

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	MANOJ PATIL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910028484	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	01/07/25

*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	
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 : 11 : 00 AM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 02 : 00 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*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, चलाचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में परसंद आती हो आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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

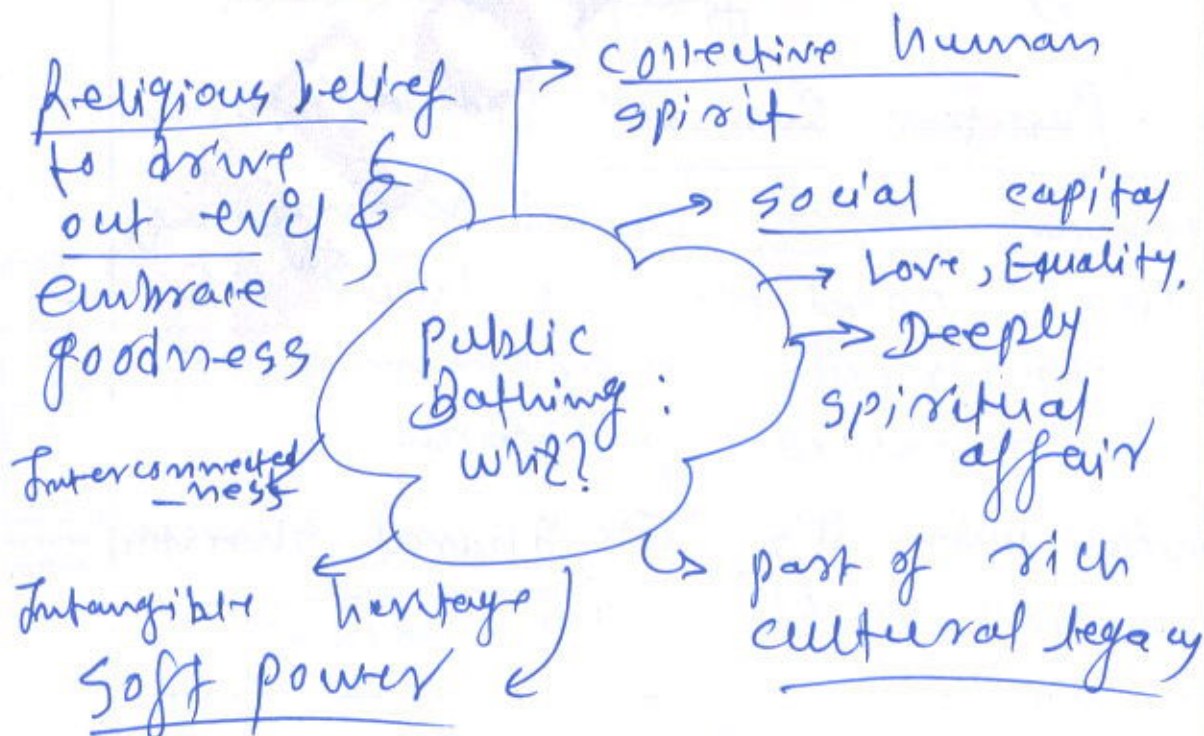
1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. 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 सार्वदेशीय प्रथा क्यों रही है? उदाहरणों सहित विवेचना करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently, Prayag Maha Kumbha Mela concluded, with total attendance of more than 60 cr, for Shahi - Snan!

Since, Harappan era, public bathing has had been part of Indian heritage, tradition & culture. Same has been with Egypt & Mesopotamian civilisation.



Public bathing across cultures:

- ① Kumbhmelas of India → futuristic cultural heritage
- ② "The Great Bath" structure of Mohenjodaro.
- ③ "Shahisra" as mentioned in "Ain-i-Akbari" — public bathing during pujals.
- ④ Greek culture — public bathing (eg) Beach festivals Italy, Greece.
- ⑤ "Purnima festival" Godavari River.

However, proper crowd management is the need for one hour with all administrative arrangements & tech-enabled platform.

India with its "EK Bharat Shrestha Bharat" spirit, public bathing such as Kumbhmelas boost love equality & integrity of one nation.

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)

Art of culture is a symbol of pride, magnanimity of our civilisation heritage.

Chalukyas of Badami, greatly contributed to India's heritage & culture as follows:

① Vesara style of architecture

↳ Intermin of Dravidian & Nagara style.
VESARA Style

present day Maharashtra
of Maharashtra - during
6th to 8th AD.

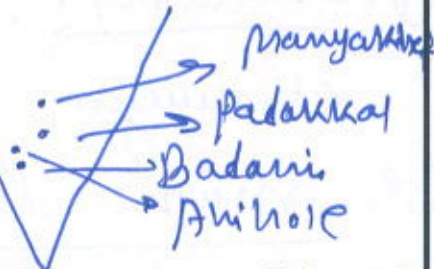


Fig. Chalukyas of Badami

eg. Virupaksha Temple

& Lakkha Temple.

② Badami cave Architecture

Rock cut & Sculpture of Nataraja

- ③ Batami paintings → depicting murals of Vishnu.
- ④ Chalukya promoted Bharati movements - Shaivism, Vaishnavism, Jainism & Buddhism patronised by Chalukya Kings
- ⑤ Boost to Kannada literature
- ⑥ System of land grants eg. Pranadaya.
- ⑦ Chalukya immensely contributed to music & dance of Veena.
- ⑧ Also established maritime linkages that time.

Thus, today, being Citizen of India it's our fundamental duty A-51A to protect such rich heritage & it's state duty also under DPSP.

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 & Dr. Ambedkar were among the greatest leaders of 20th century

Both focus on social justice, Equality & brotherhood to protect unity & integrity of India.

However, varied opinions of both writ. caste & social reforms.

Gandhiji

Dr. Ambedkar

① worked for eradication of untouchability

① core target was "Annihilation of caste"

② Caste, itself, is not wrong, serve purpose of division of labour in society.

② Caste is a mindset that divides Indian society.

3) work done: constructive program, weekly pariyan.

4) Gandhiji participate in Vaikom Satya for Temples Entry.

5) women: Appealed for gender equality, quity.

6) Said, India lives in villages, promote charitra & Cooperative industries.

7) Delivered in moral conscience of upper caste.

8) opposed separate electorate.

Today, India need to walk on path of both - Ambedkar's Constitutional morality, & "Gandhian Ethics of love & truth".

3) Balishkrut Hitkarins, Sabha, SC Federation.

4) Manad satyagraha, Nashin Kalarvam, Mandir Satyagraha.

