Soham

MGP 2025

TEST CODE	8	1	1	4	2	5

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	NEERAJ TRAR		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910116750	**Medium/माध्यम**	English ☑ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	KAROL BAGH (1901)	**Date/दिनांक**	09/08/2025

*Center Code : For Online – 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh – 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. – 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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20		
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।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 9:30	**End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :** 12:30
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) "Bhagavad Gita and Natyashastra are not merely texts; they exemplify the timeless wisdom, richness and diversity of Indian knowledge traditions." Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

"भगवद्गीता और नाट्यशास्त्र केवल ग्रंथ नहीं हैं; वे भारतीय ज्ञान परंपराओं की शाश्वत बुद्धिमता, समृद्धि और विविधता के उदाहरण हैं।" सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Bhagavad Gita & Natyashastra contain civilisation knowledge, determined our composite culture throughout ages.

Bhagavad Gita → contains dialogue among Arjun - Krishna just before Kurukshetra War.

Exemplify Indian knowledge tradition

(1) Contains philosophical basis of life → NISHKAMA KARMA doing things any fear of result.

(2) Tells about virtue of rulers
Eg Dharmayudh → Just war theory.

(3) Answers deep question even today. Eg → Yogah Karmasu Kaushalam as basis of Civil Service Excellence.

(5) Development of port & trading infrastructure
Eg → Dockyard at Lothal.

(6) Agricultural advancement
↳ use of plough in Kalibangan.
↳ knowledge about rice, wheat barely.

(7) Script developed → progress in language & communication.

(8) Use of seals ~~for~~ made from Lapis Lazuli.

Way forward

(1) Preservation of technology & scholarship into research.

(2) Use in todays life → Chandigarh urban planning

(3) Digital library → mapping tech.

Thus need to energise techno leadership even in todays life
Eg → India AI mission.

Feedback
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#	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	

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

Q.3) Why is the First World War considered as the first 'total' war in modern history? (10 marks, 150 words)

प्रथम विश्व युद्ध को आधुनिक इतिहास का पहला 'संपूर्ण' युद्ध क्यों माना जाता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

first world war started with assassination of Arch duke ferdinand in 1914 lasted till treaty of Versaille in 1919.

Reason for consideration as first total war

① Extent of war was large covered all of europe, most of westasia & Nather Africa.

② ~~Ad~~ Huge military and civilian casuality → more than 5 million estimated

③ Involvement and Effected even colonies → Indian troops 1 million deployed.

④ Global Economy turned into "War Economy" → emphasis on weapon manufacturing

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

(5) Use of Mass weapon of destruction
(Eg → chlorine gas used in trench warfare.)

(6) Alliances and contractualism made everyone part of war

Otherside

(1) Some dispute & rather slow slow trench warfare rather "all out" blitzkrieg of world war II.

(2) Eurocentric approach → many historic battles of asia inf → Mongol

(3) Recency bias → lack of scholarly imagination

World War I was inconclusive and left many wound open which led to world war II.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.4) Highlight the differences in the approach of Bhagat Singh and Mahatma Gandhi in the struggle for freedom. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भगत सिंह और महात्मा गांधी के दृष्टिकोण में अंतरों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

ForumIAS

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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.5) Briefly explain the processes through which the earth-atmosphere system maintains heat balance. (10 marks, 150 words)

उन प्रक्रियाओं का संक्षेप में वर्णन करें जिनके माध्यम से पृथ्वी-वायुमंडल तंत्र ताप संतुलन बनाए रखती है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.6) What characteristics of the monsoon climate play a crucial role in sustaining agriculture in Monsoon Asia? (10 marks, 150 words)

मानसूनी जलवायु की कौन सी विशेषताएँ मानसूनी एशिया में कृषि को बनाए रखने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

55% of agriculture area is rainfed having dependence on monsoon rainfall.

Characteristic having crucial role

(1) Rainfall → India receive 75% rain in 3 months of monsoon.

