

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	Aryan Sirokar		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hindi <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Date/दिनांक	12/08/25	

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are <b>TWENTY</b> questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :		Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
			Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, 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।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :		EG/ईजी :		Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
		① ② ③ ④ ⑤		

**Note:** Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes and the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of ( but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R** = How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) "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)

India is not only the world's largest democracy but is also one of the oldest rooted in the Indian civilisation's democratic ethos

### India - The Mother of Democracy

(i) Democratic sabhas & samitis of high vedic period

(ii). Development of Democratic Mahajanapadas ruled by egalitarian clans.

Eg > Licchavis, Satya Jan etc

(iii). Emergence of Buddhism & Jainism based on equality and participation of all

(iv) India's Tribal organisations which functioned on democratic basis  
eg) Bhils democratic functioning mentioned even in Ramayana

(v) Role of Raja in deciding spiritual merit of King

(vi) Leaders like Asoka promoted spirit of democratic governance and created institution like Amatyas (Civil servants)

(vii) Kudumalai system of local self governance among cholas

The recent V-DEM index showed increasing authoritarianism around the world. Thus Indian civilisation should act as North star for revival of global democracy.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use)

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

The Indian mythology, art and architecture are heavily espoused with tiger and elephant figures highlighting the embeddedness of nature in Indian civilisation.

### Significance In Indian Mythology

(i) Tiger associated with Hinduism,

Jain Tirthankars

Eg > Goddess Durga & tiger

(ii) Elephant associated with Lord Ganesha

as well as Jataka tales of Buddhists.

Eg > Parable of Elephant & blind men for

Jain's Syadvada

Significance In Art

Tiger

- (i). Tiger associated with dance forms
- (ii) Hulimusha (Karnataka)
- (iii) Seen in terracotta seal of Harappans
- (iv) Emblem of Chola's

Elephant

- (i). Prehistoric harappan & other seals
- (ii) Prehistoric work art
- (iii) Bhimbetka
- (iv) Intricate body armour and clothing for Mahouts
- (v) Displayed in London Museum

Significance In Architecture

- (i). Chola temples with Tiger inscriptions
- (ii) Associated with Buddhist Stupa's - (a) Amravati Stupa

- (i) Elephants used for temple construction
- (ii). Elephanta Caves with inscriptions

Thus Indian Culture was deeply naturalistic in nature showing respect & coexistence with animals

Feedb  
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Poor.

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

लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिक के आगमन ने ब्रिटिश भारतीय राज्य में परिवर्तन की अवधि को चिह्नित किया। चर्चा करें।  
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Lord William Bentinck was the first Governor  
General of India and ruled over Indian  
state apparatus from 1828 - 1835.

## Bentinck & Transformation of British India

### ① Social Transformation

1.1) Made English as the lingua franca of  
India

1.2) Improved safety by suppressing Dacoity &  
Thugi

1.3) Abolition of sati - through 'Abolition of  
sati regulations' (1829)

### ② Judicial Transformation

2.1) Increasing power to District Magistrate by  
abolition of circuit courts.

(ii) Codification of Indian Laws under Maulay

(iii) Increased Judicial Access by creating Sardar Amari & Fuydari Adalat in Upper provinces

(3) Education → Lord Maulay's minute made Downward filtration theory with English education as the norm

(4) Problems Due To Bentick's Policies

4.1) Increased burden on executive ⇒ reduced efficiency

4.2) Paternalistic attitude ⇒ believed India was backward & unutilised

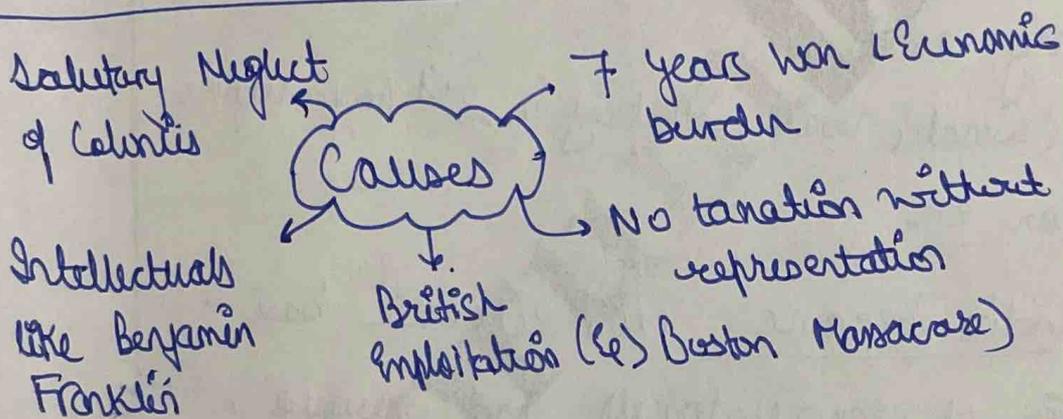
4.3) Education of masses was ignored

Thus even though some progressive measures were taken, they were primarily made for Justifying 'White Man's Burden' than for Uplifting Indian.

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

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

The American War of Independence (1763-1783) refers to the conflict between 13 American colonies and British colonial empire that resulted in American Independence.



### Loss of One Empire

- (i) Treaty of Paris (1763) recognised the American declaration of Independence (1776).
- (ii) Loss of main economic base - large tax revenue, timber, cotton etc
- (iii) Loss of prestige & military assets in Atlantic

## Crain of New Empire- Strengthening Foundations

(i). Imperial focus shifted towards colonies in Africa & Asia with India becoming 'coron Jewel'

(ii) Military Expansion due to relocation of military assets

eg) Carnatic war, Victory in ~~2nd~~ Anglo Mysore war etc

(iii). India became new economic base -  
Supplier of raw materials, tax revenue,  
and market for British goods

eg) 12% of all exports to India (Rajni Pabne Dutta)

Thus while American war led to Sunset over British power in America it marked 'dawn' of Aggressive Colonialism in Asia & Africa

