



TEST CODE 8 1 1 4 0 5

MGP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	MONIKA SRIVASTAVA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910077529	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	DELHI	Date/दिनांक	19/07/2025

\*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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Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : Offline	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 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 :	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.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of ( but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) What factors contributed to the rise of powerful kingdoms, including Magadha and the Mauryan Empire, in the region of present-day Bihar during ancient times? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

प्राचीन काल में वर्तमान बिहार के क्षेत्र में मगध और मौर्य साम्राज्य सहित शक्तिशाली राज्यों के उदय में किन कारकों ने योगदान दिया? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Bihar is known for its significant Golden Era during ancient times. It gave rise to various powerful Kingdoms and was rich in academic and architecture

Powerful Kingdoms → ① Magadha, Haryanka, Nandis, Kanvas  
 → ② Mauryan, Padas, Gupta

## FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO RISE

### ① Geographical advantages

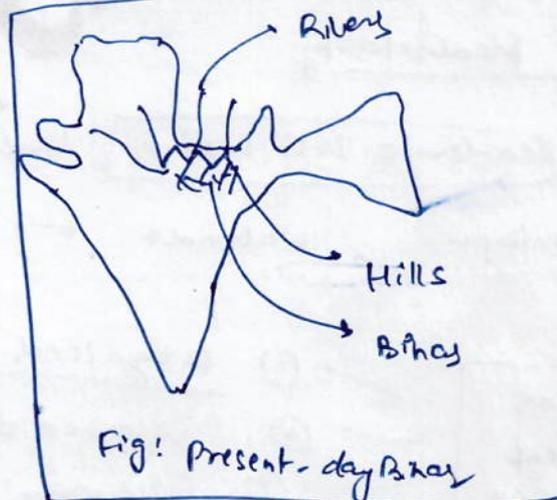
i) Presence of Hills act as natural shield

↳ Key Rajgarh Hills from both sides

ii) Abundance of Rivers

↳ Key Mighty Ganges, River Son, Kosi etc

iii) Presence of Iron ore gave advantage for tool implements



- 1) Fortification of cities from all 4 sides
- 2) Wide connectivity to all parts of India
  - A) North east, western part, eastern part

② Mighty Rulers like Ashoka, Bimbisara wanted on building large empires

③ Presence of Elephants and other animals used during wars

④ Fertile soil A) Alluvial soil for Rice, wheat cultivation boosted agricultural productivity

⑤ Academic Institutions like Utkalshala, Odantapuri, Nalanda ↔ Aided Migration.

- Challenges with present day Bihar
- ① Disguised unemployment
  - ② Resource loss due to partition in 2000
  - ③ Governance Deficit
  - ④ Lack of Infrastructure

The glory of Bihar is on the path towards restoration with steps like Nalanda university Revival and 'Incredible Bihar'

### Feedback

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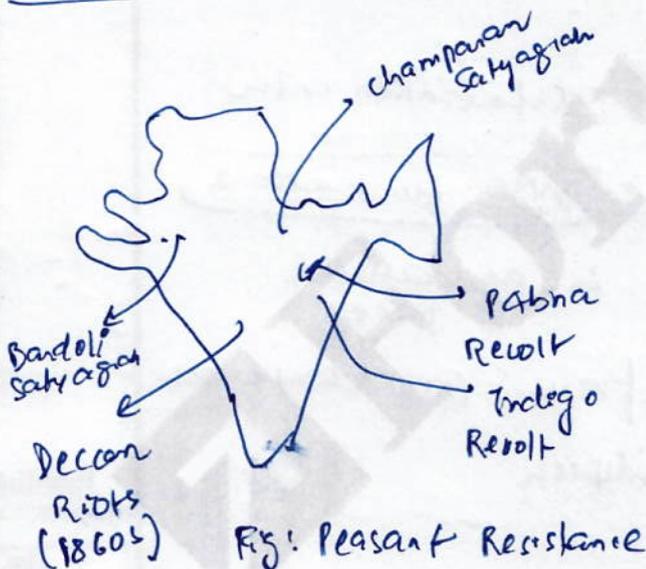
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.2) How did British colonial policies impact the traditional agrarian economy and lead to widespread peasant resistance in the country? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक नीतियों ने पारंपरिक कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था को कैसे प्रभावित किया और भारत में व्यापक कृषक प्रतिरोध को कैसे जन्म दिया? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The colonial economic policies of British broke the self-sufficiency of traditional agrarian economy which led to active revolts before 1857 as well as early 20th century

## Impact of Policies on Agrarian Economy and Resistance



① Land Revenue Policies during British like zamindari → Rise of Intermediaries

② unlawful auction of tenants due to default on rent  
 ③ Pabna crisis

③ Forced plantation of crops for international market  
 ④ Tinkathia System in Chandernagore

④ No remission of payments during crisis ↔ Indebtedness of peasants → Kheola Satyagrah

- ① Forced commercialisation of agriculture so that India supplies raw materials  
 ↳ lack of food crops ↔ famines
- ② Pauperisation of peasantry due to wide ranging inequalities  
 (a) zamindar as Built in depressor
- ③ vicious cycle of peasant debts as they borrowed at high rates to pay rents (from informal credit)
- ④ Coming of Railways ↔ Integration with international trade led to wide price fluctuations  
 (a) world war I ↔ crash in agricultural prices
- ⑤ Policy of laissez faire after 1813 charter act led to no investment by British

Given that 60% of revenue of British came from land policies, British adopted exploitative practices to perpetuate internal drain of wealth

### 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) To what extent, in your opinion, has the formation of linguistic states strengthened the cause of Indian unity? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

आपकी राय में, भाषाई राज्यों के गठन से भारतीय एकता को किस सीमा तक बल मिला है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The formation of linguistic states after State Reorganisation Act 1956 due to the movement by Sriam Potalu has strengthened the unity of 'Akhand Bharat'

## FORMATION OF LINGUISTIC STATES

- ① Rejected by Dhar Commission as well as JVP Commission due to separatist tendencies and post partition challenges
- ② Past unto death led to formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1953
- ③ Acceptance of linguistic criteria by Prad Ali Commission on broader lines

## STRENGTHENED UNITY OF INDIA

- ① Eliminated the discontent among Southern states and suppressed separatist tendencies
  - ② Rise of regional parties on linguistic lines led to deepening of democracy
- (eg) DMK, AIDMK in Tamil Nadu

- 3) Better development and Social indicators after reorganisation  
 (a) Southern States  $\leftrightarrow$  30% of GDP
- 4) Regional Identities Complements national Identities via 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat'
- 5) Administrative efficiency due to better government and public relations
- 6) High human capital formation due to cognitive learning in local languages  
 (a) Kerala has highest ADT value

## CHALLENGES WITH LINGUISTIC STATES

- 1) Regionalism over nationalism leads to division in society (a) North-south divide
- 2) Lack of national integration as no national language (a) Impacts labor mobility
- 3) Rising tendency of Son of Soil Theories  
 Steps like Kashi-Sangam and National Education Policy 2020 are in the right direction to promote unity in diversity

