

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	DSK. PRA CHET		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hindi <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Date/दिनांक	28/7/25-	

*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		
2		
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20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

9:33.

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

12:36

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन

*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।

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ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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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 good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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)

Democracy has famously been defined as government for the people, by the people and of the people. However, Democracy is not a western invention, and finds such mention in India's cultural heritage, thus the tag of India "Mother of democracy".

India's democratic ^{roots} sourced from ancient civilizational ethos.

① Indian polity — Rig Vedic period

consisted of a tribal polity, ~~also~~ ruled by Sabha and Samiti

↓
organization of the public.
Even the Rajen/King had to respect the authority of the Sabha and Samiti. → not a hereditary position

② Religiously — Buddhist Sanghas
↓

Run on democratic consensus
and public debate/discussion.

→ Even Rajen of Rg Vedic period
to the Samjane deity, thus
respecting public opinion.

③ Historical importance of Samved
and Purva Paksha
↓

Democratic values of constructive
debate and opposition reflected
in spiritual debates.

④ Continuance across history — Presence
of local-level democratic governance
→ Choles Kundavali system.

Thus, we must take inspiration from the
historic examples and values of democracy
present in society to be a shining example
of the world's largest and fair democracy.

Feedback

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CD & VA	
S & F	
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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)

Indian art has always given special
preference to animals, reflected in various
monuments also. Of these, the Tiger and
elephant still continue to be relevant, as
seen in the National Animal - Tiger, and
Constituent assembly emblem - Elephant.

Significance of tiger and bull in Indian
art, architecture, mythology.

① In Art of India.

(a) Indus valley civilization →
Pasupati seal - Tiger amongst
many elements.

(b) Relevance in paintings → from
Rajasthani Royal paintings, to
Tahang's faune paintings and
Warli tribal paintings - Tiger and
Elephant both.

① Architecture

① ~~Ashoken pillars - capitals of bell as~~
in Ramgarh

② Multiple temple architecture - Tiger
and ~~Budd~~ active sculptures →
Elephant

Temples of Hampi, Vijaynagar, Lepakshi etc.

③ Earliest rock art architecture -
Dhuli Elephant of Mauriyas

④ Elephanta Caves → named after elephants.

③ Mythology.

① Buddhist Jataka and Panchatantra
of Vishnu Sharma - active usage of
talking elephant & tiger.

② Tiger as vehicle of Goddess Durga.

③ Elephant also in the head of lord
Vinayaka

Thus, India must continue the reverence to
such majestic creatures to environmental biodiversity
conservation campaigns - Project Tiger, Project Elephant

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, 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 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 became the governor general of India in early 19th century, following the imperialist policy of Hastings II in British India. He transformed the colonial rule in India.

Lord Bentinck's role in transformation of British Indian State.

① Policy change - Benevolence from Paramourcy policy of Hastings.
↓
Marked by signing ~~external~~
External Treaty of Peace - Ranjit Singh

② Social reform undertaken by British state
↓
Ban on Sati and Ban on female infanticide
(Raja Ram Mohan Roy) (Rajput states)

③ Financial transformation
 ↓
 Took British state from deficit following
Business ideas to profit → fiscal
management.

④ Ensured Rule of law and equality
 Transformation from discriminatory
policy of Cornwallis
 ↓
appointment of judges

⑤ Enriched British role in Education
 ↓
1835 English education Act
 ↓
Macleod - Intent of training
Indians in British customs

Criticism of Bentick

① Judith Butler → Acts of benevolence
 marked by political celebrations.

William Bentick indeed led a transformation of
 the British state in India, with Parliament speech
 saying he was the first Governor to act on the
principle of welfare motivated by British

Feedback

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Here G is Good Average and P is Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

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 ended with the declaration of Independence in 1786, with British losing America. However it led to different implications elsewhere.

American war depriving British of an empire

① Loss of huge territory - in East Coast of USA ⇒ significant source of political authority in Europe.

② Loss of immense revenue streams
 ↓
 Plantation industry - Sugar, Cotton etc.
 Natural resources - Gold, Ivory, etc.

③ Loss of British at hands of French
 ↓
 French supported Americans.

But American war strengthened foundation

of another empire :-

① British Indian empire - newly
established through Battle of Plassey
1757 and Amritsar treaty - 1760

② Greater deployment of forces

↓
Strengthened British forces, repelling
other Europeans - Dutch, French,
Portuguese

③ Management later taken over by
British government in 1858, but
attempts made by Parliament as back
as 1784 Pitts India Act after American
defeat indicates greater interest.

