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21 JAN 2026
FORUMIAS ACADEMY



TEST CODE 8 7 1 1 3 1 5

UPPSC MAINS 2025

Time Allowed : One and Half Hours
समय : डेढ़ घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 100
अधिकतम अंक : 100

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SWATI GOND		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910060891	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	21/01/2026

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश			
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।			
1			2. There are TEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में 10 प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।			
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।			
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।			
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।			
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Total/कुल अंक	100		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु			
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :		
			2:07 pm	5:00 pm		
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>		
				Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हें तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			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

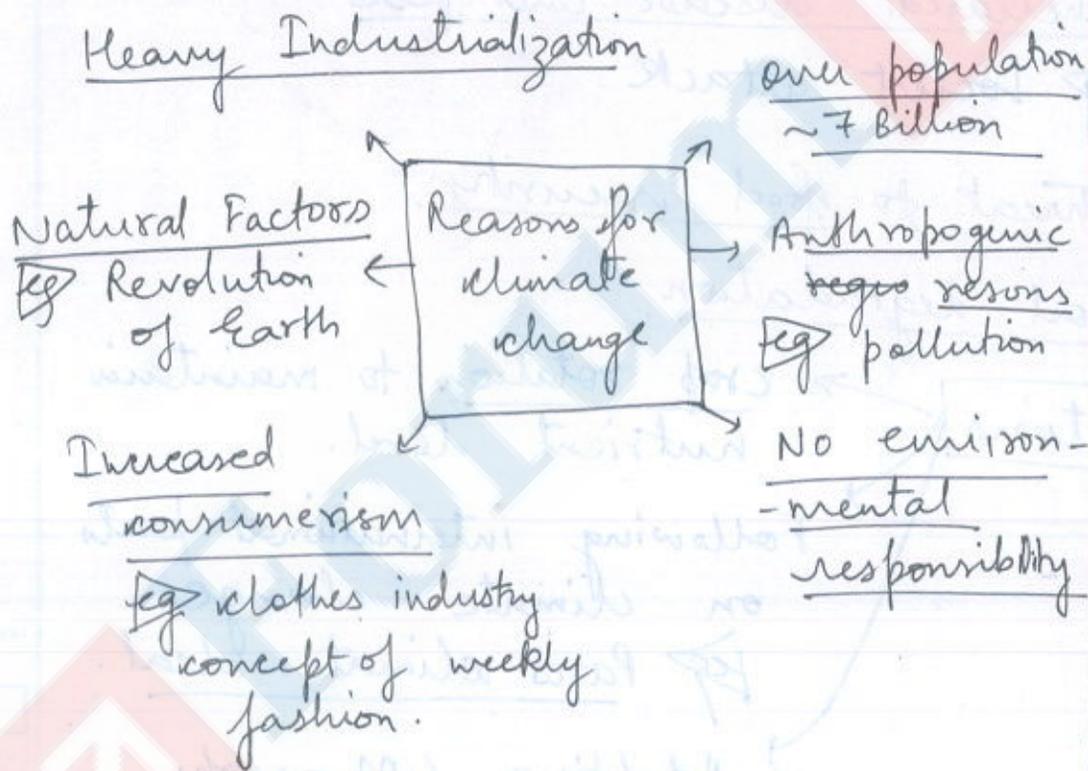
1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. 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.

Q.1) Discuss the impacts of climate change on agriculture in India.

8

भारत में कृषि पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए।

According to IPCC, the world will cross the target of keeping the temperature below 1.5°C, which will have huge impact on agriculture.



Impact of climate change on agriculture

① Irregular rainfall pattern

Because of climate change rainfall pattern is becoming more unpredictable.

- ② Reduced productivity → because of not suitable environment and temperature difference.
- ③ Loss of variety of crops → example → variety of rice and mango have extinct.
- ④ Increased disease and pests
eg locust attack
- ⑤ Threat to food security.
- ⑥ Soil degradation.

Solutions

→ crop rotation to maintain nutrient level.

→ following international parts on climate change
eg Paris climate deal.

→ Adopting GM-crops

eg Bt-Brinjal.

eg Bt-cotton.

Managing climate change is important so in achieving goal SDGs-13 and SDG-1, 2.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use on)

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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.

