TEST CODE	8	1	2	4	1	4

MGP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ANKIT JARWAL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	191011800078	**Medium**/माध्यम	English ☑ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	**Date**/दिनांक	07/08/25

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

191011800078 191011800078

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

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	

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता का विवेक :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

*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 कर्त्ता 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।

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर–पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।

2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी / हिंदी में **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न / भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।

4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।

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

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 2:40 PM	**End Time**/समाप्त करने का समय : 5:48 PM
Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☑

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

Fortune IAS

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, in your opinion, have the ideals of the Preamble been realised in the country's 75-year constitutional journey? (10 marks, 150 words)

आपकी राय में, देश की 75 साल की संवैधानिक यात्रा में प्रस्तावना के आदर्शों को किस हद तक साकार किया गया है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Preamble of Indian constitution was added on 26th november 1949 after the completion of constitution formation to bring objectivity and reflection of values in it.

Ideas of preamble acheived

① sovereignity of India - foreign policy like NAM, multilaterlism showcase Indian sovereignity

② socialist ideals in combination of citizen welfare as well as allowing private economy

③ democratic institution like free and fair election conducted successfully 18 times

④ dynamism and changes with time (eg) 106th amendment bring

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

gender equality.

(5) political justice - with everyone access to political institutions especially by institution like Gram Sabha etc.

Challenges in realisation of preamble:

(1) secularism principle threatened due to communal tension still continuing (eg) 2020 delhi riots

(2) lack of socio economic justice
↳ World Bank find 5.23% India still under extreme poverty (2022-23)

(3) social inequality (eg) 27% India still practices untouchability (NACER)

(4) Challenges to indian sovereignity
(eg) LPG reforms and IMF imposition of condition to open up economy.

India in 75 years has though found difficulties in complete realisation of ideals of preamble, the path to achieve is slowly finding its pace to achieve them.

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	

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.2) The evolution of property rights in India reflects an intricate relationship that exists between individual rights and public welfare. Discuss this statement with the help of relevant constitutional provisions and case laws. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में संपत्ति अधिकारों का विकास व्यक्तिगत अधिकारों और लोक कल्याण के बीच एक जटिल संबंध को दर्शाता है। प्रासंगिक संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और निर्णय-विधियों (केस लॉ) की सहायता से इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Property rights in India have seen evolution from being a constitutional fundamental right under article 19(1)(f) to constitutional right under article 300A. after 44th constitutional amendment act (1978)

evolution of property rights in relation to individual rights and public welfare

(1) Original constitution provided individual rights under article 19(1)(f) and (31) but also recognised public welfare under article 39(b) & 39(c)

(2) 1st constitutional amendment added article 31(A) which allowed exception to article 31 and 19(1)(f) for

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

land reforms.

(2) A.K. Gopalan case – called fundamental rights sabove DPSP and prevailed right to property.

(4) In Golaknath Case (1967) ~~allowed~~ stated Fundamental rights as sacrosanct and immutable – emphasising ~~political~~ property rights

(5) 25th Constitutional amendment (1971) added 31(C) which allowed 39(b) & (c) to prevail over 14 and 19.

(6) Keshwananda Bharti case (1973) upheld constitutionality of 31(C)

(7) Maharashtra Property association case (2024) said 31(C) does not automatically lead to state take over of private property

The recent development highlights that any tobe of public welfare must come under doctrine of to balance individual rights.

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	

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.3) Under what conditions can the 'National' Emergency be proclaimed by the President of India? What are the consequences when such a proclamation remains in force? When was it last imposed in the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत के राष्ट्रपति किन परिस्थितियों में 'राष्ट्रीय' आपातकाल की घोषणा कर सकते हैं? ऐसी घोषणा के प्रभावी रहने पर इसके क्या परिणाम होंगे? देश में यह आखिरी बार कब लगाया गया था? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

National emergency is proclaimed by president under article 352 on written recommendation of cabinet under conditions of

-i- external aggression
-ii- threat to security of India
-iii- armed rebellion.

Consequences of National emergency

(1) change in government structure from federal to unitary
(2) state government though continue, are under central government directions
(3) Article 354 allow change in financial distribution
(4) ~~Fundam~~ Rights under article

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

19 go away under article 358.

(4) President may limit enforcement of other fundamental rights except 20 and 21 under provisions of A359.

(5) extention of state and central government term each 1 year at a time

(6) Parliament is empowered to make legislation on any matter of schedule 7.

Last emergency was imposed on 25th may 1975 on ground of internal security which ceased on 21 may 1977.

44th constitutional amendment brought much needed change to prevent any misuse of this provision, upholding constitutional morality.