### Feedback

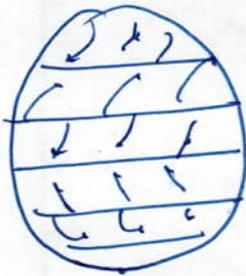
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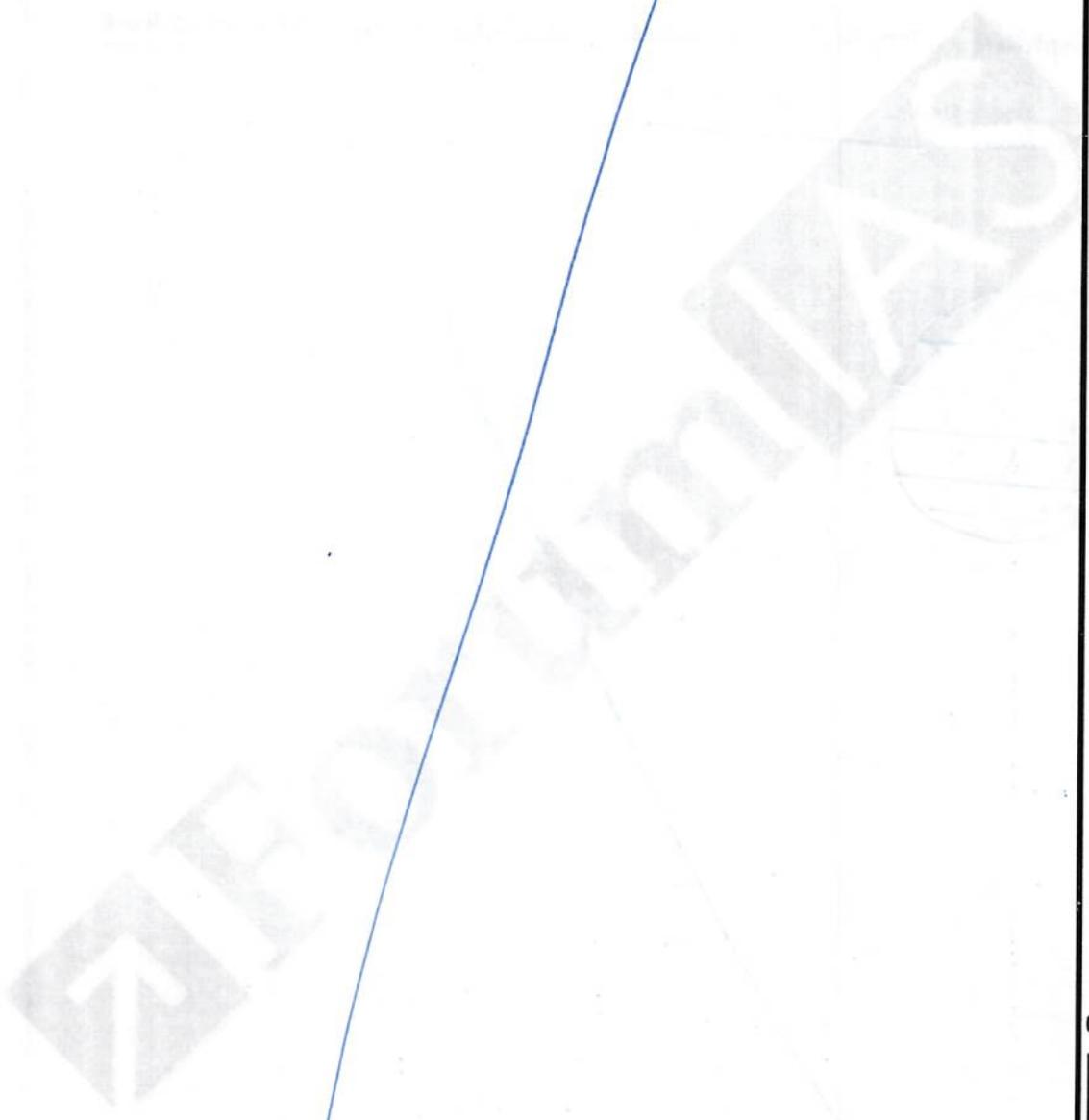
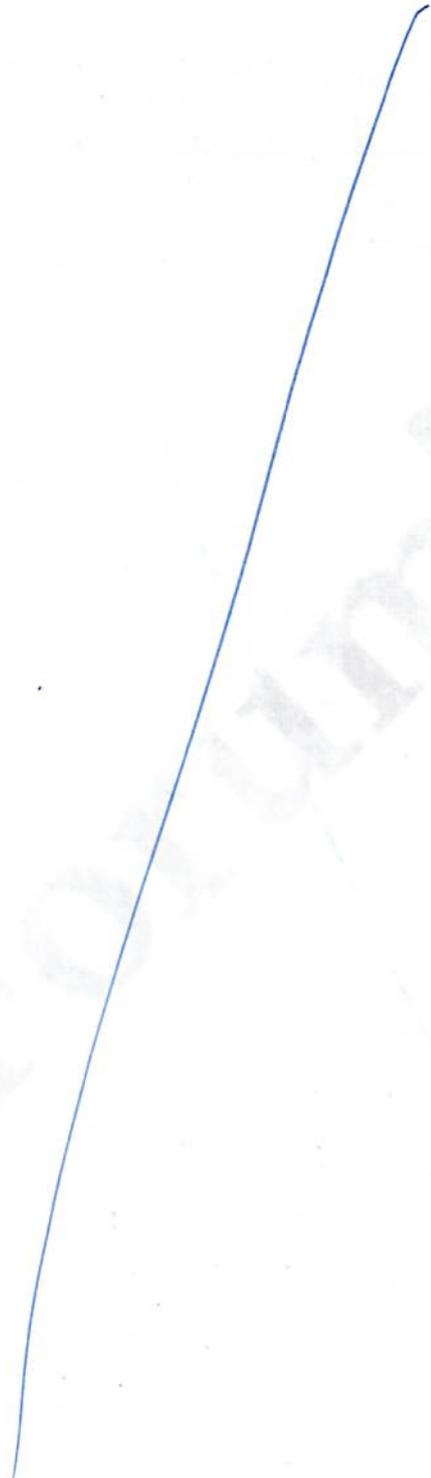
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.4) Describe the meridional circulation of the atmosphere and highlight its significance for the world climate.  
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

वायुमंडल के मेरिडियनल परिसंचरण का वर्णन करें तथा वैश्विक जलवायु के लिए इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालें।  
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The meridional circulation of atmosphere impacts world climate via temperature and pressure conditions





### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.5) What is sea surface temperature rise? Explain the hazards associated with rise of sea-surface temperatures. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

समुद्री सतह के तापमान में वृद्धि क्या है? समुद्री सतह के तापमान में वृद्धि से जुड़े खतरों के बारे में बताएँ।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per IPCC, Indian ocean has been experiencing rise of  $1.9^{\circ}\text{C}$  due to global climate change. This will have spiralling impact on marine ecosystem, coastal livelihoods and global climate.

## SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE RISE

- ① Entails rise in the surface water of the sea
- ② measured as average sea surface temperature prevailing over months
- ③ A certain depth of sea water is observed for measuring temperature
- ④ Causes
  - Atmospheric heating (Temperature rise  $> 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
  - Rising evaporation of water
  - Mixing of warm water from thermal plants

## HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH SST RISE

- ① Thermal expansion of water could lead to coastal level rise and subsidence of land

② **Marine Heat waves** due to high temperature  
 ↳ Coastal livelihoods impact  
 ↳ Marine ecosystem loss  
 (e.g.) Coral Bleaching

③ Impact on **Upwelling and downwelling**  
 can lead to **Sea Stratification**

④ Rising **Cyclones** in the sea due to higher temperature  
 (e.g.) cyclone Aki, cyclone Diraajoy

⑤ Negative impact on **Blue Economy** due to **mass extraction**  
 (e.g.) Great Barrier Reef facing Gln local Bleaching

⑥ **Storm Surges** due to loss of natural bio shields like mangroves, corals.

**Way Forward**

- ① Paris climate agreement to arrest rise in temperature
- ② Nature Based Solutions like coastal restoration, MISHI
- ③ Disaster Resilience under **Sandis**

**Panchamrit Goals** and **Mission 1.5**

Can act as guiding light to mitigate the climate change which has disastrous impact on **the seas**

### Feedback

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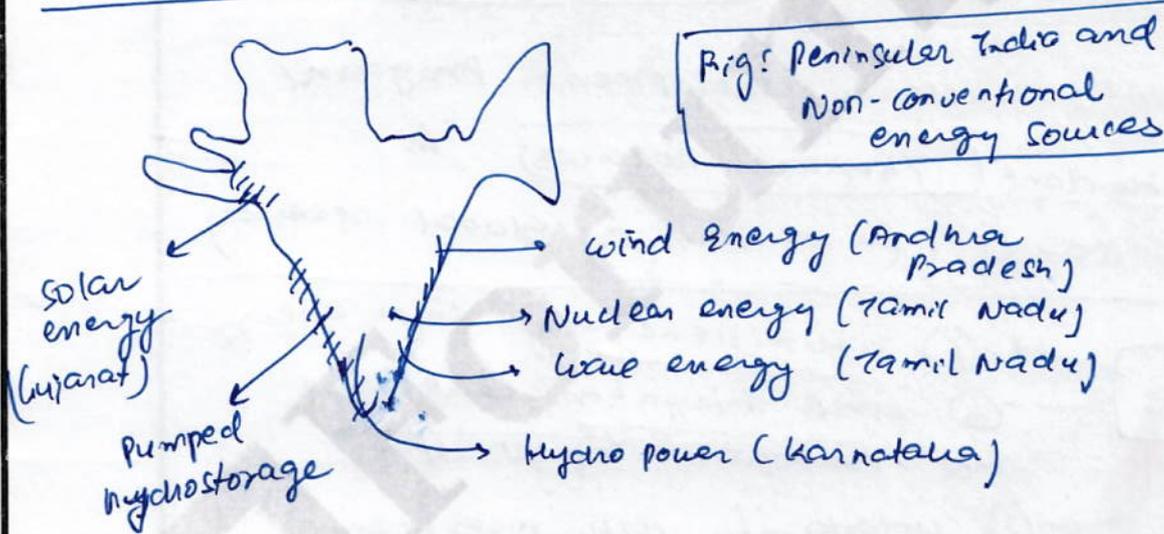
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.6) The peninsular location of India provides opportunities for harnessing non-conventional energy resources. Discuss with examples. (10 Marks, 150 words)

भारत की प्रायद्वीपीय अवस्थिति गैर-परंपरागत ऊर्जा संसाधनों के दोहन के अवसर प्रदान करती है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Amidst rising global temperatures ( $1.06^{\circ}\text{C}$  by IPCC) and push towards decarbonisation has led to exploring opportunities for harnessing non-conventional energy resources. These include solar, wind, wave, geothermal, ocean thermal differential energy forms



## opportunities for harnessing Energy Resources

- ① Southern states with tropical climate holds abundant Solar Energy Potential
- ② India crossed 100 GW Solar generation

② 10,000 km of Indian coastline and wave energy → Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea

③ High potential of winds of western and eastern Ghats  
 ↳ onshore wind energy  
 ↳ offshore wind energy

④ Ocean thermal differential (OTEC) based power generation using Indian ocean

⑤ India's nuclear development program and abundant Thorium Reserves in Monazite sands ( ~ 25% of global reserves)

Challenges → ① Intermittency of solar energy  
 → ② Grid integration challenges and transport infrastructure  
 → ③ uncertainty with investments and lack of private sector participation  
 → ④ Capital intensive projects with huge gestation period

Policy support via National Solar Mission, offshore policies along with research and development of clean technologies is need of the hour. Green credit program is step in Right direction

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.7) What accounts for the relatively more favorable sex ratio for women among Scheduled Tribes compared to Scheduled Castes? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

अनुसूचित जातियों की तुलना में अनुसूचित जनजातियों में महिलाओं के लिए अपेक्षाकृत अधिक अनुकूल लिंग अनुपात का क्या कारण है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per NFHS-5, India's sex ratio is 1020 per 1000 males which indicates improvement in national sex ratio due to national efforts like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao. However, sex ratio for Scheduled Tribes have always been favorable towards women indicating more egalitarian society

## REASONS FOR FAVORABLE SEX RATIO AMONG ST compared to SC

- ① Matrilineal society in states like Meghalaya  $\leftrightarrow$  higher preference for women
- ② Progressive marriage alliances like Bride 'Price' against dowry among Scheduled Castes
  - ↳ ~10,000 dowry deaths (NCRB)
- ③ Tribal way of life which is inherently more egalitarian and respects equal treatment to its members
  - ↳ Economic activities equally shared by men and women

Q) Impact of mainland matrices on Scheduled Castes as Isolation and lesser influence on ST

Q) Concept of 'Stridhana' since Gupta times

Q) Historical Reasons for lack of property rights among women, lesser political participation Q) Decline in women status from Early vedic to Later vedic

## WAY FORWARD FOR SEX RATIO

Q) Attitudinal change using nudges like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

Q) National Education Policy 2020 for female education

Q) Strict law enforcement Q) PCPNDT Act

Q) Community Policing to combat child marriage, dowry practices

The favorable sex ratio among SCs acts as an inspiration for improving and unleashing potential of 'Nari Shakti' in New India

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.8) Discuss the positive and negative effects of globalization on youth in the country.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

देश के युवाओं पर वैश्वीकरण के सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक प्रभावों पर चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Globalisation entails interconnectedness and integration of man, material and ideas.  
It has multi dimensional impact on Indian Society and population.

## POSITIVE EFFECTS

- ① Higher education access abroad
- ② Job employment opportunities amidst Indian diaspora
- ③ Better health care access and treatments available
- ④ Networking and Innovation opportunities
  - ↳ 10% of startups owned by Indians in Silicon Valley
- ⑤ Global Competition and building of youth skills in emerging technology
  - ↳ AI, ML ↔ national IndIA mission for skilling

⑥ Trade as engine of growth  
 Key source sector boom post 1991 reforms and increase in per capita income

⑦ equitable access to job opportunities due to diversity, inclusion norms to genderes

## NEGATIVE IMPLICATION

① Rural-urban divide (e) 50% urbanisation by 2040

② Dominance of English language and lack of vernacular knowledge

③ Migration to Gulf countries and oppressive labor laws Key Kafala

④ Brain Drain to countries like UK, USA due to lack of opportunities

⑤ Rising consumerism conspicuous consumption

⑥ Mental Health Challenges due to Relative deprivation

To reap demographic dividend

of vikas Bharat @ 2047, it is imperative to adapt and adjust with globalisation effects as it is here to stay for good

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.9) "Air pollution is as much an issue of equity and justice as it is an environmental one." Elaborate with examples. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

"वायु प्रदूषण उतना ही समानता और न्याय का मुद्दा है जितना कि यह पर्यावरणीय मुद्दा है।" उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per WHO Air Quality Report life expectancy of Indians exposed to air pollution has been reduced by more than 2 years. Delhi has been considered as world's most polluted capital city.

