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

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

☒ Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

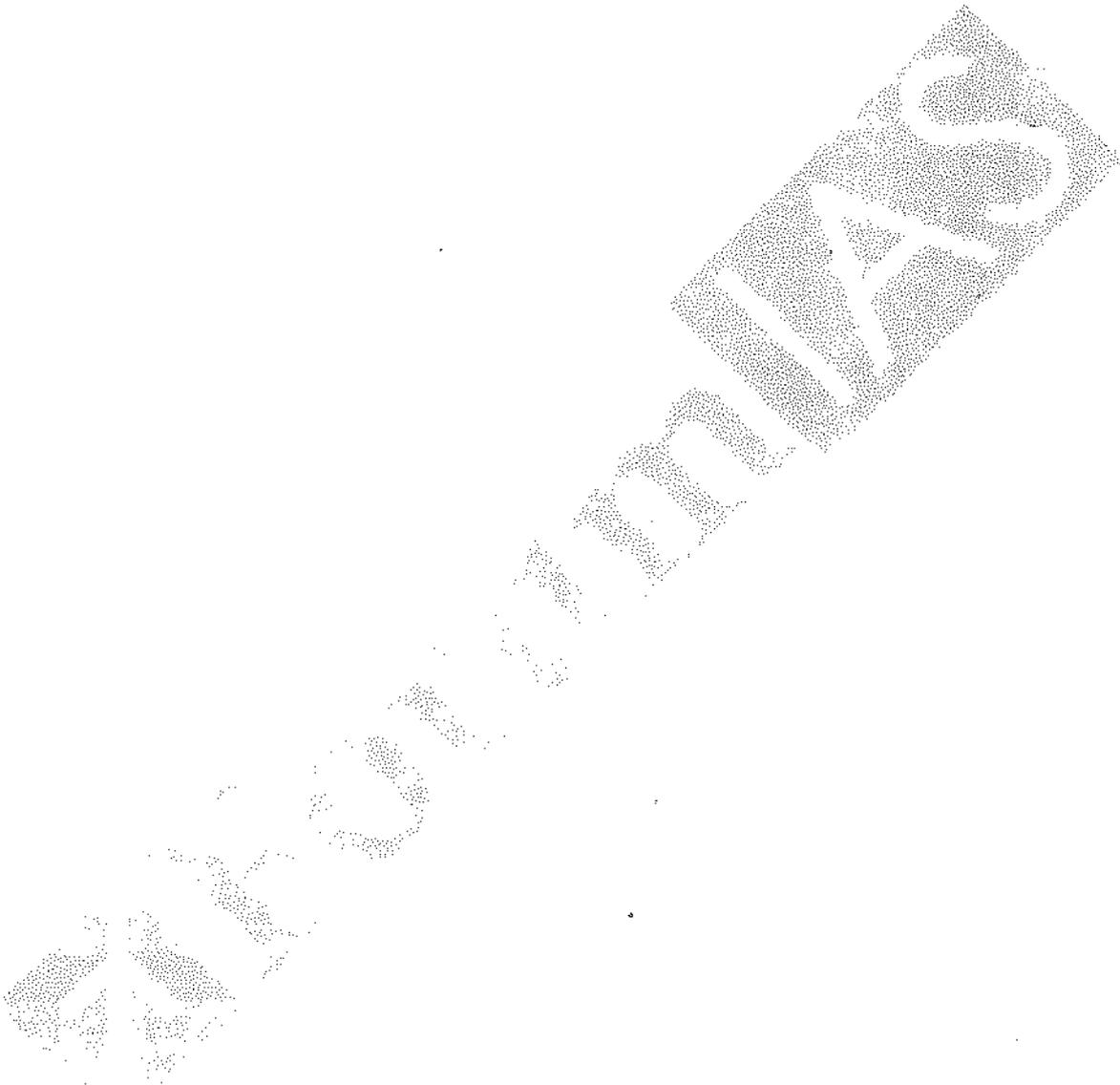| Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	VIVEK SINGH		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910099673	Medium/माध्यम	English ☑ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	07/08/2025

*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		
2		
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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, तथ्य और आंकड़ों या समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता 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 :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
2:10 pm	5:10 pm
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 :

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.

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

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)

In 2025 Maha kumbh in Prayagraj saw 60+ crore footfall in the span of 45 days. Taking a dip in Sangam river water to find salvation.

Public bathing done for various cultural and religious purposes:

① Indus valley saw: 'Great Bath' of Monenjadaro for ritualistic purposes.

② Hinduism following taking holy bath in River Ganga.

③ Jainism following purification bath in rivers.

④ Tamilians participating in public bath before marriage ceremonies.

⑤ Connection with nature: means of preservation of clean rivers, ponds, etc.

↗ Forum IAS

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

⑥ Water one of the 5 elements having importance in all religions and philosophies eg. Vaishehika philosophy.

⑦ Linked to Sanitation and personal hygiene: Taking bath before commencement of pooja or other rituals.

⑧ Tribal people like Bhils, Gonds, et considered holy bath as part of their traditions.

Public bathing is linked to worshipping nature, preserving nature and symbol of purification embedded in Indian culture and rituals.

↗ForumIAS

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

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय विरासत और संस्कृति में बादामी के चालुक्यों के योगदान का आकलन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Chalukyas of Badami ruled south of Maharastra and north of Karnataka region between 3rd to 5th century and later between 9th to 11th century.
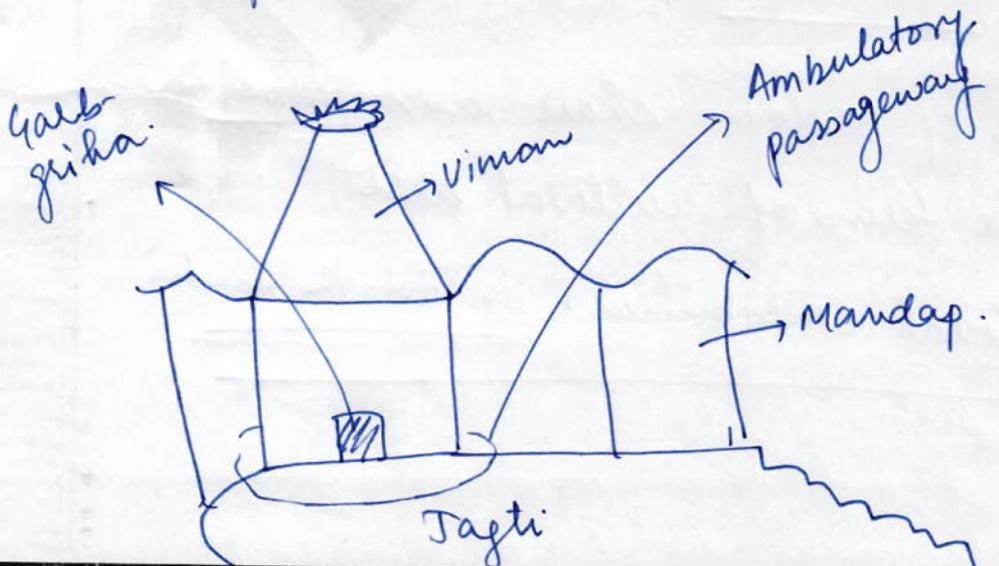
Contribution to Indian Heritage :

Chalukyas

Map

① Vessar style of Temple architecture

- a combination of Dravida and Nagar style.

- e.g. Aihole Temple ; Shiva temple of Pallakad, etc.

Garb griha:

Viman

Ambulatory passageway.

Mandap.

Jagti

↗ ForumIAS

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

② Boost to local language of Karnataka
ie. Kannad.

③ Patronised various art forms like
Mural paintings, inscriptions,
temple wall paintings and sculptures

④ Followers of Hinduism → Vaishavism
↘ Shaivism

⑤ Carving stories of Mahabharata and
Ramayana on temple walls

⑥ Bhakti Movement in 7th – 12th century
They patronised Lingayat Movement
under Basavana.

