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**Triumph IAS**

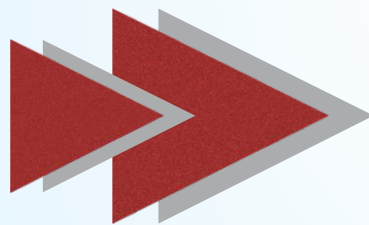
An Institute for Civil Services Examination & Expert Guidance for IAS

*Innovating Knowledge, Inspiring Success*



**UPSC TOPPER 2018**

**MIRKHELKAR  
ADITYA D.**



**AIR**

**155**

**ESSAY TEST PAPER**

**"Success usually comes to those  
who are too busy to be looking for it."**

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# Triumph IAS

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"Write to Learn & Learn to Score"

# ESSAY for IAS

## UPSC - CSE Mains 2018

Under Personal Guidance of

### VIKASH RANJAN

(Author, "Fundamentals of Sociology", "Applied Sociology")

Test No.	Test -4	Centre of Exam	New Delhi center
Candidate Name	Aditya Mirkhelkar	Attempt No.	4
Date of Exam	11 <sup>th</sup> Aug 2018	Total Marks	/250
Reg. No.		Total Time	3 Hrs
Class Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Distance <input type="checkbox"/> Online <input type="checkbox"/>	Signature of Candidate	

Note:- Please highlight the Main/core Sentence (THESIS STATEMENT) by making BLOCK in Every Paragraph. Take half an hour extra time but Must Highlight Key Sentence.

### THEME : INDIAN POLITICAL SOCIAL & ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES WITH GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Write one Essay from each Section of the following Topics.

#### Section-A

1. Indo-China Relations in the Emerging Global Order.
2. Indian Media a Representative of Corporate Interest or Fourth Pillar of Democracy!

#### Section-B

3. Higher Education & its Issues, Challenges, Potential and Scope in India.
4. Are Indian Villages Caught in Conflict Between its Past and Future?

Signature of Examiner



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## INSTRUCTIONS

Essentially an essay consists of three Major Parts:

- ❖ The Introduction
- ❖ The Main Body
- ❖ The Conclusion

The Introduction is intended to lead the reader into the topic and clarify what the essay will specifically deal with. It usually consists of one paragraph, but this depends on the length of the Essay and amount of background information the context requires. The introduction will contain a key sentence (or, if necessary, more than one) that represents the thread running through the whole essay. This sentence is called the thesis statement.

The Main body deals with the major ideas that support the thesis statement. Each main idea is presented in a separate paragraph ("One Notion, One Paragraph") and developed with supporting ideas in the form of explanations, definitions, or similar, and illustrated with examples where appropriate or necessary.

The conclusion brings the reader back to the purpose of the essay and draws all the points together before making a final comment on the result of the discussion / argument. Often this final comment will point towards some consequence the discussion may have for the future or make some observation about what the discussion has revealed on a general level.

Ultimately an Essay will show a progression from a general level (in the introduction) down to the specific (thesis statement and body) and back up to the general level again (conclusion). The reader will be expecting this so it gives your essay a sense of completion.

Get the Balance Right

You probably know that all Essays should have an introduction, body and conclusion. Less well known is that the balance of these elements is crucial. A good rule of thumb is:

**Introduction : 10%**

**Body : 80 %**

**Conclusion : 10%**

If you get these elements out of balance you generally have a poor Essay.

**Important:** Have a Thesis (statement)!

An Essay is a waste of time to read if it does not have a thesis. It MUST have one.

This is something that most students have trouble with. A "thesis" means a personal point of view on a topic that you have argued for.

Often students are frightened about having their own point of view. However, there is nothing to be worried about. It does not mean that their point of view must be completely original; often they can find references in the library where other people argued for the same idea that the student shares.



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Essay Topic : .....

INDIA - CHINA RELATIONS IN THE EMERGING GLOBAL ORDER

World is changing rapidly and so is relation between global powers. Global order is which is characterised by distribution of power in the world. Power is economic, technological, political and military power. Alongwith power distribution, relations between these powers constitute global order.

Today, a new type of global order is emerging. Post cold war unilateral world order is being replaced by a complex emerging order. It is characterized by three things. one, rise of china as a challenge to hegemony of USA. second, rise of multiple middle powers such as India, European Union and ASEAN. Third, retreat of globalization from the west.

In this world order, two ancient civilizations and modern powers are sharing a multidimensional relation. It is a unique relation between two most populous countries. India-china relations in global emerging global order is characterized by cooperation, competition and conflict.

