

TEST CODE	8	1	3	4	1	1
-----------	---	---	---	---	---	---

MGP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

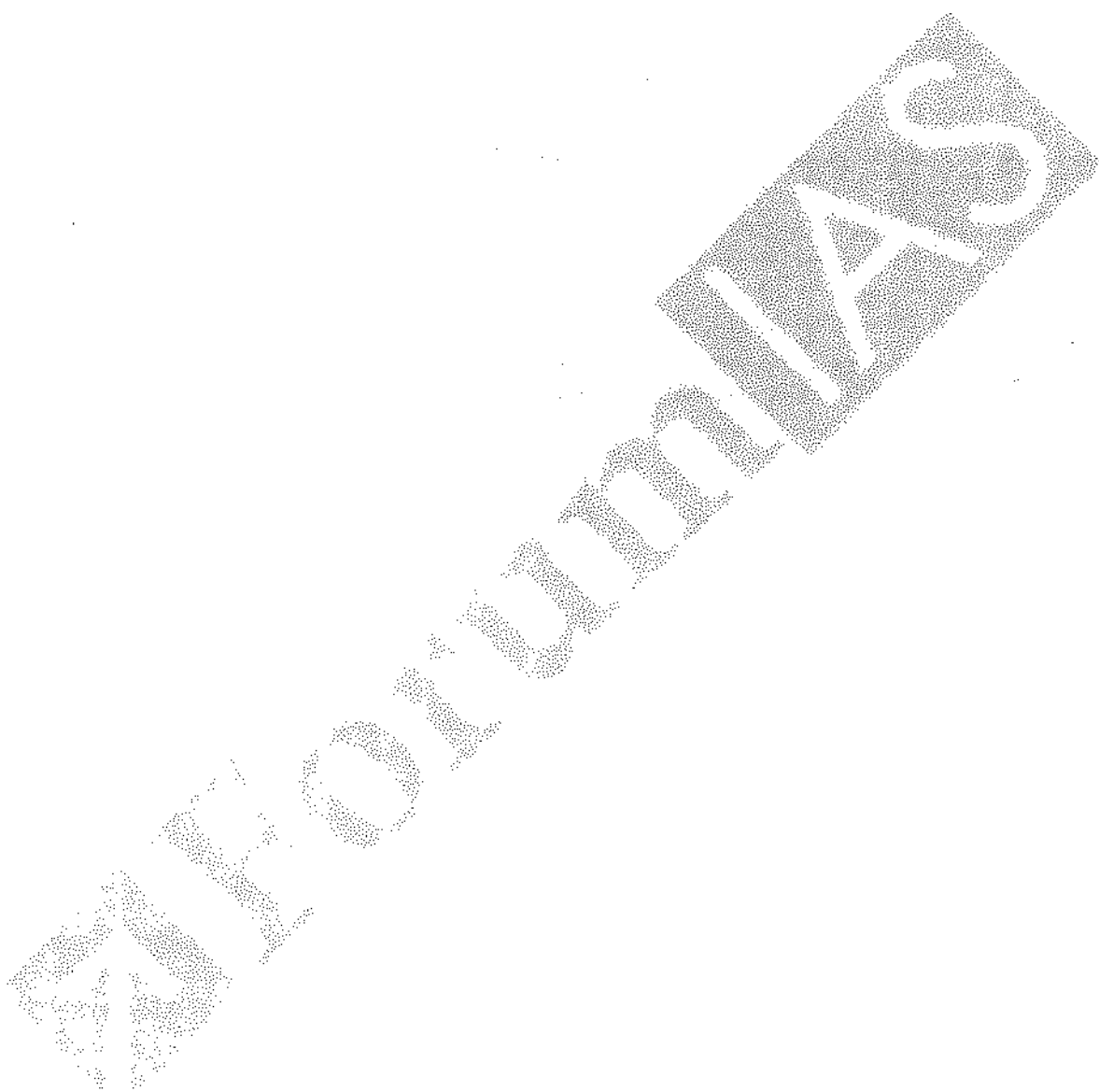
Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	MANOJ PATIL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910026484	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	18/07/25

*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 TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
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				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
Total/कुल अंक	250			
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression. on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आगकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयो के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			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.

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

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

Currently, India's debt to GDP ratio is 82% & external debt to GDP ratio is 19%.

Debt to GDP ratio : As the fiscal Anchor

- ① Give accurate picture of the whole economy.
- ②
 - Debt (A) → Public
 - Debt (B) → Private
 - Public → Internal
 - Public → External
- ③ In consonance with global practices, - (OECD) countries
- ④ Also taken care of off budget liabilities which are not considered in fiscal deficit.
- ⑤ FRBM Act mandate

- ④ current centre of States debt to GDP ratio is specified
- ⑤ more stable indicator of overall strain on economy.
- ⑥ Help in enhancing credit rating of India.
- ⑦ Easy to calculate compared to fiscal deficit

Hence, to enhance economy data, where trust is most important if it takes years to build credibility, debt to GDP ratio is of almost importance to guide us towards "Viksit Bharat @ 2047."

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

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

India has ranked at 39th on WIPO Index & now, 6th largest patent filing nation in the world.

Build to print → Actual assembly stage or manufacturing stage in supply chain.
 eg. Assembly line of automobiles

Design → more advanced, most impactful stage in global semiconductor supply chain.
 eg. Design of a chip

Why transition needed?

① Design stage → most important stage of global supply chain.

eg. currently, few advanced countries have it. eg. Silicon Valley, USA, Taiwan, S. Korea -

- ② Boost to innovations in lure society
- ③ sustain national group & spirit of enquiry
- ④ Huge scope of revenue earning & global contribution
- ⑤ Today's era = 4th IR, AI, robotics, Judica can not be a copy-paste does here

Unrealised things INDIA

- ①. Semiconductor chip
- ②. No aircraft yet built by Judica

STEPS by Govt

- ① National IPR policy
- ② Atal Innovation Mission
↳ Decentralised innovation sys.
- ③ Trademark Act, Patent Act, Copyright Act, Geog Tag Act
- ④ Improve patent filing ecosystem under MOF
- ⑤ Hackathons
- ⑥ Judica AI Mission
- ⑦ Focus on cyber-physical projects
- National Biopharma Mission

Hence, to become a \$7 trillion economy, Judica needs to boost design ecosystem

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

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

Under A.17 of constitution of India it's responsibility of Govt to provide Quality health & nutrition is central to it. India - world's largest nutrition support system.