(2) Determines cropping pattern → "Kharif" season based monsoon → high produce of water intensive

(3) Moderate Intense heat seen during pre-monsoon season

(4) Seasonal reversal of winds ensure fertilisation of flowers & plantation crop.

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

(5) Replenishes Alluvial soil due to overflow of rivers and wet lands.

(6) Determines timing of sowing of crops → Paddy in punjab is only sowed once monsoon reach.

Challenges → Erratic and Unreliable monsoon.

→ Extreme rainfall event leading to crop loss.

→ Low productivity of rainfed agriculture.

Monsoon thus has multidemensional impact on Indian agriculture.

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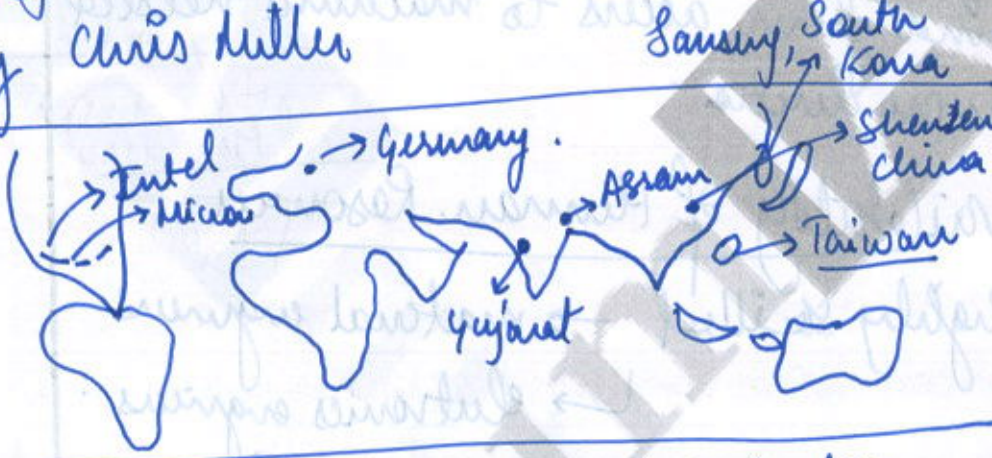
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.7) Account for the factors influencing the location of semiconductor industries across the world. (10 marks, 150 words)

दुनिया भर में सेमीकंडक्टर उद्योगों की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Semi-conductor industry is forefront of geo-politics represented in "Chips War" by Chris Miller



Location of Semi Conductor Industry

Factors Influencing

① Agglomeration, Specialisation & economics of scale
↳ Taiwan → TSMC produces 95% of highest end chip.

② Govt's Industrial policies →
to Eg → CHIPS Act of USA → $54 Subsidy. Billion

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

(3) Availability of capital → highly capital intensive, requires $3-4 Bn for a single fab.

(4) Geo-politics → USA's sanction prevents china from access to machines needed for production.

(5) Availability of Human Resource
Highly skilled → material engineers
→ electronics engineers.

(6) Global supply chain integration → requires more than 2000 items produced through out world.

India itself launched India Semiconduction Mission to ensure Atmanirbharta & strategic autonomy.

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.8) Unemployment is not just an economic challenge, but a social one with far-reaching consequences. In this context, discuss the social impact of unemployment in the country.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

बेरोज़गारी सिर्फ़ एक आर्थिक चुनौती नहीं है, बल्कि एक सामाजिक चुनौती है जिसके दूरगामी परिणाम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, देश में बेरोज़गारी के सामाजिक प्रभाव पर चर्चा करें।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Unemployment stood at 5.6% according to June 2025, PLFS, showing increase of 22% from last year.

Economic challenge
- → increased competition for jobs → ↓ wages.
- → reduced consumption due to no income
- → lost economic output due to idleness.
- → strain on social safety net → Unemployment benefit schemes.

Social Issues out of Unemployment

(1) Leads to lost demographic dividend.

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

(2) Promotes extremism and regionalism
(Eg → reservation of 75% private jobs in haryana) All.

(3) Limits financial independence of women → LFPR ~42% only.