## History of India-china relations

Contacts between India and china are centuries old. Religion and ~~to~~ Commerce formed the foundation of this relation- chinese travellers such as Huen-Tsang, fa-hien visited India and wrote extensively about their experiences and observations in India.

Relations continued in modern era as well. Two of the most prosperous economies got colonised ~~from~~ by European powers.

After centuries of humiliation and domination both countries led a popular struggle against colonialism. Indian leaders not only supported china's struggle ideologically but also sent a team of doctors led by Dr. Amar kutnis to treat soldiers wounded in war.

After gaining Independence, a spirit of 'Asian solidarity' and 'Hindi-chini Bhai Bhai' emerged. However, differences started to emerge. 1962 war was the peak of conflict. Both countries later avoided a major conflict but trust deficit remained. With ~~the~~ rise of china in the last two decade, the stage is set for cooperation and competition but conflict remains the same.

Cooperation in the emerging global order:

India and china are becoming the active & defenders of globalization. At Davos in world economic forum, Prime minister Modi mentioned the need of upholding the globalization and preventing its retreat. India is supporting trade facilitation in services at WTO, & while china with OBOR is making inroads in far flung areas.

Also, two countries are cooperating in their quest for democratization of Institutes of global governance. This agenda is pursued through BRICS and SCO. BRICS has been successful in establishing 'New Development Bank' and 'Contingency Reserve Arrangement' as a potential alternative for world Bank and IMF respectively.

Apart from that, Cooperation in economic sphere is visible. India is looking forward to china's exports led growth model for development. china's deep pockets are attractive for India's Infrastructure modernization and also Investments in make in India program.

cooperation in regional security  
 is also emerging. Both India and china  
 have interest in regional peace and stability.  
 In recent Wuhan summit, joint development  
projects in Afghanistan has been agreed.  
 stability in Afghanistan is of common interest  
 for the two countries. Terrorism in the  
 region hampers India's peace in Kashmir and  
 china's interest in Xinjiang province.

Another area of cooperation is  
climate change negotiations. India and china  
 are two of the largest carbon emitter today.  
 However, historically the responsibility of global  
 warming lies with the West. Both countries  
 pursuing 'common but differentiated responsibilities'  
 in climate change negotiations. Both countries  
 need carbon space for economic prosperity.  
 In this quest scope for cooperation is  
 increasing with USA's exit ~~for~~ <sup>from</sup> Paris deal.

In the cultural sphere, India-china  
 share civilizational similarities. India's yoga  
 and Ayurveda is reaching remote areas of china.  
 On the other hand ~~china's~~ chinese food has

become extremely popular in India. Increasing people to people contact was exemplified by the movie 'Kumhu Yoga'. In cultural sphere common past drives the cooperation.

### Competition in the emerging global order

India and China have become third and second largest economies in the world on PPP basis, respectively. Chinese companies and India's corporate sector is spreading across the world. Competition is intense especially in case of Africa. Companies from the countries are competing to gain larger market share in Africa.

Apart from that competition is visible in bilateral trade. Though the trade has increased to historically highest of \$84 billions, trade deficit in favour of China is \$50 billions.

The competition for larger market share in each other's economy is gaining thrust.

In the manufacturing sector, India's 'Make in India' and China's 'Made in China 2025' programs are competing. Both countries aspire to become a bigger manufacturing hub of the world.



Competition in extending their influence in different regions is there.

Both the countries are trying to increase their influence in Africa, South-East Asia and Oceania. China's one Belt one Road is competing with India's Asia-Africa growth corridor in African continent. India is seen as a soft balance to China by South East Asian countries.

Conflict in emerging world order

India-China conflict is bilateral, regional and global one. Both countries are involved in strategic actions against each other. The most prominent example being the term 'Indo-Pacific'. The term is a part of larger geo-political game of 'Pivot to Asia' and 'Rebalancing China'. India's alignment with USA, Japan, Australia and Singapore to contain China is causing tensions between the two countries.

In Indian Ocean, there are strategic games are being played. China with its policy of 'string of Chinese pearls' is making bases in the region. China has made dual facility bases in Gwadar in

Pakistan, at Male in Maldives and at Hambantota in Sri Lanka among others. India's response has been equal with Chabahar port, Assumption Island in Seychelles and Reunion Island with French cooperation. The 'Malacca dilemma' fuels the conflict.

Apart from that, China is making inroads in South Asia. With its aid diplomacy it is increasing its presence in Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. Also, the eternal China-Pakistan axis is a cause of concern for India. With China-Pakistan economic corridor, tensions are bound to increase.

But the most important conflict is bilateral. It is fueled by the security dilemma of both countries. Three aspects are important in bilateral conflict. One, the unresolved boundary dispute and resulting tensions on border.

