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ACADEMY

UPPSC MAINS 2025

TEST CODE 8 7 1 1 5 0 9

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 200  
अधिकतम अंक : 200

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Neha Panchal		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910038614	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Karol Bagh - Pelli	Date/दिनांक	13 March 2026

\*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 :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			EG/ईजी :	
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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.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

## SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न

Section-A / खण्ड-अ

Q.1) Mention the distinguishing features of each Mughal and Rajput painting styles.

8

मुगल और राजपूत चित्रकला शैलियों की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Paintings are the mirror of societies cultural development and India has a rich history of painting style mentioned in BharatMuni's Natya Shashtra.

→ features of Mughal Paintings

① Broad Borders found in Jahangir painting style

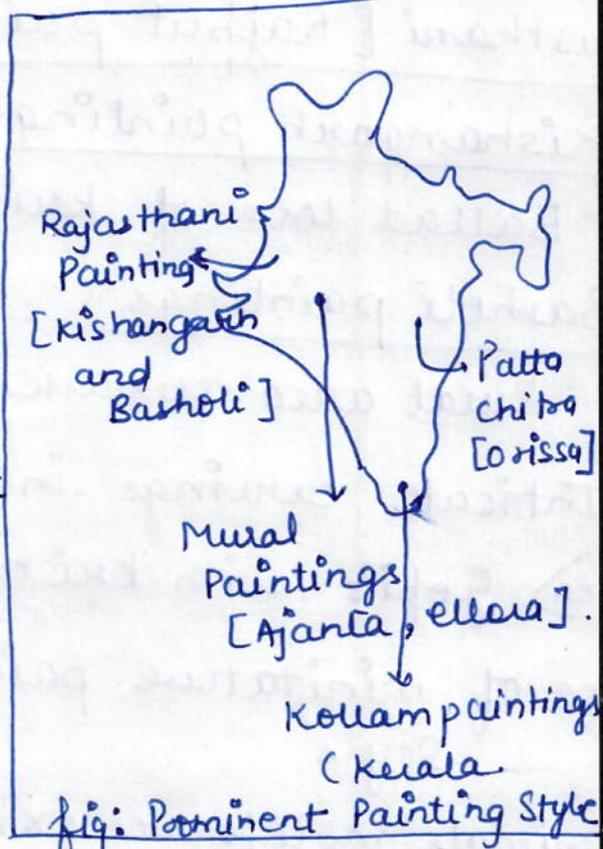
leg) Ab duse → a prominent painter in the court

② Human facial features

leg) Razmnama mentioned this style of painting

③ Natural use of painting

leg) Animals, flowers use in the paintings



- ④ Bright colours on the border areas
- ⑤ feminine characteristics in the paintings
- ⑥ Court elaboration  
 eg) Darbar style painting during Akbar style of painting.
- ⑦ Clearly defined features in Shahjahan paintings

## Rajasthani [Rajput painting] style

- ① Kishangarh painting  
 ↳ Ballad love of Krishna in paintings
  - ② Basholi paintings  
 ↳ Rural area scenarios mentioned
  - ③ Intricate carvings in the paintings  
 eg) Gopi's with Krishna
  - ④ Use of miniature paintings in Rajputana style
  - ⑤ Animals motifs were extensively used
- Paintings tradition in India our heritage wealth shows the past cultural richness of our nation.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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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.2) Highlight the significance of Raja Ram Mohan Roy's role in the formation of modern Indian thought. 8

आधुनिक भारतीय चिंतन के निर्माण में राजा राममोहन राय की भूमिका के महत्व को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the pioneer in the socio-Reform movement. He is known as the <sup>Maker</sup> ~~father~~ of Modern India.

→ Significance of Raja Ram Mohan Roy's

① Abolition of Sati Act 1829

↳ through Brahma Samaj → he changed the lives of women → William Bentinck abolished the rigorous Sati Act

② Educational Reforms

↳ western education for both girls and boys with the help of D.K. Karve

③ Advocate of 'Monotheism' worship

↳ with the help of Upanishads → there is one god for everyone

④ Enlightenment and Renaissance

↳ in the society through Brahma Samaj

- ⑤ Proponent of widow Remarriage
  - ↳ with Dayanand Saraswati, he raise his voice for widow Remarriage.
- ⑥ create a balance between western and Traditional education systems
- ⑦ Land Reforms for the small farmers of India
- ⑧ against child Marriage and Girl Infanticide.
  - ↳ help in passing child Infanticide Act and Age of consent Act.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a reformer, educationist, socialist, leader and the enlightenment torch bearer during 18th century, which pave the path for a developed India.

### Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.3) What were the socio-political consequences of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

8

असहयोग आंदोलन के सामाजिक-राजनीतिक परिणाम क्या थे?

The Non-cooperation movement of 1920-22 significantly weakened British authorities and played a pivot role in India's Independence movement

## Consequences

① Economic Impact → foreign cloth imports halved in 1921 and 1922

② social and political changes  
↳ unprecedented unity between Congress and Muslims.

③ Rise of Mass movement  
↳ participation of women, youth in the movement

④ Rise of conscience of people towards British discriminatory practices

## ① weakening of British Authorities

↳ British authorities weaken due to NCM

## ② Rise of leadership

↳ leadership impacted the unity of people.

However, the movement was called off by Mahatma Gandhi after the Chauri-Chaura incident  
 ↳ but Non cooperation movement changed the structure from individualist to Mass movement participation

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.4) What challenges did India face during the integration of princely states after independence?

8

स्वतंत्रता के बाद रियासतों के एकीकरण के दौरान भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा?

India is known for its unity and integrity and Sardar Patel was the man behind the integration of princely states to make it united.

