

TEST CODE 8 1 1 4 0 9

MGP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Ritu Goyal		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910101974	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	10/07/2025

*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			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	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।		
1			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।		
2			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।		
3			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।		
4			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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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 type="checkbox"/>	
			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 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।			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	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.
4. **P & R** = How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.



Q.1) Why has public bathing been a recurring practice across cultures and societies? Discuss with examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

सार्वजनिक स्नान की प्रथा विश्व की विभिन्न संस्कृतियों व समाजों में एक सर्वदेशीय प्रथा क्यों रही है? उदाहरणों सहित विवेचना करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Public bathing has been part of civilisations since the Indus valley civilisation as evidenced by the presence of 'great bath' in Mohenjodaro.

Reasons for public bath as a recurring practice

- 1) Religious purpose as a symbol of purification - Ex: sips in ganga, Kunds in Himalayan temples
- 2) Mythological tales - Ex: immortality elixir during samudra manthan led to 'Kumbh Mela'.

3) ~~to~~ In cold and arctic countries
to prevent from cold weather

~~Ex~~ Iceland - hot springs

~~Ex~~ Manikarn - hot springs.

4) Community / social space for
people - ~~Ex~~ Turkish Baths

5) Roman Baths - related to
Catholic Church prescriptions

Hence, the concept of public bathing
has been prevalent across
centuries and cultures in various
forms.

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.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 ruled the deccan
region with capital at Badami
from ~ 600 - 900 AD.

Contributions of Chalukyas to Indian
heritage and culture

- 1) Rock cut caves with paintings:
caves at Badami houses
mural paintings on various
themes from religious to social
life.
- 2) Temples: ~~Pen~~ Pattadakkal temples
(Lad Khan, Virupksha) inscribed

in UNESCO list of world heritage sites. built on vesara style of architecture.

3) Inscriptions as Meguti Temple at Aihole, on defeat of Harshavardhana by Pulakeshan II - written in Sanskrit by his court poet Ravikirti

4) Sculptures: of Nataraja (dancing Shiva) discovered.

5) Patronage to Kannada language.

Thus Chalukyas of Badami contributed in various forms like temples, paintings, language, sculptures to Indian heritage & 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)

Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar,
both towering leaders of Indian
National movement worked for
upliftment of Dalits and removal
untouchability but in their own ways:

Differences in Philosophies and approaches

1) on Hinduism:

→ Ambedkar: believed that
wanted to ~~end~~ shastras
perpetuate untouchability.

→ Gandhi: untouchability was not a
result of Hinduism, but a categorisation
of high-low in the society.

2) caste system,

→ Ambedkar: wanted annihilation of caste
as caste propagates untouchability &
is beyond reform.

→ Gandhi: called caste system as
division of labour & wanted continu-
-ation of varna system.

3) Methods,

Ambedkar: political empowerment of
Salits, separate electorates, called
'Harijans' as false consciousness

→ Gandhi: appealed to conscience of
upper caste rather than sudden
revolution. Believed Salits are part
of hind whole.

Though ~~both~~ Ambedkar & Gandhi
used different approaches and
philosophies, the purpose of both
was upliftment of Salits and
abolition of untouchability.

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)

Glacial lake outburst floods occur when the capacity of dams formed by glacial moraines to hold melted glacier water exceeds the water inflow causing the dam to break.

Factors causing GLOF in Himalayan region

- 1) Rising temperatures due to global warming causing faster melting of glacial ice in summer season. (Ex) Kedarnath 2023 Sikkim Lohrak Lake.

2) High rainfall in Himalayan region is increasing the water in glacial lakes. Ex. 2013 Kedarnath

3) landslides and avalanches in the mountainous regions causing GLOF.

