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12 MAR 2026

FORUMIAS  
ACADEMY

UPPSC MAINS 2025

TEST CODE : 8 7 1 1 5 1 6

ForumIAS

## ESSAY

Name of Candidate

SWATI GOND

Roll No.

1910060891

Date:

12/03/26

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 150

## INDEX TABLE

## INSTRUCTION

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
Q.1		
Q.2		
Q.3		
<b>Total Marks:</b>		

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).

2. The Question Paper is divided into **THREE** Sections. Write three essays in English or Hindi language, selecting one topic from each section.

3. Words limit of each essay is **700** words.

4. Each essay carries **50** marks.

5. 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.

6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

**Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.**

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## For Student Only

Start Time |

3:00 pm

End Time |

Mode Of Examination:

Online Offline 

## For Office Use Only

ECN CODE:

EG:

Evaluation Date:

**Note:** Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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

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

## Section - A / खण्ड - क

1. Cultural Pluralism as the Strength of Indian Democracy  
भारतीय लोकतंत्र की शक्ति के रूप में सांस्कृतिक बहुलवाद
2. Urbanization and the Changing Structure of Indian Family System  
शहरीकरण और भारतीय परिवार प्रणाली की बदलती संरचना
3. Preservation of Folk Traditions in the Era of Global Consumerism  
वैश्विक उपभोक्तावाद के युग में लोक परंपराओं का संरक्षण

### Cultural Pluralism as the Strength of Indian Democracy

India is known for its cultural pluralism in the world. It is a land of diverse cultures.

Geography is the mother of culture, it shapes the culture of a region for example people living the coast develop the culture of eating marine food and people living in desert region develop the vegetarian food culture.

India is a land of diverse culture from North to South from East to West. In the Northern India the culture is influenced by the Aryan migration and amalgamation and in South India the culture is Dravidian.

The culture consists of food, clothing habits, language, art and craft. For example if we see the dressing pattern of Kashmir, Madhya, Rajasthan's "chaniya choli" it is very different from south Indian states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka.

The food habit of West Bengal is very different from

that of Kashmir and Gujarat. where the Gujarat dominates in vegetarian diet West Bengal dominates in Non-veg food.

Cultural Pluralism is the strength of India Democracy.

Indian Democracy is secular in Nature it provides respect and place to service & growth to every culture and religion.

when the Indian constitution talks about minority rights in Article 23, 24 and schedule 5 and schedule 6 talks about tribal culture and their protection.

Indian Democracy provides for the positive support of culture and religion example article

Art-25, 26, 27, 28 provides for religious freedom.

Culture is impacted by region, vegetation, invasions, climatic conditions, & the patriarchal mindset.

Culture also has impact on Society, Polity and economy. It also impacts the Psychology, environment etc.

The social impact of culture is emergence of festivals, the unsaid restrictions on girl child for education and marriage. Even after marriage the women have to leave their home it is also part of culture.

The political impact of culture is the choice of elected representatives based on caste.

People in India vote according to the caste because they want to associate with them culturally.

Economic impact of culture can be seen in the practise of tribal culture of North-East in "Jhum cultivation" also called "slash and burn" cultivation, causing environmental impact

"Jallikattu" is played in Tamil Nadu, the game is dangerous for humans as well as for the Bull/cows also but it is also the part of culture.

The culture of India is not always progressive in nature for example the practice of Sati, child marriage, no widow remarriage, son-meta preferences were the weak part of Indian culture which the Indian democracy corrected by various laws.

India has also given the world the concept of "Yoga" and Buddhism which has become part of World culture now.

Indian culture is also scientific in nature example giving water [Aargha] to sun god in the early morning has

scientific proof of correcting the eye problems. The culture of "surya namaskar" in yoga, worship of "Tulsi mata" or the "people tree"

The Indian culture is under threat because of increasing globalisation and westernization.

For example the concept of marriage is going under transition because of increasing ~~too~~ number of divorce cases and crimes.

The Gen-Z generation is adapting very fast to the western culture of food, dressing and the new concepts of relationships example situationship, Nanoship, Benching etc.

But the Indian culture needs to be preserved by practicing it and not ~~totally~~ totally getting influenced by western culture.

As Indian festivals, culture, clothing pattern is designed keeping climate (tropical) in mind it should be practised, example wearing dhoti-kurta and saree, Jeans & suits are not for Indian climate.

