

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

Gaur Garg.

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

1910101942

Medium/माध्यम

English  हिंदी 

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

1900

Date/दिनांक

7<sup>th</sup> 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		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
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17		
18		
19		
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 प्रदेश 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।

## For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

12:00 PM

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

3:00 PM

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

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

## For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

\*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, प्रलोचन, 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।

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 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, 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, 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 subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) "India's democratic roots are deeply embedded in its ancient civilizational ethos. Discuss in the context of India being referred to as the 'Mother of Democracy'." (10 marks, 150 words)

"भारत की लोकतांत्रिक जड़ें इसकी प्राचीन सभ्यतागत प्रकृति में गहराई से समाहित हैं।" भारत को 'लोकतंत्र की जननी' कहे जाने के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has been democratic since ancient times and ~~the~~ democracy in India is not a colonial gift.

India - Mother of Democracy.

① Indus Valley Civilisation -

E.V. Rieu discussed IVC to be chiefdom and tribal state where general public had right to form policies.

② Vedic era (1600-600 BC) -

Sabha, Samiti, Vidhāna, Gana were all democratic assemblies attended by even women.

③ Mauryan age - Gana Sanghas

emerged as democratic states as they were not hereditary monarchies.

④ Chola local self Government  
Appointed by "Udala-Volai" system  
Or, Nagaram emerged as earliest  
example of local democracy.

⑤ Khalsa - Post death of Guru Arjun Dev, Guru Hargobind gave Khalsa a democratic flavour by letting Khalsa decide on its policies directly. [Khalsa here means general body of Sikhs, Khalsa panth was started by Guru Gobind Singh]

⑥ Megapakka Satoka has mentioned about prince of Vaishali frequently taxing villages to help general people of their grievance.

→ limited participation  
→ Only regional  
→ Aristocratic monarchy remained

**Feedback**

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#	①	②	③
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

These Indian democratic ethos have remained well ingrained which came to light on 26 November 1949 by adopting Constitution

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 as per  
G.P. Verma has been inspired  
from natural themes which  
have practical as well as  
mythological significance.

Significance of Tiger -

(I) Indian Mythology

① Shiva Purana mentions Tiger  
as a companion of Devi Durga.

② ~~Mahavira~~ Tiger is used to  
showcase valour and power  
in Indian mythology.

(II) Art and Architecture

① IVC Pashu-palinath Seal  
has well depicted tiger.

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

② Sittanavasal caves, Bagh caves showcase tigers.

③ Swajambhede of Kailashnath temple also have depiction of tigers.

④ They are used to showcase coverage of King and bring grandiose in architecture.

Significance of Elephant

① Indian mythology

① Symbol of wealth - Gajalakshmi.

② Symbol of wisdom - Gajendra - Molliha anecdote.

③ Symbol of Buddha - Ajanta caves highlight Buddha's birth.

④ Art and Architecture

① Nagayoni caves have elephant on facade.

② Gajprishtha shikharas are famous

in dravidan architecture  
Thus, tiger and elephant gave legitimacy to King by their symbolic significance.

**Feedback**  
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#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.  
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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)

Bentinck (1828-35)  
was British Governor general  
to India and during Utilitarian  
currents in west.

How Bentinck brought transformation

- ① Law - funded creation of  
Indian Penal code under  
Macaulay.
- ② Economic - brought opium  
production under revenue  
system, expanded Ryotwari  
settlement to Malwa.
- ③ Judiciary - Abandoned 4  
circuit courts and established  
courts in Agra. Decreased fee

of lawyers and started use of English.

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

(4) Civil Service - Adopted a lenient approach towards Indians and asked to appoint more Indians to lower level jobs - to maintain expenditure of company.

(5) Police - Appointed collector to be in charge of police in a range

(6) Social Reform - Sati abolition, female infanticide abolition, slavery abolition were all his steps.

(7) 1833 charter act made him first Governor General of India - centralized power

"It is you who rule in fact" - Bentick to Bentham,

**Feedback**  
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TOTAL MARKS	

Utilitarian paternalistic ideas thus found their place in India through Bentick

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 (1774-81) was  
full of good and bad consequences  
for Britain - Charles Beard

How it deprived Britain of  
one empire.

① Since America was a  
colony of Britain, the war  
of Independence by Washington  
removed British yolk over  
America.

② By Battle of Saratoga  
British loss was almost  
certain.

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

How it strengthened foundations of other :-

① Crown control - over EIC was implemented through 1784 Board of Directors William Pitt's Act.

