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17 FEB 2026

UPPSC MAINS 2025

TEST CODE 8 7 1 1 3 1 6

Time Allowed : One and Half Hours
समय : डेढ़ घंटे

ForumIAS ACADEMY

Maximum Marks : 100
अधिकतम अंक : 100

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Shubham K. Gupta		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	191012434/	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	17-02-2026

*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			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।
2			2. There are TEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में 10 प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।
4			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।
5			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
Total/कुल अंक	100		

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 3:00	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 5:00
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>

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

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समय 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 :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

Q.1) What are the key differences between terrorism and insurgency?

8

आतंकवाद (Terrorism) और उग्रवाद (Insurgency) के बीच मुख्य अंतर क्या हैं?

Terrorism refers to pre-meditated and politically motivated nonviolent perpetrated by non-state actors, intended to create fear while Insurgency is a violent act aimed to overthrow established government

Key difference between Insurgency and terrorism

Terrorism	Insurgency
<p>① Aims to create <u>fear</u> among public (eg) ISIS</p>	<p>① Aims to <u>overthrow</u> established government (eg) LWE</p>
<p>② use <u>tactic or strategy</u> as means</p>	<p>② It is a broader <u>political movement</u></p>
<p>③ usually <u>targets</u> <u>civilians</u></p>	<p>③ targets <u>governments</u> and <u>administrations</u></p>

Terrorism

- ④ Does not aim to control territory
- ⑤ can be state-sponsored
(eg) Pakistan
- ⑥ occurs for short term and sudden

Insurgency

- ④ Aims to control territory or seek autonomy
- ⑤ Mostly by people from within
(eg) North east insurgency
- ⑥ long term in nature

Ways to tackle terrorism and Insurgency

Terrorism

- ① Border surveillance through technology
- ② International cooperation
(eg) CTBT
- ③ Developmental steps for countering insurgency
(eg) PMAY, PM Gram Sadak Yojana
- ④ Modernization of police force

Adequate reforms and shift from reactive to proactive approach is needed to reduce the use of violence

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.2) Explain the mandate of the National Investigation Agency (NIA). How does it differ from the CBI? 8

राष्ट्रीय जांच एजेंसी (NIA) के अधिदेश (mandate) को समझाइए। यह सीबीआई (CBI) से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

National Investigation Agency (NIA) was created in the aftermath of 26/11 Mumbai attack to deal with the problems of terrorism while CBI is the criminal investigation agency of India

Mandate of NIA

- ① Tackle all the cases related to terrorism.
- ② Identify and eliminate any external threats
- ③ Protection of the unity and integrity and nation from terror related threats
- ④ Quick investigation into terror related cases

- ⑤ Intelligence sharing and cooperation with agencies
- ⑥ International cooperation
- ⑦ Identifications of terrorist elements within country
 - ⑧ Al-Qaeda network bust in Ucknow

Difference between NIA and CBI

NIA	CBI
① <u>Terror related case</u>	① <u>Criminal investigation</u>
② established through act of parliament	② Draws power from <u>special Delhi Police establishment act.</u>
③ Does not require <u>state permission</u>	③ Require <u>state permission</u> - in states
④ less political influence	④ Massive political influence

NIA and CBI aim to maintain law and order in the country with the aim of achieving swatshot Bharat

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.3) What is the 'Dark Web'? How is it utilized for organized crime?

8

'डार्क वेब' (Dark Web) क्या है? संगठित अपराध के लिए इसका उपयोग कैसे किया जाता है?

Dark web is hidden part of the internet that is not indexed in search engines and is usually accessed through special softwares

Benefits of Dark web

- ① Maintains privacy
eg) crucial for journalists
- ② Ensures anonymity
eg) useful for whistleblowers
- ③ Helps in revealing of information in authoritarian regimes
eg) Wikileaks

Use in organised crime

- ① Money laundering: used to hide traceability
eg) 2-5% GDP loss due to

Money Laundering (ML)

- ② Drug syndicate: to promote drug trafficking
(eg) used in south east Asia
- ③ Arms smuggling: establishes link between smugglers and facilitates exchange
(eg) Al-Qaeda network
- ④ Cyber warfare: cyberattacks to exploit money
- ⑤ Information warfare: Propaganda and narratives on social media

Measures to Tackle impact

- ① strict regulation of platforms
(eg) 17 Rules 2021
- ② Implementation of cyber security policy 2013
- ③ Practicing digital hygiene

Regulation, awareness and digital hygiene is the key to break the network of organised crime.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.4) Elucidate the link between Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing.

