

RCA-JMI

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	HASSAN KHAN	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910190013	Date/दिनांक	13/08/25
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र			

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Total 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 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।			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.



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)

Democratic traditions with its emphasis on popular participation and responsible governance have a long history in Indian civilisation.

India's democratic roots - are deeply embedded in civilizational ethos

- ① Vedic Sabha, Samiti → involved people's participation including women for electing chief and taking decisions
- ② Republican system : of Gana-Sangha reflects collective decision-making
eg Shakya, Licchavi, Yaudheya
- ③ Buddhist Councils - relied upon debate, discussion and dialogue for religious discourse eg 4th Buddhist Council occurred.

④ Decentralised structure - of Gupta's in local governance included representation
 eg) Vidhi Adhikaran and Vishay Adhikars

⑤ Us and Sabha of Chola's empire had local self-governance structure, with provision of election and qualification
 eg) Uttaramerur inscription

⑥ Anubhava Mandapa - of Lingayats, resonate with popular forums for discussion

⑦ Ibadat khana of Akbar - reflects democratic tradition of discussion

However, some limitations like exclusion of lower castes, elite capture, untouchables, restricted qualification measure limited their democratic element.

Yet, they established strong tradition of democracy, making India mother of democracy.

Feedback

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



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

भारतीय पौराणिक कथाओं, कला और वास्तुकला में बाघ और हाथी की आकृतियों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Nature-linked Indian living is profusely reflected in usage of animal figures in various areas of life.

Significance of Tiger

- ① vehicle for divine creatures, like God and Goddess
- ② Symbol of Gods - eg Jain's trishankar is symbolized by Tiger
- ③ Representation on Harappan seal that acted as marker of identity for traders
- ④ symbol of mightiness of political power
eg Chola's emblem of Tiger
- ⑤ Folk dance - of Kerala and Tamil nodes recreate tiger hunting scenes.

Significance of Elephant

- ① Theme for seals, including guild's coins
- ② Symbolised important event
 eg) Entering of elephant into Mary's womb → Birth of Quantum
- ③ Political symbol - Ashoka's inscription incorporated elephant.
 eg) Dhauli's inscription including elephant.
- ④ Divinity accorded in Hinduism
 eg) God Ganesha
- ⑤ Paintings themes - reflecting Nature's connection of tribals and realistic representation

Thus, both symbols continue to reflect in diverse ways in Indian life

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

William Bentinck's (1828-1835) marks the
beginning importance period in governor-generalship
due to significant development during his
reign

Period of transformation in British India

① Law-led reform : to address social evil
⇒ Sati ban in 1829

② Western education & replacing orientalist
tilt in education by endorsing
Macaulay's minute (1835)

③ Codification : of laws and regulations
started

⇒ IPC draft in 1835 by Macaulay

④ Centralisation : with legislative, administration

and financial powers

→ Charter Act 1833 - make him governor-general of India

⑤ Suppression of Thuggee - by large scale armed mobilization in Northern regions

⑥ Judicial reform - with representation of Indians in lower judiciary and Judicial Institutions in North west India

However, this period of transformation was to ideologically consolidate the British rule through western education. ~~Also~~ Institutional development gave British rule an enduring face in India.

Thus, although Bentinck's reign was a period of transformation, but it consolidated rule in British favour.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.4) Explain how the American War of Independence deprived Great Britain of one empire, but it strengthened the foundations of another. (10 marks, 150 words)

समझाइए कि किस प्रकार अमेरिकी स्वतंत्रता संग्राम ने ग्रेट ब्रिटेन को एक साम्राज्य से वंचित कर दिया, लेकिन दूसरे साम्राज्य की नींव को सशक्त किया। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

American War of Independence (1776-1783) marks an important event in World history shaping the colonial landscape

American Independence war deprived Great Britain of one empire —

- ① Challenged British rule — in North America by declaring Independence
↳ 13 colonies became free
- ② Source of wealth — from North America curtailed for Britain ↳ Gold and silver, plantation
- ③ Captive market — for plantation
British goods gone away
- ④ America acted as penal colony — with its independency, British had look for alternatives

But, it strengthened foundation of another empire —

- ① Pitt's India Act — provided for political clarity over India's possession by East India Company.
- ② Focus by British Parliament over India, with dual legislative system.
- ③ Cornwallis arrival → witnessed expansion (Anglo-Mysore wars) and consolidation (Permanent Settlement).
- ④ Search for another colony led British to discover Australia that became settled colony for British.