⇒ Challenges India face

① Interference of Pakistan

→ dividing the society on religious lines

eg) Kashmir → Pakistani infiltrators

② Minorities interest

eg): Assam has majority muslim population, while the East Bengal province including Orissa has hindu majority population

③ Autonomy of princely states

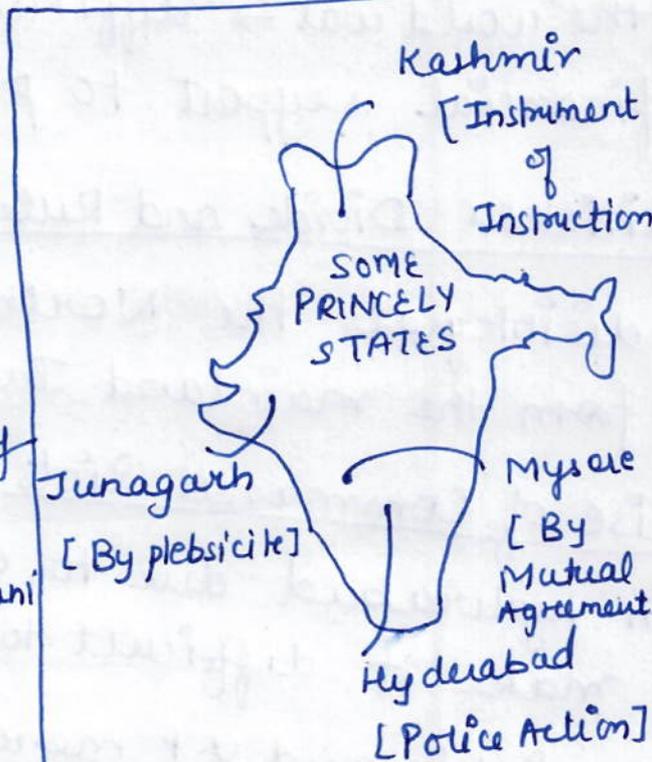


fig: Princely States.

The Riyasat's King do not want to give their autonomy to Central government

## ④ Crisis of poverty

→ India is facing huge poverty after the world war → difficult to provide financial support to princely states

## ⑤ Britisher Divide and Rule policy

↳ disintegrate the North east population from the 'mainland India'

## ⑥ Rise of Communal Riots

↳ in Hyderabad due to communalism make it difficult to Integrate

## Sardar Patel and V.P Menon

↳ through Debate, discussion, dialogue and Diplomacy integrate the whole India and change the vicious cycle of alienation to virtuous cycle of Unity

### Feedback

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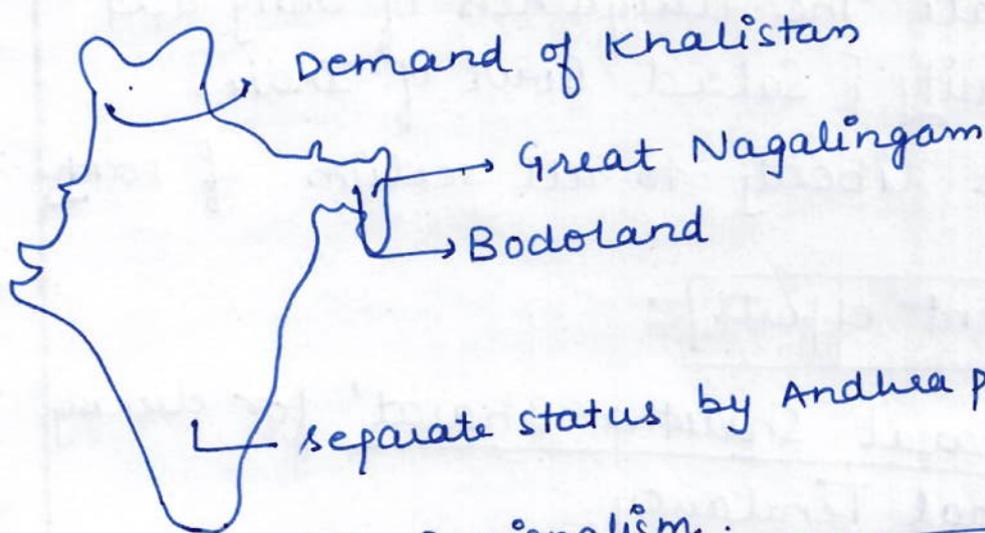
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.5) How does regionalism affect national integration in India?

8

भारत में क्षेत्रीयता राष्ट्रीय एकता को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है?

Regionalism can be defined as the regional affinity by the people of that community rather than the whole nation. affecting the unity and integrity of Nation.



Examples of Regionalism.

Regionalism affect National Integration. [Negative Impact]

① Son of the soil Theory

↳ increases the intolerance towards other people eg North-South Divide.

② Disintegration of unity in the society  
 (eg): North-South Regional Identity

③ Rise in Communalism  
 (eg) Anti-Sikh Riots

### Positive Impact

① Pride in the culture of its Region  
 (eg) Dravidian Culture

② Celebrate the uniqueness of unity and diversity [Salad Bowl of India]

③ provide liberty to all sections of society

### Government efforts :

① 'EK Bharat Shreetha Bharat' for decreasing Regional Tendency.

② NEP 2020 → promote Regional languages as mother tongue

③ Promote Collaborative Cooperation through NITI Aayeg.

④ Special Grants to scheduled areas mentioned in the constitution

Regionalism should not be seen as a separate entity rather it is part of our National consciousness

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.6) "Secularism in India is a reflection of its pluralistic society." Comment.

8

"भारत में धर्मनिरपेक्षता उसके बहुलवादी समाज का प्रतिबिंब है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Secularism is a contested concept. For west it is a complete separation of Religion and state but for India it is a Principled distanced model → "Thomas Jefferson".

⇒ Secularism in India → Reflection of its pluralistic society.

① Multi-cultural society

↳ impacts the cultural consciousness of the country.

"Ghat - Ghat Par Pari Badli, Kos - Kos par Vani".

② Right to Religion mentioned in the Constitution [Article 26 to 29].

↳ Right to profess is a reflection of pluralistic society.

③ Principled distanced model

↳ State has No Religion, but

State can interfere to maintain public order in the society.

eg) government provide Haz subsidy as well as subsidies to Gurdwaras

④ Right of faithful conversion

↳ but not forceful conversion.

⑤ Celebration of festivals - 'Mosaic Culture of society'

eg) 'Phulwalo ki Ser' in Delhi

⑥ Equal Rights to all section of society

eg) : Right to minorities under Constitution to preserve their language and culture.

Challenges → 1. Rise of Intolerance

eg) Anti-lynching and Riots

42. Religious orthodoxy

43. Rise in Riots eg) Delhi Riots 2022

NCRWC - Inter-faith Commission should be established to maintain the fabric of secularism in India.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.7) Discuss the impact of urbanization on social structures in Indian society.

