TEST CODE	8	1	1	4	2	5		GP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate / परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Gaurav Chopra		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910111207	Medium/माध्यम	English ✓ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	9-8-25

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
2		
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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 हैं।

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 PM	12:30 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 :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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.

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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)

Recently in 2024, Bhagvad Gita and Natyashastra were added to the UNESCO's list of Intangible Cultural Heritage signifying their immense importance.

Exemplify Timeless wisdom

① Contains philosophies : Eg Gita contains Bhakti-Yoga and Karma Yoga.

② 'Indian' way : Eg Bhagwad Gita's emphasis on Niskam Karma (Selfless Duty).

③ Art emphasis : Eg Natyashastra by Bharat Muni contains music and dance forms with drama.

Richness and Diversity of Indian Knowledge System

① Linguistic Richness : written in classical sanskrit.

② Ancient and Timeless : [Eg] Natyashastra
Believed to be written in 1st Century BC.

③ Different subject diversity: [Eg:]
- Bhagwad Gita → way of life
- Natyashastra → contains rules for art.

④ Rich Traditions : [Eg] Classical dance like
Bharatnatyam, classical dramas can be
linked to natyashastra.

⑤ Subject itself broken down: [Eg] Natyashastra
contains Nritta (Drama) with
Nritya (~~Atlas~~ Dance).

 Thus, their inclusion in UNESCO
list broadens their popularity and ensures
that they continue to lighten the
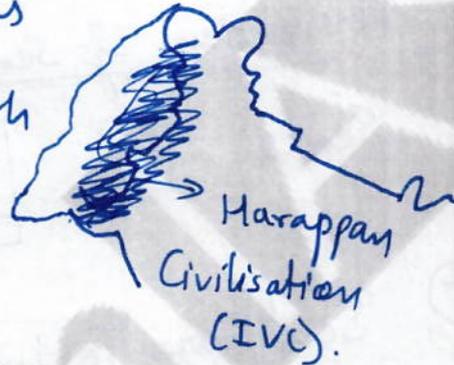minds of future generations.

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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)

Harappan civilisation was a bronze age culture in North and North-west India between 3300 - 1300 BC.

Technological Powerhouse
→ grid locked Lanes (####)
→ Metallurgy (Dancing Girl)
→ Bricks (Baked and unbaked).
→ Urban: use of granaries, great bath.

Key Technological Breakthroughs and Contribution

① Use of Metallurgy : [Eg] creation of bronze cart, factory at Kalibangan.

② Storage Systems : [Eg] Big granaries found at Mohenjodaro.

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पर कुछ न लिखें)

③ Urban Planning : [Eg] Divided city into upper citadel and lower

④ Formation of Seals : [Eg] Terracota Seals. [Eg]

⑤ Sculpture Technology : [Eg] Mother Goddess and Red Sandstone at Harappa.

⑥ Systemised way of weights and Measurements.

⑦ Manufacturing of Toys, dices, makeup.

⑧ Brick standardised [Eg] 4:2:1 ratio.

Thus, the urban bronze age Civilisation laid the foundation of the Modern urbanisation.

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)

The First World War was fought between 1914 and 1919 which led to widespread destruction in Europe.

I World War — 'Total' War

① Fought at major 3 areas. [Eg] → Air
                                    → Land
                                    → Sea.

② First time use of submarines and under-sea weapons.

③ First mass use of chemical Weapons.
   [Eg] By Germany in France.

④ Mass participation : [Eg] Whole of Europe was embroiled in war.

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Page 5 of 50

⑤ Use of Colonies : [Eg] India provided soldiers, arms and grains.

⑥ Mass Destruction : [Eg] Use of bombs through mortar shelling.

⑦ Institutionalised Trench Warfare : [Eg] In the war between UK and Germany.

⑧ First Mass use of Aircrafts : [Eg] Used in reconnaisance and dropping bomb.

⑨ Damage to property : [Eg] Cultural property, buildings and cities destroyed.

Thus, the first World war was a 'total' war, which eventually led to the formation of 'Leagues of Nations' and International Labour Organisation (ILO).

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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)

Both Bhagat Singh and Mahatma Gandhi are stalwarts of Indian freedom movement, though they differed in their approaches.

Bhagat Singh	Mahatma Gandhi
① Believed in 'measured' use of violence	① Strict non-violence and Ahimsa
② Believed in Socialism and Communism	② Believed in Trusteeship and Gram Swaraj
③ In favor of modern education to build rationality and nationalism	③ In favor of traditional knowledge [Eg] Nai Taleem
④ Mass support to labour movements	④ Mass support to peasant and farmers.

Bhagat Singh	Gandhiji
⑤ Was a Republican	⑤ Had little views on this matter.
⑥ Setting up a modern India on 'Secular' lines.	⑥ Believed Religion to be a private matter.
⑦ Favored Youth Participation [Eg] set up Punjab Naujawan Sabha	⑦ Favored Youth and women participation in the freedom movement.
⑧ Women as 'torchbearer' in freedom movement – allowed to be part of HSRA.	⑧ Women as the key to mass participation. [Eg] Picketing during Civil Disobedience movement

Despite these differences, Mahatma Gandhi tried to negotiate for Bhagat Singh's commutation of Death Sentence and considered him to be a martyr.

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Page 8 of 50

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)

The Earth's atmospheric system is composed of jet streams, climate bands, westerlies, and easterlics — all maintaining the heat balance.

Process → maintains heat Balance

① Jet Stream movements → balance of easterly and westerly.