Nutrition-Sensitive food system

→ production, distribution & consumption along with public health awareness about nutritious food.

eg. Govt. promoting "millets"

↳ Ministry of Nutrition
↳ Nutricereals
↳ Sri Anna

↳ consists of food providing protein, quality carbohydrate, minerals, vitamins etc.

Why we need it? → 50% of women anemic
 → child stunting still higher - NFHS-5
 → Children hunger
 → ↑ fast food culture
 → HFSS Food → Samosa, Kachori, Pizza etc
 → India - diabetes capital of world
 Hence, Strategy to achieve it

- ① Attitudinal change → community-led mass health awareness
 - Jan Bhagidasi - SHGs, cooperatives, AASHA, Anganwadi
- ② Focus on children & women
 (a) Boost up well existing MDM
Poshan Abhiyan: 02 % Food fortification
- ③ Reform in PDS needed as suggested by Shanta Kumar → Community crop diversification
- ④ Public health dashboard - KPI based

Hence, to achieve dream of "Healthy & fit India" we need to focus on nutrition based - food system.

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

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

Digital Agriculture Mission - A Strategic drive towards smart agriculture, making it effective & efficient system.

- Application of ICT technologies at production, distribution, frayostati market stages in food chains

→ Based on 3 layers ① Identity layer
 → "Digital Stake" ② Payment layer
 ↳ core of this ③ Distribution

→ SMART Agriculture → minimum i/p & maximum o/p.

→ Use of Drones to spray pesticides.

→ Krishti DSS → robust decision making system

→ Use of AI, Robotics, & data analytic

④ pest surveillance, monitoring

growth of crops. etc

Benefits

- ① Improving productivity ^{eg. By weather monitoring}
- eg. India wheat productivity - lesser than USA, Russia
- ② making agriculture efficient
- eg. precision agriculture
- ③ making agri. more remunerative
- eg. As ~~mandat~~ suggested by Anand Dalwai committee
- ④ 85% small & marginal farmers
↳ Need of digital inclusion
- ⑤ making agri. green → food system
highly contributes to GHG emissions

However, concerns — Digital divide
 — Digital illiteracy
 — Data security

Hence, India need to focus on building backbone of digitisation & rural infrastructure, along with private sector

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

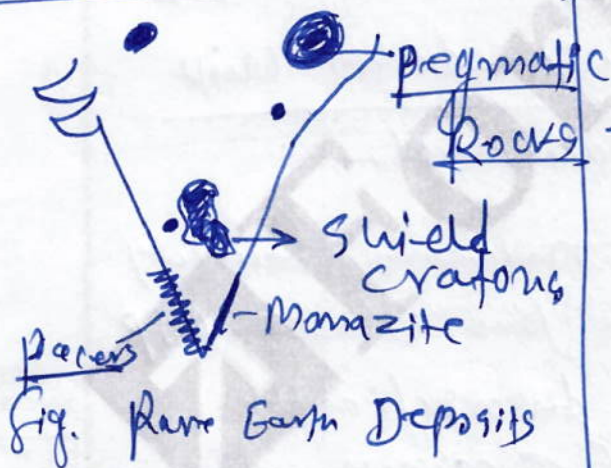
#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

In today's era of AI & Chips, rare earths is a "new oil". It's a critical mineral, declared by Govt having strategic angle of economic & national security.

Rare Earths: Niobium, Tantalum, Yttrium, Neodymium, Beryllium etc



currently, India dependent on China
 ↳ Greater in rare-earth production

* REEs: Foundational IP: "Seeds of Technology"

① Base mineral in the world

of 4^{th} FR, Robotics, Semiconductors

② Needed for R&D → TH's basic raw material.

③ Green Transition :

eg. EV vehicles → Needs 6 times more critical minerals than traditional vehicles.

eg. Solar PV cells - PEE needs

④ Battery storage system

↳ to accommodate installed energy.

⑤ For Indigenous Semiconductor chip union India yet to launched.

Way forward → critical minerals security
eg. India joins US-led-MSP

↳ support diversification
↳ circular economy
↳ domestic production & exploration

Hence, to be a leader in today's electronics world, India need to secure robust supply of PEE.

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently, Govt. has exempted thermal power plants from installation of FGD systems in Delhi NCR & million cities.

Electrostatic precipitators: A technology used to capture particulate matters from the thermal power plants (TPPs) emission outlets. eg. PM 2.5
PM 10 etc

While, FGD captures sulfur particulate only, converting it to gypsum by use of reaction between sulfur gas & limestone.

ESPs more viable & effective than FGD

① PM 2.5 & PM 10 challenge:

As per CPCB, PM_{2.5} & PM₁₀ - crossed (unregulated), while SO₂ is under control so, FGD only deals with SO₂, not with PM_{2.5} & PM₁₀

- ② Economically viable: less cost required by ESPs compared to FGDs
- ③ Easy installation ④ Less space required
- ⑤ More green option than FGDs
- ⑥ Pre-fitting ESP required less time & minimum disruption compared to FGDs

Hence, under National Clean Air Programme, Govt. is committed to control Air pollution as among top 10 cities, India has 6 cities in world's most polluted cities.