8

भारतीय समाज में सामाजिक संरचनाओं पर शहरीकरण के प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए।

35% of India's population living in urban areas, with 3% of land, urban areas contributing more than 65% in the Gross Domestic product of Nation - MOHUA

⇒ Impact of urbanization on social structure:-

① Positive Impact

1.1 Employment opportunities increase due to Better infrastructure

1.2 Human Resource Development  
eg) Health, Education facilities.

1.3 Increases choices for women  
eg) Marriage.com, Rise of work from home facility in urban areas.

1.4 Youth migration from Rural to urban areas such as Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru

## 2. Negative Impact

2.01 'Gated Societies' → lack of social mobility compare to Rural areas

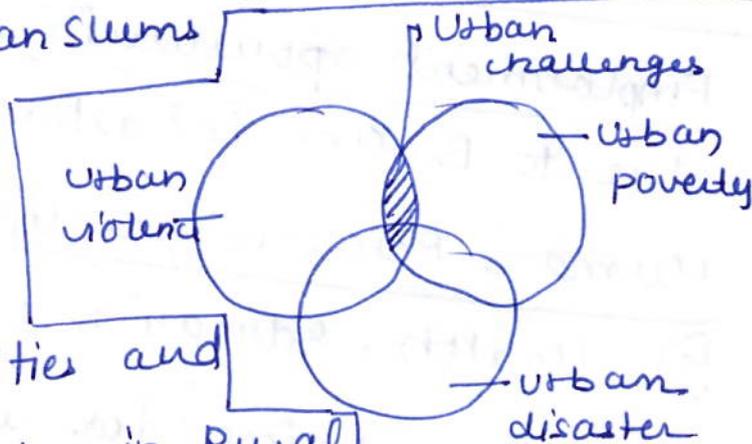
2.02 'feminisation of agriculture' → Men migrated in urban area for better job opportunities

2.03 Burden on Natural Resources due to large Rural to Urban migrations

2.04 Environmental degradation

eg Urban Slums

### Way forward



① Green Spaces

② Job opportunities and PPP participation in Rural areas to develop infrastructure

③ Urban M [NB - GRAM G] → Jeanne Drze Economist <sup>recommends</sup> <sub>regis</sub>

④ Economic growth corridors connecting Rural-Urban areas

Vice President → 'We need an Urban Renaissance'

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.8) Discuss the significance of dryland farming in India's agricultural economy.

8

भारत की कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था में शुष्क भूमि कृषि के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India's agriculture contributing ~18% in the GDP. India with vast geographical diversity has a potential to double the digit of economic growth of India.

Dryland Farming → can be explained when there is no need to irrigate the farmlands through irrigation infrastructure  
 eg) Millet production.

Significance of dryland farming

- ① Reduce the extraction of groundwater  
 eg) Punjab → 50 cm of groundwater table reduced annually is alarming
- ② Increase millet production  
 ↳ help in securing India's Food Security.

- ③ helps in crop diversification.
- ④ Reduce the use of fertilizers as dry land farming reduces the use of Nitrogen and Phosphorus.
- ⑤ Crop-Risk insurance to farmers from water availability Risk
- ⑥ Effective use of Micro-irrigation in the dry land farming.
- ⑦ Reduce the soil degradation of the farmfields.

Challenges

- Farmers do not aware about dry farming
- ↳ Extensive focus on wheat and Rice production
- ↳ Lack of MSP on other crops
- ↳ Absence of farm mechanisation.

Way forward

- 1. MSP for other crops from dry land farming
- ↳ 2. Use of manure and organic farms

Agriculture is the backbone of India's VIKSIT BHARAT 2047 vision.

### Feedback

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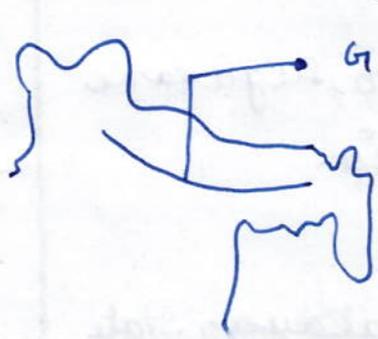
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.9) Throw light on the characteristics of the Indo-Gangetic agricultural region.

8

इंडो-गंगा कृषि क्षेत्र की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Indo-gangetic region with the Alluvial soil is the most fertile region of India with the vast economic opportunities for agriculture sector.



Ganga Region

- [ Alluvial soil - fertile soil
- perennial water availability
- connectivity with market
- Inland waterways
- Infrastructural availability

↳ Ganga Expressway.

fig: Indo-Gangetic Region.

Characteristics of Indo-Gangetic region

① Fertile soil availability

↳ wheat and Rice → 70% of our agricultural production from Indo gangetic Region.

② Sugarcane Cultivation

↳ Commercial Crop Cultivation.

## ③ Doubling the farmers income

↳ perennial water availability from Ganga and Brahmaputra drainage system

## ④ Export potential

↳ Indo-Gangetic Region has vast potential in export

↳ eg) U.P is the largest Potato, Sugarcane, Mango producer in India.

## ⑤ Market connectivity

↳ Delhi NCR Region, Himalayan State and other eastern states

## ⑥ Infrastructural availability

↳ Export processing zones, Industrial corridor, National waterways Varanasi to Haldia etc.

→ 1. Use of technological advances to increase productivity in agriculture

↳ 2. Incentives to farmers.

way forward

Indo-Gangetic Region is the region of development to provide a way achieving \$ trillion dollar economy target

### Feedback

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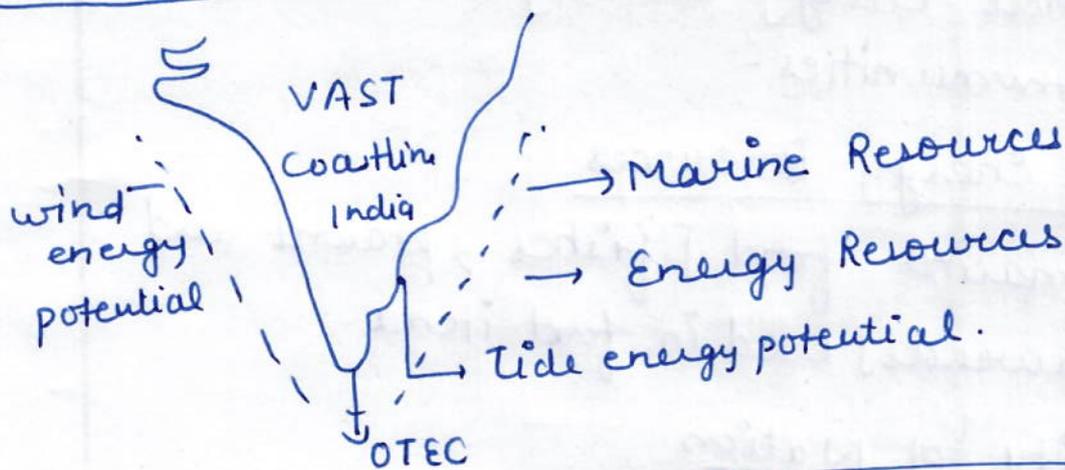
TOTAL MARKS

Q.10) Highlight the importance of the ocean for India's border population.

