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MGP 2025

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Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे



Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	HARSHDEEP SAGAR		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		Medium/माध्यम	English <input type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	

*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	<p>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।</p> <p>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।</p> <p>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।</p> <p>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।</p> <p>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।</p>		
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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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.

Instructions: All questions are compulsory. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. Quality of the answer is more important than the length of the answer.

निर्देश : सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न द्वारा धारित अंकों को उसके सामने इंगित किया गया है। उत्तर की गुणवत्ता उत्तर की लंबाई की तुलना में अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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

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

Q.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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

①

India is the largest democracy with 140 million ^{core} citizens and more than 100 million core voters, as per Election Commission

Democratic roots in ancient civilizations

① Rule of people inscribed in various inscriptions

Eg Uttara Menara - selection by people of governing committees

② Selection of leaders by people, as in democracy (Eg Khalimpur inscription shows ~~had~~ democratic elected ruler in Pala dynasty.

③ welfare ethos - ~~Vijayanagara~~ egalitarian systems - no caste discrimination from early Vedic period.

- ④ Women's emancipation - as seen from respect for women like Lopamudra, Gargi.
- ⑤ Social contract followed through Sabha, Samiti, Vidhata.
- ⑥ Financial democracy - borrowed provisions of Mauryan rule - Sannidhata + Sambhata } Tax Officials
- ⑦ Council of Ministers - similar to Mantri Parishad, assisted by by bureau - crats similar to Amatyas
- ⑧ Defence - still uses values of Kautilya, Agni Puran

Hence, missions like Gyan Bharatam are helping us document all the democratic ethos for future perusal as well

2

Indian culture is a beautiful blend of nature and civilization, shown by the love for animals in our society.

Significance of Tiger

① Mythology

- i) Bharat (name sake of India) played with tiger cubs.
- ii) Part of pashupati seal of Harappan civilization
- iii) vehicle of goddesses.

② Art

- i) Tiger dance of Kerala
- ii) Shown in caves of Ajanta
- iii) Present in temples of Kandariya Mahadev, Lepakshi.

③ Architecture

- i) Bagh caves in Dhar

Significance of Elephant

(1) Mythology

- ↳ i) Airawat - born from churning of sea
- ↳ ii) Symbolic of Buddhism (Mahayana)
- ↳ iii) Ganesha - elephant god.

(2) Art

- ↳ i) shown in Arjuna's Penance (Mahabharatam)
- ↳ ii) shown in Sarnath pillar

(3) Architecture

- ↳ i) Elephant ^{part} ~~gate~~ of new parliament
- ↳ ii) Ganesha idols of Indore, ~~and~~ Mumbai

Hence, other animals also such as deer, bull, make frequent appearance in Indian cultural history

③

William Bentick became the 1st
Governor General of Bengal India after the
Act of 1833 and led to the peak of centrali-
-zation

Period of Transformation

- ① Provinces became subordinate to the
central authority
↳ Governors of states depended on
Her Bentick's approvals
- ② Increased influence of British parliament
↳ Monopoly of East India Company
removed completely
- ③ It started the acquisition of other princely

states in British Kingdom

↳ Use of Subsidiary alliance, doctrine of lapse.

④ Economic shift - India started becoming a market for British goods and a supplier of raw materials - Inverted Duty System

⑤ Destruction of Indian systems

↳ Cottage Industry, farmers ravished by high tax - Ryotwari, Mahalwari

↳ Rise of intermediaries - loan sharks.

⑥ Religious changes - Christian missionaries made inroads in tribal areas.

⑦ Education - Macaulay's Minutes led to anglicist education in 1835.

↳ Hence, Bentick was the key pivot that solidified British rule and exploited Indian economy from 25% of world GDP to less than 2%.

④

American war of Independence culmi-
-nated with the Declaration of Independence
on 4th of July by the founding fathers.

It deprived Great Britain of one empire

- ① American slave led economy was lost
after the Treaty of Paris.
- ② American industrialization also deprived
Britain of a huge market.
- ③ Resources were lost → Corn (South)
↳ Gold rush (California)
- ④ Loss of soldiers in the Battles of Quebec
and Battle of Saratoga.

But it strengthened other empires for Britain

- ① Increasing indentured labour was leveraged

in other colonies

- ① (Eg) Crimetias of Mauritius
- ② Focus on India, South East Asia increased
 - ↳ Consolidation after Charter Act of 1813
- ③ Britain got control over Middle East and its natural resources.
 - (Eg) Egypt, South Africa (Diamonds).
- ④ Britain also got greater control of Europe's hegemony - defeated France in Battle of Wandiwash
- ⑤ Australia - became a new source of metals, acted as a penitentiary for criminals

Hence, rise of America inadvertently supported colonialism of Britain after the Boston Tea Party.

