is related to key industries etc.

Basic support :  
 Infrastructure — Factories creation  
 Power line — Township work  
 Digital goods

Safety concerns not ignored

Efficiency and effectiveness should be balanced (eg Recent wreckage of bridge in Bhagalpur)

- ① Backtrack on safety harms life of citizens. and cause long term risks
- ② Reduced trust → low uptake of infrastructure (eg Power fault)
- ③ Thus actions won't be economically viable
- ④ Repeat cost of construction and then demolition (eg Karnataka ~~death~~ case)

Safety concerns can be automatically addressed by reducing scope of crony capitalism as often rent seeking leads to quality compromise to safeguard profit. Better audit (social audit) can be undertaken

### Feedback

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Q.13) How will you explain the irony of poor adoption of millet crops despite their multifarious advantages? Also, recommend measures to curb this anomaly. (15 marks, 250 words)

आप मोटा अनाज की फसलों को उनके विविध लाभों के बावजूद खराब तरीके से अपनाने की विडम्बना को कैसे समझाएंगे? इसके अलावा, इस विसंगति को रोकने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

United Nations has declared 2023 as the International Year of Millets. Budget 2023 also declared them as 'Shri-Anna' and established a Centre of Excellence in Hyderabad.

## Multifarious Advantages of Millet

### ① Environmental

- Require low fertiliser uptake and drought resistant hardy crops requiring less groundwater/irrigation

### ② Economic

- Reduce input needs for farmers
- Can ensure dryland farming (>50% of India Net Sown area)

### ③ Nutritional

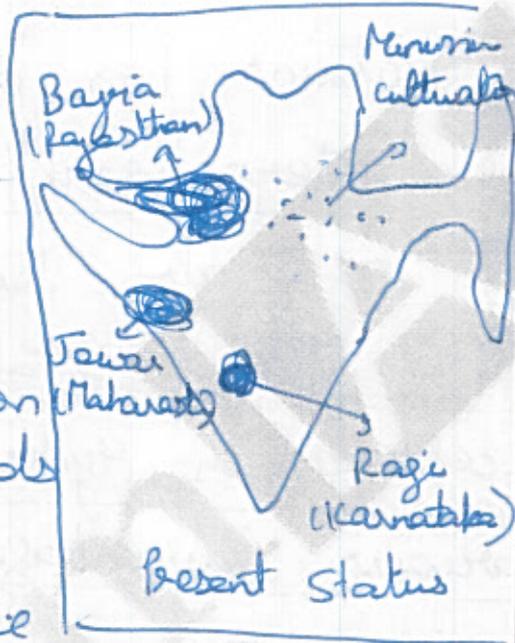
- Coarse grains → nutrifact i.e. both micro and macronutrients

- low glycaemic index  $\rightarrow$  better release of glucose

## Irony of Adoption

### ① Demand Side Issues

- lack of preference due to coarse nature
- Rising urban population and preferences towards fast food
- low millet based cafe or restaurant undertaking etc



### ② Supply Side Issues

- lack of guaranteed procurement under MSP despite high support price
- low yield of millet compared to wheat, rice
- lack of expertise in all facets of millet production

### ③ Policy side issues

- less research on millets by ICAR

To increase yield

- Supply chain issues in millet reducing return to farmer
- Millets not promoted under NFSA, 2013

## Measures to curb anomaly

- ① Promote millets under NFSA, 2013 and increase uptake under MSP for crop diversification
- ② Research to increase productivity, special focus under NAHEP programme
- ③ Focus on exports
  - Ensure quality of grains and standard to export in other areas
- ④ Awareness about nutrition security
  - NFHS-5 says 20% of Indians are obese. In such perspective millet are beneficial in urban ~~has~~ nutrition

Millets can be India's 'new Akshaya Pata' providing limitless supply of nutrition in times of climate change and extreme weather events reducing yield

