

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	Nitesh Mali		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hindi <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Date/दिनांक	18 June 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. 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 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।		
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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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
				Offline/ऑफलाइन <input 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 गमग्र 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।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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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 or 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 subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) Why has public bathing been a recurring practice across cultures and societies? Discuss with examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

सार्वजनिक स्नान की प्रथा विश्व की विभिन्न संस्कृतियों व समाजों में एक सर्वदेशीय प्रथा क्यों रही है? उदाहरणों सहित विवेचना करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Societies would sure has developed mechanisms for congregation and to ensure revival community feeling and maintain society.

Reasons for recurring public bath practices

1) To celebrate festivals, fairs etc.

eg) Holi, Kumbh Mela.

2) To rejuvenate and ~~renew~~ strengthen the bond within society

3) To ensure psychological peace of for people

eg) By bath in Ganga in Hindu culture, you can wash your sin

4) To ~~collect~~ gather people and promote exchange of ideas

eg) Kumbh Mela - Sabhi Snana

5) To mark the end or ~~begin~~ beginning of some ritual or time.

6) For Rites de passage → marking the beginning of new phase of life

eg) Bath during while entering adulthood.

Examples

1) Great Bath, Mohenjodaro → Maybe present for  
certain ritual

2) Kumb Mela, Snana → To gain energy from  
celestial alignment.

- a) To gather and discuss ideas
- b) To ensure continuity of Hinduism

3

Water is always considered a  
purifier, who not only purifies physical body but  
also spiritual body. Many cultures believe that  
water is way to enter sacred world (god's world).  
Thus, public bath is a recurrent activity  
among many cultures.

**Feedback**

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Average and P is  
Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.2) Estimate the contributions of Chalukyas of Badami to Indian heritage and culture.

(10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय विरासत और संस्कृति में बादामी के चालुक्यों के योगदान का आकलन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Chalukyas of Badami flourished during 500 to 700 AD in Deccan Region. (Fig 1)

Contributions of Chalukyas

1) Start of temple architecture in Deccan region

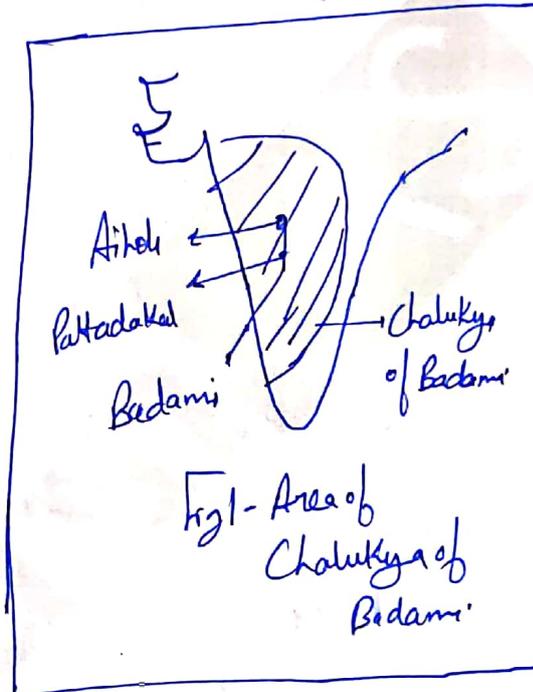
2) Started Experimented with various forms of temples and later evolved their own for Vesara Style

3) Vesara Style was mix of nagara and Dravidian style

4) They decorated Badami Cave

a) Features of Badami Cave

- i) Elaborated Hallway and Mandap
- ii) Carved Pillars - Ramayan, Mahabharat
- iii) Paintings of Kings + queens like King Kirtivarma



5) Promoted Syncretism → Constructed Jain, Hindu temples

- 6) Famous temples of this era are →
- i) Papanath temple in Pattadakal
  - ii) Meguti Hill temple - Jain
  - iii) Lad Khan temple

7) Semi-circular back of temple → Parvati Durga temple

8) Also, constructed grand copy of Kailashath temple of Kanchipuram.

9) There were also some famous literature work of that era

10) Development of advance weaponry

11) Construction of water reservoirs to promote agriculture

↳

Thus, Chalukya of Badami laid the foundation for development of new style of architecture like Kalyana, Acalag style etc.

### Feedback

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Q.3) Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had contrasting philosophies and approaches on caste and social reform. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

महात्मा गांधी और डॉ. बी.आर. अंबेडकर के जाति और सामाजिक सुधार पर अलग-अलग दर्शन और दृष्टिकोण थे। परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Our freedom struggle has given birth to many leaders who were also philosophers and wrote extensively about their ideas. Two of them were → Gandhiji and

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

### Reason for different perspective

Gandhiji

Ambedkar

i) Born in Administrator family

i) Faced discrimination from birth

ii) Had good education

ii) Got early education by sitting outside of classrooms.

iii) Influenced by Jainism, Leo Tolstoy, and his Mother

iii) Later got English education and reformed Indian history.

### Differences in their approaches

i) Caste

a) Ambedkar → He saw Caste as a reason of all problems

↳ Caste is an extractive institution, which can not be reformed.

↳ Thus, Ambedkar believed in Annihilation of Caste System. ⇒

b) Gandhiji → Considered varna as an effective mechanism of division of labour  
→ He wanted to reform Caste system by eliminating discrimination and untouchability.

## ② Social Reform

a) Ambedkar → He believed in power of law.  
↳ He advocated that through legal enforcement mechanism only → Caste can be eliminated  
↳ He led various temple entry movement and Satyagrahas.  
↳ He believed in Britishers in bringing reforms.

b) Gandhiji → Believed in working among people, making them aware about such practices.  
↳ He believed in capacity of masses and believed that once people will understand, they will automatically will give up untouchability & discrimination.

