



TEST CODE 6 1 3 2 0 4 ForumIAS - MGP 2023 - Cohort 13 Alt - Sectional Test #3

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

**ForumIAS**

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Raghu Thunthunwala		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910130284	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	KB	Date/दिनांक	15 July

\*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			<b>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</b> कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें। <b>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH &amp; HINDI, all questions are compulsory.</b> उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। <b>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</b> प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं। <b>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.</b> 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। <b>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.</b> 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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<b>Total/कुल अंक</b>	<b>250</b>		

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<b>Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :</b>	<b>Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :</b>	<b>End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :</b>
	1:35	4:37
<b>Total Marks/कुल अंक :</b>	<b>Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :</b>	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>

**For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु**

<b>*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.</b> 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 इन्हें तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।	<b>ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :</b>	<b>EG/ईजी :</b>	<b>Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :</b>
		① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

**Note:** You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

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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) Investment in infrastructure is a precursor to social and economic transformation; however, the focus on economic gains must not marginalise the concerns for safety. Comment.

(10 marks, 150 words)

बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन का अग्रदूत है; हालाँकि, आर्थिक लाभ पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने से सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताओं को हाशिए पर नहीं डाला जाना चाहिए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Infrastructure needs to be around Investment

\$ 55 Bn. p.a. for the next 15 years  
as per world Bank estimates.

It adds to the productive capacity of the Economy.

\* Necessity for Economic t/f:

① Creates linkages between sectors

② Leads to higher GDP growth

$I \uparrow \rightarrow Y \uparrow \rightarrow C \uparrow \rightarrow$  virtuous cycle

③ Leads to Economies of scale

④ Reduces time for transportation and logistics cost.

\* Precursor to Social t/f:

① Balanced Regional Development

→ Rural connectivity

→ Prevents stressed migration

② opportunities to SHGs, MSMEs.

However, rising cases of safety lapses have arisen :

- ① Road : Highest accidents & Death in India
- ② Railways → Recent Balasore Event.

Reasons :

- ① knee jerk Repairs and not POC - Emptive.
- ② lapses in PPP agreements.
- ③ Less Allocation to maintenance than new Projects.

Thus, various committees have recommended safety :

Anil J. Committee → Railway Bridges & underpasses  
+ man-less crossings, etc.

Thus, safe Infrastructure will only lead to Inclusive Infrastructure.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.2) Do you think the low Female Labor Force Participation Rate presents a correct picture about the 'working women' in India's economy? Give reasons in support of your answer.

(10 marks, 150 words)

क्या आपको लगता है कि कम महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी दर भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में 'कामकाजी महिलाओं' के बारे में सही तस्वीर पेश करती है? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण दीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per recent PLFS estimates;  
Female LFPR hovers around 20%.  
as compared to male LFPR ~ 50%.  
This is a big socio-economic issue.

How LFPR presents a wrong picture.

① Recent Eco. Survey 22-23 laments about the wrong methodology used to capture LFPR.

→ It says that presently, more women are engaged in care-giving work at homes

- + Teaching children
- + care to elders
- + cooking, etc.

→ However, all this is not monetized

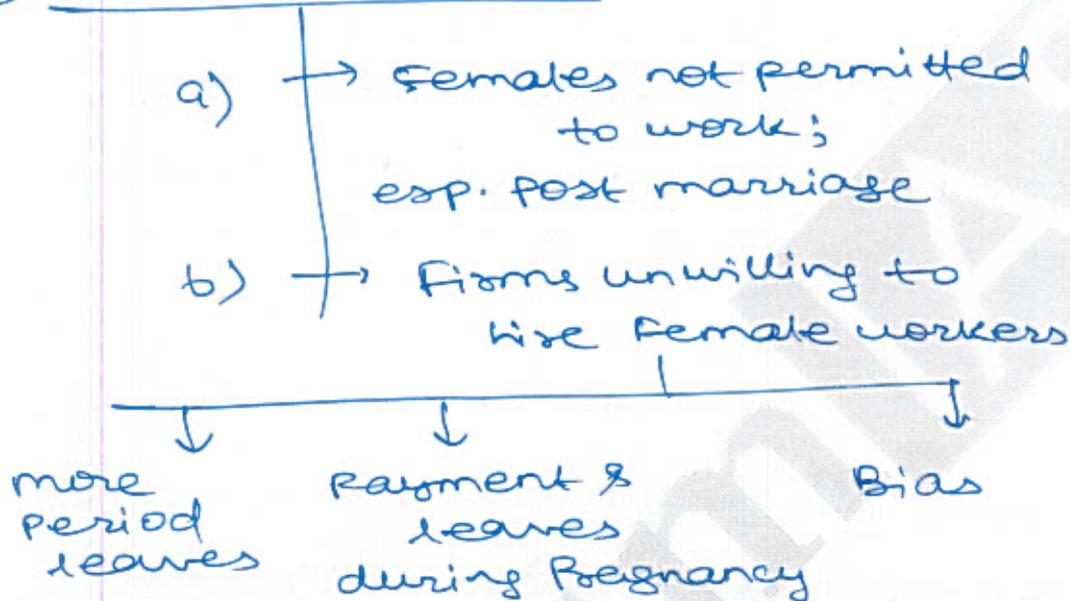
→ Reduces Female LFPR in Economy

→ Actually Female LFPR should be over 50% for an

Economy like ours.

\* How the issues are actually there:

## ① Social constraints



## ② Poor outcomes

lower Education & Health backing  
( > 50% women Anaemic ).

Thus, there are structural as well as actual issues in female LFPR rate calculation which needs both: better methodology as well as societal improvements.

IMF says: If females work as much as males (formally), nominal GDP growth can cross 20%.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

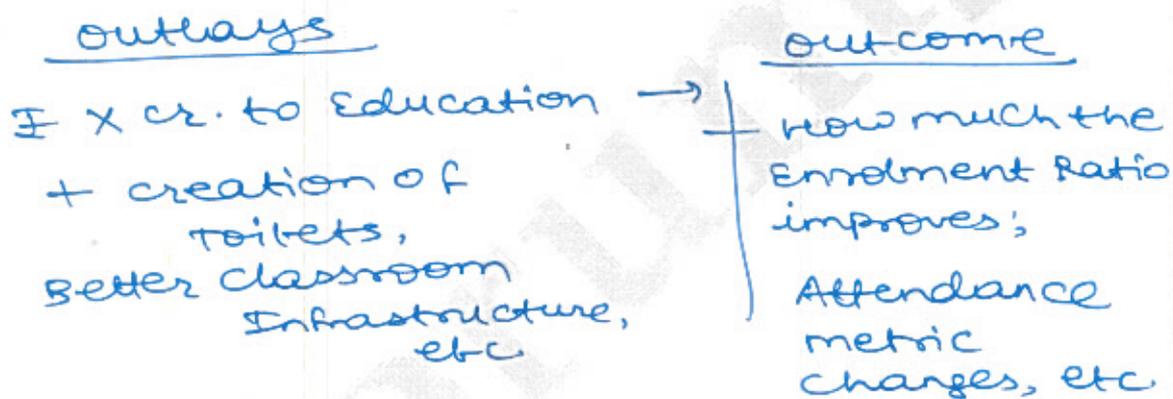
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P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.3) Outcome budget convert outlays into outcomes. Examine various advantages and disadvantages of outcome budgeting and assess its status in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

परिणाम बजट परिव्ययों को परिणामों में परिवर्तित करता है। परिणाम बजट के विभिन्न लाभों और हानियों का परीक्षण करें और देश में इसकी स्थिति का आकलन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Outcome Budgeting refers to having focus on the results witnessed as a result of socio-economic Interventions by the Budget and not merely on Budget expenditure.



