



MGP 2025

TEST CODE 8 1 3 4 1 1

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Polavarapu Dhwanish	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910168788	Date/दिनांक	16/07/25
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र			

*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

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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 :

12:PM

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

3:15PM

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन
Offline/ऑफलाइन

*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

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ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

WTFORUM.IAS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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



Q.1) The Union Budget 2025-26 outlines a shift towards the 'debt-to-GDP ratio' as the fiscal anchor starting from FY 2026-27. Discuss the rationale behind this shift. (10 marks, 150 words)

केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 में वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 से राजकोषीय आधार के रूप में 'ऋण-से-जीडीपी अनुपात' की ओर बदलाव की रूपरेखा तैयार की गई है। इस बदलाव के पीछे के तर्क पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Union Budget recently announced shift to 'debt-to-GDP ratio' from the earlier fiscal deficit anchoring regime

Debt-to-GDP ratio ~~ratio~~ refers to the ratio of accumulated government debt to total GDP of the country.

Rationale for shift

- ① Displays ability to pay debt of a GDP depending upon the size of economy and size of debt.
- ② Aligns with global central bank practices of fiscal management
- ③ Reduces scope of loopholes by including elements like off-budget borrowings from consolidated debt.

④ Provides flexibility of debt management
rather than rigid deficit reduction
schedules

⑤ Gives more room for fiscal
manoeuvring in public finance
and capital expenditure

Task of debt consolidation

Impending Challenges → Aligning legislative
action like FRBMA

↳ Managing debt responsibly
while balancing development goals

Thus, central government's goal
of reducing debt to 50% of GDP ratio to
50% of GDP is a step towards
responsible fiscal governance

Feedback

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



Q.2) Why does India need to transition from a 'build to print' to a 'build to design' model in manufacturing? What steps has been taken by the government in this regard? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत को विनिर्माण में 'अनुसारी निर्माण' (Build to Print) से 'डिजाइन आधारित निर्माण' (Build to Design) मॉडल की ओर संक्रमण की आवश्यकता क्यों है? इस संदर्भ में सरकार द्वारा कौन-से कदम उठाए गए हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In order to establish robust infrastructure to meet the demands of Viksit Bharat transition to 'build to design' is necessary.

Build to print builder just receives design specifications; and executes accordingly

Build to design, builder dynamism and situation appropriateness is necessary to execute thoughtful infrastructure

Need for transition to 'build to design'

① Allows catering to complex challenges of Indian geography, terrain based, population based challenges etc.

② Develop cost-effective, robust and durable infrastructure, Eg. Chenab Bridge in Jammu and Kashmir.

③ Allow climate and disaster resilience; FSI of India's land disaster vulnerable; India ranks 7th on climate vulnerability

④ Encourage bottoms-up, participatory governance for development

Measures taken for transition → AMRUT scheme to incorporate city-specific resilience

→ PM Gati Shakti and Sagarmala yojana to improve logistics efficiency

→ AAINA, PRAGATI dashboard to monitor real-time development

→ Decentralized governance; Eg - 73rd and 74th amendment.

Thus, a transition to 'build to design' allows efficiency and durability in growth.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.3) Explain the concept of a nutrition-sensitive food system and suggest strategies to achieve it in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

पोषण-संवेदनशील खाद्य प्रणाली की अवधारणा को समझाइए तथा देश में इसे प्राप्त करने के लिए रणनीति सुझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Nutrition sensitive food system refers to a food assistance ecosystem focused on nutrition balanced support to populace.

Need for nutrition sensitive food system

- 50% of females in India are anaemic
- 38% children stunted
- 27% children wasted
- keep benefits of demographic dividend
- hidden hunger issue of lack of vitamins, minerals and proteins

strategies to achieve nutrition sensitive food system

① Move away from cerealization of food assistance to nutrition focused diets; Ex - India's Pullet Programme

② focus on balanced diet intake; Ex - PM POSHAN Abhiyan

- ③ Spreading awareness and promoting right dietary intake
Eg - Eat-right-campaign
- ④ Improve agricultural nutrition
enrichment; Eg - Iron fortification of rice grain
- ⑤ Innovative child-food-assistance programme; Eg - Karnataka's decision to include egg in mid-day-meals
- ⑥ Maternity nutrition assistance,
Eg - PM Matri Vandana Yojana
- ⑦ Diversification in food distribution programmes; Eg - food coupon distribution to encourage milk, fruits, vegetables intake
- ⑧ Reduce Carbohydrate and fat dependence
Eg - Initiative of reducing oil intake by 10%
launched in Mann-Ki-Baat.
Thus, nutrition sensitive food system is necessary to build a productive workforce

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.4) Give a brief overview of the 'Digital Agriculture Mission'. How can it benefit the agriculture sector? (10 marks, 150 words)

'डिजिटल कृषि मिशन' का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। इससे कृषि क्षेत्र को क्या लाभ हो सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Digital Agriculture Mission is focused on leveraging digital technologies to improve productivity of Agricultural sector.

Overview of 'Digital Agriculture Mission'

- ① focus on building 'AgriStack'; addressing technological, intelligence and productivity gaps
- ② leveraging new-age technologies; e.g. AI in E-Pest Surveillance System
- ③ Customized-assistance and support e.g. Kisan call centre, e-Chaupal
- ④ Reduce leakages in agricultural assistance; e.g. DBT under PM KISAN
- ⑤ Connect farmer directly to customer; e.g. e-NAM, e-Mandi etc.

Benefits for agricultural sector

- ① Improve farm productivity; Ex- use of right inputs, like fertilizers.
- ② Optimizing costs of production; Ex- reduced wastage pre and post production
- ③ Eliminate middlemen and improve income of farmers; as per Professor Ashok Gulati only 15% of market price is earned to farmer
- ④ Improve resource use efficiency; Ex- Kisan call centre assist on volume of fertilizer use
- ⑤ Improve monitoring and surveillance increase farm yield; Ex- drone assistance

Existing challenges → lack of digital literacy
 → low rural internet connectivity; only 48%
 ↳ Data privacy issues

Thus, Digital Agriculture Mission aims to revolutionize backbone of Indian economy