### Feedback

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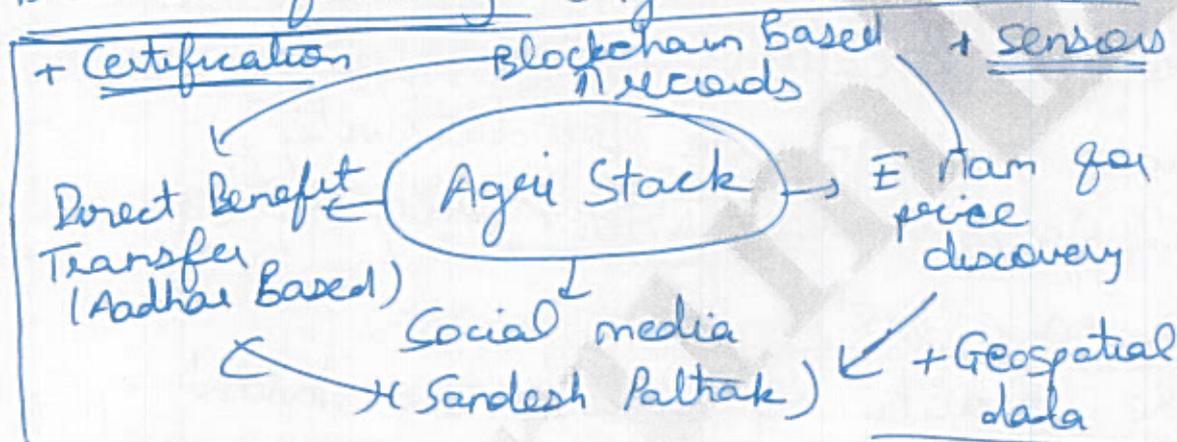
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.14) Analyze the role Agri-tech can play in penetration of technology in agriculture. In what ways can Agristack help address the crisis in the farm sector. (15 marks, 250 words)

कृषि में प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रवेश में कृषि-प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। एग्रीस्टैक किस तरह से कृषि क्षेत्र में संकट का समाधान करने में मदद कर सकता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Agri Stack refers to the agriculture ecosystem to bring larger overhaul in Agriculture sector to achieve

Decision Farming (Agri 4.0)



Role of Agri Tech in Penetration of Technology

① Impact on Decision Making

- Weather modelling and geospatial data can allow farmer to undertake better decision making

② Input Management

- Sensors for soil health management

- Social media to give real time updates (eg M-Kisan)

② ~~How~~ - Provisions of subsidy through DBT mechanism (eg ~~M-Kisan~~ PMKisan)

### ③ Marketing of Goods

- E-Nam to ensure price discovery  
 - Portals like E-SANTA for certification and standardisation

- Blockchain based data recording and interlinkage with warehousing

④ Agriculture extension and research through AI-ML models

### Agrostack Solving Farm Crisis

Environmental crisis	Agrostack
① Groundwater criticality	→ Better mgt of nutrient
② Soil salinisation and soil pollution	→ Quality & quantity focus as per soil

## Economic Crisis

- Marketing of goods
- Price to farmers only 26% of food price to farmer
- Lack of insurance, credit in crop failure
- Poor quality measurement of crop

## Agri Stack

- ① Price discovery portal
- ② Blockchain + SWAMITVA for land records led to credit facility
- ③ P2P lending
- ④ Insurance premium models

① Other challenges like productivity and obsolescence can be solved by better extension services coupled by mechanisation (eg. Tractor Agri)

Technology can be significant in ensuring growth at grassroots leading to farmer welfare & rural development

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.15) The objective of an inclusive clean energy transition will remain incomplete without leveraging the potential of the biofuels. Enumerating the seminal provisions of the National Biofuel Policy, analyze the possible challenges in its smooth implementation. (15 marks, 250 words)

जैव ईंधन की क्षमता का लाभ उठाए बिना समावेशी स्वच्छ ऊर्जा परिवर्तन का उद्देश्य अधूरा रहेगा। राष्ट्रीय जैव ईंधन नीति के मौलिक प्रावधानों की गणना करते हुए इसके सुचारु कार्यान्वयन में संभावित चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India has advanced its target of E-20 to 2025. 20% biofuel in fuels will ensure energy security (80% oil is imported), reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reduction in Current Account Deficit and softened price for consumers