### \* Advantages of Outcome Budget

- ① more Behavioral Approach than the mechanical outlay method.
- ② Focuses on social outcomes and Intervention specific results.
- ③

## \* Issues with this method

① tough to measure changes:

→ several methods like RCT, NFHS exist; but they are

- Not perfect Indicators
- Procedural lapses
- Time lags and thus, inappropriate

② may lead to reduced focus on outlays which carry the base to change the outcomes.

## Status

The Govt. has increasingly focussed on outcomes but at the same time, outlays have also been substantially improved.

For Ex:

Housing to All + Highest ever capital outlays to PMAY-G and U

Thus; both approaches are rather complementary to one another.

## Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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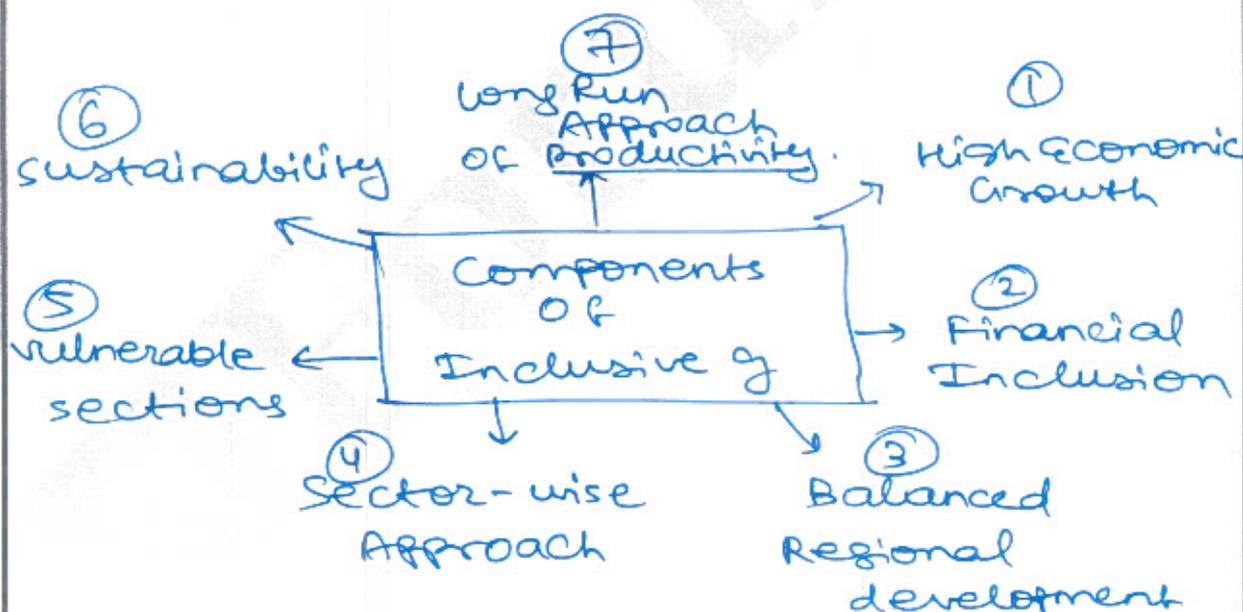
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.4) What do you understand by inclusive growth? Is economic growth sufficient to ensure inclusive growth? (10 marks, 150 words)

समावेशी विकास से आप क्या समझते हैं? क्या आर्थिक संवृद्धि समावेशी विकास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पर्याप्त है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

OECD defines Inclusive Growth as the one in which the proceeds of growth are equitably distributed among the stakeholders of economy as a whole and not just Growth Drivers.

① Inclusive Growth focuses more on the distribution; composition and manner of growth.



Economic Growth is not sufficient as the 'Trickle Down' Approach has been severely found to be non-empirically existent.

For Ex:

If an Economy produces only military Equipments;

Economic Growth

✓

Inclusive Growth

X

→ Thus, Economic Growth is one of the important components of Inclusive Growth.

Steps taken:

① Financial Inclusion

JAM Trinity; Small saving schemes, MUDRA

② Balanced Regional

OD-OP; PM-Kisan Vikas Yojana

③ vulnerable sections

Anti Poverty; self Employment, etc.

Thus, Inclusive growth is necessary to make India truly Atma-Nisbhar

so that every section of the

Economy can + Reap the Benefits

+ Be a part of

'India Growth Story.'

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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TOTAL

MARKS



**Q.5) Evaluate the Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) in addressing the challenges of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)**

देश में सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (PPP) की चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए हाइब्रिड वार्षिकी मॉडल (HAM) का मूल्यांकन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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marks in the above  
table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.6) Analyse the role of fisheries in nutrition security, livelihood generation, and economic growth. What are the major challenges faced by the fisheries sector? (10 marks, 150 words)

पोषण सुरक्षा, आजीविका सृजन और आर्थिक विकास में मत्स्य पालन की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। मत्स्य पालन क्षेत्र के सामने प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Out of the recent \$ 54 Bn. Agriculture Exports; Fisheries contributed around \$ 8 Bn.; nearly over  $\frac{1}{7}$ th of the total Exports.

→ over 20% population of India lives in coastal region; thus depicting the criticality of fisheries.

## \* Role of Fishery in nutrition security

- ① Allowing a protein rich diet esp. to coastal population;
- ② Anaemic women; undernourished children can get the most of it
- ③ Diversifies beyond dependence of Agri dominance (wheat - Rice)

## \* Role in Livelihood

- ① caters over 20% of population
- ② It is a labour Intensive sector!

Production of Fish Nets; Boat makers; Boat operators; Stewards & Porters, etc

Role in Economic Growth

- ① Big Export Driver  
 ⇒ Forex Inflow ⇒ Reduced current A/C Deficit.
- ② Linkages with Food processing sector
- ③ Rural Development.

# Challenges faced

- ① Issues in Palk Strait with S.L. over maritime Boundary.
- ② Illegal and unreported fishing.
- ③ Rising maritime piracy in Indian Ocean.
- ④ Obsolete ~~fish~~ trawlers and rising costs.

Thus, Blue Revolution can bring the required Green Revolution 2.0 and improve socio-Economic conditions today.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.7) In what ways can precision agriculture become a panacea for multipronged challenges plaguing the agriculture sector? Discuss. Also, analyse various impediments in widespread adoption of precision farming in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

किस प्रकार परिशुद्ध कृषि कृषि क्षेत्र की बहुआयामी चुनौतियों के लिए रामबाण बन सकती है? चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अलावा, भारत में परिशुद्ध खेती को व्यापक रूप से अपनाने में विभिन्न बाधाओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Precision Agriculture focuses on more judicious application and usage of Farms Inputs; thereby reducing costs and making farming more sustainable & profitable.

\* What challenges plague Agri today?