(5)

(REE) Rare earth elements are a group of 17 shiny - white metals such as Yttrium and Caesium.

Rare is a misnomer - They are abundant, but difficult to mine.

REES

- i) They are vitamins of the technology industry - used for 'doping' other metals.
- ii) Applications - Hardening of metals
- Increased conductivity.
- iii) Uses - Electric vehicles, batteries, glass manufacturing, fabrication of integrated circuits, silicon based solar panels etc.

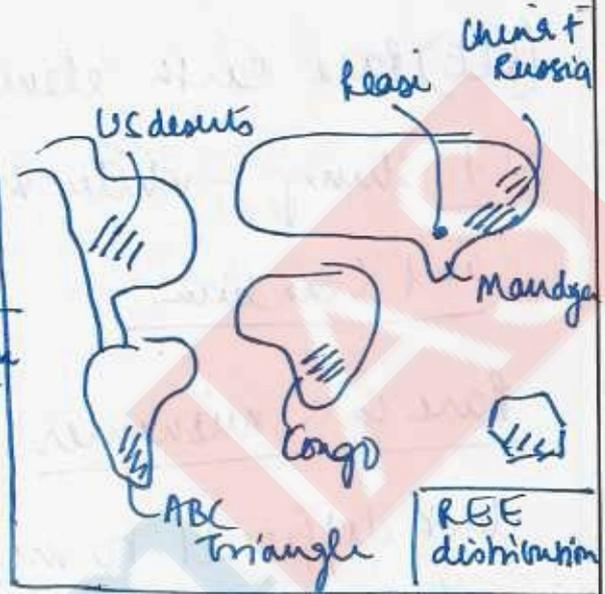
Implications of uneven distribution

① Over dependence on China - almost 60% production.

② Resource Nationalism by countries - Protectionism.

③ Price control and fluctuations

④ Hampers progress - digital revolution (needed for GPU)
climate change progress



Way Forward - i) Diversify sources

(Eg) Supply chain resilience

(ii) Multilateralism - QUAD

(iii) Capability upgradation - Extraction in Reasi by India

Hence, REE must not become a roadblock for the global fight against climate change. Need is for cooperation and collaboration.

6

India is the land of civilizations developed along the river systems of Ganga, Indus, Tungabhadra etc.

Differences

Himalayan Rivers

- ① Main source - Glaciers of Hindu Kush System
- ② Perennial rivers - flow throughout the year
- ③ longer and more stable - Brahmaputra, Ganga.
- ④ High biodiversity - Indus Dolphin, Ganga sharks

Peninsular rivers

- ① Source is the river collected water from precipitation.
- ② Dependent on monsoon, also many are seasonal.
- ③ Shorter, more susceptible to human and ~~to~~ natural zones
- ④ Comparatively less biodiversity.

- ⑤ Large deltas - Sunderbans
- ⑥ Minerals - Iron, sand
- ⑦ Disputes are less due to high water capacity
- ⑧ Pollution due to industries (leather)

- ⑤ Smaller deltas - Godavari
- ⑥ Minerals - Bauxite
- ⑦ More disputes (Eg) Telangana - Tamil Nadu - Karnataka dispute
- ⑧ Pollution due to urbanization (Bangalore)

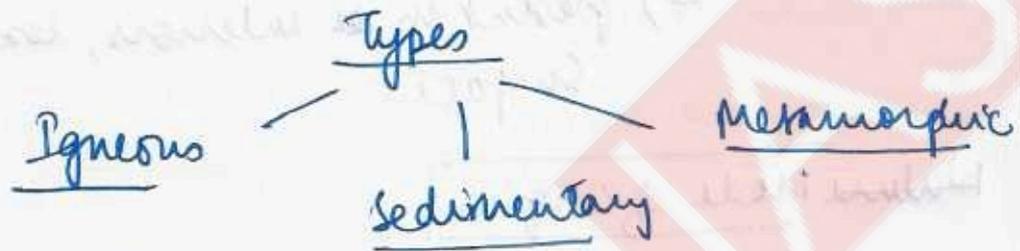
Similarities also

- i) social systems and cultural anchors.
⑨ Vijayanagara - along Tungabhadra
- ii) Threatened by climate change and anthropogenic factors.

Hence, Programs like Namami Gange are ensuring minimum flow of these life supports of our nation.

7

Rocks are conglomeration of minerals in physical form.