5) "If measure the progress of the society, by measuring the progress women has achieved"
— Ambedkar

6) Said, India needs modernisation, industry-led development.

7) Demand strong legal measures.

8) Demand " Representation "

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 (GLOFs) refers to flood situation created by breaking of glacial lakes at low Himalayan altitude (4500m) triggered by natural & man-made factors.

Factors.

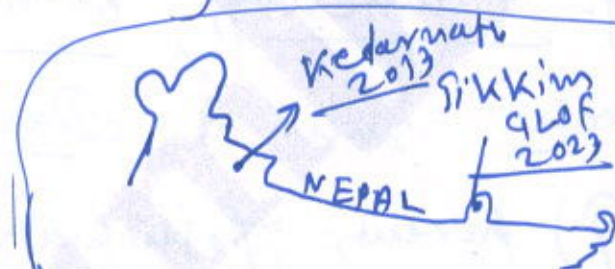


Fig: GLOF Event

- ① Landslides → Himalayan region, Young fold Mt, still rising because of underthrusting of Indian plate beneath Eurasian
- ② Tectonically active region
Earthquake zone - V
- ③ Cloud Burst Events
eg 700mm rainfall in 10x10km²

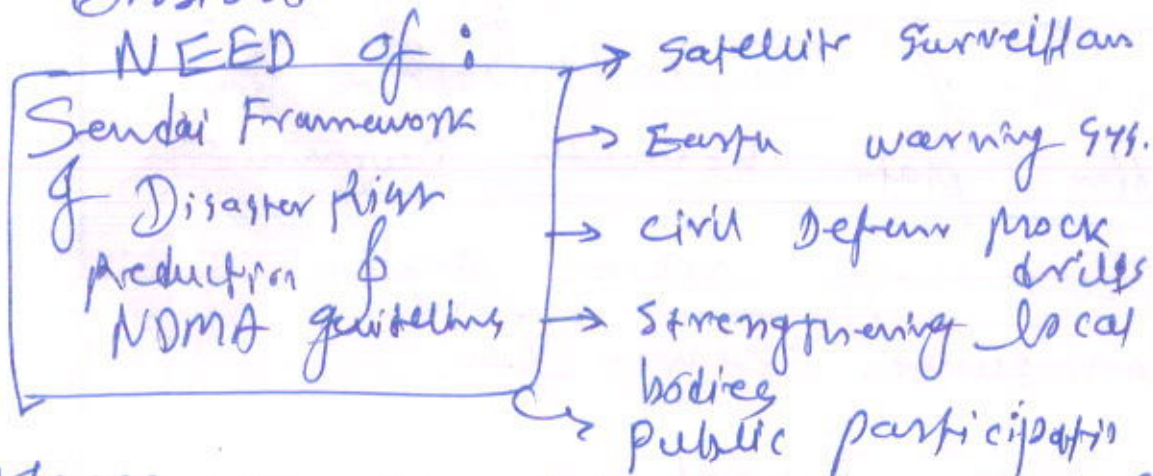
④ Climate changed induced Extreme weather events.

eg Global warming increases glacier melting, leaving behind glacial lakes

⑤ Infrastructural Intervention
eg Tunnelling, blasting, development projects such as Dam constructions et

eg Recent, Joshimath land subsidence

⑥ Steep slope, deforestation, soil erosion



France, with 59% India earthquake prone
12.5% landslides-prone, we need pro-active governance & quality infrastructure

Feedback

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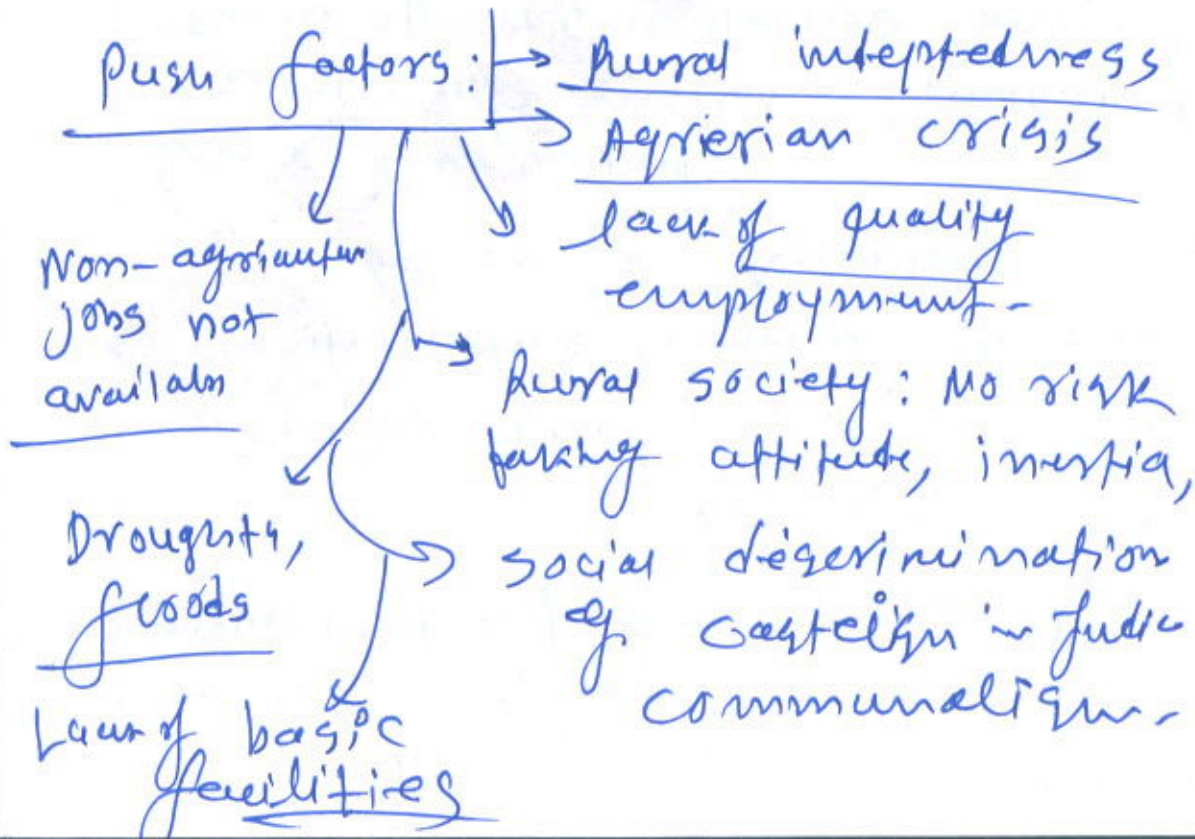
Q.5) "Migration is a vital livelihood strategy for rural households in developing countries like India." Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

