TEST CODE	8	1	1	4	1	3

MGP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ANKIT JARWAL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	19101180 78	**Medium/माध्यम**	English ☑ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	**Date/दिनांक**	12/08/2025

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
2		
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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 (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 आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

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

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

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

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

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

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 5:10 PM	**End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :** 8:18 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

Forum IAS

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)

Indian democratic roots are deep rooted in its civilisational ethos and has always been part of Indian political structure.

India's democratic roots

(1) Harappan civilisation believed to be ruled by group of merchant class and egalitarian social distribution reflect crude form of democracy

(2) Mahajanpada ~~had~~ era in early vedic and Late vedic had small republic states along himalayan foot hills (eg) Shakya clan, Licchavi, etc

(3) Decentralised administration in Gupta era though under monarch had internal distribution of power

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

(4) South Indian states like Chola empire had decentralised rural democratic institutions.

(eg) Uttaramerur inscription under Chola rule Parantaka I in 10th century

(5) Ancient Brahmanical villages like 'Ur' had democratic institutions driven by residents only

(6) Lingayat community in Karnataka depicted democratic governance of institutions.

India though called mother of democracy in modern era had roots since time immemorial and this reflect Indian societies trust in people to governthemselves

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS

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)

"Tiger and elephant" are reflected in Indian civilisational ethos and values and had been part of traditions and cultures since harappan civilisation.

Significance of Tiger

(1) evidence in harappan architecture

(e.g.) Tiger was one of animal in Harappan pashupati seal

(2) Tiger was linked to Mauryan pillars and reflected courage

(3) Tiger was state symbol of kingdoms in south Indian states during medival period

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

Significance of elephant

(1) Important animal in Harappan toys and seals evidences

(2) Significant in warfare and advantage in Mauryan empire expansion

(3) Buddhism linked dream of elephant to Buddha mother about his arrival.

(4) Elephant sculptures and architecture are found in gupta sculptures, coins etc

(5) Cultural pratices since ancient indicate their deep integration.

(eg) Mysore dasahara has elephant usage critical to its growth.

Tiger and elephant are symbol of close human nature content in Indian mythology, art and architecture

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TOTAL MARKS	

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

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 was the first governor general of India after the position was created in Charter act of 1833.

Changes during ~~the~~ Bentick era in British Indian State

1. Acceassition of British territory and control over India
2. Title of governor general of India reflected centralised control of Indian state
3. East India company ceased to function as monopoly company
4. Anglacist and orientalist education controversy ended up in trickle down education model in India.

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

(5) social changes (eg passage of sati prohibition act in 1829 brought social reform movement in India

(6) change in issue of coins in name of mughal emperor to company and crown

(7) allowed British and other Europeans to settle in India

(8) change in civil service model
→ with collector responsible for both revenue and judicial matter

(9) police administration was suffuled and position of SP was removed

Lord Bentinck brought whole sale change in British policy in India and affected almost all aspects of empire.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	

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

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)

American war of independence was major setback for British empire which was earlier a source of geographical spread and agricultural resources, but it allowed it to strengthen its control over Indian subcontinent.

deprivation due to american war of independence

(1) raw material supply was reduced eg cotton

(2) source of revenue (eg) duty on export of tobacco etc

(3) geopolitical rivalry with french as they helped against British.

American independence contributed to strengthening of empire in India

(1) allowed to reduce multiple war at same time. (eg) Carnatic war in India and french rivalry

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

in america.

(2) Able leadership under Cornwallice to strength control in India.

(3) More resource rich territory of India yield more revenue

(4) significant presence and strength in army and navy allowed faster expansion

(5) internal polity in India was fragmented and British used it in own favour

(6) supress any revolt or local power
(eg) Anglo mysore war

(7) ~~continued~~ right to taxation and revenue → Treaty of Allahabad in 1761

British put heavy focus on resource rich area of Indian subcontinent and with defeat in america they put strong emphasis on stablisation and strengthening of empire

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TOTAL MARKS

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

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 elements are ones which though are found across all area and region, exist in trace element, having limited viable extraction potential areas.

