

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

GS-1 (Complete)

Name: Aditya Talwar

Roll No: 1910169445

Started: 5:38 p.m.

Ended: 9:18 p.m.



Instructions: All questions are compulsory. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. Quality of the answer is more important than the length of the answer.

निर्देश : सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न द्वारा धारित अंकों को उसके सामने इंगित किया गया है। उत्तर की गुणवत्ता उत्तर की लंबाई की तुलना में अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

Q.13) Mahatma Jyotirao Phule's reformist ideas played a significant role in shaping the social foundations 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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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①

India has been referred to as the 'Mother of Democracy' by the Prime Minister due to the rich traditions of democratic polity.

Deeply embedded in Ancient Ethos

1) Republican states during the Mahajanapada period - eg Vajji

2) Buddhist traditions and practices
eg Sanghas with monks

3) Described by historians to be part of the vedic civilization - eg 'Ramita Thapar'

4) Practices of Savritis in Rig Veda

5) Amartya Sen talks about the

Indian traditions of Sabhas

But it is also a modern conception

1) The influence of american and

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French revolutions

Eg Equality, liberty and fraternity rather than Dharma.

2.) Adoption of the British parliamentary model - Westminster Democratisation

3.) Lack of democratic traditions since the medieval period.

4.) Gandhian model of civic participation
Eg Panchayati Raj

Therefore, it can be said that while the Indian democracy is a modern conception, it is deeply embedded in our orient traditions.

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② 'Tiger' and 'elephant' have been a pervading figure of Indian history as seen in the sculptures, temples and scriptures.

Significance of the Symbols

1.) Found on Harappan seals and figures of the pictographic script

eg Some found in Mesopotamian mounds

2.) Ashokan pillars and ornaments on the abacus → eg 'Indian lion symbol'

3.) Found on temple sculptures

eg 'Vithalswami temple'

4.) Sculptures free-standing → eg Dhauli elephant

5.) Found on ornaments and paintings

eg 'White elephant' in Buddhism.

6.) Frequently mentioned in mythological

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scriptures

Eg Goddess Durga Vahan, Tiger

○ 'elephant' in Jatakas

7.) found in various literature forms

Eg 'Vishnu Purana', Panchatantra

8.) found on coins of the Gupta period

9.) Mentioned as prayer worthy figures.

10.) In the cave paintings of 'Bhimbetka'

11.) Caves of Buddhist viharas

Eg Ajanta murals

Therefore such figures show the deep Indian culture of animism and Nature worship and conservation mindset.



③ The Period of William Dertick was a period of transformation and took place subsequently with the Indian renaissance.

Arrival and Transformation in State

1) focus shifted towards social reforms

Eg 1829, Sati Regulation

2) Collaboration with philosophers for reforms

Eg o Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

o Raja Ram Mohan Roy

3) focus on education and english styled civil servants inculcation in natives.

4) Shift of focus from mercantilism towards conquering and colonialism

Eg Free trade since 1833



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5) True colours of the British Raj started to emerge.

Eg controversy over english language based education

○ Christian missionaries were allowed

6) Became the base for military expansion and recruitment.

Eg Sikh empire disputes

○ Afghan problem

7) Interference of the Crown in British affairs

8) End of colonial monopoly of East India company Act of 1833

Therefore the arrival of Bertick was the signal of the arrival of the true colonial plan of exploitation.

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④

The American War of Independence or revolution created an environment of independent governance in USA, while others like India faced stronger British consolidation.

American Wars deprived the British

1) Demand for autonomy and self-rule

Eg No taxation, no representation

2) Direct opposition by American philosophers and freedom fighters

Eg ○ 'Benjamin Franklin'

○ 'Thomas Paine'

3) Decline of British trade in USA

Eg 'Boston Tea Party' and throwing of tea off ships

4) The deficit of cotton supply for British manufacturing.

Strengthened foundations of Another

1.) Acquiring of taxation and administration rights in India

Eg 'Duarri' rights in Treaty of Allahabad after Battle of Buxar (1764)

2.) Ruin of Indian agriculture due to sourcing of cotton and debt trap

Eg Deccan riots

3.) British won territories from French

Eg Battle of Wandiwash as a watershed moment.

4.) Shift of focus towards India

Eg 'Regulating Act of 1787'

Therefore the American revolution created conducive conditions for British focus on India, which led to the 'drain of wealth'

⑤

Rare Earth Elements are 17 elements, Lanthanides that are commonly found in the Earth but are difficult to find in high concentration for refining

Multidirectional Implications of Uneven distribution

- 1) Over-reliance on one country
Eg China has 97% of REE supply
- 2) Lack of raw materials for creation of technology
Eg 'Semiconductor diplomacy' with Taiwan
- 3) Difficulty in transformation towards renewable energy
Eg 'Solar PVs' or 'EV batteries' require REEs
- 4) Lack of employment creation is

manufacturing due to supply constraints

Eg India ~~outsources~~ ^{imports} 100% of 'Lanthanum'

5) Diplomatic Game theory based on resource acquisition

Eg India has to engage with China despite 'Doklam issue'

6) Issues in self-reliance

Eg Recent shortage in semiconductors due to REE control led to automobile delays

Way forward → 1) More efficient licensing system - Eg Recent MMDR amendment

2) Diversification of supply chain
Eg Rhorij setup by India.

3) Deals with friendly countries

Eg India - Japan REE deal
o India - Australia MOU.