Feedback

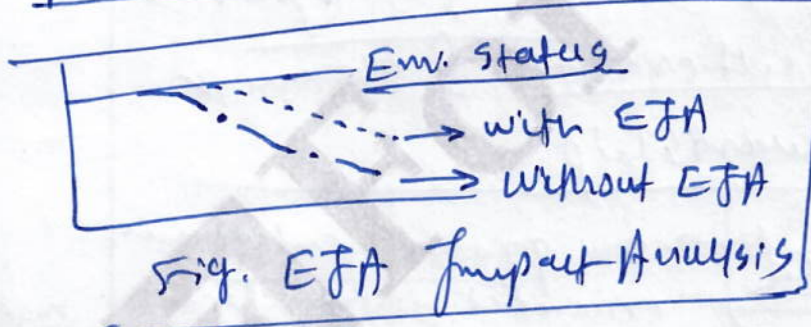
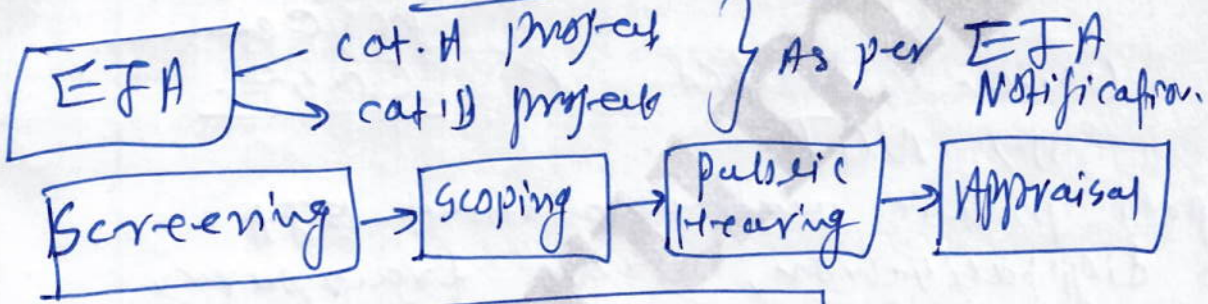
(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

Sustainable development is not possible without "Jan Bhagidarsi".
 Hence, the importance of EIA, which is statutorily mandated under Environment Protection Act, 1986.



Key challenges

- ① lack of seriousness about EIA.
- ② lack of political will to enforce EIA.

- ③ local participation neglected
eg. Niyangiri POSCO project, EIA violated
- ④ Law of respect for nature, local / tribal life & culture.
- ⑤ Bureaucratic hurdles
eg. Twisting EIA → Great Nicobay project case
which is halted by NCT
- ⑥ poor public awareness about EIA
No digitalisation, lacks transparency
- ⑦ Conflict of interest of absence or value of Stewardship

Reforms Needed

→ on ground enforcement needed with local populations

Digital Dashboard → Prior EIA mandatory of status of EIA not post-facto.

Empowering Gramsabhas req. 'it 5 km of 6 km square area

Hence, to achieve Paris goals of SDGs, EIA is of utmost importance

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण भारत में एक गंभीर पर्यावरणीय खतरे के रूप में उभर रहा है! इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए विभिन्न शमन उपायों और इस संबंध में सरकार की पहलों पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently, Global plastic Treaty is under consideration of world leaders, highlighting emerging serious threat of plastic pollution.

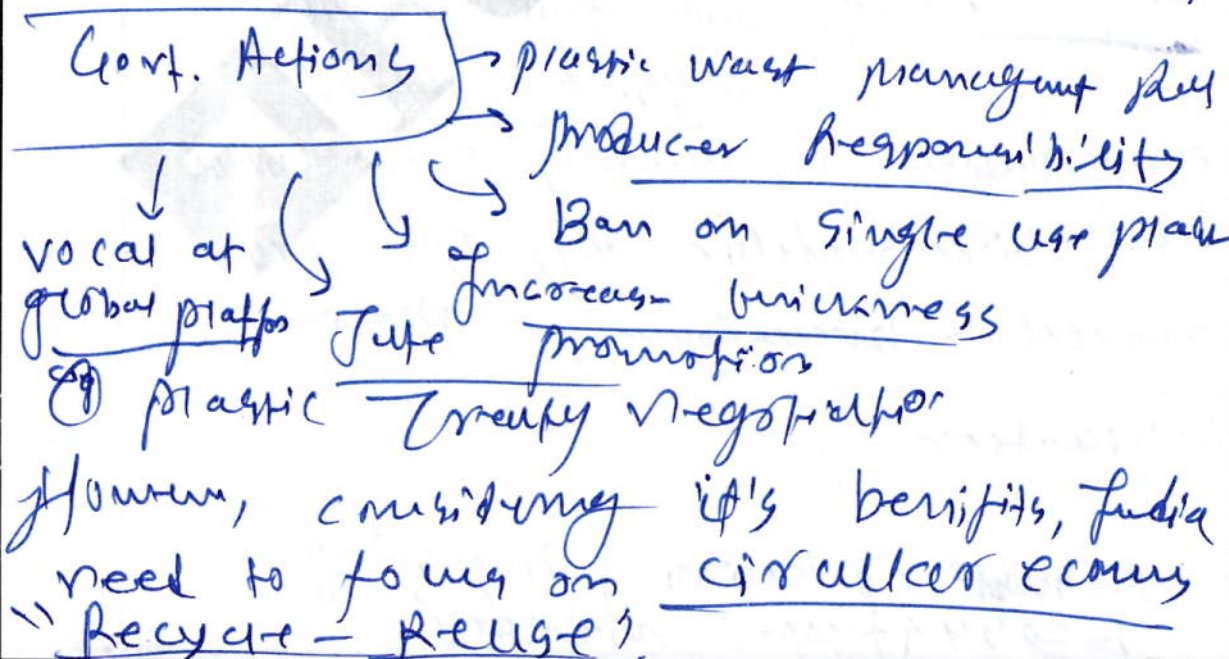
Plastic pollution: Serious threat

- ↳ ① Affect marine food ecosystem
 ② Pacific garbage pool.
- ② Bio-accumulation & magnification
- ③ Harmful to human life, flora, fauna. (eg). cows eating plastic bags on streets
- ④ Air pollution by burning plastic waste
- ⑤ Not biodegradable → (eg) 500 yrs needed to breakdown of plastic

Mitigation

- ① Robust collection & processing Ecosystem needed

- eg. India, segregation of wastes not implemented
- 2) Need to strengthen local bodies
 - eg. Cities → hotspots of plastic waste
 - crossing drains → urban floods
- 3) Public Awareness → Civic sense, Mission Life.
- 4) Sustainable consumption of GDP 12
- 5) Circular economy infrastructure
 - eg. Need to involve private sector
- 6) Formalisation of ragpickers:
 - Primary care takers
- 7) Need to institutionalise plastic ecosystem



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

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

Recently Op. Sindoor makes it clear the importance of defence tech & importance of private sector in internal security ecosystem.

