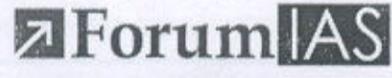


1910062556
(Please evaluate early)

TEST CODE 8 1 1 4 0 9

MGP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे



Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Geetika Saurav		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910062556	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	13 th Aug 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 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।	
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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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 3:10pm	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 6:10pm
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, प्रतीचित्र, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप में किन्हीं अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयें या अप्ठार पर (लेकिन इन्हें 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) Why has public bathing been a recurring practice across cultures and societies? Discuss with examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

सार्वजनिक स्नान की प्रथा विश्व की विभिन्न संस्कृतियों व समाजों में एक सर्वदेशीय प्रथा क्यों रही है? उदाहरणों सहित विवेचना करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Public Bathing can be described as the phenomenon of community bathing, where large set of people comes to bath at a single Pond/well or a defined bathing place.

Reason for Public Bathing a recurring practice across cultures & societies :-

① Ritualistic reasons :- Public bathing in Rivers, considered saved and next to Godliness.

⊕ River Ganga saved Bath at Prayagraj, during Mahakumbh.

② Symbolic to certain civilisations and its grandeur :-

⊕ The Great Bath at Mohenjodaro, with stepped stairs, walls, changing rooms etc

② Reason of convenience :- As it leads to reduced wastage of water, causing ease of batheing → NO separate drainage needed.

④ Public Bathing in different civilisations of Egypt, Mesopotamia.

① led to feeling of cohesiveness and solidarity amongst people

④ Frequent public bathing events in India along Sharda River (यमुना), Ganga in Haridwar etc.

⑤ Mention in sacred texts like upanishad, Mahabharat etc.

↳ that public bathing also cleanse one's bad deeds done in past.

Thus, Public bathing is a historical phenomenon having relig's cultural and administrative significance, even in present times

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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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	
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Q.2) Estimate the contributions of Chalukyas of Badami to Indian heritage and culture.

(10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय विरासत और संस्कृति में बादामी के चालुक्यों के योगदान का आकलन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Chalukyas were ancient Indian empire, prominent in the Deccan region in 6th - 9th century CE; contributed greatly towards India's Heritage and culture.

Contribution of Chalukyas of Badami :-

- ① They contributed towards development of Vesara style of architecture - which was an 'amalgamation' of 'Nagara' and 'Dravida' style.
 - ② took pyramidal tower of Dravida, Panchayatana style and Pradakshina path from Nagara etc.
- ② Inscriptions from 'Chalukyas of Badami', informs the politico-economic history of India
 - ③ Aihole inscription of Pulkesin II by court poet Ravikirti - defeat of Pallavas mentioned.

③ Large granitic temples by Chalukyas, being designated UNESCO World Heritage sites
 - Ladkhan temple at Aihole; Varman temples, temple groups at Pattadakal.

④ 'Chalukyas' of Badami also mastered in sphere of literature, with various commentaries writing on Vedas, epics, etc.

⑤ Contribution of 'Chalukyas' in consolidating power in 'Deccan India', when fragmented polity came into place.

⑥ Contribution in issuing coins, having images of Vaishnav (Boar incarnation etc)

⑦ Sculptures & Art of Ancient India etc.

Thus, Chalukyas had a great contribution towards the Indian heritage and culture being cherished ill date.

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.3) Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had contrasting philosophies and approaches on caste and social reform. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

महात्मा गांधी और डॉ. बी.आर. अंबेडकर के जाति और सामाजिक सुधार पर अलग-अलग दर्शन और दृष्टिकोण थे। परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Both, 'Mahatma Gandhi' and 'BR Ambedkar' were bulwark of India's Independence movement, but differing in the sphere of philosophy and ideology in certain sphere.

M.K Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar :- Contrasting philosophies/Approaches :-

① on Caste :-

Basis	M.K Gandhi	Dr. Ambedkar
(a) <u>Varna framework</u>	- He argued for upholding <u>varna framework</u> (अनुसूचित) as <u>functional</u> .	He outrightly rejected this framework as <u>non-rational</u> , being <u>Brahminical Dominant</u> .
(b) <u>future of Caste</u>	He argued for <u>reform</u> to <u>abrogate untouchability</u> . (Reforms by upper caste in Hinduism)	He demanded <u>radical - annihilation of caste</u> through <u>different methods</u> (Buddhism conversion etc)

(1)
Reservations
Separate
electorate

— Considered these as
corrupt method,
leading to deepening
of caste system

— Considered both as
tools for
upliftment of
Dalits

(indefinite part &
Poona Pact 1932)

② on Social Reforms

Gandhi

a) He advocated
spiritual approach on
social reform
(Ram Raja)

Ambedkar

(a) He advocated
pragmatic approach on
social reform.
(Socialism & elementary
infrastructure)

(*) Social Reform
through change of
heart → established
Harijan Sevak Sangh

(b) Reform through
empowerment of Dalits.
(All India untouchability
federation, RPI etc)

Despite differences, Ambedkar &
Gandhi had mutual respect for each other;
having the ultimate goal of social well
being

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.4) What factors can be attributed to the rising incidents of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) in the Himalayan region? Discuss with examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

हिमालयी क्षेत्र में ग्लेशियल लेक आउटबर्स्ट फ्लड (GLOFs) की बढ़ती घटनाओं के लिए कौन से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

GLOF (Glacial lake outburst floods) can be defined as the geophysical phenomenon; where the 'snow laden glaciers' melt down leading to outburst / rapid floods and lake formation.

① - Chovak lake, Sikkim.

Factors contributing to rising GLOF in Himalayan Region :-

① Melting of glaciers, due to increasing temperatures.

② - As per IPCC, the Yala glaciers of Sikkim, melted by more than 40%.

② Extreme weather events, like avalanches and landslides in the Himalayan region.

③ - Recent Uttarakashi event.

③ Other events caused by anthropogenic reasons like; - unsustainable tourism,

increased population density, etc

④ Rising tourism in Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand states post COVID-19

⑤ Other factors like; decreasing albedo of glaciers, due to increased sunlight exposure and less snowfall.

⑥ GLOF caused by incessant optimum of glaciers for human settlement etc.

Way forward to counter GLOF

① Government initiatives like 'SECURE HIMALYAS', effective implementation.

② Countering climate change, Paris Agreement, UNFCCC commitments.