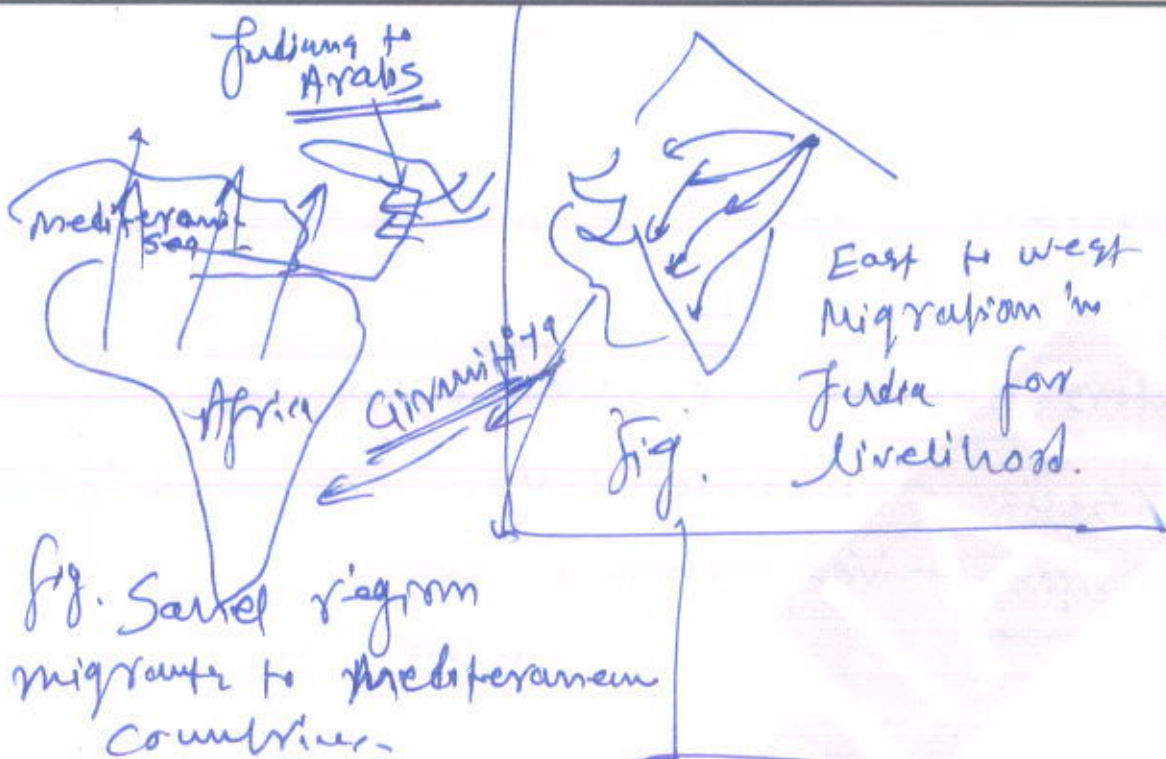
"भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों में ग्रामीण परिवारों के लिए प्रवासन एक महत्वपूर्ण आजीविका रणनीति है।" स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Migration is a basic human right. As per Lee's push & pull factors theory, people migrate for socio-economic-political reasons.

Migration - Voluntary & legal
 ↳ Illegal also.

Migration: As a vital livelihood strategy for rural households





Pull factors at destination:

Income security, job availability, housing, education & health access. Anonymity, urban city → more egalitarian society

Common difficulties faced by migrants at destination: Exploitation, housing crisis; social crime, slum life etc.

Agency to get dream of \$5 tri. Economy India needs to deal to regional inequalities & disparities.

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 an essential process for soil formation & soil is a national asset.

Physical weathering refers to mechanical disintegration of rocks.

Chemical weathering refers to chemical decomposition of rock minerals.

Weathering:
determinants

- rock structure
- slope
- vegetation
- climate type

Interdependence b/w physical & chemical weathering:

① contraction & expansion caused by temperature caused physical weathering enhances water action.

② Chemical weathering
Solution : get activated

more rapidly because of rock fragments, disintegration cause by physical weathering.

③ Hydrolysis

④ Frost Action → physical effect
 as but hot water enters rock cavities.

⑤ Domal uplifting ⑥ root action
 → ~~also~~ catalyst
 Chemical actions.

⑦ Both interact more swiftly in tropical rainforest region.

⑧ Chemical weathering weakens rock structure, further enhance physical weathering.

⑨ Physical weathering creates enabling conditions for chemical weathering.

Thus, to study their interdependence is helpful to save soil erosion & planning for land-use management.

Feedback

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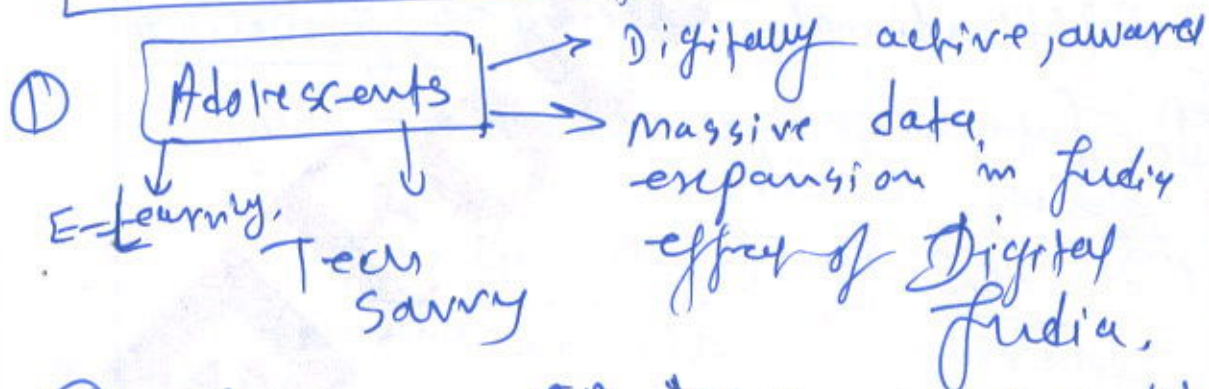
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

In the era of "Nomodigitals", adolescents are integrally inclined to social media at large scale, as India internet subscriber now crossed around 979 Mi (FY 25) as per Economic Survey 2025.

Social media reshaping identity formation of self-worth:



② Instagram, FB - "Followers friends"

eg. No. of followers increases more interest for content creation.

eg. Monalisa got social media fame Manakumbhamela 2025.