Both leaders efforts ensured that today in our Constitution, Caste has no role and because of which India ~~is~~ ~~becom~~ has become rising power in world.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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TOTAL MARKS		

Q.4) What factors can be attributed to the rising incidents of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) in the Himalayan region? Discuss with examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

हिमालयी क्षेत्र में ग्लेशियल लेक आउटबर्स्ट फ्लड (GLOFs) की बढ़ती घटनाओं के लिए कौन से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) are result of breakdown of moraine barrier and sudden release of huge water in form of ~~shock~~ from high mountains.

(eg) 2023, Sikkim Floods

Factors responsible for rising incidents of GLOFs

1) Increasing global temperature

a) As per IPCC, world has already become warmer by  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$

b) Increasing rate of melting glaciers

c) A study in Peru → Highlighted that Peru has lost all of its glaciers recently.

2) Increase in Monsoon downpour

a) As per one study, rising  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$  temperature of air ~~can~~ increase 7% moisture in air capacity of holding moisture.

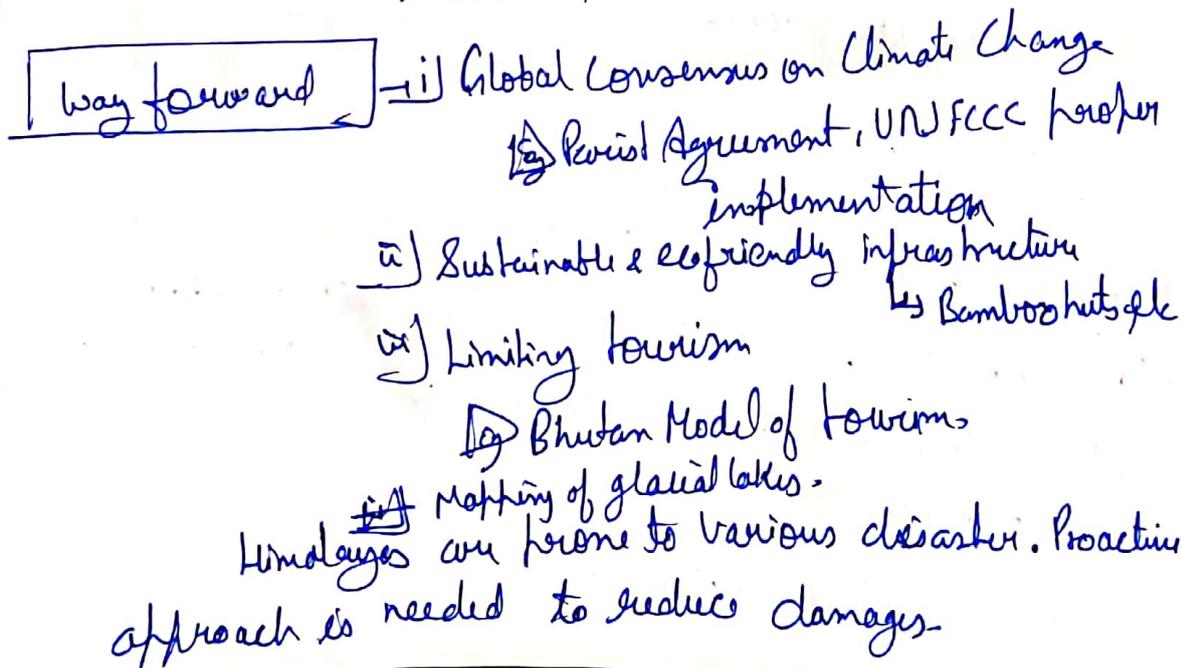
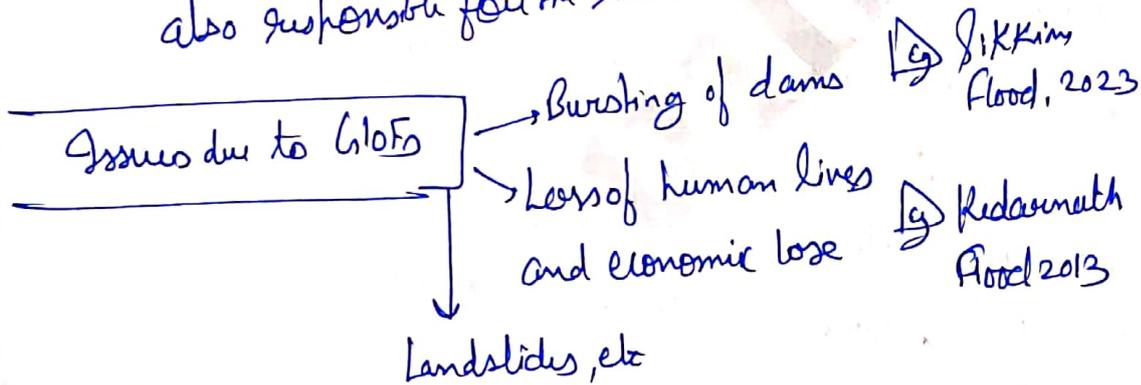
b) Sudden cloud burst → can result in GLOFs ( $\geq 100$  cm per hour)

3) Construction of infrastructure in Himalayas

a) Use of heavy machines for drilling → destabilises the moraines → leads to GLOFs

b) Cutting of Mountains → reduces the stability in region

Thus, apart from anthropogenic factors, which are responsible for rising incidents. Natural factors like → Earthquake, landslides, Avalanches are also responsible for the same.



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Q.5) "Migration is a vital livelihood strategy for rural households in developing countries like India." Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

"भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों में ग्रामीण परिवारों के लिए ब्रवासन एक महत्वपूर्ण आजीविका रणनीति है।" स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Migration means movement of people from one place to another for various reasons like economic, social etc

Migration - as vital livelihood strategy for rural areas

1) Availability of new jobs

↳ Skilled, Semi-Skilled, Low Skilled due to increasing startups

a) Data → India is 3rd largest startup ecosystem with no > 100 unicorns

2) Availability of opportunity for growth due to stagnation in rural economy

a) Cities occupy 31% of area but contribute to 60% of GDP of India ⇒ lot of opportunity for growth

b) Agriculture is seasonal (only ~ 50% of area is under irrigation) ⇒ rural people look for other jobs

- 3) ~~At~~ Cities have opportunity for higher education, Skilling which rural area lacks
- 4) Cities are a way to escape caste based evil practices, religious restriction present in rural areas.