4) Earthquake tremors can disturb the moraine dams. Himalayas are tectonically active and formed

by younger sedimentary deposits. unchecked infrastructure development GLOF can have disastrous impacts on downstream regions - Ex.

destruction of infrastructure (Ex. Dam washed away on Teesta River in Sikkim) loss of lives and livelihoods, water born diseases etc.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.5) "Migration is a vital livelihood strategy for rural households in developing countries like India." Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

"भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों में ग्रामीण परिवारों के लिए प्रवासन एक महत्वपूर्ण आजीविका रणनीति है।" स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In developing countries like India, rural household migrate both within the country to urban areas in search for livelihood as well as to other countries contributing back with remittances.

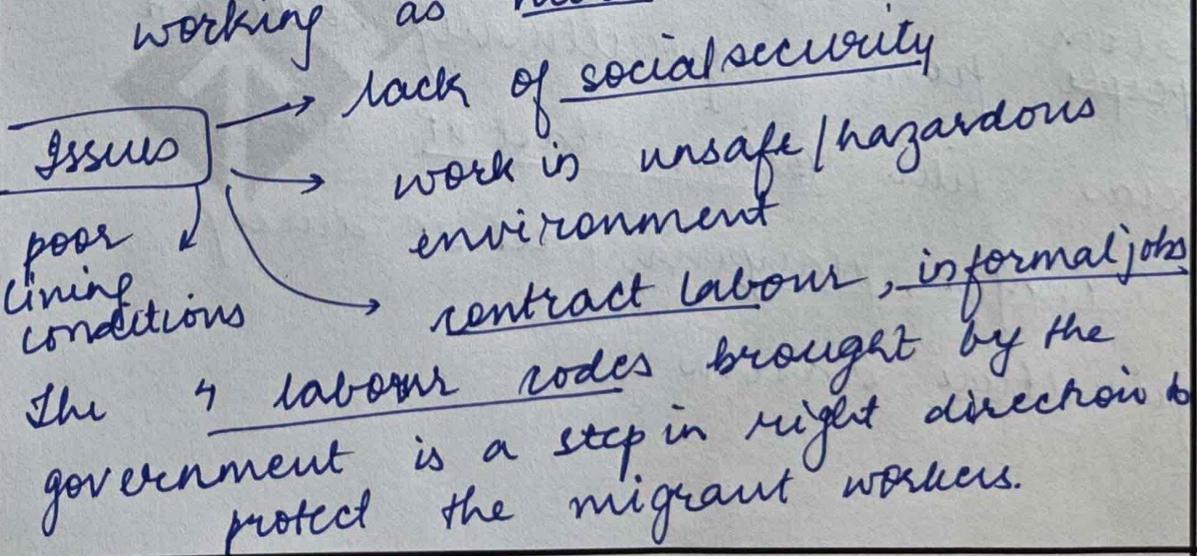
Migration as a vital livelihood strategy

1) Circulation of labour in agriculture:
Labour ~~people~~ from agriculturally backward areas like Bihar, East UP move to Punjab, Haryana, West UP during agriculture seasons.

2) To urban centres like Delhi, Bengaluru to work in construction sectors, as gig workers, female find work as maids in care economy, pink collar jobs (Ex. beauty parlours).

3) To industrial centres like Gyhat, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra - work in factories.

4) To gulf countries Ex. Kuwait, Saudi Arabia under Kafala system. Ex. large female population from Kerala working as nurses & househelps.



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 the process of denudation i.e. removal / breaking of top layer of rocks by wind, water, heat, biological activities etc.

Interdependence between physical & chemical weathering

1) Physical weathering / mechanical weathering

- a) rapid heating & cooling of surface layers
Ex. in deserts causes exfoliation
- b) expansion of salt particles in rocks ex. gypsum
- c) freezing of water molecules in porous rocks ex. gypsum

2) Chemical weathering

- organic matter
- releasing acids ex. humification, coal, etc.
- solution (ex. lime-stone)
- precipitation ex. CaSO₄ · 2H₂O (gypsum)

3) Relation between the two

→ chemical weather causes dissolution of surface layer Ex. in limestone in presence of water and CO₂.

→ As surface layer is dissolved, the pressure on lower layers reduces & physical weathering starts.