- ③ creativity by adolescents
- ④ Sharing daily life examples, 'viral culture'
- ⑤ online education, tutoring, E-learning etc.
- ⑥ Social media → Easy, seamless, affordable, impactful platform to share talent
 - eg. Adolescents dance reels on instagram
- ⑦ social capital building up.
- ⑧ Earning from social media
- ⑨ Attitudinal changes; globalisation
 - eg. International connect via social media
 - eg. Greta Thunberg - adolescent → Climate activist.

However, India need to invest in digital ethics, cyber awareness & address digital divide along with data security for safe & orderly social media for adolescents.

Feedback

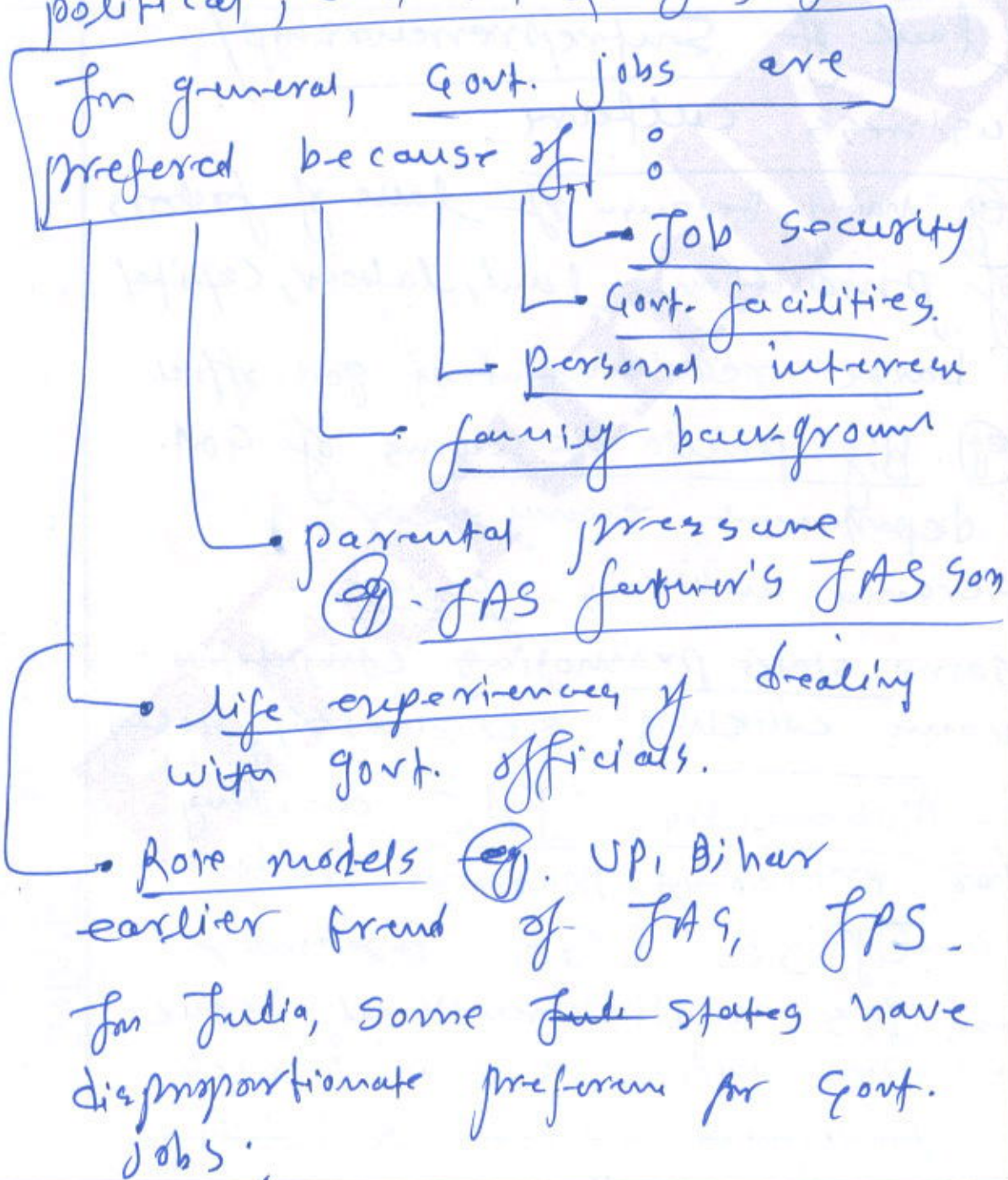
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Economic activity is decided by social, Economical, historical, political, cultural & legacy factors.



- ① culture of the place.
- ② lack of private sector development
eg. Bihar, Jharkhand, N-E States
young students not inclined toward private sector
- ③ lack of Entrepreneurship/business culture.
eg. mainly, because of lack of factors of production - land, labour, capital
- ④ Large requirement of govt. officials
eg. Big public exams of govt. department every year.
- ⑤ persons ambitions → power.
- ⑥ some states promoting competitive exam coaching, scholarship, hostel
eg. Maharashtra, SFAC academy for promoting marathi students for UPSC [SE Exams]
Hence, It's multidimensional issue.
However, India is now focussing on "maximum government, minimum govt", so, private sector increasing.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

By CENSUS 2011, Women literacy rate is ~64%, with sex ratio 943.

Recently, UNFPA data shown that India has surpassed China's population.

In this context,

Significance of population Education:

① women literacy.

As per studies, there is direct correlation between women literacy & total fertility rate. As women fertility rate below replacement level.

② Change in attitude & perception.

As population education is the key here.

③ Increases reproductive rights awareness.

④ Educate on marriage age, contraceptive use, delaying marriage

⑤ As per Demographic Transition Theory, states in 2^{nd} / 3^{rd} stage controlled population as a result of population planning & individual choices

⑥ Freedom to ^{build} informed choices

⑦ useful to manage population-resource dynamic

⑧ India with 140+ cr. population with just 2.5% of world land

⑨ control demographic indicators

⑩ Malthusian approach → overpopulation
 → leads to resource crunch & less
 "positive checks" control it

⑪ for Environmental Sustainability
urban planning,

So, population education is the need of the hour to realise India's demographic dividend for "Atmanirbhar"

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)

Globalization is the process of increasing interconnectedness & exchange of goods, services, people, labour, ideas, tradition, brought, value, & emotions.

This has infused our festivals with commercial elements.

① Globalisation leads to "commodification of cultures"

eg. During Diwali, gold demand booms up

eg. During Dussehra, automobile cars purchase increases

② Globalisation.

eg. Bhojपुरi music on DJ culture during Holi.