## Provisions of National Biofuel policy

- ① Classify biofuels
  - 1st gen → food grain based
  - 2nd gen → rotten grains, non food
  - 3rd gen → Developed using GM
  - 4th gen → algae based
- ② Allows use of crops like cassava, sugarcane (starch rich) for conversion
- ③ Mechanisms to develop value chain for ethanol management
- ④ Public private partnership for better

harvesting of biofuels without compromise on food security

- ③ Role of technology to increase uptake
- ④ Subsidies scope for many parts

## Challenges in Smooth Implementation

### ① Food Security and groundwater

- IFPRI Global Food Policy report says that India's food production will decline by 14% by 2030 due to climate stresses. Thus diversion to ethanol is risky ( high water uptake )

### ② Issues innate to biofuels (eg Ethanol)

- low energy density of fuels
- Highly corrosive → increase repairs for engine

③ limited uptake in petrol whereas most GHG emissions from mobility is through heavy duty diesel vehicles

④ Reduced / limited action on Biodiesel and Methanol (only 5% mixing for Biodiesel)

⑤ Reduced Jan Jeevan of ethanol

Based system due to rise of EV's,  
Fuel cell (Hydrogen)

- ⑤ High cost of conversion from one system to other
- ⑥ Poor consumer uptake as demand of fuel not decreasing but cost of maintenance increasing
- ⑦ Oil Marketing Companies issues  
- lack of storage and financing options

## Way Forward

- ① Hybrid blend needed (EV + Hydrogen, Ethanol)
- ② Focus on biodiesel to ensure flex fuel in trucks, buses
- ③ Change in vehicle standards to make them 100% flex fuels
- ④ Increase public subsidy & training

Ethanol economy also helps farmers to get high prices and ensure better led growth and also solve WTO's subsidy problems

### Feedback

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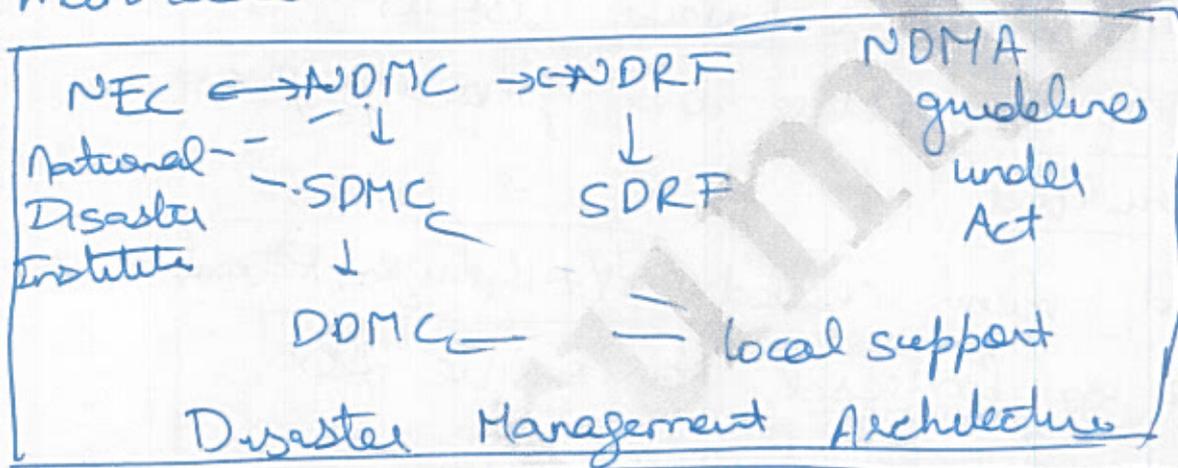
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.16) Despite having a robust legal architecture in the form of Disaster Management Act, 2005, a coordinated on ground response to disaster remains in a state of want. Comment.

(15 marks, 250 words)

आपदा प्रबंधन अधिनियम, 2005 के रूप में एक मजबूत कानूनी संरचना होने के बावजूद, आपदा के लिए जमीनी स्तर पर समन्वित प्रतिक्रिया अभाव की स्थिति में है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Disaster Management Act, 2005 is India's structural backbone to manage any kind of disaster → natural & manmade.



