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UPPSC MAINS 2025

TEST CODE 8 7 1 1 3 0 9

Time Allowed : One and Half Hours
समय : डेढ घंटेMaximum Marks : 100
अधिकतम अंक : 100

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ANNU STNGY		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	191011248	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	26/02/26

*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 10 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	100			
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			2:45	4:30
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद 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 :
			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) Critically examine the role of the Supreme Court as the guardian of the Constitution.

8

संविधान के संरक्षक के रूप में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Supreme court of India said to be
Guardian of Constitution of India.

Role of Supreme Court :

① Examine the constitutionality of any law
passed by legislature.

Req → Digital protection data act 2023.

② Promote constitutional principles & values.

Req → Democratic and Republic of India.

③ Protect the citizen from arbitrary action of
the state.

Req → Art 32 → writ Jurisdiction of court on violation
of fundamental rights.

④ Protecting the court's respect.

Req → In Prashant Bhushan Case → SC applied Contempt
of court.

⑤ Original jurisdiction in matters of constitution

Req → Union-state conflict.

Criticism of role of Supreme Court

① Principle of Basic Structure Doctrine -

provide unlimited power to decide Basic Structure

Req) Judicial independent → downgrading MJA C. Bill.

② Encroachment to other body like legislature & executive.

Req) Vishaka guidelines.

③ Use of Art 142 → Complete justice provide unlimited jurisdiction

Req) SC directed Governor & President on considering state bills. (later revoked)

④ Ambiguous working in the SC

Req) Judicial role not under the RTI.

Way forward

→ Clear mentioning of the Basic Structure

→ Judicial restraint should be practice
Transparent working of SC.

SC being guardian of constitution have the role to uphold constitutional values as democracy of India

Feedback

(For OFFICE use on)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.2) "Electoral integrity depends on the autonomy of the Election Commission." Examine.

8

"चुनावी निष्पक्षता चुनाव आयोग की स्वायत्तता पर निर्भर करती है।" परीक्षण कीजिए।

Recent Election Commission Act, 2023 promoted the election framework of India but some also questioned the electoral integrity:

Recent Election Commission Structure

3 mem. body → 1 Chief election commissioner
2 election commissioners.

Selection Process → Committee involves

- ① PM
- ② Cabinet minister (nominated by PM)
- ③ Leader of Opposition of Lok Sabha

Role of Election Commissioner

- ① Conduct, supervise free & fair election of:
(art 124) President, Vice-President, Lok Sabha
Rajya Sabha, State Legislative Assembly
& Council (if present)
- ② Maintain electoral roll for election purposes
- ③ Help delimitation commission (art 82) to redraw constituencies.

Criticism of recent amendment

- ① Election commissioner → appointment process dominated by executive → allegation of bias toward present government.
- ② Salary of Election commissioner reduced to same as cabinet secretary (evolutionary position)
- ③ Removal of election commissioner on the recommendation of Chief election commissioner

Impact (allegation)

- ↳ ① Compromising electoral integrity as domination of executive in selection committee.
- ② Reduced public trust on election commissioner's office as independent.
- ③ Allegation of biased toward government present
 ↳ SIR process → deletion of legitimate voter.

Way forward → ① Make ECI body independent by including CJI in selection committee.

- ② Expertise term should be appointed.

ECI have the aspiration of country as democratic by showing such behavior.

Feedback

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

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) Assess the impact of women's reservation in PRIs on local governance outcomes.

8

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में महिलाओं के आरक्षण के स्थानीय शासन परिणामों पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का आकलन करें।

In 73rd & 74th Constitutional amendment act 1992, local governance become constitutional bodies. This act also provide women reservation in PRI.

Impact of women's reservation in PRI on local governance outcome

- ① Increased representation of women in politics promote idea of political empowerment.
- ② Better governance structure → infrastructure development
 - health
 - education
 - accessibility / connectivity.
- ③ More women coming into mainstream politics
 Ex) Rajasthan many women started getting education.
- ④ Women oriented programs like education, SHG, MSME led empowerment.
 Ex) In Uttar Pradesh → Lakhpati Didi emerged.

④ Redressal of problem of women and family in general

Req) accessibility to educational institutions in remote areas.

⑤ reducing the patriarchy norms

Req) more women pursuing education.

⑥ More focus on neglected problems like sanitation hygiene cleanliness

Req) Success rate of Clean India mission more in women sarpanch areas.