④ Strengthened economic investments
in India for colonial benefit
↳ Railways, Shipping etc.

Thus, this also allowed Great Britain to
squeeze India dry of its resources for
British industrialization - first in Europe,

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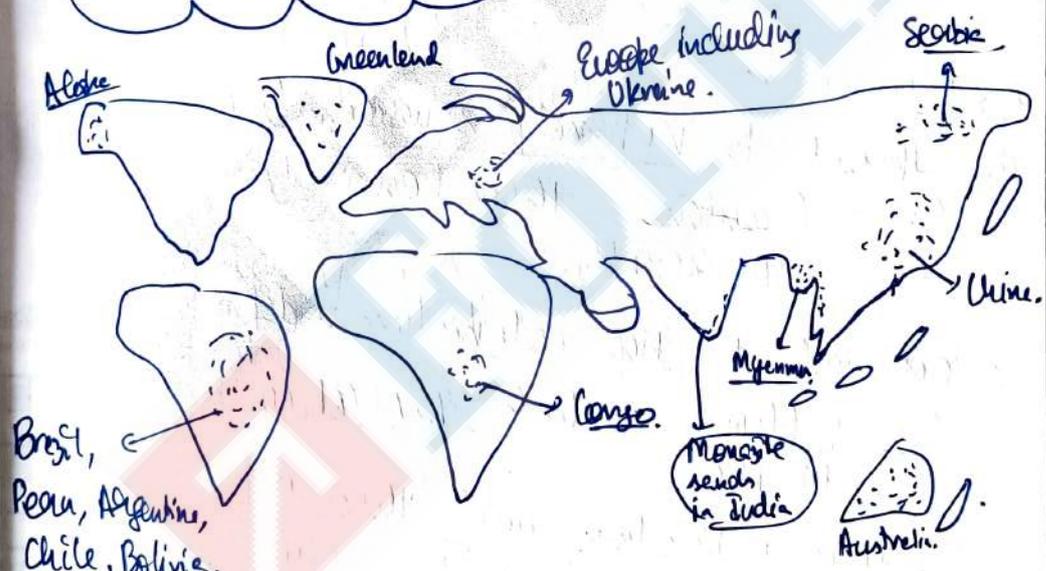
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Here G is Good Average and P is Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

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 Elements (REEs) are a group of elements from Lanthanum (57) to Lutetium (71) on the periodic table, along with Yttrium away from Lanthanides. They are called Rare not because of their scarcity, but rather because of their low concentration.

Global distribution of REEs



Presence of REEs - (2)

Implications of uneven REE distribution.

① Positives →

- ① Economic and social development of region → thorough industrialization
(Ex) → China.
- ② Global trade and foreign inflows
(Ex) → Australia.
- ③ Boost in technological revolution
(Ex) → USA - Alaska minerals.

② Negatives →

- ① Threat to national sovereignty
(Ex) → Greenland threatened by USA recently.
- ② Can lead to neo-colonialism ⇒ domination of benef't
(Ex) → China control 70% cobalt in DRC.
- ③ Resource nationalism and threat to global supply chains (Ex) → China.

India must improve R&D and extraction technology through PRISM - by Dept. of S&T to secure mineral security critically Rises for the new digital age.

Q.8) Highlight the salient features of the Himalayan and the Indian Plate.

The Himalayas are the N. South, 1.4 + 8

Salient features of the Himalayas and the Indian Plate

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TOTAL MARKS	

① Poor

② So

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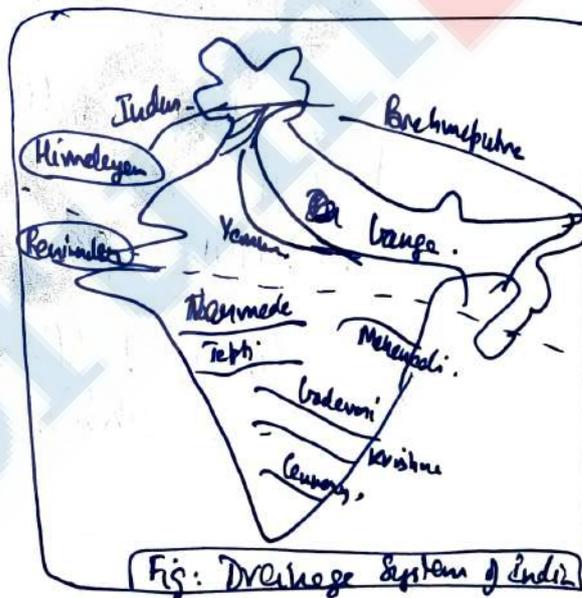
Q.6) Highlight the salient differences between the Himalayan and the Peninsular drainage Systems. (10 marks, 150 words)