② Atlantic Meriodinal Circulation (AMOC) → heat transfer between ocean and atmosphere.

③

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in this Area / इस स
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)

India has a monsoon type of climate, which is relevant for the South Asian Monsoon.

Monsoon Climate → Agri in Monsoon Asia

① Reversal of Winds → causing rainfall Necessary for agricultural productivity.

② Summer Rainfal → necessary for the growth of Kharif Crops in Asia.

③ Winter Rainfall: lead to growing of winter crops such as Wheat in South Asia.

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पर कुछ न लिखें)

④ <u>Nature of Monsoon</u> : 80% of rains in the 3 months → leading to recharge of groundwater → groundwater irrigation.

⑤ <u>Type of Crops</u> ⇒ impacted by quantity of monsoonal rainfall.

⑥ Provide necessary moisture and precipitation to sustain [intensive] agricultural production.

Thus, monsoon is the dominant determinant of agricultural system and need to invest in its prediction.

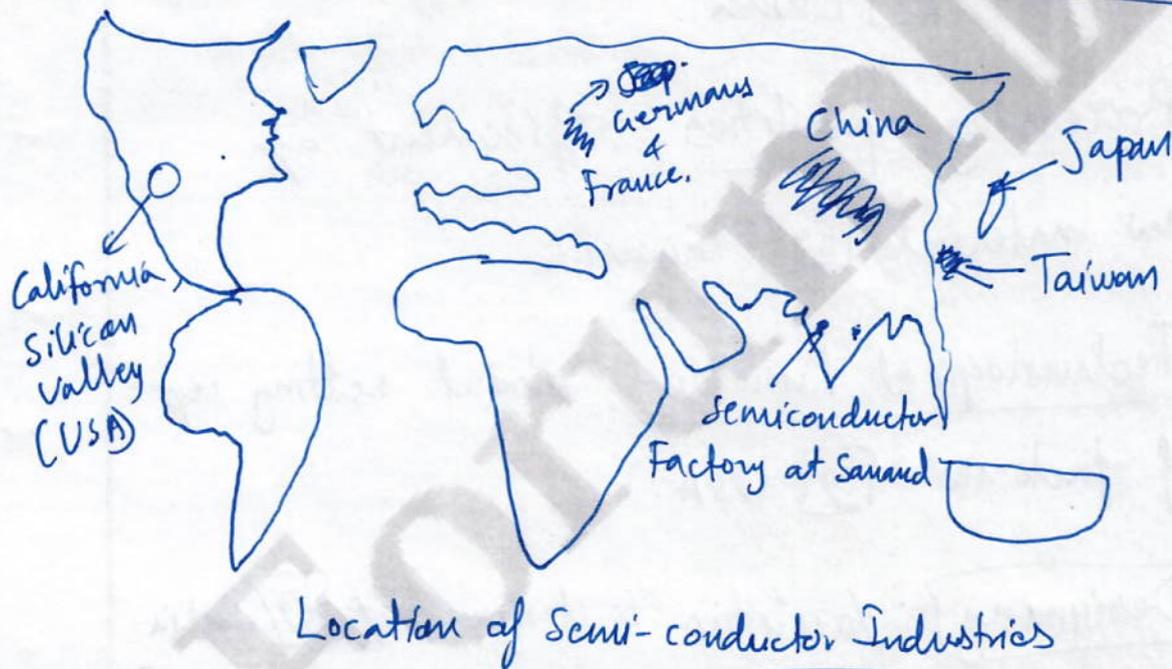**Q.7)** Account for the factors influencing the location of semiconductor industries across the world.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

TSMC, a company in Taiwan is responsible for the manufacturing of 80% of the world's advanced semiconductors.

Location of Semi-conductor Industries

Factors influencing location

① Capital Intensive : requires huge capital expenditure for setting up factories.

② Fresh Water : Water intensive sector → require water for fabrication.

③ Stable power supply : for efficiency and productivity

④ Raw Material : Critical Minerals, Rare Earth Elements and Semi-conductors Raw Material. [Eg] China.

⑤ Processing Capabilities : refinement of raw materials. [Eg] Taiwan.

⑥ Technological Knowhow : about setting up of factories. [Eg] USA.

⑦ [Designing] : facilities to design chip [Eg] India.

⑧ Proximity to Ports : for import export.

Semiconductor industries are foundation of Modern technology . Which is why India has set up India Semiconductor Mission.

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Page 14 of 50

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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 in India is at 4.2%.
as per PLFS data.

Unemployment as Economic challenge

① Lower agricultural productivity → disguised unemployment.

② Slow Manufacturing growth → unable to absorb labour surplus.

③ Service Sector: jobless growth and inelastic employment.

Unemployment as Social Challenge
→ poor female participation
→ Informalisation
→ huge labour surplus

Social Impact of Unemployment

① Leads to rising crime in the society.

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in this Area / इस र
पर कुछ न लिखें)

② Issues of Alcoholism : prelevant in unemployed groups → addiction.

③ Damages social capital and lower social trust.

④ Increase vulnerabilities to negative groups such as Terrorism, extremism, naxalism, etc.

⑤ Increases domestic violence against women and children.

⑥ Harms the demographic dividend - ferment social tension.

⑦ Increase competition to between groups for limited job opportunities.

Thus, while keeping in mind the economic factors, governance must also focus on the social aspects of unemployment.

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)

The New Economic Policy (1990) or LPG reforms led to influx of MNC leading to alteration in consumer behaviours.