8

भारत की सीमावर्ती आबादी के लिए महासागर के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालें।

India has a vast coastal boundary of 10,400 km [approx.] has a vast potential of Border state development.



### Importance of the Oceans

#### ① Marine Resources

Blue economy is contributing 4% in the GDP provide employment to the border population.

#### ② Export potential

eg Shrimps and prawns → India one

of the largest exporters in the world.

### ③ Energy Resources

③.1 wind energy - Vinzhinam port [providing local employment]

③.2 OTEC [Ocean Thermal Energy conversion] provide Energy security to nearby communities -

### ④ Food Energy Resources

↳ for marine food [fishes, prawns and seaweeds] used in food items.

### ⑤ Security of Nation

↳ Oceans are the places which require national security to protect the population of whole India.

Way forward

- 1. Enhances export potential
- 2. Incentivisation to fishing communities

↳ 3. Reduce Border tension [India-Srilanka fisherman dispute]

Oceans have a vast Resource potential which should be used judiciously.

#### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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## LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न

Section-B / खण्ड-ब

Q.11) Discuss the causes and consequences of the Industrial Revolution in Europe.

12

यूरोप में औद्योगिक क्रांति के कारणों और परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Industrial Revolution in Europe was a double edge sword which has positive consequences in the economic growth of Europe, but have negative consequences on colonist countries and Europe also.

Causes

① financial stability in Europe

Banking inclusion help industries for growth and development

② Advancement of Technology

eg) steam engine, spinning wheel etc. help in mass production

③ Extraction of Raw materials from colonist countries

→ helps in their Industrial Revolution

④ stable political government

↳ easy implementation of decision from the central authority.

⑤ Rise of liberal Ideas in Europe

↳ eg) French Revolution helps in liberty to Europe.

⑥ Market availability

↳ to the Asian and south Asian countries

⑦ Ship Building Industry.

↳ Expansion and Innovation in ship building industry

⑧ Rise of Metallurgy and Innovation by Industries helps in mass production

⇒ Consequences of Industrial Revolution in Europe:

- ① cheap availability of products to the people.
- ② Rise of Economic growth of Europe.
- ③ Huge consumption expenditure which rises the GDP of Nations.
- ④ Exploitation of India's raw material.
- ⑤ India from a Net exporter to Net importer
- ⑥ Decline of Traditional Industries in India and the dumping of machine made goods from Britain to India

Industrial Revolution in Europe helps in their early economic development compare to Eastern economies.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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			

Q.12) Evaluate the educational reforms introduced by the British government in India during the 19th century. 12

19वीं शताब्दी के दौरान ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा भारत में शुरू किए गए शैक्षणिक सुधारों का मूल्यांकन करें।

British government introduced the educational reforms to provide working educated class to run the affairs of Britishers political, social and economic interest.

## Educational Reforms :

### ① Charter Act of 1813

↳ provide 1 Lakh rupees for the education reforms in India, however not invested later

### ② Wood Despatch 1854

↳ to filtrate the education to all section [down to top]

### ③ Macaulay's minute

↳ advocating for focus should be on western education rather than oriental education.

- ④ Hunter Commission of Lord Ripon  
↳ to reform education from primary to university level.
- ⑤ Saddle Commission  
↳ for higher education reform
- ⑥ Sargent plan Commission

## Positive Impact of educational Reforms

- ① Rise of Middle class → leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dayanand Saraswati raise their voice
- ② Establishment of Universities  
↳ Calcutta University 1917, Roorkee University for technical education, Sanskrit University.
- ③ Educational Consciousness in the people → Gandhiji Talisman and Zakir Hussain Committee for primary education.

## Negative Impact:

- ① Traditional knowledge of our culture declined → 'English' will be the main language
- ② Small section of society
  - ↳ the education limited to certain class and people and not an inclusive education.
- ③ Centralisation of education for funding → degrading the quality of education
- ④ Focus only on men's education because they are the resource for British administration, Women deprivation.

Hence, Educational Reforms of Britishers is to take the benefits of Indian minds for their personal empire growth rather than Indian growth

### 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) Throw light on the major tribal movements in India during the British colonial period. 12

ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक काल के दौरान भारत में हुए प्रमुख जनजातीय आंदोलनों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Tribal movements played a pivotal role in India's Independence movement as they are at the grassroots level which was the pulse of India at that time.

Major tribal movements

Pre Independence

- ① Santhal tribal movement under 'Siddhu' and 'Kanu' against British land exploitation policies.
- ② 'Ulgulan movement' under Birsa Munda who fought for their forest Land Rights and called foreigners 'Dikku's'
- ③ 'Sanyasi Rebellion' one of the earliest movement against British expansionist policies.

④ Bhil movement in Maharashtra against the exploitative Revenue model of British.