Lack of coordinated ground response to disaster

- ① No District disaster relief force present
- ② Top down orientation and lack of bottom up support
- ③ Citizen participation is unstructured

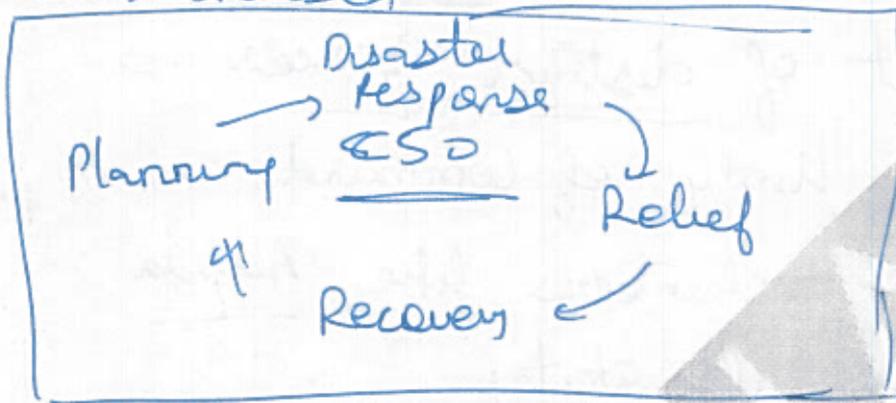
and not legally guaranteed

- ④ Confusion among NDRF and deployment of district forces →  
Violates Unity of Command.
- ⑤ Lack of volunteers like Aapda Mitra in all states
- ⑥ Response given is after funds sanctioned from top & not continuous.

## Solutions

- ① Mix of bottom up and top down
- ② Better social audit mechanisms  
(CAG report highlights violations in Disaster relief)
- ③ creation of permanent infrastructure at groundlevel.

④ Participation of CSO should be institutionalised



⑤ Sendai Framework based implementation from bottom up

(Let Building code for resilient critical infrastructure)

Disaster Relief requires a calibrated, coordinated, holistic action with local support and intelligence & centralised resources

### Feedback

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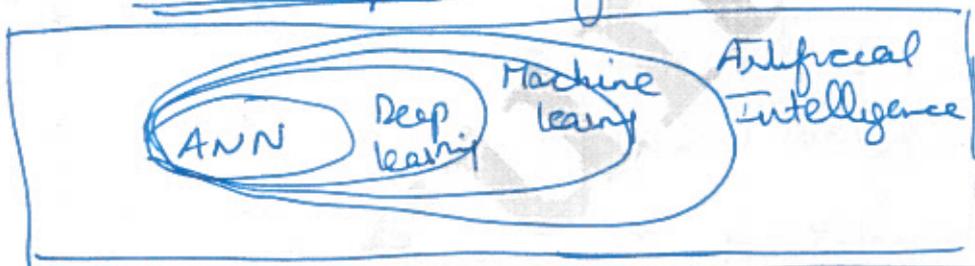
Q.17) With suitable examples, throw light upon the use of disruptive technologies like Big Data and Artificial Intelligence (AI) in enhancing the service delivery component of good governance.

(15 marks, 250 words)

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ, सुशासन के सेवा वितरण घटक को बढ़ाने में बिग डेटा और आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) जैसी विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों के उपयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Artificial Intelligence refers to a computer programme which can process data and make predictions without being explicitly programmed for it. It mimics human intelligence and is based on data input (big data)



Role of Disruptive technology in Good Governance's service Delivery

1) Better identification of beneficiaries

- Integrating data from various sources it can allow finding inclusion and exclusion errors [NFSA, 2013]
- Better understanding of sporadic / churning poor and migration

- Use in One Nation - One Ration Card
- ② Better modelling about expenditure of service delivery
- Fund allocation can be precise and thus reduce delays in payment
  - ↳ MGNREGA payment lag
- ③ Better use of Online tools to ease processes
- ↳ AI can automate processes in license renewal reducing time gap.
- ④ Better monitoring and accountability
- AI based or big data linked with Geospatial technology can remove real time leakage (↳ Monitoring movement of grain trucks)
- ⑤ Data driven policies
- Agile approach in service delivery can be introduced
  - ↳ 37% of India is Migrant. Better

analyses of their movement can ensure better policies

① Service delivery to Antodya is last mile

- AI can be voice to invisible stakeholders (eg PVTG) by collecting information from multiple sources

## Challenges in AI based service delivery

① AI bias

- Data given to AI is not inclusive and biased to vulnerable (eg Men of colour AI report USA)

② 'AI stupidity'

- AI takes decisions with no backup  
eg ChatGPT

③ Digital Divide (Nite says less than 60% have internet access)

④ Accountability of decisions

A hybrid and collaborative cyberphysical system is needed, a new partnership (SDG 17) where both complement strengths of each other

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.18) Trace the evolution of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) from its humble beginnings as the space agency of the government to becoming a technology behemoth, spearheading innovations with respect to satellites, launch vehicles, and planetary explorations.

