

TEST CODE 8 1 3 4 0 7

MGP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

|   |             |               |  |
|---|-------------|---------------|--|
| Name Of Candidate<br>परीक्षार्थी का नाम | VIVEK SINGH |               |  |
| Roll No./अनुक्रमांक                     | 1910099673  | Medium/माध्यम | English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र              | 1901        | Date/दिनांक   | 17/08/2025   |

\*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

| INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका  |                          |                              | INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश   |  |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| Q. No.<br>प्र.सं.  | Max. Marks<br>अधिकतम अंक | Marks Obtained<br>प्राप्तांक | 1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.<br>कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।   |  |
| 1  |                          |                              | 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.<br>उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।   |  |
| 2  |                          |                              | 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.<br>प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।  |  |
| 3  |                          |                              | 4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.<br>उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए। |  |
| 4  |                          |                              | 5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.<br>प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।                   |  |
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| Total/कुल अंक  | 250                      |                              | <b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>   |  |
| Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :   |                          |                              | Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :<br>2:45 pm  | End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :<br>5:45 pm   |
| Total Marks/कुल अंक :  |                          |                              | Mode Of Examination/<br>परीक्षा की विधि :  | Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/><br>Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| *Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.<br>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। |                          |                              | <b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>   |  |
|  |                          |                              | ECN CODE/<br>ईसीएन कोड :   | Evaluation Date/<br>मूल्यांकन तिथि :   |
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|  |                          |                              | EG/ईजी :   |  |
|  |                          |                              | ① ② ③ ④ ⑤  |  |

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

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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) While the Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) scheme and the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme are both designed to boost economic growth, they employ different approaches and focus on distinct outcomes. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

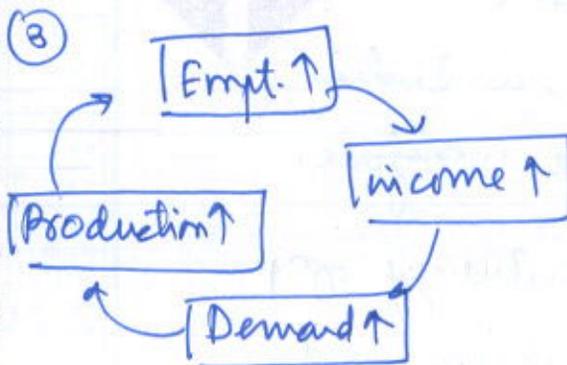
जबकि रोजगार आधारित प्रोत्साहन (ELI) योजना और उत्पादन आधारित प्रोत्साहन (PLI) योजना दोनों को आर्थिक संवृद्धि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रारंभ किया गया है, वे अलग-अलग तरीकों का उपयोग करते हैं और अलग-अलग परिणामों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

With focus on 'Make in India' and making India a manufacturing hub for domestic and international markets, government came up with ELI and PLI schemes.

## ELI

① Incentives are based on extra employment generation.

② Incentive = ₹15,000 employment salary to new joiners by govt.

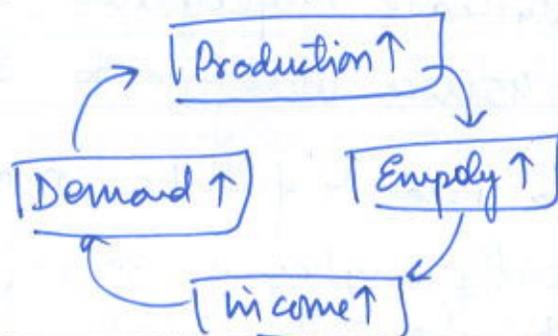


## PLI

① Incentives are based on extra product produced and are incremental.

② Incentive = 3% tax rebate on product

③ Subsidy: on capital loans and products.



## Approaches :

**ELD**

⇒ Focus on employment generation + increase income of people.

**PLI**

⇒ Focus on production increase + increase GDP of country.

## Focus :

**ELD**

⇒ No. of jobs created per % increase in production or domestic production

**PLI**

⇒ Increased in the GDP of country and export potential rise.

## Common areas :

- ① Make India \$5 Trillion economy by 2030.
- ② Increase export share in global market from : 3% to 5% by 2030.
- ③ Increase employment rate in India from 45 crore workforce to 55 cr. workforce.

India needs to fill the manufacturing gap currently employing 30% of workforce and contributing 30% to GDP.

### 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) What do you understand by 'Reverse Brain Drain'? Identify the key drivers of the rising trend of this phenomenon in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

रिवर्स ब्रेन ड्रेन' से आप क्या समझते हैं? देश में इस घटना की बढ़ती प्रवृत्ति के प्रमुख कारणों की पहचान करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Reverse Brain Drain is about people of India who ~~work~~ moved abroad to work and are returning back to do business in India.

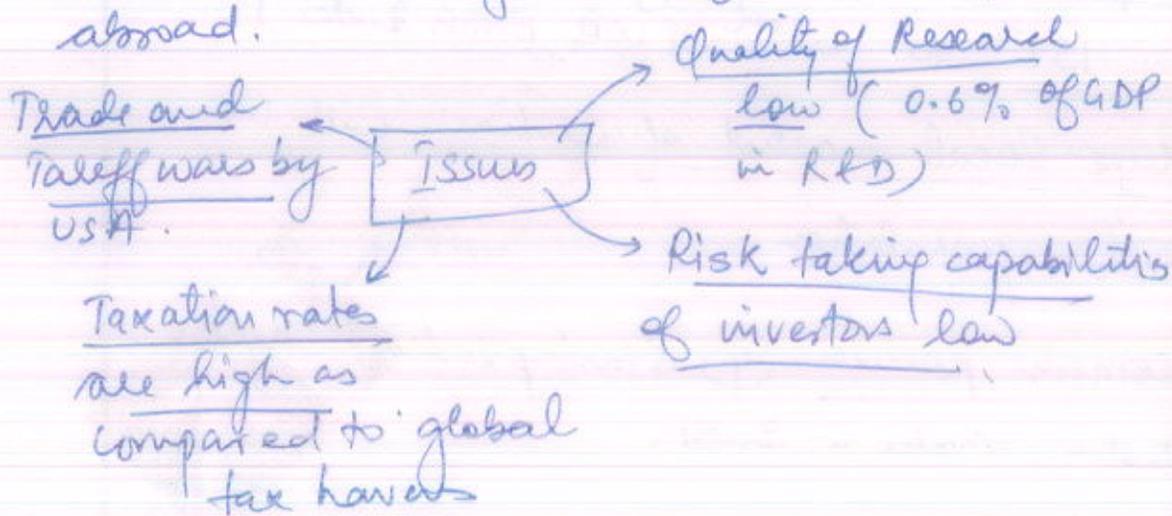
Forexample: Perplexity AI platform built by Indian origin founder. for India, in India.

Key drivers of this phenomenon:

- ① Improved ease of doing Business in India  
139<sup>th</sup> to 63<sup>rd</sup> (WB-EoDB Index)
- ② Huge local market of India: with 1.4 Billion population.
- ③ Domestic policies: (e.g) Startup India, Skill India, Make in India.
- ④ Eased FDI norms: (e.g) 100% FDI through automatic route in insurance, etc.
- ⑤ Skilled / semi-skilled inexpensive labour  
(e.g) 30% AI courses learned by Indians.

- ⑥ Patriotic feeling: connect with Diaspora and re-igniting civilisational legacy of India in nations abroad.
- ⑦ Government support in new business: Interest subvention, PFI schemes, etc.
- ⑧ Growth of Indian economy: IMF predicts 6.5% growth rate of India (2025-2028)

However, some challenges still persists are we are witnessing rise of students going abroad.



