

# IAS Mentorship

Reyasat Ali sir & Experienced team in CSE prep

## CSE Main 2025: Mini Mock Test 2

Syllabus:

- 
- Indian Society
- 
- 

Name of Candidate

Shadab Ali Khan

Email Id

Date

Medium: Hindi / English

Time: 1 Hour

Start Time: 11:00

End Time: 12:00

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks obtained
1	10	4.0
2	10	4.0
3	10	3.50
4	15	5.0
5	15	N.A
6	15	5.50
7	15	6.0
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
Total	90	28.0
Invigilator	Signature	

WhatsApp/Telegram/Text/Call: 8090528260

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	PARAMETERS	VERY GOOD	GOOD	AVERAGE	SUB - STANDARD
1.	<b>Conceptual Clarity on the Topic</b>			✓	
2.	<b>Understanding on The demand of Question</b>			✓	
3.	<b>Introduction</b> – Contextual relevance & Perfectness			✓	
	<b>BODY PART</b>				
4.	<b>Structure/Logical Structure</b>			✓	
5.	<b>Presentation</b>			✓	
6.	<b>Relevance of Content / Content Enrichment</b>			✓	
7.	<b>Effectiveness of Commination / Language</b>		✓		
8.	<b>Conclusion – Contextual Relevance</b>			✓	

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Feedback Continue.....

Dear Shadab:

- Introduction → Needs to be based on theme / Major key Concept.
- Content → Content needs to be updated, Justified properly.
- Presentation → Presentation needs to be attractive and fair.

Dear Student Appreciate your efforts.

- Your Strengths → you have good basic conceptual understanding. you have good hold on demand analysis. your legibility is fine.

Areas of Improvement:

→ Need to attempt all the Questions and maintain Status Anon.

- Start your introduction with specific points based on the theme / context.
- After analyzing demand dimensions start with the contextual heading and address content linked points under it.
- Avoid generic points articulate your points with logical explanation and balance your demand dimensions.
- Do revise your sources and keep writing, enhance your potential with value addition.

Keep writing  
Best of luck.

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Q-1. "How is the growing use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and automation influencing India's social fabric? Discuss with suitable examples." (150 words)

प्रश्न-1. "भारत में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता और स्वचालन के बढ़ते उपयोग का भारतीय समाज की सामाजिक संरचना पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ रहा है? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित चर्चा कीजिए।" (150 शब्द)

*Introduction*  
*is Generic*  
*Start with a concept*  
*of A.I and automation*  
*Integration*  
*A.I and automation*

With the growth of Artificial Intelligence & automation, the life in India has improved however these also have had some positive & negative impacts on India's social fabric.

## Negative Influence on India's Social fabric

① Communal tensions Rising incidence of fake videos,

deep fake videos often fueling communal tensions.

*Better to start with signing name and positive influence*

eg Authorities in Murshidabad suspended 200+ Instagram accounts for spreading fake news & videos in 2024.

② Women Safety & Security : Commodification & Objectification of women.

*Relevant points*

eg Deepfake videos of women like an actress was named a victim lately.

③ Children Safety : Being exposed to objectionable material. Impairing social bonding.

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④ Intellectual growth hinderance: Thinking has been outsourced to engines like Chat GPT.

⑤ Increasing unemployment & alcoholism: due to automation and Industry 4.0. often leading to stress inducing alcoholism.

⑥ Elderlies: "Digital arrests", propaganda etc often impacting elderlies.

## Positive impacts

① Women empowerment, Jobs and flexible working conditions like work from home.

② Employment & prosperity: In new emerging sectors (collaboration) [eg] AI based startups.

③ Social messages & videos: AI generated giving strong social messages [eg] protection of environment

④ wider audience & reach: thus empowering marginalized sections.

AI & Automations are the technologies that will not only shape our economies but social fabric. It is quintessential to make appropriate policies regarding.

4.0

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Q-2. Unity in Diversity is not a mere slogan but a lived reality in Indian society. Discuss. 150 words

प्रश्न-2: "एकता में विविधता केवल एक नारा नहीं, बल्कि भारतीय समाज में एक जीवंत वास्तविकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।" (150 शब्द)

India is often described as the land of Cultures. It has wide diversity yet there is Unity which is deeply woven into the social tapestry of India.

## Unity in Diversity: a reality of India

① Historical influence: Bhakti & Sufi movements National movement etc acted as social glue

[eg] Kabir a muslim was a Bhakti saint.

② Composite culture: With different Communities Castes & regions Co-existing together.