REEs are the lifeline of modern technology and India requires a conducive environment for diplomacy, exploration & sufficiency

⑥ India has a huge diversity in landforms and river systems, with the Himalayan and perisular systems showing significant differences.

Himalayan Systems

1) They are generally perennial systems

Eg Ganga-Yamuna

2) Originate from glaciers and glacial ponds.

Eg Gangotri glacier

o Bardipunch

3) They have a high sediment load

Eg Kosi river

4) Dendritic patterns of drainage generally.

Perisular System

1) They are generally rain-dependent

Eg Narmada

2) Originate from ponds, or rain heavy locations

Eg Amarkantak

3) Low sediment load and materials

Eg Damodar

o Brahmani

4) Radial and rectangular patterns

Eg Son



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5.) Northern India
and larger
population dependence

6.) They frequently change courses
Eg Kei - course of
Bengal Duhar

7.) Fed by the western disturbances
and monsoons

8.) They create meanders, waterfalls,
potholes and river
terraces

5.) Southern, Eastern and
central India

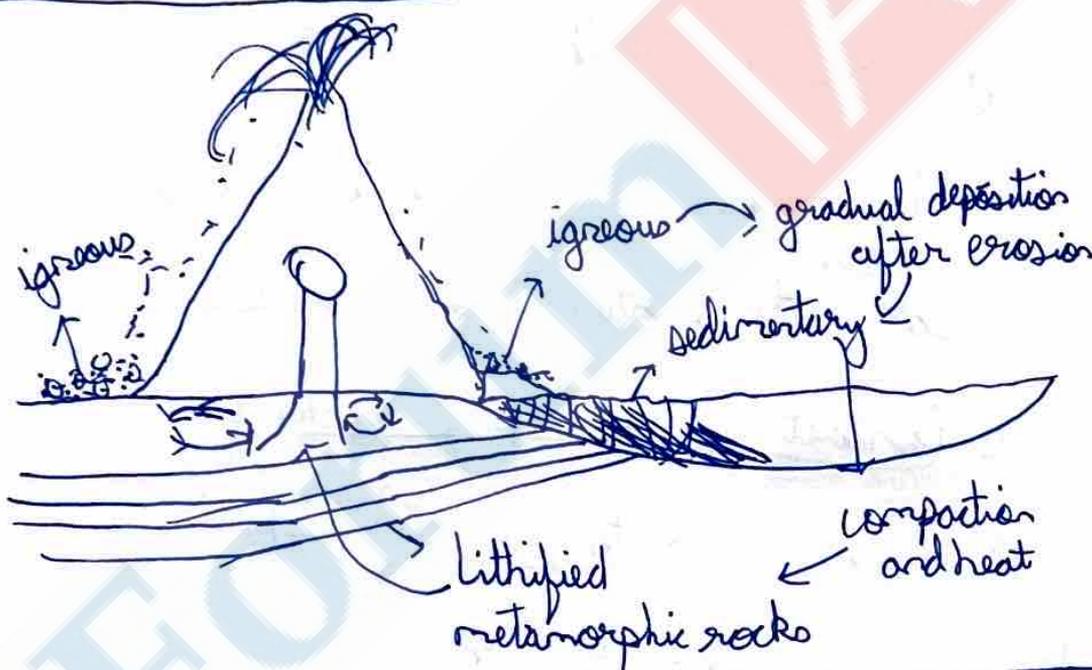
6.) They generally don't
change their course
patterns.

7.) Fed only by the
monsoons generally
Eg Kaveri

8.) Generally a single
pattern with
minimum meanders
and falls

Both these systems are the lifelines
of the Indian civilization and present their
unique features. ~~to~~

- ① Earth's crust has different rock types according to the temperature, pressure, formation method and materials that are present.



Nature of Major Rocks

Mode of Origin

- 1.) Volcanic rocks and pluton
- Divergent zones → Acidic rocks (Silica)
 - Divergent zones → Basic Basaltic rocks
- 2.) Igneous rocks → formed due to volcanic eruptions or hotspot flows.

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Eg Granite, Basalt, Feldspar

2) Sedimentary rocks → formed due to continuous deposition and compaction leading to lamination (layer formation)

Eg Limestone, Chalk

3) Metamorphic rocks → due to changes in heat, temperature and pressure

○ Contact metamorphic rocks

○ Regional metamorphic rocks

4) Based on strength and brittleness

Eg ○ Carbon form graphite is weaker than diamond but stronger than coal

Rocks are of a huge variety based on how they originate, where they are deposited and how they emerge back.

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8

Modernity is characterized by increase in consumerism, a scientific orientation and progressive mindset with spirit of change and reform.

○ But this rational and scientific approach has become overly cutoff from nature:-

1.) Excessive consumerism and needs

Eg Changing mobile phones and cars with promotions and achievements

2.) Wastage and ruin of commodities

Eg Hotels and restaurants throw out a lot of food every night.

3.) Lack of focus on environmental

damage → Eg Exit of USA from Paris

agreement.

4.) Deforestation and exploitation of forests

for resources

Eg Brazil has cut down large sections of Amazon forest

5.) Harmful chemicals and e-waste

Eg Leaching of heavy metals

6.) Creation of cities without environmental consideration - Eg Bengaluru has lost its lakes

Way forward

1.) Creation of blue-green infrastructure
↳ Mishra Shah committee

2.) Transition from fossil fuels to renewable
↳ Need to reduce emissions by 43% to limit to 2°C warming (IPCC)

3.) Need to promote a reuse-recycle and reduce mechanism.

