| TEST CODE | 8 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | | MGP 2025 |

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Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ABHISHEK CHAUHAN		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910150052	Medium/माध्यम	English ✓ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	21·07·2025

*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

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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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, तथ्यों और आंकडो या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता को आपकी कॉपी मे पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्ही तक सीमित नही) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर–पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।

2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी / हिंदी में **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न / भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।

4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।

5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 9:15 am	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12:15 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 :

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.

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

Q.1) "India's democratic roots are deeply embedded in its ancient civilizational ethos." Discuss in the context of India being referred to as the 'Mother of Democracy'.   (10 marks, 150 words)

"भारत की लोकतांत्रिक जड़ें इसकी प्राचीन सभ्यतागत प्रकृति में गहराई से समाहित हैं।" भारत को 'लोकतंत्र की जननी' कहे जाने के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।   (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Mark Twain has called India the 'mother of history and great grand mother of tradition & civilization'. This reflects the continuity of those ethos in our democracy.

| Democratic Roots | Ancient civilizational Ethos |

① women's participation and universal suffrage → Participation of 'Gargi' & 'Apala' in sabha & samiti

② secularism forms the root of our democracy → The amalgamation of Jainism, Buddhism in Ellora Caves

③ Rule of law is the foundation of democracy → Arthashastra and Dharmashastra teaches us the foundation value of rule of law

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④ Environmental Stewardship as democratic → The worshipping of [nature] in the early vedic period.

⑤ Universal acceptance of diversities → The cultural amalgmation in [Gandhar Art]

⑥ Equal Representation and election → In ancient India, the [king] or the leader was a [trustee] of the masses.

⑦ Union- Federal balance → [Ancient India] had a federal structure with [local rulers] and the [Brahmans] in ritual alliance.

Thus, India's democracy has its roots in ancient civilizational ethos, still reflecting as India enters [75th year] of democratic existence.

Q.2) Elucidate the significance of tiger and elephant figures in Indian mythology, art and architecture.

(10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय पौराणिक कथाओं, कला और वास्तुकला में बाघ और हाथी की आकृतियों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

From the 'Ashokan Emblem' to temple pillars, Tigers x elephants represent India's deep connection with animals and their reverence.

Significance in Mythology

① Ganesha : Lord Ganesha and his 'elephant head' has continued to be revered in 'Ganesh Chaturthi'

② Festivals : In kerala Elephant is still celebrated. In Bengal, Tigers as vehicle of goddess Durga.

③ Significance in Art

① Elephant figurines in wall art
: eg The Worli paintings of Maharashtra

② Tigers as guards on pillar art

③ | Tigers and Elephants | in the old Indus
valley seals : Indicating their
presence in > 1000 BCE

| Significance in Architecture |

① Elephant :- a) As an entrance welcome
exhibit, throwing water through
trunk.

b) As | base | of the Kailashanath
temple in Ellora.

② Tigers : — a) Represented in Buddhist
caves indicating the 'roaring Buddha'

b) As a representation of 'courage'
depicted in 'Hazara Rama' temple

c) As the fierce guard depicted on
pillars of | Ramappa temple |

Tiger x Elephants form the root of our
civilizational ethos, finding relevance
through their conservation work today.

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पर कुछ न लिखें)

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Q.3) The arrival of Lord William Bentinck marked a period of transformation in the British Indian State. Discuss.

(10 marks, 150 words)

लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिक के आगमन ने ब्रिटिश भारतीय राज्य में परिवर्तन की अवधि को चिह्नित किया। चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Lord William Bentinck arrived as governor general during the |late 1820s| , taking up important <u>issues</u> and altering the face of British Indian state.

| A period of transformation |

① |Abolishing stat sati| : In 1829, through a regulation and with <u>Raja Ram Mohan Roy's</u> activism, |Sati| was abolished.

② |Social Reform| . He also raised concerns over '<u>widow remarriage</u>' and '<u>women's education</u>'.

③ |Collaboration| . With young Indian activist and groups like |'Brahmo samaj'|.

④ |Institutions| : Bentinck's reign is crucial for setting up of the '<u>Hindu College</u>'.

⑤ <u>Vernacular Orientation</u>. The precursors to the 'Macaulay's minute', it was during Bentinck that cries for 'vernacular' education caught speed.

⑥ Whic Superiority : While previous rulers like <u>Cornwallis</u> were ruthless, <u>Bentinck</u> further restored faith of poor Indians in the superiority of the white

⑦ Groundwork : It laid the ground work for further developments in <u>Railways</u> & <u>telegraph</u>.

Thus, while <u>Bentinck's</u> reforms where progressive, they made the 'moral superiority' of the English more cemented in the pschyce of the Indians.

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6

Q.4) Explain how the American War of Independence deprived Great Britain of one empire, but it strengthened the foundations of another. (10 marks, 150 words)

समझाइए कि किस प्रकार अमेरिकी स्वतंत्रता संग्राम ने ग्रेट ब्रिटेन को एक साम्राज्य से वंचित कर दिया, लेकिन दूसरे साम्राज्य की नींव को सशक्त किया। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The American war of independence in 1776 was a watershed movement in context of world politics & nation's sovereignty.

[How it deprived Britain's One Empire Vision]

① Exposed British mercantilism

→ The [Boston Tea Party] was a violation & resistance to inhuman taxing.

→ The [Stamp Act] was also violated, deferring Britain's moral superiority.

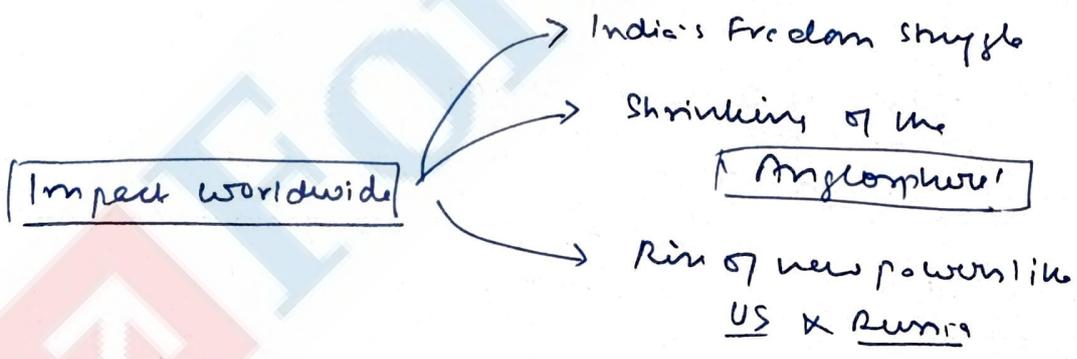② Exposed Britain's military prowess

→ Fighting against Americans in America proved too costly for English.