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

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.4) 'Lack of a binding framework for pre-legislative consultations in India limits citizen engagement in the lawmaking.' Propose measures to strengthen the role of public consultation in the legislative process. (10 marks, 150 words)

'भारत में विधान-पूर्व परामर्श के लिए बाध्यकारी ढाँचे का अभाव, विधि-निर्माण में नागरिकों की भागीदारी को सीमित करता है।' विधायी प्रक्रिया में सार्वजनिक परामर्श की भूमिका को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उपाय प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In winter session of 2021-22, the parliament passed 15 of 17 bills with discussion time less than 5 minutes and without any public consultation on them.

Lack of binding framework
- → to not invite any feedback in first place
- → no documentation and publication of action taken on suggestion
- → ignorance of feedback altogether

Measures to strengthen role of public consultation

1. mandatory public consultation time on draft bill before presentation in house
2. compulsory reference to parliamentary committee, also said by NCRWC

(Don't Write anythi
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

(3) Open house discussion with public on bill for particular time.

(4) Parliamentry committee to accept public opinion and scrutinise them on merit.

(5) engage with CSO and NGO in enhancing reach to last person effected and get their opinion

(6) bill should be returned with separate public recommendation chapter.

(7) Government must publish the action taken in change along with reason of rejection if any

Empowering citizen in law making is central tool to participatory democracy and India being a democratic nation should uphold it in letter and spirit.

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	

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.5) 'The recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission have enabled the States to improve their fiscal conditions.' Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

15वें वित्त आयोग की अनुशंसाओं से राज्यों को अपनी वित्तीय स्थिति सुधारने में मदद मिली है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

15th finance commission recommendation are central to financial grants in vertical and horizontal devolution along with bringing reform in state finance condition.

Commission recommendation to improve state fiscal condition

(1) recognised state efforts in tax reforms (2.5% in horizontal devolution)

(2) limit on state borrowing to 3% of GDP

(3) additional 0.5% of GDP borrowing if discom reforms are undertaken

(4) tied grants to specific sector (eg WASH etc leading to

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

propu investment on essentials.

(5) Rationalisation of centrally sponsered schemes (reduced from 80 to 75 with target of 50)

(6) emphasis on FRMB Law implementation in states.

Measures which 16th finance commission can take to further enhance ~~it~~ state fiscal health

(1) increase share of tax reforms

(2) include matrix like Debt to GDP ratio etc ~~for~~ horizontal devolution

(3) emphasis on capital formation than revenue growth expenditure as revenue deficit already @ 0.2%.

The 16th finance commission show now bring focus on long term sustainability of states to enhance fiscal prudence and reforms

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) In what ways do industry and business associations contribute to socio-economic development in the country? Explain with suitable examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

उद्योग और व्यावसायिक संघ देश के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास में किस प्रकार योगदान देते हैं? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित समझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Industry and business associations are important pressure group association which support the socio-economic development target of government.

Industry and business association contributing to socio economic dev

(1) policy advocacy and awareness for public welfare (eg) reforms in angel tax to startups.

(2) funding and support to CSO and allied activities (eg) CSR funds like Mahindra foundation or Jio education foundation

(3) support democratic process empowering citizens (eg) IIC provided SVEEP portal support to enhance public awareness

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

(4) drive social actions like support women SHGs etc.

(5) focusing on tribal development

(eg) Tribal products are branded and promoted on international market

challenges

- (1) profit driven approach even in CSR
- (2) duplication of effort
  - (eg) major focus on education only
- (3) Top down approach in implementation
- (4) do not find sufficient partners to effective delivery

Industry and business should focus on ethical aspects of service delivery rather than merely as compulsion, because socio economic development produces virtous cycle of good business activity

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	

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.7) "India's poverty lies in the eyes of the beholder." In light of this statement, examine the need for a credible and periodically updated poverty estimation framework in the country.

(10 marks, 150 words)

"भारत की निर्धनता देखने वाले की आँखों में है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, देश में एक विश्वसनीय और समय-समय पर अद्यतन किए जाने वाले निर्धनता आकलन ढाँचे की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India currently do not have its official matrix except last estimate under Tendulkar committee in 2011 which estimated it to be around 11.1.

Multiple poverty lines

1. Tendulkar committee 11.1. but Rangarajan committee estimated to 30%.
2. World Bank estimated India poverty at 5% @ $3/day while 1.5% @ $2.1/day
3. Multi dimentional poverty by NITI Aayog estimate at 12%.

Multiple parameter in states individual estimation of poverty further aggrevate the challenge of fragmented data on poverty in India.

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

Need of credible and periodical poverty estimation

(1) evidence based decision making
(eg) PM Garib Kalyan Yojana still uses SECC 2011 data

(2) diverging opinion on Indian development eg → need single source of rational progress matrix.

(3) beneficiary identification to different schemes.

(4) focus on substantive justice (eg) reservation sub categorisation.

MOSPI should be empowered to formulate the poverty incidence in India catering to both Indian local needs and balancing diverse ~~para~~ nature of Indian economy.

