TEST CODE	8	1	1	4	0	9

MGP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ANKIT JARWAL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	19101180 78	Medium/माध्यम	English ☑ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	23/07/25

*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

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता का विवेक :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

*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 कर्त्ता 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 इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

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।

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।

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।

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।

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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For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
5:30 PM	8:42 PM
Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☑

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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.

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

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)

Public bathing was recently celebrated in Mahakumbh 2025 celebrated after every 144 years showcasing cultural and spiritual intersection in India.

Public bathing since ancient societies and cultures

① Great Bathtank in Mohanjodaro depict the possible spiritual and ritual bathing in Indus valley civilization.

② Mythological significance of public bathing during Vedic period linked to divine rivers like Ganga and Yamuna.

③ celebration of festivals and fairs since ancient time.

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

eg kumbh celebrated during Cupta period.

(4) Celebration of godd and prosperity
(eg) Chatt pooja in Bihar

(5) signifier of purity and pollution
(eg) water tank in south indian dravidian temples.

(6) Significance
↳ (1) linked with ritual and spiritual aspect
↳ (2) promote festivals and fair contributing to economy
↳ (3) linked to internal purity by washing away sins
↳ (4) religious tourism is also linked to public bathing (eg) kamwan yatra.

Public bathing signify the community bond intersection of spiritual and social life bringing purity in mind and body found across societies in India.

Feedback
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#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

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 were major force in 5th and 6th century central Indian region having deep contributions in Indian heritage and cultural.

Contributions of Chalukyas of Badami

(1) to Temple architecture
↳ evolution of Vesara style temple in aihole, pattadakal etc

(2) to inscription and documentation
(eg) Ravi Kirti's aihole inscription talked about victory of pulkesin II over Harshvardhan of Kannauj

(3) art and sculptures
(eg) contribution to painting in Ajanta cave → receiving

(Don't Write anyth in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

foreign visitor in Chalukayan court.

(4) development of cave etc like, Ajanta, Bagh, Elephanta etc

(5) development of literature in chalukyan court

(6) evolution of prakrit varient which ultimately evolved in marathi.

(7) chalukyan had profound impact in arch of architecture and heritage. Efforts must be made to secure sites like Ahihole, Badami to get UNESCO world heritage status.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	

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)

Mahatma Gandhi a ideal of social reform was rooted in Indian traditions and civilisational ethos whereas Ambedkar's ideals were inspired from modern notions of equality and liberty.

Differences in philosophies and approach on caste and social reform

Mahatma Gandhi	BR Ambedkar
(1) believed in switching back to vedic varna system.	(1) advocated complete anihilation of caste system
(2) advocated merit based social classification	(2) wanted to do away with every form of social stratification
(3) view positive side of hinduism and its varna structure	(3) considered hinduism and

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

	Brahmanism exploitative
(4) solution within reform in Hindu society	(4) advocated towards shift to Buddhism
(5) social reform via constructive work (eg ~~and~~ awareness education, ~~pro~~ journals etc	(5) focus was direct agitation against exploitative system
(6) did not favoured communal electorate for SCs	(6) advocated separate electorate for scheduled caste
(7) advocated traditional vocational education	(7) advocated modern and scientific education

Though both Gandhi and Ambedkar differed in approach, they find convergence in [Poona pact], [freedom from British struggle] and social reform ~~with~~ by Indian and for Indians, removing social evils

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	

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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 flood refers to when weak moraine or sediment structure holding glacial water collapses causing downstream floods.

Factors contributing to rising incidents of GLOFs in Himalayas

1. global temperature rise leading to glacial retreat (eg) Venezuela lost all of its glaciers completely
2. increasing glacial melting due to climate change (eg) Terai dam collapse in 2023
3. Cloud burst events becoming frequent. (eg) South Lohanak lake induced GLOF in july 2023
4. human activities around Glacial

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lakes reducing structural stability.

(5) poor planning and managment of hydro power plants around Glacial lakes

(eg) 300 + lakes vulnerable to GLOF in himalayas (ICIMOD)

[Measures to mitigate GLOFs]

(1) assessment of glacial lake and vulnerability (eg) IIT Delhi studied and created vulnerability map.