Nature of rocks

- ① Igneous | → i) hardest and densest
 ↓
 ii) No aquifers
 ↓
 iii) No fossils
 ↓
 iv) Minerals - ferrous and non ferrous
- ② Sedimentary | → i) lightest
 ↓
 ii) excellent aquifers and fossil density
 ↓
 iii) Useful in construction
 ↓
 iv) Non ferrous minerals

⑥ Metamorphic rocks | → i) ~~less~~ poor quality
of minerals

⑦
Marble



ii) less aquiferst fossils

iii) present in ~~the~~ interiors, less at surface

Nature Mode of Origin

① Igneous - from volcano

↳ then solidified after cooling

② Sedimentary - from soil compaction

↳ lithification of deposited material.

③ Metamorphic - pressure, temperature action

↳ or localized activity
⑦ below mountain

Hence, all rocks are essentially in a cyclical pattern forming from one stage to another

⑧

IPCC reports have cited that we are going to breach the 1.5°C limit of temperature rise in this decade.

Alienation: contributor of environmental crisis

- ① Modern lifestyles - separated from the natural systems.
- ② Apathy towards climate crisis.
③ Trump - Climate Contrarian
- ③ Displaced tribals → not part of urban consciousness. ④ Displacement for Ken-Betwa link.
- ④ Rising consumerism → alienates people from production process.
⑤ Fetichism for iphone, super cars.

⑤ Distributed supply chain + Globalization

↳ 'Out of sight' = 'Out of mind'

↳ Not concerned with climate crisis of China, Africa.

⑥ Cultural Erosion - loss of nature-connect once practiced by Bishnoi, Garo, Khasi.

Solutions

i) Public awareness: NGOs to conduct sessions

ii) Policy changes: show environmental impact on packaging.

iii) Corporate Social Responsibility: for people-centric production.

iv) Personal changes - (G) Mission life.

Hence, it is necessary to align with SDG-11, 12, 13 for sustainable consumption and responsible cities.

9

Urbanization of poverty refers to the rising levels of poverty among urban population. It is both absolute poverty as well as relative poverty.

(Eg) - Slums: Absolute poverty

(Eg) - Engineers earning ₹ 1L per month: relative poverty - living paycheck to paycheck

Differences

Urban Poverty

- ① Industrial and service sector based poverty
- ② Coupled with pollution and poor environment
- ③ Rising costs eat rising income - fiscal drag

Rural Poverty

- ① Around agrarian economy
- ② Does not generally suffer from pollution.
- ③ Income is still low.

④ Change of occupation is unlikely.

⑤ Formal + Informal sector

(eg) Platform economy

⑥ Women face dual burden due to employment

④ Higher latitude in occupation.

⑤ Informal largely

⑥ More social discrimination of women instead. (eg) Sahi Burdah

ways to rectify

① Control costs

① Rent control

② Reduced loans [Personal, credit cards]

③ Basic services [water] for free

④ Index-inflation-based pay

② Increase income

② Direct benefit transfer

③ Insurance coverage

Hence, urban poverty can be controlled by transit oriented development to ensure Right to the City for all

6

Globalization is the free flow of ideas, product, finance, people across international borders.

It redefined idea of community and friendship

Positively

- i) National Borders not a limitation anymore
- ii) connections found online that were long lost. (Eg) Old friends.
- iii) LGBTQ+, Minorities find own communities - reduce stigma.
- iv) Joint family reunited by video calls.

Negatively

- i) Commercialization of relationships. (Eg) Gifts culture
- ii) Cultural erosion. (Eg) Western ideology encroached.
- iii) Materialization of festivals. (Eg) Diwali sale.
- iv) Online community - 'escape' from family.

v) Air travel cheaper
- more time with family. (eg) vacations

v) Photo piracy -
erosion of cultural capital.
(eg) Theft of handicraft

But community / kinship also remained unchanged

i) Cultural revival: Ayurveda, Yoga.

ii) Bonds reassured abroad

(eg) Little India in USA cities.

iii) Reverse migration also increased.

iv) Value of family intact

↳ rising remarriages despite divorces

↳ More remittances

Hence, Globalization has created

a global village which must

be leveraged for increasing

inter connected happiness [One Earth].

India #1 in
global remittance
of [\$130bn]

Worldbank

11

Kushana period arrived after the Mauryan age [upto 200 BCE] and was critical for Yavana Period [foreigner phase]

Various art forms

i) Sculpture

a) Gandhara art form which had features from European and Central Asian style

↳ wavy hair, subtle emotions, simple halo.

b) Mathura style which became more adorned - stylized halo, beaded hair, less musculature.

ii) Calendars

a) Start of Saka Calendar.

b) Coupled with astronomical insights.

iii) Numismatic art

a) Used stamped coins with images of kings, animals etc.

b) copper and silver most common

iv) Paintings and performing arts

a) Mostly nascent, but used natural pigments.

b) Folk dances led to traditional classical dances. (Eg) Tribal dances.