Indian are 34% of semi-conductor designers still no domestic production of semi-conductor chips.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

| #  | G | A | P |
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| AWIS   |   |   |   |
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| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS  |   |   |   |

Q.3) The Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) not only enhances logistics efficiency but also represents a pivotal milestone in the country's infrastructure development and economic growth. In this context, describe the significance of the Dedicated Freight Corridor. (10 marks, 150 words)

डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर (DFC) न केवल लॉजिस्टिक्स दक्षता को बढ़ाता है बल्कि देश के बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास और आर्थिक संवृद्धि में एक महत्वपूर्ण मील का पत्थर भी दर्शाता है। इस संदर्भ में, डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर के महत्व का वर्णन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Dedicated freight corridors are developed to ease the logistics cost from 13-14% of GDP to 8-9% of GDP.

DFCs like: - JNPT (Mumbai) to Dadi (Delhi)  
- Ludhiana (PB) to Kolkata (WB).

DFC as infra development:

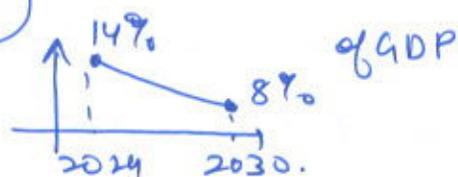
- a) Increase in total length of highways from 43,000 km to 69,000 km. (in last 10 years)
- b) pace of development from 11 km/day to 28 km/day.

DFC as economic growth

→ Infrastructure has multiplier factor of 2.5 in revenue growth (RBT study)

Significance of DFC:

① Reduce logistics cost



② Increase in other sectors like steel, cement, construction labour, etc.

- ③ Enhanced connectivity: better market integration from farm to Fork.
- ④ Reduced travel time  $\rightarrow$   $\uparrow$  human productivity
- ⑤ Green House Gas emission: reduced due to reduced time, reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emission, reduced traffic congestion.
- ⑥ Employment generation:
  - $\rightarrow$  New investments
  - $\rightarrow$  Construction sector
  - $\rightarrow$  steel & cement industry.
- ⑦ Cheap logistics and faster logistics:
  - $\downarrow$
  - $\approx$  2.1 per km. from Railways.
- ⑧ Make in India require: port to factory connectivity.
- ⑨ Making Railways profitable by reducing their operational cost.

In addition to DFC, last mile connectivity and green transshipment transition is required to sustain the infrastructure development and economic growth.

### Feedback

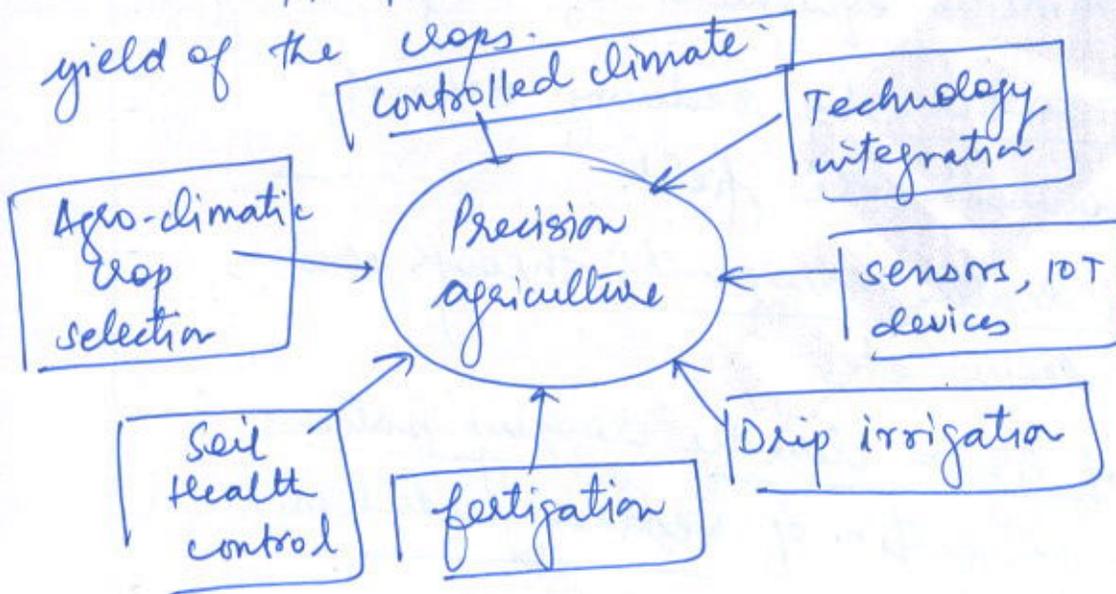
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| Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                                 |   |   |   |

Q.4) Define precision agriculture. How can it help in optimizing crop production and resource management? (10 marks, 150 words)

परिशुद्ध/प्रिसिजन कृषि को परिभाषित करें। यह फसल उत्पादन और संसाधन प्रबंधन को अनुकूलित करने में कैसे मदद कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Precision agriculture is about use of adequate inputs like water, fertilizer, etc. at an appropriate time to maximise the yield of the crops.



Precision agriculture => optimizing crop production.

- ① Higher crop yield of wheat/rice productivity increase by 30%. (FAO)
- ② Agro-climatic controls: of Greenhouses for crops/vegetables.
- ③ Soil Health updates: and using AI to predict amount of resources required

## Precision agriculture $\Rightarrow$ resource management

- ① Drip irrigation can reduce water requirement by 40%. (M.O Agriculture)
- ② Less use of fertilizers: eg Nano urea of 500ml is equivalent of 45kg urea bag.
- ③ Pest control: by reducing excess of resources in the field.
- ④ Soil Health Management: through sensors, IoT devices, etc.
- ⑤ Use of AI to plan the cropping pattern and integration of weather predictions

## Government initiatives!

- ① PM PRANAM  $\Rightarrow$  Natural Farming
- ② PM Kishu Shiksha Yojana = drip-micro irrigation.
- ③ Nano urea by IFFCO.
- ④ Soil Health Card scheme
- ⑤ PM Kisan Samudhi Centre: for weather information.

Precision agriculture is needed for food security and sustainable agriculture needs.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.5) Why has rice not seen similar innovation in processed food products compared to wheat, despite being a staple in many regions of the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

देश के कई क्षेत्रों में मुख्य खाद्यान्न होने के बावजूद, प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पादों में चावल के संदर्भ में गेहूं की तुलना में समान नवाचार क्यों नहीं देखा गया है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Food processing industry is a sunrise sector with potential of increasing Indian export share from 6% to 15% by 2030. (Economic Survey 2023)

Rice based FP products

- eg Rice chips
- eg Basmati rice
- eg Polished rice.

wheat based FP products :

- eg Ashirvaad ata
- eg Kurkure
- eg Rolls, Bread, etc.

Rice not proved to be suitable for Food Processing industry as compared to wheat:

- ① Direct consumption of Rice is easy and part of diet of all the people
- ② wheat requires processing eg Aata, bread, maida, cakes, etc
- ③ wheat has larger shelf life than Rice:  
more suitable for processing.

- ④ Glycemic index of wheat is more than rice, thus making products from wheat is easy
- ⑤ Urban markets in globalised world relied on wheat base products of French Breakfast  
British Breakfast : based on bread.
- ⑥ Energy content per kg of wheat is more than rice → source of instant energy → suitable for processed food market requirements

FPI needs a better impetus to become a export driven industry. as currently only 10% of total food grains are processed in India. Buffer stock of wheat is more 7 times than rice only 2 times. PLD scheme and PM FME are steps in right direction.

