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	ANKITA PATIL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		Medium/माध्यम	English ✓ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	20/7/25

*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. प्रस.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
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8		
9		
10		
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17		
18		
19		
20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता 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 कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन 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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Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
10:30am	1:30am

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.

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 has been a cultural tradition reproduced across generation from ancient to modern times.

Reasons for recurring practise of public bathing

(1) Public bathing is considered as a <u>ritual purification</u> in societies.

(Eg:) <u>Public baths</u> → Great Bath present Mohenjodaro.

(2) <u>Physical cleanliness</u> is drawn to ritual purity in societies (Purity and pollution - dichotomy — |Andre Beitelle|)

(3) It is considered as a prerequisite practise in spiritual places
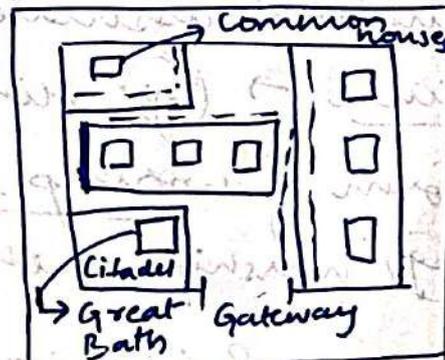└ customary practise in temple worship.

Fig: Great Bath in Indus Valley Civilisation

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

(Eg.) Presence of water tanks in
Dravidian temples → Pushkaranis.

(4) Step wells and tanks present in
temple premises with surrounding
subsidiary shrines
(Eg.) Suryakunds in Solanki style-temple
  ↳ Modhera sun temples

(5) Public bathing considered a means
to purify one self.
  ↳ Means to get rid of Bad Karma,
    repent for sins.
  ↳ Means to eternal salvation (Moksha)
(Eg.) Kashi → Ganga Ghats

(6) Customs associated with pre-marraige
ritual → (Eg.) Hindu marraiges

(7) Form of worship to Gods
(Eg.) Worship to the Sun God → Egyptian
                                  culture
      Public bathing is a unique
practise that transcended time and space
and is practised across generations.

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)

The Chalukyas of Badami were prominent in South-Western India from the 6th century CE.
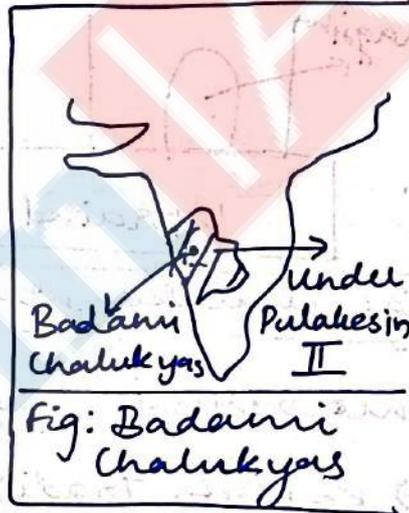
Contribution to Indian heritage and culture

(1) They ruled under the famous Pulakesin II that was responsible for consolidation of the Dakshipatha

(2) Patronised Shaivism in south India and fueled the Shiva worship

(3) Architectural prowess was reflected in various forms.

(4) The Badami caves are one of largest symbole of Jain Caves.

Fig: Badami Chalukyas

Badami Chalukyas

under Pulakesin II

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(4) Chalukyan temple architecture is an instance of Vessara style of temples.

Shikhara ←
Mandapa →
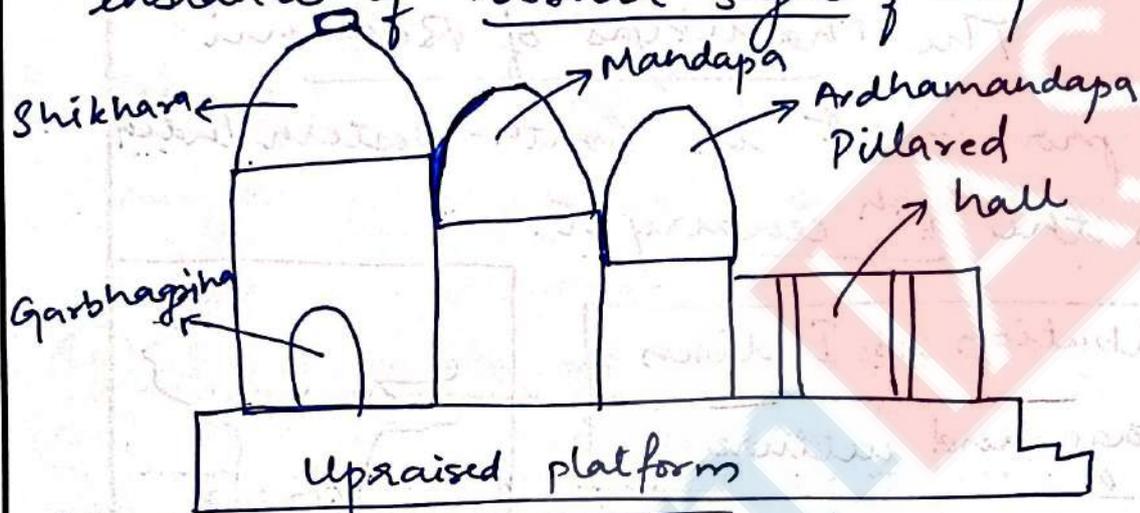Ardhamandapa Pillared hall →
Garbhagriha →
Upraised platform

Fig: Chalukyan temples

(5) Introduced Gadag style of temple making
  ↳ Karnata tradition introduced in Pravidian temples

(6) Vaishnakism flourished through sculptures (Eg.)- Vishnu resting on Naga → built by mangalesa.

