

TEST CODE 8 1 2 5 5 2

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	DIVYA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	4200442	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	online	Date/दिनांक	8 August 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			
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20			
Total/कुल अंक	250		

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.

कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।

2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.

उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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

4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.

उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।

5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 9:30 am	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12:30 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : online	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.

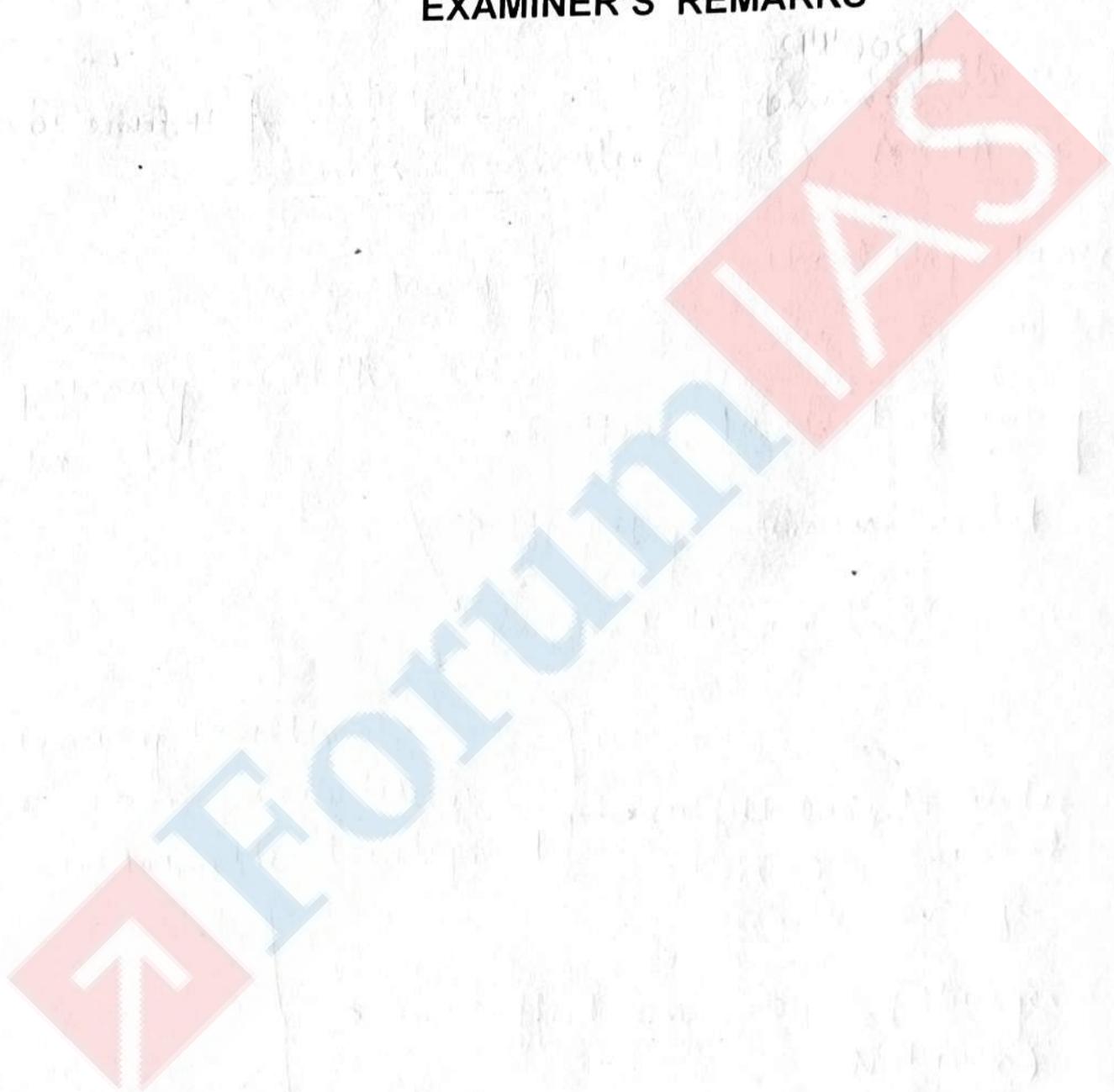
मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, पत्तीचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

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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. Discussions on the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to share their copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways 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

Addressing the core dema

11.

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)

India with 1.4 billion people is the largest democracy in the world and holds the crown for gifting this form of government to the world.

India's democratic roots embedded in ancient civilization

① Inspired by ideals of Mahabharat and The Geeta

↳ idea of Dharma (Rajdharma)

② Kautilya's Arthashastra

↳ in happiness of people lies the ultimate happiness of the king

③ Mauryan and Guptan empire

↳ moved from decentralisation to decentralisation

⊕ Republican oligarchies - Matsya

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④ Chola empire - "autonomous villages"
"Nadu", "Ur"

⑤ The existence of Sabha, Samitis
and Vidhata
↳ women participation too
(during Vedic times)

⑥ Rise of Slave Dynasties
↳ promoted equality &
non discrimination

(ex) Mamluk dynasty

⑦ Female Rulers
↳ Razia Sultan
↳ Rani Laxmi Bai

⑧ Indian Constitution making
↳ Vijaylaxmi pandit, Sarojini Naidu

Indian democracy stands
are its roots of Vasudev Kutumbkan,
Sarva Dharma Sambhak and the
Satyamev Jayate Inspiring the
global democracy too.

2

Q.2) Elucidate the significance of tiger and elephant figures in Indian mythology, art and architecture.
(10 marks, 150 words)

Indian mythology has ample evidence of nature worship. Animal figures like Bull, Lion, Tiger, Elephant hold significance.

Significance of Tiger

① Mythology

- ↳ vehicle of Goddess Durga
- ↳ symbol of "shakti", fearlessness and good triumph over evil.

② Art -

- ↳ Miniature paintings, temple murals, tribal arts, folks

⊙ Gond art - tiger

⊙ Bhimbetka caves - hunting scenes show tiger

⊙ Mughal painting - hunting scenes show tiger hunt (Akbar)

⊙ on Pashupati seal

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Architecture → tiger sculptures on temple entrances

ex) Konark sun temple - Tiger Motif.

Elephant significance

Mythology → Lord Ganesha head

↳ Queen Maya's dream - reflect purity, grace, fertility

Art - used in temple processions

↳ during king coronations

(ex) Coronation of Shahjahan shows with elephants)

↳ in warfare - Rajput
Maratha

Architecture → Elephant caves - elephant sculptures

↳ Khajuraho temple - elephant motifs

↳ Stupa art - Sanchi - on Toranas

↳ Sankissa pillar edict - elephant capital

Tiger and Elephant are protected for ecological value through Project Tiger and Elephant.

3

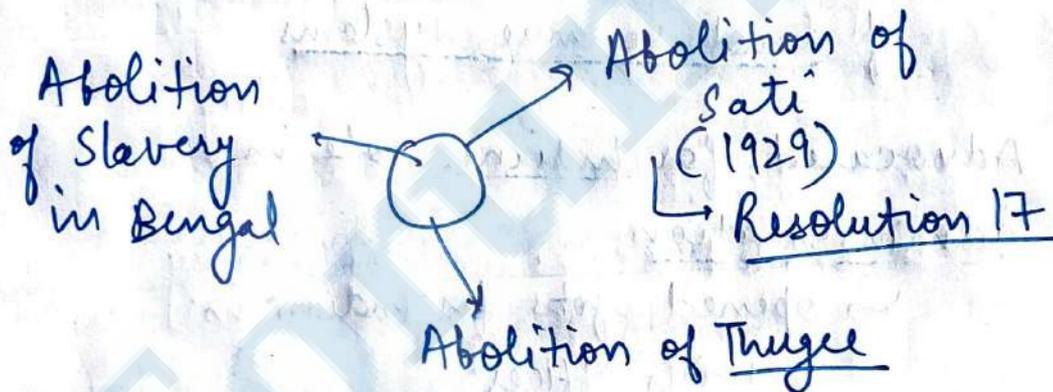
Q.3) The arrival of Lord William Bentinck marked a period of transformation in the British Indian State.

