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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	RISHABH SHARMA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910175494	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	12/07/25

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका	INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश
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Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश
1			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			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			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			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			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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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

*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 अन्य 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।	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
 2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit 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.
- 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 an age old practice since the Indus Valley civilisation's Great Bath to present day Mahakumbh at Prayagraj.

Public Bathing across cultures and societies - A recurring practice

- ① For social cohesion and gathering
Ex - Great Bath at Mohenjodaro
- ② For performing rituals collectively
Ex - Kashi - bathing after rituals
- ③ To worship sun god as well as water god.

④ To wash away all the sins and worries when connecting to god

Ex - Sarovar in Kurudwaras

⑤ To symbolise rebirth after confession of wrongs and living life afresh

Ex - Baptism in Christianity

⑥ To revere the rivers, which have been mothers of civilisation

Ex - Ganga Snan

⑦ For integration of cultures across the territory.

Ex - Rameshwaram to Ganga Sagar Mela.

Public bathing found across the cultures represent the connectedness of different cultures and that world is one family - Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
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P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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 Chalukya of Badami (or Vatapi) were a dynasty active in 6th century A.D. in the peninsular India who contributed profoundly to Paintings, sculpture, architecture and culture at large.

Contributions of Chalukyas to Indian Heritage & Culture

- ① origin of Nataraj image attributed to Chalukyas.
- ② Mural paintings patronised by Mangalash, the elder son of Pulakesin - I.
- ③ Queen Lokamahadevi (wife of Vikramaditya - I) associated

with Virupaksha temple at Pattakadal.

- ④ Use of various forms of color for paintings
- ⑤ Bronze sculptures were made for Hindu gods & goddesses
Ex - Shiva, Vishnu.
- ⑥ origin of Dravidian forms of temple architecture
- ⑦ Literature developed in various languages like Kannada, Sanskrit, Telugu.
- ⑧ spread of cultural traits across the territorial expanse like Shaivism.

Chalukyas of Badami played crucial role in patronising the ancient Art and culture.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Gandhi and Ambedkar both wanted to end the caste discrimination and emancipate the downtrodden through social reform but their approaches were different.

Similarities in Approach

- ① using religion for morality
- ② ending the untouchability
- ③ Educating the downtrodden castes
- ④ Increasing the capabilities of depressed classes.
- ⑤ Non-violent measures to achieve social reformation

Differences in Approaches

Gandhi

- ① use of word 'Varjans'
- ② Believed in 'Varma Vyavastha' based on merit (not birth)
- ③ perform own work self
Ex - Swachhta
- ④ Education through constructive work
- ⑤ 'Gram Rajya' in villages for social reforms
- ⑥ satyagrah idea - win hearts

Ambedkar

- ① Constitutional safeguards for SCs / STs
- ② Reservation in jobs & education
- ③ spread caste-less religions like Buddhism
- ④ Against Hindu texts like Mamu Smriti or even Varma.

Though both had different idea but their goals were same → 'Antyodaya'

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Last year, the South Lhonak GLOF in Sikkim caused huge destruction and reminded us of the unpreparedness to deal with such disasters.

Factors leading to rise in GLOFs in Himalayan Region

- ① Increased melting of glaciers leading to overflow of glacial lakes.
- ② over-development in ecologically fragile regions. Ex - Sikkim
- ③ Industrialisation and tourism infrastructure invading the glacial regions Ex - Pharma industry in Sikkim
- ④ Rise in cloudbursts and erratic rainfall. Ex - Chamoli

- ⑤ Deforestation leading to weak land tillite.
- ⑥ Low rejuvenation of glaciers due to global warming.
- ⑦ Weakening of moraine dams

Measures to reduce GLOFs

- ① Reduce construction in the Himalayan region
- ② Better forecasting by IMD for preparedness
- ③ Reduction of emissions to contain glacier retreat.
- ④ Build strong moraine walls to avoid GLOFs.
- ⑤ Proper channels for flow of floodwaters.

We must act before nature shows its fury again. We need to align with Senda Framework