(2) ~~Sandnta~~ mitigating climate change induced impact on glaciers (eg) UN celebrate 2025 as year of international glacial preservation

(3) sustainable management in himalayas

(eg) NAPCC have National mission on sustaining himalayan ecology

GLOF threat is looming large with atleast 20-50% GLOF expected be lost by 2100 and we need proper planning & mitigation measure to reduce the potential harm

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TOTAL MARKS

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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 प्रवासन एक महत्वपूर्ण आजीविका रणनीति है।" स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has seen 400million+ internal migration in last 2 decades, i.e. 37.1% of total population for different reasons like economic opportunities, social norms like marriage etc

Migration vital to rural household's livelihood strategy

1. employment opportunities → 60% of GDP comes from urban centers
2. Quality education with major education institution in urban areas
3. infrastructure and facilities like healthcare, WASH etc more in urban centers
4. Climate change induced migration
   (eg) sea level rise leading to submergence of rural areas and low lying areas

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(5) ease to life with access to better opportunities and job profile

(6) distress in agriculture and self sufficient village model (eg) 46% population in agri contribute to only 16% of GDP

Challenges in rural household migration

(1) selective migration - only adult male contribute to 66% migrants (eg) 23

(2) feminisation of agriculture

(3) development of slums in urban areas

(4) lack of quality infrastructure in urban as well as rural areas.

Measure to reduce rural migration

(1) rurbanisation of rural areas

(2) development of tier 2 and tier 3 cities (eg) UIDF.

(3) improve agricultural food processing industry

(4) skilling & vocational education

(5) promoting SHG and women leadership of rural areas

As APJ Abdual Kalam said, we need to bring urban amenities to rural areas to bring change and arrest the unidirectional flow of people

Feedback
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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)

Weathering is the process of disintegration of rocks due to physical or chemical actions. It is one of main geological process in rock cycle.

Physical weathering impacting chemical weathering

(1) formation of cracks and joints allow faster chemical action.
(eg) water seep into cracks and form ice expanding and causing rock disintegration

(2) High temperature variations leading to faster chemical actions.
(eg) frost wedding and exfoliation

(3)

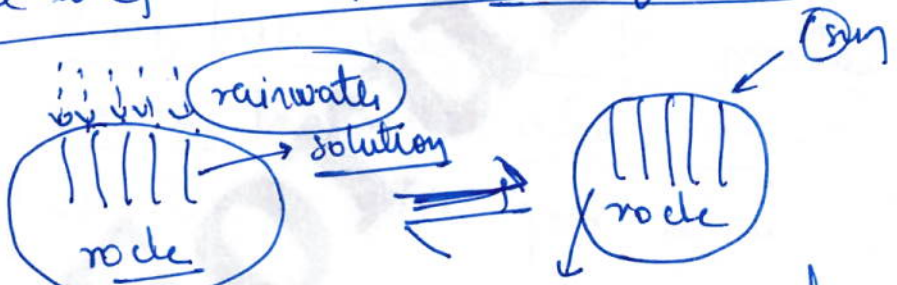
(Don't Write anyth in this Area / इस स पर कुछ न लिखें)

chemical weathering promoting or supporting physical weathering

(1) Oxidation of rocks leading to reduced chemical bonds facilitating physical weathering

(2) Carbonation due to rainwater leading to small cracks and further rock disintegration in alternate season.

(eg) Monsoon rains Have HCO_3^- reducing rock and next winter form cracks



rainwater reducing rock due to permeable rock by solution

opening and closing of cracks due to daily heat variation

fig: interdependence b/w chemical and physical weathering

Chemical and physical weathering have enter aggressive pace due to climate change and continuous efforts to mitigate sharp change in geological patterns.

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TOTAL MARKS

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)

Almost around 60% youths in India are part of one or other social media platform, indicating high prevalance and usage of such platforms.

Social media reshaping identity formation and self worth in adolescent

1. seeking social media validation to gain popularity
2. social media hype culture (eg) daily streak on snapchat
3. feeling of alienation and depression if not part of social media.
4. unwanted trends and dangerous stunts. (eg) Recently 5 young collage studind which taking selfie in waterfall Bhagsunath, Dhanshala
5. individual worth by social media

(Don't Write anyth in this Area / इस स पर कुछ न लिखें)

followers.

(6) increasing nudity and vulgar content

(eg) Recent Supreme court remarks on samay raina controversy.

(7) decline in moral values and entertainment quality (eg) online abuse and cyber bullying

Challenges due to social media primary

(1) increasing depression and anxiety

(eg) WHO estimate 6-7% Indians mentally stressed

(2) wastage of resources

(eg) Greek plate breaking trend on social media

(3) reducing motor skill development

(eg) Survey found 40% fifth class student can't do simple math but 70% can use mobile.