Discuss. (10 marks, 150 word)

Lord William Bentinck
(1828-35) was first governor
general of British India.

Role of Lord William Bentinck

① social reforms



② Educational reforms

↳ promoted english education
for Indians

↳ vouched for Indian participation
and inclusion in education
system.

⊗ formed Calcutta College

③ Charter Act 1833

↳ granted Bentickmore powers
↳ used it to promote trade
between India and Britain

④ Favoured economic reforms

↳ to resolve poverty in India

⑤ Advocated for land reforms

↳ promoted a equal basis
of land revenue systems

⑥ Advocated for Indians role in administration

↳ opened jobs for Indian in
British offices

⑦ Against systematic loot of Indian resources

Lord William Bentick was
inspiration behind other governor
generals like ^{lord} Rippon, Lord Mayo.

9

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)

American War of Independence freed up the 13 British colonies and made way for rule of law in America.

American War deprived Great Britain of one Empire

- control over Americas lost
- Atlantic Ocean trade supremacy lost
- led to Rule of law in USA

However it strengthened the Britain's foundations elsewhere

- ① British started colonising Canada, Australia, New Zealand
- ② led to reform its colonial methods
 - stringent measures
 - controlled dissent
 - suppression

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③ More centralised hold of other Asian colonies like India, Malay etc.

④ Reformed its naval structure

↳ formed a Blue Water Navy
(strongest)

⑤ started giving proxy representations

↳ Indians entered in administration
(but clerical posts only)

⑥ Reformed economic system

↳ drained wealth systematically

↳ curbed free trade

↳ created economic dependency

⑦ Granted dominion status not swaraj

↳ - to Australia
Canada

American war of independence acted as a lesson for Great Britain whereafter it strengthened its political and economic misfortunes to exploit its colonies.

5

Q.5) What are Rare Earth Elements (REEs)? Discuss the multi-dimensional implications of uneven distribution of REEs in the world. (10 marks, 150 word)

Rare Earth Elements

are the 15 lanthanides and strontium and yttrium which are not geographically rare but their extraction is tedious which makes them Rare.

Multi dimensional
implications



① Geographical inequality

↳ Rare earth are concentrated in few geographical pockets
eg - China, Australia, African countries

② Extraction difficulties

↳ extraction and mining of rare earth → expensive
→ harmful
→ difficult.

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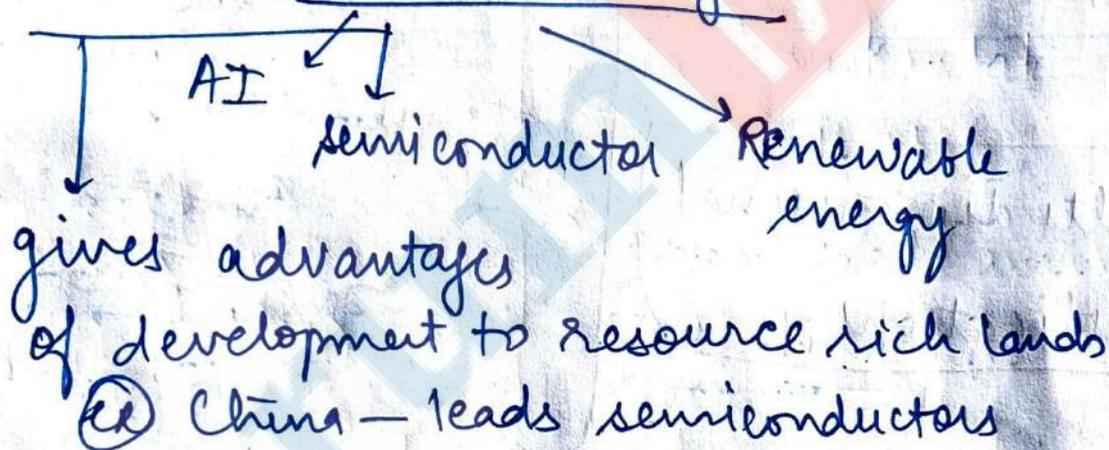
③ Ecological issues

↳ mining releases toxins like thorium
pollutes the mining region.

④ Market diversity

↳ 60% REE sourced from China
Creates hegemony

⑤ Uses in new technologies



⑥ Unfair benefits

↳ mining state bears ecological burnt,
procures states benefits by clean
technologies

⑦ Marine ecosystem - threatened

↳ REE as seabed minerals

Way Ahead

- redistributive justice
- responsible mining
- social and ecological impact assessment

Zimmerman's idea of resources
are not, they become should guide REE
extraction

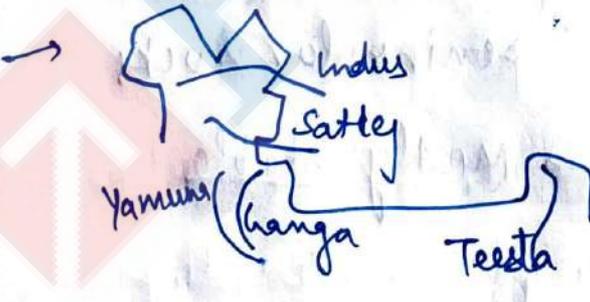
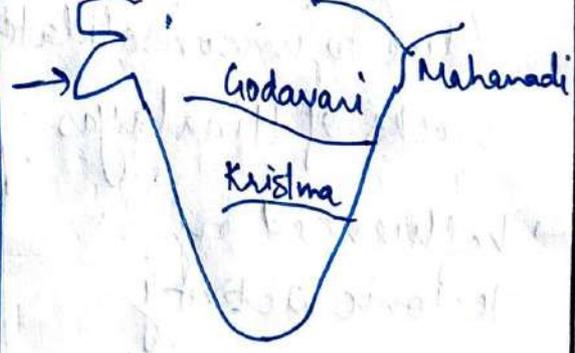
Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

U.P.S.C.

6

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

Himalayan and peninsular drainage system differ due to origin, topography, lithology and drainage patterns.

Himalayan drainage	Peninsular drainage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → origin from himalayan glaciers (eg <u>Kailash</u>, <u>Gonukh</u>, <u>Kamet</u>, <u>Pindar</u>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → origin from peninsular plateau (Mostly <u>rained</u>) Monsoon dependency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → perennial rivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → seasonal rivers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> →  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → River courses are <u>long</u> and <u>winding</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → River courses are <u>short</u> and <u>straight</u>

U.P.S.C.

→ Large number of tributaries

(eg Bhagirathi, Alaknanda, Yamuna, Gandak, Gomti etc } Ganga System

→ Mostly dendritic

(eg Ganga system)

→ Antecedent rivers

(eg Satlej)

→ High sediment load

(due to unconsolidated rocks of Himalayas)

→ Influenced by tectonic activity

→ high erosivity (youthful stage)

→ Comparitively fewer tributaries and simple drainage

(eg Painganga, Wardha, Wainganga etc } Godavari

→ Radial and Trellis pattern

(eg Amarkantak rivers)

→ ephemeral rivers

(eg Luni)

→ less sediments

(due to hard peninsular rocks)

→ Mostly stable

→ less

(mature stages)

Both Himalayan & peninsular river systems support livelihood of millions of people.

7

Q.7) Describe the nature and mode of origin of the main types of rock at the earth's crust.
(10 marks, 150 words)

Earth crust has three major types of rocks - Igneous, Sedimentary and Metamorphic

Origin of Main types of Rocks

Igneous Rocks

→ Origin from magma and lava.

→ the lava can be acidic or basic - defines the characteristic of a rock.

→ (ex) Acidic - granite, rhyolite
Basic - Basalt

→ rock can be

Intrusive

↓
forms inward
the crust

(ex) Andesite

Extrusive

↓
cooling outside
earth

(ex) Basalt

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Sedimentary

↳ formed after igneous rock undergoes chemical or organic transformation.

↳ occurs with fossils

↳ in layers (Banding)

(ex) Limestone
Chalk
Gneiss

Metamorphic

↳ formed by dynamic or Contact forces in the igneous / sedimentary rocks

↳ result of thermal or pressure situation.