Feedback
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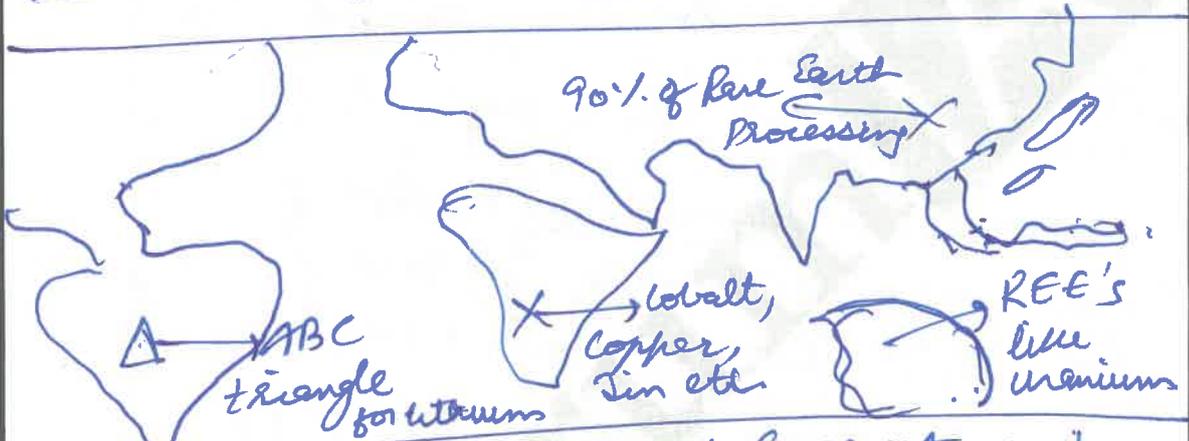
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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.5) Rare earths are not just elements; they are foundational inputs that act like 'seeds of technology'. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

दुर्लभ मृदा तत्व (Rare Earths) केवल रासायनिक तत्व नहीं हैं; ये प्रौद्योगिकी के 'बीज-तुल्य' मूलभूत निवेश हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Rare earth elements refer to scarcely distributed elements/minerals that are critical for development of new age technologies like AI, IoT, blockchain etc.



Some Rare-Earth Ecosystem distribution globally

Foundational Inputs: Seeds of technology

① Used for semiconductor, development of chips, circuits etc, Eg Silicon, Germanium

② Energy production and energy security
Eg-use of Uranium 235 in Nuclear Energy

③ Energy Storage for batteries, EV's etc. & use of lithium-ion batteries

④ Development of computing systems, hardware; protective coating etc. & - use of Copper, Tin Sintering

⑤ Renewable Energy generation, & Silicon coating in Photovoltaic Panels in Solar Energy

Challenges → China monopoly; 66% of element processing; 90% of REE cleaning and processing

↳ Secure distribution globally; new fuel for growth

↳ Geopolitical ramifications; & → China's debt-trap of African countries to control mineral mines; Pres. Trump's Greenland proposal of buying

Thus, as 'seeds of technology', REE's require robust value chain development. India's KABIL venture is a step in right direction.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.6) Why retrofitting Electrostatic Precipitators (ESPs) in Indian thermal power plants is a more viable and effective option compared to the installation of flue gas desulfurization (FGD) systems?

(10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय तापीय विद्युत संयंत्रों में फ्लू गैस डिसल्फ्यूराइजेशन (FGD) प्रणालियाँ लगाने के बजाय विद्युत-अवक्षेपकों (ESPs) का पुनर्संयोजन क्यों अधिक व्यवहार्य और कारगर विकल्प है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Retrofitting Electrostatic Precipitators in Indian thermal power plants instead of FGD systems will promote economic - environmental friendly energy generation.

High viability and effectiveness of ESP's over FGD's

- ① low cost installation
- ② high modular nature; easy to install capabilities
- ③ Easy replacement, procurement and production
- ④ Emphasis on greener production rather than climate mitigation post production

- ⑤ Easy maintenance and repair procedures
- ⑥ fluid supply chain and transportation across country
- ⑦ highly adaptive across plant sizes; capacity and coal quality as ~~to~~ raw material
- ⑧ low investment in capacity building for operation and management
- ⑨ faster alleviation of carbon emissions and meeting target of Paris Agreement.

Thus, CB offer a more sustainable production alternative than FD's -

Feedback

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Q.7) 'The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regime in India remains weak and is often reduced to a procedural formality.' In light of this statement, examine the key challenges in EIA implementation and suggest reforms. (10 marks, 150 words)

'भारत में पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन (EIA) व्यवस्था कमजोर बनी हुई है और अक्सर इसे प्रक्रियात्मक औपचारिकता तक सीमित कर दिया जाता है।' इस कथन के आलोक में, EIA कार्यान्वयन में प्रमुख चुनौतियों का परीक्षण करें और सुधारात्मक उपाय सुझाएँ। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Environmental Impact Assessment is carried out to assess the threats posed by any development project and suggest updations accordingly.

Key challenges in EIA implementation

① lack of compliance by intended parties

② lack of expertise in evaluation of environmental vulnerabilities of Aarey - Mumbai project wrongful evaluation

③ slow evaluation and report creation of projects

④ lack of awareness and local stakeholder consultation

⑤ misuse of exemption criteria, (category B-T1)

Suggested Reforms for EIA

- ① Increased local stakeholder participation; & Consultation with Biodiversity Advisory Committee at state level.
- ② Increased transparency in report and evaluation activities & MRVBSU platform use
- ③ Clear / Revised guidelines for exemption
- ④ Mandatory social impact Assessment
- ⑤ Prevent conflict of interest by evaluation by independent authority
- ⑥ Increase expert consultation in guideline development.

Thus, EIA's efficacy is dependent on integrity of its implementers, ~~and~~ requiring, conscious decision-making apparatus.

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Q.8) Plastic pollution is emerging as a serious environmental threat in India. Discuss the various mitigation measures to address this problem and also the government's initiatives in this regard.

(10 marks, 150 words)

प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण भारत में एक गंभीर पर्यावरणीय खतरे के रूप में उभर रहा है। इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए विभिन्न शमन उपायों और इस संबंध में सरकार की पहलों पर चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India generates 20% of world's plastic waste, highlighting the scale of plastic pollution problem.

Emerging plastic threat

① 80% of Marine solid waste is plastic based

② Increased plastic manufacturing for packaging, transportation or merchandise (Eg - Toys)

③ Lack of enforcement and consumer awareness about plastic mitigations

Mitigation measures for plastic waste

④ Ban on single use plastics

⑤ Detailed extended producer responsibility guidelines for plastic manufacturers

- ③ Switch to biodegradable options like gute packaging
- ④ Ensure 4R's strategy
- ⑤ ~~Attract~~ ^{Attract} climate consciousness as impetus; g-world plastic overshoot day

Measures taken by government

- ① Plastic waste management Rules, 2011
 - ② ban of single use plastics; detailed guidelines about 'plastic moratorium'
 - ③ Project REPLAN - focused on khadi packaging and carrybags
 - ④ Mission life for sustainable consumerism
 - ⑤ Circular economy strategy under Perform - Achieve - Trade (PAT) scheme
- Plastic pollution requires systemic consumer change and industry guidelines for SDG 14, 15, 16.