→ ∴ chemical weathering induces physical weathering.

→ Similarly, as exfoliated rocks after physical weathering are exposed to solution / organic acids, chemical weather accelerates.

Physical & chemical weathering is plays a key role in formation of soil profile which is responsible for the sustenance of biodiversity.

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)

Social media refers to the web 2.0 applications like facebook, youtube, whatsapp, twitter, reddit etc. that aim to develop a virtually connected world.

They have reshaped identity and self worth of adolescents in following manner

1) Self worth determined by followers, likes etc in social media posts.

2) opinions of others ~~is~~ shaping one's identity ex. comments on post deeply affect people.

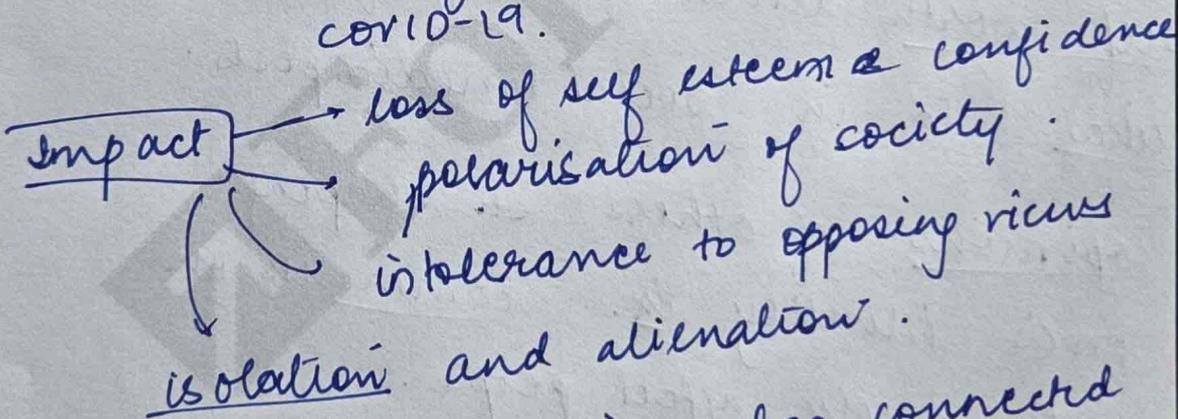
3) Creation of echo-chambers - where people only see what they ~~see~~ believe in causing affirma.

- tion ..

4) New identity of influencers emerging : means of earning, social influence etc

5) Fear of missing out among youth : as people post their achievements / travel stories only & not the crisis part of their life.

6) following others blindly rather than finding one's own identity / choices.
Ex. Salgona coffee trend. during COVID-19.



Although social media has connected the youth virtually, but it has led to lack of trust. Thus regulation of social media entities is essential to overcome this.

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)

disproportionate preference for government jobs is visible among youth due to various reasons.

Reasons for disproportionate preference of govt. jobs :

1) Job security, fixed pension and economic stability given by government jobs.

vs private jobs : hire and fire culture

2) States like Bihar : low private investments → leads to high levels of unemployment among youth.

- 3) Status symbol / historical legacy : power wielding civil servants.
 - 4) Parental pressure.
 - 5) Low industrialised regions : Ex ~~Madhya~~, North East : public administration contributes to > 75% GDP of these states.
 - 6) Kadhak : unfavourable climate for private investments.
- As a matter of personal aspiration

- 1) Aspiration to bring social change, improve condition of own community by being in the system.
- 2) Aspiration for leadership roles.
- 3) Inspiration from successful leaders ex. TN Seshan etc.

Thus, aspiration for govt jobs in some states like Bihar, North East, Kadhak may be forced due to inadequate private sector jobs whereas for other states may be due to personal aims.

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)

India surpassed China as world's most populous country with 142 cr people in 2023. In this context, Education of citizens holds immense importance :

- 1) Reap the demographic dividend expected to peak by 2041 - ~~reducing~~ ^{increasing} the worker population ratio.
- 2) Human Development: India has a score of ~0.7 in UNDP's Human Development index indicating poor education outcomes.
- 3) Poverty Removal (SDG-1): Educated children can gain employment.

reducing poverty.