③ Artificial glaciers ④ - Ladakh region exploration

Thus, 'GLOF' are a threat to both Nature and Humanity; requiring urgent principles of deep ecology.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.5) "Migration is a vital livelihood strategy for rural households in developing countries like India." Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

"भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों में ग्रामीण परिवारों के लिए प्रवासन एक महत्वपूर्ण आजीविका रणनीति है।" स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Migration refers to the process, where a person moves from his current place of residence for more than 6 months to other place.

37% of India's Population | Internal Migrant

Migration - vital livelihood strategy for rural areas

① Migration of 'cheap labour' from rural areas of labour exporting states like Bihar, UP to prosperous state like Punjab, Maharashtra, Kerala due to Green Revolution, uneven success.

② 'Rural labour' migrates to provide remittance back home, as Agriculture sector is 'oversubscribed & underpaid' 45% of Population engaged; just 15% to GDP.

③ International Migration of rural labour to countries like UAE, Saudi Arabia as

labourers etc

④ leads to better per capita income, livelihood standards, education & health facility.

• Rural area has substandard facilities (e.g. Doctor: Patient ratio :- 1:31000)

Issues of such strategy :-

Way forward :-

① Brain drain of labour from rural to urban area.

① Developmental strategy in rural areas (infrastructure, schools, hospitals)

② Demographic pressure in urban areas (+ Environmental impact/Urbanisation etc)

② Universalise MGREGSA (100 days guaranteed Mission)

③ Lonely women & undernourished children back in villages

③ Coming out with Smart Village Mission!

④ Feminisation of Agriculture

④ schemes like Mission Jyoti (Kerala government)

Thus, recommendations of 'Partha Mukhopadhyay Committee' to be implemented to reduce issues faced by rural labourers & achieve SDG16 (inequality ↓)

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.6) Bring out the interdependence between physical and chemical weathering with suitable examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ भौतिक और रासायनिक अपक्षय के बीच अन्योन्याश्रयता को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Weathering can be defined as the process involving breakdown of a geophysical relief and its transportation of different places.

(eg) weathering of igneous rocks.

Two types of weathering :-

Physical weathering

→ It refers to the disintegration of rock due to Physical factors like sunlight (temperature change), water penetration in rocks etc.

→ Highly common in temperate regions.

Chemical weathering

- This type of weathering involves chemical reaction on the weathered rock:

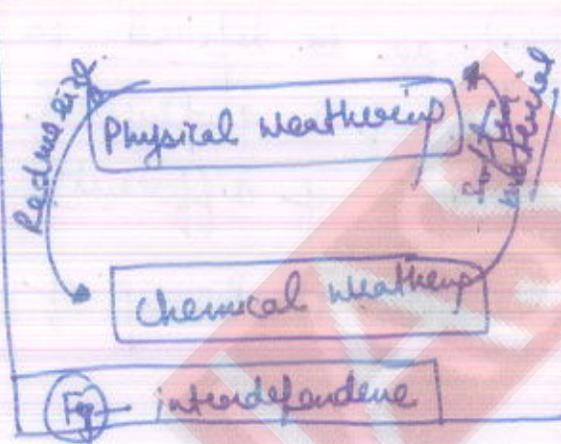
(eg) Solution of carbonate rock in water.

→ Abbrasion of rocks, rusting, Attrition etc.

- Common in tropical areas etc.

Interdependence between physical and chemical weathering :-

① The Physical disintegration of rocks becomes easy; if it is already weathered by the chemical process.



④ Rusting of Iron due to chemical weathering & its later physical erosion.

② The chemical weathering of already physically withered rocks :-

④ exfoliation of rock & later chemical weathering (solution)

③ The weathering of rocks - through both process same time -
④ Metamorphic rock.



Thus, both types of weathering are mutually dependent and mutually exclusive at the same time.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.7) Discuss how social media is reshaping identity formation and self-worth among adolescents in contemporary Indian society. (10 marks, 150 words)

वर्चा करें कि कैसे सोशल मीडिया समकालीन भारतीय समाज में किशोरों के बीच पहचान निर्माण और आत्म-मूल्य को नया आकार दे रहा है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Social Media can be defined as the New Media, having two way communication as the feature. With around '470 Million' social media users in India, it shapes individual identity & worth.

(eg) X (twitter), Instagram, Facebook ek.

Social Media -
shaping identity & self worth of adolescents :- Positive

① Provides belongingness and susceptibility to identities traditionally discriminated.

(eg) LGBTQ community, Homosexuality. (Queen group)

③ Provide, ways to express oneself and affirming the self worth of person

(eg) Twitter threads.

② A Medium to provide confidence to otherwise introverted adolescents.

(eg) Ability to come line, do chats etc.

④ Channel to report any wrongdoing

(eg) #Me too movement.

Negative impact of Social Media shaping identity and self worth :-

- ① Posing unachievable 'beauty standards' and its non achievement as deviant behaviour.
 - (eg) Korean skin standard, white skin etc.
- ② Limit 'adolescents' achievements to number of likes, dislikes, hearts, snatchat streaks etc.
 - (eg) Instagram followers determining status of person.
- ③ Creating loneliness amongst youths in actuality, (1000s 'friends' online) yet no one to talk heartily.)
- ④ 'Social media' blurring distinction between Real & virtual world (eg) Worked AI Indices
- ⑤ Issue of peer pressure to show lavish lifestyle, travelling, clubbing etc.

Thus, social media is a two way sword, that needs to be channelised for Appreciation & not deciding anyone's worth.

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.8) The disproportionate preference for government jobs in certain Indian states is not merely a matter of personal aspiration. Analyze. (10 marks, 150 words)

कुछ भारतीय राज्यों में सरकारी नौकरियों के प्रति अनुपातहीन प्राथमिकता केवल व्यक्तिगत आकांक्षा का मुद्दा नहीं है। विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per CIE, India's 'unemployment rate' is around 5.4%, which doesn't account for large number of youths preparing for 'government jobs' in states of India.

Preference for government job - matter of personal aspiration :-

- ① Aim to achieve, intergenerational social mobility.
- ② Medium for a stable job and career.
- ③ serving the interest of Nation as civil servant.

However, structural of factors behind disproportionate preference for government job in some states :-

- ① lack of quality employment opportunities in private sector :- inadequate industry, MNCs etc
- ② flight of government job aspirants from UP and Bihar.

