

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	VISHAKHA KADAM		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910147582	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	13 th Aug 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. 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			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			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			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			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।	
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 2:40 pm	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 5:59 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आये 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 :
			EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

Q.1) What factors contributed to the rise of powerful kingdoms, including Magadha and the Mauryan Empire, in the region of present-day Bihar during ancient times? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

प्राचीन काल में वर्तमान बिहार के क्षेत्र में मगध और मौर्य साम्राज्य सहित शक्तिशाली राज्यों के उदय में किन कारकों ने योगदान दिया? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Magadha and Mauryan Empires rose to prominence not only due to favorable geography but skilled leaders and functional politics.

Factors Contributing to Rise of Magadha and Mauryan Kingdom

- ① Mineral Resources of iron, zinc, tin and manganese were ~~able~~ available for implementations
- ② Fertile land of the mitthilla plains of Bihar which supported paddy and wheat cultivation etc.
- ③ Trade Routes : The junctions of Uttaraputra and Dakshinaputra routes benefited

trade guilds of the Empire.

- ④ Foreign Policy of leaders such as Chandragupta and Ashoka was strategic (matrimonial alliances and promotion of pacifism)
- ⑤ Tolerance toward diverse religions enabled collaboration
 - ↳ Ajivika sect, Jainism, Buddhism
- ⑥ Administration Structures → highly centralised and deployment of functionaries at every level ⇒ presence of governance
- ⑦ Cavalry and Army were integral to expansion of Magadha and later the Mauryan empire (Samudragupta's admirers)

The Mauryan Empire was the first central kingdom on the Indian subcontinent, owing to its central & strategic position.

Feedback

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

Q.2) How did British colonial policies impact the traditional agrarian economy and lead to widespread peasant resistance in the country? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक नीतियों ने पारंपरिक कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था को कैसे प्रभावित किया और भारत में व्यापक कृषक प्रतिरोध को कैसे जन्म दिया? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

British colonial policy of land revenue extraction neglected land health, peasant welfare and economic conditions in favor of profit.

Impact on Traditional Agrarian Economy

① Commercialisation of Agriculture leading to profit maximisation, empowering peasant and degrading land.

(eg) Permanent settlement

② Introduction of Exotic crops such as Tobacco, Indigo etc. displacing traditional diets and native market demand.

③ Land revenue system was exploitative and oppressive with peasants after losing land due to high debt.

⇒ landless agrarians

④ Traditional village relations were transformed under British system

Widespread Resistance

① Peasant revolts such as Deccan Riots, in protest of indigo crops' price crash.

② Pargana revolts in Bengal against permanent settlement.

③ Kheda Satyagraha against unfair taxes

④

Peasant revolts were a local manifestation of the wider anti colonial sentiment and was ultimately merged with the broader national movement.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) To what extent, in your opinion, has the formation of linguistic states strengthened the cause of Indian unity? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

आपकी राय में, भाषाई राज्यों के गठन से भारतीय एकता को किस सीमा तक बल मिला है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Registrar General of India has stated that there are 19,500 dialects in the Indian Subcontinent.

Linguistic states have strengthened the Cause of Indian Unity

- ① Offered federal flexibility recognising cultural identity under India
- ② Democratic deepening of polity with use of regional parties
- ③ Led to stronger cultural expression and cohesion
eg) Brandian identity → regional films such as KKK
- ④ political organisation and mobilisation

eg) Self-Respect Movement

⑤ Multilingual citizenship
eg) NEP 2020 → primary languages.

However, the formation of linguistic identities have also hardened identities.

① Secessionist sentiment

eg) Akali Dal → Khalistan separation movement

② Ethnic assertions and divisions

eg) Nagas → Greater Nagalim movement.

③ Victim hood and demand for special status

eg) Son of the Soil movement in Arunachal Pradesh.

④ Proliferation of demands post 1956 leading to fragmentation

As Gandhi states "Being Gujarati and being Indian are the same to me"

Feedback

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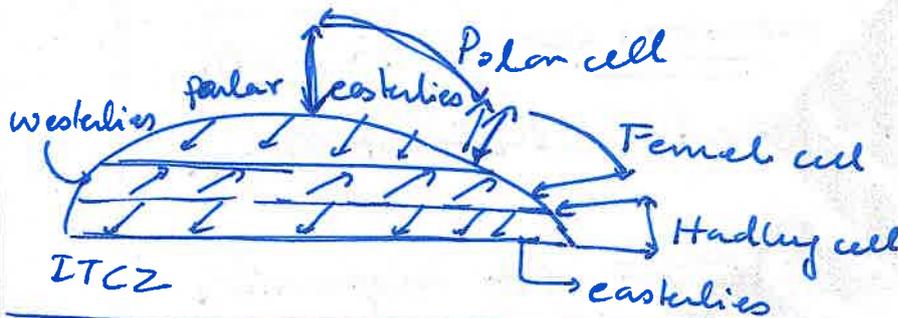
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.4) Describe the meridional circulation of the atmosphere and highlight its significance for the world climate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

वायुमंडल के मेरिडियनल परिसंचरण का वर्णन करें तथा वैश्विक जलवायु के लिए इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The meridional circulation of the atmosphere aids in heat balance of the Earth.



Meridional Circulation

① Meridional circulation belts like the Hadley, Polar & Ferrel Cell operate on the basis of pressure and temperature differentials based on insolation.

