TEST CODE	8	1	1	4	2	5		GP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Asthy Jain		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910109161	Medium/माध्यम	English ☑ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	9/Aug

*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

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता का विवेक :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

*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 कर्त्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक है।

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर–पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।

2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी / हिंदी में **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न / भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।

4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।

5. 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।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
9:30 am	12:34 pm

Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐
	Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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.

↗ ForumIAS

(Don't Write anythin
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.1) "Bhagavad Gita and Natyashastra are not merely texts; they exemplify the timeless wisdom, richness and diversity of Indian knowledge traditions." Elaborate.   (10 marks, 150 words)

"भगवद्गीता और नाट्यशास्त्र केवल ग्रंथ नहीं हैं; वे भारतीय ज्ञान परंपराओं की शाश्वत बुद्धिमता, समृद्धि और विविधता के उदाहरण हैं।" सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।   (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian knowledge tradition dates back to early ages rooted in vedic tradition and carried throughout ages.

<u>Timeless wisdom, richness & diversity —</u>

<u>Bhagavad Gita</u>

1) <u>Philosphical depth</u> → Geeta still sacred as the most deeply philosphical answering every question of man (eg) delves into life & death

2) <u>Wisdom</u> of 'Nishkam Karma' → inspires even today, (eg) <u>Karmayogi</u> tradition

3) <u>Focus</u> on union of '<u>Atman</u>' & '<u>Bhrama</u>' → union with universal energy as ultimate goal

4) Influenced Bhakti tradition → (eg) Meera Krishna Bhakti as Salvation

↗ Forum IAS

(Don't Write anyth...
in this Area / इस स...
पर कुछ न लिखें)

5) Richness of thinking → diverse issues being discussed (eg Existence of God, purpose of life etc

6) Diversity → adapted in many languages (eg Eknath Geeta in Marathi

Natyashastra

1) Inspiration of classical dances (eg Bharatnatyam, Kathak etc

2) Rich tradition (eg dealing with various aspects of dances (eg Lasya and Nritta

3) Diversity of techniques and thoughts (eg Tribhanga in Orissi

4) Regional variations → accomodation of local variations

5) Musical inspiration → classical music roots can be traced

6) Expressive & creative freedom

These texts are living tradition being practised even today

↗ Forum IAS

(Don't Write anythin
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.2) The Harappan civilization was a "technological powerhouse" that laid the foundation for sophisticated urban living in ancient South Asia. In light of this statement, discuss the key technological breakthroughs and contributions of this Bronze Age culture. **(10 marks, 150 words)**

हड़प्पा सभ्यता एक "तकनीकी महाशक्ति" थी जिसने प्राचीन दक्षिण एशिया में परिष्कृत शहरी जीवन की नींव रखी। इस कथन के आलोक में, इस कांस्य युग की संस्कृति की प्रमुख तकनीकी सफलताओं और योगदानों पर चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Bronze Age (6th BCE to 2nd BCE) was known for its most advanced civilisation being developed on the banks of Indus in 2600 BCE.

Technological break - throughs
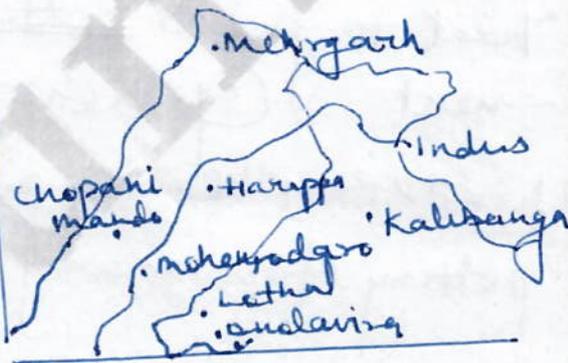
① Lost-wax technique
→ world's first bronze structure
(eg) Dancing Girl in mohenjodaro

② Measurement accuracy → every brick was of same dimension - 4:2:2.

③ Drainage system → (eg) Dholavira known for planned drainage

4) Navigation & ports → (eg) Lothal dockyard known for international trade with Mesopotamia

5) Alloy technique → famous for their metal advancement

6) Fire altars :- used for food as well as craft making, sacrifices etc (eg) Kalibangan

7) First to grow cotton in the subconti -nent (eg) Mehrgarh

8) Northern black polished ware → pottery for many uses

9) Planned urbanisation → (eg) Citadel and lower towns with rectangular streets

10) Specialised craft centres (eg) Chahnu - daro

11) Seals → (eg) Pashupati nath seal

12) Terracota art (eg) Mother Goddess

13) Sandstone crafts (eg) Bearded preast

It was the Shining example of planned urbanisation

↗ Forum IAS

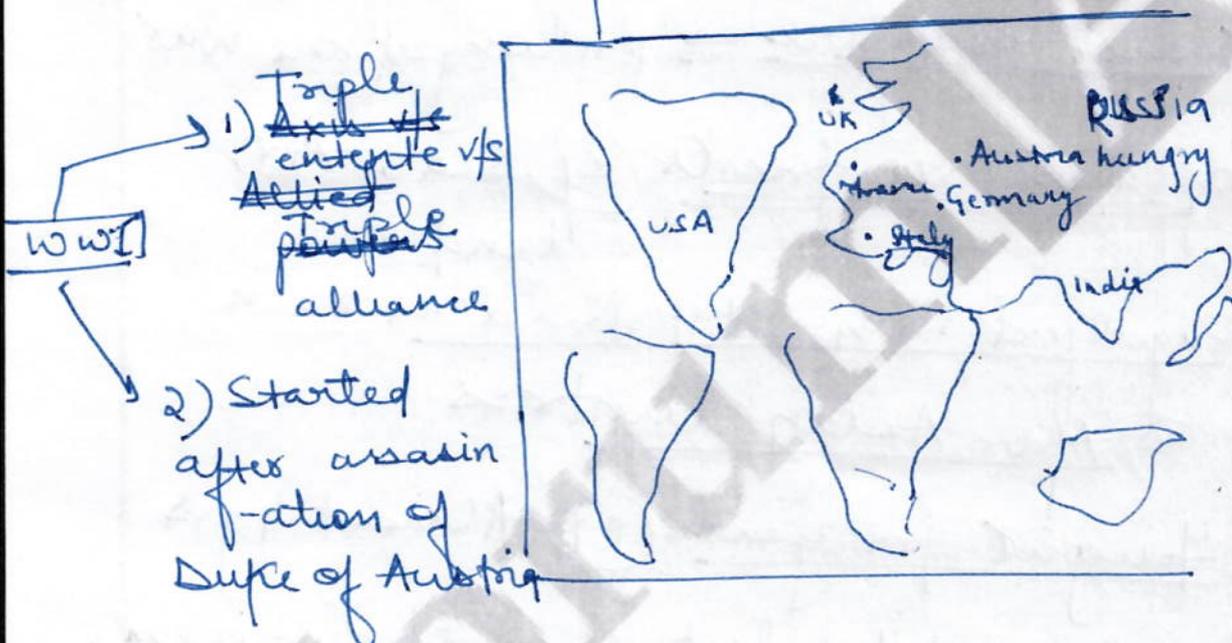(Don't Write anythi
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.3) Why is the First World War considered as the first 'total' war in modern history?