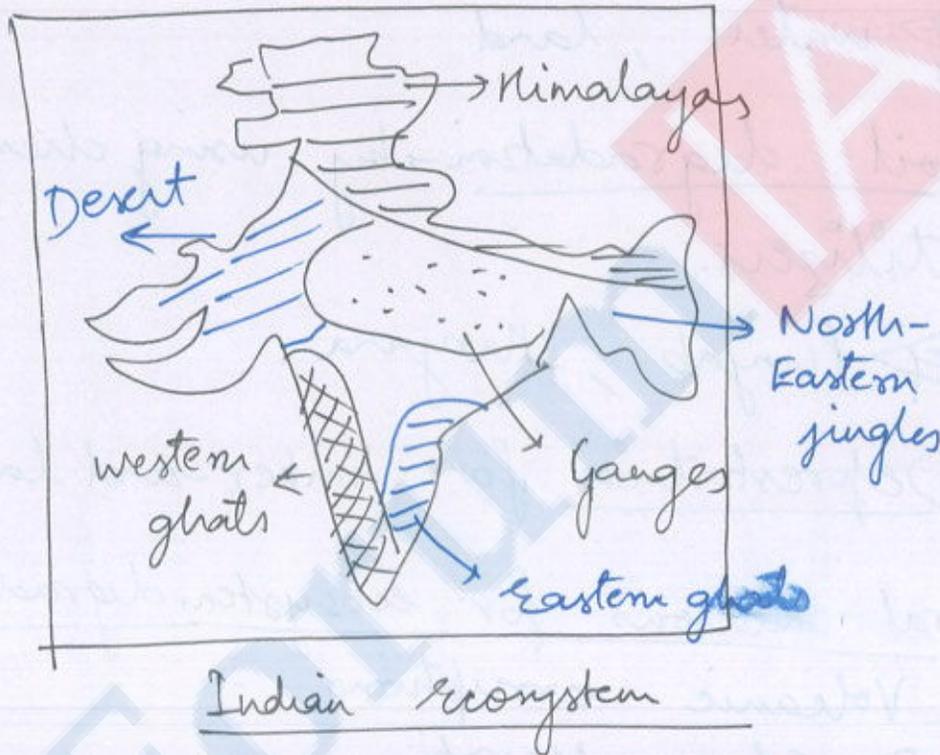
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.2) Examine the causes of ecosystem degradation in India.

8

भारत में पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के क्षरण के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

India is a diverse country not only ~~so~~ culturally ~~by~~ but also environmentally.



causes of ecosystem degradation

Anthropogenic
regions reasons

Natural
reasons

Anthropogenic reasons →

- ① Over pollution → Global warming is an alarming issue
- ② Over exploitation of resources
⇒ water, land
- ③ Soil degradation → by using chemical fertilizers.
⇒ Punjab, Haryana
- ④ Deforestation for timber and land.

Natural Reasons for ecosystems degradation

- ① Volcanic eruptions
⇒ Etna, Merapi
- ② Earth's rotation & Revolution & change in its axis.
- ③ (CH₄) Methane production from rice fields & animals.

Ecosystem preservation is important to achieve the goal of Sustainable development.

Feedback

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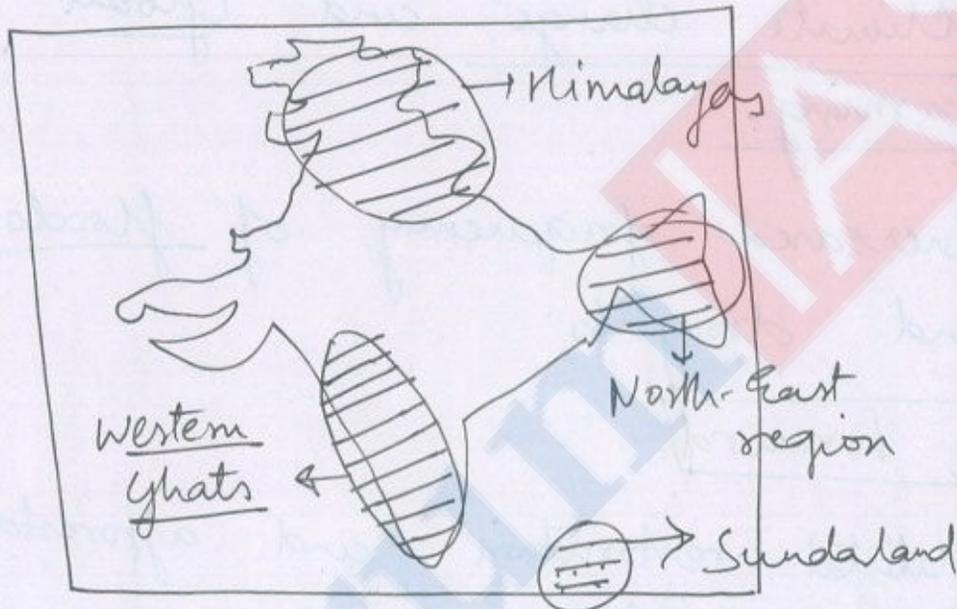
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) Analyze the major threats to biodiversity in India.

8

भारत में जैव विविधता के समक्ष प्रमुख खतरों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India is rich in biodiversity of flora and fauna and holds world's 8% biodiversity.



Biodiverse regions of India

Major threats to Biodiversity

① Deforestation

Forests are home to fauna and flora.