Yes, Consumer Behaviour has altered

Positive Alteration

① Rising quality consciousness among the consumers.

② Access to tailored and customised goods — Luxury items.

③ `Consumer is King' mindset → rise in consumer movements.

④ Preference to cost as well as qualitative attributes of goods.

Negative Alteration

① Rising Materialism → excessive indulgence.

② EMI Culture : Buy now pay later → credit debt trap.

③ Huge wastage: e-waste, digital gadgets.

④ Blind 'apeing' of western goods and trends.

No, it has not fundamentally altered

① Use of domestic brands · [Eg] Tata.

② Indian-centric goods are used.

③ Preference to 'Made in India' Rising.

④ Still, traditional 'Cost Consciousness' is strong

⑤ Buying local → 'Vocal for Local'.

Thus, it has been a mixed bag of alteration.

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)

India has the world's second largest social media user population, majority being youth.

Reshaping Identity Formation

Positives:

① Access to global groups based on similar identity. [eg] LGBTQIA

② Social media provides guidance through influencer about identity formation.

③ Global influencers → cosmopolitan identity.

Negatives

① Confusing between Indian and Western Identity for Youth.

② Identity conflict → social media identity may not match with the real identity.

③ Peer pressure to conform to particular identities.

Reshaping Self-Worth

Positives

① Rising Positive Body consciousness

② Focus on mental and emotional health.

③ Finding one's "tribe"

Negatives

① Threats of cyber-bullying.

② Body Dysmorphia - fat shaming.

③ Isolation and depression

Thus, need to regulate social media use among the kids.

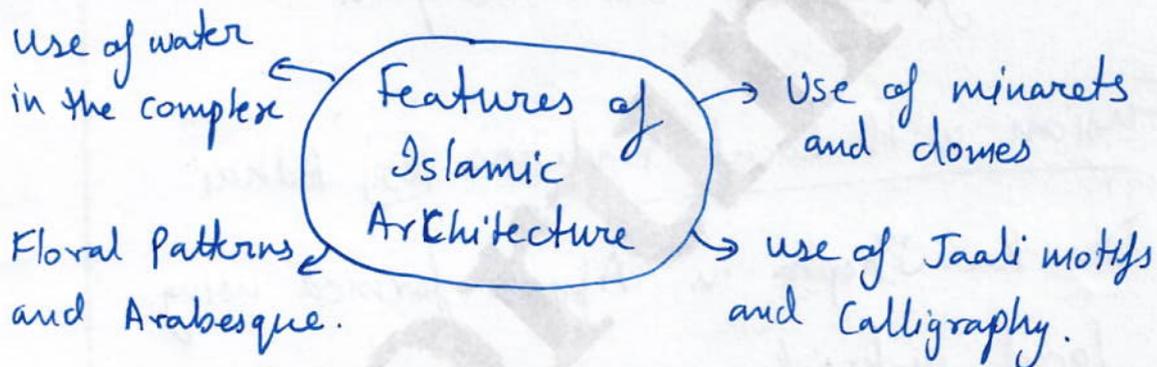**Q.11)** The fusion of Islamic architectural styles with indigenous Indian traditions played a key role in the evolution of Indo-Islamic architecture in the country. Discuss with examples.

(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)

The Islamic architectural styles begun in India by the Delhi Sultanate and borrowed and merged with the Indian Traditions.

Use of water
in the complex ← ⟨Features of Islamic Architecture⟩ → Use of minarets and domes

Floral Patterns
and Arabesque. → use of Jaali motifs and Calligraphy.

___

Evolution → Fusion with Indigenous Indian

① <u>Use of Motifs</u> : Various motifs such as 'elephant' borrowed by Islamic architecture as 'pillar'. [E] Used in Humayun's Tomb.

↗ Forum IAS

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in this Area / इस ...
पर कुछ न लिखें)

② <u>Islamic Architecture</u> did not use motifs of living beings → use of plants, flowers of Indian culture.

③ <u>Initial Islamic Buildings</u> - base of Indian buildings. [Eg] Qutub Minar made from the stones of erstwhile Jain Temples.

④ <u>Fusion with Local Traditions:</u> [Eg] Adhai Din Ka Jhopra in Ajmer formed using local materials.

⑤ <u>Use of Jaali</u> → symbolised importance of 'light' in Islam. [Eg] Co-borrowed by Rajput Style of Architecture.

⑥ <u>Breathed space</u> in the clustered Indian architecture.

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in this Area / इस स्था
पर कुछ न लिखें)

⑦ Use of Trabeate and Arcuate Style of Architecture.

⑧ Influence of local Styles : [Eg] Mandu's Jahaj Mahal.

⑨ Military Architecture fusion : [Eg] Adil Shahi's Golconda fort.

⑩ Use of new materials locally sourced. [Eg] Use of Marbles.

⑪ Borrowed sculptural ideas : [Eg] Statue of Jayamal and Patta at Fatehpur Sikri.

    Thus, it led to the formation of Indo-Islamic style of Architecture which gave India the marvel of Taj Mahal, Redfort. etc.

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' was imposed by Indira Gandhi in 1975 using Article <u>352</u> citing 'Internal Disturbance'.

Controversial and widely Debated
- → use of mass sterilisation
- → curtailing civil liberties.
- → Centralisation of power
- → Curbing of dissent.

<u>Emergeny imposed → to fulfill Individual Goals</u>

① <u>Raj Narain Judgement</u> : invalidated election of prime Minister.

② <u>Losing of power</u> : due to the rise of JP movement and Gujarat movements.