(7) Literature flourished in Sanskrit
  (Eg.)- Aihole inscription by Ravikirti by on Pulakesin II

(8) Religious syncretism was fueled in the empire → mutual co-existence
  Chalukyan empire is a treasure trove of heritage impacting Indian culture even to day.

4

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)

The social stratification of caste system attracted diverse intellectual interpretation in the form of Gandhiji and Dr. Ambedkar

Parameter	Gandhiji	Dr. Ambedkar
PHILOSOPHIES 1) Interpretation of caste	① Considered caste as a corrupted form of Varna System with no ritual sanctions. "Going back to ancient traditions"	① Considered caste as the worst form of indignity inflicted on humans. "Annihilation of caste"
2) Take on Hinduism	(2) Hindu religion based on tenets of non-violence, truth. Propogated the existence of Varna System under the Vedic culture	(2) Hindu religion was considered as a form of oppression and a weak civilisation by him.

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APPROACHES	(3) Stressed on name change of B lower caste to 'Harijans'	(3) Stressed on the education and empowerment of Dalits. "Educate, organise, agitate"
(3) Reforms introduced		
(4) Forms of protest	(4) Believed in attitudinal change or "Hriday Parivartan" of upper caste	(4) Believed in legal, judicial measures and political representation.
(5) leadership of Dalit movement	(5) Believed uppercaste should be involved in reforms as source of repent.	(5) Dalit movement should be led by Dalits itself.
(6) Campaign	(6) Wrote Harijan newspaper.	(6) Mook nayak, Bahiskrut Bharat → editorials newspapers.

Similarities → Both advocated removal of untouchability
→ Propagated for equality before Swaraj

Both Gandhi, Ambedkar were stallwarts whose efforts led to constitutionalising right to equality [Article 17]

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

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)

(GLOFs)

The Glacial Lake Outburst floods are a geophysical phenomenon that occurs as a result of huge of influx of water from the melting of glaciers causing the inundation of land.
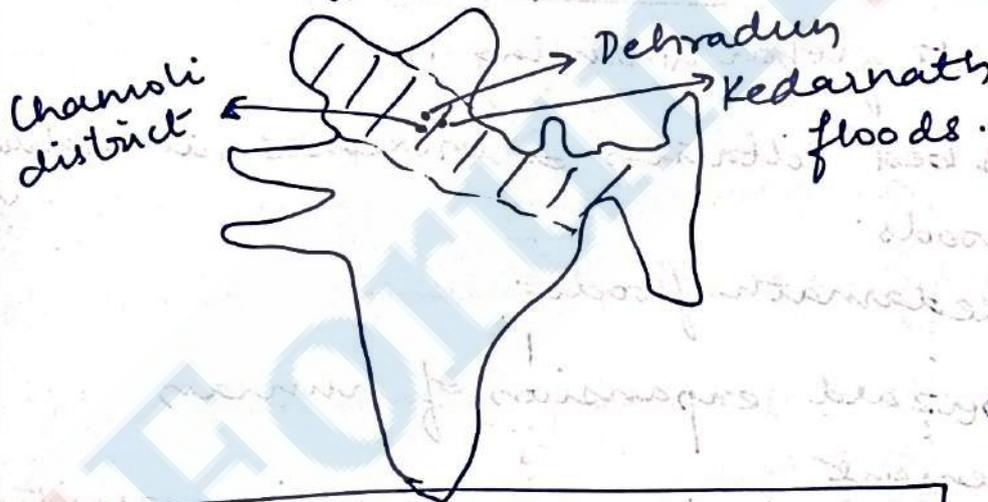

Fig : GLOFs occuring in Himalayas

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO GLOFs RISE

(I) Climatic factors

(1) Rising average temperature in the Himalayan region.

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(2) Global warning accelerates the glacial melting that causes floods.

(3) Increased and erratic precipitation in the form of snowfall.
↳ Creates a positive feedback loop

II) |Anthropogenic factors|

(1) Increased carbon emission, pollution impacts global warming.

(2) River bed siltation ~~to~~ increases vulnerability to floods.
(Eg): Kedarnath floods.

(3) Hazazard expansion of human settlement
↳ Reduction is ~~carryu~~ carrying capacity of the areas
(Eg):- Dehradun floods

(4) Insufficient drainage systems

(5) Temperature inversion phenomenon traps heat ~~meat~~ accelerating glacial melting. The |Mishra committee| reccomendation are potent for tackling GLOFs in Himalayas region.

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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)

Migration from rural households in India is witnessed due to several push and pull factors

Migration strategy in rural households

(I) **Push factors**

(1) limited resources in rural area for decent standing standards of life.

(2) Rigid, discriminatory social structures in villages limiting social mobility.

Eg:- Dominance of caste system in villages.

(3) Lack of employment opportunities to the rural youth.

Eg:- Agriculture is the main source of income in villages.

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(II) Pull factors

(1) Diverse economic opportunities in cities → financial independence

(2) Multiple occupational choices.
Eg:- Industrial work, wage labour, service sector, etc.

(3) Quality education institutions attract rural youth.

(4) The freedom of individualism enjoyed in urban areas.

(5) Possibilities for social mobility in a merit-based society

(6) Elaborate essential public infrastructure
Eg:- Public transport, healthcare, etc

Migration is a full-proof strategy of rural households to actualise their dreams of a decent standard of living.