(10 marks, 150 words)

प्रथम विश्व युद्ध को आधुनिक इतिहास का पहला 'संपूर्ण' युद्ध क्यों माना जाता है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

WWI started in 1914 and ended with over millions of lives lost and millions displaced, in 1918.

WWI
1) ~~Triple~~ ~~Axis~~ ~~vs~~ entente v/s ~~Allied~~ ~~Triple~~ ~~powers~~ alliance

2) Started after assasin -ation of Duke of Austria

UK
USA
~~France~~ Germany
• Italy
RUSSIA
• Austria hungry
India

<u>Why total war</u>

① Involved much of the European continent and rest of the world

↳ Alliance partners :- UK, France
↳ Entente → Germany, Italy, Austria
↳ Colonies → (eg) India

(Don't Write anyth
in this Area / इस स
पर कुछ न लिखें)

2) Use of modern weaponry → mass destruction (eg Tanks, missiles etc

3) 'Total' because huge loss of lives → Around 10 millions died or injured

4) Trench warfare → prolonged the war

5) open on all fronts (eg) Sea, Air, land

6) Engulfed non-stakeholders such as Afro Asian countries

7) Fought for years (eg) Almost 4 yrs

8) Led to total destruction of European powers (eg) UK lost many soldiers, infra, money.

Impact ⟶ Treaty of Versailles
⟶ led to WW II after some yrs

The WWI is a reminder of secret diplomacy & its harmful consequences

Q.4) Highlight the differences in the approach of Bhagat Singh and Mahatma Gandhi in the struggle for freedom. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भगत सिंह और महात्मा गांधी के दृष्टिकोण में अंतरों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Bhagat Singh and Mahatma Gandhi were both significant contributors in freedom struggle, dedicating their lives for nation's independence.

Differences

Basis	Bhagat Singh	Gandhi
Violence	Believed in force to counter british force.	Non violence struggle as right means
Masses	Individual action to awaken masses	Multiclass movements eg NCM
Socialism	Believed in anti Imperialist struggle and est of socialist state	Believed in Indian model of 'Gram Swaraj'

Technique	Frighten British by targetting them (eg) Saunder Murder	Satyagrah for moral convincing
Accomo-dative Stance	Showed no compro-mise on freedom and wanted Swaraj	Accomodative as agreed for Dominion
Atheism	Believed in no God	Deeply religious
Actions	Formed HSRA and bombed central assembly	Formed HSS, movements such as COM

Similarities

→ a) Masses :- both believed masses must be awaken

→ b) Equality → no caste or religious bias

→ c) Justice → for most downtrodden

They continue to inspire even today.

Q.5) Briefly explain the processes through which the earth-atmosphere system maintains heat balance.

(10 marks, 150 words)

उन प्रक्रियाओं का संक्षेप में वर्णन करें जिनके माध्यम से पृथ्वी-वायुमंडल तंत्र ताप संतुलन बनाए रखती है।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Heat Budget of planet is maintained by interaction of earth & atmosphere and exchange of heat between them.

Processes for maintaing heat balance →

around 10% reflected from ~ space

Reflection

60% absorbed by Earth
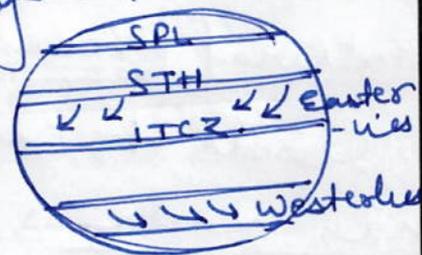
equator

Sun
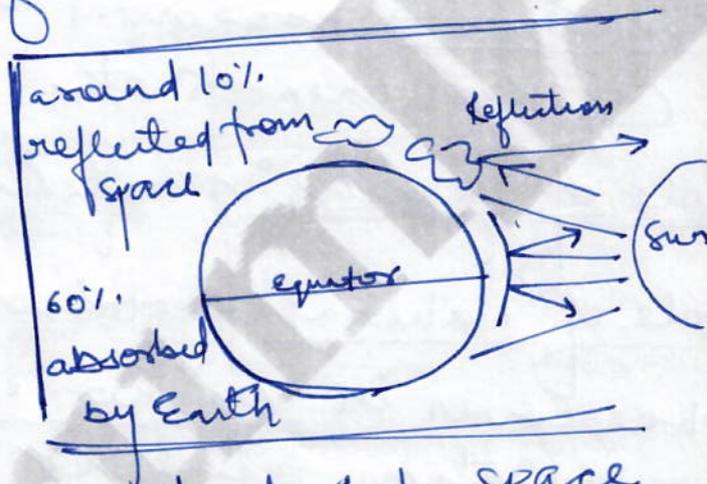
① Albedo →
reflect insolation back into space
eg snow, space, clouds etc

② Role of planetary wind system in distribution of heat
eg Equator heat disturbed to polar region by →
hadley, feral & polar cells

SPL
STH
ITCZ
westerlies
equator -ries

③ Role of gases → such as water vapor,

CO_2 which absorb sun' heat and
earth territorial radiation

④ Verticle heating → convectional circulation
(eg) Earth radiates long wave radiation
absorbed by troposphere

⑤ Advection → horizontal distribution
(eg) Loo, Chinook etc

⑥ Role of glaciers in reflecting sun's radiation

⑦ Role of natural vegetation such as
tree cover in micro-climatic
regulation & cooling

⑧ Oceanic current systems → distributes
water heat across planet

⑨ Natural processes → (eg) Volcanism
leads to cooling effect

⑩ Man-made → (eg) Industrial processes
leading to climate warming.

ForumIAS

(Don't Write anythin
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.6) What characteristics of the monsoon climate play a crucial role in sustaining agriculture in Monsoon Asia? (10 marks, 150 words)

मानसूनी जलवायु की कौन सी विशेषताएँ मानसूनी एशिया में कृषि को बनाए रखने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Monsoon refers to the seasonal reversal of wind system in Indian ocean. Indian climate is described as Monsoon type of climate.
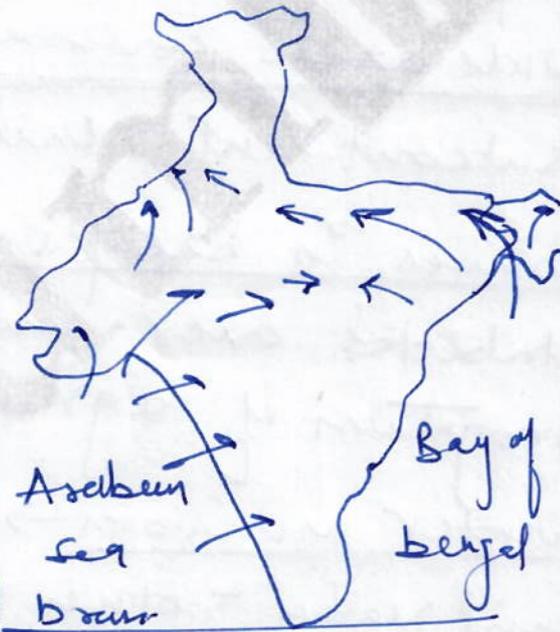
Characteristic

(1) Seasonal rainfall
→ affect cropping cycle eg kharif and Rabi season.