Chalukyas of Badami share an instrumental
history in terms of cultural and
architectural contributions to South India

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 was a <u>moral idealist</u> and <u>Dr. B.R. Ambedkar</u> was proponent of social justice in the Indian Freedom Struggle and social reforms.

<u>I: | Caste |</u>

Gandhi	Ambedkar
① Did not oppose caste system.	① Wanted Annihilation of caste from Indian society.
② Believed in traditional role of all sections of society based on caste.	② wanted to shun caste-based occupation segregation
③ Caste an integral part of Indian society	③ caste leading to exploitation of weaker sections.

I. | Social Reforms |

Gandhi	Ambedkar.
① Restore traditional society based on village governance	① Wanted State directed action to overcome village level social discriminations.
② women = traditional role of care giver & "Sita"	② women's equal contribution for the progress of nation
③ Against social evils like sati, dowary, etc.	③ Worked for the empowerment of all sections of society.
④ Compassionate approach and change in social behavior of people towards 'Harijans'	④ wanted State and legal protection

Gandhian philosophy incorporated under DPSP Art. 40 and Ambedkar's social justice under Fundamental Rights like A. 14, 15, 16, 23, 24.

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)

In 2021, Kedarnath saw the travesy of GLOFs taking lives of more than 100 people.

Factors for rising incidents of GLOF

Glacial lake
GLOF
Habitation
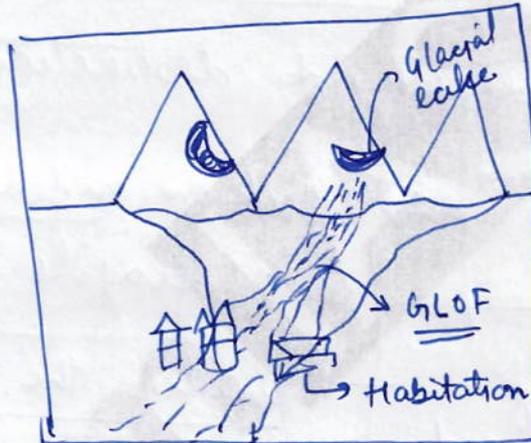
① Himalayan Tectonic activity: Himalayan region is getting tectonically active. Eurasian and Indian plate coming closer 5mm/year.
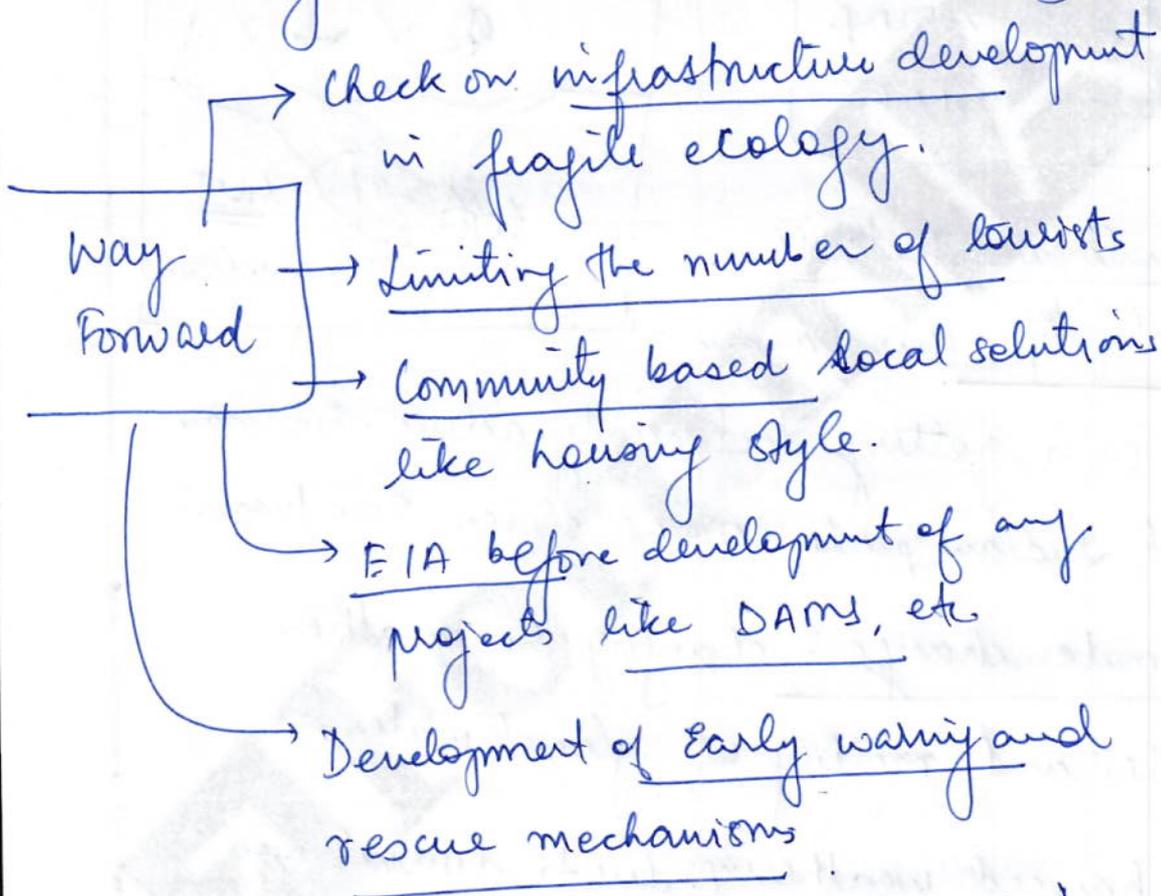
② Climate change: changing the weather cycles and melting of glacial water.

③ Enhanced weathering: due to diurnal temperature difference ⇒ landslides.

④ Anthropogenic: changing the slopes and stability of mountains due to construction of infrastructure.

(5) Increased Human pressure on himalayan ecology : breaching the carrying capacity.

(6) Air and water pollution in Himalayas : leading to destruction of normal ecology.

Way Forward
→ Check on infrastructure development in fragile ecology.
→ Limiting the number of tourists
→ Community based local solutions like housing style.
→ EIA before development of any projects like DAMS, etc.
→ Development of Early warning and rescue mechanisms

Himalayas are called the "Third pole" because they have glaciers which supply fresh water to Indian continent. Thus their protection and preservation is need of the hour.

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8

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)

According to 2011 census, there are 45 crore migrant population in India.

social disparities. ← Migration in rural households → job opportunities

better education & Health care ← → industrial work

Inefficient and non-productive agriculture

better income in urban areas.

→ service sector jobs.
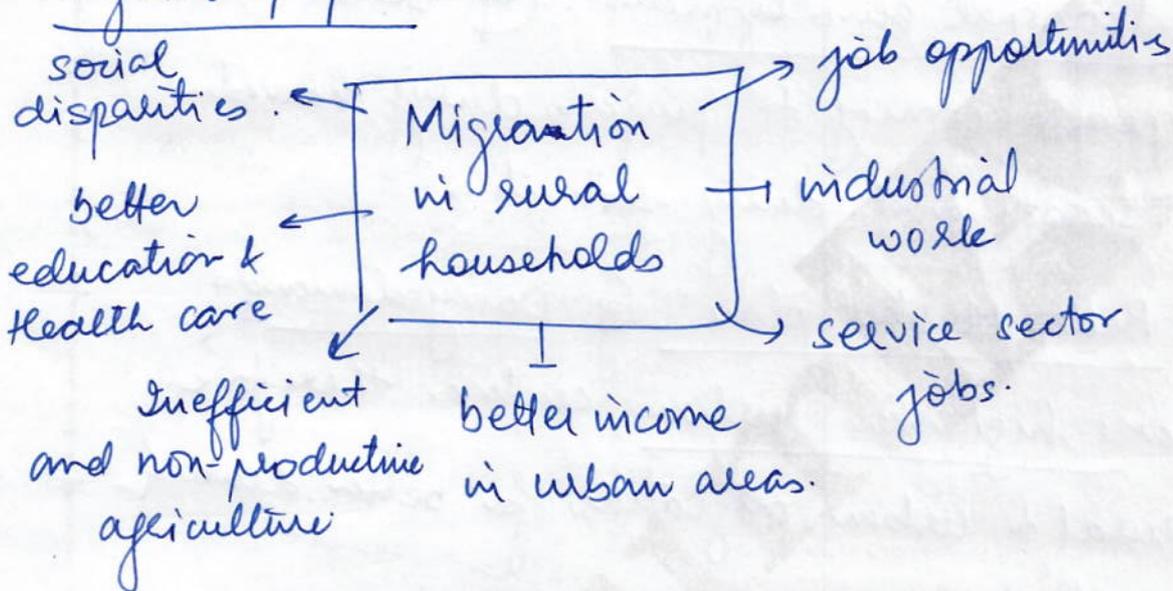
Migration a livelihood strategy:

① Secondary sector employment: like industries, market place, etc.

