| TEST CODE | 8 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 9 | | MGP 2025 |

⊅ ForumIAS

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Kanishak Aggarwal	
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		**Medium/माध्यम** English ☑ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	**Date/दिनांक**

*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		
2		
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

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 :

Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :

Online/ऑनलाइन ☐
Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐

*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, 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।

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

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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 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. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of 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 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: 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 each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components 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)

Recently, India concluded with the largest public bathing event - Mahakumbh 2025.

Public bathing has been a recurring practice across cultures and societies because -

1) Part of religious doctrine.
   [eg] Baptism in Christianity.

2) Considered a holy practice. [eg] Ganga holy dip.

3) Seen as a way to purify the soul from the accumulated sins.

4) The public water bodies are considered sacred. [eg] Yamuna Ghats.

5) Folklore revolves around rivers, especially mythology. [eg] Vrundavan on banks on Yamuna and Ayodhya on Saryu.

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6) It was seen as a way to provide people with amneties when concept of pipelines not developed.

[eg] Mohenjodaro's great bathing structure

7) To remind people that there is a path of correction.

8) Prevalence of metaphysics and shaping the socio-cultural milieu.

9) At some places, its a way to perform rituals. [eg] Siberian cold dip.

10) Water is considered as one of 5 core elements, which made this world

11) Economy is centered around water (agriculture) thus given heavenly position.

12) Water is sacred [eg] Water God in Greece.

Thus, the recurrent phenomena is observed where Bharat ~~can to~~ stands at the frontline of cultural cooperation.

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

(10 marks, 150 words)
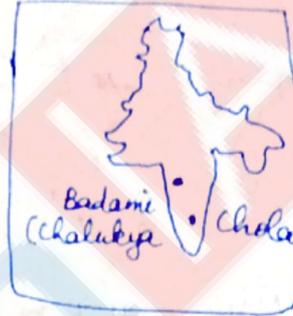
भारतीय विरासत और संस्कृति में बादामी के चालुक्यों के योगदान का आकलन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Chalukyas of Badami succeded Pallavas and were later captured by Rashtrakutes.

(Main Kings — Vikramaditya I).

Contribution to Indian heritage and culture

1) Vesara style development — syncretic tendencies of North South exchange.

2) Development of sop stone carving technique.

3> Development of Kannada literature.

4) Inscription development — Aihole by Ravikirti

5) Development of sculpture due to exquisitue carvings.

6) Development of animism philosophy.

7) Presence of Yaksha Yakshini in the temples.

8) Thrust to frescoes painting

9) Literary contribution due to patronage to court poets like Ravikirti.

10) Despite wars, it was a stable polity which advanced the flourishment of culture

11) Victory pillars being developed.

12) Idea of irrigation from Tungbhadra river.

Thus, Chalukyas of Badami were instrumental in shaping the Indian heritage and culture, elements of which are still present.

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)

Caste and social reform were at centre of Gandhi's and Ambedkar's reforms including the political freedom.

Contrasting philosophies of Gandhi and Ambedkar

1) Ambedkar supported english education while Gandhi opposed it.

2) Ambedkar considered religion as centre between man and man while Gandhi considered it between man and God.

3) Ambedkar vowed for caste annihilation, Gandhi vowed for caste assimilation.

4) Ambedkar viewed scientific education to be the model while Gandhi inclined for traditional model.

5) Ambedkar supported heavy modern

industrialisation while Gandhi favoured rural industrialization.

6) Ambedkar wanted separate electorate, Gandhi opposed it.

7) Ambedkar wanted a formal political way to eradicate caste menace, Gandhi echoed for transformation of inner self.

8) ~~Ambedkar~~ Gandhi, unlike Ambedkar supported caste by occupation.

However there were certain similarities
~~Gandhi believed~~ as well —

1) Both supported ideas of social reform and political reform equally.

2) Both supported constructive work for the communities.

3) Both supported education of the downtrodden

4) Both viewed no political freedom without social freedom

Thus, ideals of our freedom fighters reverberates to date to have an inclusive India

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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)

Recently, a GLOF ~~was~~ happened at Nepal, in June '25 affecting lives of many.

Factors for rising GLOF -

1) Global warming - leads to increased water content in GLOF, increasing pressure.