③ Rise of Leaders → equally competent

→ [Thomas Jefferson] arose as the leaders who took the battle to the English.

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| How it strengthened the foundation of another |

① <u>French Revolution</u> : sought from the book of american revolution, leveraging the power of 'Liberty' & 'Equality' for which the American's fought.

② <u>India's war of Independence</u> : Expose of Britishers helped raise nationalist sentiments eg. | Dandi March | (salt tax)

③ <u>African movements</u> : Expose of 'British' looting policy united africans to push them out.

| Impact worldwide |
→ India's Freedom struggle
→ Shrinking of the | Anglosphere |
→ Rise of new powers like <u>US</u> & Russia

The recent conceding of the <u>'Chagos'</u> Island to Mauritius by <u>UK</u> indicates the effect of the 4th July, 1776 revolution.

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Q.5) What are Rare Earth Elements (REEs)? Discuss the multi-dimensional implications of uneven distribution of REEs in the world.   (10 marks, 150 words)

दुर्लभ मृदा तत्व (REEs) क्या हैं? विश्व में REEs के असमान वितरण के बहुआयामी प्रभावों पर चर्चा करें।   (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Lanthanide to Leutetium series of the periodic table lists some elements which are very <u>thinly distributed</u> in the earth's crust, making their extraction uneconomic — they are called <u>Rare Earth Elements</u>.

Distribution of REE (uneven)
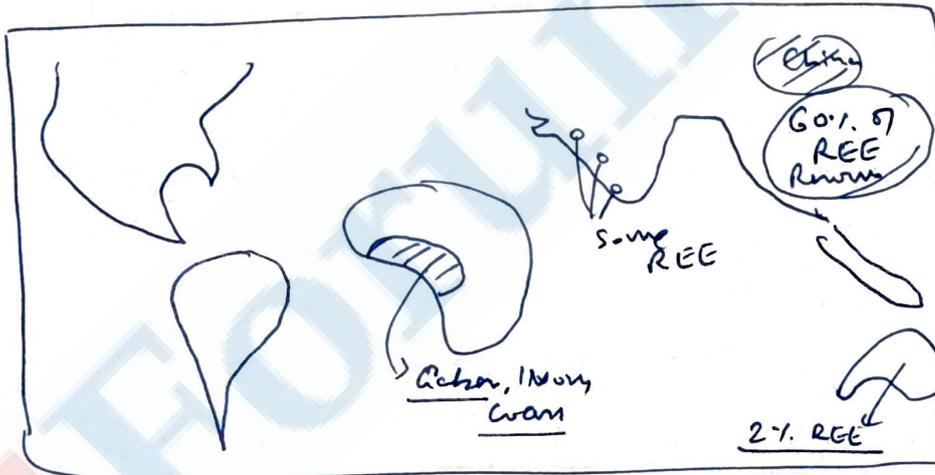
As we see, more than 60% is reserved in china making it's impact cross social, economic & political paradigms

Implications

① **Social**: a) Exploitation of labours in extraction
   (e.g) **Xinzhiang** province of China

   b) Unequitable distribution of benefits to society → most of the _REE_ are used for _export_ and not internal uses.

② **Economic**: a) **Heavy Reliance** on one source → vulnerable to geopolitical conflict

   (Eg) More than **90%** ~~fossil~~ **Germanium** comes from China.

   b) Trade wars & _tariff_ barriers.

③ **Political**: a) leverage **trade imbalance** in geopolitical discussions

   b) Skewing climate discussions: with more than **60%** of solar plates being built in China, climate discussion don't happen without them.

While India doesn't have resources much, it should focus on **manufacturing** from REE imports.

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Q.6) Highlight the salient differences between the Himalayan and the Peninsular drainage Systems.

(10 marks, 150 words)

हिमालयी और प्रायद्वीपीय अपवाह प्रणालियों के बीच प्रमुख अंतरों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Indian drainage system can be divided into [Himalayan] & [Peninsular], indicated by the [Vindhyas] as the barriers.

Rivers at a Glance

Himalayan ⟶ [

Peninsular ⟶ [

map labels: Indus, Brahmaputra, Ganga, Narmada, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery, Periyar

Indian Rivers.
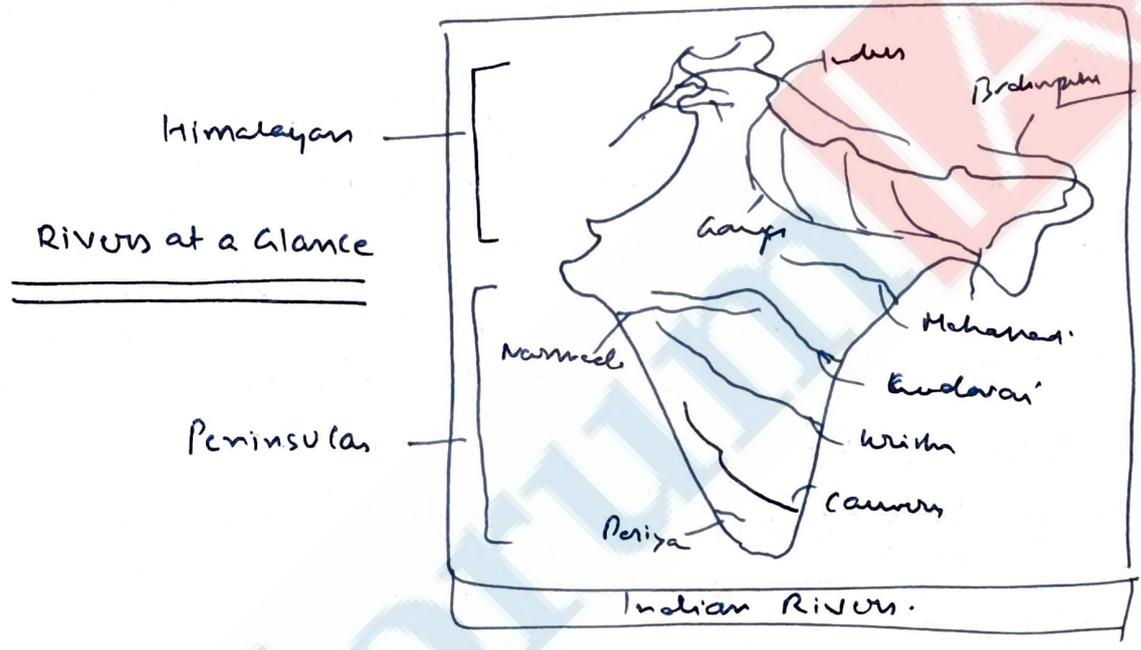
Himalayan Drainage

① Very long rivers
  (i) Ganga, Brahmaputra

② Snow fed and Perennial

Peninsular Drainage

① Comparatively shorter

② Rainfed and [Seasonal.]