(2) Heavy rainfall Sustaining rainfed crops eg Rice cultivation in India, China etc

Arabean sea brur

Bay of bengal

(3) Burst and breaks → determine pattern of rain → subsequent crop productivity

(4) Heavy downpour → leads to better

availability of water for crops

⑤ Onset of monsoon and longer stay
(June - Sept) sustain crops in
summer season

⑥ Supports wide varieties of crops →
(eg) Rice, fruits, vegetables, jawar etc

⑦ Wide areas coverage → Indian
subcontinent, china etc

⑧ Comes in breaks with short spells
distributed over months → better
irrigation of agricultural land

⑨ Winter monsoon → brings rain in
Tamil Nadu & other parts → sustain
their crops

⑩ Retreating monsoon → in October cause
reversal of cropping pattern as well.

⑪ Crop diversity → eg horticulture etc.
Monsoon thus act as lifeline of
Agri & farmers here.

↗ Forum IAS

(Don't Write anythi
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.7) Account for the factors influencing the location of semiconductor industries across the world.
(10 marks, 150 words)

दुनिया भर में सेमीकंडक्टर उद्योगों की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए।   (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Semiconductor is highly critical used in electronic industries as well as to fuel emerging technologies such as AI.
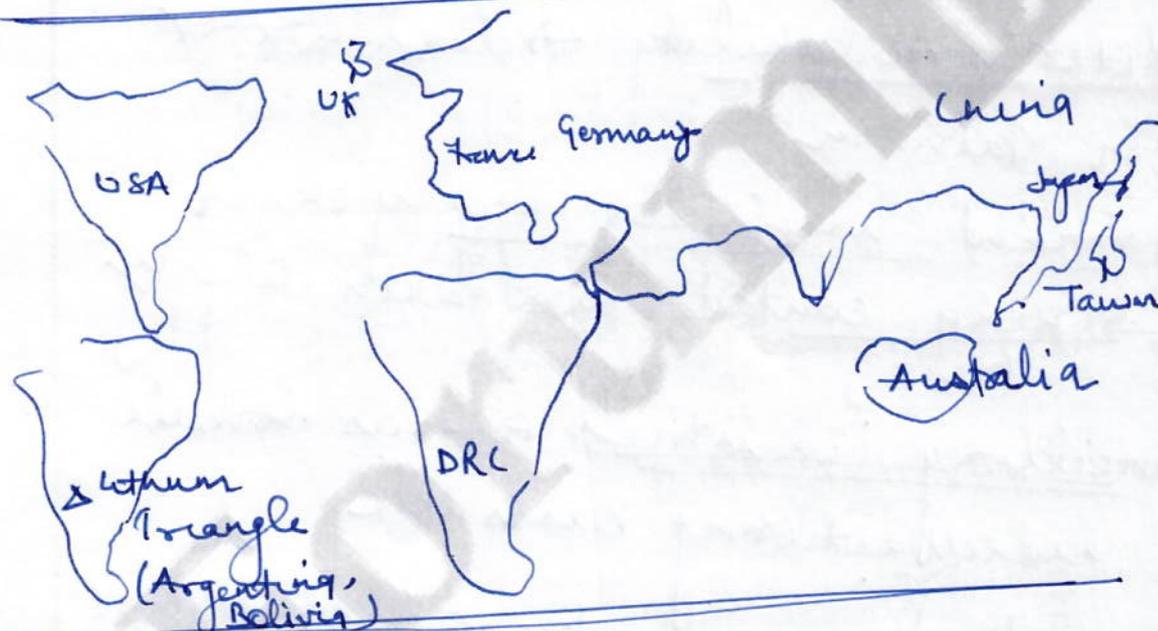
Factors

① Availability of raw material
   eg Lithium in South America

② Power supply → high need of energy in manufacturing eg Taiwan hydropower

ForumIAS

(Don't Write anythi
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

(3) Capital availability → high initial cost of setting up (eg) European countries

(4) Skilled workforce (eg) China has trained engineers

(5) Favorable govt. policies (eg) USA support silicon valley.

(6) Water availability → clean water in Taiwan.

(7) Critical minerals supply chain → China control rare earth supply (70%.)

(8) Ancillory industries such as mobile manufacturing bases etc

(9) Market (eg) USA has huge market for its electronic industries

India is also participating in the semiconductor chain → (eg) gujarat Sanand, Assam etc

Q.8) Unemployment is not just an economic challenge, but a social one with far-reaching consequences. In this context, discuss the social impact of unemployment in the country.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

बेरोज़गारी सिर्फ़ एक आर्थिक चुनौती नहीं है, बल्कि एक सामाजिक चुनौती है जिसके दूरगामी परिणाम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, देश में बेरोज़गारी के सामाजिक प्रभाव पर चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Unemployment is around 5.4% in India (PLFS, 2024) posing significant economic & social challenges.

economic challenge →
a) jobless growth → leads to rise in unemployment
b) loss of demographic dividend
c) Economic potential remain unutilised

Social impact —

a) <u>Crimes</u> → unemployed youths are more susceptible to crimes
eg Urban crime rates rising (NCRB)

b) <u>Social discord</u> → as joblessness breed contempt

↗ Forum|IAS

(Don't Write anythi
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

c) Inequalities between employed-highly
will off v/s jobless - poor households
eg Oxfam → Top 1%. hold 28% of income

d) Wasting demographic potential → cause
decline of youth aspirations

e) Radicalisation → online hate groups.
terror networks prey on unemployed

f) Backlash against 'perceived discrimination'
eg Anti migrants sentiments in Europe

g) Vicious cycle of poverty

h) Loss of social capital
→ rise in hate due
to economically induced
'Relative depravation

Poor Poverty
health ←
or skill
unemployed
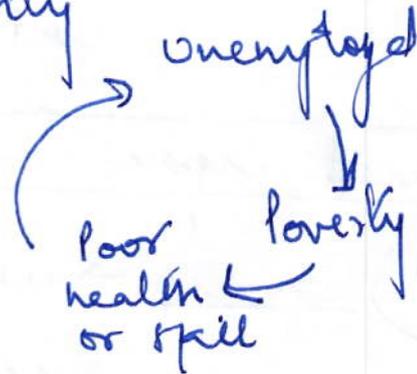
The need is to ensure labor
intensive growth by promoting
manufacturing in India.

↗ **Forum**IAS

(Don't Write anythin
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.9) Globalization has facilitated the influx of global brands and multinational corporations into the Indian market, significantly altering the consumer behaviour. Do you agree? Justify your answer.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

वैश्वीकरण ने वैश्विक ब्रांडों और बहुराष्ट्रीय निगमों को भारतीय बाजार में आने में मदद की है, जिससे उपभोक्ता व्यवहार में काफी बदलाव आया है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Globalisation refers to the increased interconnectedness & interaction in world, leading to creation of 'Global village'