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	

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.8) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 falls short of achieving its intended objectives. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

यौन अपराधों से बच्चों का संरक्षण (POCSO) अधिनियम, 2012 अपने इच्छित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में विफल रहा है। टिप्पणी करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Protection of children from sexual offences Act (2012) was passed to tackle sexual exploitation of children both girl and boy in efficient manner.

Provision under POCSO Act

(1) fast track court

(2) sensitivity training of police officials

(3) investigation and decision within a year

(4) gender neutral act

Shortcoming in POCSO act

(1) delayed judgment with almost 90% cases breached ~~90%~~ a year limit

(2) lack of sensitivity training in police and media (eg) Hathrash rape case

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

(3) violation of minor privacy ~~and~~ due to sensationalisation.

(4) do not cater to special cultural practices of tribals

(5) frivolous complaints even under consensual sexual act especially parental pressure.

(6) social stigma attached lead to life long trauma and mental health challenges.

Measures to reform POCSO act.

→ (1) Speedy trial and faster redressal

→ (2) sensitivity training of policy (eg) empathetic attitude

→ (3) penalty on frivolous complaints.

POCSO act though aimed correctly is not fully effective and need operational support to find its true success in 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	

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.9) 'Starved of funds, shackled by geopolitics, WHO is facing a crisis of capacity and credibility.' Discuss the statement in the light of USA's withdrawal and its accusation of the health body of being 'biased towards China and mishandling the COVID-19 pandemic'. (10 marks, 150 words)

'धन की कमी से जूझ रहा और भूराजनीति से घिरा विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन क्षमता और विश्वसनीयता के संकट का सामना कर रहा है।' अमेरिका के WHO से पीछे हटने और स्वास्थ्य संस्था पर 'चीन के प्रति पक्षपाती होने और कोविड-19 महामारी से ठीक से न निपटने' के आरोप के आलोक में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

WHO is international premier body tackling with global health challenges and providing long term solutions to it.

→ Recent development of USA withdrawl lead to removal of its largest financer which accounted for 20% of total funding.

Impact of low fund and geopolitics

① halting operations in developing nations due to low fund.

② lack of global consensus due to non partisian of country like USA.

③ lack of expertise especially doctors and researchers from USA.

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

(4) difficult to create global database which was earlier managed by USA

(5) ~~credibility~~ dependence of on china ~~to what~~ is already challenged by other countries like australia.

(6) weak enforcement might lead to spread of new pandemic in near future.

(7) lack of finance consensus on global pandemic treaty

solving WHO crisis
- → (1) devolution of more funds from developed countries eg EU, canada etc
- → (2) diversification of WHO facilities to bring equitable contributions from all nations.

WHO global compact need to be preserved to foster SDG target 3 and inclusive development of all.

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

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.10) The world continues to operate in a 'my terrorist' versus 'your terrorist' paradigm. Explain. What strategies would you suggest to develop a unified, comprehensive, and rules-based global approach to tackle the menace of terrorism? (10 marks, 150 words)

दुनिया आज भी 'मेरा आतंकवादी' बनाम 'तुम्हारा आतंकवादी' के सिद्धांत पर चल रही है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। आतंकवाद के खतरे से निपटने के लिए एक एकीकृत, व्यापक और नियम-आधारित वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण विकसित करने हेतु आप कौन सी रणनीतियाँ सुझाएँगे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The recent paradigm of terrorist classification shows ambigous nature of rules and policies in classification process.

Challenges due to paradigm of blame game

(1) lack accountability in putting particular responsible.

(2) delay in international recognition of terrorist (eg) China 1267 strategy

(3) expansion of terror organisation due to lack of global sanction. (eg) ISIS expanded across middle east

(4) ineffective global coordination in arrest and transfer

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

Strategies for unified comprehensive and rule based global approach

(1) defining single framework for designation by UNSC anti terror committee

(2) definition of terrorist should be created by multiparty consensus

(3) independent 3rd party to designate terrorist and organisation linked

(4) regional groupings ~~sho~~ like RATS under SCO should create mutual consensus on terrorist activities and their designation.

Terrorism is global problem which spare no country and creating shared framework within UNSC will ~~solve~~ ~~the~~ initiate a faster global response

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	

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.11) Briefly explain the procedure laid down in the Representation of the People Act (RPA), 1951 for the registration of political parties with the Election Commission of India (ECI). What are Registered Unrecognised Political Parties (RUPPs)? What concerns are associated with them? Does the ECI have powers to de-register a political party? (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत के निर्वाचन आयोग (ECI) में राजनीतिक दलों के पंजीकरण के लिए जनप्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम (RPA), 1951 में निर्धारित प्रक्रिया का संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए। पंजीकृत गैर-मान्यता प्राप्त राजनीतिक दल (RUPP) क्या हैं? इनसे क्या चिंताएँ जुड़ी हैं? क्या निर्वाचन आयोग के पास किसी राजनीतिक दल का पंजीकरण रद्द करने का अधिकार है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Representation of peoples Act 1951 provides the Election commision of India with detailed guidlines in ~~driving~~ registration of new political parties

Procedure under RPA act

1. formation of group of people (minimum 100 people) to form a party
2. creation of constitution of party, office holders and their election procedure etc
3. registration with local ECI authority along with party constitution detailing ideals and

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

shared principles.