हिमालयी और प्रायद्वीपीय अपवाह प्रणालियों के बीच प्रमुख अंतरों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Q.6) The Indian ~~Peninsular~~ Drainage System consists of the Himalayan System in the North and Peninsular System in the South, both crucial for water needs of 1.4+ billion people

Salient differences between Himalayan and Peninsular drainage systems.



Difference	Himalayan	Peninsular.
① Perennial	Yes.	No - Transient / Seasonal.
② Source	Glaciers of Himalayas	- Rain fed rivers

Difference	Himalayan	Peninsular
③ Flow-	<u>Antecedent</u> ↓ Against slope also.	Along slope.
④ Speed	fast flowing rivers	<u>Slower</u> <u>rivers.</u>
⑤ Age.	<u>Younger rivers</u> ↓ After Himalaya formation.	<u>Older rivers</u> ↓ <u>hardwired land</u>
⑥ Landforms <u>created</u>	① V-shaped valleys (Nubra). ② Alluvial plains. ③ Large Deltas (Sunderbans).	① <u>Leaves and meanders</u> are low. ② <u>Smaller</u> deltas. ③ Gorges - Bandikote canyon - <u>Arner</u> rivers

Contemporary relevance

① Supreme Court - 2002 asked government to expedite the North-South river linkage project → to ensure equitable distribution of water.

Indian rivers are not just geological phenomena, but culturally embedded in India's heritage.

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

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)

These are 3 main types of rock at Earth's crust - Sedimentary, Igneous, Metamorphic.

Different types of rock.

1) Igneous →

Mode of origin → From magma-volcanic activity. → Solidifies internally (Granite) (or) externally (Basalt).

Nature → Crystalline generally, ubiquitous nature.

Example - Granite, Basalt, Andesite etc.

↳ Deccan plateau of India
(Basaltic)

② Sedimentary →

Mode of origin → Deposition by sedimentary forces → wind, rivers etc

Nature → Amorphous, layered/stratified, can contain organic matter also.

Ex → Chalk, Limestone etc
↳ Alluvial plains

③ Metamorphic

Mode of origin → Intense heat/pressure on ~~both~~ all kinds of rock.

Nature → Crystalline, harder than both, yields many minerals, banding occurs on basis of pressure.



Studying different rock systems can be useful in assessing potential mining sites for releasing exploratory licenses

Feedb
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Here G is Go Average and 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)

India currently ranks 176/180 on the Environmental performance index of Yale and Columbia university. This has primarily arisen due to the modern lifestyle and its alienation from nature.

Modern lifestyle alienation from nature contributing to environmental crisis in India

① Consumption patterns - Exploitative in nature → Fast fashion
contributes to 107.6Mton, and is discarded quickly - waste generation

② Anthropocentrism - declined environmental consideration, leading to ecological decline.
③ → Effluent discharge into rivers → biodiversity loss.

③ Waste generation — Modern lifestyle and careless disposal
 ↳ India generates 9.3 billion tonnes of plastic annually. ⇒ huge burden for environment.

④ Lack of considerations for urban phenomena — urban planning ⇒ leading to frequent urban flooding
 ↳ creates vulnerability to EVs.

Way forward

① Responsible consumption — SDG 16

↳ ~~Car~~ Car pooling instead of single car for single person.

② Responsible waste disposal — Recycling of waste at home itself.

Integration of urban into modern lifestyle like Miyawaki's urban forests can help prevent climate change and adhere to Paris goals of 1.5°C.

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Please put the marks in the table.
Here G is Good Average and Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

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 deprivation of basic necessities for people in urban areas due to urban lifestyle and processes.

Ex → Slums emergence indicates poverty migrating from rural to urban area.

Features of urbanisation of poverty:

① Identification → Access to urban facilities denied on basis of class/caste - by urban planning.

Ex → Mill entry denied on basis of caste.

② Encouraged by urban residents
↓
Availability of cheap labour
↓
demands.