② 'FOMO' (fear of missing out) - created through Social Media neel culture :-

↳ lavish lifestyle of IAS/IPS shown, attracts students.

③ Increasing working subs like; Kota (Rajasthan), (Rajinder Nagar / Mukherjee Nagar (Delhi) etc.

↳ attracts students to prepare for government job. (adequate infra facility)

④ Inadequate Industry-Academic Linkage - led to poor skill after graduation → Thus seeing government job as favourable option.

↳ (only 54% - India's workforce formally skilled) - NSDC

⑤ other factors like, rising aspiration of New Middle class as a whole, increased awareness, availability of study material etc.

Thus; the above factors indicate reforms in India's education system; directing large Aspirants towards skilled jobs; to make India \$3 trillion economy

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.9) Explain the significance of population education in light of India's status as the world's most populous nation. (10 marks, 150 words)

विश्व में सर्वाधिक जनसंख्या वाले देश के रूप में भारत की स्थिति के मद्देनजर जनसंख्या शिक्षा के महत्व का वर्णन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per UNFPA, India has recently surpassed China, to become world's largest population amounting 1.46 Billion highlighting significance of population education.

Significance of Population education in light of most populous Nation tag :-

Population education refers to the process of educating/awareness population regarding family planning, resource utilisation, cooperation etc.

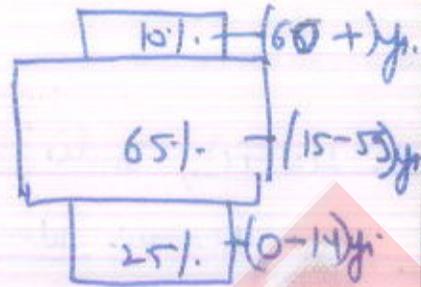
① To promote sustainable living, through judicious utilisation of resources.

④ Life (lifestyle for environment) promotes low-planet people.

② To reap the benefit of demographic dividend (with 65% of India's population in working age; Median age 28.9.)

③ To promote family planning, use of contraceptives (condoms, F-pills) etc.

(National Population Policy 2022)



(eg showing population pyramid)

④ To promote Human development,

- India currently ranked 130/193 countries in Human development index.

⑤ Achieve standards in terms of health & education; (Success Model - Medic countries)

⑥ To promote communal harmony, tolerance and coexistence. (eg avoid cases like Nuh violence, Muzaffarnagar Riots etc)

⑦ To avoid the problem of, 'age before prosperity'

Thus, Population education in the recent developments context, requires a 'National Population Policy 20'

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.10) Globalization has infused Indian festivals with commercial elements, while also helping preserve and popularize them in new ways. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

वैश्वीकरण ने भारतीय त्योहारों में व्यावसायिक तत्वों को शामिल किया है, साथ ही उन्हें नए तरीकों से संरक्षित और लोकप्रिय बनाने में भी मदद की है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Globalization can be defined as the process of integration of the economies and societies of the world.

↳ LPG 1991 agenda of opening of India's Economy.

Globalization - infused element Festivals with Commercial elements

① Commercial element, promoting interest of MNCs
 ↳ Cadbury chocolates sale etc.

① Commercialisation of festival through increased Consumerism.

↳ Big Billion Sale during Ainavali, Amazon's Independence day sale.

② 'Modernisation' of festivals,
 -↳ people going on holidays, vacation on festival.
 like, New year Eve.

③ Culture of expensive Gift exchange
 ↳ during Rakshabandha

Also, Globalization has role in Preserving and Popularising Indian Festivals:-

Preserving Festivals

① through globalization.

eg - MCD doesn't sell Non veg burger during Navratri.

② Preservation through non touchup on certain elements. eg - Carvedness of 'Puja' intact.

③ Preserve festivals by leadip to their absence of otherwise dying cultures. eg - Chat Pawy social medicine.

Popularized festivals

① Popularized all over Globe / world.

eg - Deeputsav in NYC, Holi in Canada etc

② Popularization through Internet / social media, leadip to tourist attention.
eg - diwip Ganesh visit foreigners visit.

③ Popularized amongst Indians across Religion Caste

eg - Hindus celebrate Eid, Muslims perform Ramhls

Thus, globalization acts as a dual sword in commercialising as well as protecting festivals in India.

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.11) India has a rich tradition of diverse dance forms encompassing both classical and folk styles. Illustrate how they reflect the country's rich spiritual, cultural, and social life. (15 marks, 250 words)

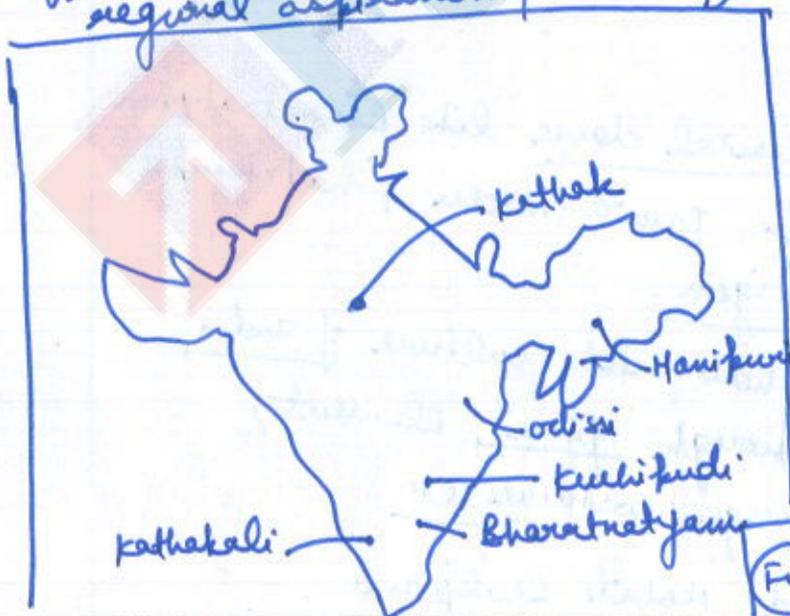
भारत में विविध नृत्य शैलियों की समृद्ध परंपरा है, जिसमें शास्त्रीय और लोक नृत्य दोनों शैलियाँ शामिल हैं। बताइए कि वे देश के समृद्ध आध्यात्मिक, सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक जीवन को कैसे दर्शाते हैं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

origin of 'tradition' of dance forms can be traced to 'Bharatmuni's Natyashastra' in India, leading to evolution of several classical and folk styles.