Evolving Threats → cyber attacks, space based warfare, misinforma
cognitive warfare
Border disputes
Threats of climate change

Need to blend private sector capabilities with India's internal security architecture

① R&D → India spend just 0.6% GDP China = 2.6% of its GDP
 ↳ private sector involvement needed

② Designing relevant & impactful technologies.
 eg. Robotics, drones.

③ private sectors : role in national security, not just business oriented & consumer centric

④ expertise, resource, work culture
 eg. India has > 200 defence startups UPS

In space. eg. Agnikool, Cosmos Ltd

⑤ private sector strategic development

eg. Anti-drone system Judrajaal developed by a startup.

⑥ Barak-8 missile launch

⑦ PPP-based projects

↳ Brahmos missile etc

⑧ Eye opener : Axiom ; Orion mission by SpaceX - Role model for world

⑨ India AF mission → • LLM - indigenous model under production

Now, India need robust ecosystem facilitating private sector in true era of global conflicts & AI race.

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.

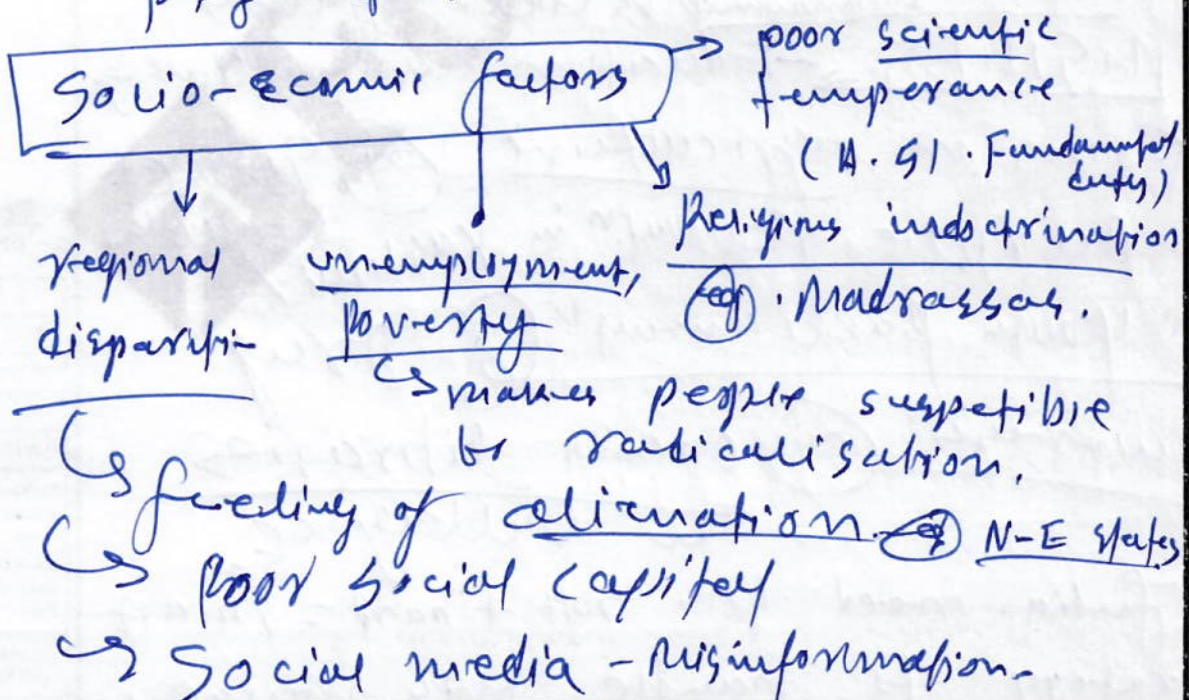
TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

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

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

Radicalisation is one organised way of capturing hearts & minds of people towards intended goal of changing mindset against a particular state / society / system.

eg. Religious radicalisation in Kashmir by Pakistan based agencies - JFI, terrorist agencies - Jem, LeT, Jummah-i-Islami, IRF etc. PFF etc.



Role of Education of Youth Engagement in Computer Radicalisation in J&K

- ① Efficient School Education value inculcation. eg Malala Yousoufzai
 - ② Focus on next generation - future of tomorrow - eg. Op. Sahbhavana → Judim Army
 - ③ Youth Engagement
→ Skill development, Entrepreneurship
eg. Skill India, Nidra Yojana
 - ④ Sports eg. Aarzang Winters
eg. CRPF cricket tournament Khelo India
 - ⑤ MGNREGS → Education institution linkage
 - ⑥ Focus on agriculture eg. Sweet
purple revolution in Kashmir
 - ⑦ "Youth parliament" eg. Drug
awareness eg. opening libraries
in villages
- So, India need both soft + hard = smart strategy to handle this menace

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

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

With 10% children population, 8% of old age & 35% urban population, care economy demand is increasing.
Total contribution to GDP = 16-18%.

Key characteristics of care Economy

- ① feminized care economy.
 ex. domestic help in urban areas
 child care, old age care ~~are~~
 by women.
- ② unpaid in domestic house
 & underpaid in domestic help job.
- ③ Not monetised economy,
- ④ Exploitation of care workers
- ⑤ Informal nature, no social security, No job security.
- ⑥ Economically not visible

2) Mental health challenges, examine
against care workers

⑧ Dual burden.

For better 'integrations':

- ① Accounting of unpaid care
work in Nation GDP.
- ② Formalisation of workforce
⊕ e-Skyam portal.
- ③ Adequate skill training,
behavioural training → increasing
professionalism
⊕ Sector Skill Councils
- ④ National policy on Care
Economy → Strive for policy
support, advocacy.

