

TEST CODE 8 1 1 4 2 5

MGP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Rishul Neema		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910142852	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	09-08-2025

*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			
2			
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19			
20			
Total/कुल अंक	250		

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।

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

9:30

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

12:30

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :

9:

Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन

*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

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

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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

AWIS

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)

Ans) Bhagavad Gita and Natyashastra are indelible marks of Indian heritage from perpetually relevant word of lord Krishna to the elegant posture science of Natyashastra, they are living embodiment of wisdom.

◦ Bhagavad Gita → UNESCO list of Asia-Pacific indelible literature.

- written by ved Vyasa
- compiled during the Gupta period into manuscripts.

→ Yogakshema Vahanyam

↳ propagates the value of brotherhood & love of humanity

Timeless wisdom & richness of knowledge Traditions

→ Shitprajna → Self restraint and control in vice (golden mean)

→ Information about historical cities and traditions.

eg. Hastinapur, Kurukshetra.

→ social life of earlier times.

• Natyashastra → 3rd c. BCE

↳ by Bharata Muni

↳ Detailed information about postures and facial expressions

↳ source of classical dances (Bharatanatyam)

↳ the theory of Nr̥tta and NRITYA + VRASA (expression + dance)

↳ NATYADARSHANA — Philosophical Basis of Theatrics & drama

ASA SITA) promotes us to preserve our rich cultural heritage.

Feedback

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	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



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।

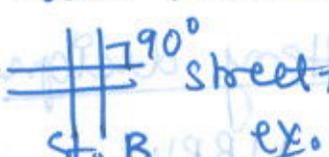
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans) Harappan civilization existed between 2500 BCE to 1600 BCE in the Indus valley region and marks the testament of Technological Brilliance

° Technological Breakthroughs →

① Modern and extremely efficient drainage system → interconnected & sustainable. eg. Mohenjo-daro

② Exquisite urban planning → 90° grid of intersections and tiered model of urban centres

 St. B ex. Mohenjo-daro

③ Beads and carnelian industry advancement → enhanced production capacity and Technology. eg. Rangpur

④ Lost wax technique of Bronze sculpture
 ↳ exquisite patterns & methodology
 eg. dancing girl from Mohenjodaro

③ Agricultural Advancement
 ↳ modern plough, Treadle model eg. Kalibangan
 ↳ irrigated & ploughed field at Mohenjodaro

⑥ Textiles and cotton fabric weaving industry → novel methods of weaving. eg.

⑦ Modern Dockyards & Records of Navigation promises
 eg. Lothal

⑧ Effective Pottery designs and Techniques. eg. NBPW

The Indus valley civilization can be a potent source of urban planning in today's discourse.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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F & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

Ans) first world war happened between 1914 to 1918 between the Triple Alliance and Triple Entente, marking a first 'total' war in modern history.

"TOTAL WAR" →

① alliance based war and wide reaching conflicts.

Triple Alliance v/s Triple Entente

- Germany
- Austria-Hungary
- Italy

- UK
- France
- Russia

② first ever use of chemical weapons in a war.

③ heavy military engagement at multiple fronts.

④ first ever wide scale use of panzers, tanks, heavy armoured vehicles

⑤ Involvement of official war proclamation and declaration as enemy states.

⑥ Heavy conflict & confrontations at naval front utilizing armed ships & vessels (corvettes & destroyers)
 → Atlantic Ocean dominated.

⑦ Involvement of many-many countries & even outgrowth of war to colonial domains.
 eg. involvement of India, Burma, African colonies.

Current word geopolitics is an alarming signal to avoid such calamities which can be learned from WW-1, as history tends to repeat itself.

Feedback
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#	G	A	P
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CD & VA			
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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Ans) Bhagat Singh and Mahatma Gandhi were ardent believers in cause of Indian struggle but just had differences in methodology.

Bhagat Singh	Mahatma Gandhi
① Revolutionary method. eg. Lahore conspiracy 1928	① Non violent Approach. eg. NCM, COM 1920, 1931
② Believed in <u>Socialism</u> .	② Believed in <u>Trusteeship</u>
③ Believed in <u>mass armed Rebellion</u> to break the shackles of colonialism.	③ Believed in the power of <u>Satyagraha (Truthforce)</u>

④ Appealed to youth for engagement in struggles

④ Believed in mass mobilisation from all categories

⑤ Secular front and Atheist Approach

⑤ Integrated Religion in the spirit of freedom struggle

(Why I am an Atheist?)

(wrote extensively in "Swasaj")

↓
Literature / Book

⑥ ~~formed~~ converted HRA to HRSA
Kishan Das
Republic Socialist Association for organizing movement

⑥ He believed in direct contact to the masses.