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③ <u>Power Centralisation</u> : use of 42nd
Amendment Act.

④ To <u>curb intra-party dissent</u> : factions
within congress.

Emergency imposed → to serve National Interest

① <u>Rise of Anarchism</u> : JP movement favored
'Total Revolution'.

② <u>Riots and clashes</u> : between protestors.

③ <u>Rising inflation</u> : due to black marketting
and after effect of Indo-Pakistan War (1971).

④ <u>Issues such as</u> : population explosion required
strong measures.

<u>Short Term impacts of Emergency</u>

① Formation of first non-congress government
at centre - with Morarji Desai as PM.

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② Indira Gandhi lost election.

③ Widespread protests against the government for ~~cut~~ curtailing civil liberties.

④ First Coalition government formed.

Long Term impacts of Emergency.

① 44ᵗʰ <u>Amendment</u> Act : curbs on emergency power by installing safeguards.

② <u>Institutionalised</u> use of dissent in politics by protests.

③ Strengthen democracy and civil liberties by highlighting the issues of centralisation.

Thus, Emergency was a mixed bag of impacts.
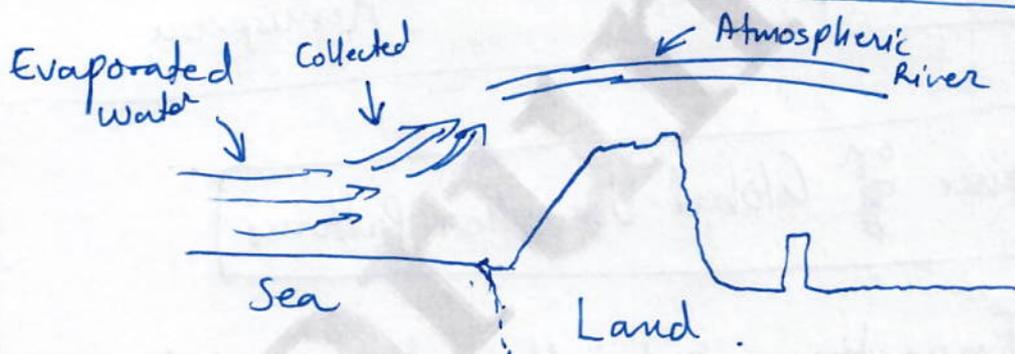
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Q.13) What are 'atmospheric rivers'? How do they influence global weather patterns and impact human settlements? (15 marks, 250 words)

'वायुमंडलीय नदियाँ' क्या हैं? ये वैश्विक मौसम के स्वरूप और मानव बसावट पर कैसे असर डालती हैं?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

'Atmospheric Rivers' refers to large amount of water flowing in a definite pattern in the atmosphere leading to 'river' formation in upper atmosphere.

Formation of Atmospheric River

① Evaporation of water from the sea.

② Water vapour coalescing into bigger mass of water.

③ Movement of water vapour in a stream of air in a definite direction.

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④ Collection of water vapour in the stream leading to formation of atmospheric river.

⑤ Moving onto landforms and raised more higher due to gradients and Mountains.

[Eg] Pineapple Express in Northern Hemisphere

Influence on Global Weather Patterns

① Impacting rainfall and precipitation in regions. [Eg] Atmospheric river can cause flash floods.

② Regulation of Temperature : [Eg] Balancing hot and cold temperature through to heat transfer in upper atmospheric.

③ Influence the formation of storms,
Cyclones and thunderstorms.

④ Influence on evaporation: as atmospheric
river sucks the water vapour leading
to more dryness above sea → favor evaporation.

⑤ Influence wind patterns: through movement
of Atmospheric river within jet streams.

| Influence on Human Settlements |

① Impacting Agricultural system.
② Availability of water by rainfall.
③ May cause flooding and cloudbursts.
④ Damage and destruction to property.

Thus, |Project Mausam| is crucial
to understand the impact of Atmospheric
Rivers and Early predictions.

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)

The climatic systems of world are influenced by a wide variety of factors ~~lad~~ leading to even different climates on the same latitude itself.

Factors affecting Climate type
→ latitude
→ Altitude
→ Distance from the sea
→ Insolation from the sun.

Latitude — Mediterranean Climate — China Type climate.

Reason behind Varying Climates

① **Influence of Sea**: Mediterranean sea is an enclosed sea whereas China borders open Ocean.

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② <u>Wind Systems</u> : Westerlies bring rainfall in China in summers.

③ <u>Reversal</u> : Movement of ITCZ leads to <u>winter rainfall</u> in Mediterrean Area.

④ <u>Topographic differences</u> : Mediterranean Surrounded by Alps, Atlas, etc.

<u>Affecting life and Economic Activities</u>

---

① Winter rainfall in Mediterreanean → good for citrus plants, wheat.

② Summer <u>rainfall in China Type</u> ⇒ good Kharif crops.

③ <u>Climatic difference</u> : changes in food habits, clothing, living system.

④ <u>Temperature difference</u> : huge contrast in Mediterranean climate.

⑤ Industries development : Eg Citrny
fruits led to formation of wine
and olive industry.

⑥ Means of Transportation : linkages
for farmers to main markets impacted
due to climate system.

⑦ Type of agriculture: intensive or
subsistence based, Rabi or Kharif based.