② Better economic opportunities and income:
   ⤷ semi-skilled jobs of plumbing, electrician, etc.

③ Better education and health care for children and family: important for social mobility.

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9

④ Rural caste ridden society to more egalitarian urban society : urban areas are socially more equal.

⑤ Seasonal employment : eg Bihar people coming to punjab during harvesting season. and during festivities.

⑥ Better Market place : eg Dairy demands are higher in urban centres therefore rural to urban migration for better demand and price.

Exploitation
eg domestic help abuse.

Traditional & emotional bonds. getting weak.

→ slum development
eg Dharavi in Mumbai

urban poverty : due to higher income needs.

Challenges
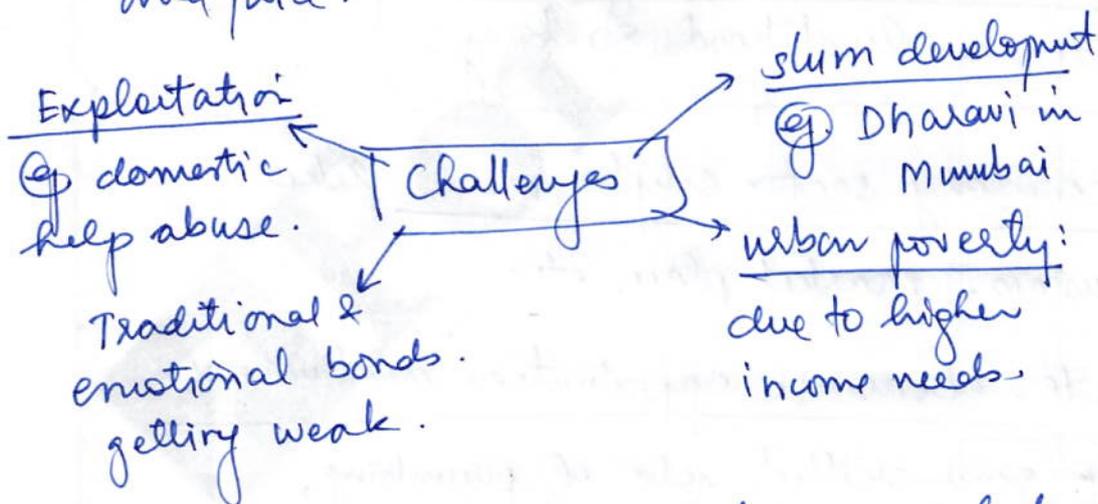
Thus, a planned urbanisation is needed where concerns of migrants are duely addressed like one nation, one ration card, PM-Aavas yojane, et.

Q.6) Bring out the interdependence between physical and chemical weathering with suitable examples.
(10 marks, 150 words)

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

Weathering is a process of breaking down of large parent rock into small parts leading to the formation of soil.

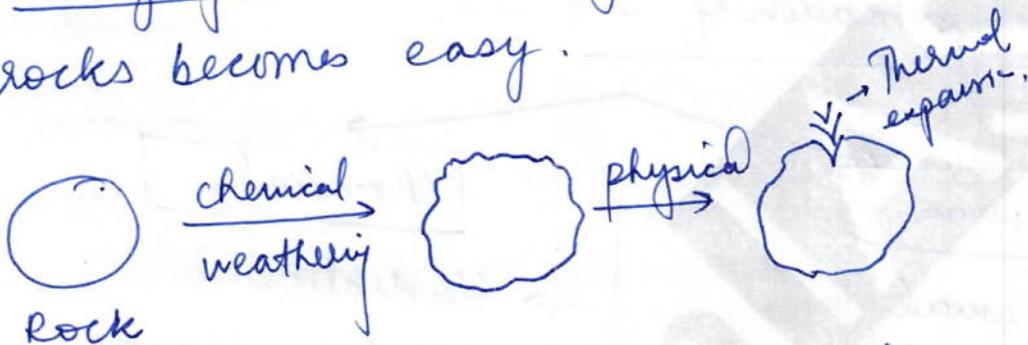| Physical	Chemical
→ Thermal	→ Hydration
→ Hydraulic	→ Solution forming
→ Stress induced.	→ Acid action
→ Human/animal induced.	→ Dissolution and leaching.
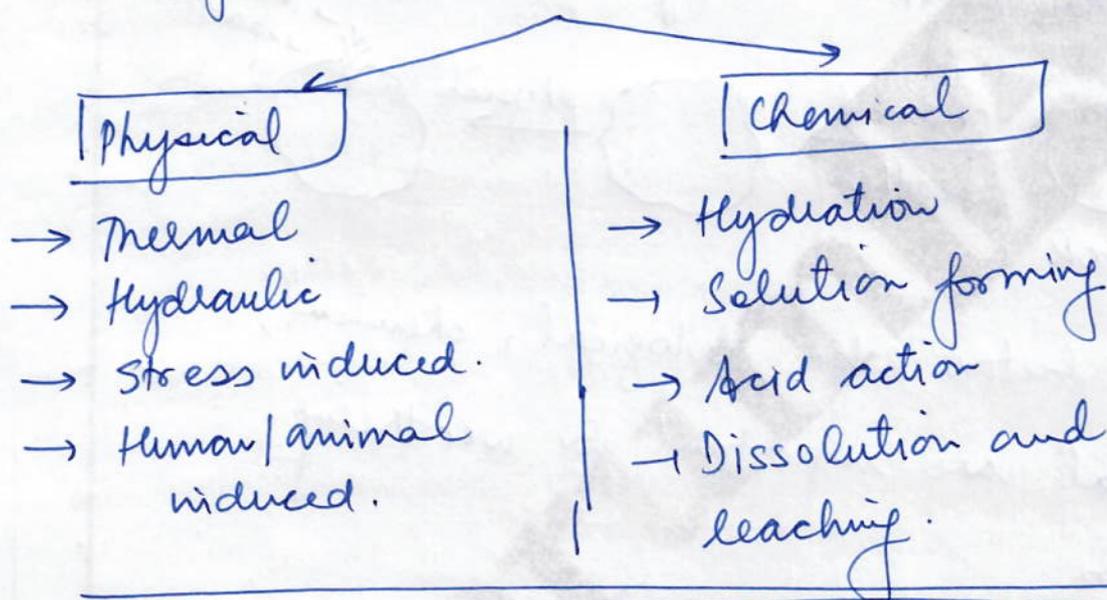
Interdependence between physical and chemical weathering:

① Higher temperature (physical) leads to greater dissolution of rocks (chemical)

② Enhanced acid action like carbonic acid makes parent rock weak for dismantelling under stress.

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

③ Animals like Bettles makes the rock penetration easy for water/acid to flow deep.

④ Wedging in chemically treated rocks becomes easy.

All the factors like biological, chemical, physical are important for weathering process.

Weathering an essential phenomen for soil development which supports vegetation growth and ensures food security.

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in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

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)

According to ASER-2024 report, children aged (10-16) are using mobile phone for :
   a) 76% for social media
   b) 52% for education.

Impact of social media in reshaping identity formation:

① <u>Greater influence</u> by social media stars like Samay Raina.

② <u>Changing idols</u> : idolising Abdul kalam has been replaced by idolising Youtube content creators.