⑦ Grievances are addressed and feedback system → more women in governance.

⑧ More future prospect are increasing for women

Req) many more female players are emerging.

Giving women's reservation is not only giving political empowerment but also taking nation ahead on development.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use on)

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.4) Examine the challenges posed by social media misinformation to the democratic process. 8

सोशल मीडिया पर फैलाई गई गलत सूचनाओं से लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया के लिए उत्पन्न होने वाली चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण करें।

In today's globalised era, social media becoming boon as well as bane in all sectors especially democratic process.

Challenges posed by social media misinformation to the democratic process.

- ① Manipulating voter behaviour. —
 ↳ In USA, allegation of manipulation of electoral process.
- ② Playing dirty politics — denotes politics like communal hate.
 ↳ during 2024 election, WhatsApp were flooded with misinformation.
- ③ By Downturning opposition through misinformation.
 ↳ Bangladesh election showed such practices.
- ④ Spreading unachievable goal by political parties
 ↳ In Africa, several parties gave their manifestos for achievable promise.

⑤ Manipulating the election result before one night of election.

eg) Promise of money, resources etc.

⑥ Challenge to governance issue
incitement to violence, hate crimes, mob lynching.

eg) Cow vigilantism in Madhya Pradesh.

Solution

① Awareness generation → not slanting without confirming.

② special forces / units to remove such content from social media.

③ Community policing.

④ Strengthen the institutions to promote free & fair elections.

Democratic process are backbone of stability of country hence curb this information menace is necessary.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.5) Discuss the implications of frequent judicial interventions in executive decisions.

8

कार्यपालिका के निर्णयों में बार-बार न्यायिक हस्तक्षेप के निहितार्थों पर चर्चा करें।

Recent, landmark order of Supreme Court on state of Tamil Nadu of 2016 limiting the time period for Governor and President, questioned the very authority of judiciary. (later revoked).

Implications of frequent judicial interventions in executive decisions

- ① Violation of art 50 → separation of judiciary and executive.
 Req → several judicial overreach case like ~~Prashant~~ Vishalika guidelines.
- ② Trust of public on executive → will reduce.
 Req → Recent judgement of SC on DPDP Act.
- ③ Conflict between judiciary & executive will increase.
 Req → former vice-president J. Shankar called art 142 nuclear missile.
- ④ States bypassing the executive → reduce federalism values.

- ⑤ Tamil Nadu government passed several bills without assent of governor.
 - eg) Original jurisdiction of SC on state-centre conflict.
- ⑥ Allegation of judicial overreach.
 - eg) Bulldozer action of UP government on illegal property.

Way forward

- ① SC guardian of Constitution have to protect values of constitution.
- ② Judicial restraint should be practised.
- ③ Occasional use of art 142.
- ④ More focus on clearing judicial backlog.

Judicial interventions in executive decisions are not intention but upholding the values are necessary.

Feedback

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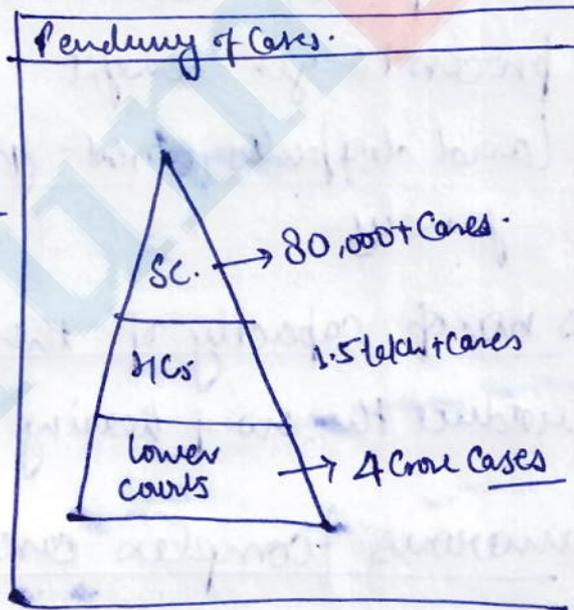
TOTAL MARKS

Q.6) "Fast-track special courts (FTSCs) were designed to deliver swift justice, yet delays persist." Critically evaluate the operational issues limiting their effectiveness in India.