### Feedback

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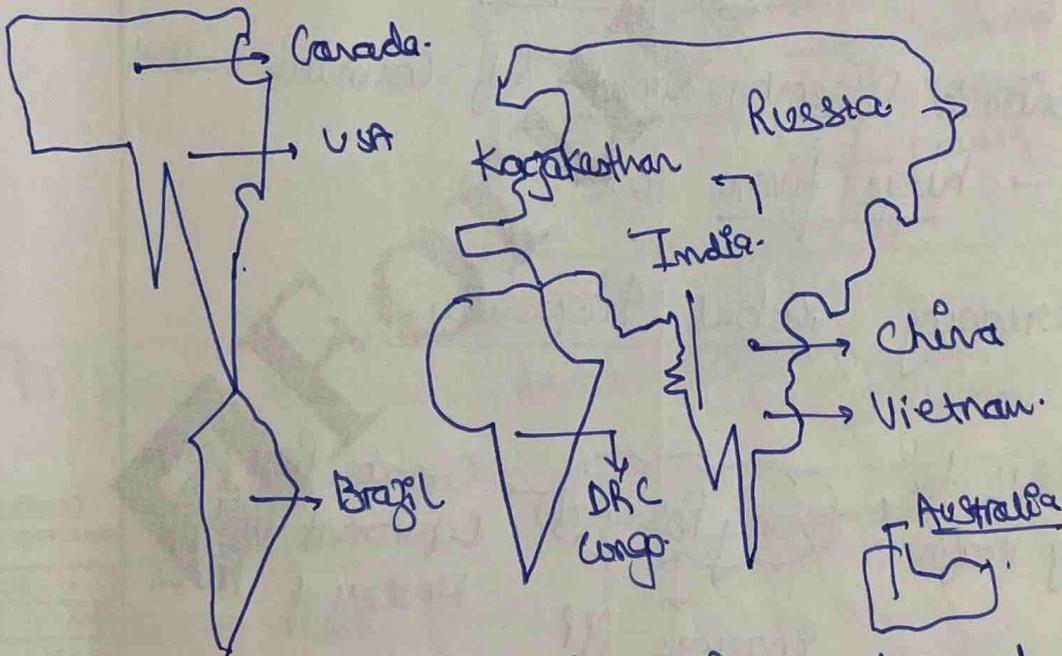
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Here G is Good, Average and Poor.				
TOTAL MARKS				

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 Elements are a set of 17 lanthanides along with Scandium & Yttrium that are quintessential for modern technology due to unique electro-chemical properties

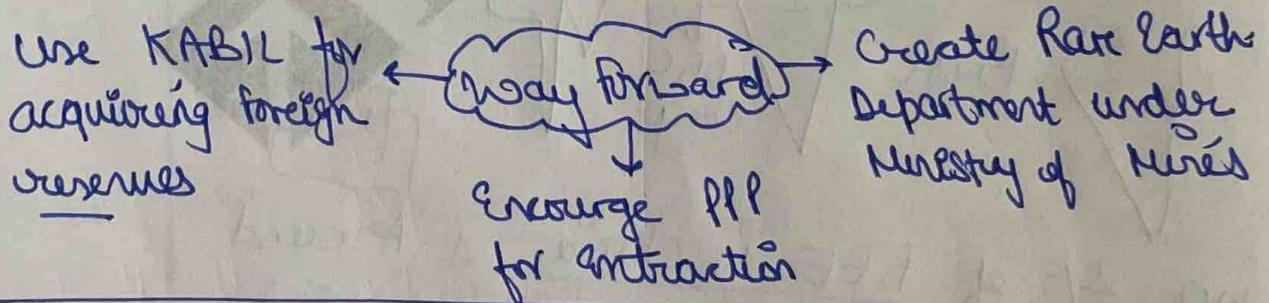
### Uneven Distribution of REE



- (i) Howe  $\frac{2}{3}$  of REE in China & Around 90% in South East Asia (including China)
- (ii) China produces 95% of refined REE resulting in Virtual Monopoly.

## Implications of Uneven Supply & Distribution

- (i). reapportionment of supply chain  $\Rightarrow$  China uses it to get favorable trade agreements
- (ii). slowdown of global energy transition towards renewable  $\Rightarrow$  quintessential for REE (RE)
- (iii) Geopolitical conflict  $\Rightarrow$  our access to REE  
  - (a) South China sea dispute.
- (iv) Economic Disempowerment of countries without REE - huge forex lost.
- (v). Increasing global inequalities

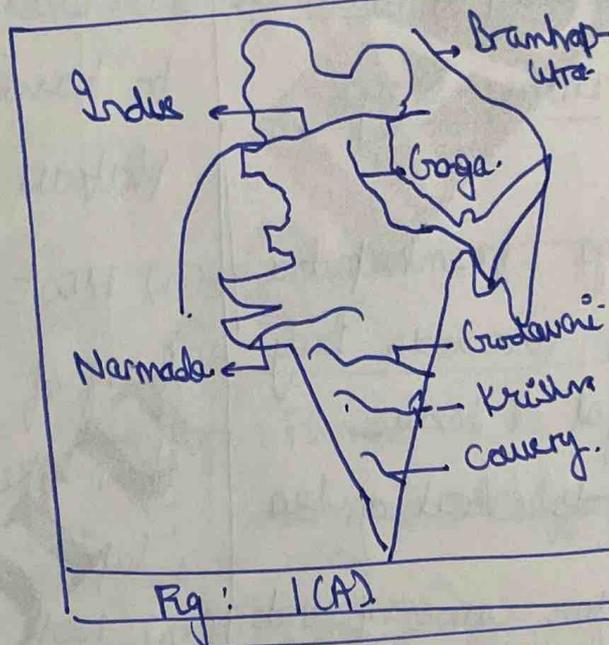


India's creation of Indian Rare Earth Ltd along with international initiatives such as Critical Mineral Partnership are step in right direction towards "REE Security"

Q.6) Highlight the salient differences between the Himalayan and the Peninsular drainage Systems.  
(10 marks, 150 words)

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

The Indian Drainage system based on mode of origin and characteristics is divided into 2 major systems - Himalayan & Peninsular



Differences Between Indian Major Drainage System.

Himalayan

(i) source - mostly from glaciers

(ii) Are perennial in nature

Peninsular

(i) Due to heavy rainfall & western Ghats

(ii) Most are seasonal & only some perennial

(iii) Rapid flow characterised by landforms such as waterfalls, valley in upper stream

(iv) Tendency to meander in lower stages

(v). Ganga & Brahmaputra oriented towards Bay of Bengal & Indus towards Arabian Sea

(vi) Major causes of floods due to siltation from mountain

(vii) Higher potential for hydroelectricity

(iii) Slower flow & only waterfalls in western ghats & very few valleys

(iv) Less Meandering due to hard rock peninsular plateaus

(v) Most oriented towards Bay of Bengal except few like Narmada, Tapi

(vi) Not very flood prone

(vii) Lower potential

Both the systems are crucial for economic, social & cultural wellbeing of India and must be preserved in line with Art-48(A)

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)

A rock is an aggregate of 2 or more minerals. Rocks are majorly of 3 types - Igneous, Sedimentary and Metamorphic.