② Pollution

many rice variety and mangoes variety have extinct due to pollution

- ③ Urbanization and Infrastructure expansion.
- ④ Weak Governance in management.
- ⑤ Climate change and Global warming.
- ⑥ Increased frequency of floods and droughts.

Way forward

- ① Habitat restoration and afforestation
 ↳ CAMPA.
- ② Strengthening protected area
 ↳ National Parks
 sanctuaries
 Biosphere reserves
- ③ Controlled Tourism in Himalayas & other ~~eco~~ eco-sensitive regions

Preserving Biodiversity is our moral responsibility.

Feedback

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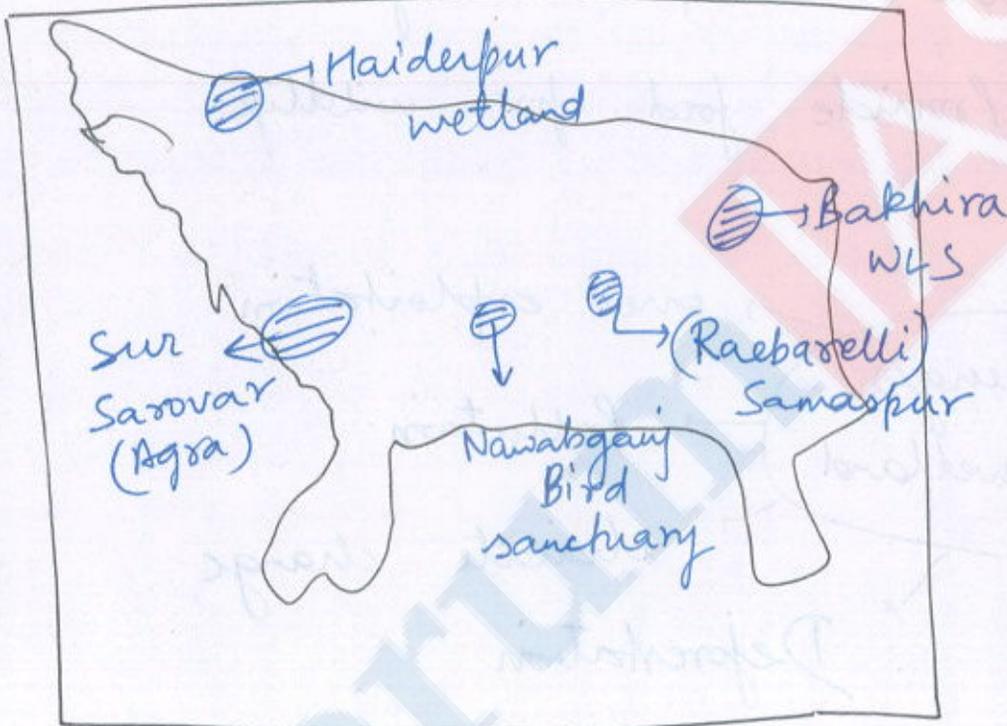
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.4) Highlight the importance of wetlands of Uttar Pradesh for wildlife conservation. 8

वन्यजीव संरक्षण की दृष्टि से उत्तर प्रदेश के आर्द्रभूमियों के महत्व को रेखांकित कीजिए।

wetlands are heart and soul of our ecosystem.

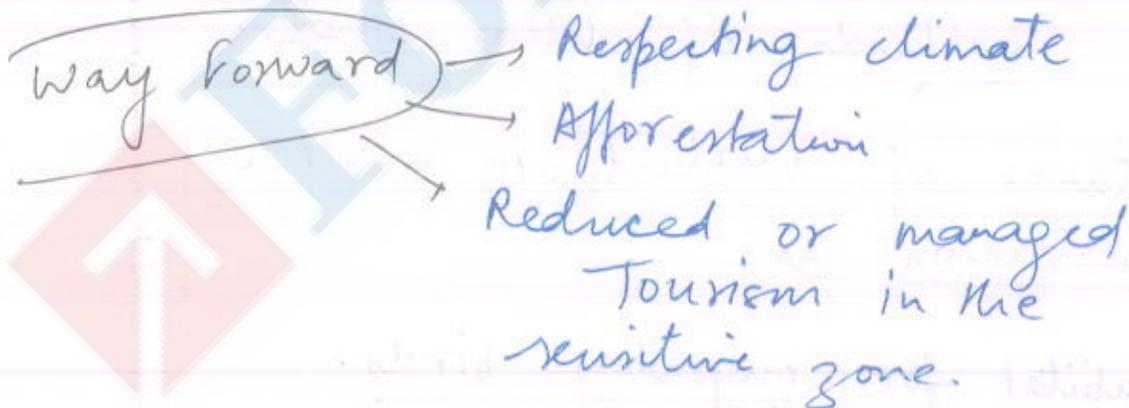
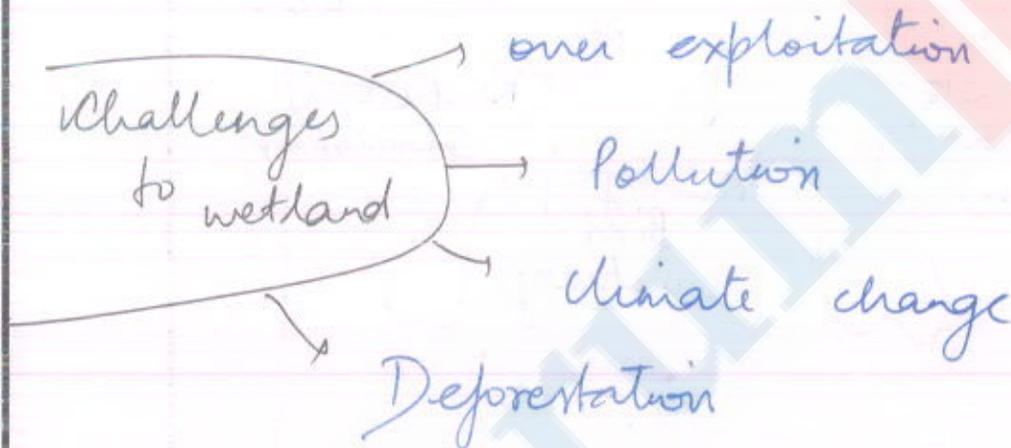