② Low pressure near the equator gives rise to air that travels and sinks at the subtropical high pressure belt ⇒ This gives rise to northeasterlies at surface.

Similar mechanisms work at ferul and polan cells.

Significance of Meridional Circulation in World Climate

- ① Crucial for monsoon seasons in South Asia, Africa and South East Asia.
 - ② Shifting pressure belts are responsible for mediterranean climate in Europe and Africa.
 - ③ Global heat budget is maintained and a constant average temperature is maintained.
 - ④ The trade winds and east westerlies are crucial for circulation of ocean currents which play major a factor in climate.
 - ⑤ Responsible for coastal deserts or maritime climate.
- Circulation cells are thus regulating services of Earth.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.5) What is sea surface temperature rise? Explain the hazards associated with rise of sea-surface temperatures. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

समुद्री सतह के तापमान में वृद्धि क्या है? समुद्री सतह के तापमान में वृद्धि से जुड़े खतरों के बारे में बताएँ।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to the IPCC, the sea surface temperature has risen by 0.9°C since 1900.

Sea Surface Temperature Rise

① The oceans absorb 90% of the Earth's excess heat and gradually become warmer.

② It is facilitated by emissions of greenhouse gases that trap heat in the atmosphere.

③ Sea's Hazards of Sea Surface Temperature Rise

① Alteration of ocean gradient and change in ocean current circulation

impacting global climate

- ② On inhabitable for stenothermal marine species eg) sea grasses, corals
 - ③ Ocean acidification is correlated with ocean warming and leading to die of calcareous species
 - ④ Extreme weather events → tropical cyclones, hurricanes etc. are more frequent and anomalous
eg cyclone biparjoy in Arabian sea.
 - ⑤ Thermal expansion leading to sea level rise → coastal erosion
→ submergence of low lying islands (Tuvalu)
→ destruction of mangroves etc.
- SDG 14 outlines targets for the protection of oceans as they are, which must be adopted on an urgent basis.

Feedback

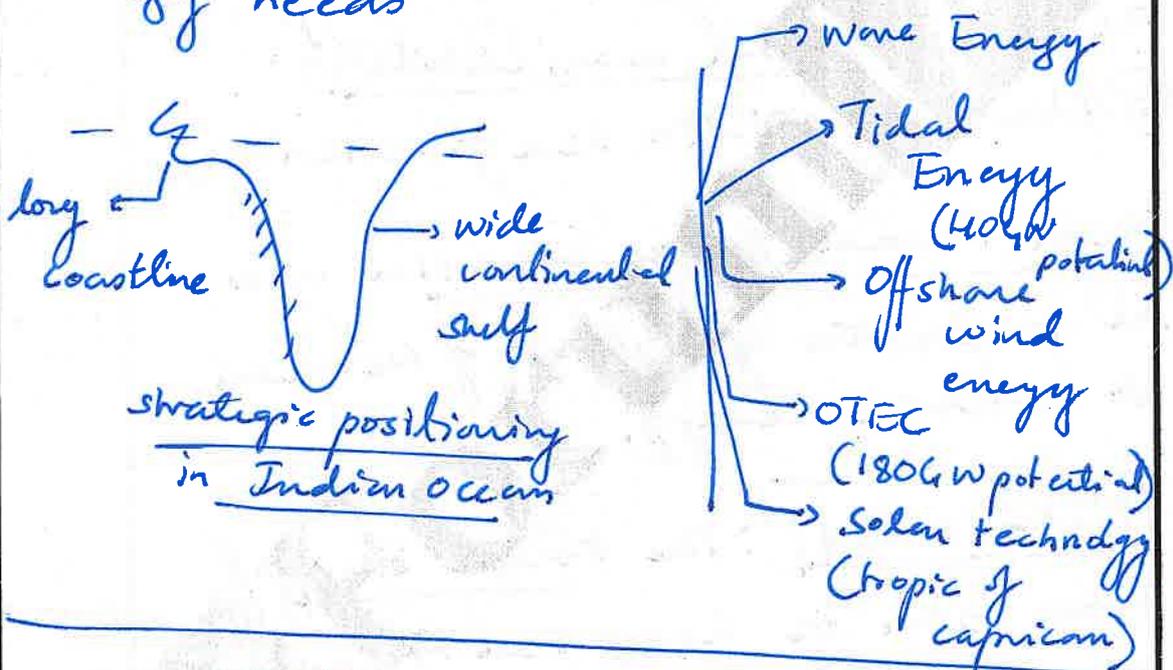
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.6) The peninsular location of India provides opportunities for harnessing non-conventional energy resources. Discuss with examples. (10 Marks, 150 words)

भारत की प्रायद्वीपीय अवस्थिति गैर-परंपरागत ऊर्जा संसाधनों के दोहन के अवसर प्रदान करती है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India's recently revised 11,000 km coastline bordering peninsular India is a vast opportunity for its green energy needs



Opportunities for Non-Conventional Energy

① Tropic of Capricorn along the peninsular plateau offers high insolation suitable for solar energy

(currently 220 GW achieved).

