

IAS Mentorship

Reyasat Ali sir & Experienced team in CSE prep

CSE Main 2024: Mini Mock Test 2

Syllabus:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indian Society••	
Name of Candidate	HASSAN KHAN	
Email Id		
Date		Medium: Hindi / English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Time: 1 Hour	Start Time: ?	End Time:

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks obtained
1	10	5.0
2	10	4.50
3	10	5.0
4	15	6.50
5	15	6.5
6	15	7.0
7	15	7.5
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
Total	90	42.0
Invigilator	Signature	

Hassan

WhatsApp/Telegram/Text/Call: 8090528260

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	Excellent	Good	Average	Unsatisfied
Introduction		✓		
Conceptual Understanding	✓			
Contextual Clarity	✓			
Content Enrichment		✓		
Presentation		✓		
Alignment		✓		
Contextual Justification	✓			

☆ Dear Hassan:-

- Appreciate your efforts you have maintained Status Quo non- & you have good basic Conceptual understanding.
- Presentation/Aesthetic is legible can make it more attractive.

Areas of Improvement:-

- Read the question properly and identify demand dimensions properly & balance according to the given word limit.
- Enrich your answers with logical explanation & articulate content enriched points.
- Need to keep other aspects like wayforward conclusion in mind as in few Dis you have missed same.

→ Keep writing?

→ Best of luck.

Q1. Urbanization and Dalit liberation movement could not resolve the issues of caste system even in Indian Cities. Do you agree? Substantiate your Views. 150 words

प्रश्न 1. शहरीकरण और दलित मुक्ति आंदोलन भारतीय शहरों में भी जाति व्यवस्था के मुद्दों को हल नहीं कर सके। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने विचारों की पुष्टि करें। 150 शब्द

Urbanization and Dalit liberation movement have been pivotal forces in attempting to dismantle caste system in India.

Urbanization promised anonymity and economic opportunities while Dalit movement aimed to secure social justice & equality.

Despite continuous strides, there has been limitations in addressing

caste issues & caste continue to manifest in urban settings in subtle

Limitations in addressing caste issues

- 1) Persistence of caste discrimination
excluded fr. housing schemes

Intro is generic
Start with the debate & elite

Mention contextual heading here

Address why urbanization hasn't fully resolved caste system with lessons & facts

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2) Institutional bias - (2) in schools, hospitals, govt offices, they continue to face discrimination

3) Job market segregation → employed in low paying, unskilled jobs.

4) wage disparity - often receive low wages despite same role

5) social segregation - confined to certain neighbourhoods

6) Cultural Isolation - excluded from mainstream activities

7) limited political power - in urban

governance bodies

These problems need to be addressed to realise constitutional vision of equality & justice

5

→ fine relevant points articulated

however you can add structural & cultural barriers with examples

→ Conclude with prospective way ahead

Q2. What are the initiatives taken by governments (State & Union) in recent past to uplift the level of education amongst scheduled tribes (STs). Critically Discuss the issues still persisting in this regard. 150 words

प्रश्न 2. अनुसूचित जनजातियों (एसटी) के बीच शिक्षा के स्तर को ऊपर उठाने के लिए हाल के दिनों में सरकारों (राज्य और केंद्र) द्वारा क्या पहल की गई हैं। इस संबंध में अभी भी मौजूद मुद्दों पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा करें। 150 शब्द

→ Introduction
is relevant
can highlight
targeted
like Eklavya Model

Scheduled tribes in India have historically faced significant educational advantages due to socio-economic, cultural and geographical factors. A/c to Education ministry report, literacy rate among STs is 59%, below national average of ~~74%~~.

Govt. Initiatives & their effectiveness

1) Eklavya residential schools - to provide quality middle & higher-level education to ST students.

↳ effectiveness - govt sanctioned 740+ EMRS with 500 operational.

↳ improved access to quality education, reducing dropout rates & improved learning outcomes.

2) Post-matric scholarship scheme → to provide fin. assistance pursuing education beyond 10.

→ Segregate
with
Union &
States then
express with
aims & objectives
briefly.