Thus, American war of Independence led loss of America, but later it led gain of India and Australia.

Feedback

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

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

Rare earth elements refers to special elements of periodic table with their specific chemical, optical, magnetic properties. ~~15~~

There are widely abundant in Earth's crust but they are found in low concentration, making their exploitation as economically unviable.

Distribution of REEs

- ↳ More than 63% of REEs production is concentrated in China.
- ↳ More than 85% of REE processing is concentrated in China.
- ↳ Central Asia contains some amount of REE.

Multi dimensional Tulplication

- ① Unreliable supply chains - leading to economic crisis
 ↳ Chinese restriction on REE
- ② Strategic pressure → due to weaponisation of supply chain.
- ③ foreign dependence and exchange outflow → leads to current account deficit and currency pressure
- ④ Limited Green transition - as REEs required in renewable energy
- ⑤ National security - affected due to REEs requirements in defence.

Way Ahead

- ① Domestic production promotion
- ② Secured supply ↳ KABIL
- ③ Multi lateral Alliance ↳ MSP with USA

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian drainage system with its dense network of river also exhibit significant differences.

Himalayan	Peninsular
① <u>Perennial</u> river	① <u>Seasonal</u> river
② Fedded by <u>glaciers</u> <u>melting</u> and <u>monsoon</u> <u>rainfall</u> .	② Rely <u>mainly</u> on <u>monsoonal</u> rainfall
③ At <u>younger</u> stage of <u>river</u> life	③ At <u>mature</u> stage of <u>river</u> life cycle
④ Cause <u>widespread</u> <u>erosion</u> with <u>vertical</u> <u>erosion</u> <u>prominent</u>	④ Limited <u>erosion</u> with <u>lateral</u> <u>erosion</u> being <u>dominant</u>

⑤ Create deep V-shaped valleys, rapids, waterfall

⑥ Deep Deltas at river mouth.

⑦ tendency of shifting of river course
ix high

⑤ creates shallow valleys

⑥ wider river of peninsular create estuary

⑦ limited river course shifting

Based on geological features, and age of these river systems, these river system show difference with significant contribution to Indian social & economic life.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Earth's crust consist of various types of rocks, categorized mainly as Igneous rock, sedimentary rock and metamorphic rock.

Nature of Rock

Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic
<p>① Primary rock consist of <u>crystalline</u> <u>grains</u> of <u>elements</u></p> <p>② No fossil remain</p> <p>③ Arrangement in <u>crystalline</u></p>	<p>① made of <u>sediments</u> due to <u>cementification</u> of <u>elements</u></p> <p>② <u>fossil</u> <u>remain</u></p> <p>③ in <u>layered</u> form</p>	<p>① emerge out of <u>metamorphosis</u> of <u>igneous</u> and <u>sedimentary</u> <u>rocks</u></p> <p>② No fossil</p> <p>③ <u>crystalline</u>, <u>lattice</u> form</p>

④ Underwent redox erosion for sedimentary rock

④ Underwent metaphor metamorphosis.

④ subject to subduction and brecciation

⑤ Made up of Volcanic eruption and cooling

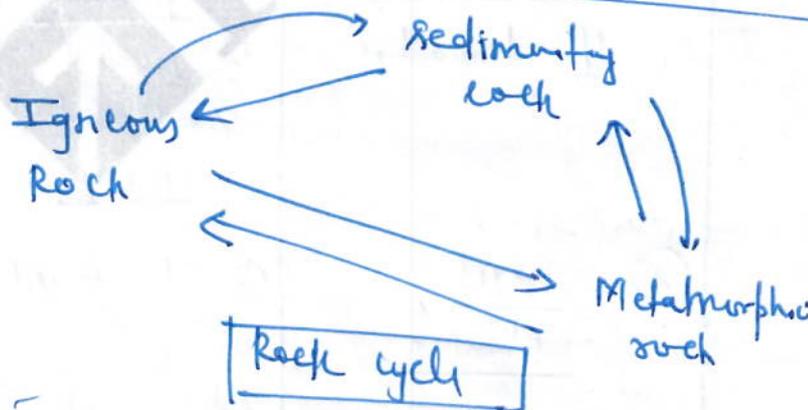
⑤ Compaction and lithification of sediments