Feedback

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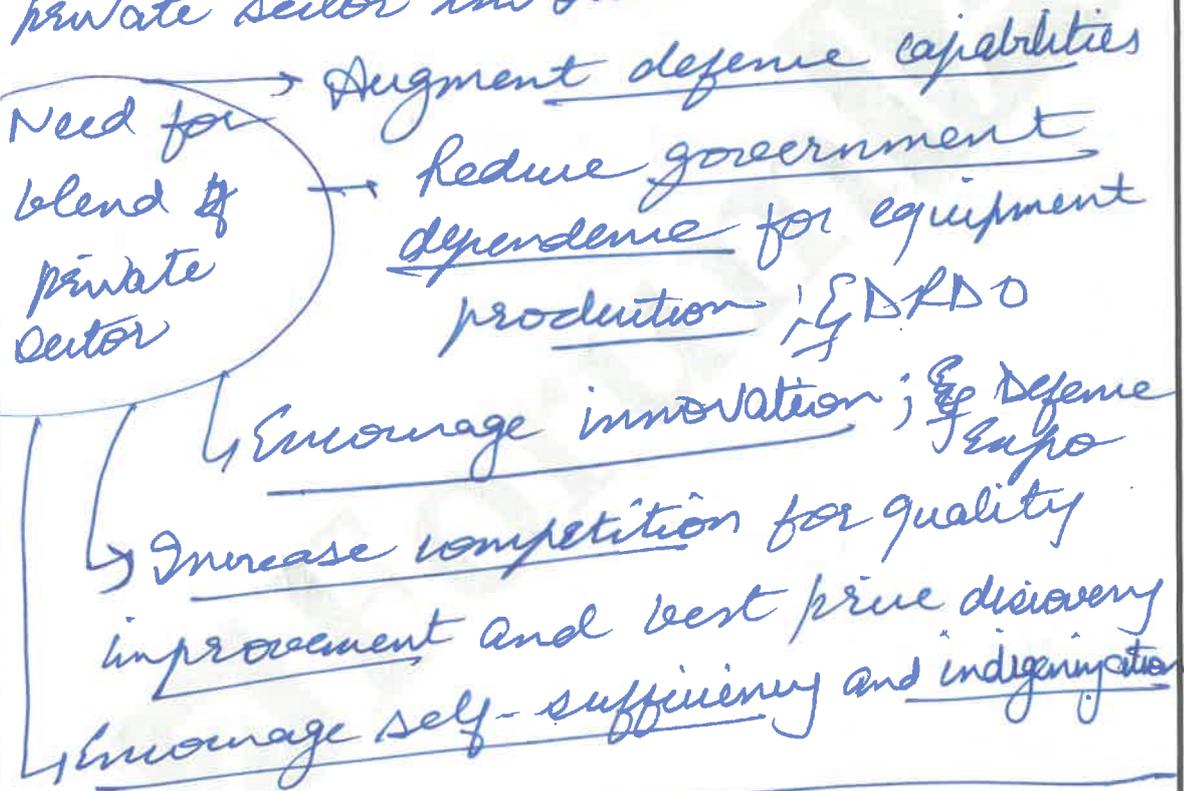
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.9) Amid evolving threats, there is a need to blend private sector capabilities with India's current internal security architecture. In this context, elaborate on the ways in which the private sector can contribute to strengthening internal security. (10 marks, 150 words)

उभरते खतरों के बीच, भारत की मौजूदा आंतरिक सुरक्षा संरचना के साथ निजी क्षेत्र की क्षमताओं को जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, उन तरीकों पर विस्तार से चर्चा करें जिनसे निजी क्षेत्र आंतरिक सुरक्षा को सशक्त करने में योगदान दे सकता है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian government recently revised A1 ~~gov~~ limits upwards to 79% in defence, signalling impetus to greater private sector involvement.



ways in which private sector can contribute to internal security :-

(a) Domestic equipment manufacturing; Drone; sensors, defence trucks etc

- (a) Innovation in security; Eg - iDEX scheme for defence startups
 - (c) Knowledge spillover and driving industry intelligence
 - (d) Transform India into a net defence exporter; Eg - ₹ 2000 crore worth of defence exports achieved in 2023; C-395 Airbus (Iate + Airbus) in Pune → manufacturing
 - (e) Supplement ordnance factory production capabilities for equipment production
 - (f) Aid in policymaking; equipment evaluation; arms trade facilitation
 - ↳ complex regulation
 - ↳ lack of capital
 - ↳ Stiff foreign sector competition
 - ↳ Bureaucratic red tapism
- Challenges → Private entry in defence trade can revolutionize capabilities and outcomes massively.

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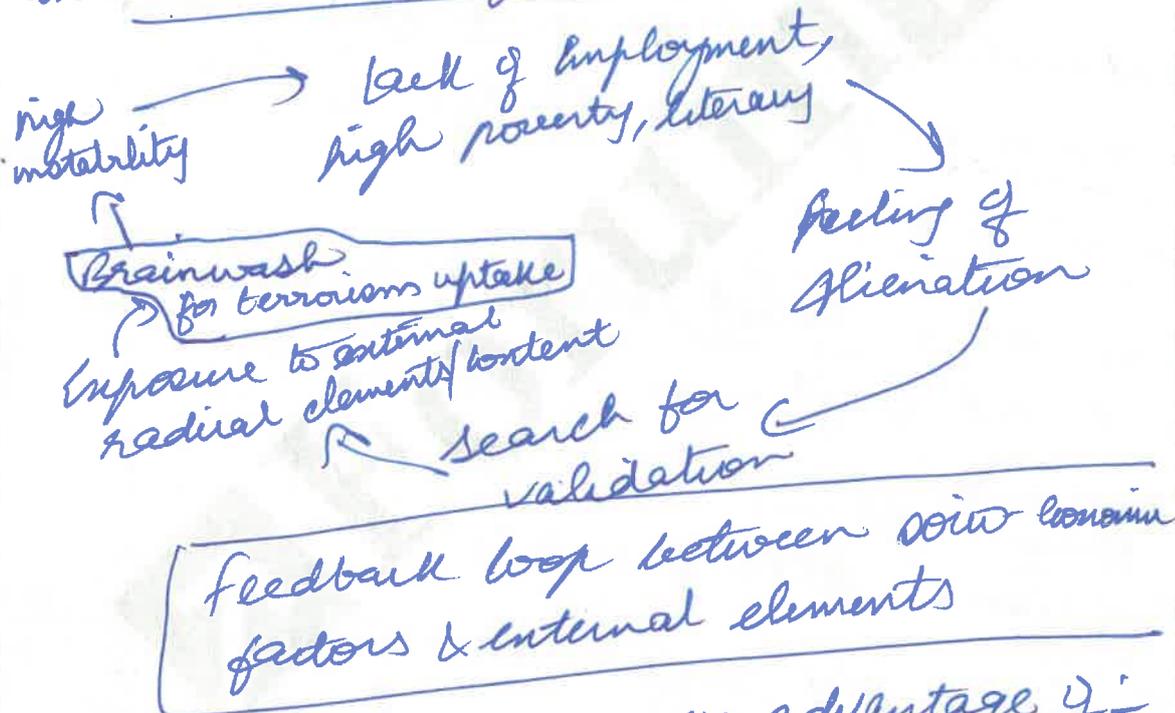


