

TEST CODE 8 1 1 4 2 5



MGP 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	CHITWAN JAIN		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910162376	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	Aug. 9, 2025

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			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 :
			9:30	12:30
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, प्रलोचन, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समय 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 :
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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) "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)

Ancient texts like Bhagavad Gita and Natyashastra have been recognized by world literature record of books in 2025 showcasing such cultural values.

Bhagavad Gita

- 1) Teaches ethical, moral, leadership and family values of Indian society.
(eg.) Polyandry → Panchal.
- 2) Evidence of such Indian war craft (eg.) Chakravarti Army of Kurush.
- 3) Religious life and spiritual aspect of Indian society (eg.) Vishwaroopa of Lord.
- 4) mentions about justice systems of ancient society.

Natyashastra

- 1) Dance forms → mentions about classical dances (eg) Bharatnatyam in court of gods.
- 2) Music - earliest evidence of Ragas, Alap, Taan, Rasas.
(eg) Carnatic music inspired
- 3) Literature richness - mentions various prose, poetry and chhandas

Other contributions

- 1) Food and cuisines (eg) Bheem laddoos in City.
 - 2) Theatre culture - secular artform.
 - 3) Inspired modern cultural values
 - 4) Democratic institutions like Sabha mentioned in Natyashastra
- Thus ancient literature are Epitome

Feedback

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

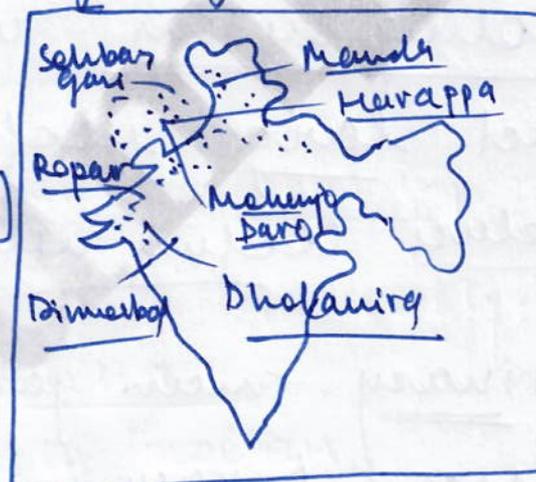
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.2) The Harappan civilization was a "technological powerhouse" that laid the foundation for sophisticated urban living in ancient South Asia. In light of this statement, discuss the key technological breakthroughs and contributions of 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)

Harappan civilisation spanned around 5000-3000 BC was one of the oldest urban civilisation spread around Indus-Sindhu river region of India, Pakistan area



Technological breakthrough of urban living

1) Beck Dimension

some dimensions of beck shows scientific temperament

2) Radial Drainage pattern with covered manholes for proper sanitation.

3) lost wax technique for bronze art (eg) Dancing girl statue

- 4.) Water storage - shows mitigation measures at time of disaster
 (eg) Dhalanig tanks.
- 5.) Division of town - Citadel and lower town for living and work
- 6.) Cooling system - with windows and large roof openings to reduce cooling needs (eg) Harappan houses
- 7.) Privacy - main gate fenced wall to secure privacy in houses.
- 8.) Water-diversion systems to reduce floods (eg) seen in Roopan
- 9.) Trade connectivity with Mesopotamia
 (eg) Seal found in Mohenjo-daro
- 10.) Multi-storied buildings in Daimabad

Thus Harappans were much ahead in Urban

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

planning and can be used as inspiration to ensure sustainable development

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)

First world war fought between Allies and Axes power during 1914-1918 resulted in world wide impact.

Considered as first 'total' war

- 1.) Use of modern guns and weaponary and sophisticated arms.
- 2.) Use of chemical weapons which were never seen before (eg) Isosynite
- 3.) Involvement of global powers like Britain, Germany, Austria gave global angle.
- 4.) Involvement of colonies and small states like African, Indian, Mexican colonies.

- 5.) Deorganized military warfare and tactical approach.
 - 6.) Post-war agreements and treaties
 - (a) Treaty of Versailles
 - 7.) Economic and trade implications of war seen in worldwide
 - 8.) Partnerships and rise of leaders like Hitler post war consolidation
 - 9.) Political angle - as murder of King of Austria.
 - 10.) War had communication channels showcasing organized approach
- This first war was multidimensional 'total' war that affected all sections of world.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Mahatma Gandhi was proponent of Non-violence whereas Bhagat Singh was revolutionary in nature creating differences in their approaches.

Differences

Mahatma Gandhi	Basis	Bhagat Singh
1) Being <u>long term sustainable change</u>	<u>Aim</u>	1) make the <u>deaf</u> <u>hear</u> → <u>anti-colonial</u> <u>radicalist</u>
2) <u>Struggle-Trust-Struggle</u>	<u>Ideology</u>	2) <u>Bombings</u> , <u>violent measures</u>
3) <u>Indian National Congress</u>	<u>Organization</u>	3) <u>Hindustan Republican Army</u>
4) <u>grassroot</u> <u>Suicidal</u> <u>war</u>	<u>vision</u>	4) <u>United States</u> of <u>Hindustan</u> as <u>lines</u> of <u>USA</u>

Reasons for difference

- 1) Gandhiji was public figure and advocate for formal procedure,
Bhagat Singh wanted to use court as stage for his mission.
- 2) Mainstream popularity of Gandhiji while Bhagat Singh was youth revolutionary
- 3) Gandhiji maintained direct relations with colonial admin while Singh was against negotiatory

Similarities → Both wanted to end colonial suppression
 ↓ had vision for independence
 ↓ loved Bharat Mata over own lives

Though approach may differ but both Gandhi and Bhagat Singh were true sons of Bharat Mata who sacrificed own