4) Adult Illiteracy: As India aspires to be a leader in digital transformation, it is important to educate the adults esp. senior citizens in digital technology.

5) women Empowerment: India ranks 131 in WFP global gender gap index. women's education is important to tackle maternal mortality, child marriage, domestic violence, financial independence of women.

6) Reducing inequalities: 10% of population owns > 60% of income.

7) Economic growth: achieve developed status by 2047. Thus educating the population can help India in achieving SDG-4 (education for all), SDG-1 (poverty), SDG-5 (gender equality) etc..

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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 was introduced in India in 1990s after the ~~liberal~~ LPG reforms that opened up the economy and reduced state control on economy.

Commercial Elements in Indian festivals due to globalisation

- 1) Industries built around fire crackers, Rakhis - new trending ^{designs inspired} friendship bands
- 2) celebration of Halloween, mother's day, valentine's day etc.
- 3) Holi festivities influenced by: Tomatina festival (Spain), songkran (Thailand)

4) Parties being hosted around festivals
 ex. Diwali party, holi party - hosting dinners etc

5) Baklava (turkish dessert) given as gifts.

New ways of popularisation and preservation

→ celebration of Indian festivals by diaspora in foreign countries.

ex. London, New York etc.

→ New marketing techniques employed

ex. digital marketing of Holi celebration at 5-star hotels

→ Environmental ~~press~~ consciousness introduced - ex. Holi without water

→ Kumbh Mela - trending on X (twitter)

→ People posting celebration photos & videos on social media

thus globalisation has led to globalisation of festivals.

Feedback

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

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

earliest examples

A Indian dance forms can be found in dancing girl of Mohenjodaro,

Shiva's tandav and Natyashastra

of Bharat Muni. Since then,

dance has taken various forms from traditional to folk styles.

Reflection of spiritual life in dances

1) Sattriya dance (Assam): associated with Bhakti tradition of Sankardeva.

2) Shiva's tandav +

3) Bharatnatyam: traditional performed in temples of South India.

Reflection of socio-cultural life

- 1) Matki folk dance (M.P) : performed during weddings.
- 2) Panikari : By women when fetching water - as a form of social bonding.
- 3) Kathak : ~~reflect~~ as a court dance.
- 4) Kalbelia (Rajasthan) : dance between snake & the catcher.
- 5) ~~Bhiti~~ Bihu : marks the harvest season.
- 6) Dandiya & garba : associated with Navratri festival of Gujarat.

7) Bhangra & Giddha: celebration of lehri festival & marking of arrival of spring (Punjab).

Thus, India's diversity is reflected in the different dance forms prevalent in different parts of the country from classical to folk reflecting various aspects about religious, social & cultural lines.

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TOTAL MARKS			



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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

various new forces emerged during the silent phase (i.e. post the ^{with drawal of} non-cooperation movement) of the national movement in 1920s and 1930s.

New forces and ideological currents and their impact on INM

4) Rise of socialist trend within congress led by Jawahar Lal Nehru and Subhash C Bose -

→ Impact : 1931 Karachi session proposed a New economic program guaranteeing sovi-economic rights.

2) Rise of 2nd phase of revolutionary activities with a tilt towards Socialism - led by HSRA - Bhagat Singh, Chandra shekhar Azad.

→ Impact: Inspired youth towards Socialism - Ex. Panjab Nariyawan Sabha, spread ideals of class equality and freedom with egalitarianism.

3) Emergence of communist forces - Ex. SA Dange, M N Roy formed CPI, Wahini Gupta.

→ Impact: Participated in All India Trade Union Congress, advocated worker's cause, Kanpur - Bolshevik conspiracy.