Environment is what sustains our existence. Its destruction would be the destruction of humankind itself → (Our Common Future Report)

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9

Urbanization of poverty refers to the increase in urban-based poverty in comparison to national average due to migration, depreciation and other factors.

Urbanization of Poverty

1) Rise of slums

Eg 65 million people live (Census 2011)

2) High prices and demand driven poverty

Eg Mumbai is one of the most expensive cities for houses

3) Lack of employment and skilling

Eg 'Job-elasticity' is just 0.1

4) Health-induced poverty due to lifestyles

Eg 17% of poverty is health induced (WHO)

Difference between Urban and Rural Poverty

Urban

1) High costs of products and housing.

Rural

1) Relatively lower costs.

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2) It is due to unemployment or informal economy generally.

3) Migrants are poorer
↳ Double jeopardy

4) Higher homelessness

5) Living in slums and lack of asset ownership

6) Worse health and education outcomes

2) It is due to underemployment or lack of agricultural productivity generally

3) They mostly are not residents.

4) Have 'Katcha Homes'

5) Low asset ownership like small land parcel or cattle.

6) Health treatment and education is cheaper but lower quality.

Way forward → 1) Promote skilling in urban areas
Eg ~~PM~~ National Skill Mission

2) Slum rehabilitation and ownership

Eg JABA mission, Odisha

3) Cheaper health and education → Ayushman Bharat
→ Samagra Shiksha

Poverty is the worst form of violence and needs to be dealt for Viksit Bharat

10

Globalization is defined as the increasing integration of economies, markets, people, governments, etc (IMF).

Redefined Community and Kinship

- 1) Family structure - breaking of joint families towards nuclear families
- 2) Festivals and Celebrations - celebration of global festivals like 'Halloween' and 'Chinese New Year'
- 3) Practices and Rituals - decreased importance of community participation.
- 4) Change in kinship structure itself
Eg Tribal communities are turning into class-based communities
- 5) Village-based community to job-based.

6.) Increase in the role of women
decision - makers

7.) Changing family patterns

Eg ○ Live-in family

○ Single-parent family

○ Same-sex couples

8.) Reduction in importance of caste

9.) Friends and social - media acquaintances
becoming more important.

10.) Migrants facing double jeopardy

○ No contact with local community

○ Breaking contact with village or city

11.) Local community to international

Eg Omigle converts foreigners.

Community and kinship have been redefined by globalization and this has ~~to~~ redefined the nature of human relations itself.

11

The Kushana period during the Post-Mauryan era is considered to be one of the richest time periods for Indian art and culture by R.S. Sharma

Various Art forms

1.) Sculpture tradition with syncretism

- Eg ○ Mathura sculpture with red sandstone
○ Bandhara sculpture with Greek and Roman elements - used Blue stone

2.) Coinage and numismatic development

- Eg Kushans introduced the best quality gold coins (Dinars) - 'A.L. Pashan'

3.) Introduction of new war equipment

- Eg ○ Leat Mail ○ Helmet ○ Sword development
○ Metalurgy.

4.) Literature development and sanskrit

excellence → Eg Patorjali

5.) New forms of Buddhism

Eg 4th Buddhist Council and Mahayana
with 'Rorishka'

6.) Scientific developments

Eg Sushrut Samhita

o Charak Samhita

Insights into Socio-cultural Aspects

1.) Patronage of literary geniuses and scholars by Kings

Eg Rodhrises - I

2.) Development of a progressive society

Eg Plastic surgery and Ayurveda
became pronounced.

3.) Courage depicted the wealth and success of rulers

4.) Further development of religion and

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new forms of worship

Eg Mahayana school worships Buddha as a ~~humble~~ not symbols.

5.) Introduction of Indian traditions in central Asia and beyond

Eg Doghadkhai inscription

6.) Development of indigenous and foreign influences in art forms.

7.) Developing came architecture

Eg Ajanta caves

The Kushana time shows the ancient nature of Indian syncretic culture and it needs to be preserved in line with Article 49

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12

The Civil Disobedience movement of 1929-1931 is considered to be a watershed moment for the Indian freedom struggle - R.C. Bha

Events that led to CDM

- 1.) The rejection of the manifesto presented to Irwin by Congress.
- 2.) Failure of the Simon Commission
- 3.) International influences for ~~pride~~ signal of colonial expansion

Eg. ○ Italy invaded Ethiopia
○ Japan in Manchuria

4.) Declaration of Purna Swaraj at the 'Lahore Session' of 1929.

5.) Severe repression of the freedom fighters - Eg. Bolshevik case

6.) Ruin of Indian agriculture and peasant distress

Outcomes of CDM

1.) Breaking of law as a direct threat to British Raj.

2.) Regional mobilization and national unity.

Eg ○ O.R. Kelappan on Malabar coast

○ C. Rajagopalachari in Madras

○ Arbika Raut Sirha at Nakhas Pond

3.) Participation of diverse sections of society.

Eg ○ Students left schools and colleges

○ Largest participation of women

○ Businessmen promoted Khadi

4.) British had to agree to demands

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Eg Gandhi - Irwin Pact

5) Congress agreed to participate in the Round Table conference (RTC)

6) Gave an impetus to revolutionaries

Eg Sureya Sen and Chittagong Robbery

Negative Outcomes

1) The RTC turned out to be a failure.

2) Hanging of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and comrades.