(4) impact on cognitive skills

Social media is now shaping individual personality and growth. There is growing divergence in social media life and reality and it need region multistakeholder consultation to bring back youth on path to utilise demographic dividend

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	

(Don't Write anythi in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

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)

Government is largest employment provider in India with almost 50% job directly and directly linked to it.

Reason for government job preference not just personal aspiration

1. lack of alternate employment opportunities (eg) large scale migration from Bihar, UP etc
2. decline in agricultural economy and labour demand (eg) International migration from Punjab
3. lack of manufacturing and industrial jobs (eg) North East India
4. low investment and low wages (eg) 90% economy of India still informal
5. job security in government job (eg) No social security benefit in

(Don't Write anyth in this Area / इस र पर कुछ न लिखें)

informal sector

(6) high rate of poverty and inequality leading to no other alternate avenue (eg) Bottom 10% own only 3% of assets (oxfam)

(7) decline in traditional employment opportunities (eg) Handicrafts etc.

Measure to mitigate challenges

i- equitable development of areas (eg) oil refineries in Punjab, Bihar etc

ii- development of industrial corridor to attract investment (eg) SEZ

iii- skilling and vocational edu (eg) PM Kaushal Vikash yojana

iv- emphasis on entrepreneurship and startup (eg) PM Employment generation scheme, standup India

Inclusive development and equitable job opportunities solve SDG 1, 2, 4, and 6 ensuring better opportunities and unidirectional shift toward government jobs.

Feedback
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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)

India is now world's most populous nation with 145crore people as per UNPFC having highest demographic dividend as well with median age of 28 years

population education - includes awareness of family planning, measures and impact of uncontrol family growth and how to sustainably utilise the population growth.

Population education significance

① awareness about family planning

(eg) ~~[illegible]~~ ANM provide door to door awareness about need of family planning

② sustainable growth trend - NFHS-5 measured TFR at only 2.0 below

(Don't Write anyth in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

replacement rate.

(3) understanding needs of different regions (eg) preventing sickle cell anemia in tribal population

(4) reducing disease burden and susceptibility (eg) India has one of highest HIV case prevalence by volume

(5) cater to demographic dividend and policy formulation (eg) uneven growth pattern in India threatens its growth

(6) prevent populational winter (eg) Japan, south Korea facing labour shortage.

(1) Door to door awareness (eg) ANM, Anganwadi workers

Providing population education

(2) IEC campaigns

(3) curriculum upgradation may education

(4) local government role of

India want to be developed nation by 2047 and stable population, performing demography is need of hour which can be achieved only by equitable population education

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS

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)

Globalisation has lead to interconnected and interdependent links specially in our cultural elements. (eg) Diwali lights now replaced diwali lamp. ~~which are~~

globalisation leading to commercial element in festivals

(1) link with greater economic activity
(eg) Big billion sale on flipkart etc.

(2) creation of assets and capital formation (eg) 60% of automobile sales during festive season

(3) celebration linked to higher business
(eg) Huge revenue during Mahakumbh due to large scale participation

Globalisation preserving and popularising

(1) documentation and recording cultural practices

(Don't Write anyth in this Area / इस स्थ पर कुछ न लिखें)

(eg) digital ramayana practices

(2) celebration of festivals by migrants at home. (eg) Better means of communication and transport allow easy popularity

(3) popularising trad regional celebration (eg) karwa chauth popularised by DDLJ.

However, Globalisation has lead to decline of Indian festivals as well

(1) ruin of traditional artisanal class (eg) electric lights replace earthen lamp

(2) change celebration pattern (eg) alcohol parties instead of traditional beverages

(3) changed festival priorities (eg) western festivals like Halloween replacing celebrations of Indian festivals

(4) environmental damage (eg) firecracker during diwali causing air pollution

Globalisation had both negative and positive impact on how Indian festival are celebrated in India.