2) Reduced Albedo by black carbon fastens the melting of glaciers. (IPCC VI assessment report).

3) Infrastructure development (eg large Dams)

4) Earthquakes - seismic waves rupture the equilibrium.

5) Shifting seasons enhances the glacial melting

6) Increased water pressure due to ~~pres~~

permafrost melting.

7) Human settlements due to rising population pressure and infrastructure creation.

8) Defence infrastructure built by China (Xiaxong villages)

9) Laying of oil pipelines (eg Siachen base camp) @ affects the fragility of system.

10) Constant drilling in the crust for foundation of bridges, towers etc.

11) Erratic precipitation ~~monsoon~~ enhances pressure over the glacial capacity to hold water

12) Shortening of winter season, reduces the freezing of water.

13) Solar minima cycle.

Thus, GLOF should be notified as a disaster under Disaster management to ~~tackle it~~ ~~in~~ enhance the disaster preparedness.

Feed [For OFFIC
†
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please put marks in th table. Here 0 is 0 Average sat Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

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)

As per census 2011, around 47 crore people are migrants and rural to rural migration is the maximum.

It is a livelihood strategy as evident from —

1) 33 crore people migrated from rural areas highlighting the push factors. (Census 2011).

2) Cities have more economic opportunities (contribute more than 60% India's GDP)

3) Construction workers are needed due to rapid infrastructure development.

4) Agrarian distress (45% workforce but 17% contribution to GDP), disguised unemployment.

5) Higher wage rate in cities.

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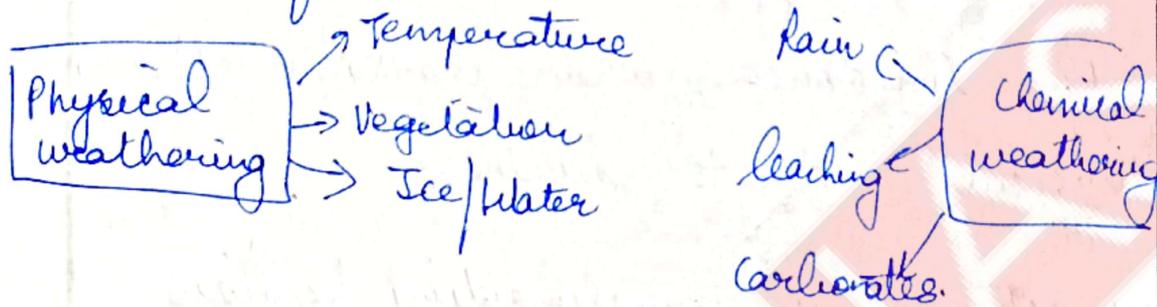9

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6) Men are the predominant in rural to urban migration highlights the economic necessity.

7) Emerging gig economy, provides semi skilled jobs. (eg Uber, Swiggy).

8) Booming service sector and educated youth gets ~~jobs~~ remunerative jobs in cities.

9) Infrastructure facilitates the migration process.

10) Normalisation of caste based discrimination in urban areas (UNFPA)

11) Availability of cheaper credit and formal credit (eg PM street vendor loan)

12) Opportunity for women to work.

13) Higher wages compared to rural wages

14) Presence of social security.

Hence, the push and pull factors act in unison to give rise to migration out of rural areas.

Bandopadhya's committee's recommendation to be implemented.

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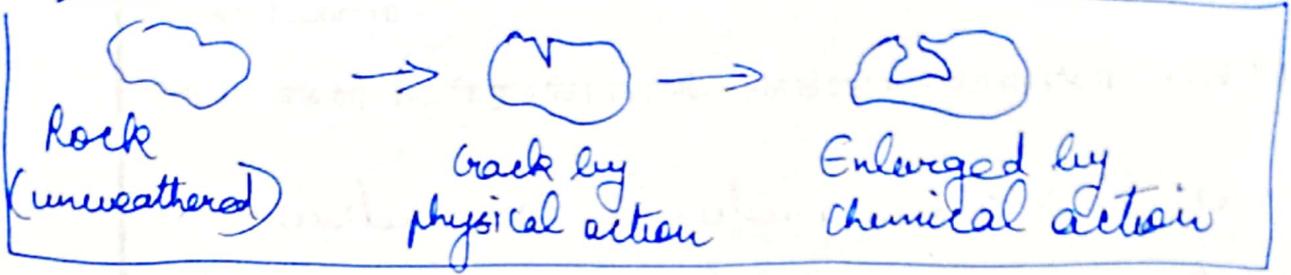(10 marks, 150 words)

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

Weathering is the gradual breakdown of rocks to form soil.