(4) ECI scrutiny of party application and grant political party if found documents satisfactory.

[Registered unrecognised] political parties are one without any recognisation like statem national party usually given after certain electoral performance threshold.

Concerns due to RUPP

(1) Misuing tax exemption benefit to political parties

(2) lead to infusion of black money into white money

(3) creation of pseudo candidate to politically benefit some other group

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

(4) threaten national security and internal (eg) CPI(M) leading to naxal action in central India,

Supreme court in Indian National Congress (I) case held ECI currently do not hold power to deregister political parties.

Measures to mitigate challenges

(1) NCRWC – ECI should be empowered to deregister party

(2) taxation benefit only based on minimum electoral performance

(3) internal audit and RTI application on political party for accountability and transparency

True democracy require true participation and filling legal loopholes is critical to prosperous & democratic nation

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

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.12) Assess the role of NITI Aayog over the past decade in promoting cooperative and competitive federalism. (15 marks, 250 words)

सहकारी और प्रतिस्पर्धी संघवाद को बढ़ावा देने में पिछले दशक में नीति आयोग की भूमिका का आकलन करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

NITI Aayog is non constitutional, non statutory body which replaced earlier planning commission and recently completed 10 year of its formation.

Role in promoting cooperative federalism

1. Team India approach i.e. NITI Aayog has General council including all states.
2. Bottom approach in policy implementation
3. act as policy think tank based on collaborative action and contribution
4. implementing sustainable development goals throughout India.

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

NITI Aayog in promoting competitive federalism

1. creation of various index in state performance
   (eg) fiscal performance index of states
2. dashboard based policy execution
   (eg) Aspirational district programme monitored via online portal
3. policy advocacy based on competitive framework (eg) measure and intervention in particular area based on POSHAN tracker
4. empower local government
   (eg) evaluate functioning of Panchati Raj institutions.

Challenges for NITI Aayog

(i) no legal authority to enforce its recommendation.

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

(2) lack financial power to enforce or promote its ideals

(3) remain dependent on funds and functionary to implement various schemes

(4) limited involvement of states as majorly dominated by central government employee.

Measures

(1) state inclusion in NITI aayog formation

(2) financial autonomy and statutory status

(3) create own staff of NITI aayog for unified implementation

(4) power to give direction to states and centre.

NITI Aayog has fulfilled its role as government think tank and empowering it will strengthen indian federal polity.

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	

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.13) 'The post of Deputy Speaker goes beyond ceremonial significance and is indispensable to Indian parliamentary democracy.' Discuss with relevant constitutional provisions and conventions. Also, examine the implications of the prolonged vacancy of the Deputy Speaker's post.

(15 marks, 250 words)

उपाध्यक्ष का पद औपचारिक महत्व से कहीं बढ़कर है और भारतीय संसदीय लोकतंत्र के लिए अपरिहार्य है।' प्रासंगिक संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और परंपराओं के साथ इस पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उपाध्यक्ष के पद के लंबे समय तक रिक्त रहने के निहितार्थों का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The position of deputy speaker is vacant in Lok Sabha since 2019 and lead to challenges and concerns in Indian democratic experts.

Role of deputy speaker in Indian parliamentary democracy

1. act as head of house in absence of speaker
2. do not hold subsidiary position, but directly responsible to house itself under article 93.
3. Speaker resign by writing to deputy speaker itself and not president under article 94.
4. Preceeds house during impeachment

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

motion of speaker.

(5) Speaker by convention is from opposition party allow multiparty inclusion in parliament functioning

(6) act as chair of any parliamentary of which it is part of.

(7) protect the parliamentary priviledge of house and members in absence of speaker.

Constitution under article 93 provides deputy speaker election as soon as possible after parliamentry election

Implication of prolonged vacancy of deputy speaker post

(1) looring trust in parliamentry functioning as constitutional mandate is violated

(2) Trust deficit in government and

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

opposition, as convention is not followed

(3) frequent disruption in house as ~~house~~ opposition will feel unheard in house.
(only 50% efficiency in 2024 winter session)

(4) challenge the internal democracy in temple of democracy.

Position of deputy speaker must be fulfilled as per constitutional mandate in immediate nature, as it act as safety valve of Indian democratic process.