Data

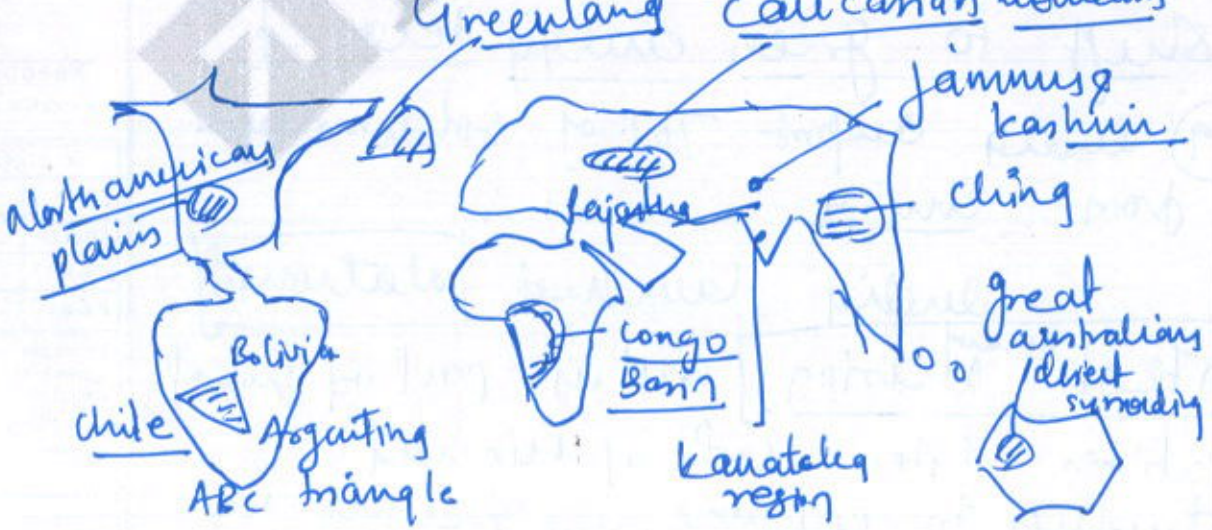
→ global Rare earth element production is 60-65% concentrated in china

→ 90% of refining and extraction limited to china.

global implication

① ~~delayed~~ overdependence on few countries

Rare earth Element distribution



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

(eg) China critical in global value chains

(2) hindrance in green economy transition ~~performance~~ (eg) REE essential in e-mobility.

(3) processing and allied activity induces heavy pollution.
(eg) 1 tonne lithium processing take 100,000 liters of water

(4) low recycling facility lead to high wastage

(5) supply chain disruption threaten national sovereignity (eg) REE magnet supply twarted by china.

(6) shift to green energy delayed
(eg) India import 70% of solar module from china.

India launched [electronics critical mineral division] and is part of global initiatives like critical mineral partnership to enhance its effectiveness in dealing with challenges.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS

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)

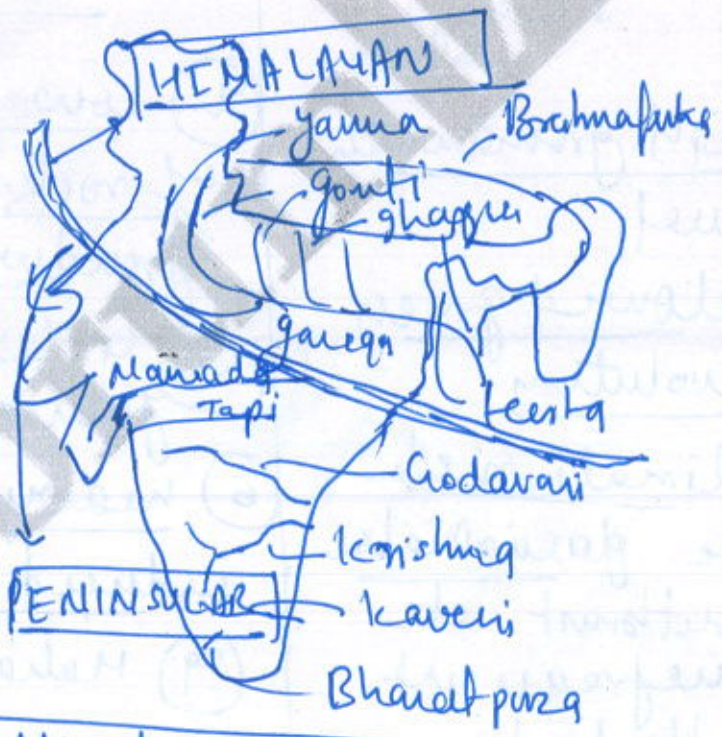
Himalayan drainage system is perenial drainge system while peninsular drainage is majorly monsoon dependent.

Similarity

① High density population around river

② Agriculture major ocupation

③ incidence of flood during monsoon season



Himalayan and Peninsular drainage system.

Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
① Perenial nature as Glacier fed	① non-perenial due to monsoon dependence

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

(2) High agricultural production due to alluvial soil deposition

(3) Meandering and changing course regularly (eg) Kosi in Bihar

(4) high groundwater level

(5) allowed green revolution

(6) climate risk like glacial lake outburst etc are frequent (eg) uttarkashi

(2) peninsular plateau and low fertility in soil.