### Types of Rock

Rock	Nature	Origin
① Igneous (e.g.) Granite, Volcanic Breccia.	(i) Rich in <u>mineral</u> crystals (ii) No fossils found (iii) <u>No layers</u> (iv) Either <u>plutonic</u> or <u>intrusive</u>	(i) Formed due to cooling & solidifying of <u>magma</u> .
② Sedimentary (e.g.) Limestone, Coal	(i) No crystals of <u>minerals</u> (ii) High fossil preservation (iii) <u>Stratified</u>	(i) Weathered materials of rocks are transported by <u>various agents</u> & solidify to form rock

③ Metamorphic rocks  
a) Marble

(i) banding i.e arrangement into thin to thick layer of materials appearing as bands of light & dark

(ii) No fossil preservation

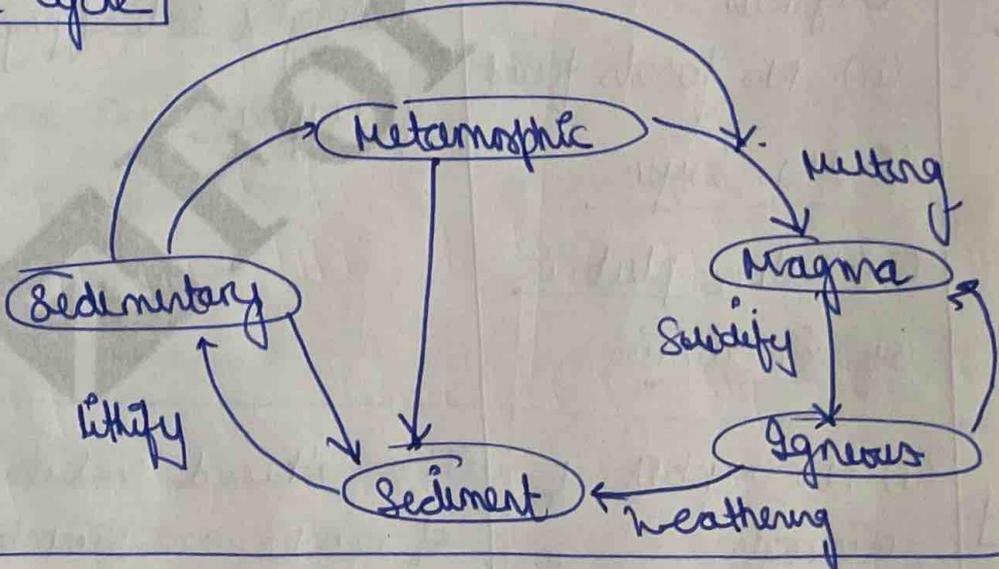
(iii) layers of various rocks are preserved

(i) Due to transformation of existing rocks under heat, volume, temperature

(ii) May be dynamic i.e no chemical change

(iii) Thermal involves shearing or melting due to low

**Rock cycle**



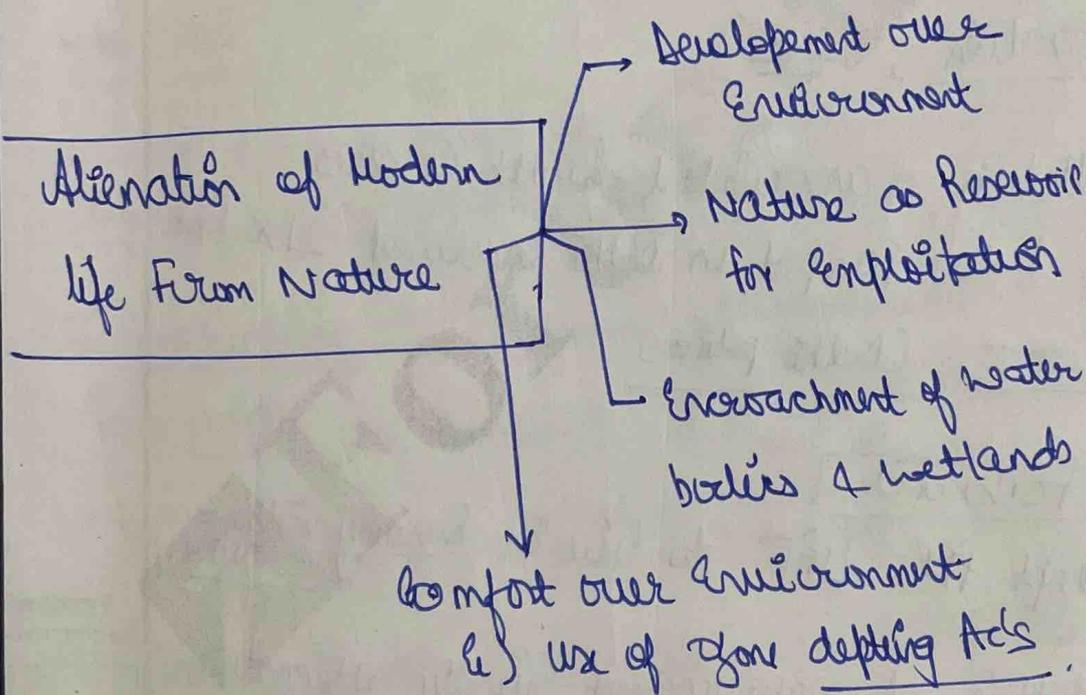
Rocks form the very basis of geography & hence studying rock formation is fundamental

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Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

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)

There has been a marked departure from the traditional Coexistence with nature to the present alienation of life from nature resulting in environmental crisis.



### Impact on Environment

(i). Increasing Disasters - due to unsustainable infrastructure building is ecologically

Sensitive zones

(e) Jostinath land subsidence

(ii). Increasing water crisis → rampant misuse of  
Natural water sources

(e) 89% groundwater for Agriculture

(iii) Rise of forest fires ⇒ practice of shifting  
cultivation, etc

(iv). Pollution & associated health concerns

(g) Motor transport in Delhi increased 21x since  
2003 (Delhi police)

Way Forward

(i) Adopt PN's LIFE to live in harmony with nature

(ii) Adoption of environment friendly alternatives  
like electric vehicles

(iii). Take inspiration from tribals who continue to  
live in sync with nature.

Thus the need of the hour is to return to the traditional  
way of life based on sustainable living

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 increasing proportion of poor in the urban population.

The Niti Aayog's Multi dimensional poverty Index highlighted ~6% of urban population was poor.

### Causes of Urbanisation of poverty

(i) Inequality in spread of resources.

Eg) Income  $\Rightarrow$  Around 70% wealth held by top 10% such in urban areas

(ii). Rural migrants to urban areas fail to find proper jobs and are forced to take up casual labour

(iii). Social factors such as caste, gender etc

intensity poverty due to exploitation

(iv) Lack of inclusive city plans made by urban local governments.

Urban poverty vs Rural poverty

(i) Composed of daily wage labourers

(ii) lack of community support

(iii) Greater means to improve condition due to more well paid opportunities

(i) Composed mostly of agricultural labourers

(ii) Some community support - Caste group, kin group etc

(iii) lesser means due to caste based occupational rigidity

Measures like PM-Awas (urban), free electricity (e.g. Delhi) will go a long way in making cities equitable & inclusive as per ~~SDG~~ **SDG-11**

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Here G is Average of Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.10) Globalization has redefined the idea of community and kinship in Indian society. Do you agree?  
(10 marks, 150 words)  
Justify your answer.