Physical weathering → Temperature
→ Vegetation
→ Ice/Water

Rain → Chemical weathering
leaching
Carbonates.

Interdependence between physical and chemical weathering —

1) Physical weathering attacks the outer surface of rocks, paves way for chemical action.

2) Physical weathering becomes efficient in high moisture region where chemical weathering reduces (eg Nilgiri hills).

3) Physical weathering allows the crack formation where then the chemical action can take place.

Rock (unweathered) → Crack by physical action → Enlarged by chemical action

4) Chemical weathering becomes efficient in case of limestones, where physical weathering is difficult due to hardness.

5) They act in a complimentary fashion one aiding another.

6) Post physical weathering, the larger surface area of weathered rocks is easily dissolved by chemical weathering.

7) Chemical weathering is swifter where diurnal temperature not vary much.

8) Physical weathering exposes the leaching chemicals across the breadth of rocks, giving it a swifter process.

Thus, the interdependence can help geologists further study the lithosphere and aid in earth's development.

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Q. 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 ~~recent~~ Social media is the new age WMD - weapon of mass disruption, reshaping the society, especially youth.

<u>social media reshaping identity formation in</u> following manner -

1) ~~Compar~~ False projection of self via images, makes one to believe in a false paradigm.

2) Propaganda by nefarious elements. eg radicalisation by terrorists sways youth's mind. (gun as 'glamour').

3) Blurrs line between ~~know~~ truth and imagination, post truth society.

4) Sensational journalism fans the sentiments and identity gets polarised.

5) ~~Targetted~~ Micro targetting affecting the

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mindset (eg Cambridge Analytica).

6) Bringing western ideas, infusing wave of liberalism, dilutes caste identities.

Social media reshaping self worth -

1) Constant comparison with peer of material possessions.

2) Echo chamber - reinforces our thoughts and prejudices.

3) Cancel culture - someone in non possession of gadgets gets out of the group, deminishes self worth.

4) Self worth gets measured by likes and comments rather than likes of elderly in real world.

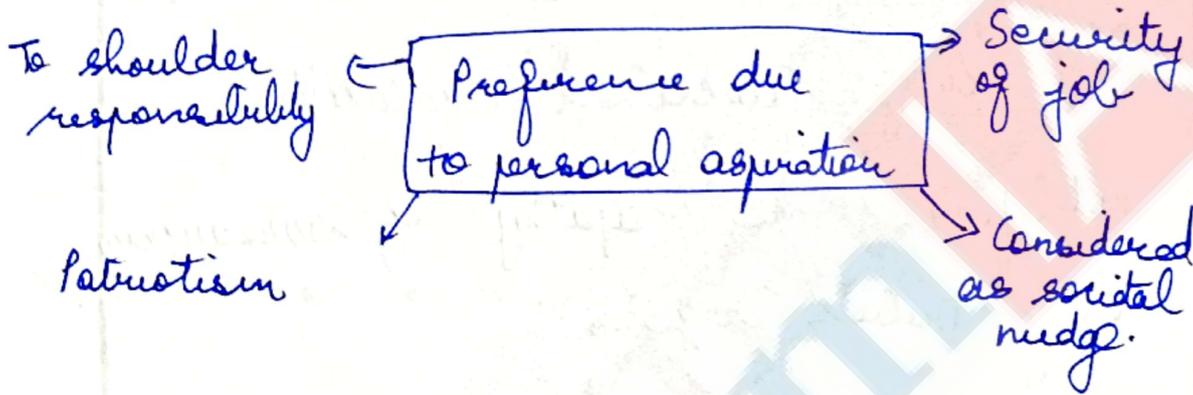5) ~~Comment~~ Gendered, casteist, religious comments often harms the self worth.

Thus, social media acts as double edged sword and need of hour is to bring due diligence along with Digital services act.