① Over Irrigation

a) Exp. in Green Rev<sup>n</sup> Areas of Punjab, etc.

b) soil salinity issue and carcinogenic produce

c) mandatory Irrigation increases subsidy Bill of Govt.

and high cost Agriculture

d) Ground - water decline

②

Excessive Fertilizers

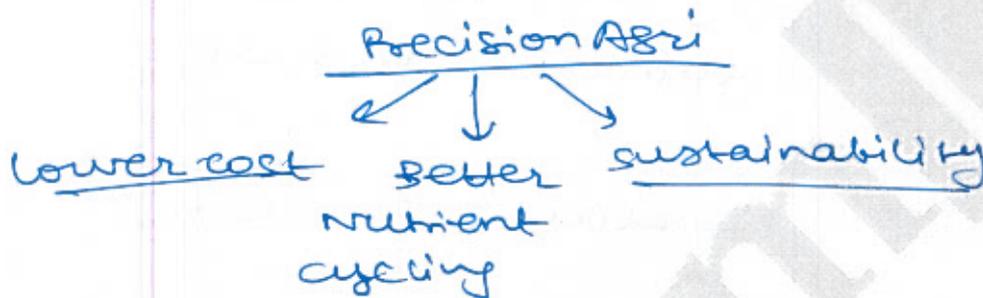
① Punjab uses 12 X times more fertilizer than what Sikkim used before turning organic.

② Fertilizer Bill : > 2 Trn.

## methods of Precision Agriculture

Hydroponics;  
Aeroponics;  
Drip and Sprinkler  
Irrigation

Rationalization of Fertilizers by schemes like PM-PRANAM, etc.



## Challenges

### ① Bad subsidy structure

- + over 77% Irrigation subsidy to Borewell Irrigation
- + only 5% to Sprinkler & Drip Irrigation.

### ② Farmer Lobby Groups

esp. from Rich states.

### ③ Technological Backwardness

\* Thus, we need to collaborate with countries with Israel which are expert and also rationalize our policies at the same time.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.8) Agriculture subsidy regime in its present form fuels economic inefficiency and creates ecological imbalance. In this perspective, examine various issues related to farm subsidies. Also, recommend measures to rationalise the same. (10 marks, 150 words)

कृषि सब्सिडी व्यवस्था अपने वर्तमान स्वरूप में आर्थिक अक्षमता को बढ़ावा देती है और पारिस्थितिक असंतुलन पैदा करती है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में कृषि सब्सिडी से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, इसे युक्तिसंगत बनाने के उपायों की सिफारिश करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The current Agriculture subsidy Bill of Govt crosses ₹ 5 Trillion P.a. mostly on account of PDS & MSP and Irrigation - Fertilizer subsidies.

→ This has led to many disputes; specially at multilateral fora like WTO.

\* How Inefficiencies are created: Economic

① Avg. landholding size is 1.08 Ha.

→ Small farmers are unable to generate surplus and major benefit of MSP goes to large farmers.

② Regional Imbalances

Punjab - Haryana vs. East India.

③ High cost Agriculture and reduced profitability for small farmers.

## \* How Ecological Inefficiencies

- ① Rapid Groundwater level Reduction
- ② Carcinogenic Produce  
— (IARI Report)
- ③ soil salinity and Degradation.

Thus; several recommendations have been made:

- ① Dalwai Committee: + Rationalize MSP subsidy esp. in already rich areas.
- ② Ramesh Chand committee and Swaminathan C.: + Increase Public Sector Invest. in Agri  
+ This reduces cost for small farmers.
- ③ Shifting gradually to DBT to reduce Price Distortions

Thus; it is very crucial to reduce and gradually phase out market and Price-distortionary subsidies and shift to more Efficient and Prudent avenues of Agri. Growth.

### Feedback

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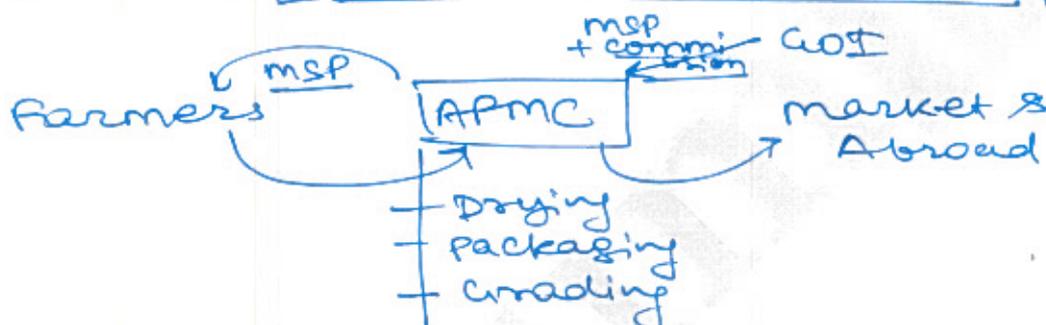


Q.9) Despite their flaws in limiting access to larger market and poor price realization for agricultural produce, APMCs have their utility. Analyse the statement and suggest reforms in agriculture marketing in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

बड़े बाजार तक पहुंच को सीमित करने और कृषि उपज के लिए कम कीमत की वसूली में उनकी खानियों के बावजूद, एपीएमसी की अपनी उपयोगिता है। कथन का विश्लेषण करें और देश में कृषि विपणन में सुधारों का सुझाव दें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

There are currently 7,000 APMCs functioning in the country which serve as the most crucial link between Farmers and the market.

~~However,~~ APMCs working mechanism :



## Role of APMCs

- ① Giving immediate working capital to farmers;  
esp. small & marginal farmers.
- ② Drying of Harvest;  
Packaging into Jute Bags;  
Grading facilities, etc.
- ③ Provide MSP to farmers and  
many-times Extension Services  
(Choice of fertilizers; market price, etc.)
- ④ Registering at e-NAM Portal

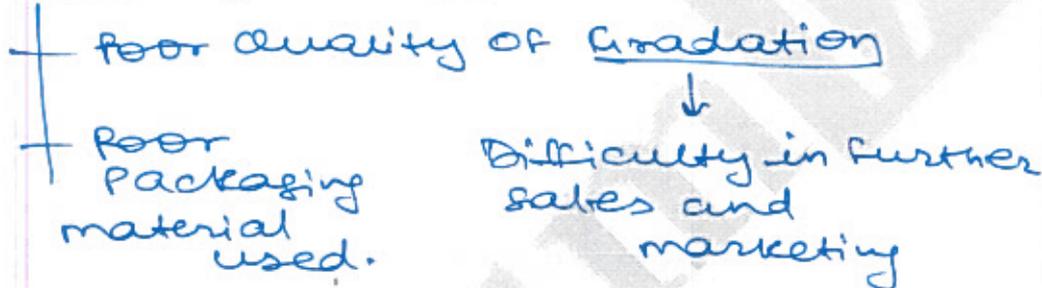
## \* Challenges of APMC

### ① severe shortage

7,00,000 + villages in India and  
only ~~70~~ 7,000 APMCs.

### ② geographically concentrated in Rich states (like Punjab)

### ③ Capacity Issues



### ④ wheat - Rice monopoly

⑤ Small farmer generally forced to  
sell at APMCs

⑥ extremely big chain of Ashatiyas  
(middlemen)

Thus; the APMC needs immediate  
reforms : both structural (i.e.  
ending its monopoly) and also  
operational (improving its service  
delivery).