(3) hard rock structure reduces chance of meandering

(4) low permeability of rock & low groundwater recharge

(5) little impact of green revolution

(6) heavy rainfall induced floods (eg) Mahanadi flood

Both drainage systems are becoming vulnerable to variable climate pattern and decent fors towards interlinking of river is step in right direction for creating balance.

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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)

Earth crust is majrly composed of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks structure

Types of rocks

① Igneous Rocks

nature → i- impermiable and high density

ii- low void gap in crystals

iii- lack any fossil evidences

origin → melting of hot volcanic lava and solidification in or over ground.

② Metamorphic rocks are recrystallised rock structures

may have exfoliated over time ← nature → impermiable, strongest, mainly denuded top layer

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

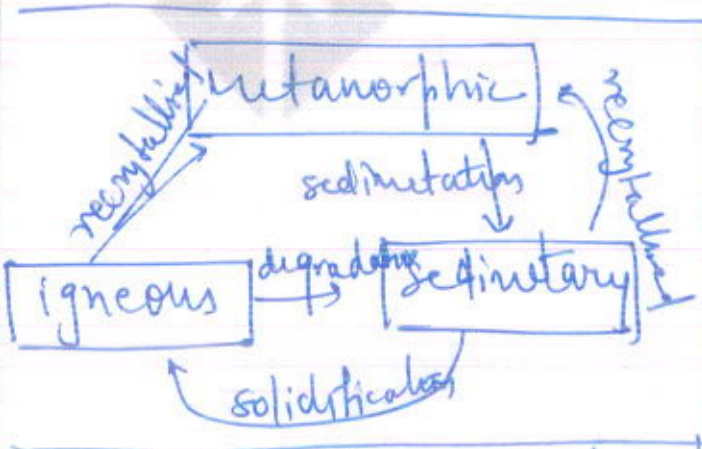
Origin

pressure + temperature ⇒ recrystallises original rocks structure

③ Sedimentary rocks structure

Nature → fossiliferous
↳ contains oil and natural gas
↳ weak rock strength
↳ void in crystal structure

Origin → solidification / lithification of sediments into rock due to pressure and temperature.



There is continuous exchange between these different rocks structure signifying the cyclicity and dynamic nature.

exchange b/w rocks structure

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TOTAL MARKS

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

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)

Modern lifestyle of increased materialism and consumism linked with growth of urban centers and digital era is clear demarcation of shift away from nature.

Modern lifestyle contributing environmental crisis

(1) clearing of forest area for urban or human settlement (eg) Recent Hyderabad forest land clearance case

(2) water crisis (1450 cm³ per person) due to high wastage and direct discharge - only 60% treated water in river

(3) vulnerability of landslides and floods (eg) ~~Joshimath~~ Uttarkashi cloud burst and induced damage

(4) Rising sea level due to global

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

warming and GHG emission

(eg) CO_2 emission tripled in since industrial revolution.

(5) increase in urban floods (eg) encroachment of flood plain in chennai

Modern lifestyle ~~alone~~ in alone not responsible

(1) Indias percapita GHG emission of 2.8 tonne CO_2 less than global avg of 4.7 crs

(2) increased greenwave in India
— 2023 ISFR reported 2% forest cover

Mitigating environmental crisis

(1) changing lifstyle (eg) minimal life

(2) enhancing capacity (circular economy)

(3) adopting modern technique (eg) Miyawaki forest

Indian modern lifestyle and issues have solution linked in Indian roots. Both adaptation and mitigation are pathways to achieve SDG-13 in true spirit.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	

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

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 process of rural poor migrating to urban areas minds to end their limitations.

features of urbanisation of poverty

1. growth of urban slums in urban centres. (Eg) 6.5 crore people living in urban slums
2. ghettoisation of urban centres
3. spread of disease and infections due to poor living conditions
4. feminisation of rural areas
5. growth of migrant labour and informal employment.
6. under payment and menial jobs

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

Urban poverty differ from rural poverty

(1) urban lack habitations of their own - SC commissioner of flagged double urban homeless than rural

(2) differential access to resources with urban poor showing different than ~~rural~~ urban affluent

(3) urban poverty often linked with poor social capital and bond than rural areas.

(4) urban poverty span across caste while rural usually associated with lower caste.

