

Test Code : 910 1405

Tapasya Centre

21 SEP 2025

TEST CODE 9 1 0 1 4 0 5

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

TAPASYA
CENTER FOR LEARNING
A Residential Solution for Civil Services Preparation by Forumias

Maximum Marks: 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate
परीक्षार्थी का नाम

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

English हिंदी

Date/दिनांक 21st Aug 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. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	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।	
1	10 = 10	4.75	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।	
2		4.5	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।	
3		5	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।	
4		3.5	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।	
5		4.75		
6		5		
7		3.25		
8		5		
9		4.75		
10		5		
11	15	5.5		
12		7		
13		6.5		
14		7		
15		7		
16		6		
17		6.75		
18		6.5		
19		8		
20		5.25		
Total/कुल अंक	250	103	For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 9:30	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12:30
Total Marks/कुल अंक :		103/250	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हें तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड : 1361	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ●
				Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि : 28 Sept 2025

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

Strengths^U: Handwriting is legible here; language competence is fair. Paper completion on time is appreciated.

Scope of improvement: ① Try to write shorter

conclusions - Q2.

② Missed demand of Ques - Q4, Q7, Q20.

③ Try to attempt all Questions in paper - Q19

④ Write short intros in Q18

⑤ utilise full pages in answers - Q16.

⑥ Work on spacing between the answers as well - Q11.

⑦ allocate equal no. of points written here - Q13.

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.

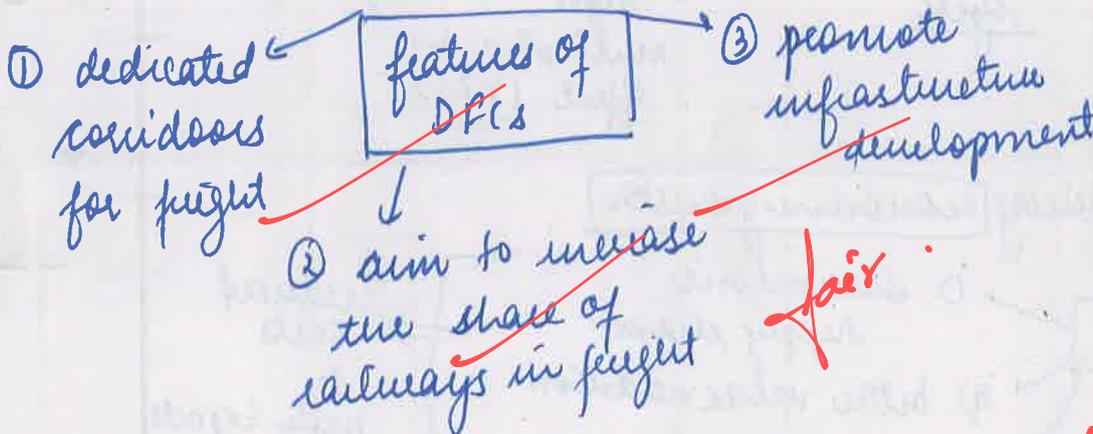


Q.1) Describe the significance of the Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) in enhancing logistics efficiency, promoting infrastructure development, and driving economic growth. (10 marks, 150 words)

लॉजिस्टिक्स दक्षता बढ़ाने, अवसंरचनात्मक विकास को बढ़ावा देने और आर्थिक संवृद्धि को गति देने में समर्पित माल ढुलाई गलियारे (DFC) के महत्व का वर्णन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Dedicated freight corridors (DFCs) are a scheme to be developed by the govt in order to solve ~~the~~ problems in infrastructure, low speed of trains (25-30 km/hr) high logistics cost (12-14%), etc..

Aim is well written. + write standard definition



fair

Role of DFCs

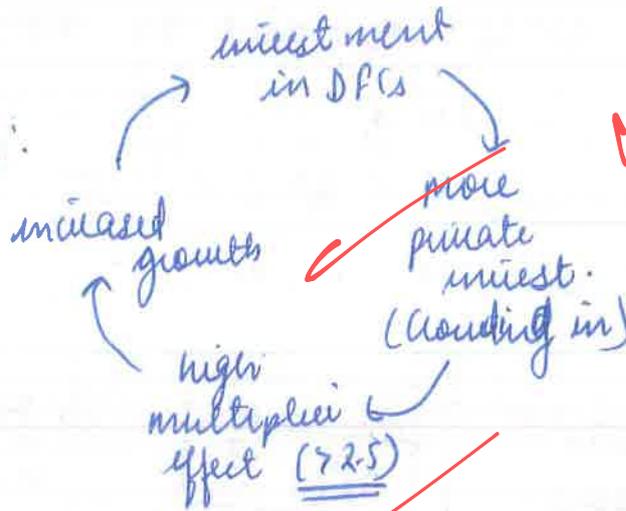
- ① in increasing logistics efficiency
 - i) move towards balanced mix of modes of transport.
 - ↳ by increasing share of railways.

good segregation of demands

- ii) it would streamline the logistics
↳ reducing the cost by >10%.
- iii) along with multimodal parks, it will also streamline the supply chain.

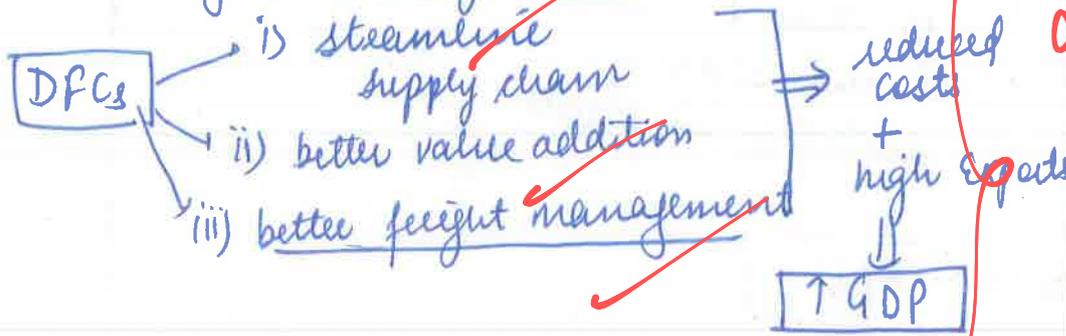
Points are apt

② in promoting infrastructure development, it will create a virtuous cycle.



well explained through cycle.

③ during economic growth.



good

Hence DFCs must be efficiently implemented along with the logistics - efficiency enhancement project & multi-modal parks. **Relevant conclusion**

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

4.75



Q.2) How does the recently launched Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) scheme differ from the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme? (10 marks, 150 words)

हाल ही में शुरू की गई रोजगार आधारित प्रोत्साहन (ELI) योजना उत्पादन आधारित प्रोत्साहन (PLI) योजना से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Employment-linked Initiative (ELI) & Production linked Initiative (PLI) are two schemes launched by govt to solve the structural problems like jobless growth (employment elasticity = 0.1) & stagnation in manufacturing since 1991 (14.7% - GDP & 11-12% - Employment)

Objective of the scheme is well mentioned here

ELI	PLI (2019-20)
<p>① incentives are provided for <u>incremental</u> hiring of workers</p> <p>② available to <u>firms</u> registered on <u>EPF</u> only</p>	<p>① Govt provides incentives for <u>incremental</u> sales</p> <p>② available based on a <u>threshold limit</u> of <u>turnover</u> - based on <u>sales</u> & <u>investment</u></p>

Differences are apt

+ good use of table to write differences



③ mostly to manufacturing firms

④ provides incentive to both the worker as well as employer

⑤ Issues - i) very low incentive
ii) does not cover all the firms
iii) only for formally registered firms

③ to big firms & excludes MSMEs - as there is a turnover limit

④ provides 4-6% of the project cost to the manufacturing industry

⑤ Issues - i) includes MSMEs
ii) doesn't include labour-intensive firms (leather & textiles)
iii) only few sectors benefited \rightarrow spurred impact

Content is value enriched.

However, both together have potential to resolve the issue of jobless growth & enhance industrialization base. Hence, there should be focus on seruification of manufacturing, inclusion of leather & textile industries under PLI (high employment), etc as per recommendations of Eco Survey, Vk Sirke Committee & NITI Aayog.

Fair ending with recommendation.

Try to write shorter conclusion.

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

4.5



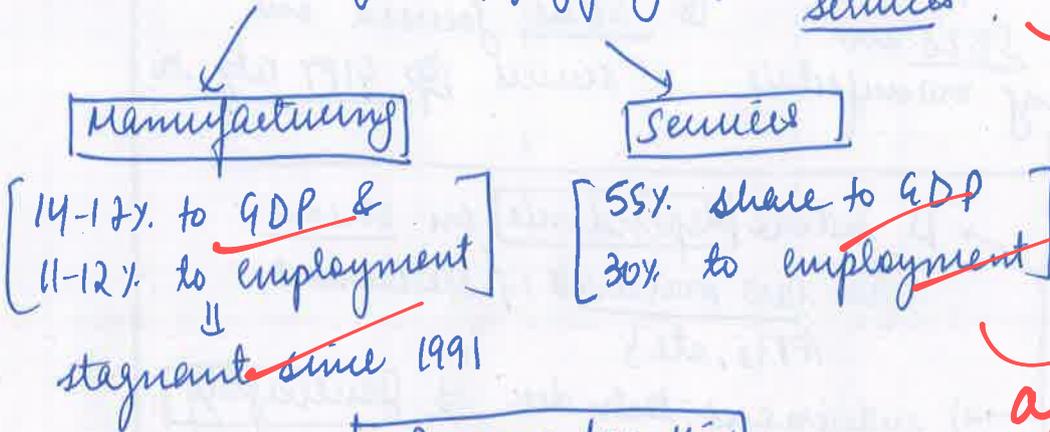
Q.3) What are the reasons for the huge growth of services vis-a-vis industry in the country? Explain the significance of a strong industrial base for self-reliant India ('Atmanirbhar Bharat')?

(10 marks, 150 words)

देश में उद्योग की तुलना में सेवाओं की भारी संवृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं? 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' के लिए एक मजबूत औद्योगिक आधार का महत्व बताएं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has witnessed flawed structural transformation with pre-mature deindustrialization with high leaping growth in services.