Though the approach differed, but both are celebrated Heroes of Indian freedom struggle and it is our fundamental duty to remember their contribution
(STAI) (B)

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

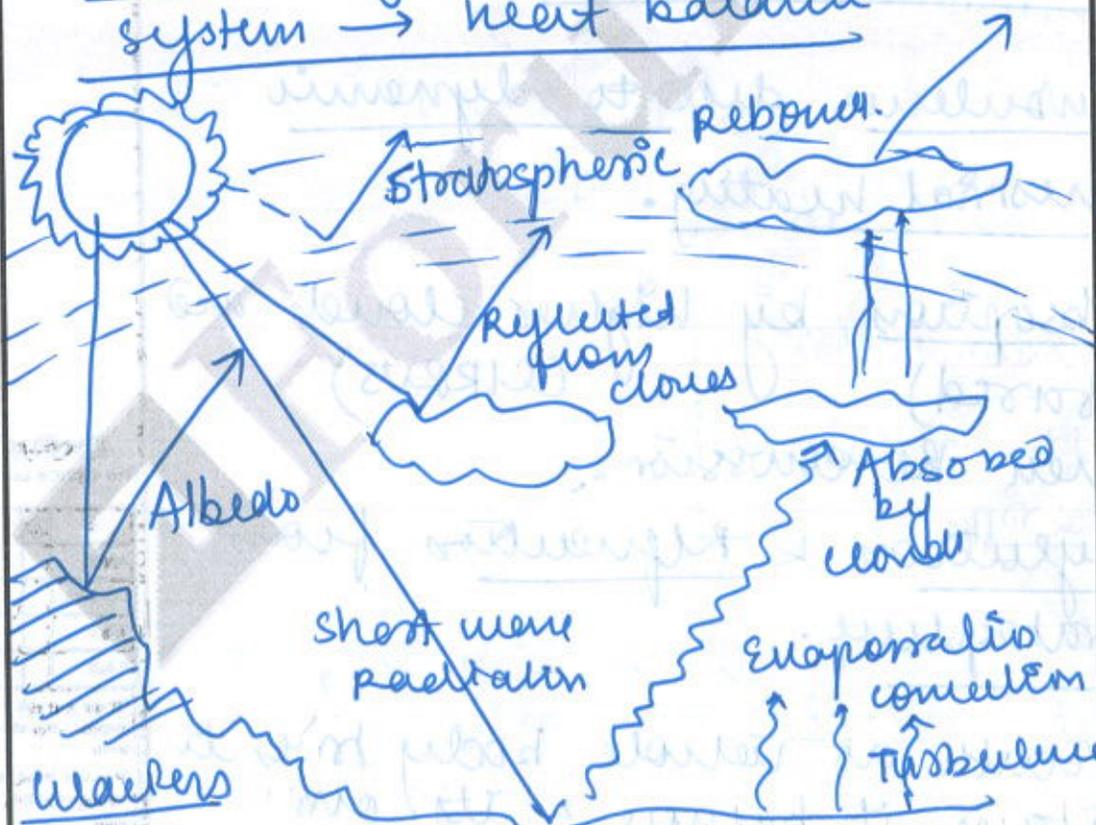
Q.5) Briefly explain the processes through which the earth-atmosphere system maintains heat balance. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans) The earth's Biosphere and Planetary system sustains an self-regulated balancing mechanism called as Heat Budget, but Climate change is causing a serious hindrance in its achievement.

• Processes of earth atmosphere system → heat balance



mechanisms →

① Albedo from Reflected surfaces →

- ↳ a) clouds (whiter)
- b) ice caps & glaciers

② Evaporation from insolation

(oceans / water bodies)
71%

③ convection via heating mechanisms and Areal distortions.

④ Turbulence due to dynamic Terrestrial heating.

⑤ Absorption by higher clouds and (infrared) (CIRRS) then Re-emission.

⑥ Reflection & Refraction from Stratosphere.

The earth as whole body tries to maintain its balance & its own responsibility to help in same cause

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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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)

Ans) monsoon climate key to seasonal reversal of trade winds from NE to SW direction between June and September.

monsoon is responsible for ~60% irrigation needs of South Asia, crucial for agricultural needs.

crucial role in sustaining → agriculture

① Set pattern and high predictability ensure fixed seeding & harvesting mechanisms.
eg. kharif crops - rice / barley

② critical role in irrigating the lowlands via precipitation and well distributed pattern of it.

③ Plays essential Role in Recharge and Renewal of Groundwater Aquifers (of which ~85% is used for Agriculture)

④ Enhanced forecasting provides better agricultural practices and enhanced yields (Precision agriculture)

⑤ Critical in growing water-intensive crops, eg. Rice & Sugarcane
 ↓
Saves water & Resources

⑥ monsoon climate provides optimum Temperature ~22°C - essential for agropductivity of tropical crops

⑦ monsoon plays essential role in soil nourishment (laterization - kulla)
 ↳ Cashew.

monsoon is the lifeline of Indian Agriculture.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