wetlands of Uttar Pradesh

Importance of wetland in wildlife conservation →

- ① Habitat for migratory birds.
 - ↳ Sur sarovar
 - ↳ Nawabganj for birds.

- ② Breeding Ground for fauna.
- ③ Supports Genetic dolphins
- ④ Climate protection for wetland.
- ⑤ Provide food for wildlife



If managed properly holds huge potential for tourism and achieving the target of \$ 1 trillion economy

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.5) Discuss the objectives and provisions of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

8

वन्यजीव संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1972 के उद्देश्यों एवं प्रमुख प्रावधानों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Wildlife Protection Act was passed to conserve wildlife, protecting habitat.

Objectives of WLP Act of 1972

- ① Habitat conservation of flora and fauna
- ② Controlling trade of fauna which is illegal
- ③ Conservation of Nature and ecosystem.
- ④ Conservation of wildlife species.
8% of world in India
- ⑤ Promoting ecological Balance.

Provisions of Wildlife Protection

Act of 1972 →

⇒ Schedules under the Act →

① Schedule - I → Endangered species needs rigorous protection

② Schedule - II
 High protection with prohibition on their trade
 ⇒ Indian cobra
 ⇒ Lion, Tiger

③ Schedule III & IV

→ Not endangered

→ ⇒ Flamingoes, Kingfishers

④ Schedule V → Vermin category
 ⇒ Crow

⑤ Schedule VI → Sanctuaries

Recently by an amendment schedules have been reduced to IV.

Feedback

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Q.6) Examine the major sources of air pollution in India and analyze its impact on human health and climate change. 12

भारत में वायु प्रदूषण के प्रमुख स्रोतों की विवेचना कीजिए तथा मानव स्वास्थ्य एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन पर इसके प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India's average PM_{2.5} concentration in 2024 was 50.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ which is 11 times higher than the WHO annual guideline of 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Increased} \\ \text{Automobile} \\ \text{consumption} \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Natural} \\ \text{reasons} \\ \text{eg } \rightarrow \text{Earth-} \\ \text{quake} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Increased} \\ \text{air} \\ \text{pollution} \end{array} \right]$$

Major sources of air pollution in India \rightarrow

Anthropogenic
Reasons

- ① Increased Automobile usage \rightarrow Increased pollution.
eg \rightarrow PM_{2.5}, PM_{2.10}

Natural/
Environmental
reasons

- ② Volcanic eruptions.
eg \rightarrow Etna (2022) Nov. (Italy)
eg \rightarrow Merapi (Indonesia)

Anthropogenic reasons →

- ② Industrialization → Air pollution has significantly increased after the industrial revolution of 1850.
- ③ Agriculture → Methane (CH_4) production from rice fields, cows.
- ④ Stubble burning → near ~~near~~ Delhi NCR \Rightarrow Punjab, Haryana.

Natural reasons

- ① Impact of planetary winds.
 \Rightarrow Jet streams.
- ② Dust storms.
- ③ Cyclones and anticyclones
 \Rightarrow Imphan, etc.

Air pollution Impact

On climate change

- ① Global warming
 Ex Temperature will increase upto 2°C.
- ② Increased food insecurity.
 Ex India's rank in global hunger Index 105.

On human health

- ① Diseases will increase
 Ex Asthma, Bronchitis
- ② Small lungs in Delhi NCR new born babies.
- ③ Eye infections
 Ex Red eye.

Solutions

→ Afforestation

Ex "Ma ke naam ek paid"

→ Reduce Deforestation

→ Implement schemes like odd-even (Delhi)

Reducing air pollution is important to achieve the target SDG Goal-15.