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↳ ~~aiding more than 40 lakh students~~

3) National fellowship & Scholarship for higher education

↳ to encourage to pursue ~~M. Phil & Ph.D.~~
↳ supports 2000 students annually

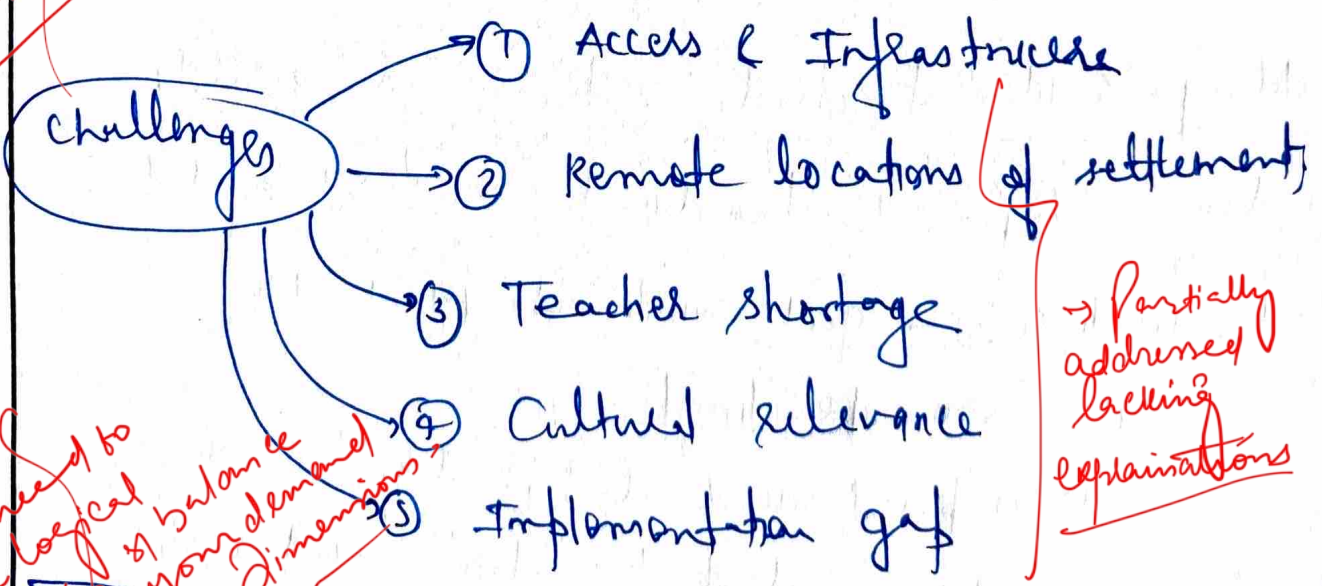
4) Ashram schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas - to

provide primary, middle & secondary education to ST in residential settings.

↳ helped preserve tribal culture

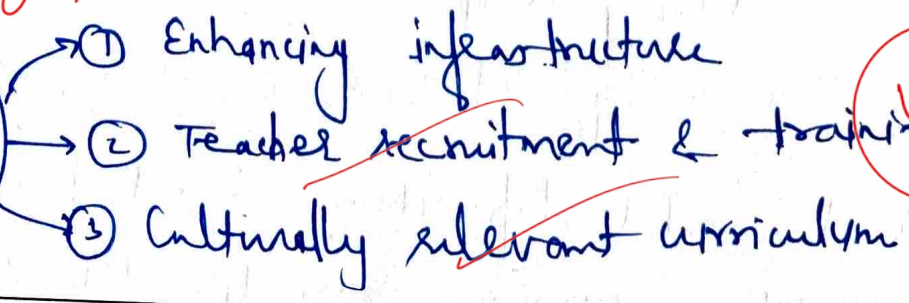
Scope for more aspects
→ ICT + SSA
↳ MTPS - SMC

Pre-matric scholarship scheme



→ Partially addressed lacking explanations

Relevant but need to improve logical explanation & balance your dimensions
away forward
Conclusion immersing



4.5

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Q3. Women Movement in India has not been able to address the issues of women of lower social strata. Substantiate your view, also discuss that how women reservation bill 2023 will address the above issues? 250 words

प्रश्न 3. भारत में महिला आंदोलन निम्न सामाजिक स्तर की महिलाओं के मुद्दों को संबोधित करे; में सक्षम नहीं रहा है। अपने विचार की पुष्टि करें, इस बात पर भी चर्चा करें कि महिला आरक्षण विधेयक 2023 उपरोक्त मुद्दों को कैसे संबोधित करेगा? 250 शब्द

Introduction
→ needs to be more contextual
Start with struggle of women reservation bill 2023

Acc. to Ambedkar, Caste system is not merely a division of labour, it is a division of labourers. This perspective underscores complex socio-economic challenges that women from lower social strata face, which have not been integrated into broader women's movement.

Failure of women movement in addressing issues

1) Economic disadvantage - neglected severe lack of access to education, healthcare & eco. opportunities for women from lower strata.

2) Wage disparity & issues of labour market faced by women → are not discussed.