↳ characters include ↳ Foliation
↳ Banding

(ex) Slate
Schist
Marble

These rocks depict a cyclical nature in form of ROCK CYCLE.

8

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

IPCC suggests that it requires a emission cut by 42% to contain the 1.5°C rise by 2040 which makes lifestyle change important

(Alienation of modern lifestyle)

① Urbanisation & Industrialisation

↳ encroachment of forests, wetlands → depleted carbon sinks

② Consumerism

↳ fast fashion - unsustainable choices

③ Dietary choices

↳ shift from millet based diet to packaged food (fast food)

↳ plastic pollution

↳ unsustainable waste generation

④ McDonaldisation of food

U.P.S.C.

- ④ Capitalism and Commodification
↳ leading to increased unsustainable investments
⑤ - on private cars
- ⑤ Digital footprint
↳ Intensifies carbon footprint
↳ Energy intensive
↳ e-waste (India - 2nd largest generator)
- ⑥ Waste generation
↳ has increased
⑦ Gharipur landfill - 50 metres & expanding

Way Ahead

↳ LiFE approach

(democratise environmental conservation)

↳ Carpooling (saves millions of litres of petrol)

↳ Circular economy

↳ 3Rs

↳ Reduce
↳ Reuse
↳ Recycle

Lifestyle choices can speedup environmental conservation as highlighted in India's Panchamrita and LiFE approach.

U.P.S.C.

Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

for practice
use only
सिर्फ अभ्यास
के लिए

9

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)

United Nation projects
65% urbanisation of India by 2040. This
speed outpaces the urban growth to
sustain the pressure

Urbanisation of poverty

Urbanisation

↳ Reasons →

pull factors

↓
opportunity,
job, livelihood,
better standards
of living

ends up
in slums,
informal jobs,
street vending
unsustainable livelihood

← unfulfilled

→ (poverty)

Urban poverty

→ structural in
nature due to
job - skill
mismatch

Rural poverty

→ disguised &
seasonal
unemployment
(due to agricultural
cycles)

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- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">→ <u>Employability crisis</u>→ Rents, housing <u>unaffordable</u>→ Nuclear families (does not offer social insurance)→ <u>Gig workers</u>, <u>informal economy</u>, <u>street vending</u> (socially insecure jobs)→ Class divides exist (merit based discrimination) (<u>Marginal Man</u>)→ <u>slums</u> <u>ghettos</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">→ <u>lack of jobs</u> (only agriculture jobs dominate)→ housing relatively <u>affordable</u>→ <u>joint families</u> (shared risks, social insurance)→ person can go back to fields and work (<u>rural families are producers</u>) <u>not consumers</u>→ Caste based divisions |
|--|---|

Way Ahead

- urban MGNREGA
- PM-AWAS
- PM-SVAMITVA
- one Nation - one Ration Card

Urbanisation has to be based on social justice, equality and Sarvodaya.

10

Q.10) Globalization has redefined the idea of community and kinship in Indian society. Do you agree?

Justify your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

Globalisation is defined as the social, cultural and economic cohesion of society as described by A. Giddens.

Globalisation redefined idea of community and kinship

① Family structures

↳ Structurally nuclear, functionally joint

② Marriages

↳ rise of

- Inter caste marriages
- Live in relationships
- Love Marriage
- Dating culture

③ Food habits

↳ fusion

- Indo Chinese
- fast food culture
(— McDonaldisation)

④ Caste system

↳ blurred

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→ class divides emerged.

③ Commodification on a rise

↳ social capitalisation

⊕ fast fashion,
monetization of life (vlogging, influencers)

⑥ women roles changing

⊕ rise of labour force participation rate
↳ gig workers (Urban claret) (40%)

However

↳ globalisation also brought some form of hybridization, where Indian culture remained intact

⊕ Caste based searches on Shadi.com

Hinglish

GI tags
(eg Dalle chilli)

Karbela dance (UNESCO heritage)

Heritage on global platform
(eg Chicken kari, Ekart prints exported)

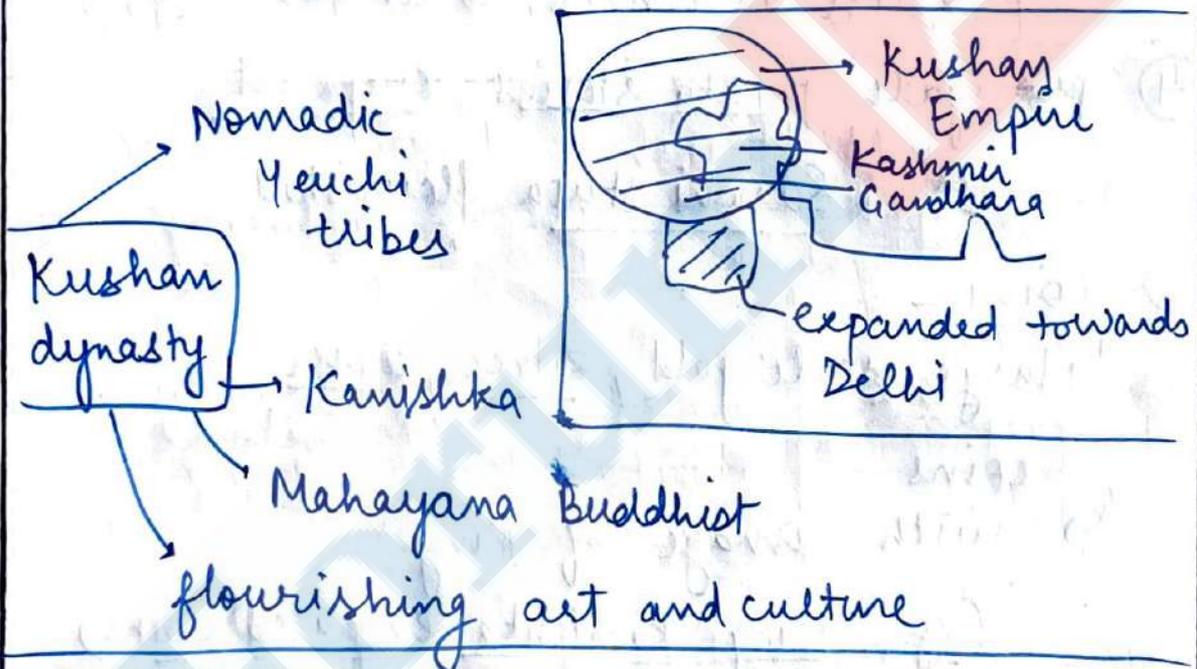
Globalisation aid homogenisation and hybridisation leading to GLOCALISATION

11

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)

Kushan period (30BC - 375AD)

was one of the five Yuechi tribe kingdom in north west India



Flourishing art forms during Kushana

① Gandhara and Mathura schools

- ① Roman-Hellenistic influence
- ② sharp features
- ③ white marble
- Buddhist in masculine form
- indigenous art

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② Bronze sculptures

② Kaniska sculpture with sword

③ Buddhist culture propagated

① first time Buddha represented

in human form

(earlier as wheel, lotus etc)

④ propagate Jataka stories, stupa art

ex Sanchi stupa flourished

③ coins -

↳ large scale gold, silver, copper

coins

↳ with image of King

(eg. King Kanishka engraved coins)

Social - cultural aspects

① patronised scholars

↳ Vasumitra

↳ Ashvaghosha - Budhacharita

↳ Charak (Medical scholar)