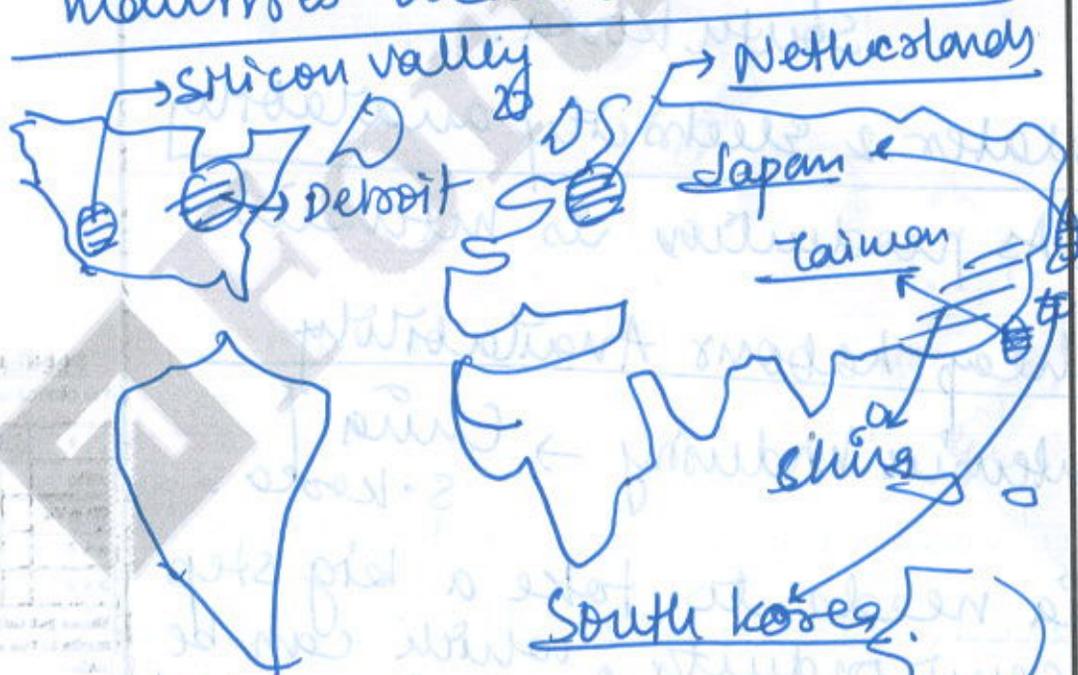


Q.7) Account for the factors influencing the location of semiconductor industries across the world. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Ans) The current crisis in the world due to Reciprocal tariffs has greatly impacted the semiconductor industry and is affecting its distribution & supply chains.

Factors Affecting Semiconductor industries location →



Current Hotspots of Semiconductor industries

① Historical causation → colonial Capitalist centers

② Raw material availability

↳ China → Rare earth metals
↳ silicon / he abundance

③ Processing capability and Technological prowess

Eg. Japan (Taiwan) > 85% critical SC
South Korea.

④ Water & electricity availability

→ As production is intensive.

⑤ Cheap labour availability

- Intensive industry → China / S. Korea.

India needs to take a big step in semiconductors, which can be in form of Natn sem. mission, which is critical for Atmanirbhar Bharat.

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.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 सिर्फ 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)

Ans) The youth unemployment at around 16% (PLFS) is a serious cause of concern and has wide reaching consequences.

• Social Impact of Unemployment →

① Unemployment → Poverty

↓
lower access to Health & Education

② Intergenerational & Intra-generational inequity → due to poor Resource accumulation.

③ Delayed marriages and poor Standard of living.

④ Societal ostracism in the way that unemployed people are not respected & heard.

⑤ Gender intersectional marginalisation in unemployment.

⑥ Food insecurity → poor-nutrition

lower productivity & efficiency

← lower health index

→ further unemployment

⑦ social stratified nature of unemployment → SC/ST unemployed are far greater vulnerable.

Addressing unemployment by structural means is crucial for attaining the goals of Viksit Bharat by 2047.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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CD & VA			
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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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)

Ans) McDonaldisation and Sephora
kids in the current era are
fitting examples of globalised
consumer behaviour.

° Globalisation induced Alteration
in consumer behaviour →

① Quality Emphasis has increased
↳ eg. Parker pens.

② increased focus on hygiene &
cleanliness. eg. McDonalds,
Domino.

③ increased competition led
Predatory pricing → lesser sales.
eg. Amazon, Walmart.

④ increased focus on individualised product delivery & consumer expectations.

eg. Starbucks → Name on cup

⑤ consumer approach for focus on plethora of variety and options to select from.

eg. IKEA

⑥ Digitalisation & e-commerce led home delivery & internet buying behaviour.

eg. Amazon, Flipkart

Globalisation is progressing but it should not erode our traditional values & should lie in harmonious balance.

Feedback

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P & R			
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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)

Ans more than 85% adolescents in India now has access to social media (at least one platform) (IIM survey)