Q.10) 'Radicalisation in Jammu and Kashmir is driven as much by socio-economic factors as by external influences.' Discuss how education and youth engagement can play a role in countering radicalisation in J&K. (10 marks, 150 words)

'जम्मू और कश्मीर में कट्टरपंथ सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों के साथ-साथ बाहरी प्रभावों से भी प्रेरित है।' चर्चा करें कि शिक्षा और युवा भागीदारी किस प्रकार जम्मू और कश्मीर में कट्टरपंथ का मुकाबला करने में भूमिका निभा सकती है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The recent Pahalgam Attack has once again opened the debate on radicalisation of youth in Jammu and Kashmir

Driven by socio-economic factors and external influences



→ External elements take advantage of:-
(a) social-economic deprivation of youth
(b) lack of awareness and literacy
(c) Discontent among youth

Role of education and Youth engagement in countering radicalization

① Improving employment opportunities, reducing socio-economic deprivation,
 & UDAN project

② Generating awareness and cautioning youth; & operation Sadbhavane

③ Cultivating intelligence loops and frameworks for cooperation with security forces

④ Increasing developmental outcomes and use of human resource in regional growth; & opening of IIT Jammu, AIIMS Bhopal

⑤ Forging unity and nationalism; over regional and secessionist tendencies
 & cooperative 'Kashmiriyat'

Thus, a multi pronged strategy is needed to counter radical threats in Jammu and Kashmir.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.11) Outlining the key characteristics of the care economy, discuss how India can better integrate the value of unpaid and underpaid care work into its economic framework. (15 marks, 250 words)

देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था (केयर इकोनॉमी) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को रेखांकित करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत किस प्रकार अवैतनिक और अल्प वेतनिक देखभाल कार्य के मूल्य को अपने आर्थिक ढांचे में बेहतर ढंग से एकीकृत कर सकता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is projected to have 350 million elderly people by 2050, highlighting the potential of care-economy.

Key characteristics of care economy

- 1) Mostly involves capitalizing on elderly as 'economic agents'
- 2) Involves leveraging their accumulated knowledge, experience and need for support to build an economic ecosystem
- 3) Involves providing care services like nursing, medical support, emotional reliance and counseling services
- 4) Includes care-services to terminally ill, disabled population (2.9% in India currently)

① Involves paid and unpaid services like motherly care and their role in economic-physical well-being of individuals.

Integrating value of unpaid work

① Deriving framework to assign value to unpaid work; Eg - ~~housewife~~ household chores like cooking, cleaning etc

② Use of implicit economic values to attach value ~~to~~ to unpaid economy via economic parallels; Eg - cost of hiring a cook vs. getting food from house - free of cost

③ Global cooperation on universalizing unpaid care work-values for uniformity in calculation

Integrating value of underpaid work

① Determining minimum floor wages for any work/labour, Eg - MSP

① Using economic rent and opportunity cost to calculate wage due to care worker

② Deriving sector specific welfare guidelines; Ex → National Nursing Act of 2013

④ Creating employment opportunities for better wage discovery; Ex → TeleMANAS, UMEED, Kapale System in UAE.

→ Gender disparity; pink collarisation

Prevailing challenges of jobs

→ lack of societal awareness

↳ low focus and aid to elderly

↳ low economic disparity, preventing affordability of care services; Ex → 1/3rd of disabled are unemployed in India.

Thus, India needs a sector wide plan and dialogue - based approach for care-economy monetization

Feedback

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Q.12) 'The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) presents both unprecedented opportunities and significant challenges for India's labour market.' Examine. Also suggest strategies to align AI adoption with inclusive and resilient labour market outcomes. (15 marks, 250 words)

'कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) की तीव्र प्रगति भारत के श्रम बाजार के लिए अभूतपूर्व अवसर और महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियाँ प्रस्तुत करती है।' परीक्षण करें। साथ ही, समावेशी और तन्वशील श्रम बाजार परिणामों के साथ AI अपनाने को संरेखित करने की रणनीतियाँ भी सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Artificial intelligence is set to add 13% to global economy by 2035; highlighting its immense potential - economically.

rapid advancement of AI → Advent of LLMs like ChatGPT
Discovery of artificial neural networks with convolutional capabilities
→ rapid integration of AI in robotics, computing, finance etc -

Unprecedented opportunities for Indian labour market

- ① Potential to generate new jobs in data science, algorithm engineering etc. (NASSCOM)
- ② Improve labour productivity; reduce human errors and increase time efficiency (Use of BNASMIN)

③ Synergy with India's mature services market; \rightarrow use of AI in logistics, delivery apps; software development

④ Potential to develop new-age apps; CRM that are cost efficient; \rightarrow Kritrim

Challenges for India's Labour Market

① Threat of job displacement; 18.5 lakh jobs threatened with AI; Engels Paradox

② Move to less-capital intensive production techniques \rightarrow 'jobless growth'

③ Low skill level of Indian workforce \rightarrow only 54% employable youth

④ Increasing cost efficiency with AI integration; may promote labour displacement sentiment

⑤ Low AI literacy and skill for efficient business use

Measures for inclusive and resilient labour force

- ① Promote AI and new age technology based upskilling Ex - Future Skills Prime Project
 - ② Developing sustainable AI use guidelines focused on inclusion rather than displacement; Ex - Bletchley Declaration
 - ③ Support for AI startup ecosystem; Ex - Indie AI Mission, AIRAWAT
 - ④ Pedagogy updation; Ex - AI engineering courses in IIT; data science skill certification courses etc.
 - ⑤ AI leverage for productivity ~~in~~ increasing across sectors; Ex - e-ASAM, e-Pest surveillance system
 - ⑥ AI in Governance; Ex - UMANG app
- Thus, AI is a double-edged sword, requiring thoughtful policy action -

Feedback
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Q.13) Why does India's agricultural export performance remain weak despite high production levels? What measures would you suggest to improve agri-export competitiveness? (15 marks, 250 words)

उच्च उत्पादन स्तर के बावजूद भारत का कृषि निर्यात प्रदर्शन कमजोर क्यों है? कृषि-निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता में सुधार के लिए आप क्या उपाय सुझाएंगे? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India's agricultural export represented less than 20% of export basket in FY25; demonstrating weak contribution.