## Environmental Issue of Air Pollution

- ① Rising Polutants in atmosphere
  - PM 2.5
  - PM 10
- ② Issue of Acid rain
- ③ Respiratory Issues among plants and animals
- ④ Biodiversity losses and Extinction
- ⑤ change in weather patterns due to air pollution (due to condensation nuclei around dust particles)
- ⑥ Formation of smog due to smoke and fog

## Issue of Equity and Justice

① violation of Article 21 (Right to Clean Environment)

② Disproportionate impact on poor due to vulnerability  
 (e) Street vendors

③ Exposure to higher pollution among Blue collar Jobs and Informal labor (e) Rag pickers

④ Gendered impact of Air Pollution  
 (e) Indoor pollution due to Biomass and chulha or coomer

### Way forward

① Air Quality Monitoring and Management

② National Clean Air Program

③ Graded Response Plan

Given wider implications of air pollution, India must prioritise her efforts towards cleaner and safer air (SDG Goals)

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

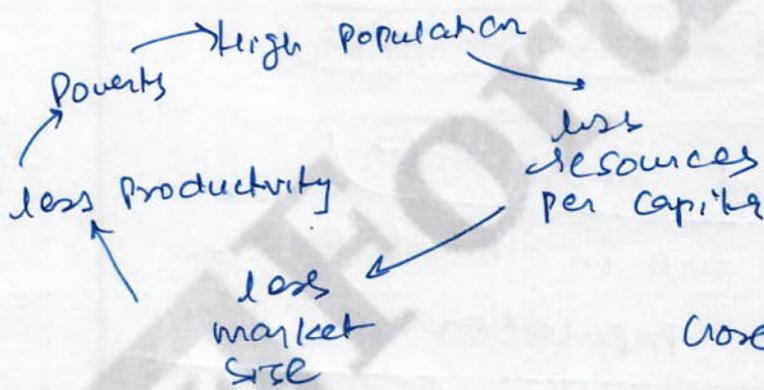
**Q.10)** How is poverty intertwined with the structure of society? Explain this relationship with examples from Indian society. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

निर्धनता समाज की संरचना से किस प्रकार जुड़ी हुई है? भारतीय समाज से उदाहरण लेकर इस संबंध को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Poverty is a multidimensional concept which goes beyond mere income deprivation. It has linkages to Indian societal structure via Population, Caste as well as Religion.

## Relationship of Poverty

### ① Population and Poverty



Both have Causal as well as Consequential Impact

eg) Bihar has Population ~12 Crore and more than 40% poverty

### ② Population and Gender

eg) More than 90% women are in Informal & low paying jobs (Street Floor)

eg) wage gap (women get one third of what men get. 10)

(a) Transgender: More than 60% rejected due to Job Discrimination (NHRC)

## (3) Population and Caste

(a) More than 50% SC are poor

(b) 90% of manual scavengers are from lower defined castes

## (4) Population and Religion

(a) Economic deprivation of Muslims highlighted by Sachar Committee

## (5) Population and Rural India

(a) 80% of poor are in Rural which has 65% population

Key Feature

- (1) Amartya Sen | Capability approach
- (2) Direct Benefit Transfer for Schemes
- (3) Universal Basic Income (Economic Survey 2020)

Given the complexity of poverty in India, need of the hour is to collect and analyse data on Poverty estimation

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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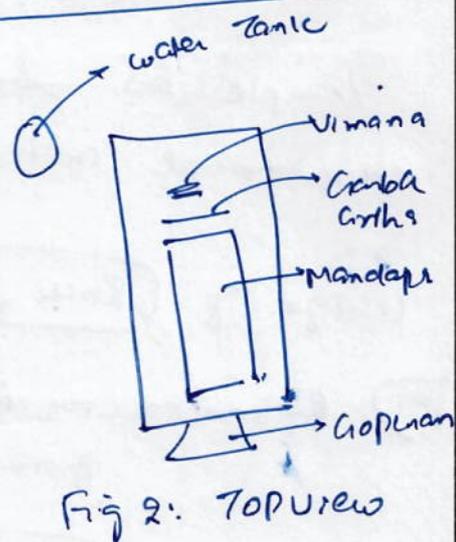
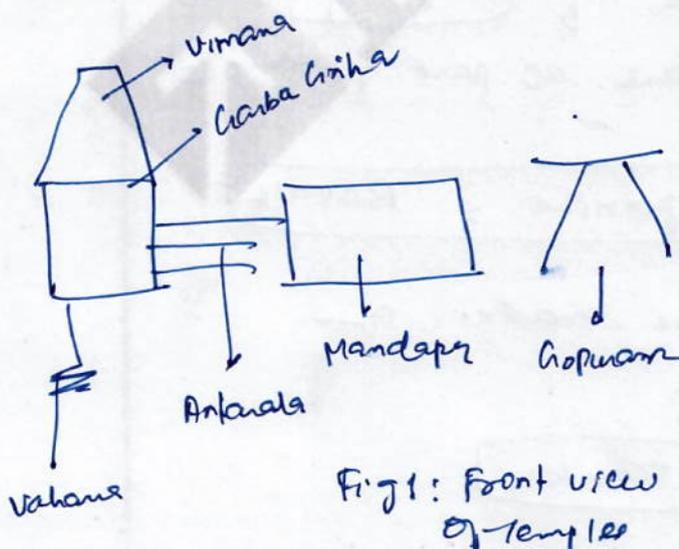
**Q.11)** Dravidian temple architecture that came of age during the rule of the Pallavas, reached its zenith at the time of the imperial Cholas. Elaborate with suitable examples. (15 Marks, 250 words)

द्रविड़ मंदिर वास्तुकला जो पल्लवों के शासन के दौरान विकसित हुई, शाही चोलों के समय अपने चरम पर पहुँच गई। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The temple architecture in India emerged during Gupta Empire > Came of age as structural temples during Pallavas and achieved great heights during Imperial Cholas in 10th century

Came of Age during Pallavas

- ① Rise of **Rock cut temples** during First Phase of Pallavas (Mahendravarmam)
- ② Structural Temples like **Shore temples** during **Rajasimha** Group of Pallavas



Rise of Temples during Pallavas -

- ① Shore Temple } Mahabalipuram
- ② Rajaraja Penace }

zenith during Cholas

① lofty Tall Gopurams started during cholas  
 (a) Aangai Konda Adapuram Temple

② Engineering marvel using innovative techniques  
 (a) 80 ton of Capstone at Brihadishwara temple top