Feedback

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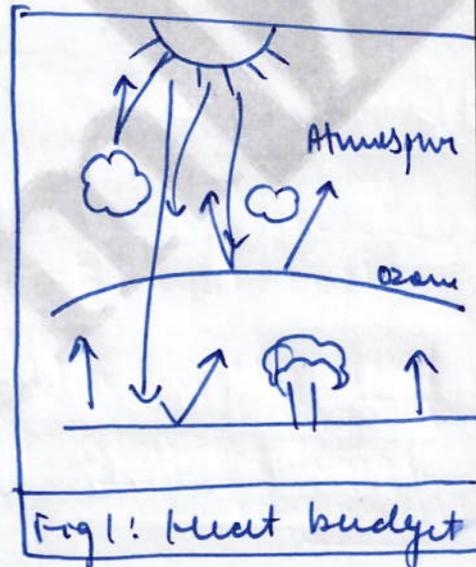
Q.5) Briefly explain the processes through which the earth-atmosphere system maintains heat balance. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Heat budget refers to balance of incoming and outgoing solar insolation from sun to keep earth's temperature in normal limits

1) Radiation - wave ground and surface of earth.



2) Clouds have high albedo reflect back sunrays

3) Greenhouse effect

4) Ozone layer becomes lack

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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.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)

India's climate type is characterised by Monsoon type under Koppens' classification which witness South-west trade winds and seasonal reversal of winds.

Characteristics of Monsoon climate

1.) Monsoon winds -
due to shifting of ITCZ and pressure belts → trade winds bring rain to Subcontinent in June-Sept.



2.) Jet streams -
 { Semi arctic
 westerly
 Tropical easterly

Impacts temperature and pressure conditions conducive for rainfall.

3.) Climate and weather - Moderate to extreme with variability

Role in sustaining agriculture)

- 1.) Monsoon rain - helps key crops like rice, sugarcane with water as 50%+ Indian agriculture is rain fed.
- 2.) Winter rain - due to westerly support Rabi crops like wheat in Punjab Haryana
- 3.) Reversal of wind - brings rain in October Tamil Nadu which lacks rain in June
- 4.) Helps exotic fruit farming in North-east due to heavy moisture
- 5.) High sucrose content in sugarcane due to humid-warm climate
- 6.) Hedge against crisis like ENSO

This monsoon type climate help India achieve food security and SDG 2 - zero hunger

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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 refers to customized metals like silicon chips that allows current pass only under specific desired conditions

Factors influencing location

1.) Raw material

Being Unequiduous

in nature i.e. critical and rare mineral used in industries

(eg.) China holds 90% processing capacity

2.) Skilled labour - semiconductor require highly skilled R&D team for development (eg.) Silicon production in Bangalore

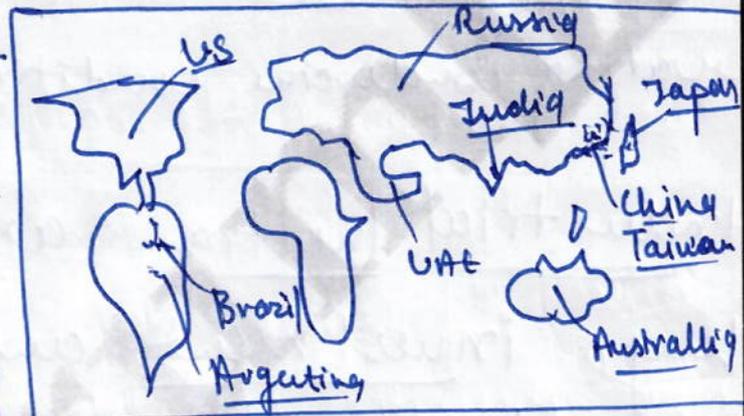


Fig: Location of semiconductor industries

- 3.) Government policies like Production-linked incentive (PLI) helped diversify towards India
- 4.) Agglomeration economies - China has history of semicon-supremacy creating conducive conditions.
- 5.) Industrial Inertia - as it requires huge investment and time to shift.
- 6.) Virtual monopoly over resources and supply chain of US, China

Impacts } Shortage of semiconductors
 } Dependence on China
 } Diluting global economy → losses

Thus initiatives like PLI KABIL can help India achieve self-dependence

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Economic survey shows unemployment rate around 3-4% being stagnant from a decade curbing urban jobs and economic growth with 67-8% population between - 16-62 yrs

Unemployment as challenge

Economic challenge

Forgone demographic dividend

Loss of potential GDP
 → 43% gap between potential and actual

Threat of Brain Drain

Social challenge

Migration pattern towards cities

Skewed sex ratio in rural areas

Desertification of villages
 Overurbanization

Consequences of Unemployment

- 1) Lack of economic growth for individual - low job opportunity
country - low GDP growth
- 2) Unplanned growth in urban population results in ⇒ Ghettoization and Urban slums
- 3) Chances of communal clashes due to limited opportunities.
- 4) Higher competition due to scarcity of jobs
eg) 10,000 application for peon job.
- 5) Low foreign investments and FPIs
- 6) Erodes morals of youths → suicides ↑
- 7) Brain Drain from country

This unemployment must be solved to achieve

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Globalization refers to integration of national market with international markets impacting economy, trade, culture and society.