### Feedback

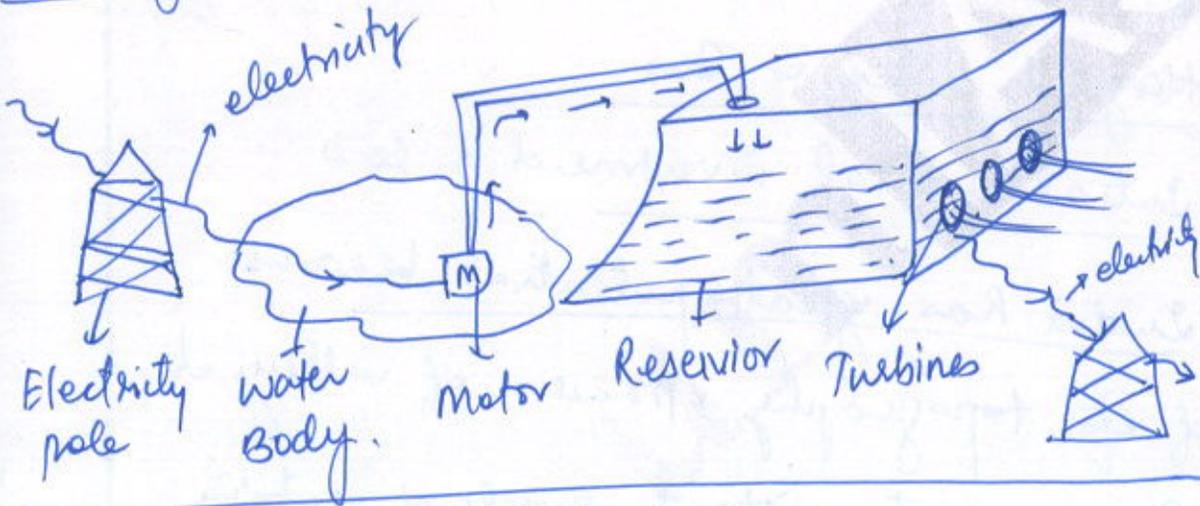
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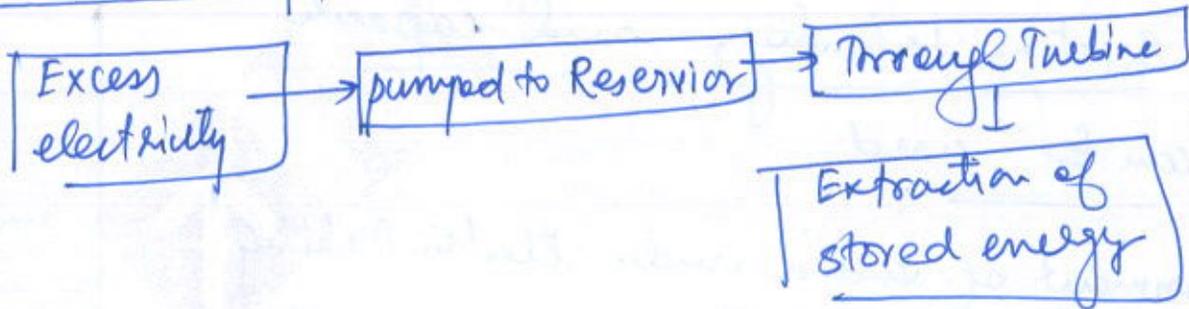
Q.6) Explain the working principle of the pumped storage hydropower system. What are the key advantages it offers compared to other power storage technologies? (10 marks, 150 words)

पंप स्टोरेज हाइड्रोपावर सिस्टम के कार्य सिद्धांत की व्याख्या करें। अन्य पावर स्टोरेज तकनीकों की तुलना में इसके मुख्य लाभ क्या हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Pumped storage hydropower system works as a water-battery which can store energy.



Working principle of PSHS



Key advantages compared to Battery storage  
 → Manual storage

- ① Green and clean storage facility
- ② low dependence on critical minerals like

lithium, etc.

- ③ Large amount of energy can be stored
- ④ De-centralised energy storage
- ⑤ Maintenance cost is low because of lack of absence of chemical compounds
- ⑥ Hazard index is low
- ⑦ Initial capital investment is low
- ⑧ India has great potential because of its topography, presence of valleys, etc
- ⑨ Resolve intermittent supply of electricity
- ⑩ Existing technology and capacity can be used.

Government of India under Electric Mobility and Battery Storage Rules, have identified this system of energy storage.

### Feedback

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| #   | G | A | P |
|---|---|---|---|
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| CD & VA                                     |   |   |   |
| S & F                                       |   |   |   |
| P & R                                       |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.   |   |   |   |
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| TOTAL MARKS                                 |   |   |   |

Q.7) Describe the major outcomes of the 29th session of the Conference of Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). (10 marks, 150 words)

जलवायु परिवर्तन पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र फ्रेमवर्क कन्वेंशन (UNFCCC) के कॉन्फ्रेंस ऑफ पार्टिज (COP) के 29वें सत्र के प्रमुख परिणामों का वर्णन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)



**Feedback**

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| #  | G | A | P |
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| AWIS   |   |   |   |
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| S & F  |   |   |   |
| P & R  |   |   |   |
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| TOTAL MARKS  |   |   |   |

Q.8) How can emerging solar technologies address the twin challenges of resource scarcity and environmental degradation? Illustrate your answer with recent innovations in the field.

(10 marks, 150 words)

उभरती सौर प्रौद्योगिकियों संसाधनों की कमी और पर्यावरण क्षरण की दोहरी चुनौतियों का समाधान कैसे कर सकती हैं? क्षेत्र में हाल ही में हुए नवाचारों के साथ अपने उत्तर को स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

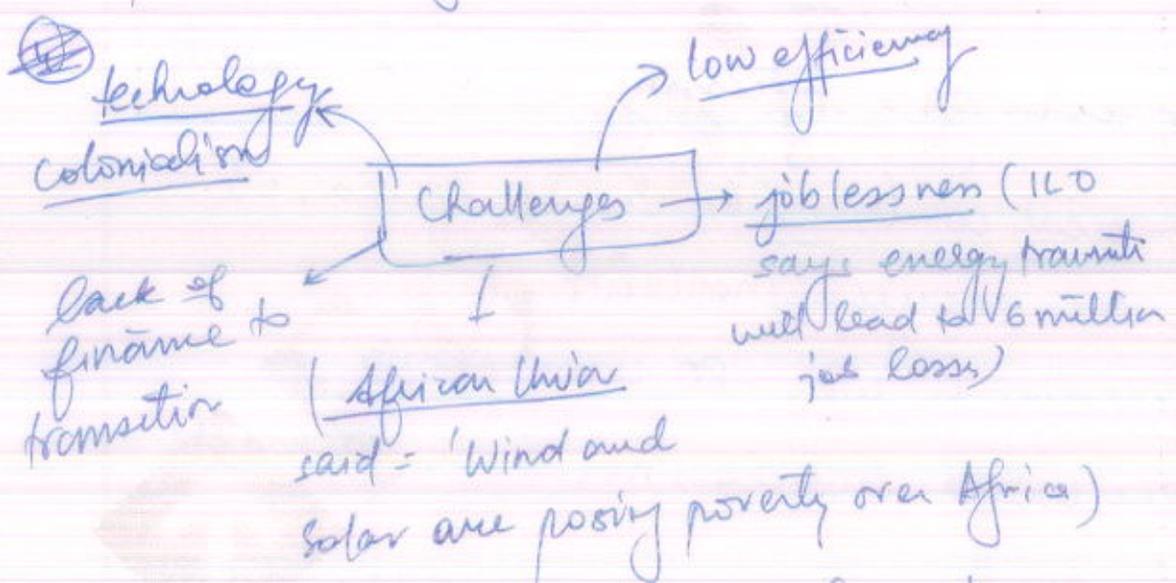
Solar technologies like water-heating solar pump, solar cookers for food making, solar panels for off grid electricity generation, solar parks, parabolic mirrors, etc. can be used for decentralised and green energy source.