3) Social discrimination → caste based violence disproportionately affected by caste based violence & atrocities.

all fine Add facts, Lfs, NCRB

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4) social exclusion - face significant social exclusion & discrimination in public space -

5) Health services → are poorly accessible to women of lower strata.

↳ maternal mortality rate is highest among such women

6) Political representation - women from lower strata are underrepresented in political and decision-making processes

However Women's Reservation Act 2023 aims to address these challenges -

1) Increased political representation - through mandated 33% reservation in Lok Sabha.

2) Empowerment through participation

3) focus on intersectionality

4) Inclusive development programs - designed by women representation.

True empowerment of women would

come through upliftment of most marginalized among them.

all fine points

→ Address very features
Potential policy

→ Can also add Risks

→ Conclude can need women

5

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Q4. As India's most of the urban centers facing worst water crisis, it is time to examine the state of its water resources, Infrastructures and ensure that the development process is not be in jeopardy. Critically comment 250 words

प्रश्न 4. जैसा कि भारत के अधिकांश शहरी केंद्र सबसे खराब जल संकट का सामना कर रहे हैं, यह अपने जल संसाधनों, बुनियादी ढांचे की स्थिति की जांच करने और यह सुनिश्चित करने का समय है कि विकास प्रक्रिया खतरे में नहीं है। 250 शब्दों की समालोचनात्मक टिप्पणी कीजिए

Urban centers face water crisis marked by depleted water resources & inadequate infrastructure. Rapid & unplanned urbanization, population growth & climate change exacerbates these issues.

State of water resources & infrastructure

Groundwater depletion - due to over extraction of groundwater for domestic, industrial & agricultural purposes (eg) Bangalore issue

2) surface water stress - river, lake, reservoirs are drying up due to overuse, pollution and encroachment

(eg) Yamuna riverfront encroached

3) Inadequate infra - to meet the growing demand of water & sanitation

Introduction
Can be
more
Contextual.

Can
add
current
status on
Indian urban
water crisis

ok
fine

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4) Agency infra — old & poorly maintained leading to inefficient management.

5) Inefficient recycling of wastewater

6) fragmented governance & no coordination

→ Scope for more points over infrastructure & Policy Challenges

Measures to be taken

① Enhancing water supply infra through modern smart infra

② Rainwater harvesting to be adopted mandatorily

③ Integrated water resource management — with focus on recycling of wastewater

④ strengthening governance through unified body for urban water management.

⑤ Public awareness campaign as

it would help in achieving SDG 6 of secured water & accessible sanitation.

→ Relevant points can address more critical reforms

→ Legal-frameworks & technology adoption

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⑥ leverage technology & innovation like smart water management systems based on IoT systems.

⑦ Pure - smart water grids

⑧ waste water treatment & reuse

⑨ Revising water policy - through tiered policy structure

⑩ stricter enforcement of regulation

As it is said - water is elixir of life, it must be preserved and conserved.

fair points articulated

Conclude with prospective suggestions like SBI

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Q5. Comment on the effectiveness of governments poverty removal programs. How the issues of poverty can be addressed effectively in India at present? 250 words

क्यू 5। सरकार के गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रमों की प्रभावशीलता पर टिप्पणी करें। वर्तमान में भारत में गरीबी के मुद्दों को प्रभावी ढंग से कैसे संबोधित किया जा सकता है? 250 शब्द

Acc. to MDPI of UNDP, approximately 10% of India's population lives below poverty line.

As per Niti Aayog report, ~13 crore people

Comm. out of poverty between 2015-16 & 19-21

Government Initiatives

1) MGNREGS - to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to rural households

2) PM Awas Yojana - for affordable pucca houses to poor

3) NFSA Act 2013 - to ensure food security of 2/3rd population through legal guarantee

4) National Rural Livelihood Mission - to provide skill. & other facilities for self-employment

5) National Urban Livelihood Mission - for urban

→ Intro is relevant
Can add %age of extreme poverty falling

→ Articulate contextual heading?

→ Address comprehensiveness effectiveness

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self-employment generation

- 6) PM Jan Dhan Yojana — for financial inclusion of poor & remotely located persons

Success

- 1) Economic Indicators — MGNREGA provided vital safety net with reported reduction in rural poverty by 32%.
- 2) PMJDY — resulted in more than 40 crore accounts opened by 2022. → facilitated direct benefits transfer and reduced leakage
- 3) Improved food security for millions through PDS system
- 4) Increased housing access — (e) 1 crore + houses sanctioned by 2022
- 5) Reduced Infant mortality rate & improved health indicators through National Health Mission

→ all
Free
Add
NFSA,
PMGKAY

Scope
for more
Achievements

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3) Increased school enrollment - due to Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan providing generational mobility.