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③ Dendritic drainage pattern

② Trellis, rectangular, meandering pattern

④ Flows over alluvial plain in the north and in Himalayan <u>gorge</u> in the east.

④ Flows mostly through <u>continental</u> <u>archaean</u> <u>terrain in south</u>

⑤ Forms large [delta]

⑤ Doesn't form major delta. Only <u>lagoons</u> & back waters.

⑥ High elevation allows deep geomorphism like [alluvial fan]

⑥ Low elevation of source, however waterfalls do form [J eg]

⑦ Fit for Hydroelectric power generation (e.g) [Kishanganga]

⑧ Not fit for power generation but small dams are made. (e.g) [Idukki]

The <u>Himalayan</u> is the source of life giving northern [plain] whereas peninsular drainage [supports] life and diversity, both equally significant.

Q.7) Describe the nature and mode of origin of the main types of rock at the earth's crust.

(10 marks, 150 words)

पृथ्वी की पर्पटी पर मुख्य प्रकार की चट्टानों की प्रकृति और उत्पत्ति के तरीके का वर्णन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The [Earth's crust] is [8-40 km] and contains rock of all three kinds — Igneous, Sedimentary & Metamorphic.
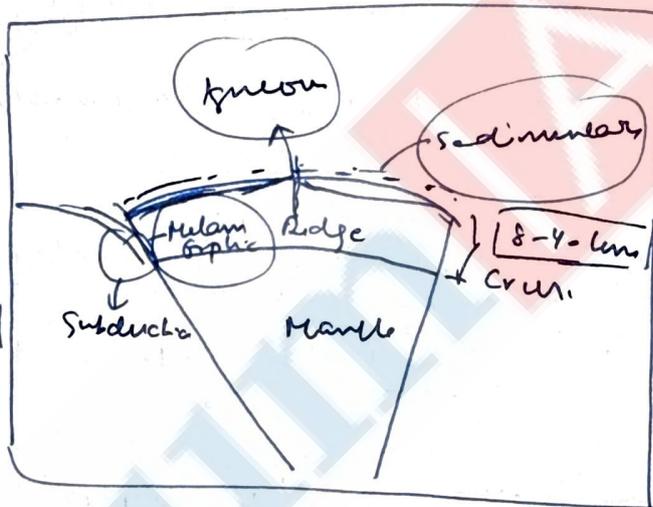
[Types of Rocks]

(a) Igneous

→ Nature: a)[Basaltic] or [Granitic] composition depending on whether the crust is ~~Continental~~ Oceanic or continental

↳ High density (> 3 gm/cc) for oceanic crustal rock
Low density for continental.

→ [Mode of origin] → →) Convectional current in the mantle causes magma to uplift and form crustal Igneous rock via [fractional Crystallisation].

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पर कुछ न लिखे)

(b) | Sedimentary Rocks | : Top layers of the crust, formed after millions of years of deposition.

Nature : The Benthic layers → layers close to those contain | limestones |

The deeper layers have shales x turbidites

Origin : sedimentation, carbonate precipitation

(c) | Metamorphic Rocks | : Contains rocks like Gneiss, | Quartzite | etc.

Nature : Heavily | metasomatized |, All fossil evidences gone, chemically altered.

Mode of Origin : Subduction Zone : high Temp conditions and high pressure leads to chemical alteration.

These three rocks define the nature of crust, simultaneously converting into each other.

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Q.8) The alienation of modern lifestyles from nature has contributed to the ongoing environmental crisis in India. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

आधुनिक जीवनशैली में प्रकृति से अलगाव ने भारत में चल रहे पर्यावरण संकट में योगदान दिया है। परीक्षण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per European union's [Copernicus], world's temperature has crossed 1.5°C limit for the first time in 2024 - indicating a crisis brought by [humans].

[Exhibits of Alienation from Nature]

① AC >> Planting Trees : Over reliance on air conditioners.

② Cab, taxi >> Walking : Even for minor commute, people take [cars] or bike out

③ Quick Consumption : Consumption culture has led to plastic pollution. [India is the] largest plastic polluter in the world.

④ Internet Reliance : Extensive use of [Chat GPT], which, as per Economic Survey will consume more energy than those of India.

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15

The Environmental crisis

1. **Air Pollution** : `40%` due to Vehicular emission.

2. **Water Pollution** : Eutrophication leading to `dead zones`.

3. **Extreme Weather events** : `Forest fires` in California due to **less albedo** and **global** warming.

4. **Groundwater Crisis** : `11.2%` of annual sources **overexploited** as per `CGWB`.

5. **Disproportionate impact** : On poor and marginalised leading to **disruption in** efficiency.

`WAY AHEAD` —
→ Corporate responsibility over greed (`EIA` → integrity)
→ Incorporating `Mission LiFE`
→ Adopting Electric vehicle (FAME)

The `SDG 13` is explicit. We must save the `Nature`

✗ **Earth** because we owe it to the next generation.

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Q.9) What do you understand by the term 'urbanisation of poverty'? Also, explain how urban poverty differs from rural poverty in India?　　　　　(10 marks, 150 words)

'निर्धनता का शहरीकरण' शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं? साथ ही, यह भी बताइए कि भारत में शहरी निर्धनता ग्रामीण निर्धनता से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?　　　　　(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

'Urbanisation of Poverty' refers to the experience of Poverty that moves away from Basic needs and climbs higher up in Maslow's hierarchy of needs.

Explanation
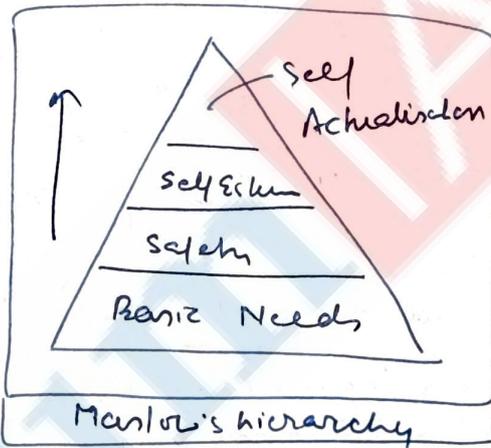
① Poverty of Aspirations

→ In the hustle culture, urban living people feel poor if they don't have lofty ambitions.