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	

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.14) Is the growing demand for stricter regulation of online content justified, or does it pose a threat to the right to freedom of speech and expression? Examine in light of recent judicial pronouncements. (15 marks, 250 words)

क्या ऑनलाइन सामग्री के सख्त नियमन की बढ़ती माँग उचित है, या यह अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार के लिए ख़तरा है? हाल के न्यायिक निर्णयों के आलोक में इसका परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Outline Content moderation is done under Section 69A of Information Technology act 2001. and IT Rules allied to it.

Justification behind content moderation especially in online media

(1) Threat to national security and integrity (eg) fake account and fake news on social media during ops sindoor

(2) undermine democratic process (eg) deepfake during elections in India

(3) Cyber harassment and cyber bullying (eg) women in Europed reported digital Rape complaint.

(4) vulnerability to radicalisation due

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

to echo chamber effect

(eg) Terrorist mobilising youth in terror organisation.

(5) false narrative on social media and sensationalisation (eg) Myths during COVID-19.

Regulation have chilling effect on right to freedom of speech & expression

(1) may lead to censuring individual freedom under state security guise.

(eg) shreya singhal case struck down section 66A of IT Act

(2) violate freedom of speech and access to knowledge (eg) Anuradha Bhasin case

(3) May impact right to life to express oneself and live according to wishes under article 21 (eg) fatima sharen case

(4) allegation of content moderation

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

by social media intermediary

(eg) Twitter ('X') case against excess involvement of Indian government in supreme court.

finding balance and way forward

(1) safe harbour principle of social media intermediary should be respected

(2) transparency in process and proper documentation of such restriction

(3) independent evaluation by parliamentary committee

(4) Nodal agency for any grievance redressal in cases of take down.

(5) gravity and severity along with proportionality principle should be ~~aim of~~ primary.

As per supreme court guidelines, content regulation should be measure of last resort and should be free of rage to uphold Right to speech & expression

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

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.15) Critically examine the 'in-house procedure' adopted by the Apex Court to inquire into allegations of misconduct against judges of constitutional courts in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में संवैधानिक न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीशों के विरुद्ध कदाचार के आरोपों की जांच के लिए सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा अपनाई गई 'आंतरिक प्रक्रिया' का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Inhouse procedure principle are based on Restatement of value of judicial conduct and Bangalore principles on judicial action ~~stand~~ to ensure accountability within judiciary.

Recent example
- enquired in cash recovery at High court judge of Delhi High court at official premise.

Inhouse procedure into allegation of misconduct against judges

1. formation of independent judicial probe committee to look into allegation
2. submit report after through investigation into matter to Chief justice of India.

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

(3) chief justice may act into recommendation and findings of probe. (eg) recommendation of removal of judge to president.

Advantage of inhouse process

(1) internal organisational check of judiciary

(2) prevent outsider influence and maintain independence of judiciary

(3) promote accountability and probity in judicial actions.

(4) bring facts and confidence in organisation based on fact finding.

(5) suggest reformative and corrective actions within and inside

Challenges to inhouse process

(1) allegations of parallel body outside judicial competence

(2) not defined in any statute

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

(3) allegation of partisanship due to unofficial nature

(4) hinder legislative control until inhouse inquiry conducted

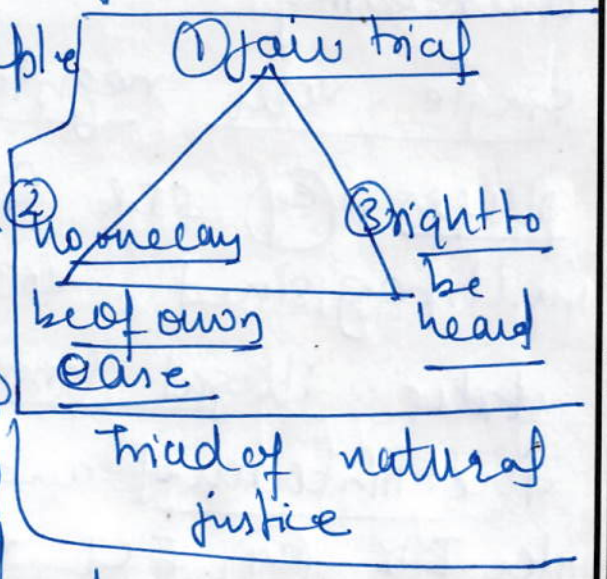
Measure to reform process

(1) inclusion of independent third party like retired judges, police official to investigate.

(2) inclusion in judges enquiry action to provide due recognition

(3) set memorandum of procedure to bring uniformity in process

(4) uphold principle of natural justice.



Inhouse procedure is internal reflection of judicial ethics and should be institutionalised to reform process.