India's Rich tradition of diverse dance forms - classical and folk

- ① 2 classical dances of India, declared by Sangeet Natak Academy.
(9 by Ministry of culture including Chhau also)
- ② Bharatnatyam, Kuchipudi, Odissi, Kathak etc.

② Folk culture, evolved through different court arts and regional aspirations (diversity)



- ③ Bhangra (Punjab), Gidda (Punjab), Hoona (Rajasthan) etc.

④ Classical dances of India

Role of different dance forms - reflecting country's rich life :-

① Spiritual life

(i) Dance form like UP's Kathak, having different Gharanas, reflect various Religious stories from Mahabharata and Ramayana

(e.g.) Lucknow Gharana - dance showing Ravana's killing of Ram

(ii) Chamase, the devotional aspect called Bhakti.

(e.g.) Manipuri Dance, associated with Sankaradev's Sankirtana's

(iii) Folk dance like Kalbela, Rajasthan shows their awe for serpents/ snakes.

(Nature worship)

② Cultural life

(i) The Odissi dance had feminine feature (lasya) over Tandava.

(ii) Classical dance like Bharatanatyam of Tamil Nadu, had temple origin.

(e.g.) Shows rich culture of India, through 'fine' element, large costumes etc

called Mobile Sculptures.

(iii) The folk dance of Punjab like Gidda (Women), Bhangra (Men) :- still performed regularly in weddings and festivals (Lohri) etc.

③

Social life:-

(ii) Folk dance & song like Pavani in Rajasthan.

(water shortage in desert)

(i) classical dance like 'Kathakali', elaborate through its costumes & thumping dance footwork - the social life of region.

(eg) Red means evil, white means wisdom.

(iii) The social life exposed through the type of element in dance (eg) Laya or Tandava (masculine)

(iv) Mention the type of society (eg) Hunter-Gathering, Animal domestication based. (Kathak dance)

Thus, India is a melting pot of diverse dance forms each having socio-religious significance, deeply rooted.

Feedback

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Q.12) The third decade of the 20th century witnessed the emergence of new forces and ideological currents that influenced the character of the Indian national movement. Elaborate.

(15 marks, 250 words)

20वीं सदी के तीसरे दशक में नई शक्तियों और वैचारिक धाराओं का उदय हुआ, जिन्होंने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के चरित्र को प्रभावित किया। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The decade of 1930s in India, ushered new social base, ideologies and movements in India's national struggle against colonial oppression.

The third decade of 20th century - 1930s →

New Forces →

① The mass level, civil disobedience movement, led by Mahatma Gandhi; attracted a larger social base, with 'salt production' a symbol of resistance.

→ large number of women, student, lawyer, mobilised.

② New level of communist forces and energy came up.

(CPI strengthened, consp)



up of communist leaders like Nakani Dange, Shankar Dasmuni, M.N Roy etc)

③ Revolutionary phase focuses :- the 2nd phase of 'Revolutionary terrorism' came up.

④ formation of HRA and later HSRA by Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad.

⑤ organized farmers movement & leadership.
 ⑥ All India Kisan Sabha (Swami Sahajad Saraswati)

(B) New ideological currents

① It saw ideological division within Congress :-

Swrajists
 (Council entry advocated)

Non changers
 (Constantine programme)

④ Motilal Nehru & Indian Independence League

② The coming up of Congress in provinces (through 1937 election) & taste of freedom & liberty in those provinces for 18 Months.

③ 1930s, shows coming up of 'Socialist'

ideology, advocated by J.L. Nehru, S.C. Bose, who disagreed with Gandhi's - struggle - non-struggle strategy.

④ In late 1930s, outbreak of World War II (1st Sep 1939 - Germany attacked Poland) → & further impact on minds / consciousness of Indians.

⑤ The ideology of cooperation with British abandoned, with attending of 2nd round table conference in 1931 (September)
 → Non confirmation of demand, led to continuation of CIM movement.

⑥ The third decade of 20th century, also sowed the seeds of partition, with events like Pakistan Revolution etc.

Thus, the 20th century's third decade was full of New forces & currents whose efforts culminated into India's Independence in 1947.

Feedback

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Q.13) Analyse the circumstances that led to Simla Agreement in 1972. Discuss the significance of the agreement. (15 marks, 250 words)

1972 में शिमला समझौते के लिए उत्तरदायी परिस्थितियों का विश्लेषण करें। समझौते के महत्व पर चर्चा करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The 1972 Simla Agreement was a memorandum, mutually signed between India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and counterpart Pakistan's PM for future cooperation and trust.

Circumstances leading to signing of Simla Agreement 1972:-

① India's intervention in the 1971 Bangladesh liberation war, as the rising West Pakistan's atrocities led to impact in the Eastern Pakistan.

② The suffering in Eastern Pakistan caused huge refugees in India (West Bengal, North East) had high socio-economic impact.

③ It finally concluded into formation of separate 'Nation-state' Bangladesh with,

Shah Nawaz Bhutto as head.

① However, the military level action continued at India's western borders

Why Simla agreement

(i) Deteriorating reserves with West Pakistan. (Nuclear, Finance)

(ii) India's diplomatic strategy to conclude peace.

Significance of 1972 Simla Agreement:-

① Promote, mutual trust amongst both the country, India and Pakistan.

(a) Provision of ceasefire, no first attack etc.

② Hope for future better relation between two countries, from the currently bitter state.

③ Promoted idea of global peace, valuing each other's sovereignty; in the era when

'Cold War' and global blockade was taking place.

① other importance, like enhance the morale of citizens, keeping trust in deals of Preamble & constitution.

③ An effort towards friendship and demilitarization between Nation-states; originated out of hatred in 1947. (e.g.) Partition horror

Current developments:

① Frequent breaking of Simla agreement by Pakistan.
(e.g.) 1999 Kargil War.

② frequent ceasefire violations at border, transgression etc.

② current Indo-Pak escalation post Pahalgam and Pakistan's declaration of its non followup in Press conference.

Thus; Simla Agreement 1972; was a milestone agreement and can have positive implications for both countries if followed in spirit.