[eg] Baba Budan Shrine revered by Hindus & Muslims alike.

③ Religious diversity: All major religions of the world are found here and have been existing peacefully since time immemorial.

[eg] Second largest muslim population in India

→ Introduction is relevant

→ you can give more unity

→ Points are relevant you can give more

→ that supports the concept of unity



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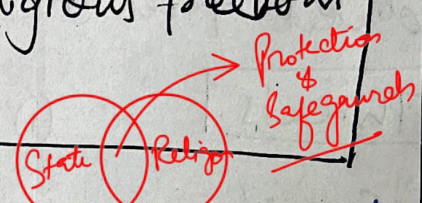
Q-3. "How does the Indian model of secularism seek to balance religious freedom with constitutional values? Illustrate your answer with recent debates and examples." (150 words)

प्रश्न-3: "भारतीय धर्मनिरपेक्षता का मॉडल धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता और संवैधानिक मूल्यों के बीच किस प्रकार संतुलन स्थापित करने का प्रयास करता है? अपने उत्तर को हाल की बहसों और उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।" (150 शब्द)

Introduction  
is relevant  
highlights  
Const.

Indian model of secularism is based on the ideal of "Saisa Dharma Sambhava", fostering mutual respect and tolerance towards each other's religions. Also balances religious freedom with constitutional values.

Seeking balance between religious freedom & constitutional values.



Can mention first from now

① Not an absolute right: Subjected to reasonable restrictions [eg] Health & other fundamental rights. Sisurmath case SC → essential practice test

② State can foster social change & reforms: Article 25: thus preventing arbitrary religious rituals.

Art 25, 28, 29  
Judicial interpretation  
K. S. Puttaswamy

[eg] Supreme Court in Sabirimala judgement has opened temple to women from 14-49 years also → fostering equality.

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③ Equal promotion of all religions: under Article 27; thus prevent discrimination by the state & maintain religious freedom.

[leg] State can charge fees for secular services.

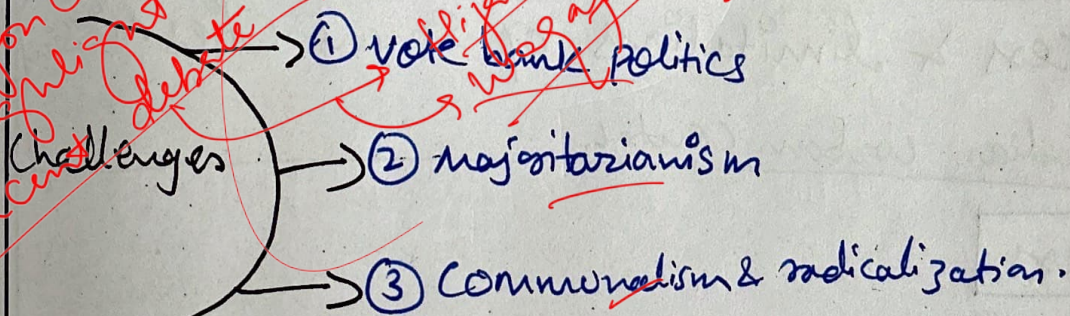
Points are relevant need to present with SC in Bommai case more contextual and present linkage modeled

④ Basic structure: Religious freedom is a basic structure cannot be taken away by amendment [leg] SC in Bommai case.

⑤ Unity in diversity: Indian model fosters this thus realising constitutional value of fraternity.

⑥ Equality between religions & maintaining balance:

Acts like Places of worship Act, -1992 SC in Ram Janam - Bhoomi case upheld it to be essential.



→ you highlight security debate

Indian Model of secularism infills the value of fraternity to ensure integrity, unity & dignity of India - unity.

→ Con with Constitutional morality

3.50

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Q4. "While the Smart Cities Mission has succeeded in introducing innovative urban governance and improving quality of life in select areas, many Indian cities continue to grapple with core challenges of sustainability, inclusiveness, and fiscal viability". In the light of the above statement critically evaluate the success and limitations of the Smart Cities Mission in addressing the evolving issues of Indian urban centers. Suggest a way forward to ensure truly inclusive and sustainable urban development. (250)

प्रश्न 4. "जहाँ एक ओर स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन ने नवाचारी शहरी शासन को बढ़ावा देने और चयनित क्षेत्रों में जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने में सफलता प्राप्त की है, वहीं अनेक भारतीय शहर अब भी सततता, समावेशन और वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता जैसी मौलिक चुनौतियों से जूझ रहे हैं।" उपरोक्त कथन के संदर्भ में, भारतीय शहरी केंद्रों की विकसित होती समस्याओं को संबोधित करने में स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन की सफलता और सीमाओं का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। वास्तव में समावेशी और सतत शहरी विकास को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु उपयुक्त आगे का मार्ग सुझाइए। (250 शब्द)

Smart Cities Mission started in 2015, has played a key role in urban infrastructure development across the country, however it had its limitations too.

