

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	DEV DUDEJA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910116491	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	14/08/2025

*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			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 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।		
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 दिखा 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/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 9:00	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12:00.	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" 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 अंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हों तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			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

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 ancient civilizational ethos are based on generous values of Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam and Sauve Bhavantu Sukinam. They are also represented in democratic traditions.

→ ① Ethos of Participation :- reflected through Sabhas and Samitis during Rig Vedic times.

Democratic Roots in Civilizational Ethos

→ ② Emphasis on people centric values (eg Buddha's age republican state of Nichaini)

③ Religious tolerance (eg Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism)

④ Welfare based society

→ Kautilya said :- Praja Sukha, Raja Sukha! (In happiness of citizen, lies the happiness of Ruler)

In the context of "Mother of Democracy" these values are reflected as -

① largest Democracy in the world :- with 96 crore voters exercising right to vote and choose.

② Religious Tolerance :- Constitution / providing for minorities rights (eg) AMU case (2024)

③ Representation to marginalised (eg) 106th Constitutional amendment Act for women reservation.

④ welfare of masses (eg) PM Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana

⑤ Participatory Governance (eg) Gram Sabha

Challenges

- (i) Majoritarian Culture (eg) Hindu Nationalism
- (ii) Decline in parliamentary Democracy (eg) 46% Criminals
- (iii) Post Authoritarianism :- leading to emotional empowering reasons.

Thus, Indian society has remained inherently democratic. It treats democracy as right, as a process and as end.

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.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 integration of Natural elements is an inherent feature of Indian Society. The significance has been accorded to Tiger and Elephant in almost every aspect.

Significance :-

① Tiger

↳ (i) In Indian Mythology, Tiger is the source of strength and power as reflected in character of Lord Durga and Lord Krishna.

↳ (ii) In Art, Tiger has found mentions in mural and cave paintings such as Ellora Caves.

↳ (iii) In Architecture, Tiger has been represented among pillar carvings.

② Elephant

→ (i) In Indian Mythology, Lord Ganesha represents as half-Elephant or Elephant face

→ (ii) In Art, elephant paintings have been prominent in major caves including Ajanta, Elephanta cave etc.

→ (iii) In Architecture, monolithic sculptures and temple architecture included elephant
 (eg) Elephant at Dauli, Kalunga, monolithic sculpture at Kaltha temple, Mamallapuram.

→ ① Promote through Incredible India 20 programme

Way forward

→ ② Inclusion in Textbook in a photographical manner.

→ ③ Conservation of Heritage.

Thus, Animals and other natural elements have made Indian society inclusive and integrated with Nature.

Feedback

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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 was Governor General of British Indian Empire from 1784-1789 having transformational impact on British Indian State.

Role of William Bentinck in British Indian State

- ① Administrative Machinery :- Inclusion of Indians in administration and other offices.
- ② Legal Machinery :- advocating for legal reforms in Indian society such as Sati Abolition Act, Sarda Act etc. leading to changing Nature of British State towards Indian Society.
- ③ Justification of Civilising Mission through promotion of White Man's Burden and

Spread of Western Education

- ④ Emergence of Nationalism & due to interference in existing social norms.
- ⑤ Promotion of reforms in legal system
 - eg) Macauley Commission for codification

Thus, William Bentick changed the interaction of Indian society and British Indian State leading rise of Nationalism in India.

Feedback

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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)

American War of Independence was upheaval against British Mercantilism and repressive legislation starting in 18th century.

① Loss of 'New World' :- Industrial and capitalised America

American War depriving Great Britain of one Empire

② Withdrawal of British leading to American way of life.

③ Against the restrictive legislations such as Navigations Act, etc.

④ Interference in American way of life lead to expulsion.

However it provided foundation to strengthen the another i.e.
India as Crown Jewel

- ① Learning of non-interference :- adopted after 1958 reset for strengthening control.
- ② Policy of Divide and Rule to counter emerging Nationalism.
- ③ Create legitimacy through civilizing mission by manufacturing fake narratives.
- ④ Understanding Indian way of life for utilization of Empire and strengthening of power.
- ⑤ Control over political, military and administration leading to control.

Thus, American condition gave lesson for colonisation and strengthening of control leading to rule for more than 200 years.

Feedback

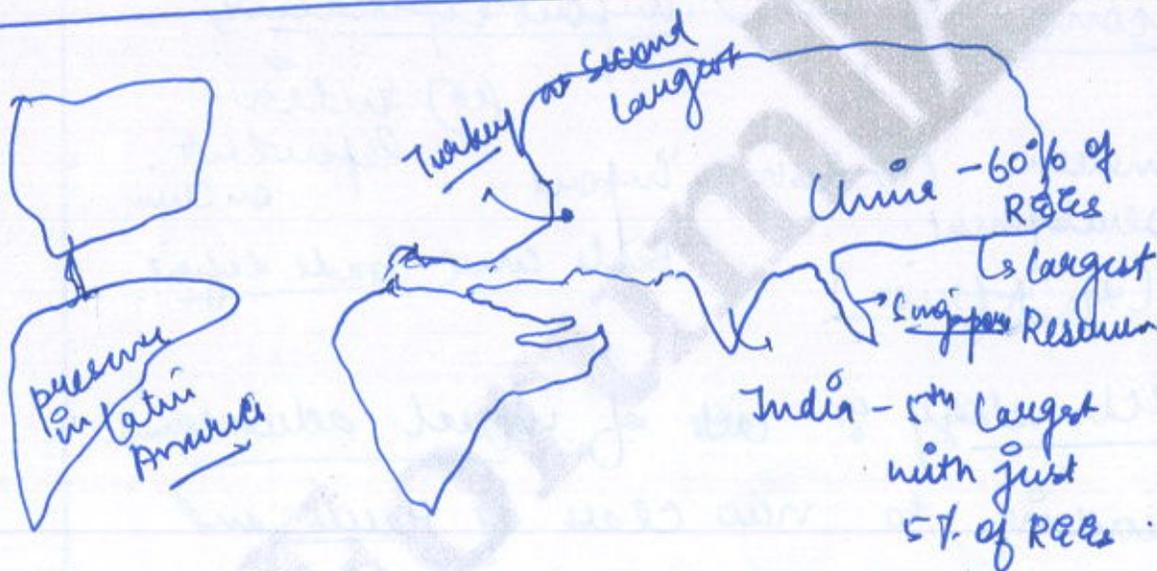
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TOTAL MARKS			

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 naturally found minerals or elements representing 15 elements of lanthanoids along with Scandium and Yttrium.



Distribution of REEs

- Uneven Distribution
- ① Control of China → 60% of REEs in China.
 - ② Lack of resources in Africa in terms of REEs.
 - ③ Lack of equal distribution in Latin America.