Echo chambers

↳ Political polarisation
↳ LGBTQ awareness

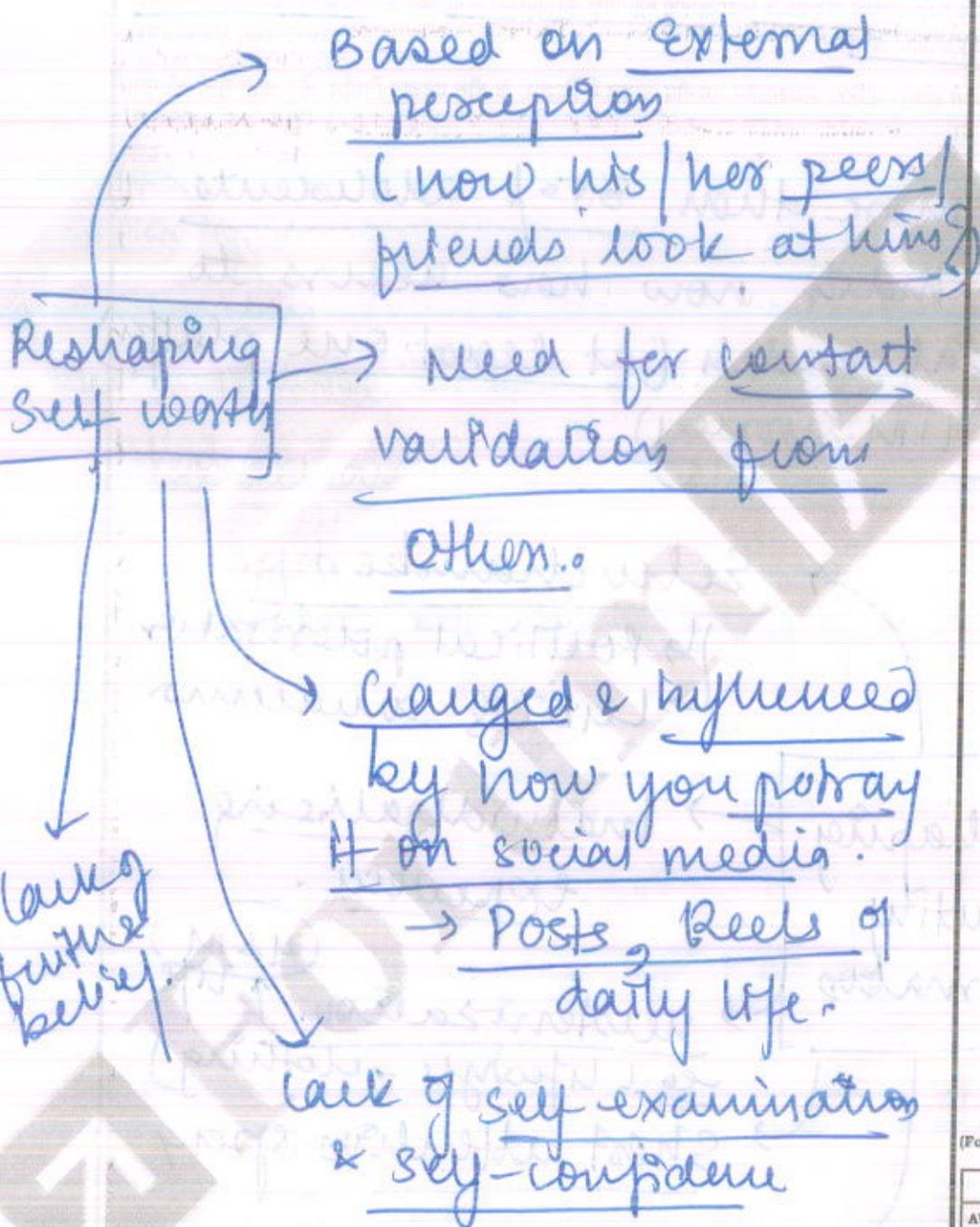
Reshaping Identity formation

↳ Individualising experience.

↳ Personalization. ↑ Life (4&M)
eg. (lifestyle, clothing)
↳ Short attention spans

↳ Identity based on external locus

↳ Identity influenced by luxury & materialism. eg. Car race



"Kasturi kundala base - midhunde ban maahi, aise ghat-ghat saam hai, duniya dekh naali" - This quote of Kabi's gives a potent lesson to our youth that real happiness is WITHIN.

Feedback
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	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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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)

Ans) The Indo-Islamic architecture or popularly the Ganga-Jamuna style is the rich confluence of Indian traditions and Islamic styles.

◦ Role of fusion in architectural styles in evolution of Indo-Islamic architecture:

① Integration of carvings and motifs inspired from Nagara style Temples. eg. Khajuraho Temp. external carving

② The material used, like Red sandstone and white marble inspired from Rajput architecture. eg. Red fort, Taj mahal.

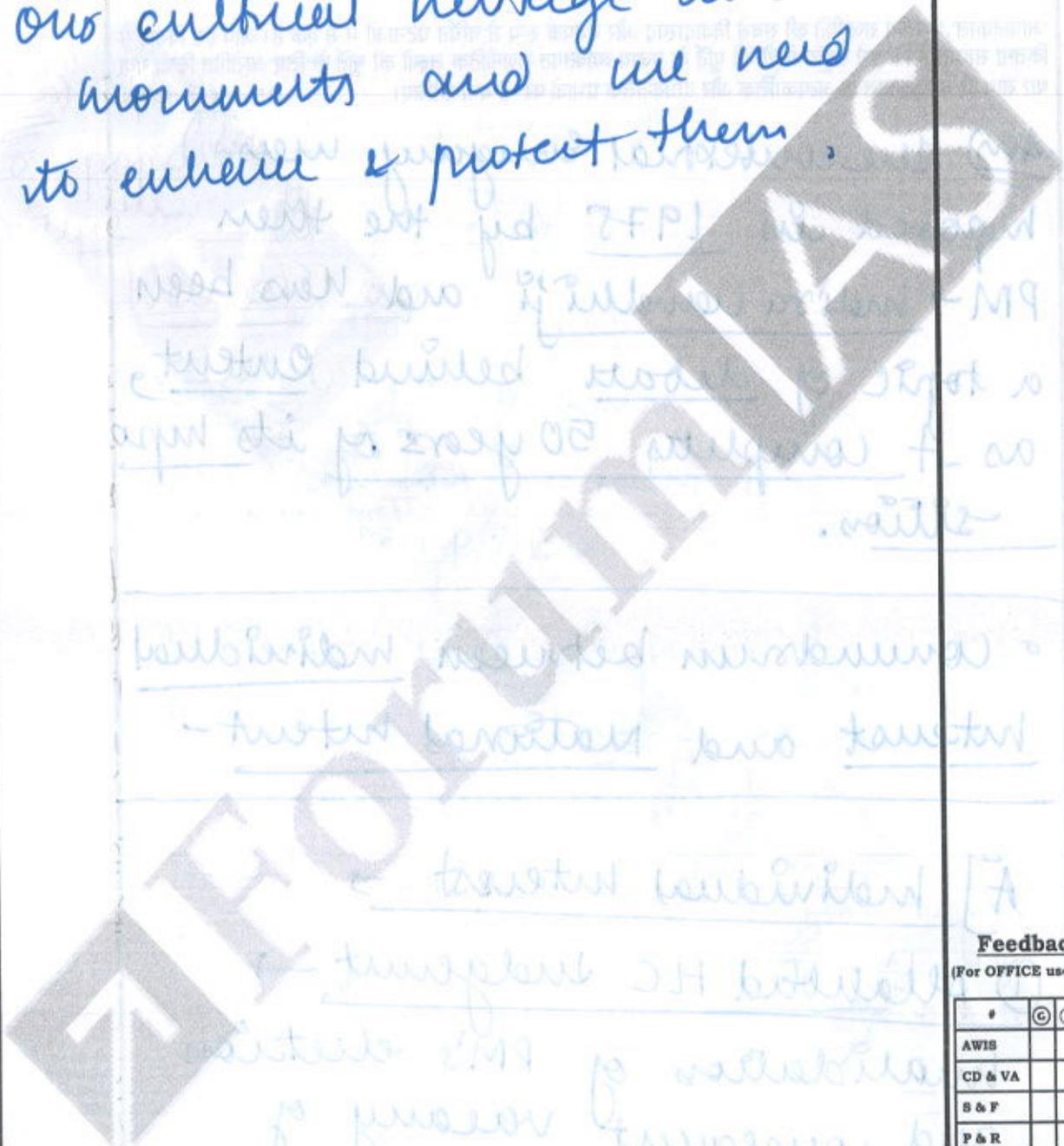
③ Integration of the Asthetic
curvatures, arches and dome
patterns from Ahoms architecture.
eg. Rangpur amphitheatre