- 5) Care worker protection cells
- 6) Sensitisation awareness program
- 7) Basic facilities for rest during off-time. (eg). for Delhi, many care workers seat in open park → No Washroom facility, no shelter etc.
- 8) use DPJ - Infrastructure → digitalisation of service, ID card etc.
- 9) Adopt International best practices (eg). Finland care work policy

Hence, care economy is an untapped potential, which can add significant value to our dream of ₹7 tri. econ. along with job creation.

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

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

AI is going to be more transformative than invasion of electricity or steel. It's how humanity deal with it.

AI → Human product which trains computers / machines based on large data sets, making them able to train, cognition, play & analyse & execute things

Unprecedented opportunities with labour market

① Augment human capabilities

∴ AI + Engineers = Value Addition.

② Enhance speed, accuracy,

Scale & size.

- ② Enhancing work productivity
 ex. Maruti Suzuki → Intensive use of AI in assembly lines
- ③ Agri. sector → AI-led boost to precision agriculture → Help in Digital Agri. Mission → ex. PM Kisan
- ④ AI - Service sector → AI chatbot

Challenges

- ① Job loss → As predicted by Elon Musk
- ② Risk of massive joblessness because of AI-led automation & robotics, ML etc.
- ③ Ethical concerns.
 → Data privacy; cyber frauds,
 ex. Undermining value of "Sramam Jayate"
- ④ Challenge to human intelligence

eg) Generative AI in medical field performing surgery.

Strategies to align AI with labour

- ① upskilling, Reskilling
- eg) PRIME initiative, YUVAi
- ② State to control use of AI
↳ constitutional mandate under DPSP - Right to livelihood
- ③ use for labour welfare
regulation, data analytics
- ④ Data-driven & evidence based policy
- ⑤ using AI to create robust institutions
- ⑥ policy stewardship
- ⑦ Integration in Education curricula
eg. Finland AI education
- ⑧ Democratize AI - Jan Bhagidars

Hence, AI is a doubles-edged sword, it's how humanity apply it, matters a lot.

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

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

India is second largest producer of wheat, rice & largest in sugar, cotton, cane, spices, etc
 → But, still India's agri. export share is meagre (6% in world)
 ≈ 25% of global exports of Agri. exports declining since last 4-5 yrs

Agricultural Export performance weak:

Because:

① consumer oriented policy to control food prices. Hence, export restriction, stock holding, import ban etc

② Huge population pressure
 140+ → Ensuring food security
 PDS, State procurement

- ③ Low food processing
eg. less than 10% vegetable prod
less than 30% milk processed
- ④ MSME → Informalisation
↳ poor capacity, no economic
scale, outdated tech,
credit issues
- ⑤ logistic cost → still high
in India. → Target = 8% GDP
- ⑥ lack of ground level infrastructure
eg. primary processing Centre
at village level
- ⑦ 85% small & marginal farms
↳ subsistence based, poor
mechanisation
- ⑧ Low productivity → wheat, rice,
livestock compared to USA,
Russia, Australia

Measures to improve agri-export competitiveness

- ① Digital Agriculture Mission
 → Enhancing productivity, inclusive, capacity building
- ② Skilling farmers for high value agri-culture → Aquaculture, Livestock etc.
- ③ Climate smart agriculture
- ④ Logistic chain → Cold storage, Kisan Rail
- ⑤ ↓ transportation cost → Dedicated corridors
- ⑥ Utilising PM Gati Shakti & Sagarmala
- ⑦ Boost cooperatives, FPOs for economies of scale.

Govt. measures - such as Agristack, PM Kisan, Kisan Rail, PM Sampada, helps to boost agri-export.

→ going to help in fulfil ₹ 7 tri. economy of "Atmanirbhar"