Implications of uneven distribution

① Geopolitical - Weaponisation of supply chain
 ↓
 Geopolitical asymmetry (eg) China's weaponisation
 in technological warfare

② Economic → ① Import dependence
 ↓
 (i) Uneven Development (eg. Africa) (ii) Rising import bills and trade deficit (eg) India dependent on China

③ Technology :- lack of equal advancements
 leading to new class of Haves and Have-nots.

Way forward → ① TRUST, ICET etc
 → ② Restoring and exploration
Thus, uneven distribution of Resources have significant impact in supply chains.

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 and Peninsular drainage represent two complementary and differentiated patterns having impact on Indian geological history.

Himalayan Drainage	Peninsular Drainage
<p>① Transcendental in nature ↳ was <u>available</u> before formation of <u>Himalayas</u> ↳ <u>Indo-Tsang River</u></p> <p>② Perennial in nature due to <u>glaciers</u> in <u>Himalayas</u>.</p> <p>③ Higher <u>water</u> and <u>silt</u>, <u>nutrient</u> flow due to <u>higher speed</u> and <u>gradient</u>.</p>	<p>① Emerged <u>later</u> due to various geographical factors such as <u>Rainfall</u>.</p> <p>② Sourced from <u>Rainfall</u> leading to <u>seasonal</u> <u>nature</u>.</p> <p>③ Limited gradient and slope leading to <u>silent</u> <u>nature</u> of <u>river</u>.</p>

④ Formation of large Deltas at the mouth

⑤ Sunderban Delta

by Ganga & Brahmaputra

⑥ Prone to floods, landslide & erosion

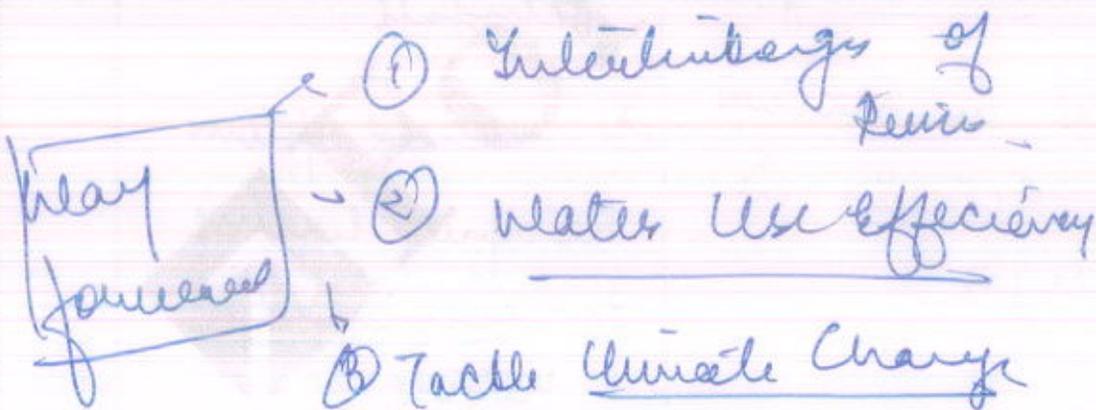
Young features

⑦ Higher hydropower potential

⑧ Comparatively small Deltas at Godavari and Krishna

⑨ Less prone to floods and other disasters

⑩ Lower potential for generation



Thus Indian River systems are living tradition that needs to protect for SDG-6

Feedback

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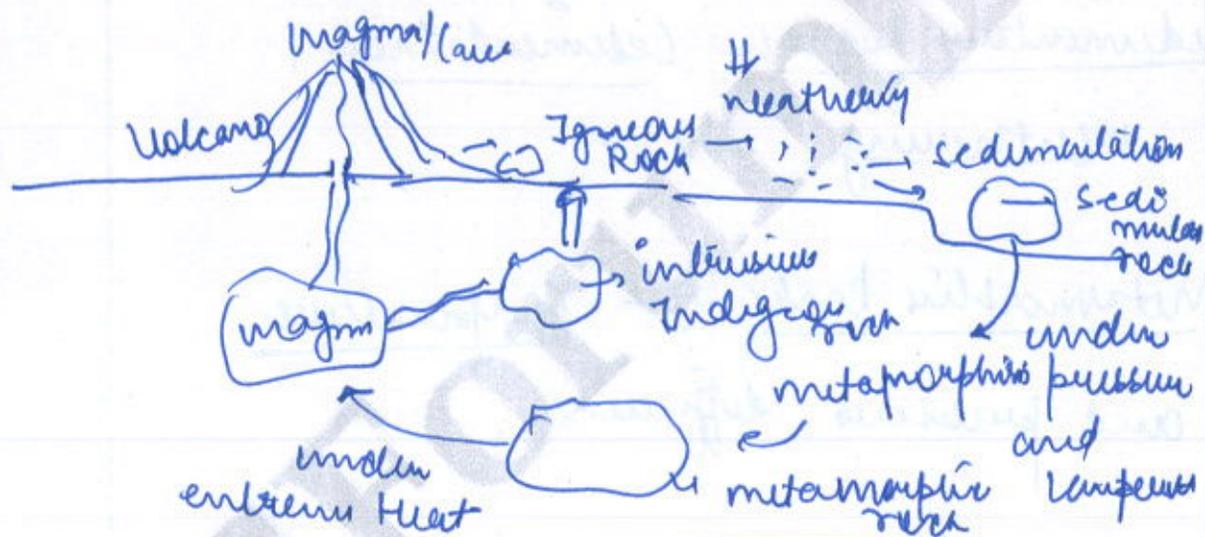
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TOTAL MARKS

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 अंकों, 150 शब्दों)

Earth's crust have an continuous process of formation of rock known as Recycling having impact on Earth's topography.



Rock formation

Nature

① Igneous Rock :- made up of magma cooled at surface (extrusive)

② Sedimentary Rocks :- from sedimentation of Igneous Rock

④ Metamorphic rocks :- under Heat and pressure.

Mode of formation and Origin

① Igneous Rock :- Origin in Magma chamber in Earth

② Sedimentary Rocks :- Sedimentation, Weathering etc..

③ Metamorphic Rocks :- Temperature and pressure difference.

These rocks on Earth

have distinct features shaping Earth's geological history.