8

धन शोधन (Money Laundering) और आतंकवाद के वित्तपोषण के बीच संबंध को स्पष्ट करें।

Money Laundering refers to the process of hiding the illegally obtained money to make it appear as it came from legitimate source.

Terrorism Financing refers to use of illegally obtained money to finance terrorist activities.

Placement → Layering → Integration
Stages of Money Laundering

link between money laundering and terrorism financing

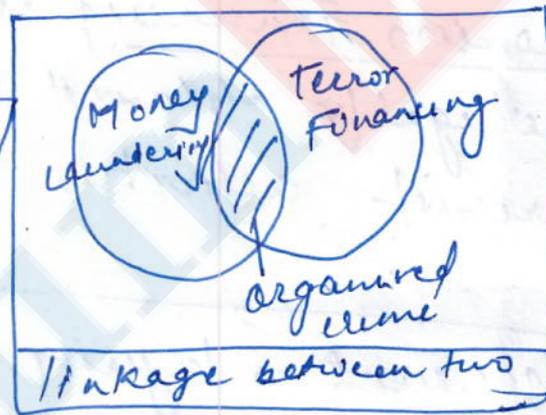
- ① Hides source : Money laundering hides source of money
- ② Common source of funds : Drug trafficking, extortion and fake

currency used to launder money and finance terrorism

③ laundering methods :- Hawala networks, shell companies, cryptocurrency transfers used as methods

④ Examples ? Al-Qaeda unit Al-shabab taxed KHAT and used money for terror purpose

ways to tackle both



① Tech integration :- use of blockchain to track transactions

② cyber awareness :- Active campaign about cyberattacks (Digital arrest)

③ cyber swachta Kendra

④ Enforcement of IT Rules

Through strict surveillance and regulation chain and linkage of both can be broken to advance towards a cyber swachh Bharat

Feedback

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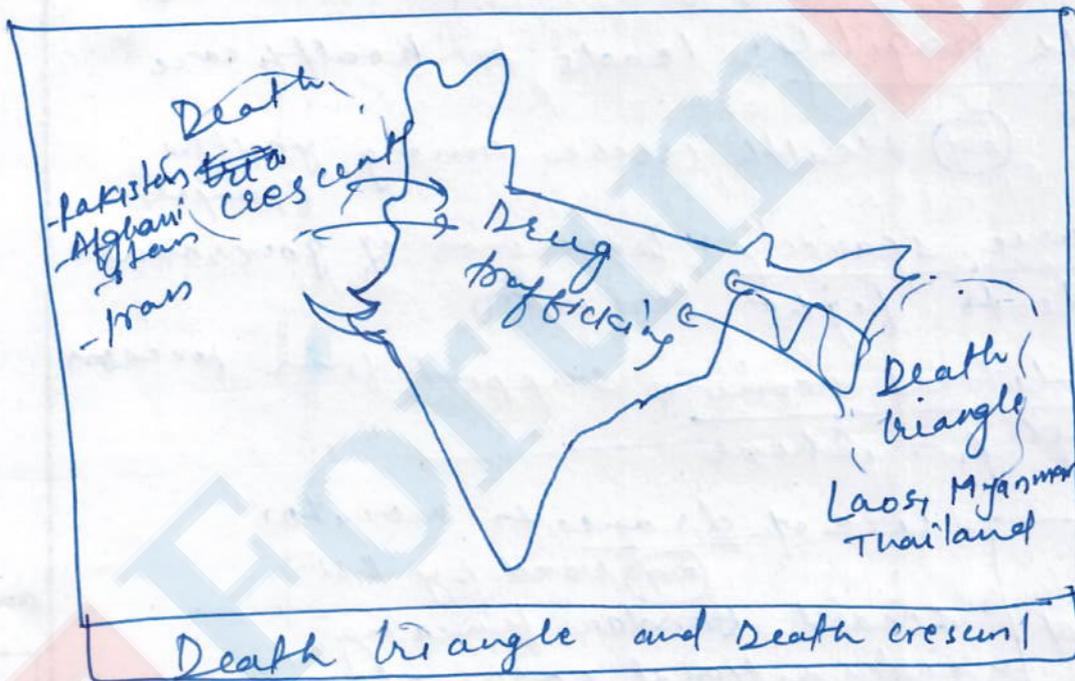
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.5) What are the 'Death Crescent' and 'Death Triangle'? How do they impact India's internal security? 8

'डेथ क्रिसेंट' (Death Crescent) और 'डेथ ट्राइएंगल' (Death Triangle) क्या हैं? वे भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं?