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Q.14) "The Vietnam War was a proxy conflict rooted in the ideological rivalry of the Cold War." Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

"वियतनाम युद्ध शीत युद्ध की वैचारिक प्रतिद्वंद्विता में निहित एक छद्म संघर्ष था।" टिप्पणी करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Cold War was the period after culmination of World War two (WWII) and brought to an end in 1991, with dissolution of USSR and unipolarity of USA.

→ one of its implication was a proxy Vietnam War.

Vietnam War a Proxy Conflict rooted in ideological rivalry:-

- ① Waged, after the Fall of Saigon in 1975.
- ② A proxy conflict between 'USA' and 'USSR' as blocks to showcase superior power.
- ③ The ideology of socialism/communism of USSR and capitalism by USA; led to sandwiching of 'vietnam' in between.

④ why it was Proxy conflict :-

(i) As, both blocks (USA & USSR) - was not directly involved in the conflict.

(ii) Armed at imposing 'ideology' in the Vietnam region.

(iii) NO

Actual War like weaponization, bombing, arm to arm combat etc.

⑤ Events/Chronology in the 'Vietnam War'

- ① The USA's helicopters / Air equipments started surveilling the Vietnam region.
- ② The USSR in retaliation made entry in the Vietnam region, with equipment & aid.
- ③ The inner ability of Vietnam led to strike down of USA's helicopters.
- ④ concluded, with the ultimate win and sovereignty of Vietnam.

Lessons learned:

- ① A small nation like Vietnam's won war against a large state and superpower like USA.
- ② 'Michael Gorbachev' reforms in USSR lead to its breakup / disintegration - ending the ideological conflict.
- ③ The future lesson on sovereignty and importance of Non Alignment confirmed. (eg India & African countries' NAH)
- ④ other lessons like; peace, Non nuclear proliferation etc.

Thus, Vietnam war was fully a proxy conflict, whose lessons are remembered till date.

Feedback

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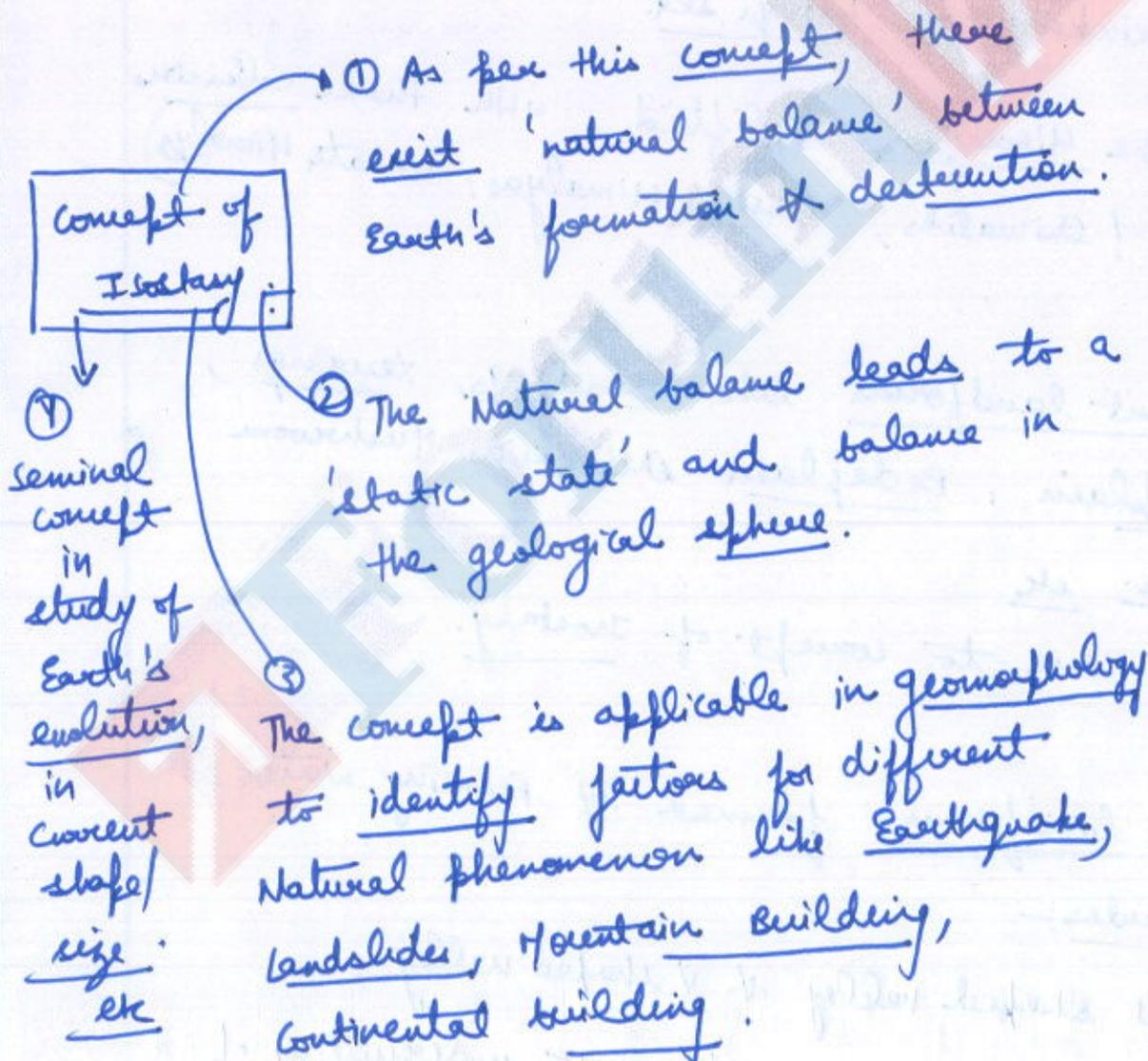
Q.15) Discuss the concept of isostasy and explain its role in shaping Earth's major landforms.

(15 marks, 250 words)

भू-संतुलन/समस्थिति की अवधारणा पर चर्चा करें और पृथ्वी के प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों को आकार देने में इसकी भूमिका का वर्णन करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

ISOSTASY is a geographical phenomenon, where the process of 'erosion' and 'deposition' takes place together, leading to balance and formation/shaping of different Earth's landforms.



Role of Isostasy in shaping major Earth's landforms :-

① The forces of deposition leading to formation of Himalyas :-

The continent-continent convergence lead to shrinking of Tethys sea.