12

"त्वरित न्याय दिलाने के उद्देश्य से फास्ट ट्रैक विशेष न्यायालय (FTSCs) स्थापित किए गए थे, फिर भी इनमें देरी होती रहती है।" भारत में इनकी प्रभावशीलता को सीमित करने वाले परिचालन संबंधी मुद्दों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Judiciary have pendency of 5 Crore+ of cases, made the establishing FTSC to deliver swift justice. These FTSC also have operational issues. (Judiciary report 2024).



Fast track special courts

↳ specialised courts

Reg) personal cases
matrimonial
suits
fraud
cybercrimes etc.

Operational Issues of FTSC

① Quality of Judges are not promising
reducing the trust of public.

② Lack of human resource / judges no are not adequate → huge pendency of cases

(eg) Matrimonial disputes are several but few judges.

③ Advocates are not efficient
reduce the process efficiency.

④ Nature of these advocates → to stuck in the process to get benefit.

(eg) Land disputes cases - advocate extortion from family.

⑤ less no. of capacity of these courts.
reduce the no. of hearing hence delays.

⑥ Numerous / complex cases — need keen study of law → advocate not efficient

⑦ Gender unfriendly premises
demotivate women to access justice.

Solutions

- ① Fill the vacancies as well hire new judges to reduce pendency.
- ② Promote the idea of alternate Dispute Resolution mechanisms.
- ③ Increase no. of such courts or mobile courts.
- ④ Use of technology → digital records. Use of AI, Club all the similar cases into one use of digital court room, voice conferencing etc.

Fast track special courts ^{potential} can be fully utilised when the operational issues are contained and remove phase

'Justice delayed is justice denied'

Feedback

(For OFFICE use on

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) Critically evaluate the recommendations of the Finance Commission in promoting fiscal federalism. 12

राजकोषीय संघवाद को बढ़ावा देने में वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।

Recently 16th Finance Commission submitted its report. Finance Commission primary objective is devolving the funds to centre & state.

Recommendation of Finance Commission in promoting fiscal federalism

① Vertical distribution of funds — ~~from~~ ^{between} centre & state.

eg) 41% of funds to state
59% to centre.

② horizontal distribution of funds. → sharing of funds between states.

③ equitable distribution of funds between states.

eg) poor states with high population receiving greater share.

④ Criteria changed with changing nature of time.

eg) population / income tax share → high percentage.

- ⑤ Promoting sustainable development —
- ⑥ fixed percentage i.e 12.5% for forest & ecology.
- ⑥ distribution of compensation to state during after GST implementation.
(Now ended till 2026)
- ⑦ Changing the criteria.

Limitation

- ① After GST implementation states dependent on centre for funds.
Eg) distribution of GST.
- ② Allegation of punishing states for positive outcome.
Eg) southern states alleges reduced share due to less population.
- ③ Non sharing & less & discharge.
- ④ Reducing the non-tied grant from centre to states.

② Including criteria, reduced fiscal federalism

↳ performance grants etc.

③ reduced nature of sharing
less than 50% i.e. 41%

Wayforward

① Participation of states in the process

② More non-tied grants to states.

③ Share of states should be increased.

④ Promote positive outcome.

Finance commission's recommendations are followed everything (non-binding nature) promote idea of fiscal federalism.

Feedback

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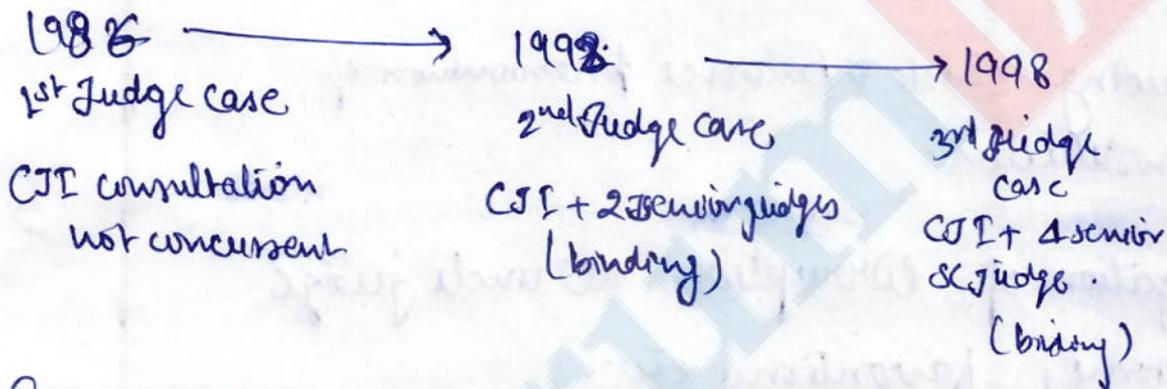
TOTAL MARKS

Q.8) Analyze the functioning of the collegium system in judicial appointments. Is reform necessary? 12

न्यायिक नियुक्तियों में कॉलेजियम प्रणाली की कार्यप्रणाली, का विश्लेषण करें। क्या इसमें सुधार आवश्यक है?