② Effort were entered to expand empire. Eg. Cornwallis was losing command of America

③ was sent to India to control Marathas and Mysore

④ Britain realised key to stable empire is stable finance and strengthened army to curb dissent.

⑤ Entrusting power on Governors for long term action along with centralisation of power.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS

Thus, American enclave strengthened British presence in India.

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)

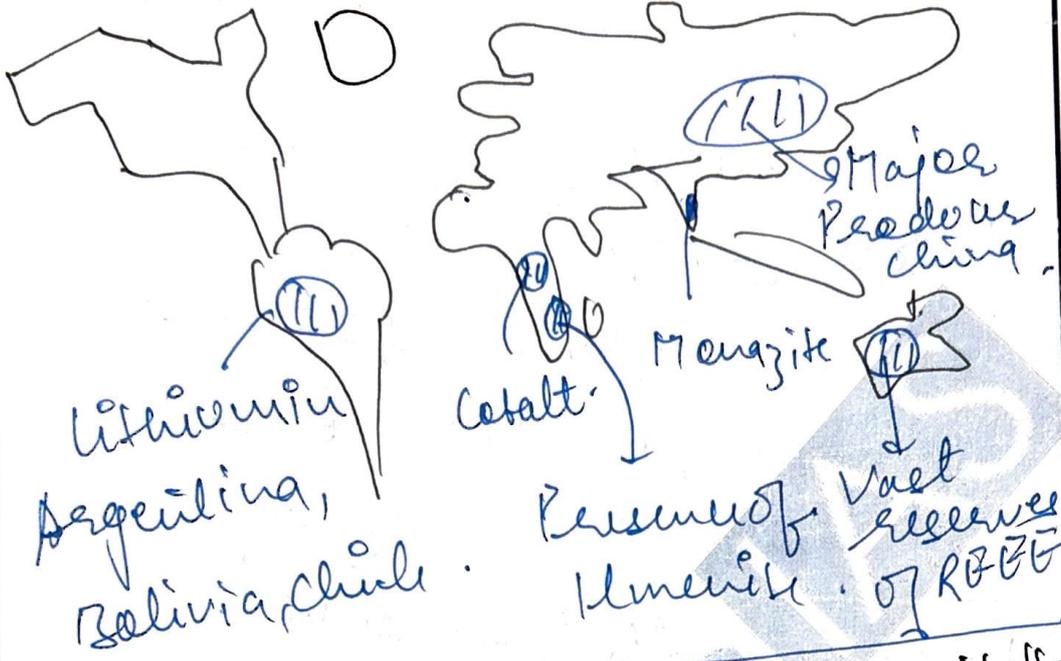
दुर्लभ मृदा तत्व (REEs) क्या हैं? विश्व में REEs के असमान वितरण के बहुआयामी प्रभावों पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has recently listed 30 critical minerals which has certain REE also, highlighting significance of REE.

### Rare Earth Elements

- ① Found in low quantities, may only in sand deposits, are regional in their presence. eg Thorium, Ilmenite, Titanium etc.
- ② Are essential for semiconductors, wearable technology, super-computers, EV, renewable technology etc.

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



Multidimensional Impact of distribution

- ① Economic - supply chain restrain due to over dependence on China.
- ② Political - international relations based on need of RBE. China enters strategic partnerships.
- ③ Social - increased employment and creation of domestic industries.
- ④ Health - may trigger cognitive disease in areas of mining.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.		
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TOTAL MARKS		

Thus, RBE emerge as major area of Geopolitical tensions

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)

India is a land of rivers with more than 10,000 rivers and rivulets.

Differences of Himalayan and Peninsular Drainage

① Origin -

Himalayan rivers originate from glaciers

Ganga from Gogri, while Peninsular rivers from Aquifers

Keishna from Mahabaleshwar



② Himalayan rivers are perennial while peninsular are ephemeral

ephemeral

(Don't Write any  
in this Area / इसे  
पर कुछ न लिखें)

(3) Himalayan rivers flow in  
U or V valleys, Peninsular  
in Rift valleys.

(4) Downcutting along with terraces  
cutting normal in Himalayan  
rivers, while only undercutting  
in peninsular rivers.

(5) Himalayan rivers make  
deltas, peninsular river  
estuaries.

(6) length - Himalayan - long  
Peninsular - short.

(7) Meanders - Himalayan - yes  
make alluvial,  
newer and old age.