    Thus, varying climate can have
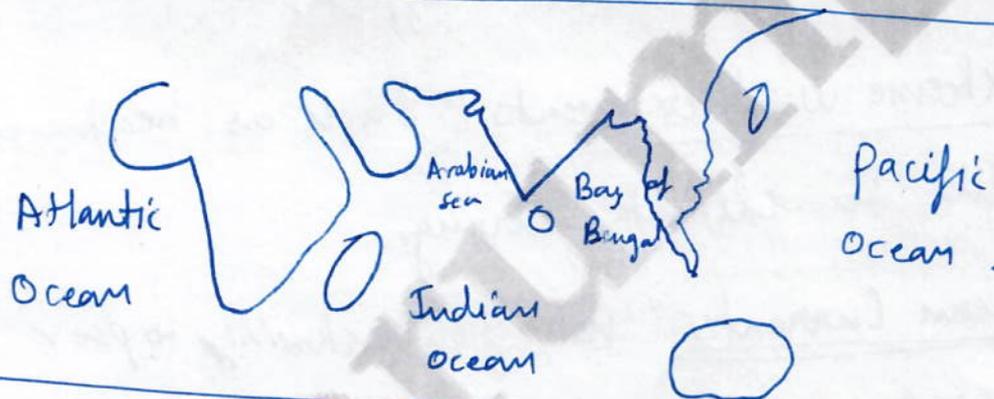varying impat on life and economic
activities of a region.

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 warms up 20% more than the average ocean temperature leading to near-permanent heat wave state" – WMO.

Atlantic Ocean   Arabian sea   Bay of Bengal   Pacific Ocean.

Indian Ocean

Factors responsible for rapid warming

① __Surrounded by land__ : Indian Ocean is surrounded by Africa, India, South East Asia and Australlia → higher temperature.

② __Tropical Ocean__ → higher insolation from the sun. (Proximity to equator).

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Page 33 of 50

③ <u>Horizontal Exentsive</u> : Indian ocean
is an horizontal extensive ocean leading to
higher temperature → higher surface area vender
direct sun.

④ <u>Global Warming</u> : rising carbon dioxide
emission → greenhouse effect.

⑤ <u>Extreme weather events</u> : such as heatwaves
due to climate change.

⑥ <u>Ocean Currents</u> : not flow extensivity → poor
transfer of excess heat to other oceans.

Multi-Dimensional Impacts

<u>Geographical Impact</u>

① Higher evaporation leading to increased
precipitation.

② More cyclonic formation due to
temperature $>27°C$ → favorable for cyclones

③ Heat waves in the ocean.

④ Impact on windsystems and monsoon.

Economic Impact

① Marine Heatwaves causing death of fisheries → poor productivity.

② Heat exposed coastal labour → more vulnerable.

③ Higher costs of coastal based activities.

Social Impact

① Women → more vulnerable Eg Major labour of fishing industry.

② Biological: Death of Corals, mangroves.

③ Environmental: amplification to Climate change

Thus, necessary to invest into

Blue-Green Infrastructure to mitigate and adapt to marine heat waves.

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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)

The Southern states in India are undergoing a demographic transition with fertility levels plummeting below the replacement rate.

Demographic Transition in Southern States

Low fertility Rates:
↳ due to better education
↳ higher standard of living
↳ Rising urbanisation.
↳ costs of living.

Aging Population
↳ Rising life expectancy.
↳ Better health outcome
↳ changing dependency ration

Impact on Region's Economic growth

① Lower dependence on 'manual' work due to higher urbanisation → service based.

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② Inflow of labour from the labour surplus regions.

③ Greater dependency ratio → due to low births and higher elderly.

④ <u>Limited self productivity of labour</u>: due to rise in elderly.

⑤ <u>May increase growth</u> → capitalise on silver economy and aging experience.

⑥ Higher standard of living due to low population growth.

Impact on Region's social Welfare Policies

For Elderly

① Greater need to ~~tuf~~ invest in Geriatric Healthcare.

② Rising infrastructure for accessibility of elderly.

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③ Construction of Old age homes and Shelters.

④ Income support to elderly. [Eg] SAGE and SACRED portal.

For Migrant Labour

① Labour friendly social welfare: to attract labour for production.

② Food and nutrition welfare for labours.

③ Investment in education : [Eg] Kerala.

④ Portability of social welfare across borders [Eg] ONORC.

Thus various schemes such as NFSA, National Social Assistance Plan (NSAP) are helping southern states in managing this demographic transition.