Feedback

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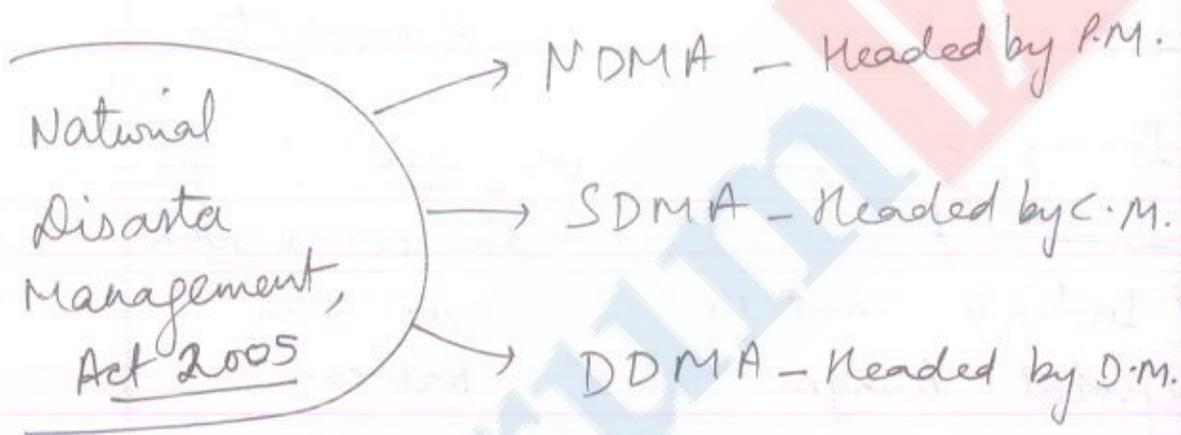
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) Highlight the role on National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in Disaster management in India. 12

भारत में आपदा प्रबंधन में राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (NDMA) की भूमिका को रेखांकित कीजिए।

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) was created by the Disaster Management Act of 2005.



Role of NDMA in Disaster management

- ① Disaster risk reduction and preparedness.
- ② Rehabilitation of people who suffered.
- ③ Trying to implement Sendai framework

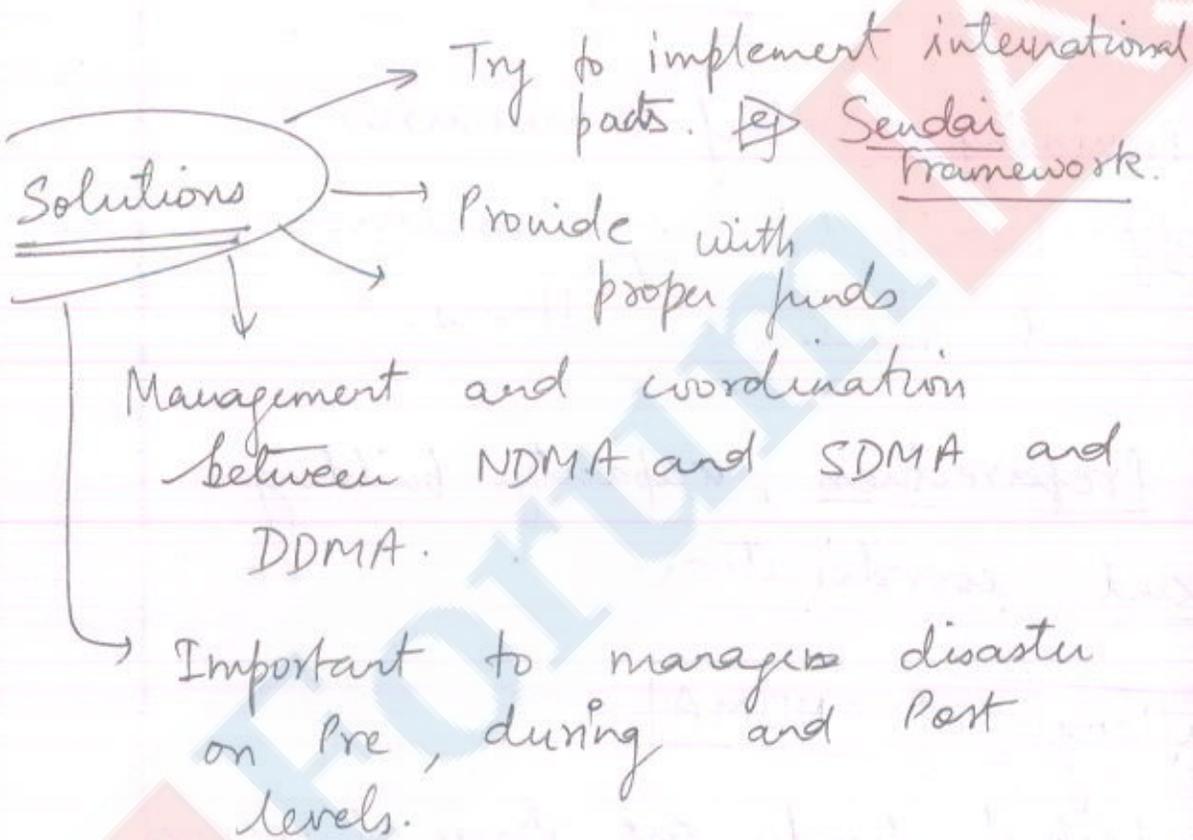
- ④. Monitoring and early warning system. \Rightarrow Floods, over rainfall.
- ⑤. Management of forces to provide relief. \Rightarrow NDRF.
- ⑥. Providing relief measures \Rightarrow Distribution of medicines and necessary items.
- ⑦. Preparedness, capacity building and coordination.