Poverty eradication especially in urban areas have been ~~catered~~ ~~with~~ dealt in SDG 1 and 11 and require all rounded effort to mitigate and eradicate.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS

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

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 is increasing interconnected and interdependence between different individual, groups or societies, which is now impacting all aspects of human life

globalisation redefined idea of community and kinship

1. change in family structure from joint to nuclear family.
2. development of neolocal household
3. ~~what~~ rural to urban migration around 40% in India
4. change in traditional occupation from jajmani to caste independence
5. changing interdining and commensality norms (eg) abolition of untouchability
6. changing role of ~~marriage~~ women

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

(eg) women LFPR is now 41% in India

(7) increase in intercaste marriage
└ 6% of all marriages

Continuation of traditional community and kinship in Indian society

(1) functionally joint family tradition even though reside at different places

(2) caste association and caste based politics (eg) BSP etc

(3) formation of community association (eg) JITO for jain etc

(4) changed social hierarchy yet continued idea of dominance (eg) dominant caste ~~etc~~ Yadav in UP etc

(5) social control mechanism like khap still exist in western India

Globalisation though has reshaped Indian social institutions, it continue to reshape ~~the~~ and create new synretic form social institutions.

Feedback
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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)

Kushana Period significant in growth of sulptural artforms and architectural development during mid 1st century AD to 2nd century AD.

Different artforms during kushana period

① Gandhara artforms
- combination of greeko-romans architecture with blend of indian artforms
  - i — muscline representation
  - ii — imunitate greek god depiction
  - iii — Halo didnot had any elegant carvings
  - iv — neutral expression of gods.

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

(Eg) ~~Baharanasi~~ Buddhism influence

(2) Mathura art form

- culmination of different regional styles
  - i — use of red sandstone majority
  - ii — Both Buddhism, and hindu gods
  - iii — depiction of Yaksha Yakshini
  - iv — carved halo around god feature
  - v — expressive tone of sculptures

Socio-cultural aspects highlighted

(1) reflect religious tolerance as multiple religions symbol at multiple places

(2) specialisation of architecture and occupation

(3) trade and communication

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with outriders

(eg) Greeko-roman influence

(4) high material prosperity.

as invested in religion and art generously

(5) economic wealth was at

due to largest number of gold coin of era

(6) vast geographical spread

due to evidence throughout south India.

Gupta era was

initiation of zenith of Golden age of architecture. India saw during Gupta and truly marked significant important

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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)

Civil disobediance was the culmination of long growing frustration and lack of any tangible concession from British empire.

Events that lead to civil disobediance movement

(1) Congress involvement in post NCM election and victory of swaraj party gain political consciousness in India.

(2) Gandian idea of STS and constructive work done allowed masses to regain strength for future struggle

(3) preponment of ~~sir~~ review of 1919 act andno Indian in

simon commission lead to widespread protest in India.

(4) Nehru Report and Indias first formal document for self government was finalised.

(5) Congress demand of dominion status in 1920 session at Lahore

(6) Gandhian 10 point ultimatum including salt tax abolition

(7) change in British govement to Labour party.

All this culminated in Gandhiji Dandi march in March 1931.

Outcome of civil disobediance movement

(1) exposed British policy of carrot and stick. - failure of 2nd round table conference and secrete ordinance to prevent any revolt

(2) Britishideg of divide and rule

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(eg) Mcdonald award of reserved seats for SC

(3) Brought Indian into equivalent position to British (eg) Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed by two

(4) Lewin October declaration about increasing Indian involvement in administration

(5) idea of Indian federation in 1935 act of India

Negative impact

↳ communal outlook with limited Muslim participation

↳ Muslim league Karachi declaration of separate participation

↳ 1935 act Indian federation never became reality.

Civil Disobedience though was thwarted in achieving full independence clearly brought Indians closer to independence.

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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)

Mahatama Jyotirao Phule was significant in Indian socio religious reform movement in India, whose contribution pavned across societies and social groups.

Jyotirao phule shaping social foundation of Indian freedom struggle

(1) Action against caste discrimination

(eg) Satyashodhak samaj (Truth seeker society) was critical in doing away with caste discrimination and untochability.

(2) Idea of brotherhood and religious harmony between Hindu and muslim.

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

(3) emphasis on gender empowerment

(eg) founded widow remarriage association in pune

(4) promotion of girl education

(eg) founded girl school with wife savitri bai phule

(5) member of National social conference which promoted social harmony and peace

(6) promotion of media and press

(eg) published literature like 'Gulamgiri' etc to awaken consciousness of masses

(7) shift toward modern scientific education

(8) educating lower caste groups about hygine and sanitation during plague and famine

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

Impact on Indian freedom struggle

(1) Consciousness of Indian identity was formed

(2) empowerment of women was central to their involvement in freedom struggle

(3) dried social restriction & evils

(4) Modern scientific education and idea brought change in flow of idea of equality, democracy to India.

(5) His contribution and ideas inspired leader like Ambedkar who were critical in Indian freedom struggle.

Mahatama Phule was one of pioneer of change and revolution that shook the might of mighty British empire

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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 has found new push after formation of National River interlinking Authority under Ministry of Jal shakti

Advantages/ Benefit of interlinking

(1) Water supply in arid areas (eg) plan to reach Narmada water in western Gujrat.