- ② Tidal Energy with 40 GW potential can contribute to coastal energy requirements
- ③ Offshore Wind Energy potential can offset the issue of land availability
(eg) Denmark → North sea for wind energy
- ④ Ocean Thermal energy conversion uses the temperature gradient of the ocean to produce energy.
- ⑤ Wave energy: The kinetic energy of waves can be harnessed to power electrical systems.
- ⑥ Indian ocean resources such as PMN, cobalt, manganese nodules are essential for green technologies
200nm EEZ of India presents an unmissable opportunity of leverage for energy leader

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.7) What accounts for the relatively more favorable sex ratio for women among Scheduled Tribes compared to Scheduled Castes? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

अनुसूचित जातियों की तुलना में अनुसूचित जनजातियों में महिलाओं के लिए अपेक्षाकृत अधिक अनुकूल लिंग अनुपात का क्या कारण है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Scheduled tribes with distinct cultures often vary on socio-economic indicators from other groups

Favourable sex ratio Among STs v/s SCs

- ① Matrilineal cultures and societies respect birth and existence of women, providing a societal role.
eg) Mishing tribes
- ② SCs are likely more associated with the Hindu fold and its practices (dowry, child marriage etc.) and demonstrate matrison preference
- ③ Low population ratios among STs make it unlikely to act against girl female infants

④ Relative seclusion of STs have facilitated a distance from gender norms and practices of mainstream

⑤ SCs are within a relatively mainstream culture and additionally associated with poverty (correlated with female non-preference)

⑥ Female reverence and spirituality is honored in tribal communities (female elders, healers etc.) eg) Ojha healers in Garo community

This variance in data between SCs and STs demonstrates that sex ratio is a function of cultural practices, orthodoxy and bias. Thus, campaigns such as Beti Bachao, Beti Padho are well-suited to bring awareness.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.8) Discuss the positive and negative effects of globalization on youth in the country.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

देश के युवाओं पर वैश्वीकरण के सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक प्रभावों पर चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to Anthony Giddens,
globalisation is the intensification of
relations between countries, regions
and people.

⊛ Information Technology has imparted
speed and scope to this crashment

Effects of Globalisation on Youth

I Positive Effects

- ① global awareness and informational
access → improving capacity & skill
↳ online courses from home
- ② Political mobilisations & social progress
issues are receiving more attention from
youth (eg Greta Thunberg's movement; MeToo)

movement.

- ③ Economic opportunities facilitated
online eg) Linked In connections with
global firms
- ④ Broadened worldviews and innovative
thinking \Rightarrow fostering creativity.
eg) Food recipes etc.

II Negative Effects.

- ① Distance from traditional authority
figures in family (grandparents, parents)
- ② Values of individualism over
collectivism (core Indian value)
- ③ Digital media can promote hyper
consumerism and materialism
- ④ cultural alienation of child (between
different cultures).

Globalisation is an inevitable force
that can bring both gains and see risks.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.9) "Air pollution is as much an issue of equity and justice as it is an environmental one." Elaborate with examples. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

"वायु प्रदूषण उतना ही समानता और न्याय का मुद्दा है जितना कि यह पर्यावरणीय मुद्दा है।" उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

~~For~~ recently, the International Court of Justice has recognised pollution as an issue of fairness of justice and equity.

Air pollution is an Environmental Outcome

- ① ~~Ex~~ Exacerbated by geographical factors such as winter season, presence of heat dome, fog etc.
(eg) Delhi winter smog pollution
- ② It is a result of proliferation of harmful gases from vehicles, factories, sewage, etc.
- ③ These chemicals are trapped in the air and circulated due to local winds

(eg) Sirocco winds \Rightarrow dusty poll winds

Air Pollution as Issue of Equity & Justice

- ① Represents a global imbalance and injustice with developed western nations having released most emissions \Rightarrow faced by developing nations
- ② Lack of governance mechanisms (improper EIA studies, lack of inspection & monitoring, excess delays)
(eg) Flue gas desulphurisation units still not installed [violates Article 8A]
- ③ Demonstrates unequal effects with poorest having to breathe polluted air (Issue of equity)

In Ranjit Singh v. Union of India, the Supreme Court has recognised climate change as relevant to Article 14's right to equality

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.10) How is poverty intertwined with the structure of society? Explain this relationship with examples from Indian society. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

निर्धनता समाज की संरचना से किस प्रकार जुड़ी हुई है? भारतीय समाज से उदाहरण लेकर इस संबंध को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

15% of the Indian population is multidimensionally poor and 2-3% are absolutely poor (Niti Aayog).

Poverty in relationship with Structure of Society

- ① Factor in social stratification of society along caste and class lines
- ② Determines location and self level zone (nearest neighbours)
eg urban slums v/s gated communities
- ③ Social factors of discrimination, caste marginalisation promotes the trap of poverty and enables its existence.
- ④ Culture of hierarchy and inequality

existing in ancient caste structures
views poverty as fate and endogenous
to any nation.

⑤ Intersectionality of poverty : often
found that marginalised groups of like
women are poorer (feminisation of
poverty)

⑥ Social groups with disability are
partly excluded from full participation
and thus overlap with poverty rates

⑦ Caste loyalty and affiliation prevent
intermixing of classes or varying social
groups \Rightarrow prevents mobility

⑧ Historical dominance of certain groups
is seen as natural but produces poverty
as a byproduct.

Poverty is a function of structural gaps
and long entrenched social legacies.