Maslow's hierarchy
(pyramid: Basic Needs, Safety, Self Esteem, Self Actualisation)

② Poverty of Social Clout

→ Not having a 'buzzing' social life is seen as being poor socially.

③ Poverty of People

→ Individualism in Urbanisation leads to this. (e.g) single living people in metros.

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The Difference

Urban Poverty	Rural Poverty
→ Poverty of [intangible]	→ Poverty of [tangible] basic food, electricity
→ Not Quantifiable	→ Quantifiable. (eg.) WB's → [\$ 2.15/day]
→ Stems from [comparison]	→ Stems from socio-economic inequality
→ Can lead to mental fatigue & depression	→ Leads to mal-nutrition, maternal mortality etc.
→ Smaller issue in India as of now	→ Big [issue] in India and thus more focused

[Way Ahead] → Reducing urban poverty requires

Building relations   mission(Life)

whereas reducing rural poverty requires
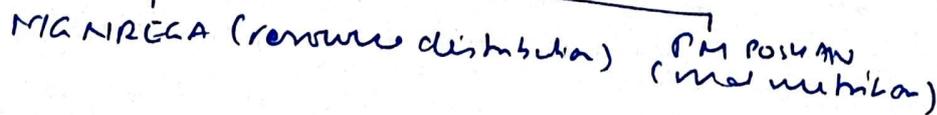
MGNREGA (resource distribution) (PM POSHAN (mal nutrition)

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Q.10) Globalization has redefined the idea of community and kinship in Indian society. Do you agree? Justify your answer.

(10 marks, 150 words)

वैश्वीकरण ने भारतीय समाज में समुदाय और रिश्तेदारी के विचार को नए सिरे से परिभाषित किया है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Globalisation has connected the Indian cultural exports to global circuits, allowing the realisation of One World, one Family.

How it redefines the idea of Community & kinship

① Information travel : News of communal harmony (e.) The Malerkotla iftar party reaches every corner of the world due to globalisation.

② Brings people closer : People feel closer to others who may be living very far → Redefining kinship.

③ Interpersonal Relations : Zoom Parenting changes how community looks at parenting.

④ Role of women : Women, with dual responsibility has emerged as a stronger entity.

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However, Globalisation has also reduced the idea of |community| & |kinship|

① Digital Proximity : Has Reduced the idea of familial bonds with |parents|.

② Inflammation : Communal disharmony due to sensationalization of |trivial issues|.

③ Loose Foundation : kinship that develops now though quick to form but are easy to fracture. (e.g) |Rising cases of divorce|

④ Grand Parents' care : The elderly are being increasingly overlooked due to massively increasing generational gap.

For Globalisation to work as an enabler between communities, it should look for increasing |communication|.

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Q.11) The flourishing of various art forms during the Kushana period reflects the rich and diverse cultural landscape of the time. What insights does this provide into the socio-cultural aspects of that era?

(15 marks, 250 words)

कुषाण काल में विभिन्न कला रूपों का उत्कर्ष उस समय के समृद्ध और विविध सांस्कृतिक परिदृश्य को दर्शाता है। इससे उस युग के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक पहलुओं के बारे में क्या जानकारी मिलती है?

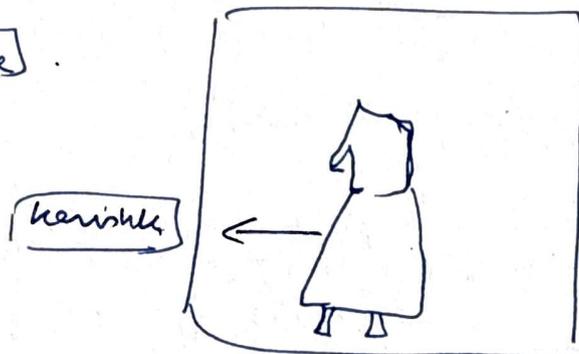(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The kushana Period covers the 1st century AD. Offshooting from the Yeuchi tribe, the kushanas built an empire that allowed art to flourish in multifarious ways.

Art of kushana → A cultural mirror

① Gandhara Art : kushanas brought with them masons and architects from ancient Greece and Rome.

(c) Buddha sculpture

② Mathura Art : Kanishka had one of his capital in Mathura where we see the headless kanishka.

kanishka ←

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③ Anthropomorphic Buddha : It was during the [kushanas] that human like images of Buddha emerged.

④ Coin Art : Not only the purity but the [imprints] on gold coins were exemplary.

⑤ Hellenistic Influence : Greek modernism was a highlight of kushana art.

| Socio-cultural Reflections |

① |Secular and A Tolerant|

→ Presence of both Buddha & shiva at [Takht-i-Bahi] .

② |Social Equality and equity|

→ Rampant use of gold coins indicates a ≠ equal society.

③ Technological advancement in society

→ Introduction of ['boots'] & 'saddles|

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(4) Buddhist Influence

→ The 4th Buddhist council and the development of Mahayana Buddhism .

(5) Influence on modern Art

→ Mathura & Gandhara Art allows us to infer the presence of 'cultural independence' and autonomy .

(C) Caste based impact : Their art form allowed caste-interchanges because kushanas were now being readily accepted and thus took upon the caste of Rajputs & Brahmans.

The kushanas were an important events in India's cultural development, influencing modern Buddhist masterpieces and indigenous art.

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Q.12) Trace the events that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement. What were its outcomes?

(15 marks, 250 words)

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन को जन्म देने वाली घटनाओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इसके परिणाम क्या थे? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

When the Non-Cooperation movement was withdrawn, the obvious next step was a mass civil disobedience movement. But it had to wait. The events between 1920 & 1930 finally determined its timing & relevance.

Events that led to CDM

① Political Void post NCM : There was a void after NCM. People needed action. The CDM was the final culmination

② The Mont-Ford Reforms : Nehru called it 'inadequate'. It was heavily disrespectful.

③ The Pro-changers : Debates on council

entry finally led to its acceptance in the Gaya session (1922). Wrecking the parliament from within accumulated tension.

(4) The Simon Commission (1927): No Indian member to judge the efficacy of the Mont Ford reforms.

(5) Insulting 'Nehru Report' (1928): Masses were unhappy with 'conceding' to dominion status.

(6) Lahore Session (1929): On the Bank of the Ravi river, Nehru declared the goal for 'Complete independence'.

(7) Gandhi: 11-point demands : Rejected. B

(8) The Movement → All these events led up to the crescendo that culminated in Gandhiji breaking the salt law at Dandi & formally starting the Civil Disobedience Movement.

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Outcomes

① A Undermining the salt law. Public humiliation of British in the eye of the world.