(4) Lower investment in health/Educn
↳ Vicious cycle of poverty continues.

(5) Mental health issues → rises due to loss of jobs.

(6) Domestic violence, pent up anger causes deviant behaviour.

(7) De-globalisation & protectionism
(Eg → Reshoring by USA, tariff war.

Need to ensure gainfull, meaningfull jobs for giving sense of contentment in citizens

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.9) Globalization has facilitated the influx of global brands and multinational corporations into the Indian market, significantly altering the consumer behaviour. Do you agree? Justify your answer.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

वैश्वीकरण ने वैश्विक ब्रांडों और बहुराष्ट्रीय निगमों को भारतीय बाजार में आने में मदद की है, जिससे उपभोक्ता व्यवहार में काफी बदलाव आया है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Globalization is said to have led to cultural homogenisation, by onslaught of global brands & MNCs.

Significantly Alter Consumer Behaviour

(1) Rise of Consumerist culture, focus on materialism than Spirituality

(2) Changed food habits → fast food → Mcdonald, Dominos pizza. Burger

(3) Western wear & attire
↳ Levi's jeans ↳ Zara for women.

(4) Shopping at malls rather than at Kirana store
"Wallmartisation effect"

However the process is not one way, rather reflects two others

Hybridisation

- Modern way to drape saree.
- Use of Indian pattern in western wear (Ajrakh print)
- Kohlapuri chappal used by prada.
- Starbucks offers tea to suit Indian preference

Promotion of Indian Brand & MNC

- Salwar as chi Saree in Newyork.
- Handicraft (pashmeena) in west.
- Use of Social media to promote TRIFED tribal art.
- Emphasis on Vocal for local

Thus Globalisation creates a <u>complex change</u> in consumer behaviour

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.10) 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)

According to Pew Survey, 85% of Indian youth b/w between 14-18 used social media atleast once.

Reshaping identity formation & Selfworth

Positives

1. Cosmopolitian identity → "Global citizen"
2. Cross-Country protest → fridays for future led by greata thunberg.
3. Increased concousness about issues of time → Gaza war

Negatives

1. Fear of Missing Out → leads to chasing events (Eg) → Coldplay concert

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

(2) Body Issues → amorexia, body dismorphia due to edited "perfect" images.

(3) Chasing likes & followers over meaningfull interaction.

(4) Mental Healthcrisis → ↑23% in girls using Social media last 5 yr.

(5) Toxic Masculinity ("Manosphere") due to Eco-chambers effect.

(6) Consumerist mindset - "getting rich" at anycost.

Parental Oversight ← Way forward → holding Accountable Significant Operators

Way forward → Transparent Alogrithms.

Way forward → Awareness & Education of teenagers

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.11) The fusion of Islamic architectural styles with indigenous Indian traditions played a key role in the evolution of Indo-Islamic architecture in the country. Discuss with examples.

(15 marks, 250 words)

इस्लामी स्थापत्य शैली और स्वदेशी भारतीय परंपराओं के सम्मिश्रण ने देश में इंडो-इस्लामिक वास्तुकला के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indo-Islamic architecture not only represents creative expression but historic evolution and needs of times.

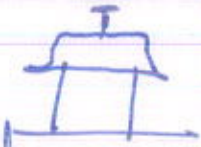
fusion playing key role evolution

(1) Use of local material → Red Ammar Sandstone from Vindhyas.

(2) Symbols like Kalash & chatri from Indian temples were used atop domes.

(3) Jali work from gujarat used in Red fort of agra as tool for air control & art display.

(4) Presence of Chatri from Rajasthan fort into mughal architecture.



(5) Repurposing of old building by delhi sultante

Eg → Adai Din ka Jopada at Ajmer.

(6) Use of mason & sculpture for carving monument with arbasegue texture

(7) Use of native plant varieis in Bagh system

Eg → Shalimar Bagh of Kashmir.

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

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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.12) 'Emergency' is one of the most controversial and widely debated events in Indian politics. How far do you agree with the view that it was imposed to fulfil individual political goals rather than serve national interests? Also, discuss the short-term and long-term impacts of the Emergency.