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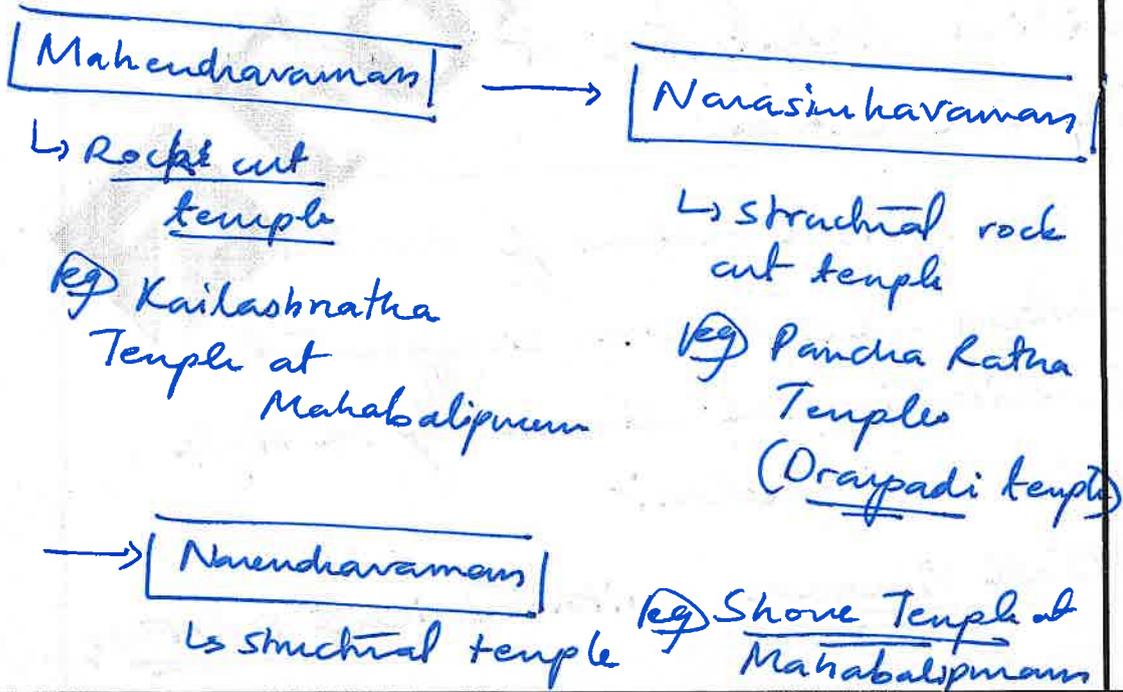
Q.11) Dravidian temple architecture that came of age during the rule of the Pallavas, reached its zenith at the time of the imperial Cholas. Elaborate with suitable examples. (15 Marks, 250 words)

द्रविड़ मंदिर वास्तुकला जो पल्लवों के शासन के दौरान विकसित हुई, शाही चोलों के समय अपने चरम पर पहुँच गई। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Dravidian Temple Architecture was conceptualised and evolved by the Pallavas whereas the Cholas infused the Dravidian tradition with a maximalist influence.

Dravidian Architecture Came of Age: Pallavas

① Design and Evolution through succeeding reigns:



② Characteristics

- ↳ Introduction of Vimanas
- ↳ large garbhagriha and mandapa
- ↳ detailed dwarapalas (Arjuna & Yakshi sculptures)
- ↳ Tank on temple premises
- ↳ Tall boundary walls (Gopurams)
- ↳ multiple shikharas/vimanas

Dravidian Architecture at zenith with Imperial Cholas

⊕ The typical features of dravidian architectural style was exaggerated, facilitating the climax of the style under the Cholas:-

- ① Tall Vimanas with intricate sculptures,

embroidery and gold coating

eg Brihadeshwara Temple

② Multiple subsidiary shrines with diets and expert detailing.

③ Tall gopurams (boundary walls) with elaborate sculptural tableaux at steways

eg Gangai Konda Cholapuram was one of finest chola works of its time

④ Large mandapas to facilitate social gatherings, weddings, and demonstrate prosperity of kingdoms.

The Cholas' architecture continue to inspire tradition and thus designated 'Living Chola Temples' by UNESCO.

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.12) Discuss the causes behind the Russian Revolutions of 1917. Why is the second revolution considered more significant than the first?
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

1917 की रूसी क्रांति के कारणों पर चर्चा करें। दूसरी क्रांति को पहली क्रांति से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण क्यों माना जाता है?
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Forum IAS

Feedback

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

Q.13) "New imperialism was a nationalistic, not an economic phenomenon." Critically examine. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

"नव साम्राज्यवाद एक राष्ट्रवादी घटना थी, न कि आर्थिक घटना।" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Imperialism, post independence of the third world, took on a new form that found its philosophy in national identity and history.

eg) American imperialism → based on idea of 'freedom and democracy' (values of its constitution).

New Imperialism - Nationalistic Phenomenon

① Dominant, previously colonising countries tried to shape global order through national ethos

eg) cultural values of west → UN Charter

- ② Principle of Democracy → justification for spread of nationalist ethos abroad and boost legitimacy
- ③ Countries of Europe became more inward looking and took on stances of anti-immigration, nationalist policies eg Sweden & Finland's neutrality
- ④ Soft Power became a tool to enhance imperialistic attitudes of the nation
- ⑤ Trade relations were increasingly protectionist due to ongoing cold war

It was an Economic Phenomena

① It sought to secure economic interests abroad

(eg) Panama Woods Conference → can be seen as an imperial tool.