(2) development of ~~arid~~ water stressed areas (eg) Ken Betwa river canal project

(3) reduced water disparity in Indian rivers (eg) connect Himalayan perennial river with peninsular river

(4) Mitigation of environmental crisis like flood etc. (eg) Kosi river called sorrow of Bihar

(5) effective managment of water

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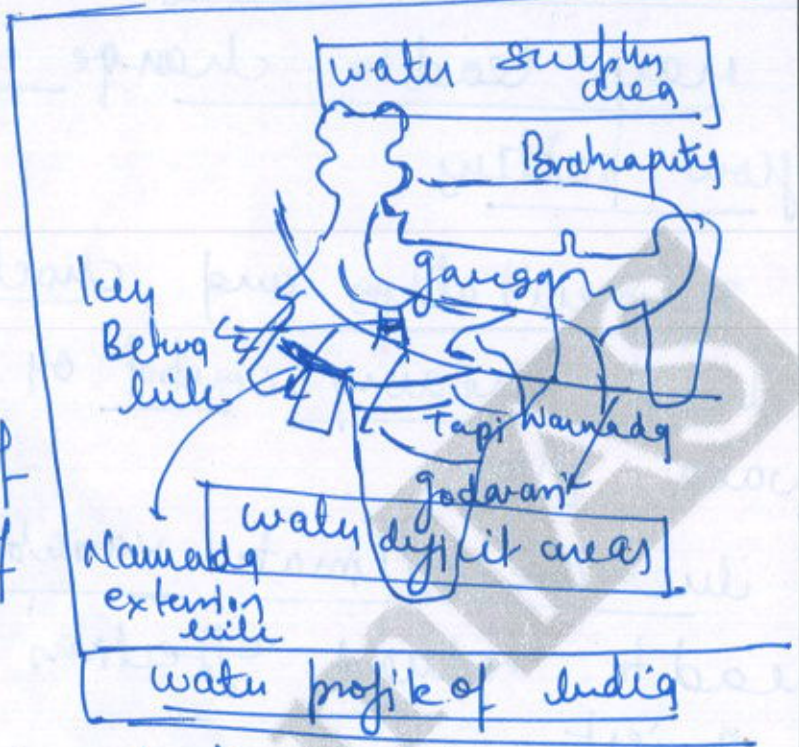
discharge into ocean / sea.

challenges to socio economic factors



1. High cost of construction of canals.
2. displacement of local indegenous communities especially tribals
3. potential impact on agrarian economy of gangatic valley
4. difficult to build consensus on water sharing agreement.
5. may lead to development around canal leading to skewed urban growth pattern
6. impact on hydropower capacity and induced crisis.

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environmental concerns

(1) may lead to change in river flow pattern

(2) sedimentation and choked dam due to heavy control of river water flow

(3) increased climate variability lead to reduced efficiency of mega project

(4) low sediment supply lead to deterioration of coastal plains and beaches

(5) submersion of ecological sensitive areas (eg) area in panna tiger reserve submerged in ken betwa project

River interlinking has been widely debated but if planned effectively it can bread long positive impact in achieving SDG goal 6 and 11.

Feedback
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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 ~~area~~ effect refer to phenomenon of lower than normal rainfall behind any mountain range.

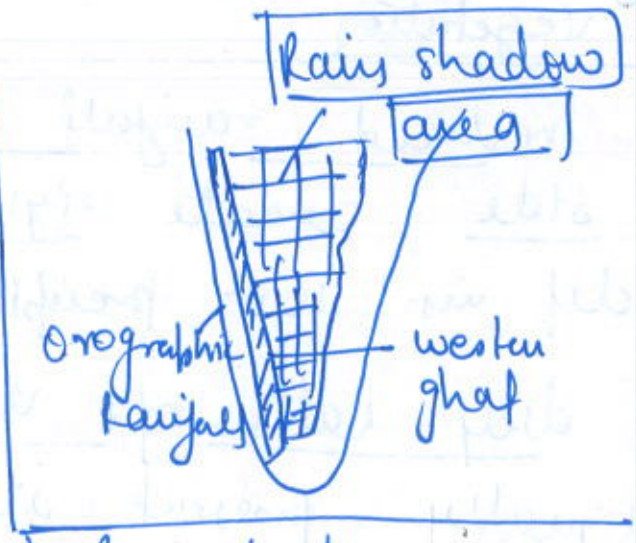
process of Rain shadow area formation

① orographic lift due to cloud accumulation along mountain height

② heavy rainfall on ~~out~~ side

② ~~and~~ over the cloud cross towards leward side the adiabatic compression is removed and cloud expands.

④ this lead low rainfall.