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 refers to the intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a manner that a local happening is influenced by an event many miles away and vice versa (Anthony Giddens)

### Globalisation Redefining Community & Kinship

(i) Emergence of digital communities due to increasing connectivity

eg) Community of gamers, Streamers etc

(ii) Creation of new family structures such as.  
Double Income No Kids, single parent family etc

(iii) Reducing jointness of families due to rise of individuality and creation of work opportunities away from home

(e) 52% of families nuclear (Census 2011)

(iv). Creation of multinational - multi ethnic communities due to increasing global jobs

(g) Multicultural Indian & South Asian Community in USA

(v) Weakening of bonds & increasing fragility due to work stress and influence of western ideas

Traditional Elements Still Preserved

(i) J.P. Singh highlights functional jointness i.e. even though children stay away but still contribute to joint family

(ii). Joint families still prevalent in rural India

(iii) Patriarchy still the norm (J.P. Singh)

Thus while globalisation has reformed some elements there is a "cultural lag" in other more rigid aspects of Kinship & Community

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Q.11) The flourishing of various art forms during the Kushana period reflects the rich and diverse cultural landscape of the time. What insights does this provide into the socio-cultural aspects of that era? (15 marks, 250 words)

कुषाण काल में विभिन्न कला रूपों का उत्कर्ष उस समय के समृद्ध और विविध सांस्कृतिक परिदृश्य को दर्शाता है। इससे उस युग के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक पहलुओं के बारे में क्या जानकारी मिलती है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Kushan Dynasty ruled over Northern India from 1st Century BC to 2nd Century AD and marked an era of great intellectual & artistic churning.

### Flourishing Art Forms of Kushana Period

#### ① Grandhara Art

- (i) Patronised by Kushans & Saka.
- (ii) Mainly associated with Mahayana Buddhism
- (iii) Confluence of Greek & Roman elements
- (iv) Buddha shown in detached spiritual state  
with halo over head

## ② Mathura School

(i) Grew under Huviska the successor of Kanishka

(ii) Deals with - Hinduism, Jainism & Buddhism

(iii) Major Centers - Sankh, Kankali-Jala, Mathura

(iv) Features - delightful state, no hair,  
great use of symbolism etc

## ③ Other Art Forms

↳ Coinage became opulent

↳ Music flourished → (q) Kanishka showed  
with musical instrument in coin

↳ Architecture boomed.

## Insights Into Socio-Cultural Aspects

(i) Increasing wealth of Empire → Coins of  
pure gold and great opulence

(ii) royal patronage to various art forms and  
architectural projects

(iii) Religious Harmony → Coexistence of all  
major religions → E.g. Nicest School  
Mathura

(iv) Rising importance of Mahayan Buddhism

E.g. Seen in both schools

(v) Intensified trade & contact with Greek &  
Romans

(vi) Mathura's growing importance in North  
India

Thus the Kushana period marked a prelude  
to the golden age under Guptas and  
established a strong foundation for further  
civilizational progress

**Feedback**

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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)

The Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) began in 1930's due to cumulative effect of large number of factors,

Events leading upto CDM

- (i). Growing discontent post World War I due to rising prices, unemployment etc
- (ii) Repressive Colonial laws like Public Safety Bill (1928), crackdown on revolutionaries etc
- (iii) Meerut Conspiracy
- (iii). Appointment of Simon Commission without any Indian representation & death of Lala Lajpat Rai

(vi) Colonial governments repeated rejection  
of demand for self rule.

(v) Lord Irwin's Deerpawali Declaration  
about Dominion Status in future

(vi) Lahore session (1929) → Home Swaraj adopted  
as goal along with freedom to launch COM.

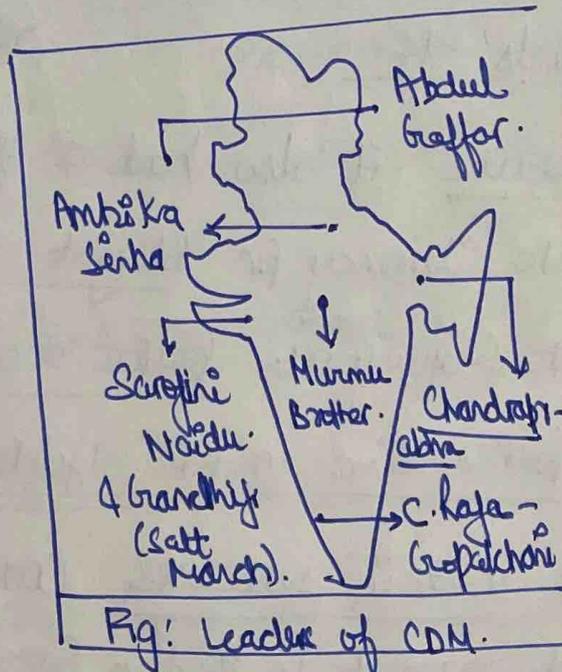
(vii) Irwin's rejection of 11 Salt Cases demands  
forwarded by Grandhipi.

(g) Abolition of Salt Law.

### Outcomes of COM

① July marked the  
beginning of women's  
participation

(v) Sarojini Naidu's  
Dhansama salt factory  
raid



② Tribal revolts & participation in national movements

E.g.) Bunga Mayhi in Chotanagpur

③ Widespread erosion of colonial loyalty  
E.g.) Many workers resigned.

④ Grandhi - Gowin pact → Release of all  
Political prisoners & participation in Round Table

⑤ Widespread participation of Industrialist, students etc.

However it also had a few setbacks

(i). No Clemency for Bhagat Singh & associates

(ii) No inquiry into police excesses

(iii) Participation in RTC yielded nothing

Despite certain setbacks COM marked a  
pivotal moment in Indian Struggle as it  
empowered the masses and eroded Colonial Power