Reasons for weak agricultural exports

- ① low production quality, leading to low demand; e.g. phytosanitary measures based reputation in Europe
- ② Over emphasis on cereals, rather than high value - export - demand crops like fruits, vegetables etc.; 77% of net sown area producing 41% worth GVA
- ③ High perishability of exported goods; e.g. 20-25% losses in post-harvest value chain
- ④ Global geopolitical protectionism and supply chain threat; e.g. tariffs imposed by US; North's rebels attack in red sea etc.

- ⑤ low agricultural productivity per hectare; e.g. US soybean productivity 3x that of India
- ⑥ overuse of fertilizers and pesticides, compromising health and quality standards
- ⑦ high port turnaround times and high logistics cost (12-14%); higher than global average
-
- measures to improve agri-exports
- ① Increase production quality; e.g. NPOP, ZBNP etc.
- ② Coordinated policy action; e.g. APEDA
- ③ Improve per hectare productivity; e.g. use of GM Crops; irrigation improvement
- ④ Shift to high value crops; e.g. Purple revolution in Jammu and Kashmir for lavender production.

- ⑤ Improve procurement and storage;
 - ↳ Decentralized procurement (Shante Kumar Committee)
 - ↳ Private entry encouraging
 - ↳ use of GPS, Blockchain for tracking of produce. (Wadhwa Committee)
- ⑥ Increase food processing volume and size; E.g. - PM SAMPADA Yojana
- ⑦ Commercialization of agriculture on limited scale; E.g. - Contract farming
- ⑧ Elevate quality of food chains, enforcement standards as per CODEX recommendations
- ⑨ FTA's and trade pacts with countries E.g. - EFTA trade pact, FTA with EU, UK

Thus, India's agricultural exports hold immense potential with 2nd highest arable land globally.

Feedback

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Q.14) "The agricultural subsidy regime in the country needs reforms to address the distortions it causes." Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश में कृषि सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में सुधार की आवश्यकता है ताकि इससे होने वाली विकृतियों को दूर किया जा सके। टिप्पणी करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Agricultural subsidy refers to the transfer payments, welfare assistance extended to populace for farmer/citizens welfare.

- Types of Agricultural subsidy
- Fertilizer subsidy; DAP, Urea etc.
 - Output subsidy - Eg MSP
 - Production subsidy; Eg, subsidized water rates
 - food subsidy Eg MSP
 - financial subsidy - Eg - Interest subvention schemes
 - Income subsidy - Eg - PM Kisan

Distortions caused in economy

- ① High budget expenditure share
Eg - 4 lakh crore plus rupees spent on agriculture in FY26 budget
- ② Artificial market price distortion
Eg - use of MSP as floor price
- ③ Increases inflationary pressures in food ecosystem

- ④ Unscrupulous resource use; 60% of groundwater extracted, used for agriculture production
- ⑤ less capital availability for welfare and infrastructure investment; reducing multiplier effects
- ⑥ crowds out private investment and participation in the sector
- ⑦ loss of soil fertility; soil salinization, alkalinization due to fertilizer over-use
- ⑧ de-realization of agriculture; 77% of net sown area → cereal grown
- ⑨ Indirect effects on nutrition insecurity and promotion of hidden hunger

Reforms suggested in subsidy regime

- ① Reduce coverage (NITI Aayog) to 20% in urban areas and 40% in rural areas under PM Haat Kalyan Aane Yojana

- ② Shift to per hectare based subsidy transfer (Professor Gulati recommended)
 - ③ Cap of individual subsidy beneficiary beneficiary; increase focus on small and marginal farmers (only 6+ take welfare of MSP)
 - ④ Shift to fruits/vegetables based subsidy regime and inclusion in MSP
 - ⑤ Promotion of agricultural infrastructure investment rather than income transfer
 - ⑥ Reduce populist measures like loan waivers (Kelkar Committee findings)
 - ⑦ Encourage structural transformation, by shifting labour from agriculture to industry (Lewis Model)
 - ⑧ Viability gap funding instead of MSP and fertiliser subsidy
- Thus, agricultural subsidy overhaul will enable achieving goals of SDG1 and SDG2.

Feedback

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Q.15) How can biomanufacturing transform today's consumptive manufacturing paradigm to the one based on regenerative principles? Also discuss how BioE3 Policy (Biotechnology for Economy, Environment, and Employment) aims to foster biomanufacturing in the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

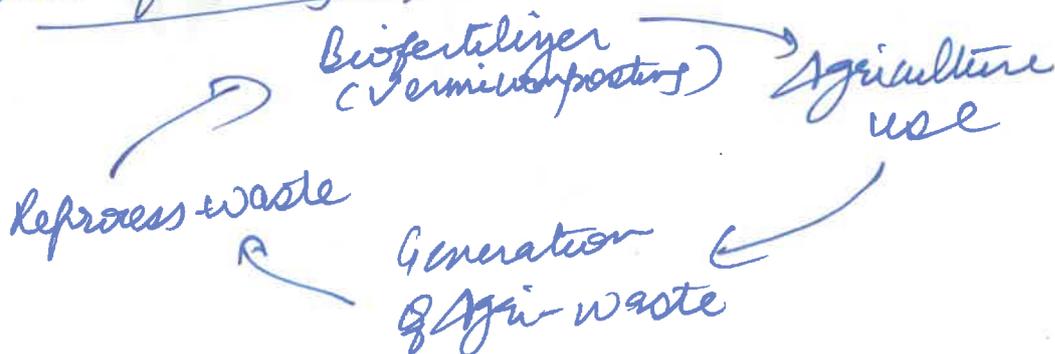
बायोमैनुफैक्चरिंग आज के उपभोगात्मक विनिर्माण प्रतिमान को पुनर्योजी सिद्धांतों पर आधारित प्रतिमान में कैसे बदल सकता है? यह भी चर्चा करें कि बायोई3 (BioE3) नीति (अर्थव्यवस्था, पर्यावरण और रोजगार के लिए जैव प्रौद्योगिकी) का उद्देश्य देश में बायोमैनुफैक्चरिंग को बढ़ावा देना है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Biomanufacturing refers to the use of biotechnology to produce customized and situation appropriate equipment.