Case Study → Villages in Kutch area are dependent on remittances from people who are working cities. As that area lack any viable livelihood strategy.

- 5) Westernization, tech driven world also attracts people to ~~go~~ urban areas.

### Challenges present in Migration to urban areas

- Ghettoization → class based inequality
- Slum proliferation → dominated by migrants
- Low wage extractive nature of work
- Lack of social security

Government needs to provide social security net and promote livelihood with schemes like PM SVANidhi, PM Vishwakarma etc.

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Q.6) Bring out the interdependence between physical and chemical weathering with suitable examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ भौतिक और रासायनिक अपक्षय के बीच अन्योन्याश्रयता को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Our Earth present form is result of exogenic and endogenic forces. Two ~~major~~ important Physical and Chemical weathering are important component of exogenic forces.

### Definitions

- ① Physical weathering → Breakdown of particles ~~with~~ because of physical force of water, attrition, abrasion etc.
- ② Chemical weathering → Results from development of cracks due to dissolution of certain element of rocks.

### Interdependency between Physical and Chemical weathering

- 1) Presence of various chemicals in rain water promotes breakdown of soil
- 2) Attrition is also responsible for chemical breakdown of rocks.

- 3) Physical weathering can happen because of constant force by water, air friction, or collision of two rocks.
- 4) As crack develops it increases exposed area and may expose Soft Rocks → This soft rocks can be reacted by chemicals. Thus, Physical weathering can promote chemical weathering.
- 5) Similarly, when there is chemical decomposition of rocks, the physical weathering can create deeper impact and may lead to breakdown of rock.

#### Examples

~~During summer, water may dissolve in the rock~~  
 1) Suppose a boulders fall on rock, ~~it~~ develops cracks and suppose, there is also acid rain. The water will percolate in cracks and it will result in faster ~~weathering~~ weathering.

2) Suppose, chertation is happening on a rock and suddenly, mass movement comes about that rock. Then, the broken rock will also weather at increased rate and some material may go with mass movement.

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Q.7) 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)

Social media has changed the perception of world for many. For some, it has narrowed to a screen, for some it expanded to global level.

## \* Impact of Social media on adolescents \*

### 1) Identity Formation

a) Virtual identity is now more important

→ Instagram page → likes, dislikes, the likes of people you follow → all of these creates your identity

b) Relations on social media are based on his virtual id

→ E.g. followers of certain page, celebrity → supports each during online trolling, discussions.

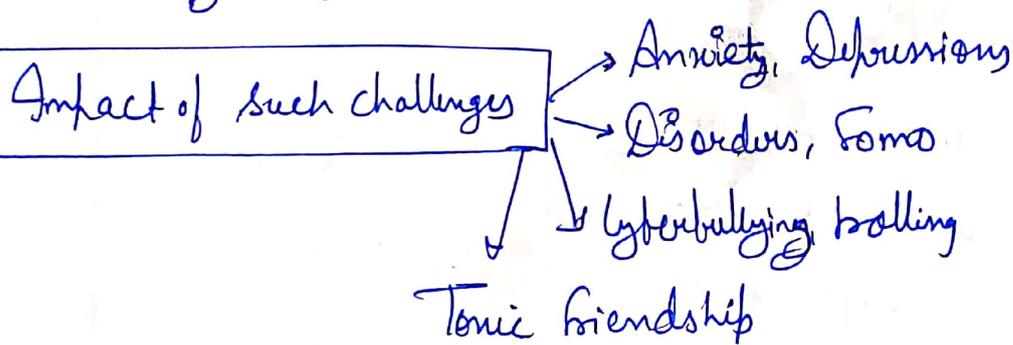
### c) Creation of ideology and philosophy

→ People on social media gets influenced by influencers like Andrew Tate etc.

→ Politicians are joining social media → \* Trump - Social Truth.

## 2) Self worth

- Number of likes and dislikes determine your social acceptance
- People to get more social media approval →  
photoshop <sup>their</sup> photos, use filters
- Based on followers → people judge their self worth
- Commonly used parameters to calculate status.
  - You got only this much likes but I got this much



## Way forward

- Parent Control → limit use time of social media
- Age verification → Data Protection Rules, 2025  
Age gating through Aadhar
- Education on digital hygiene in schools.

Social media is double edge sword and has potential to turn demographically divided ~~divided~~ into dem disaster. ~~before~~ Thus, it needs to regulated for balanced use.

Q.8) The disproportionate preference for government jobs in certain Indian states is not merely a matter of personal aspiration. Analyze. (10 marks, 150 words)

कुछ भारतीय राज्यों में सरकारी नौकरियों के प्रति अनुपातहीन प्राथमिकता केवल व्यक्तिगत आकांक्षा का मुद्दा नहीं है। विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per UNFPA, India will have window to harness demography dividend between 2005-2055. India's population will peak by 2040.

However, the growing demography of young generation is facing many challenges. That is why, they are forced to go for government jobs.

### Challenges faced by youth

#### 1) Private Sector Jobs

Ex) Bihar, North East, Odisha, → Such states have very low private sector presence → Thus they are forced to join government jobs

#### 2) Quality of Private Sector Jobs

Ex) Rig workers, labourers, security guard etc → Such type of jobs give no future for growth

#### 3) Lack of Social Security

- 90% of people are employed in informal sector →
- These face uncertainty regarding future

4) Society attitude

a) People still thinks that government jobs are more secure

5) Quality of Education and Skill development

a) Data - as per ES 2023-24, only 48% of engineering graduates are employable.