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Q3. ...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)

Rising desire for government jobs from states like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh has been a recurrent phenomena.

To shoulder responsibility ← | Preference due to personal aspiration | → Security of job

↓

Patriotism → Considered as soridal nudge.

However, there are certain other factors driving the demand.

1) Lack of private jobs with decent pay. (Bihar is only 11% urbanized making it agrarian state).

2) Caste discrimination in other employment opportunities.

3) Idolised nature of government job.

4> Some prefer it as a liberation from tyranny of government officials.

5> To elevate their family status.

6> A constant nudge from the society.

7> To acheive the ritualistic elevation and not only ascribed identity.

8> To not fear the apathy of bureaucracy
[eg] In tribal regions.

9> To receive justice of historical injustices of the past.

10> To acheive fame for the family

11> To enjoy the power status enjoyed by feudal land holders.

Hence, its a mixed bag of reasons driven by the present socio cultural norms of society.

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)

Recent, UNFPA report has marked India as the most populous nation surpassing China.

<u>Significance of population education</u> -

1) To convert window of opportunity and reap demographic dividend (68% population in working age group)

2) To help India enjoy comparitive advantage (eg India median age - 27 years; Japan " " - 39 years)

3) To help India integrate with global value chains (semiconductor, trade etc).

4) To avoid the population becoming a demographic disaster

5) To aid in Lewisian model transition. (agriculture → manufacturing).

6) To reap women led development.
(Women labour force participation rate -37%
while for men its around 75%)

7) To acheive goal of Vishwaguru and developed nation by 2047.

8) To be able to contribute to world positively (net value provider)

9) To reap benefits of new age tech like AI, Quantum, Space tech.

10) To bring self sufficiency (Aatmanirbharta)

11) To help India become smart power.

12) To bring infuse spirit of research and development in India. (eg China files 12 times more patent than India, WIPO)

Thus, as Dr Kalam said, education is a tool to convert adversity to prosperity and therefore need of hour is to raise education budget to 6% GDP.

Q. ...balization 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)

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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 is the exchange of tangible and non tangible goods across the nations.

Globalisation has infused Indian ~~festi~~ festivals with commercial elements as-

1) Chinese lights made available during Diwali.

2) Increased influence of western festivals via internet [eg] Easter, Christmas.

3) Event management in wake of celebrations [eg] Holi

4) Use of colour flares at Holi.

Globalisation also helps in preserving and popularising

1) Sharing videos, images on social media

2) Diaspora celebrating at their residence makes festival popular amongst foreigners [eg] Holi at Torronto (canada).

3) Increased connections also makes the occasion more special to celebrate.

4) Increased tourism at spreads Indian festivals across globe.

5) Nuclear families can connect with their joint families via internet to celebrate in solidarity.

6) When new generation watches west celebrating their festivals, it gives them a greater nudge to celebrate it louder.

However, some are of view that globalisation is acting detrimental to Indian festivals

1) Tribal festivals are getting sidelined.

2) ~~Losses to~~ Because of increased work burden unison amongst families reduces.

3) Festivals celebrated at lower scale gets overshadowed.

Thus, as Kofi Annan said, "The challenge of globalisation is not to reject it, but to shape it in ways that ensures it benefits all".
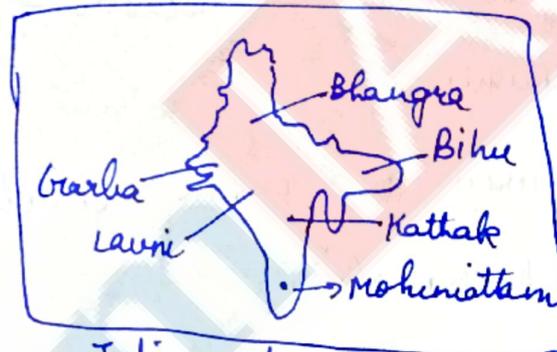
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पर कुछ न [...]

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)

"India's greatest contribution to the world is its culture, which reflect a deep respect for diversity" — Dr Kalam.

Classical dance forms
1. Bharatnatyam
2. Kathakali
3. Kathak
4. Mohiniattam

Indian dance forms.

Folk styles
1. Ghumar
2. Lavni
3. Bhangra
4. Garba.