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 a phenomenon that leads to the alteration, degradation, decomposition of the composition of rocks due to various denudational agents.
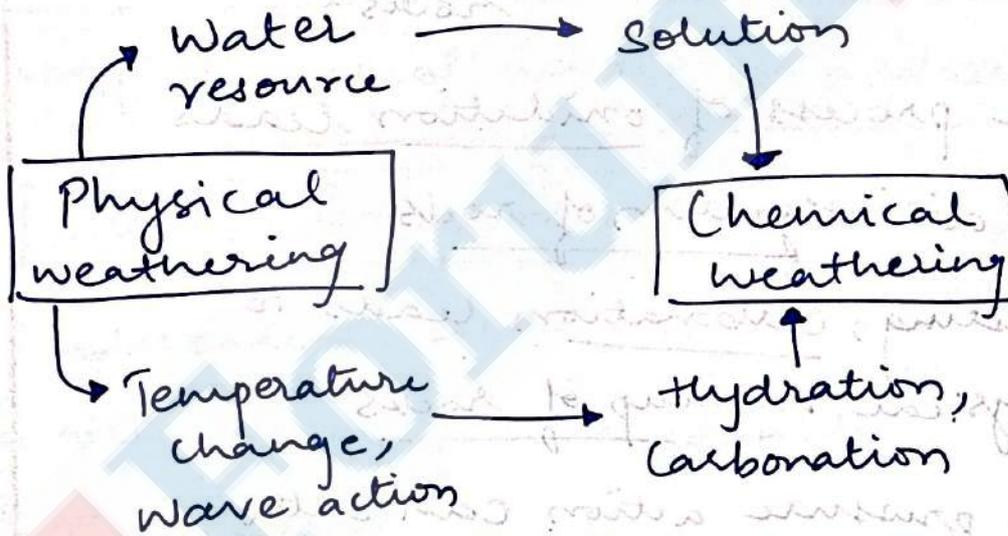
Fig: Interdependence of physical and chemical weathering

(1) The various denudational agents start the process of chemical alteration of rocks.

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(2) The impact of water runoff leads to hydration

(Eg:) leaching of elements from rocks.

(3) The temperature impacts the composition the rocks.

(Eg:) volcanism → formation of igneous rocks.

(4) The process of oxidation leads to disintegration of rocks

(Eg:) Rusting, carbonation leads to physical breakup of rocks

(5) The pressure action can alter the various layer formation is the rocks.

Physical and chemical weathering establish a continuum that impacts the composition of rocks.

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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)

The Industrial revolution 4.0 has made social media an inseperable component of human lifestyle especially adolescents.

Impact of social media on adolescents

(I) Identity formation

(1) Independent social media handles instills sense of 'social identity' in adolescents.

(2) Social validation, recognition gained through followers.

(Eg) Fan clubs formed of online accounts of adolescents

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(3) The image on social media attached with real life personality. (Eg.) Vlogger identity.

(4) Increases peer pressure, FOMO among adolescents
↳ Increase in mental health issues of anxiety, depression.

(II) Self conf worth

(1) Platform for alternative income for adolescents → Financial independence.

(2) "Kidfluencers" develop a sense of confidence.

(3) Informed adolescents through social media → Awareness of mental health, worldly affairs.

(4) Doom scrolling impacts social interaction.

(5) Seclusive and introverted attitude

(6) Increased trend of trolling, hatred online
Social media is a double-edged sword that is fundamentally impacting the future generation.

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)

According to the Ministry of Home Affairs, the government jobs absorb around 7% of workforce in India.

Preference for government jobs is visible due to :-

(1) [Societal structures]

(1') Lack of diverse employment opportunities lead to aspiration for government jobs.

(2) Government jobs provide secure job plan in certain states.

(3) High sense of status, social acceptance in certain states increases aspiration.

(4) Easy access to hiring process.

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(5). Limited industrial penetration and lack of jobs creation.

(II) **Personal aspirations**

(1) Certain urban youth aspiring for government jobs out of personal choice.

(2) The nature of jobs attracts the youth

↳ Avenue for creation of social impact in people

↳ Diversity of job profile.

↳ Increased people interaction.

Government jobs are a preferential choice in certain states due to personal aspiration that fueled for social currents.

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 has become the world's most populous nation with by housing nearly 18% of the global population.

Significance of population education

(1) Crucial for acheiving the target of National population policy

↳ Informed population regarding population control "Hum Do Humare Do" campaign.

(2) Preparedness for the upcoming demographic transition

(3) Optimum utilisation of the resources correlated with increasing population demand

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(4) Acheivement of the fertility rate TFR = 2.1 as the replacement rate.

(5) Crucial for the goal of sustainable development.

(6) Promotion of family planning and reproductive health.

(7) Maintainance of the large population with limited resources.

(8) Capitalising on the demographic dividend in the population.

(9) Prevention deprivation of vulnerable section due to resource crunch.

Population of country forms the potential human capital necessary for growth. Viksit Bharat can be acheived through effection management of the population.

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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)

Globalisation refers to the process of integration, interaction of economies, people, countries feuled by growth of ICT.

Globalisation impacting festivals

(I) Commercialisation

(1) Festival celebration viewed as a market opportunity by industries

Eg - Diya market during Diwali.

(2) Western cultural penetration in Indian festivals to generate revenue.

Eg - DJ Parties during Holi celebration.

(3) Commercialisation of religious worship.

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(Eg):- Pooja ingridients stalls outside temples.

(4) & Creation of an event of festivals than actual spiritualism

(Eg): Towering Ganesh idols by various mandals in Maharashtra.

(II) | Preservation |

(1) Technology penetration helps in increased spirituality

(Eg): Online Artis available in temples

(2) Social media as a platform to popularise festivals.

(Eg): Diwali celebrated by NRIs shared on social media.

(3) Global recognition of festivals and Indian culture.

(Eg): Diyas distributed in the UN headquarters during Diwali.

Globalisation has led to Glocalisation of Indian festivals contributing to Spread of "Bharatiya Dharohar" globally.

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 दर्शाती हैं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian dance forms are a mosaic of diversity thats revered globally for its rich reflection of culture and traditions.