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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)

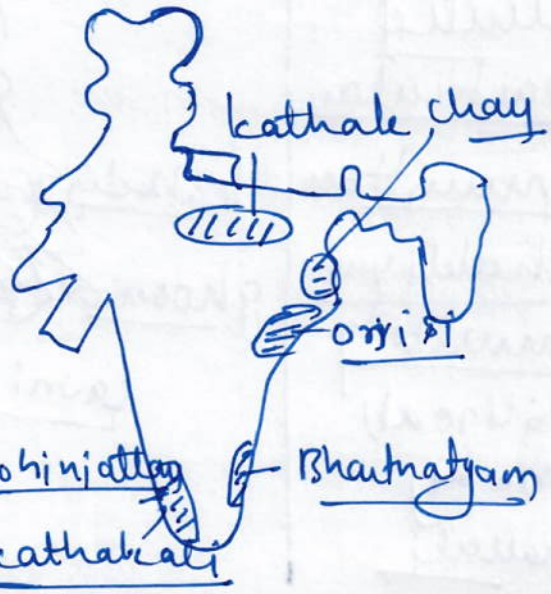
India has 9 classical and lots of folk dance forms highlighting rich diversity in performing arts in India

Dance forms highlighting Indias rich spiritual life → ① Sattriyatang and ~~dance~~ ankianat linked to Assam culture and spiritualism

② Mohini attam reflect Lord Vishnu's mohini incarnation

③ Kathakali depict verses from Mahabharat and ramayana

Classical dance forms of India



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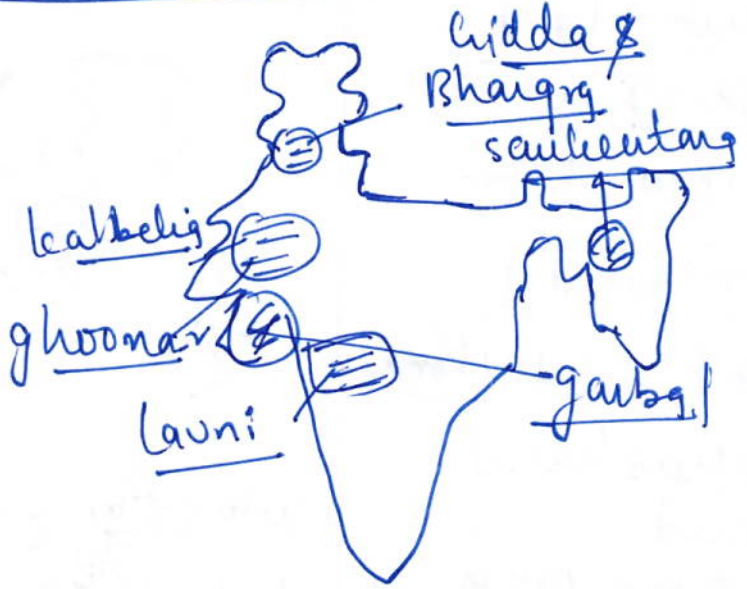
reflect cultural life

① showcase deep link in cultural and social life (eg) kalbelia depict women balancing water pot on head showing importance of water

② depict social traits and nature of people
(eg) tandava and lasya element in Bharatnatyam showcase cultural significance to both anger & love.

reflect social life	folk dance forms of India
① linked to particular communities (eg) chakliyar community (matrilineal) perform kathakali	

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(2) linked to economic activities
(eg) Bhangra and Giddd on lohri festivals

(3) depicts cultural elements of social life (eg) traditional dress and performance keep dance form alive.

Threats to dance forms

(1) cultural homogenisation

(2) shift to western dance forms like Jazz, hiphope leading to decline in Indian dance

(3) decline in guru shishya parampara and classical dance.

Government of India has taken initiatives like Indira gandhi performing art academy, performing art awards to preserve the rich diverse dance forms depicting different elements of Indian life.

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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। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian national movement found new energy in form of leadership like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dadabhai naoroji, MG Ranade etc who brough great shift in Indian national movement.

Indian national movement prior to it

① fragmented and isolated freedom struggle. (eg) 1857 revolt did not saw south Indian participation

② lack of Indian national consciousness

③ localised demands of fragmented groups. (eg) Tribal revolts like kol rebellion etc

④ against immediate oppressor and not colonial master

⑤ lead by princely state rulers &

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not combined national efforts.

(eg) ~~British maratha~~ Anglo-maratha wars, Anglo carnatic war etc.

(6) focus on bringing back old system not new democracy.

(7) Closed outlook towards social reforms

New forces in 1930s and ideological currents to movement

(1) emphasis on collective National consciousness

(2) advocacy to modern education and scientific temper

(3) Ideal of democracy, equality and liberty reached via modern education and international events like french revolution

(4) growth of middle class intelligentia in India

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(5) challenging social orthodoxy and isolated Indian cultural norms

(6) leadership of leaders like RKM Roy, Ishwar chandra Vidyasagar etc.