Contextual Intro



data used is highly appreciated

Reasons for this

failure of manufacturing

Success of Services

- ① pre-1991 policies like "license Raj", "reserved lists", "reserved items",

MRTA Act

Regulatory cholestrol

- ① post 1991 - huge growth in service sector
- ↳ Aviation, Telecom, financing & banking sector

good division of demand

② stringent labour laws
↳ Factories Act 1948
IDA 1948

① relatively flexible laws @ Shops & Commercial Est. Act

③ low availability of skilled labour
(only 4%) (China - 36%)

③ skilled labour - i) 2nd largest english speaking population
ii) 28% of STEM graduates

④ Cumbersome Land Acquisition
⑤ failure of SEZs in enhancing manufacturing output

④ require less land
⑤ SEZs focused on services @ GIFT city, etc

work on a bit on spacing

Points on both sides are decent with relevant & data

Need for strong industrial base for Atma-nibhanta

- 1) reduce dependence on China for raw materials & electronics, APIs, etc
- 2) indigenous tech dev. ⇒ sovereignty
- 3) multiplication effect of industrialisation ⇒ high economic growth
- 4) need for self sufficiency in critical areas like semiconductors, e-mobility, etc
- 5) rising aspirations - to lead the world - "no country has become developed without industrialisation, hence, India must focus on implementation of Coastal SEZs (Baba Kalyani Committee), better utilisation of FTAs (Sujit Shalle), NMP, NIP, PI deepening bond markets, etc to "make in India & make for world".

Significance written is alright

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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CD & VA			
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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS: 5

Well cited with committee & good keywords.



Missed this demand

Q.4) The office of the Speaker is not only a referee, but also an active player in the politics of government formation and survival, leading to controversies and criticisms. In this context, examine the need to bring reforms in the office of the speaker. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्पीकर का पद न केवल एक रेफरी जैसा है, बल्कि सरकार बनाने और अस्तित्व की राजनीति में एक सक्रिय खिलाड़ी जैसा भी है, जो विवादों और आलोचनाओं को जन्म देता है। इस संदर्भ में, स्पीकर के पद में सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Art 93 & 178 of the Indian Constitution provides for the office of speaker in Lok Sabha & the state legislative assembly.

Relevant articles used in intro

Issues w.r.t the office of speaker

- ① Alleged partisan role in favor of the ruling party
- ② providing less time to the opposition & expunction
 - ↳ Mr. Bala expunged speeches of Mr. Rahul Gandhi
- ③ power to decide over money bill
 - ↳ Aadhar bill
- ④ misuse of anti-defection law powers
 - ↳ delays in action on petition by opposition
- ⑤ misuse of the authority → in undermining the voice of opposition

Issues are decent here. + good use of eg

Before writing issues address the demand "Active player in politics"

Hence, partisan nature of presiding officer of LS has been criticised.

Need to bring reforms

- ① for better functioning of the democratic polity & adoption of "once a speaker, always a speaker"
- ② to enhance the quality of discussions & deliberations in the Parliament
- ③ uphold the dignity, sanctity of the office
- ④ to maintain accountability of the executive to the parliament (Art 75)
hence to uphold the Constitution

40% of use best practice Measures are appreciated

Hence, reforms like UK convention - (resigning of speaker from party), 3 months limit to take action of anti defection (NCRW 2000), etc must be implemented.

Suggestive

Feedback

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P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS

3.5



Q.5) Critically discuss the need for the codification of parliamentary privileges in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

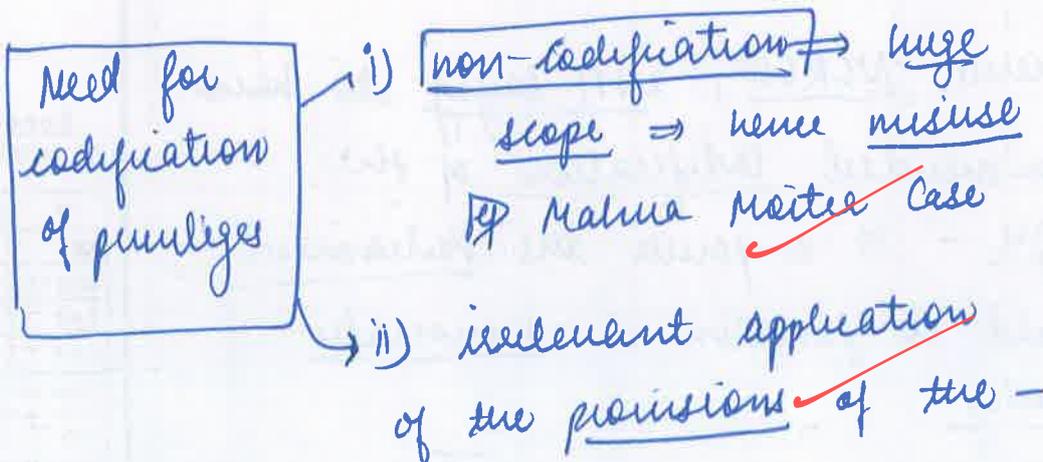
देश में संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के संहिताकरण की आवश्यकता पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Try to write short notes

Art 105 & 194 provides for parliamentary privileges of the members of Parliament & state legislative resp. these are the rights, immunities & privileges given to MPs / MLAs, the house & its committees to ensure better & efficient discharge of their duties.

These are not codified by the Parliament however constitution provides that Parliament may, by law, codify them. *Good*

Well defined intro + good articles attached.

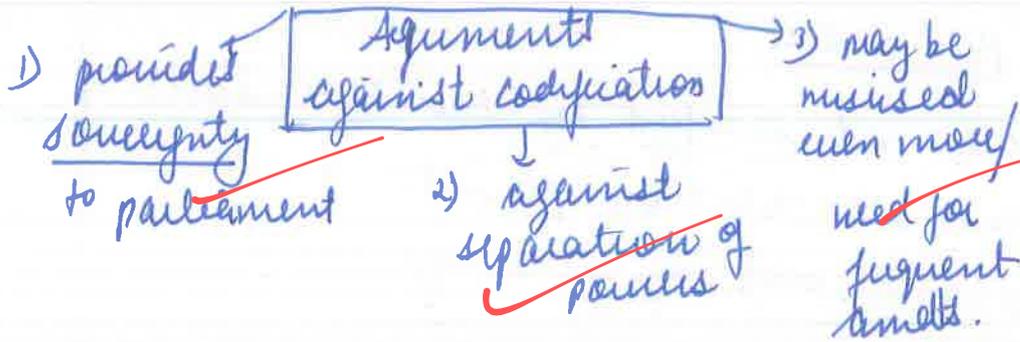


Points in favour are fine



- breach of privileges ⇒ need for statutory guidelines
- iii) important for protecting the sanctity & dignity of the house & its members
- iv) will improve the functioning of parliament
 - a) Right to speech (Art 19) ⇒ better discussions & deliberations
- v) would free MPs / MLAs from the political pressures ⇒ effective discharge of their duties

Points are quiet satisfactory



Valid

However, NCRWC, NITI Aayog etc have recommended codification of the privileges - to empower the Parliament & uphold its function in a democratic country.

Fine mention of Recommendation (4.75)

Feedback

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CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS	4.75
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Q.6) How far do you agree with the view that British conquest of India was accidental rather than the result of a deliberate policy and design? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप इस विचार से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि भारत पर ब्रिटिश विजय एक सोची-समझी नीति और योजना का परिणाम न होकर आकस्मिक थी? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

British Conquest in India can be seen in phases from being an accidental work to slowly realising of British about colonial potential & turn to deliberate policy.

Contextual
intro
written
here.

① during 1600s - 1746:

i) British wanted to come to India for trade purposes

ii) focused on eliminating European rivals in trade:

• Portuguese (Battle of Swalley 1612)

• Dutch (Battle of Bidar)

• French (Comnate wars & Battle of Wandiwash)

iii) they fought few military was for maintaining their -

Valid eg used to address the demand



supremacy in trade

② 1746 - 1813 - i) during this time, they got Diwani of Bengal, Oissa Bihar, Plassey Plunder (1765), won Carnateway, Anglo Mysore wars, & Anglo Maratha wars.
consolidated their empire

1813 - 1858 - during this time, their colonial policy had evolved - i) Doctrine of lapse (Dalhousie)
ii) Subsidiary alliances (Wellesley), etc + consolidated control over large area.

④ 1858 - 1947 - during this phase, EIC rule was replaced by Crown rule
↓
True imperialism with deliberate policy was in action.

Therefore, it was not deliberate from the beginning but with "key" found in Bengal, slowly British policy grew to be a deliberate colonial & imperial policy.

Final conclusion:

Temporal approach has been well used here

Relevant content here

Feedback

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S & F			
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TOTAL MARKS

5

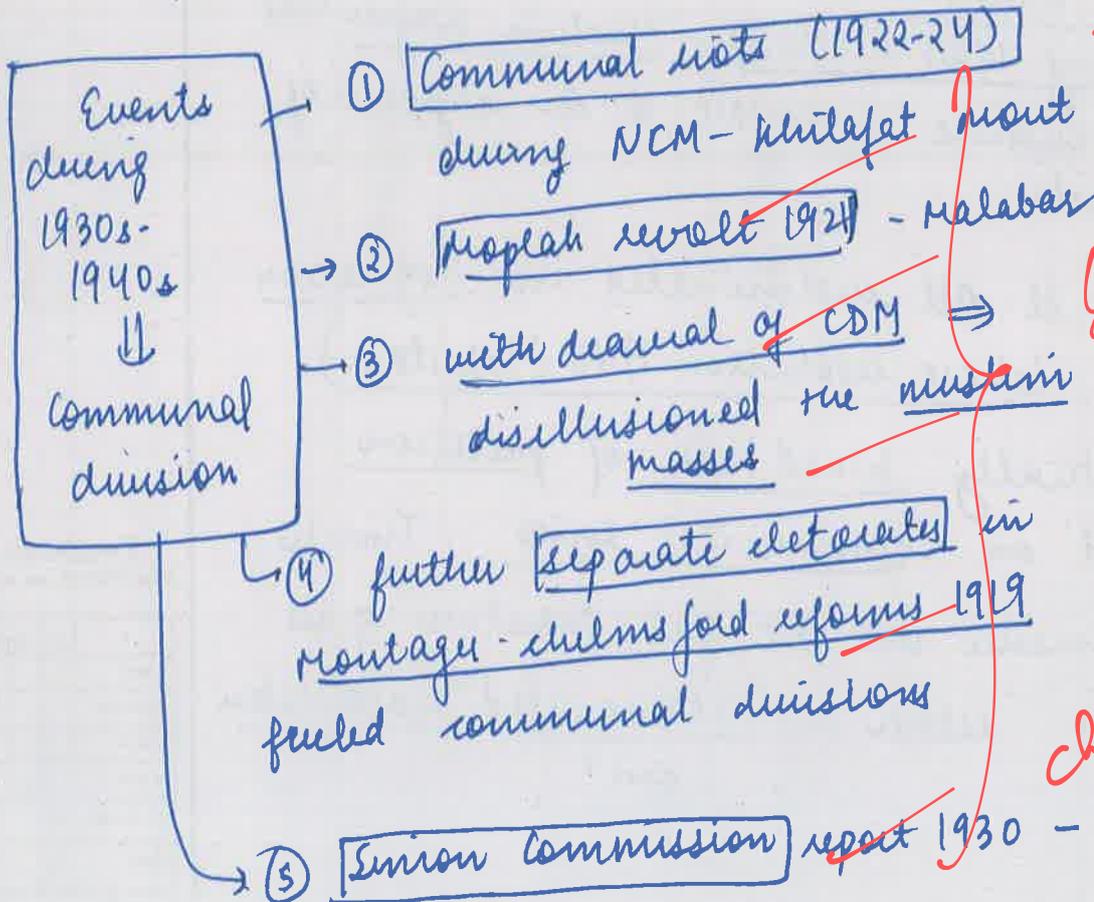


Q.7) Explain the factors that deepened communal divisions in Indian politics during the 1930s and 1940s. What were its consequences for the freedom movement? (10 marks, 150 words)