3) Lack of proper participation of Muslims.

4) Absence of any major labour upsurge.

5) Enactment of the Govtly Act of 1935.

Despite its criticisms, the Civil Disobedience movement can be considered a success as it kindled a fire that ultimately led to the Quit India movement and independence.



(B)

Mahatma Jyotirao Phule was an Indian reformer of the 19th century who transformed the fate of the disadvantaged section in free India.

Significant Role in Shaping foundation

1) Rise of caste consciousness

Eg He coined the term 'Dalit'

2) Promoted the need for girls' education → Eg Opered the first girls' schools with 'Savitribai'

3) Literature and mass impact

Eg Damokashi Subodh Ratnakar

4) Upliftment of the 'Mali' community

5) Opposition of conservative elements

Eg Peshwa Raj is worse than British

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Raj

6) Inspired future leaders like B. R. Ambedkar

7) Talked about the 'Aryan invasion theory' and how lower castes were disadvantaged and exploited.

8) Denounced the superiority of Brahmins over knowledge.

Indian freedom Struggle from his ideas

1) Inspired reformers like Bopal Daba Walangkar to publish.

Eg Vital Vidhuansak

2) Further impetus towards girl education and women empowerment.

Eg Bethune school and Ishwar



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Vidyasagar as principal

3.) Impact on Gandhian movement

Eg. Harijan Sevak Sangh

o Ram Rajya not Peshwa Raj

4.) Denouncing of the Moratorium

Eg. Dr. Ambedkar burnt it.

5.) Reformative approach

Eg. Child marriage was opposed by Arya Samaj

Mahatma Phule can be described as the flagbearer of the torch of Indian societal reformation and his ideas continue to guide us even today.

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14

The National River Interlinking project encompasses 30 projects with 16 Himalayan and 14 perinsular linkages.

Offers Several Benefits

1) Surplus-Deficit management in a watershed

Eg Pattiseema lift irrigation model

2) Drought prone areas could get perennial supply of water

Eg Dandekhand and the 'Ren-Bethu' project

3) Better irrigation opportunities

Eg 'Polavaram project' near Krishna

4) Flood control and water diversion

Eg Rosi-Ghaghra linking



5.) Can provide for inland waterways sustainability
eg Godavari - Krishna project

Challenges and Concerns

1.) Socio-economic

(a) Could lead to displacement of people from areas.

eg Polavaram - 44000 families

(b) Could promote increased exploitation of water - eg ~~38%~~ 38% water-use efficiency in India (CWC)

(c) Could increase drought like conditions in other areas - eg 'Rayalseema'

2.) Environmental

(a) Could lead to increased chances of river course changes and floods

eg 'Brahmaputra Braided channel'

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(b) Submergence of forest areas

Eg. Parma National Park due to
Ken-Betwa project - 'Daudhor dam'

(c) Altering natural processes without
proper audits and consultation

Way forward

1) Establish a grievance redressal mechanism
for Environment Impact Assessment

2) International Best practices

Eg. Australia's Murray-Darling
linking project

3) Social audits and engagement
with civil society

The interlinking projects have a
potential to increase irrigation and
drinking water sufficiency as well as
increased hydropower potential by 24,000 MW.



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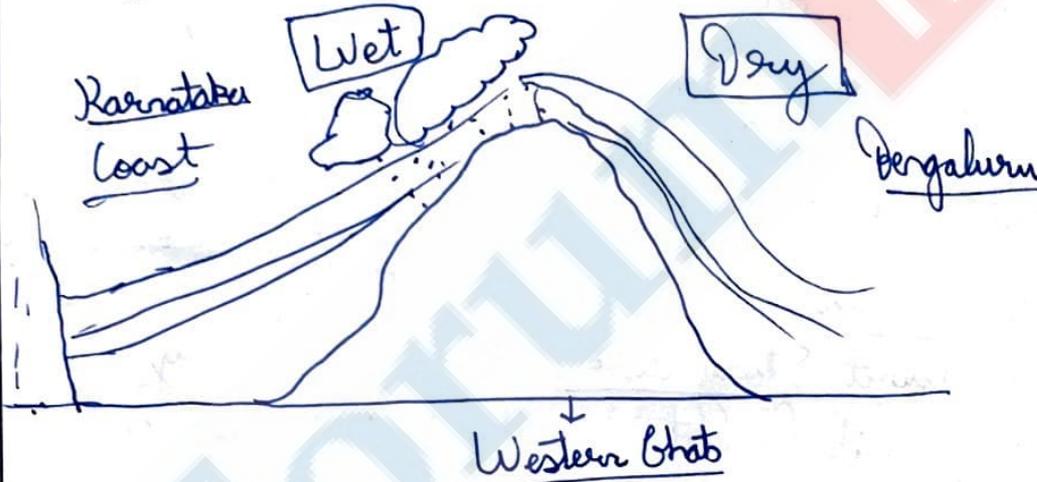
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15

The Rain shadow effect occurs when landforms act as an orographic barrier and create conditions for wet conditions on windward side and dry leeward side.