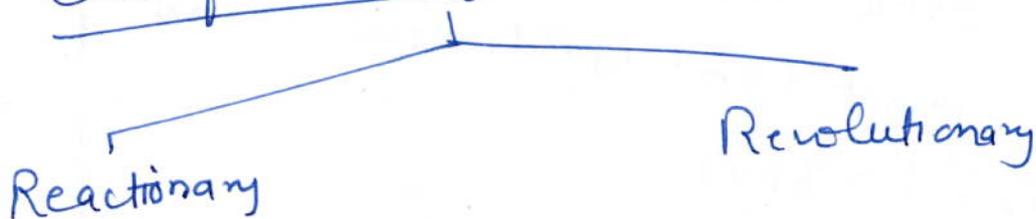
Movement after Independence

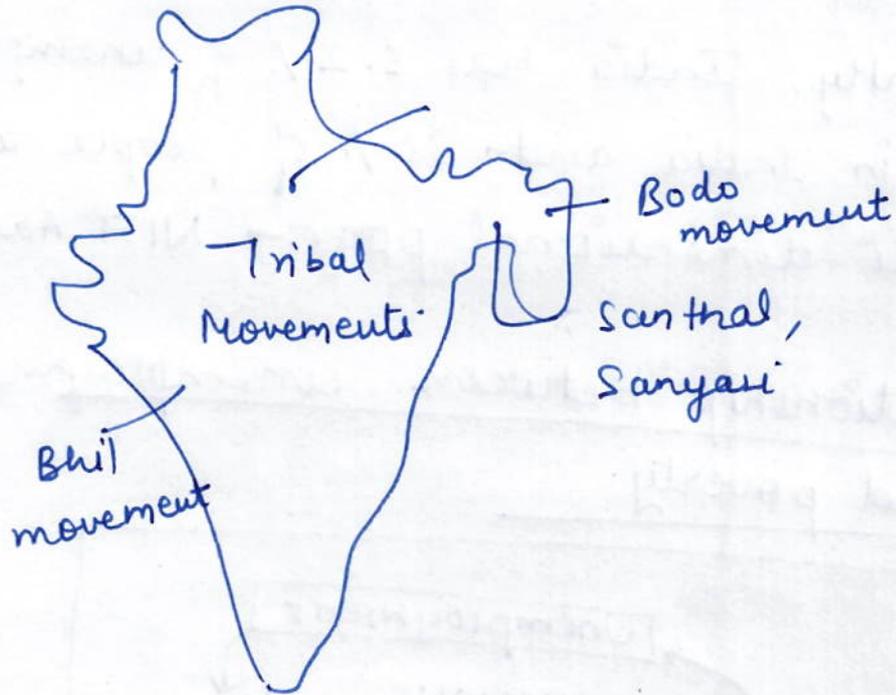
① Indigo movement - for the tribal people's right

② Mamada Bacheo Andolan for tribal communities living nearby areas

③ Bodo movement  
↳ for preserving ethnic identity

Classification of Tribal movement





Tribal Movements ~~are~~ helped India in gaining grassroot consciousness in the nation's Independence movement.

**Feedback**

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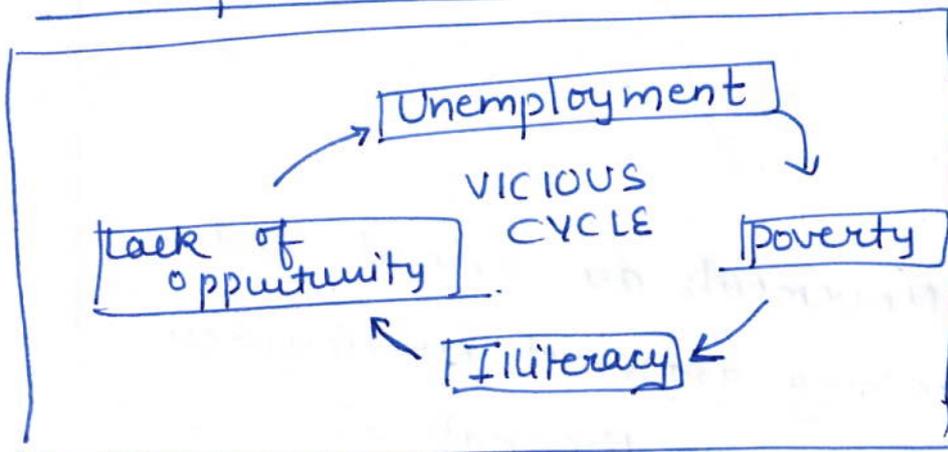
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.14) Discuss the relationship between unemployment and poverty in India. How does unemployment contribute to the persistence of poverty? 12

भारत में बेरोजगारी और गरीबी के बीच संबंध पर चर्चा कीजिए। बेरोजगारी गरीबी की निरंतरता में किस प्रकार योगदान देती है?

Currently, India has 3.2% of unemployment rate in India and 20% of people are multi-dimensional poor → NITI Aayeg.

## Relationship between unemployment and poverty



① Unemployment is a force multiplier  
↳ increases consumption expenditure  
further reduces poverty

② Poverty reduces educational opportunities.

↳ e.g.: children belongs to poor classes

are generally less representation in unemployment.

### ③ Rise of Informal economy

↳ poverty increases the participation of people in informal economy.

### ④ Disguised unemployment

↳ people in rural areas often poor faced the disguised unemployment

### ⑤ Lack of job opportunities

Ex! Growth without employment aggravates the vicious cycle of poverty and unemployment.

### ⇒ Unemployment contribution in persistence of poverty

① ~~low~~ low standard of living  
↳ by reducing food expenditure due to unemployment.

- ② Increases multidimensional poverty
- ③ Women faces dual burden of Patriarchy and poverty
- ④ Demographic dividend change into demographic 'disaster' if people are unemployed
- ⑤ Increases migration from rural to urban areas
- ⑥ Rise of child labour in the economy

- lay forward →
1. Universal social security  
eg National food security
  2. Skilling of youths
  3. Creating Non-farm jobs in rural areas
  4. formalisation of. Casu economy
  5. Unemployment allowance in urban areas like VB & RAM & .

Unemployment + Poverty = ~~Dev~~ Development economy will turn into fragile economy.

### Feedback

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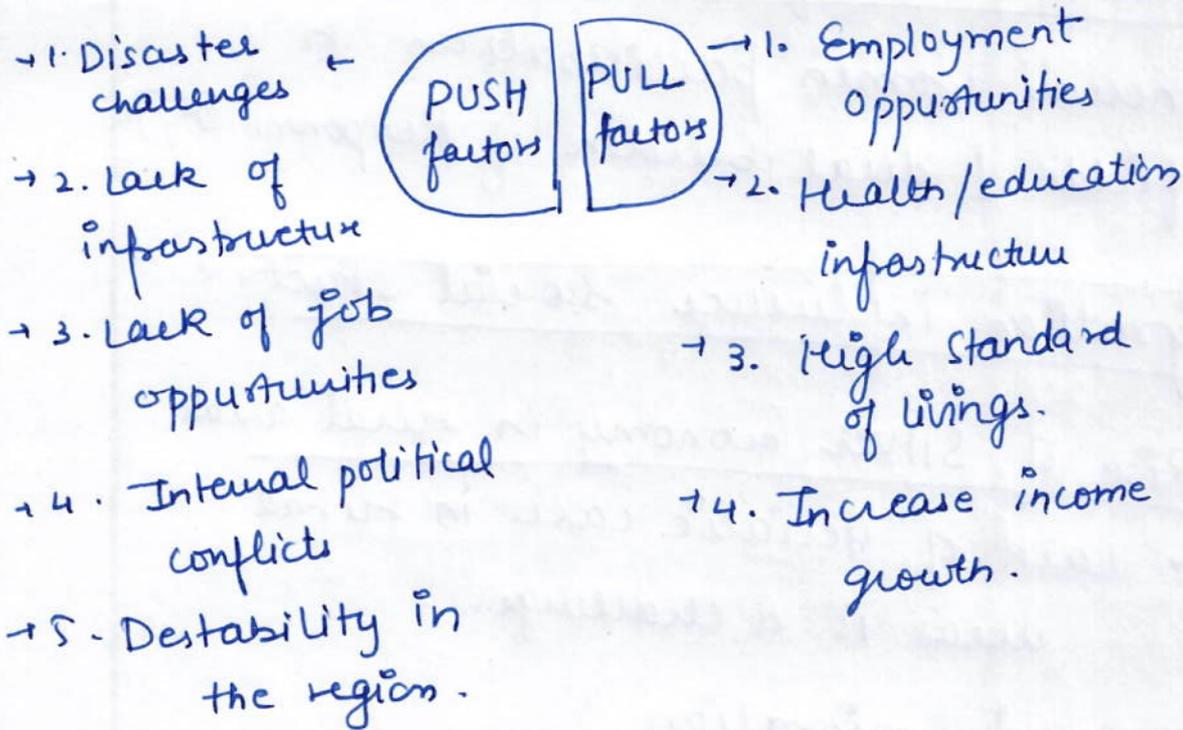
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.15) How does migration influence family dynamics and social structures in rural India? Discuss with examples. 12