1930 और 1940 के दशक में भारतीय राजनीति में सांप्रदायिक विभाजन को गहरा करने वाले कारकों का वर्णन करें। स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन पर इसके क्या परिणाम हुए? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

During 1930s-40s, communalism in India was in a provocative state, which had grown as a result of British policy of divide & rule, communal divisions, separate electorates, etc.

Context based intro is a good way to start with



Events are quiet diverse & written in chronological order

continuation of separate electorates & expansion.

⑥ Nehru report 1928 & further events & decisions of INC \Rightarrow also increased the prestige of the league

⑦ Veto power given to Muslim League by the British govt.

⑧ RTCs (1930-32) - Jinnah supported the British

⑨ during WWI & WWII - Muslim League was in variance with INC & in support of British.

Overall, it all culminated in two-nation theory, Lahore resolution 1940 (Pakistan) & eventually blood bath of partition based on communal lines. Jinnah

the homenum did not get Pakistan of his dreams, rather a "detenuated math-eaten one".

Valid points but you missed 2nd demand
 ↓
 consequences.

Well ended

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
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P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS

3.25



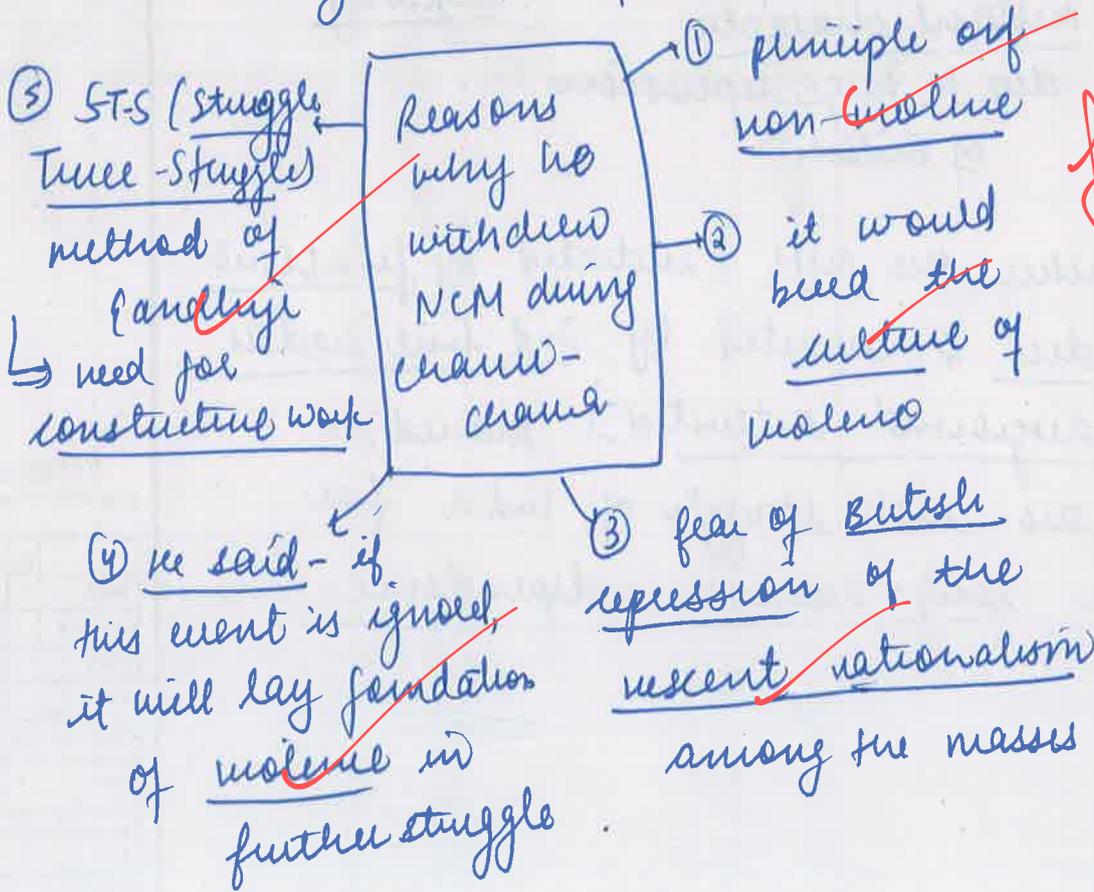
Q.8) Gandhiji withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement due to Chauri-Chaura violence but refused to condemn people's violence during the Quit India Movement. How would you explain this 'transition' in his approach? (10 marks, 150 words)

गांधीजी ने चौरी-चौरा हिंसा के कारण असहयोग आंदोलन वापस ले लिया, लेकिन भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के दौरान लोगों की हिंसा की निंदा करने से इनकार कर दिया। आप उनके दृष्टिकोण में इस 'परिवर्तन' की व्याख्या कैसे करेंगे?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

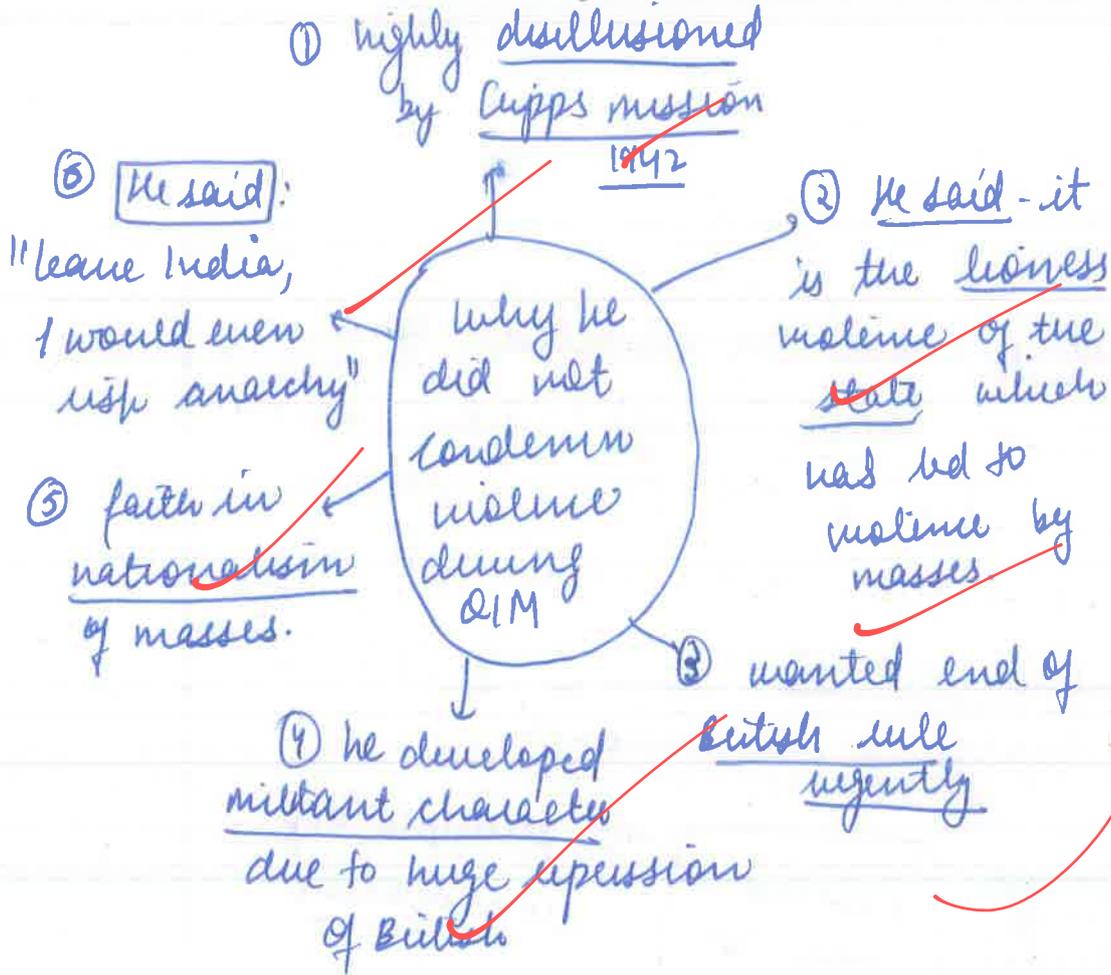
Gandhiji was an advocate of non violence (Hind Swaraj) & asked Indians to adopt virtues & till QIM, he strictly adhered to these. But during QIM phase, the disillusionment & change of circumstances led to change in his approach.

Elaboration in intro is okay



fair reasoning given + use of hub & spoke model is appreciated

Flow of ans is good



Arguments put are valid

Further the QIM (initiated by frontline leaders & executed by 2nd line leaders & underground activities) proved to be the last struggle of India for her long-deserved independence.