① The Mountain blocks the wet moisture laden winds. ↓ Eg Western Ghats

② The windward side experiences heavy precipitation Eg Malabar coast

③ Leeward side experiences droughts or very low precipitation Eg Atacama desert in Chile

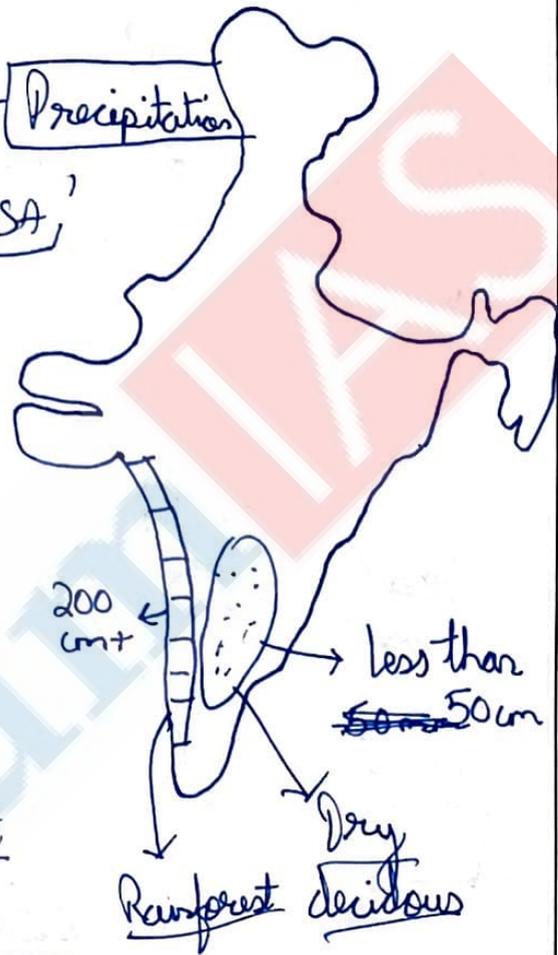
Influence of the Rain Shadow Effect

1.) Creation of a barrier ← Precipitation
Eg. 'Dry Basin Desert in USA'

2.) It directs the direction
Eg. Arakan Yoma

3.) Rain shadow based desert climate

- Eg. ○ Atacama
○ Stuart Story desert
○ Namib Desert



Distribution of Vegetation

1.) It can create desert due to blocking → ○ Cactus ○ Rhejri

2.) Formation of dry deciduous forests and thorn forests
Eg. Aravallis and Thar Marusthali

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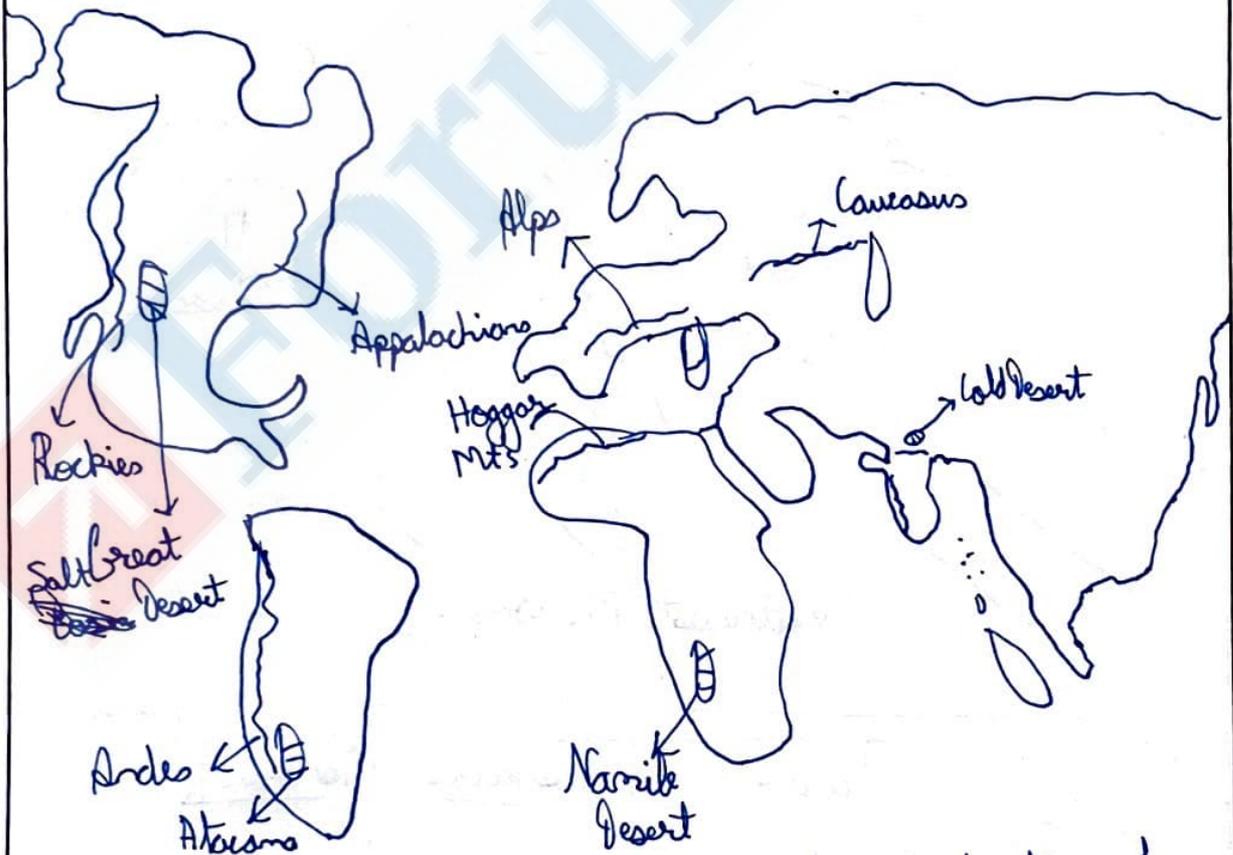
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3) Funnelling effect doubling precipitation

Eg 'Rhine valley'

4) Determines the temperature and leaf type → Eg Closed stomata and thorns in leeward valleys.