Second, India's support to Dalai Lama and Tibetan refugees irks the middle kingdom. Third, issue of intercountry river flow. China is being an upper riparian state is constructing multiple dams on Brahmaputra. This move can lead to threat of droughts and floods in India.

Thus, relationship between India and china are complex. There are marked by shared interests and security dilemmas. In this context it is necessary to foresee a common future to drive the relationship forward.

Cooperation among two countries would lead to strengthening of both the countries. Mutual cooperation, free trade and economic interdependence would reduce the friction between the two countries. It is said that 'If goods does not cross the borders, soldiers will'.

Apart from active engagement in economic sphere, widespread people to people contact needs to be ensured. It would lead to increasing understanding between the two countries. People would realise their common history and common interests.

However, most prominent question of bilateral disputes needs to be settled. Boundary disputes needs to be resolved with political will.

Trade war between USA and china demands India's support for china. It is an opportunity to settle the dispute sourced from colonial legacy.

In the emerging world order, active cooperation between the two countries is required. The cooperation should be based on mutual interest. Active engagement in multiple sphere would only make the two countries stronger. Strong India and china can truly make the 21st century - Asian century.

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**Essay Topic : .....**

Higher Education and its Issues, challenges, potential and scope in India.

Indian education system is full of contradictions. On one hand a graduate from IIT is becoming the CEO of Microsoft and on other hand stories of jobless growth get published in newspapers every day. India's higher education system is being unable to cope up with the changing times and technology. It is necessary to understand the issues, challenges, potential and scope of higher education in India.

Evolution of higher education in India

India has always been a great center of learning. Stories of 'Guru-shishya Parampara' are all over the ancient literature. Big centres of learning such as Nalanda and Taxila flourished in India. Students from all over the world came there to learn about Philosophy, Astrology, Mathematics and science.

Pragya

In the British Era, higher education started to evolve on modern lines. Colleges and Universities were opened in India. These centres became the breeding ground of India's national movement. Medical, Engineering and humanities colleges were established. Most famous being

In the post Independent India, a number of IITs, AIIMS were opened to become the temples of modern India. Various bodies like University Grant Commission (UGC), AICTE, MCI and CSIR were established to regulate the higher education. Various agricultural colleges and universities flourished all over the country.

Today, there are around 800 Universities, 38000 colleges and 11000 stand alone institutions in India. The structure of higher education includes central Universities, state Universities, Deemed Universities and Private Universities. These are marked with a lot of debates around higher education in India.

Can be added into to before temp page

Section of H.E in India

challenge

Issues in Higher education:-

There are three prominent issues in higher education. one, Quality of education. second Access of higher education. Third, equity in the higher education. It is necessary to understand these issues in detail.

Quality of higher education is a cause of concern. No Indian University features among top 100 institutes in any prominent rankings. Quality of education is further deteriorated by boom of opening of substandard colleges and universities. Multiple colleges which are being opened by politicians. Politicization of higher education sector is a great challenge.

Quality of skills, Research and Innovation is not upto the mark. only 40% of the graduates are employable in formal sector and only 10% of engineers are employable in technical work. Research and innovation is hampered by plagiarism and lack of quality research facilities.



Access of higher education is also a big issue. ~~only~~ The Gross Enrollment ratio in higher education is only 25.2%. It is also marked by regional disparities and rural-urban divide. <sup>Access to</sup> Higher education is necessary to create high paid high skilled workforce.

Equity in the higher education is not there. The enrollment of students belonging to weaker sections such as scheduled caste, see scheduled Tribes and Minorities is less than others. Gender disparity in higher education is also observed. Also, disables are enrolled in very less amount. These issues in higher education needs to be resolved.

### Challenges In Higher Education

Plethora of challenges hampers the higher education in India. These challenges are social, economical & governance related. It is necessary to understand these challenges in detail.

The biggest challenge is related to governance of higher education. Multiple regulators are regulating the higher education such as UGC, AICTE, CAIR, MCI, ACI among others. Their jurisdiction overlaps at time. It results in lack of standardization in education.

Second challenge is related to autonomy of the institutes. Only handful institutions enjoy autonomy in Administrative, financial and academic sphere. Also, in autonomy colleges hardly percolates to individual faculty.

Another challenge is related to investment in the sector. Public expenditure on education in India is only 3.4%. much less than long discussed target of 6%. In higher education disproportionate funding is provided to central universities. It results in huge disparity between central universities and state universities. It also hampers the quality of infrastructure and research in higher education. Also, these institutions become unaffordable for lower strata of the society.