These dance forms reflect India's spiritual cultural and social life in following manner -

1) Bihu - celebrated on harvesting of crop in Assam, reflecting social environment.

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2> Mohiniattem - reflects mythology of fight between daemon and God.

3> These dance forms symbolises the bhakti tradition

4> Signifies the syncretic tendencies and cultural exchanges.

5> A way to show devotion towards God (eg Kathakali)

6> Some dance forms emerged from the theatre performed in medieval India.

7> They are reflective of their times by conveying stories.

8> Gender sensitiveness where male perform the role of females.

9> The costumes signify the culture of the region. (eg hat of north east)

10> Use of props and background. eg Bamboo.

11) The tandava element in dance shows the Shaivaite tradition rather than Vaishnavite

12) The use of Collective dances such as Garba, Dandiya signifies the fratrnal bond which community shares.

13) Dances dedicated to ~~Tantriosm~~ Shakti cults shows the prevalance of female deities.

14) Lasya element also signifies the importance of gender sensitivity

15)

Thus, " The strength of a nation lies in its ability to embrace its regional differences while fostering a sense of collective identity and purpose" — Ban Ki moon.

It is high time that these forms are preserved and popularised so as to make the present generation aware of India's rich culture.

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)

After ~~the~~ the Non cooperation movement (1921) India's national struggle transitioned to a phase of truce followed by struggle.

New forces and ideologies that influenced the character of Indian movement for independence are-

1> Emergence of Swarajists - CR Das, Motilal Nehru - wanted to work with government.

2> ~~They~~ Swarajists were keen to fight election, as opposed to non cooperation spirit of boycott.

3> No changers developed a rift ~~between~~ with ~~their~~ Swarajists and this led to Gandhi presiding Belgaum session.

4> Mussolini's ideas reached the revolutionaries which ~~changed~~ fuelled them again.

5) This time their attacks were organised [as] Chittagong armoury raid.

6) New revolutionaried formed associations

7) The current of socialism also reached the Indian national shore.

8) HRSA was reformed.

9) Trade disputes out being debated at lengths making INC pro business looking.

10) The racial supremacy of the britishers also got understood by Indians.

11) The ~~Rowlatt~~ Simon commission (all white) was then treated with great protests.

12) Britishers' true colours came out when they ~~dela~~ delayed the constitutional reforms, this further agitated the croud.

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13> Trade unions came at forefront of struggle, active support from Russia.

14> Muzaffarpur trial made British anti labour, rising labour unrest and enhancing Swadeshi.

15> Death of lala lajpat Rai, made the people further fuelled to agitate against British.

16> ① Later the civil disobidience movement started.

17> Pan India participation was witnessed

18> Female leadership witnessed [eg] Sarojini Naidu.

19> Common elements to protest were chosen [eg] Salt.

20> Constructive works strengthened the social base.

Thus, what started from Chauri Chaura culminated in Civil disobedience (c→c) making India closer to goal of independence.

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 to solidify their positions.

Circumstances leading to Shimla Agreement -

1> Sino Indian war, where China had an edge.

2> The III Indo Pak war where India emerged victorious (1971)

3> ~~Sin~~ India - Soviet closeness.

4> ~~Communism~~ Cold war era, where Pakistan was seen as an US ally.

5> India's foreign policy of non alignment.

6> India wanting to have a peaceful border.

7> The issue of external agents present in the Karachi agreement, hampers

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sovereignty

8> ~~the~~ Indians having an anti Pakistan sentiments throughout country.

9> Return of prisoners of war, ~~so~~ a ~~pro~~ treaty favouring India to be made.

10> India didn't want to have another war, especially at 2 fronts (junier)

Significance of the agreement —

1> Converted ceasefire line to line of control, making it demarcated.

2> No ~~world bank~~ united nations mediation in a dispute involving LOC — this paved way for sovereign foreign relations.

3> A chance to improve neighbourly relations, for a connected south Asia

4> To boost India's image for carrying out non expansionist foreign policy.

5) Demonstrated India's non alignment, as independent foreign policy was made.

6) ~~Made~~ It made a temporary peace with Pakistan.

7) Bangladesh - India relation went upswing

8) India became a regional head in South Asia.

9) ~~Ind~~ This paved way for India to be voice of global south.