Final conclusion

Feedback

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

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TOTAL MARKS

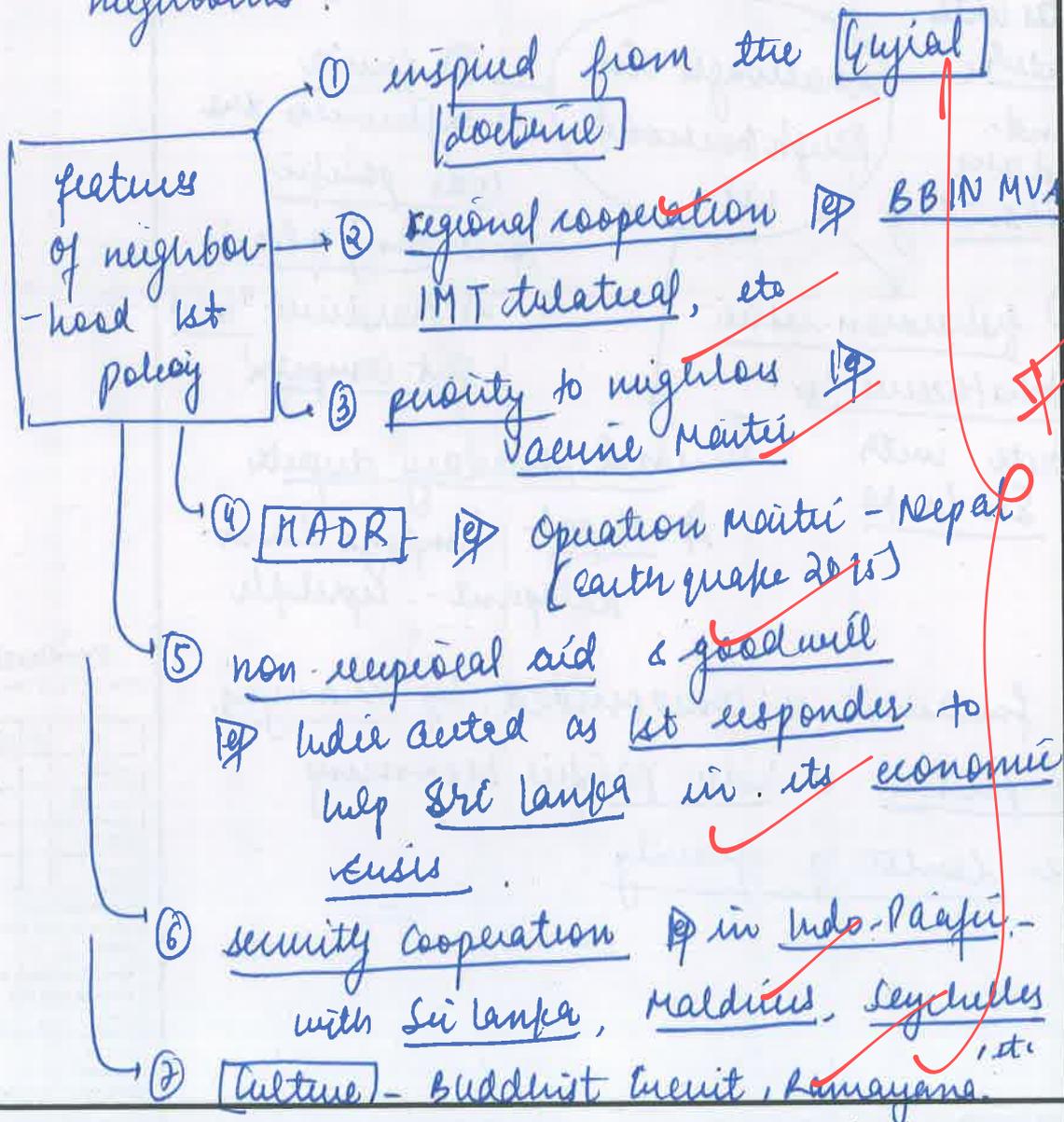


Q.9) Highlight the salient features of the 'Neighbourhood First' policy. Also throw light upon the associated challenges. (10 marks, 150 words)

नेबरहुड फर्स्ट नीति की मुख्य विशेषताओं को रेखांकित करें। साथ ही इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Neighbourhood 1st policy of India aims to build cooperation & coordination in the region, especially with smaller neighbours.

fair brief + write year of this policy too.



Features written are accurate here.

India, now has been expanding its neighbourhood of "extended neighbourhood" to include S. Asia, Indo-Pacific, Central Asia, etc

Good keywords used



decent content on challenges

further it is compounded by changing geo-politics & Indo-Pacific becoming the center of gravity.

valid

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

47.5



Q.10) The rapidly escalating tensions between Israel and Iran in West Asia can have significant economic and geopolitical repercussions for India. Explain with suitable examples.

(10 marks, 150 words)

पश्चिम एशिया में इजरायल और ईरान के बीच तेजी से बढ़ते तनाव का भारत पर महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक और भू-राजनीतिक प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

West Asia has been burning in conflicts since long including Iran-Israel, Israel-Palestine, Saudi Arabia-Iran, Syrian civil war, etc, impacting the economic & energy security of India.

Well started with recent events in news.

Effects of Israel & Iran tensions on India

① on the economic front:

i) Israel is India's "best friend in the region"

ii) with India being largest defense market of Israel

iii) INSTC with Iran - India has invested \$ 8bn in Chabahar port

iv) oil imports from Iran => imp. for energy security

v) IMEC through Israel.

Good segregation of demand

Points on 1st demand are apt



- ② **Geopolitical front**
- i) India has been carefully balancing the stance in west Asia
 - ii) pressure from USA to pose sanctions on Iran may increase → threat of CAPTSA
 - iii) INSTC Iran is a founding member + SCO presence of Iran
 ↓
 pressure from this front
 - iv) need to balance S. Arabia as well { 3rd largest importer of crude oil & petroleum to India }

decent +
eg used to substantiate points are fine.

Hence, India would need a pragmatic & more careful approach to move through the complex situation while ensuring that progress on its key projects (INSTC, IMEC) is not halted.

decent conclusion.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS **5**



Q.11) Why is Public Private Partnership (PPP) required in infrastructural projects? Examine the role of PPP model in the redevelopment of ports in India. (15 Marks, 250 words)

अवसंरचनात्मक परियोजनाओं में सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (PPP) क्यों आवश्यक है? भारत में बंदरगाहों के पुनर्विकास में PPP मॉडल की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

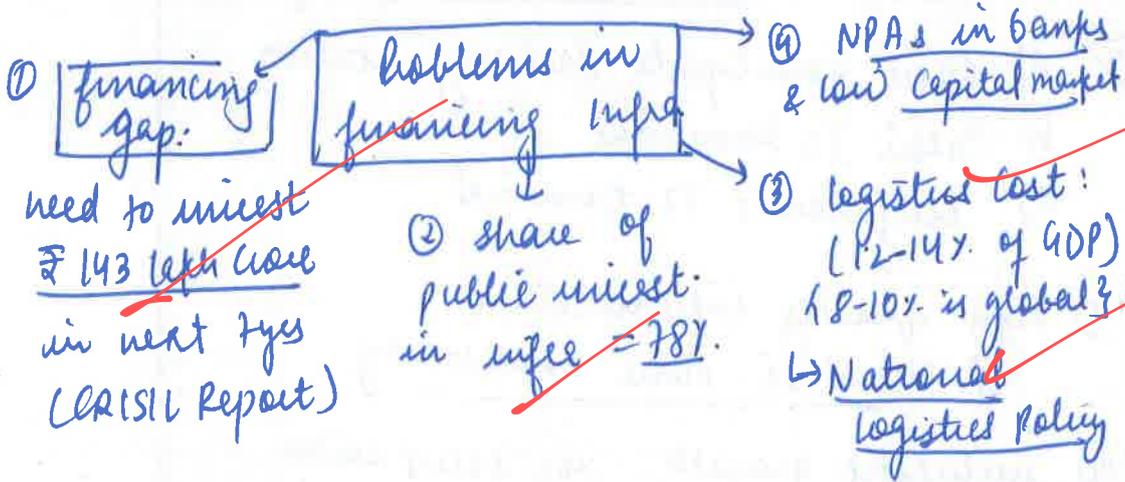
PPP is an agreement between govt & the pubt sector to provide a public good where pubt sector provides funding or management, & gets payments based on completion of project.

Too long intro written

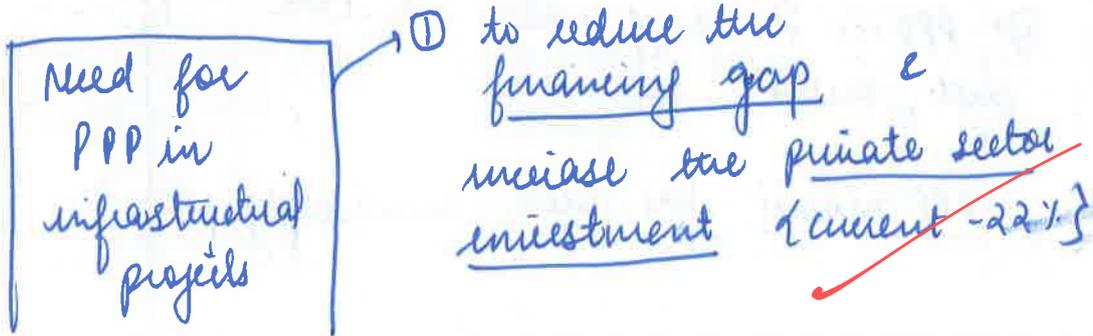
Very well defined intro

fair fact pointed out

As per WB India has one of the largest readiness ecosystem for PPP with > 2000 PPP under execution.



Suitable content.



fine

② problems wrt Capital

- i) low development of bond market (only 18% of GDP) - HR Khan Comm.
- ii) Banks face risks of NPAs, asset-liability mismatches
- iii) govt: low tax/GDP ratio = 18%.

App content on need

③ benefits of PPP

- i) bring in private investment
- ii) bring in private expertise
- iii) reduced burden on the govt
- iv) in HAM model - equitable sharing of risk & modernization of infra

write complete heading from Ques

- a) Rani Kamalapati Railway station
- b) Delhi T3 terminal
- c) Bengaluru's T3 terminal

Content is okay +

v) high quality infrastructure
eg Mumbai-Pune expressway

vi) melamine growth: in social sector
eg PPP in drinking water in Pune dist, Oissa, etc.

work on spacing

Further, PPP model has been increasingly -



- used in redevelopment of ports in India.

Role of PPP in ports re-dev.

1) develop trans-harbour links
 (e.g) Mumbai Trans-harbour link

2) develop deep-water ports
 (e.g) Vizianagaram port India's 1st trans-shipment port

it will reduce dependence on Singapore

3) development of terminals & links & harbours - under Enact operate - transfer model

4) India's port infrastructure is outdated & needs huge investment → need for PPP model for private investment
 PPP will reduce burden on govt / port Authority of India w/o financing

Overall, PPP model must be encouraged by implementing Nelkar Committee's recommendations like prior consultation, model concession agreement, equitable distribution of risks, independent regulator, etc to utilise its maximum potential.