③ Increasing affluence.

eg. costly raaris during Ramnavam.

- 1) Social media marketing, E-commerce
- 2) Blinkit 10 min. delivery.
- 3) Globalisation affects social capital
promotes individualism, nuclear family, urbanisation
- 4) McDonaldisation.
- 5) Indian in cities preferring company made sweets instead
by making at home
- 6) "Money importance" increased,
"Business-profit seeking" culture
- 7) Festival economy → aggregate demand increases
- 8) Cheap imports eg. Chinese pickkari (Holi), plastic toys etc
Helped in preserving festivals in new ways
 → Diwali in USA, exchange of values, broader diaspora linkages. eg. White House Diwali celebration; Social media trends; Holi in Mauritius, Trinidad

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)

Dance is the rhythm of
humanity. It shows the richness
of country's spiritual, cultural &
social life across time &
space.

India's rich tradition in dance form

① "Natarajasthra" of Bharatmuni
↳ wrote on basic tenets of
Dances.

② Two main forms: ① Classical

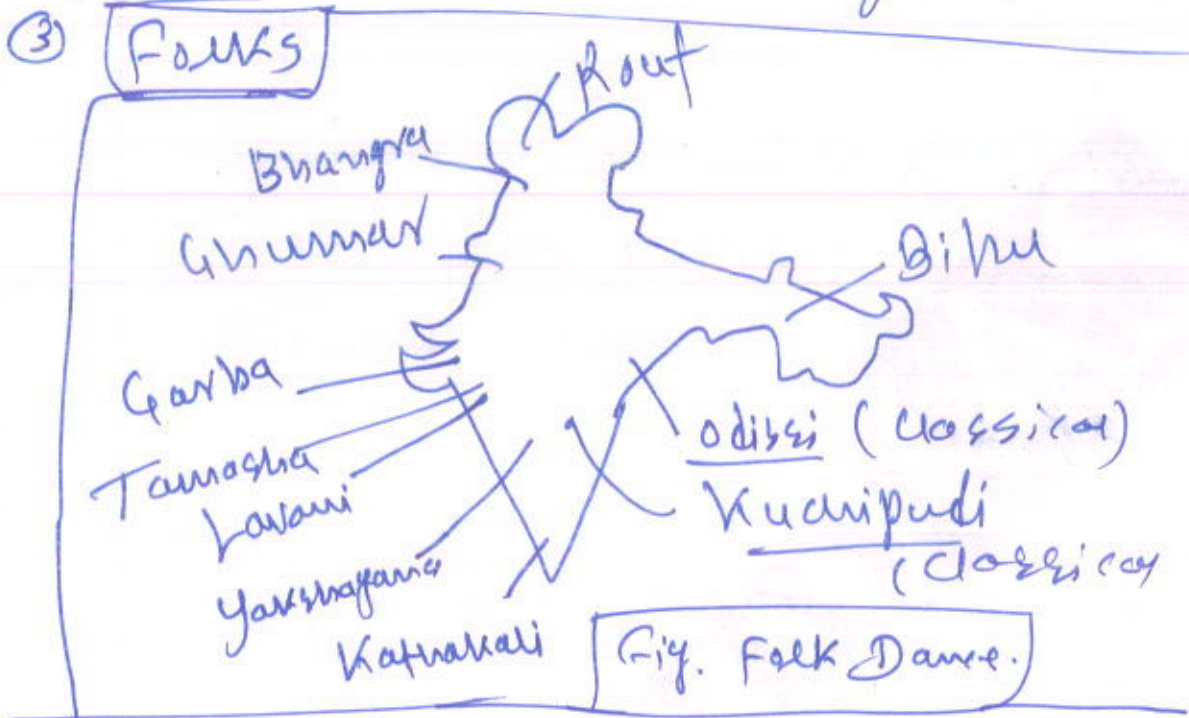
↳ Tandava Dance

↳ showing physical power,
masculinity, strong expression

→ show of human spirit
& energy,

Classical → Bharatnatyam,

→ Lastya dance : subtle, soft,
love emotions expressing, kind.



Reflect spiritual life:

↳ Dance as meditation; Siva' Tandava

"Nataraja (Nrti)" showcases various
Mudras - reflecting deep spiritual
meanings

Reflect cultural life:

↳ shows local traditions, emotions.

(eg). Kathak - Blend of Hindu & Islamic

Sattriya - propagating Vaishnavism

Manipuri Sankirtana - Love, brotherhood
 → reflect culture of sharing, caring,
 social & emotional connections,
 family bonding, equality,
 (eg). Leysakh Garba - All around pray.
 & mass festivals.

reflect social life.

↳ Boost social capital, spread happiness,
 dance as health action, celebration
 of greater spirit, equality &
spirit of love, kindness, grows
collective spirit & energy.

Hence, Dance forms of India is
 our strength, our soft power

& it's our responsibility to
 carry forward it in the spirit of
 "GK Bharat, Shrestha Bharat"
 & making it part of our foreign
policy also.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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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.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)

Indian freedom struggle was one amalgamation of all best political ideas - starting from leftist to rightist thoughts.

★ Emergence of new forces & ideological currents in 1920s.

① Decade of "Mass movements"

eg. Non-cooperation movement, Anti-Ginnon protest - the scale & size of people participation was massive

② "Left" brought came into picture.

eg. ~~Rise of HSRA~~ CPI 1925

M.A. Dange, Harvat Mohani

③ Revolutionary movement again expanded.

eg. establishment of HRA
Bhargav Singh, Ramprasad Bishnalla,
Rajguru etc.

④ Social movement:
demands for representation &
equality.

④ Temple Entry movements in South
Ramaswamy Naicker, Sri Narayan
Ayyar 'SNDT'
- Vaikom Satyagraha.

⑤ Rise of right wing establishment

④ 1925 RSS; Hindu Mahasabha
rise, Muslim League getting boost

⑥ Anti-casteism movements.

Dr. Ambedkar 'Bahishkrut Hitkarini
Samha, 'Mooknayak', 'SC Federation.

& in South, Self-respect movement
demanding representation in power
corridors.

⑦ Class interests

⑧ G.D. Birla, Purushottam Tandon.
Stressing on importance of capitalism in new India for economic development.

⑧ Diverse thoughts within Congress

⑨ pro-changer, No-changer -
eg. Swarajist -

⑨ Demands for 'complete independence'

→ Make Indian's intentions clear & strong. & changed course of freedom struggle after that.