② Economic Principles ⇒ Dawros principles were legitimised as

only viable economic policy

⇒ shunning of developing nations

③ Lending arrangements were conditioned

structural reforms of economy by the

IMF ⇒ benefitted private capital in the western nations

④ Trade liberalisation occurred on the terms of western nations & with the MFN clause

New imperialism was broad in its impact and permeated every sphere of global politics & policy.

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.14) Discuss the role of the press in spreading nationalist ideas and sentiments during the freedom struggle. What challenges did the press, particularly the vernacular press, face during this period? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान राष्ट्रवादी विचारों और भावनाओं को फैलाने में प्रेस की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। इस अवधि के दौरान प्रेस, विशेषकर स्थानीय भाषा के प्रेस को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The press was pivotal in inculcating the sentiment of nationalism within the masses and bringing awareness to the oppression by the British.

Role of Press in Spreading Nationalist Ideas and Sentiment

① Acted as a platform for leaders to express their rage, apply critical questioning

eg) The Hindu, Patriot etc.

② Vernacular versions enable inclusive dissemination of nationalist literature

eg) Anand Bazar Patrika

③ Facilitated opinion building and anti colonial consensus pan-India

eg) Yugantar, Bengal etc.

④ Awareness to the less popular acts of the British

eg) Jallianwala Bagh became a rallying point for masses propagated by press

⑤ Nativist sentiment and cultural assertions improved self esteem of masses and the goal of independence

eg) Lala Lajpat Rai's 'Kesari'

Challenges Faced

① Censorship by the British

eg) Vernacular ^{Press} Gagging Act (Gagging Act)

② Regulation of Press, if not outright censorship, limited reach

eg) Metcalf Act, License Registration Act

③ Vernacular Press Act led to overnight closure of several press shops

eg) Bunt Bazaar Patrika turned into an english newspaper

④ Sedition Laws were deployed against opinion pieces

eg) Valentine Chirol case

⑤ Regional newspapers fragmented opinion often and local issues dominated

The press was also instrumental in social cohesion and togetherness via Gandhi's writings in 'Harjari' etc.

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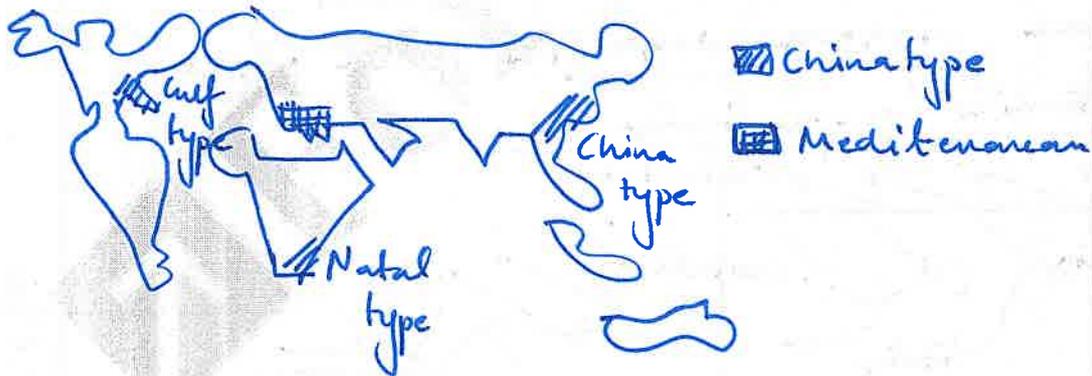
Q.15) Despite sharing a similar latitude, why does the Mediterranean climate vary from the China-type climate? How do the differences in climate affect life and economic activities in the region?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

समान अक्षांश साझा करने के बावजूद भूमध्यसागरीय जलवायु चीन-प्रकार की जलवायु से भिन्न क्यों है? जलवायु में अंतर इस क्षेत्र में जीवन और आर्थिक गतिविधियों को कैसे प्रभावित करता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

While the Mediterranean and China type climate ~~has~~ lie on similar latitudes, Mediterranean climate is primarily characterised by shifting pressure belts.

Why Mediterranean and China Type climate vary



China and Mediterranean Type

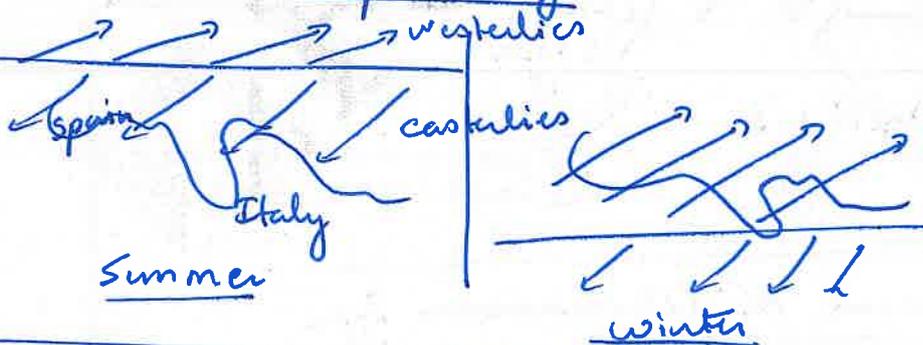
① Coastal Climates → China type climates are found on eastern continental coasts

and thus are influenced by maritime climate.