② propagated Mahayan Buddhism

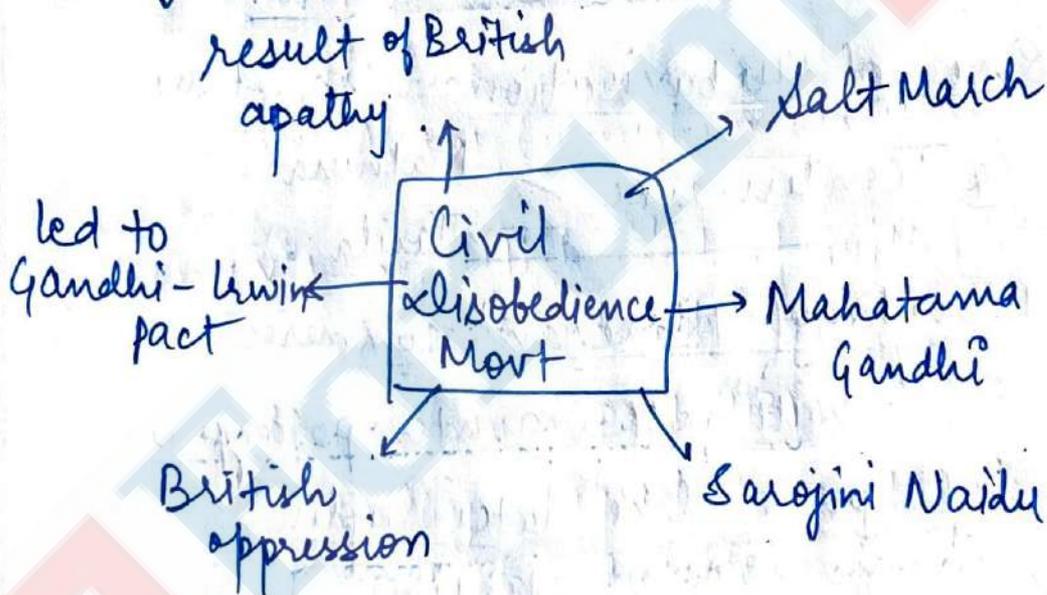
- ↳ through literature (Buddhacharita),
sculptures (Gandhara, Mathura School)
- ③ Forth Buddhist Council
↳ held under Kanishka & Vasumitra
- ④ Tolerant society
↳ Brahmanical, Buddhist
and Hellenistic culture co-existed
- ⑤ Rise of urbanisation
↳ centers like — Mathura
— Taxila
- ⑥ Growth of Trade and commerce
↳ with other contemporary
empires like late Gupta,
Persia
(shown through coins)

Kushan period is
acknowledge for its contributions in
securing literature, culture and respecting
talent signifying virtue of "Unity in
diversity".

12

Q.12) Trace the events that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement. What were its outcomes?
(15 marks, 250 words)

Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-1934) was a peaceful march against oppression of the British led by Mahatama Gandhi.



Events leading to Civil Disobedience Movement

① Simon Commission (1927)

↳ and the backlash
↳ failure in granting any
timeline for dominion status

② Nehru Report (1928)

- ↳ effort towards Indian constitutional framework
- ↳ However, socialist section
↳ Nehru
↳ SC Bose
↳ formed Indian Independence League

③ Purna Swaraj Day

- ↳ on Lahore session (1929)
- ↳ declared Independence Day on 26 January 1930

④ Gandhi's 11 demands → rejected by Viceroy Irwin

⑤ Failure of Delhi Declaration (1929)
↳ Irwin ignored demands for Indian independence.

⑥ Gandhiji - finally from Sabarmati launched Civil Disobedience Movement
↳ Salt March from Dandi
↳ broke the Salt law

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Outcomes

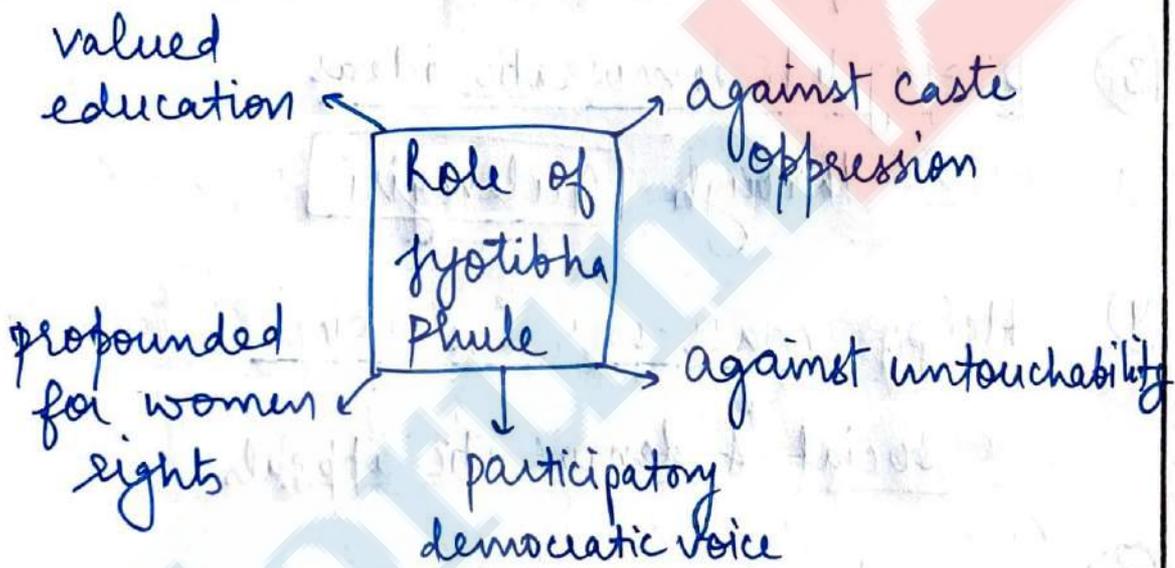
- ① Mass pan India participation
ex Tanjore, Coromandal coast
led by Rajagopalchari
Kelappan etc.
- ② Women participation
ex Darsana salt raids - Sarojini Naidu
- ③ Students, peasants, rural people
participated
(ex Assam Cunrigham Circular)
- ④ However → British met it with
violent oppression
- ⑤ Gandhi + Irwin pact (1931)
↳ Gandhiji agreed to participate
in Second Round Table Conference (RTC)
- ⑥ 2nd RTC - talks ended in failure
- ⑦ Angered Indians → relaunched
of CDM → Gandhiji jailed &
finally movement withdrawn in 1934

Civil Disobedience Movement
sowed the seeds of final disapproval
of British and did shock the Crown
 Jewel of colonial empire .

13.

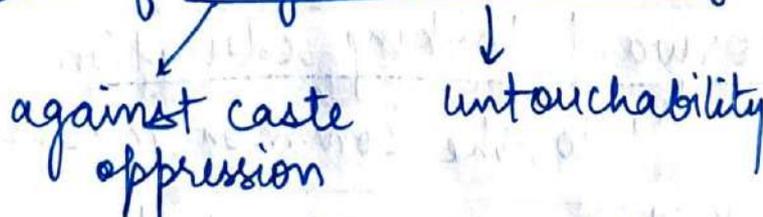
Q.13) Mahatma Jyotirao Phule's reformist ideas played a significant role in shaping the social foundations of the Indian freedom movement. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

Mahatama Jyotirao Phule
is referred to as the "Father of Social Reform Movement of India"



Reformist idea of Phule shaping social foundations

① Founder of Satya Shodhak Samaj



② advocated for rights of Mahar, Malli communities.

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- ② Egalitarian approach
 - ↳ for women, lower caste upliftment
 - ⓧ set up schools in pune for girl education
 - ↓
 - along with Savitribai Phule
- ③ propagated democratic ideas
 - ↳ through Gulamgiri
- ④ Helps masses raise voices
 - ↓
 - social & democratic appeals
- ⑤ Voiced oppression
 - ↳ against the British
 - in poona assembly
- ⑥ Forward looking education
 - ↳ to the common masses
 - ↳ awareness reached grassroot
 - (school in pune - scientific teaching -)