② Inaction Limbo: British were 'damned if they do, damned if they don't' do anything.

③ Mass Arrest: The government came down heavily, leading to mass arrest.

④ On equal terms: Gandhiji was invited to the 2nd RTC if he withdrew the movement.

⑤ Paved the way for GOI Act of 1935

⑥ While the Civil Disobedience movement was a success, it led the ground for two major events → the solid role of women in freedom, and the meltdown of British tyranny in 1947.

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Q.13) Mahatma Jyotirao Phule's reformist ideas played a significant role in shaping the social founda-
tions of the Indian freedom movement. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

महात्मा ज्योतिराव फुले के सुधारवादी विचारों ने भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की सामाजिक नींव को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण
भूमिका निभाई। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Mahatma _Jyotirao Phule_ is a towering

personality of socio-reform movements in

India, especially Pune, having massive

ramifications to the social foundation of

freedom movement.

Reformist ideas of Phule

① Establishing the 'truth' among all

　　(e.g) He established the 'satyashwodhak samaj'

② Education for all

　　(eg) one of the earliest promoters of the

modern RTE .

③ Women empowerment

　　(e.g) Married Savitribai Phule - another

stalwart in human women's rights

④ Promoted widows remarriage by associating

with Vidhwa Vivah Uthyak Mandal

⑤ <u>Renouncing Caste discrimination</u> : Openly
condemned caste discrimination.

| Role in shaping the social Foundation |

① <u>Women</u> : Mobilized women through establishing
[education] and empowerment initiatives
for men.

② <u>Students</u> : Through literary works like
['Gulamgiri'] , he promoted enlightenment
of youth to socio-political realities.

③ <u>The Marginalised</u> : The social foundation of
[Swadeshi movement] had much to mark
to 'caste empowerment' works of <u>Mahatma
Jyotirao Phule</u>.

④ <u>The Bourgeoise</u> : Phule also advocated
equitable distribution of resources, bringing

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the capitalist class into the fold of national movement.

⑤ <u>Religious Harmony</u>: Phule and his wife openly shunned religious hatred and bigotry. It was their effort that led to massive muslim participation in the <u>Non-Cooperation Khilafat</u> movement.

⑥ <u>Boosting other reformers</u>: From <u>Gopal Hari Deshmukh</u> to <u>Ramaswamy Naikar</u> everyone was influenced by Phule, helping establish a solid social foundation for India's freedom movement.

<u>Phule's legacy</u> continue to thrive as we face the multi pronged challenge of <u>Caste</u> and <u>communal</u> at non-coherence today.

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Q.14) The interlinking of rivers offers several benefits, but also raises significant socio-economic and environmental concerns. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)
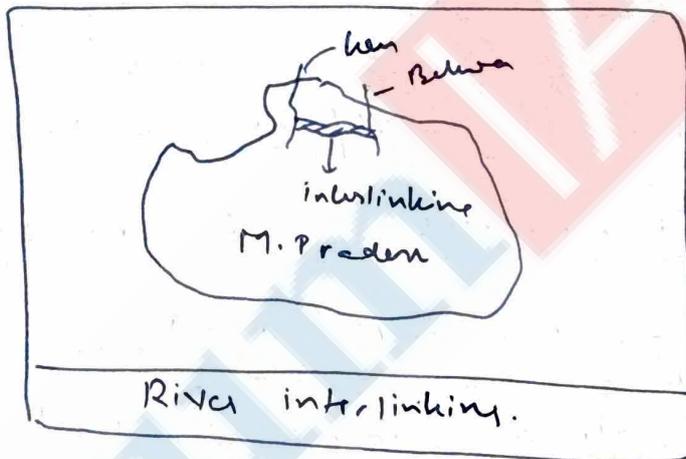
नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने से कई लाभ मिलते हैं, लेकिन इससे सामाजिक-आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय चिंताएँ भी उत्पन्न होती हैं। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Interlinking of rivers refers to a mechanism of equitable distribution of water, as exhibited by the recent Ken-Betwa interlinking projects.

Benefits of River interlinking
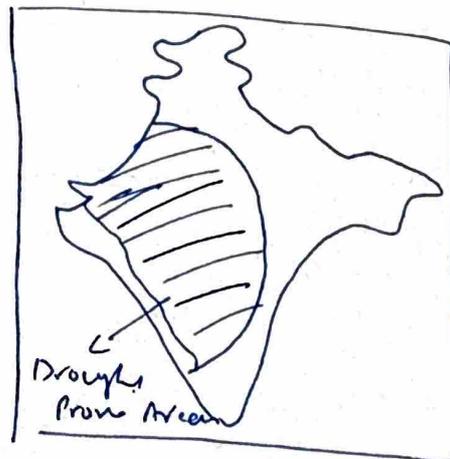
① Accessibility

→ T- Parched areas like Rajasthan.

② Irrigation facility : By diverting resources to resource deficit region.

③ Climate Moderation :

Availability of water allows for evaporation → cloud formation → rain

River interlinking.

Drought Prone Area

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④ Flood Protection : Excess water diversion creates a |room for the rivers| as done in Netherlands.

⑤ Hydroelectric Power Generation : eg) Dudhwa Dam on the |Ken-Betwa Project|

⑥ Employment : Such developmental works allows locals employment.

|Socio-Economic concerns|

① Discriminatory : For the district whose excess water gets diverted.

② Crisis of Resources : May lead to a situation where both |rivers run dry|.

③ Non-Augmentation : Merely interlinking rivers without providing |micro-irrigation| doesn't address the larger problem of water use inefficiency.

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④ Excessive reliance on water increases

⑤ <u>Federal tensions</u> : Between border states.

$\boxed{\text{Environmental Concerns}}$

① <u>Changes the Ecological Balance</u> : By diverting water, the <u>water level reduces</u> leading <u>shallow marin environment</u> disruption,

② <u>River Route Alteration</u> : Reduce flow of water may alter <u>geomorphology downstream</u>

③ <u>Soil Quality</u> → May reduce with <u>decreased</u> supply of <u>silt</u>

④ Climate change → May $\boxed{\text{exacerbate}}$ due to lack of moisture.

Need is to include '<u>Stakeholders</u>' in such projects with stringent $\boxed{\text{EIA}}$ application and adherence to <u>federal principals</u>.

Q.15) Explain the concept of rain shadow effect. How does it influence the distribution of precipitation and vegetation across mountain ranges?
(15 marks, 250 words)

वर्षा छाया प्रभाव की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट कीजिए। यह पर्वत श्रृंखलाओं में वर्षा और वनस्पति के वितरण को कैसे प्रभावित करता है?
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Rain shadow Effect : Breaking down the terms, it means a shadow created due to lack of rain, similar to a shadow created when there is lack of sunlight.