# Poor education and skill development → limits jobs opportunity

b) Slow down in Economy and reduction in tech hiring

Way forward

1) Skill development → AI, ML, Coding etc

a) compulsory courses in colleges

2) Startups promotion in tier 2-3 cities

3) District level entrepreneurship especially for rural areas

4) Promoting agriculture - through R&D.

India is facing a challenge of providing good quality jobs to youths. Government initiatives like PM Internship Scheme, Mudra Yojana, Standup India are steps in right direction

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Q.9) Explain the significance of population education in light of India's status as the world's most populous nation. (10 marks, 150 words)

विश्व में सर्वाधिक जनसंख्या वाले देश के रूप में भारत की स्थिति के मद्देनजर जनसंख्या शिक्षा के महत्व का वर्णन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per UN, India has become world's most populous nation by crossing China.

### Significance of population Education

#### 1) Presence of regional variation

- a) Bihar, Meghalaya Fertility rate  $> 2.1$  whereas  
 Kerala, Tamil Nadu Fertility rate  $< 2$  (NFHS-5 data)

#### 2) Variation of fertility in terms of wealth and Education

- a) Education upto 12<sup>th</sup> class have fertility below 2.1 but upto 3<sup>rd</sup> class have about 2.1

- 1) Income bracket
- ↳ top 20%  $< 1.6$
  - ↳ Bottom 20%  $> 2.1$
- (as per NFHS-5)

#### 3) Use of Contraceptives

- a) There is increase in use of Contraceptives but still its prevalence among various states is low.

#### 4) Focus on health of newborn is needed

- a) Institutional care — PM Matru Vandana Yojna
- ↳ High Stunting ( $> 35\%$ ), underweight ( $> 32\%$ ), Wasting ( $> 19\%$ )

5) Also, there ~~is need to~~ <sup>will be</sup> increase in old age  
population (20% by 2050)

a) Special provision to provide care

6) Empowering women

a) Population education will provide  
awareness, autonomy to women

7) Correcting child sex ratio

Thus, there is need to promote  
population education for healthy population growth  
of India, with

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Q.10) Globalization has infused Indian festivals with commercial elements, while also helping preserve and popularize them in new ways. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

वैश्वीकरण ने भारतीय त्योहारों में व्यावसायिक तत्वों को शामिल किया है, साथ ही उन्हें नए तरीकों से संरक्षित और लोकप्रिय बनाने में भी मदद की है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Globalization means integration of society, culture and economy of the world. (Ashley Montagu).

★ Impact of globalization on Indian festivals

1) Commercialization of festival

- a) Show off culture      Eg) Photo selfies, Branded cloths
- b) Consumerism      Eg) Amazon Diwali sale

2) Declining values and philosophy of festivals

- a) Decline in community gathering during diwali
- b) Less social interaction, fun and celebration and more focus on clicking of photos
- c) Less focus on talking with elders, family members

3) Spread of Despite such challenges created by globalization

There is also increase in ~~house~~ preservation and popularization of festival.

4) Celebration at global level

Eg) Diwali celebration in Time Square, New York

- 2) Diaspora are also celebrating in foreign countries and getting connected on social media
- 3) Record keeping through digital devices, audio recording, whatsapp - helping in preservation
- 4) Revival of certain festivals
  - Hornbill festival, Nagaland

Thus, globalization has both positive and negative impact on festivals. There is need to balance the and focus on minimizing damage and maximize the benefits.

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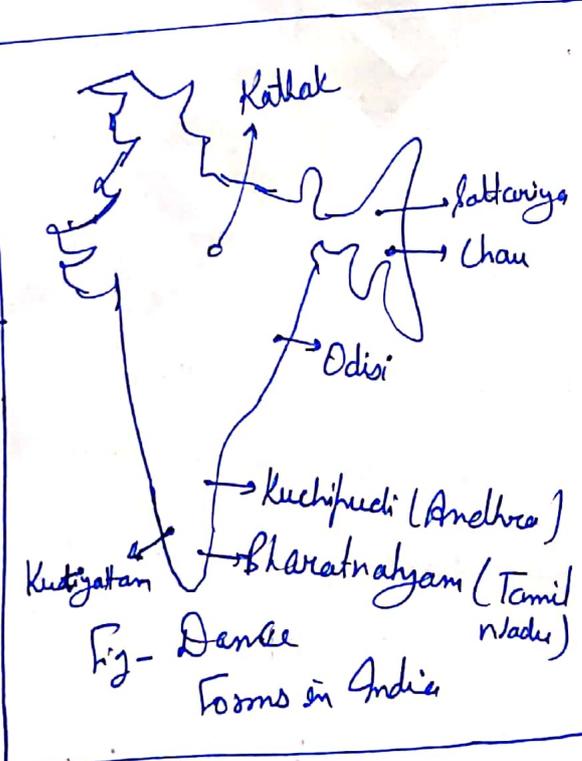
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Q.11) India has a rich tradition of diverse dance forms, encompassing both classical and folk styles. Illustrate how they reflect the country's rich spiritual, cultural, and social life. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में विविध नृत्य शैलियों की समृद्ध परंपरा है, जिसमें शास्त्रीय और लोक नृत्य दोनों शैलियाँ शामिल हैं। बताइए कि वे देश के समृद्ध आध्यात्मिक, सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक जीवन को कैसे दर्शाते हैं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans) The India is one of the oldest civilization. The culture richness is unparalleled in the world. The presence of various classical and folk. style dance forms is an example of that richness.

Dance forms - a reflection of India's rich spiritual, cultural and social life



1) Spiritual life

a) Various dance forms evolved from the text - "Natyashastra" / "Bharatanatyam"

b) The text reflected a way to attain spirituality utilising dance and music.

c) Later such trend emerged in work of Jayadeva (Laxman Sena). "Gitagovind" - Spiritual to attend spirituality by

Krishna worship.

d) Later, Bhakti movement started - which focused on dance as a way to get absorbed in worship of god.

eg) Shri Shankardev → founder of Sattriya dance

↳ Also, the place where Bhakti Saint used to dance become big temples.