Death crescent and Death triangle refers to the drug trafficking countries in India's neighbourhood posing high risk of waro terrorism



Death triangle

- ↳ Laos
- ↳ Myanmar
- ↳ Thailand

Death crescent

- ↳ Pakistan
- ↳ Iran
- ↳ Afghanistan

Impact on internal security

- ① Economic collapse :- Drug trafficking leads to loss of 1-2% of GDP
- ② Ethnic strife :- Drug trafficking fuels insurgency (eg) North east in insurgency
- ③ Demographic disaster :- youths engaged in drugs (eg) 12% between 10-15 years engaged in opium (Afghanistan)
- ④ Health fragility :- leads to health care crisis (eg) Health issues among youths (Punjab)
- ⑤ Resource scarcity :- Diversion of government funds to fight terrorism
- ⑥ Geopolitical issue :- support from foreign country → China

Way Forward

- use of drones to monitor (eg) used by BSF
- smart border fencing
- international cooperation
- awareness drive among youths

Three pronged approach of cutting supply, demand and ensuring harm reduction through rehabilitation is the way forward

Feedback

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Q.6) Discuss the role of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) in internal security. What are the issues related to their working conditions and modernization? 12

आंतरिक सुरक्षा में केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (CAPFs) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। उनकी कामकाजी परिस्थितियों और आधुनिकीकरण से संबंधित मुद्दे क्या हैं?

Central Armed Police Force (CAPF)

is a para military force created to ensure law and order in the country and works under Home Ministry

Role of CAPFs

- ① To ensure law and order in disturbed areas
- ② To protect vital installations and VIPs (Metro, airport)
- ③ To provide assistance to states when requested
- ④ Help in conducting of elections by ensuring peace
- ⑤ work as per the command of Home Ministry

⑧ Assists state police in their duty.

Issues related to working condition and modernisation

Working condition

- ① long working hours
(eg) 18-20 hours
- ② hectic work condition
- ③ shortage of staff and overworked
- ④ Poor housing structures
(eg) low satisfaction rate
- ⑤ NSSA committed suicide in last 10 years

Modernisation

- ① Old and obsolete weaponry
- ② Tech deficit force
- ③ lack of modern training
- ④ Absence of provisions for modern weaponry

Measures to improve CAPF working conditions

- ① Appointment of head from same cadre
(eg) currently from IPS
- ② Restructuring and upskilling
- ③ Modern weaponry
- ④ Tech integrated force
(eg) use of AI and drones
- ⑤ Better housing facilities
- ⑥ Fund allocation be increased
- ⑦ Increasing manpower through recruitment

Reform, Perform and transform should be the guiding force to improve functioning of CAPF.

Feedback

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Q.7) Discuss the comprehensive framework of India's National Cyber Security Policy. Is the existing infrastructure sufficient to handle state-sponsored cyber-attacks? 12

भारत की राष्ट्रीय साइबर सुरक्षा नीति के व्यापक ढांचे पर चर्चा कीजिए। क्या मौजूदा बुनियादी ढांचा राज्य-प्रायोजित साइबर हमलों को संभालने के लिए पर्याप्त है?

Cyber space has emerged as the fifth domain of warfare with increasing digitisation, India faces rising threats of cyberattacks

India's Cybersecurity Policy

I. Policy and legislation

- ① Cybersecurity policy 2013
- ② Information Technology Act 2008
- ③ Digital Personal Data Protection Act

II. Institutional mechanism

- ④ Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-IN)
(national nodal agency)
- ⑤ Critical Information Infrastructure protection centre (NCIIPC)
(eg) sectors like energy, banking

- ① cyber crime helpline - 1930
↳ for immediate reporting of cyber crime

III Other measures

- ④ cyber swachhata kendra
⑤ National cyber crisis management plan
⑥ Awareness drive

However, challenges persist despite existing infrastructure

Challenges continuing

- ① Outdated policy: non-revision of cybersecurity policy 2013
② lack of interagency coordination
③ Digital illiteracy in India
 (eg) 80%
④ shortage of skilled personnel
 (eg) only 4% trained in AI skill
⑤ Non implementation of DPDP Act