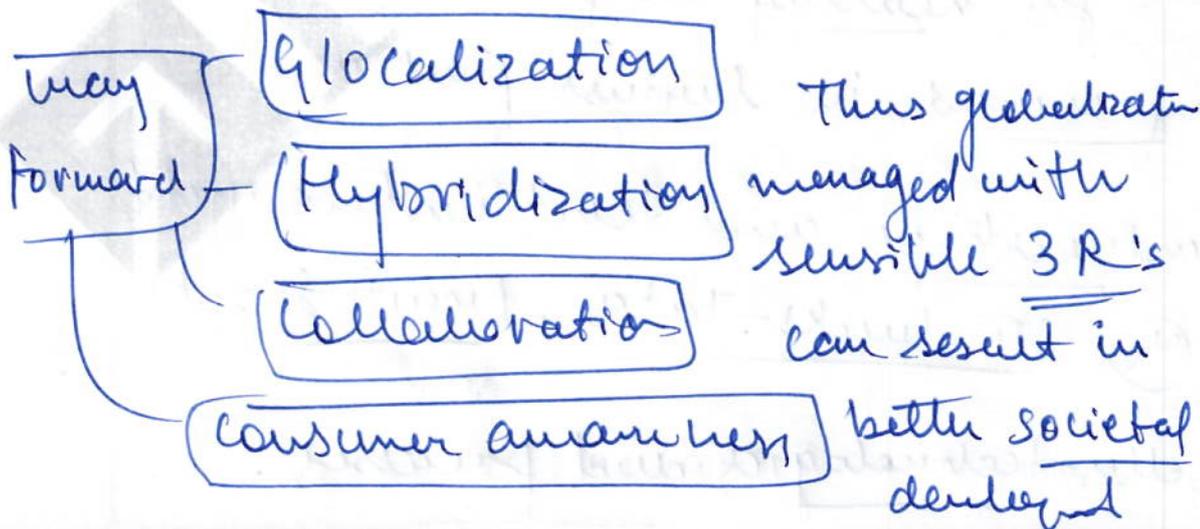
Positive Impacts on consumer behaviour

- 1) offers better choices to consumer for standardized products
(eg) Brands like H&M in fashion
- 2) Nudges healthy competition and improvement in business practices.
- 3) Partnerships and Joint venture opport.
(eg) Starbucks-Tata, Maruti Suzuki
- 4) Better technologies and processes.

5) consumers' right to choose upheld.

Negative Impacts

- 1.) Use and Throw culture \Rightarrow ^{more} waste
- 2.) Impacts local small businesses negatively $\text{\textcircled{ex}}$ family businesses
- 3.) Creates Dumping culture $\text{\textcircled{ex}}$ China dumping cheap products
- 4.) Homogenization of cultural practices and erosion of our traditions



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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

McKinsey report shows Indian youths between 16-24 spend average - 6-8 hours on social media weekly.

Reshaping identity formation

- 1.) Acceptance to identity of LGBTQIA+ communities
- 2.) Platform to interact, connect and share opinions
- 3.) Support systems beyond family to transgress orthodox two gender notion

Negatives { Cyber bullying
Digital arrest threat
Fake news

Gaining self worthy

- 1) New avenues to express hidden talents (eg) Beathboxing on Reels
- 2) Economic opportunities outside conventional work
(eg) Vlogging as career
- 3) Express discontent and call out false narratives

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

From Slave dynasty to later Mughals, monuments like Qutub minar to Taj Mahal showcase the fusion of Indo-Islamic architecture even cherished by UNESCO as world heritage

Fusion and Evolution of Indo Islamic

- 1) Use of localised raw materials in monuments and forts
 - (eg.) Red fort used indian sandstone
- 2) Intricate carvings and detailing → inspired from temples
 - (eg.) Qutub minar's detailed stone work
- 3) Use of Zali inspired from Rajput style
 - (eg.) Sharada of Fatehpur Sikri
- 4) Dome type borrowed from stupas
 - (eg.) Sasaram tomb of Shah Shah Suri

5.) Use of lotus and other religious symbols inspired from Nagara temples
(eg) lotus top of Taj Mahal.

6.) Presence of specific art and music rooms and compartments inspired from Kalyan mandap of Vijaynagar

(eg) Pari khana of Naumb Majid Ali

7.) Followed Vastu and astrological planning in monuments by Mughals.

(eg) Planned Taj Mahal with help of Indian vastu experts.

8.) Use of water for beautification, inspired from sun temples of Konark.

9.) Military knowledge used to build grand alley gates for securing roads, forts and fortress.

10.) use of figures like lion, horse, bull, elephants inspired from Indian mythology

11.) Barter walls of Seljuk dynasty inspired from Mahura architecture.

eg. Old Delhi Tomb.

12.) Development of Arch and domes to Arched from Traheat style

eg. Lodhi gardens

13.) Use of Indian scientific knowledge to secure forts.

eg. Qutub Minar uses total internal reflection for noise spying.

Thus Indian traditions and knowledge played important role and fusioned with Islamic style to develop all new style showcasing "Accommodative Indian culture"

Feedback

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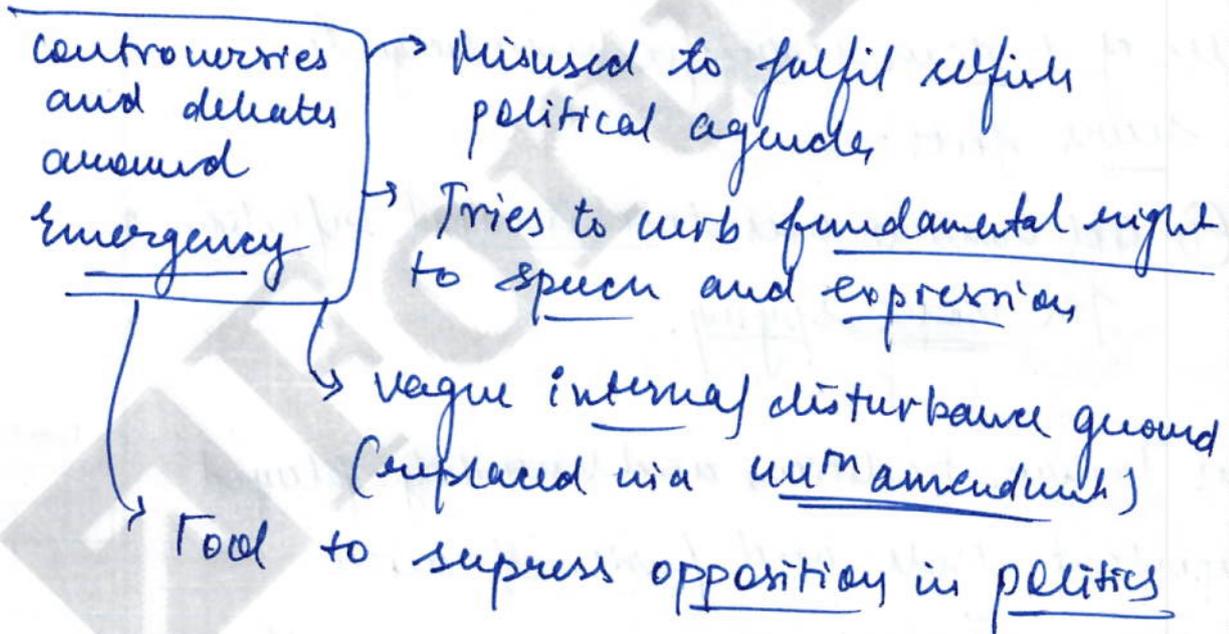
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.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 is imposed under Article-352, 356 and 360 of Indian constitution on various grounds like war, External aggression, internal armed rebellion, failure of state machinery and financial grounds.