(7) bring reforms both within Indian society and with British administration.

(8) demand of improvement of local lives (eg) spread of modern education institutions etc

(9) legal awareness among masses in British created institutions like courts etc.

The modern education and awareness of rational western tought were the seed of new tree that combined with able leadership fundamentally altered Indian freedom trajectory.

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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)

Simla agreement was signed between India and Pakistan post ~~creation of~~ war between India-pakistan in december 1971 war and creation of Bangladesh.

Circumstances lead to Shimla agreement in 1972

① Indian victory in Indo-pak war in 1971

② Division of East pakistan from western part

③ creation of new state / nation of Bangladesh

④ large scale surrender of pakistan army in East Pakistan
→ 93000 soilder surrendered in

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pakistan

(5) large scale Bangladeshi immigrants into India during East pakistan repression and apparent genocide

(6) American influence and interference in India - pak relations.

(7) ~~wit~~ fall of military government in pakistan (General Ayub khan was removed)

(8) internal outcry in pakistan against defeat and arrested soilders

(9) economic crisis in pakistan after loosing revenue of Bangladesh

The Shimla accord was signed b/w Indian PM Indira Gandhi and Pakistan PM Zufikar Ali Bhutto.

Significance of Shimla agreement

(1) Repartition of surrendered soilders

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to pakistan

(2) Recognistion of Bangladesh as separate nation

(3) Line of control defined in Jammu-and kashmir until final settlement of disputes

(4) only Bilateral negotiations and no third party to solve disputes

(5) Release of sheikh mujib ur rahman

(6) working committee to settle border and bilateral disputes

(7) general agreement on regional cooperation

Shimla agreement set the ~~gate~~ tone of any future india-pakistan engagement and ~~that~~ the relations can only improve when pakistan shift from antagonistic activities like terrorism against india

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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 were one of the world most deadly conflict after world war II and was signifier of cold war era rivalries.

Vietnam war proxy to ideological rivalry of cold war

① linked to conflict between two ideological factions i.e. Capitalism and communism in Vietnam

② military support to different factions by USSR and USA.

③ direct military intervention by USA lead forces to build democracy

④ highlight western insecurity

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of spread of red capitalism.

(5) indicate USA fear after Chinese communist outlook and new government

(6) weakened European powers felt Vietnam war loss could lead to aggression in Europe as well.

Vietnam war signifying internal conflicts as well

(1) ethnic conflict between local ethnic groups

(2) diverging ideology between factions of vietnam

(3) post-colonialism crisis of stability was not there

(4) indicates of hazard decolonisation and no institutional mechanism of stability

(5) influence of outsider to gain influence (eg China)

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impact of Vietnam war

1. ultimate withdrawal of USA facilitated ultimate peace in region.
2. establishment of stable government lead to steep growth in future.
3. intensified coldwar rivalry in other domains like nuclear, space etc
4. USA assertion and appeasment of China to check RUSSIA growth
5. victory of VAGA in reducing unwanted ideological imposition

Vietnam war is indicator of coldwar rivalry where two blocks tried to maximise their area of influence and western immunity of vietnam as floodgate of communism in whole southeast asia.

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

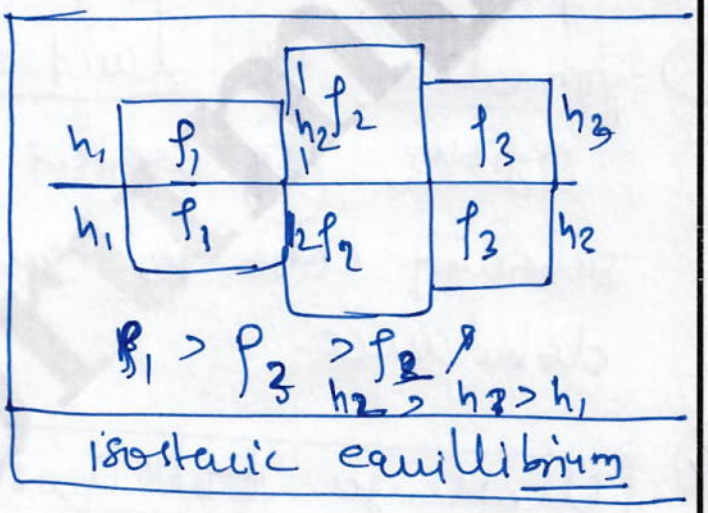
(15 marks, 250 words)

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 refers to lithospheric plate arrangement to maintain altitude of landmass as well as stability of them.