Illustration :

When a moisture carrying wind is obstructed by a mountain
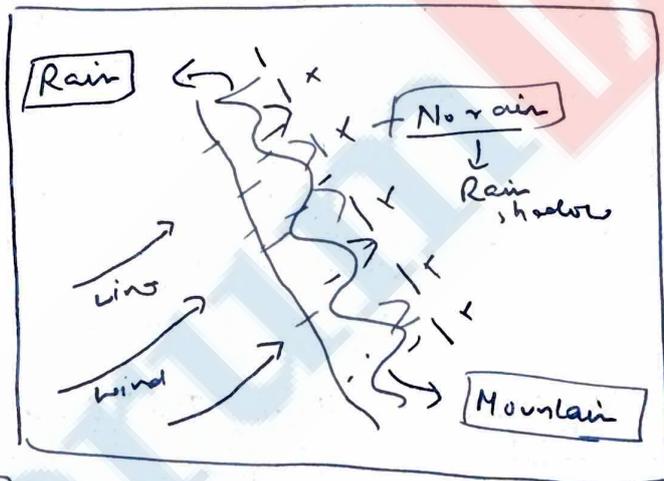
the wind rises, cools down and causes heavy rain on the 'windward' side of the mountain but minimal rain on the leeward side.

why? → Because the descending dry air on the 'rain shadow' region has no moisture.
This is called the Rain shadow Effect.

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Impact on the distribution of Precipitation & Vegetation

Since Precipitation & Vegetation are interlinked, we will see them together.

① Heavy Rainfall → Heavy Evergreen Vegetation

(e.g.) The [Western Ghats] records > 200cm of rainfall due to [rainshadow effect].

(e.g.) Similarly the [Meghalaya], the wettest place on Earth, gets rain due to the [Garo khari hills] obstructing Monsoon winds.

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② Low rainfall → Desert environment

→ The Rain shadow region of [Patagonia] desert in South America

→ The rain shadow region of "Mojave" desert in North America.

Vegetation include → Jamun, Palash, Betul, thorny scrub etc.

③ Intermediate rainfall. Sometimes there are gaps in the mountains that allow some wind to pass, giving the rain shadow region some rainfall.

(e.g) The rainshadow region of [South Africa] across the [Drakensberg] mountain.

Even some regions of [Tibet].

So, the rain shadow effect explains the presence of 'Teak, Sal, Sheesham' in some areas, 'Mahogany' in some areas & thorny Babul in some areas.

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Q.16) Bring out the major features of the Indian monsoon and elaborate upon its causative factors.
(15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय मानसून की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ बताइए तथा उसके कारकों का विस्तृत विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

More than 80% of Indian rainfall is due to Monsoon.

Features

Etymology: Monsoon comes from Arabic 'Mawsam' which means season.

Duration : It arrives in July in kerala first and retreats around September

Rainfall Pattern : Heavy rainfall in the windward side of the western ghats, on the windward side of Garo Khasi Hills and Arakan Yoma in Myanmar.

Rainfall also reaches eastern India like Bihar & UP via the Purvaiya since the direction of South-west monsoon becomes South-East Monsoon.

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Rainfall also reaches the Arabian sea coast of Gujarat & Maharashtra producing plenty of rainfall.

Causative Factors

Multiple theories on the creation of monsoon in India

(1) Valley & Sea Breeze theory
(2) Fohn's theory
(3) Tibetan Pressure theory.
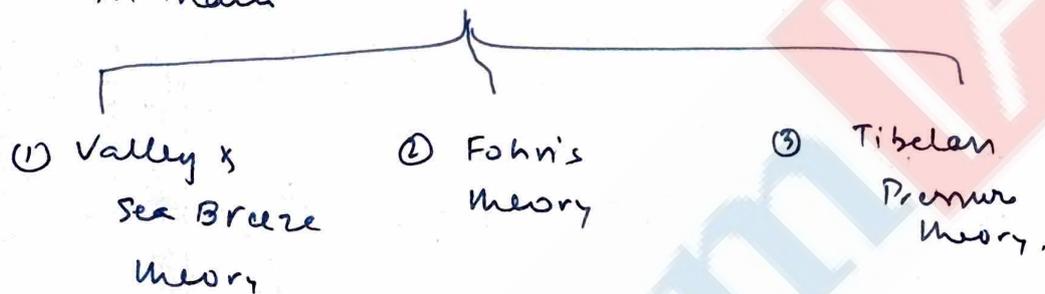
While all theories have elements of truth, the actual process involves all of them.

Factors

① **Summer Heating** : In summer, the Indian plate is on the tropic of cancer, getting very direct sunrays and thus gets heated up. → Low pressure is created.

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② <u>Tibelan Heating</u>: The Tibelan also gets heated leading to ~~kissin~~ rising air.

③ <u>Slow heating of the ocean</u>: The ocean (Indian) doesn't get heated as quick as the land and thus [high pressure] remains over the ocean.

④ <u>High Pressure</u>

→ due to Tibelan Jet stream

→ due to low heating develops on the Indian Ocean which travels towards India because there is low pressure over peninsular India.
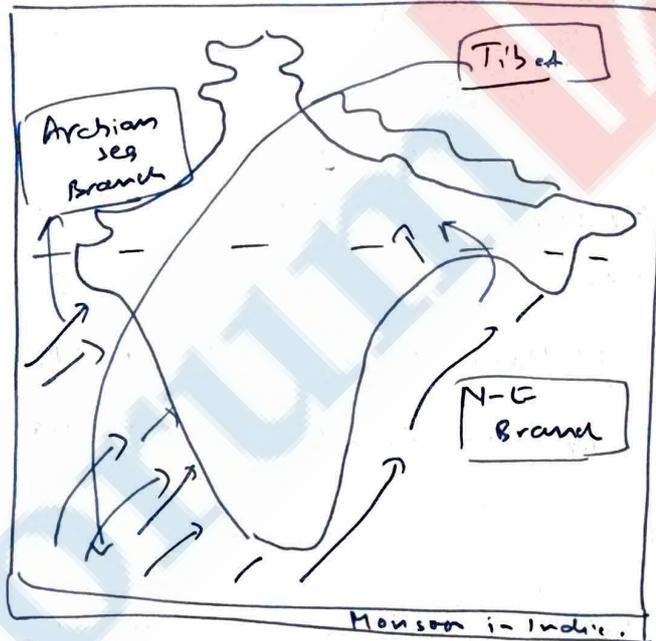
Monsoon in India.