Role in transforming consumptive manufacturing paradigm to regenerative principles

① Embedding use of 4R's strategy in production; e.g. → Oceaness campaign to re-process plastic bottles for beverage production

② Emphasis on closed-loop circular manufacturing practices:-



- ③ Encourage waste collection
and processing practices;
Eg → waste reprocessing in
EIT regime
- ④ Reduce mineral extraction need
via mineral recycling; Eg → Japan
reprocesses 90% of its ~~own~~ electrical
mineral waste to reduce import dependence
- ⑤ Bio-energy generation; Eg → Biogas
plant establishment under Gobardhan
Scheme
- ⑥ ~~Support~~ Improving input productivity
and resource use efficiency; Eg → GM
Crops, biosensors in agriculture etc -
- BiOEB Policy focusing on Economy,
Environment and employment recently
got cabinet approval, with potential
to foster biomanufacturing in the
country.

Economic incentives

- ① Subsidies and logistical support
↳ Green Hydrogen Mission
- ② Tax-breaks; enhanced credit availability for biomanufacturers

Employment Transformation

- ① Increasing employment opportunities
↳ Employment linked-incentives for producers
- ② Increasing skill upgradation; ↳ National Biotechnology Mission; IISc Biotechnology Centre

Environmental incentives

- ① Reduce waste generation and encourage waste processing
 - ② leverage green technologies for energy
↳ PM KUSUM, SAUBHAGYA scheme
- Thus, biomanufacturing has the potential to revolutionise Make-in India 2.0

Feedback

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Q.16) The future of digital innovation depends on self-reliant, domain-specific AI capabilities. In this context, bring out the key considerations in developing indigenous AI models and tools. Suggest measures to build an enabling ecosystem for AI innovation in India. What initiatives have been taken by the government in this regard? (15 marks, 250 words)

डिजिटल नवाचार का भविष्य आत्मनिर्भर, डोमेन-विशिष्ट AI क्षमताओं पर निर्भर करता है। इस संदर्भ में, स्वदेशी AI मॉडल और उपकरण विकसित करने में प्रमुख विचारों को स्पष्ट करें। भारत में AI नवाचार के लिए एक सक्षम पारितंत्र बनाने के उपाय सुझाएँ। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या पहल की गई है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

AI is set to add a trillion dollars to global economy by 2030; thus, highlighting need for its rapid integration and self-reliance

Key considerations in developing indigenous AI models and tools

- ① Need for skilled workforce; NASSCOM highlighted 1 million workforce deficiency in AI-related jobs
- ② Need for robust supply chain inputs ~~currently~~ & developing indigenous rare earth element processing industry; currently 90% China dominant
- ③ Lowering necessary minerals to support ecosystem; & lithium, cobalt, Germanium, Silicon etc.

- ④ Building inclusive AI models, reducing inherent AI bias; algorithmic black box
 - ⑤ Balancing progress with job security, prevent displacement of labour on large scale; reduce energy use (AI query = 13x computing power)
 - ⑥ Ethical AI use; reduce incidence of use like deepfakes, phishing; frauds, privacy invasion etc.
-
- Measures to building enabling ecosystem
- ① workout long-term mineral supply contracts; Eg KABIL in ABC ~~lithium~~ lithium triangle
 - ② Global cooperation in regulated use and development; Eg Bletchley Summit declaration
 - ③ Shift dependence to renewable energy to reduce carbon emissions from increased AI energy use; Eg Paris Climate Summit agreement.

4) labour upskilling and labour awareness

5) Regulation for algorithm development

6) Prevent weaponization of trade in AI development domain; & china banning exports of rare earths.

7) Tax breaks, subsidies and infrastructure support to new entrants.

→ Launch of India AI mission; GPU capability building

Government measures

→ AI in governance embedding; & MRAWAT

↓
Promote Indigenous ICM development
↳ Kritrum Bharat AI etc.

↳ Participation in global mineral partnerships; Mineral Security partnership led by US

→ Joint but bilateral agreements on knowledge sharing; & TRUST initiative with USA

Thus, India is taking steps towards building a strong AI-ecosystem for inclusive growth.

Feedback

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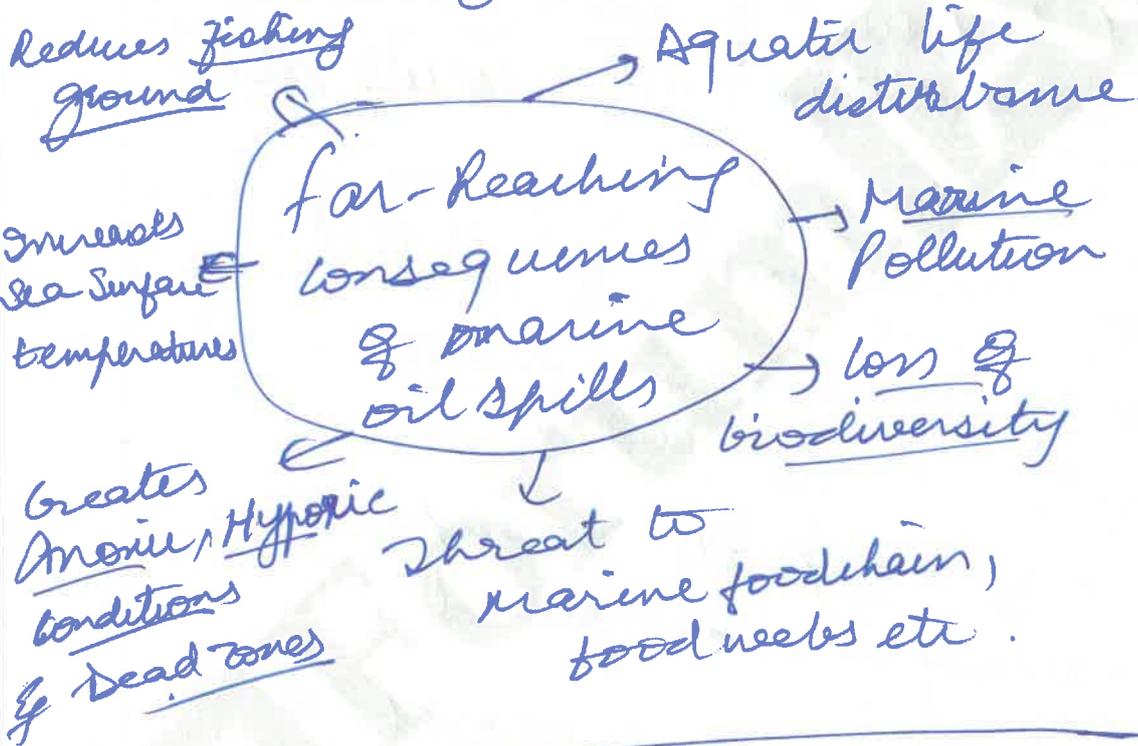
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Q.17) Marine oil spills are a form of environmental disaster, with far-reaching consequences for biodiversity and coastal livelihoods; however, India's preparedness to prevent such incidents and mitigate their impact has significant gaps. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