Valid content on whole

+ write its negatives as well.

Well ended.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

5.5

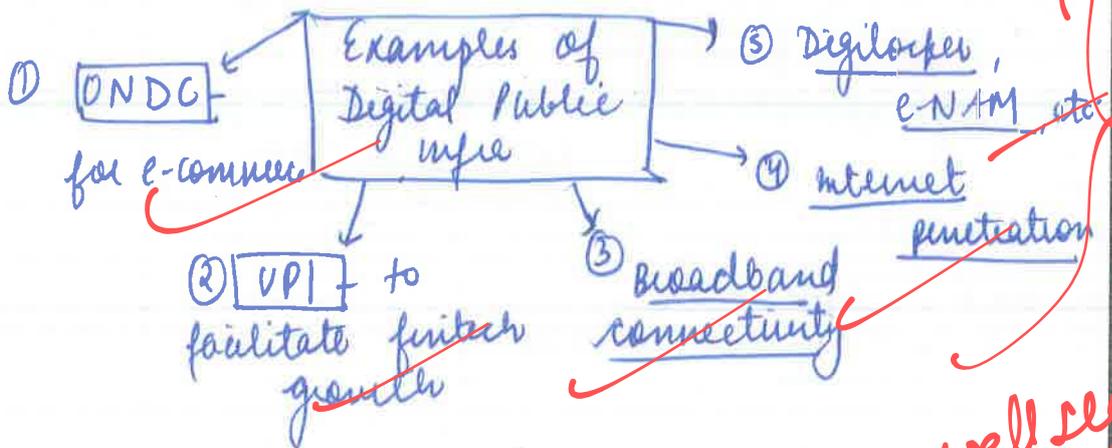
Q.12) Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) serves as a key facilitator of digital transformation for both businesses and citizens, but it has its own set of challenges. Elaborate. (15 Marks, 250 words)

डिजिटल सार्वजनिक अवसंरचना (DPI) व्यवसायों और नागरिकों, दोनों के लिए डिजिटल रूपांतरण में एक प्रमुख सुविधाकर्ता के रूप में कार्य करती है, लेकिन इसकी अपनी चुनौतियाँ भी हैं। सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Digital Public Infrastructure aims to bridge the gaps in digital connectivity & enhance the digital inclusion & enhance grassroot digital connectivity.



Good mention of its aim



are diverse here. well segregated demand

DPI as a facilitator of

digital transformation of businesses

i) ONDC → giving boost to e-commerce companies like Amazon, Flipkart, etc

fine



it further aims to boost smaller players involvement in e-commerce

ii) Agric businesses facilitated by

- i) Agric stack
 - ii) e-NAM, etc
- streamlined supply chain

iii) FinTech sector

PayTm, Googlepay,

Rone Pay etc \Rightarrow based on [UPI] developed by NPCI

iv) increased broadband

connectivity \rightarrow boost to business & cater to grassroot-level

\Rightarrow 10% increase in broadband connectivity leads to 1% increase in GDP

③ digital transformation of citizens

i) improved service delivery \Rightarrow e-commerce, frulech platforms, etc

ii) higher digitization \Rightarrow easier access to basic things \Rightarrow DigiLocker

iii) e-pos machines & biometric authentication
 \Rightarrow streamlined relationships & subsidies

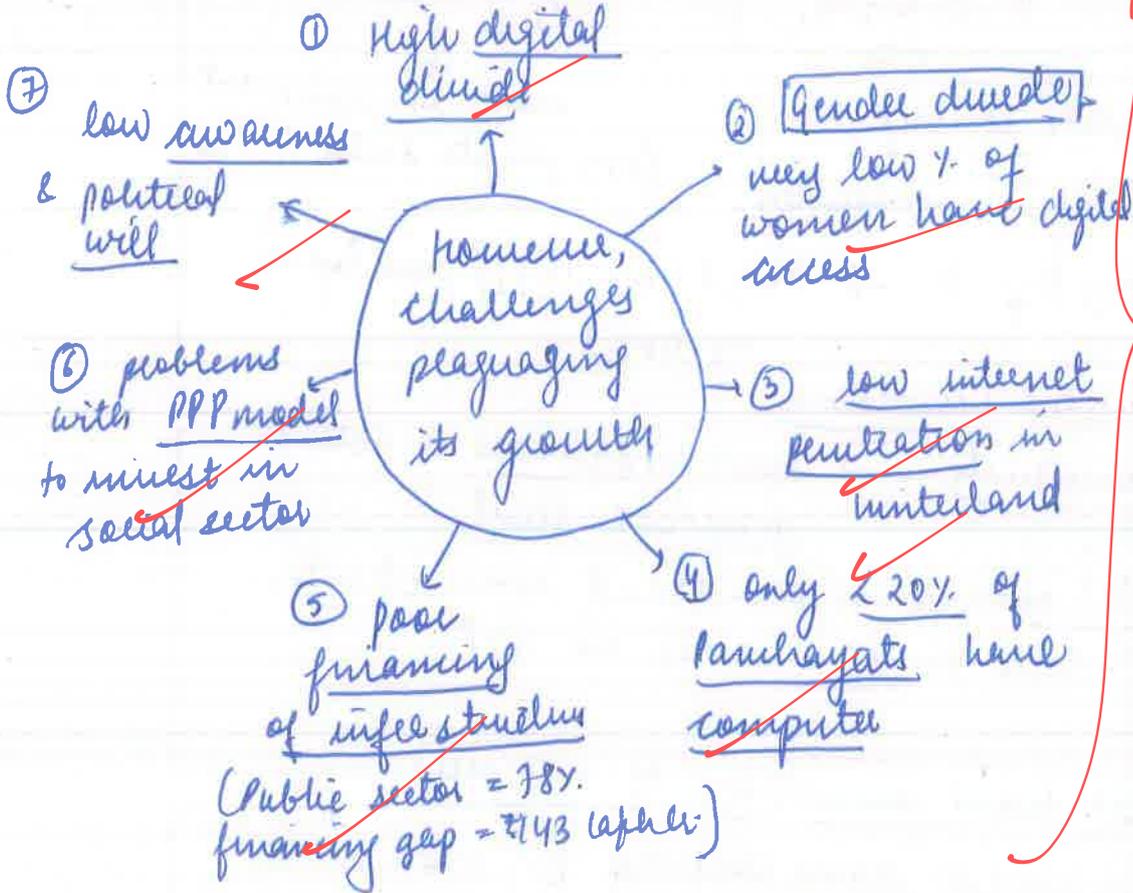
Points are suitable here

Relevant content here

1) access to education: growth of ed tech

(eg) Byjus, etc

2) Tele medicine can cater to large population here at affordable cost **fine points**



Challenges are quite diverse here.

Therefore, PPP 3.0 with New welfare approach can be adopted for creation of DPI along with increase in digital literacy & women empowerment

fine conclusion.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

7

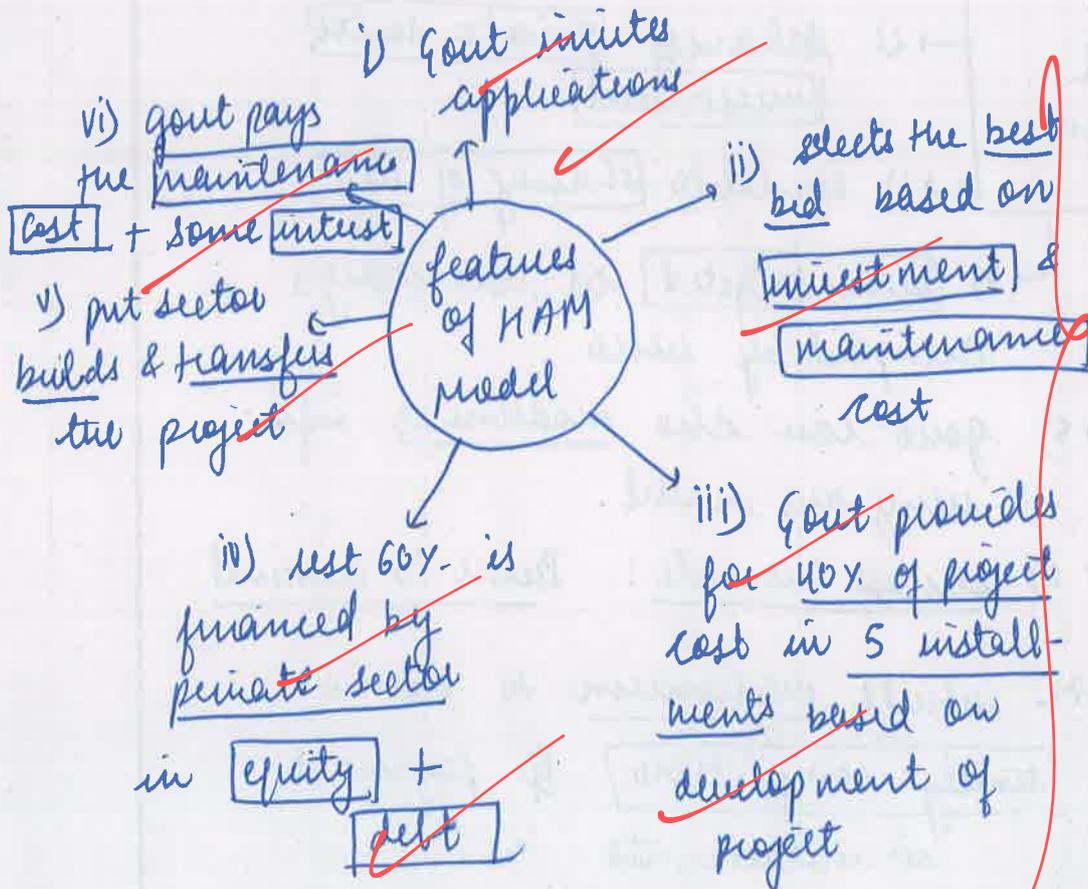


Q.13) "Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) in Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) has emerged as a pragmatic model for advancing infrastructure development in the country". Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

"सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (PPPs) में हाइब्रिड एन्युइटी मॉडल (HAM) देश में अवसंरचनात्मक विकास को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए एक व्यावहारिक मॉडल के रूप में उभरा है।" टिप्पणी करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

HAM model is a PPP model which aims to share the risk equitably between the govt & the private sector. It provides the payments to private sector on fixed intervals as per completion of project.