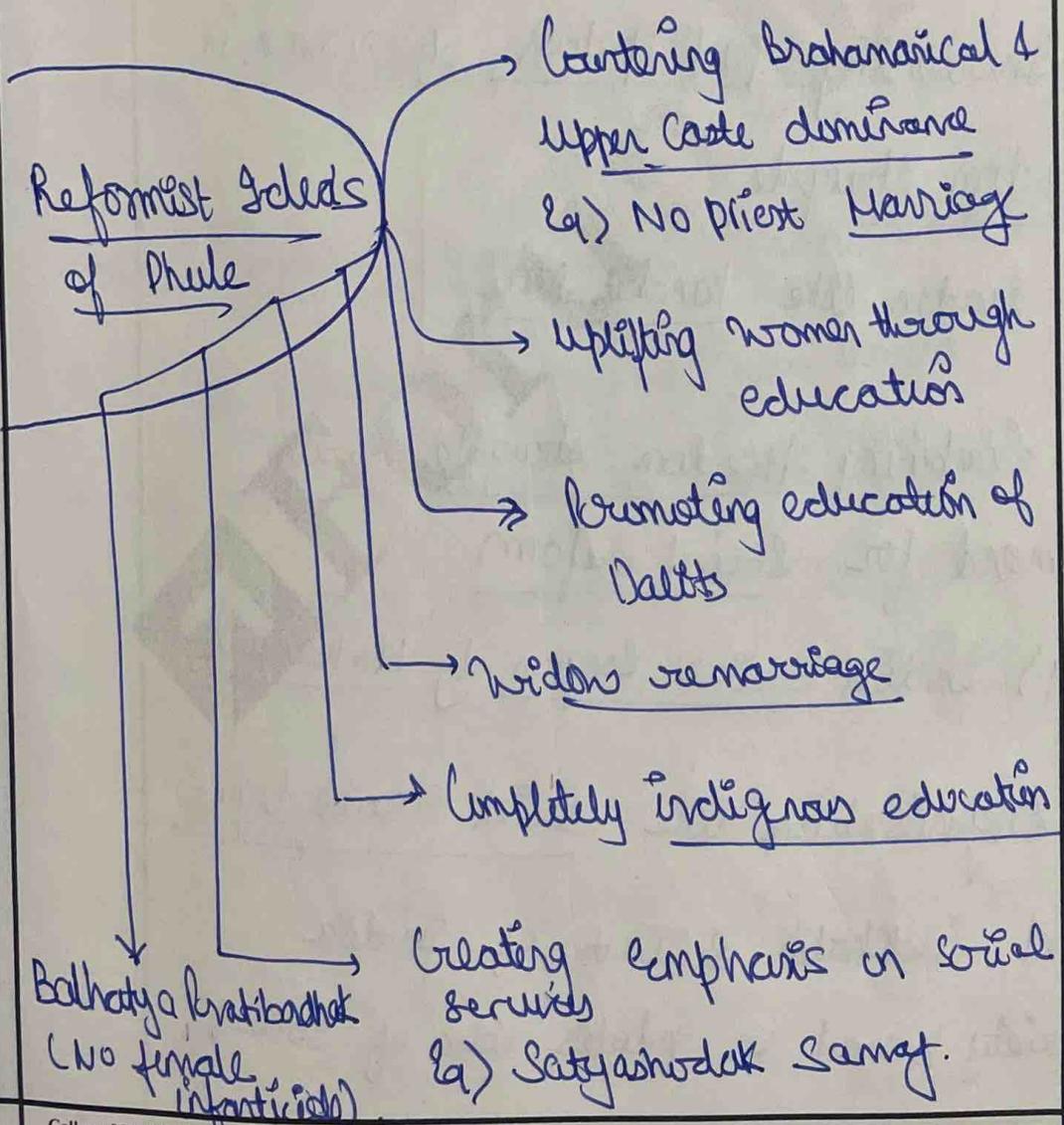
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Q.13) Mahatma Jyotirao Phule's reformist ideas played a significant role in shaping the social foundations of the Indian freedom movement. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Mahatma Jyotirao Phule & his wife Savitribai Phule are considered as the earliest Dalit reformers who undertook various social reforms in late 18th century.



## Phule's role in Shaping Social Foundations of Freedom Movement

(i). Gave rise to origin of Dalit leaders  
such as Gopal Baba Walangkar, DR  
Ambedkar etc

(ii). Increasing participation of women in  
freedom struggle

Eg) leaders like Kanchan Devi

(iii). Combining freedom struggle with  
demand for social reform

Eg) Indian social Congress by M.G. Ranade

(iv). Organisations like Social Service League  
and Brookhale's servant of India  
society based on Phule's ideas of social

## Volunteerism

(v) Swadeshi Movement's emphasis on "Swadeshi education" based on phule's idea.

(vi). His idea of 'Aryan invasions' empowered dalits as original inhabitants thus increasing overall participation in freedom movement.

Jyotiba phule can be considered to be the earliest Dalit Reformer who played a major role in deciding the course of social aspects of freedom movement.

### **Feedback**

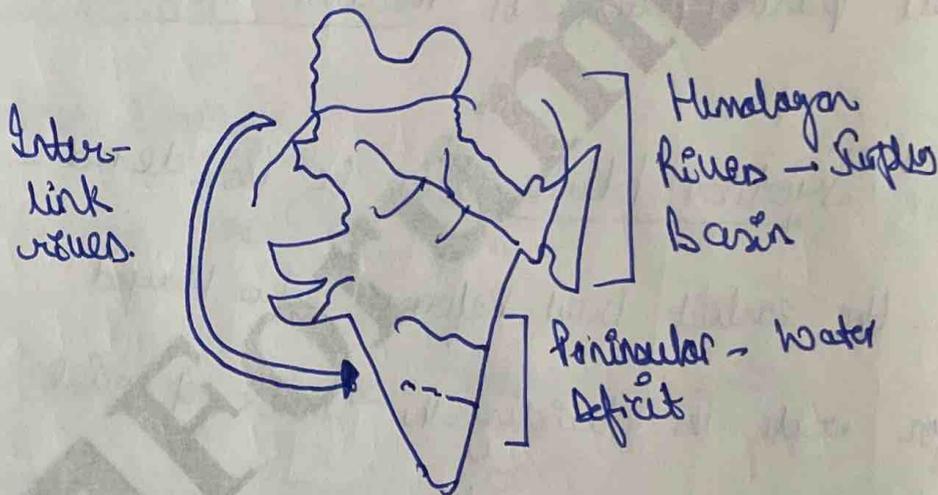
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Q.14) The interlinking of rivers offers several benefits, but also raises significant socio-economic and environmental concerns. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने से कई लाभ मिलते हैं, लेकिन इससे सामाजिक-आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय चिंताएँ भी उत्पन्न होती हैं। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Interlinking of rivers refers to the transfer of water from a surplus basin to a deficit basin. This was seen in the recently approved Ken-Betwa linking project.



### Benefits of River Interlinking

(i). Counteracting natural disasters such as floods, droughts, forest fires etc

(e.g.) In Maharashtra's Later most rivers are dried.

(ii) Massive boost to Hydropower electricity generation ~ 35000 MW (National Perspective Plan)

(iii) Large scale Employment generation during project duration as well as later

Ex) Around 3mn additional jobs (IBID)

(iv) Create sustainable transport and reduce logistics cost through inland water transport

Ex) creation of South Asian Water Grid of 3400 km

(v). Improved food security as around 3.5 million hectares of land will be irrigated

### Concerns Due to River Linking

#### Socio-Economic

(i) Exorbitant initial costs - (ii) Ken between project estimated to take around 44,000 crore (CAG)

(ii) Widespread displacement as well as disempowerment of locals especially tribals

Eg) Ken Betwa leading to displacement of Grunds

(iii) Long gestation time

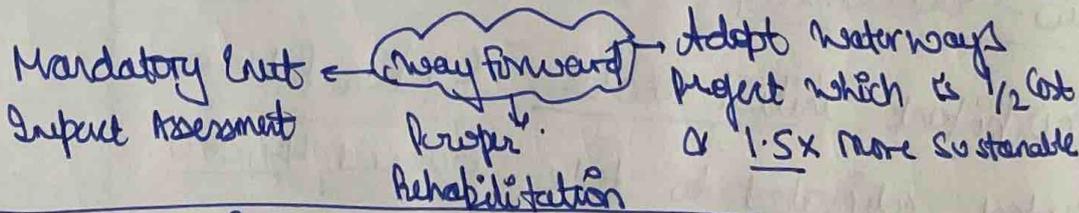
(iv) May negatively impact food basin of India like Punjab from surplus water will be transferred