The Himalyas uplifted, with three columns (Shivaliks, Lesser Himalyas, Greater Himalyas)

② Desert landforms like Zardang, Yarangs, Peneplain, Pedeplain including Mushroom

rocks etc due to concept of isostasy.

③ The landforms formed by running water includes:-

+ U shaped valley & V shaped valley

+ Gorges & canyons (due to undercutting of piners)

④ Gandikota canyon of South India.
 + Delta formation, at the mouth of River, merging into oceans.

⑤ Sunderban Delta due to Ganga-Brahmaputra confluence

⑥ Landforms formed due to Vulcanism include - Dykes, Sills, Batholith, Phacolith, Phocolith, Ash and cinder cone; Basaltic large volcanoes etc. ⑦ Hummocky Plains.

⑧ Glacial landforms formations like Eskers, Fjords, U shaped valley, Horseshoe etc.

Thus, the 'isostasy' as a concept helps in explaining various landforms formation on planet Earth.

Feedback

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Q.16) The Indian Ocean is warming at an alarming rate. How may it affect the food security of India? (15 marks, 250 words)

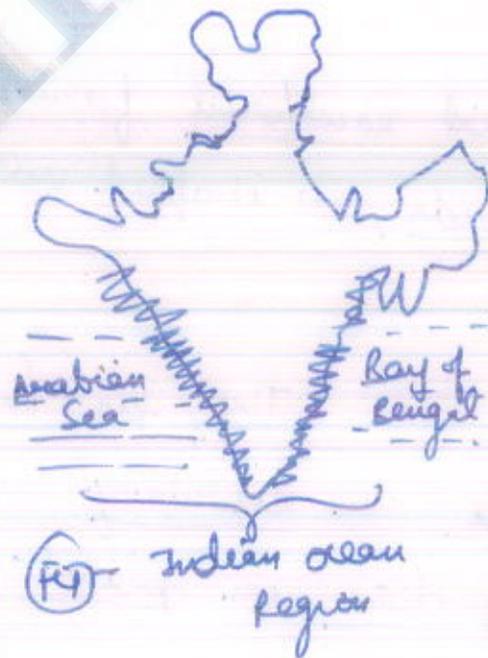
हिंद महासागर अत्यधिक तीव्रता से गर्म हो रहा है। इसका भारत की खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव हो सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The recent IPCC report, mentioned at least 2°C rise in temperature of the Indian ocean region since industrialization period, having multi-dimensional impact.

Reasons for warming of Indian ocean at an alarming rate:-

① Increased global warming (and greenhouse gases) leading to ingeneral increase of temperature of oceans.

② Increased latent heat of condensation of oceans, due to direct sunlight warming.



③ The Arabian Sea region saw an unprecedented

temperature increase, causing increased cyclone in the Arabian Sea region

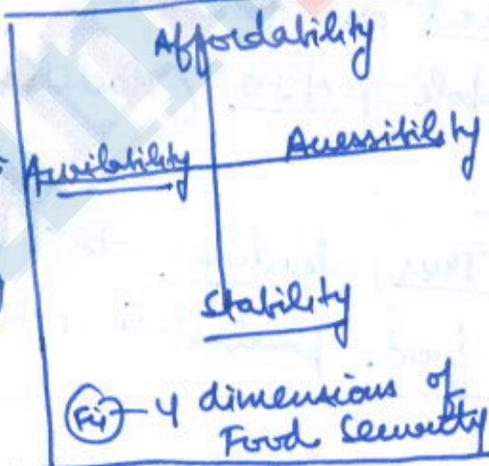
Impact of Indian ocean warming on Food Security of India :-

Food Security, is defined by FAO, as the situation when all the people at all the time have access to safe, nutritious & balanced food.

① led to rise in cyclones in the western & Eastern coastline of India.

(~ 11000 (an hour))
 (eg) cyclone Fani, Amphan, Tauktae

impact costal farming, infrastructure, hence food security.



② Decreased 'Agricultural productivity' due to rising ocean temperature,
 As delayed Monsoon will come.

(As per Niti Aayog, 57% of India's Farmers are Monsoon dependant)

③ The Rising temperature of Indian ocean, will destroy the Marine life; including fishes, Crustaceans, Zooplankton, Phytoplankton etc.

Thus direct hit on Blue economy and food security of India. (Major source of protein - in coastal diet)

④ The Rising temperature of ocean, will have impact on phenomenon like Indian ocean dipole, MO (Madden Julian oscillation)

etc
Thus, leading to further impact on food production, storage.

⑤ Also, the Indian ocean warming will cause bringing of various diseases, causing morbidity, further impact food security (e.g. Tsunami, warmer cyclone).

Hence, the way forward lies in achieving the reversal of climate change, through international agreements like Paris & domestic movements like LiF. (lifestyle for environment)

Feedback

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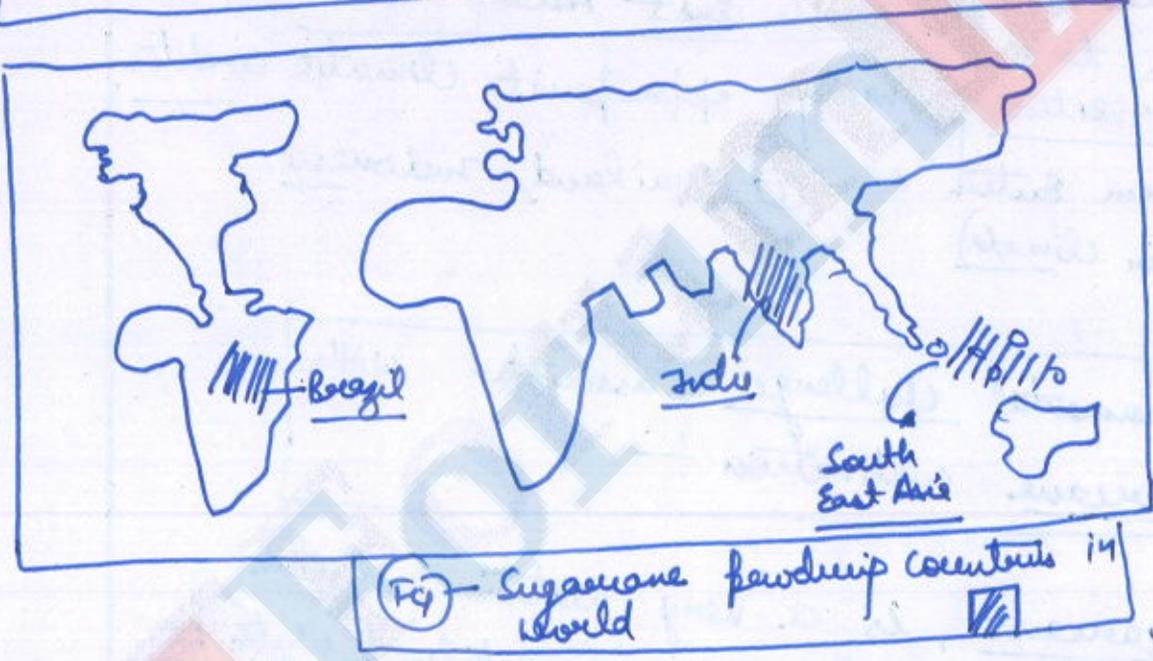
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.17) Describing the distribution of sugarcane producing countries, examine the major environmental challenges associated with its cultivation. (15 marks, 250 words)

