QS-1

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

↗ ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Aman Aloon	Medium/माध्यम	English ☑ हिंदी ☐
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910136819	Date/दिनांक	
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र			

*Center Code : For Online – 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh – 1901, ORN – 1902, Mukharji Nagar – 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. – 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar – 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
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8		
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18		
19		
20		
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 that not limited to your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she likes in your copy.

मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता के विवेक अंक, जाँचने वाले अधिकारी के अपने मूल्यांकन...

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।

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) "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)

Recently G-20 in India was held with celebration of India as "Mother of democracy"

India's democratic ethos embedded in civilizational ethos

① Culture of debate, discussion and deliberation part of Indian ethos
    eg Argumentative Indian (Amartya Sen)

② Idea of representative democracy rooted in Indian History

vedic age	Mahajanpada empires	
Sabha, samiti	Sangha	Ashtadigga (council of minister)

③ Detailing of electoral systems
    eg Kudavolai system (Uttameruu inscription)

④ Substantive democracy — inclusive culture giving voice to marginalized

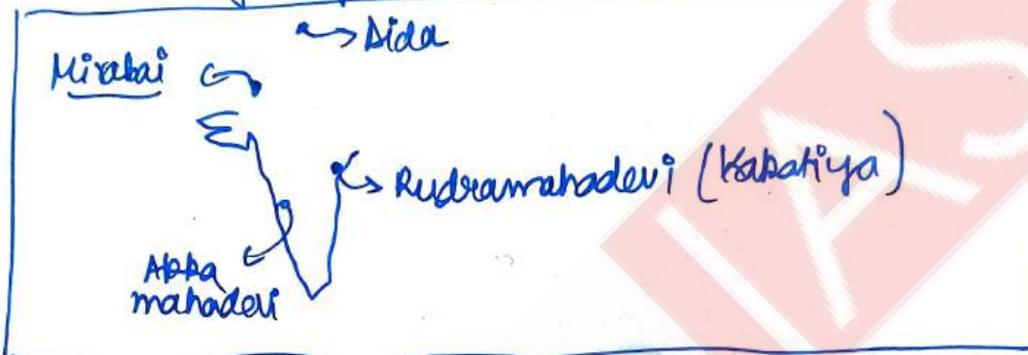Mirabai ⟶ Aida

Rudramahadevi (Kakatiya)

Akka mahadevi

Fig : Origins of modern version of 106th amendment, when women voices were mainstream

⑤ Ideas of liberty (eg) Raja Rammohanray
+
equality (eg) Kabir
+
Fraternity ⟶ Vasudhaiva Kutumbkum

concerns also embedded in culture
⟶ Hierarchical society (Ambedkar)'s critique democracy as top soil
⟶ Divine theory of Kings (Kautilya)

Nevertheless, the spirit of democracy is deeply embedded, crowning rightfully mother (if American Revolution is father)

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)

Flora and fauna are integral part of Indian culture — thus they're seen embedded in cultural expressions

Elephant figure

Architecture

① Symbol of fertility ②eg Maya's dream

① Reflects power & grandeur eg Sandissa elephant

Art

① Jataka tale art on Stupa (sanchi)

② Mural paintings ②eg Bagh cave

Mythology

① Religious significance — Puri temple ②eg odisha (still followed with Mahout)

Tiger's significance

Architecture

1. Numismatics and pillars of Guptas
   - reflecting strength

Mythology

1. Vehicle of goddesses   eg Sheranwali ma

Art

1. Integral to conception of Bharat Mata
   eg Abindranath Tagore's painting

Both these symbolic figures remain relevant today, with Tiger as national animal and elephant as national heritage animal. Project Tiger & Project Elephant reflect ongoing efforts.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

| TOTAL MARKS | | | |

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Q.3) The arrival of Lord William Bentinck marked a period of transformation in the British Indian S
Discuss.
(10 marks, 150 wo

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

(10 अंक, 150 श

Lord Bentick was first Governor Gener
of India that came to power in 1820.

Marked a symbolic transformation in British s

① Start of social interventions in
Indian society
|(influence of)

↓ ↓ ↓
utilitarians Free traders Evangelicals

② belief in [education] as tool of colonialis
perpetuation [1813 charter Act] - 1 ₹ lakh debate
Opened up
③ [Women Reform] advocacy — brought
hesitant state to further reforms
(eg) Sati Abolition Act, 1829

④ Pivot to <u>collaborative governance model</u>
with " broken men english in blood"
⟨Ⓠ plan to divide Indian society with
peacemeal reform⟩

⑤ Strengthened cause <u>Of Moderates</u>
(Prayer, Petition, Propaganda via Press)

⑥ <u>Centralization</u> of British Indian State

However,
substantial
changes
did
NOT
occur

→ New <u>forms of perpetuating</u>
<u>power</u>

→ <u>Reforms</u> as conduit of <u>divide</u>
and <u>rule</u>

→ Imperialism (Drain of wealth)
picked pace owing to industrial
revolution

→ <u>Global imperial wars</u> still financed
by Indian exchequer

Thus Bentick's role was furthered by
Macaulay in <u>1833</u> minute, and Charter Act
[1833, 1853] that offered little substantive
return

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)

"No taxation without representation"

The mutiny from across the Atlantic in 1773 led to <u>ripple effects</u> across the globe.

American war of Independence deprived British →

- → 13 colonies won over British army
- → Strengthened cause of French in Canada
- → Loss of military stalwards like Arthur Wellesley

But it strengthened foundations of another
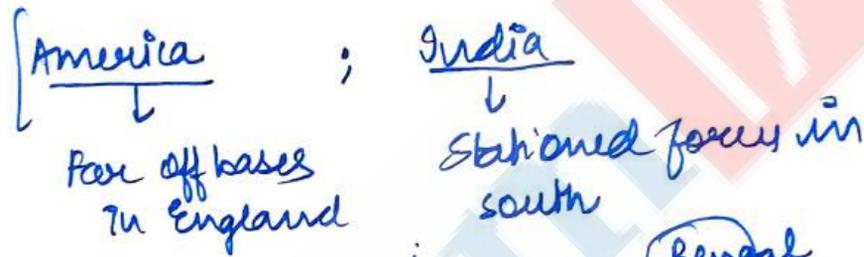
① Brought focus on <u>Indian possessions</u>
   ② Pitts' India Act 1784

② Armed British army to fight wars against princely states
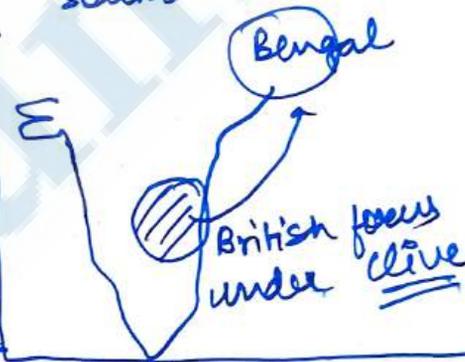   [Anglo-Maratha wars, Anglo-Mysore 4 wars, Anglo-Sikh wars)

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④ Lessons learnt from America applied

on Indian soil
- Eg gradual representation reforms
[Lord Mayo]

⑤ Fortification of deployment reserves

America	;	India
↓		↓
Far off bases in England		Stationed forces in south

⑥ Augmented faith on treaty architecture

Eg Ring fence, Subsidiary alliance

all strengthened British dominion

Eg strategic deployment

Bengal

British forces under Clive

however, American war also weakened British; inspired freedom struggle

→ Deccan riots [cotton related issues

→ Inspiration of " life, Liberty, and pursuit of happiness ")