③ <u>Changing goals</u> : from becoming doctors, astronauts to becoming <u>content developer</u>.

④ <u>Virtual identity</u> : creating a virtual image which might be in contrast to real image.
   (a) introverts → extroverts on social media.

⑤ <u>Vocalism</u> : expression of views through social media .

| Social media reshaping self-worth |

① Seeking online validation : though amount of views and likes.

② Becoming like others than exploring inner-self : Personality copying eg. Online abusive content penetrating into real life personalities.

③ Vulnerability to harassment : sexual exploitation of women and young girls.

④ Manipulation of behaviors : adoloscents taking up habits which looks cool on social media eg. clubbing, smoking, alcoholism, etc.

Social media is a double-edged sword. It should be used under parental guidance and state's vigil towards derogatory and abusive content.

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)

UPSC-2025 have 1000 seats and 10 lakh applicants, SSC have 1 crore + applicants.

There is disproportionate preference to government jobs in general and more pronounced in certain States like Utten Pradesh, Bihar, etc.
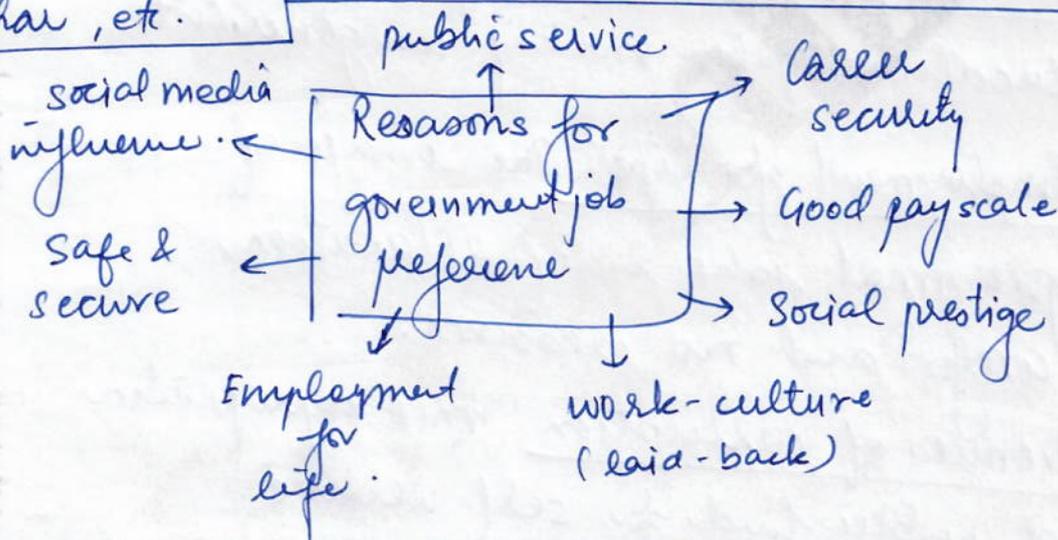
States like Bihar, UP, Haryana, Rajasthan, etc. having preference because :—

① Historical → Britishers ruled this region with their administrative setup. Thus, a value and sense of pride got attatched to it.

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15

② <u>Lack of alternative opportunities:</u> states like UP, Bihar, have <u>limited investment,</u> thus low private sector jobs.

③ <u>Social prestige:</u> built by society and now social media: "<u>social Respect</u>" linked to government jobs.

④ <u>Lack of specialised education:</u> Indian education system making us generalists.

⑤ <u>Employment for life:</u> The image of government jobs is of relaxation, comfort and no pressure.

⑥ <u>Avenues of corruption:</u> mis appropriation of public funds for self-welfare.

⑦ People here were <u>seeking employment under government services</u> otherwise <u>agriculture was main occupation.</u>

However, in the present times of uncertainity of jobs, loss of jobs in era of AI, etc. are attracting people again in government jobs from all regions.

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⏫ Forum IAS

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पर कुछ न लिखें)

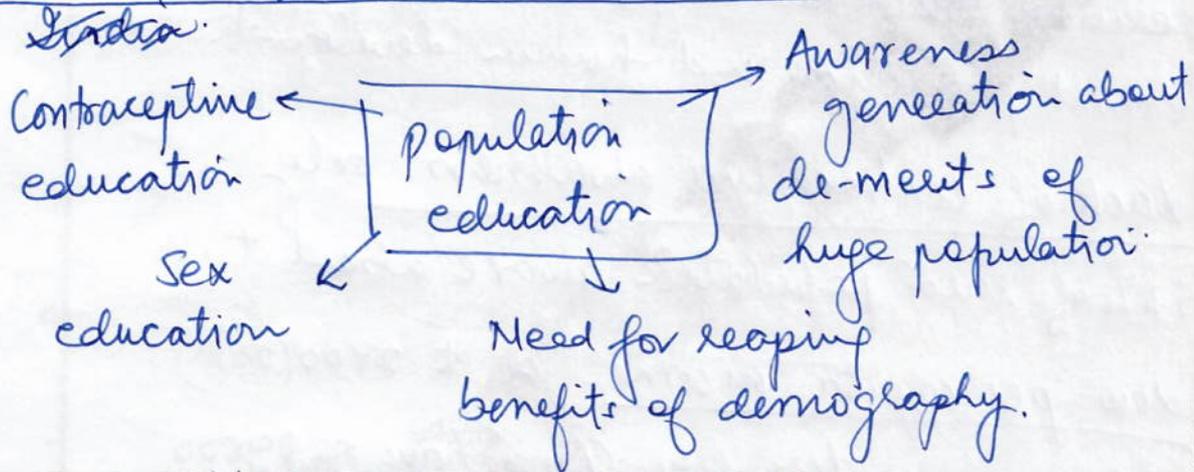**Q.9)** Explain the significance of population education in light of India's status as the world's most populous nation.

(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)

In 2024, India surpassed china to become world's most populous country with 1.46 Billion people.

It calls for a <u>reassessment</u> and <u>reflection</u> towards <u>population education</u> for a prosperous India.

Contraceptive education ← | Population education | → Awareness generation about de-merits of huge population.

Sex education ← | | ↓ Need for reaping benefits of demography.

| Significance :

① <u>Birth control education</u>: for having a manageable family size " <u>Bacche Do hi Acche</u>".

② <u>Ensuring Health for all</u>: Limited resources calls for judicious resource utilisation.

: Already Health burden! 45% out-of-pocket expenditure on Health.

③ **Limited employment opportunities** :
- disproportinate demand ~~ott~~ leads to supply-demand mis-match.

   ⊕ 6.4% ulban unemployment
     23% ~~oto~~ youth unemployment.

④ **Reaping benefits of demography** : it requires skill building, domestic production, export promotion and human development

⑤ **Lack of contraceptive awareness:** only 53% of ulral population aware about it.

⑥ **Low per-capita income:** ≈ $2900 (2024) whele as countries like China have ≈ $9800

<u>National Population Policy of 2020 as a Vision for 2030 Recommended:</u>

   ⓐ 2 child policy promotion.
   ⓑ Reduced state benefits for more children.
   ⓒ Improving health and education of citizens
   ⓓ Increasing age of marriage for girls.
     (Jaya Jaitley Committee)

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)

Diwali celebrations now seems incomplete without LED lightings, social media post, whatsapp greetings and ethnic clothing.

Globalisation has brought festival celebrations as means of partying, showing off wealth and social media influence.