⑤ <u>The Coriolis Force</u>: Makes the wind move towards right → Causing [South west Monsoon]

[Monsoon in India], now impacted by <u>El Nino</u> needs to be protected to ensure [food security] & [SDG 1].

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38

Q.17) What are the geographical factors responsible for the growth of mangrove vegetation in India? Also highlight its role in coastal ecology.

(15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में मैंग्रोव वनस्पति के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी भौगोलिक कारक क्या हैं? तटीय पारिस्थितिकी में इसकी भूमिका पर भी प्रकाश डालें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per the recent Indian State of Forest Report 2023, the mangrove area has reduced by 7.43 Sq. km indicating its preservation necessity to ensure coastal stability & ecology

Geographical Factors Responsible

① **Delta Formation :** Rivers that form delta carry silt and clay that provides germination grounds for Mangroves.

② **Long Rivers :** Longer the river, higher the amount of sediments.

③ **Sea level changes :** Allows pneumatophores to survive during times of high tide.

④ **Climate :** Need a Sub-tropical climate.

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(5) <u>Soil</u> : Alluvial <u>inundated soil</u> with ample availability of water.

       : Softer clayey soil that allows roots to penetrate.

(6) <u>Human Geography</u> : Borrowing autonomy of tribals who take care of mangroves and are responsible for their growth.
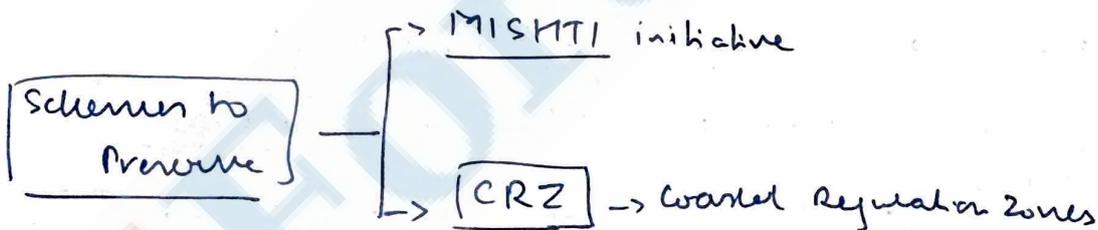
Mangroves in
India
————
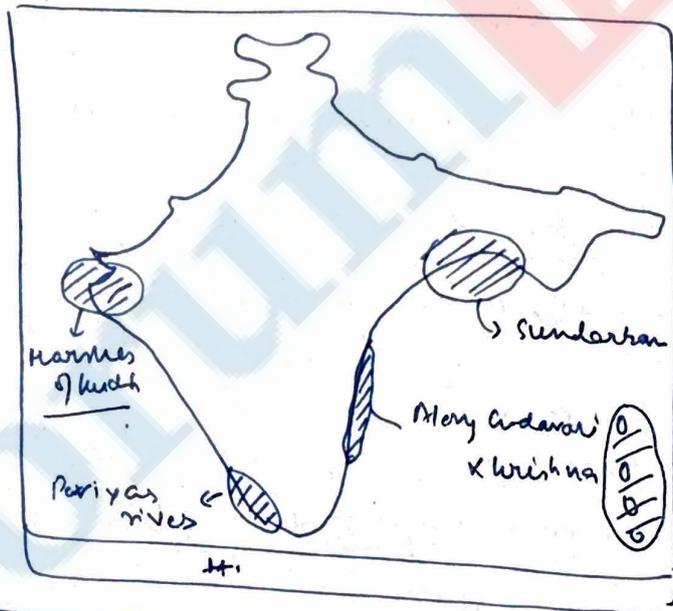
| Role in Coastal Ecology |

(1) <u>Biodiversity</u> : Germinates numerous <u>pneumatophores</u>. Habitats for <u>fishes</u> & amphibians

② <u>Coastal Protection</u> : Acts as a shock absorber against tsunamis or cyclones .

③ <u>Carbon Sequestration</u> : Act as a source of carbon absorption.

④ Used as source of tidal Energy

⑤ <u>Maintains</u> Sea surface temperature : Regulates spikes in SST of the Bay of Bengal .

⑥ <u>Promotes development of corals</u> . Along the coast of kerala or andaman

Schemes to Preserve
→ MISHTI initiative
→ CRZ → Coastal Regulation Zones

We can take examples of 'Mekong Mangrove Project' and combine with MISHTI to ensure the preservation of this ecological watchdog.

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41

Q.18) To what extent can the rise of 'Kidfluencers' be seen as a reflection of changing family structures and parental aspirations in Indian society? (15 marks, 250 words)

'किडफ्लूएंसर्स' के उदय को किस हद तक भारतीय समाज में बदलती पारिवारिक संरचना और अभिभावकों की आकांक्षाओं के प्रतिबिंब के रूप में देखा जा सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The 'inherent' cuteness of kids and the social 'eyeballs' it gathers have raised an army of kid-influencers in our midst. It is a reflection of two major issues.

Changing Family Structures

Parental Aspirations

Kidfluencers: As a Reflection of changing Family Structures

'Pierre Bourdieu' → Gave the 'Cultural Capital theory' which says about the role of culture as a capital. The role of children as a capital for families indicate or proves this theory.

Reflections

i> Working Parents : Not enough time for children leading to children engaging

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in social media influencing.

ii) <u>Accesibility</u> : Families today allow <u>minimal</u> deprivation of |gadgets| and |internet| for the well mental being. children use them for content creation.

iii) <u>Competition</u> . Families are hypercompetitive now when it comes to <u>children</u> due to more social media |visibility| .

iv) <u>Quick but unsteady choices</u> . Families now prefer Quick fix solution.

　　　(e.g) |child cuddling| now replaced by ipads

　　　　　|Parental Aspirations|

① . <u>Earning Potential</u> : Through social media infuencers business.

② <u>Popularity</u> : Parents aspire to gain |popularity| through kids.

③ Parents also |aspire| for <u>kids</u> to |emulate| content that generates <u>interactions</u> .

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④ **Ahead of the curve** : Parents aspire to show their moral superiority through creative `Progressive` content.

> However, this **rise** in |kidinfluencers| can be seen through other lenses as well

① **Social media apps** : Their promotion of viral contents contributes to rise of kidinfluencer

② **Monetization** : Invites more participation.

③ **Lack of Recreational space** : Post school time gets spent in mindless scrolling.

④ **Book reading** : |Extinct| now a days

⑤ **Promotion of sports** : Lack of much promotion discourages activity.

For this issue to subside, a combined effort from parents, society, and government should be made. Example of |Australia| where social media is banned for kids is exemplary.