⑦ Inspired others

→ Jyotiba and Savitribai phule inspired other social leaders

⑧ ~~Patel~~ ^{Patel} was inspired by their ideas of mass participation

reflected in Bardoli satyagraha

Gandhi Ganapati & Shivaji festival

⑧

Education for All

widow upliftment

equality principle

women equality

ground
for
social
cohesion

↓
helped

mobilise masses

against common enemy

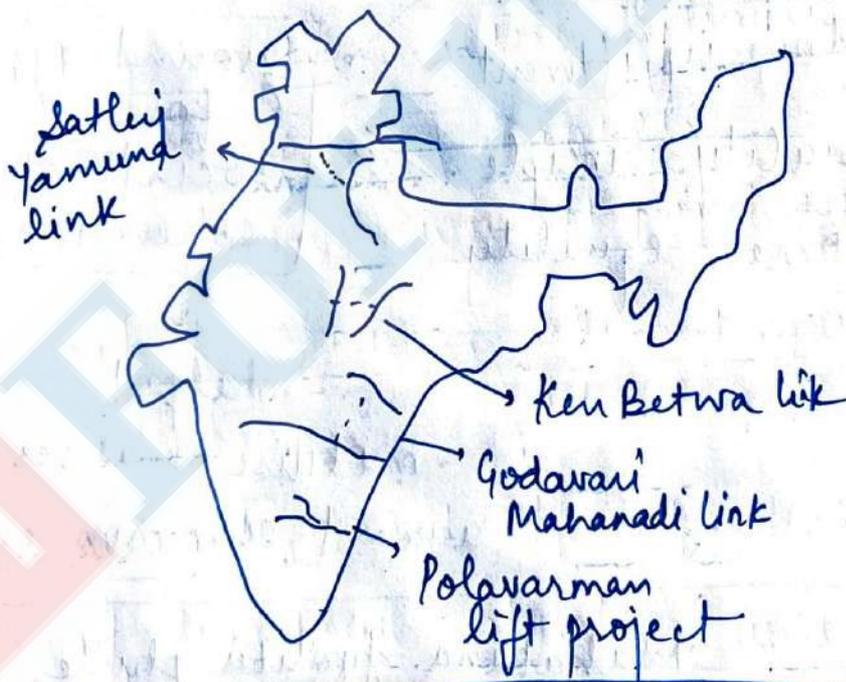
Mahatama Jyotiba phule laid the ground for egalitarian social order that is reflected in Sarvodaya principle of today as well.

14

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

The Ken-Betwa link

Canal is supposed to provide irrigation, hydrological benefit to water deficit region along with posing threat to the Panna Tiger Reserve.



Benefits of River Inter-linking

① Help water stressed states

② Satlej-Yamuna link will help irrigate more than 30% area of unirrigated Haryana

② Water sharing
↳ federal strengthening & resource sharing.

③ Hydropower potential
↳ lift project like polavaran (Telangana) have hydropower potentials.

④ Feed the drying up rivers
↳ create river revival
↳ prospects in bringing back Ghaggar perennality

socio - economic concerns

① Risk of displacements
↳ (ex) Tribals are 40% more prone to such development linked displacement (Xaxa report)

② Investment heavy
↳ fiscal expenditure on such projects is very high.
(economic feasibility of Ken-Betwa project under debates)

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- ③ post linking rehabilitation drive
cultural mishap | loss of livelihood
expenditure intensive

Environmental concerns

- ① Threat to biodiversity
ex) 90% of Panna reserve could submerge due to Ken-Betwa linking
- ② lifting water - alters hydraulic geometry of river channels
ex) Godavari river lift project debated
- ③ Threat of erosion, sediment equilibrium disturbance
↳ due to alteration of natural flow
- ④ loss of traditional natural resources
↳ due to human intervention

A social, economic and environmental impact assessment is necessary along with following precautionary principle as accounted in preamble of National River Interlinking project.

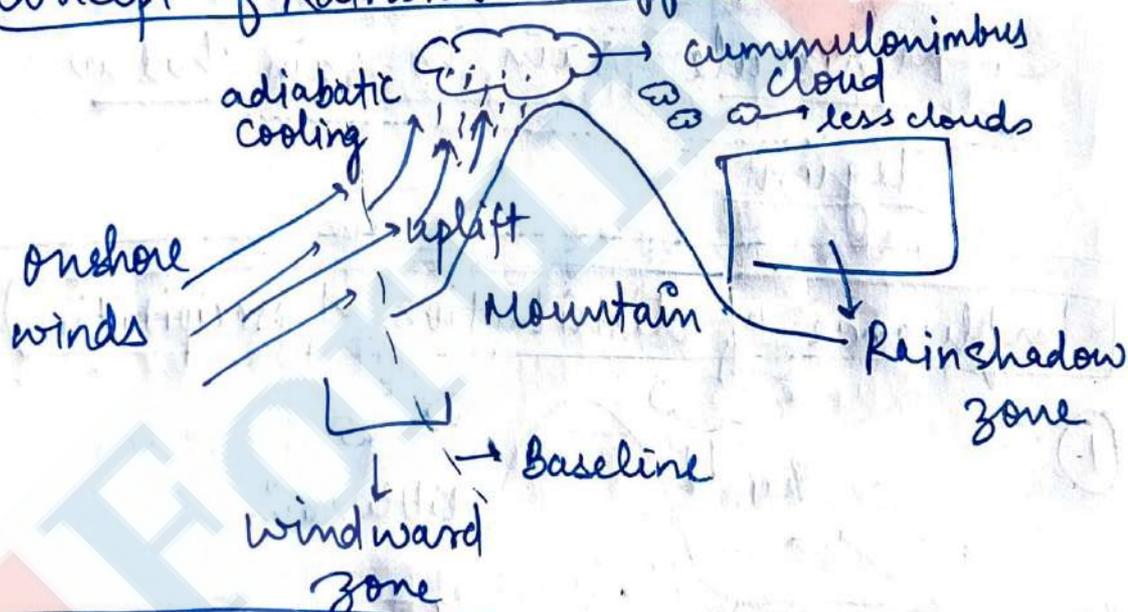
15

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 word)

Rainfall can occur by convictional or orographic means.

The orographic rainfall in mountains creates rainshadow and windward effect

Concept of Rainshadow effect



The onshore winds (moisture bearing) undergo ascent along the mountain slope

↳ undergoes adiabatic cooling

↳ loss of latent heat

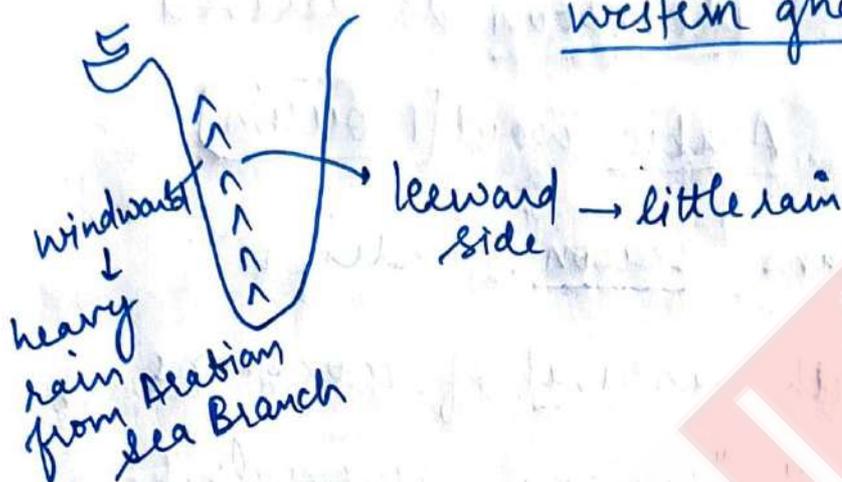
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- leads to formation of Cumulonimbus clouds
- The clouds rain on the windward side of mountain
- The slope cross the mountains
- Have become light and moisture deficit
- Miniscule rain in rain shadow region

Influence of distribution of precipitation

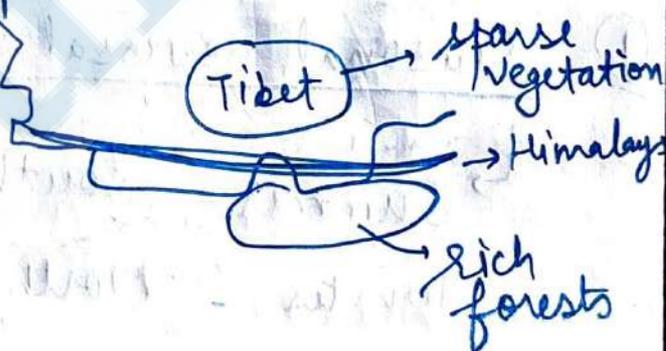


② precipitation in windward region is high (ex western parts of western ghats)



③ Vegetation in windward part — healthy green dense

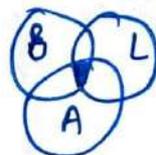
ex- southern slopes of Himalayas
dense evergreen vegetation



④ Reflected in faunal variety

rich forest support animals like Red panda, lion Tailed Macaque, leopards etc.