Feedback

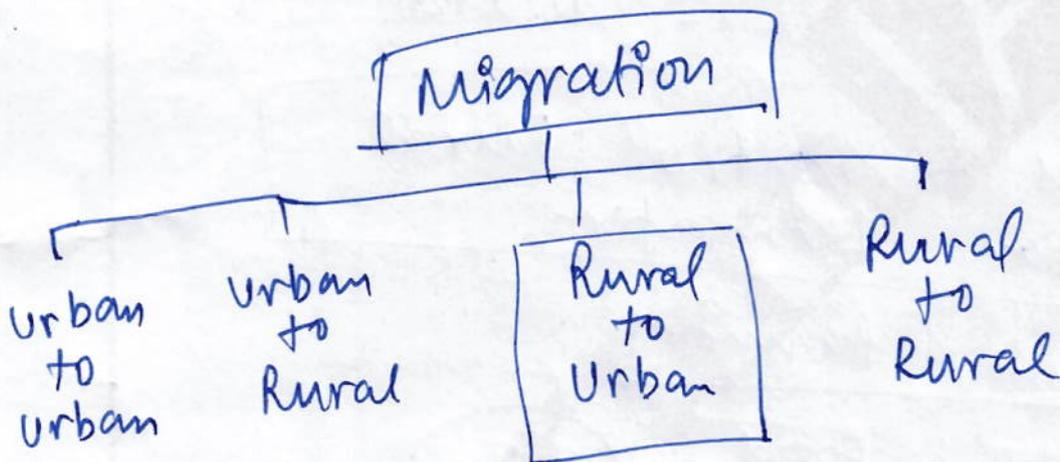
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Migration is the expression of human aspiration to lead a better life → Ban Ki Moon (former UNSG)



Rural to Urban Migration as a vital livelihood strategy

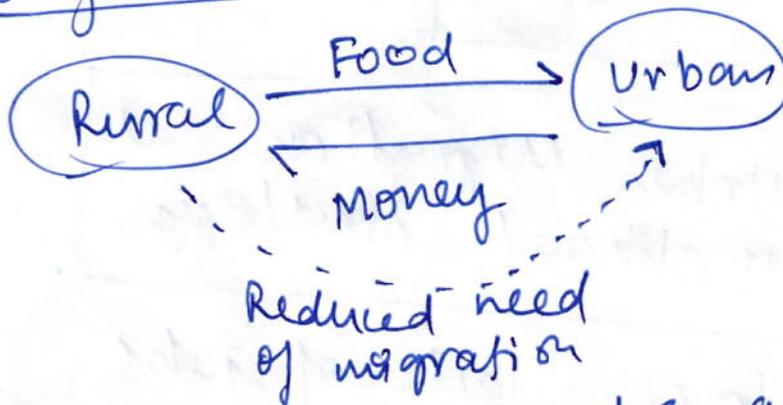
- ① Push factors → lack of jobs
 → rise in demands
 → lack of education and health facilities
 → caste discrimination
 → agrarian distress

② Pull factors in Urban Areas

- ↳ Jobs → High economy
- ↳ Education for children
- ↳ Health facility → District hospitals
- ↳ urban living → no caste discrimination

Measures to control Rural to Urban Migration

① organic farming



② PURA → providing urban amenities in rural areas

③ RURBAN mission

Smart villages must accompany the smart cities to address rural needs.

Feedback

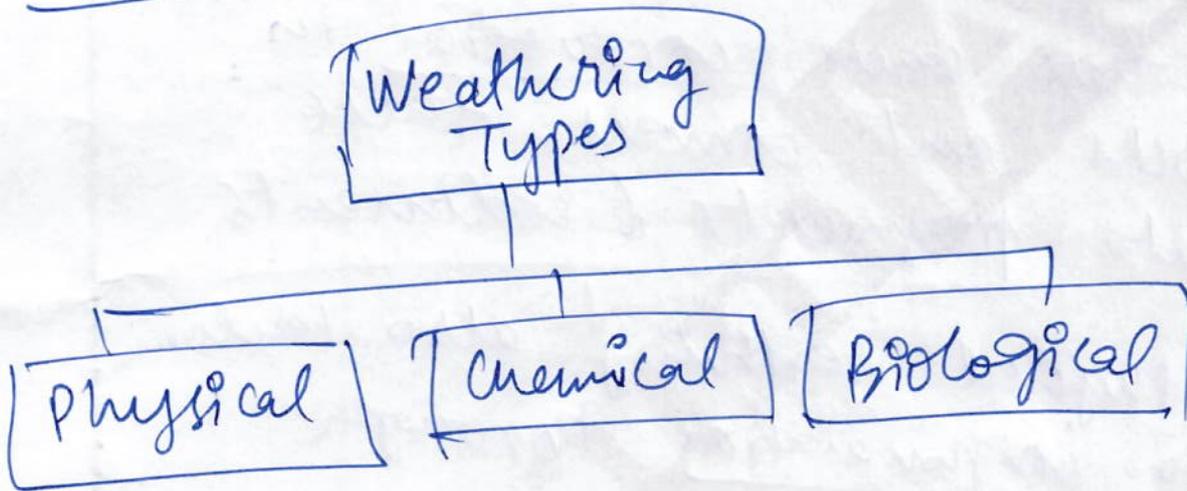
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TOTAL MARKS			

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 geomorphic processes
which involves action of
weather & climate.



Interdependence with physical & chemical weathering

① Physical weathering involves
action of heat and rain
which increases stress
and leads to cracks.