Differences between urban and rural poverty

Difference	Urban poverty	Rural poverty
① Poverty rate HCES 2012-23	Currently 7.4% 4.3%	Currently 2.6%
② Reasons for poverty.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Cheap labour requirement - low wages. ② Poor conditions and lack of facilities for development. ③ Slum sanitation poor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Lack of services in <u>haveli region</u> ② poor road connectivity ③ Rural economic distress ↓ farming distress, lack of vibrant market economy.
③ Trend	Increasing, due to rural migration and concentration of labour.	Declining, due to migration and rural development.
<p>However, <u>urban poverty</u> is different from <u>rural poverty</u> in aspiration. The latter lacks much aspiration, but <u>urban poverty</u> has <u>access</u> and <u>better opportunities</u>.</p>		

Feedback (For OFFICE)

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Please put the marks in the table. Here G is Good Average and P Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

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 refers to the increasing interconnectedness among ~~public~~ different countries in different avenues - Economic, cultural, political etc. And this has had a profound impact on social structures in India → Yes, I do agree

Impact of globalization on Community and Kinship

① Community

② Positive → Greater community links, despite migration.
 → Economic insurance and resilience even after like during COVID-remittance
 → Horizontal solidarity - Community mobilization across country. (Ex) Earth disaster

(Don't write in this Area)

(b) Negative → i, Community bonds of earlier losing relevance ⇒ Newer community bonds formed ⇒ Digital Communities
 (c) Children associated on social-media / about super heroes than religion
 (ii) Communal relationships changing ⇒ Monetization of communal bonds.

(2) Kinship →
 (a) Positive → Strengthened kinship linkages by reconnecting with earlier relatives through social media.

(b) Negative → Monetization of Kinship ⇒
Bank Loans Dispersed send money back to elderly instead of love
 ⇒ Kinship ties changing ⇒ decreased reciprocity and bonding.

Globalization has indeed redefined the ideas of community and kinship, with greater distinction and commercialization.

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.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)

Ans) The Kushan period, of early CE reflects cultural syncretism and high point for diverse art forms patronized under the likes of Kanishka, Vimala Kirti Prasad etc

Various art forms of Kushana period

① Sculptural schools

↓

Gandhara, Mathura,
Sarnath, Bharhut etc.

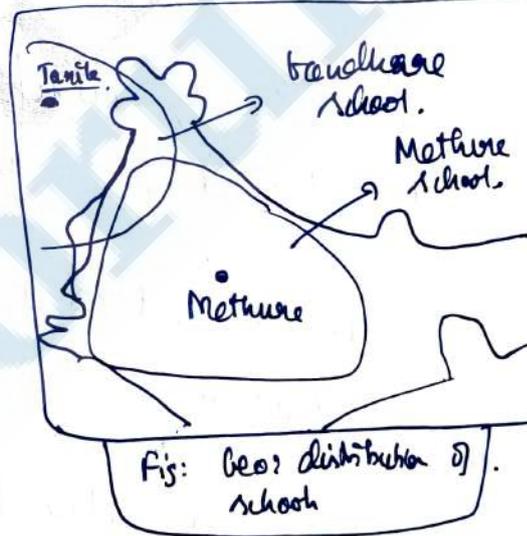


Fig: Geo. distribution of schools

② Linguistic diversity

↓

Sanskrit, Prakrit, Pali, Greek, Central Asian languages.

③ Coinage → Gold dinars of Kushans,
Silver coins of Western Kushans

④ Architecture - Stupas, Sculptures, Pillars etc

Socio-cultural insights.

① Cultural syncretism

↓
Kushan Kingdom at crossroads of
global trade routes → from China
to Europe and Central Asia

↓
Diffusion of European / Hellenistic styles
into Gandhara sculptures.

② Religious tolerance and wide
diffusion

↓
Buddhism, Hinduism, Jainism all
sculptures found. → Methua school

Wide diffusion → Heun Treng later
noted Hinayana schools in Central
Asia.

③ Royal patronage to arts
 ↓

Kushan sculpture of Kenshika (headless)
 ↓
 found in Mathura school

④ Social stability and flourishing Economy

↳ presence of Diners
 across India and Asia
 ↓
Monastic and trade networks.