Challenges of NDMA

- ①. Lack of funds are huge hinderance in working.
- ②. Lack of skilled workforce. \Rightarrow needs expert knowledge in monitoring & early warning system.

③ Limited powers only guiding or advisory powers.

④ Lack of coordination between NDMA and SDMA.



Disasters impact human lives and adding to financial burden also, it is necessary to control them for growth & development of Nation.

Feedback

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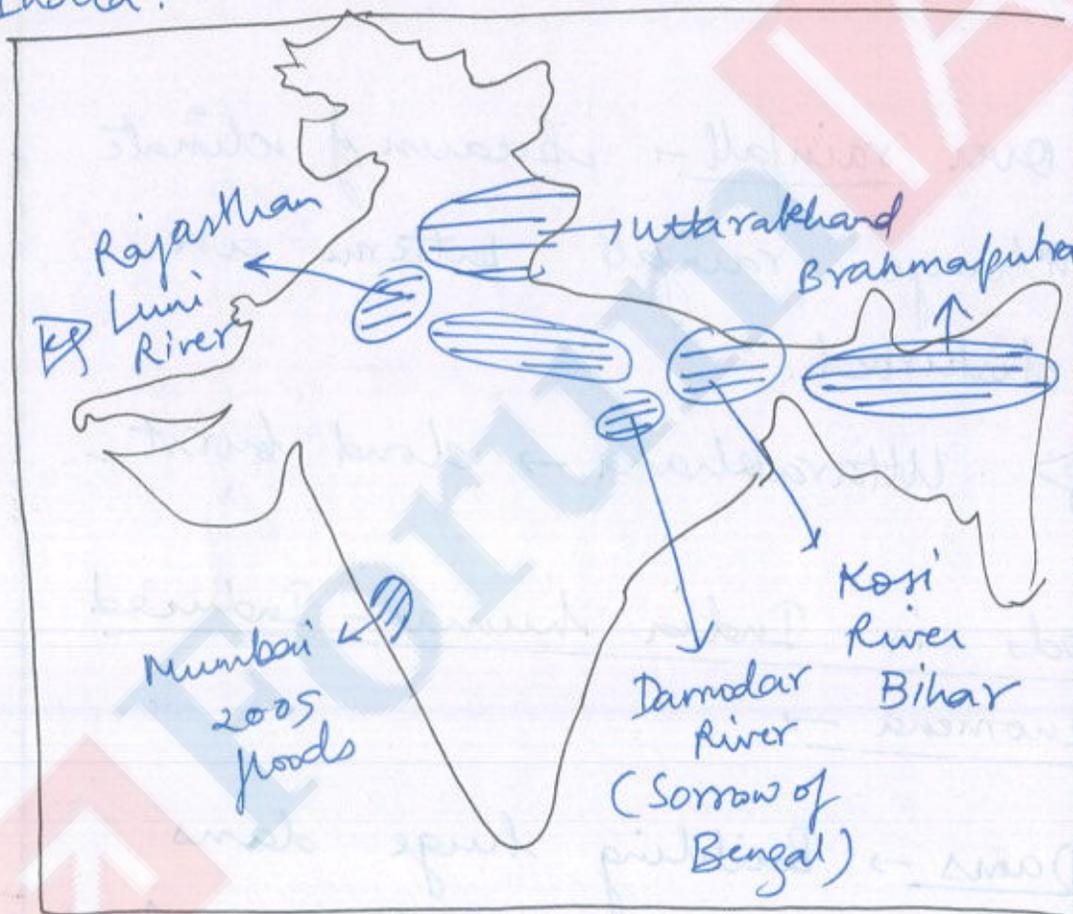
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Q.8) "Floods in India are not merely natural disasters but are largely human-induced." Examine this statement. 12

"भारत में बाढ़ केवल प्राकृतिक आपदाएँ नहीं हैं, बल्कि मुख्यतः मानव-जनित हैं।" इस कथन की समीक्षा कीजिए।

70% area of India is drought prone but still flood is a major natural calamity in India.