- Kalbeliya dance.
- Kathak of UP
- Bhangra of Punjab
- Garba of Gujarat
- Lavni of Maharashtra
- Sattriya dance of Assam.
- Mohiniyattam
- Kuchipudi
- Kalaripayattu.
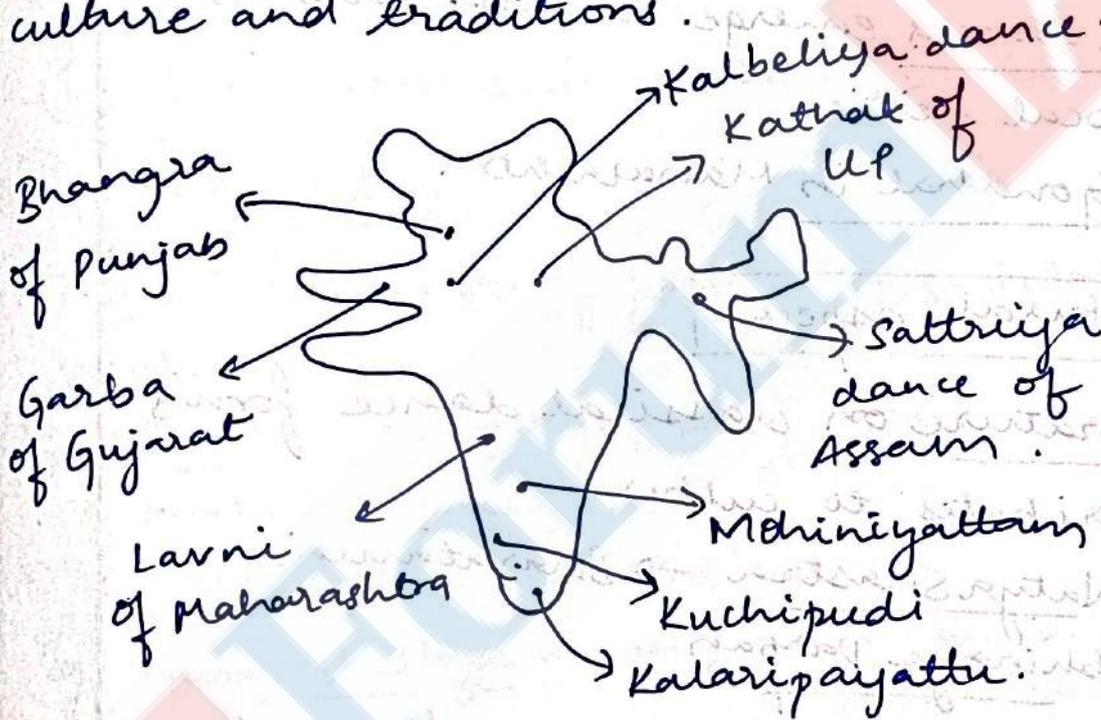
Fig: Dance Forms in India

Dance forms reflecting country's culture

(I) Spiritual aspect

(I) Classical dances emerged as a form of temple dances and worship

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Eg: Kathak → temple dance, involves worship of Krishna.

(2) Practised during spiritual conglageration

Eg: Sufi kawalis syncretised with Sufi dance practises.

(3) Folk dances emerge as ~~work~~ worship of local deities

Eg: Gondhal in Maharashtra

(II) | Cultural aspect |

(1) Literature on classical dance forms contributes to culture.

Eg: Natya Shastra → Bharatmuni Abhinaya Darpan

(2) They are a reflection of the forms of expression

(3) & Cultural diversity reflected

(4) Various dance forms are practised in festival celebration

Eg: Bhangra → Lohri celebration.

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

(5) Part of performing arts in the country

(6) Reflects traditions in the culture.
↳ Eg:- Gharana traditions in the classical dances

(7) It reflects the patronising culture of the Indian heritage.
Eg:- Court dances in ancient India.

(III) Social life

(1) Direct reflection of prevailing societal conditions.
Eg:- Mudras, Abhinaya used in dances to describe society.

(2) Rituals reflect societal values.
Eg:- Guru-shishya parampara → reverence for teachers.

(3) Reflection of social cohesion, solidarity
Eg:- Tribal dances → collective effervescence in society.

Dance forms are an intangible cultural tenet of Indian society that is recognised of UNESCO. Their preservation through institutes like Gandharva Mahavidyalay is need of the hour.

Feedback
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P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS	

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)

The 1920s decade marked a watershed period in the Indian national movement with the emergence of multiple intellectual influences to the movement.

EMERGENCE OF NEW IPEOLOGICAL CURRENTS

(I) Gandhian ideology

(1) The introduction of Gandhian principles of → Satya → Ahimsa in 1915 took form of actual protest in 1920s.

(2) The ideas of Swaraj penetrated through the means of truth and non-violence.

(3) The ideology of mass agitation as a form of Satyagraha emerged.

(II) Revolutionary ideology

(1) This ideology emerged as a **novel** **perspective** to freedom struggle

(2) Association propagated revolutionary tactics

Eg: Anushilan Samiti <u>Dhaka</u> → <u>Barrah Dacoity</u>

(3) Organisation of operation by groups

Eg: <u>Jugantar Group</u>., <u>Chittagong armoury raid</u>

(4) Led to various reactionary cases against the revolutionaries

Eg: <u>Lahore conspiracy case</u>

(5) Planned organisation of raids, dacoits.

Eg: <u>German Plot, Zimmerman Plan</u>

(III) Communist, Socialist ideology

(1) The establishment of CPI under MN Roy in 1920s was a turning point.

(2) Introduced <u>communism</u> to the masses

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(3) Political organisation on the foundation of communist ideals.

(III) **Working Class movement**

(1) Class interest represented in the industries

(Eg:) Working class movement → <u>Trade Disputes Act</u>

(2) <u>Labour Unions</u> formed, Capitalist movement → Formation of <u>AITUC</u>.