Rain shadow area around western ghat

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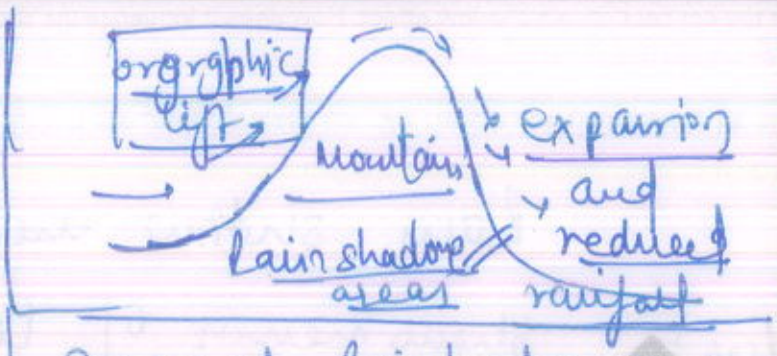
due to decreased relative humidity.



Process of Rainshadow area formation

Rainshadow effect in India

(1) upper reaches in Himalayan mountains (eg) Ladakh cold deserts

(2) leward side of western ghat (eg) Rayal seema region of Andhrapradesh

Influence on precipitation and vegetation

(1) reduced rainfall in leward side create significant dip in net precipitation

(2) dry nature of vegetation is usually present in areas (eg) Dry deciduous forest in

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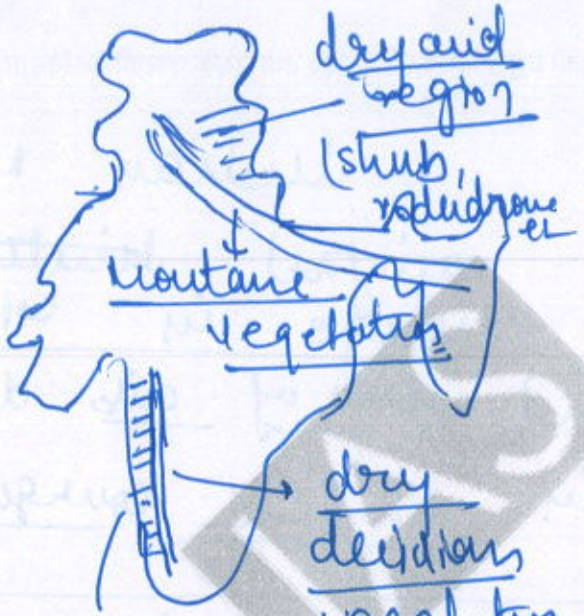
Rayalseema areas

(3) slow growth of trees and dominance of shrub and rodendrone etc

(4) low agricultural productivity



vegetation due to rainshadow effect.

Rain shadow areas of India are clearly depicting how ~~they~~ this phenomenon impact the normal distribution. with climate change and variable rainfall, we need better planning and coordination to tackle new challenges.

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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)

Indian monsoon refers to rainfall ~~burst of~~ ~~is to~~ change in wind direction and flow of air due to change in ITCZ convergence zone.

[features of Indian monsoon]

1. concentrated rainfall within 4 months of year
2. variable rainfall pattern in different regions
   (eg) Tamil nadu receive rainfall in November-December unlike normal June to September
3. long period of pause in rainfall during monsoon
4. slow initiation and gradual withdrawal of rainfall

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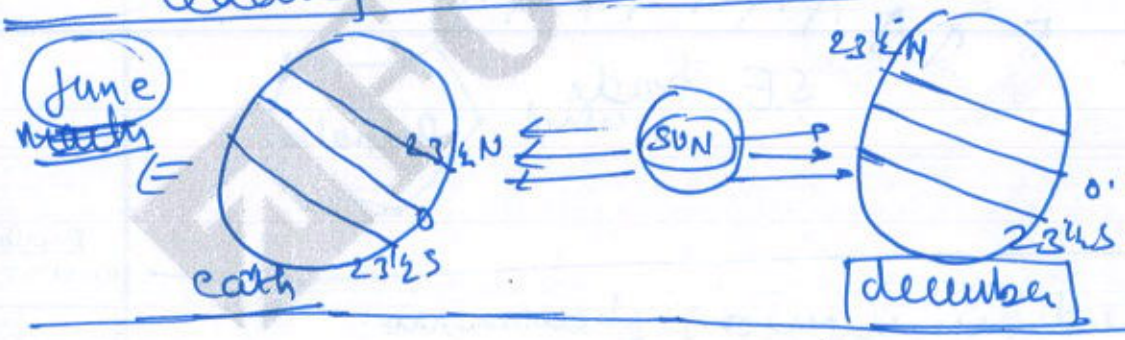
(5) impacted due to global climate variations like elnino and lanina

Elnino	Lanina
reduced rainfall	increase in net rainfall.