Solar technologies addressing resource scarcity:

- ① Tropical countries like India, Africa, etc. receive enough insolation.
- ② According to WB, 80 crore people in the world still does not have access to electricity.
- ③ Reducing dependence on  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{coal} \\ \text{nuclear} \\ \text{wind} \end{array} \right\} \text{sources}$ .
- ④ De-centralised energy production: eg PM KUSUM: solar water pumps.

## Solar → addressing environmental degradation

- ① Just and fair energy transition: from polluting (coal, oil) to green and clean
- ② Reduced emissions: energy constitutes 45% of all the GHG emissions (IAB Report)
- ③ Reduced mining of coal → Habitat preservation for Biodiversity.



Mitigation is the need of the hour to restrict temperature increase by 1.5°C by 2050, we need international collaboration, finance and technology transfer.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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| TOTAL MARKS |  |
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Q.9) What is 'research security'? What are the key hurdles in ensuring research security in India? (10 marks, 150 words)

'शोध सुरक्षा (Research Security)' क्या है? भारत में शोध सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में प्रमुख बाधाएँ क्या हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Research security is the indigenous development of research in the emerging fields to become self-reliant and grow with the world.

- eg - Chips design and development
- AI technologies.
- Vaccine and Health developments.

Key hurdles in ensuring research security:

① Lack of Research and Development investment : 0.63% of GDP (ES-2023)

China = 2.4% of GDP  
Israel = 6% of GDP.

② Lack of private investment: 67% of R&D by state in India.

③ Lack of Research Culture: only 2 Indian Universities - IISc working Rank 100.

④ Rote learning in education system instead of innovative learning.

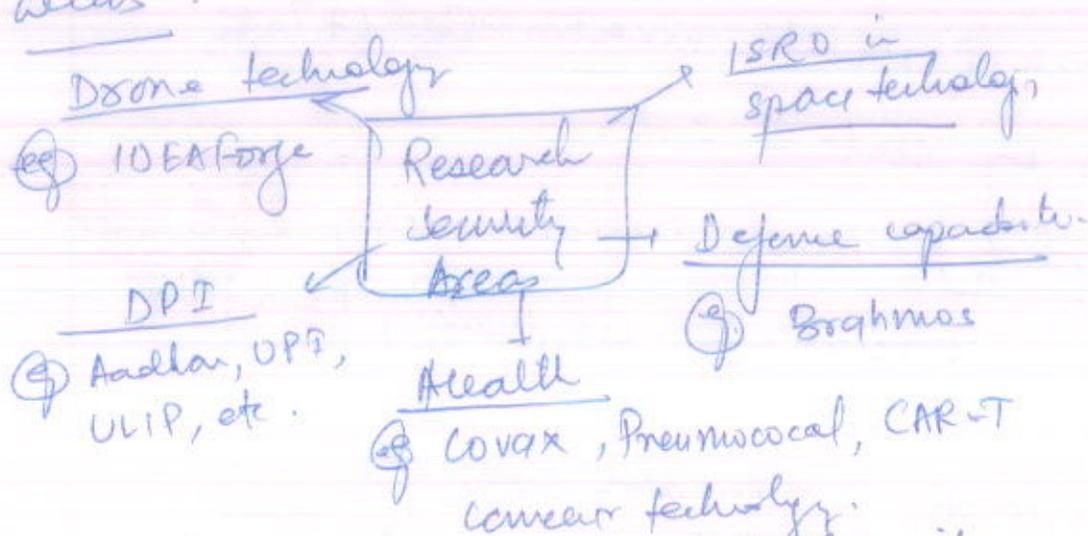
⑤ Skill-mismatch: Ministry of Skill says, only 51% of graduates in India are employable.

⑥ Lack of citations of India research papers: IPR registration India Rank = 4<sup>th</sup>  
Citation — India Rank = 14<sup>th</sup>.

⑦ Brain Drain: 90% of semi-conductor chip designers are Indians but none in India.

⑧ Lack of State support: few labs and not advance research facilities.

However India doing good in the following areas:



If India wants to be global leader, it should make itself research source.

### 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.10) The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA) is necessary for maintaining peace and stability in the 'disturbed areas'. Critically examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

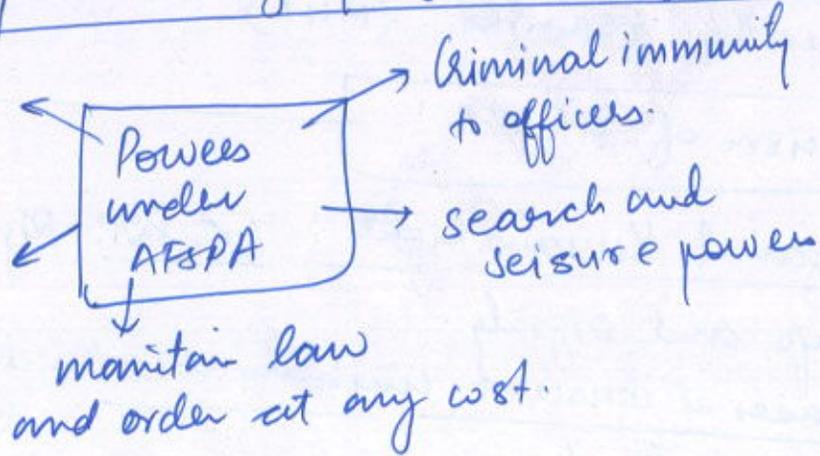
सशस्त्र बल (विशेष शक्तियाँ) अधिनियम, 1958 (AFSPA) अशांत क्षेत्रों में शांति और स्थिरता बनाए रखने के लिए आवश्यक है। आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Manipur is under AFSPA after 2023 crisis between Meitlis and Kukis: a ethnic conflict.

AFSPA, 1958: → under Article 355: to maintain peace, security and integrity of states by Union.

shoot on suspicion.

No liability



Need for AFSPA:

- ① Ethnic violence: in ethnically charged country especially north east → 200 ethnic groups, 210 districts
- ② Security of state: separatist movements like Khalistan, Bodoland, Nagalism, etc.
- ③ Maintaining integrity of India: constitutional mandate under u/a 355.

④ Naxalism in Red corridor:



⑤ Hostile neighbours:

① Pakistan, Myanmar, Nepal through China.

② Violent conflicts as seen in case of Manipur: till date more than 250 deaths reported (MHA).

## Criticism of AFSPA:

① Against human rights: Article 21: Right to life and dignity.