↳ Temples like Beihadeshwara <sup>has</sup> ~~had~~ paintings of dance forms on walls.

## 2) Cultural

a) Various folk dance like Bhangra, Garbha etc - reflects the liberation of that community.

b) These dance forms → a way for community gathering and liberation of community life.

c) Tribal dance like Maoche, Bihu etc are reflection of cultural ethos of tribal society.

d) Customs, rules, dress, music, stage → everything reflects the cultural aspect of tribals.

3) Social life

- a) Dances are a form of re-strengthening the existing bond.
- b) Some martial form of dances highlights the presence of warfare in past in that society.
- c) Difference dances for men & women highlights gender differences.
- d) Community celebration, on special occasion reflects social life of that community.

Declining traditions of dance

- 1) Westernization → Infestation of Hip hop, etc. - diluting the richness of Indian tradition
- 2) Young generation → losing interest in folk dances

3)  
e

Yet, there are some initiatives by government of India like Hornbill festival, Performance during Republic parade, competitions at national level which is keeping such traditions and richness alive

**Feedback**

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Q.12) The third decade of the 20th century witnessed the emergence of new forces and ideological currents that influenced the character of the Indian national movement. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

20वीं सदी के तीसरे दशक में नई शक्तियों और वैचारिक धाराओं का उदय हुआ, जिन्होंने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के चरित्र को प्रभावित किया। सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Major events like Russian Revolution of 1917, World War I etc. has shaped the Indian national movement in 1930s by various ways.

Emergence of new forces and ideologies in 1930s

- 1) Rise of Communist influence (Karl Marx)
  - a) CPI in 1924 by Sahyabkutta
- 2) Rise of Socialism Ideology (USSR - Lenin & Stalin)
  - a) Influence leaders like J.L. Nehru, S.C. Bose, Bhagat Singh
  - 3) Later great discussion generated apprehension towards Capitalism.
  - 4) Arrogance of Britain, France towards Colonies
  - 5) Creation of ILO (AI)

Influence on character of Indian National Movement

- 1) Movement shifted focus on welfare of people
  - a) Many parties like Congress talked about

promoting interest of peasants and labourers

4) Creation of All India Trade union council (Lala Lajpat Rai - President) to represent interest of labourers.

~~c) Focus on~~

2) Rise of new form of revolutionary movement

a) ~~Human~~ Hindustan Republic Association became

Hindustan Socialist Republic Association

b) Revolutionary started working to help people in disasters, suffering from hunger

c) ~~to~~ focused on people's participation in their movement.

3) Rise of Socialist party

a) Congress socialist party's leadership of

Yusuf Mehralli, JPNarayan etc

b) Agenda of Congress got influence by focusing on Planning approach.

4) Platform to social evils

a) Untouchability, Caste discrimination got center platform.

b) Increase in temple entry movement, self

c) Creation of Self Justice Party.

d) Self respect Movement by (Periyar)

5) Rise of new leaders like BR Ambedkar, J.L. Nehru,  
S.C. Bose

6) Demand for Swaraj started

→ J.L. Nehru, 1930 - at bank of Ravi River -  
demand Swaraj (1929, Lahore Session)

All these changes ultimately  
culminated into a Civil Disobedience movement  
and passage of Government of India Act 1937.

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Q.13) Analyse the circumstances that led to Simla Agreement in 1972. Discuss the significance of the agreement. (15 marks, 250 words)

1972 में शिमला समझौते के लिए उत्तरदायी परिस्थितियों का विश्लेषण करें। समझौते के महत्व पर चर्चा करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The war of 1971 Indo-Pak war was rooted in instability started in ~~Pak~~ East Pakistan in 1965-70.

### Instability in Pakistan

- 1) There was gross neglect of East Pakistan development
- 2) There was no recognition of <sup>Bengali</sup> ~~Urdu~~ language
- 3) When Mujibur Rahman won election with huge margin and ~~can~~ <sup>was</sup> be able to become ~~for~~ Pakistan PM, <sup>but</sup> he was captured and put into ~~subur~~ detention.
- 4) After such denial, there was wave of freedom from Pakistan in East Pakistan.
- 5) Harsh crackdown by Pakistan army was started in East Pakistan.

### Impact on India

- 1) ~~Refugee~~ Refugees influx in North East States and in West Bengal
- 2) India raised concern over refugee crisis but

no country ~~interwined~~ intervened.

3) India decided for military operation and defeated Pakistan and established Bangladesh with help of locals.

4) However, the war continued at western border - P J&K, Punjab, Rajasthan.

5)

### Shimla Agreement, 1972

1) As India dominated the war, the Pakistan realised its weakness.

2) ~~As~~ Pakistan was in no place to have any say in negotiation.

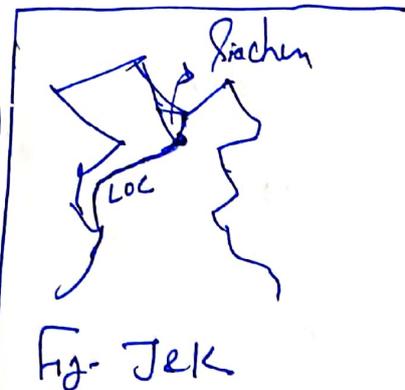
3) Pakistan decided to take help of other countries.

4) The ~~broken~~ agreement between India and Pakistan, it was known as Shimla Agreement.