② Aids from rain like carbonic acid, sulphuric and nitric acid enter the cracks in rock to cause chemical weathering.

③ These cause corrosion in rocks and convert these into fragments & sediments.

④ Physical weathering also leads to compaction through pressure

⑤ Chemical weathering leaches away certain elements and cause enrichment

⑥ Both together aid mass wasting & erosion.

weathering is a process that maintains isostasy.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.7) Discuss how social media is reshaping identity formation and self-worth among adolescents in contemporary Indian society. (10 marks, 150 words)

चर्चा करें कि कैसे सोशल मीडिया समकालीन भारतीय समाज में किशोरों के बीच पहचान निर्माण और आत्म-मूल्य को नया आकार दे रहा है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

A recent web series Adolescence and another web series Severance show how social media is affecting the mental health of adolescents and it is leading to commodification of identity.

Social media reshaping identity & self worth

- ① Leading to brain rot - reduces critical thinking
- ② Reduced social ties in real life.
- ③ People doubting their very purpose of existence.
- ④ self-worth measured through

likes and comments.

- 5) Identity reduced to social media accounts
- 6) Anonymity on forums on social media killing the identity Ex - Reddit
- 7) Trolling and Abuse causing deterioration of mental health
- 8) over-westernisation of Indian adolescents

Measures

- 1) focus on child cuddling
- 2) Regulate use of phones among children
- 3) solution by Tech giants
Ex - Instagram Teens with limited features
- 4) value education by grandparents

child cuddling shall not be replaced by mobile phones.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

The unemployment among Indian youth is much more than the average unemployment rate which virtually pushes them towards government job exams.

Government Jobs obsession not a personal aspiration solely

- ① Absence of opportunities in the private sector
- ② low employability of youth as per market standard Ex - only 37% of graduates employable (India Skills Report)
- ③ Pressure of expectations of parents

- ④ Charm of government jobs as superior - colonial hangover
- ⑤ Low education outcomes leaves the students with no other option.
- ⑥ Social media glorifying the government jobs
Ex - Royal entry videos,
'Red/Blue Bath' culture
- ⑦ Narrative spread by the grand coaching industry who milk the vulnerability of youth.

However, some enter preparation personally too

→ Aspire to bring impact in society
→ Leave high paying jobs for government service
Ex - IAS Aditya Srivastav

Government must work to channelise the youth in right direction.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Population education refers to the education about family planning, number of children, contraceptives etc. India is 146 crore people strong as per UNFPA projections.

Significance of Population Education in India

- ① Restrict the population rise
- ② Reduce the strain on limited resources
- ③ Contain haphazard urbanisation and migration
- ④ Ensure women's health in rural areas

- ⑤ Counter the son-wala preference in Indian society
- ⑥ Increase the labour force participation of women
- ⑦ Achieve stable population
- ⑧ use of contraceptives to stop spread of STDs too.

Measures

- ① Mission Parivar Vikas
- ② Free contraceptives through PHCs.
- ③ Adult education in villages
- ④ Slogans, Nukkad Natak in villages

To reap demographic dividend, population education is must.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Globalisation as per Criddis ~~is~~
the free flow of goods, services,
ideas, people, finances across
the nations. Indian festivals
have been affected by global-
isation.

Negative impact of Globalisation
on Indian festivals

- ① Commercialisation of
festivals Ex - extravagant
spending on
Diwali
- ② Focus on materialism
rather than social aspect
Ex - Holi → luxury clothes
shopping
- ③ Introduced new products

Ex - Herbals colors on Holi,
LED Diya on diwali.

④ Sale on other goods during festivals
Ex - Eid sale on garments.

Positive Impact

- ① helped preserve festivals
Ex - use of mass media to spread festivals
- ② Popularised across the world
Ex - Diwali in New York
- ③ connected Indian Diaspora with India
Ex - all celebrate festivals
- ④ soft power of India strengthened

It is a double edged sword, we should be cautious. It has led to globalisation of Indian festivals.