Insights into social-cultural aspects

i) Value of Syncretism

- Kushanas merged Greco Bactrian values with Indian systems.

- They changed names from European style to Indian styles

ii) Trade was flourishing

- ↳ Hippalus discovered Monsoon winds.
- ↳ Ancient Silk route controlled by Kushanas.

iii) General peace was prioritized

- ↳ Caste and religion had not become rigid.
- ↳ Central Asian influence provided social mobility.

iv) They took advantage of divided rulers

- ↳ Maintained supremacy by ensuring that they remained segregated.

Hence, Kushanas are considered the most successful dynasty between Guptas and Mauryas.

(12)

[CDM] Civil Disobedience movement saw the re-entry of Gandhi ji after his retirement in 1925, which makes it extremely critical for Indian freedom struggle.

Events that led to CDM

- i) Simon Commission protests
- ii) followed by Nehru Report, 1928
- iii) But not accepted by Birkinhead [secretary in Parliament]
- iv) led to 1929 Lahore session - ^{J.} Nehru demanded Poorna Swaraj.
- v) Gandhi was asked to lead CDM.
- vi) Gandhi gave his 11-point demand that contained abolishing of salt law, leniency on freedom fighters etc

vii) When the 11-point demand was not fulfilled, Gandhi launched CDM by violating salt law in Dandi March.

Outcomes of CDM:

① Gandhi - Irwin Pact, 1931

- a) lenient treatment of freedom fighters
- b) Remission of unpaid tax.
- c) salt law abolished and other provisions also.

② But also led to discontentment

- a) CID reforms not accepted
- b) No discussion of Bhagat Singh's acquittal.
- c) acceptance of invite to 2nd Round table conference not aligned with congressmen.

③ long term impact

(a) Purna Swaraj became the ultimate goal of congress.

(b) Acceptance of socialism as the Congress agenda in 1931 session in Karachi.

④ Muslim point of view

a) Dichotomy grew after ~~and~~ lack of acceptance of Delhi Proposals and Calcutta amendments asking for Islam reservation.

⑤ British tried to extend divide and rule on communal lines - separate electorates extended.

Hence, CDM became the catalyst for the Quit India Movement that will become the final nail in the coffin of British rule.

13

Recent movie 'Phule' has re-invigorated interest in life of the reformist couple.

Role of Phule

- ① He shaped the social foundations of the Indian freedom struggle
- ② He led reformist organizations with his wife - Satyashodhak Samaj
- ③ Anti caste agenda
 - ↳ Inter caste dining, marriage.
- ④ Reduce / Remove hegemony of priests and rituals.
 - ↳ Satyashodhak marriage without priest
- ⑤ Girl child child emancipation
 - ↳ girl schools
 - ↳ fought child marriage

⑥ focus on education and literature

↳ Savitribai Phule - amongst 1st female teachers

↳ Tara Bai Shinde - wrote Stree Purush Tulana.

⑦ Dalit cultural revival

↳ 'Ghulamgiri' } books
↳ 'Shetkaryache Asud' }
↳ Revived Dalit Cuisine.

⑧ Synergies with other organisations

↳ Narayan Guru

↳ Arya Samaj, Brahmo Samaj.

⑨ led to later inspiration also

(Eg) - Self Respect movement

- Ambedkar's annihilation of caste
- Temple entry movement.

(14)

Recent Ken-Betwa interlinking has popularized the National Perspective Plan [NPP] that aims to interlink 30 water systems.

Several benefits of NPP

- (1) Covers both Himalayan and Peninsular rivers.
- (2) Irrigation of ~ 35 million hectares.
- (3) Water availability for 80 million people → already lower than 1700 cubic meter per capita in India
- (4) Biodiversity protection
 - ↳ Great Indian Bustard
 - ↳ Black Bucks

⑤ Economic benefits

- ↳ Higher multiplier effect
- ↳ Agricultural boom

⑥ 2nd order benefits

- ↳ Mitigate climate change
- ↳ Hydropower generation - needed for Panchamrit.