### Environmental

(i) Submergence & deforestation of a large scale  
Eg > Indira National Park

(ii) Due to climate change even Himalayan basin may not remain water surplus (IIT-Delhi)

(iii) Damage river ecology



Any river linking project must carefully study long term economic, social & environmental impacts before being taken up

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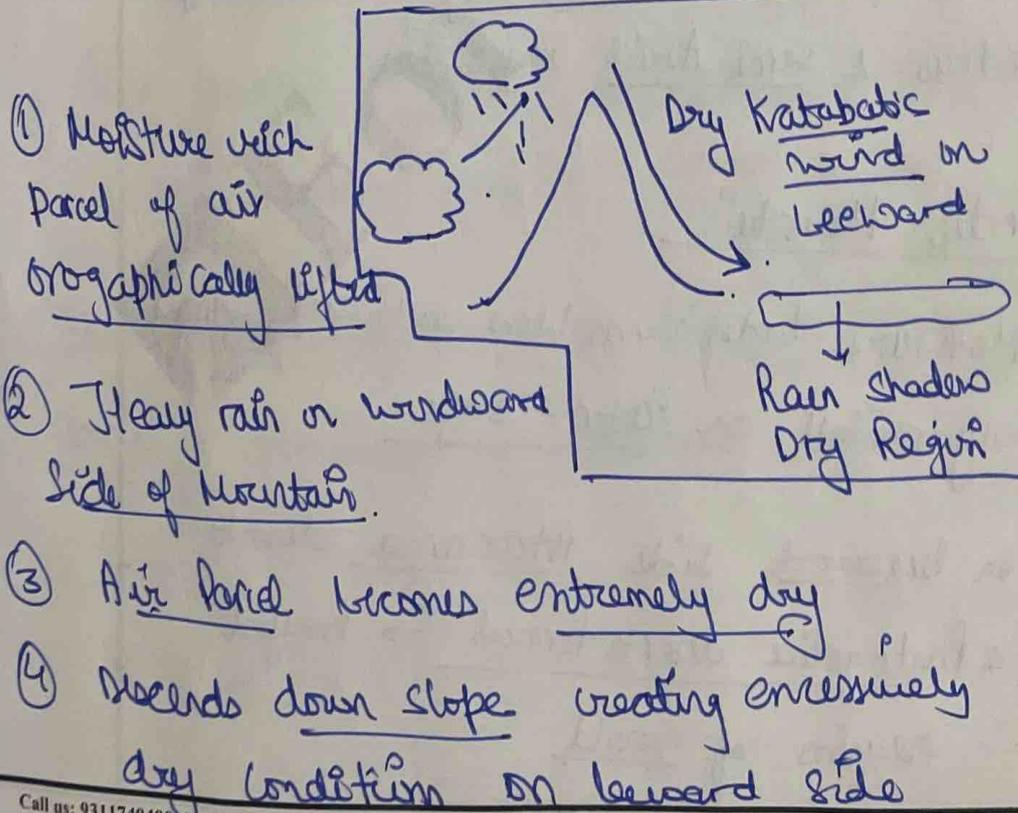
Q.15) Explain the concept of rain shadow effect. How does it influence the distribution of precipitation and vegetation across mountain ranges? (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

The rain shadow effect refers to the dry conditions on the leeward side of mountains as opposed to the orographic effect on the windward side.

Example: Telangana, Tamil Nadu on leeward side of Western Ghats

### Rain-Shadow Effect



## Rain Shadow Effect on Various Mountain Ranges

### ① Western Ghats

↳ Block moisture laden winds causing heavy rain on western side of western ghats ⇒ Tropical forests created

↳ Entirely dry peninsular plateau on leeward side - e.g. Telangana with dry- deciduous & semi Arid vegetation

### ② Andes Mountain

↳ Moisture laden winds blow eastward causing heavy rainfall on Eastern edge

↳ On leeward side Atacama deserts & Patagonia deserts formed → Driest regions of world

### ③ Atlas Mountains

↳ Northern sides heavily precipitated by  
winds from Mediterranean sea

↳ Southern side extremely dry with  
sub-saharan vegetation

### ④ Rockies

↳ Wind which in moisture blow from  
Pacific onto western shores causing heavy  
rainfall

↳ create Mojave & California desert in  
rain shadow region

Thus relief of an area plays a crucial  
role in determining precipitation & vegetation

#### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

The Indian monsoon begins during the first week of June from the southern tip & gradually progresses northwards enveloping entire country by 1st week of July.

## Major Features of Indian Monsoon-

- (i) Gradual onset - From southern states & regions towards Northern states
- (ii) Relief plays major role - in determining quantum of rain  
e.g.) Aravalis parallel to winds → low rainfall
- (iii) Large temporal concentration - 85% of precipitation within 3 months
- (iv) Large spatial variation → e.g.) Cherrapunji gets 1000 cm rainfall yearly & Jaisalmer

downward BCM

(iv) Gradual retreat - due to downward  
shift of ITCZ.

### Causative Factors

(i) withdrawal of Sub Tropical westerly jet  
Stream  $\Rightarrow$  creates high pressure condition  
South of Himalays

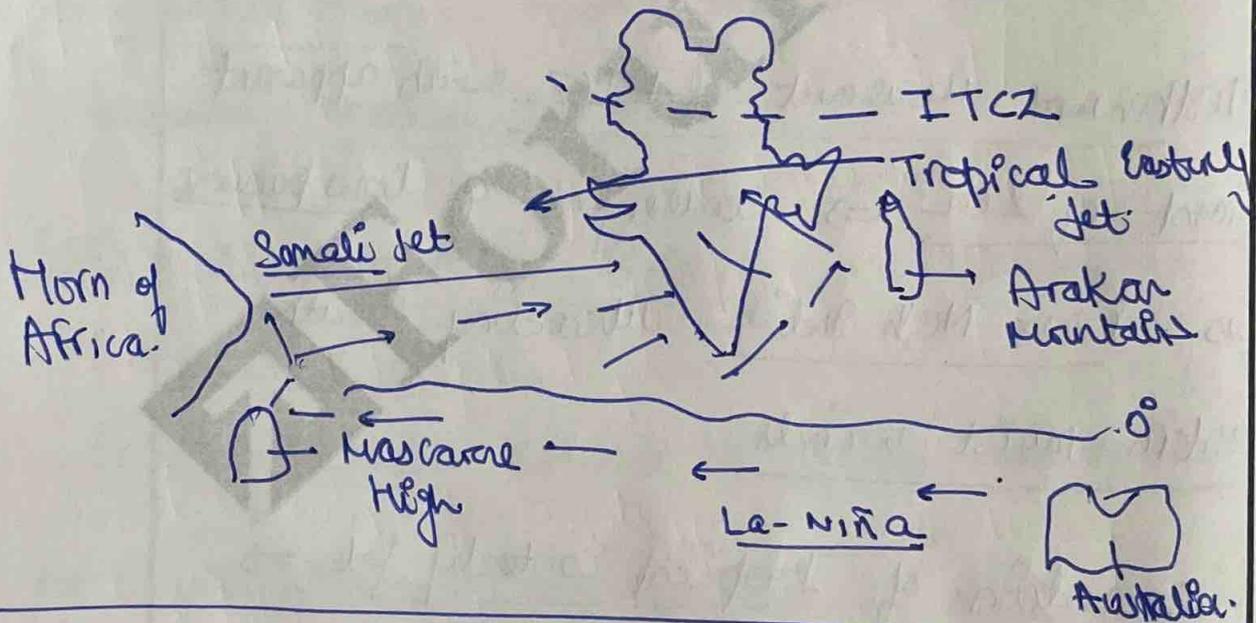
(ii) Northward movement of ITCZ with apparent  
movement of Sun  $\Rightarrow$  convergence of low pressure  
Zones near North India attracting South  
western moist winds