(IV) **Representation of vulnerables**

(1) Women's representation demanded in political sphere.

(Eg:) <u>Bharat Stree Mahamandal</u>

(2) Social reform movements against caste

(Eg:) Temple entry movement → <u>Vaikom Satyagraha</u>

The 1920s saw a paradigm shift in Indian National movement with the novel contribution of personalities like <u>Chandra Shekhar Azad</u> and <u>Bhagat Singh</u>.

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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 Shimla Agreement, 1972 was a result of the aftermath of the India-Pakistan war, 1971.

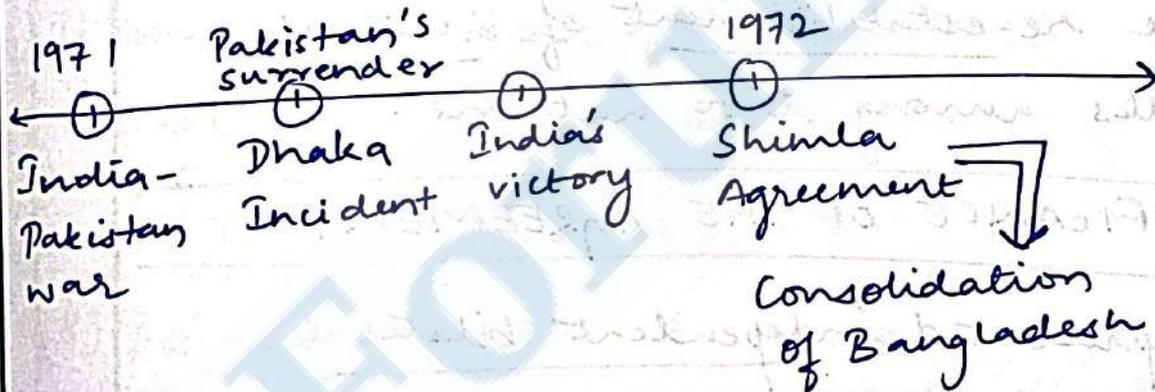It was signed between the Indian and the Pakistan Prime Minister.

Fig: Timeline of events till Shimla Agreement

CIRCUMSTANCES THAT LED TO AGREEMENT

(1) The Agreement was signed in the backdrop of the Indo-Pak war of 1971 and eventual defeat, surrender of

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Pakistani troops in Dhaka.

(4) It was a surrender of 90,000 troops that was a global significant event.

(3) The finalisation of transfer ~~and~~ of prisoners of war from Pakistan was an issue of discussion.

(4) Descalation of Indian troops from Pakistan.

(5) The re-establishment of bilateral talks among two nations.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE AGREEMENT

(1) Represented independent bilateral talks among the nations.

(2) Maintained strategic autonomy and mutual talks without external interferences.

(3) Avoided external incursion in the cold war period and escalation as a

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global issue.

(4) led to recognition of the Line-of-Control (LoC) in the Kashmir territory.

(5) Recognised the conflict issues in Kashmir at bilateral level with Pakistan.

(6) Created a foundation for the formation of sovereign Bangladesh.

(7) Demonstrated one of the greatest military victories in Dhaka

  ↳ Display of India's military power.

(8) Discussion, deliberation was instrumental to descalate the situation.

         The Shimla Agreement was a turning point in India - Pakistan relations. ~~and~~ It demostrated a shift from idealistic Nehruvian policy to realistic, pragmatic Indian foreign policy.

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P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS	

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)

The Vietnam war was a significant event that demostrated the realities of the bipolar world during cold war.
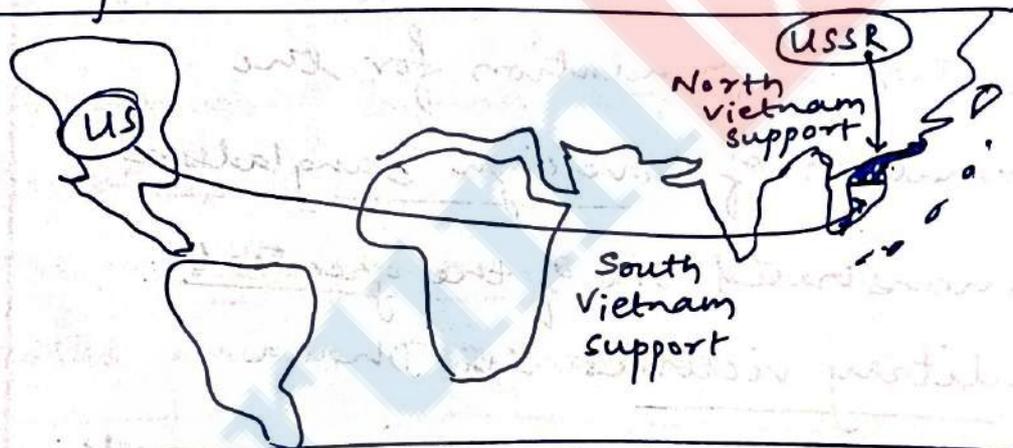
Fig: vietnam war affected by US and USSR.

Vietnam war → Proxy conflict in the Cold War

(1) The Vietnam war saw supports from the two global superpowers.

eg: ↳ USA ⇒ Capitalist South Vietnam
↳ USSR ⇒ Communist North Vietnam.

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(2) Ideological warfare between capitalism and communism.

(3) Proxy war situation avoided any mutual destruction in US, USSR.

(4) Means to establish ideological hegemony in the global standing.

(5) US supplied military support to the capitalist South Vietnam.

(6) Post the France defeat and the Geneva accords → communism was on the rise.

Indigenous issues of Vietnam in the war

(1) Ho Chin Min provided leadership to the cause of independence in the war.