समुद्री तेल रिसाव एक प्रकार की पर्यावरणीय आपदा है, जिसके जैव विविधता और तटीय आजीविका पर दूरगामी परिणाम होते हैं; हालाँकि, ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने और उनके प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए भारत की तैयारियों में महत्वपूर्ण अंतराल हैं। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recent marine oil spill along Kerala coast highlights the increasing threats posed by marine oil spills.



India's apparatus to manage oil spills

- 1) Immediate response by coast guards for evacuation and containment.

- ② Intelligence and coordination support from INCOLS
- ③ Immediate vaccination and rehabilitation; management of debris by NDRF, SDRF etc.
- ④ Alerts issued by state administration regarding fishing and shipping related precautions

Gaps in management of oil spills

- ① Lack of coordination between central and state agencies
- ② Lack of adequate manpower; 25% vacancy in coast guard
- ③ Lack of sufficient equipment for containment and collection of oil spilled in sea
- ④ Low response time and slow elimination of spilled oil from sea surface.

⑤ lack of strict enforcement of safety guidelines in oil trade and shipping practices

⑥ high vulnerability, with 11, 200 km coastline

Suggested measures for improvement of oil spills management

① Increase coordination between agencies via drills, exercises etc, E-Sagar Suraksha

② Integrate satellite reconnaissance for increasing response efficiency E-Sagar Sampark programme, - GANete

③ Capacity building and enhanced recruitment of coast guard

④ better equipment and infrastructure upgrade - E-use of bacteria pseudo-monas for oil spills

Thus, marine oil spills have the potential to cause high damage, requiring proactive mitigation measures.

Feedback

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Q.18) 'The United Nations has declared 2025 as the International Year of Glacier Preservation.' Bring out the ecological and socio-economic significance of glaciers. What are the key challenges in preserving them? What measures have been taken at national and international levels towards preservation of glaciers? (15 marks, 250 words)

'संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने वर्ष 2025 को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ग्लेशियर संरक्षण वर्ष घोषित किया है।' ग्लेशियरों के पारिस्थितिक और सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व को उजागर करें। उन्हें संरक्षित करने में मुख्य चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? ग्लेशियरों के संरक्षण के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या उपाय किए गए हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per UNEP, the Arctic is melting 4x faster than rest of the world's snow, warranting the need for declaration of International Year of Glacier Preservation - 2025.

Ecological Significance of glaciers

- ① Habitat and biodiversity hotspot for polar flora and fauna; of Polar Bears
- ② Carbon sinks ~~and~~ for the world
- ③ Important for thermal regulation of the world
- ④ Key for maintaining flow of wind system globally; of trade winds, polar vortex etc.
- ⑤ Important for oceanic current movement; Atlantic meridional oscillation.

⑥ Regulate biogeochemical cycles for Carbon, Hydrogen and other minerals.

Socio-Economic Significance

① Important for Polar-Sea freezing activities and polar routes

② Higher melting rate threatens sea level rise → increase in tsunamis; land submergence etc.

③ Melting of Polar ice threatens new corridor of geopolitical conflict → control over Arctic oil

④ Ground for several rare-earth, minerals and natural gas

⑤ Water security and food security vulnerability

Key challenges in preserving glaciers

① Global warming; 0.1°C increase every decade since 1970

② Increasing concentration of GHG's like CO₂, NO₂, SO₂ etc.

③ unsustainable tourism activities; Ex- high rush during summers; fast melting of Amarnath Glacier.

④ Ecosystem encroachments and unregulated shipping, construction activities

Measures taken

① National level
 ↳ Panhamrit targets
 ↳ National Action plan for climate change
 ↳ GDP calculation by Uttarakhand Government
 ↳ Namami Gange Programme

② International level
 ↳ Kyoto Protocol ↳ Montreal Protocol
 ↳ Paris Agreement ↳ Arctic Council cooperation
 ↳ UNCLOS-BBNJ-agreement
 ↳ MARPOL convention

Thus, it is important to preserve glaciers to ensure sustainability of living conditions on Earth.

Feedback

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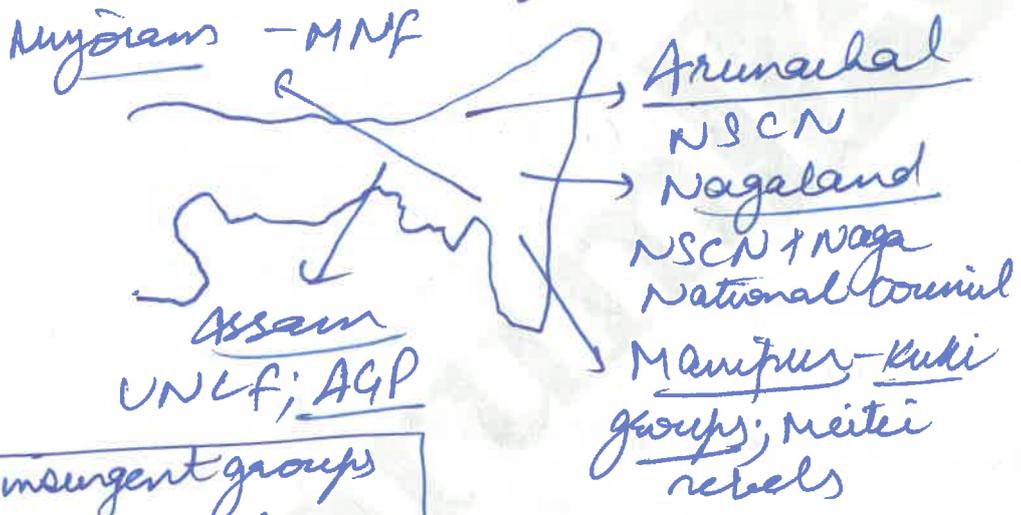
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Q.19) What are the determinants of insurgency in the north-eastern region of India? What strategy should the Government of India, civil administration and security forces adopt to counter the threat in the affected areas? (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत के उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में उग्रवाद के निर्धारक तत्व क्या हैं? प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में खतरे का मुकाबला करने के लिए भारत सरकार, नागरिक प्रशासन और सुरक्षा बलों को क्या रणनीति अपनानी चाहिए? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

North-eastern region of India has been a hotbed of insurgency since independence due to various socio-economic-cultural factors.