Imposed to fulfil political goals

1.) Emergency of 1975 saw widespread protests and mass arrest of opposition

- 2.) Emergency government tried to amend constitution, arbitrarily
- 3.) Tussle between Judiciary and legislature
(eg. (Raj Narain case))
- 4.) No role of ministers only top leadership was involved.

Other reasons → not political

- 1.) Violent protest was being planned as alleged by INC
- 2.) Opposition urged army to baycott → creating security tensions.
- 3.) Emergencies like 1960s and Kargil were imposed to protect sovereignty.
- 4.) Restricted freedom of speech to curb hate speech and communal clashes.

Short term impacts

- 1.) Article 350-360 mentions about suspension of article 32 → remedy of sc

- 2.) President's proclamation → suspend any fundamental right (except 20 and 21)
- 3.) Change in financial and centre-state admin. relations
 - (eg.) Centre can advise state on policy
- 4.) Extension to centre and state legislatures
- 5.) President can give functions and take functions to state.
- 6.) Centre can make laws on state list

Long term impacts

- 1.) Misuse can erode trust of public
- 2.) Chances of centre-state tussles (Finance Administration)
- 3.) Arbitrary use → demands for autonomy and separatist tendency.
- 4.) Denial of justice → feeling of hatred

Thus Emergency is extra-ordinary tool and must be used with extra-ordinary care.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

IPCC 6th assessment describes atmospheric rivers as huge streams of water vapour that carry moisture from tropics to poles to manage balance and instability.

Influence on global weather patterns

- 1) Air mass circulation - causes exchange of air and moisture between different parts of earth.
- 2) Precipitation - causes rain in areas through which it passes.
- 3) Temperature regulation - moisture laden wind release latent heat of evaporation.
- 4) Affects local wind formation
(eg) Chinook in America

- 5) Maintain heat budget of atmosphere by transferring surplus between poles and tropics
- 6) Helps to study impacts of climate change or nearby areas.
- 7) Can impact vegetation and flora-fauna with rain pattern changes

Impact on human settlements

- 1) Change in atmospheric rivers can cause heavy rains and flash floods
- ↓
- 2) Damage to human settlements
 (eg) Excess rain witnessed in Greenland
- 3) Impacts livelihood as they support agriculture and other activities

- (24) Atmospheric rivers help grasslands of Velds
- 4.) Changes local weather temperality causing phenomena like → cold waves
 - 5.) Temperature Inversion due to moisture and reversal of wind.
 - 6.) Affects lifestyle of locals and measures of adaptation due to floods and drought caused by them.

Thus atmospheric rivers plays important role in balancing water vapour and moisture budget by transferring it between Tropics and earth (but)

Recent changes due to climate change have caused hazardous events which must be tackled with global cooperation and policy measures

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Koppen's classification of climate lists various types impacted due to reasons like

- latitude
- Altitude
- Heat / insolation
- continentality

which causes changes even of same locations

<u>Mediterranean climate</u>	<u>Basis</u>	<u>China-type</u>
1.) Experiences <u>winter</u> rainfall <u>only</u>	<u>precipitation</u>	1.) Year round <u>rain</u> and <u>snow</u>
2.) <u>less</u> <u>variability</u> in annual and daily <u>range</u>	<u>temperature</u>	2.) wide range from <u>extreme</u> cold to moderate
3.) suited for <u>grapes</u> , <u>vineyards</u> type <u>citrus</u> <u>fruit-farming</u>	<u>activities</u> <u>suited</u>	3.) variety of <u>plants</u> <u>plateaus</u> etc. for <u>wheat</u> , <u>rice</u> etc crops

Reasons for variations

1) Onshore winds - trade wind and westerly impart both differently

2) Water bodies -

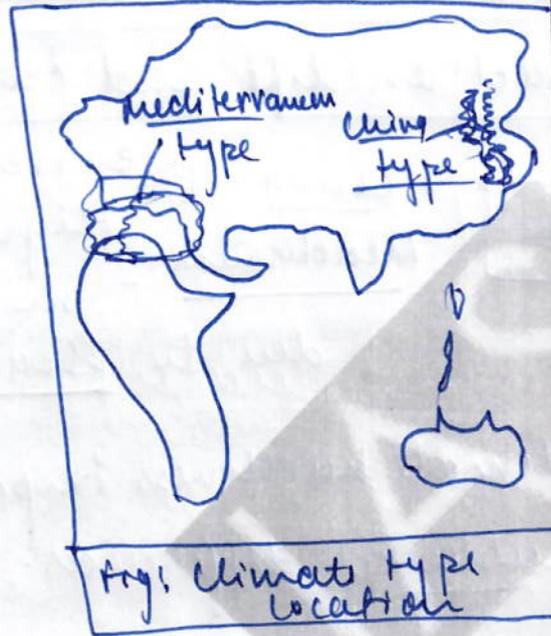
Mediterranean sea provides limited moisture compared to South China sea

3) Continentality effect - onshore winds at east of Europe have less moisture

4) Local winds and climate -

Sirocco, Foehn in Mediterranean are cold whereas Karakoram is hot

5) Altitude and topography - China is near Tibetan plateau while sea of Mediterranean.