Feedback

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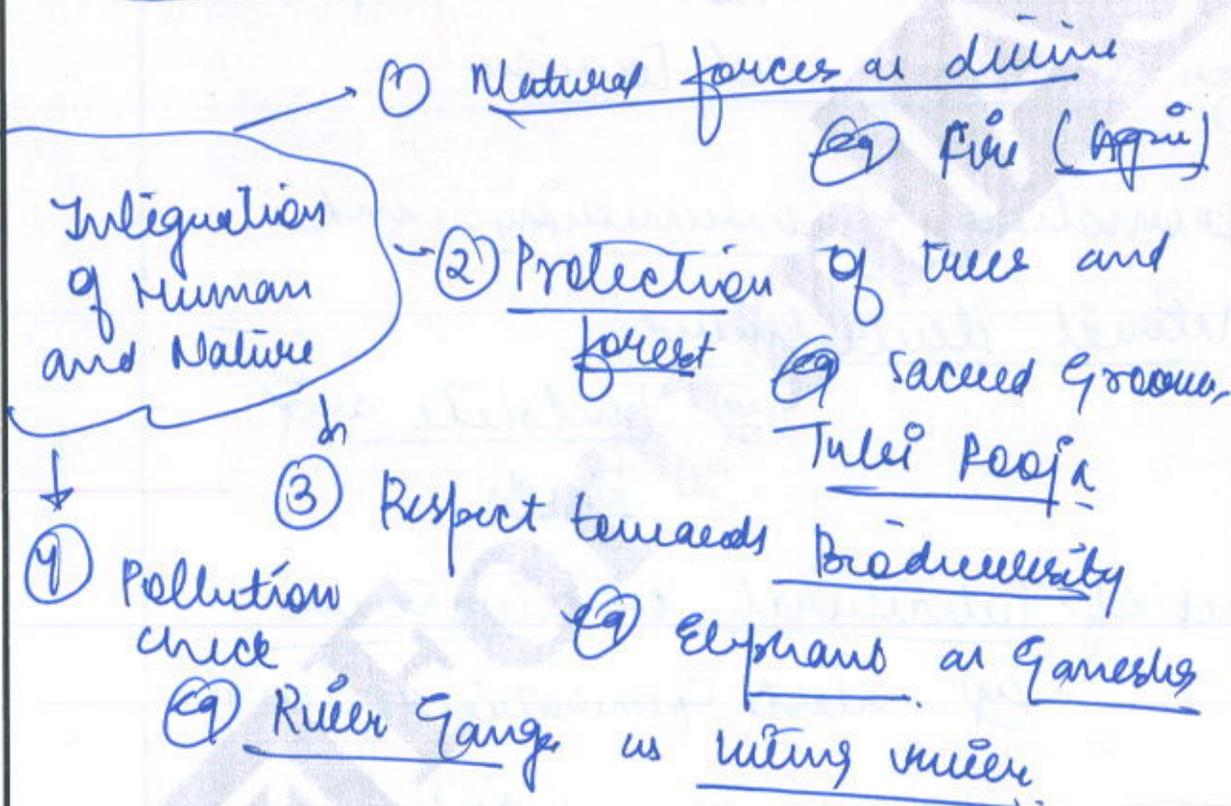
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.8) The alienation of modern lifestyles from nature has contributed to the ongoing environmental crisis in India. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

आधुनिक जीवनशैली में प्रकृति से अलगाव ने भारत में चल रहे पर्यावरण संकट में योगदान दिया है। परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Materialism and Consumerism has alienated human from Nature leading to environmental crisis in India.



The alienation has led to Environmental crisis

① Pollution → due to consumerism and industrialisation and waste generation
 ② Chromium Pollution from Kanpur

- ② Lack of sensitivity towards Nature
eg) Plastic Pollution in Aquatic Ecosystem
- ③ Anthropocentric Approaches
eg) Coastal degradation for economy and tourism
- ④ Promotion of consumerism and Material development
eg) landslide and floods
- ⑤ Lack of behavioural or civic sense
eg) Waste Generation of 62M7

May Formant → i) Sushil Kumar Ahluwalia
ii) Panch Pray

Thru. PM Modi's call for lifestyle for environment (LiFE) its may formant

Feedback

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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 means migration of rural poor to urban areas leading to urban poverty at 17-21 as per Niti Aayog.

Poverty in Urban Area differs from poverty in Rural

① Urban poverty :- element of joblessness

② Rural poverty :- Dequised employment

③ Urban poverty :- Slums and degraded living

Rural poverty :- land holding small (< 1.00 ha / person)

(ii) Urban Poverty :- Consumption based and Income based

Rural Poverty :- Consumption based

Way forward

→ ① Inclusion of Human Development

→ ② multidimensional poverty

→ ③ Welfare scheme

eg) Urban MGNREGS in Kharachar.

Thus as Urban areas get 40% of population by 2050, Urban Poverty index (SDG-1)

Feedback

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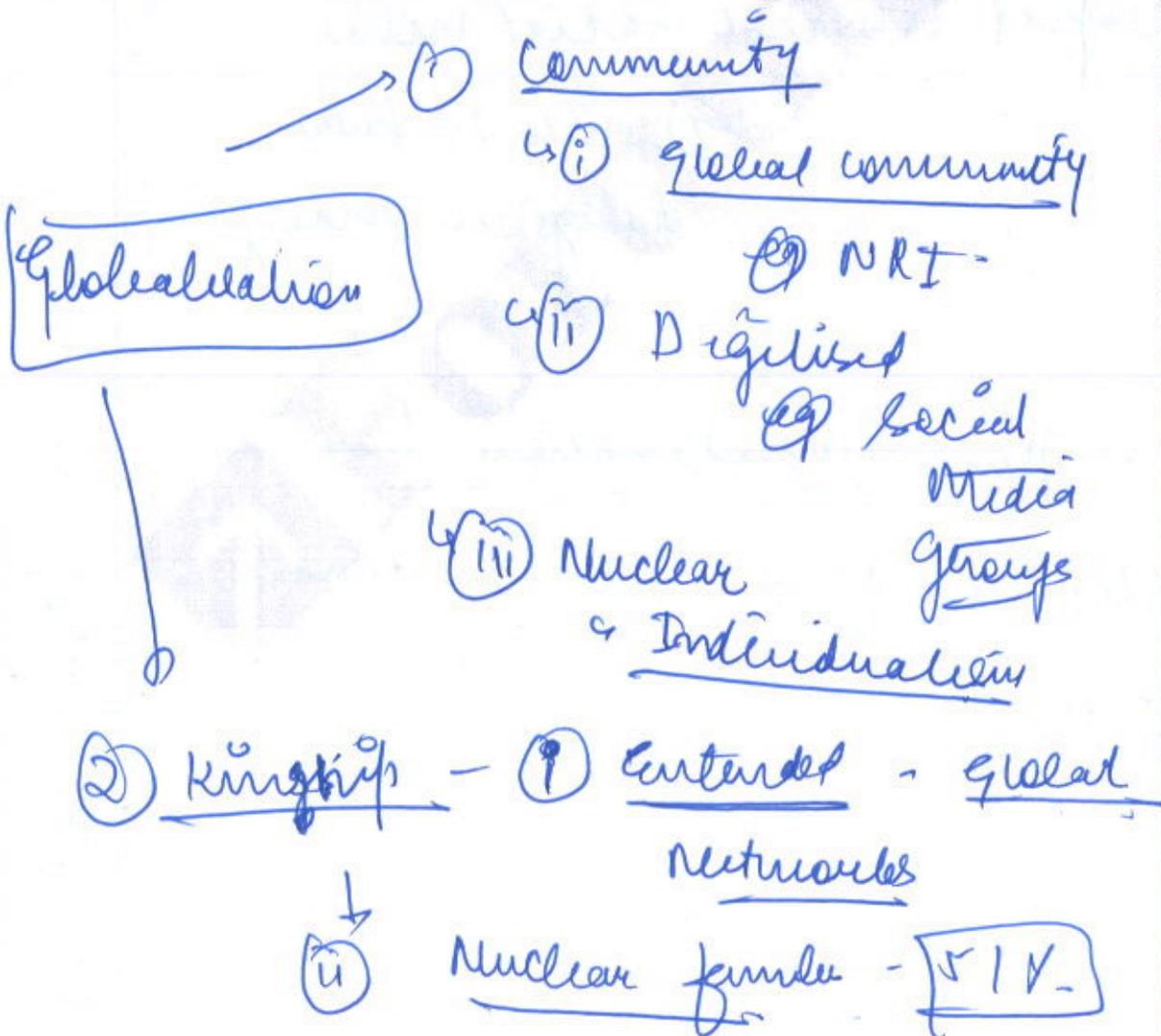
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.10) Globalization has redefined the idea of community and kinship in Indian society. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 refers to interconnection of people, capital and technology having significant impact on Indian society.