(15 marks, 250 words)

'आपातकाल' भारतीय राजनीति की सबसे विवादास्पद और व्यापक रूप से चर्चित घटनाओं में से एक है। आप इस विचार से कितना सहमत हैं कि इसे राष्ट्रीय हितों की पूर्ति के बजाय व्यक्तिगत राजनीतिक लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति के लिए आरोपित किया गया था? साथ ही, आपातकाल के अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक प्रभावों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

2025 marks 50 year of imposition of Emergency, cabinet passed resolution condemning controversies of emergency

Imposed to fulfil individual political goals

(1) Cancellation election of Indira Gandhi by Allahbad high court in Raj Narain Case.

(2) To stop protest led by JP Narayan calling for "Sampoorn Kranti"

(3) PM didnot take Cabinet into consideration for imposition.

(6) Those say for national interests

(1) Threat to stability of democracy, total revolution led to anarchy.

(2) Role of foreign intelligence CIA was alleged.

(3) Unreasonable demand and not ready for negotiations.

Short term Impacts

(1) Curbing of fundamental Rights
Eg → ADM Jabalpur Case

(2) Jailing of opposition leader and dissent curbed

(3) freedom of press curbed
Eg → Blank editorial by Indian Express.

(4) forceful policies → Mass sterilisation, Slum clearance etc.

Long term Effect

(1) Increased conciousness about right in citizen (Eg → ADR, PUCL organisation emerged.

(2) Opposition unity → led to Janta Party govt in 1977.

(3) Decline of Congress started.

(4) Judicial Activism started.

(Eg → PILs
↳ Minerva Mills Case.

(5) Constitutional Safeguards under 44TH amendment.

↳ Cabinet mode for emergency.
↳ removed internal disturbance for armed rebellion

Thus Emergency made Indian democracy strong & people aware of their responsibilities.

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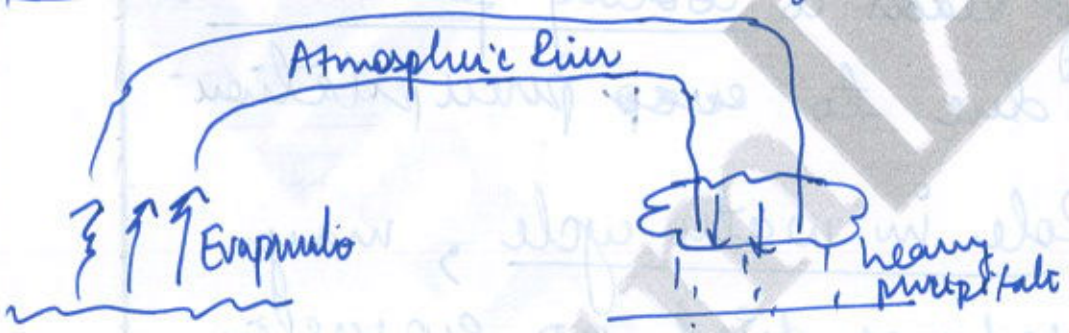
Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	

Q.13) What are 'atmospheric rivers'? How do they influence global weather patterns and impact human settlements? (15 marks, 250 words)

'वायुमंडलीय नदियाँ' क्या हैं? ये वैश्विक मौसम के स्वरूप और मानव बसावट पर कैसे असर डालती हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Atmospheric rivers are moisture laden air circulation leading to heavy precipitation in some areas of world.



Causes of Atmospheric River

- → Heavy evaporation leading to moisture laden air
- → transportation through Jet stream, trade wind & walker circulation.
- → Triggering of heavy downpour in low pressure areas.

Effect on global weather pattern

1. Lead to change in local weather (Eg) → precipitation in Atacama desert.
2. Leads to cooling of climate due to ~~evap~~ precipitation.
3. Role in water cycle, may recharge dried up ecosystem (Eg) → dry californian forests.
4. Disturbs walker circulation from part of earth to other.
5. Effect on cyclones, may feed & intensify cyclones.