Feedback

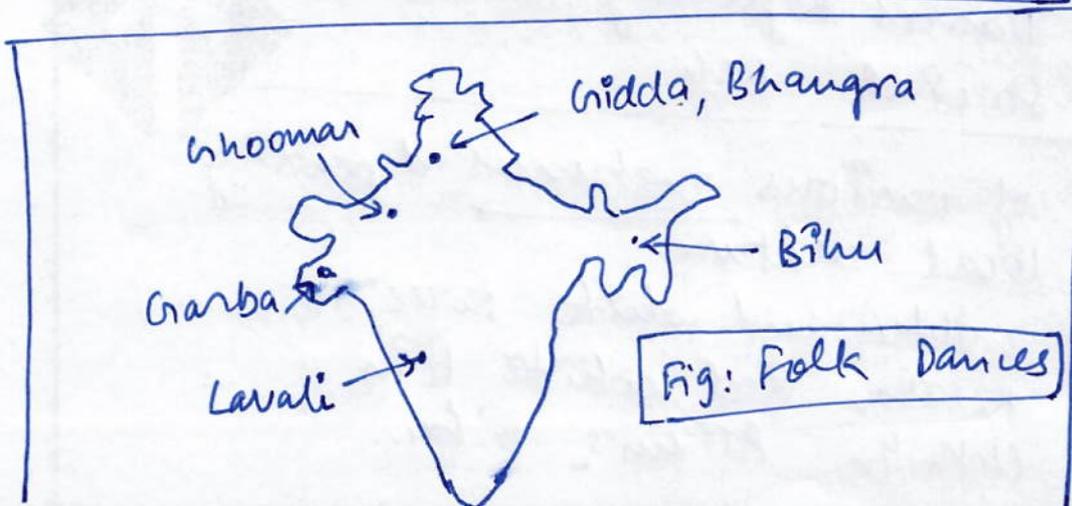
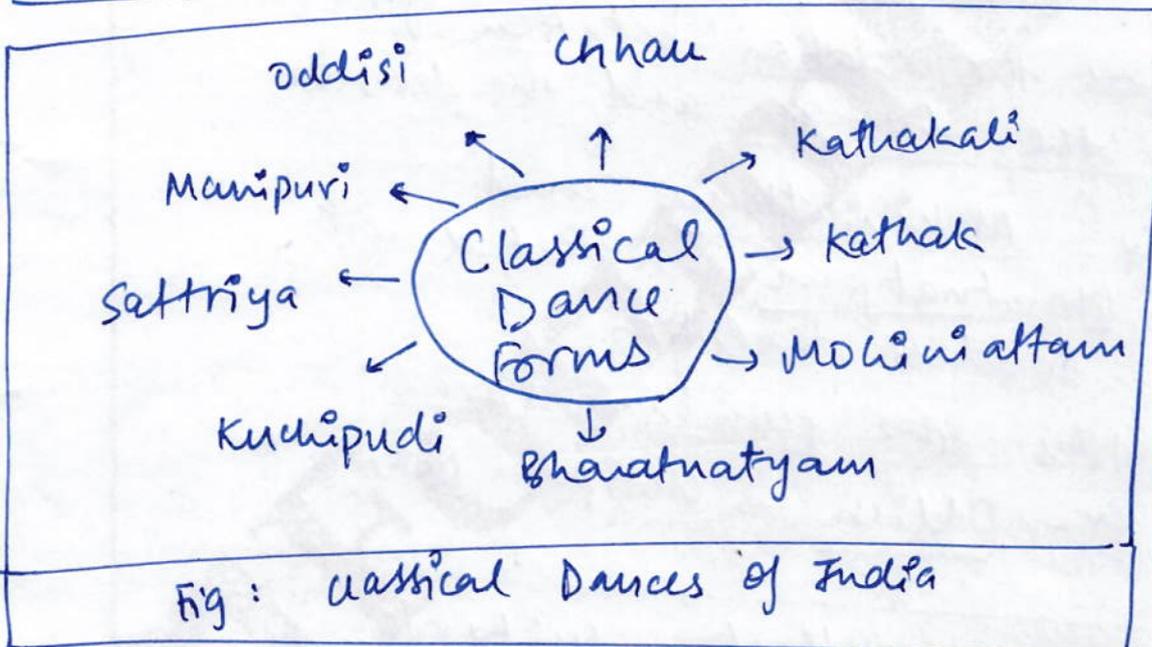
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

As per Union Ministry of Culture, there are total 9 classical dance forms and various folk dance styles that represent the rich diversity and heritage of India.



Indian Dances Reflecting Spiritual Life

① Involves stories and depiction of religious epics

Ex - Ramayana story in Kathakali

② Depict monastic tradition

Ex - Sattriya represents Vaishnavism

③ Shows the relation between god and the human and the devotion

Ex - Mohiniattam and Bharatnatyam associated with Devdasi tradition

④ Involves the spiritual stories

Ex - Odissi → Gotipua Dancers

Indian Dances Reflecting Cultural and Social Life

① Use of various costumes depending on local culture

Ex - Golden and white saree in Kerala, Red white loth cloth in Assam's Bihu.

- ② Shows the folk myths and stories
Ex - Bihu involves stories about harvest
- ③ Represent festivals and joy
Ex - Bhangra performed on Lohri and Baisakhi
- ④ Shows the religious leaning of the people
Ex - Manipuri dance involves Hindu deities story
- ⑤ Displays the linguistic heritage
Ex. → Garba performed on Gujarati songs
Ex. → Kathakali involves a blend of Sanskrit & Malayalam
- ⑥ Shows the marriage social ceremonies like
- ⑦ Represent historical political patronage in times Ex - Kathak performed in Mughal court too.