10) It proved the strength of Indian diplomacy.

Thus, the Shimla agreement has been the cornerstone of India Pak relations. In wake of Pahalgam attack, India need to have further pro Indian agreements especially the Indus water treaty.

393072_811409_1910115340_(2025_08_06 22:26:22)

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 world meteorological organisation, the Indian ocean's surface temperature has raised by around 0.5°c in last 200 years.
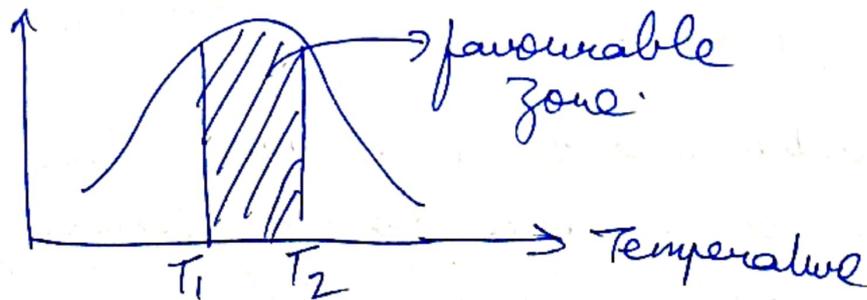
Warming of Indian ocean is due to —

1) Slowing circumpolar Arctic current. (IPCC VI assessment report).

2) Shifting intertropical convergence zone.

3) El Niño (drives warm equatorial current)

4) Global warming — raises the ocean surface temperature.

5) Anthropogenic activity — oil drilling (Persian gulf)

6) Increasing discharge of hot industrial effluents (UNEP)

7) Enhanced carbon dioxide raises the specific heat and thus the temperature.

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Warming Indian ocean affects India's
food security as —

1) Ocean warming favours tropical cyclone,
thus affecting the crops by disaster.

2) Ocean warming raises evaporation, erratic
monsoon destroys harvested crops,
especially when plinth cover is used in
India.

3) Alter the monsoon mechanism by
delaying the Mascarene high.

4) The shift in Somali current also
affect the monsoon and thus rainfed
Indian agriculture (50% — Eco survey)

5) Negatively affect fisheries as
Shelford's law violates.
Fish
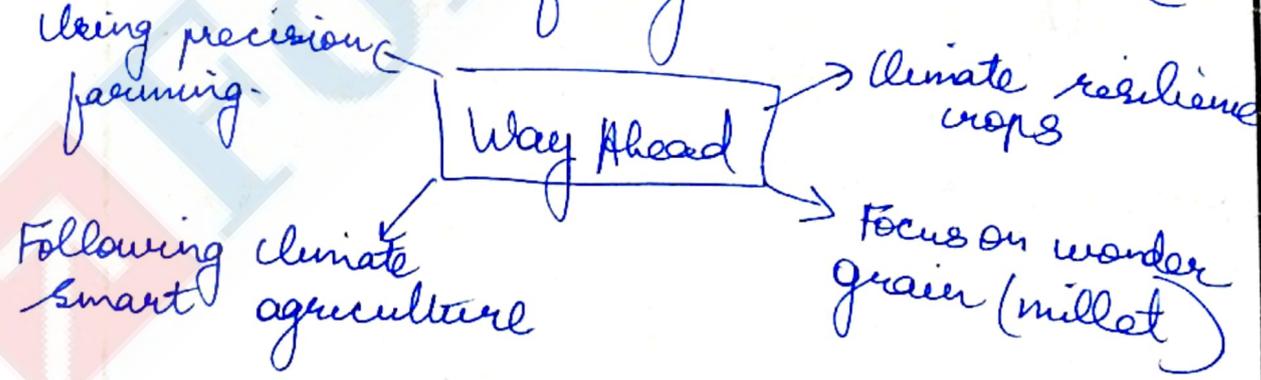
bleaching and thus impact the ecosystem of aquatic life

7> Impacts the sea weed culture and other forms of marine food.

8> It also affects the global temperature leading to heat stress to crops. [eg] wheat.

9> With heated Indian ocean, sea level rises due to thermal expansion. This inundates the coastal agricultural land.

10> Reduced yield of poultry (heat stress)
11> Impacts the mangroove ecosystem, where a host of agriculture is done.