④ The engravings of petra-dwara
and camelians stones inspired
from Royal courts of Rajput kingdoms.
eg. Meenar & Jaiching fort
(Udaipur).

⑤ Images and portraits were
banned in Islamic culture, but
hygiene of Indian traditions
integrated such as the Islamic
architecture.

⑥ Mithraist & Border walls
inspired from Rajput kingdoms
eg. Chittorgarh fort

Art 49 inspires us to preserve our cultural heritage and monuments and we need to enhance & protect them.



Feedback

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



Q.12) '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)

Ans) The contextual Emergency was imposed in 1975 by the then PM → Indira Gandhi ji and has been a topic of debate behind intent, as it completes 50 years of its hyp
sition.

◦ Conundrum between individual interest and national intent -

A] Individual interest →

① Allahabad HC judgement →
invalidation of PM's election
and consequent vacancy of
Prime ministerial post.

- ② 39th Const. Amendment 1975 →
to keep out election of PM out of judicial review.
- ③ MISA - 1975
- prevent detention of millions of voices of dissent.
- ④ Imposition without Cabinet & CoM consultation
- ⑤ Commited Judiciary → superseded by J.S. Anand above many senior SC Judges to make him CJI → viewed as favour for likely judgments.

B) National Interest →

- ① Global Uncertainty and oil-price crisis 1970s
- ② mass mobilisation and growth must be India.

- ③ call for mutiny by J.P. Narainji by the police & armed forces.
- ④ absorption of Essential Services (Railway shutdown) - by George Fernandes
- ⑤ maintenance of law and order and security from external threats.

→ suspension of fundamental rights (Art 358-359)

Short term impacts →

- arbitrary detentions
- unitary state (federal state dissolved)

Long-term impacts →

- questions on democracy
- Erosion of Accountability of public officers.
- Rights & freedoms curtailed
- Room for Authoritarianism

Emergency is a key lesson for need of stronger institutions.

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.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)

Ans) Atmospheric Rivers refer to those concentrated bands of moisture that flow below the tropopause and have critical impact on surface-spatial climatic

concentrated band of moisture

flows near tropopause (8-12km)

Characteristics of Atmospheric Rivers

→ moderate to high velocity

→ formed by convectional

hygroscopic by jetstreams

modification of evaporation moisture due to pressure differences



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?

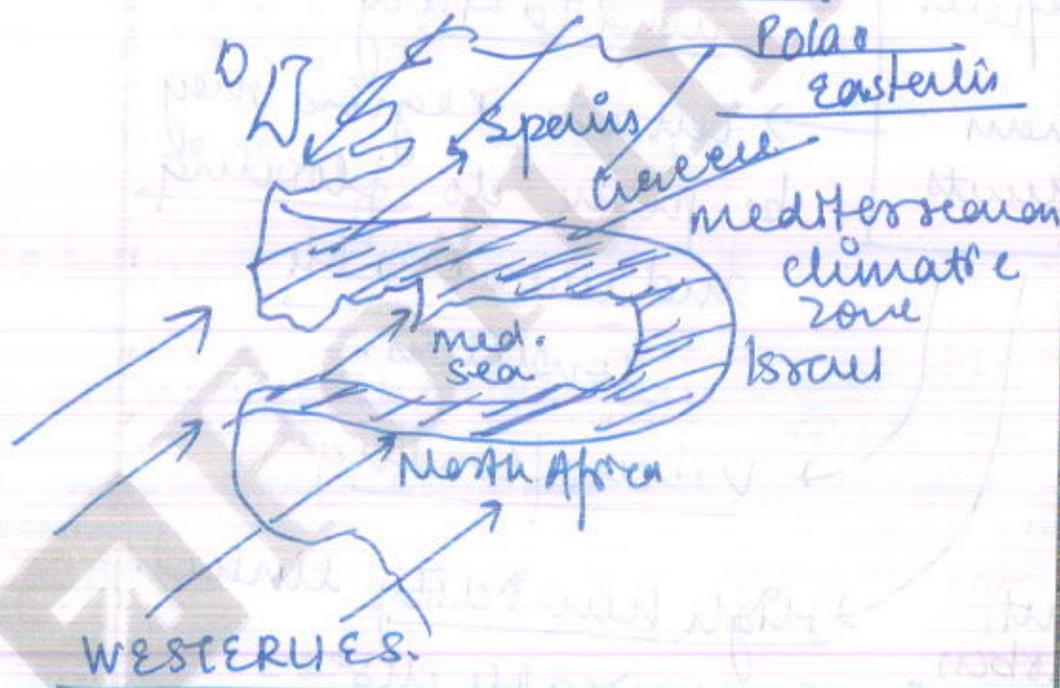
(15 marks, 250 words)