4) Emergence of caste based leaders - Ex Justice Party (CN Mudaliar, TN Nair), Ambedkar (All India Schedule caste federation), Self Respect movement - EV Ramaswamy Naikar

→ Impact: Reservation for depressed classes in legislature, Poona Pact 1931

5) Peasant movements - Ex. Bardoli Satyagrah led by Vallabhbhai Patel against high land revenue.

→ Impact: participation of peasants in Gandhis civil disobedience movement.

6) women's participation in Revolutionary activities - Ex. Chittagong Armoury

Thus. 1930s ~~led to~~ ^{saw} emergence of new forces that played critical role in the next active phase of mass movement starting with civil disobedience.

Feedback

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Q.13) Analyse the circumstances that led to Simla Agreement in 1972 Discuss the significance of the agreement. (15 marks, 250 words)

1972 में शिमला समझौते के लिए उत्तरदायी परिस्थितियों का विश्लेषण करें। समझौते के महत्व पर चर्चा करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Shimla Agreement was signed by India and Pakistan in the aftermath of the Indo-Pakistan war.

Circumstances that led to agreement

1) Freedom of East Pakistan and formation of Bangladesh with the help of India - involvement of Mukti Bahini.

2) Influx of refugees during the war.

3) Indian forces marched upto Lahore ~~leading~~ ^{forcing} Pakistan to

sign ceasefire agreement.

4) Surrounding of East-Pakistan
by Indian armed forces from
all 4 sides.

5) Emergence of Pakistan-USA-
China axis and suspension of
USA food grains program
for India.

Significance of Agreement

- 1) Pakistan recognised indepen-
-dence of Bangladesh.
- 2) Suspension of military hostilities
by both sides.

- 3) official recognition of the LOC
ceasefire line of 1947.
- 4) Diplomatic win for India. - led
to good relations with Bangla-
-desh : highest trading partner in
south Asia.
- 5) opening up of cooperation,
trade between India - Pakistan.
Ex. Kartarpur corridor etc.

1972 Shimla agreement. signed
during the tenor of PM Indira
Gandhi immensely boosted her
image as PM and garnered
support among the citizens leading
her to win the elections.

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Q.14) "The Vietnam War was a proxy conflict rooted in the ideological rivalry of the Cold War."
Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

"वियतनाम युद्ध शीत युद्ध की वैचारिक प्रतिद्वंद्विता में निहित एक छद्म संघर्ष था।" टिप्पणी करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Vietnam war was fought in 1970s
when the world was witnessing
cold war between 2 power blocks
led by USA and USSR.

Vietnam war as a proxy
conflict

1) It was a result of post
world war 2 division of colonies/
spheres of influence between the
allied powers.

2) ~~USSR~~ Northern Vietnam under
USSR sphere of influence developed
communist way of life.

3) whereas, southern vietnam under
USA's sphere of influence developed
capitalism way of life.

4) war between Northern &
southern blocks was a result
of ideological rivalry between
communism and capitalism

5) ideological rivalry of cold war
was a result of geopolitics to
maintain superpower status by
the 2 nuclear weapon equipped
states.

Impact of ideological rivalry

1) defeat of USA, massive domestic
humiliation for directly

interfering with troops and weapons.

2) unification of vietnam and
continuation of communist regime

Thus vietnam war, was part of
larger conflict of cold war which
also included - Korean war, cuban
missile crisis etc. The peace was
finally established with the fall of
Berlin wall in 1990

Feedback

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

भू-संतुलन/समस्थिति की अवधारणा पर चर्चा करें और पृथ्वी के प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों को आकार देने में इसकी भूमिका का वर्णन करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Isostasy of Earth is the balance between the gravitational forces (that pulls the crust down) and buoyant forces (of mantle that pushes the crust upwards).

- 1) The gravitational force is exerted by earth's mass on top layers
- 2) buoyant force is exerted by the magma and liquid core that is constant in state of convection
- 3) It leads to stratification in interior of earth with denser materials settling down and lighter materials coming up.

The theory explains how earth's
crust maintains its shape and
equilibrium

Role in shaping earth's Major Landforms



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)

warming of sea, as evidenced from rising sea surface temperature is the result of global warming.