③ Temples as source of economic activity  
 (a) Employment around temples

④ Temple as source of learning  
 as educational institutions as part of temple

⑤ usage of Rock, granite, Basalt  
 (a) Brihadishwara temple made of granite

⑥ Presence of water tanks

- 7) Dwarपालas at the entrance of temples added to temple
- 8) Intricate carvings and sculptures show vivid imagination of craftsman
  - eg) Mahabharat, Ramayan on temple pillars
- 9) Temples as sign of victory
  - eg) Rajendra I built temple after victory over eastern India
- 10) Cultural exchange using temple architecture
  - eg) Combination temples due to trade relations with Cholas

## Evolution under Vijaynagar

Further evolution of dravida style was done in 13-14th century after Cholas

- ① Kalyan mandapas (Heenakshi temple)
- ② multipillared halls
- ③ secular fabric (Lotus temple)

UNESCO Heritage status of

Temples of Imperial Cholas add to the cultural richness of Pluralistic Indian society

### 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.12) Discuss the causes behind the Russian Revolutions of 1917. Why is the second revolution considered more significant than the first? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

1917 की रूसी क्रांति के कारणों पर चर्चा करें। दूसरी क्रांति को पहली क्रांति से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण क्यों माना जाता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Russian Revolution of 1917 was result of culmination of various factors at play including political, economic and social. World war I was also one of leading causes of 1917 revolution

## Causes Behind Russian Revolution (1917)

- ① Economic crisis due to world war I
- ② Rising unemployment and dissent among Russians
- ③ oppressive Regime since 1905
- ④ Fall of Russia, ottoman empire during world war I
- ⑤ changing Geopolitical order and emerging powers like Italy, Germany
- ⑥ military Nationalism around world

## Impact of Russian Revolution 1917

- 1) Rise of Soviet Union which survived till 1990s
- 2) Shift towards Communism and Socialistic ideals over capitalism as practised in USA, Britain
- 3) State ownership of property and collectivism
- 4) State planning for development over market forces
- 5) Withdrawal of Russia from war and entry of USA changed the outcome of world war I
- 6) Impact of Russian Revolution globally -
  - i) Indian form of socialism, rise of socialist parties (Congress Socialist Party in 1934)
  - ii) Formation of Communist Party of India under MN Roy in 1920
  - iii) Impact on revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh and Punjab Naujawan Sabha
  - iv) Adoption of Mixed economy after 1947

Hence, Russian Revolution 1917 led to rise of Bipolar world during cold war era and has immense impact on local and international arena.

### Feedback

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Q.13) "New imperialism was a nationalistic, not an economic phenomenon." Critically examine. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

"नया साम्राज्यवाद एक राष्ट्रवादी घटना थी, न कि आर्थिक घटना।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

New Imperialism entails modified form of imperialism in post war world where one nation influence other nation in political as well as economic form

~~is~~ an economic phenomenon

- ① unlike original form of imperialism where focus was
- Extraction of Raw materials
  - Drain of wealth from colonies
  - Beggar thy neighbor policies via imperial preference policies
  - Dumping of cheaper manufactured goods after industrial revolution
  - Payment of home charges and prices of goods raised outside colonies

② India, Africa faced the brunt of imperialism and colonialism during 19th century

## Nationalistic Phenomenon : Neo Imperialism

- ① Rise of Aggressive nationalism
  - ① Military expenditure rose for existing as well as emerging economies
- ② Social-Darwinism theory of survival of the best led to competition among nations regarding who will be the dominant power
- ③ Popular support of masses due to ultranationalism
- ④ Rise of alliances made over a local conflict a bigger phenomenon
  - ① Triple alliances, double alliances
- ⑤ Propagation of ideologies based on invoking patriotism among masses
- ⑥ Rise of leaders like Hitler who used discontent that arose from Treaty of Versailles

⑦ Territorial ambitions and aggression among nations  
 (e.g.) Manchuria Invasion

⑧ lack of definite form of Nationalism which conflicted with human rights  
 ↳ lack of International Law

⑨ Psychological Impact of new imperialism amidst social discrimination

⑩ Propagation of theories like Whitman's Burden, Providential Mission Theory which created a divide between India and British with British being 'superior'

New Imperialism exists even today in modified forms as seen during rising Chinese aggression, wolf warrior diplomacy and efforts to restore American supremacy and hegemony in name of 'America First'

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.14) Discuss the role of the press in spreading nationalist ideas and sentiments during the freedom struggle. What challenges did the press, particularly the vernacular press, face during this period? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान राष्ट्रवादी विचारों और भावनाओं को फैलाने में प्रेस की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। इस अवधि के दौरान प्रेस, विशेषकर स्थानीय भाषा के प्रेस को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Press during freedom struggle was not a mere profit making business but it led to increase in national consciousness and united nations as single political entity.

## ROLE OF PRESS IN SPREADING NATIONALIST IDEAS

- ① Spread of western ideas like equality, liberty and Fraternity
- ② Propagation of economic policies of British and their widespread impact  
 (a) Dadabhai Naoroji in Poverty and Un-British Rule  
 ↳ Drain of wealth theory
- ③ Spread of Revolutionary ideas by extremists to arouse masses against British  
 (a) Keshari and Maharashtra by Tilak

- ④ Catered to local mass and encouraged grassroots participation by using local languages  
 ↳ Marathi Newspapers by Tilak
- ⑤ Spread of vernacular languages
- ⑥ led to social-religious reforms by speaking against caste discrimination  
 ↳ Harijan by Gandhi
- ⑦ led to political empowerment of marginalised and encouraged their participation  
 ↳ Mook Nayak
- ⑧ Spread idea of swaraj and self-rule  
 ↳ Bande Mataram by Ghosh
- ⑨ Found Innovative ways to bypass British oppressive laws  
 ↳ Quoting Irish views instead of direct criticism

## CHALLENGES FACED BY PRESS

- ① British colonial Regulations to curb freedom of press  
 ↳ 1823: Adam Regulations

- ② Excess powers given to District Magistrate based on trivial rules like possession
  - 1a) Press Restrictions during 1878
- ③ Racial discrimination towards Indian Press as most regulations were against local, vernacular press
  - 1a) Vernacular Press Act 1878
- ④ Wartime efforts to curb criticism and dissent as tool for law and order
  - 1a) Defence of India Rules
- ⑤ Arrest of major leaders due to press violations → left movements leaderless
  - 1a) Arrest of Tilak after 1897 Chapekar case and negative impact on Swadeshi movement

Despite numerous efforts by British to suppress freedom of press, it found its own niche in unique forms like underground radio by Usha Mehta and eventually led us to path of 'Free India'

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.15) Despite sharing a similar latitude, why does the Mediterranean climate vary from the China-type climate? How do the differences in climate affect life and economic activities in the region?

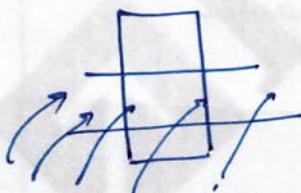
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

समान अक्षांश साझा करने के बावजूद भूमध्यसागरीय जलवायु चीन-प्रकार की जलवायु से भिन्न क्यों है? जलवायु में अंतर इस क्षेत्र में जीवन और आर्थिक गतिविधियों को कैसे प्रभावित करता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Mediterranean climate is found in mid latitudes and holds unique characteristic of winter rainfall. However, despite being at same latitude, China faces different climate which shows factors apart from latitude are at interplay in determination of climatic conditions.