Isostasy maintain heigh-density equillibrium in shaping major landforms.



Role in shaping major landforms

1. Maintain stability by equivalent mass of landforms.
2. Creation of mountain ranges
   (eg) Himalayan ~~are~~ region have

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equivalent base support to maintain ecology.

(3) predict the tectonic plate movement in earth.

(4) provide stability to land forms
(eg) plateaus sit on stable grounds to provide stability.

(5) formation of land subsidence regions. (eg) western ghat and subsiding coast is result of isostacy disbalance

(16) Challenges to isostacy and equillibrium

i- mining and extraction of minerals

ii- formation of dam and water reservoir changing net mass

iii- anthropogenic activities altering

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the natural shape of landforms.

iv- global warming and glacial melting is anticipated may lead to large scale shift in isostacy equillibrium

v- earthquake vulnerability shifting fold and joints in earth.

Isostacy is the natural balance of earth to provide stability of different landforms and its understanding is necessary to ~~understa~~ understand the geology behind formations of landforms

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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)

Indian ocean has seen an rise of avg 1.5°C between 1901 and 2020 as per WMO's ~~state of~~ report on global warming.

Reason for alarming rate of increase in Indian ocean warming

1. increase in GHG emissions and induced global warming
2. changed heat budget of earth
3. change in ocean currents pattern and in turn water heat balance in oceans.
4. changing salinity and inflow of freshwater into ocean due to damming etc
5. Lightning evaporation and ocean acidification also impact the

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ocean temperature.

Warming of Indian ocean affect India's food security

1. increase in tropical cyclone frequency (eg) 5X increase in tropical cyclone in Arabian sea in last 2 decades
2. variability in monsoon rainfall due to different pressure gradients in Indian ocean.
3. increase elnino frequency inducing agricultural vulnerability
4. agricultural dependence on rainfall – 60% agriculture still rainfed
5. increase in western cyclonic disturbance impacting rabi crop
6. Reduced temperature and pressure gradient impacting Indian ocean dipole and impacting monsoon

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Indian ocean and monsoon in turn has certainly bearing National and security in India.

Measures to ensure agricultural and food security

1. shift to sustainable agricultural practices (eg) Pramparagat krishi Vikash yojana
2. increasing ~~rain~~ irrigated field to reduce rainfall dependency
3. use of technology like precision farming, micro irrigation etc
4. shift in food pattern like climate resilient crops like millets etc
5. sustainable land use pattern
6. ensuring insurance to farmers and agriculture sector (eg) PM Fasal Bima yojana

Indian ocean warming can be checked by global measures but to achieve food security we need to make comprehensive efforts to achieve complete self sufficiency

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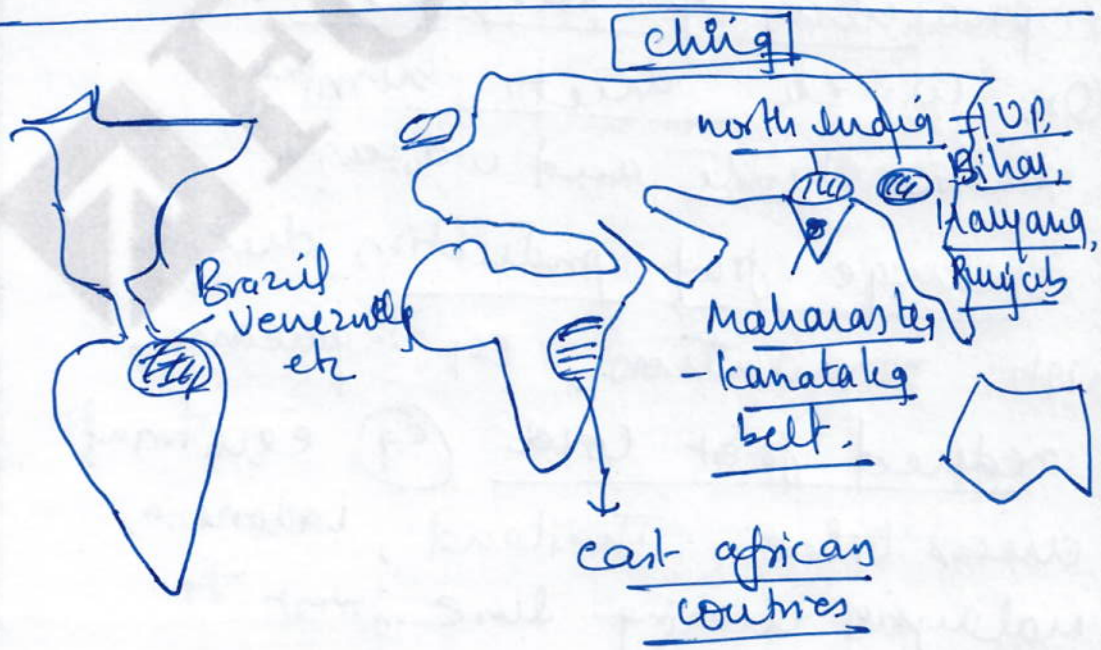
Q.17) Describing the distribution of sugarcane producing countries, examine the major environmental challenges associated with its cultivation. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 majorly produced in tropical area of amazon rainforest, India, East african equatorial countries etc.