(iii) creation of Tropical Easterly jet  $\Rightarrow$   
causes rising & pushing of winds towards  
Mauritania high. Stronger the easterly jet

better the monsoon

(iv) La Niña conditions → strengthen High pressure at Mascarene high thus clearing more winds towards India over the ocean

(v) Findlater / Somali jet stream → pushes moisture laden wind from Horn of Africa towards India.



Indian monsoon is not only geographical in nature but deeply influences Indian culture & society.

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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 the Indian State of Forest Report

(2013) around 0.15% of India's areas  
are covered with mangroves

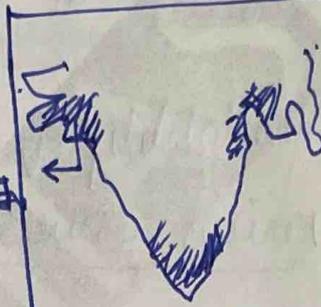


Fig: 1(A)

Geographical Factors Responsible  
For Mangrove Growth In India

- ① Latitude → Mangroves grow only in Tropical  
and Subtropical latitudes,
- ② Coastal boundaries → Bounded by  
Sea on 3 sides which promotes growth of  
mangroves
- ③ Heavy precipitation → Allowing for growth  
of dense forested mangroves

- ④ Warm tropical temperature → required for mangrove growth
- ⑤ High saline irradiation → promotes faster & denser growth of mangroves
- ⑥ Availability of silt & Aluminium deposited by various rivers  
Eg) Ganga near Sunderbas.

### Role of Mangroves In Coastal Ecology

- ① Support extremely rich biodiversity of flora & fauna due to edge effect.  
Eg) Greatest Bengal Tiger.
- ② Protection of Coasts from erosion during high tides, cyclones, etc
- ③ One of the most effective sequestration of Greenhouse Gases

- 4) Warty Inditions sequester 3x more than  
rainforests
- 4) Acts as "Kidney" of Coastal regions -  
It filters various toxic elements
- 5) High arsenic content in Sunderban mangrove
- 5) Regulation and Absorption of ground-water
- 6) Provides necessary substrate for creation of  
Coral reefs

### Measures To Reverse Mangrove Forest Loss

- (i) Controlling aquaculture & paddy cultivation  
& SAHJ in Habitat

- (ii) Community led conservation ⇒ (a) Umachankar  
Mandal planted over 2cr saplings in 10 years

The government's MISHTI initiative is a step in  
the right direction for protection of mangroves  
which are at the heart of coastal ecology

### Feedback

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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 refer to those online influencers whose target audience are kids or their parents, as well as influencers of a very young age.

Kidfluencer Due To Changing Family Structure

(i) Rise of Nuclear families → Parents do not have much clue about bringing up children ⇒ subscribe to kidfluencer

(ii) Rise of Dual earning families → neglect of children, thus children take up alternative recreational methods

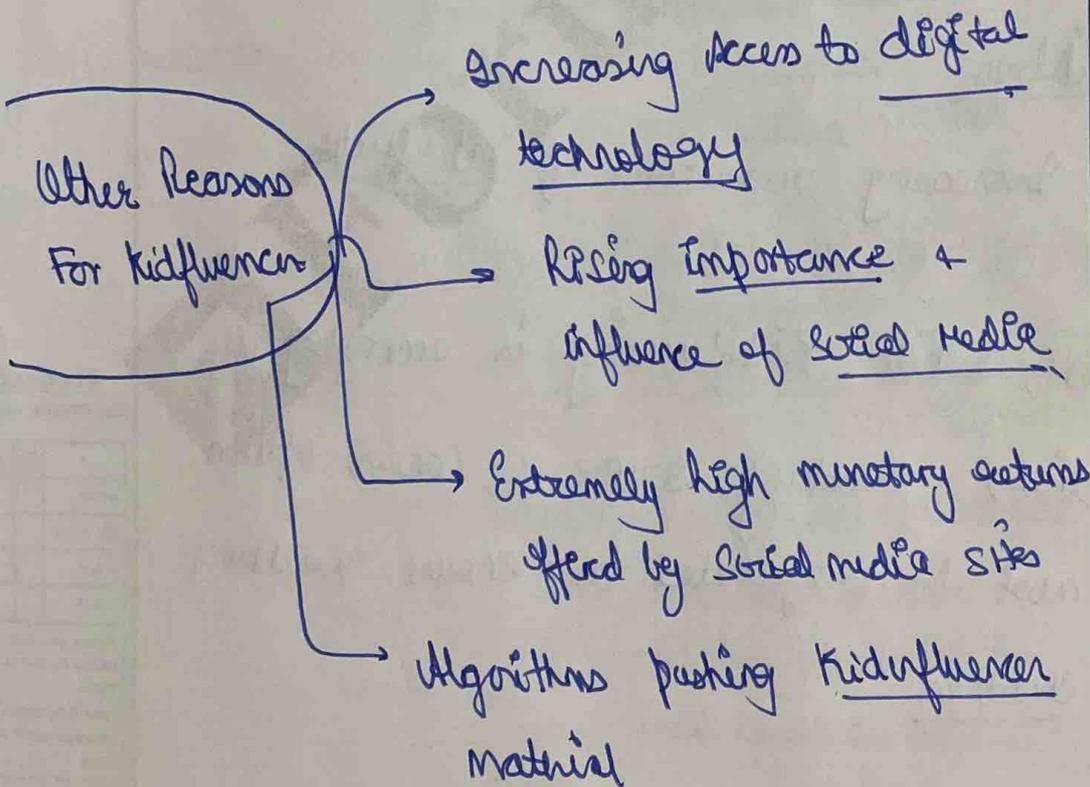
(iii) Rise of Single parent households → Requiring greater assistance & support

Kidfluencer Due to Parental Aspiration

(i). Aspiration for better economic status => thus kids may be used as a means.

eg) recent controversy of child-saint on instagram

(ii). Greater pressure to bring up children in line with social status - expensive shoes, clothes etc.