Some insurgent groups in North East

Determinants of insurgency in North-east

- ① Geographical factors
 - ↳ Change in demography concerns of illegal immigration from Bangladesh
 - ↳ Difficult terrain; complicating security actions; 80% of Arunachal is forest area.

② Political factors

- ↳ Demand for secessionism,
regionalism etc & - Greater Nagalim
demand
- ↳ Corruption and alienation caused
due to AFS PA, imposition
- ↳ Demand for state re-organization;
& Bodoland demand

③ Ethnic/Ethnic factors

- ↳ Clashes due to age-old frictions
& - Manipur conflict, between
Meities and Kukis in Manipur
- ↳ Demand for separate administration
and call of protection & over intrusion
& - Kohungya Refugee Crisis

④ Security factors - Porous borders
(Free Movement Regime), rising
(FMR),
militancy spill over effects

⑤ Nexus between organized crime
and militancy; & - Illegal arms
trade, Narco-terrorism

- ⑥ Development deficit, low infrastructure investment and lack of human resource development
- ⑦ International complexity; allegations of China support to militancy

Measures needed

- ① By Government of India
 - ↳ Increased development impetus of 'DEVINE'; Vibrant Villages Programme
 - ↳ Increased connectivity; ₹-Kaladan multimodal project, Sabroom landport
 - ↳ Security overhaul; ₹-Smart Fencing; Controlled FMR
- ② By civil administration
 - ↳ Reconciliation and dialogue; ₹- Encouraging surrender of Kuki militants
 - ↳ Sensitivity to ethnic differences
 - ↳ Demographic Stocktake; ₹-NRC
- ③ Security forces: → cultivating good relations - ships; ₹-Operation Sadbhavane
→ Proactive vigilance and smart patrolling
↳ Drones use

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.20) Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) have become an integral aspect of modern conflict and warfare, employed by both state and non-state actors. Discuss its implications for India's security architecture and state the measures being taken to address them. Also suggest other steps to tackle the threats emanating from UAVs. (15 marks, 250 words)

मानव रहित हवाई वाहन (UAVs) आधुनिक संघर्ष और युद्ध का अभिन्न अंग बन गए हैं, जिनका उपयोग राज्य और गैर-राज्य दोनों ही प्रकार के अभिकर्ता करते हैं। भारत की सुरक्षा संरचना के लिए इसके निहितार्थों पर चर्चा करें और उन्हें संबोधित करने के लिए किए जा रहे उपायों का वर्णन करें। UAVs से उत्पन्न होने वाले खतरों से निपटने के लिए अन्य कदम भी सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

UAV's use in recent conflict between India and Pakistan underscore their growing importance in warfare.

Automation in launch, attack and pre-emption

Surveillance and reconnaissance

Improved border patrolling and management

Precision strikes; E-Kamikaze Drone

Reduced human life vulnerability

Advancement in communication and intelligence gathering

Implications for India's Security

Positive effects

Higher patrolling efficiency

Improved coverage in difficult terrains like North-East

- ↳ Reduced human casualties
- ↳ Improved precision attacks, demonstrated in Operation Sindoor
- ↳ Expands operational capabilities
- ② Negative effects / New challenges
 - ↳ Increased vulnerabilities; e.g. Drone attack by Pakistan ~~just~~ recently
 - ↳ Need for extra precautions and interception infrastructure; e.g. Anti missile / Drone systems
 - ↳ Need for more capacity building of armed forces
 - ↳ Inter sectoral vulnerabilities, requiring inter-services coordination

Measures taken to address challenges

- ① Inter-sectoral coordination and operational readiness; e.g. CSS T Integrated Theatre Commands.

② Capacity building; E- special drone unit in Army

③ Expansion of indigenous anti-drone capability systems; E- Akashtrier; Spyder

④ Nolista Air defence apparatus; E- use of 5400 missiles for interception

⑤ Regulated domestic use; Drone Rules, 2021; licensing requirement

⑥ Indigenous drone manufacturing; E- Rustom, Rustom etc. by DRDO

→ International collaboration for intelligence spillover

→ Integration in civil defence and paramilitary forces like BSF, CRPF

→ citizens awareness; E- Mock Drills

→ Focus on sophisticated UAV engineering via special courses in IIT

Thus, UAV have opened a new war simulation, requiring renewed thinking.

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

-
-
-
-

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		

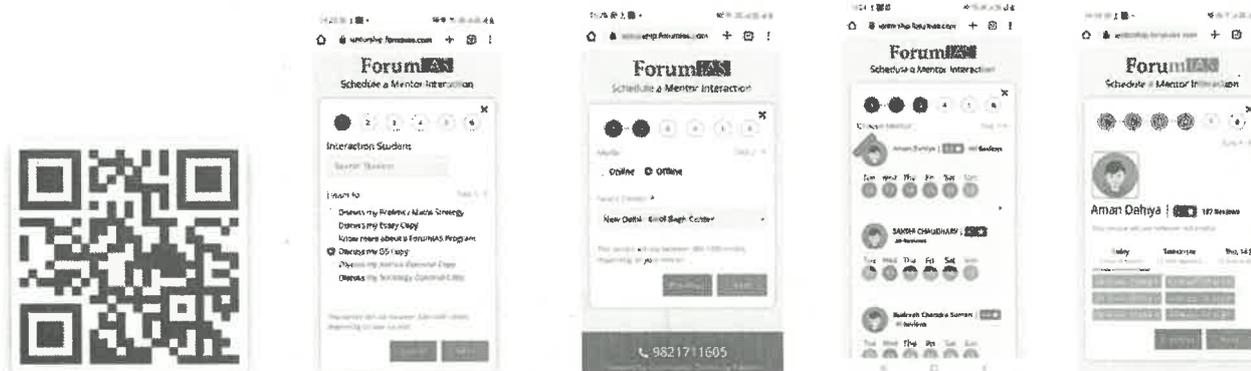
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