गन्ना उत्पादक देशों के वितरण का वर्णन करते हुए, इसकी कृषि से जुड़ी प्रमुख पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Sugarcane is a tropical and sub-tropical crop, leading to production of several processed products like sugar, khandisari, Jaggery etc.

Distribution of Sugarcane producing countries:



- Conditions for Sugarcane production:
- (i) Tropical and subtropical latitude.
 - (ii) Humid and high temperatures.
 - (iii) High irrigation potential or rainfall. (water intense)

Distribution of Sugarcane Producing Countries:-

- ① Produced in Tropical country like Brazil → (world's largest producer)
- ② Also produced largely in India, specially in states like Uttar Pradesh - Sugar Bowl of India ~50% production
- ③ South East Asian countries, having appropriate climatic conditions.
 - ④ Thailand, Indonesia
- ⑤ Also produced in China to a certain extent. (warm Eastern Monsoon climate)

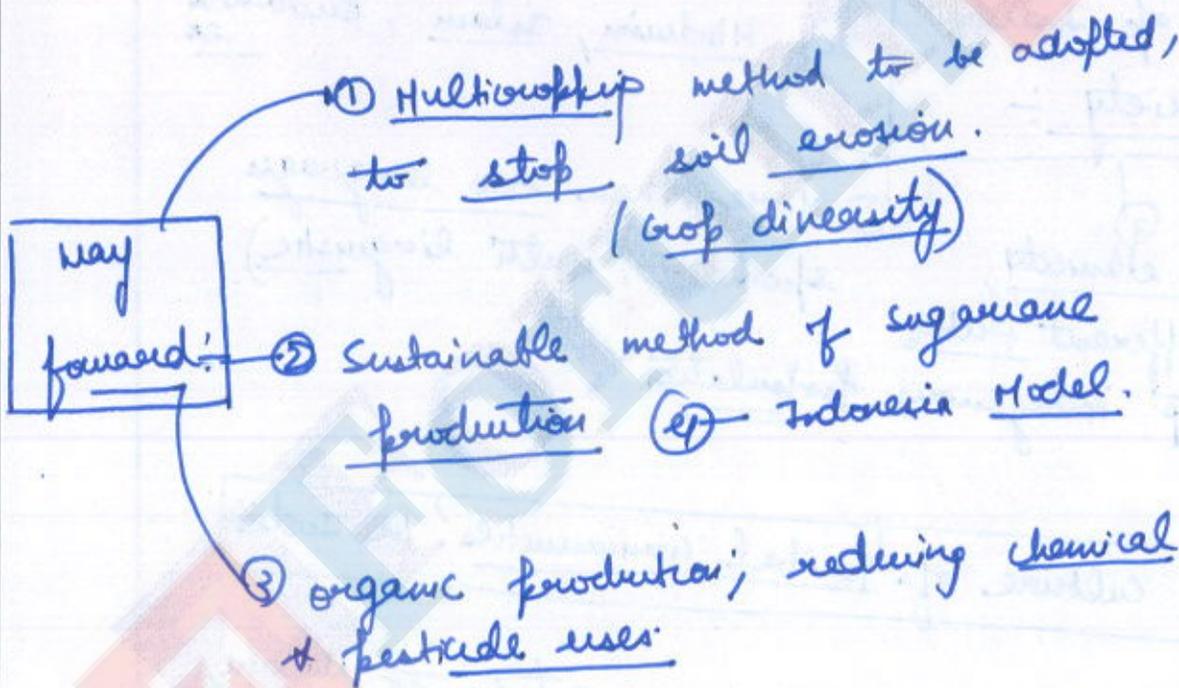
Environmental challenges associated with sugarcane cultivation:-

- ① Sugarcane, is a very water intensive crop, requiring large quantities of water for 1 kg sugarcane.
→ thus, high water export.
- ② led to, groundwater extraction at large scale. (India - largest extractor - @25% of global)

③ led to non diversity of crops in the regions, where sugarcane is cultivated.

④ Other challenges like grows in specific season (summer) with very high irrigation through tubewell etc.

⑤ Release of greenhouse gases like Methane etc as in the case of paddy + Nutrient of soil leached.



Thus, 'sugarcane' as a crop requires urgent efforts at international collaboration label, to deal with the existing environmental challenges associated.

Feedback

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Q.18) The richness and diversity of Indian society find vivid expression in the unique culture of its tribal communities. Elucidate. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय समाज की समृद्धि और विविधता इसकी जनजातीय समुदायों की अनूठी संस्कृति-में स्पष्ट रूप से अभिव्यक्त होती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is a multicultural and multi ethnic society; with its 'tribal population' constituting 8.6% of its total population. (Census 2011)

Richness & diversity of Indian society :-

① India is home to different mainstream religions of world like Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism etc.

③ Multiple ethnicity, with different tribes constituting indigenous population

② More than 200 languages spoken. (Multi linguistic)

Unique culture of 'Tribal communities' in India

- ① Have unique spiritual connection to Nature, (considering it to be saved.)
- ② Snake worship amongst Kalbelias, Water worship in Andamanes.

② Tribal communities in India, having unique tribal indigenous knowledge.