Peninsular make alluvial.  
~~Both~~ Both river systems  
merge to be beneficial for economy

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS			

agriculture and social habitations

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)

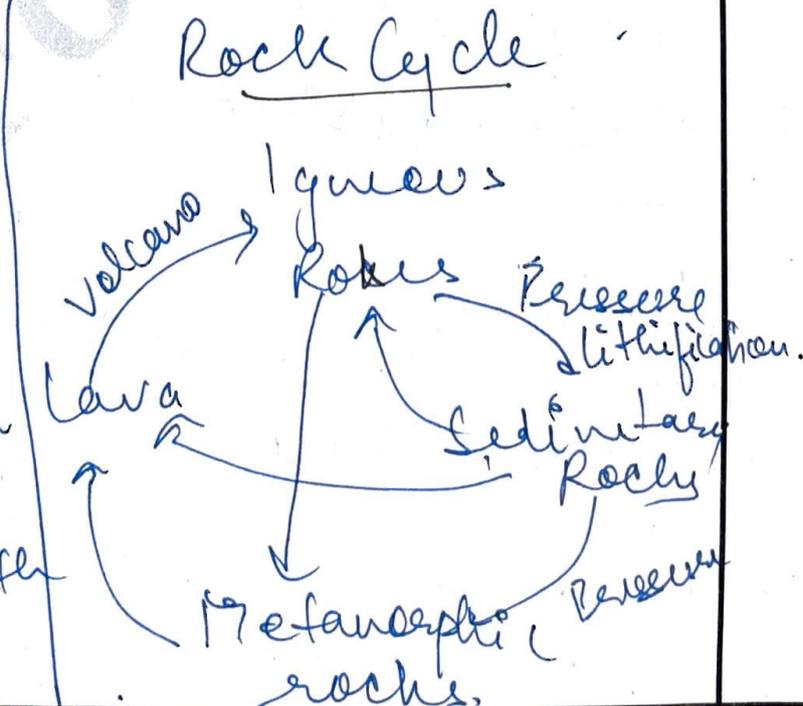
There are 3 types of rocks in earth's crust - Igneous, Sedimentary and Metamorphic.

(1) Igneous Rocks.

Nature - composed of lava, may have big or small holes depending upon the area and

temperature of cooling.

eg Granite  
Origin - emerge from volcanic eruptions both at sea and



land - thus also called "frozen magma"

② Sedimentary Rocks

Origin  
Nature - Made after Sediments of rocks get compressed due to pressure - may cause banding of various colours.

eg) limestone

Origin Nature - Generally brittle and can be easily dissolved by water action. Found in Himalayas, ocean shores etc.

③ Metamorphic Rocks

Origin - After other types of rocks undergo intense pressure or temperature - lithification occurs and new rocks are formed. eg) shale, slate, chalk.

Nature - may have features of both the rocks and are strong.

varied rocks have varied roles in geomorphological activities.

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)

Nearly 25 urban  
cities are on verge of flooding,

65% have poor air quality,

33% are water stressed.

Highlighting modern lifestyle  
triggering environmental crisis.

Alienation of Modern Lifestyle  
from Nature triggering environmental  
Crisis ->

① Settlement pattern - uncontrolled  
expansion of urban areas  
triggers ~~also~~ environmental  
disasters like epidemics.

② Energy Needs - fulfilled from  
practices against nature

use of fossil fuels triggering  
environmental crisis of air pollution.

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

eg. Vehicular emission cause 14% of GHG emission.

③ Infrastructure - creation of centralised cities in name of development causes heat waves and urban heat islands.

④ Cooling plan - Use of centralised ACs, refrigerators cause GHG emission and thus increase global warming.

⑤ Air pollution - through industry and agriculture cause GHG emission causing glacier melting and thus flooding.

⑥ Aggressive use of AI/ML - energy intensive further cause emission degradation.

Steps needed

- Climate smart agriculture
- Climate resilient infrastructure
- LIFE mission.
- Rainwater harvesting.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Expansion of  
urban areas and increasing  
population density has  
created problem of urbanised  
poverty.

Urbanisation of Poverty.

- ① Economic - lack of enough  
income to finance urban  
standards of living -  
eg) only 35% houses in Mumbai  
have concrete floors.
- ② Health - Rising health  
disasters eg) Dengue in  
slum areas.
- ③ Education - commercialised

private education -

(Don't Write in this Area)

④ Migration of rural poor to Urban areas creating slums and thus increasing poverty

Urban Poverty

Rural Poverty

① Majorly relative poverty.

② Increased income but not sufficient to fund standard of living.

③ Imported from other areas.

④ Creation of anonymity and thus loss of social support.

① Absolute poverty.

② Poor income levels even to fund basic living.

③ Heavy dependence on climate.