5) Creates Mediterranean climate and vegetation - Eg 'Cork trees'



Therefore mountains form significant factors for determination of vegetation and precipitation due to Rainshadow effect.

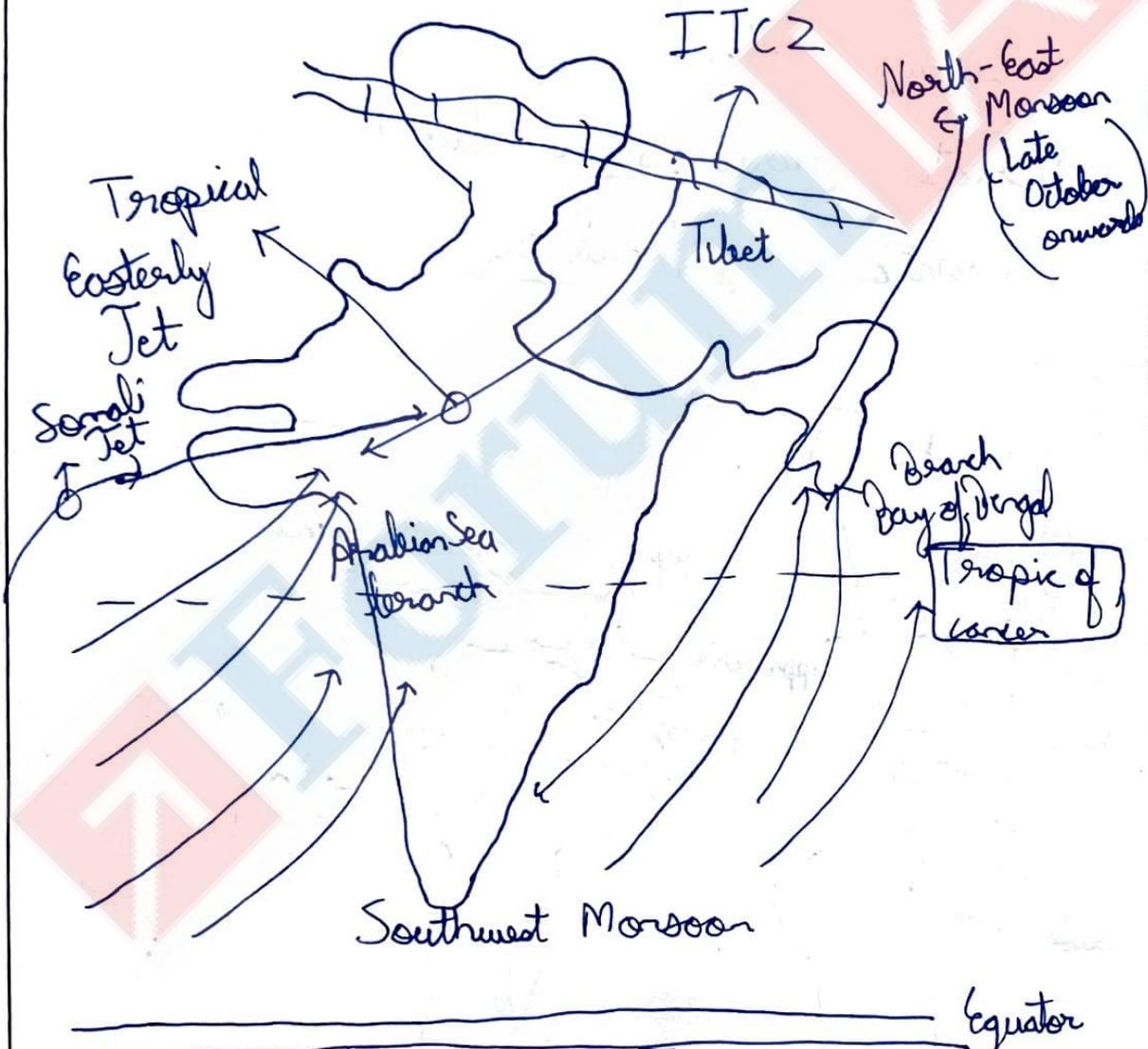
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16) The Indian monsoon brings in 75% of the water requirement of India in a year with a significant impact on culture, economy and agriculture.



Major features of Indian Monsoon

- 1) Reversal of winds seasonally
- 2) Withdrawal of the Sub-Tropical

Jet stream (Westerly) [STWJ]

3) Unique formation of Tropical Easterly

Jet stream

↳ Due to heating of Tibetan Plateau

4) Formation of the Foster-Tropical

convergence zone over Tibet

5) Variation in precipitation regionwise

eg ○ 200+ cm in North East

○ less than 50 cm in Marusthali

6) Orographic barriers and stopping of moisture on windward side

eg Himalayas trap monsoon winds

7) Presence of multiple branches

eg ○ Bay of Bengal branch from East

○ Arabian Sea branch from west

8) North-east monsoon in Coromandel

9) Burst of monsoon on withdrawal of the STWJ.