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	

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.16) Recent controversies over alleged malpractices in the electoral rolls have renewed demands for the mandatory linkage of Aadhaar with Voter ID. What is your opinion? Give reasons in support of your answer. (15 marks, 250 words)

मतदाता सूची में कथित गड़बड़ियों को लेकर हाल ही में उठे विवादों ने आधार को मतदाता पहचान पत्र से अनिवार्य रूप से जोड़ने की माँग को फिर से बल दिया है। आपकी क्या राय है? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण बताएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently Election commission of India has initiated special intensive electoral revision (SIR) in Bihar to update electoral roll in state before state assembly elections.

Controversies demanding aadhar and voter ID linkage

1. fake voter ID share is increasing
2. single voter registered at multiple places (eg) SIR Bihar found 20 lact multiregistred voters.
3. ~~false~~ illegal immigrants entering the hinterland and procuring fake voter ID. (eg) ECI recently suspended 6 officials for fake voter ID

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

(4) non removal of dead voters

(5) allegations of electoral manipulation due to sudden rise and fall in elector registered.

(eg) post maharastra state elections.

Above challenges highlight the need of such verification like aadhar linkage as we have nearly 100% adult registered under aadhar.

However there are

challenges in aadhar linkage

(1) high inclusion of aadhar sometimes over and above number of state population

(eg) some states have 105% - 110% of aadhar enrollment

(2) fake aadhar id with illegal

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

resident

(3) aadhar not recognised as valid proof under SIR in Bihar

(4) high exclusion and inclusion error. (eg) 6% mismatch / rejection in Bihar & fingerprinting match

(5) aadhar neither proof of age nor nationality as states in aadhar itself.

Recently, supreme court in PIL against SIR flagged inconsistency in documents needed to prove valid voter.

Aadhar and voterID mismatch will not be successful until we make aadhar full proof from rigging by ensuring proper oversight and checks.

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	

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.17) Lateral entry into civil services is seen as a reformative step, yet it continues to attract criticism and controversy. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

सिविल सेवाओं में पार्श्व प्रवेश (लेटरल एंट्री) को एक सुधारात्मक कदम के रूप में देखा जाता है, फिर भी यह आलोचना और विवाद को आकर्षित करता रहता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Lateral entry was considered as transformative under 2nd ARC recommendation in enhancing civil service efficiency and effectiveness.

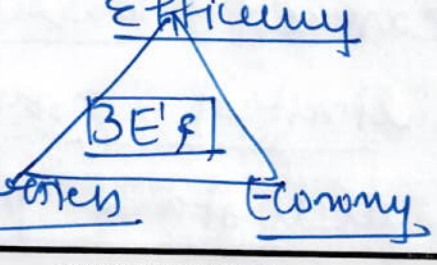
Lateral entry transformative and reformative step

(1) Bring outside expertise into various department.

(2) allow fresh ideas and knowledge in system (eg) NEP in education

(3) shift from generalist to specialist policy formulation.

(4) infusion of 3E in government sector



(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

(8) competition to existing officials to perform.

(6) injection of technology and practices from private sector to reforms.

factors for criticism and controversy

(1) short term engagment only (3-5 years)

(2) low quality engagment due to low remuneration

(3) different motive in govement setup. not just profit

(4) challenges to inclusion of affirmative action in recruitment

(5) seen as disrupted ~~to~~ in seasoned bureaucrats.

(6) limited ground knowledge to understand problems from ground.

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

Measures to bring lateral entry

1. institutionalise hiring process
   (eg) via UPSC exam and interview along with experience
2. include reservation policy in hiring process.
3. possibility of extension and shift to permanent commission
4. promote organisation like NITI aayog to recruit from lateral entry
8. fixed service condition to recruits under lateral hiring.

Lateral entry bring new energy in civil service and if inducted properly and effectively will lead to good long term results.

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	

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.18) While rankings aim to benchmark the performance of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), concerns remain about whether current ranking frameworks reflect the broader goals of education. Suggest measures to make the ranking system more objective, inclusive, and aligned with educational and societal outcomes. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालाँकि रैंकिंग का उद्देश्य उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों (HEI) के प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन करना है, फिर भी इस बात को लेकर चिंता बनी हुई है कि क्या वर्तमान रैंकिंग ढाँचे शिक्षा के व्यापक लक्ष्यों को प्रतिबिंबित करते हैं। रैंकिंग प्रणाली को अधिक वस्तुनिष्ठ, समावेशी और शैक्षिक एवं सामाजिक परिणामों के अनुरूप बनाने के उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently IIT Delhi got recognition into top 125 global institution in QS Ranking 2026 highting improvement in HEI ranking performance internationally

Ranking benchmark benefit to HEI's

1. allow international recognition and collaboration
2. attract best talent in student and faculty
3. grants and funds linked to funds
   eg Industry academic collaboration

Concern in ranking framework w.r.t to broader educational goal

1. focus exclusively on research output than real world

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

utility

(2) emphasis on international collaboration while India itself has enough talent.