Using precision farming.

| Way Ahead |

→ Climate resilient crops

→ Focus on wonder grain (millet)

Following climate smart agriculture

Thus, India need to work upon these aspects to enhance food security and improve rank in global hunger index.

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

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 high rainfall (more than 300 mm), high moisture, well drained soil crop growing mainly in tropical-sub tropical countries.
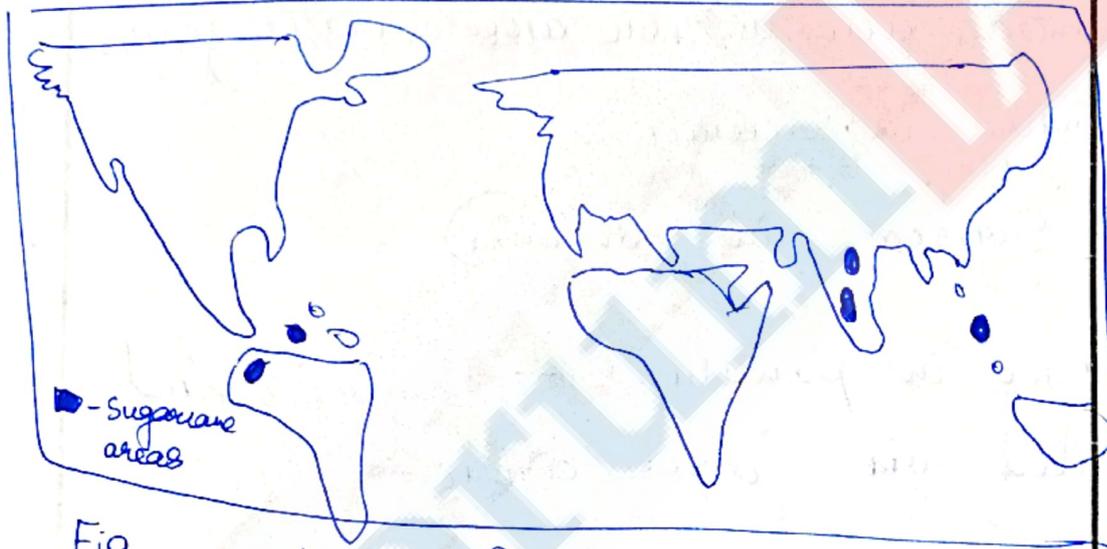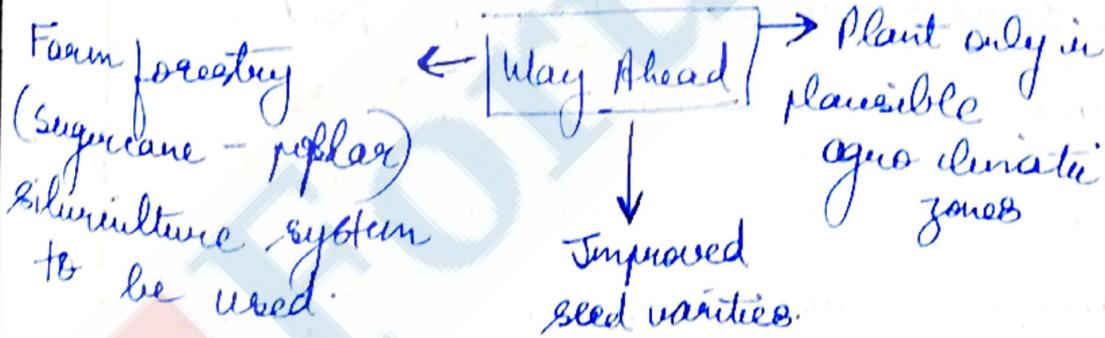

Fig - Major Sugarcane areas

Distribution —

1) In Asia, India is the leading producer.

2) In Latin America, the caribbean countries including Cuba.

3) South East Asian Countries also

has a share in sugarcane production.

Major <u>environmental challenges associated with its</u>

<u>cultivation are</u> —

1> Water guzzling crop — depletes ground water level.

2> Planted even in non agro climatic zones, bringing inefficiency

(eg Sugarcane in Vidharbha)

3> Grown in plantations — requires land availed via deforestation.