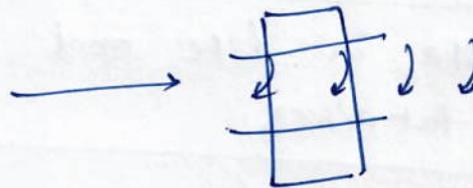
## Mediterranean vs China Type Climate

① Shifting of westerly ~~wind~~ <sup>wind due to</sup> movement of ITCZ



westerlies bring rains as moisture-laden wind

(Winters)



Shifting of ITCZ leads to offshore trade winds during

(Summer)



- ③ Specialisation of region based on comparative advantage
  - (a) orchard farming in Punjab
  - (b) viticulture in Mediterranean
- ④ Diversification of Trade Basket based on climate
  - (a) Diverse agro-climatic conditions of China  $\leftrightarrow$  Diverse range of production
- ⑤ Impact on Productivity of humans
  - (a) low productivity in hot, equatorial areas
- ⑥ Spread of Pandemics, zoonotic diseases
  - (a) Disproportionate impact of neglected tropical diseases in Africa
- ⑦ overall Economy of the nation
  - (a) India  $\rightarrow$  46% workforce in agriculture

Hence, Climate plays a key role in determining the Path of economic development. There is a need to combat Climate change in order to mitigate economic and non-economic losses.

**Q.16)** Often called 'white gold,' lithium has emerged as a priority metal in achieving the global energy transition. Explain. Also, outline the distribution of lithium in India and the world, and discuss the implications of its uneven availability globally. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

अक्सर 'व्हाइट गोल्ड' कहे जाने वाले लिथियम वैश्विक ऊर्जा संक्रमण को प्राप्त करने में एक प्राथमिकता वाली धातु के रूप में उभरा है। व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत और विश्व में लिथियम के वितरण की रूपरेखा बताइए और वैश्विक स्तर पर इसकी असमान उपलब्धता के निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

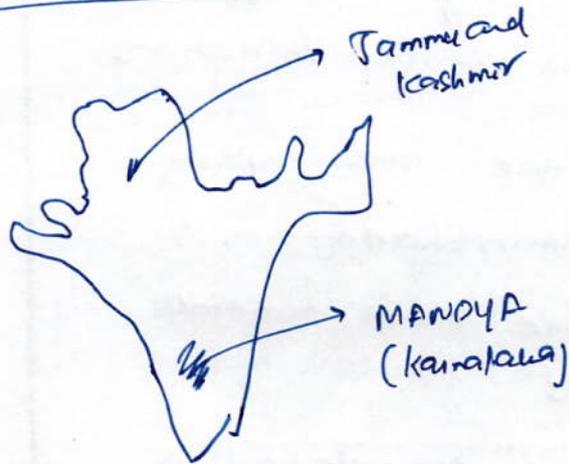
Lithium due to its unique properties of ductility, energy density and rechargeability has gained prominence amidst growing energy demand, move towards low-carbon technologies and Goals of Paris Agreement

## PRIORITY METAL IN TRANSITION

- ① Aids in shift towards non-fossil fuel based production for electric vehicles under PM e-drive scheme
- ② Arrests global greenhouse emissions and overall rise in global temperatures (low-carbon  $\leftrightarrow$  decarbonisation)
- ③ Rechargeable nature of lithium Batteries  $\leftrightarrow$  circular economy
- ④ low energy intensity and high energy density  $\leftrightarrow$  India's INDC Targets

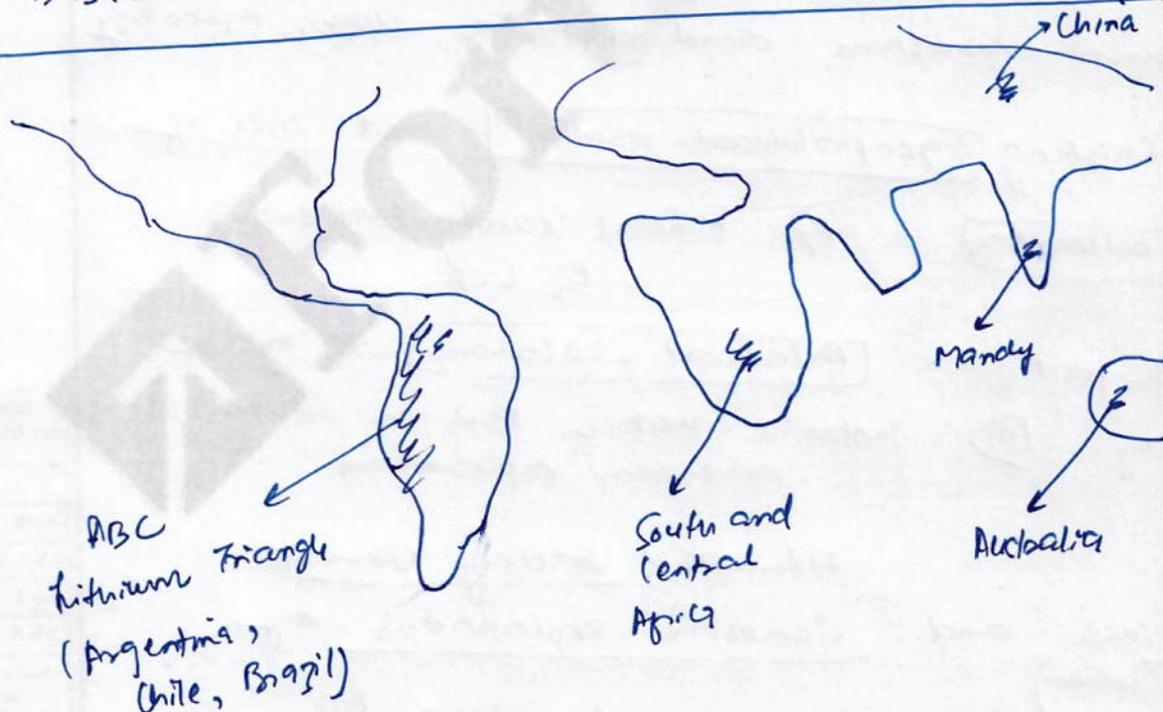
⑤ Holds potential for net carbon neutral by 2070

DISTRIBUTION OF LITHIUM IN INDIA



Recent findings of lithium at Mandya, Karnataka has led to increase in potential energy generation from lithium

DISTRIBUTION OF LITHIUM IN WORLD



South America, Australia and Africa holds major lithium reserves

## IMPLICATIONS OF UNEVEN AVAILABILITY

### ① Impacts Goals of Just Transition

Ⓐ Richer countries have easy and affordable access while poor countries cannot transition

### ② Weaponisation of Trade and impact on self-reliance i.e. Atmanirbharata

Ⓐ china's hold on rare earth minerals and rising tensions

### ③ Perpetuates environmental degradation in Global South due to negative impact of lithium extraction and lack of clean technology

### ④ Shifting geopolitical order and rise of

new alliances Ⓐ Mineral security Partnership of USA

### ⑤ Impact on Bilateral Relations to ensure supply Ⓐ India's KABIL PSU in South American exploration

Alternative battery storage solutions and domestic explorations of (Zinc, Sodium)

Lithium are need of the hour to minimise risks with uneven and sporadic distribution

### Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.17) Incidence of extreme rainfall events and flash floods in recent times has led to devastating consequences for major cities of India. Analyse. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

हाल के दिनों में अत्यधिक वर्षा की घटनाओं और अचानक बाढ़/प्लेश प्लड के कारण भारत के प्रमुख शहरों में विनाशकारी परिणाम सामने आए हैं। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per Geological Survey of India, India's 12% area is prone to Extreme floods. However, there has been rising events of flash floods which entails large amount of water collection within 6 hours of rainfall.