Topography determines hydrological events. This shows the intricate connect between lithosphere (L), Biosphere (B) and atmosphere (A)



16

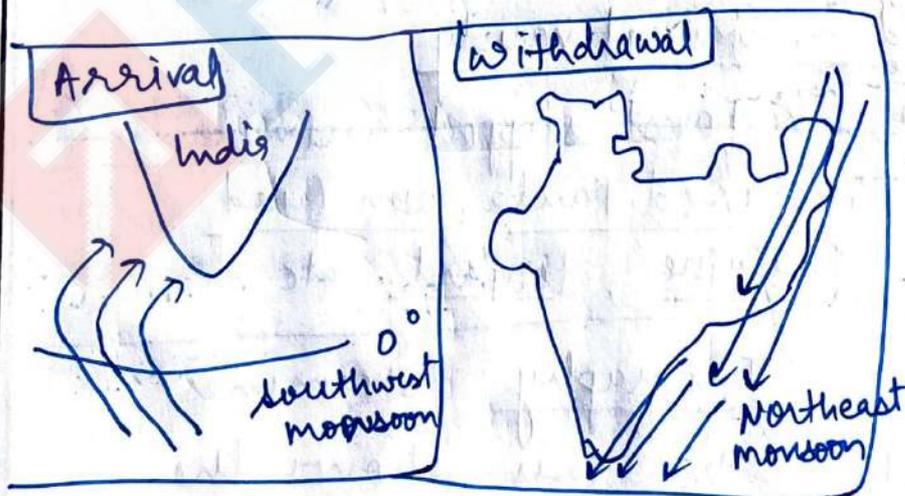
Q.16) Bring out the major features of the Indian monsoon and elaborate upon its causative factors.
(15 marks, 250 words)

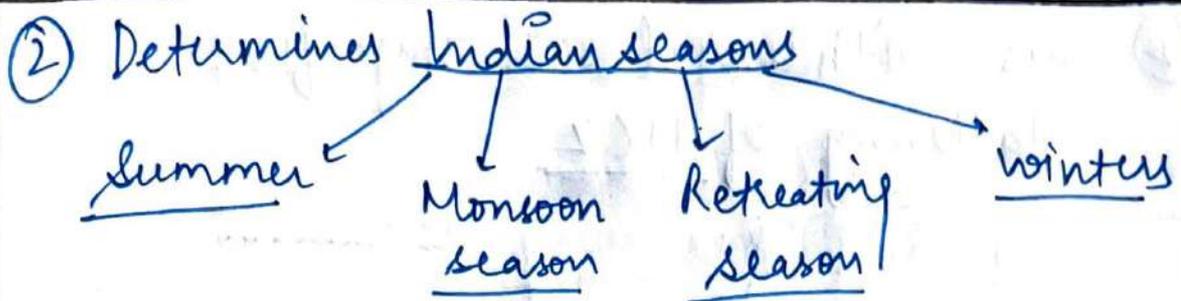
Monsoon is derived from the Arabic word Mousim which means "season". India is blessed with arrival of monsoons in forms of "seasonal reversals".

Features of Indian Monsoon

① Seasonal reversal of winds

↳ Summer - southwest monsoons
Winter - North east monsoons





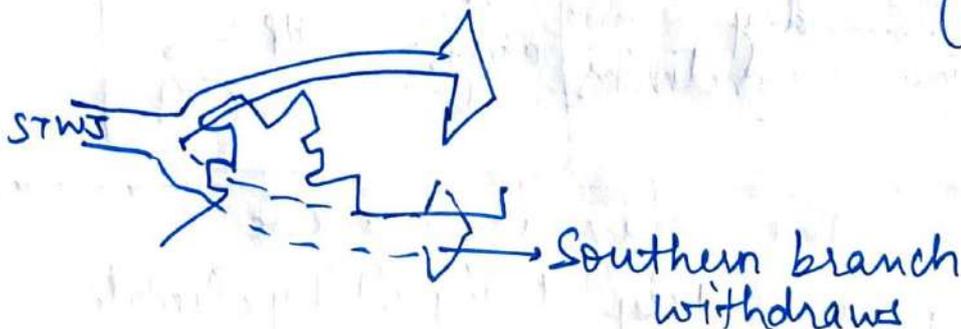
③ in alternate spells
↳ "Breaks" - due to shifts in ITCZ.

④ Depressions
↳ in coastal regions (in Bay of Bengal)
↓
creates cyclones
eg Cyclone Amphan (Odisha)

⑤ October Heat
↳ after Monsoons → soil moisture (high temperature)
↓
release moisture
high Humidity →
(oppressive situations)

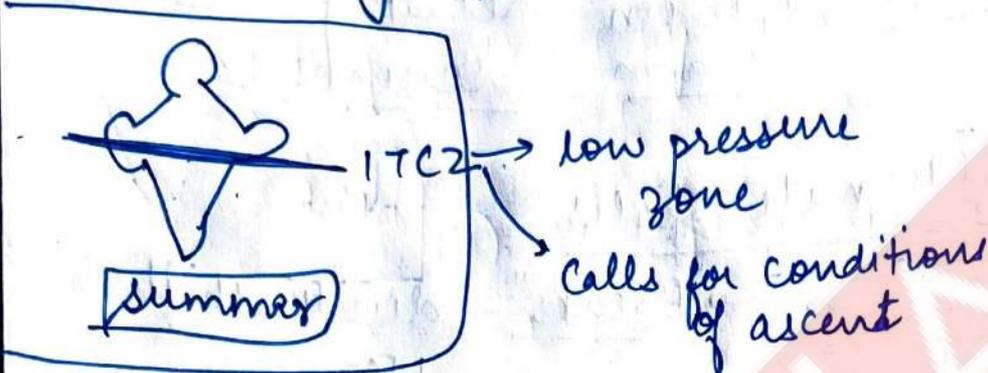
Causative factors

① The withdrawal of sub tropical westerly jet (STWJ)

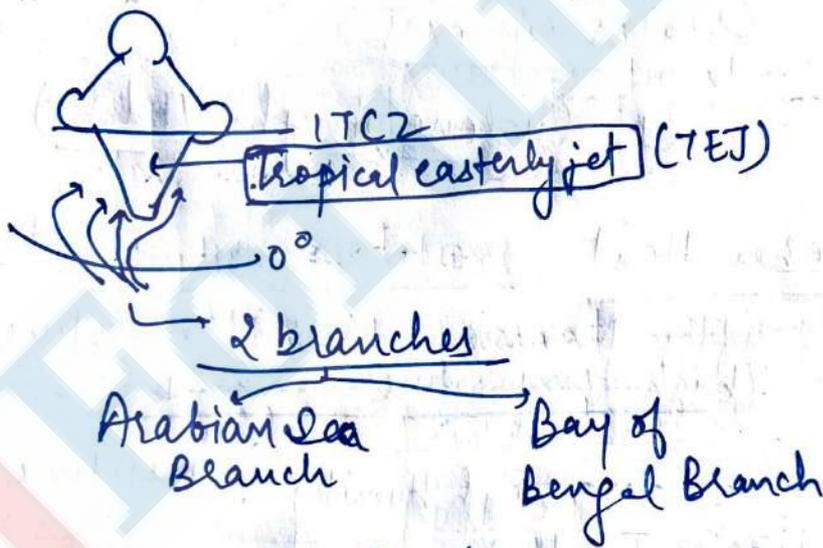


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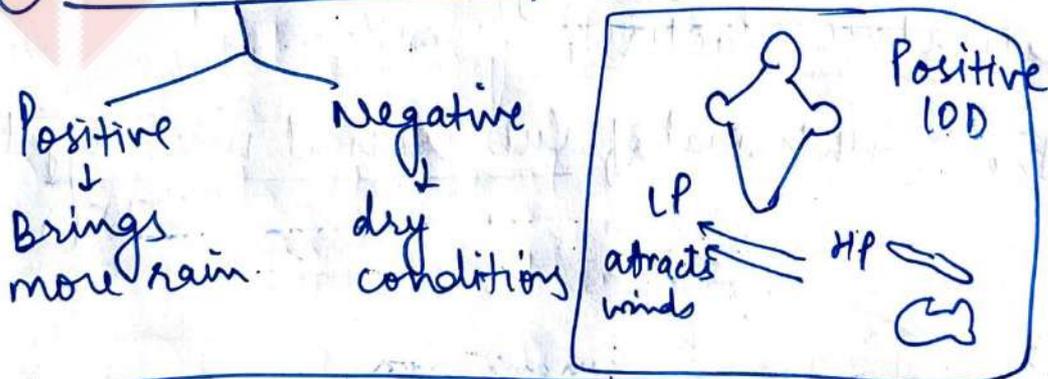
② This withdrawal sets stage for stationing of ITCZ