④ Indigenes in origin.

⑤ Collectivises and presence of social support.

Thus, urban poverty has been an effect of uncontrolled

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	-

growth. It has to be solved through community based intervention.

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 is economic, social and cultural mixtures having diverse impact on all aspects of society.

How has it redefined idea of

(I) Community -

(1) Alienation and Individualism  
in place of Collectivism.

(2) Focus on mobility in  
place of status quo mindset.  
eg) women remarriage  
and divorce.

(3) lack of physical meet

but social media presence.

(Don't Write in this Area पर कुछ न लिखें)

(4) Creation of heterogeneous society due to migration.

(5) Increased Dalit and women participation

eg. Occupational mobility.

(ii) Kinship

(1) superficial relations

(2) Digitalised family meet

eg. social media video calls.

(3) Breaking of children's connect with grandparents.

(4) Increased family feud over property and thus nuclear families.

(5) Creation of mythical extended joint family where interdependence is decreased.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use)

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AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	

Please put tick marks in the table.

Here G is Good Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

This globalization triggers family changes along with social changes.

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)

Rosenfield in  
"Syncretic arts of Kushanas"  
mentions Kushanas to be  
harbingers of art in India.

Various Art forms during  
Kushanas →

(i) Coin -

i) Pure Gold - 24 carat -  
Standardised.

ii) Images - Buddha  
- Vmō (Parvati),  
- Omesō (Shiva)

↳ Maitreya (Iranian  
God)

↳ 17 ihera (Half lion,  
half man)

iii) Use of Bealun and Chaooshi

script on coins.

② Sculptures

i) Gandhara school → influenced by Greeks. wavy hair, slanting eyes, protruding nose, long earlobes, slim body, less decorated halo.

ii) Mathura school - Indigenes in origin.

well decorated halo, straight hair, Bodhisattvas, beard, muscular body etc.

③ Mudras - types of mudras showcased.

↳ Bhumi-paasha mudra

④ Religion and literature - founder of Mahayana school and funded creation of canonical

Insights provided

I Social Aspect

- ① Religion - secular society as Hindu deities, Jainian deities and Jedha represented.
- ② Prevalence of civic literacy as inscriptions and coins have wide prevalence.
- ③ Learned man represented - images of Bodhi statues.

II Cultural Aspect

- ① Not stagnant or insular - as influence of weel are visible.
- ② Heavy use of Gold highlight preference of luxurious items.
- ③ start of idolatry in India.
- ④ Eccentric culture, tolerance.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			

These Kushana age formed base of "Golden age of India" that came during Gupta era.

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 (1930-32) was launched by Gandhiji by his Dandi March and breaking salt law.

Events that led to CDM.

① There was a lull in political activity due to rift between No changers and pro-changers in 1924.

② Emergence of Right and left wing in 1929 Lahore session demanded Purna swaraj if Gandhi's 11 demands were not fulfilled by Lord Curzon.

- (3) Gandhi had sent 11 demands to Lawson to prevent a mass movement from getting launched.
- (4) After an year passed and no dominion status was provided, Govt adopted Poona Swaraj resolution (1929) and decided to launch CSM under leadership of Gandhi.
- (5) In 1930, Gandhi provided 11 point programme to Indians based on Satyagraha and asked for breaking laws.
- (6) He triggered the movement by his famous dandi march.

Outcomes

(7) Swing Movement

(Don't Write in this Area)  
पर कुछ न लिखें

① Salt law breaking (Dharasana Salt raid by Naicho)

② Tribal revolts, Revolutionary like Surya Sen emerged.

③ Mass participation

II After Movement

① Gandhi invited Poindexter (1931) to participate in Round table conference (RTC)

② But the RTC failed and Gandhi relaunched the movement.

③ CIM was not able to achieve the task of Keena Swaraj immediately but was able to instill feeling of Nationism in masses.

④ It gave Indian freedom struggle mass movement character.

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Bipin Chandra Pal  
calls CIM to be the most organised mass movement of India.

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

महात्मा ज्योतिराव फुले के सुधारवादी विचारों ने भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की सामाजिक नींव को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Mahatma Jyotirao  
Phule emerged as the first  
dalit voice as per Ambedkar  
whose ideas inspire generations.

Reformist Ideas →

① Dalit emancipation -  
"who were the sheddas"  
book highlighted the natives  
of India to be sheddas and  
their right over the country.

② Women emancipation -  
focus on women liberation,  
removal of orthodoxy,  
rituals, vrats etc.

(Don't Write in this Area)

(3) Mental slavery - In his book Gulamgiri highlighted how Indians have become subservient to foreign ideas.