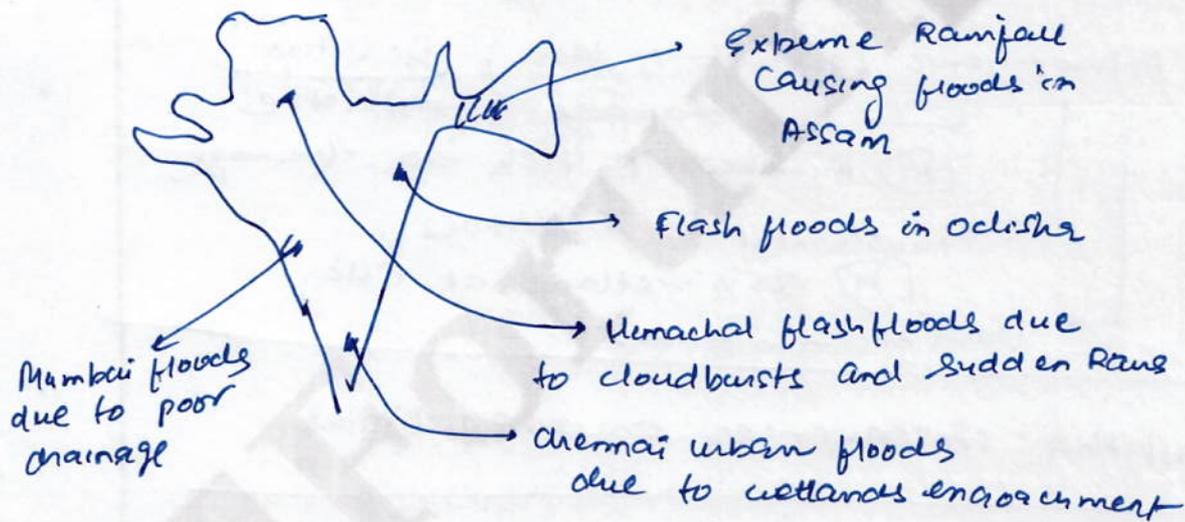


Fig: Rising Flood cases in India

## Reasons for Flash Floods and Extreme Rainfall

- ① Global climate change and changes in meridional circulation
- ② IPCC: temperature rose by  $1.06^{\circ}\text{C}$  already

② Increasing rate of evaporation and cloud formation due to high temperatures  
 (a) cyclone events  $\leftrightarrow$  Rainfall

③ Glacial Retreats in Himalayas and Glacial lake outburst Floods  $\leftrightarrow$  Siltation Floods

④ Extreme weather events like cloudbursts due to high mountains and stuck clouds between hills (a) Himachal floods

⑤ Anthropogenic factors  $\rightarrow$  lack of Desilting  
 (a) Poor drainage Infrastructure  
 (a) Mumbai British era drainage  
 Encroachment of wetlands  
 (a) 25% wetlands at risk  
 Dam mismanagement

## Devastating consequences on urban cities

① loss of lives and livelihoods  
 (a) Poverty in Bihar  $\rightarrow$  25% pop failures due to high rainfall

② Secondary hazards like Electrocution  
 (a) Bangalore Techie lost her life

③ Critical Infrastructure loss  
 (a) Submergence of Railway lines

- ④ Impact on Tourism and economic activities  $\rightarrow$  Himachal Pradesh
- ⑤ Distress induced migration
- ⑥ Strain on government Resources and fiscal Reprioritisation  $\leftarrow$  Diversion of Resources for security
- ⑦ Can trigger landslides in western Ghats due to slope modification

## Recommendations

- ① Paris climate agreement to arrest global temperature Rise
  - ② Panchamrit goals for climate mitigation and adaptation
  - ③ Disaster Resilience under Sendai framework  $\rightarrow$  Bottom up planning
  - ④ Early warning Systems  $\leftarrow$  CFlows, IFlows
  - ⑤ Blue Green Infrastructure (Mihir Shah Committee)
  - ⑥ One coast Approach by NRI Aayog
  - ⑦ Desilting and Rebottling
- Given that global temperatures are on further rise and vulnerability of India due to 10,000 km coastline, it is imperative to prioritise flood prevention and mitigation strategies

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.18) What do you understand by the term 'demographic dividend'? Highlighting the challenges the country faces in realizing the potential of its favourable demography, suggest corrective measures. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

'जनांकिकीय लाभांश' शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं? देश को अपनी अनुकूल जनांकिकीय क्षमता को साकार करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए सुधारात्मक उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

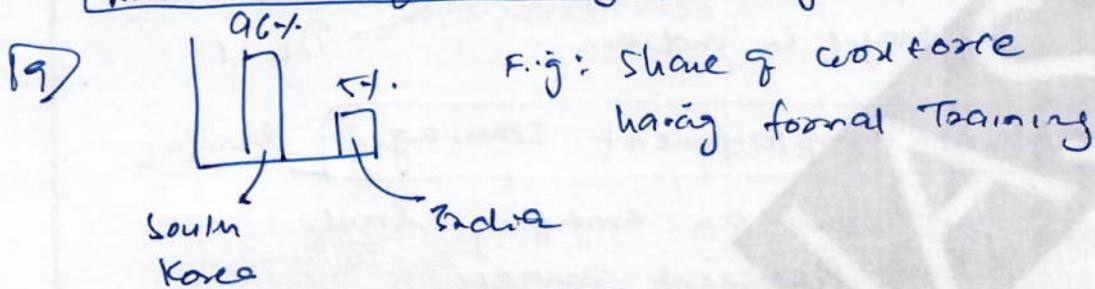
Demographic dividend indicates high potential for economic growth due to high young and working population of age (15-59 years). As per UNFPA, India holds the golden window of demographic dividend till 2055-56.