② They depict monsoonal patterns with wet and dry seasons due to onshore winds & warm oceanic currents

China type dry	Natal semidry	Gulf type wet
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③ The Mediterranean climate has a wet winter and dry summer due to offshore westerlies and onshore easterlies respectively



Mechanism of precipitation

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TOTAL MARKS			

Affecting life and Economic Activity

Mediterranean	China Type
<p>① <u>Agriculture</u>: <u>suckery</u>, <u>small shrubs</u>, <u>citrus fruits</u>, <u>viticulture</u>, <u>spices</u> (rosemary, thyme)</p>	<p>① <u>Agriculture</u>: <u>tropical crops</u> such as <u>paddy</u>, <u>palm oil</u>, <u>rubber</u> etc.</p>
<p>② <u>dry summers</u> affecting <u>water availability</u></p>	<p>② <u>Mild monsoonal climate</u> with frequent rain \Rightarrow <u>adequate resources</u></p>
<p>③ Some <u>fishing activity</u> near <u>Mediterranean coast</u> (largely <u>designated for port facilities</u>)</p>	<p>③ <u>Prolific fishing activity</u> along the <u>eastern coasts</u>, in part due to <u>warm oceanic currents</u> (<u>Gulf Stream</u> etc.)</p>

Both climates have been crucial for economic and social growth and legacy of the region.



Q.16) Often called 'white gold,' lithium has emerged as a priority metal in achieving the global energy transition. Explain. Also, outline the distribution of lithium in India and the world, and discuss the implications of its uneven availability globally. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

अक्सर 'व्हाइट गोल्ड' कहे जाने वाले लिथियम वैश्विक ऊर्जा संक्रमण को प्राप्त करने में एक प्राथमिकता वाली धातु के रूप में उभरा है। व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत और विश्व में लिथियम के वितरण की रूपरेखा बताइए और वैश्विक स्तर पर इसकी असमान उपलब्धता के निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Lithium reserves are estimated to amount to 80mn tonnes worldwide.

However, India has recently discovered significant reserves in J&K (Mandi).

Priority Metal in Global Energy Transition

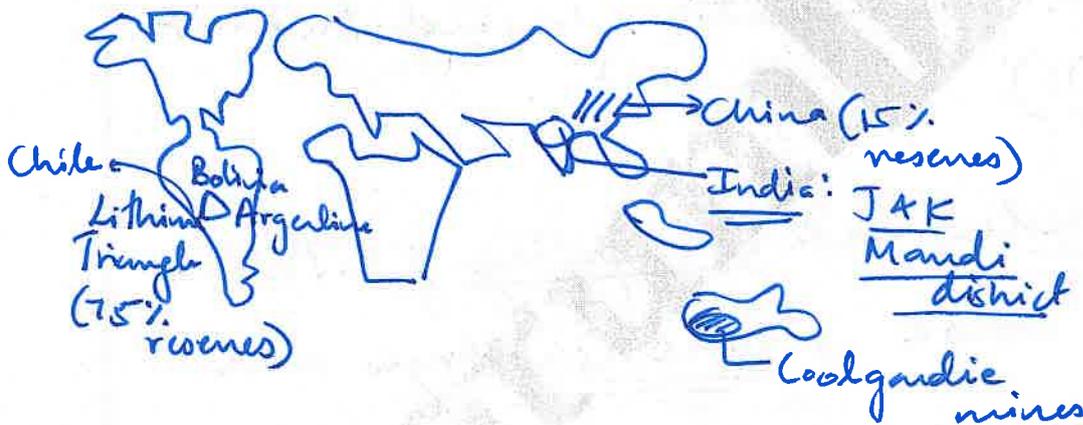
① Electric Vehicle Technology:

transport sector is a heavy fossil fuel burner and EVs are crucial to transition, enabled by lithium batteries

② Solar Technology: panels and cells require lithium for manufacturing and production (currently dominated by China).

③ Emerging technologies that rely on electronics will necessarily require lithium. eg efficiency systems, battery energy storage systems etc.

Distribution World wide and India



Lithium Distribution

Implication of Uneven Availability

① Concentration of power and risk

eg China dominates lithium processing and supply chains, enabling it to determine terms of trade.

- ② Costly transition to renewable energy due to narrow availability
(eg) Import of solar panels by India
- ③ Skewed green development globally with poorer nations facing the brunt (SID5)
- ④ Hoarding and stockpiling of lithium can cause global shortages and trade wars.
- ⑤ Pressure on nations s. of Bolivia, Chile & Argentina to extract lithium maximally despite ecological costs

There is a need for new terms of trade that secure access to crucial minerals in order to meet global climate goals.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.17) Incidence of extreme rainfall events and flash floods in recent times has led to devastating consequences for major cities of India. Analyse. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

हाल के दिनों में अत्यधिक वर्षा की घटनाओं और अचानक बाढ़/फ्लैश फ्लड के कारण भारत के प्रमुख शहरों में विनाशकारी परिणाम सामने आए हैं। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The recent instance of Dharali et extreme rainfall event in Uttarakhand demonstrates the rising instances of extreme weather events in India

Devastating Consequences of Extreme Rainfall and flash floods on Major Cities

① Loss of lives and infrastructural devastation

↳ collapse of bridges in Patna due to rainfall

② Encumbered services and facilities in cities ↳ transport lines blocked, broken, non-functional.

- ③ Flooding in building basements
leading to cleaning & removal
costs, property damage etc.
eg Chennai 2020 floods
- ④ Intermixing and surge of sewage
and drainage water => spreading diseases
eg Landfill leachate with rainwater
- ⑤ Economic & business losses due to
temporary closures.