(4) Education - Jyotish Chaudhary and Jyotish Chaudhary focused on women and dalit education to be the key to free freedom of India. Targit Savitribai Phule

(5) Reforming Religion - Use of Rajah Bali to portray the reformism needed in Dalit and removal of Brahmanical orthodoxy.

How it shaped socio-political foundation of freedom struggle.

(1) Creation of a generation of leaders

MG Karmarkar, Ambedkar, Vandeekar  
were all followers of Phule.

(2) Dalit participation - created  
rise of mass movement.

(3) Women participation - ending  
long term slavery and redefining  
their position in society.

(4) Focus on nonviolence and  
passive resistance.

(5) His ideas of mental slavery  
formed base against social  
darwinism theory.

(6) Acted as a prelude to Harajan  
love of Gandhi and Rahishkeit  
Shree of Ambedkar :

Therefore in 1880

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vandeekar gave him title of Mahatma,  
making him omnipotent in Indian history.

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)

Recent Betwa-ken link project has reignited debate over efficacy of interlinking of river project.

Benefits of Interlinking Rivers.

- ① Draught - prevention as water availability increases.
- ② Equal distribution of water creating agricultural and industrial opportunities.
- ③ Floods - reduced due to diversion of water to other channels.
- ④ Federalism - solution to

inter state water disputes

⑤ Acquifer management for  
heatwaves and seasonal  
unpredictability.

Concerns

① Socio-Economic

① Lead on public enquiries  
as very expensive project.

② Forced displacement of tribals  
may trigger Naxalism.

③ Rehabilitation challenges due  
to heavy displacement.

④ Land acquisition challenges.

⑤ No treaty with Bangladesh  
highlighting isolation of

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

① Environmental Concerns

① Submergence of forests -

eg. A part of Panna tiger reserve is already submerged.

② Loss of Biodiversity - due to submergence of floral species in Western Ghats.

③ Heat balance and Monsoonal Balance - Interfered, may decrease monsoonal rain

④ Erratic rainfall may occur

⑤ Increase water pollution due to creation of meeting zone of canals creating gyre like formation.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS

Thus, interlinking must be done in phase wise manner for its effective implementation.

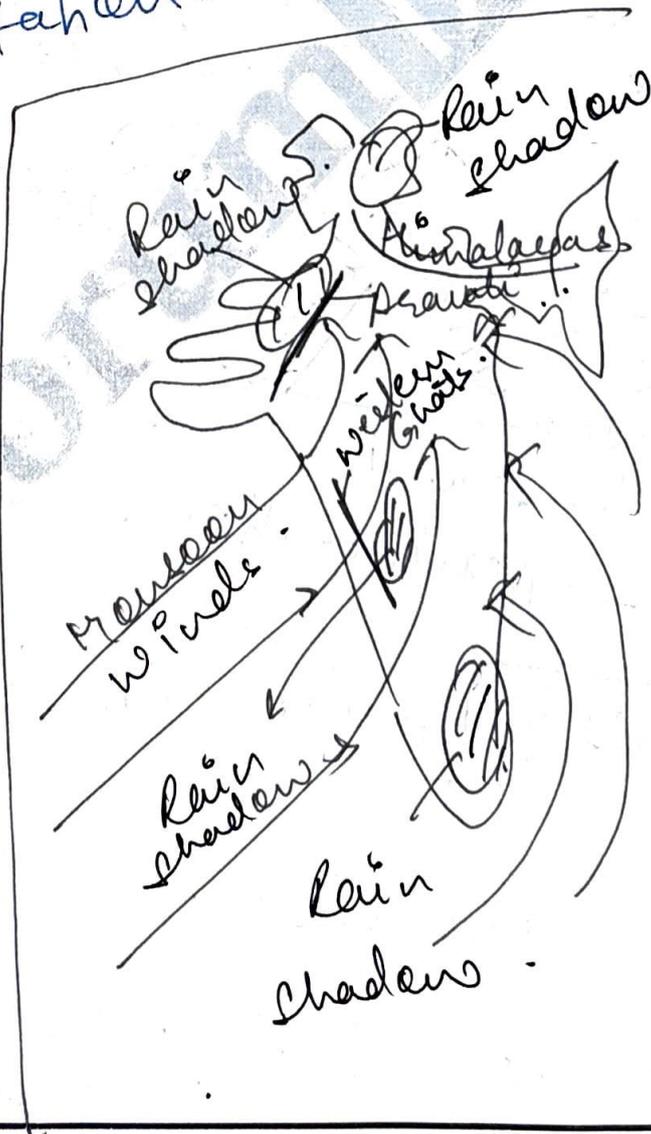
Q.15) Explain the concept of rain shadow effect. How does it influence the distribution of precipitation and vegetation across mountain ranges? (15 marks, 250 words)

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 is complex interplay of geomorphological and climatological features which determine precipitation.