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

Impact human settlement

1. Heavy precipitation, may cause flash flood.
2. leads to rainfall in water deficit area.
3. Moderating influence on local climate → less chances of heatwaves & strokes.
4. Cause loss to agricultural produce and dairy animal.

Thus need to study and ~~atmospheric~~ research phenomena to better understand consequence and predict oncoming.

Feedback
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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS

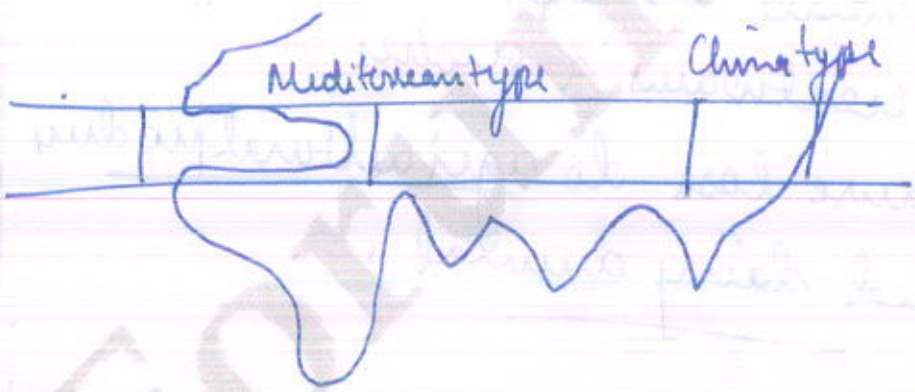
Q.14) Despite sharing a similar latitude, why does the Mediterranean climate vary from the China-type climate? How do the differences in climate affect life and economic activities in the region?

(15 marks, 250 words)

समान अक्षांश साझा करने के बावजूद भूमध्यसागरीय जलवायु चीन-प्रकार की जलवायु से भिन्न क्यों है? जलवायु में अंतर इस क्षेत्र में जीवन और आर्थिक गतिविधियों को कैसे प्रभावित करता है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Mediterranean and China type climate lie between subtropical high pressure and temperate low pressure belt but varied climate. Latitude (40-50)



Reason for different climate

(1) During summer winds in mediterr are offshore leading dry winds

↳ Apparent north movement of ITCZ leads to shifting of belts

(2) During Winter → downward shift of belt brings westerly from atlantic with moisture in mediterra

However on west of china lies continent thus no chance of wind bearing winds.

Affect on life

(1) Dry intense heat during summer in mediterran, pseudo-monsoon type rain during & mid/late summer.

(2) Rain in winter leads to moderate winter, intense cold winter with winds from seberia.

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

Affect on Economic activities

(1) Unique agriculture product
   (Eg → Olives, tomato, organes, (orchids)
(2) Provides tourism from rest of Europe. &
(3) Brings rainfall for agriculture, particularly rice farming in china.

Thus unique continent - oceanic & wind interfare generate different Climate.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.15) "The tropical Indian Ocean is likely to be in a near-permanent heatwave state." Discuss the factors responsible for the rapid warming of the Indian Ocean along with its multi-dimensional impacts. (15 marks, 250 words)

"उष्णकटिबंधीय हिंद महासागर में लगभग स्थायी रूप से गर्म लहर (हीटवेव) की स्थिति बनी रहने की संभावना है।" हिंद महासागर के तेजी से गर्म होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों और इसके बहुआयामी प्रभावों पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to IMD, Indian Ocean has warmed 0.7°C on average from pre-industrial times.

Factors responsible for rapid warming

① Global warming due to climate change, ocean asorb more than 70% of GHG emission.

② changed deep ocean circulation, leading to reduced flow of cold water.

③ Warming during Positive Indian Ocean Dipole.

④ Effect of El-Nino Southern Oscillation.

(5) Decreased river waterflow due to human use → Damming & diversion

(6) Closed nature of ocean leads to less water circulation.