→ Bill of rights

later American land also contributed to revolutionary fervour of India (Gadar party

Feedback
(For OFFICE use o

#	Ⓒ	Ⓐ	
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good. A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	

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)

Rare Earth element · are comprised of 15 Lanthanoids and Scandium + Yttrium element of periodic table

Rare Earth
☒ Rare to find
☒ Difficult to viably mine

Uneven distribution in world

Canada/US belt

(>60% rare earth)
china #1 resource rich

Australia

Brazil

Lower finds in India
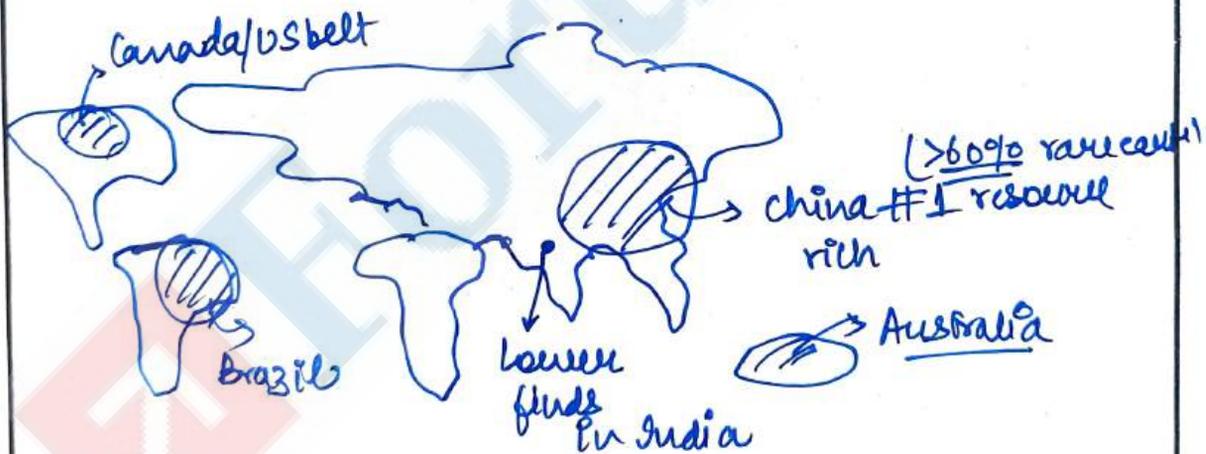
Implications

Geostrategic

① Resource weaponization (eg) china holding off sale of rare earths to US
— putting Trump Tariffs on effective pause

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② Resource security concerns — as supply chain has been monopolized (eg China)

Economic

① Shift to just-in-case supply chains from just-in-time

② Delays in global value chain
   eg supply chain bottlenecks in China

Social

① Concentration of blood minerals practices in developing countries

② Accentuates the divide between social groups in possession of mineral rich areas eg DRC fighting over rare-earth rich areas

Way forward } → Supply chain diversification eg Mineral security partnership

→ Indigenious boost to exploration eg Reasi district finds; Kabil in south America

Thus chips of future, material of tomorrow needs secure rare earth supplies.

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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)

Indian subcontinent is home to multiple drainage systems, chief of which being
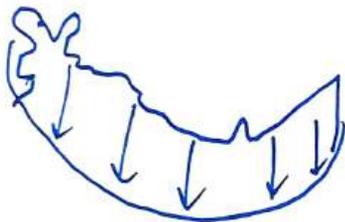
Himalayan

Fig 'drainage of Himalayan rivers'

① Covers entire northern plains

② Perennial rivers as source [eg Ganga, Yamuna]

③ Regular alluvial deposition - giving rise of plains in anti-synclines

④ Relative absence of radial; trellis pattern observed

Peninsular

Fig peninsular drainage

① Covers deccan

② ephemeral rivers as source [eg Krishna, Godavari]

③ Large swaths of red, yellow soil, with limited alluvium in eastern coast

④ Presence of radial drainage eg Chhotanagpur plateau (Son), Amarkantak (Narmada)

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⑤ Greater chances of antecedent rivers joining drainage (owing to Plate tectonics)

⑥ Relatively smoother bedrock due to fast under cutting.

⑤ Lesser cases of antecedent owing to gradual slopes in peninsular India

⑥ Superecedent bedrock — owing to harder surfaces

Himalayan drainage → water-divide (vindhya, Satpura)

Peninsular drainage

→ Thus few peninsular rivers also fall in Himalayan drainage eg Chambal, Betwa

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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)

There are primarily 3 types of rocks in earth's crust enjoined by a rock cycle

Fig Rock-cycle
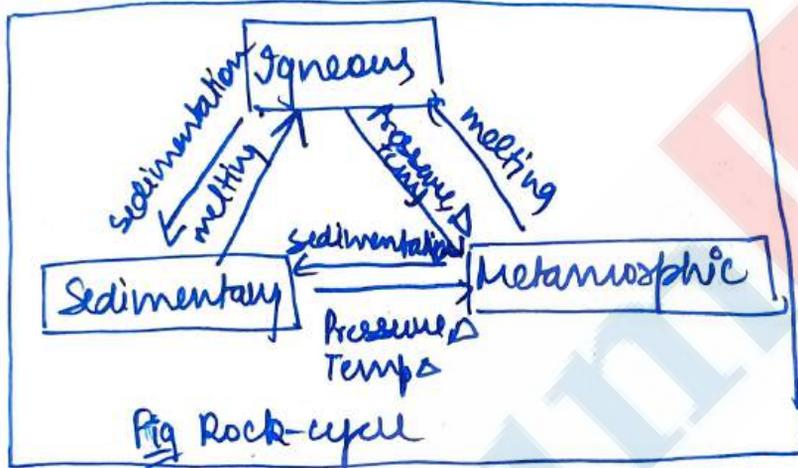
Types of Rock	Nature	Origin
Igneous Rock (eg) Granite	① Hard & crystalline ② Resistance to scratch ③ foliation present	Solidified lava from aesthenosphere
Metamorphic Rock (eg) Gneiss	① Banded rocks ② Harder than sedimentary	High Pressure, temperature leads

Sedimentary rocks

(q) shale

① No clear crystals

② Compact layers composed of sediments

③ Limited lustre properties

On sedimentation, through geomorphic agents or otherwise

Economic potential

Igneous → (eg) mining

Sedimentary → (eg) fossil fuels

Metamorphic → (eg) construction

Thus resource potential and emerging threats to rock cycle ((eg) desertification, sand mining) needs conservation efforts.