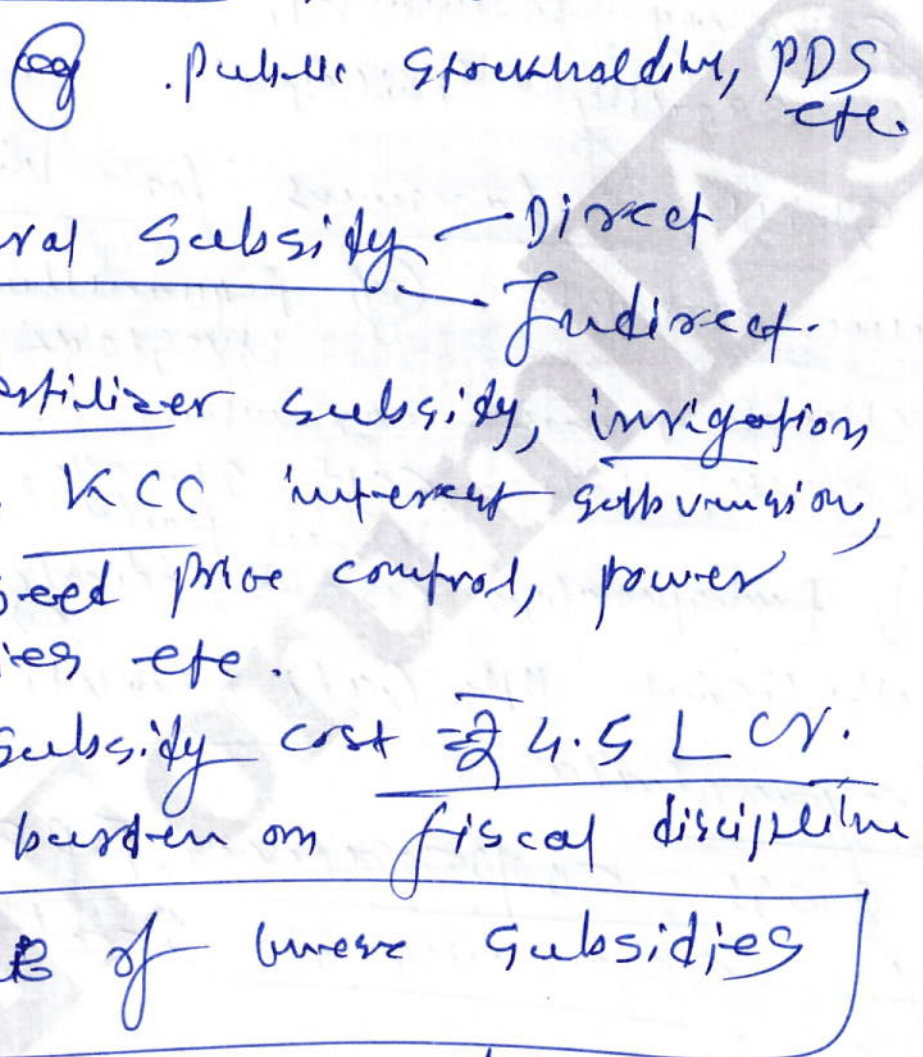
Feedback

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

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

"Agricultural subsidy" has had been burning issue for India at WTO. . Public Stockholding, PDS etc.

Agricultural Subsidy → Direct
→ Indirect.

Ⓛ. Fertilizer subsidy, irrigation subsidy, KCC interest subvention, HYV seed price control, power subsidies etc.

Total subsidy cost ₹ 4.5 L Cr.
Huge burden on fiscal discipline.

Rationalisation of Unwise Subsidies

↳ constitutional mandate, farmers welfare, A. 47 - food security (140+ cr. population)

↳ 45% population - Agri. workforce
→ 85% small & marginal farmer

So, agri. subsidies in India are
of strategic importance to ensure
inclusive growth & poverty reduction.

What distortions it causes?

① Trade : Hurdle for free, fair trade

WTO → Amber box subsidies
→ Direct impact on trade

→ public stockholding issue
affect demand & supply, affects
global food prices

② Fiscal distortion → fiscal deficit

③ Regional disparities

→ GR - successful in N-W India.
East India - lagged sector

④ Crop distortions

→ price - wheat dominant
- affected oil seeds, millets etc
now, India imports 60% of US

editors' side.

- ⑤ MSP policy → only 10% farmers benefiting it & only 10% farmer produce getting processed. as told by Asok Gulati (Agri. Economist)

Reforms needed

- ① Rationalisation of subsidies. → eg. PDS tenders; corruption, diversion
 - ② Digitalisation of process: eg. Digital Indian Mission, Agri-Stack, Kisan DSS.
 - ③ E-Governance → Govt ↔ farmer
 - ④ considering universal basic income eg. PM-Kisan variant of it
 - ⑤ Balancing food security & trade strong bargaining of WTO.
 - ⑥ many agr. remunerative eg. Dalwai Commission
 - ⑦ coope. sector of SHG, FPOs
- Hence, Agriculture subsidies need to be managed

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

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

Biomanufacturing refers to use of micro organisms / plants / animals etc. to manufacture products for human consumption.

Biomanufacturing : To transform from consumptive manufacturing to regenerative principles based →

- ① Biomanufacturing : based on natural materials - Hence, cost-effective →
- ② low waste generation.
eg. Synthetic plastic to bio-degradable plastic → based on enzymes.
- ③ Circular Economy
↳ Biomanufacturing based on integrated nature : come from nature & goes to nature

④ Waste-to-Energy eg. Biogas, Biofuels, Bio-digesters
 → Biodiesel, Ethanol etc

⑤ Green Technologies → less emissions

⑥ low environmental footprint

⑦ localised resource available

⑧ minimum toxic pollution

eg. currently, Jamuna highly polluted by chemicals, here biotech-based - enzymes for fertilizer use:-

⑨ precision manufacturing, self-correcting systems useful for climate mitigation & adaptation

⑩ decentralised, reduced need of big capital investment

⑪ great scope for rural prosperity by biotech in agriculture. eg. Natural farming
Biofertilizers Biopesticides

BioE3 policy to foster Biomanufacturing

- ① provides policy support, & advocacy
- ② focus on R&D in biotech.
spearheaded by Dept of Biotech.
- ③ National BioPharma Mission
- ④ Bio Agro-Tech Mission
National Biofuels Policy
- ⑤ PPP-led approach for financing.
- ⑥ Skill development: Bio workforce
↳ Bioskills sector council
- ⑦ boost to PLI, DLI scheme
- ⑧ private sector: policy aims to
develop start up ecosystem
(eg). > ₹500 startups in this field
- ⑨ problem solving approach → women transition; green agriculture etc

Here, BioE3 policy strategic purpose of inclusive growth & green development, with Paris & SDG goal in mind.

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

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

In this era of 'homodigitals', AI is booming & it's a creative disruption affecting each & every aspect of life.

Future digital innovation based on 'Atmanirbharata' & 'domain-specific AI' because!

- ① Digital sovereignty in AI era is strategic importance
- ② Indigenous large language model e.g. BharatGPT project
- ③ To integrate with indigenous culture, value system & tradition.

④ worred prestige, national security.

Domain-specific AI

↳ Because, ① world of specialisation
 ② complex problem solving needs
 intuitive, precision based solution

⑧. AI in Defense Tech.

AI in medical field

In this context,

Key Considerations

① Data sets based on quality, equity, culture, value system. & unbiased.

② Data system reflecting Indian ethos.

③ AI workforce → India needs massive high tier AI workforces, as mentioned by NITI Aayog.

④ Institutions → R&D buildup
 C&T or Great teachers leadership.

- 5) "Whole of Govt. of Bharat of Society / Approach"
- 6) Data security: Imp. Consider
- 7) Right to privacy, digital infrastructure

Measures to build AI Ecosystem

- 1) Focus on upskilling / Reskilling workforce. eg. PRISM, YUVAI,
- 2) Collaboration & convergence needs
- 3) R&D → Boost R&D expenditure
- 4) Adopt Global best practices
eg. EU AI Act
- 5) AI literacy, mass awareness
- 6) AI for inclusive growth, Governance

Govt. measures → India AI Mission

CoE at IIT, IIM,
National Super-computing Mission

→ DPDP Act, 2023

→ Data protection
National Strategy on AI - NITI

→ IPR policy

Hence, AI is our dominating field in future world.