Indian dance forms are an intangible heritage of India. UNESCO recognised Garba recently for its list.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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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.12) The third decade of the 20th century witnessed the emergence of new forces and ideological currents that influenced the character of the Indian national movement. Elaborate.

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

1920s was an inter-war period between World wars I and II and saw an emergence of new forces and ideological currents that influenced Indian national movement too.

New forces and Ideologies in 1920s

- ① Nazism emerged in Germany which was rooted in Lebensraum and Racial eugenics idea.
- ② Fascism in Italy involved the militarisation of nations
- ③ Stalin's Five Year Plan method of governance
- ④ Socialism started spreading across the world.
- ⑤ Labour movement started spreading

- ⑥ Women's movement gained some
pace during this phase
- ⑦ Nationalism strengthened and
various nations got independence.
- ⑧ Secularism spread

Influence on Character of Indian National Movement

- ① All sections like revolutionaries,
Satyagrahis and extremists
got inspiration from Nationalism
ideas. Ex - Bhagat Singh
- ② Socialism of Russia and five
year plan (Stalin) inspired Nehru.
Ex - India adopted 5-year Plans
on independence
- ③ Use of military and force to
gain independence inspired
the Indian National Army
Ex - Bose, Lakshmi Sahgal
- ④ Women's movements across world
led to formation of women's

organisation in India.

Ex - All India Women's Conference by Margaret Cousins

- ⑤ Communism spread and Communist Party of India was set up at Tashkent Ex - MN Roy.
- ⑥ Labour unions were formed
- ⑦ Ideas of secularism inspired Dr. Ambedkar, Pt. Nehru

However, India had some indigenous methods too -

- ↳ Gandhi's Satyagrah
- ↳ Welfare model with 'sarvodaya'
- ↳ Historical glory strengthened national Identity.

India got inspiration from all around the world and succeeded in throwing out the oppressive alien rulers.

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) 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 Simla Agreement 1972 was signed as an aftermath of the Bangladesh Liberation war of 1971 which shaped the geopolitics and future of the Indian subcontinent.

Circumstances that led to Simla Agreement 1972

- ① The war of 1971 between India and Pakistan.
- ② Losses in terms of personnel on both the sides.
- ③ Economic losses that had affected the economy & trade
- ④ Instability that emerged due to war situation
- ⑤ Prisoners of war issue was unsettled before agreement

- ⑥ Threat of insurgency due to kinetic situation on borders
- ⑦ Define new relationships for India, Pakistan and the newly formed Bangladesh.
- ⑧ De-escalate from both sides
- ⑨ oppression of Bengalis by Pakistan

Significance of the Agreement

- ① led to the liberation of Bangladesh from Pakistan.



Fig: Indian subcontinent

- ② weakened Pakistan as a nation economically, territorially and geopolitically.

- ③ Established the fact that Pakistan can not win India in direct war.
↳ Pakistan adopted proxy wars, Zia Doctrine.
- ④ Led to demonstration of Indian army, navy capabilities in the battlefield.
- ⑤ Exposed Pakistan's policy towards its minorities to the world. oppressive
- ⑥ Exchange of prisoners of war
- ⑦ De-escalation and resumption of diplomatic relations.
- ⑧ Established India as a regional superpower and First Responder.

Simla Agreement of 1972 was a break through event in India's geopolitical history that shaped the next few decades of geopolitics.

Feedback

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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 cold war between the U.S.A and U.S.S.R was an ideological battle that had led to conflicts and tensions in various parts of world including Vietnam & Korea.

Ideological Rivalry of Cold War

- ① Socialism (USSR) v/s Capitalism (USA)
- ② Communism as goal v/s democracy
- ③ Establish self as a superpower in post World War II era
- ④ Maintain a clout over other nations and spread own ideology
- ⑤ establish hegemony over the third world nations through ideology

Vietnam war

- conflict between North and South Vietnam backed by USSR and USA respectively.
- ideological war of adopting socialistic communism or not.

Vietnam war as a proxy conflict rooted in cold war

- ① Vietnam gained independence from colonial French but U.S. Army entered Vietnam
- ② In the name of establishing democracy, battle between U.S. soldiers and local guerrillas started in Vietnam.
- ③ The local guerrillas got backing and arms from the USSR side.
- ④ U.S. did not want socialism to be spread to other nations.

- ③ North Vietnam was largely socialistic while south saw U.S.A domination
- ④ U.S. failed to win over vietnam and had to withdraw
- ⑤ Vietnam emerged as unified nation.