→ Thus; more funds and extension  
services  
along with monitoring by officials  
is the need today.

### Feedback

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CD & VA			
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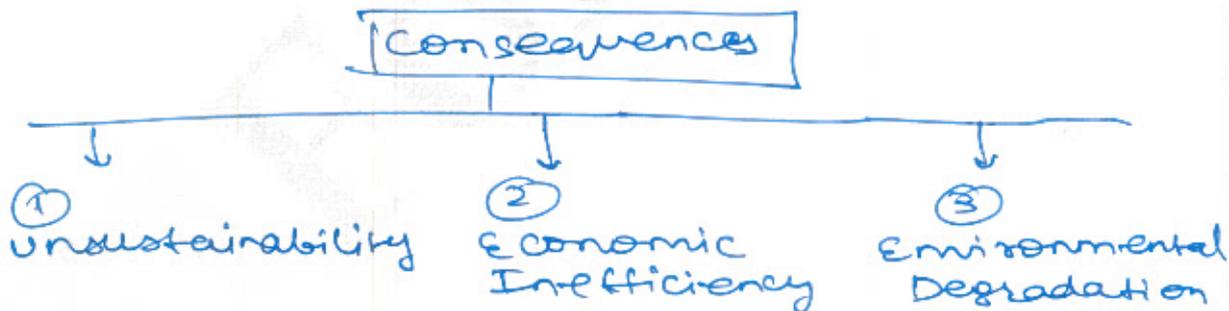
Q.10) Cropping pattern in the country does not concur with the agro-climatic reality, leading to unintended and undesirable consequences. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में फसल पैटर्न कृषि-जलवायु वास्तविकता से मेल नहीं खाता है, जिसके कारण अनपेक्षित और अवांछनीय परिणाम होते हैं। टिप्पणी करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is a nation bestowed with diverse Agro-climatic zones; from Arid to Coastal; and different Soil-Profiles which can lead us into becoming an Agri-powerhouse.

→ However, today's reality is not congruent to Ideal situations.

(A) Punjab-Haryana Region; a water scarce region (Semi-Arid Region) grows Rice and sugarcane (Extreme water curzlers)



(4) : wheat-Rice System

(B). millet and pulses; which are hardy-climate crops → not less focussed.

- millets production area has reduced.
- Pulses show extreme variations.

## ③. Horticulture

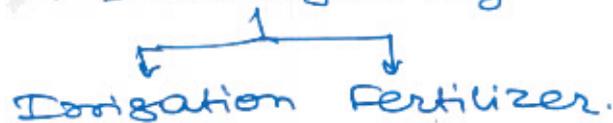
- Lack of optimum policy support has kept our production subdued
- we import flowers; etc.

## ④. oilseeds

- we are highly Import dependent.
- Conversion of suitable areas into Intensive Agri-Fields.

### way Ahead :

#### ① Rationalizing our subsidy policy



#### ② Providing more farm Insurance to enable farmers to diversify.

#### ③ Infra support esp. for horticulture

#### ④ schemes like PM-ASHA for other crops.

→ Thus; Agro-climatic appropriate cultivation is highly critical as proved by J-K in case of Kesar.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.11) Labour and export intensive industries are key to problems of jobless growth. In this perspective, analyse the opportunities and challenges associated with the textile sector.

(15 marks, 250 words)

श्रम और निर्यात गहन उद्योग रोजगारहीन विकास की समस्याओं की कुंजी हैं। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, कपड़ा क्षेत्र से जुड़े अवसरों और चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Employment Elasticity of output  
 (  $\frac{\% \text{ change in } \text{Empl.}}{\% \text{ change in GDP}}$  ) has reduced  
 from over 2.8% pre-2005 to below  
 1% today.

How jobless growth has become a reality today.

- ① Rising  $\frac{K}{L}$  (Capital-labour) Ratio in our manufacturing process.
- ② only highly skilled sectors are providing more quality employment.  
Ex: Automobiles.
- ③ Increasing dominance of services sector which is less labour intensive  
 $\frac{\text{services}}{\text{GDP}} > 53\%$  today.
- ④ Increasing casualization and high disguised unemployment in urban and rural areas today.

\* How Labour-Intensive Industries  
can help:

- ① sectors like Textiles; Footwear,  
Food processing Industries  
Comparatively employ more labour  
than capital.
- ② Thus, along with more machinery;  
they don't substitute their labourers;  
rather the factors are complementary

\* How Export Intensive Industries  
can help

- ① major chunk of our exports are  
contributed by MSMEs (> 45%)  
→ MSMEs have the potential to  
be the Employment generators.
- ② focussing on relatively untapped  
sectors :  
Ex: + Phone Assembly  
↳ which is being  
captured by smaller  
countries like Vietnam; esp.  
because of China + I diversification

\* What are the pertinent challenges Textiles

- ① The Recently announced Labour Codes have not ~~seen~~ yet been implemented.
- ② Lesser Policy support to Labour Intensive sectors  
 Ex: + Footwear  
 + Accessories of reptiles, etc.
- ③ High Geographic concentration  
 esp. in western coast
- ④ Increasing labour costs and competition from cheaper producers like Bangladesh, etc.

way Ahead

- ① Govt. has created PM-MITRA parks: as ~~multi~~ multi-modal; state of the Art hubs; to improve Economies of Scale and more Export-orientation.
- ② PLI scheme has been announced.

→ Thus, focussing on such labour & Export oriented sectors have multiple benefits of Employment and improved Economic performance.

**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.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.12) What do you understand from Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG)? Examine the effects of LPG reforms on different sectors of Indian economy. (15 marks, 250 words)

उदासीकरण, निजीकरण और वैश्वीकरण (LPG) से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर LPG सुधारों के प्रभावों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

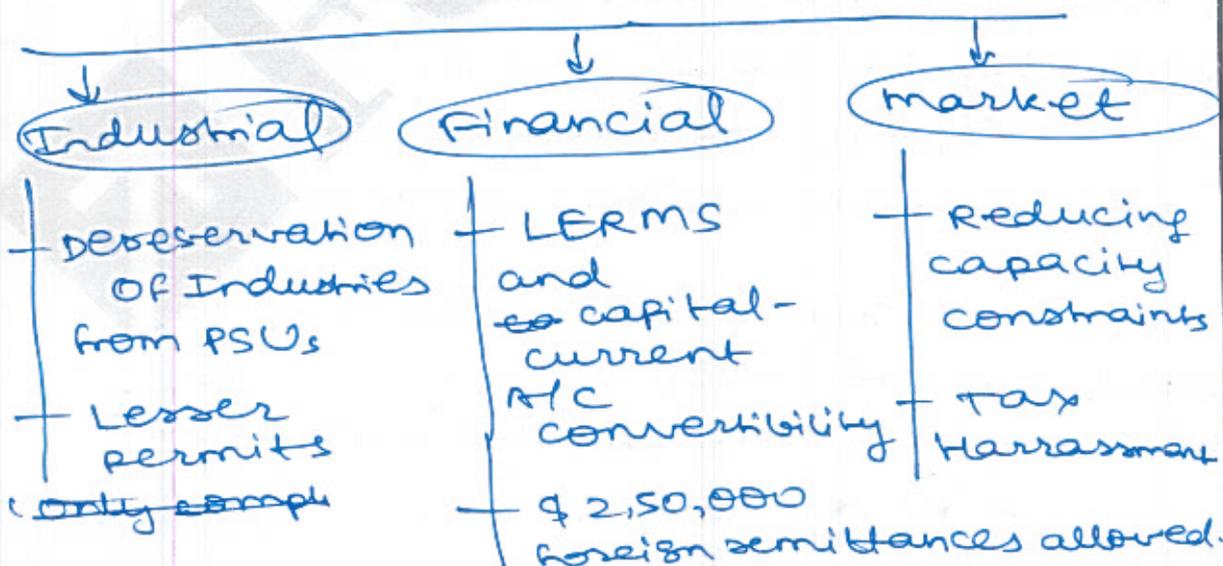
India undertook its LPG Reforms in 1991; when we had a BOP deficit and IMF forced 'Structural Reforms'.