Flood affected regions in India

Causes of floods by Natural factors →

① Change in course of River
 eg Kosi River, Brahmaputra River in Assam.

② Over rainfall → because of climate change rainfall patterns are disturbed.

eg Uttarakhand → cloud burst.

Floods in India human-Induced phenomena →

① Dams → Building huge dams and not with proper construction material & management with breaks the dams causing floods in the region.

② Urban flooding
 Because of concrete roads and no green space water is not absorbed in ground causing flood.

eg Delhi, Mumbai 2005, Chennai, Hydrabad.

③ Deforestation → Because of increased deforestation problem of floods have aggravated.

④ People living near river bed.

Solutions for flood management

- ① Small scale dam construction
- ② Proper early warning system
- ③ Not allowing people to live near rivers.

Floods as a disaster can be managed if paid attention & loss of life & property can be reduced.

Feedback

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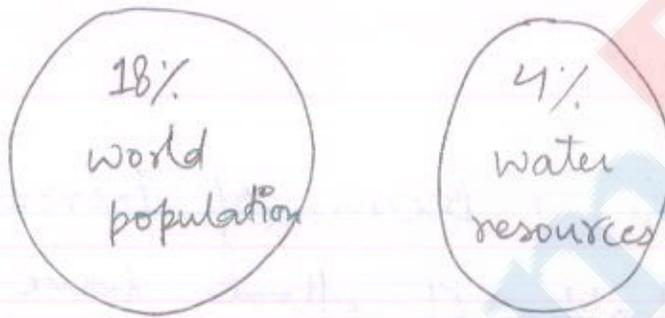
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.9) Analyze the causes of increasing water scarcity in India. Assess government initiatives in ensuring water security. 12

भारत में बढ़ती जल संकट की समस्या के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही जल सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार की पहलों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Nearly 60% population of India is suffering from water scarcity problem.



India's water data

Causes of Increasing water scarcity in India →

- ① Increasing population → India has reached nearly 1.5 Billion making it world's most populous country surpassing china.

② Over exploitation of groundwater

↙
Agricultural usage
↳ over irrigation

75% of freshwater consumption

↘
Domestic usage

↳ clothes cleaning, gardening

③ Inefficient irrigation practices → only 20% of irrigated land uses micro irrigation.

④ Urbanization → is increasing rapidly
↳ ~40% which demands freshwater.

⑤ Loss of Traditional waterbodies
↳ Ponds, Tanks, canals, etc.

⑥ Improper management of available water resources → wastage of water.

9. No rainwater harvesting techniques are used.

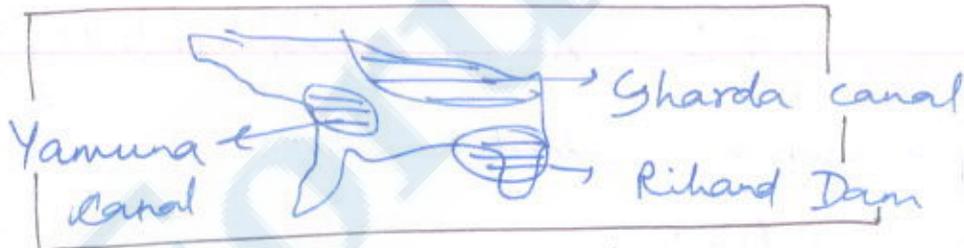
→ Roof top

(Tamil Nadu has made great progress)

Government initiatives for water management →

1. Construction of Indira Gandhi canal, dams etc.

→ Bhakra Nangal dam, Rihand Dam, Sharda canal.