### Provisions of Agreement

1) Decision on LOC (Line of Control)

2) Exchange of POWs



## Analysis of agreement

- 1) India was in strong position, should <sup>not</sup> have accepted LOC and must have pushed Pakistan to give Gilgit-Baltistan to India.
  - 2) India must have clearly established the position of Siachen glacier.
  - 3) India should have made provision to take military action if Pakistan give any part of POK to any other ~~other~~ country.
    - ↳ China's CPEC is in Gilgit Baltistan
  - 4) However, there was threat of China. ~~There~~ There was possibility of prolonged ~~double~~ double front war which might have costed more.
  - 5) India was struggling with poverty, hunger etc.
    - ↳ Dependence on US PL 480
- Thus, Shimla agreement took balanced approach to balance internal needs with external challenges.

### Feedback

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Q.14) "The Vietnam War was a proxy conflict rooted in the ideological rivalry of the Cold War."  
Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

"वियतनाम युद्ध शीत युद्ध की वैचारिक प्रतिद्वंद्विता में निहित एक छद्म संघर्ष था।" टिप्पणी करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Vietnam war happened after World War II, in era of Cold war (1950 - 1990s).

### Prevailing Situation of during Vietnam War

- 1) Emergence of new two Superpower -  
USA vs USSR
- 2) As nuclear conflict was possibility, Both countries decided to fought war on ideological ground.
- 3) USSR was promoting Communist and Socialist ideology rooted in Karl Marx, Leninism and Stalinism.
- 4) USA was promoting Capitalist ideas - Open market, less state control etc.
- 5) In this backdrop, various countries faced of the world who got decolonised faced pressure to tilt towards anyone to get reciprocal benefits - Korea, Vietnam.

## Vietnam War

1) ~~There~~ There were two prominent leaders emerged.

2) One got support of USA and other one got of USSR

3) War started between two groups but the war was won by Communist leader supported by USSR.

4) USA lent ~~its~~ <sup>its</sup> forces to suppress the rise of Communist Vietnam, <sup>because</sup> ~~As~~ USA felt threatened with rise of Communism in Vietnam.

5) This war got stretched for long but locals supported Communist regime. Ultimately, USA withdrew from Vietnam and accepted the most tragic defeat in Vietnam.

Thus, Vietnam war was rooted in ideological ~~reverse~~ rivalry of cold war.

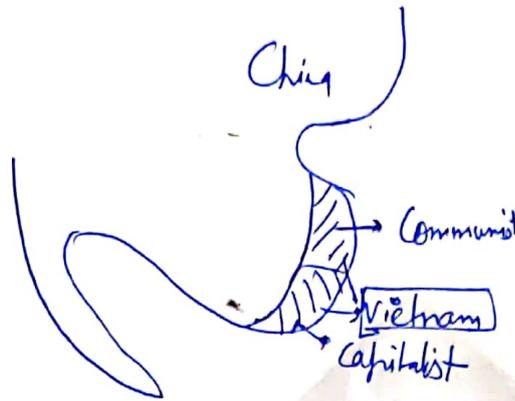


Fig1- South East Asia

Despite interventions by both countries to tilt the country towards themselves. The locals faced the brunt of their rivalry.

This war had pushed Vietnam development for decades and ultimately harmed the Vietnamese.

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Q.15) Discuss the concept of isostasy and explain its role in shaping Earth's major landforms.

(15 marks, 250 words)

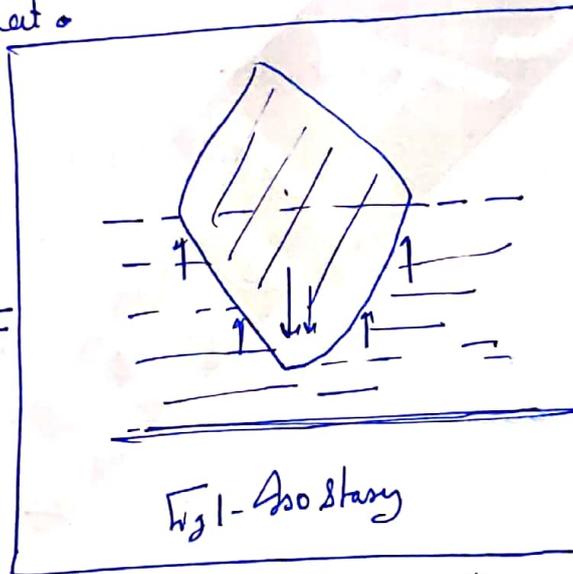
भू-संतुलन/समस्थिति की अवधारणा पर चर्चा करें और पृथ्वी के प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों को आकार देने में इसकी भूमिका का वर्णन करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Isostasy is concept where earth is in equilibrium state. The Continent plate is floating on liquid. There is buoyancy force which is balancing weight of rock above that.

Role in Shaping Earth's major landforms

1) Rise of Himalayas and other Alpine mountains

→ As the mountains balancing on liquid, the push from displacement of liquid is pushing solid mountains outward direction



2) Continents above oceanic crust

→ As continent crust is light weight (low density) compared to oceanic crust, oceanic crust was able to displace more waters and that is why it is lower in height compared to continent.

3) ~~As to~~ Similarly as Antarctica is full of ice →  
it is also pushing more water below it, and  
thus it is at low elevation.

4) It also impacts the sig height of islands,  
island arcs, etc.

5) There is also a relation between continental  
shelf exposure, or elevation to isostasy.

6) It also have impact on plateaus height

Thus isostasy is very important  
for ~~to~~ as it impacts all the major landforms  
on Earth.

**Feedback**

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Q.16) The Indian Ocean is warming at an alarming rate. How may it affect the food security of India?  
(15 marks, 250 words)

हिंद महासागर अत्यधिक तीव्रता से गर्म हो रहा है। इसका भारत की खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव हो सकता है?  
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per IPCC Report, Indian Ocean has reached  
1°C warming due to rising global temperatures.

A Warming of Indian Ocean and its impact on  
food security of India

1) Impacting weather of India

a) Intensify Monsoon → by increasing monsoon  
down pour → May lead to more disasters like  
Waynad landslides (2023) → damaging Agriculture

b) Heatwave & Marine Heatwave → can raise coastal  
temperature → This will impact fishes catch.  
i) → ~~Fishes are cold~~ fish, shrimp, etc are cold blood  
animals → can die in masses.