Related concerns

① Social concerns

↳ i) Displacement

- 7000 families in Chhatrapur

↳ ii) Inter state disputes

(eg) Polavaram dam

↳ iii) Destruction of sacred Groves

② Economic concerns

↳ i) High cost [40k cr for Ken Betwa]

↳ ii) Untested theory

- ⑧ Environment → i) submergence
of protected areas
(10% of Panna Reserve)
- ↓
- ii) Weather shifting due to
changing water density
- ↓
- iii) Reverse progress of Project Tiger,
Project Elephant

Solutions

- 1) People centre : a) Rehabilitation plans
b) Only the most necessary
projects - follow Utilitarianism
sm
- 2) Governance : a) Water Tribunals to prevent
disputes.
- 3) Environment : a) Relocation of tigers and
protected species.
b) Environment and Social
Impact Assessment + Audits

Hence, NPP must ensure the goal of Viksit
Bharat @ 2047, but without policy myopia

15

Rain shadow area refers to the posterior side of a raised topography (hill, mountain) that acts as a barrier to the rain carrying clouds.

Rain Shadow Effect

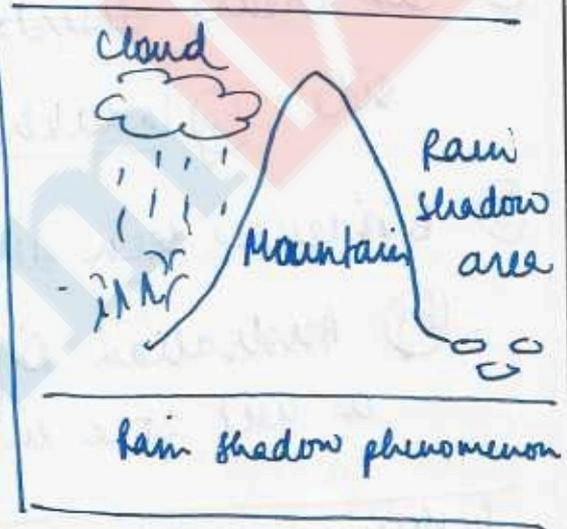
i) The barrier is created by plateau, mountain etc

(Eg) Himalayas

ii) Clouds try moving along the slope upwards, but eventually exceed carrying capacity.

iii) Area before the barrier receives high orographic rain, but beyond the barrier receives minimal rain.

(Eg) Tibet - rain shadow area



Influence on ~~veg~~ precipitation

- ① Higher rainfall seen on the windward side of the barrier.
(Eg) Meghalaya, Western Chile.
- ② Can create ~~desert~~ droughts in the leeward side. (Eg) Ladakh.
- ③ Evidences seen along all major mountains
(Eg) Australian Dividing range creates a wet zone in West and South.

Influence on Vegetation

- ① High rainfall = High vegetation
↳ Creation of Terai area
(Eg) Indian Ganga valley.
- ② Rain shadow - Deserts and Xerophytes.
(Eg) Atacama and Patagonia desert.

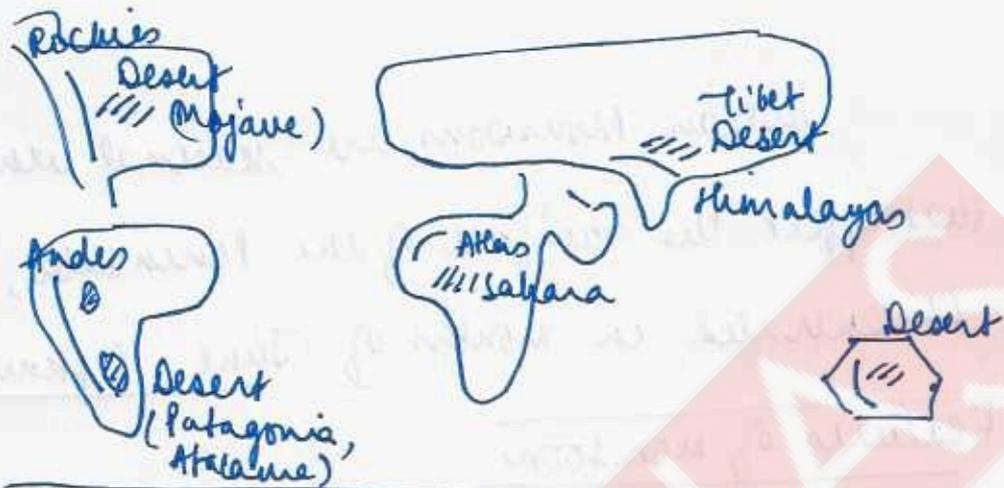


Fig: Deserts by rain shadow region

Managing rain shadow

- i) Traditional : Rain water harvesting
(Eg) Thalassas
: reduce usage - climate suitable agriculture
- ii) Modern : River interlinking, canals
(Eg) Harike

Hence, river rain shadows have created natural capabilities of nations to harness their natural wealth

(b)

Indian Monsoons are seasonal winds that affect the rainfall of the peninsula, concentrated in months of June - September