Limitation

1) Real wages for rural workers have been stagnant for almost a decade.

2) NFSA face exclusion & inclusion errors & leakage in PDS system

3) Malnutrition remain a critical issue - (eg)

32% children underweight & 35% stunted

learning outcomes & quality of education

is still very low as per PRATHAM report.

measures

① Promotion of Inclusive growth

② focus on learning outcomes

③ Emphasis on skill development of adults

④ Strengthening of social safety nets

⑤ Integrated rural development

6.5

→ Relevant Limitation can include more aspects like on Regional Disparity & Climate vulnerability

Add structural & targeted intervention reforms

Conclusion is missing

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Q6. Discuss the Impacts of Globalization on the Indian Education System. 250 words

प्रश्न 6. भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए। 250 शब्द

Globalization refers to process of increasing interconnectedness and interdependence among countries, primarily in terms of economic, cultural, & technological exchanges.

It can have a profound impact on various sectors including education.

Positive Impacts

1) Introduction of International standards in curriculum, pedagogy & evaluation pattern.

2) Collaborative learning - as NEP (2020) emphasized on experiential and collaborative learning which aligns with global trend.

3) Access to information & resources → through Digital learning platform (eg) Coursera, edX

→ Introduction in fair

→ Strike with Curriculum Modernization

ok fine

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- 4) Research & Innovation - fostered environment conducive to research & Innovation as universities collaborate with International Universities.
- 5) Educational opportunities abroad - with increase in no. of students studying abroad.
- 6) Global recognition of degrees of Indian education system.

Negative Impact

- 1) Digital Divide - causing inequality & inaccessibility of quality education.
Urban-rural disparity - is getting aggravated with poor access for rural areas.
- 3) Cultural erosion -
- 3.1) westernization of education - with focus

fine points

add examples

relevant impacts

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on English medium education marginalizing regional language.

3) Language barrier - creates barrier for regional medium students.

4) Commercialization of education - with increased role of private education systems

5) Education treated as pure commodity, rather than a public good.

Indian education system needs to harness benefits of globalization while mitigating its negative effects.

→ Challenges & drawbacks are relevant need to add case examples

→ Suggest specific reforms on limitations

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Q7. Differentiate between religiousness and communalism by given some examples of how former has got transferred into latter in recent decades? Analyse its impact and suggest measures to strengthen unity and share identity. 250 words

प्रश्न 7. हाल के दशकों में पूर्व को उत्तरार्द्ध में स्थानांतरित करने के कुछ उदाहरण देकर धार्मिकता और सांप्रदायिकता के बीच अंतर करें? इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए तथा एकता को सुदृढ़ करने तथा पहचान साझा करने के उपाय सुझाइए। 250 शब्द

Religiousness refers to personal & collective adherence to religious beliefs and practices, fostering spirituality, moral values & community bonds.

Communalism on the other hand involves political manipulation of religion identities to incite divisions & conflicts among different religion communities.

Transformation from Religiousness to Communalism

1) Politicization of religion - with political parties using religion to mobilize voters
Religion-based political parties

2) Narratives of "Us versus Them" - undermine the social fabric & induce communal

identity

→ Introduction is relevant & can make it more specific

→ Can make it more clear w.r.t diff b/w Religion & Communalism

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3) Communal riots and violence - (eg) Nuh
violence results in disruption of social
harmony & leaves long lasting scar on
collective consciousness

4) Media and social media - Irresponsible
reporting & hate speeches, deep fakes etc
play a role in transformation of
consciousness.

Impact of Communalism

1) Social fragmentation - as communalism leads
to breakdown of social cohesion, creating
divisions within society.

2) Foster environment of fear and mistrust.

3) Economic consequences - riots & violence
results in damage to property & business..

all
fine

2) Address
first impact
of religious
communalism

fair
provisions
Add
more
Case Studies
e.g.

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4) Political Instability - communal identities are undermined ^{impact our society} democratic process & institutions

Measures to strengthen unity

1) promotion of secular education - through integration of secular values & teachings

2) Strict enforcement of laws against hate speech & violence

3) Encourage interfaith dialogues - through facilitation platforms

4) Media responsible reporting of issues

5) Inclusive governance - fostering trust in government

Slogan of "Sabka Saath, Sabke Vikas, Sabke Vihar" would help in promoting unity & integrity in country.

7.5

Can add
Leads to
Polarization,
Riots & Mis-trust

Inculcate
promotion of
Constitutional
values

Conclusion
fair