↳ Digitisation of Relative connected
(eg) video calling

Still the same

- ① Rural Roots
- ② Homecoming or festival
- ③ Respect towards social norms
(eg) only 2 v. Inter-Religious marry.

Thus, Globalisation has limited impact on Indian society.

Feedback

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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)

Kushana Period reflected the timeless wisdom and expression through art and culture transmitting values and shaping India's civilisational identity.

various flourishing Art forms.

- ① Gandhara Style Buddha sculptures
- ② Yaksha - Yakshini culture.
- ③ Divine-King type coins
- ④ Stupas in Kushana Period.

Insights provided in context of socio-cultural Aspect

- ① Assimilation of Cultures :- Influence of Greek, Roman and Central Asian cultures on Art forms
- ② Use of Blue-Grey schist in Gandhara Buddha.
- ③ Triumvir of Divine Rights :- Coins minted by Kushana included God like Vasudeva on one side and King on another.

③ Religious Tolerance :- Inclusivity of Buddhism along with adoption of Hindu Gods represented the religious ~~got~~ tolerance.

④ Adoption of Indian Culture :- Sakal Panel model adopted by Kushana having integration with Indian values.

⑤ Culture of Artistic Affluence and Balance
↳ Gandhara Buddha reflecting epitome of sculptures in Kushana period.

⑥ Religious Dominance :- The dominance of religion on statecraft as well as Art was visible as Kanishka adopted divine titles.

⑦ Indigenous features :- learning from Mathura school of art retaining indigenous features in sculptures.

⑧ Position of women :- Better than Gupta period ~~and~~ restrictions were limited during Kushana as reflected through Jataka stories of Kushana.

⑨ Emphasis on equality of caste :- based on ideas of Buddhism representing an integrated society.

Thus, Kushana Period holds cultural significance for Indian art and culture. It must be promoted and preserved with SWADESH DARSHAN and PRASTHAD scheme.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.12) Trace the events that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement. What were its outcomes?

(15 marks, 250 words)

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन को जन्म देने वाली घटनाओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इसके परिणाम क्या थे?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-31) was a Gandhian mass movement led by Dandi March that ended on 12th April, 1930 and marking new phase of Indian National movement.

Events leading to Civil Disobedience Movement

① Simon Commission, 1928
↳ non inclusion of Indian members in the Commission.

② Passage of Defence of India Act, 1915 by Simon Commission.

③ Salt Tax imposed by British Colonizer on poor consumers to monopolize the production.



4) Nationalist upsurge studied by Gandhi and adopted most common weapon for struggle i.e. Salt.

5) Non-fulfillment of 10 points agenda of Gandhi, neglect of Nehru Report etc. leading to political dissatisfaction.

6) Resolution of PURNA SWARAJ in 1929 marking final nail in the coffin for start of Civil Disobedience.

Outcomes of Civil Disobedience :-

- (1) Political Outcomes
 - (i) Government of India Act, 1935 providing federal structure.
 - (ii) Union Declaration or Dezavanti Declaration
 - (iii) Inclusion of Indians in central legislature.
- (2) Social Outcomes
 - (i) Participation of large sections of society (eg) Satyajit Naidu led Dharasana Salt March.

- ↳ (ii) Unity among Hindus and Muslims even after disastrous decade of 1920's
- ↳ (iii) Participation of Workers, Peasants etc leading to 'National' Nature of struggle

3 Administrative Outcomes

- ↳ (i) Civil Service exam both in Delhi and London (Demand of Gandhi)
- ↳ (ii) Inclusion of Indians in administration and affairs affecting Indians.

Limitations

- ↳ (i) Denial of Purna Swaraj
- ↳ (ii) Arrest of Gandhi for violation of Salt law
- ↳ (iii) 1935 Act Hoar Governor General by giving some riding power

Thus, civil disobedience marks a momentous chapter in Indian National Struggle highlighting values of Satyagrah, Ahimsa and Trust

Feedback

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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)

Mahatma Jyotirao Phule was a 19th century social reformer who led the foundations of social reform including Anti Casteism, Women education etc. in Indian freedom movement.

Reformist ideas and Role played in social foundation

- ① Critique of Caste System :- Criticised the rigid and discriminatory caste system and called for egalitarian society.
- ② Emphasis on Women Education :- Along with his wife Savitri Bai Phule, he opened school for girls education.
- ③ Widow Re-marriage and attached stigma

↳ advocated for rights of widows and ~~the~~ criticised inclusion of widows from mainstream life.

④ Institutional Support :- Through Satiya Sadhak Samaj preached the values of egalitarian society.

⑤ Influencing youth and students through writings @ Gulamgiri highlighting the discriminatory nature of caste.

These ideas provided social foundation as -

① Establishing an egalitarian society :- Having dignity of lower caste and respect towards individual.

② Social Reforms as reforms of Nation Building
↳ in front British civilising mission

③ Instilling self-confidence towards oneself :- leading to fight against the British.

④ Inclusion of caste rights, women equality etc. in the realm of National struggle leading to Complete National movement.

→ ① Outrosady Resistance :- in social change and ideal

Certain limitations

② Placed caste struggle of Jyotiba Phule and National struggle as two distinguished movements

③ lack of support from National leaders like moderates.

Nonetheless, Jyotiba Phule's values are still relevant in the era of caste based violence, exclusion and inclusion.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

The proposed interlinking of Ken and Betwa rivers has highlighted the debate of potential benefits and concerns in inter linking of river systems.