But despite the backstory's LPG has brought us laurels with some remaining issues.

## ① Liberalization

→ This refers to easing the controls imposed over Industries and reducing compliances; easier policies to usher in EODB (Ease of Doing Business).

### Types



## Pros

- ① Improved Industrial performance  
(30% of GDP)
- ② Businesses are free to invest and this brings FDI  
( > 83 Bn. in 2022-23 )

## ② Privatization

→ Govt. exiting the non-core and non-strategic sectors; letting Private sector take the lead with necessary checks.

~~Not~~ Except core & strategic

- ① Atomic Energy
- ② Banking Finance
- ③ communication,
- ④ Defence, etc.

→ Disinvestment of Air-India recently.

## Benefits

- ① Better value unlocking of Assets.
- ② Private management skills
- ③ Private capital
- ④ Improved Govt. Attention to Social sector and welfare.

## ③ Globalization

- + Allowing MNCs and FDI
- + FTAs with countries.
- + ~~Free~~ Bargaining at WTO, etc.

### Impact

- Efficient Production at less cost
- Technology Transfer (Ex: Apple, Hyundai)
- more pay to workers
- Improved customer choices

### \* Remaining Issues

#### ① Increased Inequality

World Inequality Report:

+ Top 1% hold 20% wealth

#### ② Non-Inclusive Growth

of unskilled workers.

#### ③ Environmental degradation

#### ④ crony-capitalism (ECO-survey)

Thus; improved Regulation is the need of the hour which doesn't compromise the Free-Hands of markets but also leads in more Inclusive Growth.

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.13) In the financial year 2021-22, Indian merchandise exports have crossed the 400 billion USD mark. Identify the reasons for this spectacular performance of Indian exports and suggest reforms to further boost the exports. (15 marks, 250 words)

वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 में, भारतीय व्यापारिक निर्यात 400 बिलियन अमरीकी डालर के आंकड़े को पार कर गया है। भारतीय निर्यात के इस शानदार प्रदर्शन के कारणों की पहचान करें और निर्यात को और बढ़ावा देने के लिए सुधारों का सुझाव दें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In 2021-22, Exports crossed \$400Bn. and in 2022-23, Exports crossed \$750Bn; thereby achieving the newest height  
 → Both Goods as well as services sector performed better.

## Reasons

- ① Global Recovery from covid lockdown and release of pent-up Demand.
- ② Govt. Policies of easy credit to Exporters: NIRVIK scheme
- ③ Better subsidy policy which is WTO compliant

MEIS → ROFTEP and ROCTL  
SEIS

- ④ EX-IM Bank undertaking the role of Guide and Facilitator and establishing branches abroad.

## ⑤ more favourable trade deals

- + with Australia
- + with UAE

## ⑥ Port sector Reforms

- + 24x7 single window clearance
- + Reduced turnaround time for ships

Ex: For JNPT, Mumbai;  
it is less than 24 hrs. today.

## ⑦ Improving manufacturing performance (visible by PMI, IIP, etc.)

## ⑧ India's BPO sector hegemony and more growth because of work-from home.

\* What more Reforms are required :

## ① India's exports are highly concentrated Avenues today :

~~US, UK~~ For example : Trans Atlantic  
(US-UK : > 33%)

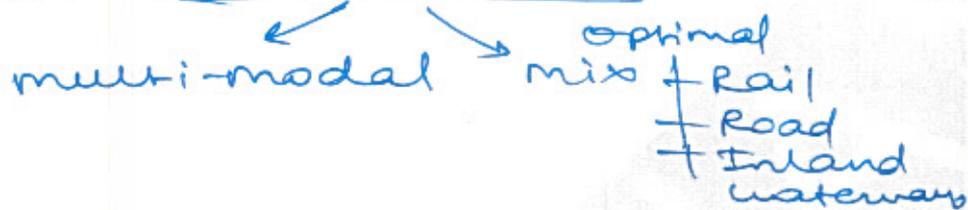
## ② India's Export Basket is concentrated

- + Poor Export of manufactured Items.

③ more EODB is required at ports esp. w.r.t. document clearances.

④ India's NIMZ Policy → ignored.

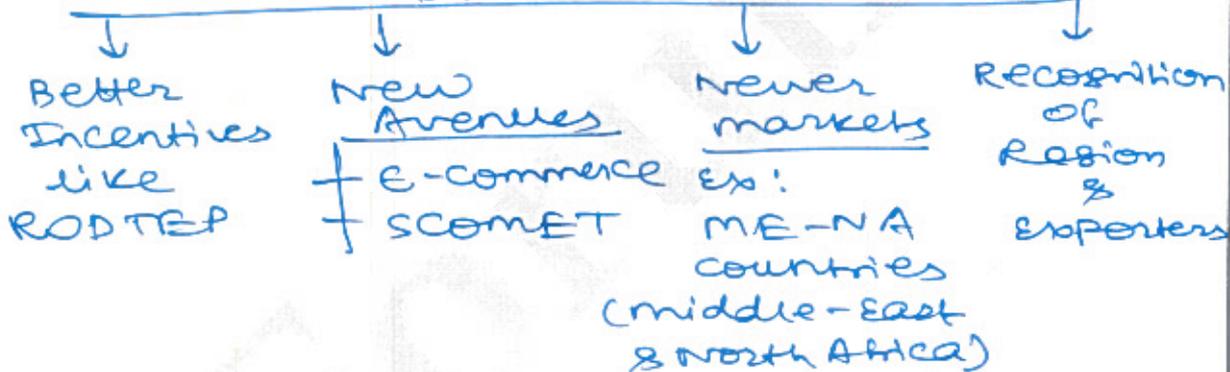
⑤ Rapid Infra Development



## FTP 2.0 Foreign Trade Policy

expects exports to cross \$ 2 Trn. by 2030.

### 4 Pillars



Thus, continuous boost to Infra. and successive EODB hold the pillars to take India over \$ 2 Trn. Exports by end of this decade. Thus, like FTP 2.0 which has no end date, our Efforts should be continuous too.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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TOTAL MARKS

Q.14) Examine the advantages of adopting new computation methodology for calculation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2015. Also, discuss the limitations of using GDP as a measure of development of a country. (15 marks, 250 words)

2015 में सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) की गणना के लिए नई गणना पद्धति को अपनाने के लाभों की जांच करें। साथ ही, किसी देश के विकास के उपाय के रूप में GDP का उपयोग करने की सीमाओं पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The GDP Computation methodology  
underwent structural change in  
2015 to harmonize it with the  
Existent International Practices.