भारत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रवासन पारिवारिक गतिशीलता और सामाजिक संरचनाओं को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? उदाहरणों सहित चर्चा करें।

~ 123 million people are migrated people in India currently. Migration can be defined when people move from one place to other in search of Employment, Better social/Physical infrastructure or marriage purpose.

## Reasons of Migration



## Migration influence family dynamic

① Joint families to Nucleated families  
due to migration.

↳ Male members migration to  
urban areas.

② Reduce Patriarchal setup in families

↳ women's get liberty and more  
employment in urban areas

③ feminisation of agriculture

Increase women participation in  
fields [dual burden of Responsibility]

## Migration influence social structure

① Rise of Silver Economy in rural areas

↳ Lack of Geriatric care in rural  
areas is a challenge.

② women's migration

↳ mostly due to marriage from

rural areas.

③ Decline of Reverse migration

↳ from urban to rural areas due to changing social structures.

④ Declining agriculture productivity

↳ because the youth population engaged in service sector.

Way forward

1. Digitisation of Rural economy to reduce migration.

2. Employment opportunities

(eg): food processing industries

3. Expenditure on Genetic care  
↳ 8% population is old aged population

[2011 census].

4. Social and Mental health  
Counsellings [Mental health challenge due to Nucleated families]

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.16) Discuss how globalization has impacted the status of women in India. What challenges still persist? 12

भारत में महिलाओं की स्थिति पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। अभी भी कौन-कौन सी चुनौतियाँ विद्यमान हैं?

Globalisation is the INTERCONNECTEDNESS, INTEGRATION and INDEPENDENCE of economies between goods, services, people etc.

## Impact on the status of women

### ① Positive Impact

1.1 provide employment opportunities  
 ex) work from home facilities and increase job choices

1.2 Reduced patriarchal setups due to globalisation

1.3 Raised voice of the vulnerable section.

ex) # Me too movement

1.4 Rise in option of Marriage choices

ex) shaadi.com.

## 1.5 Educational opportunities

(eg) foreign universities setup in India

## 1.6 participation increases in STEM's

(1) increases Female labour force participation Rate.

## 2. Negative Impact

### 2.1 Commodification of women

(eg) selling market practise of Beautification of women in every advertisement.

### 2.2 Pink-collaredisation of Industries

Reduced job choices for women

(eg) Air hostess, Hospitality.

### 2.3 Dual Burden of Responsibility

(1) due to formalisation of economy.

## 2.4 Loss of Traditional Industries

↳ where women's participation is most  
 (eg) Khadi, silk Textiles and  
 handicraft looms.

## 2.5 Reduce job opportunities

↳ Rise in skilled jobs, technical jobs

## 2.6 Increase domestic violence

↳ increased expectation from women  
 of taking dual Responsibility.

way forward →

1. Deglobalisation to localisation
2. skilling of women workforce
3. Digital education and awareness

↳ 4. Bridging Rural vs Urban women digital divide

↳ 5. women participation increases in STEM's jobs.

globalisation is a double-edged sword which should be used judiciously to reap its benefit.

### 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.17) "The diversity of soil types in India plays a crucial role in determining agricultural productivity." Discuss this statement. 12

भारत में मृदा की विविधता कृषि उत्पादकता निर्धारित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। इस कथन की चर्चा कीजिए।

India has vast geographical diversity and the diversity of soil is a testimony to this fact.

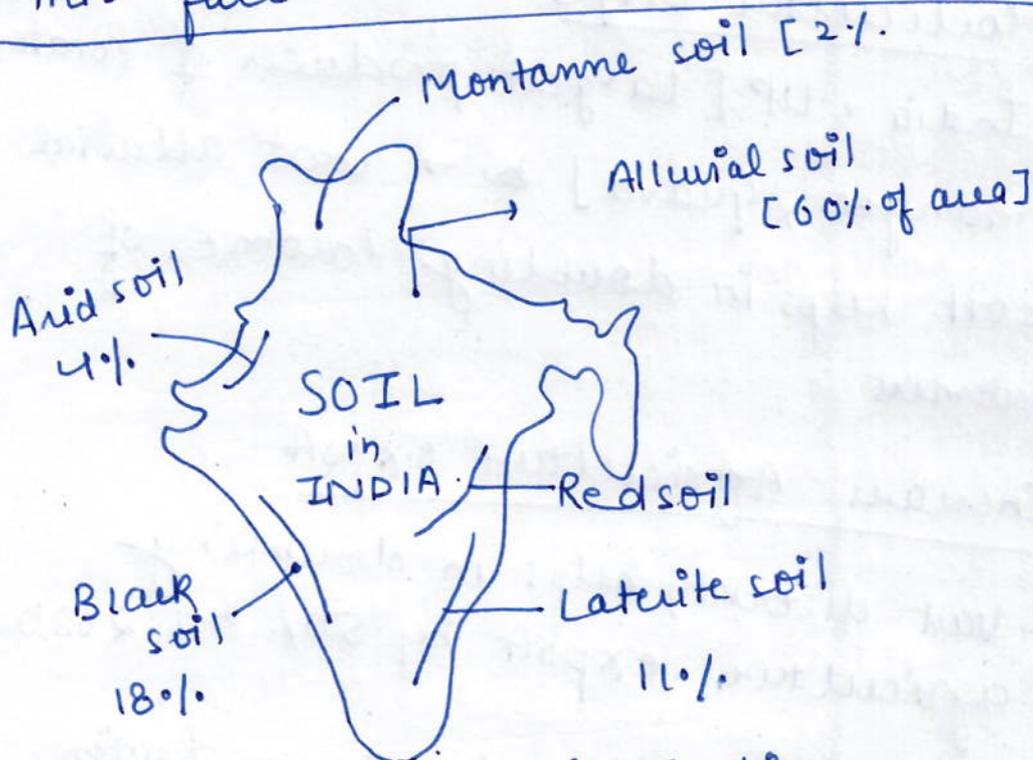


Fig: Soil Diversification in India.

