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20 NOV 2025

MGP 2026

TEST CODE 9 1 2 2 2 4

Time Allowed : One and Half Hours
समय : डेढ़ घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 125
अधिकतम अंक : 125

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	AKASH KUMAR		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910046497	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Test Center	Date/दिनांक	20/11/2025

*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. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में दस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total/कुल अंक	125		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"/>
*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 दस्तु 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 :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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) Reorganisation of States remains a parliamentary prerogative in India, with the Constitution assigning only a consultative role to State legislatures. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में राज्यों का पुनर्गठन एक संसदीय विशेषाधिकार बना हुआ है, संविधान में राज्य विधानसभाओं को केवल परामर्शदात्री भूमिका सौंपी गई है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ar-1-4 in Indian constitution deals with the state's reorganisation especially Ar-2 & 3.

It remains a parliamentary prerogative as

- ① Parliament's exclusive power → in changing the boundary, name of the state.
- ② Non-binding state's advice → President is not bound by the state's recommendation while changing its name or boundary.
- ③ Amendment by simple majority → Article-4 explicitly states that amendment

under Ar-2 & 3 doesn't need majority as per Ar-368 but simple majority.

(4) Principle of destructible states with indestructible union is followed in India.

(5) Legislative Council → Ar-169 states that Parliament can create and abolish legislative council in state.

As per frequent amendments to constitution Parliament has reorganised states through statutes like State Reorganisation Act, 1956 etc.

'Need for State's consultation can be

(1) State's advice can be discussed upon in the houses.

(2) Parliament to act upon state's advice in time bound manner.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.2) Explain the concept of residuary powers under the Indian Constitution. Why were they vested in the Parliament? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय संविधान के तहत अवशिष्ट शक्तियों की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करें। वे संसद में क्यों निहित की गई? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Residuary powers are those power on subjects which are not mentioned in any of the 3 lists of 7th schedule in Indian constitution.
E.g. Space technology, Cyber etc.

These power come exclusively under the domain of Parliament because →

- ① Historical roots → ¹⁹³⁵ Govt Act, vested residuary power with the governor general of India.
- ② Inspiration from Canadian constitution ⇒ Residuary power lies with the center.
- ③ To avoid conflict and ensure uniformity ⇒

such that all states execute the same provisions of legislation.

- ④ National security \Rightarrow Space and cyber warfare are the emerging threats and since defense rests with the center thus power with the Parliament.
- ⑤ To counter internal and external forces \rightarrow
 E.g. Emerging threats from use of Information technology like Hack speeches etc.
- ⑥ Ensure Federal structure balance \Rightarrow Law
 dispute between center and states is avoided and federalism is ensured.

Residual power with Parliament maintains Federalism and uniformity in the diverse country like India.

Feedback

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CD & VA			
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) "The expansive interpretation of Article 21 by the judiciary reflects its transformative role in safeguarding not just life, but also various facets of human well-being." Elucidate this statement with the help of relevant case laws. (10 marks, 150 words)

"न्यायपालिका द्वारा अनुच्छेद 21 की व्यापक व्याख्या न केवल जीवन की सुरक्षा, बल्कि मानव कल्याण के विभिन्न पहलुओं की सुरक्षा में इसकी परिवर्तनकारी भूमिका को दर्शाती है।" प्रासंगिक केस लॉ/निर्णय विधियों की सहायता से इस कथन को स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"Ar-21 is the heart and soul of Indian constitution" - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

Judiciary through various cases has provided citizens with improved rights under Ar-21.

It expands beyond right to life and personal liberty ⇒

① Olga Tellis vs BMC (1982) ⇒ Court upheld "right to livelihood" u/Ar-21.

② M.C. Mehta vs UOI (1984) ⇒ Court introduced "Polluter pays" principle and ruled "Right to healthy environment" as fundamental right.

- ③ Maneka Gandhi vs UoI (1978) ⇒ "Right to travel abroad" u/Ar-21.
- ④ Anura Shambhaji case ⇒ Court upheld the "Right to die with dignity" and allowed passive euthanasia to be carried out.
- ⑤ Vishaka vs State of Rajasthan (1997) ⇒ Court issued guidelines for protection of women against sexual harassment at workplace.
- ⑥ KS Puttaswamy vs UoI (2017) ⇒ "Right to Privacy" was held as intrinsic u/Ar-21
- ⑦ Ranjit Singh vs UoI (2022) ⇒ "Right against climate change" to protect citizens against ill effects of climate adversities.
- Thus Ar-21 in itself is "quite broad"

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.4) Why were the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) made non-justiciable despite being fundamental to the governance of the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

राज्य के नीति निर्देशक सिद्धांतों (DPSP) को देश के शासन के लिए मौलिक होने के बावजूद न्यायिक रूप से गैर प्रवर्तनीय क्यों बनाया गया? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ar-36-51 in Part IV of Indian Constitution contains DPSP which act as "Instrument of instructions" for the state to achieve a "welfare state"

Then are fundamental to the governance of the country →

- ① Ar-36 → itself states that DPSPs are fundamental in law making.
- ② contains provision of a "welfare state" → They can be divided in 'socialistic', 'Gandhian', and 'liberal principles'
- ③ Uphold the "socio-economic democratic" rights
E.g. Ar-38 → income opportunities for development

Ar-39A → free legal aid

Ar-41 → Right to work etc.