From 1920s was one strategic period of Indian freedom struggle making it multi-dimensional & effective. Thus, it's our fundamental duty (A-51A) to cherish nobles & ideals of freedom struggle for "Atmanirbhar Bharat"

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)

Simla Agreement 1972 was signed between PMs of both India and Pakistan.

Following circumstances led to it:

- ① Post Bangladesh Liberation War :
— call for regional stability & peace in South Asia. International pressure to ensure peace, amid cold war boom
- ② Need for normalisation of India-Pak ties.
- ③ Clarity on future diplomatic relations.
- ④ ~~If saved~~ Pakistan's disintegration & provides stability
- ⑤ India's desire to consolidate its post-war advantage.
- ⑥ Recognition of Bangladesh.

- ⑥ Simla Agreement to ensure regional balance, normalisation of ties
- ⑦ India's fear of internationalisation Kashmir issue.
- ⑧ India's tendency to respecting neighbourhood & territorial integrity

Significance:

- ① post decades, after 1972, stabilised Indo-pak relations.
 - ① Trade, people-people connections, cultural linkage increased
- ② Bilateralism committed for any conflict resolution, no third party intervention.
- ③ Ceasefire - LOC recognised
- ④ Normalisation of future relations
- ⑤ Confidence building measures
 - ① Military talks, & dialogues

- ⑥ Give space for diplomacy & dialogues.
- ⑦ India - Emerged as undisputed leader in Indian subcontinent.
- ⑧ Impact on domestic politics - 9
- ⑨ Authoritarian currents - clash with judiciary, Emergency 1975

However, recently, Pakistan suspended Shimla agreement, may affect regional peace & stability, as robust framework needed to establish strong foundation of peaceful neighbourhood & may risk of proxy-war in global multipolarity era.

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)

Post WWII, the world was divided into two blocks - capitalists-led by USA & socialists-led by USSR.

Proxy conflicts are nothing but to avoid nuclear destruction on own land & planning & executing wars on others.

Vietnam war : A proxy conflict.

- ① Loss of France in 1954
 ↳ failure of capitalist-led bloc
- ② Vietnam was divided into two parts : Northern - USSR-led & Southern - part - USA was dominant.
- ③ Both provided with funds,

Military Training & Ideological Support

④ Vietnam war - at the same time when there was other conflicts on going on (eg) Korean war, Cuban missile crisis etc.

* However, apart from crisis, Vietnam war was also result of internal mass movements:

- ① As a resistance against French colonial rule post WW II.
- ② Ho - Chi - Minh's → nationalist movements occurred before cold war starts.
- ③ autonomous revolutionary politics
- ④ Strong demand for self-determination
- ⑤ Demand for land reforms, economic reforms reflected in mass movements.
- ⑥ Cultural Unity - (eg) Confucius, Hinduism, Buddhism.

② Tet offensive (1968) -

Shows indigenous military capability

This war caused huge expenditure for USA, prompting reduced intervention policy, even both superpowers reassessed their military costs.

Feedback

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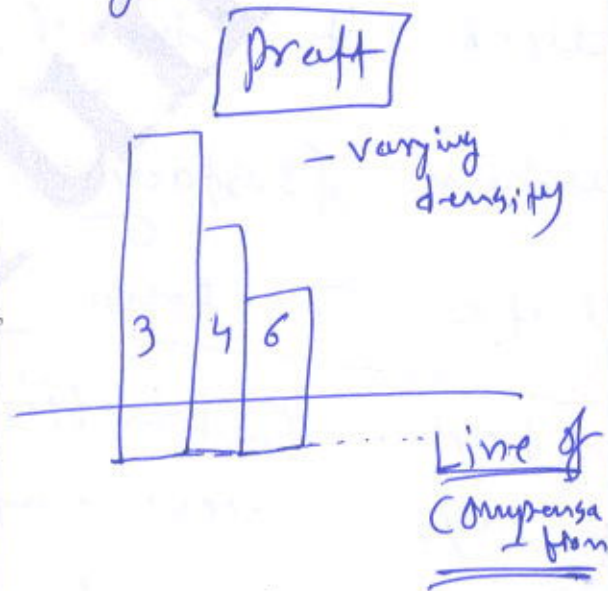
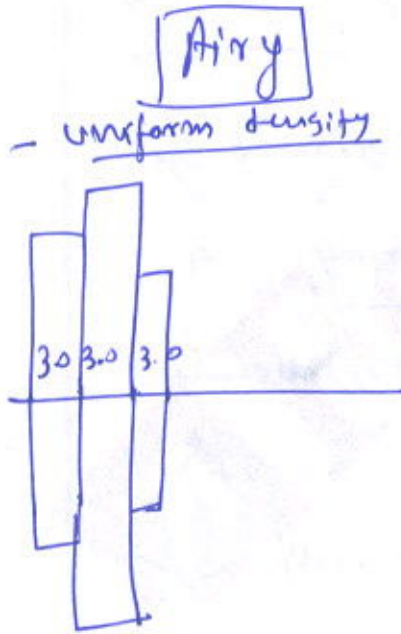
Q.15) Discuss the concept of isostasy and explain its role in shaping Earth's major landforms.

(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 is the concept in geography which explains material arrangements on earth surface which balances geomorphic features. It's a dynamic equilibrium.

Isostasy explained by :



- Airy explains it as a flotation principle, where (eg) iceberg floating

on ocean surface in 1:9 ratio.
 more the dense/weight above, deeper the roots.

eg) Alfred Wegener stated mountains have deeper roots beneath earth crust.

for proof, he considers varying density of geospheric features, if all have same root level, called it line of compensation.

further, isostasy explained by Plate Tectonic Theory, a

modern scientific approach. It says movements on earth's surface is the result of mantle convection currents

(as propounded by Arthur Holmes) which creates slab-pull forces & slab-push forces.