- ③ Investment drought : merely 0.7% on R&D
- ④ Infrastructure bottleneck : Absence of cyber police station
- ⑤ Tech divided : Absence of internet penetration
 - ⑥ server issues in cyber police station

Measures to improve functioning

- ① Policy reforms : updation of policy
- ② Legal enforcement : of DPDP act
- ③ Infrastructure bridge : cyber stations for accessibility
- ④ Innovation : use of technology for traceability (Blockchain)
- ⑤ Skill building : Training personnel in cyber skills

Cybersecurity framework needs updation and efficient enforcement to ensure cyber swachh Bharat

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Q.8) "Left Wing Extremism (LWE) is not just a law and order problem but a socio-economic issue." Analyze this statement with special reference to the strategy adopted by the Government of India.

12

"वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) केवल कानून और व्यवस्था की समस्या नहीं है, बल्कि एक सामाजिक-आर्थिक मुद्दा है।" भारत सरकार द्वारा अपनाई गई रणनीति के विशेष संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Left Wing Extremism (LWE) refers to the adoption of extreme left ideology by Naxalites who aim to overthrow government by act of violent means

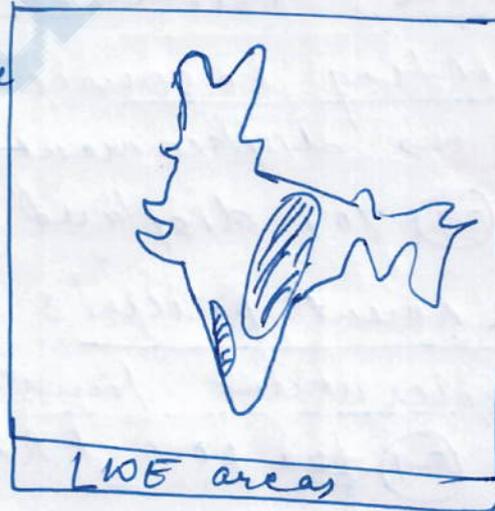
LWE = law and order problem

① Governance challenge

Disruption of governance measures

(eg) forceful shutting down of schools

② Connectivity collapse: uprooting of roads to block development

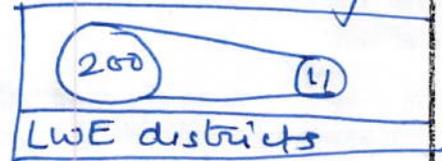


③ violence: capturing of government officials to create fear

④ Guerrilla: Attack on paramilitary forces

(eg) Recent attacks in Chattisgarh

⑤ Deaths of comrades and security forces



LWE = socio-economic issue

① Land alienation: poor land reforms and development induced displacement

eg 40% displaced = tribals

② Forest laws: lack of control over minor forest produce due to laws like Forest act 1980

③ Resource: private mining companies exploiting resource and polluting land → displacement

eg 70% displaced not re-habilitated

④ Government policies: poor enforcement of government laws

eg ~~for~~ poor FRA 2006 implementation

⑤ Corruption: leading to poor delivery of schemes

eg PM Awas yojana corruption

② Constitutional mandate :-

Non-formation of Tribal Advisory Councils

Strategy adopted by government

① Specialised forces

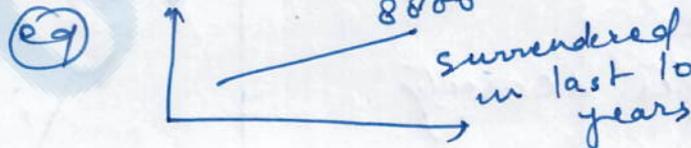
- ↳ COBRA, C-60, greyhounds (Andhra)
- ↳ India Reserve battalions
- ↳ operations government

② Developmental :-

- ↳ electricity (SAUBHAAGYA)
- ↳ Road (Gram Sadak Yojana)
- ↳ Education (Eklaya model schools)

③ Rehabilitation :-

↳ surrender cum rehabilitation



④ Legislative :-

- Forest Rights Act 2006
- control over minor forest produce

LWE areas has shrinked and government has adopted adequate measures to manage Red corridor areas

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Q.9) Examine the security challenges posed by illegal migration. How does demographic change impact the internal security of border states? 12

अवैध प्रवास (illegal migration) द्वारा उत्पन्न सुरक्षा चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तन सीमावर्ती राज्यों की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को कैसे प्रभावित करता है?