Influx of brands & MNCs {
→ a) Global brands → H&M, Zara, Prada, Gucci
→ b) MNCs → Amazon, facebook (meta) etc
→ c) Exchange of good & service b/w India \ world
}
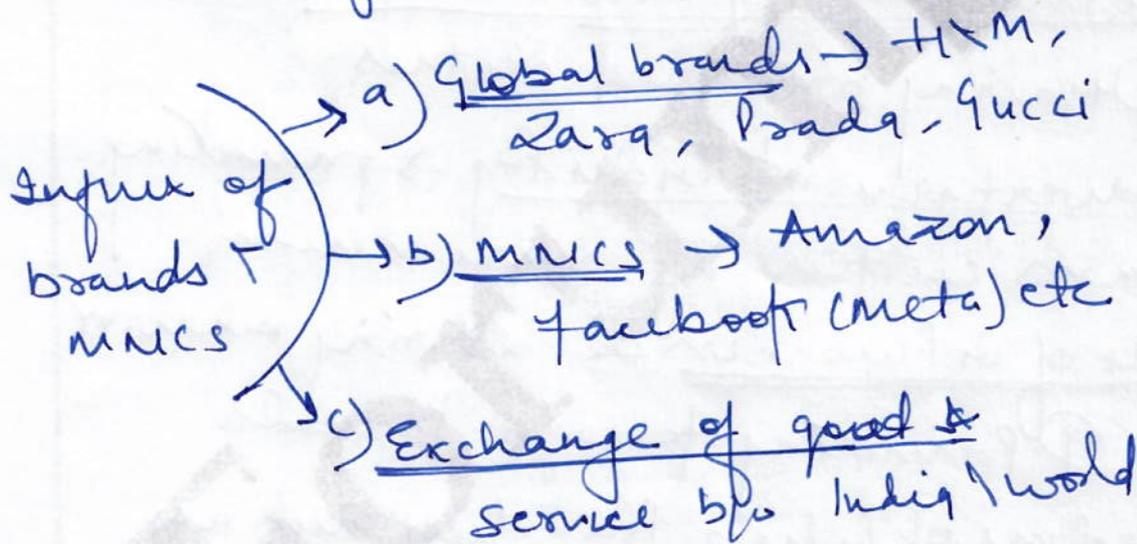
Impact on Consumer behavior —

① Rising consumerism → Indian consumers buying more & more of foreign goods eg Myntra sale

↗ForumIAS

(Don't Write anyth
in this Area / इस स
पर कुछ न लिखें)

② Following western culture of hedonism

→ (eg) consumers prefering high luxury brands

③ 'Show off' culture on social media

→ braging about possesions of clothes, sandals, bags etc

④ Normalisation of excess materialism

(eg) Having branded clothes

⑤ Advertisement industry → promoting mass culture of consumerism

⑥ Role of influencers in altering behavior

(eg) Promoting foreign brands

⑦ Decline of Indian tradition such as spirituality, Minimalism

⑧ Linear economy model of use & throw → waste rising

⑨ Reaching to remote areas, even rural market consumers (eg) jeans culture

⑩ Foreign taste & preferences (eg) skirts, shoes etc.

(Don't Write anythi[ng]
in this Area / इस स्थ[ान]
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.10) Discuss how social media is reshaping identity formation and self-worth among adolescents in contemporary Indian society. (10 marks, 150 words)

चर्चा करें कि कैसे सोशल मीडिया समकालीन भारतीय समाज में किशोरों के बीच पहचान निर्माण और आत्म-मूल्य को नया आकार दे रहा है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Social media has revolutionalised the way people think & perceive them-selves, impacting adolescents even more.

Reshaping self worth & identity —

a) **Positive way**

1) <u>Online community</u> of supporters boosting positivity eg Body positivity movements → #We are beautiful

2) <u>Acceptance</u> of LGBTQ+ on social media → more gender awareness

3) <u>Identity awareness</u> eg Pride month celebrating gender fluidity

4) <u>Gaining self worth</u> by videos, own channels & showing creativity eg Social Media Influencers

5) Economic self worth as adoloscents earning from early ages with their videos & creativity (e) youtube channels

b) [Negative]

1) Online perfectionism → obsession over perfect body- skin etc

2) Filtered reality → using snapchat filters for images to show

3) Outside validation & approval (eg) likes craziness over Insta

4) Self doubts and mental stress (eg) suicide case of influencer over comments on Insta

5) Body consciousness as social media influencers promote unrealistic standards

6) Mimicking western celebrities such as kardashian lifestyle to fit in

7) Fomo driven youths → follow mass culture for self worth.

Q.11) The fusion of Islamic architectural styles with indigenous Indian traditions played a key role in the evolution of Indo-Islamic architecture in the country. Discuss with examples.

(15 marks, 250 words)

इस्लामी स्थापत्य शैली और स्वदेशी भारतीय परंपराओं के सम्मिश्रण ने देश में इंडो-इस्लामिक वास्तुकला के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indo- Islamic architecture evolved in India after Delhi Sultanate got established around 13th century.

The Fusion

1) Islamic Styles

i) Pietra Dura technique
→ for decorative purposes

Lahore fort → Shalimar
Purani kila → Red fort → Tajmahal

Some examples of Indo Islamic

ii) Acuate Style → arches and domes inspired from Persia

iii) Arabesque Method → leaves and patterns for beautification

Call us: 9311740400, 9311740900
Blog : blog.forumias.com
Visit us : www.forumias.com
Email : helpdesk@forumias.academy
Page 23 of 50
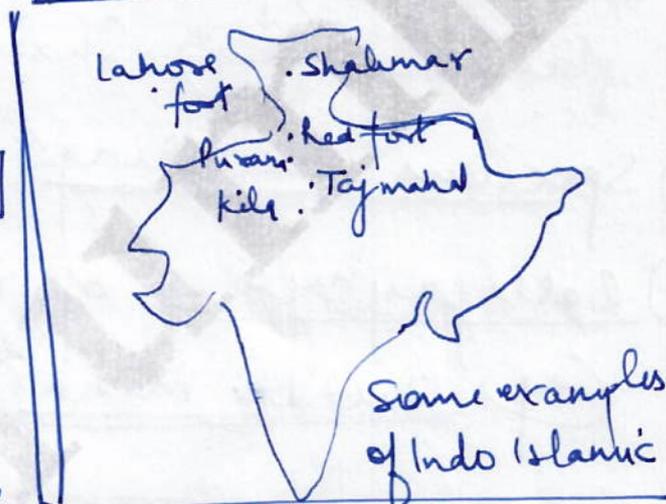
iv) Use of marbles & sandstones
for monuments (eg) Taj with white Marble

v) Foreshortening → things appear
closer then they are → inspired
from Islamic architecture in Arab

vi) Charbagh style → for garden
planning (eg) Shalimar

vii) Spacious buildings → for grandeur

viii) Calligraphy → of Ayats of Quran
(eg) Qutub Minar

2) Indigeneous Indain tradition

a) Using local motifs such as lotuses
etc (eg) seen in Fatehpur Sikri

b) Aesthetic senses (eg) Decorative
monuments with intricate
carvings (eg) Jodha Mahal.

ForumIAS

(Don't Write anythi
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

c) Jaali work → mixture of Indo-
Islamic traditions

d) Artistic sense → Indian workers
in buildings used their age old
traditions

e) Trabeat style seen in some buildngs
(eg) Purana kila

f) Reorientation of old temples into
islamic buildings led to fusion
(eg) Quwat ul Islam mosque.