⑤ Education prospered — Takshashila and Mathura universities

↓
 Buddhist monks like Nagarjuna,
 & Nagesene — Milinda pehlo etc

Later decline

① Huns invasion — Alchon and Kidarites
 put an end to rich cultural landscape

of central Asia — India

Now, efforts are on to preserve bandhara
 of Bemijen valley from destruction by fundamentalist regimes

Feedback

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

Ans Civil Disobedience movement emerged after 8 years of calm post the subsidence of Non cooperation movement (1922) in the 1930 April 12th → with Gandhi breaking the salt law.

Events leading upto Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM)

- ① Simon Commission - setup without a single Indian representative
 ↓
 Nationwide protests from every political party → 1927 Madras session of INC
 ↳ Simon to back
- ② Upon being challenged by S.S. Mukherjee Nehru drafted constitution → (1928 report)
HCJ Zacharia → Passed as practical and statesmen-like report

But British didn't accept → established RTU.

③ led to INC drafting Delhi Manifesto
for demands for RTC participation.

④ Rejection ⇒ Inam released Deepweli
declaration of 1929 → Rejected by INC

↓
Pugne Swaraj declared in 1929 Lahore
Session.

⑤ CWC discussion → bandhi undertaking
Salt march to Dandi in March-April 1930,
and CDM initiated by breaking Salt law

Outcomes of CDM.

① Nationwide participation

↓
→ from all classes (women, farmers, peasants) - not Muslims

→ from all regions ⇒



Fig: CDM in India.

② British treating India as an equal

↓
 Per allowing
~~what~~

③ Economic losses to British - Broken
Chandee notes (18%) decline in cloth
imports.

④ International recognition - Gandhi
named Times person of year

⑤ led to INC participation in RTC

↓
 failure, Gandhi returned and
 unfortunately couldn't get launch com
 due to loss of public trust.

⑥ Disillusionment with INC

↓
 stalwarts like Aherjee no range left,
~~common~~ workers drifted to CPI, farmers to
 A.K.S.

Thus, the Civil Disobedience movement according
 to R.C. Majumdar failed in its objectives and aban-
 doned Nationalist morale in the country.

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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। सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

→ Jyotirao Phule was a social reformer of Maharashtra in 18th century, and along with his wife are known for their reformist ideas and constructive work.

Reformist ideas of Jyotirao Phule.

- ① Against religious orthodoxy → pushed for education and critical thought
- ② Empowerment of marginalised
↓
outlined in book Shingji Reje
and promoted subaltern ideas like Mehabehi
- ③ Adhered to ideas of American Independence
↓
Promoted in Ghulamgiri book
↓
Every man as a free individual.

Significance of ideas in social foundation.

1 Encouraged political mobilization of marginalized section

B. R. Ambedkar's movement.

2 Gandhii's Non-violent movement.

2 Educational reforms - led to foundation

of critical thought and formalization of national demand for independence

led to emergence of freedom fighters

3 Against religious orthodoxy, Utilitarian ideas of modernity

Equality, freedom etc. served as key mobilizing demands against British.

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④ Community Unification promoted over divisive identification

↓
Different classes of sections participating in freedom movement

↓
like Swadeshi movement - Hindu-Muslim joint resistance.

⑤ Social reforms - female education

↓
female empowerment and greater participation - like Karnaladevi Chetokalkhye in non-cooperation movement.

However, Jyotirao Phule was also criticized:

① For supporting British rule over Indian self rule.

② For antagonism against ~~the~~ different castes.

Nonetheless, Phule and his wife made substantial social contributions - ~~the~~ relevant through (MH) Savitribai Phule award for social development.

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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)

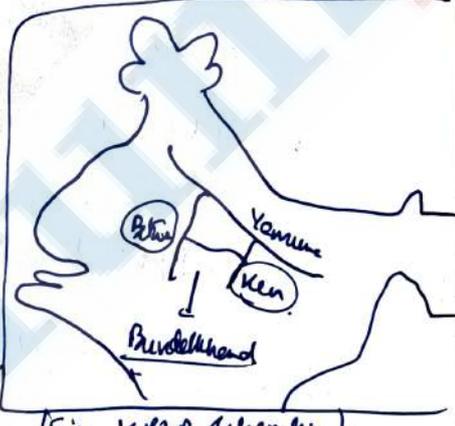
नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने से कई लाभ मिलते हैं, लेकिन इससे सामाजिक-आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय चिंताएँ भी उत्पन्न होती हैं। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans. Interlinking of Indian rivers was first proposed by Dr Arthur Cotton in the Eastern coast of Andhra. It has now materialized into the ₹44,000 crore Ken-Betwa linking project (KBLP)

Interlinking projects of India

1) Ken-Betwa link

↓
Surplus in Ken to deficit in Betwa
↓
watering Bundelkhand in between



(Fig: KBLP scheme.)