Another challenge is related to quality of teachers. Teacher training is not focused intensively. Foreign experts are rarely called for teaching in Indian universities. This disparity is quite stark between Institutes of National eminence and others.

The design of curriculum is also an important challenge. There are two aspects to it. One, lack of interdisciplinary courses. Second, lack of incorporation of value education, physical education and sports in curriculum.

Another challenge which is structural in nature is related to lack of scientific temper in the society. It hampers the learn positive approach towards education. Exam oriented education is a major challenge because of it.

In addition to this, competitive exams deteriorates the issue. It not only increases the burden on students but also results in poor employability. Depression, suicides and frustration are byproduct of this culture.

## Potential of Higher Education

India enjoys a favourable demography. 65% of India's population is under 35 years of age. With the world ageing faster, India's young minds can serve the needs of global population. Higher education forms the bedrock in this adventure.

Sustained economic growth for two decades post LPG has created huge demand for higher education. More and more students wish to go for higher education to gain socio-economic mobility. This demand is exemplified by burgeoning coaching classes, private colleges and increased use of ICT tools in education.

Apart from that potential is highlighted by the success story stories in higher education. India's IITs, IIMs and AIIMS are creating most talented human resources in the world. These individuals are becoming the symbols of fertile Indian minds.

Also, in domestic economy potential of higher education is reflected. Today, services sector contributes to around 60% to the GDP. Burgeoning services sector demands high skilled individuals. Apart from that manufacturing and agricultural sectors are also on the verge on sectoral transformation. It would require more high skilled employees.

The most important factor that highlights the potential of higher education is Culture of learning. The wisdom of 'Padhoge Likhoge ton banoge Nawab' is there in our society. It fuels the potential of higher education in India.

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### Scope of Higher Education

There is tremendous scope of higher education in India. Apart from the favourable demographics and technological demands, government actions are encouraging in this sector. Government has recently announced three initiatives for transformation of

higher education.

one, it has granted Autonomy to 60 Institutions based on their quality. second, reforms in regulation of higher education. recent proposal of discontinuing Ugc and replacing it with Higher Education Commission of India. third, 6 ~~are~~ Institutions of eminence has been declared. They are intended to become best in the world.

Apart from this, technological revolution is around the corner. Artificial Intelligence, big data analytics, Internet of Things and 3D printing are arriving to change our lives. These sectors would require highly educated highly skilled employees. The scope of higher education is immense on this front.

Finally, world is becoming borderless. outsourcing has become the norm. It is exemplified flourishing Teaching Processing Outsourcing (TPO) and Legal Processing outsourcing (LPO). India's educated youth is poised to serve the needs of Globe.

However, to attain this, we need to focus on quality higher education.

Higher education should focus on 4Hs:-

Hand, Head, Heart and Health. It means

Hand denotes skilling, Head denotes knowledge,

Heart denotes values and Health denotes

physical and well being of students.

As Nelson Mandela quoted, "Education is the most lethal weapon to change

the world." To India to emerge as a

Spiritual and material leader of the world,

higher education needs to be reformed

comprehensively. India should aspire to

become 'Net knowledge exporter' in the

21st century knowledge economy.

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### REMARKS : ESSAY-1

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Temporal Illustration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Sectoral Elaboration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Content-Knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Paragraph Alignment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Visibility of Thesis-Statement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Visibility of Topic Sentence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(x) Novelty-Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(xi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(xii) Legibility- Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Overall Remarks:-

Intro - Good

Temporal - noble

Sectoral - Good to Satisfactory. Add more spheres to discuss Indo-china relations to diversify the content. (Both areas of emergence irritants)

Content - Good; Also discuss opportunities for strengthening bilateral ties in emerging global order. Also discuss steps taken by both countries to harmonize the bilateral ties. Also, discuss some challenges for bilateral ties in emerging global order.

Conclusion - Good but scope to make more comprehensive

Alignment of presentation in short paras coherence in content = Good  
But scope to increase visibility of topic sentence

⇒ ⇒

Given suggestions - Good



69

**REMARKS : ESSAY-2**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Temporal Illustration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Sectoral Elaboration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Content-Knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Paragraph Alignment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Visibility of Thesis-Statement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Visibility of Topic Sentence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(x) Novelty-Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(xii) Legibility- Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Overall  
Excellent  
Attempt

**Overall Remarks:-**

Intro - Satisfactory - needs to be more contextualized. Also define Higher education & mention what it includes. Also mention significance of H.E.

Temporal - visible

Sectoral - Good. Scope to add more spheres to potentials & scope of H.E in India

Content - Good. Also mention measures or initiatives taken to promote H.E in India. Give your suggestions also.

Conclusion = Good

Alignment = Good



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