- Major Proposal
- ① Ken Betwa River Interlinking
 - ② Godavari Krishna Linkage
 - ③ Mahanadi - Subarnarekha Linkage
 - ④ Kosi - Gandak Linkage

Expected Benefits from Interlinking Rivers

- ① Water Resource management :- effective utilisation of water resources by transferring of excess water.
- ② Controlling floods and water scarcity paradox. eg Kosi (Sorrow of Bihar) - Gandak river linkage.

③ Economic Benefits → ① Irrigation systems and facility of irrigation in water stressed region
 ↓
 ② Hydropower potential ③ Bundelkhand region
 ④ Prandhan Dam

④ Rural Development :- Positive externalities due to developmental activity around the interlinkage. ⑤ Godavari Krishna linkage

⑤ Generation of employment and agriculture productivity through access to irrigation

⑥ Water Availability leading to relief from water stress (currently 1340 L/person in India)

However, Raises significant concerns

① Socio-Economic → ① Displacement and Rehabilitation
 ↓
 ② Potential risk for struggle between communities ③ PENCH area
 ④ Belgauri or Belgauri on Mettur Dam controversy

↳ (iii) Disruption in tribal habitat and livelihood - loss of forest rights.

(2) Environmental Concerns → (i) Need for deforestation having unintended consequences

(ii) Disruption in productivity and their habitat
 (29) Pench Tiger Reserve

(iii) Course correction by Ruins causing floods

→ (i) Utilisation of inter state water disputes tribunal for dispute resolution

Ways forward

(2) Environmental Impact Assessment for viability and sustainability

(3) Stakeholder Approach : inclusion

↳ of tribals and affected population
 (4) Helmsaker Rules, 1926 and Berlin Rules, 2004

Thus, Interlinkages are not a SILVER BULLET rather should be accompanied by Development and Environmental Sustainability

Feedback

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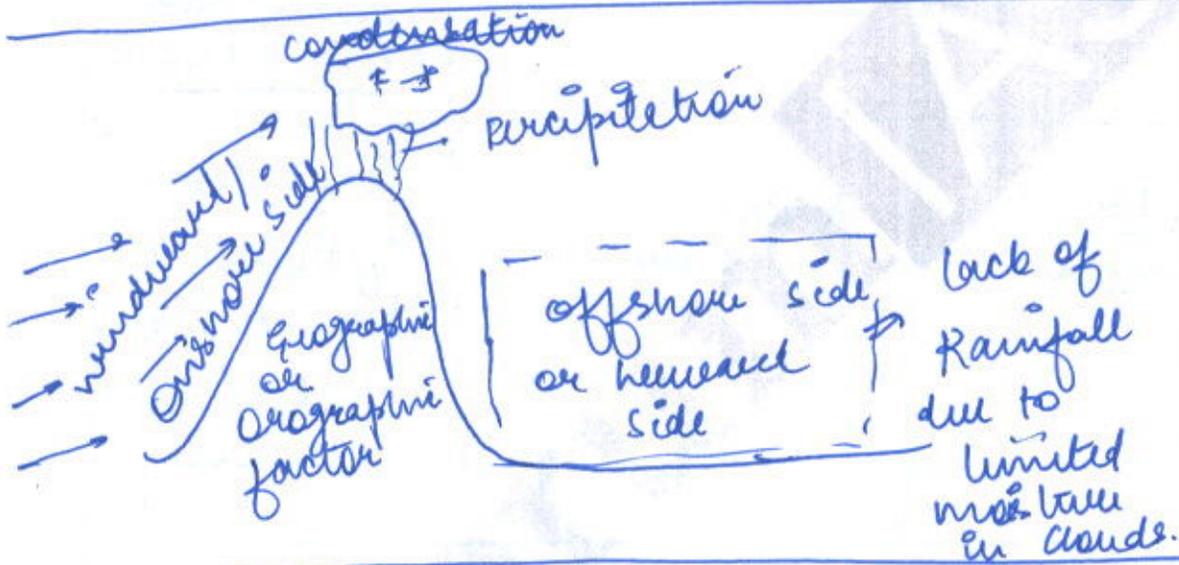
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.15) Explain the concept of rain shadow effect. How does it influence the distribution of precipitation and vegetation across mountain ranges? (15 marks, 250 words)

वर्षा छाया प्रभाव की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट कीजिए। यह पर्वत श्रृंखलाओं में वर्षा और वनस्पति के वितरण को कैसे प्रभावित करता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Rain Shadow Effect refers to creation of rain deficit areas (< 25 mm) due to disturbance from geographical and physiological factors.



- Rain Shadow Effect**
- (i) Onshore winds rise up the hill from windward side
 - ↓
 - (ii) Warm Air getting cold and condensed
 - ↓
 - (iii) Precipitation on the windward side and Hill top.
 - ↓
 - (iv) Enhancement of moisture for leeward side creating Rain shadow areas.

Distribution of Precipitation across Mountain Regions

Region	Mountain Range	Effect on Precipitation
① North American	Rockies Mountains	Creation of Rain shadow area in leeward side (East of Rockies)
② South America	Andes Mountains	Formation of Atacama Desert due to lack of rainfall.
③ Asia :-	Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats	Creation of Rain shadow region in Tamil Nadu, Telangana region
④ Asia	Himalayas	Creation of Rain shadow (Lack of precipitation during Oct/retreat in monsoon).

Region	Mountain Range	Impact of Vegetation
① North America	Rockies mountain	Dry deciduous to Thorny forest
② South America	Andes mountain	Creation of Atacama desert
③ Asia	<u>Western Ghats</u>	Dry deciduous forest on leeward side.
④ Asia	<u>Eastern Ghats</u>	formation of dry deciduous of Western side
⑤ <u>Asia</u>	<u>Himalayas</u>	formation of temperate coniferous forest

Thus, Rainshadow effect has been influential factor in shaping vegetation and precipitation in the region.

Feedback

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Q.16) Bring out the major features of the Indian monsoon and elaborate upon its causative factors.