## Some Smart Cities

1. Jaipur
2. Indore
3. Bhopal
4. Mysore
5. Surat
6. Pune

Success & Limitations of Smart Cities Mission in Indian urban centres.

### Success

1. Drinking water: ~ 10K km pipelines of water across country being laid.

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② Road Connectivity: > 10,000 km road has been built

③ Electricity: > 97% Urban household got electricity

④ Urban infrastructure & amenities: Rapid mass transfer means, hospitals, Bridges etc.

⑤ Social Sector development: hospitals, schools, welfare centers. [eg] Surat new schools.

⑥ Climate resilience & mitigation: Parks, open spaces, Renewable energy etc. [eg] Indore - cleanest city.

⑦ High success rate: 92% of all projects under mission being completed.

## Limitations

① Skewed development: Arbitrary selection of smart-cities & skewed development → urban flooding

[eg] Porbandar a smart city but Nuh stays very backward.

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② leakages & corruption : Thus diaplated nature of infrastructure.

③ lack of regional inclusivity : lopsided development.

④ Basic amenities missing from smart cities

[eg] No proper drainage system in Lal Chowk  
Shrinagar.

⑤ Decreasing green cover : As per ISFR tree cover in recorded forest area has come down.

Way ahead

① Multisectoral & multi disciplinary develop-ment, including all stakeholders & region.

② Spain model of block homes to mitigate traffic & congestion can be followed.

③ Increasing Blue & green cover [eg] Amrit Scheme & City of lakes initiative.

④ Making walkways, cycleways & providing healthcare to make urban region more inclusive.

As per World Bank by 2050; 50% of Indian population will live in urban centres in such case it is quintessential to foster inclusivity & sustainability.

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Q5. "In recent years, legal advancements and greater visibility have brought the issues of the LGBTQIA++ community into mainstream discourse in India. However, despite progressive judgments and growing social awareness, significant challenges related to discrimination, mental health, social acceptance, and institutional support persist." In the light of the above statement critically analyse the evolving status of the LGBTQIA++ community in India in the context of developments in recent past. What policy interventions and societal efforts are required to ensure their full inclusion and well-being? (250 words)

प्रश्न 5. "हाल के वर्षों में कानूनी प्रगति और बढ़ती दृश्यता ने भारत में LGBTQIA++ समुदाय के मुद्दों को मुख्यधारा की चर्चा में ला दिया है। फिर भी, प्रगतिशील न्यायिक निर्णयों और बढ़ती सामाजिक जागरूकता के बावजूद, भेदभाव, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य, सामाजिक स्वीकृति और संस्थागत समर्थन से संबंधित गंभीर चुनौतियाँ अब भी बनी हुई हैं।" उपरोक्त कथन के प्रकाश में, हाल के वर्षों के विकासक्रम के संदर्भ में भारत में LGBTQIA++ समुदाय की बदलती स्थिति का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। इस समुदाय के पूर्ण समावेशन और कल्याण को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु आवश्यक नीतिगत हस्तक्षेपों एवं सामाजिक प्रयासों का सुझाव दीजिए। (250 शब्द)

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Q6. "India's demographic dividend is at a critical juncture. While the country enjoys a large and youthful population, recent trends in unemployment, underemployment, and skill gaps threaten to undermine this potential advantage. In light of these challenges, critically examine the steps needed to harness India's demographic dividend effectively." (250 words)

प्रश्न: "भारत की जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश एक महत्वपूर्ण मोड़ पर है। जहाँ एक ओर देश के पास बड़ी और युवा आबादी है, वहीं हाल के वर्षों में बढ़ती बेरोजगारी, अल्प-रोज़गार और कौशल अंतराल इस संभावित लाभ को समाप्त करने की आशंका उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं। इन चुनौतियों के प्रकाश में, भारत की जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश को प्रभावी ढंग से उपयोग में लाने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।" (250 शब्द)

India has the youngest population in the world and still opening its demographic dividend. However, it is at a critical juncture.

## Facts & figures

- ① Demographic dividend to end by 2040
- ② window is closing fast in states like Gujarat soon.
- ③ Median age of population is 29 years.