optimal condition for sugarcane
- → (1) 25° – 35°C temperature
- → (2) 100 – 150 cm rainfall
- → (3) alluvial / loamy soil
- → (4) sunlight to nature.

Fig: major sugarcane producing countries as well as Indian distribution



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environmental challenges associated with sugar cane cultivation

1. changing land use pattern
   (eg) Amazon rainforest cleared to turn into agricultural field
2. impact on local water table
   (eg) Maharashtra Karnataka region deficit in rainfall still ~~fat~~ have high sugarcane production
3. huge amount of waste after extraction of sugar extraction.
4. production of pollutant like O_2, CO etc due to burning ~~stubble~~ stubble and wastage
5. change food production due to high remuneration of sugarcane.
6. reduced forest cover (eg) equitorial areas like Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia clearing dense forest for sugarcane expansion

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Measures to bring sustainability in sugarcane production

① regional suitability of land.
(eg) well drained, rainfed areas over water deficit areas

② using modern technology and techniques (eg) multibud plantation of sugarcane

③ shift in water usage based on precise needs of plants.

④ waste to energy plants for managing stubble

⑤ reduce ~~stt~~ excessive reliance on biofuel production from sugarcane.

India being second largest sugarcane produce need to shift its agri pratices toward sustainable methods to bring changes ~~to~~ and harmonise production with envt,

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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 8.6% of its population as tribals with 750+ different recognised scheduled tribes residing different parts of India.

Indian diversity and cultural richness in unique tribal cultures

1. tribal languages → tribal in different region have both inter- and intra tribal linguistic variation (eg) Gondi, Santhali, Mundari etc
2. tribal festivals and fairs (eg) Hul festival in central India.
3. Tribal performing arts (eg) Kalbelia dance in Rajasthan, Thangta in Nagaland
4. tribal occupations (eg) Banjara were nomadic trading communities
5. tribal cultural practices (eg) polyandry

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in Hatti tribe of Himachal

(6) tribal rituals and practices
(eg) Totemism in Naga tribe

(7) medicinal system (eg) shaman, and medicine men in Santhal tribe

(8) environmental sustainability
(eg) Kondareddy tribe knowledge of local trees providing water in summer

Threat to tribal communities

(1) cultural homogenisation, due to culture contact

(2) loss of language due to dominance of modern language

(3) land alienation especially during British tenancy laws

(4) ~~of~~ impact of conversions (eg) majority of Nagaland tribal converted to Christianity

(5) lack of ~~tribal~~ recognition of tribal

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rights in forest (eg) 48% of FRA claims rejected since 2006.

efforts to provide security to rich tribal culture

1. education in local language (eg) Gondhi schools in Maharashtra
2. preserving local language (eg) Government repository of tribal language
3. providing local autonomy as per traditional practices (eg) PESA act 1996
4. Access and Benefit sharing under National Biodiversity Act 2002
5. skills and training tribals (eg) stand up India, USTAAD scheme
6. supporting infrastructure and connectivity (eg) PM JANMAN

Tribal Panchasheel audits

Integrative Approach should be our mantra to preserve richness of different tribal cultures

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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)

Indian urban areas has 30% people living slums which are in dire state w.r.t. WASH and this lead to huge health burden on people living in urban areas.