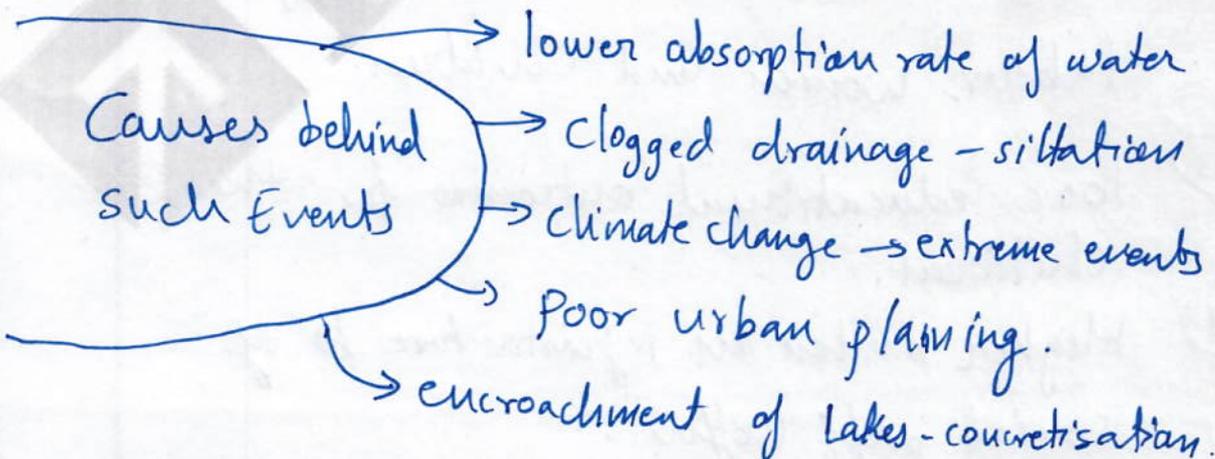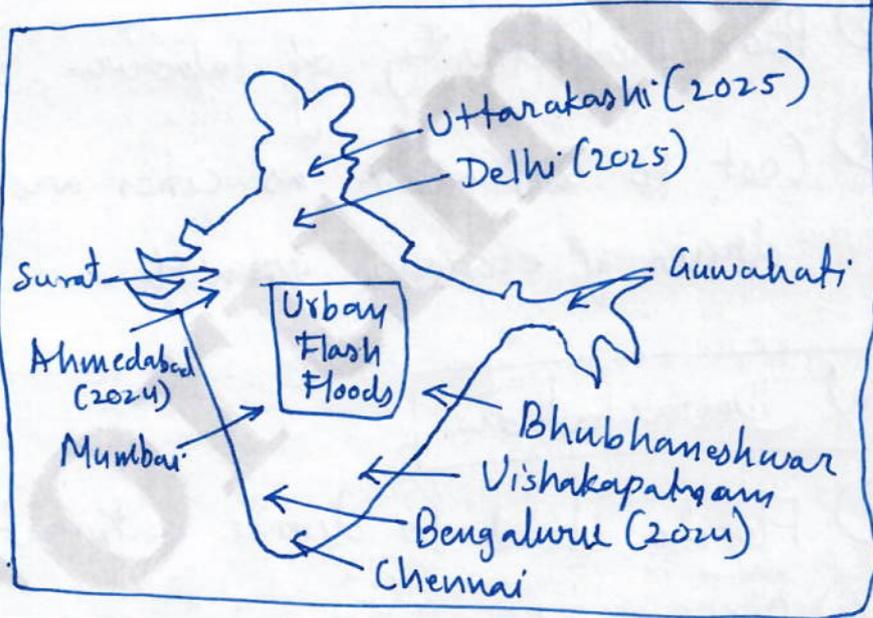**Q.17)** Incidence of extreme rainfall events and flash floods in recent times has led to devastating consequences for major cities of India. Analyse.
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

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

Recently extreme rainfall, cloudburst and flash floods are damaging life and property in [Uttarkashi], Uttarakhand, pointing to such increased incidences.

2024 and 2025 were marked with such rising Incidences of extreme events & floods.

- Uttarakashi (2025)
- Delhi (2025)
- Guwahati
- Surat
- Ahmedabad (2024)
- Mumbai
- Urban Flash Floods
- Bhubhaneshwar
- Vishakapatnam
- Bengaluru (2024)
- Chennai

Causes behind such Events
→ lower absorption rate of water
→ Clogged drainage – siltation
→ Climate change → extreme events
→ Poor urban planning.
→ encroachment of lakes - concretisation.

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Devastating consequences for Cities

Economic Devastation

① Damage to life and property.

② Infrastructural damage → road, pipelines.

③ Poor productivity of labour.

④ Cost to GDP ~2% as cities are the driver of economic growth.

Social Devastation

① Floods lead to disease outbreaks.

② Rising vulnerabilities in cities: migrant labour, women and children.

③ Poor educational outcomes for the children.

④ Higher burden on infrastructure of social welfare.

Governance devastation

① Diversion of administrative focus from growth and development.

② Damages governance link and social capital.

③ Poor utilisation of resources.

Way Ahead to Mitigate and Adapt

① Investment into disaster resilient infrastructure

② Non-structural measures → reforestation, Miyawaki technique.

③ Structural : flood proofing of building.

④ Best Practice : Room for the River in Netherlands

⑤ Urban river restoration : Eg Mithi River in Mumbai

⑥ Lake Rejuvenation : Eg AMRUT sarovar

Cities are the driver of growth and must be protected from the vagaries of climate.

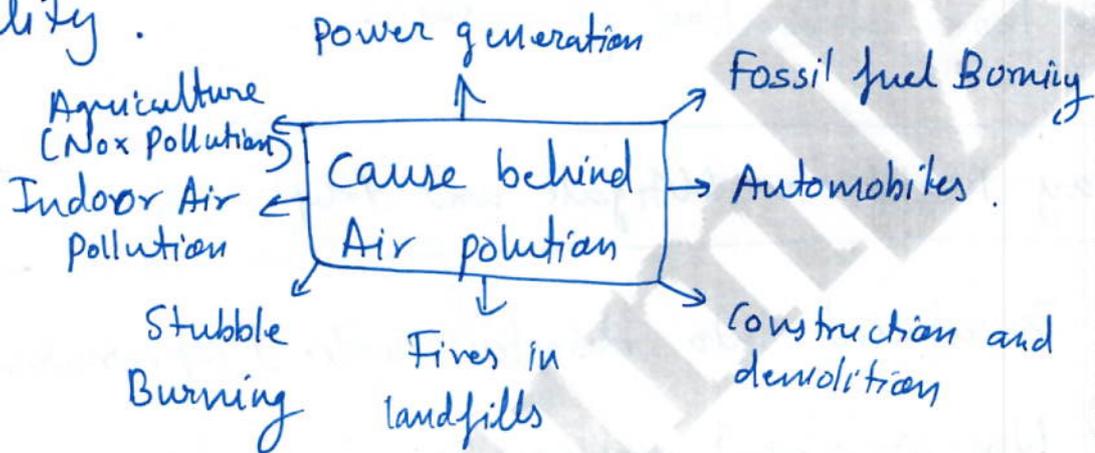Call us: 9311740400, 9311740900
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Page 41 of 50

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)

As per UNEP, India has 9 out of Top 10 cities with worst air quality.