④ Contains aspirations of the constitution makers ⇒

E.g. Ar-39(b) & (c) ⇒ prevent concentration of wealth

Ar-40 ⇒ village panchayats ⇒ 73rd & 74th CAA implemented it.

However they were made non-justiciable because ⇒

① Diverse nature of country ⇒ E.g. Implementing

Ar-44 Uniform Civil Code may hamper minority rights.

② Lack of resources ⇒ At the time of independence country lacked sufficient resources.

③ Burden on judiciary ⇒ These principles are ideals; making them justiciable would have burdened Indian courts.

• Parliament while making laws still take into consideration the DPSPs as fundamentals

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.5) "Structural weaknesses and implementation challenges continue to undermine the effectiveness of the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution". Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

"संरचनात्मक कमज़ोरियाँ और कार्यान्वयन चुनौतियाँ संविधान की दसवीं अनुसूची की प्रभावशीलता को कमज़ोर कर रही हैं"। टिप्पणी करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

52nd CAA, 1985 added 10th Schedule to Indian constitution which is also called - "Anti Defection law". It was added to counter 'Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram' tendencies of legislators.

However it suffers from structural weaknesses →

① Unsound criteria for defection → e.g. Independent candidates joining party after winning the election comes under defection when as nominated candidate gets 6 months.

② Merge ~~split~~ provision criticism → If $\frac{2}{3}$ of members of party merge with other party it is not defection thus allowing a kind of mass defections.

③ No time frame for presiding officer to decide on defection.

④ Undermines representation → Individual legislator's decision of going against party whip is amounted to defection thus undermining individual discretion and representation.

Implementation challenges with 10th schedule →

① Delay in decision on defection by presiding officer → e.g. Maharashtra Assembly case.

② Political bias → Presiding officer is generally from ruling party and ^{can} use anti-defection as tool to counter opposition.

③ Mass defections — as seen in suspension of MPs recently.

④ No restriction on contesting of bypoll by defected legislator.

⇒ Anti-defection however ensures political stability in the house

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.6) Discuss the reasons for the limited success of Panchayati Raj Institutions in India. Also, recommend measures to strengthen the functioning of these institutions. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं की सीमित सफलता के कारणों पर चर्चा करें। साथ ही, इन संस्थाओं के कामकाज को सशक्त करने के उपायों की अनुशंसा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

73rd ~~CAA~~ provided constitutional status to PRIs in 1992. It fulfils the mandate of Ar-40, Gandhian Sarvodaya and provides decentralization in the country.

Reasons for the limited success of PRIs →

① Political -

(a) Delay in conduct of elections → 5-year requirement is frequently bypassed.

(b) Non formation of SEC → e.g. In Jharkhand in 2015 State Election Commission was formed.

(c) Non-devolution of powers → States are reluctant to devolve powers to Panchayats u/Ar-243G and

Schedule XI.

② Economic Reasons →

- (i) Non-collection of taxes by Panchayats
- (ii) Dependence of grants-in-aid from center and states.
- (iii) Insufficient resources and revenue powers to generate funds.

③ Institutional →

- (i) Corruption at the ground level leads to delay in implementation of projects
- (ii) Nexus between local governments and bureaucrats leads to trust deficit.

Measures to strengthen functioning of PRIs →

- ① Devolution of powers → 29 subjects in Schedule XI powers shall be given to PRIs.
- ② Revenue mobilisation → through periodic collection of taxes.
- ③ Timely Elections → SEC shall conduct delimitation exercise and ensure free and fair timely elections in Panchayats.
- ④ Finance Commission recommendations → Both at state and central level shall allocate more funds to local govt. for grass root development.

→ Decentralisation results in bottom-up development and is the driver of economic growth.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) Right to freedom of speech and expression in India is both broad in interpretation and conditional in application. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में वाक् और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार निर्वाचन में व्यापक और व्यावहारिक रूप में सशर्त दोनों है। चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ar-19(1)(a) provides Indian citizens with Right to freedom of speech and expression. It contains 'inferred rights' which have been upheld by judiciary in various cases.

It is broad in interpretation as \Rightarrow

① "Right to Information" flows from Ar-19 and has been upheld by judiciary. It led to passing of RTI Act, 2005 by the Parliament.

② 'Right to remain silent' \rightarrow is also a part of free speech thus acts as protection against self-incrimination

- ③ Shreya Singhal case → Court struck down Section-67A of IT Act as unconstitutional.
- ④ Supreme Court has also held "Right to freedom of Internet" in various cases holding ~~them~~ it as implicit right u/Ar-19.
- ⑤ IT (Intermediary Rules and Digital media Ethics) Rules also protect free speech by allowing only home secretary to pass orders for Internet shutdown.
-
- * Conditions and Restrictions on Right to freedom of speech and expression →
- ① Ar-19(2) → reasonable restriction on grounds of sovereignty and integrity of the nation, incitement to an offence, security of state, friendly relations with foreign states, morality or decency etc.