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)

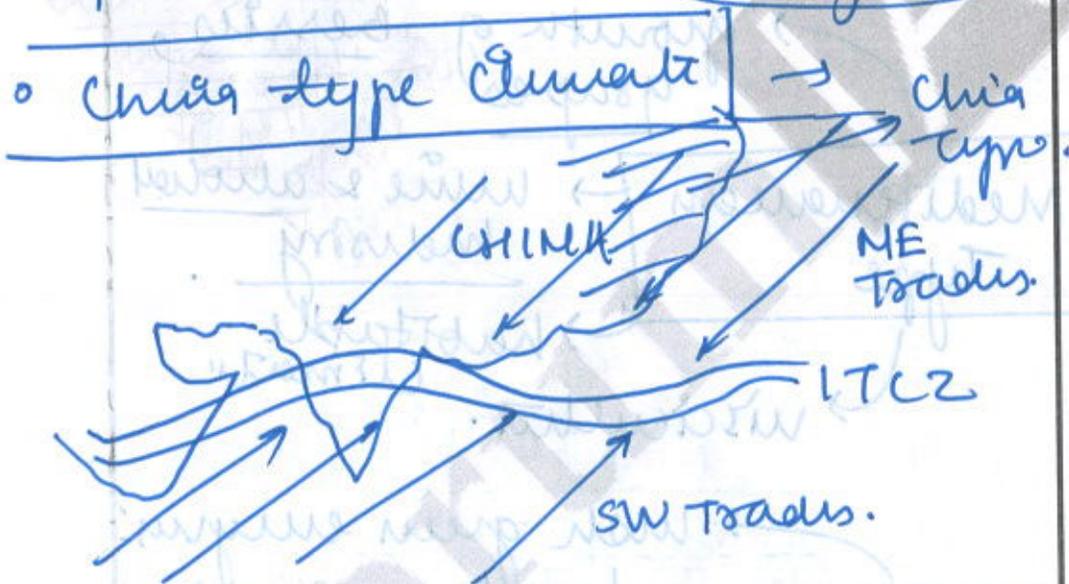
Ans) The crucial role of varying locations of nearby water bodies and varying wind patterns is responsible for such distinction.

◦ Mediterranean Climate →



① The westerlies gain moisture from the Mediterranean sea & shed it over med. region.

- ② winter rainfall is dominant because of westerlies orientalis.
- ③ Dry summer due to easterlies but small rainfall in North African region (i) tropical cyclones



① Rainfall is dominant in the summer season due to the NE trades taking moisture from Yellow Sea.

② rainfall is also seen in winter due to influence of Tropical cyclones → westerlies.

③ ITCZ also influences the Rainfall & Temp. Regime in China Type climate.

• Life and Economic activities

→ growth of Berries, grapes

A) Mediterranean Type → wine & alcohol industry
 → habitable climate
 → viticulture.

→ lush green evergreen forests - Pandas

B) China Type → unbering
 → Beijing like habitability.

→ Bamboo cultivation

Both areas are centres of high ecological diversity.

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)

Ans) The recent WMO Report 2024 has highlighted that Indian Ocean has warmed the most in all oceans and provided that it has heated by $1.1 - 1.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ from the 1980s.

Factors responsible for rapid warming of Indian Ocean \Rightarrow

- ① Specific heat of water.
- ② The location of Indian Ocean is bounded by land on all sides \rightarrow heating it by CONDUCTION
- ③ The Absence of a complete oceanic CYCLE, which

Reduces intermixing and travel of water → enhancing Temperature



(4) Slowing down of AMOC - Atlantic Meridional Overturning circulation, leading to slow deep water exchange → Reduced UPWELLING and cold water upsurge.

(5) El Niño / La Niña / IOD
influencing the lopsided heating of the Indian Ocean → varying pressure systems

multidimensional impacts →

① Marine heat waves → health

Issues → heat stroke, hypo
→ Biodiversity loss (fishes) neuroemia

② Scorching coastal heat waves

eg, Kenya, Indonesia, Somalia.

③ Navigation - difficulties & higher fuel cost due to Thermal losses.

④ Increased frequency and intensity of TROPICAL CYCLONES

(WMO → ↑ by 35%)

- destruction of coastal habitat
- loss of lives.
- infrastructural damage..