However, this needs to be regulated by government due to negative mental impact as well as scope of exploitation, through following means -

- ① Bar on social media for children under 16 as seen in Australia
- ② Regulatory clarity about role of social media 'intermediaries' towards 'protection of' children
- ③ Increasing awareness of 'ill effects'

Thus, while kidfluencing is emerging as a viable monetary source & career option it must be regulated to ensure wellbeing of children

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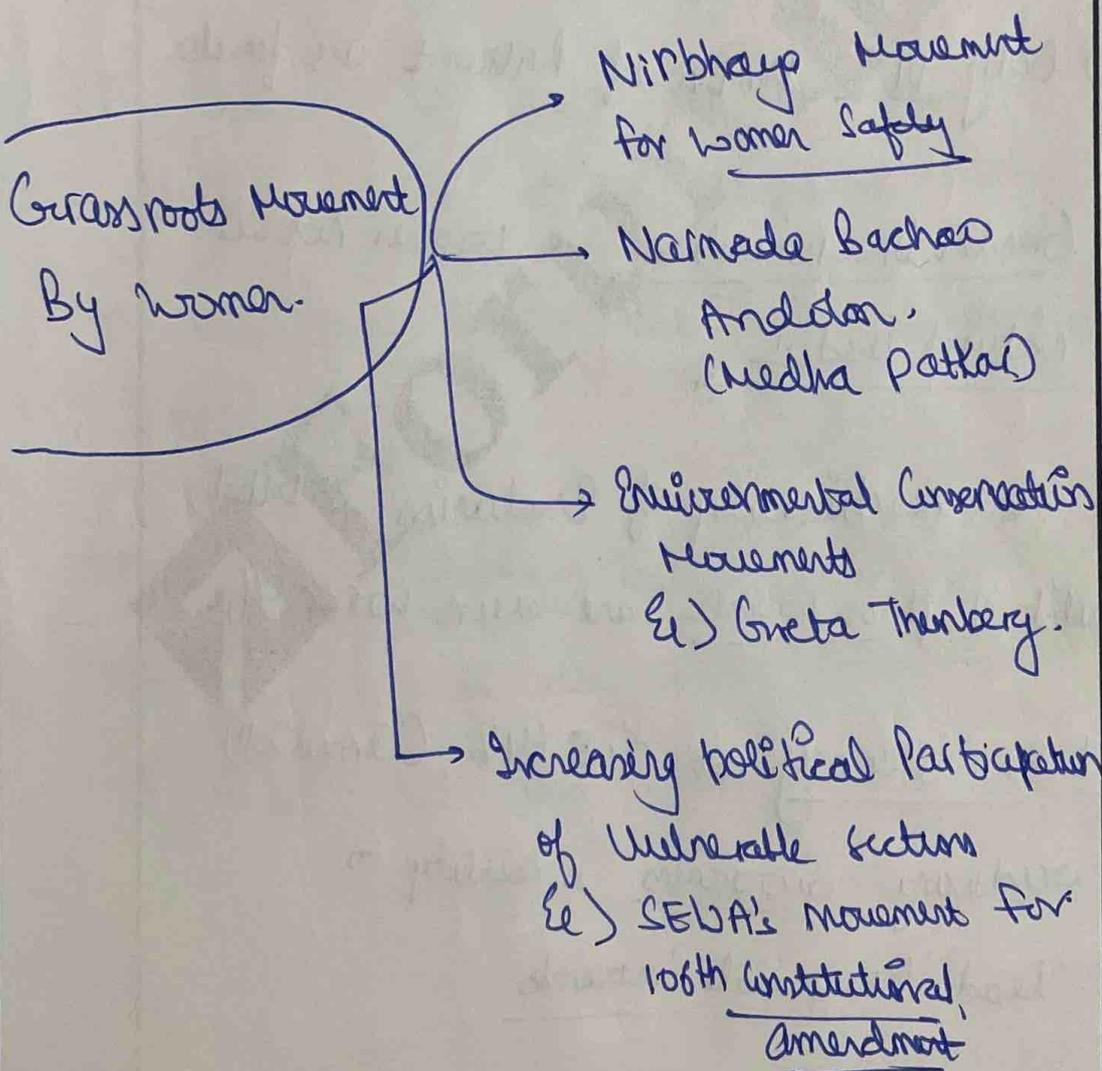
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Q.19) Women often form the backbone of grassroots movements in India, yet they remain largely invisible and excluded from the decision-making process. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Several grassroots movements like CHIKO  
movement have been initiated by  
women however; they still are invisible  
from decision making.



## Women Largely Invisible & Excluded

(i) Patriarchal Social Norms → low status & autonomy of women ⇒ Cent lead movements despite starting

(ii) Low political participation of women

↳ Only 14% Member of Parliament are female

(iii) Gender Discrimination → Women not seen as natural leaders

(iv) Intersectionality of Exclusion → Tribal, Dalit & poor women are even worse off

(v) Low literacy ⇒ ~ 64% (Census 2011)  
reducing awareness & ability to lead largescale movements

## Measures To Make Women More Visible In Decision Making

(i) Reservation for Women in Cooperatives

Seats - 2 seats

(ii) 106<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment reserving

33% of legislative seats for women

(iii) Reservation of seats at Panchayati Raj  
level → ~46% of all members are women

(iv) NGOs like SEWA are training & increasing  
legal awareness.

Despite low visibility initiatives taken

recently will not only ensure achievement  
of SDG5 but also women led development

### Feedback

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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)

Mark Zuckerberg said that social media is a double edged sword and its impacts depend on the virtue of its users.

### Social Media - A Double Edged Sword

#### Positive Impact on Indian Society

(i) Rise of digital literacy & education through social media

Eg) ~~AISEE~~ ASER (2019) → 57% used mobiles for education

(ii) Increasing inclusivity of labour force due to creation of remote jobs

Eg) LFPR of women increased to 44% with many in remote jobs through LinkedIn

(iii) Strengthening of family & social ties by  
increasing connectivity

eg) whatsapp calling during festivals.

(iv) Globalization of Indian Culture &  
societal practices

eg) Yoga guru's using social media for  
reach

(v). Empowerment of vulnerable sections of society

eg) Dalit lives matter trended on social media

increasing awareness of casteism

eg) Tribals used social media for Kathalgate  
movement

### Negative Impact on society

(i). Emergence of online harassment &  
exploitation of women

eg) creation of Bulli Bai App → sharing of  
obscene pictures of women

(ii) Increasing violation of privacy due to  
using digital footprint

(iii) Emergence of digital oppression  
↳ online abuse to castes

(iv) Rise of mental health ailments due to  
excessive social media usage, materialism etc

(v). Creation of Digital Divide ⇒ ASER  
highlighted only 26% girls owned a smartphone

Way forward

(i). Create stringent provisions for protecting  
vulnerable sections online

(ii) Increase digital literacy & ethics of social  
media

(iii). Create digital social media policy for India

Thus wise-use of social media is the need of  
hour to ensure Sabka Saath, Sabka 'digital' Vikas

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