⇒ (i) Alluvial soil

↳ where 60% of food crop [wheat and Rice produced determines

India's food security.

② Commercial cultivation in the Black and Red soil

↳ Maharashtra and Gujarat → 80% of cotton production of India.

③ Horticulture crops

↳ India + UP [Largest producer of Potato, mangoes, Guava] → vast alluvial soil helps in doubling income of farmers

④ Increases Agriculture export

↳ Crop diversity helps in doubling agriculture export by 50% by 2030.

⑤ Montane soil in Himalayan Region  
helps in production of Saffron cultivation

⑥ Diversification of crops

↳ due to diversity, we can grow Rabi and Kharif crops as well as

Zaidi crops twice a year -

However, some challenges are

- ① Large extraction of groundwater ~~from~~ <sup>for</sup> agriculture.
- ② Size of land is small [86] - are small and marginal farmers less than 2 hectares  
↳ reduces agriculture productivity
- ③ Salinization of soil - due to excessive fertiliser usage.
- ④ Soil Degradation due to multiple crops and less crop diversification.
- ⑤ Soil erosion due to excessive usage of Irrigation.

way forward

- ↳ 1. Reduce N: P: K usage  
it should be 4: 2: 1 only
- ↳ 2. Crop diversification on field.
- ↳ 3. Soil quality check [soil health card scheme]
- ↳ 4. Micro - Irrigation usage.

Climate change is the new monster which ~~must~~ should be stopped through sustainable use of soil in agnry.

### 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.18) Explain the differences between the La Niña and El Niño and their respective impacts on weather patterns. 12

ला नीना और एल नीनो के बीच अंतर और मौसम के पैटर्न पर उनके संबंधित प्रभावों की व्याख्या करें।

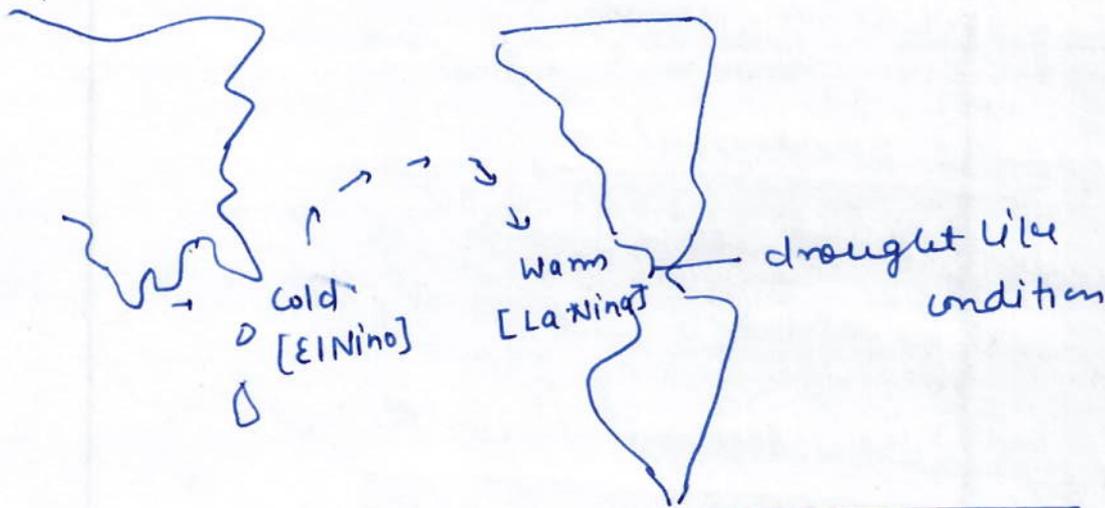
La Niña and El Niño are the geographical phenomena's which change the climatic conditions of a particular region and impacted its geographic conditions.

Differences:-

- ① La Niña impacted the Indian economy in a ~~negative~~ <sup>positive</sup> manner by ~~reducing~~ increasing the precipitation in the Indian Ocean continent while El-Niño reduces the precipitation and a drought like condition generate in the continents.
- ② El Niño [warm phase] and La Niña [cold phase] → opposing climatic pattern

③ EL Nino causes weaker monsoon & La Nina [strong monsoon] impact agriculture.

④ EL Nino brings warmer winters to Canada and wetter conditions to Gulf coast.



⑤ EL Nino reduces Atlantic hurricanes but increases in Pacific.

⑥ Impact on Marine Life  
el Nino diminishes fishing along South America coast due to

reduced nutrients

Both geographical phenomena helps in maintaining climatic balance in the Indo-pacific ocean.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			

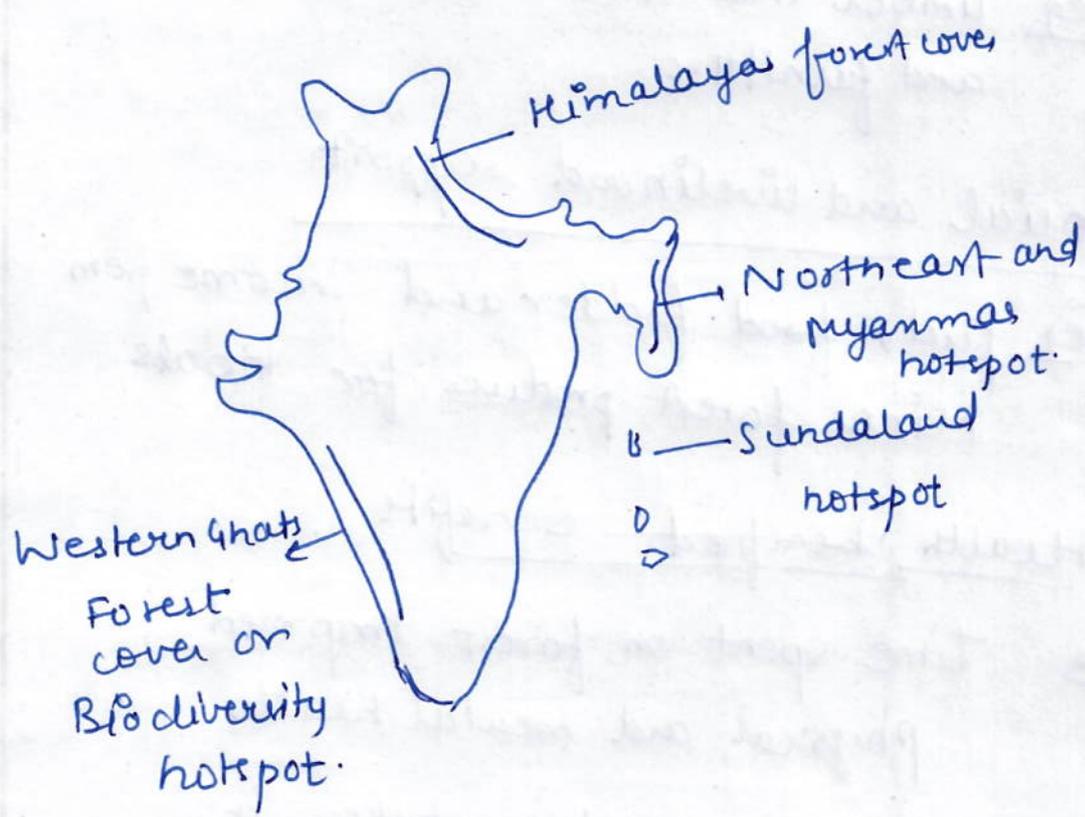
Q.19) Examine the role of India's forest resources in its socio-economic development.