- ② IT Rules → contains provisions of internet shutdown.
- ③ Data of survey for legislators → to prevent the secrets to come out in public for national security.
- ④ All India Services Conduct Rules → places restriction on certain rights of bureaucrats for effective governance.
- Thus Art-19 contains broad spectrum of rights to ensure free speech for citizens with ~~reasonable~~ restriction to maintain peace and harmony in society.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.8) Critically discuss the need for the codification of parliamentary privileges in the country.

(15 marks, 250 words)

देश में संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के संहिताकरण की आवश्यकता पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ar-105 of Indian constitution provides parliamentarians with certain privileges.



Currently they are not codified and are granted on the basis of conventions.

* Need for codification of parliamentary privileges ⇒

⇒ Arguments for ⇒

① Rule-based privileges → ensures protection of parliamentarians.

② Reduction in disputes → whether a particular act falls under privilege or not.

③ Lower the burden on judiciary → with parliamentarians working under codified privileges.

④ Presiding officer's discretion avoidance → as codification can provide with written rules to refer to.

Arguments against ⇒

① Lowers the authority of parliament →

By codifying the broad conventions, narrowing down the privileges may hinder the independence MPs enjoy in parliament.

② Frequent disputes → over the interpretation of rules of privileges

③ Increases workload of judiciary → Cases like

P.V. Narsimha Rao Car etc. may increase in number due to codification

④ Disruption in work of MPs → by Privileges

protect them as being called for witness when they can deny if parliament is in session.

Codification may either take away some privileges or grant some which can hinder the efficiency of working of MPs.

In countries like UK parliamentary privileges are also under convention, Indian model has till now worked well but changing times can call for codification of privileges.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.9) The Indian Constitution does not follow the doctrine of separation of powers in its strictest sense; instead, it adopts a model based on 'checks and balances'. Elucidate. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय संविधान अपने दृढ़ मायनों में शक्तियों के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत का पालन नहीं करता है; इसके बजाय, यह 'नियंत्रण और संतुलन' पर आधारित एक मॉडल को अपनाता है। स्पष्ट करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Doctrine of 'separation of power' ensure that

3 organs of government work separately in the respective jurisdictions.

- Indian model adopts "checks and balance" when one may interfere in another's. to prevent authoritarian tendencies.

Provisions in Indian Constitution for checks and balances ⇒

① Art-75 → Ministers are collectively responsible to Lok Sabha.

(Executive checked and balanced by legislator)

② Art-114 - Appropriation of Bill. No

demand ^{for} grant shall be carried out without parliament's approval.

③ Parliamentary Committees → checks and balance on executive by legislature.

④ Judicial Review → laws violating constitutional provisions can be declared void by Judiciary.

(Judiciary check and balance on legislature)

⑤ Appointment of SC and HC judges by President act as an executive check on legislature Judiciary

⑥ President can send back bill for reconsideration
44th CAA, 1978

• However some independence is also ensured by constitution →

• Ar-121 and 122 → prevent legislators and judiciary to not to intervene in each other's matters and discussion.

• Ar-105 → Grants Parliamentarians individual and collective privileges

• Checks and Balance in Indian constitution has ensured democratic governance and prevented despotic tendencies.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.10) Discuss the role of the Vice-President as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. Also describe the procedure for his/her removal from office. (15 marks, 250 words)

राज्य सभा के सभापति के रूप में उपराष्ट्रपति की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। साथ ही, उनके पद से हटाए जाने की प्रक्रिया का भी वर्णन करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"Ar-62" of Indian Constitution states that the Vice-President shall be the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha.

Role of Vice-President as the Chairman of Rajya Sabha →

- ① Power of adjournment of the house → when either business is over or sitting cannot be carried out due to disruption.
- ② Decides on the agenda of the sittings
- ③ Conducts the house proceedings by ensuring quorum in the house

- ④ Decides the members on the panel of vice-chairpersons.
- ⑤ Possesses the power of casting vote in case of equality of votes.
- ⑥ He maintains order, decorum and discipline in the house, is the final interpreter of constitutional provisions in the house.
- ⑦ Decides on the question of defection.
- ⑧ Admit or reject the motions presented by the MPs.

Procedure for removal from the office →

is mentioned in Art-67 of Indian constitution.

He is removed as the Vice President of India by effective majority, i.e.

not less than half the no. of members present in Rajya Sabha $\left(\frac{\text{Total strength} - \text{vacated seats}}{2} \right)$

+

simple majority in Lok Sabha.

- He shall be given 14 days notice before motion of removal can be considered.
- He does not possess voting rights in the process of his removal.
- If motion is passed, he thus stands removed with the assent of President.

Vice President is an office of 2nd highest in precedence and of utmost constitutional importance

Feedback

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P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

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Outcomes

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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.

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