③ The south westerly winds attracted towards India → moisture bearing winds from Australia



④ Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)

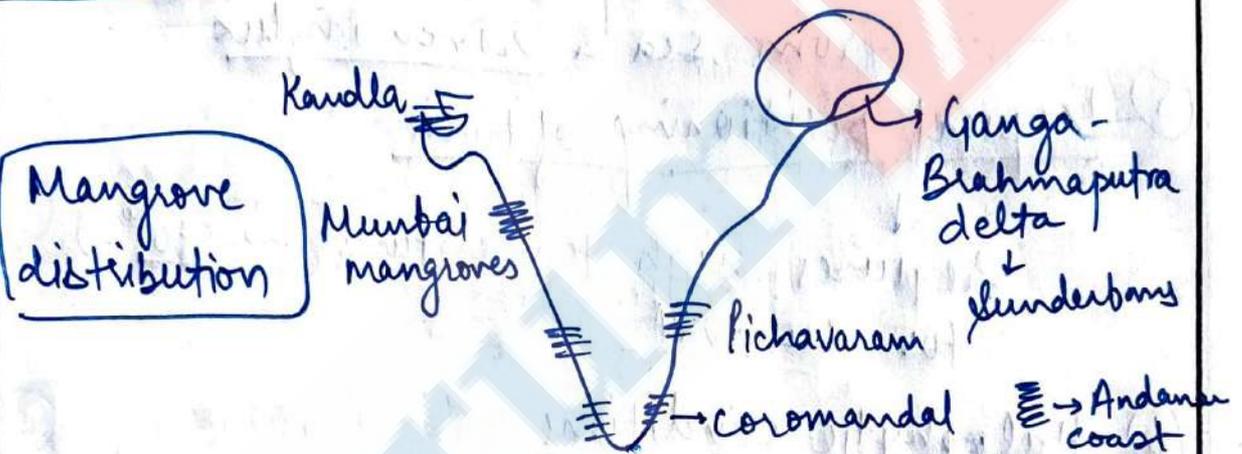


The ocean atmospheric coupling is lately triggered by climate change, frequent El Nino making monsoon erratic

17

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 w)

More than five states
in India have geographical conditions
favourable to host the halophytic
pneumatophoric plants - Mangroves

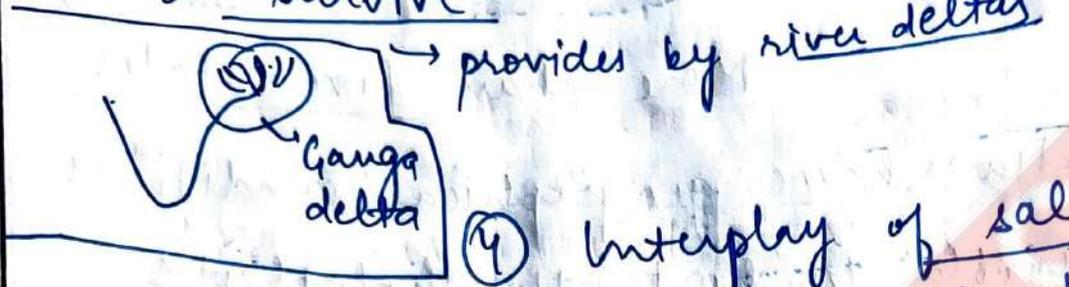


Geographical factors for Mangrove growth

- ① Long coastline
 - ↳ Create swampy conditions
 - ↳ 7600+ km coastline
- ② Sediment load
 - ↳ from rivers (Ganga, Godavari)
 - ↳ brings sediment load.

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③ Mangroves require silt and clay to survive

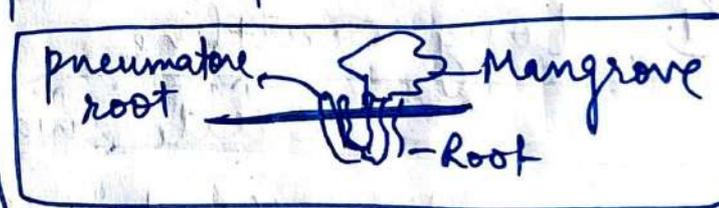


④ Interplay of salty and freshwater input
↓
from proximity to saline waters
from sea & river influx

⑤ Tropical positioning of India
↓
requires high temperatures (25-30°C)
for survival

⑥ Halophytic conditions
↳ salt tolerant species
↳ allow pneumatophores

Role of Mangrove in coastal ecology



① Shields the coast
↳ against disaster

eg. ② 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami
Andaman mangroves provided resilience

③ cyclone resilience (Karnataka)

- ② As an area of ecotone
↓
between fresh river ecology &
salty oceans
↳ creates biodiverse rich situation
(livelihood) fishing (e.g. Hoogly coast)
↳ Rohu, salmon, Tuna
- ③ Wetland preservation
↳ Kidneys of earth
- ④ Act as carbon sink
↳ sequester carbon
- ⑤ Supports Biodiversity
ex) Royal Bengal Tiger
Sundari tree

Mangroves play a crucial role in ecological stability.
MISHTI scheme, National Mangrove Reclamation program shows the rich importance of mangroves in coastal ecology.

8

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)

The rising social media culture has created new forms of lifestyle. One such wave created is "KID FLUENCERS".



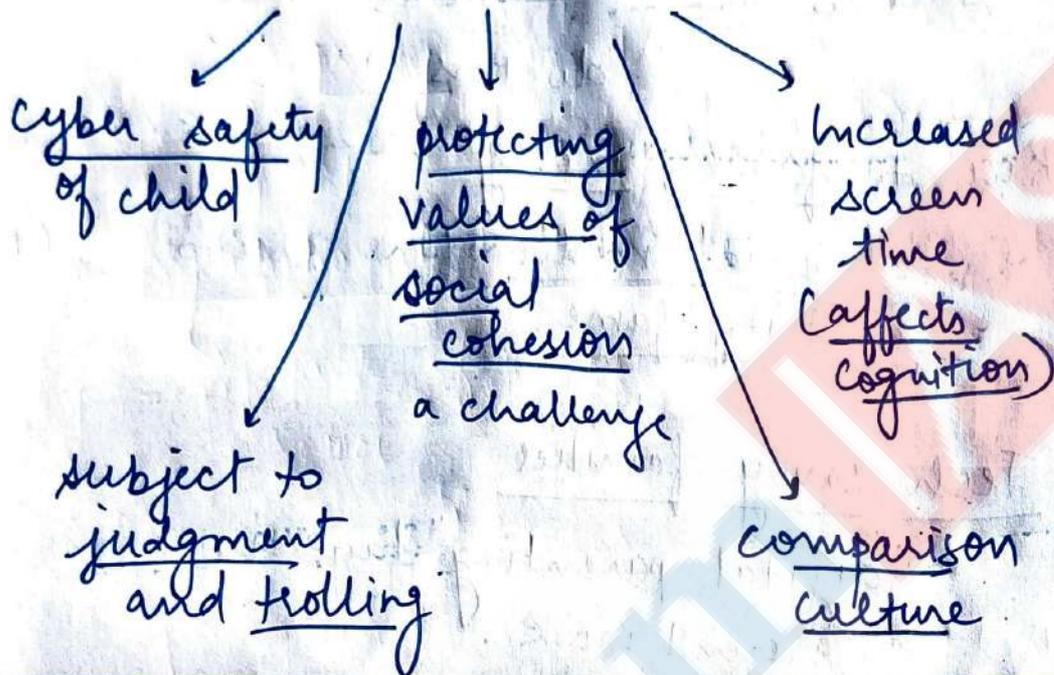
Kidfluencers - reflect changing family structure & parental aspiration