Illegal migration refers to the infiltration of people and refugees from other countries without proper route (visa) to evade threats like religious persecution in home country

Security challenges due to illegal migration

① Economic burden :-

Extra pressure on already burdened resource

(eg) Water scarcity

② Environmental collapse :-

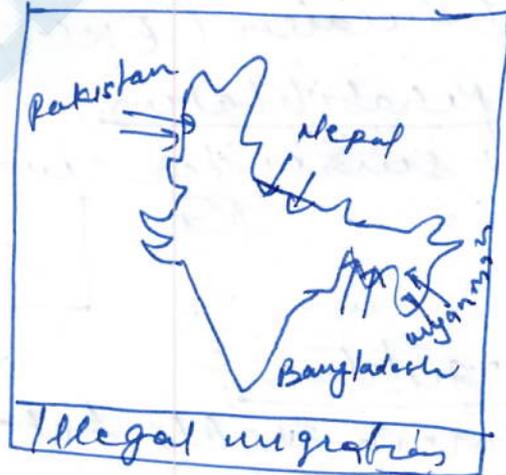
leads to deforestation and wildlife trafficking

(eg) prevalent in north east

③ Ethnic strife :- due to threat to

indigenous population

(eg) Assam



- ④ Political crisis: may lead to fake notes
 (eg) perpetuates note bank politics
- ⑤ Demographic disturbance: threatens indigenous demographic composition
- ⑥ Crime rates: poverty may lead to increased crime
 (eg) allegations on Rohingyas

Demographic change impact on internal security of border state

- ① Psychological fear: of losing indigenous identity due to reducing population.
- ② Land alienation: settlement by outsiders lead to less land availability for indigenous population creating fear
- ③ Ethnic strife: threat to cultural identity leads to ethnic violence
 (eg) chakma issue
- ④ Resource scarcity: less resource may lead to infighting among

groups

(eg) Unorganized

⑧ Law and order problems : Illegal migrants may create law and order problem

Measures to tackle illegal migration

- ① Border surveillance : using technology (smart fencing)
- ② Deportations : to home countries by coordinating with countries
- ③ International conventions : signing refugee conventions
- ④ Legislative framework : legal measure for uniform policy on illegal migration
- ⑤ Detention centres : with adequate facilities

Illegal migration poses serious risk to internal security. Adequate measures to regulate and use of technology be encouraged to prevent law and order problem

Feedback

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Q.10) "Social media has become a force multiplier for internal security challenges." Discuss the role of social media in radicalization and mob violence. Suggest a regulatory framework to manage this.

12

"सोशल मीडिया आंतरिक सुरक्षा चुनौतियों के लिए एक 'फोर्स मल्टीप्लायर' बन गया है।" कट्टरपंथ और भीड़ की हिंसा में सोशल मीडिया की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसे प्रबंधित करने के लिए एक विनियामक ढांचे का सुझाव दें।

Internet users in India has reached to an all time high of 900 million with the push to digitisation. However, this has also created internal security challenges

social media → internal security challenge

- ① Propaganda :- use of social media for propaganda
(eg) used by ISIS, Zakir Naik foundation
- ② Recruitment :- hiring of radicalised youths
(eg) ISIS in Kerala
- ③ Radicalisation :- of youths through extremists
(eg) Zakir Naik

- ④ Hate politics & communal division and polarisation
 (eg) Kidnapping rumour
- ⑤ Fake news: leading to mob lynching incidents
 (eg) cow vigilantes
- ⑥ Training: to make explosives
- ⑦ Monitoring: 26/11 attack facilitated through social media monitoring
- ⑧ Financing: Payment through e-commerce for extremist activities

Regulatory framework to manage

- ① IT Act and IT Rules 2021 enforcement
- ② Regulation of social media platforms and fixing accountability for fake news
- ③ Fake news buster
 (eg) PIB.

- ④ Digital hygiene :- cyber awareness
- ⑤ Tech integration :- use of AI to monitor and delete extremist information
- ⑥ Real time monitoring of social media
- ⑦ strengthening of intelligence and international cooperation
- ⑧ Recent guideline to mark AI generated content

Gulshan Rai committee recommendations be implemented to ensure social media is used for effective monitoring and ensure peaceful society

Feedback

(For OFFICE use on)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-

Marking Scheme

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

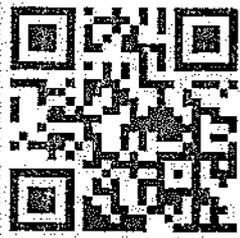
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