Well described the model here.



Features written are quite suitable.

Comparison of HAM model with other

	financing risk	revenue risk	maintenance risk
BO T	put sector	put sector	put sector
EPC	gout	gout	gout
HAM	both gout & private	gout	private

⇒ equitable risk sharing

Benefits for HAM model adoption

- 1) reduces the complete burden on gout in EPC model
- 2) enhances private sector investment
- 3) equitable sharing of risk
- 4) better targeted as user charges are paid by users
- 5) gout can also modernize infra. using this model.
- 6) success example: Delhi T3 terminal
- 7) inbuilt mechanism to ensure timely completion & payment in installments

Good chart drawn here.

Advantages are enough in no. of aligned with demand



↳ ⑧ inbuilt mechanism for good quality
infra as maintenance risk is borne by
private sector ✓

+ allocate
equal
no. of
points
for all
demands

↳ ⑨ private sector has more spin in the
game ⇒ Equity ✓

fine

↳ ⑩ reduced dependence on banks for finances. ✓

hence it is a pragmatic solution as it
overcomes the challenges of earlier models.

however, there are structural
challenges in PPP

i) lack of prior consult-
ation ✓

ii) aggressive
bidding ✓

iii) cumbersome
land acquisition
approvals ✓

↳ is no independent
regulator ✓

Valid
challenges.

Therefore, to utilise its maximum
potential, kernel committee's recommendations
must be implemented to solve structural
issues - ⇒ model concessionaire agreement,
flexible contracts, independent regulator,
PPP 3.0 & PPP law, etc ✓

Recommendation
is
fine

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS	6.5		

Q.14) Over a decade since the launch of 'Make in India', significant hurdles remain in making in India. Discuss the statement and suggest further steps to promote domestic manufacturing.

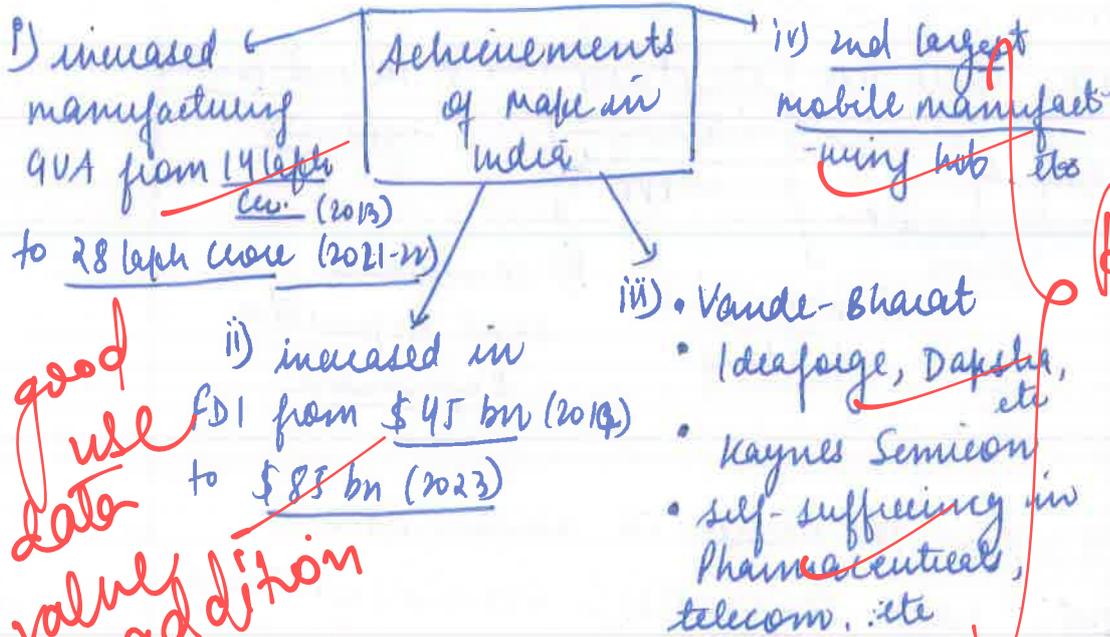
(15 marks, 250 words)

'मेक इन इंडिया' की शुरुआत के एक दशक से भी ज्यादा समय बाद, भारत में निर्माण (मेकिंग इन इंडिया) में कई बड़ी बाधाएँ हैं। इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए और घरेलू विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आगे क्या कदम उठाने चाहिए, इसका सुझाव दीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Make in India scheme was launched in 2014 in order to boost the manufacturing. It focused on 27 sectors - including both manufacturing & services.

Good background of scheme given



+ good use of data for value addition

Relevant content

However, there are still significant hurdles

i) Financing Gap - we have invested ₹ 6 lakh crore in last 7 yrs & need to invest ₹ 143 lakh crore in next 7 yrs in infra. (CRISIL Report)

fair data written.

use of date is highly appreciated.



3) Pre-1991 industrial policies → MRTP Act;

regulatory industrial

license raj,
Reserved list &
reserved items

pre-mature deindustrialization

3) Flawed structural transformation leaping to services with manufacturing share to GDP (14-17%) to jobs (11-12%) stagnant since 1991

4) failure of SEZs in hinterland, focus on services, small, etc
{ Baba Kalyani Committee }

5) i) strict labour laws → Factories Act, IDA 1948

ii) poor skilled workforce - only 4% formally skilled { China - 36% }

6) poor development of bond market { HR Khan }

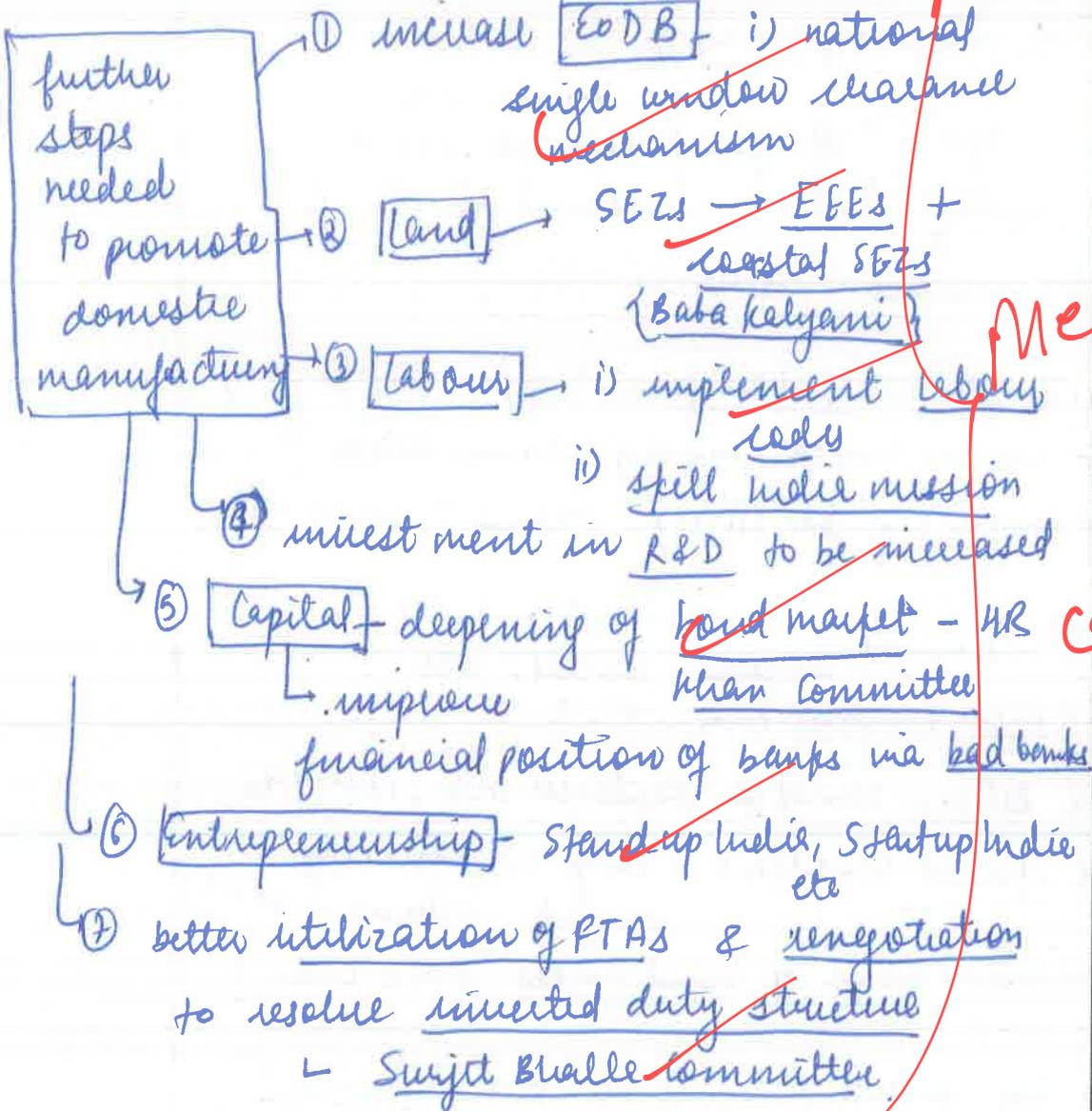
7) → India has failed to leverage the "China+1" strategy b/c:
i) poor integration to GVA (only 42%)
ii) poor utilization of FTAs (only 20-25%) - Sujit Bhatta

The govt has taken up various initiatives in order to solve the above problems, like National Manufacturing Policy, MUDRA, Focused Product Scheme, etc.

Points are quiet satisfactory here.

valued.

fine initiatives used



Measures written are well categorized & are good.