- ① Rise of Nuclear family
 - ↳ child rearing burdened on women
 - ↳ No grandparents to look after
 - ↳ social media, screen times seen as escape

- ② Rising aspirations
 - ↳ to break traditional forms of success as
 - engineers
 - doctors
- ③ Rise to fame, money
 - ↳ social media offers rise to celebrity fame
- ④ Tech savvy families
 - ↳ "digital parenting" lays the ground work.
 - ↳ Tech-literate children
- ⑤ work and play - integrated
 - ↳ monetization of child hobbies
 - ① dance reels
- ⑥ Rising consumerism
 - ↳ commodification of children's life
 - ① - Advertising businesses
 - "First cry" collaborations of newborns
- ⑦ Parental ambitions
 - ↳ to fulfill their aspirations
 - ↳ Burdened children.

However

Kidfluencing has its own concerns



Way Ahead

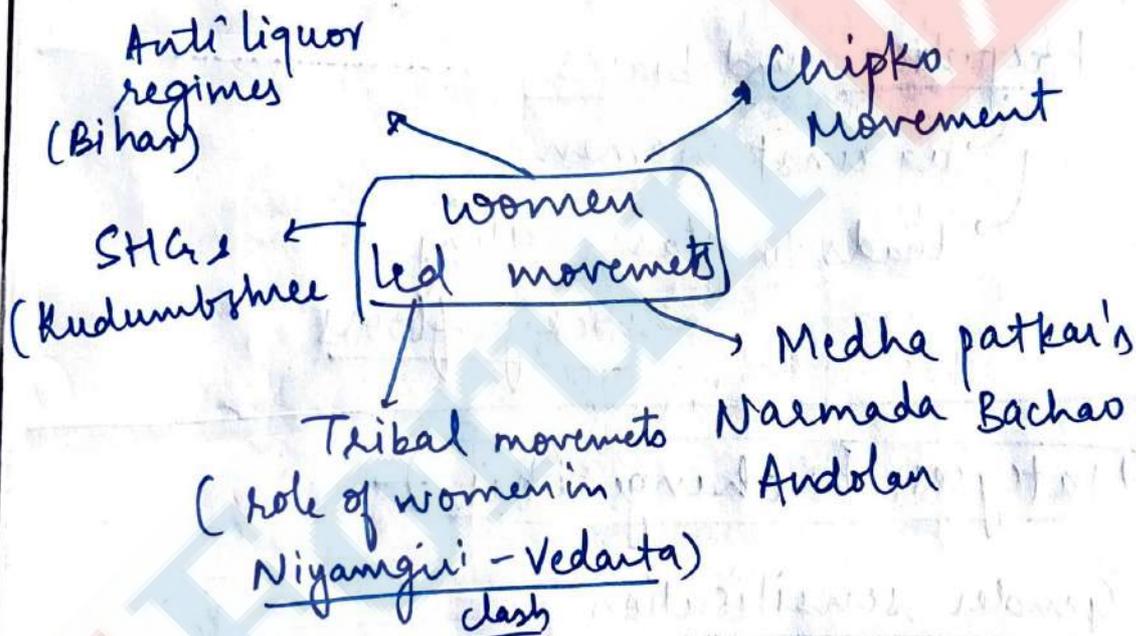
- responsible social media use
- strict parental control over child's influencing reach
- institutional oversight (provision in IT Act)

The age of digital media has brought social changes. Children may be prone to cyber and digital frauds. An responsible, moral usage is thus necessary.

19

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)

Women form 48% of Indian population and have been a equal party to Indian growth story.



Exclusion of women from decision making

- ① patriarchy
↳ women are reduced to participants rather than leaders
- ② leadership
↳ believed to be "male-centric"

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→ women reduced to domestication

③ Token representation

↳ proxy roles of women

⊕ Sarpanchpati syndrome

④ Institutional bottlenecks

↳ lack of platforms to raise voices

⑤ Prejudice and biases

↳ against women

↳ leads to glass ceiling & sticky floors

Strategies to change this

① Gender sensitisation

↳ promote inclusive leadership

② Capacity building

↳ women training in political and financial affairs

⊕ Amazon trained SHGs in solar energy

(now SHGs Solar Saheli)

③ Legal support

↳ Institutionalise women's role

④ ⑤ 106 Amendment Act

⑥ 1/3 representation in panchayat

④ Use of social media

↳ positive campaigning

④ # Selfie with daughter

⑤ women led change

↳ through SHG, leading by example

④ Shakti Saheli
Kiran Bedi (IPS)

⑥ Strengthen Mahila Mandals

↳ to sensitise the society

↳ value based social change
among men

④ Target school for gender equity

Women are backbones
of grass root movement, but shattering
glass ceiling will make them

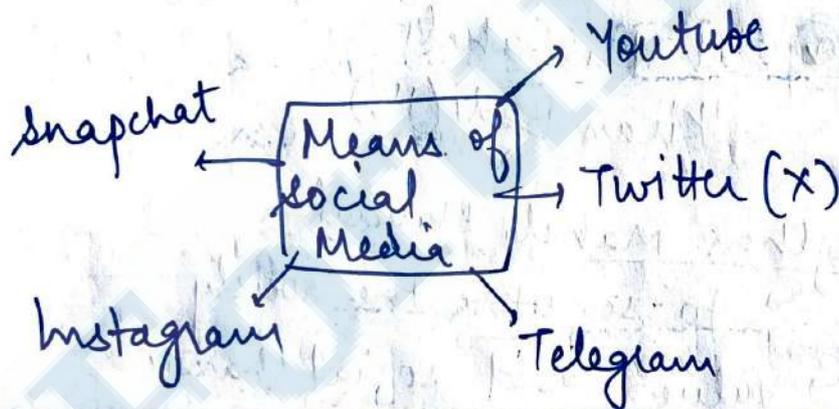
FRONT RUNNERS and promote

Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas.

20

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 w

With 820 million
users of internet (TRAI, 2023), Indian
society is subject to be influenced
by digital technologies with large share
of social media



Positive role of social media on Indian society -

① Mass Mobilisation

- ↳ shapes opinion
- ↳ diversify voice of people

② Rural influencers

Digital digi, # Tribal lives matter

② Democratic political systems -

- ↳ (ex) used by ECI to guide voter behaviour
- # Every vote matters campaign

③ Gender Inclusivity

- ↳ (ex) Campaign by digital channels like "She the people TV"
- ↳ → all eye on Kolkata - during west Bengal K4 Khair case

④ provides employment

- ↳ new forms of jobs
- ↳ job creation
- ↳ video editor
- ↳ influencer
- ↳ content creators

⑤ social mobility of opinion

- ↳ (ex) during farm protest
- ↳ Hatrias case

⑥ Access to education

- ↳ Youtube channels for preparation of exams
- (IIT, NEET - Byju, Khan Group etc.)

However there are concerns too

① Misinformation, fake news

- ↳ (ex) propaganda - during COVID
- (vaccine fears)

- ② Cyber security
⊗ cases of digital arrest
through skype.
- ③ Youth Radicalisation
⊗ Telegram used by ISIS in
recruiting youth for propaganda
- ④ Surveillance and privacy concerns
⊗ Pegasus case
- ⑤ Hate speech and online bullying
↳ ⊗ Revenge porn cases
- ⑥ Information warfare
↳ ⊗ during operation Sindoor
- ⑦ Trolling - especially women subject
to objectification, bodyshaming

Indian society must train
itself in maturity in handling the
double edged sword of social media.

IT Act, Data protection Act, cyber
policing act as legal safeguards
with this.