⑤ expansion of water due to heat led sea level rise & coastal degradation + BIODIVERSITY loss.

collective effort is need of the hour.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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 जनसांख्यिकीय 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)

Ans) The average aged population ⁽⁶⁵⁺⁾ in south India is around ~16% as compared to the national average of ~10%. highlighting serious demographic challenges.

* highest aged population →
Kerala → ~20%

• Impact on the Region →

A] Economic Growth →

- ① low labour force supply
- ② decline in individual output
due to lower per person
productivity & efficiency.

- ③ Delays in hypersomnol projects.
- ④ higher burden of social security and pensions.
- ⑤ Economic intensity over the healthcare divisions for curative care.
- ⑥ Enhanced migration of youth from North India to fulfill labour gaps.
- ⑦ Silver economy enhancement

B] Social welfare policies →

- ① Strong Economy higher emphasis on curative care.
- ② higher load of mental health issues → Anxiety & depression (430% NIMHANS 2015)
- ③ Higher burden of non-communicable diseases → Cancer, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's.

- ④ Increased focus on Elderly Sensitiv infrastructure.
- ⑤ Enhanced expenditure on Digital Sensitisation of Older people
eg. Vayashik scheme (Kerala)
- ⑥ Enhanced focus on Credit access and post-Retirement Rehabilitation.
- ⑦ Integrating old-age sensitivity in Urban Mobility.
eg. seat Reserved In Metro for older people - free bus travel. (Karnataka)
- ⑧ mentoring of multiple children for living facility (Lamit madu)
Demographic Transition needs to be addressed with inclusivity & equitability.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

Ans) Climate Change induced extreme weather events have disproportionately impacted urban centres with ~30% higher incidence than rural areas. (IMD) (2023)

Recent floods in Chennai, Delhi (2024) are prime examples.

causes of increased incidence

A] Urban Heat Island Effect



→ higher heat intensity in the urban centers have increased the low pressure formations.

↓ (concentration)
Intensifying convection

↓
cloud gush / cloud burst → heavy Rains / flash floods

B] inefficient spans (green spans) for water drainage & seepage

C] heavy CO₂ emissions in the urban centers - green house effect - Heat dome

D] consequences → D] High vehicular congestion

E] infrastructureal Damage

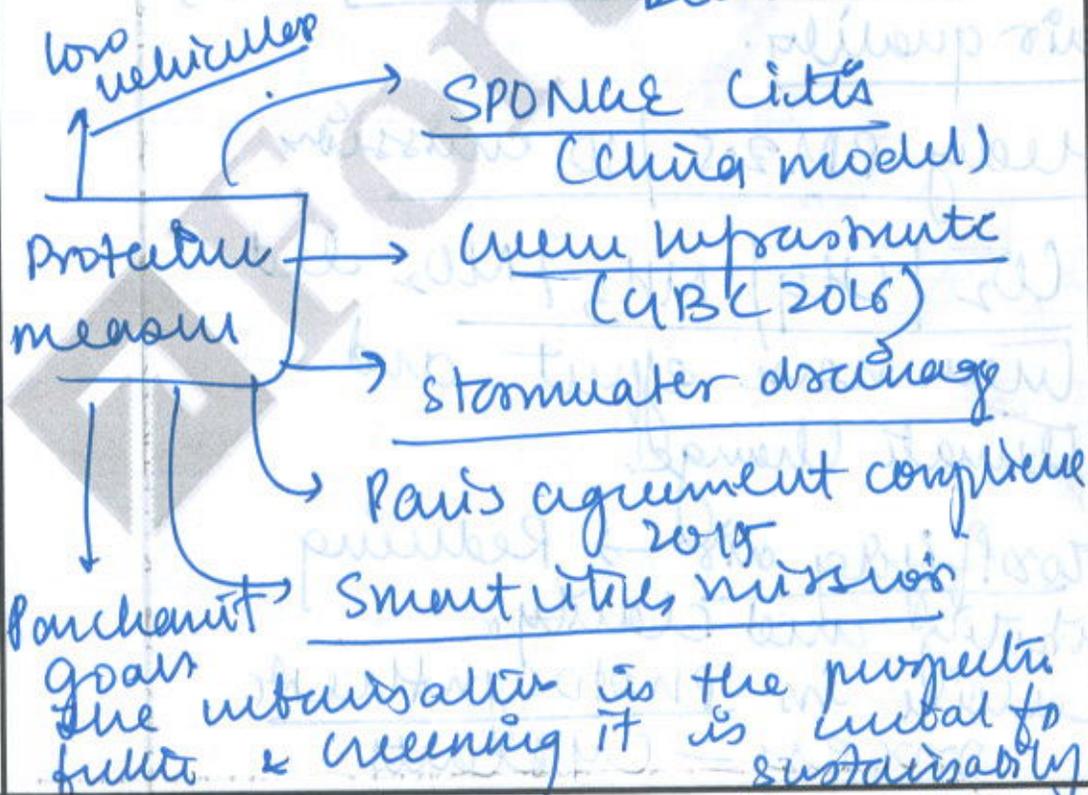
- Road - Potholes
- Railway submerg
- Airports - nonoperational (Chennai case)

② loss of lives due to submergence
(Delhi - 30+ people died 2024)

③ mergence of communicable diseases
 ↳ malaria
 ↳ dengue
 ↳ typhoid

④ loss of livelihoods & settlements
(houses flown away)

⑤ hyper inflated - the River volume → Flooding
(ex. Yamuna 2024) - Delhi.



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)

Ans) According to WHO, every year 7 million people lose their lives due to Air pollution, highlighting its crucial impact.