The above recommendations should be implemented to resolve the structural problems & with a renewed focus on Make in India 2.0 + "Make in India, Make for world" (PM Modi)

Good keywords used

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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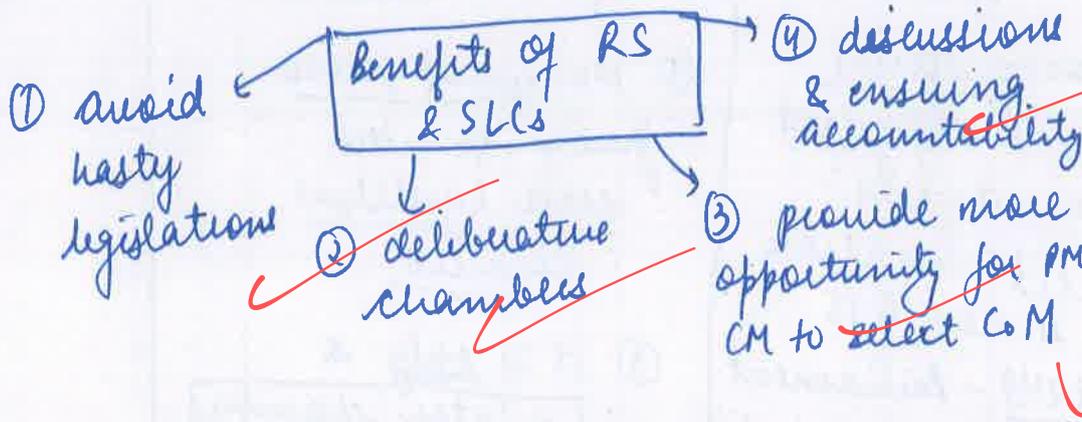


Q.15) Compare the powers and roles of the Rajya Sabha with those of the State Legislative Councils. Is having a Legislative Council as the second chamber of the State Legislature justified in the present context? (15 marks, 250 words)

राज्य सभा की शक्तियों और भूमिकाओं की तुलना राज्य विधान परिषदों से कीजिए। क्या वर्तमान संदर्भ में राज्य विधानमंडल के दूसरे सदन के रूप में विधान परिषद का होना प्रासंगिक है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Rajya Sabha (Art 79) is a permanent chamber created by the constitution while State Legislative Council is created by Parliament based on the will of the legislative assembly of the state.

Article 80
Article 169
be used



Pros are right

Rajya Sabha	State Legislative Council
① <u>federal chamber</u> represents the states - as per <u>4th schedule</u>	② no role in <u>federalism</u> , hence has less powers vis-a-vis <u>Rajya Sabha</u> at Centre

Concise

+ good use of table to write differences.

<p>② more <u>homogeneous</u> than SLCs ⇒ holds better power & consensus</p>	<p>③ very <u>heterogeneous</u> - {the nominated members by Governor} ↓ is <u>weaker</u></p>
<p>③ has some equal powers wrt Lok Sabha i) ordinance ii) ordinary bills iii) proclamation of emergency, etc</p>	<p>③ is completely <u>subordinated</u> to the <u>state legislative assembly</u>. ↳ even its existence is on the will of the <u>state LA</u></p>
<p>④ has some <u>special powers</u> to safeguard state interests i) Art 312 - creation of a new A IS ii) Art 249 - Parliament making law on state list</p>	<p>④ No <u>special powers</u> given to the <u>state legislative council</u></p> <p>⑤ it is <u>only</u> a <u>dilatory chamber</u></p>
<p>③ <u>not only</u> a <u>dilatory chamber</u></p>	

Differences in its powers & powers are written fine

Arguments in favor of having a legislative Council

① avoids hasty legislation - by discussion & criticism **valid**

Flow of ans is good



- ② provides expertise through the nominated members
- ③ expands choice of the CM wrt choosing the Council of ministers
- ④ represents diverse sections [Graduates, teachers, local bodies, etc.]

Arguments are okay

Arguments against SLCs

- ① expensive [Rajasthan-100cr. hence called an "ornamental luxury"]
- ② effectively no powers wrt the assembly ⇒ "white elephant"
- ③ backdoor entry for defeated politicians & money capitalists

to are demerits

However, NCR CW (2002) recommended their strengthening to function for PRIs strengthening. SLCs hold less power

than Rajya Sabha [as SLC is - a - is SLA & RS is - a - is LS].

Five experts with committee.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS	7		

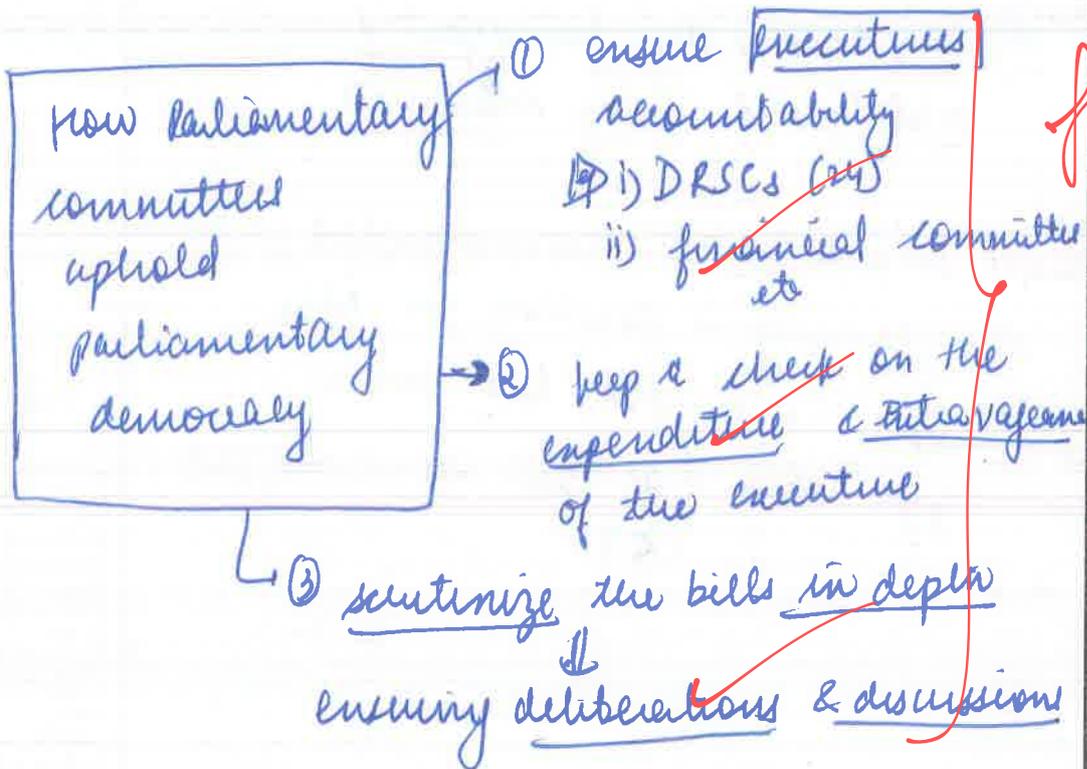


Q.16) "Parliamentary democracy would be incomplete without Parliamentary committees." In light of the statement, examine the role of the Public Accounts Committee in establishing financial accountability of the executive. (15 marks, 250 words)

"संसदीय समितियों के बिना संसदीय लोकतंत्र अधूरा होगा।" कथन के आलोक में, कार्यपालिका के लिए वित्तीय जवाबदेही स्थापित करने में लोक लेखा समिति की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Parliamentary committees are small groups drawn from the members of the Parliament, to perform in-depth study of works & bills, in order to reduce the burden of Parliament {complex & technical work}.

fair description written



fairly addressed the first demand here



- ④ work in free, open & informal environment ⇒ better discussions
- ⑤ not subject to anti-defection law
- ⑥ free from political hustle-bustle
- ↳ ⑦ include opinion of Rajya Sabha
 - ↳ i) 8/24 DRSCs are under chairmanship of Rajya Sabha
 - ↳ ii) PAC & Co PD, etc

Points are accurate

write classification of committees :-

Standing & Adhoc

Role of Public Accounts Committee in establishing financial accountability of the executive

- ① scrutinize the report of CAQ (CAG)
- ② have power to look about the extravagance, irregular expenditures by the executive
- ③ "watch dog of public purse" - have power to comment on the financial decisions of govt
- ④ scrutinizes all the financial reports

write composition of PAC

Fine positive role written.

+ add power



⑤ PAC aims to ensure ^{not} financial decisions are taken by the gout rationaly

⑥ not subject to anti-defection / political interference

⇒ however, there
i) does post-mortem work

all - some challenges

iv) opaque discussions

ii) only recommendatory { not binding }

iii) political influence

diverse challenges.

however, PAC has been instrumental in setting the standards & has maintained the financial accountability of the gout. *fine*

utilize full pages.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

6



Q.17) Compare and contrast the pardoning powers of the Presidents of India and the USA. Also, critically examine the vesting of pardoning power in the executive. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत और अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपतियों की क्षमादान शक्तियों की तुलना और अंतर कीजिए। साथ ही, कार्यपालिका में क्षमादान शक्ति के निहित होने का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian President (Art 73) & USA President

both have pardoning powers - power to pardon, commute, respite, reprieve, etc. in order to correct any judicial error or to provide for mercy.

Fair aim of this power written

Indian President	USA President
<p>① <u>No pre-emptive powers</u>: can only provide pardon after <u>trial & conviction</u> in the court</p> <p>② can provide pardoning over both <u>union laws</u> + <u>state laws</u></p>	<p>① has <u>pre-emptive powers</u>: can provide pardoning even before conviction</p> <p>② only on <u>federal laws</u> & <u>no power over state laws</u></p>

Differences are apt.

+ use of chart for better presentation is appreciated.



③ has to exercise the powers on the aid & advice of the Council of Ministers

③ President exercises these powers on his own discretion

Good content

④ Subject to judicial review {44th CAA 1978}

④ Not subject to judicial review or any restrictions

Arguments in favor of vesting pardoning powers in Governors

- ① to provide for correction of any judicial error
- ② to take into consideration other factors which the courts can not; & hence provide for mercy
- ③ to uphold the authority & honour of the office of the President
- ④ to ensure reformative justice ideals.

Points in favour are accurate here



Arguments against the powers

- ① may be misused & based on malefide & Biden case
- ② President (India) acts on aid & advice of CoA
↓
chance of politicization
- ③ against the principle of separation of powers as judicial powers given to Executive
- ④ inordinate delays ⇒ may lead to more torture

decent challenge is written

Therefore, there can be different views on the pardoning powers in hands of the executive. However they provide a scope for reformative justice & mercy.

well balanced conclusion.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS: 6.75



Q.18) Trace the events that led to the Quit India Movement. Point out its results. (15 Marks, 250 words)

भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के लिए उत्तरदायी घटनाओं का पता लगाएँ। इसके परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Quit India Movement (1941-42) was started with Quit India resolution of AICC on Gandhi's Tank & Mahatma Gandhi's call for "Do or die". It was a culmination of events since failure of RCCs (1930-32) to failure of Cripps mission (1942).

Detailed intro + write shorter intros.