Causative factors

- 1) Withdrawal of the Sub-Tropical jet stream.
- 2) formation of the ITCZ over Tibet due to revolution of earth at 23° .
- 3) formation of the 2nd equatorial trough
- 4) Somali jet and Tropical easterly jet accentuate it.
- 5) formation of a high pressure system near east african coast
↳ Mascarene High
- 6) Affected by Indian ocean dipole and El-Nino (ENSO)

The monsoon is a unique phenomenon that has been the reason for the rich biodiversity that sustains 50% of Earth's population in South and Southeast Asia.

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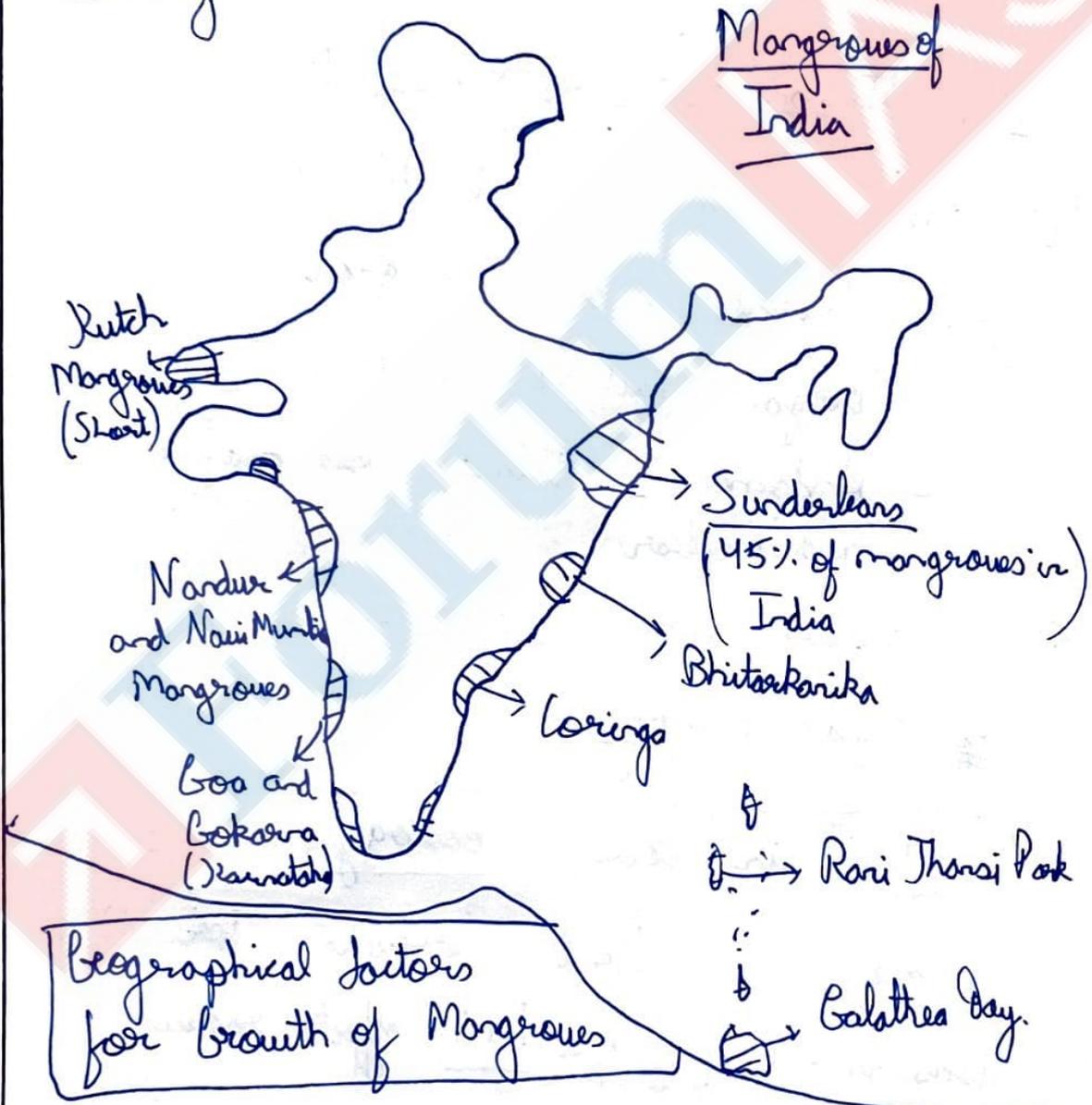
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17

Mangroves form 4990 km² of India which is 0.15% of total area making it the 3rd largest mangroove area in any country.



2) Large coastline in India
eg Recently updated figure has 11,000 km plus.



2.) Tropical climate and monsoon

Eg Sunderbans are the largest single mangrove in the world.

3.) Presence of freshwater deltas and estuaries

Eg Chittaranika - Brahmari, Daitavri

4.) Large number of climatic zones

Eg ○ Bijrat - short mangroves

○ Bergal - Tall sundari trees

○ Andaman - Island based mangroves, and Nicobar

5.) Himalayas and large rivers

Eg Ganga - Hooghly

Role in Coastal Ecology

1.) Become the first barriers for disasters - eg (Cyclone Fani) effects reduced

2.) Filtration system of water

3.) Ecotone and doubling diversity effect

Eg Sunderbans are the only mangroves to have tigers.

4) Protection of endangered species

Eg Endemic species

5) Reduce soil erosion and degradation.

6) Stop coastal water ingress due to sea level rise.