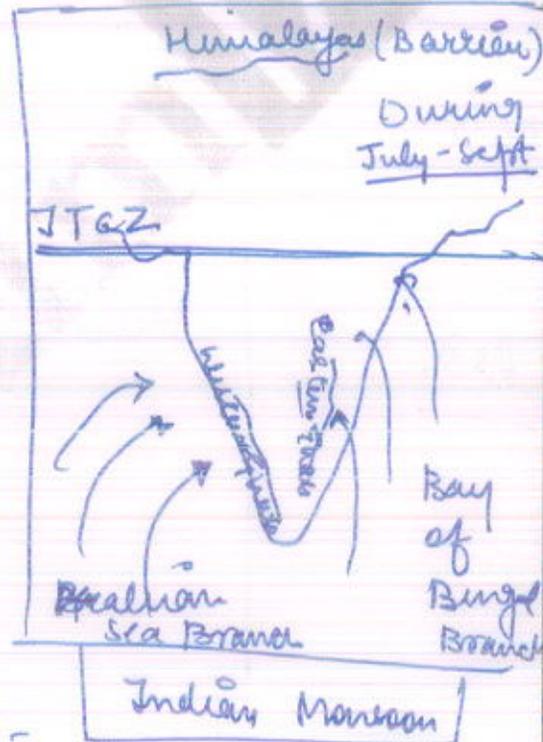
(15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय मानसून की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ बताइए तथा उसके कारकों का विस्तृत विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian monsoon refers to seasonal reversal of trade winds leading to coming of rain-bearing winds towards Indian Subcontinent.

Major features of Indian monsoon.

① Tropical Nature :- leading to monsoon type of climate with precipitation during July to September.



② Rain bearing winds :- influenced by southern currents coming towards low pressure areas.

③ Two Branches :- Arabian Sea Branch and Bay of Bengal Branch.

④ Arabian Sea :- providing precipitation
Branch to Peninsular India.

⑤ Bay of Bengal :- Obstructed by
Branch Himalayas forced
to move back and
cause precipitation in North-Western
India.

⑥ A small branch of Bay of Bengal
entering North East causing Heavy
Rainfall in Himalaya (eg) Myzoram.

Causative factors :-

① Movement of ITCZ :- towards
North of Equator leading to low
pressure area in Indian Sub-
continent.

② Mascon High :- formation of High
pressure in Mascon acting as large
weather cell.

(iii) Himalayan Barrier and Tibetan Plateau :-
Acting as shield for precipitation in North India.

(iv) Ocean currents such as Somali current in aiding the process of monsoon.

(v) Influenced by Teleconnections such as El-Niño, La-Niña etc.
 ↳ positive Niño having negative influence on monsoon
 ↳ positive Niña having positive role.

Thus, Indian monsoon is a complex atmospheric machinery having significant impact on Indian climate, vegetation and livelihood.

Feedback

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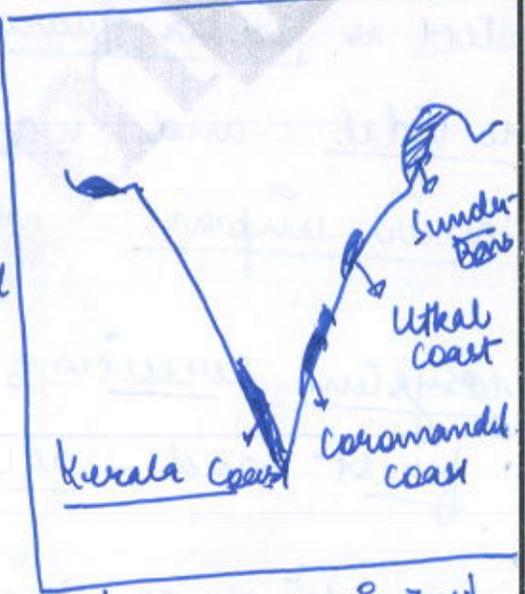
Q.17) What are the geographical factors responsible for the growth of mangrove vegetation in India? Also highlight its role in coastal ecology. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Mangrove vegetation refers to litoral plantation in tropical and sub-tropical region. India have 35% of coastline having growth of mangroves. (eg) Sunderban Delta.

Geographical factors responsible for growth of mangroves

① Tropical and sub tropical climate :- providing temperature suitability for mangroves



Mangroves in India

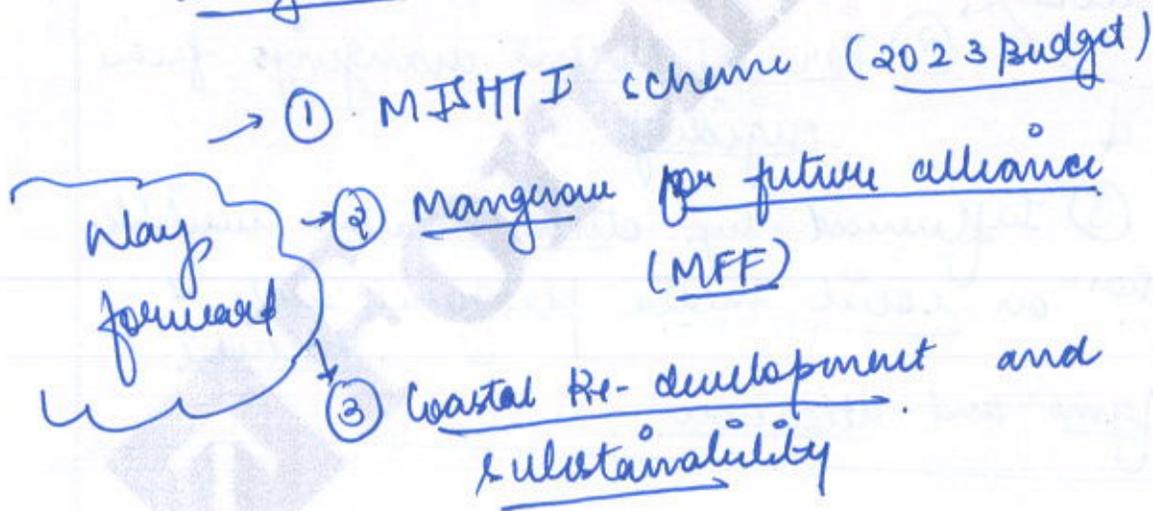
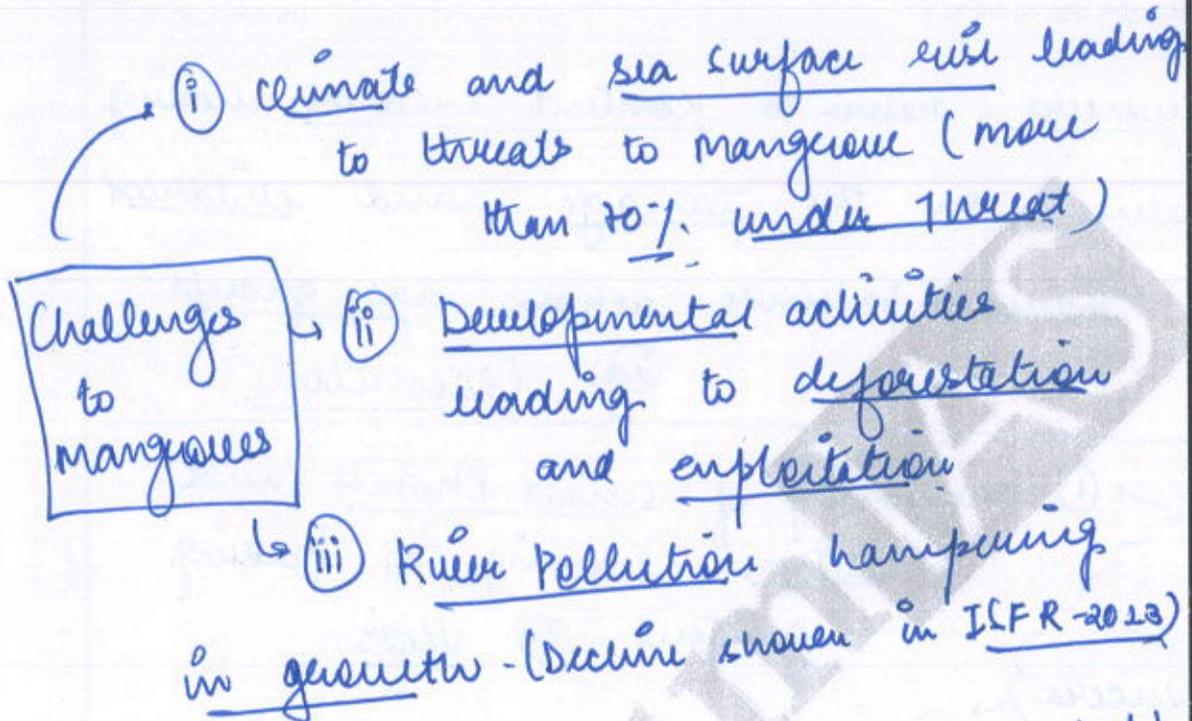
② Nutrient carrying Eastern flowing rivers leading to productivity in the delta region :- suitable for growth of mangroves.