Indian Democracy promotes cultural pluralism and it also promotes the concept of "Vasudev Kutumbakam". [one family one world].

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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

**Section - B / खण्ड - ख**

1. Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Public Administration  
कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता और लोक प्रशासन का भविष्य
2. Urban Air Pollution: Economic Growth versus Environmental Protection  
शहरी वायु प्रदूषण: आर्थिक विकास बनाम पर्यावरण संरक्षण
3. Tourism Industry as an Engine of Employment Generation  
पर्यटन उद्योग रोजगार सृजन का एक प्रमुख साधन

Urban Air pollution : Economic  
Growth versus Environmental  
protection

Almost 70% of India lives in rural India and only 30% lives in Urban places. But the pace of Urbanisation is increasing very fast which creates many Urban problems one of them is Urban air pollution

Urban air pollution can be caused by automobile, vehicular, construction sites, etc. factoring etc.

The Impact of Urbanisation is can be seen on environment, as the Economic Growth ~~increases~~ grows pollution also increases.

There is a relation between economic growth and environment protection / pollution as defined by "Environmental Kuznet's Curve".

The curve says as the economic growth happens it results in Environmental degradation in the early stages but later on the environmental degradation stops & economic growth keeps on moving.

Impact of Air pollution on Economic growth is increasing as automobile production and money spend on various schemes for environmental protection example PM-KUSUM, NAPCC, UNFCCC, ISA.

The Impact of air pollution on environment is huge it creates the problem of heat dome in Urban cities. Heat dome is a phenomenon in tier 1 cities (mostly); where the atmosphere starts behaving like a dome in which the hot air circulates.

The other impact of air pollution is increasing the intensity of global warming,

After the Industrial revolution in Europe the global temperatures have increased significantly.

The consumption of coal, fossil fuels for energy generation also contributes to urban air pollution.

The case of Industrial pollution can not be left behind, Industries are result of Urban demand because of increasing the trend of materialistic life.

The change of fashion weekly has arrived in India also example H&M brand of clothes changes the stock every week, this promotes wastage of

clothes and further manufacturing.

The case study of Delhi can be of ~~teach~~ learning in many ways. Delhi has been the hub for fashion, migrants all over the country.

Delhi suffers from the problem of pollution because of various ~~reasons~~ reasons which are stubble burning in areas near Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh.

The near by Industrial area of Delhi is the real culprit. Delhi also have unique geographical problem which

contributes to its problem of air pollution. example meenut, Punjab, Ludhiana (Haryana).

The unique geographical problem of Delhi is it is surrounded by Aravallis from its western side, from Vindhayas in south and in the North the Himalayas, this creates a funnel like situation air keep surrounding in it.

To curb the problem of urban air pollution many national and international steps have been taken for example UNFCCC, Kigali, Montreal

Protocol, Vienna convention, etc.

In Urban areas problem of Chlorofluorocarbons is common which creates the problem of Ozone depletion. Montreal protocol was one such step to curb it.

Some Indian initiatives are Panchamitra promises done in COP-26, Glasgow, NAPCC, International solar alliance.

India has also kept the target of Becoming net zero economy by 2070. and producing the energy 50% from non-fossil fuels.

Some initiatives taken by the Indian Government are FAME, for electric vehicle to curb air pollution, BS-VI Norms, odd-even scheme of Delhi, promoting Green GDP and Green Budgeting.

Economic growth is indispensable now, we have to learn how to manage environment air curb air pollution and achieve the target of SDG-13, SDG-14, 15.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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	
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## Section - C / खण्ड - ग

1. India's Neighbourhood First Policy: Achievements and Challenges  
भारत की 'पड़ोसी पहले' की नीति: उपलब्धियां और चुनौतियां
2. National Education Policy and the Future of Human Capital  
राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति और मानव पूंजी का भविष्य
3. India's Energy Security in a Turbulent Global Order  
अस्थिर वैश्विक व्यवस्था में भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा

India's Neighbourhood First policy:  
Achievements and challenges

India lies in the middle of Global South and emerges as the leader of Global South.

India always believes in the Neighbourhood 1st policy. India is surrounded by 7 countries which shares land border with India and 2 countries which shares marine border.

The Neighbours of India are Pakistan, Afghanistan, China,

Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Bangladesh,  
Sri Lanka, Maldives.

There are many challenges  
with the neighbouring countries  
lets' start with the Pakistan  
~~It's~~ for first.