Concept

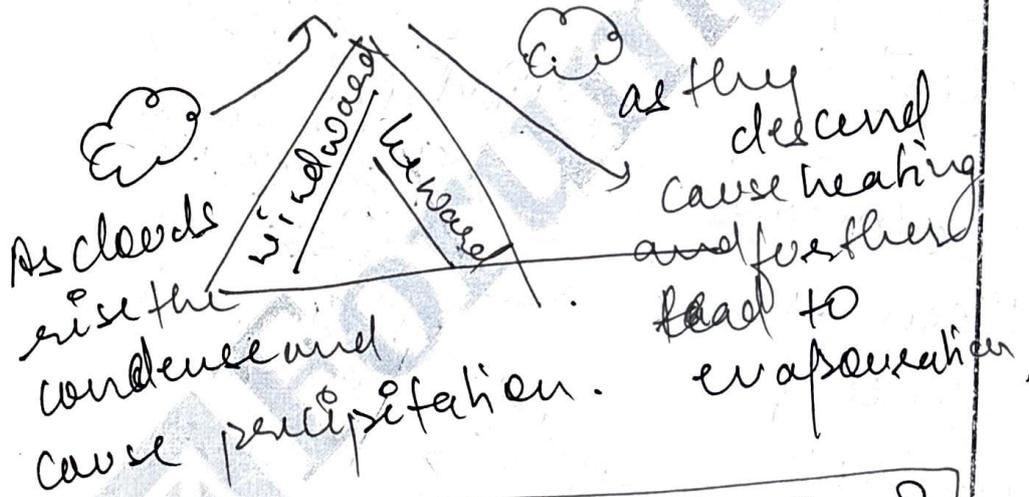
1) Due to wind pattern or existence of mountain ranges prevent passing of rain laden winds and



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this decrease precipitation over the area.

① leeward side of mountains emerge as most probable rain shadow areas due to excessive orographic rain over windward side.



How it influence distribution of

I Precipitation.

① Western Ghats = Vidarbha experience

low rain due to rain on windward side.

(2) Himalayas - creation of cold desert of Ladakh and Leh / Spiti.

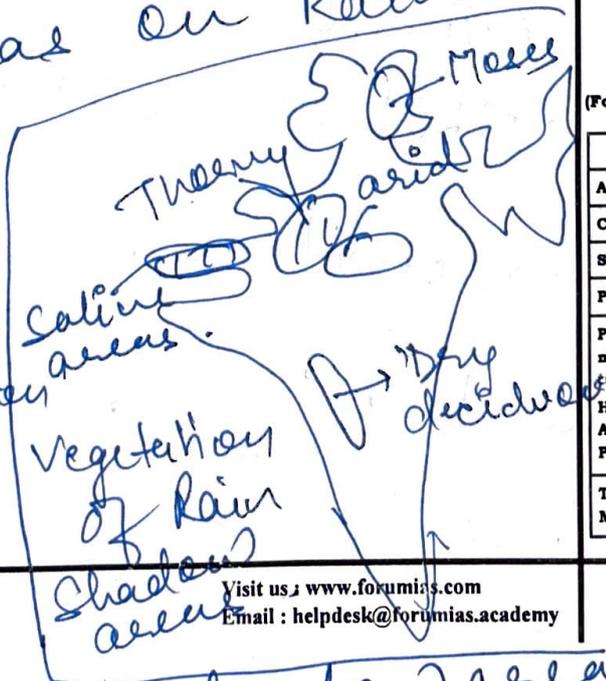
(3) Aravallis - creation of Maru - Thar in Rajasthan.

(4) Vindhyas - Chambal ravines and Bundelkhand.

(ii) Vegetation →

(1) lush green vegetation on windward area and arid areas on Rainshadow areas.

(2) thorny, dry deciduous and arid vegetation are prevalent.



**Feedback**  
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TOTAL MARKS			

Thus, rainshadow areas have effect over economy - social aspects of region.

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)

Nearly 45% of Indian agriculture is dependent upon monsoon, and thus it emerges as backbone of Indian economy.

Major Features.