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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)

"The era of global warming is over, but global boiling has arrived"

— Antonio Guterres, UN-Secy Gen

Ongoing environmental crisis	Role of modern lifestyle
① Climate change	consumerism, leading to fast-fashion culture
(eg) IPCC 6th assessment report, 1.5°C breach imminent	industrial emissions / logistics emissions
② Plastic pollution	unsustainable packaging
(eg) Great Pacific garbage patch	
③ Biodiversity destruction	Oil spills, polluted tourism
(eg) Coral bleaching events in Great Barrier Reef	

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④ Habitat destruction   Land-use change;
   (eg depleting wetlands   urbanization needs

                   trampling harmonious

                   existence

⑤ Ocean acidification   Increased maritime
    (twin of climate   emissions, spills
        change)   (eg ennore oil
                    spill

⑥ Deforestation   Alienated anthropocentric
[World Bank]: since 1990, area   world view
         more than
   south africa lost   needs of   over   needs of
   to deforestation   human   environment (one health)

Way   → Integrating humanity with nature
Forward   (gandhian wisdom — needs vs
            wants distinction)

     → Participatory efforts / jan andolan
              (eg mission life

     → Policy efforts   Reduce waste
                       Decrease energy consumption
carbon   Green   PAT   Re-use; circular economy
credits   credit   Scheme   mindful consumption
(Paris 6.2)   intie
[6.4] commitment

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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)

Urbanization of poverty refers to urban sprawl dominated regions experiencing unchecked migration and unplanned urbanization

World Bank report: "Messy & Hidden urbanization of India" — contributing to urbanization of poverty.
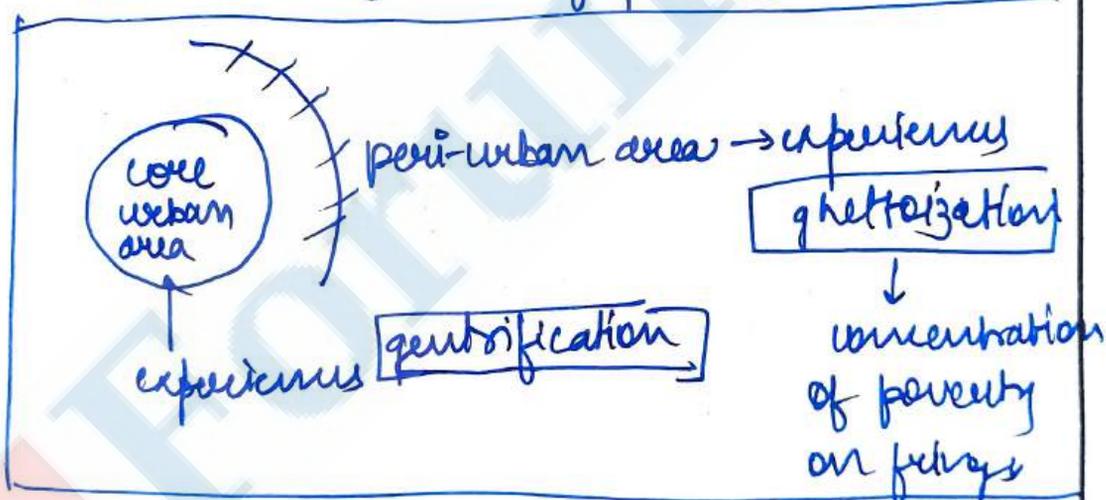

fig urbanization of poverty

Difference

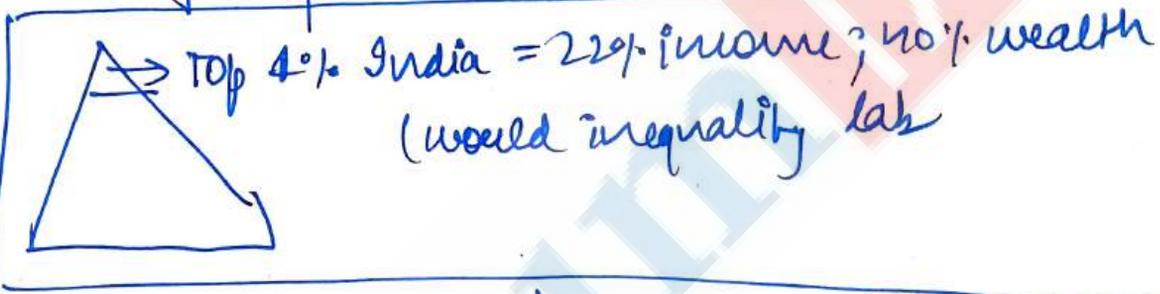| Urban poverty	Rural poverty
① Newer forms - traffic congestion, pollution, quality of life [NH NMPI index]	① Dominated with conventional forms — income, social exclusion

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② Constant flow of
migration — beneficiary
identification difficult

② Relative ease in
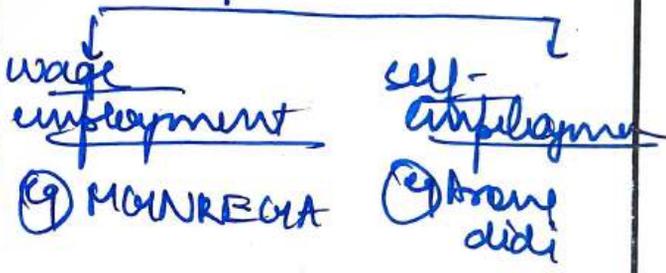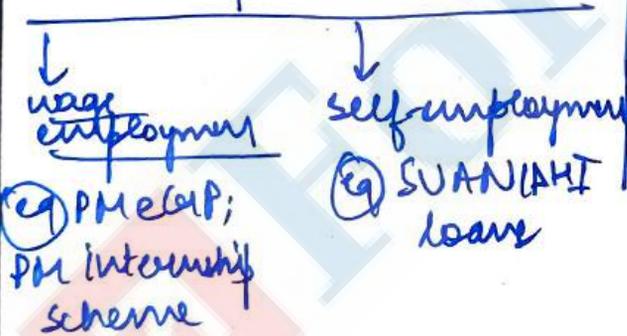beneficiary identification
(stable social relations)

③ Relative poverty
accentuates owing
to rising inequalities

③ Dominance of absolute
poverty

→ Top 4% India = 22% income; 40% wealth
(world inequality lab)

④ Methods to tackle

④ Methods to tackle

↓ wage employment
ⓔ PMEGP;
PM internship
scheme

↓ self-employment
ⓔ SVANIDHI
loans

wage employment
ⓔ MGNREGA

self-employment
ⓔ Drone didi

Need
of
→ MGNREGA for urban areas
→ [Amartya a Sen's] capability approach
→ [Abhijeet Banerjee]'s Random control
Trials of anti-poverty
and leveraging women-led development
(PM Modi) to realize SDG-1 (Zero poverty)

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)

" Globalization is worldwide Intensification of social relations " Anthony Giddens

cultural   political   Economic

= free flow of ideas, goods, people, capital etc.
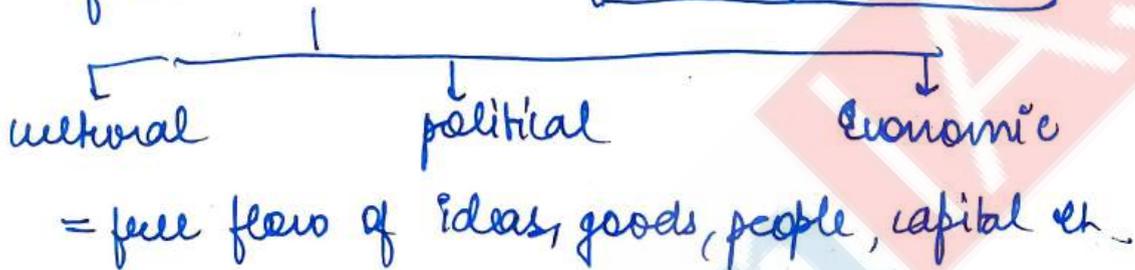
Redefined idea of community

Negative

① Promotion of Homo-economicus over embedded man in society

② Market society (inplace of market economy) Michael Sandel arguers

③ Individualism / Independence over interdependence

④ Diminishing duties

⑤ Self-centricism   Eg Radhika Yadav murder by family (2025)

However, that's not the entire picture

positive

→ "Heart grows fonder in absence" -
Importance of community
increased in era of globalization

→ New tools to stay connected + do
family duties from far (eg) Uberization

Actuality

Synthesis : evisceration of   forging of new
traditional   +   kin ties with
hierarchical   like-minded
rule-bound ties   people

Globalization as a force of change
needs to managed differentiatedly for
mitigating radical impact

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)

Civil Disobedience Movement launched (1930) on the back of gandhian mode of struggle after Non-cooperation (1920) reflected whole-of-nation effort.