Features of monsoon

i) Annual phenomenon

ii) Bidirectional winds

↳ But moisture in 1 direction mostly

iii) Summer Maxima rainfall

↳ 4 months = 90% rainfall

iv) Vegetative growth

↳ deciduous and moist forests

↳ evergreen in western ghats, North East India

v) loses water as it moves inwards due to orographic nature

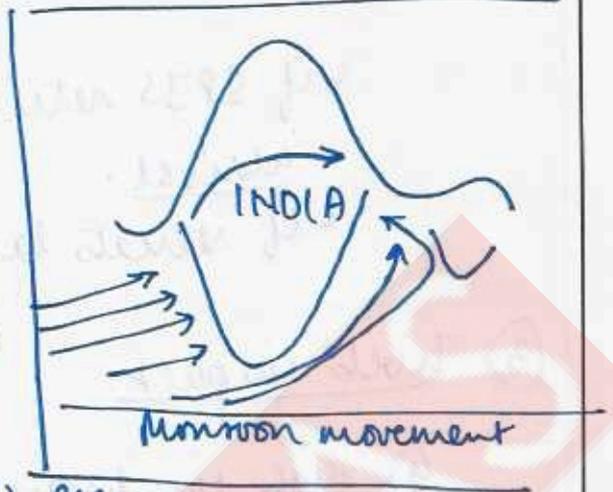
Causative Factors

(1) Pressure gradient theory:

a) India gets warmer in summer

b) Air expands → low pressure created.

c) Air surrounding from oceans rushes in bringing rains

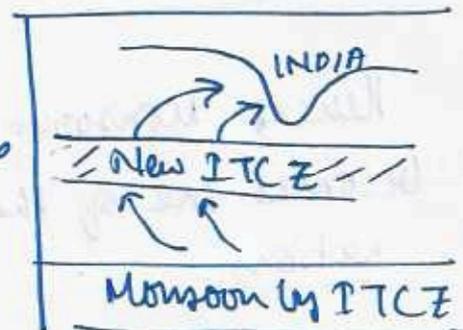


(2) Jet stream theory

a) Monsoon is caused by the inter tropical convergence zone.

b) The zone moves north in summers, resulting in circular (clockwise) movement of winds, leading to monsoon.

c) The advent and departure also depends the sub tropical jet stream.



↳ if SPTS retreats early, early monsoon arrival.

↳ if retreats late, then delays monsoon.

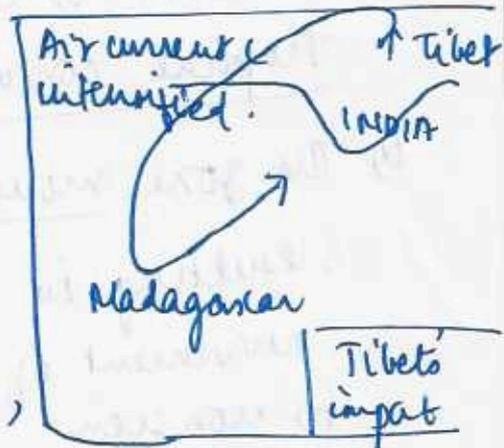
③ Tibet's impact

a) High ~~the~~ heating of Tibet causes the monsoon stream to get intensified.

b) Heated currents diffuse in the troposphere and pushes the air current near Madagascar.

④ Anthropogenic factors

↳ Dams, climate change, global warming can intensify EL Niño, La Niña.



Hence, monsoons have ensured India becomes one of the Top 10 mega-diverse nations.

17

Mangroves are special vegetation that grow in ecotones in mainly tropical areas and marine water systems with high salinity.

Geographical factors

i) High salinity needed

ii) Higher tidal height

+ tidal length =

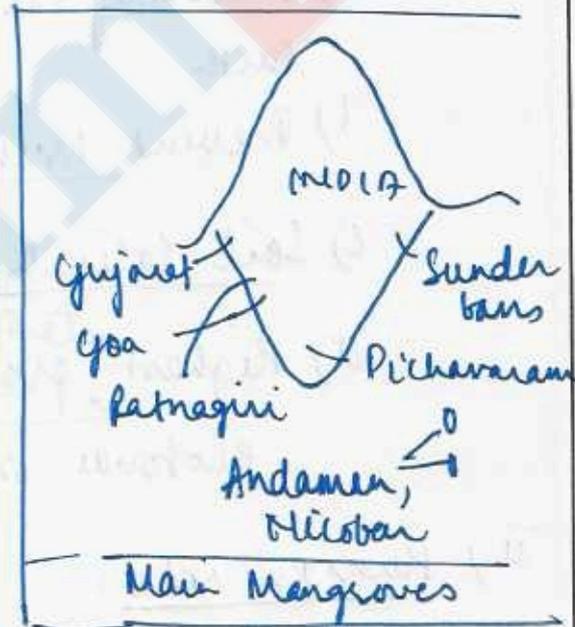
High mangrove growth.

iii) High sunlight

also ensures ~~too~~ fast growth.

iv) Biodiversity agents - synergies with clams, tigers (Sunderbans)

v) Shallow depth - medium photic zone.