② Cases of innocent civilian deaths by security forces

③ Increased rebel against state (of Naxal affected area)

④ Against federal principles: Centre controlled forces in state (police = state subject)

Sarkaria Commission (1988) and Punchhi Commission (2007) advocated for AFSPA use only as last resort, along with peaceful negotiations.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.11) How has inadequate progress on factor market reforms impacted India's double-digit growth aspirations? What measures has the government taken in this regard? (15 marks, 250 words)

कारक बाजार सुधारों (फैक्टर मार्केट रिफॉर्म्स) पर अपर्याप्त प्रगति ने भारत की दोहरे अंकों की विकास आकांक्षाओं को कैसे प्रभावित किया है? सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या उपाय किए हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Factor market includes land, labour, capital and material which decides the growth of economy of any country.

India's new hindered Rate of Growth since 2000 till now  $\approx 7.5\%$  (Raghuram Rajan) could not translate into double digit growth like China  $\approx 11\%$  (3 decade growth rate)

Inadequate factor market reforms:

- ① Land:
- a) land fragmentation  $\approx 89\%$  small and marginal farmers
  - b) lack of cooperatives except in KE, MH, GJ.
  - c) land acquisition issues: ₹48,000 land dispute cases in court
  - d) Productivity issues: disguised unemployment  $\approx 45\%$  forceful workforce in agriculture.

② Labour → skill mis-match: 51% graduates non-employable  
 → lack of semi-skilled for manufacturing sector  
Dominance of trade unions and outdated laws.

③ Material → ① Import ban on various raw material.  
 → ② Mining & minerals rights issues due to environmental clearance  
Quality of products rejected in European markets

④ Capital → ① Restricted capital investment  
 → ② Monopoly of state  
 → ③ EODB law - many states.

## Measures taken by government:

- ① Labour code (2023): 29 labour laws into 4 code = simplification.
- ② Reserved sectors reduced from 17 to 4 sectors
- ③ New FDI policy: 100% through automatic



Q.12) What are the factors responsible for the recent depreciation of the Indian Rupee? Discuss its implications for the economy and suggest policy measures to stabilize the currency.

(15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय रुपए के हाल ही में हुए अवमूल्यन के लिए कौन से कारक जिम्मेदार हैं? अर्थव्यवस्था पर इसके प्रभावों पर चर्चा करें तथा मुद्रा को स्थिर करने के लिए नीतिगत उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian rupee depreciated by 10% in last 1 year, moving from 84 to 92 dollars rupees per dollar.

Factors responsible :

- ① Tariff war between China and USA : increase in demand of dollar.
- ② Increase of import fr by India and not equivalent export.
- ③ Geo political instability : ① Russia-Ukraine, Israel-Iran, etc.
- ④ Strengthening of dollar : w.r.t. all the currencies.
- ⑤ FED money tightening policy : money flew from Indian market to USA market.

Implications on economy :

- ① Cost of exports will increase.

- ② Exports of Indian origin will become more competitive in foreign market
- ③ Rise of fuel prices in India; leading to fodder, food, etc inflation.
- ④ Foreign travel will become expensive:  
↓  
Boost to Indian Tourism :-
- ⑤ India export volume will increase,  
⑥ Textiles, petroleum products, etc.
- ⑥ Forex reserves will go down, as RBI will try to stabilise the dollar through open market sales of Forex.
- ⑦ External commercial borrowings will become expensive.

Policy measures to stabilise the currency:

- ① Import substitution policy: like Atmanirbhar Bharat
- ② Substitute imports from other countries.
- ③ Trade in Indian rupees ④ Russia oil.

- ④ Selling of Forex reserves will stabilize
- ⑤ Increase in exports  $\Rightarrow$  increase rupee demand  $\rightarrow$  make rupee stronger  $\rightarrow$  stabilisation.
- ⑥ Monetary policy changes to control inflation: Tightening.
- ⑦ Fiscal support to check inflation.
- ⑧ Diversification of imports:  $\Rightarrow$  South East Asian and Central Asian markets.

Currency stabilisation necessary for a globalised economy. BRICS showed efforts of de-dollarisation of global economy to stabilise  $\&$  currency was.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

| #   | C | 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.13) While Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) can resolve the issues of small farmers and boost agrarian economy, the realization of their potential is hindered by a multitude of factors. Analyze.

(15 marks, 250 words)

जबकि किसान उत्पादक संगठन (FPOs) छोटे किसानों की समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकते हैं और कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा दे सकते हैं, लेकिन उनकी क्षमता का एहसास कई कारकों से बाधित है। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) are cooperatives in farm sector which are collective owner of resources and profits are shared among shareholder who are actually the stakeholder.

FPO for boosting agrarian economy:

- ① Collective bargaining power: for better price discovery, and policies.
- ② Counter land fragmentation: productivity will increase.
- ③ Modernisation of agriculture: from 45% to 75%. close to China.
- ④ Increasing farmer income: Ashok Gulbani Committee recommended doubling farmer income through cooperatives.

- ⑤ Better utilisation of agriculture technology and information → scientific agriculture.

## Obstacles faced by FPOs

### ① Political:

- a) Low policy support by state governments
- b) Non-democratic FPO functioning.
- c) Dominance of Big farmers / politicians in FPOs.

### ② Social:

- a) lack of trust among farmers to agree for collective farming.
- b) Social discrimination / hierarchy penetrated into FPOs.

### ③ Regional:

- a) Only success in MH, GS, KA
- b) low success - UP, BR, MP.

### ④ Technological:

- a) low integration of technology

(e) Soil health card.

## 5) Marketing:

- a) Dominance of APMC and Commissionaries in public market
- b) Loss to farmer due to indebtedness.
- c) Quality of food production compromised due to lack of premium.

(c) Dwarfism of FPOs: Most of them have less than 100 members.

## Steps taken:

- a) 10,000 FPO target in Budget 2023-24.
- b) Ministry of Cooperatives: for better coordination and implementation
- c) Shikhar Se Samriddhi (National Cooperative Policy 2025)
- d) Agriculture Investment Fund (under NBARD)

India's growth model relies on 'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas and Sabka Pooja' for Viksit Bharat 2047, need FPOs in agriculture sector.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

| #  | G | A | P |
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Q.14) Discuss the significance of aquaculture towards nutrition security, livelihood generation, and economic growth. Also mention various initiatives taken by the government to promote sustainable aquaculture in the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

पोषण सुरक्षा, आजीविका सृजन और आर्थिक संवृद्धि के लिए जलीय कृषि के महत्व पर चर्चा करें। देश में धारणीय जलीय कृषि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई विभिन्न पहलों का भी उल्लेख करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Aquaculture includes in-land and off-shore fishing, shrimp farming, etc.

Significance of aquaculture

Nutritional security

① Source of protein @ fishes

② Availability of food, - coastal region

③ Micro-nutrients like sodium, magnesium, etc for aqua. sources

④ India 2<sup>nd</sup> largest producer of fisheries.

⑤ In-land fisher products: potential like - lakes, ponds etc

Livelihood generation

① it employs more than 11 million farmers

② Mixed cropping: like Rice + fisheries.

③ Urban aquaculture through hydroponics, etc

- Economic growth
- ① Fisheries contribute 16% to Agriculture GVA.
  - ② 2<sup>nd</sup> highest export after Rice
  - ③ Food processing potential @ canned fishes.
  - ④ > 11,500 km of coastal line, and EEZ provide huge potential.

## Initiatives for sustainable aquaculture

- ① PM Matsya Yojana: for fisheries sector
- ② Aquaculture Development Fund: for innovation in technology.
- ③ Better fish feed quality.
- ④ Promotion of FPOs in aquaculture
- ⑤ Promotion of in-land fisheries in ponds, lakes,
- ⑥ National Aquaculture Mission: for increasing production and exports.
- ⑦ Technology integration: of hydroponics, vertical farming, etc.