2) Perbeti-Kalsindh - Chambel project (RJ-MP)

↓
Surplus → Kalsindh-Perbeti to deficit → Bainsinje - Gambhir rivers of Chambel

3) Tapi' meso recharge basin project - (MH, MP)

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Benefits of River-linking

① Water distribution equitable

↓
Historically deficit Bundelkhand
receiving water ~~from~~ → KBLP
↳ help resolve drinking water
concern

② Boost agri productivity in country.
↳ by wetting drought prone
regions.

③ Flood management → directing excess
flood water to drought prone areas
↓
Disaster Risk Reduction.

④ Promote biodiversity in wetted areas.

⑤ Buffer against climate change → as
monsoon variability increases
↓
CEEW → SSR districts variability

Concerns linked to river-linking

① Socio-economic →

- ① High investment - ₹ 44,000 crore for KBRP → considered wasteful
- ② Shifting and variable monsoon patterns
↳ can lead to exacerbating flood/drought conditions.
- ③ Outdated information of susceptibility in Ken → can lead to drought in Ken if KBRP carried through.

① Environmental

- ① Climate blindspot → can lead to climate uncertainties → like Murray Darling Basin (Australia) geo-engineering → river flow disrupted
- ② Submergence of biodiversity → (10%)
of Kanthonom with Kelishah - Kerkoh
link
- ③ Habitat disruption — Kisimuru geo. engineering in Florida lead to loss of wetlands.

Thus, although river-interlinking offers benefits, a sustainable solution - would be to adopt local water conservation projects → like Tankas and Johels of Rajasthan.

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Influences of rain shadow effect-

(I) Distribution of precipitation across mountain ranges

↓
 (a) South America → Andes mountains
 ↓
Atacama desert → no precipitation on one side and precipitation on other side in Chile.

(b) Himalayas → Rain shadow effect
 ↓
 Monsoons don't cross over, leads to desert regions in Tibetan Plateau → Leh desert

(II) Vegetation distribution.

(a) Punjab hills and Eastern Himalayas

↓
Biodiversity hotspot of NER on windward side and desert on tibetan plateau - Leeward side

(b) Atlas mountain in North Africa

↓
Leeward side → Sahara desert,
Windward side → Coastal vegetation

Contemporary relevance.

(i) Changing monsoon patterns, bursts of rain → leading to increased landslides and landslides on windward side.
(ii) Recent 2025 NER landslide.

Thus, Rain shadow effect can help us with land use policy planning - especially for wasteland utilization according to National Wasteland Development Board guidelines

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)

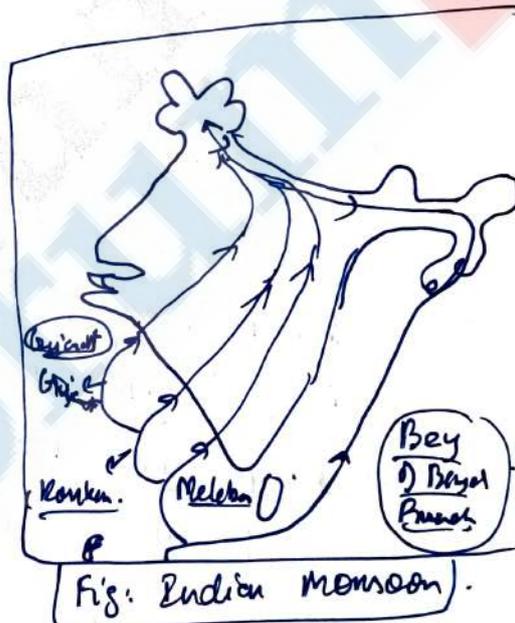
Ans) Indian monsoons are a characteristic feature of Indian geography without which India would probably be a subtropical desert. It is a lifeline for Indian geography and society with over 60% of agriculture dependent on it.

Features of Indian monsoon.

① Periodic / Seasonal reversal of winds

SW monsoon - bring it in summer season. (June-May)

NE monsoon - Monsoon retreat. (33%) of rainfall.



② Periodicity in timing of onset and withdrawal of monsoons

↓
First hits Keable west
around May 2nd week.