→ a) Slave dynasty → Qutub
Minar

Evolution → b) Khilji → Ali darwaja

→ c) Tuglaq → Tuglakabad

→ d) Lodhi :- memluk style

e) Mughals → Humayun Tomb
→ Agra & Fatehpur
Sikri
Red fort, Taj mahal
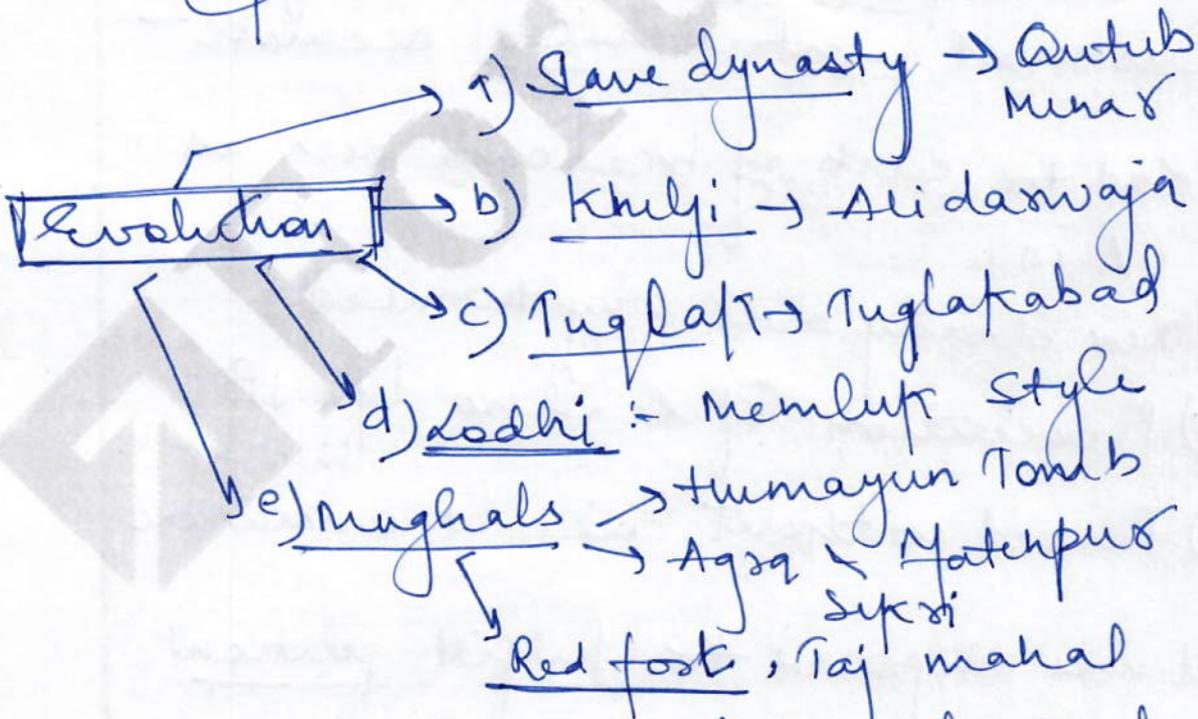
It inspired regional schools such
as Jaipur (eg) Hawa Mahal.

↗ ForumIAS

(Don't Write anythin
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.12) 'Emergency' is one of the most controversial and widely debated events in Indian politics. How far do you agree with the view that it was imposed to fulfil individual political goals rather than serve national interests? Also, discuss the short-term and long-term impacts of the Emergency.

(15 marks, 250 words)

'आपातकाल' भारतीय राजनीति की सबसे विवादास्पद और व्यापक रूप से चर्चित घटनाओं में से एक है। आप इस विचार से कितना सहमत हैं कि इसे राष्ट्रीय हितों की पूर्ति के बजाय व्यक्तिगत राजनीतिक लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति के लिए आरोपित किया गया था? साथ ही, आपातकाल के अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक प्रभावों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Emergency clause in Constitution (A.352) can be implemented on the grounds of internal armed rebellion (earlier disturbances) and external agression.

Krst imposed in 1975 on 25 June, it was most |controversial| because —

i) Led to curb of freedoms such as A.19

ii) No clarity over why the need

iii) Prosecution of leaders Upre JP Narayn

iv) Passed without cabinet consultion

It was imposed to fulfil political goals →

⏶Forum|AS

(Don't Write anythin
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

i) Indira Gandhi v/s Raj Narain judgment
of Allahabad HC → election invalid
→ could led to PM resignation

ii) Rising protest (eg) Total revolution
movement under J.P.

iii) Get hold over unchecked power
(eg) Suspending fundamental right.

iv) Control judiciary (eg) Passing of
42nd AA

v) Curb dissent against inflation,
poverty

vi) Ensure opposition is totally broken
by imposing restrictions on parties
But some national interest/also

a) Army. police.
railway was
called for
strikes

b) Foreign
interference
after 1971

c) Curb
excess
disturbances
in country

ForumIAS

(Don't Write anythin
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Short term impacts :

1) Huge no. of arrests without proper warrants → leaders put behind jail

2) Unpopular policies passes (eg) Nashandi Campaign

3) Freedom of speech & expression curb!
   → no right to move court under $A 32$

4) Habeus Corpus suspended → AK Gopalan case.

Long term

1) Mass resistance against Indra gandhi's attempt to subvert constitution

2) Non congress govt at centre → Janta Dall in 1978

3) Amendment → 44th to prevent it in future

4) Awareness about civil rights

5) Black spot on Indian Democracy → semind of importance of civil society.

6) Never imposed again

Q.13) What are 'atmospheric rivers'? How do they influence global weather patterns and impact human settlements?
(15 marks, 250 words)

'वायुमंडलीय नदियाँ' क्या हैं? ये वैश्विक मौसम के स्वरूप और मानव बसावट पर कैसे असर डालती हैं?
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Atmospheric rivers are column of large amount of water vapour condensed at the height of appox 6-8 km. appear like a river.

→ associated with flow of Jet Streams

Atmospheric river

→ Affect weather pattern around the world

westerly jet stream
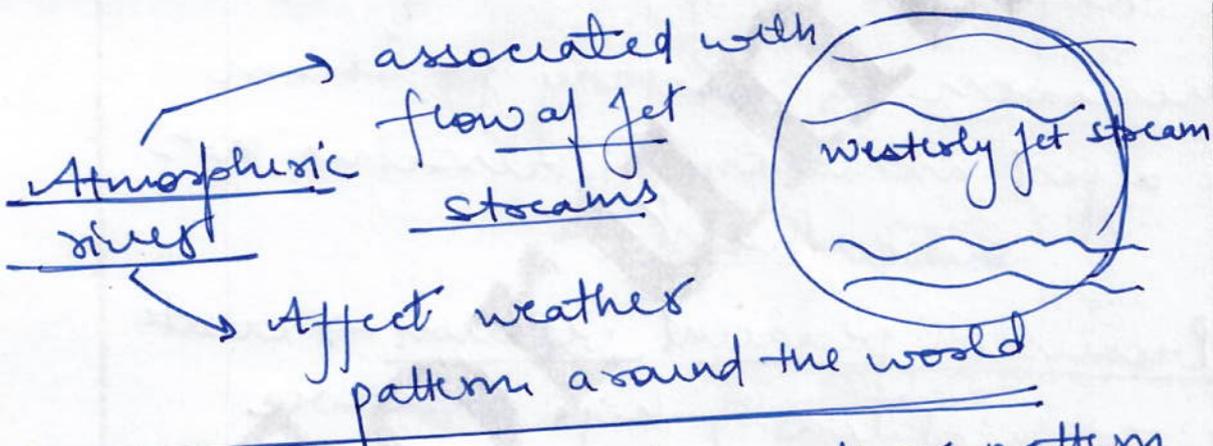
Influence on global weather pattern