2. Namami Gange Project.

3. PM-KUSUM → Solar power led irrigation

4. Atal Bhujal Yojana.

5. Jal Jeevan Mission.

6. AMRUT.

water management is necessary to use full potential of Demographic Dividend

Feedback

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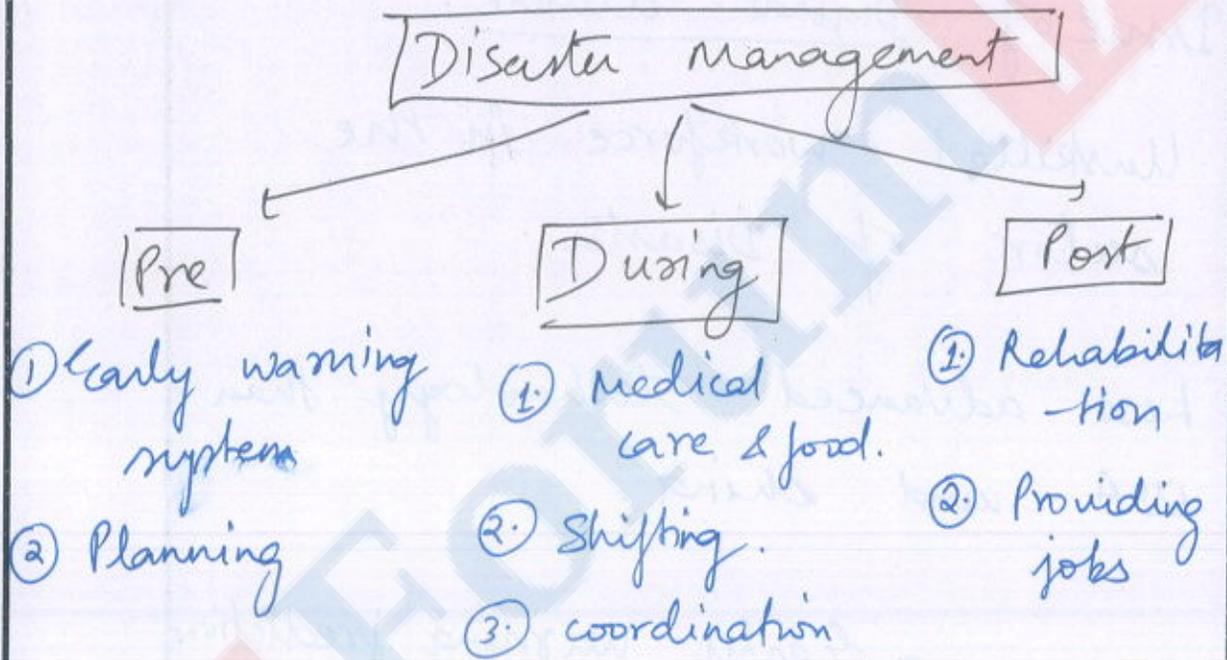
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.10) Discuss the limitations and challenges in the use of technology for disaster management in India. 12

भारत में आपदा प्रबंधन में प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग से संबंधित सीमाओं एवं चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

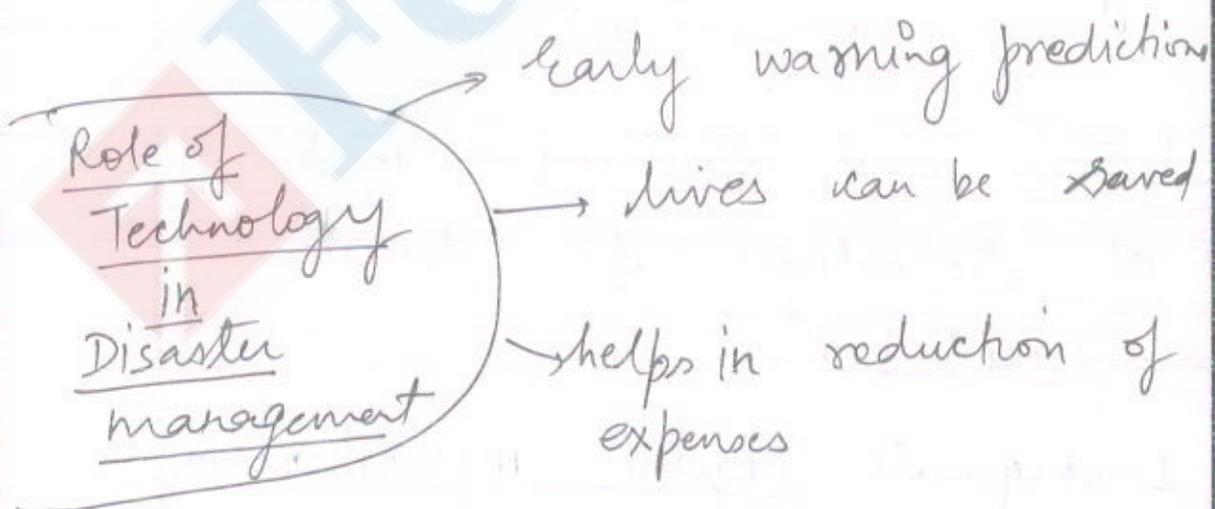
Disaster management is important because it impacts life and property and its hindrance in growth and development.



Limitations and challenges in the use of technology for disaster management →

- ① Inadequate Digital infrastructure
 ⇒ Digital divide ⇔ Rural - Urban
 Man - women

- ② Cost of Technology is high and not affordable.
- ③ Lack of knowledge \leftarrow Digital Technical
- ④ Problem of Internet penetration.
- ⑤ Issue of Digital divide.
- ⑥ Unskilled workforce in the sector of Disaster.
- ⑦ Less advanced technology than USA and China.



Way forward →

- ① Reducing digital divide by proper internet penetration in remote areas.
- ② Integrating disaster management platforms.
- ③ Taking help of AI.
- ④ Strengthening digital infrastructure.
- ⑤ Fund allocation for Research and Development should be increased.
- ⑥ Provide technical Training to staff & increasing expert knowledge.

Technology is needed to manage the risks and achieving target of \$5 billion economy.

Feedback

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P & R			

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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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