(3) global perception in employability make good employee and not good innovators (eg) India still 3rd in global startup sector

(4) emphasis on service economy than industry producing employment

(5) Brain drain due to low research availability in India
→ only 0.6% of GDP on R&D (NITI)

(6) lack of investment in research facility outside top institutions
(eg) little contribution in research ~~ofts~~ from state university.

(7) aggressive competition for few good institutions than making

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

all goods.

Measures to bring objectivity, inclusivity and realignment in HEI ranking process

1. research outcome should be coupled investment made in institution
2. access to quality facility and inter institutional collaborations to promote outcome
3. emphasis on sustainability of campus (eg) Green energy etc
4. inclusion of parameters like patents filed, industry academia collaborations etc
5. social impact of institutions like RUSA in village devt.
6. inclusivity factor should cater to women, PwD, transgender etc

HEI ranking need a revamp that matches Indian social and cultural value system

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

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.19) Examine the factors behind the growing salience of the Arctic region in international politics. Discuss, in this context, strategies for India to recalibrate its Arctic engagement. (15 marks, 250 words)

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति में आर्कटिक क्षेत्र की बढ़ती प्रमुखता के पीछे के कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, आर्कटिक में भारत की भागीदारी को पुनः संतुलित करने की रणनीतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Antartic region earlier covered under glaciers and ice has been rapidly melting and improving access to its rich resources and potential new trade route.

Reason of growing salience in artic region

1. Opening up of new trade route especially for Russia and china to Europe
2. access to natural gas and oil reserves in artic sea region
3. availability of critical minerals (eg Lithium, cobalt etc in area around greenland etc
4. change in global order due

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

threat to american hegemony in region.

(5) strategic trade route and choke point (eg) Russian and chinese engagment around alaska.

(6) growing demand of critical mineral and energy needs of developing world. (eg) India energy demand will double by 2030.

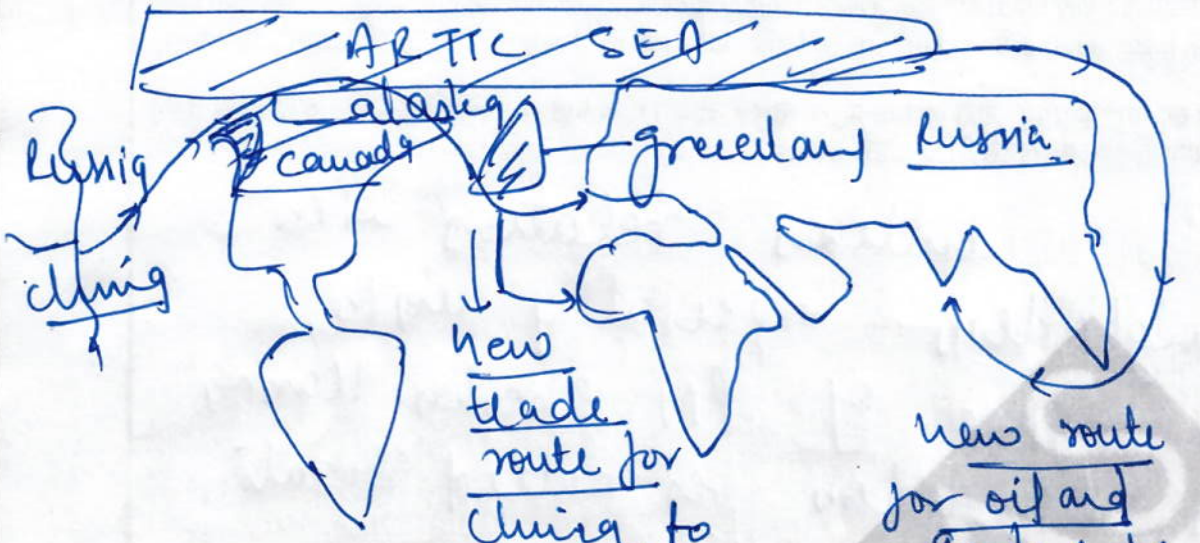
Indian strategy to artic seg

(1) operational base in artice sea in Norway

(2) consultative partner of artic council

(3) investment in russian oil and natural gas field (eg) KABIL, OIL investment in region

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)



artic sea and potential routes

(4) look at newer routes for effective trade with russia and even europe.

(5) ~~look at~~ expand [Act east] to arctic area as well.

Artic sea will be imperative extension of Indo pacific outlook of global political engagement and India should start early to gain from it into future long term dividend by investment and collaboration

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	

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.20) Bangladesh is a key pillar of India's Neighborhood First policy, but recent developments on both sides threaten to disrupt the 'Sonali Adhyay' in bilateral relations. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

बांग्लादेश भारत की "पड़ोसी प्रथम" नीति का एक प्रमुख स्तंभ है, लेकिन दोनों पक्षों के हालिया घटनाक्रमों से द्विपक्षीय संबंधों में 'सोनाली अध्याय' के टूटने का ख़तरा है। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian relation with Bangladesh specially with last regime of PM Sheikh Hasina in Bangladesh is called Sonali adhyay.