1) Affect upper air circulation →
they flow at fast speed impacting air movement

2) Impact on global wind system
G) Influence westerlies in temperate region

Call us: 9311740400, 9311740900
Blog : blog.forumias.com
Visit us : www.forumias.com
Email : helpdesk@forumias.academy
Page 27 of 50

ForumIAS

(Don't Write anythi[ng]
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

3) Indian winter weather
  → Steer western disturbances into
     India from Mediterranean

4) Rainfall pattern → cause winter
     rainfall in India

5) Cyclonic activities → responsible for
     creation of cyclonic conditions in
     temperate region

6) Monsoon → easterly jet stream
     affect monsoon depressions over
     subcontinent

7) Pressure gradient creation → create
     zones of low & high pressure

8) Cause precipitation over high altitude
     regions eg Cloudburst

9) Transport huge amount of moisture
     into atmosphere → balance
     deficit in polar regions

⤴ Forum IAS

(Don't Write anythin
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Impact on human Settlement

1) Affect est. of human colonies

   (eg) Areas of rainfall are generally dense

2) They impact cropping pattern (eg) Crops of rabi season such as wheat get rain bcz of jet stream

3) High altitude regions such as tibetan highland has low population as jet stream cause extreme weather

4) Cyclonic activities associated with jet streams affect human livelihood .

Q.14) 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)

Meditereneon climate experience warm tempnate western margin type of climate while ching experience warm tempnate eastern margin type

Climatic variation & reasons

1) Ching experience monsoonal pattern while meditterean doesn't

→ due to air circulation
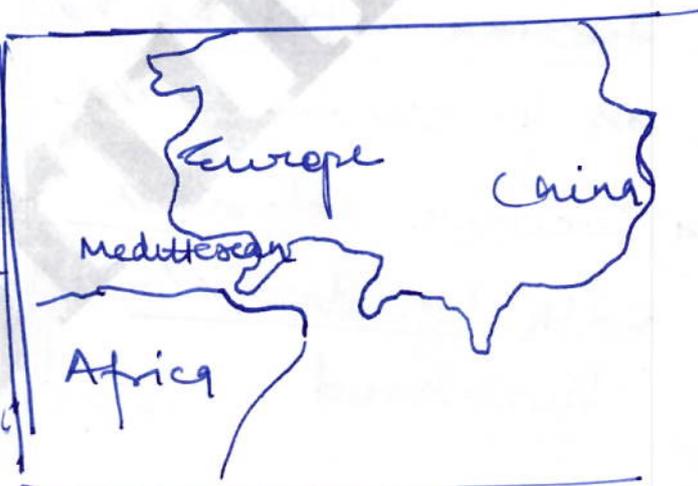
2) Ching has summer maximum in rainfall with little winter rainfall while meditterean has winter max.

3) Maritime influence and oceanic

Forum IAS

(Don't Write anythi
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

currents pattern → ching under
kuroshio while medit. under North
Atlantic drift

4) Cyclonic activities in mediterreau
also influence rainfall pattern
while ching experience tropical cyclones
sometimes.

5) Insolation - even on similar
latitude, differ by position of
land → eastern v/s western.

6) Ching type is characterised by
rainfall throughout the year

7) Westerlie's impact more pronounced
in mediterrean climate.

Impact on lives & economic activites

1) Horticulture in mediterrean
eg wine production due to grapes
cultivation

Call us: 9311740400, 9311740908
Blog : blog.forumias.com
Visit us : www.forumias.com
Email : helpdesk@forumias.academy
Page 33 of 50

2) Agricultural diversity → in China
rice cultivation v/s mediterran-fruits

3) Food processing industry development
due to abundent production

4) High density areas → both regions
are densely populated

5) Impact on architecture → eg tilted
roofs in mediterran

6) Tourism activities → both climate
pleasant → huge tourist in Europe

7) Maritime activities → Blue economy
eg Fisheries → tuna famous in
Europe

8) Intensive agriculture practise as
soil very fertile.

↗ Forum IAS

(Don't Write anythin
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.15) "The tropical Indian Ocean is likely to be in a near-permanent heatwave state." Discuss the factors responsible for the rapid warming of the Indian Ocean along with its multi-dimensional impacts.   (15 marks, 250 words)

"उष्णकटिबंधीय हिंद महासागर में लगभग स्थायी रूप से गर्म लहर (हीटवेव) की स्थिति बनी रहने की संभावना है।" हिंद महासागर के तेजी से गर्म होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों और इसके बहुआयामी प्रभावों पर चर्चा करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian ocean is expereening rising <u>sea surface temperatures</u> with decadal rise of around 0.7 to 2°C (IPCC).
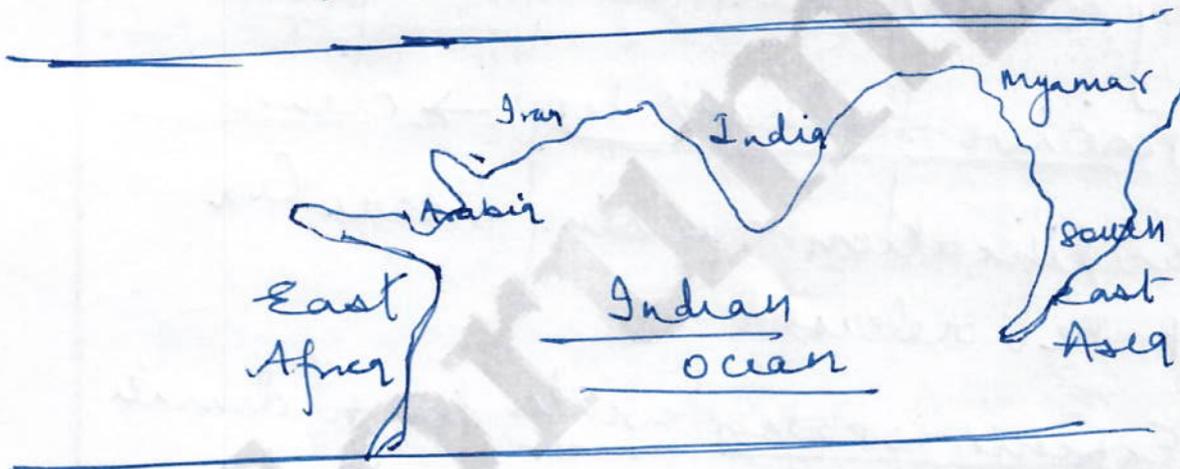
why permanent heatwave state —

① <u>Global warming</u> → IPCC predict rise of 2°C by the end of 21st cen

② CO2 emissions → causing heat to be trapped in atmosphere

(Don't Write anythin
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

3) Ocean heating as they absorb atmosphe
-ric heat and carbon emissions

4) Marine heatwaves (eg 2024 experienced
frequent heatwaves in IOR

5) ENSO disturbances more frequent
→ impact temp of Indian ocean
by relative distribution of heat

6) Positive feedback loop → ocean
acidification causing more CO2
to be released.