4> Makes soil depleted in nutrients because of repeated cycles of crops (ICAR).

5> Excessive requirement of fertilizers leads to eutrophication, leaching etc.

6> Nations become exporting sugarcane become virtual water exporter (Economic Survey).

7) Negatively impacts biodiversity of forest land due to deforestation.

8) Burning of sugarcane residue releases the harmful black carbon and gases in atmosphere.

9) Plantation nature makes it prone to spread of pest attacks.

10) Degrades soil quality (humus load)

11) High groundwater extraction - issue of soil salinization.

Farm forestry
(Sugarcane - poplar)
Silviculture system
to be used.

← Way Ahead → Plant only in plausible agro climatic zones

↓

Improved seed varities.

Hence, sugarcane production requires to be re engineered to achieve a carbon neutral earth.

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)**

"In the face of modernity, tribal communities remind us that true progress involves preserving our heritage" — Amartya Sen.

<u>Richness and diversity of Indian tribal societies</u>

1> Matrilineal societies in North East (Garos).

2> In Kinnaur village (Himachal Pradesh), tribals marry cows/cattle.

3> Matri - Patrilocal system of marriage

4> Nayars' unique ~~sys~~ marriage culture.

5> Irulas' affinity and reverence for snakes.

6> Niyamgiri hills being worshipped by tribes.

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7) Sentinalese unique way of life, still primitive.

8) Mode of communication by making sounds, especially the chins.

9) Tribals is practicing nomadic lifestyle, eg Gujara Bakarwals.

10) Tribals still consider their own governance system, away from the formal laws.

11) Beleif in shakti cults, superstitions.

12) Nature worshippers — tree, water body.

13) Beleif in magical spells, wearing amulets.

14) The tribals' clothing is also intricately linked to the geography. eg Sea Shelled bands for coastal tribes.

15) education generally revolves around practical survival techniques.

Doubt
Is
Sentence
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appropria

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16> Engaged in cross border communication
  eg Kuki - Chin - Mizo.

17> Using primitive level of technology.

18> Still beleive in ayurvedic, nature based health solutions.

19> Repository of traditional knowledge used to fight diseases.

20> ~~Clan~~ Loyalty for clan is high compared to other institutions.

21> They have a unique religion to follow - it may be animistic.

Thus, the recommendation of Xaxa committee need to be adopted and the PESA, VI schedule needs to be strengthend to allow trilials to develop in their own genius.

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)

India is set to become 40% urbanised by 2035 as per report by UNFPA from 33% level in 2011 census.

It is essential to focus on health in context of urban governance because -

1) High density population — risk of faster spread of contagious diseases.
   📦 Flu.

2) Lifestyle diseases due to lethargic urban life. More than 30cr patients of non communicable diseases (WHO).

3) A stressful urban life ~~comtot~~ negatively affects mental health.

4) ~~treated~~ Prevalence of diseases in slums. (In Bombay every 4th person live in slum).

> Public transport contributes to spread of contagious diseases.

6) Higher air pollution (Delhi— most polluted capital (IQ Air report) leads to respiratory illness.

7) Presence of polluting industries causes polluted ground water.

8) Noise pollution aggravates blood pressure, stress level.

9) Burden on primary health care centres and ~~exagg~~ high costs of private hospitals.

10) Disasters such as urban flooding contributes to health issues.

11) ~~the~~ Issue of poor maternal health because of lack of joint family system in urban areas.

<u>The following can be done to bring health reforms in urban centres</u>

1) Strengthening mental health centres

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by increasing budget (India - 0.1% of health budget is spent on mental health, while US spends 1%)

2) Reducing ~~non cause~~ lifestyle diseases by promoting awareness. (eg) Khelo India, Fit India movement.

3) Marathons can be organized

4) Open gyms, walking tracks.

5) ~~Mix of~~ PPP model for secondary and tertiary care.

6) Use of generative AI to ~~so~~ make the diagnostic report (eg MRI scans).

7) Tele medicine → to ease the patient load.

8) Developing health centres in every locality (eg Kerala model).

9) ~~To~~ Researching over one health.

10) Hygiene in slums.

— Thus, urban health improvement will us to realize 'Swasth Bharat'.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	Ⓒ	Ⓐ	Ⓟ
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	