⑧ Easy credit facility through KCC cards

⑨ PM FME: fisheries food processing and FPI mega food parks.

### Way forwards:

- ① Integration of Horticulture and aquaculture
- ② Quality of produce which is export quality.
- ③ Use of technology to improve breeds and yield.

Aquaculture can bring food and nutritional security to India and improve exports from agriculture from \$50 B<sup>n</sup> to \$100 Billion by 2030.

### Feedback

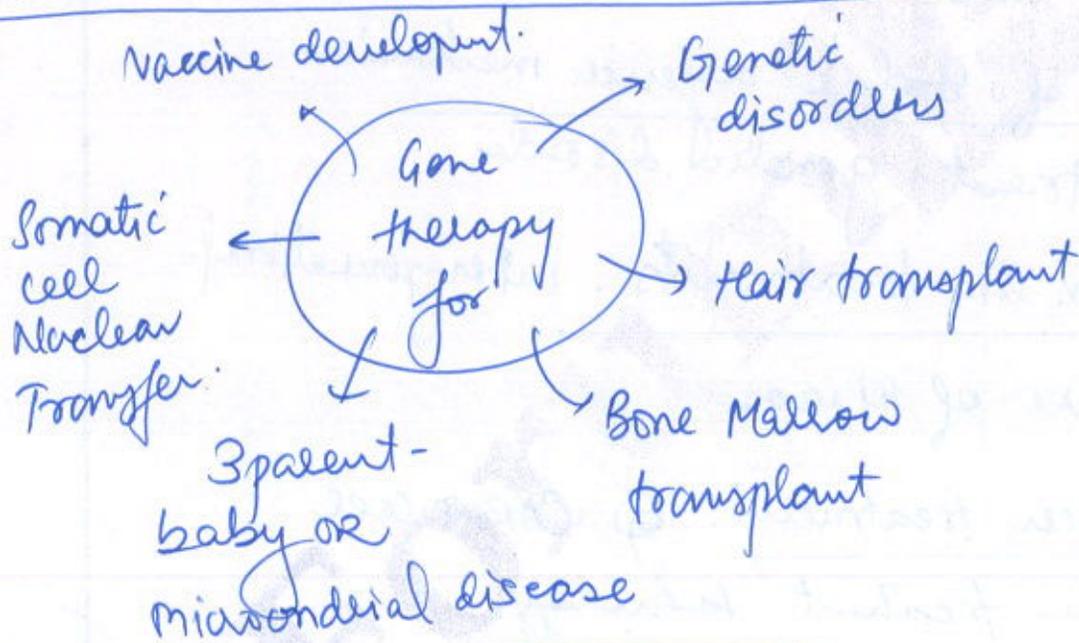
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| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS  |   |   |   |

Q.15) What is gene therapy? What makes it a better treatment option than the conventional approaches? (15 marks, 250 words)

जीन थेरेपी क्या है? पारंपरिक तरीकों की तुलना में यह बेहतर उपचार विकल्प क्यों है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Gene therapy is the use of genetic engineering technology for the cure of diseases especially genetic disorders like Sickle Cell anemia, etc.



### Conventional approaches:

- ① Body - invasive techniques like surgery, operation.
- ② Chemical - medicine: like injections, oral medicines paracetamol, etc.
- ③ Radio-active treatment: using I-90, etc.

## Gene therapy better than conventional!

- ① Non-invasive technology: as no surgical procedure require.
- ② Body recovers through self-healing mechanism
- ③ Use of body's defence mechanism to treat genetic disorder
- ④ germ-line treatments: inter-generational cure of disease.
- ⑤ Cancer treatment: CAR-T cell cancer treatment technology.
- ⑥ Cure to non-curable disease of Mitochondrial disease.
- ⑦ Self mutation cause less side effects
- ⑧ Safe option than invasive treatment

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

## Challenges in Gene therapy:

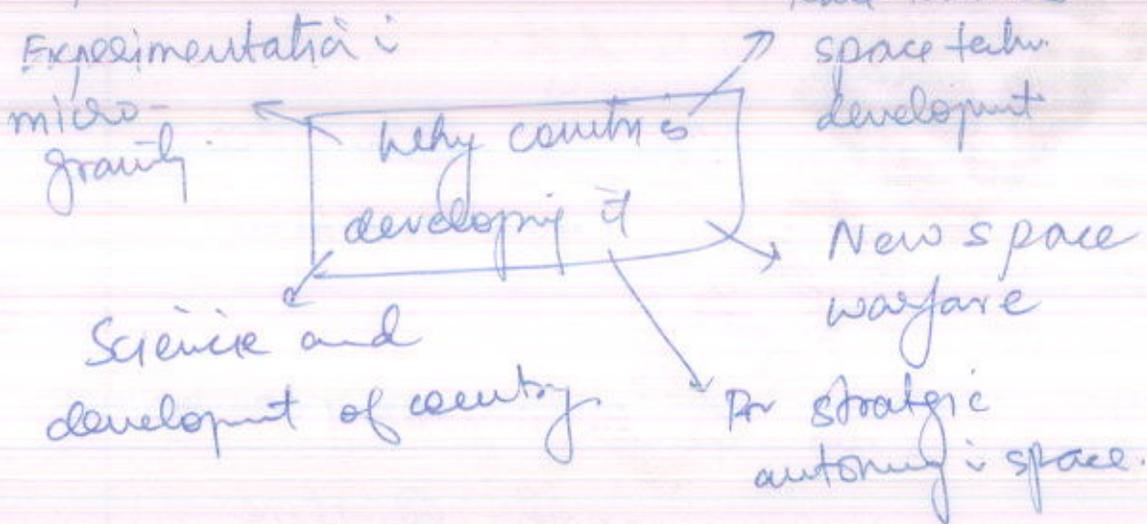
- ① Costly technology due to IPR of such technology by big companies
- ② Not 100% effective as some mutations can lead to complications.
- ③ Cost of treatment is high.
- ④ Non-accessibility: ④ poor countries does not have access to these treatment facilities.
- ⑤ Ethical issues: Genetic engineering can be used to manipulate organism ④ clone making, etc which is not ethical.
- ⑥ Lack of global governance: except IPR and WIPO rules.

Gene therapy which is life saving should be made available to all without discrimination through international governance institutes like WHO.

Q.16) Why are countries keen on developing their own space stations? What obstacles do they face in the process, and how can these be overcome? (15 marks, 250 words)

राष्ट्र अपने स्वयं के अंतरिक्ष स्टेशन विकसित करने के लिए क्यों उत्सुक हैं? इस प्रक्रिया में उन्हें किन बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है, और इनसे कैसे निपटा जा सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is planning to launch its own Antariksh Yaan by 2030, India's own space station in space



## Benefits for India:

- (a) Push towards space science development
- (b) Ancillary technology development used in other areas like defence.
- (c) Leader of Global South to increase inclusiveness
- (d) Counter-techno-nationalism
- (e) Micro-gravity experiments and sharing

of information with other.

## Obstacles faced in the process:

- ① Lack of technological soundness:  
monopoly of it with  $\begin{cases} \text{USA} \\ \text{China} \\ \text{USSR} \end{cases}$
- ② Lack of competent human Resource:  
less people taking research and development as career.
- ③ Material development: dependent on countries like China for critical minerals & rare earth minerals.
- ④ Low investment: 0.67% of GDP in Research by India.
- ⑤ Threat of space weaponisation: with growth of rivalry between USA & China & Russia.
- ⑥ Lack of international collaboration or technology transfer: only sharing like NISAR mission.