Collegium system is a evolutionary concept brought by Supreme Court of India.

Evolution of Collegium system



Functioning of collegium system in judicial appointment

- ① free from executive body intervention — promote idea of judicial supremacy
 - ② Judicial independence, basic structure of constitution.
- eg) Struckdown NJAC Act 2014

③ Judges appointment should be free from biases / prejudices / external impact.

④

Criticism to collegium system

① Being judge in your own case syndrome
Cannot evaluate the procedure of appointment.

② Reducing check & balance phenomenon of constitution.

③ Allegation of corruption, ~~etc~~ uncle judge syndrome, favoritism etc.

eg) Several judges came on media in 2019.

④ Behind the curtain procedure —
Criteria not decided to appointment.

⑤ suppressing dissent voices - in the name of contempt of court.

Reform is necessary

Judiciary being guardian of Constitution

Should be transparent, accountable to public.

Reforms → ① Use of technology to produce the procedure / criteria to citizens of India.

② Publish the accounts of Judges
 (eg) J. Verma → cash pool in house.

③ Judicial accountability should be fixed.

④ Balance of Executive as well as judiciary in the appointment process will reduce the question of collegium system.

Any act should be mandated by a law, collegium system is innovation rather a law hence needed reforms.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.9) Discuss the evolution of the tribunal system in India. How far have tribunals succeeded in reducing judicial pendency and improving access to justice? 12

भारत में न्यायाधिकरण प्रणाली के विकास पर चर्चा कीजिए। लंबित न्यायिक मामलों को कम करने और न्याय तक पहुंच में सुधार लाने में न्यायाधिकरण किस हद तक सफल रहे हैं?

Tribunal system are constituted by 42nd constitutional amendment act 1976.

Under article 323 A & 323B tribunals are established.

Evolution of tribunal system in India

42nd Constitutional amendment act → Constitutional status to Tribunals.

323A → Central administrative tribunal

323B → tribunals for other purpose.

In 2010 → National green tribunal established.

Role of tribunals in reducing judicial pendency and improving access to justice

- ① Specialised tribunals → family matter, Greenery (NGT) → Reduce burden on traditional judiciary.

- ② Follow nature principal of Justice → promoting the idea of natural justice rather strict court procedures.
- ③ Speedy trial by limiting time period → within 90 days.
- ④ Accessible to ~~courts~~ general public —
These tribunals are ubiquitous hence easily accessible.
- ⑤ Promote the idea of getting justice without expenditure.
- ⑥ Judges are specialised hence special matters are solved technically.

Challenges to these tribunals

- ① Pendency of cases against state:
under art 323A → Central administrative tribunal facing backlog of cases.
- ② Vacancy in judges → reduced efficiency of these tribunals.

③ In 2021, government merged several tribunals and also removed tribunals because of inefficiency.

④ Tribunal order can be challenged to the High Court defeating its very purpose of establishing.

⑤ Complex cases require strict procedure of traditional courts.

⑥ Award given by these tribunals sometimes ~~are~~ delayed.

⑦ Increased pendency of cases to these tribunals.

eg → Tribunal related to companies, and telecom have huge pendency.

Way forward → Increasing strength of these tribunals.

② Use of Technology, hacking clubbing etc.

③ Use of ADR mechanisms.

Tribunals are key to reduce pendency or giving timely justice. Efficient tribunals are need of hour in Indian Judiciary system.