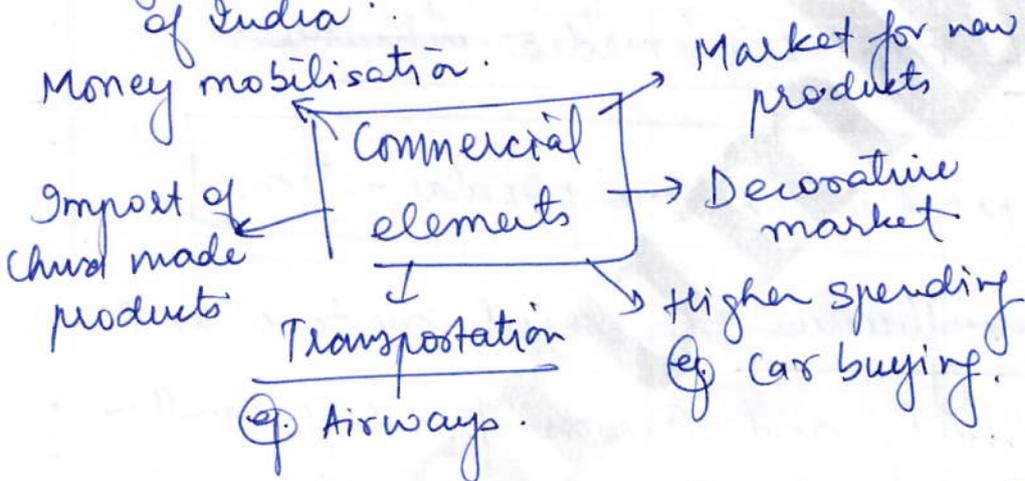| Role in preservation and popularization:

① Social influence : it compels one to celebrate with family and friends bringing another reason for community capital building.

② Economic boost : small business gets boost during major festivals like Christmas, Diwali, Eid, et.

③ Compulsive celebration => preservation.

④ social media means of showing cultural diversity.

④ <u>Festivities abroad</u>: Bringing Indian communities in foreign land closes.

⑤ <u>Office celebrations</u>: bringing informal elements ⇒ worker productivity increases.

⑥ <u>Inter-region popularisation</u>: eg. Dandiya night in almost all ~~region~~ major cities of India.

Money mobilisation.

Import of China made products

Commercial elements → Market for new products

→ Decorative market

Transportation → Higher spending eg. car buying.

eg. Airways.

Globalisation has definitely given boost to commercial elements, and popularisation also, however, <u>preservation of festival actual essence & reason is somewhere fading and superficial without</u> attaching much meaning to it is increasing. For example, Alcohol parties in the name of Diwali party in corporates.

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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 दर्शाती हैं।   (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India's classical dances dates back to the time of veda, where Bharatmumi's Natyashastra takes inspirations from Sama Veda, Yajur veda (dance moves) and Atharveda (expressions) in Bharatnattayam

Kathak
Monipuri ←⎤
            ⎟ [Classical]
Mohiniyattam ↗ +
       kuchupudi

            ⎡→ Bhangra ⟶ Gidda
[Folk dance] ⎥→ Dandiya
            ⎣→ Raslila
         Lavani
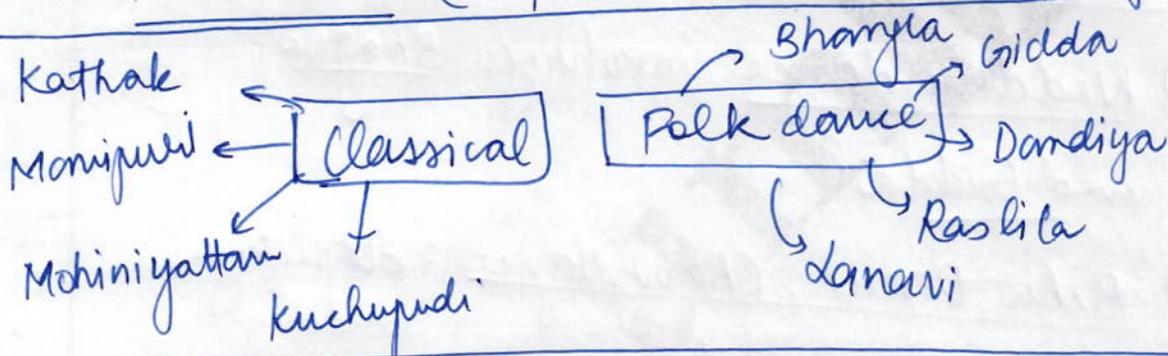
| Reflection in countries: |

Ⅰ) Spiritual life:

a) Sattariya (Assam): played in praise of lord Krishna in Sattar Monastry.

b) Raslila: for Krishna Devotion

c) Mohiniyattam: depicting "Sagar manthan"

d) Bharat nattayam: dance in the service

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of temple for dieties.

e) Kirtan music : involves dance
and exebueation of joy.

f) Tandav dance by Lord Shiva :
symbol of destruction.

(II) Cultural life :

a) Wedding dance involving, Bhagra
and Gidda

b) Bihu Dance, Chauv dance : depicting
harvest festivals.

c) Odissi dance form played during
national events in ~~that~~ Odisha.

d.) Lanavi dance by fishermen of
Maharastra

(III) Social life :

a) Means of expressing joy : on bollaywood
songs, ~~etc~~, Bhagra, Gidda, etc.

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पर कुछ न लिखें)

(b) <u>National</u> and <u>International</u> events inauguration ceremonies : eg. Classical dance performances like Kathak, etc.

(c) <u>Community bonding</u> and social cohesion:
  eg. Flash mobs in today's culture
  eg. Dandiya dance during Navratri.

In today's time, <u>pop-culture</u>, <u>disco dance</u> and <u>concerts</u> are taking precedence over classical and folk dances.

Thus, we should revive and preserve our traditional arts through <u>state's recognition</u> (Nritya Academy), financial support, recognition through <u>social media</u>, eg. local dance of Nepal popularised through social media and <u>inclusion of education curriculum</u>.

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पर कुछ न लिखें)

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Third decade i.e 1920-1930s saw emergence of Gandhi (mass mobilisation) and Revolutionary action (HRSA, Jugantar, Anusilhan party).

| Change in new forces |

Gandhian	Revolutionary
→ ① mass mobilisation	① Violent attacks
— ② non-violent means	② Individual sacrifice
— ③ Satyagraha	③ Direct attack on British establishments
④ Civil Disobedience	④ Kakori Robbery (1925).
⑤ Non-Cooperation movement and Khilafat movement (1919-1922)	④ Chandra shekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Bismillah, etc

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⑥ Hartals.

⑦ Hunger strikes by Gandhiji

⑧ Women and peasant participati

⑨ Leadership of Sardar Patel (Bhardoli Revolt), Jawaharlal Nehru, Bose, etc.

⑩ Legislative means through participation in elections.

⑪ Demand for "Poorna Swaraj" in 1929 : Lahore Session

⑤ Sen Gupta in Chittagong Armory, etc.

⑥ Outside support

ⓐ Zimmerian plan

ⓑ Gadar Movement (1925)

⑦ Central legislative assembly bomb staged. by Batukeshwar Dutta and Bhagat Singh.

⑧ Anushilan and Jugantar party : Alipore Conspiracy.

| Ideological currents |

Gandhian	Revolutionary
→ Non-violent means to take control from Britishers.	→ Violent means to overthrow British rule.

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→ Gandhian philosophy of Saevodaya, Satyaagrah, Hind Swaraj.

→ Socialist ideology of class/worker movement.

→ State control over resources and used in citizen welfare.

→ Constitutional reforms and right of self-determination.

→ Tropple of government to take over control.

Both these forces build a strong character of Indian national movement which was fearless and aligned with greater welfare of its people. Gandhiji's peaceful means and revolutionaries emerging threat forced British forces to give in and grant India its independence.

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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 1972 was signed between India and Pakistan. It was a consequence of Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971 in which India helped.

Pakistan's surrender.