Impact of warming of Indian ocean on food security

1) Equatic monsoon: rising ocean temperature, affects the ENSO circulation and southwest monsoon winds causing extreme rainfall events, tropical cyclones.

Agri impact: Effect sowing, irregularity, damage to crops from extreme rains.

2) Impact to fisheries: damage to boats, fisheries infrastructure on coastal regions due to cyclones.

3) ocean acidification: rising temperature reduces carbonate compensation depth, causing dissolution of corals, death of sea animals.

Impact on Agri: less marine fisheries catches for fishermen.

4) Rise in eutrophication - Algal blooms supported in warmer seas.

Impact on Agri: shell fish poisoning

5) Rising sea levels: due to thermal expansion → inundate groundwater

Feedback

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and other fresh water resources with saline water.

Impact on Agri: less water available for irrigation.

Measures

- Reduce dependence on monsoons (currently 45% rainfed farming)
- Build shelter belts to protect from cyclons.
- Encourage inland fisheries
- Food crop diversification: millet can grow in dry lands and are climate resilient
- Fasal Bima coverage increase to protect farmers from crop damage.

Global warming can impact food security. Above measures are of need to ensure SDG-2 - good health & well being for all.

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

गन्ना उत्पादक देशों के वितरण का वर्णन करते हुए, इसकी कृषि से जुड़ी प्रमुख पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Sugarcane production is spread in different continents of the world from South America to Asia.

Distribution of sugarcane producing countries

- 1) Cuba: sugar bowl of world.
- 2) Brazil
- 3) India
- 4) Malaysia and Indonesia.

Sugarcane is mostly grown in tropical areas in plantations as it requires warm & moist climate with sufficient rainfall.

Environmental challenges associated with sugarcane production

- 1) depletion in ground water table
- 2) Clearing of forests to setup
sugarcane plantation - ex. Brazil's
Amazon
- 3) methane emissions from
cultivation : leads to global warming
- 4) soil pollution : from excessive
usage of fertilisers and pesticides.
- 5) loss of biodiversity from
deforestation / climate change.
- 6) Government subsidies for sugarcane
production amplifying above
effects. Ex. India FRP

Solutions to deal with Environmental Challenges

- 1) Redirect excess sugarcane to ethanol to produce sustainable fuels to curb global warming.
- 2) Replace sugarcane with use minimum tillage / zero tillage to preserve soil fertility.
- 3) Prevent deforestation, use of wastelands for farming instead of clearing forests.
- 4) Reduce environmentally harmful subsidies.

sugarcane is a major source of sugar, molasses, baggase which is used in alcohol production for industries and sustainable fuels

Feedback

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

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

Indian society is a grand salad bowl of different cultures, tribes, languages, religions, customs and ethnicities.

This richness of this diversity is visible in cultures of tribal communities which are very different from mainstream population :

- 1) Matrilinal system of Garo, Khasi, Jantia tribes ; inheritance by youngest daughter, matrilocal families.
- 2) Environmentalism : strong dependence

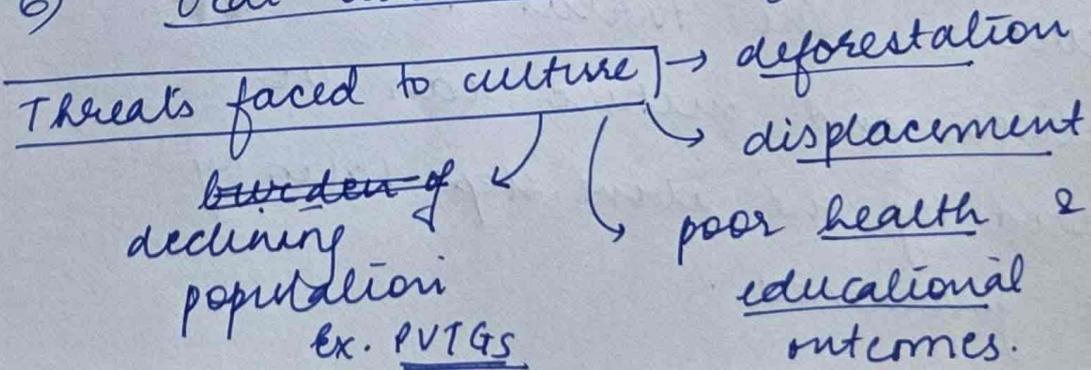
of tribal communities on forest, sacred groves preservation → sustainable living