Scars of this proxy conflict on vietnam

- ① huge loss of lives
- ② Chemical warfare - orange bomb by U.S.
- ③ Contamination of groundwater
- ④ Mines and pits established in vietnam

The cold war continued till 1990, when finally USSR was disintegrated. Vietnam suffered huge losses due to this proxy war.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

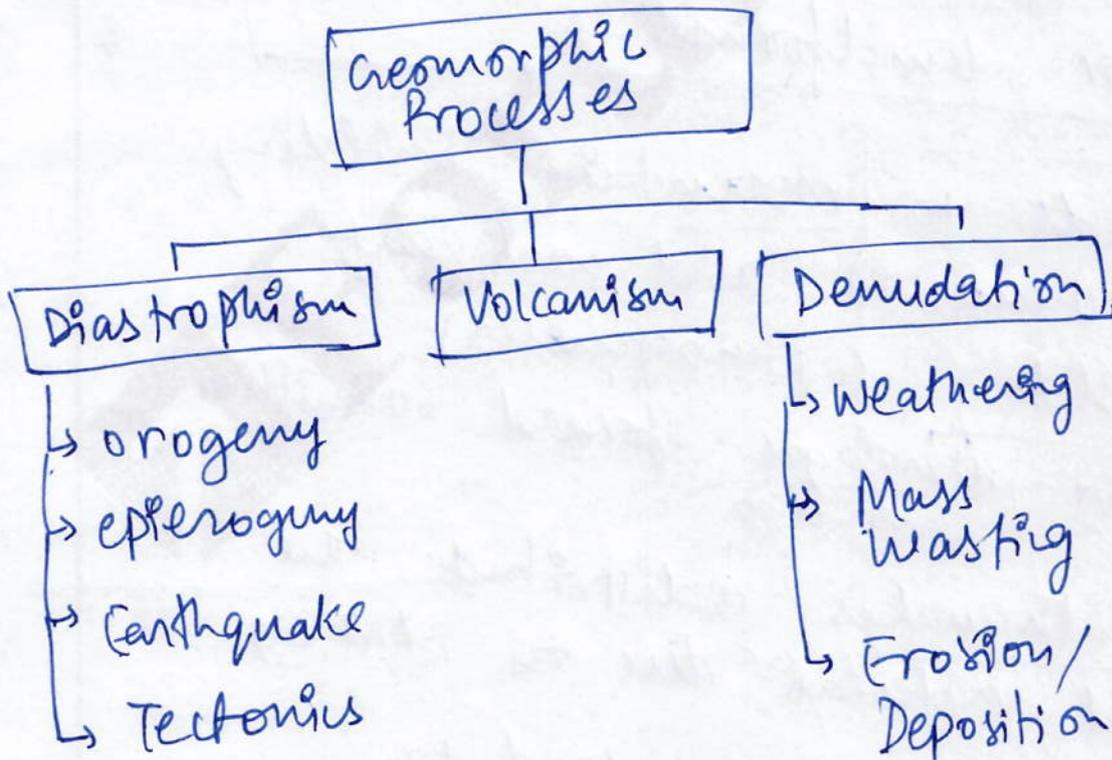
(15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Isostasy refers to mechanism by which Earth's landforms are created and eroded with time and with effect of weather.

Isostasy is maintained through the action of geomorphic processes and agents.



Isostasy

- ① Landforms are created & destroyed
- ② Cresmorphic processes act to create landform and denude landforms.
- ③ This maintains the normal configuration of earth's surface.

Role of Isostasy in Shaping Major Landforms

- ① leads to mountain building (orogenesis) and continent building (epirogenesis)
 Ex - Himalayas formed 60 million years ago
- ② Earthquakes redistribute the land material due to shaking
- ③ Tectonic forces lead to rearrangement of continents & plates.

④ Volcanoes shape the rock systems, islands, seamounts.

Ex - Indonesian archipelago volcanoes.

⑤ Weathering acts to denude the existing landforms through action of weather & climate.

⑥ Mass wasting balances the forces in landforms
Ex - Landslide, Avalanches.

⑦ Erosion & Deposition maintains isostasy by transporting the debris & sediments.
Ex - River valleys, Drumlins, moraines, barchans etc.

Isostasy is earth's and atmosphere's method of maintaining the configuration of surface in a range.

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Climate Change and Global warming have led to rise in the sea surface Temperature (SST) in Indian Ocean which poses serious threat to India's as well as world's food security.

Indian Ocean warming

① Rise in sea surface temperature

② Increased heating above the average.

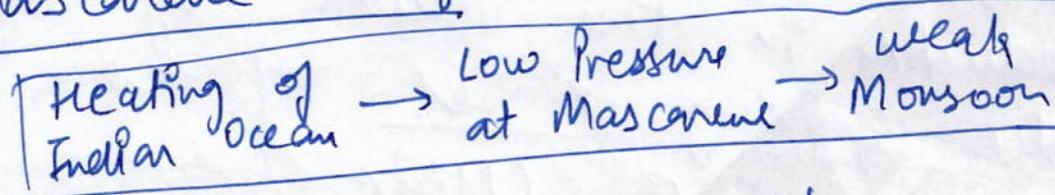
③ changing circulation general atmospheric due to heat

④ Shift in ITCZ due to heating



Effect on food security

① weakening of monsoon due to inadequately high pressure at Mascarene High



② Low fish catch due to change in habitat.