Challenges to health in urban areas

1. overburdened urban infrastructure
   - eg 30% people in slum and squatters
2. unavailability of clean drinking water and sanitation facility.
3. High risk of communicable disease in slum areas
4. air pollution lead to high mortality rate. - Lancet report 2 millions infant death due to air pollution.

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(5) noise pollution hampering cognitive ability ~~and~~ development.

(6) lack of green spaces lead to accumulated environmental pollution

(7) lacking community health centers and PHC in urban areas
- 86% of PHC in rural areas while 31% people live in urban areas

Achieving healthy urban planning and reforms

(1) focus on efficient planning of urban growth

(2) preventing ghettoisation in urban areas

(3) focus on affordable housing with WASH facility (eg) PM Awash (urban) Yojana

(4) slum redevelopment like dharavi redevelopment project

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(5) city cleaning and solid waste management as per solid waste management rules, 2022

(6) tackling urban air pollution
(eg) flue gas desulphurisation.

(7) greening of urban spaces
(eg) Miyawaki method of urban forestry

(8) development of green cluster around cities

(9) focus on local primary healthcare
(eg) Cuba model of community clinic

(10) development of tier 2 and tier 3 cities (eg) UIDF fund

Urban planning i.e SDG11 and healthcare SDG4 are closely linked and require multipronged effort from planning to implementation and ultimately course correction

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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)

Indian women are the highest stem graduates with 43% of total stem graduates but we fall short of even global average in STEM employment to women at 19% only.

socio-cultural factors contributing to high attrition rate in STEM career

(1) double shift/day phenomenon - with women expected to work at both home and office

(2) patriarchal mindset leading to degrative attitude toward women (eg) low mechanical women engineering

(3) low enrollment in start. compared to men (eg) 30% gap in

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STEM gender graduates

(4) high pay rent/ wag gap

(eg) for every ₹ 100 men earn only ₹40 is earned by women (WEF)

(5) access to quality skilling and training

(eg) only 5% people vocationally formally trained (Economic survey)

(6) low career opportunities as well as career promises.

(7) skepticism of family to go far in search of employment.

(8) low participation in senior management

(eg) only 18% women in senior management in Indian business

(E) Measures to improve women retention in STEM

(1) institutional capacity (eg) creche facility under PALNA scheme

(2) maternity benefit act to be

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

followed to support child bearing burden

(3) implement POSH act effectively

(4) promoting gender neutral education since start. (eg) Kerala book show both men and women working at home.

(5) social change and attitudinal shift (eg) training module for HRs in private industry

(6) women STEM institutions and organisations (eg)

(7) promoting STEM in early education (eg) PM jeevan jyoti yojana

Women need both social and institutional support to continue their dreams in STEM and help Indian dream of Viksit Bharat by 2047 become reality

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

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Mentor Feedback Questions

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

Test Goal	Outcomes
1 ..... ☐	.....
.....	.....
2 ..... ☐	.....
.....	.....
3 ..... ☐	.....
.....	.....

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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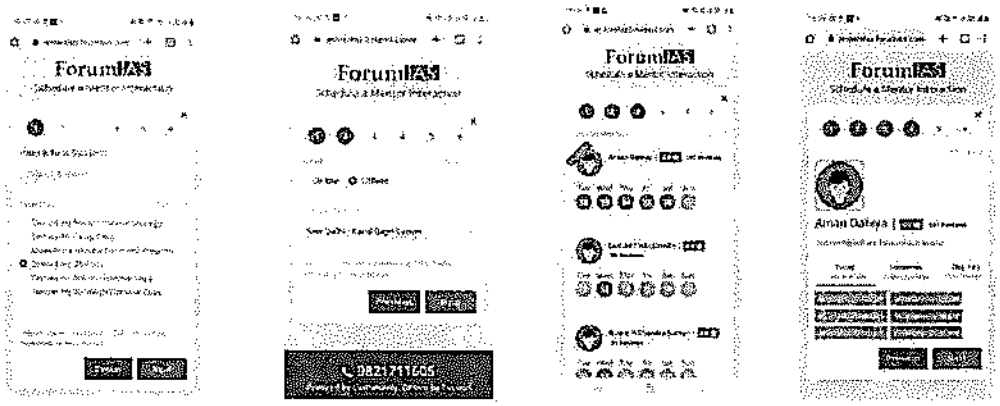

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