Measures to overcome:

- ① Reverse Brain drain: like China did, learnt from USA and implement - China.
- ② Increased spending: > 2% of GDP.
- ③ Global innovation should increase with innovation & research culture in Universities like IITs.
- ④ Upgradation of Research infrastructure
- ⑤ Atal Innovation Mission (Atal Tinkering Labs)
- ⑥ International collaboration of combine development (e.g. India-Japan; India-Russia, Brahmos, etc)

As PM Modi said, India Today needs Innovative India + Integrated India for Elevated India.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

|   | G | A | P |
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| AWIS  |   |   |   |
| CD & VA                                     |   |   |   |
| S & F                                       |   |   |   |
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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) Climate change is causing profound alterations in ecosystems, triggering cascading impacts on biodiversity, ecosystem services, and human livelihoods, which demands integrated approaches to conservation and climate adaptation. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

जलवायु परिवर्तन पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में गंभीर परिवर्तन ला रहा है, जिससे जैव विविधता, पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र सेवाओं और मानव आजीविका पर व्यापक प्रभाव पड़ रहा है, जिसके लिए संरक्षण और जलवायु अनुकूलन के लिए एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Climate change has led to  $1.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  temperature rise since 1900 and could breach its  $1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  mark by 2030 - IPCC Report.

Climate change  $\rightarrow$  alterations in ecosystem

eg. Frequency of heatwaves increased 37% in last 20 years. (IMO)

eg. Great Barrier Reef is experiencing mass extinction: 60% already lost.

eg. In last 40 years 95% of Antarctica ice sheets have permanently melted.

Impact of climate change :

On Biodiversity :

- (a) loss of habitat due to forest fires
- (b) movement of biodiversity towards temperate from tropical.
- (c) mass extinction underway.

② On ecosystem services

- a) Sea level rise happening: by ~~200~~ 2100  
1.5 meter rise of sea level.
- b) Melting of ice-caps
  - ↳ Antarctica
  - ↳ Arctic
  - ↳ Himalayas
- c) Change in weather phenomena: (e)  
El-Nino, Heatwaves, cyclons. etc

③ On Human livelihood:

- a) Food insecurity: PDD: 1°C rise in temp.  
could reduce productivity by 20%.
- b) Coastal areas submergence (e) Tulua  
Country.
- c) Extreme weather events took lives  
of 12,000 people in 2023 (UN).

Approach needed for integration of  
conservation and climate adaptiv:

① Conservation: for- Forests (India aims  
33% forest cover by 2030)

- Water conservation: through integrated water harvesting.
- Mitigation of climate change: GHGs emission reduction → Green technology like Electric vehicles.
- Control over invasive species.
- Afforestation and social forestry, etc.

## II Adaptation:

- Climate resilient crops (agriculture)
- Disaster resilient structures (DRSI)
- Loss and Damage fund for most affected countries
- Technology upgradation and transfer through global cooperation.
- Climate adaptive clothing, medicines  
one world one earth one health approach

World needs an integrated, collaborative and collective approach to fight against climate change

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

| #   | G | A | P |
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| AWIS  |   |   |   |
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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.18) Often referred to as the 'cradle of civilization' and 'growth engines', urban areas are increasingly experiencing various natural and man-made disasters. Discuss in the Indian context. Also, suggest suitable mitigation and management strategies. (15 marks, 250 words)

अक्सर 'सभ्यता का पालना' और 'विकास इंजन' कहे जाने वाले शहरी क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न प्राकृतिक और मानव निर्मित आपदाएँ बढ़ रही हैं। भारतीय संदर्भ में चर्चा करें। साथ ही, उपयुक्त शमन और प्रबंधन रणनीतियाँ सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India had 31% urban population in 2011 census, but expected to be 45% by 2035.

With 30% population living on 5% of India's total land poses various natural and man-made disasters.

Rise of natural disasters in urban areas:

① Earthquake: causing more harm and loss due to high population density  
Delhi: 11,000/km<sup>2</sup>

② Flooding: low-lying areas often gets flooded during monsoon (e.g. Yamuna flooding nearby area (2025))

③ Heat waves: aggravated by urban islands of concrete causing more than 100 deaths in 2024.

④ Cyclones in coastal urban areas: like Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, Mumbai.

Man-made disasters in urban areas:

① Urban fire incidents: Delhi saw 20% increase of fire incidents = 2022.

② Building collapse: due to sub-standard of quality material used and violation of building rules.

③ Urban flooding: due to faulty drainage system.

④ Urban heat dome: 'concrete jungle' have lead to urban heat island (4-5°C more than neighbour area)

⑤ Stampede: Concerts, religious gatherings, etc like MahaKumbh in Prayagraj stampede.

⑥ Cascading road accidents: with improved road infrastructure high speed leading to road accidents.

## Suitable mitigation & management strategies

- ① Planned urbanisation: like Delhi Master Plan 2041.
- ② Restoration of urban wetlands: for checking urban flooding @ Bangalore 'lake restoration'
- ③ Implementation of building laws to check any compliance.
- ④ De-urbanisation by developing peripheral area like NCR development
- ⑤ Green Transport: public electric transport facilities.
- ⑥ Shifting factories/industries on periphery
- ⑦ Crowd management efficiently, with participation of public and police.

Urbanisation should work as growth engines as Amrta Kant said by 2050 15 urban centres can contribute \$30 billion to India's economy. But this requires a resilient & disaster proof urbanisation.

### 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                                 |   |   |   |

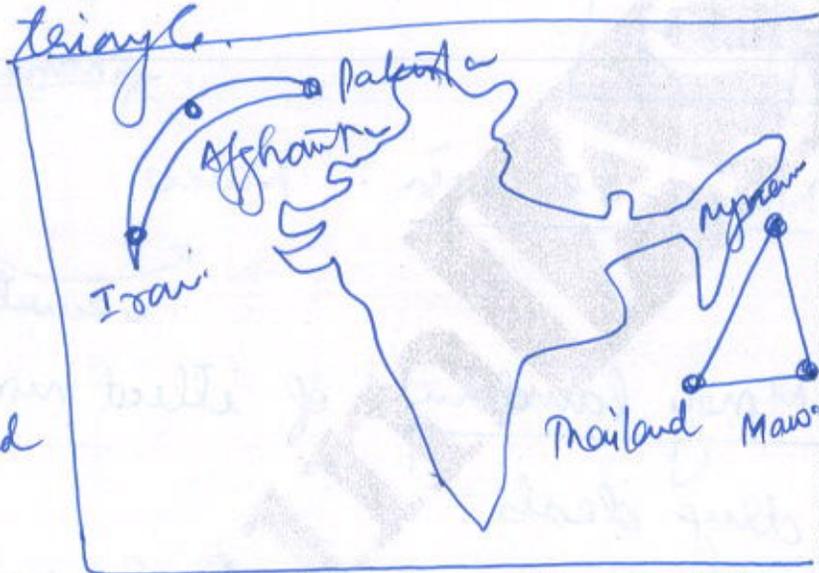
Q.19) How does India's geographical location heighten its vulnerability to drug trafficking? Also, analyze various internal security risks linked to drug trafficking. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत की भौगोलिक स्थिति किस प्रकार मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी के प्रति इसकी संवेदनशीलता को बढ़ाती है? साथ ही, मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी से जुड़े विभिन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा जोखिमों का विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is geographically sandwiched between Drug syndicates of Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle.

Data:

Under operation Samudragupta Indian Navy and NCB captured drugs worth ₹15,000 crore from west coast of India.