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44

Q.19) Women often form the backbone of grassroots movements in India, yet they remain largely invisible and excluded from the decision-making process. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में महिलाएँ अक्सर धरातलीय स्तर के आंदोलनों की रीढ़ बनती हैं, फिर भी वे काफी हद तक अदृश्य रहती हैं और निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया से बाहर रहती हैं। परीक्षण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The SHGs and Anganwadi complex in Haveri district of Karnataka is run by female guided by a female IAS - Ms. Uma Mahadevan → indicating a cementation of the fact that 'women form the backbone of grassroot movement in India'

But, there is an invisibility in decision making process.

Exhibits ⟶ Pradhan Pati System

⟶ 1 ow of 5 boardroom director are women, a low number

⟶ LFPR → only 37%. Compared to global average of 65%.

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Why the Invisibility & Exclusion : From Decision Making

① **Patriarchy** : Not allowing women to even speak in some areas.

② **Education divide** : Women's literacy rate remains around ≤ 10% lower than men.

③ **Stereotype** : Prejudices of women not being good leaders & decision makers.

④ **Lack of Role Models** : Except the few like Ela Bhatt and Sarojini Naidu there are not many to look forward to.

⑤ **Elders dominance** : Women are often shy or forced to be silent in front of elders due to seniority.

⑥ **Lack of Activism** : Women groups are often suppressed by their husbands from making any objection to status Quo.

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But the scenario is changing

→ 1 lakh Lakhpati Didi beneficiaries involved in SHG activities.

→ Purnima Dev Burman → Environmental stewardship → Stork sisters

→ Jal saheli → In Bundelkhand.

How → i) Women led development.

ii) SHG Bank linkages → making women financially empowered.

Way ahead → i) To involve women in decision making we should → Promote their education

→ Popularise Role Models

→ Financial Independence → SHG

→ Statutory Support → Reservation for women in LS & State Assembly

→ Reducing Digital Divide

SDG 5 orders are explicit in this regard.
As Nehru said — " When women grow, the nation grows "

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47

Q.20) Do you agree with the view that social media is a 'double edged sword'? Discuss in the context of its impact on Indian society.

(15 marks, 250 words)

क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि सोशल मीडिया एक 'दोधारी तलवार' है? भारतीय समाज पर इसके प्रभाव के संदर्भ में चर्चा करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Social media is an agent of socialisation. It when becomes an agent of exploitation is when it becomes harmful. The Netflix show 'Adolescence' has beautifully explored one of its many vagaries.

| Positive of Social Media |

① **Globalisation**: Connecting people, making the world smaller.

   (eg) Artisans of [kuchh] selling [Ajrakh] prints to Seoul

② **Awareness**: Women empowerment and in education as concepts have penetrated the smallest of homes.

③ **Education**: Has democratised education making guidance free & accessible.

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48

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(Don't Write anythin
in this Area / इस रथा
पर कुछ न लिखे)

(4) <u>Govt. Reach</u> : Through e-governance,
govt. awareness campaigns has reached the
last mile.

   (e.g) Ministry of Panchayati Raj Collaborating
   with TV Series 'Panchayat'.

(5) <u>Income</u> : Social media has hugely reduced
the <u>urban-rural divide</u> leading to a
<u>melting pot</u> through earning potential.

But, there are downsides

① Virality and Misinformation : Breaking the
social fabric of Indian society.
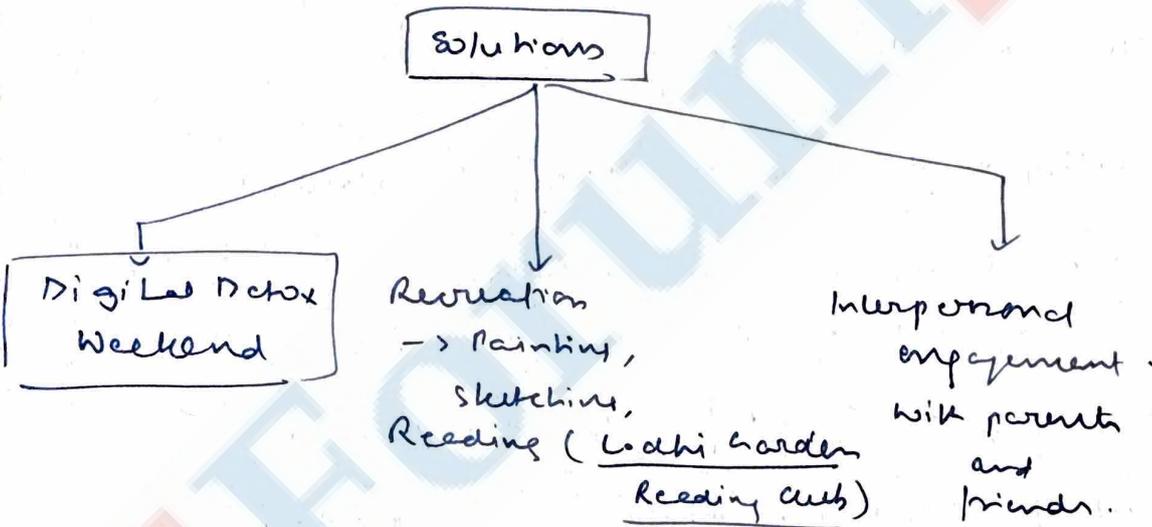   (e.g) Nuh-Violence in Gurugram.

② Inequality on Parade : The social media
clout of 1200 crore - spent on a wedding
exposed glaring social inequality.

③ Criminal Activity : <u>Sex trafficking, murder,
digital arrest</u> are all ill effects of constant
social media presence.

④ <u>Dwindling interpersonal relations</u> : Personal distance and digital proximity from parents and friends.

⑤ <u>Learning Deficit</u> : social media promoted GPT now reduces children's <u>cognitive abilities</u> ~~and~~.

⑥ <u>Mindless Addiction</u> : Reduces physical abilities to think and act. Oxford calls it '<u>Brain Rot</u>'

```
                    ┌──────────┐
                    │ Solutions │
                    └──────────┘
         ┌──────────────┼─────────────────────┐
         ↓              ↓                      ↓
┌────────────────┐
│ Digital Detox  │  Recreation        Interpersonal
│ Weekend        │  → Painting,       engagement.
└────────────────┘    Sketching,      with parents
                    Reading (Lodhi Garden   and
                      Reading Club)    friends.
```

Social media is a <u>boon</u> or a <u>bane</u> is upon its users but, right now, its ill effects can't be overlooked. Need is to have a <u>balanced use care</u> that promotes growth without deprivation

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50