2) Disasters

a) Rising Indian Ocean temperature can increase  
frequency of cyclone, cloud burst etc.

b) Cyclone can impact 70% of India's coastline. This

Can lead to impact on fisheries sector, rice cultivation etc.

c) Cloud burst and Heavy rain can damage crop in country.

d) It can also intensify draughts in certain area of the country

e) It can also support prolonged heatwave → ~~Heatwave~~ reducing productivity of crops

eg) In 2023, heatwave, productivity of wheat crop declined → led to banning of wheat export

~~It will impact the~~

3) Damaging food stored in store house due to climate change - rising temperature and by disasters

4) Rising Indian Ocean temperature will reduce production of phytoplankton → It will impact fish ocean food web

5) Damage to corals → Shallowing ground of fish and host more phyla of animal kingdom than rainforest → reduce production of fish Marine Sector

## Way forward

- 1) Curtail rising temperature - limit to 1.5°C
- 2) Coastal Resilience and Disaster Resilience
- 3) Agriculture  $\Rightarrow$  Climate Resilient Crop
- 4) Cold storage, Strong warehouses etc
- 5) Promote hydroponics, aquaponics etc.

To ensure equity, justice and harmony in society, food security is utmost important for the Same.

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Q.17) Describing the distribution of sugarcane producing countries, examine the major environmental challenges associated with its cultivation. (15 marks, 250 words)

गन्ना उत्पादक देशों के वितरण का वर्णन करते हुए, इसकी कृषि से जुड़ी प्रमुख पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Sugarcane is a tropical crop mainly grown in areas around 10°N to 10°S. It requires 10-12 months for growth with sufficient rain (~200cm).

## Distribution of ~~Sugarcane~~ <sup>Sugarcane</sup> producing Countries



Fig- Sugarcane producing Countries

## Major environmental challenges associated with its cultivation

### 1) Water guzzling crop

- a) High water consumption leads to
  - Excessive use of groundwater
  - Flood irrigation
- b) ~~As~~ It may lead to drought or drought like situation

1) Various study highlighted that Sugarcane cultivation is responsible for draught in Marathwada & Vidharbha, ultimately responsible for farmer's death.

## 2) Use of Fertilizers and pesticides

a) Pollution of rivers, water streams

b) ~~Env~~ Air Pollution - release of toxic gas

## 3) Soil health

a) Soil salinisation due to flood irrigation

b) Declining productivity of soil

## 4) Declining Rainforest

a) Countries like Indonesia & Brazil are cutting rainforest to increase production of Sugarcane.

## 5) Biodiversity loss → Orangutans (Indonesia)

→ Various species like Jaguar, etc in Amazon

## 6) Increasing release of $CO_2$ due to burning of residue and forest.

## 7) Promoting anthropogenic temperature rise.

Way forward

- 1) Increase productivity of sugarcane - RED
- 2) Reduce consumption of sugar in world
  - Promote Health
  - Reduce Deforestation
- 3) International collaboration to reduce deforestation
- ↳ Debt for nature Swaps REDD+

There is urgent need to check the production of sugar to balance consumption and environment production.

**Feedback**

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Q.18) The richness and diversity of Indian society find vivid expression in the unique culture of its tribal communities. Elucidate. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय समाज की समृद्धि और विविधता इसकी जनजातीय समुदायों की अनूठी संस्कृति में स्पष्ट रूप से अभिव्यक्त होती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India has more than 750 Scheduled tribes, 75 PVTs, distributed all over India.

Many ways through which India find expression of its richness and diversity in tribals

### 1) Diversity of Language

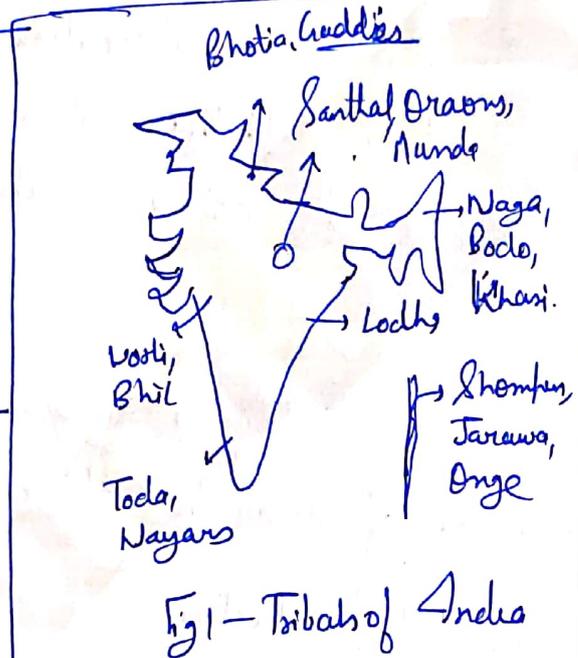
a) As per PLSI survey, >1500 languages

b) Every tribals of different area speaks different language - Gondhi, Bhili, Nundari → Each represent a different culture

"Kos Kos par badli Pani, Char Kos par Vani"

### 2) Presence of various tribal festivals

a) Celebration of festivals reflects culture → a transition stage like cutting of crops etc.



1) Festivals like Hornbill festival of Nagaland, Ziro of Arunachal, Bhagoria of Bil → reflects diversity of festivals.

2) Presence of different dance and Music

a) Dance of Music with their local instruments reflects the touch of local ecology on

culture.  
eg) Bihu (Assam), Maanch (Madhya Pradesh) etc

3) Presence of Handicraft, tools, techniques

a) Use of non-ferrous metals like bronze, brass, & clay etc. to make toys.

eg) Shokra art - Gonds, Knowledge of metallurgy eg) Asur - Iron Smelting

4) Economic practices → Integrated with local ecology

eg) Apatani fish + rice cultivation  
eg) Dependence on forest → Mahua, Tejpatta, etc.