7) Extreme weather events due to climate
change (eg Indian Ocean Dipole
with more warm phase

8) Other phenomena → MJO cycles, Pacific
decadal oscillation

9) Albedo decline due to glacial melting

10) Tropical location → insolation more

11) Continentality affect

ForumIAS

(Don't Write anythi
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

<u>multidimensional impacts</u>

1) <u>Food security</u> → under threat as
   fisheries impacted by rise in SST

2) <u>Biodiversity loss</u> → (eg) coral
   bleaching

3) <u>Heat imbalance</u> impacting marine
   organisms such as whales etc

4) <u>Sea level rise</u> due to <u>heat expansion</u>
   → flooding & submersion
   (eg) Bangkok, Bangladesh

5) <u>Frequent cyclones</u> (eg) Arabian sea
   ↳ recently, cyclone Amphan

6) <u>Livelihood concerns</u> → coastal pop.
   dependent on blue waters

7) <u>Climate disasters</u> such as coastal
   heat rise will affect <u>health</u>.

   The need is to limit warming
   under 1.5°C as per paris summit

Q.16) How can the demographic transition in the southern states, marked by low fertility rates and an aging population, impact the region's economic growth and social welfare policies?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

दक्षिणी राज्यों में जनांकिकीय परिवर्तन, जो निम्न प्रजनन दर और वृद्ध होती जनसंख्या से चिह्नित है, क्षेत्र की आर्थिक वृद्धि और सामाजिक कल्याण नीतियों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Southern States are witnessing 'demographic winter' as their working population < dependents due to fall in 'TFR below Replacement level of 2.1

Demographic transition
→ a) Low birth rates → less than 2
→ b) High health facilities → life expentency high
→ c) Aging population → elderly pop rising as life expentency above 75 yrs.
→ d) Factors responsible
1) Govt. policies of fertility control
2) High educational level
3) Female LFPR high
4) Family planning

Call us: 9311740400, 9311740900
Blog : blog.forumias.com
Visit us : www.forumias.com
Email : helpdesk@forumias.academy
Page 36 of 50

↗ Forum IAS

(Don't Write anythi
in this Area / इस रथ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Impact on Economic growth —

1) Labor scarcity → impact on labour intensive industries such as textile

2) Industrial development → hamper if cheap Labor not available

3) Slowdown in economy if demographic imbalance continues

4) Stuck in middle income trap as economy get stagnant

5) Consumption decline → Impact industrial output

6) Dependence on migrants for adequate labor supply

7) Industrial relocation to Northern states (eg UP, West Bengal

8) Shift towards automation in Industries .

9) Capital intensive growth to compensate
for loss of labor

<u>Social welfare policies</u>

① <u>More expenditure on welfare schemes</u>
such as old age pension etc

② <u>Health spending as a % of GDP will</u>
rise to cater to aging population

③ Reorientation of policies towards
dependent population (eg) Old age
homes

④ <u>Higher subsidy burden on Govt.</u>
to ensure adequate wellbeing

⑤ Policies to <u>promote fertility</u> (eg) Incentive
for more child

⑥ <u>Insurance policies</u> needs to be
customised for rising dependence

They can learn from china, japan
and European examples to prepare
for smooth transition

↗ Forum IAS

(Don't Write anythin
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

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/फ्लेश फ्लड के कारण भारत के प्रमुख शहरों में विनाशकारी परिणाम सामने आए हैं। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently, Delhi experienced flooding in several parts even drowning 2 students.

<u>Factors responsible</u> —

① <u>Climate change induced extreme weather events</u>

② <u>Cloudbursts in</u> Himalayan cities

Cities on flood map

. Delhi
. Jaipur   . Kolkata
. Ahmedabad
   Mumbai
      . Hyderabad
Bangaluru . Chennai

② <u>Heat island effect</u> causing low pressure zones & subsequent rainfall

③ <u>Concretisation of urban areas</u>
   ↳ no penetration of rain water cause floods.
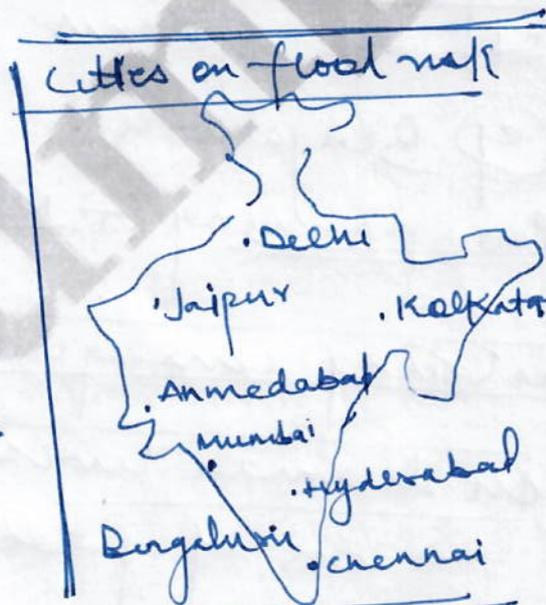
④ Poor <u>drainage pattern</u> → frequent clogging

⑤ waste generation & poor management leads to failure of drainage system

⑥ Encroachment on floodplains
(eg Yamuna in Delhi

⑦ <u>Deforestation</u> + decline in water storage systems such as ponds
(eg Bengaluru.

⑧ <u>Poor planning</u> + <u>Municipalities failures</u>

<u>Devastating consequences</u>

① On human lives
→ loss of precious lives
(eg Bengaluru floods claimed 12 lives in 2023

② <u>Livelihood</u> → affect normal function of economic activities as rain bring cities to standstill

③ Poor living conditions (eg Gurugram

Call us: 9311740400, 9311740900
Blog : blog.forumias.com
Visit us : www.forumias.com
Email : helpdesk@forumias.academy
Page 40 of 50

always stuck in flood induced jams

④ Loss of economic output → as industrial activities suffer

⑤ Decline in EoDB due to extreme weather effects

⑥ Infrastructure damage (eg Potholes in roads

⑦ International reputation harm (eg Mumbai floods

How to manage

↳ a) Blue green infra (eg China's Sponge city model

→ b) Afforestation (eg Miyawaki

→ c) Rainwater Harvesting (eg Indore Model

→ d) Drainage systems (eg Denmark

→ e) Proper planning (eg Ahmedabad planning

✓ Urban areas must scale

SDG 11 → Sustainable cities

Call us: 9311740400, 9311740900
Blog : blog.forumias.com
Visit us : www.forumias.com
Email : helpdesk@forumias.academy
Page 41 of 50

Q.18) "Air pollution is as much an issue of equity and justice as it is an environmental one." Elaborate with examples.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

"वायु प्रदूषण उतना ही समानता और न्याय का मुद्दा है जितना कि यह पर्यावरणीय मुद्दा है।" उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Air pollution is a rising environ-
mental threat causing multiple impact
on equity & justice in society

Causes
of Air
pollution

→ a) Vehicular emission of Sox, Nox

→ b) Industrial effluents

c) Sulphur emit

c) Thermal power plants → particulate matter

d) Decline in forest cover to absorb pollutants

e) Construction sector such as cement industry

f) Unsustainable practises

cities with Air pollution high · Delhi
Jaipur · Kanpur
Agra
Surat Kolkata
· Mumbai

Environmental
Impacts
→ a) Air toxicity with rise
in PM 2.5
→ b) Biodiversity Impact
c) Birds population
c) Declining quality and
sustainability

Equity & Justice issues —

① Health impact → more on poor people
as they can't afford purifiers
c) Lung diseases such as Asthma

② Disproportionate impacts on vulnerable
section → less contribution, more
sufferings