③ Increased occurrence of cyclones destroying the crops on coastal plains. Ex - cyclone Dana

④ Destruction of mangrove ecosystems which provide as a defense to fields.

⑤ Decline in the sea food industry → India is a big shrimp producer

⑥ Destruction of the livestock grazing fields due to

high heat and low rain

⑦ Reduced rain would not replenish the natural reservoirs in the irrigated areas.

⑧ Reduction in the volume of water gaining rivers of the Peninsular India. (Mihir Shah committee warned)

↳ low water for crops

⑨ Reduction in ground water table

Measures

- follow Panchamrit goals of India to reduce GHGs
- Build resilient infrastructure
- Adopt water resilient crops
Ex - millets
- New technologies like artificial rain to be explored
- CRM crops to increase yield

India is the foodbowl of world, any negligence with Indian Ocean would pose a threat to food security of world.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

India is the second largest producer of sugarcane in the world after Brazil but faces various challenges associated with sugarcane cultivation.



Fig: Distribution of Sugarcane Producing Countries

Major Environmental Challenges

- ① Very water intensive crops

- depletes the ground water table
- ② Tropical crops → yield is high only in tropics, not in subtropics
 Ex - Per hectare yield high in Maharashtra than in O.P.
 - ③ weight losing crop → heavy transport costs which causes environmental pollution.
 - ④ Requires fertilisers & pesticides which deteriorate soil.
 - ⑤ Cultivation leads to cutting of forests and deforestation
 Ex - Amazon rainforest, Indonesia
 - ⑥ loss of biodiversity due to monoculture of sugarcane in tropical regions
 - ⑦ No crop diversification → causes depletion of soil nutrients.

- ⑧ consumes water which can be used for other purposes
- ⑨ Eutrophication of ponds & lakes

Measures to counter these Challenges

- ① crop diversification and reduced reliance on sugarcane
- ② shift towards other alternatives
 - Beet sugar
 - Palm sugar
- ③ genetically modified crop of sugarcane that consumes less water
- ④ organic farming
- ⑤ Health campaigns to reduce demand of sugar

Challenges must be addressed to solve the prevailing issues of sugar industry.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

India has 8.5% tribal population making around 10 crore individuals as per census 2011. These diverse tribal communities add to the richness of Indian culture.

Tribal culture
Representing
Indian Diversity

① Various forms of marriage practices

Ex - notradheda vival of Bhils

Ex - marriage by consent - Rajikhusi marriage among Ho

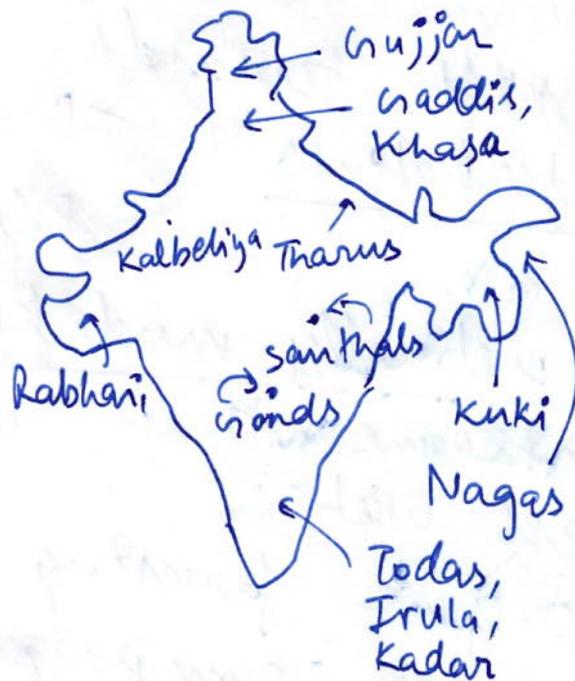


Fig: Major Tribes of India

② Various religious practices

Ex - Naturism in tribes of Jharkhand - Sarna Religion

Ex - Christianity in Mizo tribes

Ex - Islam in Tribes of Lakshadweep

Ex - Hindu rituals in Bhis.

③ Various types of livelihood

Ex - Pastoralism → Todas of Nilgiri

Ex - Hunting & Gathering → Chenchu

Ex - Agriculture → Santhals

④ varied Political systems

Ex - council of elders in tribes of Arunachal Pradesh

Ex - Khasi of Meghalaya have Syiem as head.