Impact on life and economic activities

Life → China ← extreme climate
Mediterranean ← High variability
 - moderate climate
 due to sea breeze

Climate harshness impacts housing and cultural differences.

Coastal communities seen in Mediterranean

Economic activities

China type → grasslands ⇒ wheat, rice farming
 more favorable for exports
 more labour engagement due to
large lands and climate suitability

Mediterranean → suitable for exotic wines
grapes farming ⇒ high value crop
coastal economy near sea

Thus despite of same latitude other factors affect climate types.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

WMO data shows Indian Ocean's temperature is rising by 0.5°C per annum causing threats of disasters like cyclones, droughts etc.

Factors responsible for rapid warming

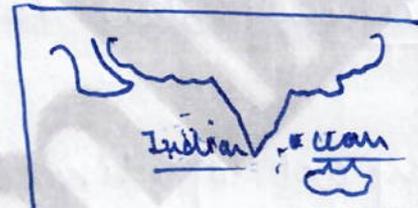


Fig 1: Indian Ocean

- 1.) Climate change - global climate rising at 1.5°C causes threat of rising temperature
- 2.) Indian Ocean Dipole - cause heating and cooling cycles in west and east Indian Ocean.
- 3.) Huge Agricultural influx of chemical fertilizers cause eutrophication and dead zones

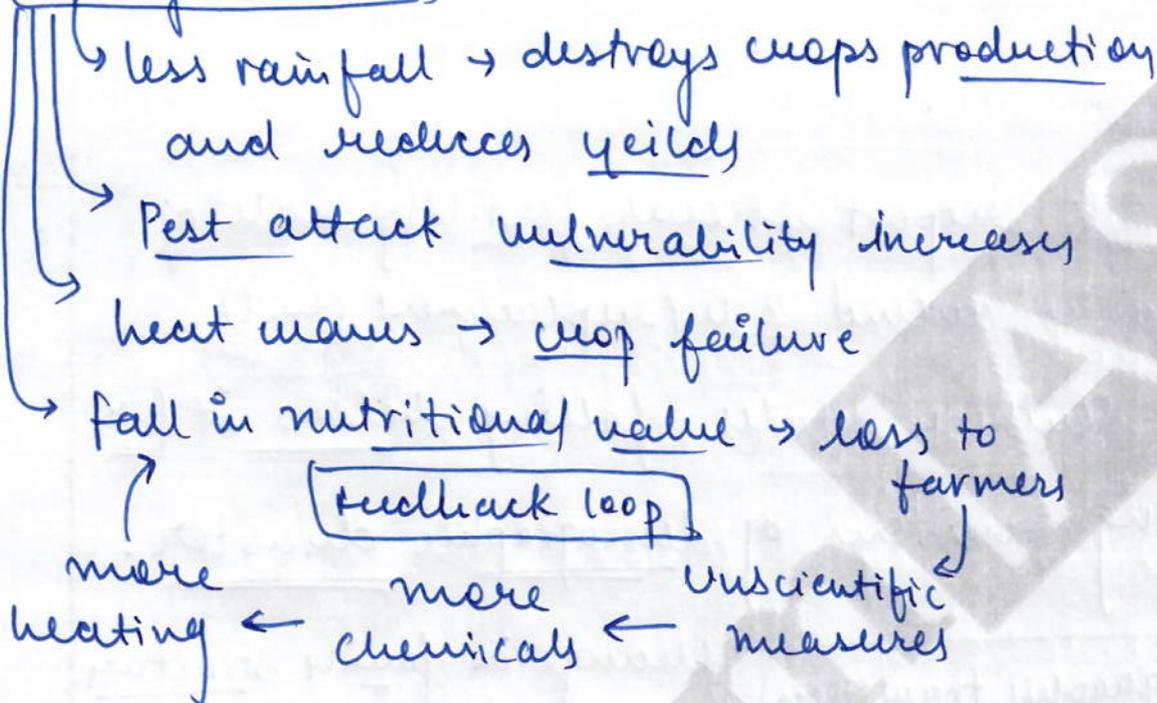
- 4.) large scale commercial ships coursing
oil pollution leads to temperature rise
- 5.) Ballast water from ships cause
Invasive species leading to
warmly due to collapse of fauna.
- 6.) Impact of climate on temperature
regulators like corals, mangroves etc
- 7.) El Nino and ENSO creates pressure
difference and temperature variability

Impacts of temperature change

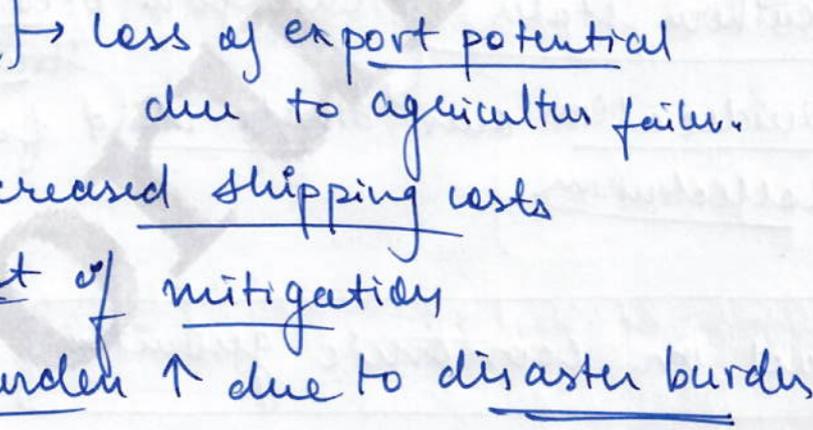
on weather and local climate

- ↳ change in rainfall patterns in India
- ↳ Heat wave conditions in region
- ↳ More cyclones due to highly conclusive
low pressure areas