[events that led to CDM]

Post Non-cooperation content

① Leaders jailed eg gandhi put behind bars for 6 years in 1922

② Dormant phase (eg constructive programme)

③ Re-activated by Patel's eg Bardoli Satyagraha, 1928

Winds of change

① Trade unionism, socialist fervour in masses

② Revolutionary nationalists — inspired masses eg kakori train robbery

Gandhian active role in INC

① 1929 - Poorna Swaraj declaration by Jawahar lal Nehru

② Freedom given to Gandhi by CWC to decide date & time of launch

Constitutional agitation

① Simon Report met with ⓐ Simon-go-back 1927 protests

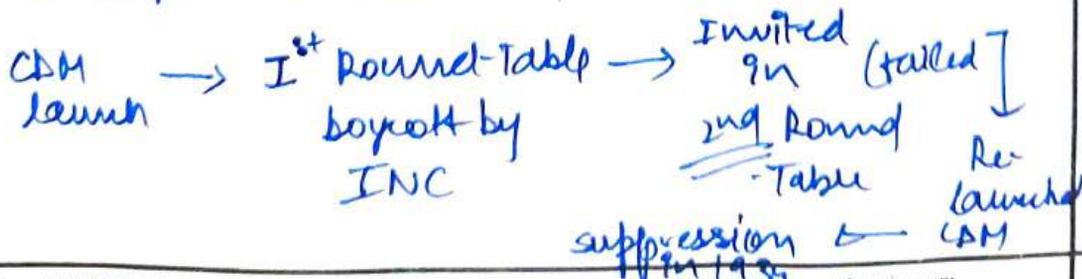② Galvanization of leaders on nationalist goals ⓐ Nehru Report 1928 - demand for dominion status

Salt Satyagraha - decisive factor after breakdown of Gandhi-Irwin talks ; 10-point proposal of Gandhi ⓐDharasana depot satyagraha

Outcomes

① 3-phase movement with ebbe & flows

CDM → I^{st} Round-Table → Invited → (failed)
launch   boycott by   in
         INC   2nd Round
                      -Table   Re-
                                  launch
              suppression ↙ CDM
              in 19??

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Short-term : might seem like a failure as <u>demands of dominion</u> were unmet.

Longterm : SUCCESS

① <u>Mobilization</u> of masses for full <u>frontal assault in 1942</u> Quit India

② <u>Cadre strength</u> augmented for further mass movement (even without leaders — like Gandhi in 1940s)

③ <u>Legitimized</u> <u>mass-character</u> of INC

④ <u>Salt satyagraha</u> as starting point of CDM

④ [<u>Gramscian</u>] war of position [Bipan Chandra] culminated in <u>undermining white man's</u> Prude

⑤ <u>Broadened participation</u> — business classes, trade unions, women etc.

Challenges remained — <u>Muslim aloofness</u> (compared to NCM 1920), division among INC (eg Congress Socialist Party), but <u>CDM's success</u> was far greater, led to independence

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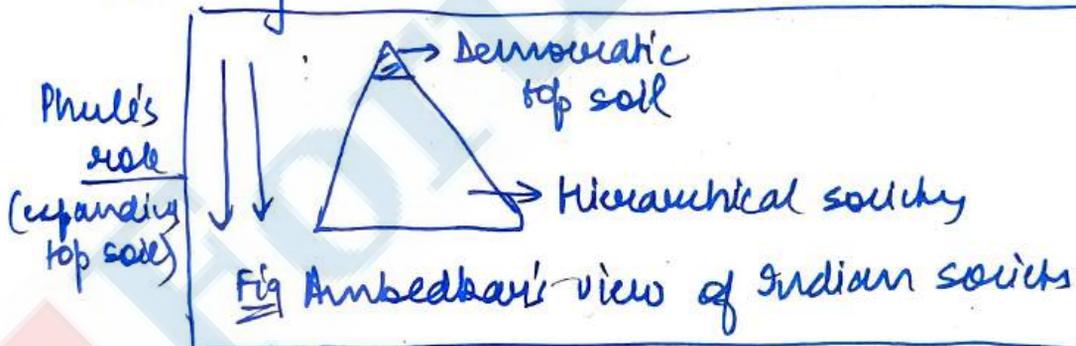
महात्मा ज्योतिराव फुले के सुधारवादी विचारों ने भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की सामाजिक नींव को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Jyotirao Phule's role as social reformer is well acknowledged (Satya Shodhak Sang° 1873), however his role in augmenting social foundations of national movement is rarely acknowledged.

> Role in Indian freedom

① Brought the question of caste in public sphere (eg even Indian Social Conference hesitated initially in early year)

② Provided <u>intellectual foundations for Ambedkar</u> to work on
["Indian freedom should not mean replacing British Raj with Peshwa Raj]

③ <u>Dalit mobilization</u> led to inclusive freedom movement (later capitalized by eg Gandhi's constructive programme)

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④ Special focus on <u>women education</u>,
(eg) Sharda Sadan
provided grounding for women-led
freedom movement under Gandhi

⑤ Use of <u>periodicals</u>, <u>press</u> to furthering
his teachings — leveraged by moderates

⑥ Preached democratic <u>ideals</u> of equality,
<u>fraternity</u> laying the basis of
building constitutional moralits

Phule's role (expanding top soil) | → Democratic top soil
→ Hierarchical society

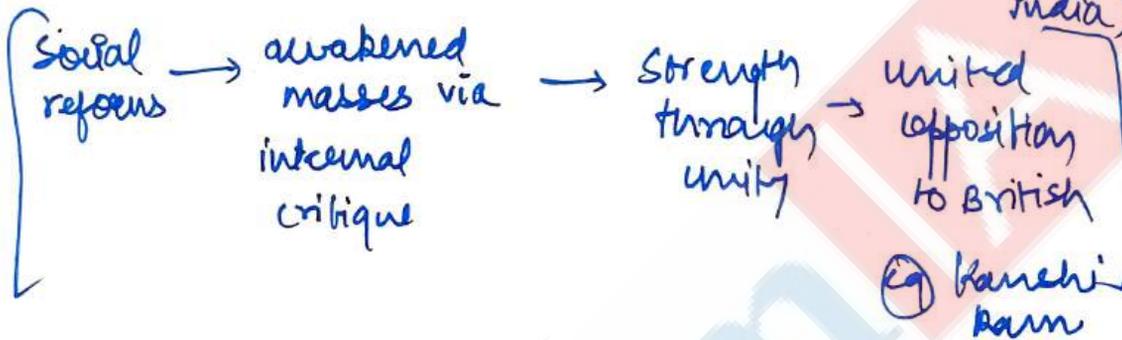<u>Fig</u> Ambedkar's view of Indian society

⑦ <u>Organizational</u> character of socio-religious
reform lent lessons for similar
movements later
(eg) Prarthana Samaj; Deccan Education
society
some common ideas with
Satya Shodhak

(8) Modern India's foundation laid by political moderates & social reformers

(Ram chandra Guha, Making of Modern India)

Social reforms → awakened masses via internal critique → Strength through unity → United opposition to British

(eg Kanshi Ram)

However challenges remained

→ Social question often subsumed in larger question (eg Poona pact.

→ Criticism by scholars of anti-national conduct; sided with British

However these criticisms are founded on shallow grounds. Social foundations of freedom struggle often demanded conflicting politics — and thus Art 17, Art 15(2) today

Art 16(4)

are reflections of Phule's legacy in today's constitution.