③ Monsoon breaks - wet/dry breaks in precipitation

④ Temporal and spatial variability
↓
Changes from time to time and space to space

⑤ Global tele connections → El-Nino, etc which we shall see ahead.

Causative factors of monsoons

① Thermal heat gradient ⇒ ^{leads} ~~due~~ to Inter-tropical convergence zone over India

↳ High pressure area Mesocore comes over to low pressure ITC.

② Shifting of ITCZ → leads to seasonal reversal of monsoon - SW to NE

③ Subtropical westerly jet stream also shifts north of Himalayas in summer
↓
development of ITCZ facilitated.

④ Global teleconnections -

El-Nino, La Nina ⇒ leads to pressure decline in Indian Ocean → lower strength of Monsoon high, weaker monsoons

⑥ Indian Ocean Dipole - Temperature difference between Eastern and Western ⇒ positive - more monsoon.

Thus, Indian monsoon is highly variable, even determined locally by orographic factors.

The recent Global forecasting system can help with accurate local predictions upto

6 km resolution

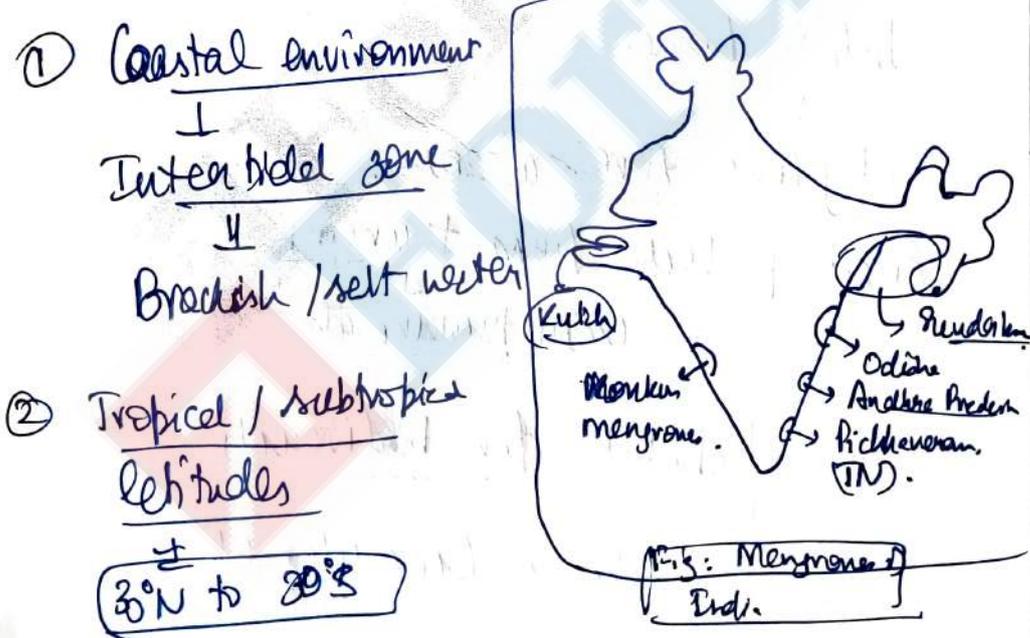
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Q.17) What are the geographical factors responsible for the growth of mangrove vegetation in India? Also highlight its role in coastal ecology. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Ans) Mangroves are a class of intertidal forests characterised by pneumatophores and flooding roots. They are found exclusively in coastal regions across India.

Geographical factors for mangrove vegetation



- ③ Adequate rain fall in region 4
about 150-250 cm
- ④ Deltas of rivers - enables sedimentation
and soft conditions for growth
↓
Sunderbans delta of Ganga.

Role in coastal ecology.

- ① Protects from cyclones and high
tides waves
↓
Cyclone Asru in 2023.
Even protects from tsunami
↓
2004 tsunami also

- ② Rich habitat for biodiversity
↓
Estuary like → crocodiles etc.

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③ Prevents soil degradation and coastal erosion

④ Protects from salinity ingress
↓
Agricultural role,

⑤

Government must ensure preservation

of mangroves - (D.157). India's role through Mangrove Alliance for Climate Global Initiative

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)

Ans. Kidfluencers refers to the social media influencers who are kids, increasing knowledge across Youtube, Instagram, Facebook etc. It reflects changing social structures in the country.