(6) impact on tropical cyclone formation

Causative factors of Indian monsoon

(1) apparent movement of sun and incidence of sunlight on earth. leading to variations in ITCZ



(2) Elnino southern ossilations in pacific ocean impacting directions of trade wind causing elnino and lanina.

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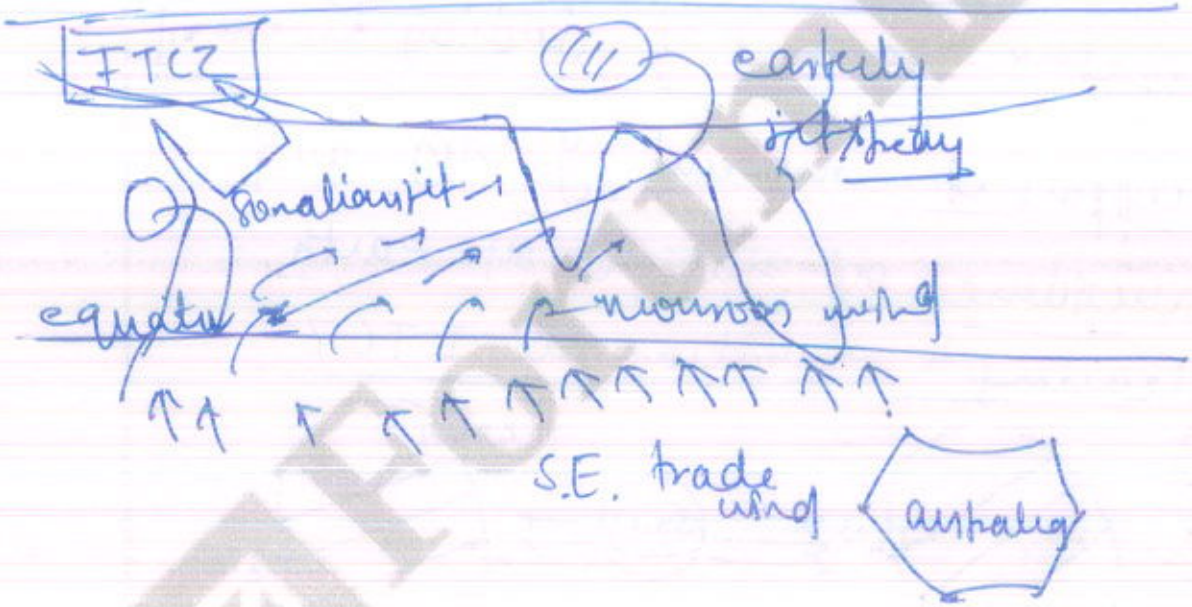
(3) Indian ocean dipole i.e. variation in temperature in western and eastern Indian ocean

(4) formation of easterly jetstream from tibetian plateau

(5) somalian jetstream intensifying monsoon winds



Indian monsoon phenomenon

Indian monsoon is significant to 1.5 billions people in subcontinent and essential in growth and development of region.

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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)

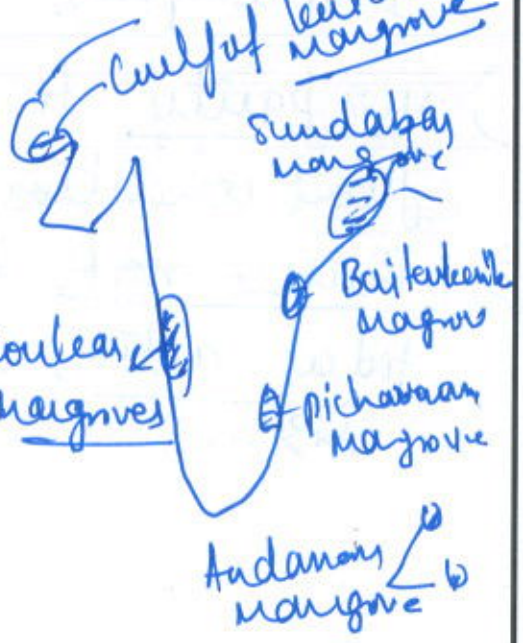
भारत में मैंग्रोव वनस्पति के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी भौगोलिक कारक क्या हैं? तटीय पारिस्थितिकी में इसकी भूमिका पर भी प्रकाश डालें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to 2023 Indian state of forest report, India has ~4994 km² of mangrove cover in India.

Geographical factors in growth of mangrove

1. high salinity environment
2. continous mud flow and new sediment deposition
3. anaerobic soil environment i.e. low O_2 conditions
4. high energy requirement need

Mangrove in India



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direct solar insolation for growth.