5) Air currents - produce high quality viviparity of seeds dispersion.

6) Silty soil with high organic matter.

Role in coastal ecology

i) Natural role

a) Filtering toxins - 'kidneys' of the earth

b) Prevent tsunami and storms.

c) Soil salinity controlled.

d) Highest ^{rate of} productivity seen in ecosystems only

ii) Human role

a) livelihood - aquaculture

b) Protected areas - Sunderbans, Ramsar sites.

c) Blue Economy 2.0 - tourism.

Challenges faced

- i) Cleared for agriculture
- ii) Lost due to water pollution.
- iii) Heat waves - both land and marine.
- iv) Lack of technological intervention for protection
- v) Global warming also reduces rate of reproduction
- vi) Microbeads - prevent respiration.

Way Forward

- i) More protected areas under mangroves.
(Eg) Muner - Inland mangrove.
- ii) Community led protection. (Eg) MISHTI program
- iii) Climate change mitigation - Mission LiFe, Panchamrit

Hence, mangroves should be classified as indicator species to ensure their conservation as part of whole of society approach

(18)

Kidfluencers are small children acting as influencers online OR adults specially directing content for kids (such as momms)

Rise of Kidfluencers

- (Eg) Baby Shark - most watched Youtube video.
- (Eg) Scandal of BYJU's and WhitChat Ir-used FOMO (fear of missing out) by fake kidfluencers.

It is a reflection of changing family structure

- ① More nuclearization of family
 - ↳ kids left unsupervised
- ② Double ~~two~~ rise of 6 pocket phenomenon

↳ single child pampered by 4 grand parents and 2 parents

③ Symmetric families

↳ Gender division reduced - girl child also equally influenced by kidfluencers

④ Access to technology

↳ 83% ^{teenagers} kids can use smartphone

↳ but only 56% use for education
[ASER]

Reflection of parental aspiration

i) Double income parents - more focus on jobs.

ii) Urban settlement - extended family unavailable for support

iii) Marketization of parenthood

↳ Nanny, playschool - 'outsourced' child care.

iv) Poor role models

↳ Parents themselves busy with phone.

↳ Average screen time > 8hrs for urban adults

↳ Rise of 'together alone' phenomenon.

Other factors also

i) Crony capitalism - engaging content to target kids by advertising.

ii) Government's push for digital inclusion

Solutions

i) Rationed screen time - WHO says less than 3 hours for kids

ii) Digital detox by full family.

iii) Regulation of influencers by MeiTY.

↳ Only verified claims allowed

↳ Display #Ad #sponsored.

Hence, kids represent the future of India.

ORF say 24% incremental workforce will come from India, which cannot be wasted online

19

India celebrated the 25th anniversary of Chipko movement recently, a key women-led grassroots movement

Women often for backbone of grassroots movements

- ① Eco feminism - Chipko movement
 - ↳ Bishnoi Community
 - ↳ Save Aarey Forest
- ② Feministic agenda - Fight against
 - ↳ Hirbhaya case
 - ↳ Recent Raj Kar medical college rape
- ③ Against social evils - Gulabi gang
- ④ Financial - SHGs, Micro credit
 - ↳ AMUL, Lijjat papad

Remain invisible and excluded still

- i) Fewer parliamentarians, lack representation.
↳ Only 14% [ADR]
- ii) Proxy positions - (Eg) Sarpanch pati.
- iii) 42% in STEM courses, but only 27%
in STEM jobs [World Bank]
- iv) Not part of family decisions either
↳ Only 3% make independent decisions [NFHS-5]
- v) Faced with purdah, burga etc.