Prisoners of War

Militarily peace in the region

circumstances

Birth of New Nation = Bangladesh

India's image of Big Brother in the region.
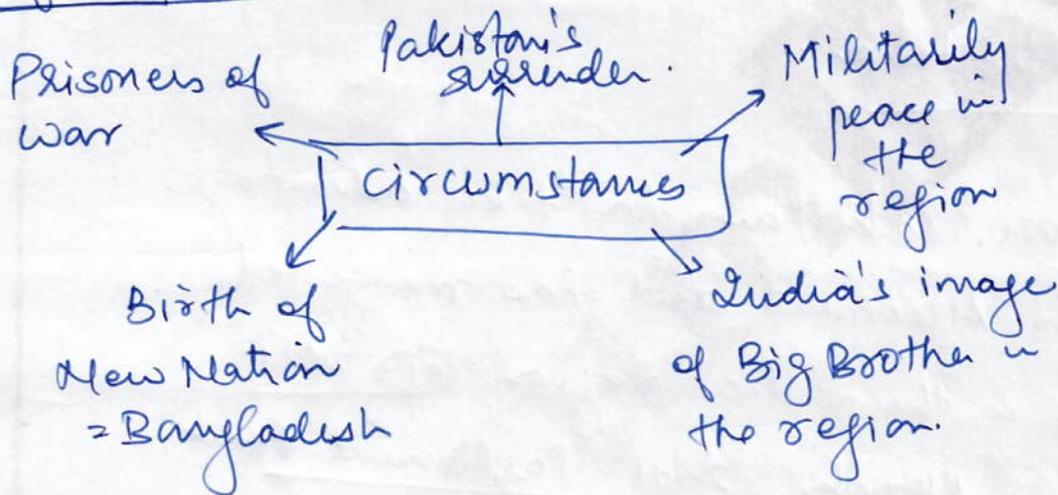
[Significance of Shimla Agreement :]

① Peace on India- Pakistan border for next 30 years till Kargil war (1999)

② Pakistan's state sponsored terrorism i Jammu and keshmir. Pakistan new strategy of 'cut-through 1000 knifes'

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③ <u>Pokhran I (Similing Buddha)</u>
Nuclear Test by India (1974)

④ <u>India's image cleaning in the South
Asia</u> : Not a rebel in the region
wanted <u>cooperation</u> and not
<u>confrontation</u>.

However, Pakistan has taken advantage
of this Agreement and has manifested
terror in the India region ⊕ <u>26/11</u>
<u>Mumbai Attacks, 2001 - Parliament Attack,</u>
<u>Uri, Pulwama,</u> etc. in Kashmir Region -
recent times.

India's New approach towards
Pakistan i.e. "<u>Zero Tolerance towards
Terrorism</u>" and "<u>Offensive Defensive</u>"
(informal Doval's Doctrine) and recent
<u>Operation Sindoor</u> is apt reply.
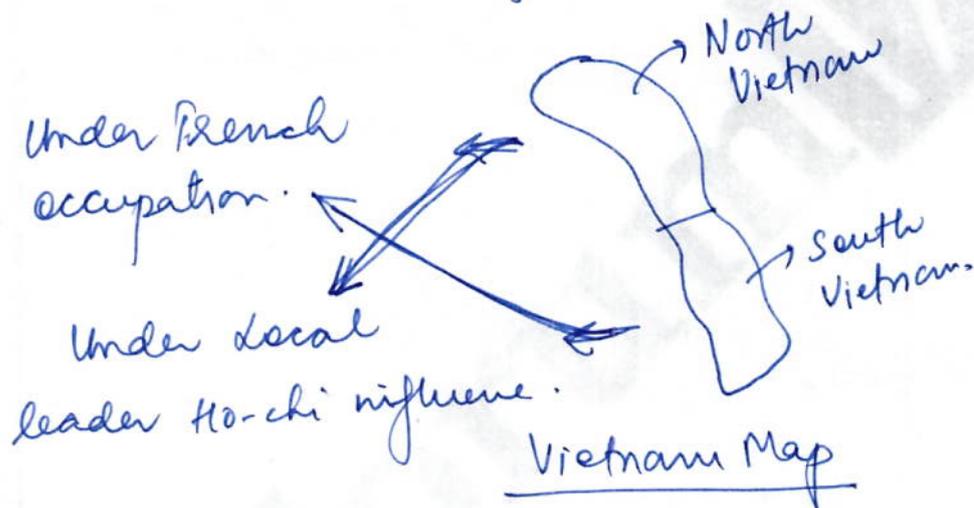
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Q.14) "The Vietnam War was a proxy conflict rooted in the ideological rivalry of the Cold War." Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

1945 - 1990s was a period of <u>cold</u> <u>war</u> between <u>USA</u> and <u>USSR</u>. There was <u>no direct confrontation</u> but engaged in various <u>proxy wars</u> like Vietnam war, Korean war, Afghan war, etc.

Under French occupation.

Under Local leader Ho-chi nifluence.

→ North Vietnam

→ South Vietnam.

<u>Vietnam Map</u>

Rooted in ideological rivalry :

① ~~North~~ South Veitnam : Supported by USA to its ally French : <u>capitalist stat</u>

② ~~South~~ North Vietnam : supported by USSR a ~~community~~ communist region to Ho-chi leade.

③ Ho-chi started a gorilla warfare against French occupation in ~~North~~ South of Vietnam. Arms support was provided by USSR.

④ French in ~~North~~ South tried to suppress the revolt through modern weaponary and airforce

⑤ USA came in the support of French and in 1970s both the involved parties fought for 4 years leading to more than 1 million deaths

⑥ USA wanted a democratic and free market economy of ~~Free~~ Vietnam whereas Ho-chi believed in socialist-communist form of government supported by China and USSR.

⑦ Ho-chi with support of USSR and China was able to take over South Vietnam and established communist rule.

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However, there was other reasons also apart from ~~com~~ ideological rivalry:

(a) China's influence in Vietnam, China wanted Vietnam to be its close ally.

(b) French's expansionism and imperialism
→ didn't want to loose out its territory.

(c) People's movement: under leadership of Ho-chi, gorilla warfare and expulsion of European forces out.

(d) South Vietnam was resource rich, especially coastal region : food supply.

Vietnam war in history is an example of USA's mis-adventurism in the name of restoring democracy in the world.

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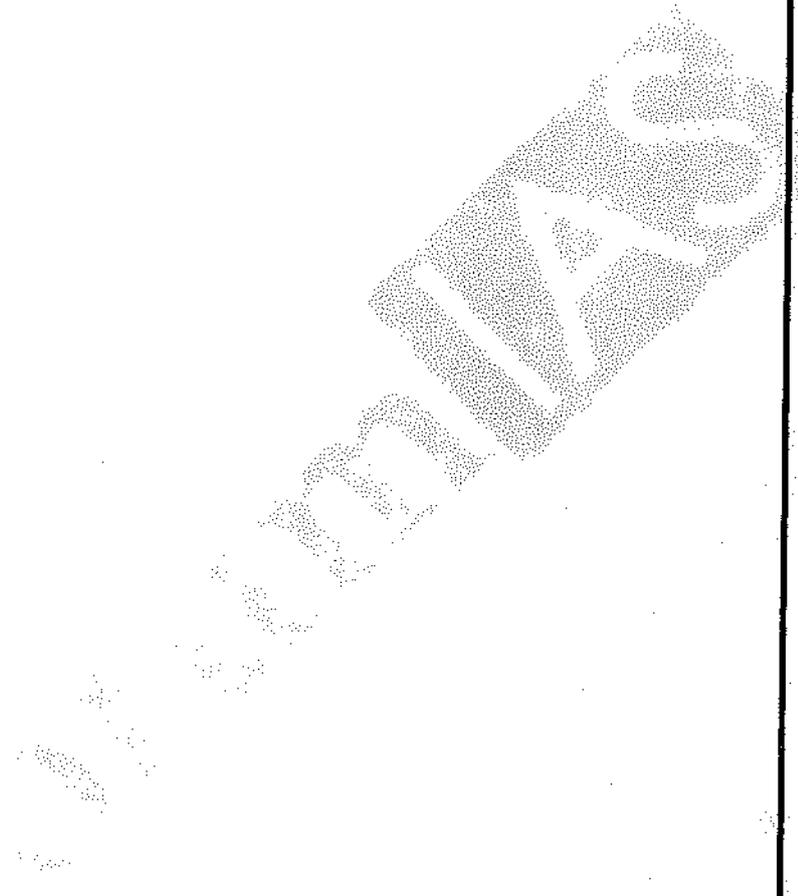पर कुछ न लिखें)

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)

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Q.16) The Indian Ocean is warming at an alarming rate. How may it affect the food security of India?