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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)

River-interlinking has been in national focus with Ken-Betwa project

River inter linking's several benefits

→ Inclusive growth : anti-dote to regional inequality eg Bundelkhand

→ Connecting regions with water scarcity to water-surplus

→ [Drought] + [Flood management]

→ Prevents federal ownership conflicts
   → water as national source, allocated federally

→ Enriches local flora, fauna in dry panchbaroy

→ ensures soil fertility (stop-gap solution to ongoing desertification —30% India)

→ Address water scarcity challenge
   eg MP districts with per-capita water availability
   ▨▨▨ <1000 cubic metre/year
   ▨▨▨ 1486 cubic metre/yes national average

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Socio-economic concerns

① Accentuates concerns of <u>indigenous community's living ways</u> (e.g. displacement in Panna Tiger Reserve)

② Evisceration of <u>traditional livelihoods</u>
  (e.g. grasslands threatened to submerge in water (K-G interlinking))

③ Health issues spillover
  (e.g. Arsenic pollution in one river → now in other.

Environmental concerns

① <u>Destruction of local ecology</u>

② Introduction to <u>alien invasive species</u>
  (e.g. Keoladeo Ghana - water hyacinth
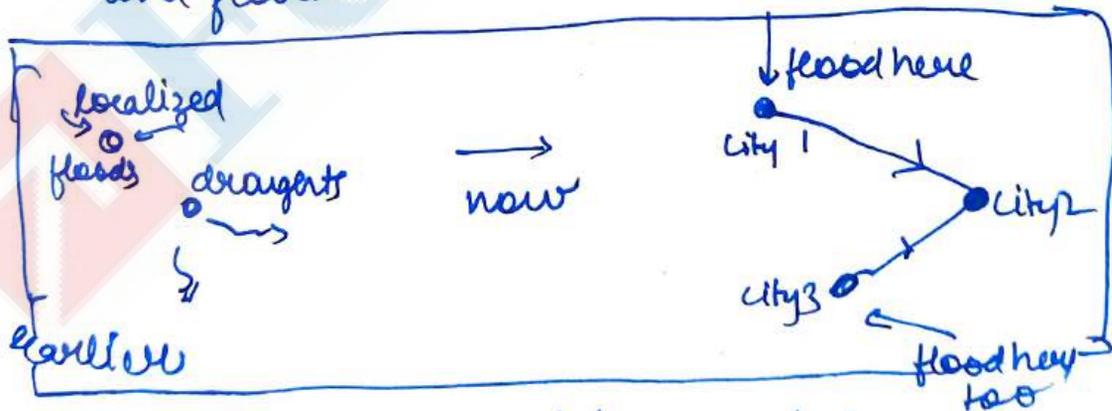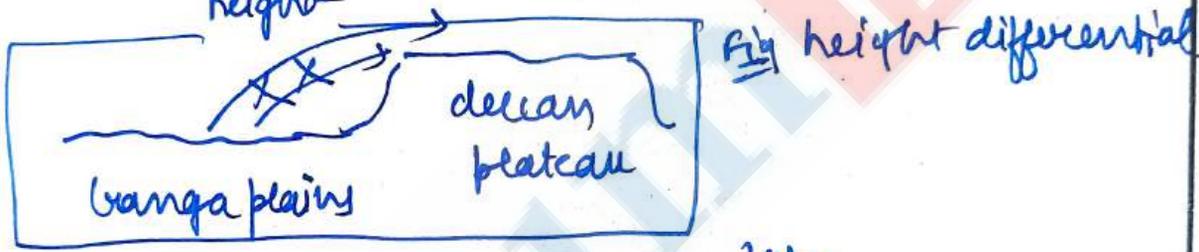
③ Spill-over impacts of local drought and floods

fig interconnected geographic vulnerability

Practical challenges too

① Requires High CAPEX Investment

② Land acquisition challenges - legal conflicts

③ Gravitational slope (concerns with interlinking floodplains with different height)

Ganga plains / deccan plateau

Fig height differential

Way forward

→ National Water Policy 2012 dictum for river Interlinking

→ Improved [EIA] (Sunita Narain report)

→ Consensual federalism using Art 263 (ISC) for cooperative linking

→ Rehabilitation planning

→ Integrated governance of surface & ground water (Mihir shah committee)

thus with gradual all-of-government efforts River-Linking can be experimenting while focusing on water chef develop---

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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

relatively parched land

Fig | leeward-side vs windward side
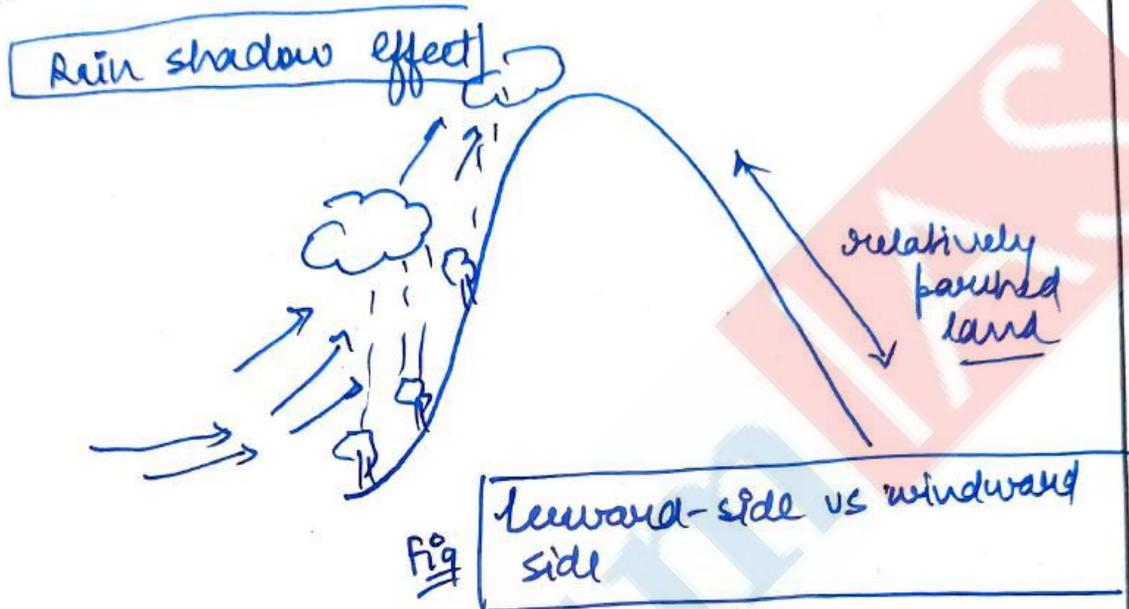
Rainfall is caused by moisture carrying winds through _orographic_ feature. Thus as winds climb the ascent, ~~precipitation~~ occurs on one side, leaving the other side _drier_. Here the winds pass _adiabatically_ → downward descent