(15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो) के सरकार की अंतरिक्ष एजेंसी के रूप में मामूली शुरुआत से लेकर प्रौद्योगिकी दिग्गज बनने तक, उपग्रहों, प्रक्षेपण वाहनों और ग्रहों की खोज के संबंध में नवाचारों का नेतृत्व करने तक के विकास का अन्वेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

ISRO today is one of the leading space agencies with recent Chandrayaan-3 soft landing and launch of Aditya-L1.

## Evolution of ISRO

- ① origin lay in 1960's with efforts of scientist like Dr. Vikram Sarabhai
- ② Space Agency of Govt with limited resources due to limited space capability
- ③ launch of 1st satellite Aryabhata which was a small satellite launch vehicle and 1st rocket launch from Thumba, Tamil Nadu

① First launch required transportation of parts on cycle.

### New a Technological Behemoth

- ① Ability to carry out independent launches to all 3 orbit
- ② Plan to send humans in space (Gaganyaan)
- ③ Deep satellite network (eg. Indigenous Navic System)

### Satellite Supremacy Launch Vehicle

- ① Development of PSLV which was ISRO's workhouse (1990)
- ② Shift to GSLV and new LMV-III which can carry 10 tonnes to LEO.
- ③ Focus on reusable launch vehicle and SSLV for repetitive

launches

## Satellite

① Modest Aryabhata launch to complex heavy weight satellite constellation

eg IRNSS

② Focus on Space Station of own

## Planetary Exploration

① launch of Mars Orbiter Mission in 2014 at lowest cost

② Shukrayaan for exploration of Venus

③ Collaboration with other agencies for other planets

ISRO should allow greater privatisation and work to capture great market share of space (2). presently by leveraging recently signed A Artemis Accord

### Feedback

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Q.19) In what ways has Drug trafficking taken new forms and new routes in recent years. Elucidate the steps taken by the govt in this regard, with special reference to Operation Samudragupta. (15 marks, 250 words)

हाल के वर्षों में नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी ने किस तरह से नए रूप और नए रास्ते अपनाए हैं। ऑपरेशन समुद्रगुप्त के विशेष संदर्भ में, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Operation Samudragupta was the largest drug seizure operation in India carried out by Narcotics Control Bureau. According to UNODC, Drug trade in the world is around 4-6 trillion \$ with linkages to organised crimes and terrorism.

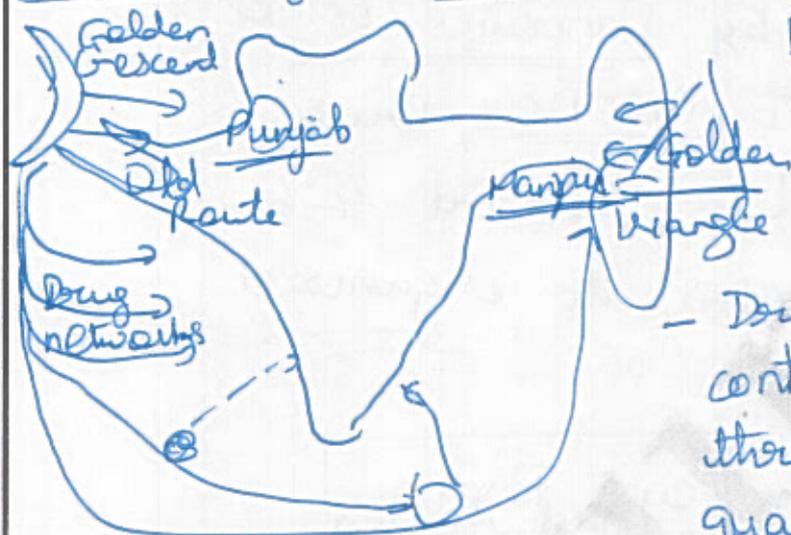
Drug Trafficking → New Forms and Routes

- ① Change in nature of drugs to chemicals (eg opioids → meth)
- ② Use of India both as transshipment route to destination for drugs
- ③ Use of Digital technologies
  - Cryptocurrency → money laundering
  - Dark Net → marketplace
  - Social media → Promotion of drugs as recreation