Mangrove adaptation to challenging geographical areas

1. succulent leaves to prevent ocean salt entering power of leaves
2. salt secreting gland to remove salt supply
3. specific root system to support water flood condition
   (eg) Pneto pores, prop root stilproots
4. vivi parity to reproduce in flood conditions.
5. Buttress root to support ocean tidal action impact and large size.

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

Role in coastal ecology

(1) shore line stabilisation due to strong root network

(2) mitigating tropical cyclone impact

(3) check erosion leads to formation of beach by holding sand deposition

(4) ecological services as well as tangible goods like fuel, leaves, medicine etc

Threats → sea level rise (eg) NASA predicted 4cm rise between 1993 and 2014

↳ deforestation and reducing cover

(eg) 2023 ISFR highlighted slight decline in mangrove cover

Indian has launched initiative like MSHI, Global mangrove alliance etc to promote mangrove conservation and stabilisation of coastal ecology.

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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)

Kidfluencers are the young children usually of toddler age who are featuring in social media content related to diverse forms of entertainment, informative content etc.

Rise of kidfluencers reflecting changed family structure

(1) kid as medium of communication in family values

(2) shift from joint family learning to learning from kid fluencers.

(3) acting as digital twin of kidfluencers

(4) easy distraction for child maintainance in both working parent family.

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reflecting changed parent aspirations

1. shift away only from education based career
2. promotion of art and skill in children (eg) music classes
3. understanding diverse value pattern to indicate in children
4. understanding needs of different kids.

negative impact of kidinfluencers in family and parental aspirations

1. comparison and social pressure.
2. reduced agency of children as most children donot know their right as creator
3. depiction of one sided perfect kid picture

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

(4) unwanted imitations of parenting technique

(5) pressure on parents to replicate the kid prenuers

(6) ignore the specific family values and background

(7) impact of high screen time on cognitive development

kid prenuer are now shaping family and parenting but it should be regulated as it may lead to unwanted pressure effecting mental health of children and weakening family structure.

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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)

Women account for more than 50% of population in India yet they seldom find due representation in decision making process, eventhough they are real trayoma at grassroot level.

women as backbone to grassroot movement

① SHG groups eg - 90 lakh SHG empower nearly 10 crore women into productive areas

② ~~Rural~~ local self government with nearly 40% heads being women

③ emphasis on intergenerational multiplier effect by women as highlighted by world bank

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

Women invisible in decision making process

(1) low participation in political circles → only 13.3% women in 17th Loksabha – (PRI)

(2) low participation at senior management level – only 23% company had women executive (NASSCOM)

(3) low economic strength to women (eg) women earn ~~less~~ only 60 compared to 100 by men

(4) patriarchal mindset against women leaders. (eg) sarpanchpati phenomenon

(5) lower employment despite high qualification → 43% STEM graduate women yet only 14% STEM employed. However, women are not always excluded and are critical in decision making

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

(1) Breaking the glass ceiling
(eg) Madhuri Puri was SEBI head

(2) driving grass root development.
(eg) Fatima B.E recognised by UN for innovative rural solutions

(3) increasing share in entrepreneurship.
- 7500 women led startups in India

(4) 108th constitutional amendment to provide 33% women reservation.

women development agenda has now shifted to women-led development where women empowerment is not focus but to bring change by women in whole society.

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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 now integral part of our communication and information purpose, which had profound impact on the society and individual.

Social media ~~contead~~ benefits

(1) reinforcing good values and morality (eg) devotional and motivating content.

(2) means to connect with everyone. (eg) online video call abroad for free

(3) bring family together (eg) sharing memories online

(4) social movement and reforms (eg) # metoo movement

(5) emphasis on cooperation and

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

strengthen community

(eg) COVID-19 twitter helplines.

Challenges due to social media on society

① culture of gratification and instant validation

② use of social media in radicalisation

(eg) ISIS recruitment in India

③ echo chamber effect leading to reinforced negative sentiment

④ widened family bond and changed parenting pattern → cuddling replaced by mobile phone

⑤ increased intolerance (eg) Delhi riots due to false online narrative

⑥ mis-information causing grave impact.

(eg) deep fake etc during elections.

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

Managing social media effectively

(1) content moderation on social media

(2) third party liability principle need to be relooked to take down harmful content.

(3) value education in school to reduce social media role in value change

(4) emphasis on direct communication than virtual

(5) limiting access to social media.

(eg) Australia age limit on social media usage

(6) emphasis on right to disconnect.

Social media is certainly double edge sword which need to be tacked ~~carefully~~ effectively to mitigate the potential challenges.

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2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

Test Goal	Outcomes
1 ..... ☐	.....
.....	.....
2 ..... ☐	.....
.....	.....
3 ..... ☐	.....
.....	.....

Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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