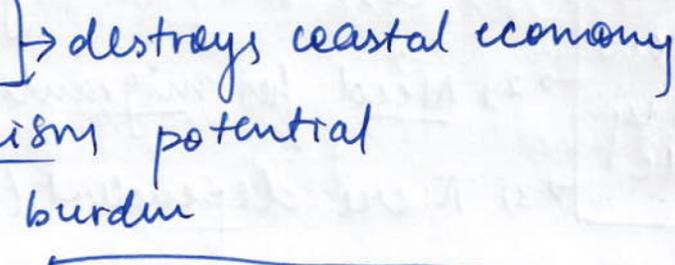
On Agriculture



On Economy



Local communities



Thus initiatives like **Mission Mausam** should be strengthened to tackle impacts and achieve SDG goal 15, 14 of life on land and water

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

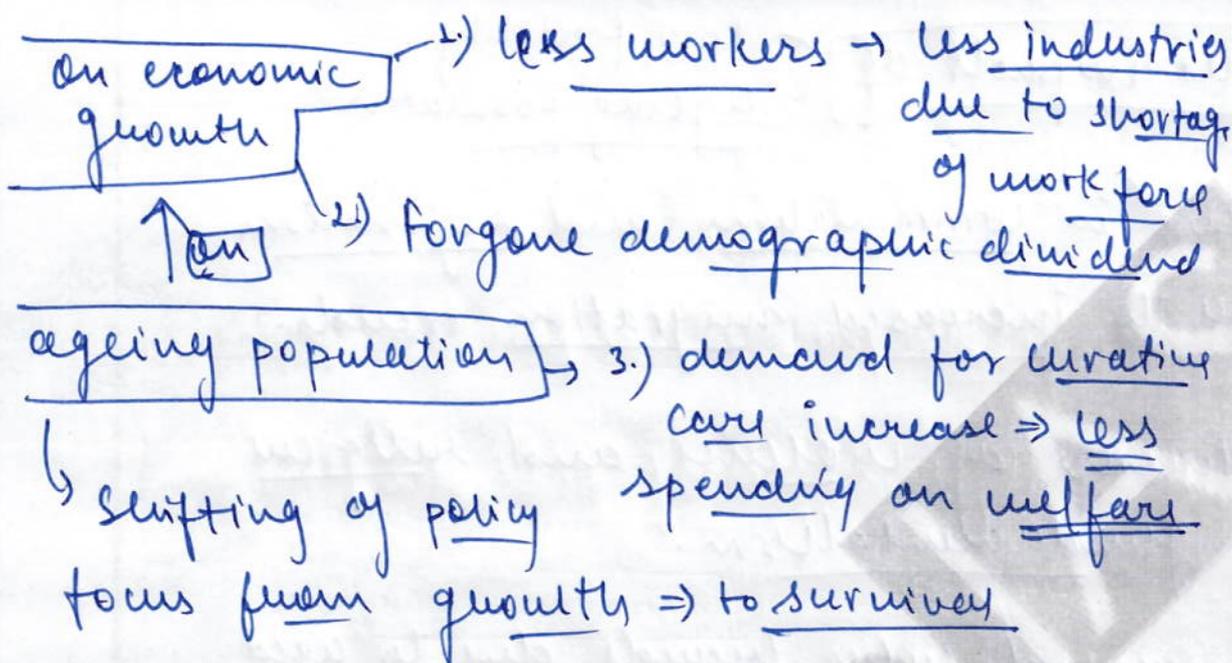
NFMS 5 report shows fertility rate of India is around 2.0 (replacement level) with southern states falling below it (1.8) causing tensions of demographic disaster.

Demographic transition in southern states

- Change in family structure
- Change in occupational structure
- ↳ Individualism over collectivism
- ↳ Single-child families

Impact on economic growth

- of low fertility rate
- 1) less number of workers
 - 2) Need for migrants may increase
 - 3) More dependent (60+) population
 - ↳ 4) Skewed birth: death ratio
 - ↳ 5) Replacement level not achievable



Impact on welfare policies

- 1) Changed focus of welfare policies from industrialization to care.
- 2) Need to deepen health expenditure may take funds away from infrastructure.
- 3) Policy paralysis due to clashing demand of economic and ageing factors.
- 4) More dependence on central govt. due to increased fund requirement.

Other impacts of { low fertility
ageing population

- 1.) Rise in communalism and regionalism due to increased migration trends.
- 2.) Threats of violence and religious fundamentalism.
- 3.) Increased cyber frauds due to aged population.
- 4.) Old age population → Need for more health care workers

Way forward

- 1.) Frame new Population policy to tackle fertility challenges
- 2.) Reskilling of old aged to tap their potential
- 3.) Expand Grey economy potential

Thus Demographic dividend must be tapped with policy interventions and cooperation between federal units.

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

Recently Uttarakhand flash floods due to extreme rainfall caused huge damage.
IMO data quater India has lost 0.8%
of GDP to such events in past 15 years.

Consequences of Extreme rainfall on cities

- 1) Flooding and waterlogging problems
eg. Guwahati floods 2020.
- 2) Drainage and sanitation issues.
eg. Dengue burden in Delhi
- 3) Huge traffic and congestion
eg. Bengaluru 17 hour jam, 2024
- 4) Fall in workforce productivity due to less work hours.

5.) Failures of check systems and roads due to extreme rain.