Bangladesh key in India's neighbourhood first policy

1. longest land border with India and key to access to North East India (eg ~~Anakkagaon~~ Agartala rail link)
2. largest trade partner ~~in~~ in south asia ($13 billion)
3. important security partner for tackling north east insurgency
4. shared cultural ties with Bangladesh
5. key to political stability in

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

in India (eg) illegal immigrants from Bangladesh lead to assam conflict.

(6) ~~esa~~ tackling growing chinese influence and managing small chicken neck corridor effectively

(7) convergence due to historical ties (eg) India's help in Bangladesh liberation.

(8) manage fundamentalism and terrorism in India

Recent development threat to disrupt social harmony

(1) anti India campaign in Bangladesh

(2) attack on minorities like hindu, christian etc

(3) attack on sites like house of Rabindranath Tagore, etc

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

(4) Threat of radicalisation and terrorist activity

(5) Bangladeshi economic slowdown and illegal immigration.

India-Bangladesh

Measures

(1) Open diabogue with present caretaker government

(2) People to people ties and all parties in Bangladesh should be in consultation

(3) Border management and like army on both sides in avoiding disputes

(4) pragmatic engagment ~~to~~ for return to normalcy and democracy in Bangladesh

Bangladesh reapproach to China, and pakistan must be checked with fair people to people ties to maintain social cohesion

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

ForumIAS

Mentor Feedback Questions

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

Test Goal	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		

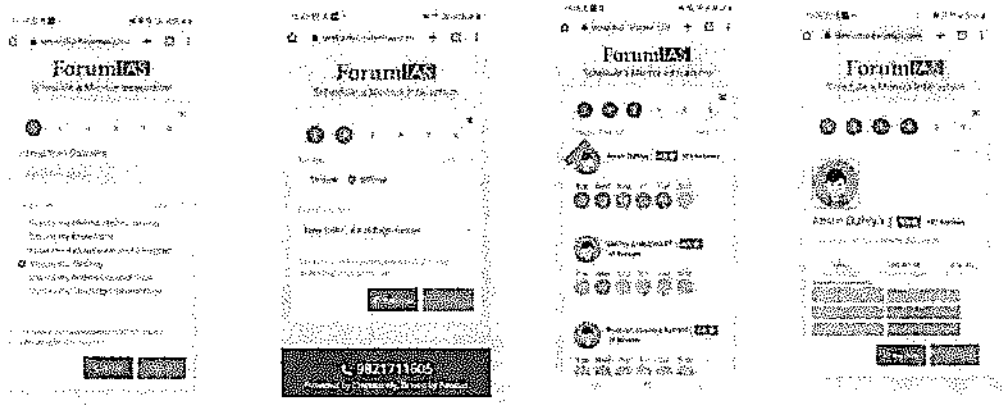
* Subject to change without prior notice.

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 nuiances 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

CSE 2024 - Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

CSE Rank 1 Shakti Dubey, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial Click Here
CSE Rank 4 Shah Margi Chirag, Testimonial Click Here
CSE Rank 6 Komal Punia, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial Click Here
CSE Rank 7 Aayushi Bansal, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial Click Here
CSE Rank 9 Aditya Vikram Agarwal, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial Click Here
CSE Rank 11 ETTABOYINA SAI SHIVANI, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial Click Here
CSE Rank 15 BANNA VENKATESH, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial Click Here
CSE Rank 16 MADHAV AGARWAL, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial Click Here
CSE Rank 17 SANSKRITI TRIVEDY, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial Click Here
CSE Rank 18 Saumya Mishra, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial Click Here
CSE Rank 19 Vibhor Bhardwaj, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial Click Here
CSE Rank 20 Trilok Singh, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial Click Here
CSE Rank 21 DIVYANK GUPTA, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial Click Here
CSE Rank 22 Riya Saini, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial Click Here
CSE Rank 26 SHIVANSH SUBHASH JAGADE, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial Click Here
CSE Rank 28 RISHABH CHOUDHARY, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial Click Here
CSE Rank 31 SHREYA TYAGI, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial Click Here
CSE Rank 33 ALFRED THOMAS, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial Click Here
CSE Rank 34 ABHI JAIN, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial Click Here
CSE Rank 38 ABHISHEK SHARMA, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial Click Here
CSE Rank 41 Sachin Basavaraj Guttur, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial Click Here
CSE Rank 43 AVDHIJA GUPTA, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial Click Here
CSE Rank 44 MUDITA BANSAL, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial Click Here
CSE Rank 45 MALAVIKA G NAIR, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial Click Here
CSE Rank 48 RITIKA RATH, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial Click Here
CSE Rank 50 ANKUR TRIPATHI, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial Click Here