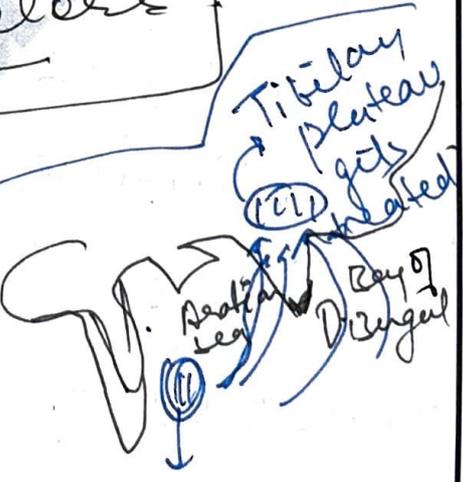
- ① Wind speed - 40 km/hr or less depending upon the subsequent differential heating of Tibetan plateau.
- ② Seasonal reversal of wind.
- ③ Creation of 4 seasons.  
~~One~~ South west monsoon, retreating monsoon, break and dry winters.

- ④ Heavy moisture laden winds .
- ⑤ No lightning or cyclones during monsoons .
- ⑥ Arrival by June to whole country -
- ⑦ Divides in two branches Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal sea .

Causative factors

① During summer Indian Subcontinent gets heated and creation of low pressure areas .

② The winds deflected to south and



Monsoon high deflects surface air towards North .

settle over Malacaren high

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस क्षेत्र में कुछ न लिखें)

③ Winds from Madagascar flow towards India - South West Monsoon.

④ Dependent upon ocean currents  $\rightarrow$  Somali cold current  $\rightarrow$  creates high pressure condition.

⑤ ENSO also effect its prevalence as La Nina causes strengthening of wind and increases intensity of Monsoon.

Monsoon thus is the cause behind Indian rain feeds and has effect over economy, society, vegetation and biodiversity of the area.

**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)

Mangroves are saline vegetation forming around 3% of India's total forest areas.

Geographical factors

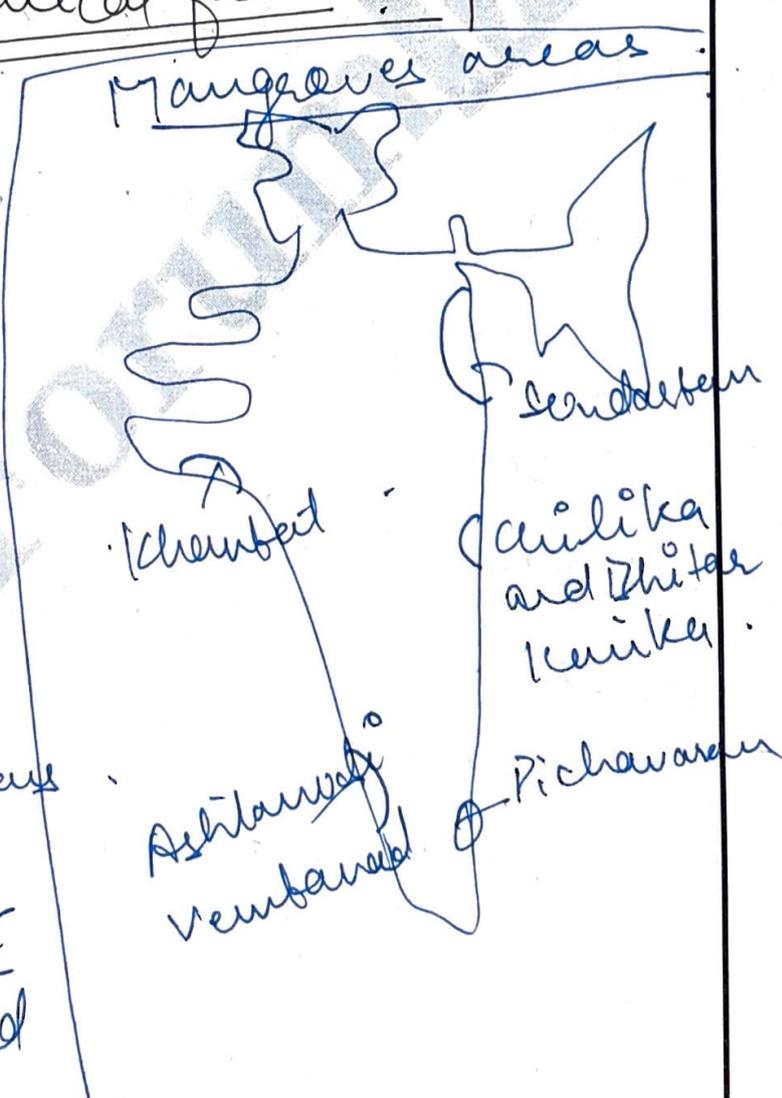
① Saline wetlands

↳ Chilika lakes

② Bays, Estuaries, deltas

↳ Sundarbans

③ Frequent tides and



↳ Stagnation of saline water  
↳ Ashitanveli

(Don't Write in this Area) पर कुछ न लिखें

④ Submerged areas (eg) Chambal  
These new roots like pneumatophores emerge.