③ Livelihood impact → poor suffer if
polluting industries close

④ Migrants in urban areas living
on footpaths → more exposed

⑤ Right to healthy environment →
part of A.21 (SC in Ranjth Singh)

Call us: 9311740400, 9311740900
Blog : blog.forumias.com
Visit us : www.forumias.com
Email : helpdesk@forumias.academy
Page 43 of 50

(6) Rising expenditure on health due to air pollution induced diseases ⇒ more acutely by poor

(7) women → more exposed to indoor pollution eg coal burning for food

(8) children → more vulnerable to lung diseases as immunity weak

(9) Inequalities rise as pollution creates gulf b/w haves & haves not

How to tackle

  ⤷ a) Afforestation! — Miyawaki
  ⤷ b) Short term measures → Smog towers, humidifiers
  ⤷ c) Reduce emissions eg EV promote
  ⤷ d) Protect vulnerable sections
       ⤷ distribute masks, Clean source of energy

Govt. needs to properly plan to make cities livable (SDG 11)

Call us: 9311740400, 9311740900
Blog : blog.forumias.com
Visit us : www.forumias.com
Email : helpdesk@forumias.academy
Page 44 of 50

Q.19) Analyze the socio-cultural factors contributing to the high attrition rate among women in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) careers in India. Suggest measures to improve their retention in STEM.

(15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में STEM (विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी, इंजीनियरिंग और गणित) करियर में महिलाओं के बीच उच्च त्याग दर (एट्रिशन रेट) में योगदान देने वाले सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक कारकों का विश्लेषण करें। STEM में उनके अवधारण (रिटेंशन) को बेहतर बनाने के उपाय सुझाएँ।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

women in STEM are historically low (around 11-15%) due to various socio cultural hurdles

Socio-cultural factors

① Patriarchal society → don't allow women to step out of homes

② Stereotypes:- women not good in maths → impact their admissions

③ Continued biases in campuses of universities (eg treating women colleagues with inferiority

④ Career breaks due to motherhood penalty → leads to sufficient loss of experience in job market

(Don't Write anythin
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

(5) Glass ceiling faced by women in STEM (eg no promotion) to top post

(6) Preference towards household duties by families → care burden on women

(7) Double burden leads to significant toll on work performance

(8) Casual sexism at workplaces (eg Sexual harassment by seniors)

(9) Disabilities arising out of cultural biases against working women

(10) Career growth impact as they are not allowed to go abroad or away from homes.

Measures

(1) Incentives to STEM stream option (eg KIRAN scheme)

(2) Awarding menterous Students (eg marie Curie Awards)

Call us: 9311740400, 9311740900
Blog : blog.forumias.com
Visit us : www.forumias.com
Email : helpdesk@forumias.academy
Page 46 of 50

↗ Forum**IAS**

(Don't Write anythin
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

(3) Career restart measures

(eg) workshops for women in STEM

(4) Apprentiship and internship opportunities for experience

(5) Online courses (eg) SWAYAM for STEM knowledge

(6) Tackle gender biases on workplace (eg) POSH, equal opportunities Act

(7) Behavioral Nudge (eg) highlight success stories of women scientist (eg) Chandrayan Mission

(8) Care economy formalisation for reducing dual burden

(9) working women hostels for reducing cost

States need to ensure women are given equal opportunities for SDG 5

(Don't Write anythin
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.20) "Caste census is relevant and necessary for any well-designed policy to reduce social inequality". Comment.

(15 marks, 250 words)

"सामाजिक असमानता को कम करने के लिए किसी भी अच्छी तरह से निर्मित नीति के लिए जाति जनगणना प्रासंगिक और आवश्यक है"। टिप्पणी करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently, Union Govt announced caste census will be conducted along with general census.

Need for Caste census
→ outdated data → SECC was only a survey with many irregularities
→ Rising demand for reservation among various caste
→ Proper percolation of benefits of reservation etc among all caste
→ Sub-categorisation need proper data on backwardness

Relevant for well designed policy —
① Evidence based policy making →

for better targetting of backward sections

② + holistic design → categorising people among SC/ST for targetted Intervention

③ SC judgement in M. Nagray Case → quantifiable data prerequisite for reservation

④ Revise ceiling of 50% in India Sahwney Case → to better reflect current realities

⑤ 'Antodya' → ensuring benefits reach the most backward even in SC/ST

⑥ Comparative outlook → document changes & benefit of reservation since independence

⑦ Redesigning policies → as per current needs of backward classes.

⑧ Reduce inequalities → Some

⤴ Forum**IAS**

(Don't Write anythin
in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

castes left behind in journey of dev.
→ need for their integration.

(9) Helps in enhancing reach 4 effect
of caste based policies → SC noted in
Punjab case → allow subcategorisation
for better reach.

(10) Data driven decision making (eg Introduc
creamy layer based on income.

→ a) Politicisation of census data
for vote bank

Challenges → b) Perpetuation of caste based
reservation

→ c) More than 50% ceiling will
alienate general categories

→ d) Caste rigidity will rise

→ e) Data discrepancies chances high

The need is to collect data and plan
accordingly as per Good governance princip

ForumIAS

Mentor Feedback Questions

1 ....

2 ....

3 ....

4 ....

5 ....

Test Goal

1 .... ☐
....

2 .... ☐
....

3 .... ☐
....

Outcomes

....

....

....

....

....

....

Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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

Dear Students,

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

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

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

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

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

CSE 2024 - Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

CSE Rank 1 Shakti Dubey, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial **Click Here**
CSE Rank 4 Shah Margi Chirag, Testimonial **Click Here**
CSE Rank 6 Komal Punia, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial **Click Here**
CSE Rank 7 Aayushi Bansal, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial **Click Here**
CSE Rank 9 Aditya Vikram Agarwal, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial **Click Here**
CSE Rank 11 ETTABOYINA SAI SHIVANI, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial **Click Here**
CSE Rank 15 BANNA VENKATESH, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial **Click Here**
CSE Rank 16 MADHAV AGARWAL, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial **Click Here**
CSE Rank 17 SANSKRITI TRIVEDY, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial **Click Here**
CSE Rank 18 Saumya Mishra, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial **Click Here**
CSE Rank 19 Vibhor Bhardwaj, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial **Click Here**
CSE Rank 20 Trilok Singh, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial **Click Here**
CSE Rank 21 DIVYANK GUPTA, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial **Click Here**
CSE Rank 22 Riya Saini, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial **Click Here**
CSE Rank 26 SHIVANSH SUBHASH JAGADE, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial **Click Here**
CSE Rank 28 RISHABH CHOUDHARY, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial **Click Here**
CSE Rank 31 SHREYA TYAGI, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial **Click Here**
CSE Rank 33 ALFRED THOMAS, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial **Click Here**
CSE Rank 34 ABHI JAIN, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial **Click Here**
CSE Rank 38 ABHISHEK SHARMA, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial **Click Here**
CSE Rank 41 Sachin Basavaraj Guttur, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial **Click Here**
CSE Rank 43 AVDHIJA GUPTA, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial **Click Here**
CSE Rank 44 MUDITA BANSAL, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial **Click Here**
CSE Rank 45 MALAVIKA G NAIR, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial **Click Here**
CSE Rank 48 RITIKA RATH, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial **Click Here**
CSE Rank 50 ANKUR TRIPATHI, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial **Click Here**