↳ (e) this knowledge, was the source in pre-estimation of 2004 - Indian ocean tsunami

③ Prefer 'Geographical Isolation'

↳ (e) lives in vicinity of Nature, in forest regions, wildlife sanctuary.

④ Uniqueness of 'Heterogeneity' in various tribal communities.

↳ (e) Garo and Khasi tribe of North East Region.

⑤ Uniqueness of tribes - expressed through their different clothing. (based on hunting, gathering)

⑥ Practice, exclusion and Isolation from the mainstream.

↳ feel dissent if assimilation advocated.
 (e) Great tribal revolts of India like Santals rebellion, Huda ulgulan.



Despite, the existence of unique tribal culture they face several issues in the modern time

Issues faced by Tribal Communities	Way forward:-
<p>① <u>Land Alienation</u> (Jal, Jungle, Jameen issue) due to land grabbing, governmental projects.</p>	<p>① <u>Ideas of Tribal Panchajati integration</u> for balanced and <u>autonomy</u>.</p>
<p>② Non implementation of Acts like PESA 1996, FRA 2006 for their protection</p>	<p>② Recommendation of 'Jale' committee to <u>resolve tribal problems & their displacement</u>.</p>
<p>③ <u>Threat to tribal culture</u> (Christian Missionary, Hinduisation)</p>	<p>③ <u>Efforts</u> like Radio <u>Jungles</u>, ITIs modernization, Kasturba Gandhi Bal Vidyalaya.</p>
<p>④ <u>Development & Governance deficit</u> (NO Road, Health etc)</p>	<p>④ <u>TACs</u> / Autonomous Council in 5th Schedule Areas</p>

Thus, tribal communities showcase rich heritage & culture of India, require its preservation along with their development.

Feedback

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Q.19) Why is it essential to focus on health in the context of urban planning and reforms? How can this be achieved? (15 marks, 250 words)

शहरी नियोजन और सुधारों के संदर्भ में स्वास्थ्य पर ध्यान देना क्यों आवश्यक है? इसे कैसे प्राप्त किया जा सकता है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to World Bank, around 35% of India population lives in Urban areas, estimated to increase to 48% by 2050, highlighting the need to focus on health in it.

Urban planning and reforms - Need to focus on Health :-

- ① Sedentary lifestyle in urban areas causing rising cases of Morbidity and Non-communicable disease. (e.g.) stroke, cancer, heart disease etc.
- ② 'Urban Areas' are the concentrated hubs of pollution including
 - Air Pollution (Delhi NCR Smog & PM levels)
 - Water Pollution (condition of River & waste)
 - Noise Pollution (Traffic, Hoarding, clubbing, celebration etc.)
- ③ The 'lonely' life in 'Urban areas' is bringing

the contagious epidemic; as cited by former President Pranab Mukherjee.

(e) As per NIMHANS; ~ 50% of urban youth facing mental disorders.)

④ Overurbanisation and rising Urban Agglomerates going to cause future burden on health infra.

(e) Delhi NCR Region, & its impact felt during COVID-19 crisis.

⑤ Other factors like; 'Right to Health' a constitutional - fundamental right (Article 21) etc.

ways to achieve the objective of Health in Urban planning :-

① Increasing the numbers & quality of community healthcare centres in urban areas

(e) Delhi's Mohalla Clinic.

② Reduce Air Pollution through programs like - GRAP (Graded response action plan), Swachh Ante Suraj

towns, NCAP etc

③ increasing, Doctor - Population ratio (currently 1:1600 in cities.)

④ Government programmes like PM Jan Arogya Yojna (after ₹1 lakh / beneficiary), Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission - ABHA ID etc

⑤ increased budgetary allocation on Healthcare, from current 1.3% (government sector) to 2-5% of GDP

⑥ explores public private partnership (PPP)
 (a) collab. with Tata Memorial, Fortis Care etc.

⑦ other provision like; separate health programmes for old age (PM Vayashri), Female (Matru Vandana) etc.

Thus, Health is an important component in urban planning, to achieve the goal of 'SDG-3'.

Feedback

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Q.20) Analyze the socio-cultural factors contributing to the high attrition rate among women in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) careers in India. Suggest measures to improve their retention in STEM. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में STEM (विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी, इंजीनियरिंग और गणित) करियर में महिलाओं के बीच उच्च त्याग दर (एट्रिशन रेट) में योगदान देने वाले सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक कारकों का विश्लेषण करें। STEM में उनके अवधारण (रिटेंशन) को बेहतर बनाने के उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per Niti Aayog data, women in India constitute 47% of STEM graduates, but only 23% of the STEM workforce, highlighting the prevalent gap due to various factors.

Socio-cultural factors contributing high attrition rate among women in STEM careers:-

- ① Patriarchal notion of considering STEM to a 'Male dominated job'.
(Men in 'instrumental' and women in 'expressive' roles affirmed.)
- ② Lack of security for women at workplace, & rather rising cases of sexual harassment.
- ③ Lack of opportunity by the employer at workplace (STEM related) and high gender wage gap, promotes deterrence.

① Link collateralisation of Jobs, like Teachers, Nurses, Mid day wife, domestic help.
 leading to 'occupational segregation' at the horizontal level.

② Phenomenon like 'Glass ceiling' and 'Sticky floor' - doesn't promote women at top positions of STEM.

③ other reasons like; Early Marriage, high window of child bearing - creates high attrition rate.
 (④ HOWCD - says women on average spends 80% of her 'productive life' in Pregnancy

Measures to improve retention of women in STEM careers :-

① Proactive policy of 'corporates' to hire women in STEM jobs. (CSR initiatives)

② Tata group policy for hiring women coders, researchers etc.

② Push by government through programmes like SERB, CRIS etc.

③ Reduced dropout rate of women in higher education through Mass awareness, Nudge behavioural economics etc.

④ Women Belong to STEM:

① Skill Penetration, through programmes like, skill India programme, National Skill Development Corporation, Kashal Vikas Yojna.
 special focus on women. (only 5.4% of India workforce formally skilled.)

② Implementation of POSH 2013 (Prevention of sexual harassment at workplace)
 → Articulate desire of women to work at Par with men.

③ Financial incentives, Industry-academic linkage as other measures.

Thus, Careers for women in STEM would give agency to women for their true empowerment & achievement.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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