- ③ Bay of Bengal Branch :- Providing ample precipitation for growth.
- ④ Subtropical Salinity :- leading to growth of mangroves in India.

Role of mangroves in Coastal Ecology

- ① Protect as border guarding force :- from high tidal and wave impact leading to lower impact and disaster.
- ② Ecosystem services :- Productivity leading to forest and aquaculture opportunities
- ③ Preservation of Biodiversity @ Habitat of Royal Bengal Tiger in Sunderbans and gharial
- ④ Soil Tolerance ^{salt} nature leading to sustainability in the effect of soil erosion and salinisation.

5) Support other species such as Coastal reefs etc.



Thus, Mangroves are protectors and guardians of ecosystems that must be promoted for achieving coastal sustainability.

Feedback

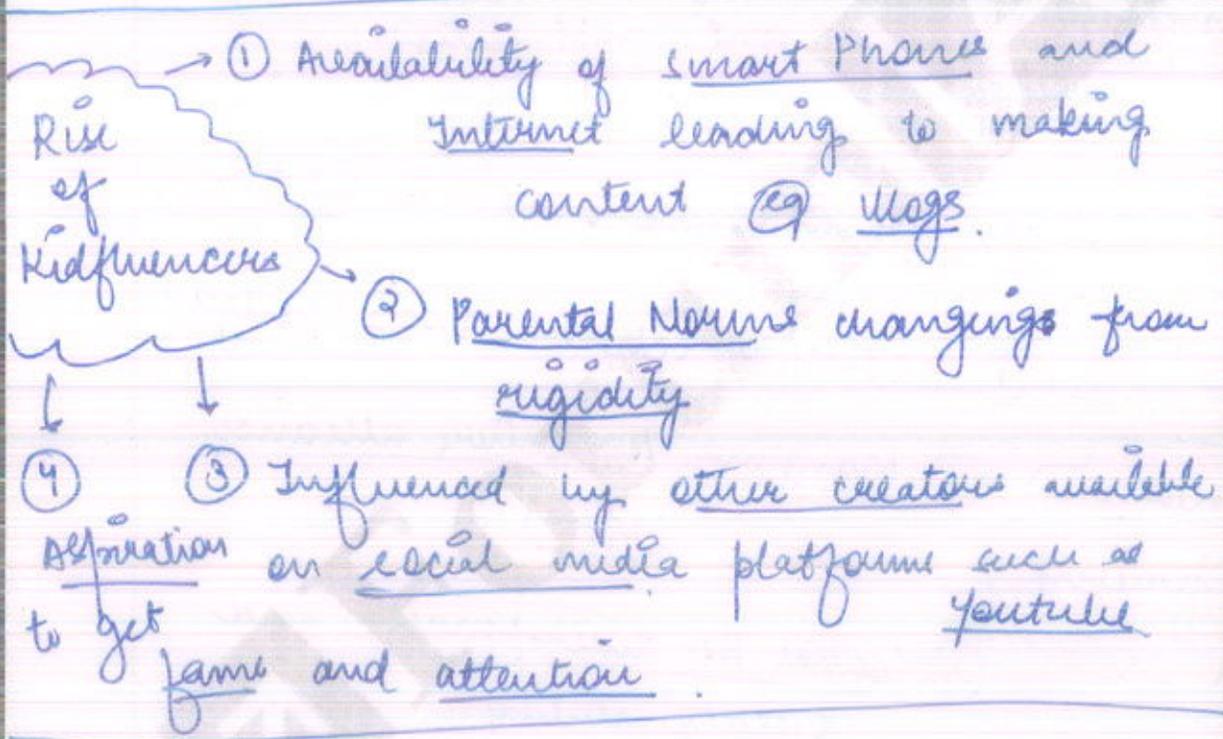
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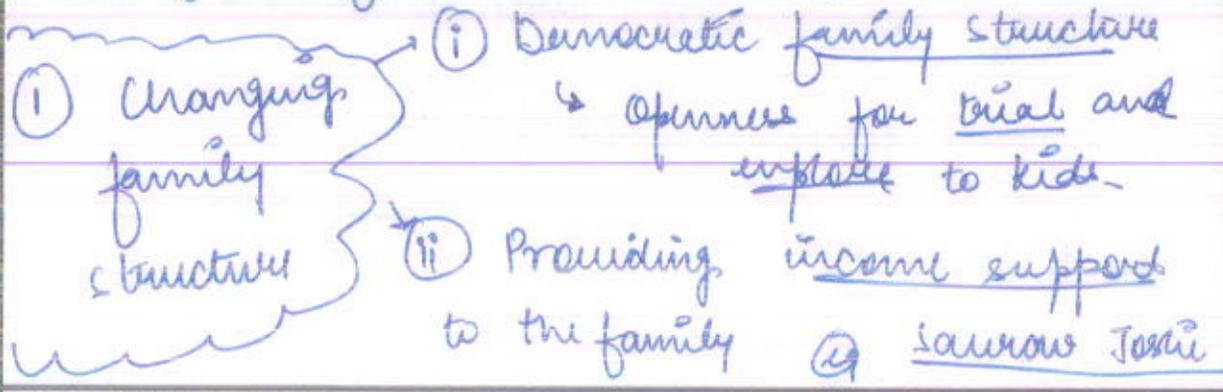
Q.18) To what extent can the rise of 'Kidfluencers' be seen as a reflection of changing family structures and parental aspirations in Indian society? (15 marks, 250 words)

'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' refers to content creators having influence on the teenage and childhood kids having presence across age groups
eg Cocomelon.