Features of Kidfluencers



Kidfluencers as a reflection of society changes.

① Changing family structures

① Single child families → kids don't have any siblings/cousins to play with,

hence start influencing role as a hobby.

① Adolescent gaming channels

② Neoliberal, urban, nuclear families

↓
Decreased contact with cousins and other family members

↓
leads to greater parental burden and burnout of child → parents encourage influencing as a hobby

③ Single parent families - increase noted by Nalaya Nayoo. Such families also lead to decreased parental oversight

↓
kids increase digital interaction, see others in such influencing roles and imitate.

④ Changing parental aspirations

① Parents' aspiration of becoming influencer → seen through child.

↓
As parents themselves grew up with internet (of today).

② Fetio centric families → parents focused on child's needs and interests - greater encouragement of influencers.

③ Job depression → parents earning money through children
↳ (En) → Youtube channels

Consequences of influencers

① Fame and excess attention at young age → can lead to disruptive behaviour later on → (En) child stars of films
(Shia LeBon)

② Parents monetizing children → poor parenting behaviour.

③ Child's sub-economic development affected → and a academic school disruption
(Gross madden)

Thus, government through its DPDR Rules 2025 must include greater consent mechanism and guidelines for regulating child exploitation for influencers.

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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)

Ans) From the independence movement, women have played an active role in grassroots movement like Gandhi Bachi of West-Bengal, but their leadership roles are often limited — as seen by limited Constituent assembly participation.

Women as the backbone of grassroots movements.

① Community mobilization → through DAY-NRLM & SHS through women Self → over 12 lakh households Empowered economically

② Socio-economic improvement — ASHA workers and Anganwadi workers → ensure health and literacy outcomes for citizens

③ Environmental movement

↳ Chipko movement led by women
of villages of Uttarakhand mainly

④ Polit and tribal movements

↳ Bill Ambedkar notes how women spear headed these movements.

↳ Kadchiroli anti-liquor movement by women.

Exclusion of women from decision-making

① Sarpanch Peh Syndrome — Over 40% of female sarpanches don't take self decision of Vidolhi survey

② Even in government led mobilization women lack in supervision/coordination roles.

- ③ For ~~self~~ tribal movements like Silent Valley movement - women excluded from compensation discussion

Reasons for exclusion

- ① Patriarchy - norms and gender roles restrict leadership participation

- ↳ Denies opportunities.
- ↳ Lower acceptance by Public
- ↳ Example: Kamela Harris defeat in USA.

- ② Lack of Economic and financial independence - limiting empowerment and participation

- ③ Limited awareness for women also.

However, as Mahatma Gandhi says "we can't progress if half of us are held back", women must be empowered with leadership roles - to ensure 1995 Beijing Conference goals are met

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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)

Ans) Social media through different platform like facebook, telegram, youtube etc has revolutionized social relations, but also led to equally harmful impacts on society. The prevalence of social media is unmistakable, with over 400 million whatsapp users (2023) - NASSCOM

Positive significance of social media

① Awareness, informed decision making

↳ Identity formation, conscious consumption, informed choices

(Ex) → Green consumerism due to social media campaigns.

② Social relations - revolutionized.

↳ Maintenance of relations across geographical boundaries, & time

Zones with messaging platform.

① Potential for cross-national relations,
cultural syncretism etc.

③ Opportunities, Access and Empowerment

↓
Economic freedom → Finance platform,
Telegram etc.

Skilling opportunities → Courses

~~Platform~~ Showcases talent - Instagram

↓
And influencers followers

as a job
↳ emerge economies.

④ Greater acceptance and celebration of
diversity = Transgender, LGBTQ+
Acceptance.

- Negative impacts of social media

① Promoting mediocrity in society

↓
↳ doomscrolling → mindless consumption
of media

Tiddu Krishnamurthy concept

② Vulnerability, especially children
to harmful ideologies and influences

↳ Five Eyes Note, increased
terrorist indoctrination among
teenagers
↳ Misogyny ↑ - Some more ideas.

③ Mental health problems in such

↳ Children - ADHD, Dyslexia due to
overexposure.

Adolescents and - Depression, online
Young adults - video games, cyber
bullying.

④ Digitalization of social interaction

↳ Decreased physical contact - decline
in family control etc.

However, social media adoption must
be balanced, as witnessed in EU's attempts
to regulate the usage of social media for
negative activities - Chat control law, platform
liability etc.

Feedback

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