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(2) The extreme poverty, market degradation fueled the liberation movement in Vietnam

(5) The agitation against imperialist policies that led to indigenous degradation.

(4) The war saw consolidation of local population for freedom struggle.

(5) The 'doctrine of deterrence' by USSR finally emerged victorious over the over incursion of USA.

↳ Proved that indigenous, independent forces emerged victorious.

Vietnam War was a testament to the fact that, "there are no victors, vanquished in a war, ultimately its the defeat of humanity".

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TOTAL
MARKS

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)

The phenomenon of isostasy is defined as the maintainance of equilibrium in the earth's lithosphere in relation to the various underlying geological forces experienced in the crustal, mantle layers of the earth.
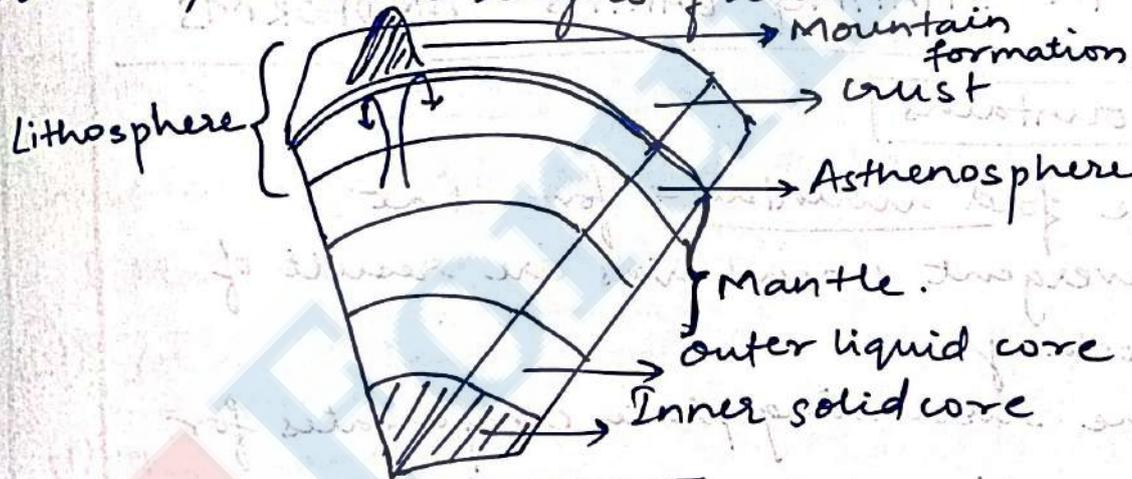
Fig. Layers of the Earth

ISOSTASY → Factors impacting the phenomenon

(1) The maintainance of equilibrium is affected by the maintainance of the buoyancy force experienced in

the lithosphere.

(2) The tectonic movements along constructive, destructive boundaries impact isostacy.

(3) The volcanism witnessed as a result of rising magma alters the lithospheric topography.

ROLE IN SHAPING EARTH'S LANDFORMS

(I) Mountains

(1) The fold mountains formed at convergent boundaries are result of isostacy.

↳ The subducting plate compensates for the rising plate.

Fig: Convergent boundary

(2) The diastrophism witnessed in the block mountains.

↳ For the rising Block mountains

a rift valley is created.
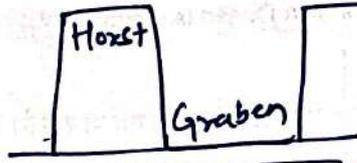
Fig: Block Mountains

(II) Valleys

(1) The rift valleys are result of vertical forces on the blocks along fault lines.

(2) The rifts have a consequent deep valley in ocean topography too
↳ The divergent boundaries → Trenches undersea

(3) Sea floor spreading contributes to mid-oceanic ridges and trenches
↳ Maintaining isostacy

(III) Volcanic Landforms

(1) The mantle plumes lead to formation of volcanic arcs and islands.

The phenomenon of isostacy is crucial to study the topography, landforms of the earth & having a socio-economic impact on resident population as well.

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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)

The average sea surface temperature of the Indian Ocean is accelerating at a rate three times more than the past decade.

Rising in Indian Ocean temperature

SST of Indian ocean

1990s 2000s 2010s 2020-2025
Years →
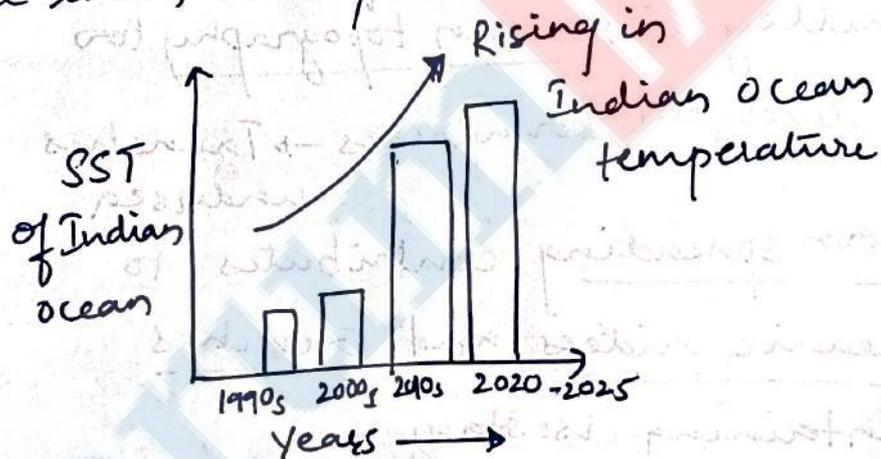
IMPACT OF WARMING INDIAN OCEAN ON FOOD SECURITY

(I) Availability

(1) Warming temperature increases instances of tropical cyclones

(2) Frequent cyclones lead to standing crop damage and food shortage

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(3) Erratic monsoon pattern affects the agricultural output.
↳ 51% agriculture is rainfed in India.