## Challenges in realising demographic dividend

① Unemployment: large unemployment especially among youth

ILO 85% youth between 15-35 are unemployed in India.

are needed  
(250 words)  
ने भूमिका का समालोचना

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② Under employment : As per pew ~ 35%  
feel they are underemployed.

③ Lack of skilling : only 5% are formally  
skilled in India but in South Korea it is

→ Check  
skilled  
95%  
on

④ Low female labour force participation :  
~ 40% as per PLFS

→ Look for  
motivation

⑤ Others : Educational deficit, poor infrastructure,  
high dropout rates, vote bank politics etc.

Steps to harness → what?

① Focus on education & training ; providing  
vocational training & value education  
(Kasturirangan Committee)  
→ Can relate NEP

on  
→

② Increasing women-work force participation  
by incentives

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③ Development & growth of manufacturing sector & providing employment in it

Agriculture

Manufacturing

43%

17%

④ Re-skilling, Up-skilling & proper training  
(labour code on industrial relations)

⑤ Promotion of Entrepreneurship in various sectors [eg] Agripreneur; Start-ups

⑥ Robust & proper infrastructure development  
using PPP model (Vijay Kelkar Committee)

⑦ Inclusive and Sustainable Urban Centres  
to attract talented work force

⑧ Enhancing & fostering financial inclusion  
& inclusive development to enhance purchasing power (Rajiv Ram Rajan Committee)

5.50

Indian demographic dividend can help India become a \$5T economy by 2027 & a 'Viksit Desh' by 2047.

→ Mention about Child hood Health & Nutritional Security

fine relevant points

write 5-6 points with justification

conclude with inclusive growth

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Q7. Critically examine the role of digital inclusion and financial inclusion in reducing poverty in India. What are the key challenges in achieving universal access, and what steps are needed to make these tools more effective in promoting inclusive and sustainable development? (250 words)

प्रश्न-7: भारत में गरीबी उन्मूलन में डिजिटल समावेशन और वित्तीय समावेशन की भूमिका का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। सार्वभौमिक पहुँच प्राप्त करने में क्या प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ हैं? इन उपकरणों को वास्तव में समावेशी और सतत विकास को बढ़ावा देने में अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए किन कदमों की आवश्यकता है? (250 शब्द)

→ Intro with the advent of digital age the digital inclusion along with financial have become tool of inclusivity and fostered growth but still face various challenges.

## Status & facts

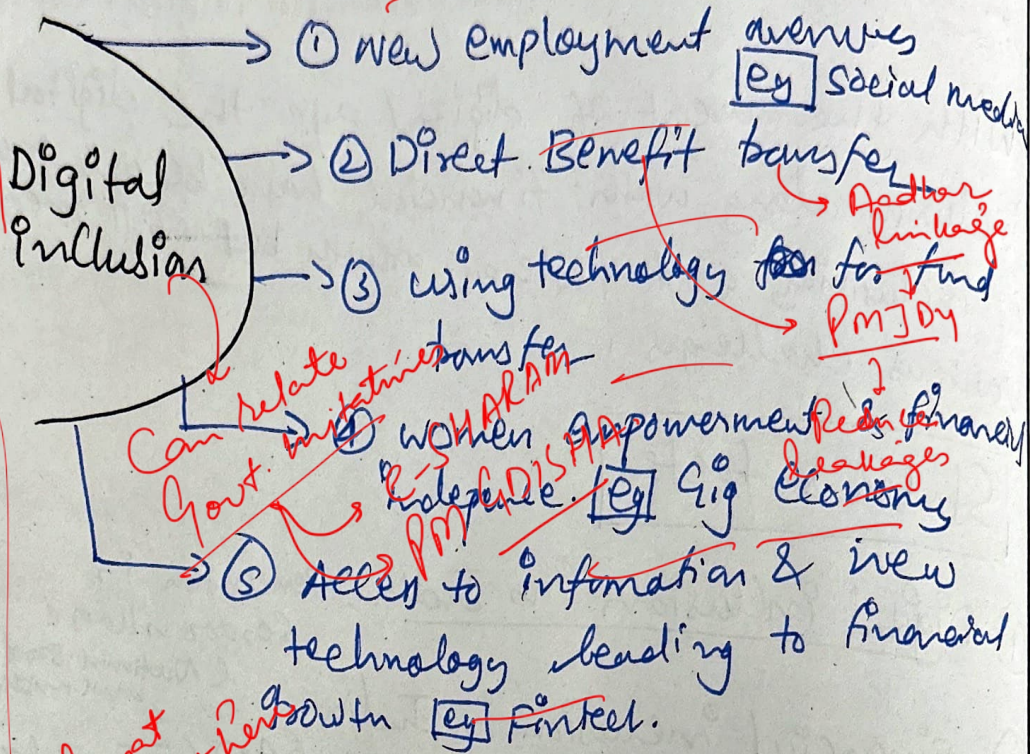
- ① Digital inclusion in India: Penetration in 50,000 villages & National Broad band mission
- ② Financial inclusion in India: 64.2 (FI-Index)
- ③ Digital literacy: 38% (MeitY)
- ④ Financial literacy: ~27%
- ⑤ Urban - Rural divide: only 27% Rural area have internet penetration over 68% in Urban.