India and Neighbourhood Map

Geographical location  $\Rightarrow$  Heightened drug trafficking

- ① Golden crescent and Golden triangle
- ② Un-governed spaces like Myanmar, and Afghanistan
- ③ Porus borders with Nepal, Myanmar

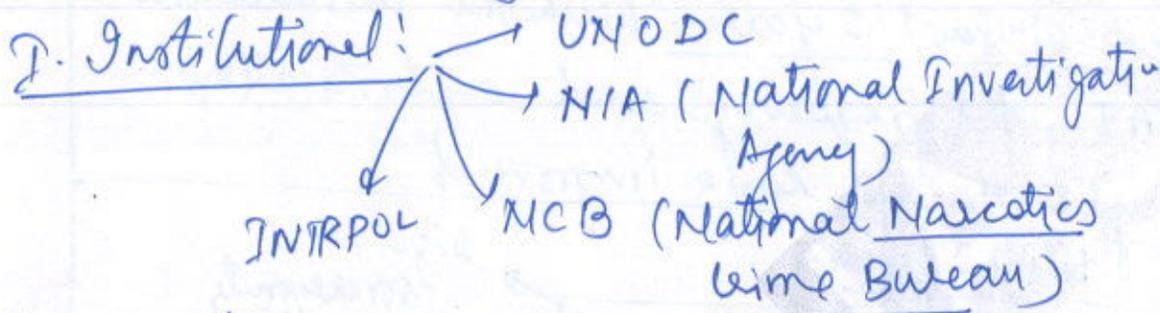
- ④ Peninsular India: open to Indian ocean → drug trade through sea route

Internal Security risks linked to Drug trafficking:

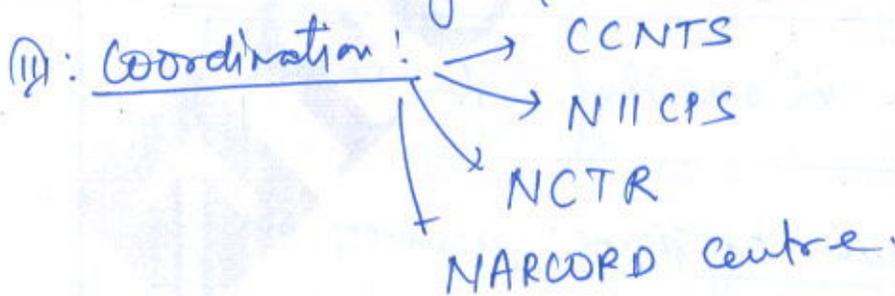
- ① Marco-Terrorism: Marco Terror  
 finance → security ←
- ② Money laundering: of illicit money from drug deals.
- ③ Human trafficking through routes of drug
- ④ Funding to radicalism, nationalism and extremists - India
- ⑤ Youth destruction: demographic disaster.
- ⑥ Leading to bad international relations  
 ⑦ with Myanmar, Thailand, Pakistan

⑦ Threat to integrity, financial sovereignty and security of country.

## Steps to curb Drug trafficking:



- II. Legal:
- NDPS Act: drugs and other psychotic substances.
  - PMLA Act, 2002: for money terror laundering
  - UAPA: threat to security, integrity & unity of state.



IV. operations: like op. Samudragupt.  
op. Sunrise with Myanmar

Drug trafficking should be controlled and prevented through controlling both demand and supply sides.

### Feedback

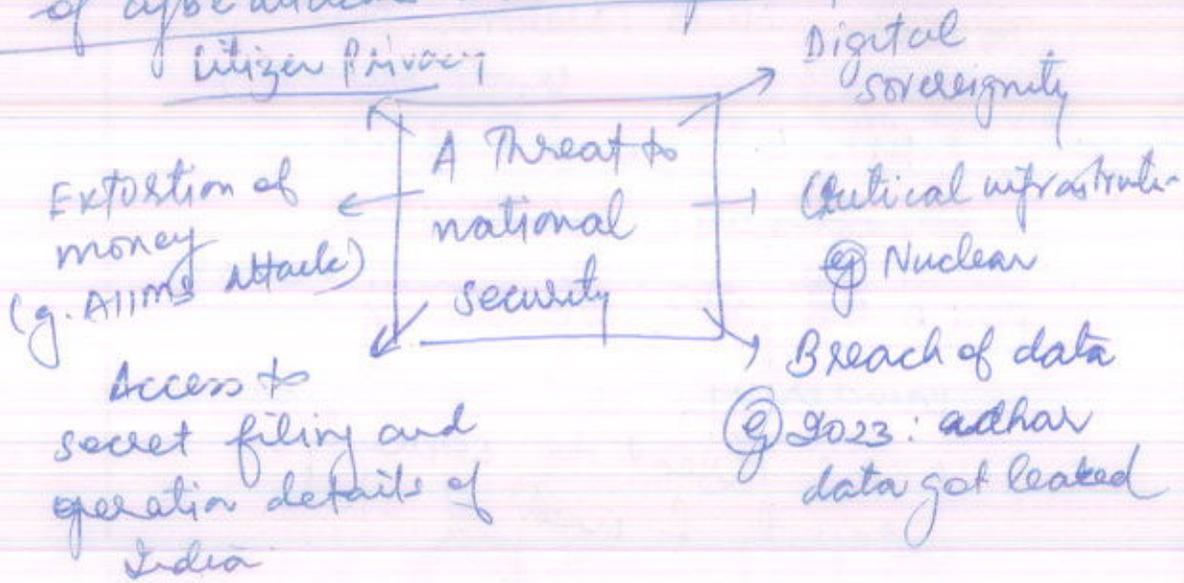
(For OFFICE use only)

| #   | 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) The increasing frequency and sophistication of cyberattacks pose a significant threat to national security. Discuss the major challenges in ensuring cybersecurity in the country and enumerate the measures taken by the government in this regard. (15 marks, 250 words)

साइबर हमलों की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और परिष्कार राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए एक बड़ा खतरा है। देश में साइबर सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए उपायों का उल्लेख करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

CERT-In reported 40% increase in cyber attack in last 5 years. With the introduction of AI, the frequency and sophistication of cyber attacks have improved.



## Major challenges in ensuring cyber security:

- ① Lack of cyber hygiene: among old age people and adults.
- ② Anonymity and traceability: difficult: with the 7950 million internet userbase it become difficult to track.

- ③ Advancement of technology faster than its regulation ( Collingridge dilemma )
- ④ Lack of infrastructure and technology sophistication with law enforcement agencies
- ⑤ Use of AI and big GPU powers to organise cyberattacks.

## Measures taken by government:

- ① CERT-In: Computer Emergency Response Team - India:
- ② CCTNS: Crimes and Criminals Tracking Network system
- ③ Cyber hygiene campaign by RBI, MHA, etc
- ④ IT Act, 2000 = Regulations of 2023: Upgradation
- ⑤ DPDP, 2023 Act: User privacy and responsibilities of data fiduciaries.

- ⑥ Protection of critical infrastructure
- ⑦ National cyber security strategy:
- ⑧ Cybercrime Helpline (1930)

Way Forward:

- ① India should put regulation for device manufacturers to include security by design feature.
- ② Local data centres with full advance protection:
- ③ Quantum key encryption for securing data.
- ④ Comprehensive law and stand alone law for cyber threats.
- ⑤ Cyber hygiene as part of educational curriculum

A secure India is needed for 'Digital for Development' strategy:



**Feedback**

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

\* Subject to change without prior notice.

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