12

भारत के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास में वन संसाधनों की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India has a vast biodiverse region with 4 bio-diversity hotspots in the world.  
 IFSR  $\rightarrow$  24.61 approx forest cover in India and the target is to achieve 33% of forest cover according to Indian forest policy.

Role of India's forest Resources



## Role :-

### ① Food security

↳ India one of largest producer of fruits in the world.

### ② Climate Regulation

↳ help in maintaining balance in the temperature regulation

### ③ Economic Contributions

↳ eg Timber industries such as paper and furniture.

### ④ Social and livelihood support

↳ fuel, food fodder and income from Minor forest produce for tribals

### ⑤ Health ~~benefits~~ Benefits

↳ Time spent on forest improved physical and mental health

### ⑥ Carbon sequestration helps in protection of environment

① Raw material for industries

② helps in soil conservation & act as a binding agent in conserving soil

- Way forward
- 1. Plant trees and reduced forest degradation.  
(eg) Ek Ped Maa ke Nam.
  - 2. forest Right Act. for forest Dwellers
  - ↳ 3. Environment protect Act 1986 and Biodiversity conservation Act
  - ↳ 4. Community participation in Van Suraksha.
  - ↳ 5. Role of NAO's, Civil Society in preserving forest Resources

Natural forest Resources are the wealth of India's future & Sustainable development

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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.20)** "The Himalayas region is facing an increase in the frequency of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs), threatening downstream communities." Examine this statement. 12

"हिमालय क्षेत्र में ग्लेशियल लेक आउटबर्स्ट फ्लड्स (GLOFs) की आवृत्ति में वृद्धि हो रही है, जिससे निचले क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले समुदायों पर गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न हो रहा है।" इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Recent Chungthang Glacial Lake outbursts Floods in Sikkim is a cause of concerns for the disaster vulnerability of India.

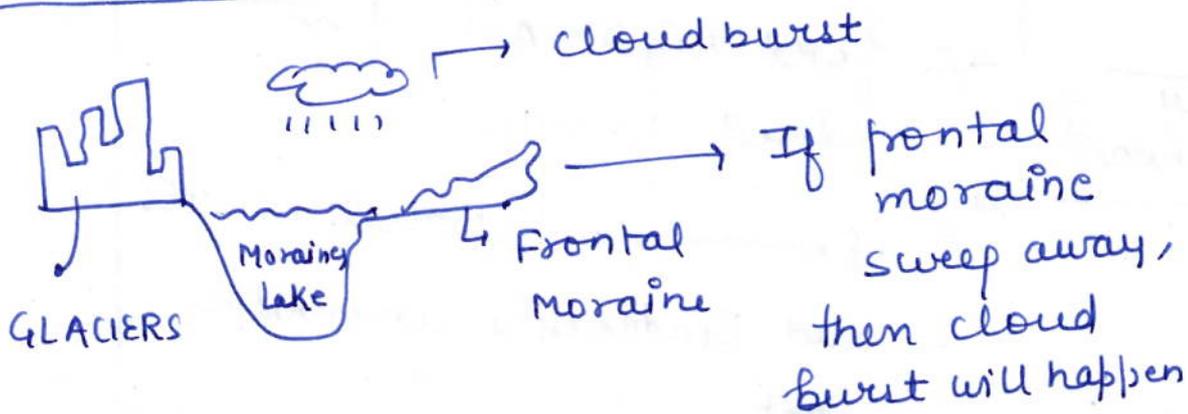


fig: Glacial Lake outburst floods.

## Causes of GLOFs in Himalayas

### ① Climate change

↳ increases precipitation events increase the vulnerabilities.

### ② Unstable Infrastructure development

↳ DAM construction

(3) Rapid melting of glaciers  
↳ due to global warming (Rise  
in temperature)

(4) Seismic Activities

↳ Himalayas lies in zone IV and zone V  
[prone to earthquakes].

(5) Debris of landslides and Avalanches  
can cause the water level of lake  
high.

(6) Human induced activities.

↳ Increased tourism put pressure on  
Himalayan areas

(eg) South Lhonak Lake disaster  
in Sikkim.

## Challenges

(1) downstream communities facing  
challenges

(2) Impact on infrastructure development  
in the Himalayan region.

- ③ Mental and Psychological impact on the population
- ④ Induced migration from Himalayas to land areas
- ⑤ Increased expenditure on disaster preparedness of the government

- Way forward
- 1. Mapping of areas vulnerability
  - 2. Rehabilitation of communities
  - 3. Early warning system in the local language to the people
  - 4. Coordination between central, state and district disaster management authorities
  - 5. Post disaster health measures preparedness

UN secretary Antonio Guterres said that disasters will come in future also, but we should not change them into deadly disaster.

### 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			

**Mentor Feedback Questions**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

**Test Goal**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

**Outcomes**

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

**Marking Scheme**

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

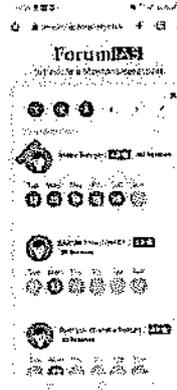
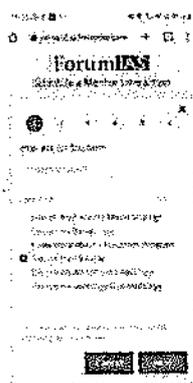
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