## ① Narcoterrorism → Narcostates

- UN report says that 20-30% of GDP of countries like Laos, Afghanistan comes from drugs

## ② Use of the Maritime route



eg Mumbai best 3 billion USD drug seized

- Drugs coming in container and through small quantities through Sri Lanka, Maldives

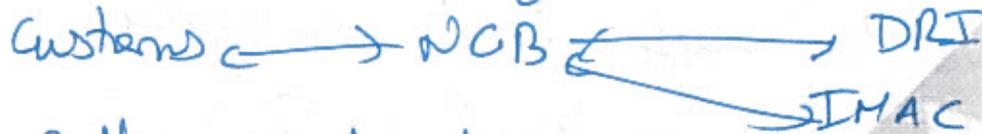
② Increased vigil at Pakistan border has led to diversion of drugs

③ Smuggling of drugs through Nepal and peaceful Bhutan

④ Drugs coming in through legal mechanism (eg Blue Dart) by linkage of trafficking with online sources

## Government Mechanism

① Inter Ministry coordination for better data and intelligence sharing



② Better coordination b/w Navy, Coastguard and NCB in EEZ

③ Coordinated efforts to bust drug parties (eg Mumbai cruise raid, 2021)

④ Emphasis on weeding out domestic production (eg Manipur hill operations)

Drugs are menace to a country spoiling its youth and aspiration (Parliamentary Standing committee on Drug Abuse). A counselling based soft approach needs to be combined with concerted crackdown.

### 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

Q20) Why does the North East remain a hotbed of insurgency? With special emphasis on government measures, discuss the steps to ameliorate the situation. (15 marks, 250 words)

पूर्वांतर उग्रवाद का केंद्र क्यों बना हुआ है? सरकारी उपायों पर विशेष जोर देते हुए स्थिति सुधारन के कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

While MHA data says that insurgency in North East has reduced by 70% and civilian deaths by 99% since 2014, the Manipur crises is a grim reminder of the region's volatility

## Reasons for North East's Insurgency

### ① Ethnic rivalries

- Create Ethnic Security dilemma

eg Concerning clash of Meitei creates insecurity in Kuki - Nagas due to perception of weak state

### ② Social Imaginaries

- Cross border linkage of communities

(eg Kuki - Chin - Zo) creates spillover insurgency (eg Junta takeover)

### ③ Migration and demographic changes

- Insurgency in Assam is due to  
belief of changing demography (eg  
Indigenous vs Bengali Muslim)

④ Alienation with Indian Identity

- North East is not integrated fully  
leading to otherisation

⑤ Detribalisation feeling

- This creates us vs them conflict

eg Kuki - Mexter conflict

⑥ Unaccommodative demands

eg Greater Nagalim → separate flag and  
(constitution)

⑦ Failure of peace talks to reach  
consensus (eg Naga talks)

⑧ lack of democratic decentralisation

Steps to Ameliorate and Great Measures

Government Measures

① AFSPA for disturbed areas and  
removal where peace there is

reduce insecurity

- ② Peace Accords (eg Bodo Accords and Suspension of Operations agreement)
- ③ Central Govt being involved to reduce trust deficit
- ④ Increase funds (Budget 2023 → From 2700 cr → 5000 crore)

## Steps needed to Ameliorate

- ① Power sharing (eg Belgium example)
  - Power should be distributed between different ethnic groups
- ② Democratic decentralisation
  - Working of 6th Schedule and autonomous council
- ③ Rehabilitation focus for youth
- ④ Better border management reducing infiltration and stopping Chinese support
- ⑤ North East is an integral part of India. Increased spread of north East culture can lead to better development of composite identity in hearts & minds

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

**Mentor Feedback Questions**

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

**Test Goal**

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

**Outcomes**

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

**Marking Scheme**

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 - 5.0	3.0 - 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 - 7.0	4.0 - 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 - 10	6 - 7.5	< 6
	<b>Key / Relevant Point</b>		
	<b>Vague / Irrelevant</b>		

\* Subject to change without prior notice.

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