Some changes:

① Shift from factor cost Approach  
to market Price Basis.  
 $GDP_{fc} \rightarrow GDP_{mp}$ .

② change in source of data:  
for: Annual survey of Industries  
data to be used. (ASID)

③ change in Base-yr to 2011-12

India has become the 5th largest  
country by Nominal GDP and  
3rd largest nation by GDP in PPP  
terms.

→ By 2070; we can become No.2; as  
Predicted by IMF.

Limitations of using GDP as a tool to measure development

① Doesn't focus on composition

→ Country can produce only military equipments and can still be no. 1

② Doesn't focus on Distribution

→ A few people / units can produce everything and yet achieve high GDP.

③ Doesn't focus on Environmental sustainability

→ NO account of natural capital depletion

→ Increase in pollution which reduces both capacity & efficiency of production.

④ Doesn't include the value of Externalities :

Either positive or negative which affects the production & consumption decisions.

⑤ Too simplistic ; yet too complex

↓  
Only output changes is measured.

↓  
calculation Flaws  
+ Ex: Inclusion of mining in secondary sector.

What are some better methods

① HDI (Human Devt. Index)

Focuses on  
3 aspects

Health      Education      std. of living

much comprehensive measure.

② Green GDP

→ Adjusting for environmental capital degradation from the GDP figures.

③ Adjusted net savings

= Physical Growth + Human Capital Growth - Natural Reduction.

Thus;

GDP methodology can be further improved and also be complemented with other sources.

But, because of its comparability; it remains a preferred tool.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.15) In an era of interconnected challenges, the emerging global polycrisis poses significant implications for India's macroeconomic stability. Examine and suggest measures to make the Indian economy more resilient to global shocks and challenges. (15 marks, 250 words)

परस्पर जुड़ी चुनौतियों के युग में, उभरता हुआ वैश्विक बहुसंकट भारत की व्यापक आर्थिक स्थिरता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव डालता है। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को वैश्विक संकटों और चुनौतियों के प्रति अधिक लचीला बनाने के लिए उपायों का परीक्षण कीजिए और सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

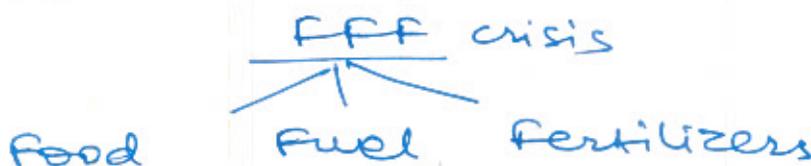
The Recent Covid-19 Crisis exposed some of the most pressing challenges facing the Indian Economy. Coupled to it are the phenomena of war; reglobalizing tendencies and IRU.O.

\* What Implications held for India

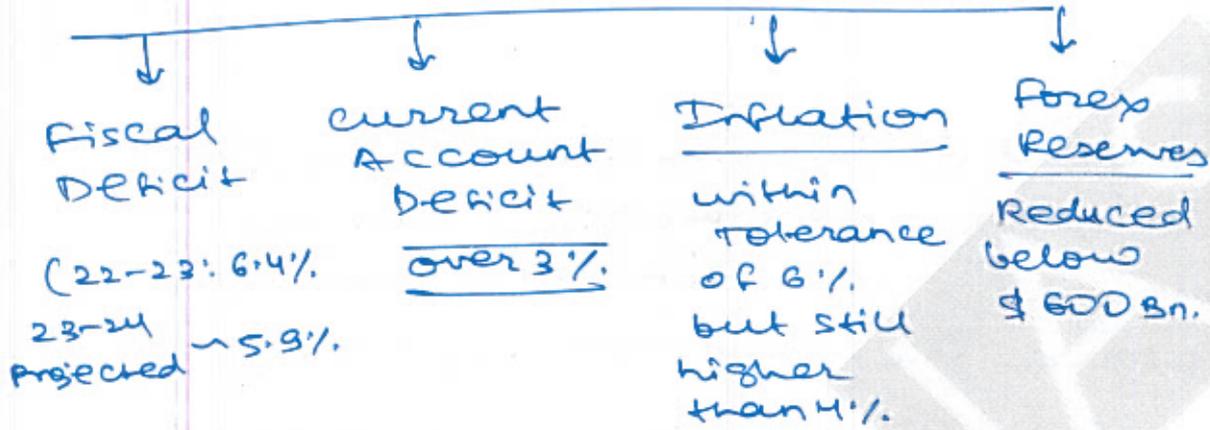
① Declobalization

- ① may hurt India's dream of Export led growth of over \$2 Trn.
- ② Reduced Technology Transfers and FDI movements.
- ③ Increasing protectionism and Stricter visa norms

② war (Ex: Russia-Ukraine)



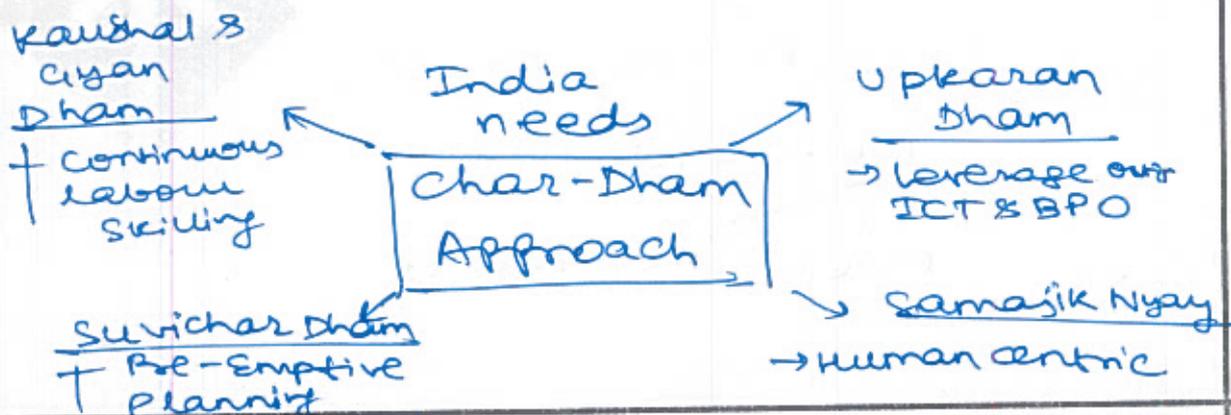
This has serious implications for India's macro-Economic stability



III. Added to it is serious challenge of transitioning to IR 4.0 and keeping it [Employment-neutral]

### Challenges

- ① Structural unemployment & obsolescence
- ② ~~Decrease~~ Decline in  $\frac{L}{K}$  ratio and more mechanization
- ③ more Exclusive Growth



## \* Steps taken in the Regards

### ① Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan

- 1.a) → Domestic manufacturing capability increasing share to GDP (17% → 25%)
- 1.b) → Becoming part of global value chains (GVCs) and not being simply Inwards-looking

### 1.c) Continuous Reforms

- (i) > 35,000 compliances removed
- (ii) > 1,400 provisions of company law → decriminalized.