⑤ Various forms of market and economic arrangements

Ex - Jon Beel Mela, Assam → Barter system

- ⑥ various languages and scripts.
 Ex - Oldiki script
 Ex - Kokborok language in Tripura
- ⑦ Festivals and fairs - of various forms
- ⑧ Cultural practices of different forms
 Ex - Matriliney in Khasi of Meghalaya.
- ⑨ various art forms
 Ex - Warli Art in Maharashtra
- ⑩ Egalitarian setup in many tribes
- ⑪ sustainable solutions.
- ⑫ Traditional medicines & cures, and food cuisine Ex - Kai Chutney, Mayurbhanj

All these varied tribal practices show how rich it is and India is proud of its diverse tribal communities.

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

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

As the population is rising and urban sprawl happening, the share of urban population is going to reach 60% by 2030 as per Handbook of Urban Statistics, MoHUA

with the haphazard urbanisation, health becomes a crucial subject which can't be ignored in urban planning.

Need to focus on health in urban Planning & Reforms

① Slums rising → vector borne diseases
Ex - Malaria, dengue.

- ② Low bed to population ratios in urban areas due to over migration.
- ③ Rise in lifestyle diseases like diabetes & obesity.
Ex 26% women & 22% are obese (NFHS-5)
- ④ Nutritional demands unmet
- ⑤ overworked and underpaid workers → can't focus on health → state support needed
- ⑥ Rise in mental health issues due to loneliness, poor work culture.
Ex - only 0.7 psychiatrist per lac population in India

How to achieve good Health in Urban Areas

- ① family planning initiatives
Ex - contraceptive kits, sex education

- ② Increased focus on Primary health care centres.
Ex - Mohalla clinics in Delhi
- ③ Focus on nutrition
Ex - Fortification of rice with vitamin A, folic acid
- ④ Focus on mental health
Ex - TeleMANAS helpline
- ⑤ Labour laws to better the work-life balance
- ⑥ Improve health infrastructure like beds, hospitals.
- ⑦ Integrate AYUSH doctors in urban areas
- ⑧ walk to work model
- ⑨ Active mobility transport like cycling lanes in urban areas

Our demographic dividend depends on how healthy our population is.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.20) Analyze the socio-cultural factors contributing to the high attrition rate among women in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) careers in India. Suggest measures to improve their retention in STEM. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में STEM (विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी, इंजीनियरिंग और गणित) करियर में महिलाओं के बीच उच्च त्याग दर (एट्रिशन रेट) में योगदान देने वाले सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक कारकों का विश्लेषण करें। STEM में उनके अवधारण (रिटेंशन) को बेहतर बनाने के उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

STEM still has a very low participation of women in India. Women are pushed into either arts courses or asked to do the chores instead of continuing education.

Factors Responsible for High attrition of women in STEM

- ① Early marriage in rural India → discontinue education
- ② Patriarchal mindset
- ③ Perceived lack of safety in STEM jobs.
- ④ Need of making away from home to pursue STEM jobs discourage women.

- ⑤ Low awareness of opportunities.
- ⑥ Lack of jobs and high unemployment discourage women
- ⑦ No investment in education of women.
- ⑧ Perception that women must do the household labour
- ⑨ Maternity issues

Measures to improve Retention of women in STEM

- ① Women-centric policies
Ex - women reservation in NITS engineering seat.
- ② Reduced fees for women
- ③ spreading awareness among parents of girl students

- ④ Scholarships with help of private sector.
Ex - Adobe women India
- ⑤ women only recruitment drives
- ⑥ sensitive policies like maternity leaves
- ⑦ work from home on hybrid model of work
- ⑧ creches at STEM workplaces for care of children.

women must be taken along in the STEM revolution in order to reap its full potential.

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			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

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		

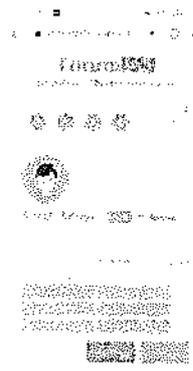
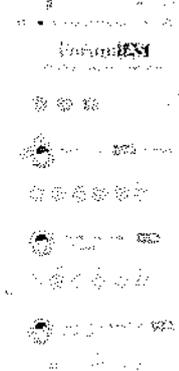
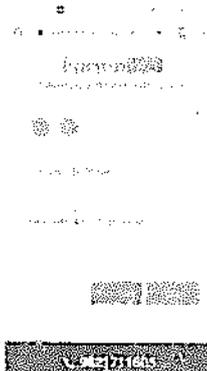
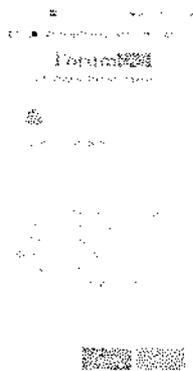
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