(15 marks, 250 words)

हिंद महासागर अत्यधिक तीव्रता से गर्म हो रहा है। इसका भारत की खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव हो सकता है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to FAO, world could see reduction in agricultural and fisheries productivity by 30% by 2050 if climate change continued at this pace.
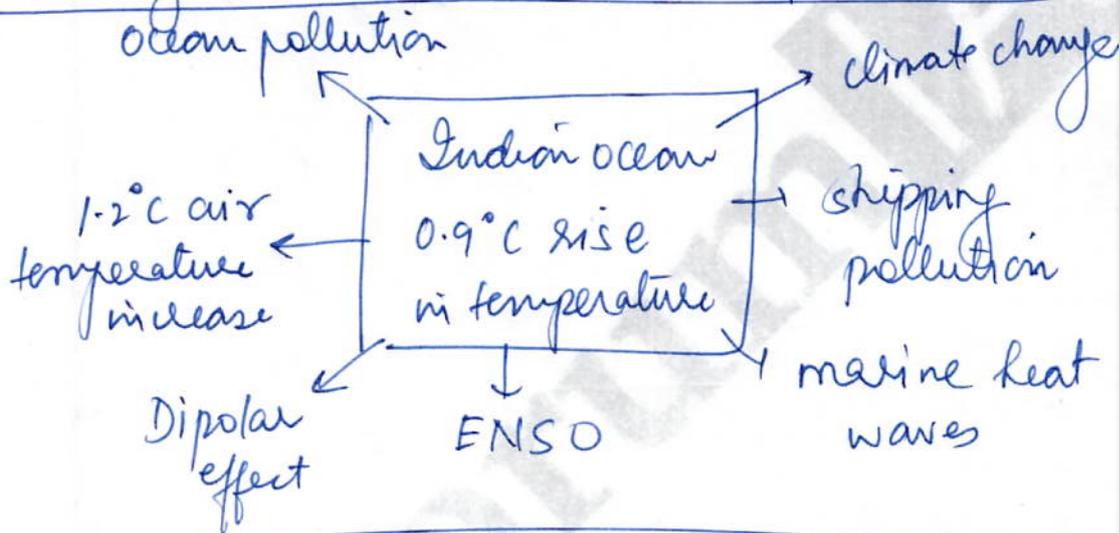
Affect on Food security of India:

① Fisheries / Aqua production: reduced by 20% with 2°C increase. (FAO)

② India 2ⁿᵈ largest fisheries producer.

③ Effect on Monsoon: this can hamper

food grains production, disrupting monsoon cycle when 50% of agriculture is rain-fed.

④ Increasing Drought spans: High pressure belts over Indian ocean leads to EL-NINO situation ⇒ reduced rainfall.

⑤ Heat waves frequency: (1900-2000) saw 27% increase in heatwaves frequency (WMO) ⇒ crop failure.

⑥ Pest Attacks: like locus attack due to increased temperature and humidity.

⑦ Post-harvest losses: due to increased temperature perishability will decrease. (already 20% losses) ⇒ NITI Aayog.

⑧ Increased cyclones eg. Amphan in Gujarat (37% increase of cyclones in Arabian sea in last 25 years.)·(IMO). ⇒ destruction of crops and livelihood.

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Thus, we need to mitigate these effects and adapt to make our agriculture climate resilient.

① <u>Mitigating climate change</u> through Green technologies, EV, etc.

② <u>Behavioral change</u> : LIFE Movt.

Way Forward

③ <u>Climate resilient seeds</u> for food crops like HYV seeds

④ <u>Diversification of food basket</u> eg. inclusion of Millets.

⑤ <u>Acqua-culture</u> theory & Hydroponics, acquaphonics, etc.

⑥ <u>International collaboration</u> for technology and finance transfer (eg. GEF of UNFCCC)

India still has <u>23 crore</u> multi dimensionally poor people and <u>15% of mal-nutrition</u>, over and above this <u>food insecurity is last thing India wants.</u>

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

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

Sugarcane is a cash crop for adding sugar to our food basket. India is a 2nd largest producer of sugar and largest consumer.

Water supply ← → Hot and humid climate

Conditions of sugarcane → 20-25°C

water intensive

Loamy, sandy and Black soil. → 60-70% humidity

→ America

Cuba

→ Brazil

India

Africa

Distribution of Sugarcane production.

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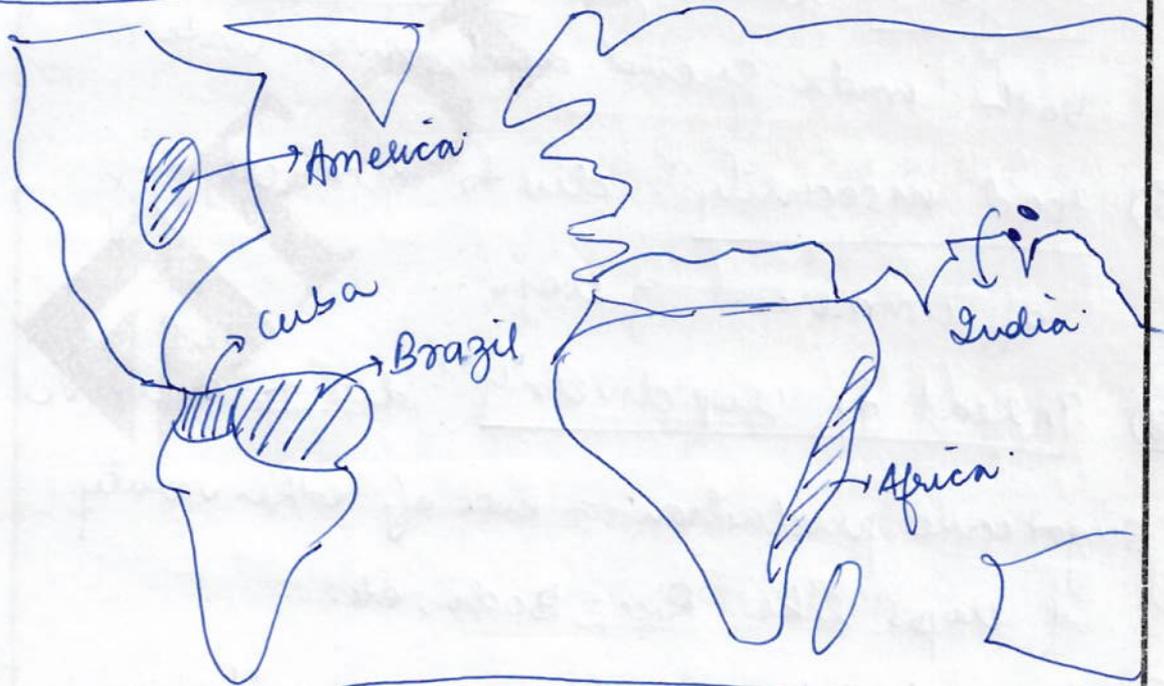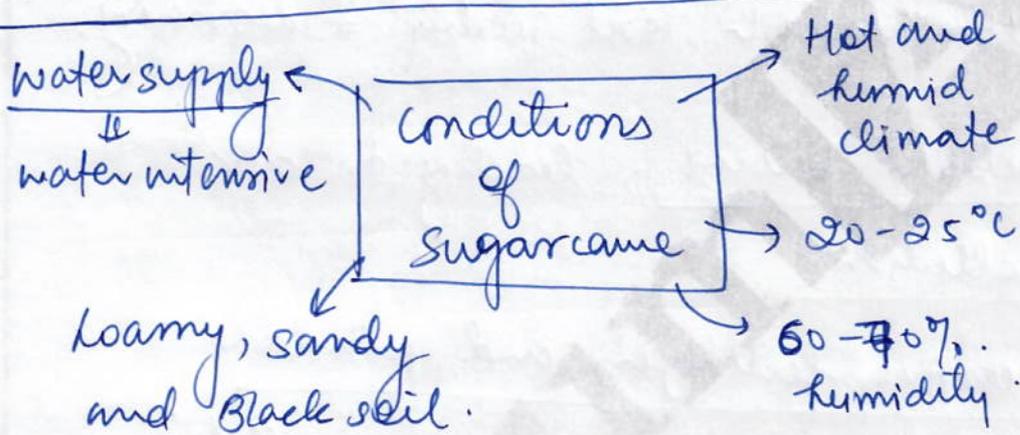
| Major environmental challenges: |

① <u>Water intensive crop :</u> 1 tonnes of sugarcane require 7000 liters of water.