(4) Ocean warming impacts the marine ecosystem

(5) Reduction is availability of fishes impacting the fisheries.

(6) Changing migratory patterns of marine ecosystem

(7) The coral bleaching impacts the phytoplankton and food availability for fishes ⟶ translating to shortage of sea food.

(II) Affordability

(1) Extreme climate events will impact food supply.
↳ Increased food prices due to supply shortage

(2) Inflated food prices impact affordability.

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(3) Uncertain fishing condition due to increased cyclones reduces supply.

↳ Inflated seafood prices.

(4) Acute food shortage due to damaged crops.

(II) Accessibility

(1) Increased burden on agricultural output of non-coastal areas.

(2) Resource crisis and imminent impacting accessibility.

Way Forward

(1) Reduction in carbon emission and regulation of temperature increase.

(2) Carbon sequestration and cryopreservation of corals.

(3) Implementation of climate smart agriculture.

SDG 17 - Climate Action needs to prioritised for & tackling Indian Ocean temperature and the food security of the country.

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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 water intensive crop that demands comfortable temperature prevalence with a suitable supply of irrigation. It is a cash crop that can be grown in diverse croplands with irrigation support.
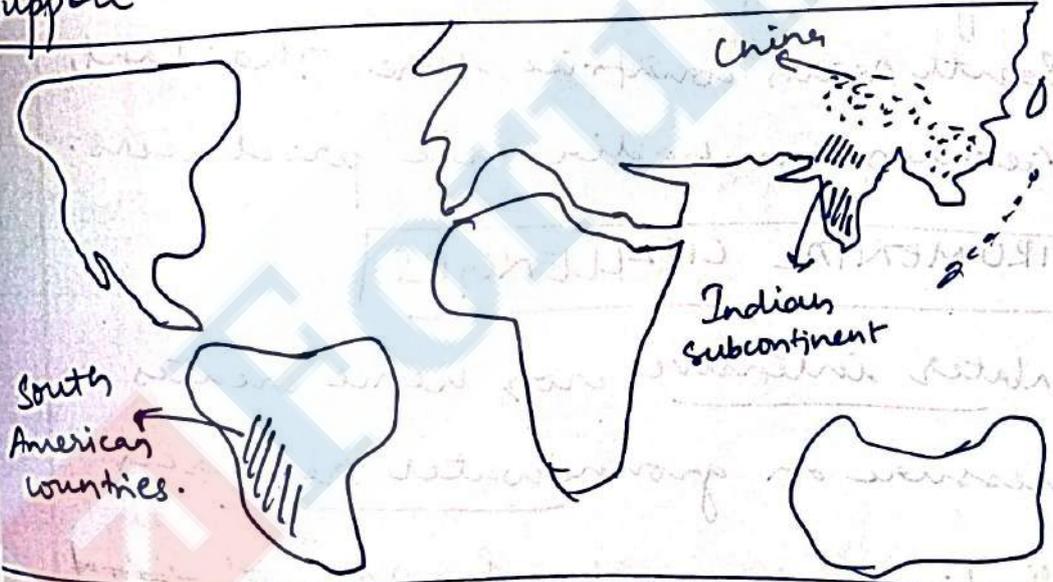
Fig: Sugarcane producing countries.

Distribution of Sugarcane producing countries

(1) Tropical countries with well established irrigation system.

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(Eg):- North Indian belt supported by canal irrigation.

(2) India, China are top two producers of sugarcane.

(3) South American countries like Brazil, Argentina contribute to sugarcane production.

(4) South Asian countries like Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia are producers.

ENVIROMENTAL CHALLENGES

(1) Water intensive crop, hence creates pressure on groundwater resources

(Eg): India is responsible for 24% of ~~global~~ groundwater extraction fueled by sugarcane production.

(2) Lowering of the groundwater table and leading to water crisis.

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(3) Soil quality degradation due to practise of flood irrigation.

(4) Monoculture cropping practise leads to reduction in soil fertility.

(5) Practises like slash-burn agriculture cause increased carbon emission.

(6) Stubble burning practise leads to air pollution is peripheral areas.

eg: Delhi → smog, air pollution.

Way forward

(1) Practise of crop diversification in sugarcane fields.

(2) Usage of micro irrigation practises
eg: Drip irrigation.

(3) Mechanisation of harvest to reduce stubble burning. Sugarcane is a prominent crop that is essential for agriculture in countries. Reducing dependence on it to more climate resilient crops is way ahead.

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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)

The Lokur Committee categorised tribal communities as the original inhabitants of land known for their geographical isolation, unique culture, tradition and societal structures.
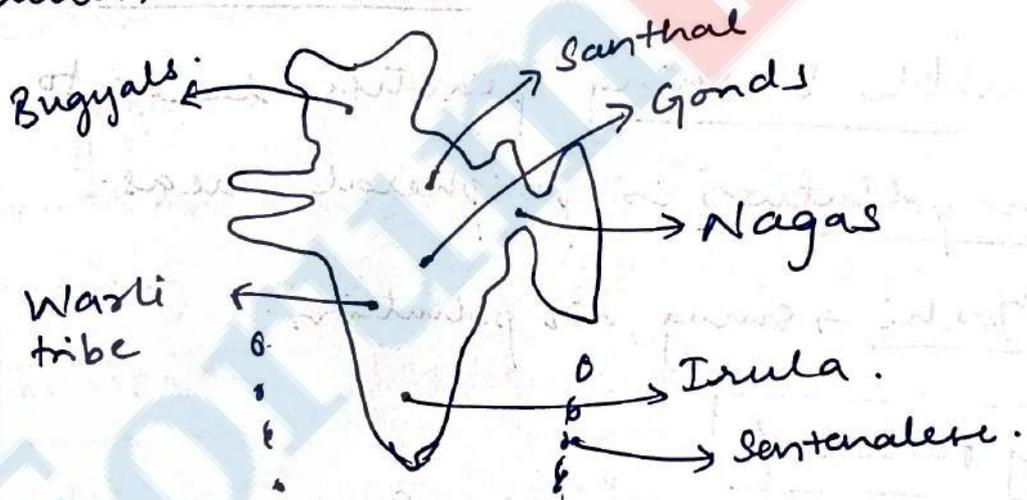
Fig: Tribal communities in India

UNIQUE CULTURE OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

(1) Diverse social structures are witnessed in tribal culture.