Pakistan and India has land  
border dispute of Jammu and  
Kashmir, sir creek. Pakistan  
claims the Union Territory of  
Jammu and Kashmir and  
sir creek in Gujarat.

The Issue with  
China is of again land  
border and water management

of the Brahmaputra River.  
China claims the Aksai chin  
part of Ladakh, and whole  
of Arunachal Pradesh and  
also wants to control the  
waters of Brahmaputra and  
other Himalayan river.

The issue / challenges  
of India with Nepal is of  
Lipulekh and Kalapani rivers,  
Nepal published a new National  
map showing the area of  
Uttarakhand in its territory.

The challenges with  
Myanmar is of Refugees and  
illegal migration of people

from the North-Eastern porous border.

The challenges with Bangladesh was not in the past because of the cooperative government but the illegal migration of Rohingyas from Bangladesh is of serious concern.

The challenges with Sri Lanka is of Tamil speaking people and Maldives recently said some negative comments to India.

India & Maldives shared a good relation since the British time. ~~from~~ The slaves

from India were transferred  
to Maldives to work on its  
field called "The Gimit Act".

India needs to improve  
its relations with its neighbours  
for example the Roti-Beti relation  
with Nepal needs to be restored.

with the change of  
government in Bangladesh comes  
with new hope in Indo-Bangladesh  
relations.

The issue of Pakistan  
can also be solved at  
International platform like the  
successful treaty of Indus  
water sharing of 1960.

Our other far neighbours are  
Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia etc.  
Laos, Kambodia etc.

India has achieved the  
Act East policy from the previous  
look East policy.

The current threat  
is of china. Because china  
is trying to trap neighbours  
of India into debt - Trap and  
taking economic gains for example  
Hambantota port in Sri Lanka,  
BRI, CPEC in Pakistan, string  
of pearls.

Increasing dominance of  
china in South china seas  
also another threat.

India needs to improve its  
relations by increasing people  
to people connectivity, imple-  
-menting "Gyral Doctrine";  
following the policy of  
"Panchasheel".

India should also try  
to come out of its "Big  
Brother syndrome" and respect  
the sovereignty of even small  
nations for example Bhutan,  
Nepal etc.

India has also  
joined QUAD with USA,  
Japan to ~~counter~~ counter  
the increasing dominance of

of china in the Pacific region.

Because of the heighest demographic dividend in the world India has huge potential for growth and sharing service and Goods market with its neighbours and fullfill the goal of "Vasudev Kutumbakam".

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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	
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**Mentor Feedback Questions**

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

**Test Goal**

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

**Outcomes**

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

**Marking Scheme**

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

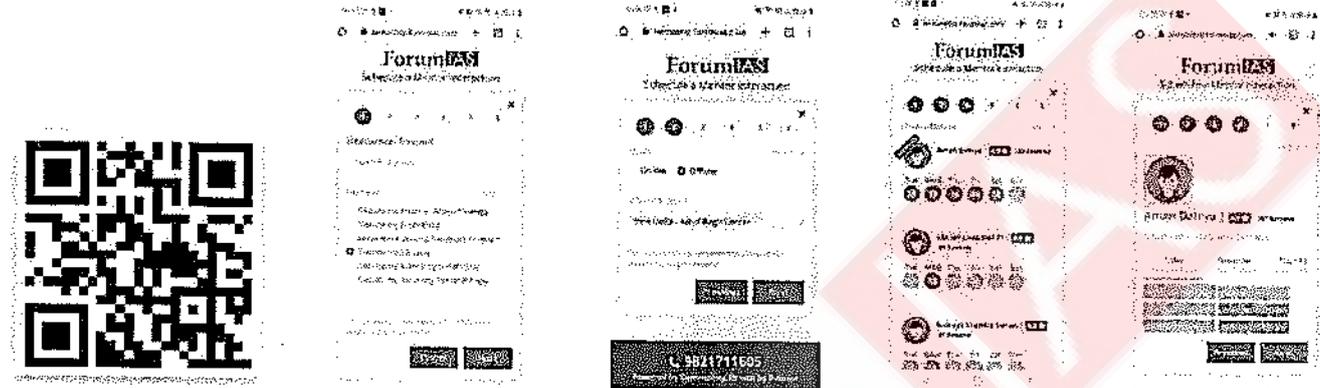
\* Subject to change without prior notice.

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