Isostasy's role in Shaping Earth Surface:

- ① provides stability to Earth surface
 - ② Any unloading / loading on earth surface, leads to opposite result.
 Loading → subsidence of surface
 Unloading → upliftment
 - ③ Greenland - because of isostasy, as a result of glacier melting, Greenland is getting uplifted.
 - ④ Isostasy provides mechanical stability to mountains
 - ④ plateaus formed because of crustal thinning ⑤ reactivate faults resulting in seismicity
- Thus, study of isostasy, is essential for interpreting tectonic activity, landscape development & crustal stability.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

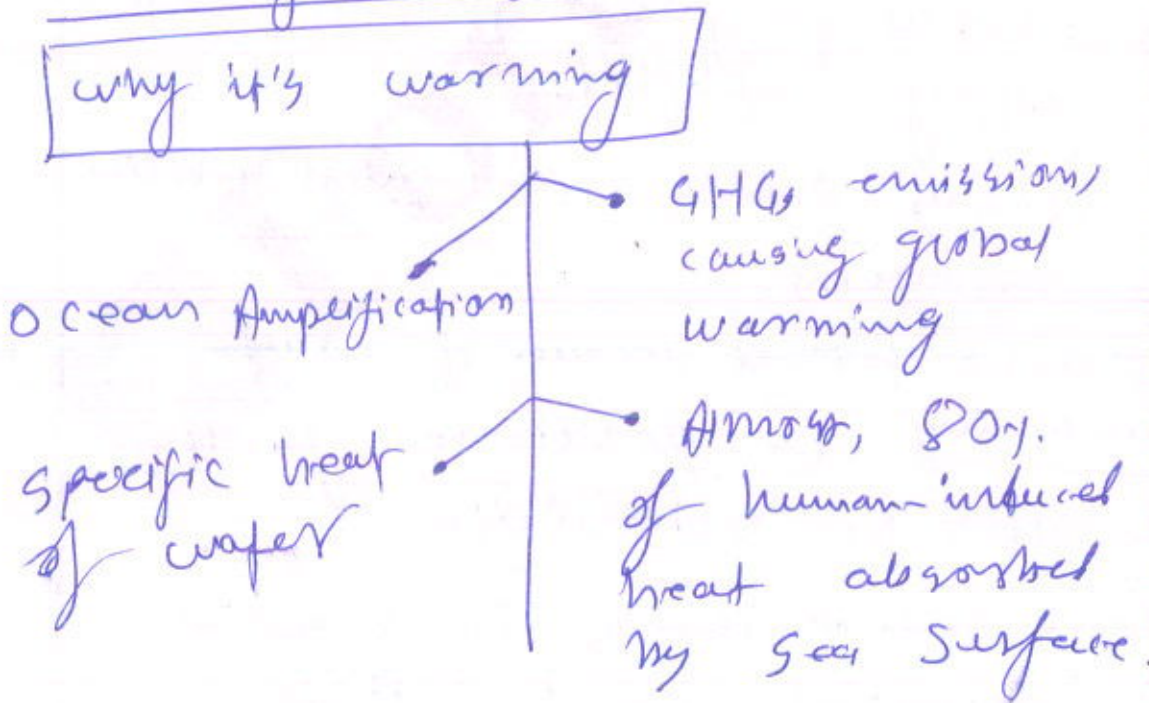
हिंद महासागर अत्यधिक तीव्रता से गर्म हो रहा है। इसका भारत की खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव हो सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per IPCC 6th Assessment report,

Indian Ocean is warming faster than global average.

Between 1950 to 2020, Indian ocean temperature rise by 0.7°C

which has resulted in sea level rise, ocean acidification & coastal floodings.



Affecting food security of India:

- ① Chronic Stress - decline in fish production. ~~eg~~ By changing fish distribution patterns, spawning cycles.
- ② Around 200 mi. Indian population livelihoods based on coastal resources. ~~eg~~ fishing communities of Konkan, so loss of income for them → poverty.
- ③ ocean acidification leads to coral bleaching, habitat degradation.
- ④ Marine heatwaves : one of the emerging patterns in Indian ocean, ~~eg~~ As per Down to Earth magazine, it's getting permanent in Central Indian Ocean.

③ Affecting monsoon pattern: making it more unpredictable - erratic monsoon, onset & advance changing.

④ Droughts in India due to El-Niño.

Delay in monsoon with agriculture cycle in India

⑤ weakening ocean land pressure gradient

⑥ Poor monsoon → loss of income to farmers → economic loss → demand drop
 poverty ← Unemployment ← production down
 ↳ Food insecurity

⑦ Marine pollution - threat to marine biodiversity → food web affected - So, India need to be prepare with climate-resilient planning, climate smart technologies & degraded management strategies.

Feedback

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 Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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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 is a vital crop for human consumption because of its natural sweetness & calorific value, it's always in high demand

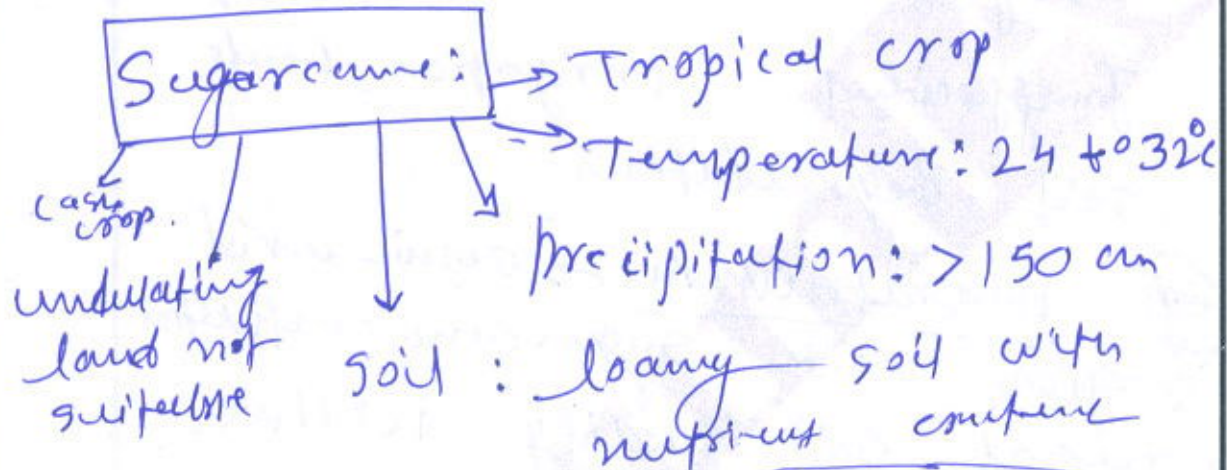


Fig. Distribution of Sugarcane producing countries.

major players: Brazil, India, Mexico
Colombia, Guyana, Venezuela etc

Environmental challenges

- ① Highly water intensive crop
- ② Inefficient irrigation leads to soil degradation
- ③ Marathwada → semi-arid region with sugarcane cultivation caused soil quality decline.
- ④ sugarcane : demands high fertilizers, farming causing decline in soil quality
- ⑤ monocultural practice :
↳ loss of biodiversity, soil-micro-environment affected.
- ⑥ pollution caused by sugar

mills - ~~of~~ untreated effluents
 odour pollution, GHG emissions
 of many sugar refineries in fully
informal sector.