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

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

Marine oil spills refers to oil (crude) spread on an ocean surface as a result of ship accidents, unstable factors / wars.

eg. Gulf war → major oil spill in Gulf sea

↳ Ennor port - oil spill disaster
 ↳ proximity, near Kerala / Kochi - oil spill incident

India → 95% by volume trade via oceans
 & 13 States / UT - coastal zone along with 11 cr. fishermen livelihood dependency on it.

In this scenario, oil spills are dangerous.

Far-reaching consequences

① marine flora & fauna
 is loss, affecting marine

- food web, photosynthesis etc
- ② Toxic pollution, Bioaccumulation
Biomagnification
 - ③ Livelihood loss to coastal communities
↳ may create food insecurity
 - ④ loss to ecosystem of coast area
↳ Difficult to restore
 - ⑤ Oil spills ⇒ Big setbacks for global drivers towards healthy oceans.

India's preparedness: current status:

- ① Law enforcement agencies,
Navy, Indian Coast Guard
↳ mandate to deal with oil spills,
- ② State Govt marine law force

- ③ SOP for ship container cargo processing
- ④ National Maritime Australia Vision document. 2024
↳ endeavours for "Healthy oceans, healthy humanity"
- ⑤ One health approach
- ⑥ Satellite surveillance
Resat, Cartosat, Natje is for disaster response
- ⑦ patrolling - regular response
- ⑧ Bio remediation by oil eater

shortfalls → inter-agency coordination needed.

↳ Quick drills

↳ Biotech to deal with oil spill

↳ Response & Recovery

↳ Coastal community education

↳ Accountability mechanisms - Absent

↳ Heavy oil spills menace need to be dealt with cooperative federalism & with people's participation with accountability fix.

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

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

As per IPCC study, $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of glaciers would be lost by 2100 if same level of GHGs emission stays.

Ecological & Socio-economic Significance:

- ① Glaciers → water source.
eg. Hindu Kush glaciers feeding 1.3 billion population.
- ② livelihoods → glaciers feed farms, industries
- ③ food security → India undergoing climate-induced disaster
eg. floods, droughts, etc
- ④ palaeo-climatic evidence
Evolution of Earth

④ Glaciers have unique flora & fauna - It's a unique ecosystem.
 → part of UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-30

⑤ Cultural & spiritual significance

→ eg. Buddhists revere glaciers
 Tibet culture → strongly, astronomy attached to glaciers

⑥ Glacier → great environmental indicator

→ eg. Glaciers warming faster
 than lands & ocean - IPCC & UNEP report

Key challenges to preserve them

- ① GHGs emissions led - Global warming
- ② consumeristic culture. use of snow cubes
- ③ Fossil-fuels - still dominating share in energy generation.

④ Difficult to monitor - glaciers in complex Himalayan geography

⑤ Glaciers features → dynamic across space & time

Measures at national & international level

① National mission on sustainable Himalayan Ecosystem.

② Satellite monitoring (eg) Resource Sat
Cryosphere mapping (eg) CartoSat

③ community-led - initiatives

(eg) Ladakh's Glacier Monitoring

④ sustainable tourism
(eg) Ginkim, UK

⑤ UN year of Glaciers 2025
⑥ WMO's Global Cryosphere Watch

However, melting glaciers is not just environmental crisis, it is humanitarian crisis, needed international collaboration with spirit of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas"

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

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

Insurgency in North-East India is a chronic issue. His responsibility of Union A. 355 to deal with internal armed conflict.

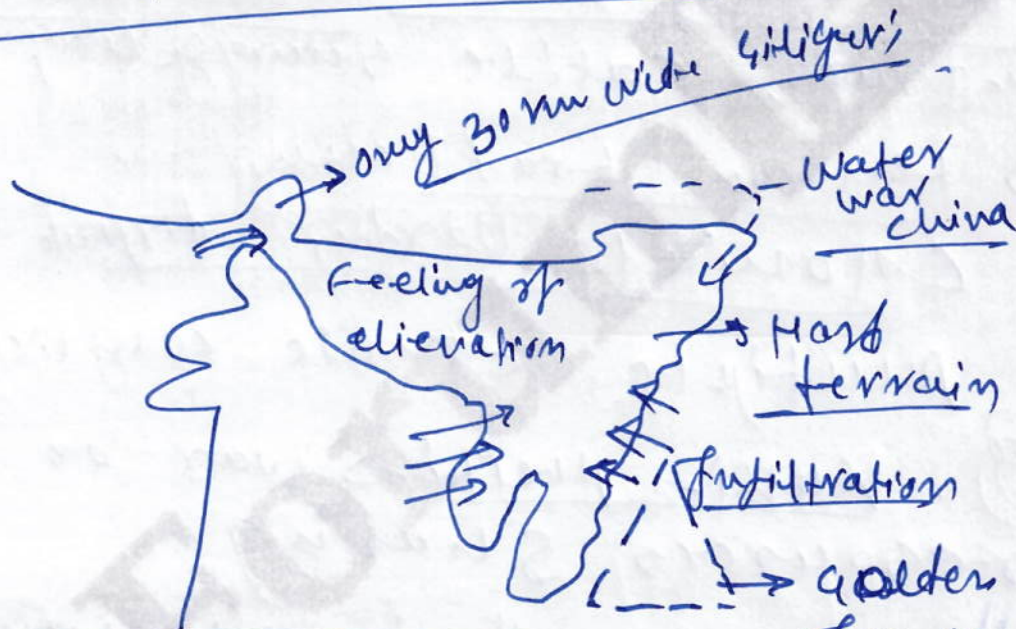


Fig. North - East India : Determinants of Insurgency

Geographical Topography :

↳ Very hard, tectonic instability
 Disaster-prone area
 eg. Landslides, earthquakes

→ Hard to reach / connect -

① Fringe Area - Feeling of alienation

② political neglect → eg. very few political leaders from Delhi visited N-E in last 7 decades