Causes

- i) Patriarchal mindset - men control women
by legitimate means (marriage)
+ illegitimate means (rape)
- ii) Systemic diminishing of potential
(Eg) Paid 77% of men [World Bank].
- iii) Double shift and dual burdens of

working women

ii) women's self-perpetuation

(Eg) Mother in law vs daughter in law

v) Tokenism of benefits given to women

(Eg) Women scheme focused on kitchen

Needful Improvements

i) More representation - 106th Amendment

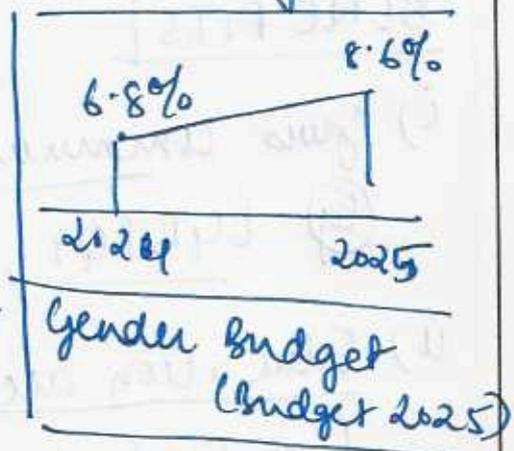
ii) Asset Ownership - PM AWAAS Yojana

iii) Digital Inclusion + Financial inclusion

(Eg) SEHER for financial literacy

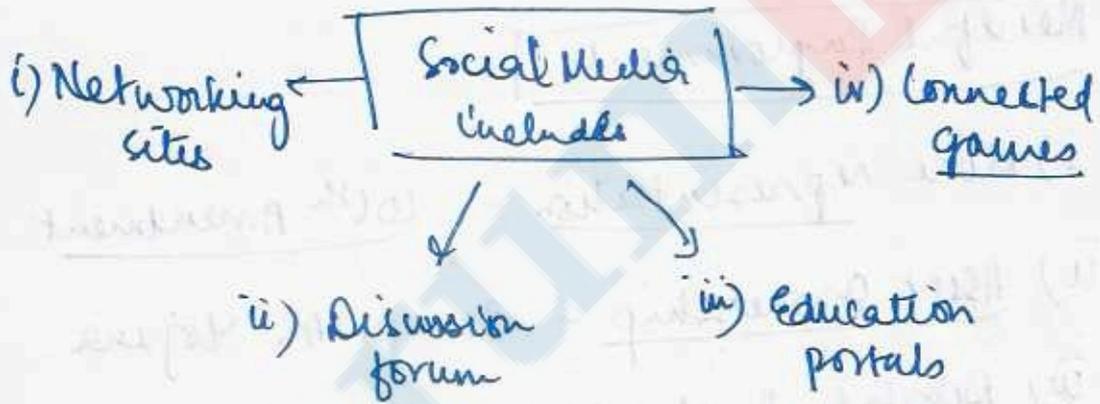
iv) Gender budgeting

Hence, women should be treated as 'devi', not as 'dasi'



20

India has more than 880 million internet users as per TRAI, and the most common use case is social media, followed by transactions.



Social Media [SM] = double edged sword

BENEFITS

- i) Gives community connect for all
 (Eg) LGBTQ+, minorities.
- ii) Education access even in remote areas
 (Eg) facebook groups for UPSC.

- iii) Business benefits
 - ↳ Video calls - prevent extended travel
 - ↳ Job hunt, interviews. (Eg) LinkedIn
- iv) Medical assistance for remote areas
 - ↳ telemedicine
 - ↳ certificates like LOWIN registry.
- v) Aspirations and Inspiration
 - ↳ Western values - gender equality
- vi) Entertainment
 - ↳ KPOP
 - ↳ Netflix.

CHALLENGES

- i) Online Trolls - Doxxing, cyberbullying.
- ii) Target specific groups
 - ↳ women - rape threats
 - ↳ Minorities - bulli Bai app
- iii) Data privacy issues
 - a) 'Commodification' by Google,

facebook - auctioned online.

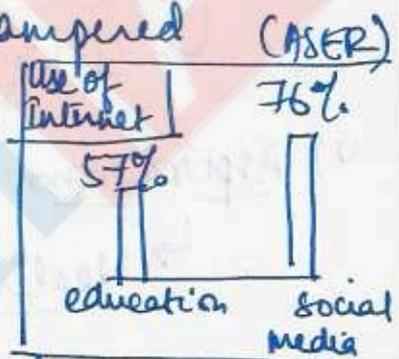
6) susceptible to cyber attacks. (eg) Red Echo

4) Mental Health Issues

↳ Blue whale game → suicide

↳ Social capabilities hampered

↳ Loneliness



5) Misuse - Pornography

Way Forward

i) Cyber Education : Mindful use

ii) Administration : Data Privacy Act to be operationalized

iii) Screen time limits - No screen time for infants [WHO]

iv) Self-regulation by platforms

↳ Meta Teen Profile

↳ EU'S BIK+ (Internet for kids)

Hence, as AI/ML catapult IR4.0 further, a human-centric approach to technology is necessary