6.) Damage to public infrastructure

(eg.) Delhi 7-3 roof fell due to rain

Consequences of Flash floods

on economy

- 1.) Loss of tourism potential of hilly states
(eg.) Kedarnath floods
- 2.) Increased cost of mitigation
diverting funds from welfare

Agriculture

- 1.) Crop failure and low productivity
 - 2.) Increased debt burden on farmers \Rightarrow demand for loan waivers
- (eg.) Apple crop failure in Himalayas region

Civic life

- 1.) After flood droughts
 - (eg) Chennai water shortage
- 2.) Less of economic opportunities
 - (eg) office shutdowns in Noida

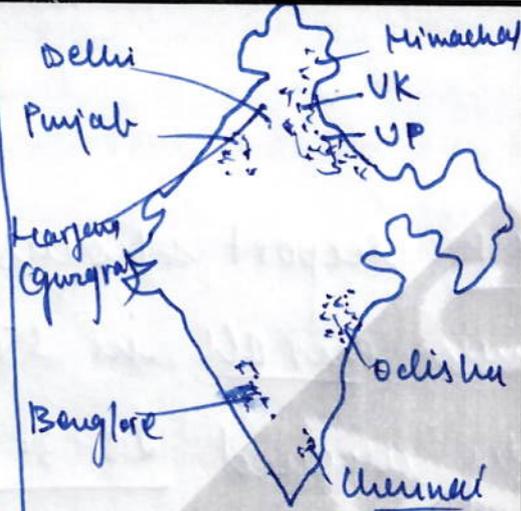


Fig: Impacted areas

Infrastructure damage

- 1.) Road blockages and bridge collapses
- 2.) Highway jams → death due to traffic in Indore

Way forward

- 1.) Strengthen NDMA and NDRF response mechanism
- 2.) Develop early warning systems
- 3.) Technology intervention, (eg) CARTOSAT
- 4.) Urban planning committees

Thus SDG (Sustainable cities) must be taken care of with urban planning

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

~~ASER~~ report shows that 47% women enroll in STEM courses but only around 25-30% gets jobs raising concern over high attrition rate.

Global pollution data of UN shows Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru among top 10 most air polluted cities in world.

Air pollution → issue of equity

- 1) Tends to impact health of poors as they cannot afford devices
 (eg) expensive Air purifiers
- 2) feminization of disease burden due to practices like chulahi in rural areas

Air pollution → issue of justice

- 1) Impact on displaced communities
unable to find refuge.
- 2.) loss of land and property due to
pollution affluence.
- 3.) low life expectancy
(ex.) Delhi air pollution reduces life
by 3-5 years (Bloomberg)

Environmental issues

- 1) loss of

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

ASER report highlights that out of 47% women enrolled in STEM courses only 25-30% retain to get jobs raising concerns over high attrition rate.

Socio cultural factors

- 1.) Patriarchal mindset of society encouraging men for STEM and women for Humanities
- 2.) Triple Burden faced by women
 - family care
 - work role
 - self care - often neglected
- 3.) Rising cases of workplace harassment causing workplace insecurity

4.) lack of infrastructures in institutions

(eg) 83% government schools lack internet connection

5.) Unavailability of gender-sensitive workplace guidelines

(eg) Maternity leave often treated as burden

6.) Migration due to marriage leading to job loss for women.

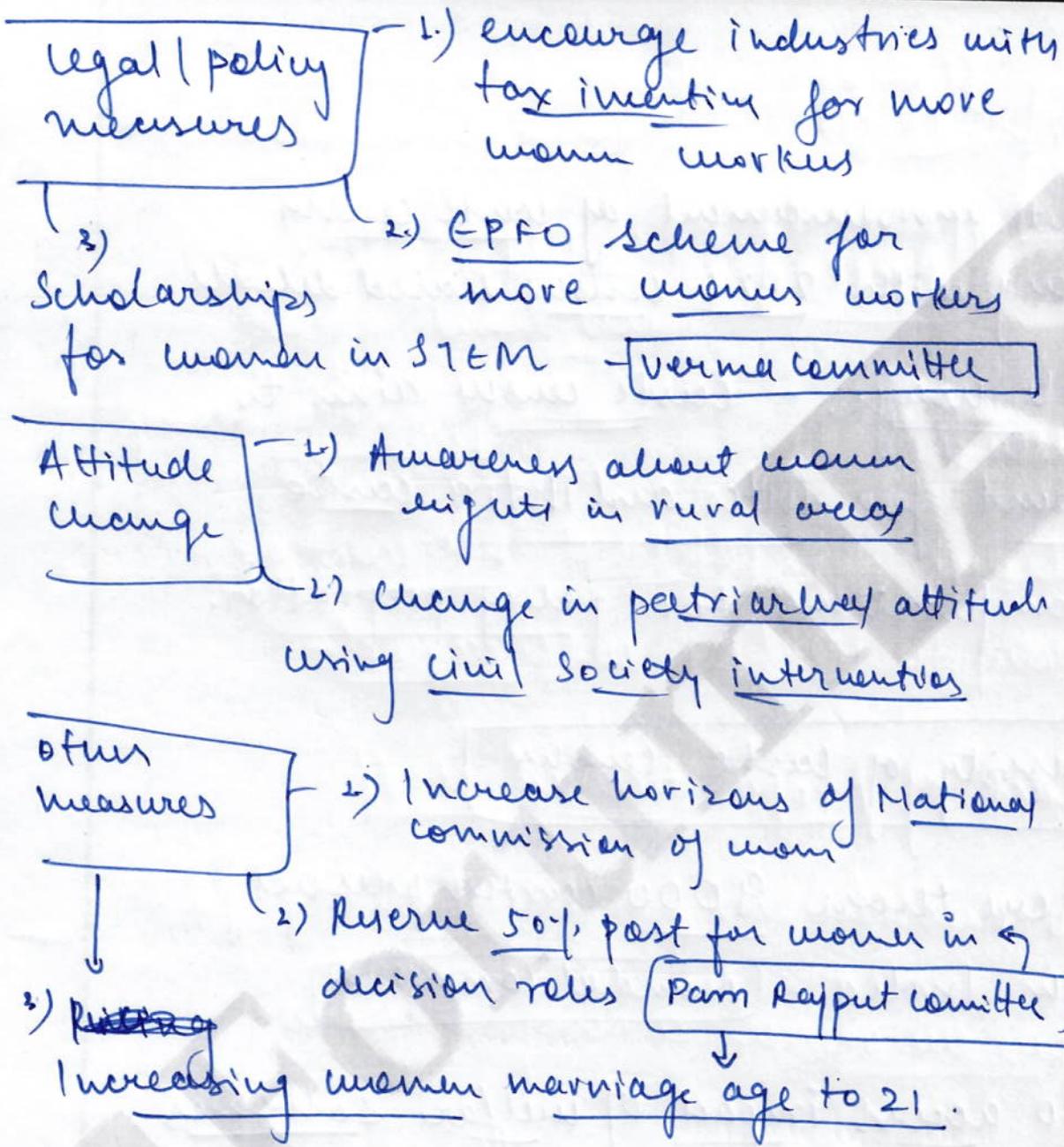
(eg) 95% women migration due to marriage