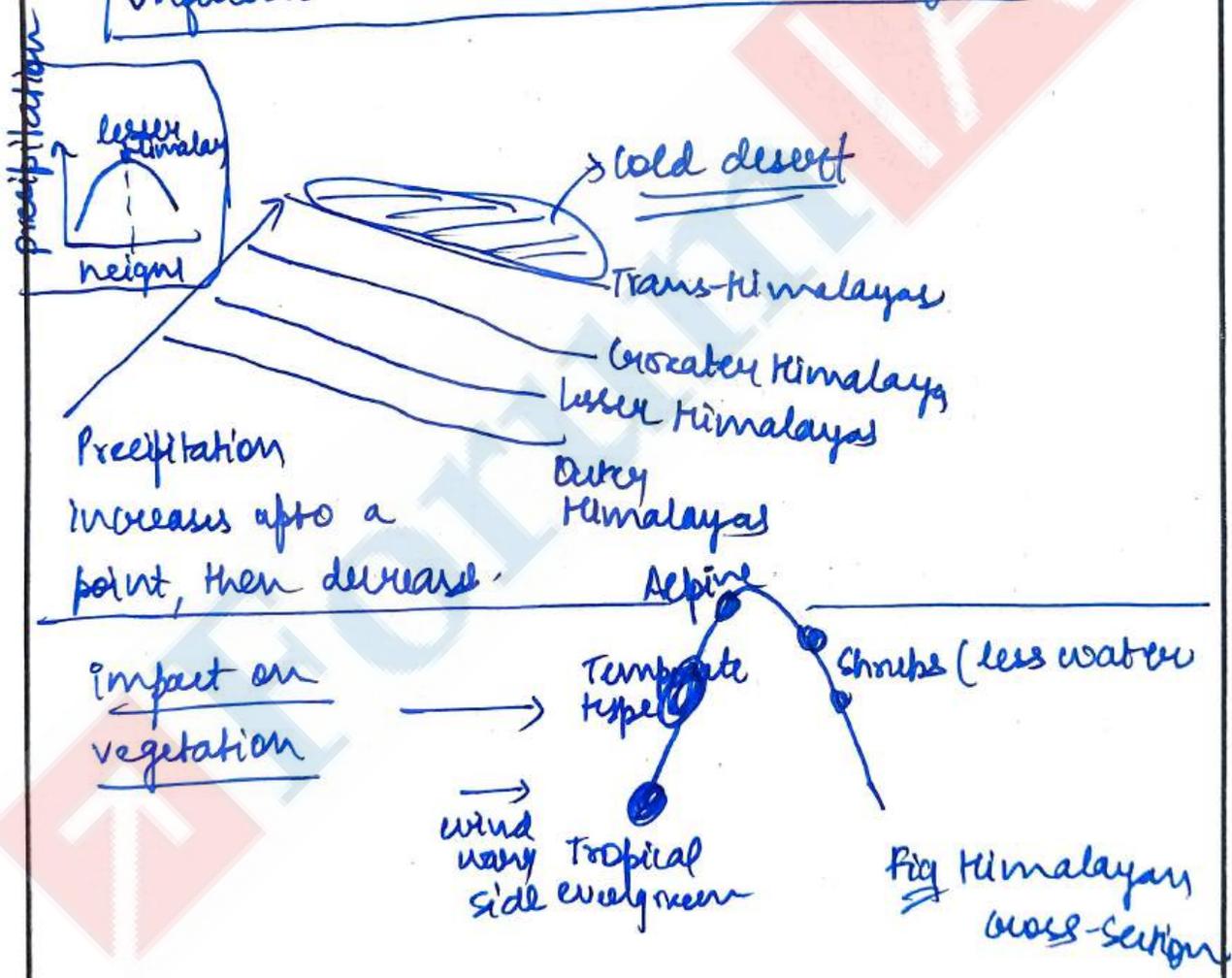↓ loss of moisture.

Influences the distribution of precipitation

Pune low precipitation due to rain-shadow effect vs Mumbai

Atlas mountains

sahara

Sahara's formation result of (desert rain-shadow effect.

fig Africa

Influence across mountain Ranges

Precipitation ↑ lesser Himalaya

height

Precipitation increases upto a point, then decrease.

cold desert

Trans-Himalayas

Greater Himalayas

Lesser Himalayas

Outer Himalayas

impact on vegetation → Temperate type

→ wind wavy side Tropical evergreen

Alpine

Shrubs (less water

fig Himalayan cross-section

even in peninsular India, this effect is seen

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montane grasslands found here (Shola forests)

Nilgiris
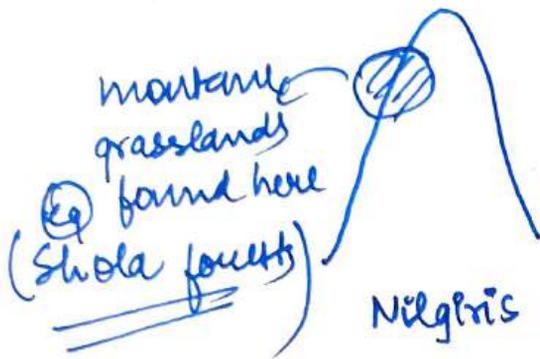
Fig Western Ghats

as temperature ↓, and precipitation increases with altitude (around 2000 m)

Vegetation depends on other factors too (not just precipitation)

↓ Fertility of soil

↓ Temperature range

↓ slope aspect
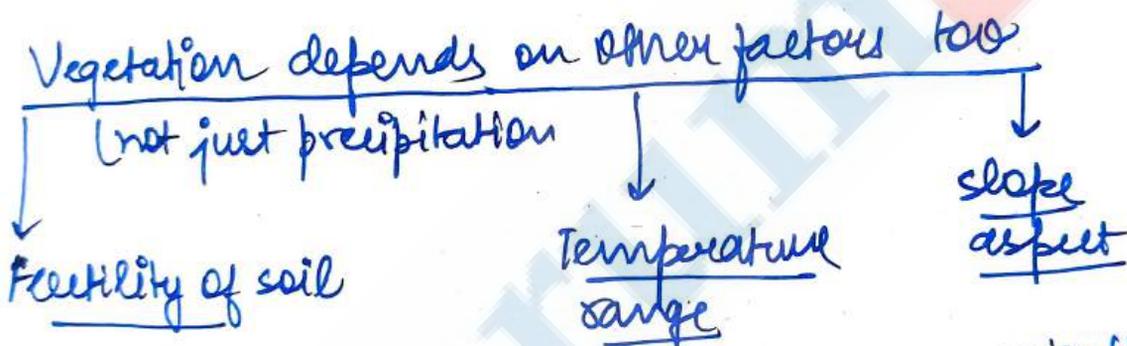
Thus rainshadow effect is the ✓major (but cause not only) of diversity of vegetation.

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)

Indian Monsoon is characterized by seasonal reversal of winds. It is often credited as lifeline of subcontinent as it brings 75% rainfall in south-west monsoon

Features

① Approximate regularity in onset

[1 June (Kerala) → by June end (entire north india)

↓

retreat in August]