## Benefits of Demographic Dividend

- ① Increase in working labor force hence high labor supply
- ② Boost to consumption demand, hence high economic potential and growth
- ③ Rise in savings due to working population  $\leftrightarrow$  investment demand
- ④ low dependency Ratio, hence lesser burden on government resources
- ⑤ Human capital formation and rise in HDI

## Challenges Country faces in Realising favourable Demography

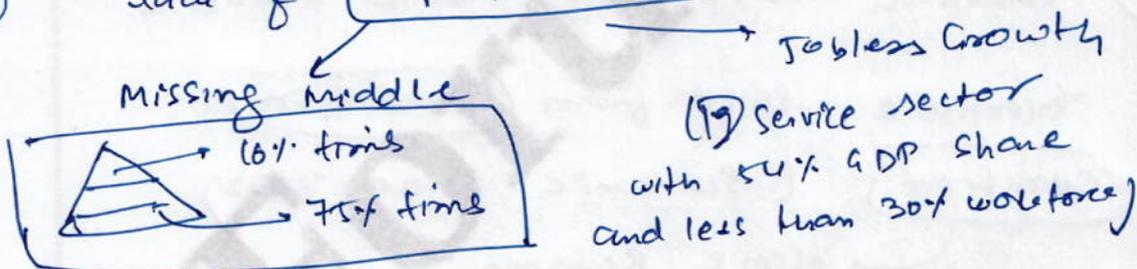
1) Low level of skilling among workforce



2) Demand-Supply Mismatch in labor market

(1) outdated higher education curriculum

2) Lack of Employment Generation



3) Low female labor force participation

(1) PLFS: 42% (2022) vs Global (47%)  
 ↳ low in comparison to male

4) Low Social Sector Expenditure

(1) Health → 1.8% of GDP vs USA 5%

5) Emerging technology and Job displacement (40% jobs at Risk in India: IMF)

6) Climate change impact

## Corrective Measures to Reap Demographic Dividend

- ① India as Manufacturing hub
  - PLI
  - ELI
  - DLI

① Make in India
- ② National Employment Strategy similar to China
  - Focus on emerging skills
  - Placement targets
  - Female oriented strategy
- ③ Incentives for boosting female workforce

① Taxation exemptions, crèche facilities
- ④ Incentivise shift from Dwarfism to Cratism (Economic Survey 2022)
  - MSME Reforms
  - labor laws implementation
- ⑤ Employment Schemes as suggested by Baber Kalyani Committee
- ⑥ National Education Policy 2020

As India walks on path of Viksit Bharat @ 2047, we should focus on ways to promote Inclusive Growth and avoid demographic dividend becoming disaster

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.19) "A seemingly casteless upper caste and an apparently caste-defined lower caste is one of the central aspects of the institution of caste in contemporary times". Examine. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

"एक जातिविहीन उच्च जाति और एक जाति-परिभाषित निम्न जाति, समकालीन समय में जाति संस्था के केंद्रीय पहलुओं में से एक है"। परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per BR Ambedkar, Indian Caste system is like a tall Building with multiple storeys but no stairways. This highlights restricted mobility due to rigid Caste System

## CENTRAL ASPECTS OF INSTITUTION OF CASTE

① Privileged upper caste ↔ higher mobility  
 ↳ ease of access to opportunity  
 ↳ Education and health affordability  
 ↳ Economic Inequalities

① 10% of Indians 77% of wealth in India ↔ 'concentration of wealth'  
 ① more than 50% poor among Scheduled Tribes and castes

② Caste-defined lower caste  
 ↳ (i) Rising caste discrimination and suicides  
 ↳ (ii) Payal Tadvi case

(ii) Notion of Pollution and Purity

(a) manual scavengers : 50% from lower Castes (Safai Karmchari Commission)

(b) Nearly 10% of Hindus practise untouchability (NHRC)

(iii) Restricted upward mobility due to occupational segregation and unequal access

(iv) Disproportionate Impact of economic growth (a) 40% of displaced communities for developmental projects are STs

(v) Intersectionality of Poverty, caste and Gender among women

(a) 90% women are in Informal jobs (Sticky Floors low wage)

However, there has been Rising cases of New Forms of Caste Identity

(1) Rising Caste consciousness among

backward castes (a) Global Caste Identities

(b) Caste Based association

- ② Competitive Backwardness among castes to avail Reservation  
 a) Demand for reservation by Jats.
- ③ Age of Social media and rising solidarity among castes by whatsapp groups based on caste
- ④ Increasing Polarisation amidst vote bank politics
- ⑤ Dominance of few castes by Meena Community

- WAY FORWARD | —
- ① Value Education (Panchakosha Principles of NRP 2020)
  - ② Electoral Reforms to arrest caste based politics
  - ③ Rohini Commission for Sub-categorisation
  - ④ Caste Based census for data backed affirmative action
  - ⑤ Political Empowerment (BR Ambedkar)

Caste discrimination is a social evil and impacts apparently defined 'lower caste' disproportionately more. The idea of 'Gandhiji' to fight caste discrimination can act as guiding light (Internal Reforms).

**Feedback**  
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.20) Explain how India's contemporary gender rights discourse maintains continuity with 19th-century social reform efforts while also expanding to address new challenges. (15 marks, 250 words)

समझाइए कि किस प्रकार भारत का समकालीन लैंगिक अधिकार विमर्श 19वीं शताब्दी के सामाजिक सुधार प्रयासों के साथ निरंतरता बनाए रखता है तथा साथ ही नई चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए विस्तारित भी होता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Even since colonial British times, women of India have been fighting for basic political rights like Right to vote. Despite Indian constitution granting Article 14 (Right to Equality), the political representation of women is meagre (→ 11%) in new India.

## Contemporary Gender Rights : Continuity with 19<sup>th</sup> Century Social Reforms

① Rights to education for women

② Jyoti Rao Phule ↔ National Education Policy 2020 for Gender Inclusivity

③ Fight against Patriarchal norms

④ women considered 'less' than men ↔ Dowry deaths close to 10,000 every year (NCRB)

⑤ To achieve Reproductive Autonomy

⑥ conjugal rights (Rukhmani Bai case) ↔ Right to Abortion for single unmarried women

- ④ Right to dignity and Respect towards women
  - ① every day 125 cases of rape being registered
- ⑤ Health and maternal mortality
  - ① Assam maternal mortality Rate higher than 120
- ⑥ Unequal access to Job opportunities
  - ① women get paid Rs 40 for every Rs 100 received by men (100)
    - ↳ wage gap
- ⑦ Glass ceiling and Sticky floor as hindrance
  - ↳ low representation in leadership
  - ↳ low paying jobs
- ⑧ Rise of Gig economy and poor working conditions of women

Reform Initiatives during 19th Century

vs Today → Focus on elimination of evil traditions like sati, slavery

② women organisations led by men vs today by women

③ localised impact then vs Global Impact today (#MeToo)

## Expansion to Address New Challenges

- ① Age of social media and double edged sword
    - ↳ Technology enabled violence against women ↔ Malini Campaign against Cyberbullying
  - ② Climate change Impact on women and initiatives like Jal Teevan mission to reduce burden on women
  - ③ Human Trafficking and Forced Prostitution, Child labor
    - ↳ Narmada Bachao Andolan by Kailash Satyarthi
  - ④ Abortion rights for unmarried women
  - ⑤ Low Political representation and Nari Shakti Adhiniyam
  - ⑥ Entrepreneurship among women (~20% MSME owned by women) and Startup India, Startup India to resolve credit issue
  - ⑦ Participation of men in feminist movements
    - ↳ Nardon wali Boat by NCD
- Women fed development is

The key to unleash true potential of Nari Shakti as highlighted by our Honble President who herself is pioneer of Gender 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	
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### Mentor Feedback Questions

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

#### Test Goal

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

#### Outcomes

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### Marking Scheme

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

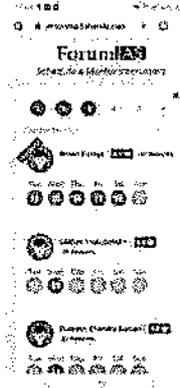
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