II Challenges

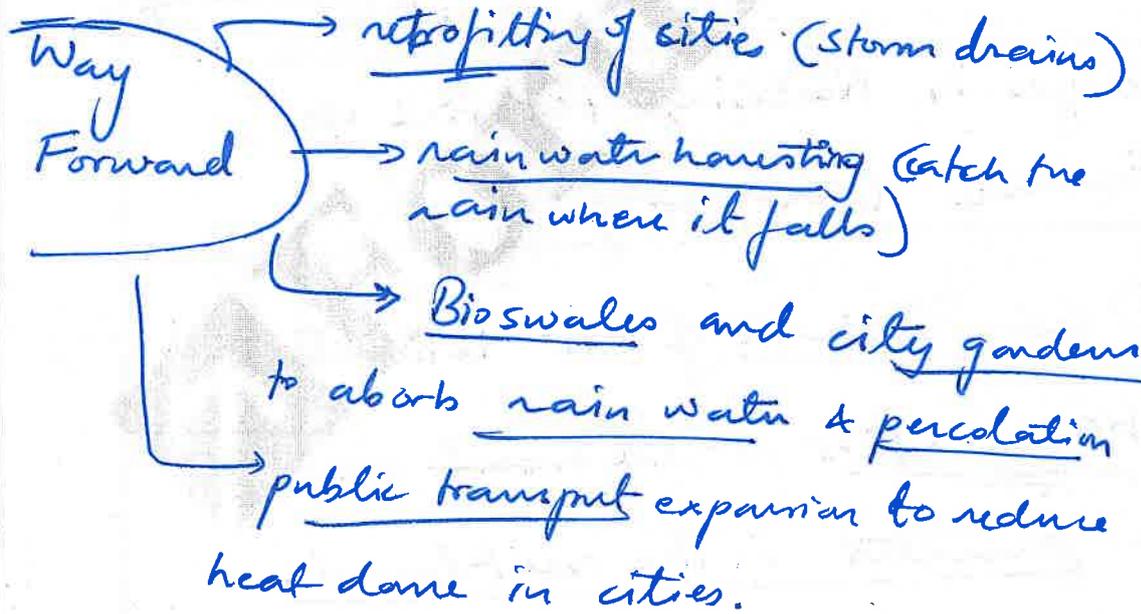
- ① Removal of natural flood barriers
and absorbents such as wetlands,
marshes, salt pans
eg Dharami Redevelopment project seeks
to remove 256 acres of salt pan land.

② River bank settlements — inappropriate to zoning laws

eg slums along Yamuna river

③ Urban Heat Island and cloud burst phenomena as a consequence

eg Delhi → 4-6°C higher than rural areas during night.



Cities must be transformed to accommodate a changing climate and a changing demography along lines of SDG 11.

Feedback

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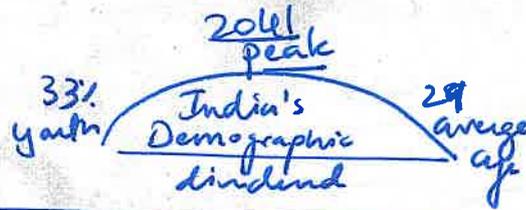
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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.18) What do you understand by the term 'demographic dividend'? Highlighting the challenges the country faces in realizing the potential of its favourable demography, suggest corrective measures. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

'जनांकिकीय लाभांश' शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं? देश को अपनी अनुकूल जनांकिकीय क्षमता को साकार करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए सुधारात्मक उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

'Demographic Dividend' refers to the window of population composition where the working age population will be at its peak, leading to favorable economic outcomes.



Challenges in Realising Potential of Favourable Demography

- ① Arta Copinath of IMF estimates that 100+ mn jobs would need to be generated in the next decade.
- ② However, India's structural transition from agriculture to manufacturing has been

stagnant (25% manufacturing goals not yet achieved) & with most in agriculture

③ Skilling | 50% of Indian youth are ^(41%) not employable according to India's Skills Report.

④ Rural opportunities are limited and migration to urban areas leads to overpopulation and urban poverty etc.

⑤ Credit access and logistical complexity hinders self-entrepreneurship

Corrective Measures to Gain Demographic Dividend

① Skilling on a war footing basis

↳ National Skill Mission,
Vishwakarma, AI Labs etc

② Digital Leader in Industry 4.0

with boosting digital skills and make youth an asset.

eg) Atal Tinkering Labs, coding in NEP 2020.

③ Reverse Brain Drain policies to promote innovation and trickle down benefits of skilled individuals

④ Access to Resumes must be boosted with 'One Nation, One subscription' TEK etc.

⑤ Manufacturing policies such as National Manufacturing Mission can boost labor intensive industries (ELI)

Urban sustainability with PMAY-U can enable expansion of cities to include all.

Feedback

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

Q.19) "A seemingly casteless upper caste and an apparently caste-defined lower caste is one of the central aspects of the institution of caste in contemporary times". Examine. . . (15 Marks, 250 Words)

"एक जातिविहीन उच्च जाति और एक जाति-परिभाषित निम्न जाति, समकालीन समय में जाति संस्था के केंद्रीय पहलुओं में से एक है"। परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As Srinivasan has remarked, the upper classes sought to become westernised whereas the lower castes sought to be ~~west~~ sanskritised. This highlights the differing concerns of disparate caste groups.