⑤ Methane from forested fields
 ↳ Big challenge to global
Methan pledge (UNFCCC).

⑦ Sugarcane cash crop: land use
competition, agricultural diversification
affected.

It demand sustainable
 agricultural practices, precision
 agriculture & climate smart
 agriculture. integrated
water, land & nutrient
management systems.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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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)

Tribal communities in India enriches India's unity in diversity value, enhances its richness & diversity.

As per Census 2011, tribal population accounts for ~~8.6%~~ 8.6% of total, but great component.

① Dance forms of tribals

As great varieties across India

(eg) Gond dance, Hojagiri in Assam. Santal dance

② Music → linked to nature worship, routine works & fertility rites, ancestral veneration.

(eg) Musical instruments made of animal horns, Bamboos. etc

④ Wall paintings → depicting religious rituals, daily chores

eg. wall painting, Bird paintings

④ Tribal craft.

eg. Dhokra ornaments -

Bamboo crafts of Meghalaya

eg. Bamboo baskets.

⑤ Religious Traditions:

→ worship of nature, rituals, myths, legends story, folk music etc.

⑥ Naturalised Society.

eg. Same religion, Mundu-culture.

⑦ Impact of Christian Missionary

⑧ Linguistic diversity

eg. more than 1800 dialects in India

8) Credibility knowledge system
 medicine - Ashwagandha, Mamma,

9) Tribal food.

Food Art culture, Bastar

10) Women → matrilineal in

Some tribal societies, e.g. Garo, Khasi

- Egalitarian societies,

→ freedom to choose life partner.

→ collective resource ownership

However, recent threats to tribal culture - displacement, climate change

forest encroachment, diseases etc.

To enrich tribal culture, India

launched 'PM Janman', 'Van Dhan

Yojana', 'Ekklavya Schools', Tribal

Food Festivals etc..

Feedback

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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)

"Health is the real wealth, not the pieces of silver & gold"
— Mahatma Gandhi.

In this context, today, India's 34% population living in urban areas, which contribute to 70% of GDP. Hence, the strategic importance of health policy in urban planning.

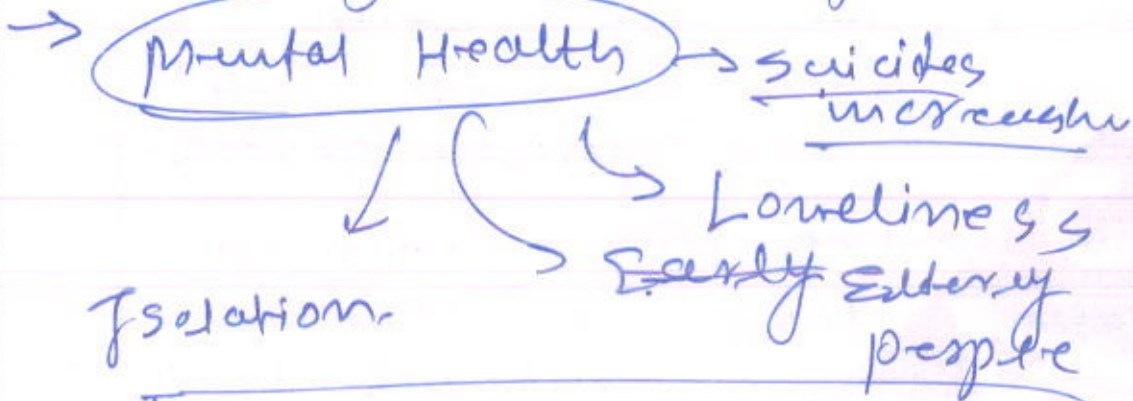
Health in urban policy planning & reforms:

(A) Preventive Healthcare:

↳ WASH → Water crisis in Delhi, Bangalore, etc.
↳ Key to disease-free life

↳ Air pollution → New Delhi worst polluted capital in the world.

→ water pollution. ~~Q.~~ Delhi SFC declare Gansuwa not fit to bath



① Curative Healthcare

→ Huge migration: population pressure on healthcare infrastructure

→ Budgetary allocation less affecting State capacity to deal with crisis.

→ overcrowding hospitals → Affordability, accessibility in Urban areas

② Spiritual Health
 → promotion of AYUSH, YOGA

③ Geriatric care
 → establish of workforce, councilors

Ways to achieve it:

- ① Enhancing primary healthcare set up (eg). Boost to Mahalla Clinics Delhi
- ② stability of continuity in healthcare policies / programmes needed
- ③ on ground implementation of "Ayushman Bharat"; "Heath of Wellness Centre
- ④ Increase health expenditure
- ⑤ monitoring unethical fees by private hospitals,
- ⑥ Focus on life-style related diseases (eg). fm cities, obesity, diabetes, heart attacks, cancer in increases
- ⑥ Awareness (eg) Fit India movement
- ⑦ Health Literacy (eg) Eat Right Movement.

In this direction, Govt. also promoting Tele-medicine, Nation Digital Health Mission to achieve SDG-03

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.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)

Recently, Col. Sofiya Dureshig
Capt. Vyomika Singh, successfully
led op. Sindoor, hence again
proved the ability of women in
today's biased world against "her"
Around ~47% women in STEM
graduates but only ~27% in
STEM jobs.

Factors for high attrition rate:

① patriarchal attitude

a) Discrimination with girl child
since womb

b) less focus on girls Education
in STEM. son preference for
STEM

c) feminisation of certain field
(eg). women only good for teaching

or air-hostess etc.

(d) Early marriage, patriliny

(e) In-laws pressure after marriage to not to pursue career outside.

(f) after delivery difficulties at workplace

(2) Issues at workplace

→ Safety, security, night work restrictions, lack of proper implementation of POSH Act, 2013

→ unequal pay (A.39 - It's state duty)

→ Not involved mostly in corporate board decision making.

→ law of role model.

(3) Difficulties for rural women - lack of avenues for career guidance

(4) poor education. (eg) skill India Report

~~Just~~ 51% engineers are unemployable

Measures to improve their retention in STEM:

- ① Healthy work culture, women sensitive work environment.
(eg) Microsoft, TATA
- ② Involve them in decision making
- ③ Industry - Academia linkages
- ④ Govt. Policy Support.
(eg) WISE KJPRAN, CURFE programs
- ⑤ Scholarships, affirmative action to boost for it - Gender equity
- ⑥ Re-training, Upskilling in AI-era

Thus, today, India is embarking on her journey of 1.5 trillion dollar economy with SDG-05 target, we, in STEM career, will play a pivotal journey in "Amritkaal"

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		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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