(7) Higher contact with land mass relative to other ocean, conducive heating

Multi-Dimensional Impact

(1) Sea level Rise intensification
↳ Higher temp leads to thermal expansion of water.

(2) Disturb fish leading to threat to fisherman livelihood threat.

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

(3) Bleaching of coral reefs → 90% projected to disappear by 2070.

(4) Heatwave in coastal towns → Crosses 1/5th of population.

(5) Increased incidence of tropical cyclone (Eg → more cyclone in arabian sea ~~dar~~ in recent years.

(6) Effect on Indian monsoon → more erratic and unpredictable.

Hence warming not only threat to nature but humans as well, need for global Climate action inline with Paris Agreement.

Feedback
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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.16) How can the demographic transition in the southern states, marked by low fertility rates and an aging population, impact the region's economic growth and social welfare policies?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

दक्षिणी राज्यों में जनांकिकीय परिवर्तन, जो निम्न प्रजनन दर और वृद्ध होती जनसंख्या से चिह्नित है, क्षेत्र की आर्थिक वृद्धि और सामाजिक कल्याण नीतियों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India faces issue of demographic divergence with northern state having issue of population growth & southern state issue of ageing population -

Low fertility Rate → Average TFR ~ 1.56 of southern state
→ Kerala as low as 1.24

Ageing population → On average 15% pop is >60 years.
→ Kerala → 20%

Impact on region economic growth

① Reduced labour availability, leading to non-competitive industry

(2) Low demand generation → youth have more propensity to consume.

(3) Greater importance to [silver economy] → elderly care infrastructure.

(4) Reduced fiscal transfer under finance commission → as population is criteria.

Impact on social welfare policies

(1) Greater spend on healthcare, strain on public hospital.

(2) Need of social safety nets pension.

(3) ~~Dec~~ Increased tax burden on youth.

(4) Call for more basis by politician to handle issue of low TFR.

Way forward

- focus on increasing labour productivity
- Increased healthcare spend (3% GDP)
- Need of strengthening Joint family for elderly care
- Promote replacement level TFR 2.1.

Thus need to adopt policies on basis of need of particular state, based on informed consent.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.17) Incidence of extreme rainfall events and flash floods in recent times has led to devastating consequences for major cities of India. Analyse. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

हाल के दिनों में अत्यधिक वर्षा की घटनाओं और अचानक बाढ़/फ्लेश फ्लड के कारण भारत के प्रमुख शहरों में विनाशकारी परिणाम सामने आए हैं। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Extreme Rainfall & flashflood leading to devastaty consequences

(1) Cloud Burst in hilly cities leading to distruction of property
Eg → Ladakh in 2017.

(2) Tropical cyclone leading to rain and storm surge.
Eg → Cyclone tautke in Gujarat

(3) Climate change caused extreme event → 5 times more likely of extreme rain

(4) flooding of coastal cities during monsoon (Eg) → Mumbai.

(5) flash floods in wayanad, Kerala in 2024.

However, cause not only natural but also humanmade & failure of syster →

(1) Concretisation of urban leading to collection & non-absorption.

(2) Encroachment of floodplains & lakes → 70% lakes disappeared in Bengaluru in past 30 years.

(3) Poor drainage infrastructure; clogged sewage.

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

(4) Urban heat Island effect leading to intense convective uplift -

(5) Lack of early warning system to aware citizen.

Way forward

- Early warning system
  - IFLOWS
- Sponge cities concept
- Removal of encroachment (HYDRAA → Hyderabad)
- Maintaince of drains.
- Stormwater collection system.

Though Natural hazard remain effect depends on Disaster Risk Reduction to insure zero loss.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.18) "Air pollution is as much an issue of equity and justice as it is an environmental one." Elaborate with examples. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

"वायु प्रदूषण उतना ही समानता और न्याय का मुद्दा है जितना कि यह पर्यावरणीय मुद्दा है।" उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Air pollution is 2nd most cause of death ~~according~~, leading to 2 lakh death yearly.

Environmental Issue

(1) Emission of gases from fossil fuel run vehicles → 27% winter pollution in delhi.