3) Collectivism: collective ownership of resources, strong affinity ^{among} to tribal groups

4) Absence of written religious scripture: different kind of spiritualism compared to ~~rest~~ Hindus, Muslims, Christians.

5) Absence of caste / class divisions / social hierarchy

6) Oral education, no formal education



Steps taken by government to preserve their
unique culture

- National commission for ST
- schedule 5 & schedule 6 areas:
asymmetric federalism
- PM PVTG mission : to arrest their
declining population -
- Van Dhan Yojna : marketing of
tribal products through TRIFED.
- SC & ST prevention of atrocities
Act

Indian tribals exhibit a unique
culture. The threat to their
practices and culture can be
reduced by the above steps taken by
the government.

Feedback

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

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

Currently ~ 35% of the country's population lives in urban areas and this is expected to reach upto 50% by 2047. requiring focus on urban planning and various aspects like health, education etc.

Need for focus on health in urban planning and reforms

1) Rapid unplanned urbanisation has led to growth of crowded slums without proper WASH facilities: increasing prevalence of malaria, dengue in urban areas.

2) anaemia among children $\approx 66\%$
as per NFHS-5 : presence of
adulterated food , lack of proper
nutrition in urban areas due to
poverty .

3) Good health \rightarrow better attendance
in schools \rightarrow better learning
outcomes \rightarrow better employment
opportunities \rightarrow reduction in poverty

Chain effect

4) Need for affordable secondary and
tertiary care hospitals ; reduction
in out-of-pocket expenditure to
promote - better treatment of diseases,
institutional delirious etc.

How to achieve this

- 1) Participatory planning at municipa-
-lity level : include feedback from
different sections of society like women
- 2) Empanell more ^{private} hospitals under
AB JAY - regulate prices for
procedures
- 3) Remove encroachment on water
bodies, desilting of drains, drinking
water dispensers at public places.
- 4) Regular fogging to destroy mosquito
larvae.
- 5) Waste segregation and collection
by municipal bodies to prevent
infectious diseases.

Thus, it is crucial to incorporate
health specific considerations in urban
planning & reforms to achieve SDG-goal
-2 of good health & well being.

Feedback

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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)

women participation in STEM fields is abysmally low due to various social cultural reasons.

Socio-cultural factors contributing to high attrition rate of women in STEM

1) Patriarchal attitude demoralises women - Ex. from professors in college, male counterparts in jobs.

2) Child bearing and rearing responsibility : Dual burden prevents them from pursuing STEM careers.

- 3) Traditionally male dominated fields - creates psychological barrier for women.
 - 4) Lack of financial capital | no familial support for higher education in STEM deters them.
 - 5) Preference given to son's education over daughter's if family has limited resources.
 - 6) Sexual harassment at workplace, wage gap, glass ceiling which prevents them in moving to leadership roles. Ex. suicidal incident of filmiagin Infosys washroom.
-
- measures to improve their retention in STEM
- 1) merit based scholarships for young girls - Ex. Curie, gati.

- 2) Research funding grants to projects led by women.
- 3) Attitudinal change: bring out inspirational examples - ex Kiran Majumdar Shaw who heads Riscon.
- 4) Enforcement of POSH guidelines - compulsory formation of external complaints committee in all tech companies.
- 5) Paternal leaves for men to create equality of opportunity in hiring for roles.
- 6) Supernumerary seats for girls in colleges ex. IIITs.
Increasing women participation in stem can go a long way in achieving SDG-5 gender equality.

Feedback
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