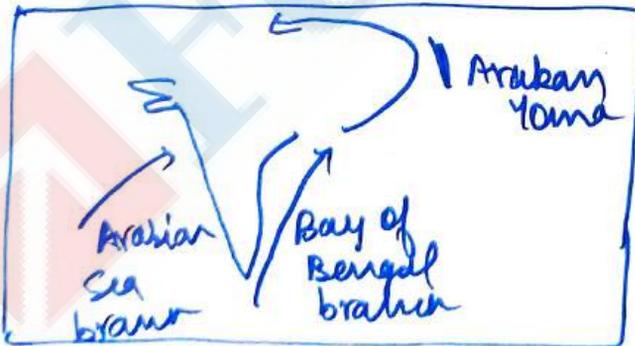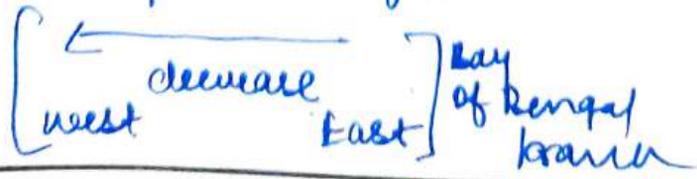② Multiple branches giving rise to differential precipitation

fig movement of monsoon

Arakan Yoma

Arabian Sea branch / Bay of Bengal branch

③ Precipitation pattern of east vs west
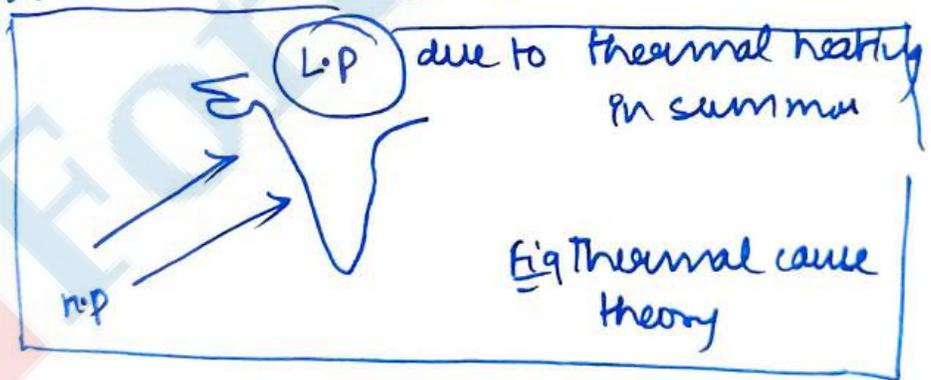
[← decrease
west   East] Bay of Bengal branch

④ North-East / Retreating monsoon causes main in Tamil Nadu coasts

⑤ Suppresses pressure doughs, preventing cyclonic formation

Tropical : [either pre-monsoon] vs [or post -monsoon]
cyclones

Causative Factors

① Differential heating of land and sea

L·P — due to thermal heating in summer

n·p

Fig Thermal cause theory

② Influe of trade winds due to shifting of thermal equator

0⁰

therm
equa
...

Fig coriolis force giving direction to trade winds
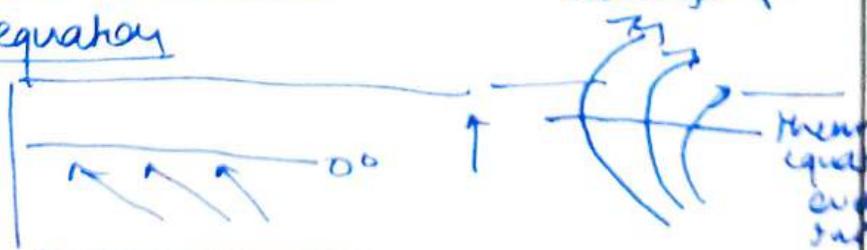
③ Role of Tibetan highlands, shifting of sub-tropical westerly jet stream

④ Mascarene high's Somali jetstream that strengthens monsoon

⑤ Accentuating factors | Weakening factors

→ positive Indian ocean dipole | → Negative Indian ocean dipole

→ La-Nina | → El-Nino .

Thus monsoon is a complex phenomenon, which in recent years is seeing ⟶ relative variability (eg early onset)

⟶ positive deviance from long-term average rainfall in some areas (eg cloudburst Himalayas), and negative deviance in others (eg Ladakh drought)

Thus need better sensing infra & instruments to tackle the climate-change led monsoonal changes.

↗ Forum IAS

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

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)

Mangrove vegetation in India is found
along the coasts, and has witnessed
an [increase] as per State of forest report
2023
[contributing to 23% tree cover]

[Geographical factors]

① Saline waters along the coasts
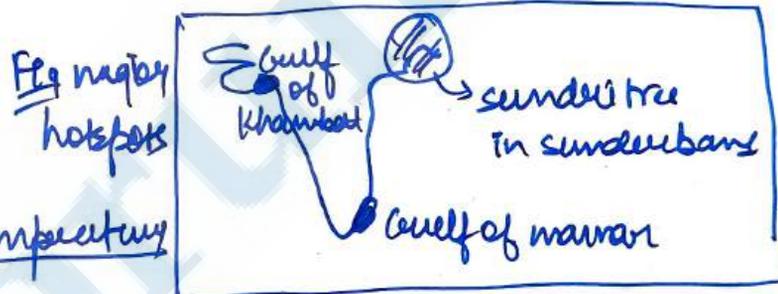
② High temperature
in tropical region ($27°C$)

Eg major
hotspots

Gulf
of
Khambat   → sunderi tree
in sunderbans

Gulf of mannar

③ Limited load capacity of influx, which
potentially threatens the woody marshy

④ Opening to ocean water (for calcium, sodium
chloride minerals) favourable

⑤ Swampy regions with high precipitation

6) <u>Absence of BOD, COD</u> decreasing pollutants
   — blocks pneumatophores, interfering
   with root-respiration of mangroves

<u>Role in coastal ecology</u>

1) <u>Kidney of earth</u> — filters heavy metals
   and cleanses water body

2) <u>Ecotone</u> — habitat prosperous geography
   eg Salt crocodile, Royal Bengal tiger,
   flamingo — fauna diversity

3) Improves <u>soil fertility</u>, prevents further
   degradation

4) <u>Prevents damage</u> from natural
   disasters like eg Tsunami; storm surges

5) Source of <u>oxygenation</u>, carbon
   <u>sinks</u>

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⑥ enhances sanctity/ serenity of coasts
  ⓐ ecotourism — Midnapur district

⑦ Livelihood support of fishermen

⑧ Source of minor forest produce

Way Forward ⟩
→ Mangrove alliance for climate (COP, 20)

→ MISHTI programme

leveraging their role in filteration, carbon sinks, first line of defense against sea level rise [•3·6mm/year since 1980s], Mangroves are central to our fight against climate change (achieving [Paris] climate deal targets

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)

Indian society is undergoing changes through the focus of urbanization, modernization and secularization.

Kidinfluencers represent a new trend with the gen-alpha age group, empowered with social media have come to influence society

[Traditional role] : society ——influences——→ kid called socialization

[Now today,] : Kid ——influencing——→ society called kidinfluencers rise.

Changing family structures

(1) Neolocal families - away from traditional control of elders; more agency for kids

② Feliocentric families, especially in double income single kid families — kid as ONLY sibling, patron of love.

③ Nuclearization of family structure — relieves kid from "elder sibling" duties

④ Separate source of incomes — kid socialize to view social media as avenue of self-employment/pocket money.