◦ Air pollution → Environmental illness

① Industrial emissions degrading air quality.

② Heavy PM_{2.5} / 10 emission

③ CO₂ / CH₄ / NH₃ / NO₂ led green house effect and climate change.

④ Toxic fogs air → Reducing visibility and clarity.

⑤ Decline in photosynthesis process - C4 plants

⑥ Loss of Biodiversity due to Heat stress and Air Quality:

• Equity and Justice Angle

① Poor people are more susceptible to Air pollution because of higher Exposure.

↳ Industrial workers

↳ Traditional wood-bored, Cook stoves → females

② Lower access to better health services in case of disease prognosis. → OOPe → 47% very high (health)

③ Disproportionate impact of air pollution on women due to cooking on wooden fire.

④ uses protective gear and equipment available to the poor.

eg. masks, air purifier, N95

⑤ the Air pollution hotspots are concentrated in PERI-URBAN areas where dominant population is poor & marginalised.

eg. New Delhi, Ghaziabad



→ Greater Exposure to Air pollution.

Ensuring better air to health & reducing pollution is key to ensure healthier & equitable India.

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



Q.19) 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)

Ans) Despite ⁽²⁰²³⁾ 43% graduates in STEM being women, only 24% are being employed, highlighting the gendered issue.

◦ Socio-cultural factors contributing to Attrition →

- ① Early marriages and Restrictions from spouse's family to pursue education.
- ② Patriarchal dominance and Resistance to female education.
- ③ Economic hurdles → gaps in funding education.

④ Intergenerational marginalisation
due to SC/ST stratification and
discrimination.

⑤ Lower job prospects due to
Bias in recruitment.

eg. Recent IIM-A study
showed 30% less
likely on gender lines
in STEM fields.

• Measures to Enhance Retention

① Economic mobilisation via
Scholarships. eg. Kerala model
of Shakti
scheme

② Cultural sensitisation and
awards enhancement towards
STEM sector.

③ Penalisation on mid-course attrition to deter conscious disentions.

④ Enhancing Recruitment of women without Bias and on merit solely.

⑤ Strict vigilance and implementation of marriage age laws (Not below 21 yrs).

⑥ Law on penalising & boycotting the people who hinder female education progression by restricting eg. spouse family.

⑦ Enhancing the opportunities for women by opening female specific STEM institutions.

Science teaches us the ability to see both and without equity & women participation, we are far from it.

Feedback

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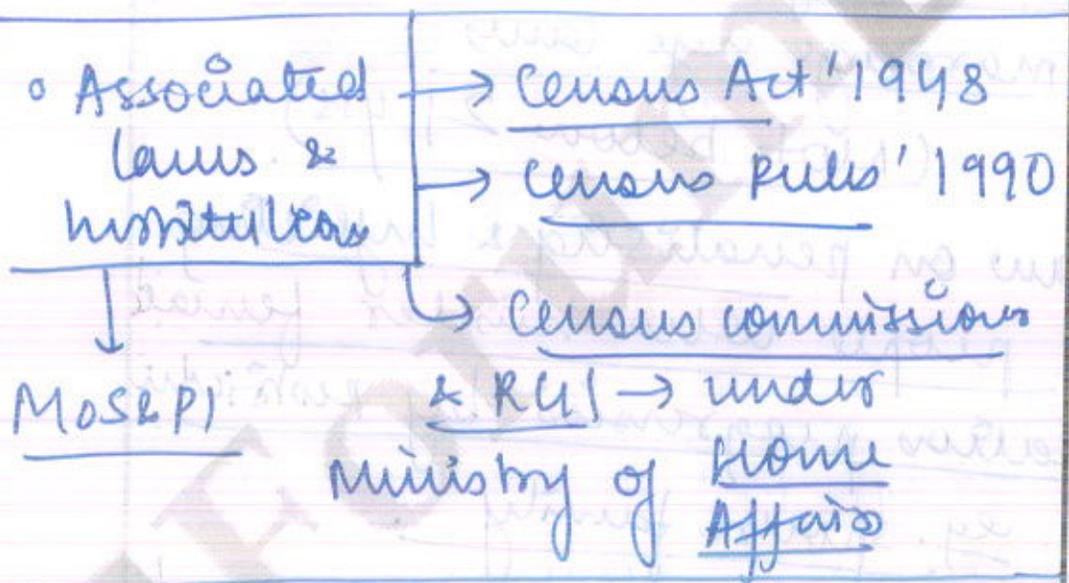
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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

Ans) Recently, the Govt. has decided to conduct the first ever caste census in post independent India after 1931's last caste census.



◦ Relevance & Necessity of Caste Census → to reduce social inequality

① To get Fresh data → to better assess marginalisation (very old 1931 data)

② To create Targeted Policies for the most marginalised.

③ Sub-categorisation to ensure highest degree of social parity.

↳ SC → Dominder Singh v/s Vol 1 2024 case

④ Data-driven governance → critical for enhanced efficiency and effectiveness.

⑤ To Rationalise the current Reservation system to enhance it for under-represented & vice versa for over-represented.

• Concerns with caste census →

① Enhance Caste Identity & Roots of Casteism

- ② concerns of Political Appropriateness and note bank policies.
- ③ can be a cause of social conflict & unrest.
- ④ can be a Responsive Step in a modern India.

Art. 46 of Indian Constitution mandates for upliftment of marginalised and it is essential to have appropriate data to undertake that goal upholding const. morality.

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		

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