(Eg:) Matrilineal, Matriarchal societies in the North East Indian tribes.

(2) The diverse social relations, institutions is evident in the marraige practises in tribes

(Eg:) Matrilineal marraige in Kukis, concept of bride price, etc.

(3) The multiple cuisines in the Indian culture are accentuated by tribal food.

(Eg:) Khasis ⟹ Red Meat delicacies.
Asamese culture ⟹ Vegetarian food based on local produce.

(4) Triebal religions practises are affected by religious syncretism with mainstream society.

(Eg:) Hinduism ⟶ Navratri Pooja of Durga.

Tribes of Central India ⟶ Local mother Goddess Saurthi worshipped for 9 days.

(5) Tribal culture has unique features in their social organisation.

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(Eg:) Egalitarean society → equal participation of women in agriculture.

(6) Spiritualism is diversely expressed.

(Eg:) Nature worship, tribal dance forms.

(7) Tribal art forms a novel component of the culture.

(Eg:) Warli Paintings of the Maharashtra.

(8) Tribal occupations form unique position in the mainstream society.

(Eg:) Snake catchers in the Irula tribe

(9) The richness of music is visible through the use of multiple instruments in tribal music

(10) Clothing is vividly expressed according to lifestyles. (Eg:) Asamese Muga Silk.

As suggested by |Xaxa Committee|

tribal culture needs to be integrated through the approach of preservation, promotion, protection.

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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)

According to NITI Aayog report urban population is expected to reach the 50% mark by 2035. Health consideration becomes crucial is the rise trend of urbanisation.

REASONS TO FOCUS ON HEALTH IN URBAN AREAS

(I) [Urban planning]

(1) Essential to consider the health indicators of the resident population.

(2) Preparedness for disease outbreaks and mitigation. (Eg:) Malaria, dengue epidemic

(3) Crucial public service to ensure adq adequate living standards and quality of life.

(4) Rising pollution rate makes health infrastructure of utmost importance.

↳ 15% rise in respiratory diseases witnessed in top 10 most populated Indian cities. (CPCB report)

(5) Important for mitigation of disaster impacts in the cities.

(Eg:) Building collapse, flooding, etc.

(D) Reforms

(1) Mitigate the exclusion and deprivation of vulnerables from adequate healthcare

(2) Tackle the issue of malnutrition, health causing poverty.

(3) Important to counter ghettoisation of communities. (Eg:) Deprived access of SCs to healthcare.

(4) Lifestyle diseases prevalent in cities can be reformed.

(Eg:) Instances of diabetes, obesity, etc

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MEASURES TO BE TAKEN

(1) Effective urban planning to involve development of multisectoral healthcare infrastructure.

(2) Focus on developing
- ↳ Health care clinics
- ↳ Speciality hospitals.

(3) Sustainable urban planning to mitigate environmental challenges to wealth.
(Eg:) Urban forestry

(4) Waste management, circular economy to mitigate epidemics provide sanitation
(Eg:) Indore model.

(5) Capacity building of healthcare personnel
↳ Increasing affordable medical college

(6) Including telemedicine in Smart City model

Urban planning needs to be a conceited, coordinated, collaborative effort to achieve SDG-3 → Health and wellbeing and SDG 11 → Sustainable cities

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)**

According to the [AISHE Report]

43% of women are taking up STEM courses in India, that is more than global average. However, only 14% of women are present in STEM jobs.

Educational choices	Occupational choices
Humanities ⟶ STEM	→ Traditional housewife roles
	→ Pink collarisation of menial jobs.

Fig: Women's choice regarding STEM careers

Factors contributing to attrition rate in STEM careers

(I) [Social]

(1) Limited freedom choice only restricted to educational courses in STEM

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(2) Patriarchal social structure limits female participation in STEM careers.

(3) Lack of female hiring in technical jobs

(4) Pink collarisation of administrative, low paying jobs in technical sectors.

(II) Cultural

(1) Urban women prefering homemaker role for familial needs

(2) Lack of trust, confidence in capability of women in STEM careers.
   ↳ Bias regarding female productivity.

(3) Skewed gender ratio in workplace ~~exists~~ increases ~~all~~ attrition rate.

(4) Prevalence of sexual harrasment and unsafe workplace environment.

(2g) Harassment instances in corporates.

(5) Lack of female leadership in projects.

MEASURES TO IMPROVE RETENTION

(1) Altering societal mindset regarding female leadership.

↳ ILO Report → female managers are 20% more productive than male.

(2) Effective hiring campaigns for women

(Eg:) "Women in Technology" hiring WOW campaign of Amazon

(3) Promotion of successful women in STEM to induce attitudinal change

(Eg:) ISRO female scientists in Mangalyaan mission.

(4) Support system for entrepreneurship

↳ Encourage women led enterprise.

(5) ₹ Development of open application platform for women

(6) Strengthening of workplace security and gender sensitisation.

"Women are the largest untapped potential of a country" — Hillary Clinton

Women in STEM can acheive the motto of Jai Vigyan and Jai Anusandhan.

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Forum IAS

Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

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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.