⑤ Democratic attitude in urban family structures — open to discussions against traditional silence promoting culture.

| Reflection of parental aspirations |

① Global aspirations ④ India's got talent

③ FOMO as driving factor — pooled resource for better training of kids — influencing role augmented

③ Reel culture engagement infiltrating parental aspirations of fame at all cost

④ Kid-soothus on social media

④ Globalization led demand side boost aspirations

Concerns

→ Thin engagement over thick engagement (show off of influence, over substantive internalization)

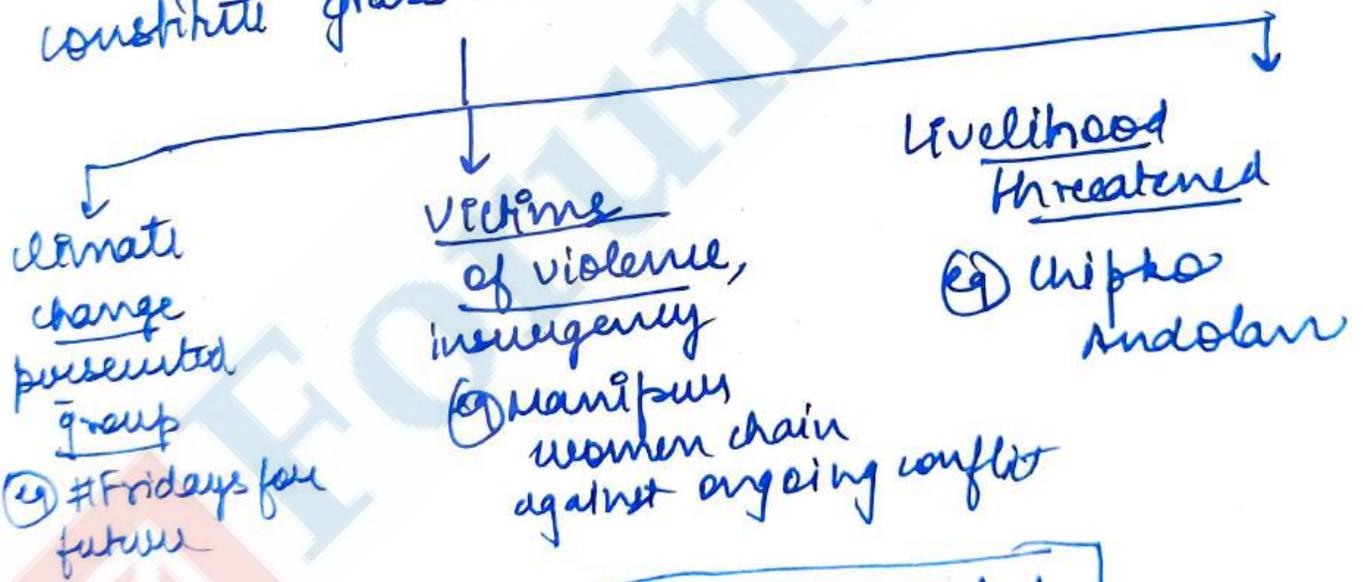→ Moral dissuasion needed for glorification of guns, nudity etc.

'Way Forward)
→ Australia model (— under 16 social media) ban / parental consent needed.

→ Digital hygiene of parents

Thus kidinfluencers reflect growing agency, need right direction to prevent a race-to-reel culture bottom

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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)

Grassroot movements are bottom-up voices that often remain marginalized to elite developmental paradigm. Thus, as women constitute one of the vulnerable groups of our society, to no surprise they constitute grass movements too

| climate change persecuted group ④ #Fridays for future | Victims of violence, insurgency ④ Manipur women chain against ongoing conflict | Livelihood threatened ④ Chipko andolan |

Remain largely invisible & excluded

① Patriarchy - pushes women out of "public sphere"

② <u>Cultural lag</u> — political mobilization lessons imbibed without true democratic decision making agenda

③ <u>Double burden</u> — duties of "invisible" household

④ <u>Time poverty</u> and <u>hollowed learning</u> as outcome — (eg) PARI survey highlights how women PRI leaders face capacity issues

⑤ <u>Conflictual grassroot politics</u> — politics of relative gain often gets upper hand politics of absolute gain

⑥ Organizations suffer from <u>leaking-pipe</u> syndrome [women dominate lower hierarchies, structures prevent promotion]

⑦ <u>Social expectations</u> of settled life, shying away from "agitative politics"

    Medha Patkar's reflections in autobiography

⑧ Closer coordination with _political parties_ (interest articulation group) — men dominated (only 14% women in Lok sabha)

⑨ Weaker _grass root groups_, often catapulted by strongeu opposition

  ⑨ Hathras rape gas women group dominated by upper-caste loyalty group.

Way forward

→ gender-sensitive infra in grassroot organization

→ Deliberative democracy augmentation via gender impart legislations — via women grassroot panels

→ Minal Karanwal IAS | balika panchayat model — for voicing concerns

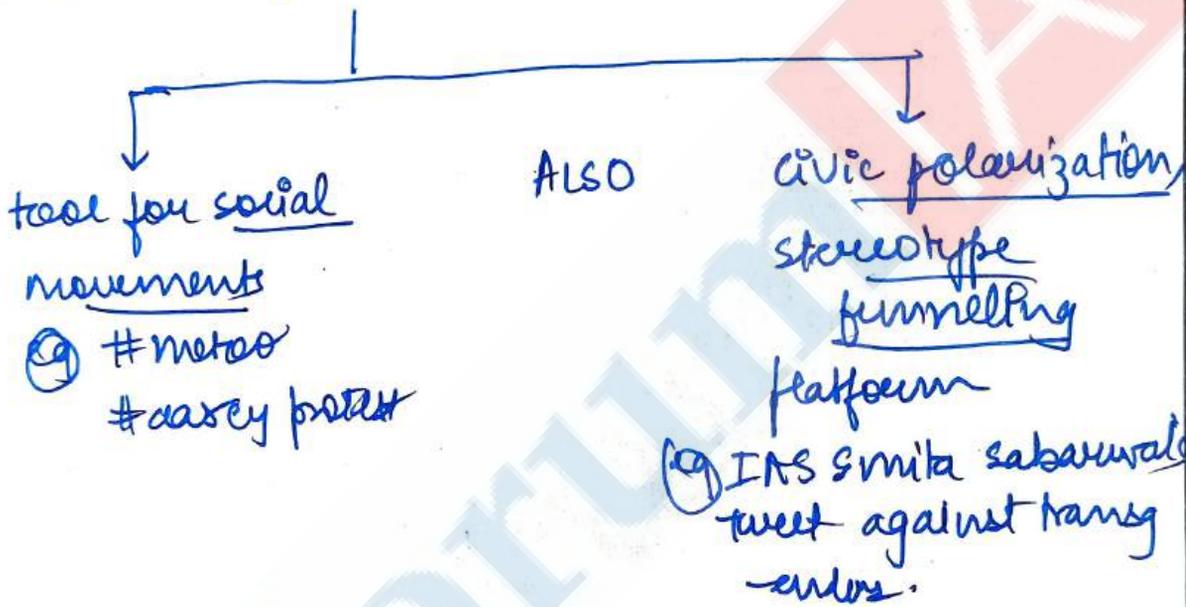Acting-in-concert (Hannah Arendt) needed to realize Art 42, 38, 39(c) ideals of constitution

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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's double-edged sword has come to light in recent times

tool for social movements
eg #metoo
#oarey protest

ALSO

civic polarization
stereotype funnelling platform
eg IAS Smita sabarwala tweet against transg eulos.

<u>Reasons for positive impact</u>

① Democratic tool - voice to marginalized

② Accountability tool -
eg pollution criticism online.

<u>Impact on society</u>

Inclusivity

Good governance Ideal

③ Leverage like-minded communities for action

④ Diffusion of modern ideas

　　Eg FIT-India campaign by PM Modi

social capital ↑
Eg Swacch Bharat mission collaboration

Social influence as tool of behavioural change

However, concerns

① Bubbled/filtered opinions

② Conflict promotion through engagement (no room for deliberation)

③ Infiltration of transnational actors

Intolerancy on rise
Eg Palghar lynching

Hate speeches on rise

Radicalization, sovereignty weakening concern.

Thus,
Way
forward

→ effective regulation – threat of revoking Safe-harbour clause must be used for platform accountability

→ Tehseen Poonawala judgment – effective policing for hate crimes

→ T.K. Vishwanathan committee – state cyber-crime coordinators

→ Social media's positive use

Anil Swarup IAS Nexus for Good

Thus with whole of government and all of society approach social media's positive power is to be leveraged, challenges mitigated-