② Improved Trade Deals which are in our favour and not succumbing to pressure like RCEP.

③ Better MOUs and collab. with countries for market Access and Technology transfer.

Thus, sustained Efforts in the Right direction are highly critical to be able to sail India to the dream of \$ 25 Trn. Economy when we complete 100 yrs. of Independence.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.16) What are the reasons for increasing emphasis on the horticulture sector in recent years? Evaluate government measures for the development of the horticulture sector.

(15 marks, 250 words)

हाल के वर्षों में बागवानी क्षेत्र पर अधिक जोर देने के क्या कारण हैं? बागवानी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए सरकारी उपायों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is the leading producers in several horticulture commodities like ginger, cucumber, etc. And a rising emphasis is being placed on this sector.

### \* Reasons for Exuberant Approach

#### ① Potential For Food Processing:

1a) → currently less than 2% is processed

1b) → India has diverse agro-climatic zones

#### ② Farm diversification

2a) Reduces pressure of wheat-Rice whammy.

2b) more production of high value crops

③ Reduce Import Dependence on several items like cooking oil; flowers, etc.

④ Better returns to Farmers and suitable cultivation as per climatic zones.

\* In keeping this, Govt. has led to taking a pro-active approach towards the sector!

① Cold-storage chain development

Ex: Policies like KISAN Sampada  
+ mission Organic Value Chain for N-E Region. (MOVNER)

② Warehouses for storing immediately Post Production; Reducing Distress Sales and better shelf-life

along with reduced wastage.

currently, India wastes > ₹90,000 cr. Post Harvest.

③ Kisan-Rail; Krishi-Udan

→ For non-stop market Integration and better value Realization.

④ Mega-Food Parks

+ TO process the Horticulture items and add value; which further brings more returns.

Expected value of Food Processing to the tune of \$ 0.5 Trn. by 2025-26.

⑤ Operation Greens; Operation TOPS

## ⑥ PM-ASHA

to try to extend MSP benefits to horticulture sector.

## ⑦ Fasal-Bima Yojana

→ to encourage farmers to undertake more rewarding practices.

### \* What Issues remain

#### ① capacity development of APMCs

↓ Poor Drying, packaging ;  
Gradation  
↓ corruption by Ashathiyas.

#### ② Balanced Interventions

→ Regions like Bihar, Odisha often get neglected.

#### ③ Centre-state cooperation

Ex: States pulling out of Fasal Bima

#### ④ Extension services by allowing Regulated contract Farming

Ex: success story of PepsiCo in W. Bengal.

Thus, Horticulture is the new poster-boy for India's improved Agricultural Production and needs to be further capitalized by more suitable Interventions.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

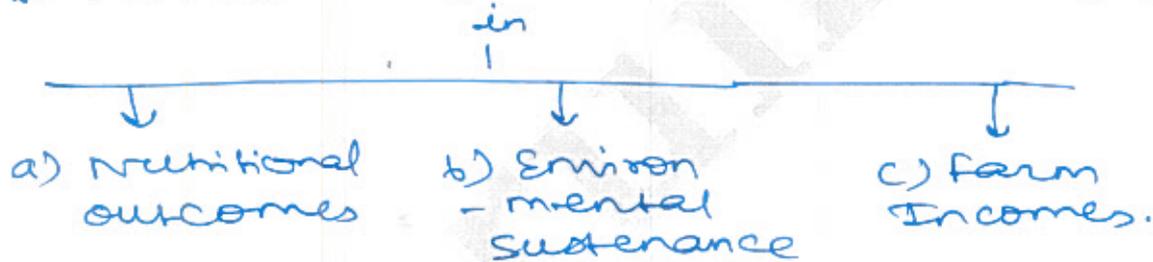
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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.17) Despite the potential to check the triple whammy of nutritional deficiency, environmental degradation and receding farm incomes, the adoption of Millets has been abysmally low. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

पोषण की कमी, पर्यावरणीय गिरावट और घटती कृषि आय की तिहरी मार को रोकने की क्षमता के बावजूद, मोटे अनाज की स्वीकृति बेहद कम रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Millets (Shree-Anna) have now recently started to get their due recognition, ~~But~~ Be it International Year of millets '23 or a new Research facility at Hyderabad as proposed in Budget 23-24.

\* millets can prove to be game changer



## ④ Nutritional

- ① Grains (Grasses technically) like Bajra, sorghum : dense in
  - + calcium
  - + proteins
  - + vitamins
 → can solve hidden Hunger.
- ② low in Glucose and less in Elastene.
- ③ Good for patient care;
  - esp. Non-communicable: BP, diabetes, etc

Uttarakhand declined its Anaemic population by suitable use of 'millet-laddus'.

## B Environmental

- ① millets are climate hardy crops  
→ grown in Rajasthan; Gujarat.
- ② Doesn't need Extensive Irrigation.
- ③ Don't need High Fertilizer Consumption
- ④ Have lesser Carbon Footprint than Rice, etc.

## C Farm Income

- ① currently, as millets consumption improves, price discovery would improve.
- ② Diversification of Farm Produce
- ③ \$ Less cost of Inputs & maintenance

# Why millet consumption is sub-optimal :

- ① Societal Perspective : → considered to be food of 'lower class'
- ② Skewed Govt. Policies : Example MSP towards wheat rice

③ Lack of Awareness about benefits to general public.

④ Poor global demand and phytosanitary issues.

\* What can be done further?

① millet-based Food Processing

Potential in India → Avenues in Domestic + Abroad

② suitable Govt. policy support  
 + PM-ASHA procurement on atleast difference payment  
 + Better Public Investment  
 + APMCs  
 + storage, etc.

③ Awareness Generation

④ Fit Fasal-Bima to encourage production.

→ Thus, millets hold extreme potential to solve India's triple whammy and has rightly be termed as 'Shree - Anna' which requires our equivalent Efforts.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.18) Reforms in Public distribution system (PDS) and Food Corporation of India (FCI) are two sides of the same coin. Discuss the statement along with suitable reforms in PDS and FCI.

(15 marks, 250 words)

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS) और भारतीय खाद्य निगम (FCI) में सुधार एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं। PDS और FCI में उपयुक्त सुधारों के साथ इस कथन पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The NFSA, 2013 delivers a Rights-based Food security to 67% of India's Population of which PDS and FCI are the Process and Institutions of the system, respectively.

However, several challenges have emerged:

A. PDS

- ① Leakages during transportation to open markets.
- ② Non-Accountable nature of Fair Price Shopkeepers.
  - + Errant schedule
  - + non-use of e-POS machines.
- ③ Exclusion of Beneficiaries.

B. FCI

① Overflowing Granaries & wastage

NITI Aayog:

> ₹90,000 cr. p.a. Post-Harvest loss

② Lack of storage space and over-procurement than capacity

~ 120 mn. tonnes annual procurement  
→ double of required norms.

③ Poor financial situation & lack of Pvt. sector participation

only recently, dues have been cleared to some extent by Govt.

↓  
Laws like NFSA reduce private godown investment, etc.

Thus, the major issue is of Farm to Fork being leaked at multiple stages and adding to Inefficiencies and reducing benefits to public at same time.