Casteless Upper - Caste & Caste-Defined Lower Caste

① Apparent 'secularisation' of caste among dominant caste groups that no longer operate along caste lines or identity

② Yet, lower castes are very much burdened with caste identity as they

seek to participate

eg stigma of reservation & othering

③ Blurring of caste identity and multiplicity
of sub castes has majorly outlined an
'upper' & 'lower' caste

④ upper caste groups overlap with
economically well off groups and
thus easily shed caste identity in
urban areas particularly

⑤ lower castes have limited opportunity
and compelled to follow occupational
rigidity
eg 95% manual scavengers from SC
(NSKN)

⑥ While class plays a bigger role in
upper caste groups, lower castes not

still organise and preserve marginalised
identity (eg) Dalit solidarity - 'Jai Bhim'

However, while the trend persists is
witnessed in with limited extent, caste
is often present among upper castes as
well :-

- ① public - personal dichotomy where
personal sphere is characterised by
caste rituals & identity
 - ② Marriage Decisions usually on the
basis of in-caste marriage arrangements
 - ③ Dining practices can demonstrate
discrimination deliberately or structurally
- Christopher Jaffrelot states tradition and
modernity co-exist in India. Caste is an
exemplar of the same

Feedback

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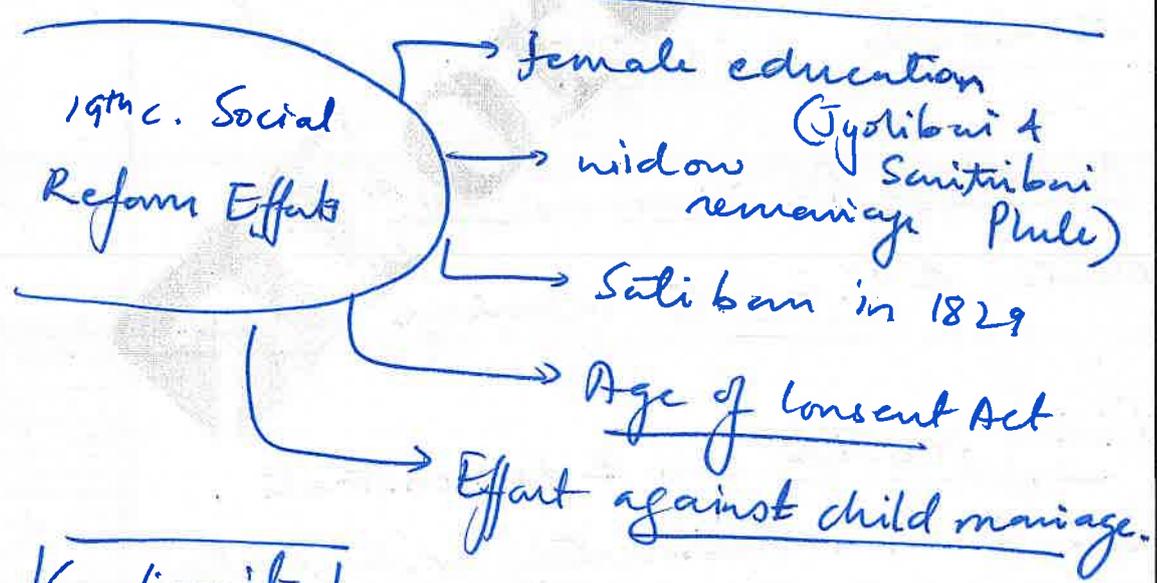


Q.20) Explain how India's contemporary gender rights discourse maintains continuity with 19th-century social reform efforts while also expanding to address new challenges. (15 marks, 250 words)

समझाइए कि किस प्रकार भारत का समकालीन लैंगिक अधिकार विमर्श 19वीं शताब्दी के सामाजिक सुधार प्रयासों के साथ निरंतरता बनाए रखता है तथा साथ ही नई चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए विस्तारित भी होता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India's gender discourse has evolved from simplistic 'rights' notion to encompass the complete spectrum of gender identity and rights.

Maintaining Continuity with 19th c. Social Reform Efforts



[Continuity]

① Debates around consent still play out in:

↳ PoCSO Act reform to enable
consensual adolescent relationships

↳ Age of Marriage (18 v/s 21) and
raising the age (from 9 in 19th c. to ~~21~~
21 proposed in 2025)

- ② Fight Against Child Marriage still
prevalent in states with poor sex ratio
such as Haryana, Rajasthan etc.
- ③ Female infanticide is still persists
↳ being addressed with BNS, PCPNDT
Act etc. (Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao)
- ④ Female education and labour participation
currently 41.7% (PLFS 2024) is
sought to be improved by Parliament
reservations
- ⑤ Expanding to Address New Challenges
- ① Tokenism is addressed as an

unwanted consequence of affirmative action

(eg) Panchayat Patis

② Broadening of the term 'Gender' to include other identities (NALSA decision)

③ Interpersonal relationships (marriages, live in relations) are governed and regulated by law to ensure equality & protection (eg) Domestic violence Act 2005

④ Improving female leadership in the workplace and female presence (eg) Uber women only bike taxis, Nykaa founder are also celebrated.

⑤ Religious Domains increasingly secularised in terms of equality (eg) Sabarnati judgement

Recently, Justice Bonumathi has stated that women's equality stretches to all domains.

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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
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- 4
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Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
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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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