(2) Construction & related activity cause dust & PM 2.5 particles.

(3) Cause lung / respiratory disease

(Eg) → Recently Lancet, 10 year life expectancy lost in Indian cities.

(4) Leads to decreased greenery and urban jungle. Eg → Sanjay Gandhi National park in Mumbai.

Issue of Equity and Justice

(1) Poverty is biggest Pollution

Eg → Use of wood as feedstock by poor.

(2) Inability to mitigate effect of air pollution

Eg → Rich buy air purifier & Poor child in open slum.

(3) Higher Carbon footprint of rich

Eg → Use of private jet, private vehicle.

(4) Higher expense of poor on healthcare to deal with health issues.

(5) Women are most effected
↳ (Eg) → Cooking on wood stove.

(6) Pollution of local area by industry
(Eg) → tribal land polluted by open caste mining.

Way forward
→ Equity in mitigation plans
→ Polluter pays principle
→ Loss and damages approach (District Mineral fund)

Thus need of clean ~~pollution~~ air not only necessity but Human Right (MC Mehta Case)

Feedback
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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.19) 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)

Though women form 42% of STEM graduate, but hold only 14% jobs in STEM, showing high attrition.

Socio-Cultural factors

(1) Gendred division of labour → "Pink Colour" jobs more suited

(2) Stereotype → women not rational/logical thus cant innovate.

(3) Career Break due to maternity leads to women withdrawal.

(4) Harassment at workplace leads to attrition → Ineffective POSHAct.

(5) Choice of degree → women graduate B.Sc. more than B.Tech leading to reduce opportunity.

(6) "Bro" culture in IT industry, leading to exclusion from informal interaction

(7) Pay gap → on average earn 70% of male colleague.

(8) Limited presence of women in leadership position. → 13% in directors.

(9) U-curve hypothesis → as household income increase, ~~women~~ domestication women happens.

Measures taken to Improve

(1) KIRAN initiative → women in research by Dept of Science.

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

(2) WEST → women in eng, scien & tech by Dept of Bio-tech.

(3) Best practices → period leave by Zomato.
↳ Maternity leave by Amazon India.

Suggestion

(1) Grants for women scholar/ researchers

(2) Incentive for inclusion Eg → Quota for women in ELI scheme.

(3) Enforcement of POSH, govt oversight.

(4) Behavioural / Attitudinal change
↳ #He for She campaign.

Thus women in STEM is need for NARI SHAKTI & BHARAT SHAKTI

Feedback
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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.20) "Caste census is relevant and necessary for any well-designed policy to reduce social inequality". Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

"सामाजिक असमानता को कम करने के लिए किसी भी अच्छी तरह से निर्मित नीति के लिए जाति जनगणना प्रासंगिक और आवश्यक है"। टिप्पणी करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Cabinet recently approved for Caste Census along with decennial census to be conducted in 2026-27.

Relevant & Necessary for Policy Design

(1) Data driven targeting of welfare schemes
   (Eg) → SECC used for Ayushman Bharat.

(2) Basis for reform in reservation policies
   (Eg) → Creamy layer in SC/ST as prescribed by SC in Davinder Singh case.

(3) Informed debate about prevailing inequities.

(4) Uniform & comparable data across state region → state doing standalone drive with data discrepancy.

(5) Outdated data → last caste census data of 1931.

Challenges of Caste Census

(1) Politicization for vote bank politics, lead to polarisation.

(2) Operational difficulties.
- ↳ Heterogeneity of caste across state
- ↳ Different spelling
- ↳ deliberate misrepresentation

(3) Demand for greater reservation breaching 50% ceiling laid down in Indra Sawhney Case.

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

(4) Selective use of data for perpetuating social stereotype.

(5) Effect on Privacy → used to target in election.

Wayforward
- → Digital medium for enumeration
- → Use of AI & LLM for processing / classification
- → De-anonymization of data entry.

Thus Caste Census, double edged sword, need ethical use for greater good of society.