Events that led to QIM

① Fall of Singapore (1942)

i) fall of Andaman & Singapore to Japan → destroyed myth of British invincibility

ii) selective evacuation based on race → further disillusionment.

Events are apt

② Fall of North East British defeat in North East → soldiers had to retreat through jungles → diseases,



stagnation ⇒ disillusionment

③ INA trials (1941) + RIN Mutiny ⇒ British crackdown

↳ wave
↳ increased the
↳ of nationalism
↳ in 1940s,
↳ soldiers
↳ unfurled the
↳ flags of ~~INA~~ Congress & Communist Party
↳ together (Muslim League),

④ failure of Cripps mission (1942) ⇒ no resolution
of deadlock between INC & ML

⑤ change in temperament of Mahatma Gandhi
he said "I have become impatient ---"
& openly declared mass movement
to oppose the British rule.

Results of AIM

i) AIM was initiated by the
frontline leaders & was
executed by 2nd line leaders

ii) underground activities by SP Nayyar,
Usha Mehta, Sucheta Kripalani,
etc

Content is written in chronological order.

well mentioned points.

- ↳ iii) Congress radio (operated by Usha Mehta)
- ↳ iv) on 9th Aug (~~next day~~) → all leaders were jailed ⇒ it became leaderless
- ↳ v) Decentralization of the movement & the nationalistic aspirations.
- ↳ vi) Involvement of women at mass level - Gandhi Bahu was shot
- ↳ vii) severe repression by British
- ↳ viii) British realized that their days in India are over - as they had to use supreme & military against the masses.

Results written are quite diverse here.

QIM was a leaderless, decentralized movement with an unwavering courage of masses which gave India her independence on 15th Aug 1947.

fine linkages drawn

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

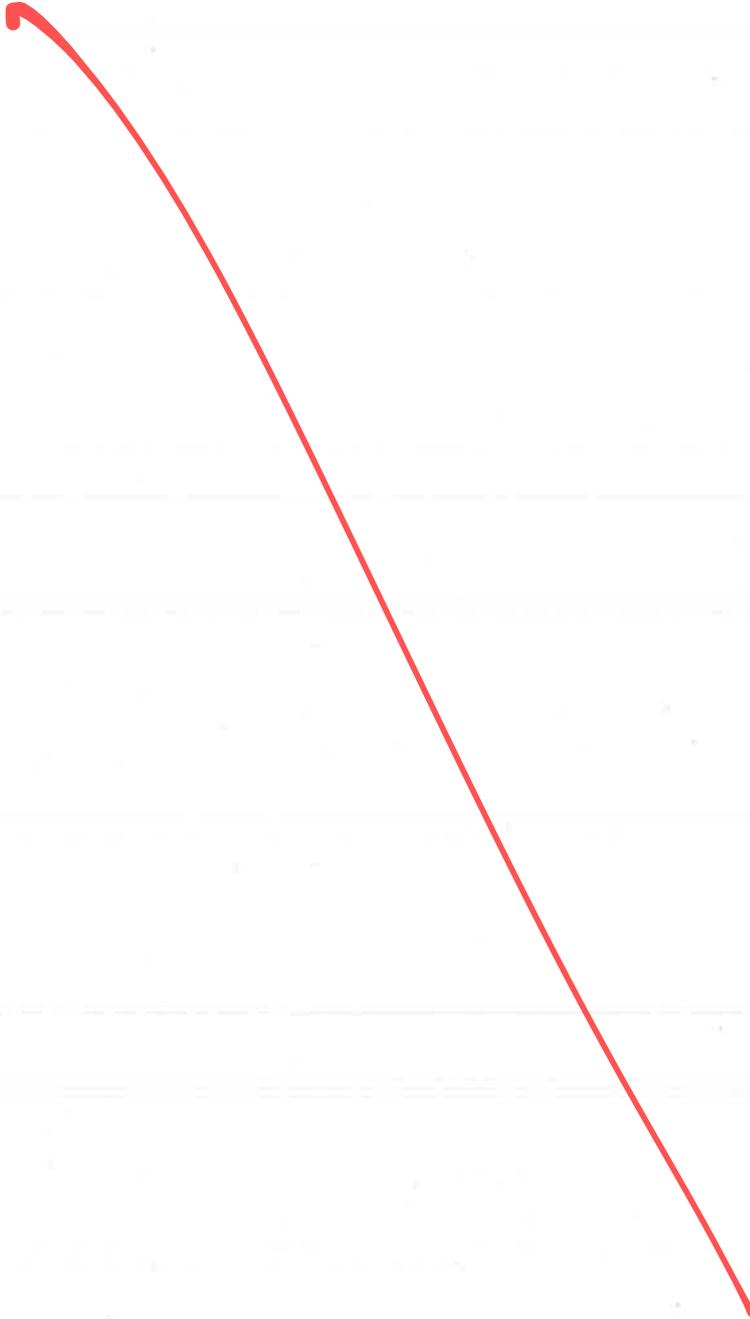
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS 85



Q.19) Do you think that the Indian National Movement was a 'multi class movement' which represented the anti-imperialist interests of all classes and strata? Give reasons in support of your answer.
(15 Marks, 250 words)

क्या आप मानते हैं कि भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन एक 'बहु-वर्गीय आंदोलन' था जो सभी वर्गों और तबकों के साम्राज्यवाद-विरोधी हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता था? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में तर्क दीजिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)





[Faint handwritten text and a flowchart diagram are visible in the background. A red line is drawn across the page from the top left to the bottom right.]

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.

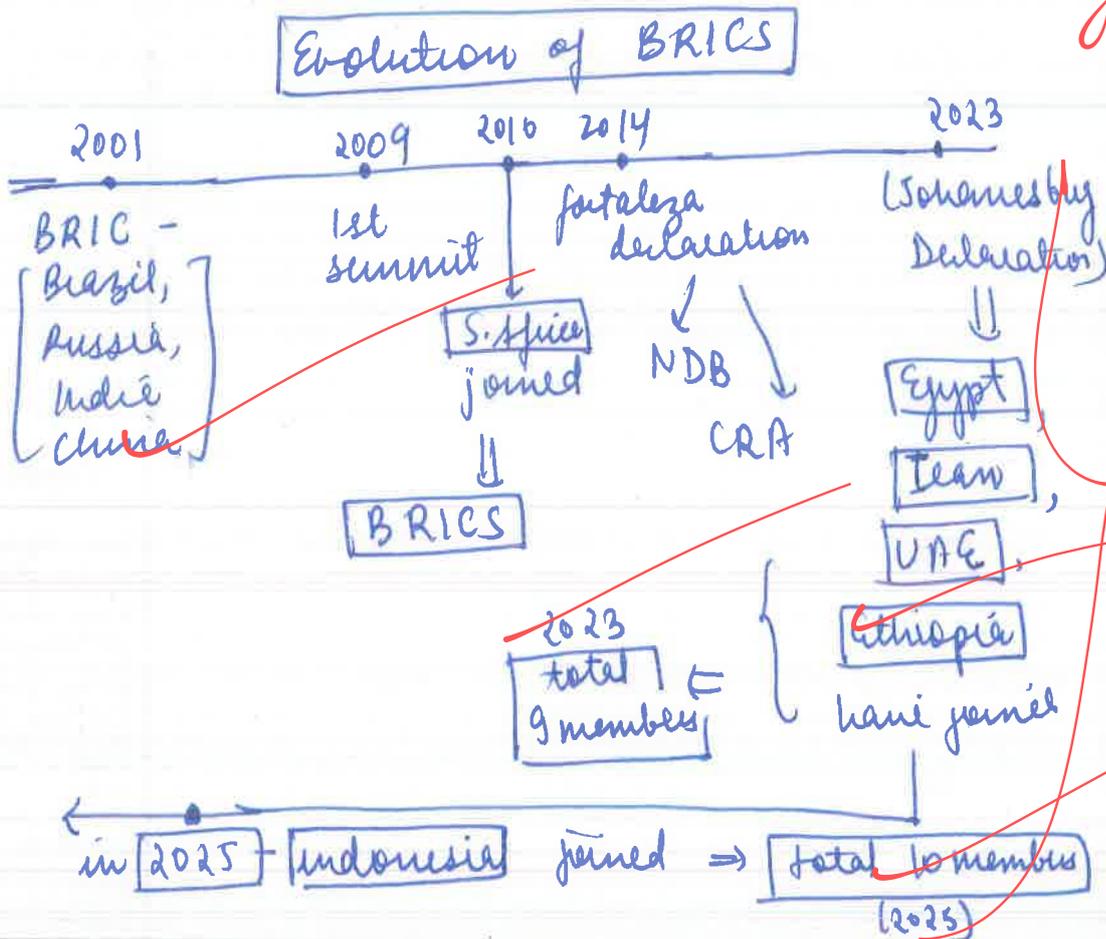
TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Q.20) While the expansion of BRICS offers new opportunities, realizing its full potential will require concerted efforts from member states to address internal contradictions and foster meaningful cooperation. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

जबकि ब्रिक्स का विस्तार नए अवसर प्रदान करता है, इसकी पूरी क्षमता का एहसास करने के लिए आंतरिक विरोधाभासों को दूर करने और सार्थक सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सदस्य राष्ट्रों से ठोस प्रयासों की आवश्यकता होगी। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

BRICS offers the opportunity of becoming a more representative multilateral platform as an alternate to the unrepresentative G7 & UNSC. However, it has few internal contradictions & external challenges.

Description is okay but it would be better to write its formation yearly members here



fair cycle drawn of its evolution



Opportunities offered by BRICS

- ① multilateralism & representation
- ② NDB - financial role for the world
- ③ > 30 countries want to join BRICS
- ④ represents the aspirations & goals of the global south.
- ⑤ with Expansion important for the energy security (Iran, UAE, etc)
- ⑥ accounts of 46% of world's population, 40% of world GDP & 20% of trade. *good fact*
- ⑦ Connectivity → ① INSTC of India via Iran
ii) IMC with Russia
iii) BRI of China
- ⑧ provides the reflection of the realities of the geopolitics.

Opportunities are clear.

However, there are certain contradictions internally, which hinder its potential:-

↳ don't write new headings at end of the page.



Contradictions in BRICS

① China V/s India
Iran V/s S. Arabia } ⇒ Conflicts

② Iran (theocracy) & S. Arabia (a monarchy) 's inclusion may hamper its function.

③ Jim O'Neill there is no consistent economic ideology.

Valid
+ after these write concerted efforts needed
MISS ED

Hence, with real cooperation, these challenges must be addressed.
good

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

57.5

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

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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