Way forward for Conservation

1) Proper implementation of schemes

Eg MISHTI scheme

2) International collaboration

Eg International Mangrove alliance

3) Reduce deforestation and enhance conservation

Eg Better audit of Galathes Bay port

Mangroves are the Protectors of the coast and India having 3.3% of the world's

mangroves has an essential role in conservation.

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18) Kidfluencers are online content creators who create videos, educational content and infotainment specifically catered to children's interests.

As reflection of Changing family structures

- 1) Shift from Grandparents stories to videos of cartoons.
- 2) Breaking of the joint family structure in urban areas and online ~~activities~~ socialization.
- 3) Globalization and rise of parental responsibilities
Eg Child cuddling replaced by phones.
- 4) Children not having siblings and spending time on youtube like platforms.

Changing Parental Aspirations

- 1) Parents want children to be tech-savvy

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~~Eg~~ Coding for 10 year olds.

2.) Reduced pressure on parents for teaching

~~Eg~~ Online teachers becoming famous

3.) Socially accepted 'kidfluencers' and content based personality traits

~~Eg~~ Money shown as most important

~~Challenges~~ Not as the reflection of society only

1.) Rise of capitalistic marketing models of children's content

~~Eg~~ Certain channels have abover 200 million subscribers.

2.) Algorithmic showcasing of addictive content - ~~Eg~~ 'Reels'

3.) Promoted by schools and coaching also
~~Eg~~ Schools show educational videos.

Challenges

1.) Rise of mental health issues due



to lack of value-based content

Eg 72% of youth use internet while just 46% of general population

2) lack of regulation - hate content

Eg Show bias on 'Adolescence' show

3) Concept of Phubbing - avoiding normal conversation

4) Brainrot → Oxford word of the year, 2024

↓
Too much of internet reducing intelligence.

Way forward

1) Regulation for child-friendly content.

2) Need to promote face-to-face interactions at early ages - Eg Padharshika

3) Value-based content to be shown

Eg Nauchakra initiative & NEP

Ridfluencers ~~are~~ ^{have} a responsibility to show responsible and progressive content, while parents should ensure that it is coupled with physical activity.

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19

Women in India form 48% of the population but contribute just 18% of economic growth (Economic Survey).

→ 1) Panchayats → 1.3 million leaders out of 3.2 million total are women

Women form the backbone of Grassroot movements → 2) Scheme implementation through women workers

○ Lokpati Didi ○ Ancillary Health Workers ○ ASHAs

→ 3) Various NBOs and SHGs by women
Eg ○ MAKAAM ○ Lijjat Papad

→ 4) Environmentalism and Ecofeminism (Vandana Shiva)
Eg Narmada Bachao Andolan and 'Medha Patkar'

Remain largely Invisible and Excluded

1) low land ownership in agriculture
Eg 48% of labour but just 13% of



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land ownership (Agriculture census)

2) territorialization of poverty

3) Lack of economic integration of the core economy

Eg 'McKinsey study' - 75% of care work is done by women

4) Gender Gap and larger scale-inequality.

Eg WEF Gender Gap report - Rank 131 for India

5) Low leadership representation

Eg Only 13.6% of MPs in Lok Sabha

6) Practice of patriarchal norms

Eg Pradhari Pati

7) Health and education problems

Eg 97 Maternal mortality rate

Need for Inclusion

1.) Promote employment and skilling



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Eg Increase world GDP by 28 trillion by equal women LFPR

2) Increase in integration of care economy

Eg Increase LFPR from current 37% (PFS)

3) Promote self-employment and gig-work

Eg 'National Rural Livelihood Mission'

4) Promote women in leadership positions

Eg 'Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam'

5) Asset ownership and security

Eg 'PM Awas' - 72% women owners

6) Penalize for patriarchal practices

7) Skilling and health betterment

Eg ○ PM Rashtriya Mahila Kosh Yojana

○ PM Matru Vandana Yojana

"I measure the progress of a society by looking at the progress that women have achieved" → Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

20

Social media is a necessity in today's times with rising global integration, e-governance and for people to people connect.

As a Double Edged Sword

Positive Side → One Indian Society

1.) Improved the inclusion of disadvantaged sections or decision-making discussion.

Eg Women groups or Twitter

2.) e-governance through social media

Eg IRCTC complaint Seva

3.) Connect and increase in tolerance between India's diverse people

Eg Linguistic appreciation or support online for Tamil by North Indians also.

4.) Better identification of issues online.

Eg R.G. Kar protests through Instagram.

5) Increased awareness and civic participation

Eg 'Farmers' protests in Punjab' had some online support.

Negative Side

1.) Rise of extremist elements

Eg 'Delhi riots'

2.) Hate speech and bullying

Eg 'Misogynistic agendas'

3.) Lack of regulation creating a safe space for stalking and scams

Eg Recent digital arrest scams

4.) Mental health issues due to a jealousy-based content driven.

Eg 14% of Indians have mental problems (Lamet)

5.) Promotion of abusive or regressive

ideas

Eg. India's Got Latent!

Way forward

1.) Need for better social media outreach for communal harmony

↳ Dezbarua committee

2.) Balancing right to speech and expression with national interest

Eg. Chinese apps were banned

3.) Echo-chambers should be monitored to stop extremist ideas

4.) Child and family friendly content should be properly flagged and identified.

5.) Increasing internet penetration in rural areas for participation → Only 38% (CBWE)

Social media can be a progressive and effective tool for social and national progress provided it is properly utilized.