5) Social practices → Marriage - Monogamy, Polygamy  
Family - Patrilocal, Matrilineal

eg) Khasi, Jaintia - Matrilineal Society.

7] Ecological Knowledge

- ↳ Maldhari - Lion Conservation (Gujarat)
- ↳ Mowen (Assam) - Hoolock Gibbon

Challenges faced by tribal culture

- 1) Threat to Language → As per UN, 2 lang  
a) As per PLSI, > 500 languages are lost in last 50 years
- 2) Declining preservation of dance and Music
- 3) Shift towards monogamy, patriarchy
- 4) Declining egalitarianism, - rise of dowry, Child Marriage

Way forward

- 1) Implementation of Art 29 and Art 30
- 2) Preservation of language using digital technology
- 3) Promoting education of local ecology, tribal tourism
- 4) Empowering tribals by implementing - FRA, LARR.

Our Constitution, not only preserve,  
but celebrates diversity. As we need to preserve,  
protect and celebrate the diversity of India

Q.19) Why is it essential to focus on health in the context of urban planning and reforms? How can this be achieved? (15 marks, 250 words)

शहरी नियोजन और सुधारों के संदर्भ में स्वास्थ्य पर ध्यान देना क्यों आवश्यक है? इसे कैसे प्राप्त किया जा सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per Covid-19, 50% of India's population will reside in India Urban by 2050. Thus, India will be witnessing rapid urban boom.

For better urban living, there is need to focus on health in urban planning. Reasons are →

### 1) Better Living Condition

i) As per study of University of California → People lose 12 years of life due air pollution in Delhi.

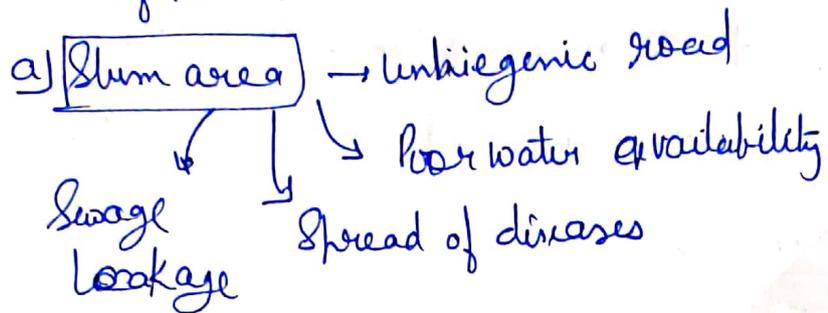
ii) Art 21 provides, Right for Clean Environment, which is essential for dignified life.

### 2) Reducing health expenditure

i) Out of pocket expenditure ~ 40%. accessibility

ii) Healthcare cost is rising and availability of good quality hospitals is becoming challenge for poor people.

3) Poor planning is leading to proliferation of slum areas.



4) To attract talent and keep the urban center as engine of growth

a) Cities occupy 3% of land area in India, but contribute 60% to GDP

5) Challenges in Bangalore, Delhi, Chennai → Vehicle pollution,

a) Lowertisation and reducing urban space  
green space

b) Heatwave, flash floods

c) Rising obesity, lifestyle diseases etc.

6) Achieving SDG #11 - Sustainable and Inclusive Cities

Methods to achieve healthy urban life

1) Enough greenspace

a) EKta nagar → Miyawaki Forest.

2) Development of parks, wetlands etc

2) Promoting use of Bicycle, walking etc

Eg. Copenhagen → designed roads in such way to allow safe bike ride

-3) Promoting water conservation, Rain water harvesting  
→ to ensure of clean water availability

4) Regular Sanitisation, Spray of insecticides to kill insects.

5) Segregation of industries and living quarters

6) Rehabilitation of slum areas.

7) Cleaning of and expanding sewage system

Eg. Delhi government expanding storm water channel

Healthy people are needed to become developed country by 2047. Urban area will act as engine of growth for propelling India towards that goal.

### Feedback

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Q.20) 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)

There is increase participation of women in STEM careers in India.

Reason for increase in participation of women in STEM

- 1) Changing attitude of society towards girls for STEM field
- 2) Government Support → Increased Schools  
↳ Reservation in technical institutes  
↳ 10% in IITs
- 3) Models → Tessy Thomas (lead the Ag Missile Program)

However, there is still very high attrition rate among women in STEM careers in India. ?

Reasons for high attrition rate

- 1) Difficulty in balancing domestic and professional duty
- 2) Dual burden → women are allowed to work but men are still not helping in domestic work

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## 3) No Penalty of Motherhood

→ a) Child rearing and child care is still the duty of Mothers

## 4) Glass Ceiling

a) Despite rise in participation, leadership positions

are still reserved for men

→ Only 1.6% of top 500 companies CEOs are women

## 5) Lack of continuous training

a) Changing world and improved technology demand

regular training

b) Families still don't allow women to pursue higher ~~career~~ studies - Masters, Phds etc.

## Measure to improve it

1) Dismantling glass ceiling

2) Promoting higher education of women in STEM

→ Provide Scholarship for Masters and Phds

3) Promoting concepts like Parental leave for child care, creche facilities etc.

- 4) Providing online training, digital training etc.
- 5) Competition among companies to provide best environment for growth of women
  - a) Tax Incentives to companies, national level award show.
- 6) Increasing recruitment of women as professors, research assistance.
- 7) Increasing jobs in STEM field by increasing budget of R&D from 0.67% of GDP to at least 2% of GDP.

As H. Clinton said, women are largest untapped resource in the world. Above reforms will allow India to harness that potential

## Feedback

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### Mentor Feedback Questions

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- 5 .....

#### Test Goal

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

#### Outcomes

- .....
- .....
- .....
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### 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.