Digital inclusion + Financial inclusion = Poverty reduction  
→ Internet access & mobile phone + Bank account & DBT + UP I = → Low leakage

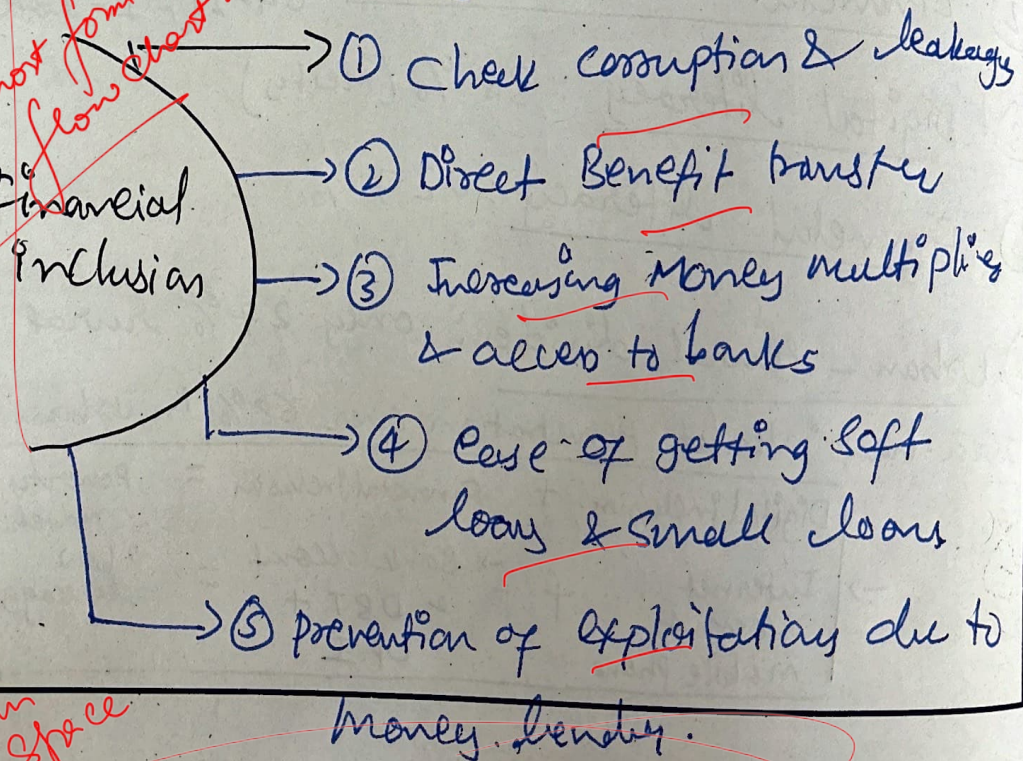
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## Role in Poverty reduction



fine relevant points avoid this format and flow short hand



write in given space

$$\boxed{\text{Digital literacy}} + \boxed{\text{Financial literacy}} = \boxed{\text{Poverty reduction}}$$

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## Challenges

① High literacy ~ Literacy rate only 78% (Census 2011)

② Low penetration of mobile phone

③ Gender divide: women are twice less digitally literate than men.

④ Rural & financial crunch: Preventing reaching the last mile.

⑤ Data theft & data protection issue

⑥ Cowin data leakage

⑦ Regional divide: Rural vs urban (27% vs 78%)

## Steps to be taken

① Using Asha workers for digital training

② making training labs & center

③ Free distribution of mobile phones

④ Robust level bank scheme

Special focus on women

Promoting digital literacy

⑤ Financial inclusion

⑥ Infrastructure

⑦ Penetration & awareness

These inclusivity are key to realise the goal of Viksit Bharat @ 2047 and reduce poverty

& achieve SDG 1