Thus; certain reforms are pertinent:

① End to End Digitization

→ As depicted by Chattisgarh

→ In Tamil Nadu;

+ People get Phone message when PDS stock reach shops

+ Geotagging of vehicles.

② shifting towards DBT / Food coupons:

→ Bihar reduced 97% leakage by this model.

③ Improved storage capacity of FCI

SC ruled in PUCJ judgement that wastage of grains is a sin and crime in a hunger affected nation.

→ can involve more private sector participation by relaxing NFSA;

→ giving suitable Incentives; etc.

④ Shanta K. Committee

a) → Reduce coverage from 67% → 40% population

b) → more makeshift granaries which involves water-proof Equipments like tarpaulin, etc.

c) → Digitize to e-POS machine, etc

Thus, the entire cycle needs a major revamp and all the segments need to be simultaneously improved; to better our rank in AHI which is 107/121 currently.

**Feedback**

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S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.19) Discuss the rationale behind declaring Minimum Support Price (MSP) and various issues related to MSP regime in the country. Do you think that providing legal backing to MSP is necessary and sufficient for making farming financially sustainable? (15 marks, 250 words)

न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) घोषित करने के पीछे तर्क और देश में MSP शासन से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों पर चर्चा करें। क्या आपको लगता है कि खेती को आर्थिक रूप से टिकाऊ बनाने के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य को कानूनी समर्थन देना आवश्यक और पर्याप्त है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

MSP is a kind of Assurance which is provided to farmers and acts as a price-floor which is critical in years of abut and as we become Agri-surplus and have broken supply chains.

## Rationale behind MSP

### ① Food security

India's hunger situation is poor  
107/121 Rank → GHI

### ② Price support to farmers

+ esp. in years of good harvest.

+ Prevent distress sale; esp. to

small farmers

### ③ Agri. Indian

Agriculture has non-integrated

supply chains

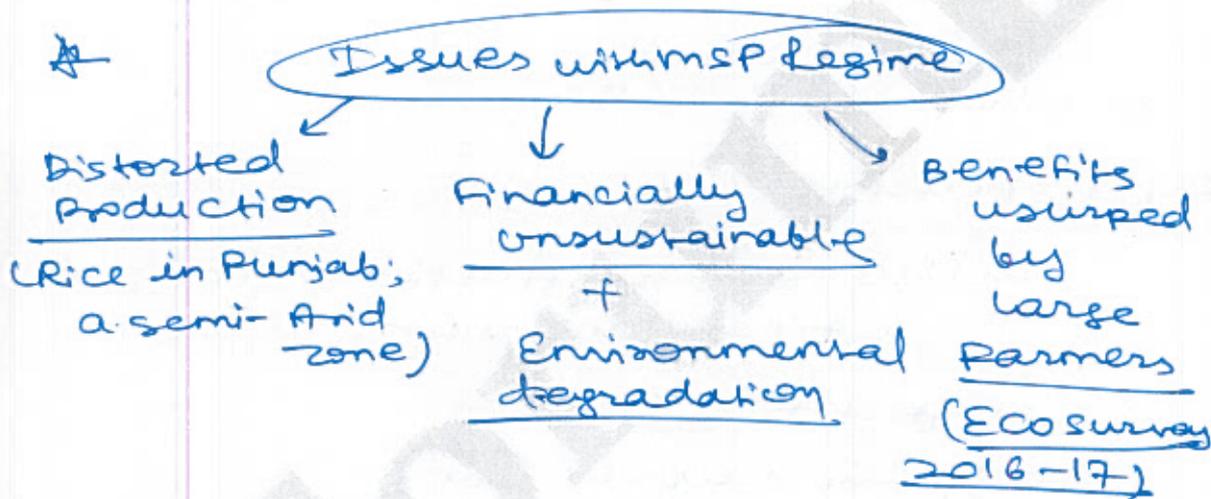
+ Not possible for farmers to directly reach markets

+ Esp. when Avg. holding is 1.08 Ha. and

less surplus with each farmer.

MSP initially was theorized as exclusively for some-years which needed support; and Procurement Price was announced for normal years.

→ However, MSP became a habit Post 2005 suaminathan Committee recommendation.



✶ Demand to 'legalize MSP'

Pros & Cons

- ① Already our granaries overflowing with just 2 crops: Rice & wheat
- ② Capacity of FCI in Procurement
- ③ Subsidy Bill would skyrocket (currently over ₹5 lakh cr.)  
↳ Agri.

⊕ But, it might lead to Agri-Diversification as other crops would get assured Procurement.

# But MSP is not the ultimate Panacea

① Output Elasticity of Investment in Agriculture is far more than Subsidy

— Prof. Ramesh Chandra

→ Need to Public Investment as it reduces cost for esp. small farmers.

② Prof. Ashok Gulati

→ need to invest more in Agri. R & D

→ Better quality seeds; etc

③ Rural marketing and supply chain Development

→ ultimately decides Price Realization.

Thus, overall reforms and not merely having a myopic approach on MSP is the need of the hour;

as proposed by Prof. Dalwai

in quest of Doubling Farmer Income.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.20) A link between unorganized farming community and formal industrial sector, FPI can play a key role in advancing the rural economy. Evaluate. (15 marks, 250 words)

असंगठित कृषक समुदाय और औपचारिक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के बीच एक कड़ी, एफपीआई ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को आगे बढ़ाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Avg. landholding size of Indian Agro-Fields is 1.08 Ha. and over 80% farmers are small and marginal.

Thus, the Farming is highly unorganized as compared to a Formal Food Processing & Industrial sector.

# Why the link is Broken  
Farmer → Industries

- ① Poor capacity of APMCs and limited geographical extent.
- ② Small yield due to land fragmentation.
- ③ Lesser Extension support to farmers
  - a) → which crops could fetch them more returns
  - b) → Price & trend prevailing in markets.
  - c) → latest technology available

④ monopoly of middlemen (Ashakis) and less value realization of proceeds to farmers.

\* Thus, FPOs can play a crucial role here!

① Collective sales of Individual Farmer's Production.

→ more bargaining power & Better Returns.

② Better use of technology and

<p>↓ Hiring spaces for storage; use of threshers; ICT Tools</p>	<p>at cheaper costs due to division among several members.</p>
---	--

③ can plan their efforts before sowing and proceed the markets accordingly Post produce.

④ Synergy of Production & Collective systems of checks & Balances.

→ Govt. recently announced creation of >10,000 FPOs of which >3,000 are already functional.

→ A critical component of PM-Kisan Sampada Yojana is creation of FPOs

→ and computerization of over 63,000 PACS has already taken place.

Thus, FPOs can reduce cost, increase bargaining power and improve the usage of modern services and thereby lead to collective benefits.

### 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
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

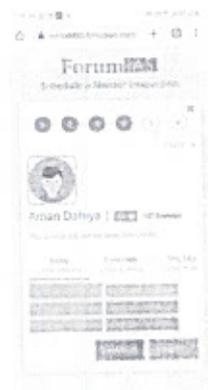
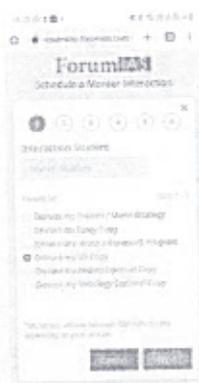
\* Subject to change without prior notice.

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