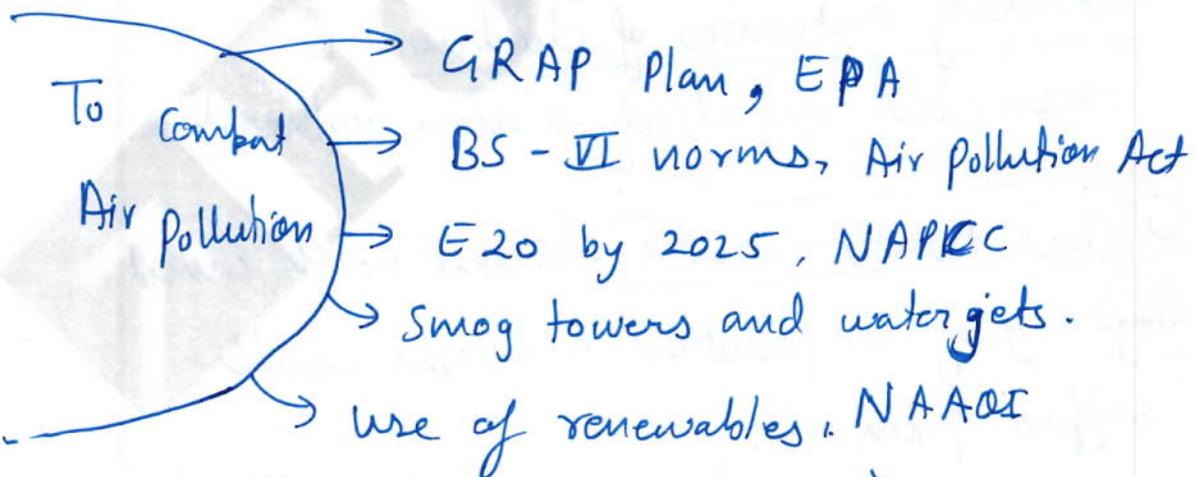

Air Pollution → Environmental Issue

① Damages environment : harmful impact on flora and fauna.

② Changes ecological balances : rising the proportion of greenhouse gases.

③ Multi-variate factors : insolation, air movement impact air pollution.

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④ Lowers the Ecological Services : poor climatic regulation, provisioning services.

⑤ ~~New~~ Insects and Amphibians : such as frogs → more vulnerable to Air pollution.

Air Pollution → issue of Equity and Justice

① Disproportionately impact women : due to indoor air pollution → cooking, etc.

② Learning outcomes of children : is impacted negatively → more vulnerable.

③ [Global North-South] : Global north caused majority of air pollution 4 Global south suffers from it.

④ Urban- Rural Dichotomy : Industrial urban area major driver of pollution.

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⑤ Resources for growth requires cheap power from Thermal plant.

⑥ Sustainable development : balancing growth needs with environmental justice.

⑦ Poor sections — labour → more exposed to labour in polluted air. [t] Construction Worker.

⑧ `Polluter Pays` Justice → Brick and Kiln factory polluting air.

To Combat Air Pollution
→ GRAP Plan, EPA
→ BS - VI norms, Air Pollution Act
→ E20 by 2025, NAPCC
→ Smog towers and water jets.
→ use of renewables. NAAQI

There is a need for `National Action Plan to Combat Air Pollution`.

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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)

Despite 100% enrollment of girls in Primary education, there share in STEM career is lower than the global average due to high attrition ~~retention~~ rate.

Socio-Cultural Factors → high Attrition Rate

① **Marriage** : patri-local nature of marriage leads to migration of women → ~~poor~~ poor employment stability.

② **Notions of Patriarchy** : "Women are not good in STEM as not rational".

③ **Gendered expectation** : of providing 'Care' services ~ pink collar jobs.

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④ Issues of Sticky Floor and Glass ceiling in society → leading to poor promotion, Issue of sexual Harrassment

⑤ Dual ~~Family~~ Burden of family and welfare — raising family.

⑥ Denial of Autonomy in working → no decision making power.

⑦ Traditionally → STEM sector → male dominated.

⑧ Huge gap in wages → 33% differential.

⑨ Lower number of role models like Kiran Mazumdar Shaw.

⑩ Maternity duties : leading to breaks in employment.

Measures to improve ~~retio~~ retention in STEM

Social Measures

① Awareness generation : about role models in STEM sector
② Education : free from Gendered Biases.

③ Work Culture Reorientation : to be made women friendly.

Industry Measures

① Strict Implementation of <u>POSH</u> → formation of Internal Complaint Committee (ICC)

② Awareness about Maternity Benefit Act.

③ <u>Corporate Governance</u> measures mandating compulsory women leadership [Eg] In Board rooms.

Government Measures

① Various Schemes : KIRAN , Curie Initiative

② Strict guidelines for equal wage remuneration.