④ organized crime : Foreign arm, ammunition
↳ Drugs, cattle smuggling

↳ Human trafficking

⑤ chronical border dispute

⑥ multiple ethnic conflicts

eg. Kuki-Meitei → war on resources sharing

⑦ post-independence assimilation policy → eg. Tribal feeling of absence on their culture, tradition

⑧ development deficit → N-E - 8% of India's geography but only 2-3% GDP contribution

Strategy for Govt, civil Admin & security forces

- ① Developing Initiatives (+) Political peace process
 (eg) Creation of separate ministry for North-East India, Peace Accord
- ② physical & digital connectivity
 (eg) Railway connectivity boost
- ③ Agricultural Revolution → focussing on region-specific approach
- ④ Youth Engagement, sports
 → NE Skill Council, Aowarabi
- ⑤ Education & Health & job creation
 → JShan Uday program
- ⑥ political Development → 5m & 5m
- ⑦ Law & order → strict dealing with anti-national, NFA, EDs, JAF & AIA
- ⑧ operational preparedness
 → combat readiness, military reserves

Hence, India need to deal with this problem with Hard & soft approach.

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

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

UAVs - tool for modern warfare → Ukraine - Russia op. Surobor

Impacts to modern warfare:

- ① low cost, high impact
- ② Drone swarms → for recce,
- ③ Attack on critical infra
- ④ Arms/drugs/ammun. — smuggling
- ⑤ Cross border terrorism
- ⑥ Effective in asymmetric warfare
- ⑦ AT-led — drone attacks.

Implications → border security
 → life, property loss.

→ ~~peace~~ public fear, disturbance
terror, affecting morale of force
 ↳ Economic impact
 ↳ Social fabric broken

↳ India vulnerable border
 ↳ External threats affect internal peace
 ↳ Economic loss for India, which is aiming for 3rd largest economy

Measures

① Anti-drone technology

eg - DADO'S DG SYSTEM

② Defence Innovations

eg - IDEX initiative

③ Start up - private sector

eg. Zudrajat

eg. Bhaskarwara } Startup
 developed

④ Directed Energy weapons

- ④ Space Surveillance
 ↳ NavTe, Cartosat, Prometheus
 Security with regulations
- ⑤ Skilled High tech army,
 navy, air force
- ⑥ Integrated Theatre Command
 ↳ As Nuclear Committee
- ⑦ Cyber Army ⑧ AI-led
defence infrastructure
- ⑨ Bureaucratic hurdles in
procurement
- ⑩ Boost Defence Expenditure
- ⑪ International defence
partnership ⑫ QVAD,
US-led - MSP.
- ⑫ Mock drills

Heavy drone / UAVs is now emerging
 threat India need to be prepared
 for it "Atmanirbhar Bharat"

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

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

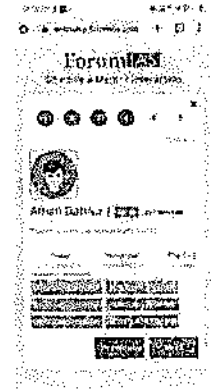
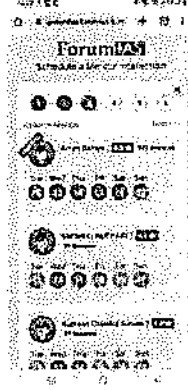
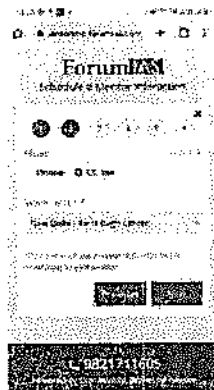
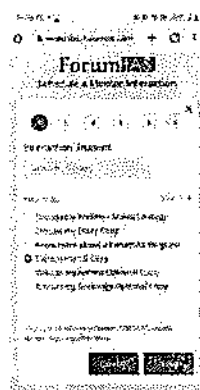
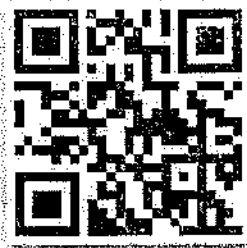
* Subject to change without prior notice.

Availing Mentorship - Now made easy & seamless via mentorship.forumias.com

Dear Students,

You can now avail Mentorship in both online & offline mode seamlessly. All you need to do is login to below URL and pick up a date and time and your Mentorship is scheduled at the designated time.

Visit the URL <https://mentorship.forumias.com> or Scan the QR code



When must you seek mentorship? When you are unable to fully comprehend the directions given by the evaluator in the MGP copy. A Mentor will help you understand the nuances of your evaluated MGP copy. He / She will also be able to make suggestions, if needed, on improvements that you could make.

If we are already doing well, a reinforcement from the Mentor will further assist us in following the right path. A Mentor may also be able to give valuable inputs with respect to time management, presentation, structure etc. He may recommend you clearly to work on content or may suggest you to take courses / read books in case he feels you lack content that may be quickly improved with a course at ForumIAS or elsewhere, or some study material.

To download topper's copies, visit the link <https://blog.forumias.com/testimonials>

CSE 2024 - Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

- CSE Rank 1. Shakti Dubey, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 4 Shah Margi Chirag, Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 6 Komal Punia, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 7 Aayushi Bansal, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 9 Aditya Vikram Agarwal, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 11 ET'ABOYINA SAI SHIVANI, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 15 BANNA VENKATESH, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 16 MADHAV AGARWAL, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 17 SANSKRITI TRIVEDI, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 18 Saumya Mishra, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 19 Vibhor Bhardwaj, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 20 Trilok Singh, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 21 DIVYANK GUPTA, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 22 Riya Saini, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 26 SHIVANSH SUBHASH JAGADE, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 28 RISHABH CHOUDHARY, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 31 SHREYA TYAGI, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 33 ALFRED THOMAS, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 34 ABHIJAIN, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 38 ABHISHEK SHARMA, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 41 Sachin Besavraj Guttur, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 43 AVDHUJA GUPTA, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 44 NGUNITA BANSAL, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 45 MAJAVIKA G NAIR, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 48. RITHIKA RATH, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 50 ANKUR TRIPATHI, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)