7.) Institutional insensitivity and lack of political will for better policies

Measures to improve

Infrastructure

- 1) women friendly schools
- 2) separate washrooms
- 3) breast facilities for new mothers



Thus women empowerment is crucial to increase retention and reduce attrition from STEM courses to achieve SDG 5 of gender equality.

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.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)

Recent announcement of caste census along with 2026 census raised debate of its usage. - caste census aims to account for inter and intra caste manifestations for policy preparation.

Necessity of caste census

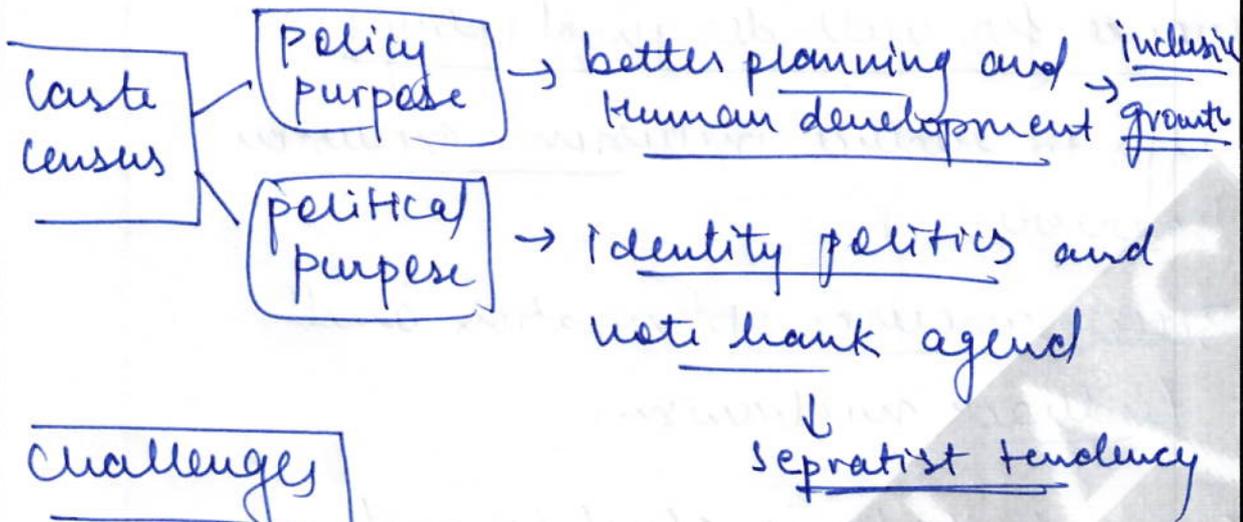
- 1) More than 9,000 castes present in India - Mandal Commission
- 2) To access impact of welfare schemes
- 3) Better policy planning and targeting
- 4) Subclassification and intra-caste disparities can be studied - Supreme Court

Relevance for well-designed policy

- 1.) Helps to reduce inclusion - exclusion barriers.
- 2.) Better resource optimization and feedback mechanism.
- 3.) Current data is obsolete and problem of overlapping exist.
- 4.) Account for reservation demands to ensure upliftment of vulnerable.

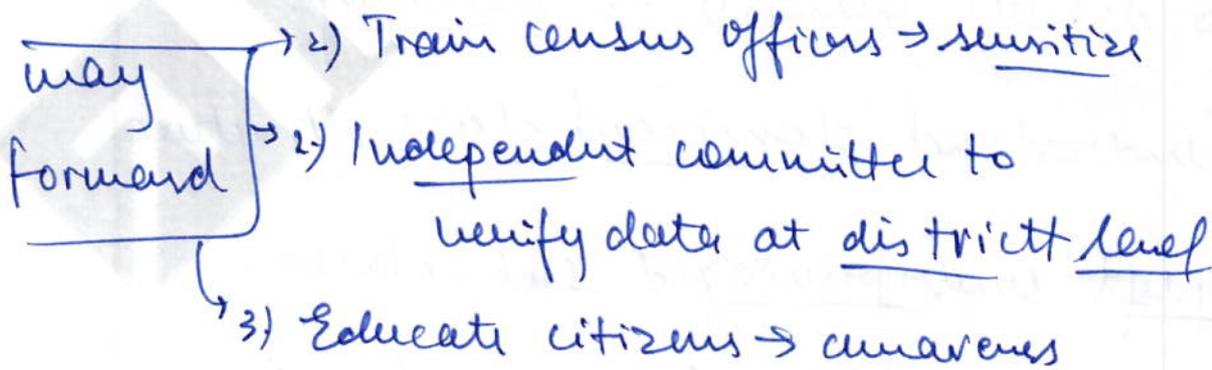
Reduce social inequality

- 1.) Scope for creeping layers classification to deliver benefits to deserving.
- 2.) Understand dominant class structure
- 3.) Uplift underprivileged sub-class.
- 4.) Only powerful tool to use benefits resulting in discontent.



Challenges

- 1) Chance for political intervention leading to identity-caste agenda
- 2) lack of proper trained staff.
- 3) No mechanism for verifiability of data.
- 4) low awareness among citizens



That caste census can help to achieve SDG 10 of reduced inequality.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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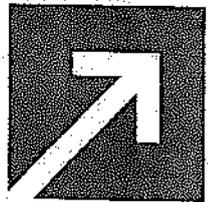
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