③ Strict emphasis on POSH compliance.

④ Ensure 'women contribution' mandatory under ESG compliance of companies.

Solving this issue would require <u>Industry</u> to innovate, Business to legislate and <u>Women</u> to act.
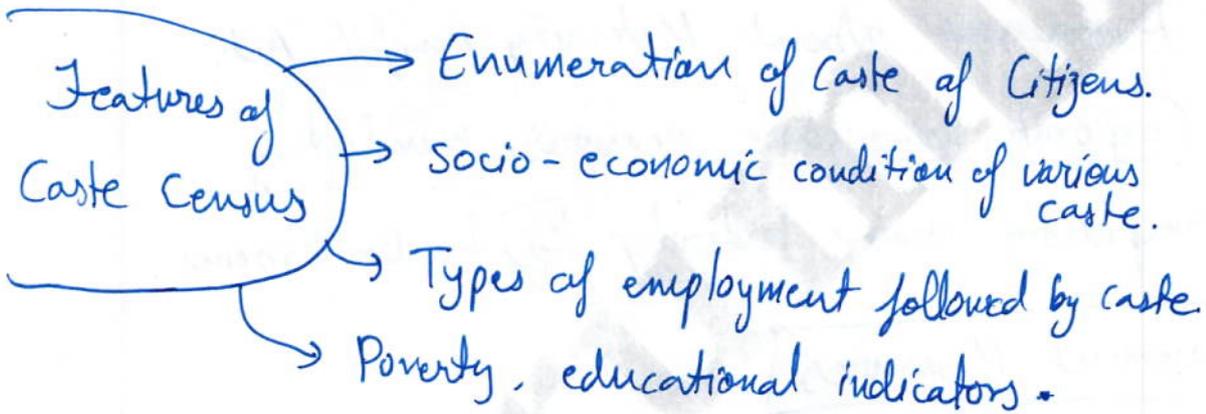
Q.20) "Caste census is relevant and necessary for any well-designed policy to reduce social inequality". Comment.

(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)

The Union Government has declared that the upcoming 2026 Census would also include Caste Census in it.

Features of Caste Census
→ Enumeration of Caste of Citizens.
→ Socio-economic condition of various caste.
→ Types of employment followed by caste.
→ Poverty, educational indicators.

Caste Census — Well design Policy to reduce social inequality

① Provide Caste Specific Data : about the conditions of different castes.

② Would unveil : the distribution of assets of every caste —better policy.

③ Identify the implementation gap of policies with respect to caste.

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④ Promote Inter-sectionality : specific and targetted schemes.

⑤ Understand the nexus of caste and occupational structure.

⑥ Poverty levels and Inequality levels of different castes.

⑦ Break the vicious debates about caste myths → by showing true position.

⑧ Aid in policy designing → keep in mind the various caste data and needs.

Caste Census ⟶ ~~Red~~ increase social gaps

① Increase the caste consciousness in country.

② Entrenchment of Caste based identities- Negate Article 14, and 15.

③ Would promote <u>politicisation</u> of Caste-based reservations.

④ Excuse for caste-based vote-bank politics → pitting one caste against another.

⑤ <u>Past Experience</u>: |SECC, 2011| data was said to be unusable.

⑥ <u>Poor data records</u>: false reporting of data — due to incomplete digitisation.

<u>The Way Ahead</u>

① Ensure strict <u>Audit</u> of census data to root out irregularity.

② Increase Transparency and Accountability about data collection.

③ Evidence based policy making using AI, Machine learning.

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Mentor Feedback Questions

1 ....

2 ....

3 ....

4 ....

5 ....

Test Goal

1 .... ☐
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2 .... ☐
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3 .... ☐
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Outcomes

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Marking Scheme

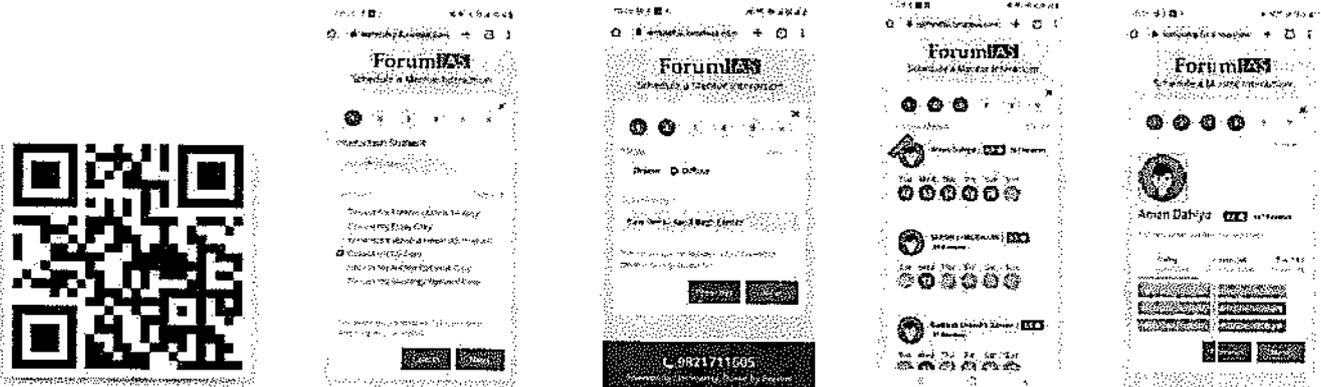| Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 – 10	6 – 7.5	< 6
✔	Key / Relevant Point		
✖	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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