⑤ Found majorly on coastlines and backwaters (eg) Andaman.

Role in Coastal Ecology.

① Arrest destructive Tsunami  
(eg) Sentinel Island in 2004 Tsunami.

② Prevent coastal erosion  
due to well network of roots.

③ Edge species - due to confluence of land and ocean.  
(eg) Sundari Trees of Sunderban.

4) Global warming prevention.  
 due to high requirement of CO<sub>2</sub>.

5) sustainable biodiversity  
 eg) Royal Bengal tiger, Monarch butterfly etc.

6) Prevention of ocean pollution  
 by avoiding pollutants by rocks. eg) take up heavy chemicals like nickel.

Thus, Mangroves have economic effects of tourism, social impact as well as ecological effects.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

'किडफ्लूएंसर्स' के उदय को किस हद तक भारतीय समाज में बदलती पारिवारिक संरचना और अभिभावकों की आकांक्षाओं के प्रतिबिंब के रूप में देखा जा सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Kidfluencers are the kids becoming social media personality and ~~going~~ creating content on ecomomy, personal grooming or religion etc.

How rise of Kidfluencers is reflection

(I) Changing family Pattern.

① Nuclear family with both parents working makes child lonely.

② Child watching replaced by mobile phone increase screen time of children and

promote them for social media activities

(3) Increased debt burden on middle class force children for early success.

(4) Neo local residences lead to poor socialisation of children and they shift for online socialisation.

(II) Parental Aspiration.

(1) "Big is better" social aspirations and parental want of children getting frustrated.

(2) Escaping from corporate job and a settled future for their children creates changes in social

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

② Finances - fighting finances and profit in social media parents also encourage children becoming kidfluencers.

Other Reasons.

- Peer pressure to have social media presence
- screen time increase due to education.
- Rise of some artists from TikTok and Instagram triggers creation of accounts.
- Genuine talents gets showcased, as there is lack of entertainment industry scouting teams in India.

Thus, kidfluencers has to be stopped as it affects mental health and career prospects of children.

Inspiration can be taken from 1st year ban on social media for kids in France.

**Feedback**  
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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)

Pandita Ramabai

has said world wants women  
to be law breakers only and  
not law makers.

How women form Backbone of  
grassroot movements -

Reason

→ Majorly disadvantaged  
of all social, environmental  
and economical problems.

→ Cause spillover effect  
over all sections of  
society to protest.

① Historical - In civil disobedience  
movement, Quit India movement.

② Environmental - Narmada

Bachao Andolan (Medha Patkar) etc

② social - anti - attacks movement, Nirbhaya rape movement etc.

But they are entangled from decision making process:

- Reason
- Patriarchal society.
  - Glass ceiling, Sticky floor.
  - stereotypical mindset
  - women hesitancy to resist themselves.
  - Poor political participation.
  - Male dependence in economic autonomy.

① prominent political, Judicial posts are captured by males

eg) 15% Women MP in 18th Lok Sabha.

- ② Lack of women autonomy in PRIs eg Sarpanchatis.
- ③ Even National Women Commission has no quota for women seats.
- ④ In family decision making also women take backseat and "Male head" takes important decision.

How to solve the issue

- ① Political participation of women  
eg Nari Shakti Vandana Adhikaran
- ② Economic - Capacity building and increasing financial backing eg MUARA.
- ③ Education - STEM courses.  
eg GATI, CURIE, KIRAN

**Feedback**

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Thus, women participation is must for SDG6 and engendered development

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- ① Cyber bullying and fat shaming
- ② Mental health issues
- ③ Loss of cultural identity due to imitation of west
- ④ Commercialization of Diwali
- ⑤ Law and order can get disturbed. [eg] Communal hate speeches cause conflicts
- ⑥ Behavioural marketing and creation of echo chambers  
manipulate user behaviour
- ⑦ Midfluences - negative effect on children

ways to handle

- 15 year age ban on use of social media
- Top rate speech through DM
- Use of AI for cyber bullying

**Feedback**

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Issues

- Citizen awareness
- creation of vigilante teams