② <u>Nutrient exhaustive crop :</u> in north belt of Uttar pradesh soil quality is degrading.

③ <u>Stubble burning :</u> leading to air pollution.

④ <u>Excessive fertilizer and pesticide usage :</u> leading to <u>water pollution</u> both under-ground and river water.

⑤ <u>Food insecurity :</u> due to mono cropping of commercial & crops.

⑥ <u>Threat to crop diversity :</u> due to excessive sugarcane production = loss of other variety of crops like Rice = Bodo, etc.

⑦ <u>Air and water polluting sugar mills :</u> they are established near water bodies

→ harming aquatic ecology & habitat.

    eg. Along Ganga in Bijnor region.

| Measures to check environmental harm: |

① Importing cheaper sugar (Santakumar Panel)

② Crop diversification eg. introduction of millets

③ Agro-climatic agriculture: non-ecologically viable crops should not be grown.

    eg. NO sugarcane in arid Haryana region.

④ Improvining na technology of old sugar mills to reduce pollution.

⑤ Soil Health check up: and apt fertilizer application.

⑥ Micro-irrigation for sugarcane! eg. Drip irrigation (PM KSY – micro-irrigation)

Diversification and ecologically sensitive cropping should be followed to counter food insecurity challenges due to climate change, etc

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

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

The tribal communities form 8.6% of our population (2011 census) and find place in our cultural diversity and richness.

Various unique cultures of tribal communities!

① Kottunad Under-water Rice cultivation in Odisha.

② Matti tribe of Himachal Pradesh following poly andry.

③ Matrilineal societies of Meghalaya's Garo, Khasi tribes

④ Naga tribes celebrating Hornbill festival

⑤ Arunchal tribes worshipping Tiger and treating him like a friend.

⑥ Igulu tribe of Kerala — expert in handling snakes.

⑦ Andaman tribes like Jowars following primitive hunting culture.

⑧ Nature worship by Paika and Santhal tribes.

| Indian society is rich in its culture and diverse. |

ⓐ Multi-lingual : 1063 dialects in India.

ⓑ Multi-ethnicity : Nigero, Aryan, Tibetian tribes.

ⓒ Multi- ~~cos~~ cusine : ⟶

Vegitarian
Non-vegetarian
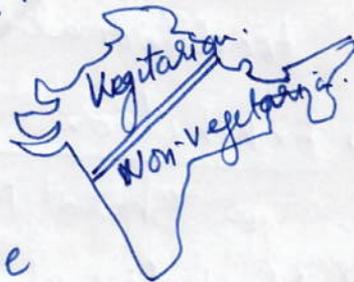
ⓓ Rituals and traditions:
  🇪🇬 Polyandry in Matti tribe

ⓔ Clothing and habits : 🇪🇬 naked Somphens (of Andaman) and Patta Silk of North-East tribes.

ⓕ Multi-religious : ○ North East tribes = Christian majority.
  ○ East tribes ⟶ Hinduism

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Means/Measures to protect the richness and unity in diversity:

(i) Constitutional provisions: → Art. 29/30: preservation of culture.

(ii) Legal measures: Forest Rights Act, 2006, (PESA) Act, 1996 → Role of Gram Sabha

(iii) Education: Through Eklavya Tribal Residential schools.

(iv) PM Vishvakarma scheme: promotion of traditional artisans and handicraft.

(v) Exhibition: of tribal art and culture in Bharat Mandapam.

(vi) Marketing of products by MARFED.

Indian culture is a melting pot where different cultures are assimilated and integrated to form one and show strength of diversity by staying united.

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पर कुछ न लिखें)

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)

Health is a state subject and urban planning comes under state list. Their integration is essential to overcome the limitations of present governance model.

Focus on health in urban planning:

① Increase in urbanisation: expected to reach 40% in 2030.

② Productivity and healthy workforce essential for urban productivity.

③ Density of population is high: need for ne health approach to counter communicable diseases.

④ Accessibility of health centre in traffic affected transportation: Thus, local health centre @ Chandigarh has a hospital in every sector.

⑤ Right to Health (DPSP - Article 47)

Focus on health for ~~urban~~ reforms :

① High out-of-pocket expenditure: 45%.

② Increase of urban poverty and diseases
   eg. COVID impact more in urban areas.

③ Citizen-centric reforms : Health a central
   theme. for good governance.

④ Increase of hospitals, doctors, nurses :
   currently: 1:843 (doctor/population)
              2.7:1000 (Nurse/population)
              1.6:1000 (Bed/population)

Means / ways to achieve these :

① Bottom-up planning model : from Gram
   Panchayat to District to State.

② Improved Health Budget : (from 2% of
   GDP to 3% of GDP)

③ Universal Health Coverage : (of all citizens)
   → empanelment of private hospitals.
   → Free insurance to all citizens - (PM JAY)

(4) <u>Urban Wellness and Arogya Mandir</u>: one for every 5000 population., and within 2km radius for metro cities.

(5) <u>Decentralised control</u> over public health functionaries (of Municipal control over district hospital : <u>Better accountability</u>.

<u>Right to Health</u> has q been part of <u>DPSP</u>, <u>Art 47</u> for improvement of public health State 's directed. Urban Planning should integrate "<u>one health</u>" approach to deal with current and future health crisis.

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

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

According to Economic Survey, 43% of STEM graduates are women and only 16% STEM employees are women.

Above data highlights apathy of women in STEM jobs.

Various socio-cultural factors contributing high attrition rate in STEM careers in India

① Stereotypes: Science based jobs are meant for men and humanities for women.

② Mother hood penalty: pregnancy often leads to break in professional life making them lag in their career progression.

③ Time poverty: STEM jobs requiring high energy and time, women "Double work": energy and time, women

are forced to do home + job work.

④ Safety at workplace: STEM jobs dominated by males makes women feel uncomfortable and lack of companionship.

⑤ Lack of family support: married or unmarried families fails to show un-conditional support and social-roles takes precedence over career growth.

⑥ High workload and lack of empathetic work environment: women sensitive work cultures often lagging in STEM jobs.

| Measures to improve retention in STEM |:

ⓐ Inclusive institutions: for example creche facilities, women toilets, etc.

ⓑ POSH implementation: through training and Internal Complaints Committee.

ⓒ Social change through: publicity of women contributions in STEM eg Kalpana Chawla, etc.

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49

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in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

(d) Encouragement in school through: science exhibitions, vocational training, etc like China's women workforce trained in ITIs.

(e) Nudging private/corporate sectors to improve gender ratio: eg Adobe's 50% female recruitment policy.

(f) Over all safety and security of women is State's responsibility.

(g) Breaking stereotypes, breaking glass ceiling by motivating oneself to bring about change. eg Kiran Bedi = 1st women IPS of India.

As Swami Vivekanda said, "A nation can not progress with women like a bird can't fly on single wing". Inclusive, participative, safe and encouraging work environment are needed in STEM jobs.

*

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Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

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3 .... ☐
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Outcomes

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Marking Scheme

| Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 – 10	6 – 7.5	< 6
✔	Key / Relevant Point		
✖	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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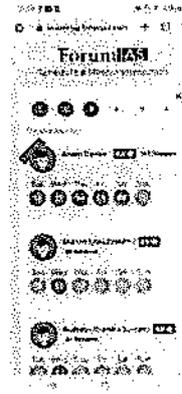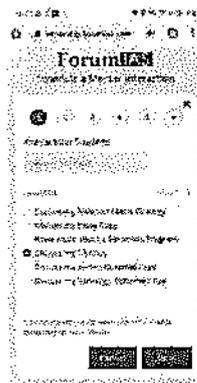
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