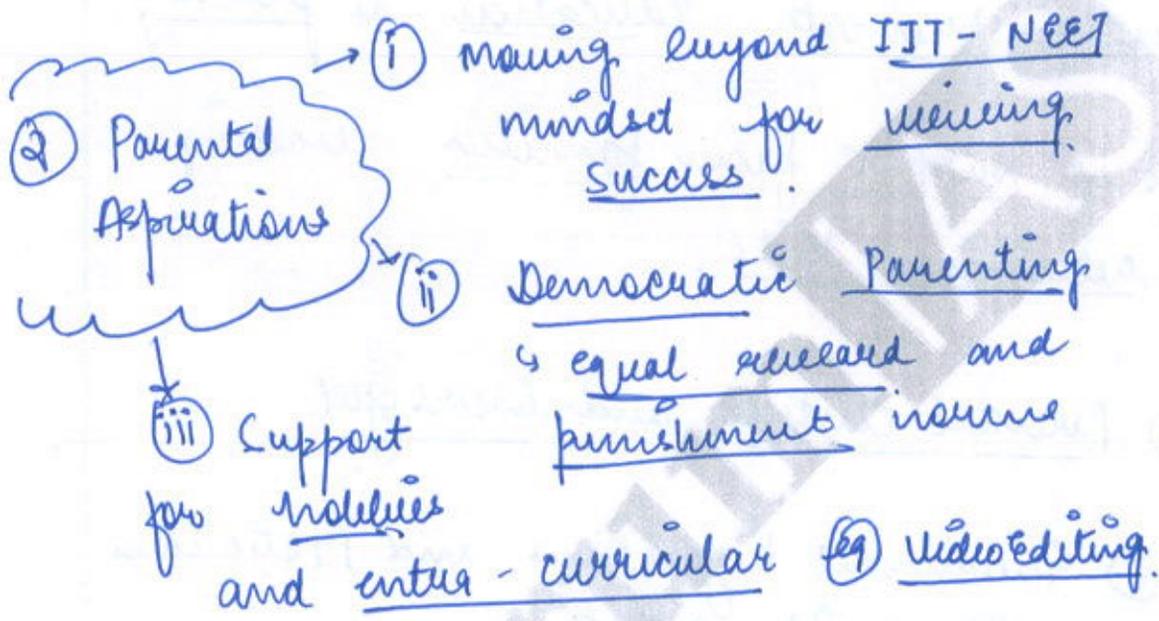


Rise of Kidfluencers as reflection of -



↳ (iii) Influence of Gen Z generation and values leading to changing family structure.

↳ (iv) Neo-local or Urban values in family structure -



However, there are Challenges as well in rise of Difficulties :-

① Risk of Cyber crimes and exploitation
 ↳ children are vulnerable to 70% of Cyber crimes. (NCRB)

② Digitised Child Labour :- Exploitative promotional work and lack of

governmental oversight.

- ③ Parental Norms : Changing largely in Urban Areas, Parents in rural areas generally promote Education as primary.
- ④ lack of support from families leading to rebellious kids.

① Parental control and Oversight

② Government Regulations and Protection of Child rights

Way forward

③ Age restriction (Australia banned social media till age of 16)

④ Platform responsibility (Section 79, IT Act, 2008)

Thus, 'Kidfluencers' emerge as a phenomenon of shaping new norms in family structure and parental aspiration.

Feedback

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

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 have been considered as "secondary sen" due to patrilarchal outlook of society providing exclusion and invisibility as the price of grassroot leadership.

- Women as Backbone of Grassroot Movements
- ① Important Role in SHG movement
 - ② Pioneering Gram Sabha and Panchayat movements
 - eg Ukhli Gram Panchayat, 100% women led Panchayat, Gram Panchayat Hemachal in Bihar.
 - ③ Environmental movements such as Chipko, Appiko, Narmada Bachao (Madha Patikar).
 - ④ Social movement such as Health through ASHA Sidi.
 - ⑤ SEWA foundation and Mahatma Jeevan in Tamil Nadu.

Yet, their role remained largely invisible and excluded from decision making.

① Social factors → (i) Patriarchal norms (eg) Pradhan Pati Culture
 (ii) Glass Ceiling on growth of women
 (iii) Stigmatised roles (eg) Child Rearing and care giving.

② Economic factors → (i) lack of financial autonomy (eg) only 42% in labour force PLFPR-2020
 (ii) Sticky floors → lack of women in senior positions (eg) only 13% in corporate management
 (iii) Gender Pay Gap → earning less than 28% of what men earn.

③ Political factors → (i) lack of representation (eg) 13.6% women in 18th Lok Sabha
 (ii) Awareness about political rights and privileges
 (iii) Treated as beneficiary rather than participant
 (eg) Ladli Behan Yojana

Way forward

- ① Following Zipper model of Ambedkar in women political participation (eg) 106th Constt Amendment
- ② Beijing Declaration for women led development.
- ③ monetisation of cash work :- Purple economy
- ④ Promotion of women in leadership position (eg) 1% reservation for women in UP Public services.

Thus, as argued by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, The progress of society can be measured through progress made by women. Matri Shakti is integral part for Road towards Utkshit Bharat by 2047 in Amrit kaal.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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 has emerged as 4th common in Human life having significant impact of Indian society.

Social media as Double Edged sword →

① Positive side of social media and impact on society :-

(i) Promotion of free speech and egalitarian value :- leading to egalitarian and open society.

(ii) Digitised Relations and family ties :- formation of family groups :- leading to connectivity with relatives - empty Nest syndrome

(iii) Exchange of values and cultures
↳ values of individualism, connectivity
etc.

(iv) Availability of information - democratisation of knowledge in the society through social media.

(v) new arenas of opportunities eg content creation providing new patterns of earning mechanisms.

(2) Negative Side of social media and its impact

(i) Digital Divide :- only 24% in rural areas have access to social media.

(ii) Digital literacy :- only 38% having impact on verification of facts and responsible usage.

(iii) Misinformation epidemic :- leading to post truthism in the Indian society.

(iv) Religious Tensions eg Muzaffarnagar violence, 2013 spread through misused videos.

Way forward

- ① Social media Regulation through Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2022
- ② Platform Accountability for safe surfing and checking fake news.
- ③ Recommendations of Unnesh Sinha Committee for Social Media.
- ④ Age restriction. ⑤ Australia model

Thus, Social media as a double edged sword should be handled with care and cautions having the guards of regulations on.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

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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