Feedback
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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		

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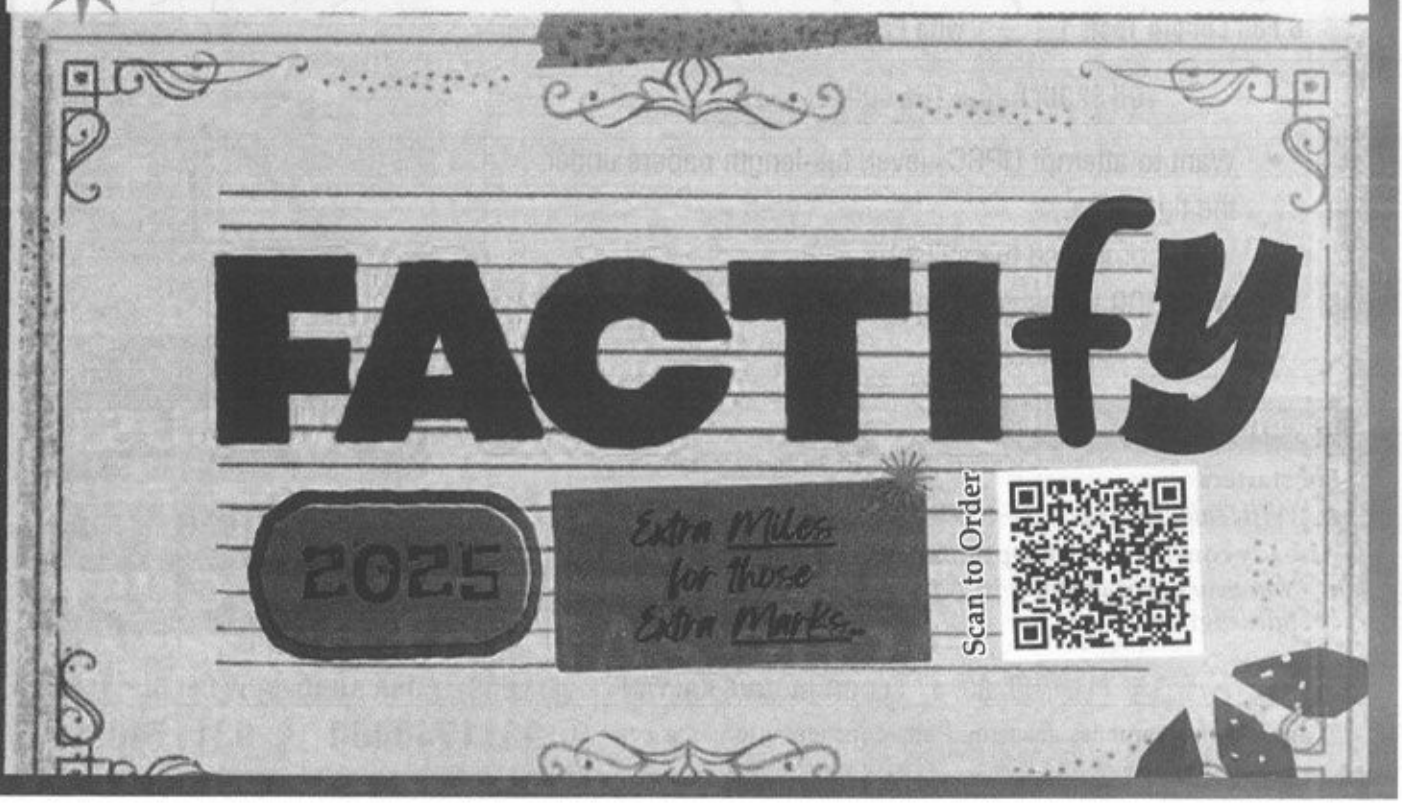

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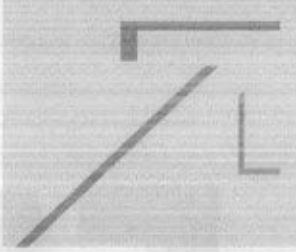

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