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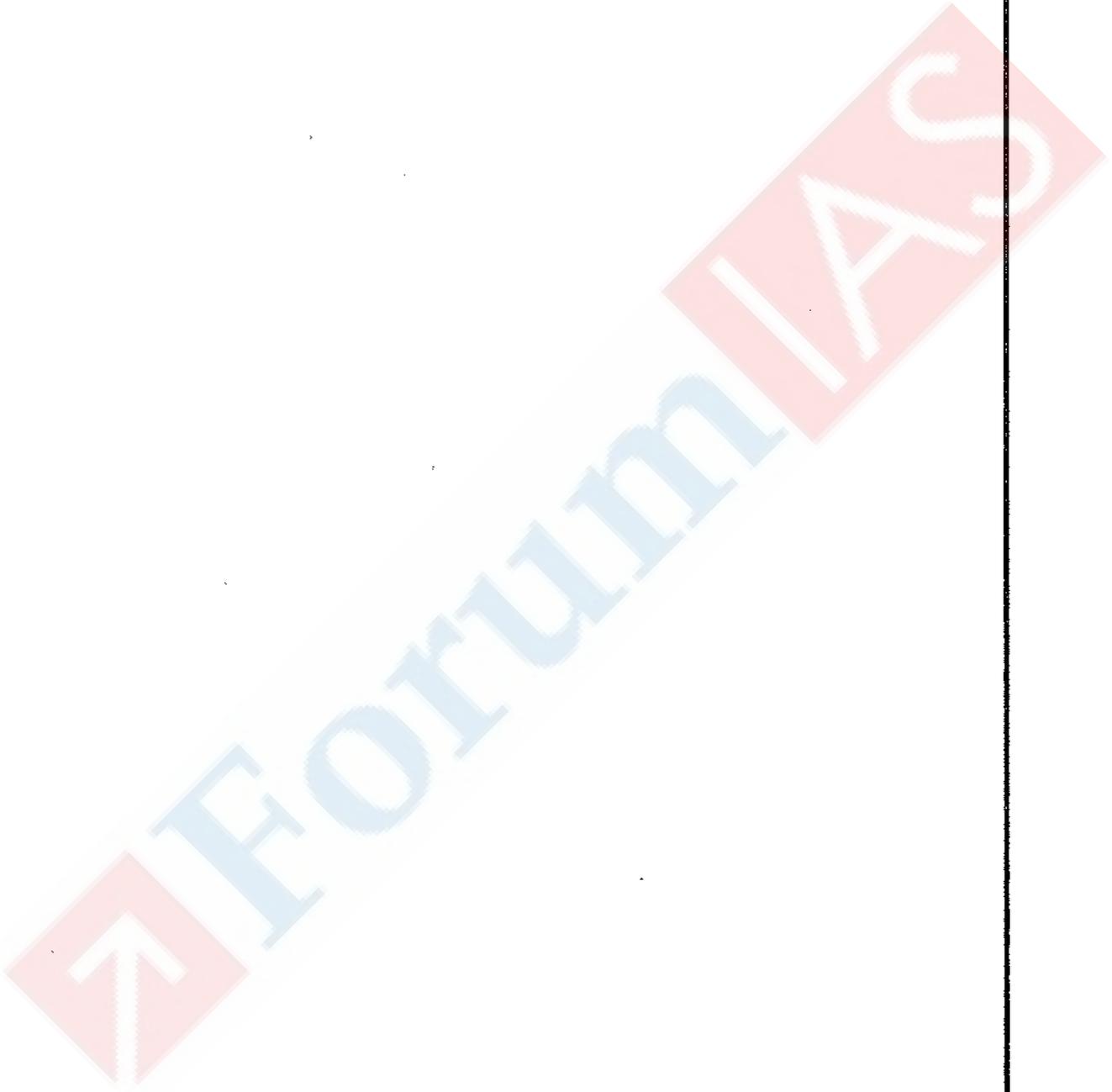
Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.10) Evaluate the capacity-building framework under Mission Karmayogi in addressing long-standing issues of bureaucratic inefficiency and lack of accountability within India's administrative ecosystem. 12

भारत की प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था के भीतर नौकरशाही की अक्षमता और जवाबदेही की कमी से संबंधित चिरकालिक समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु मिशन कर्मयोगी के अंतर्गत क्षमता निर्माण ढांचे का मूल्यांकन करें।



Feedback

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S & F			
P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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
	Key / Relevant Point		
	Vague / Irrelevant		

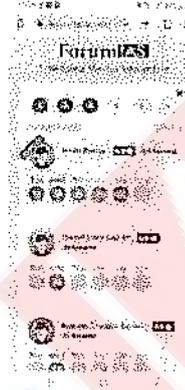
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