⑤ physical and chemical transition due to thermal & pressure

⑥ Granite, Basalt

⑥ Limestone, sandstone

⑥ Marble, Schist



Rocks act as building blocks for various economic activities and human prosperity

Feedback

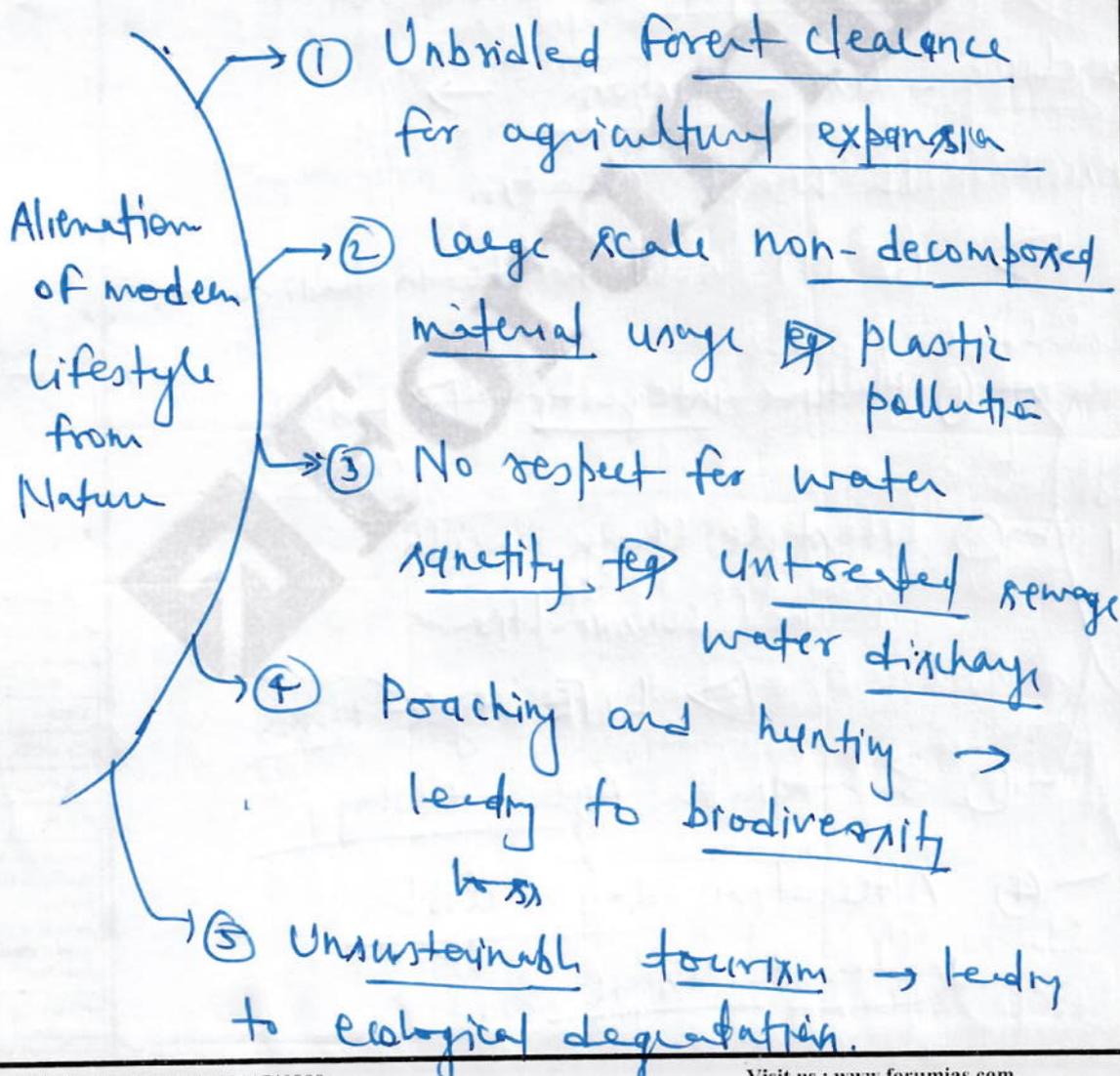
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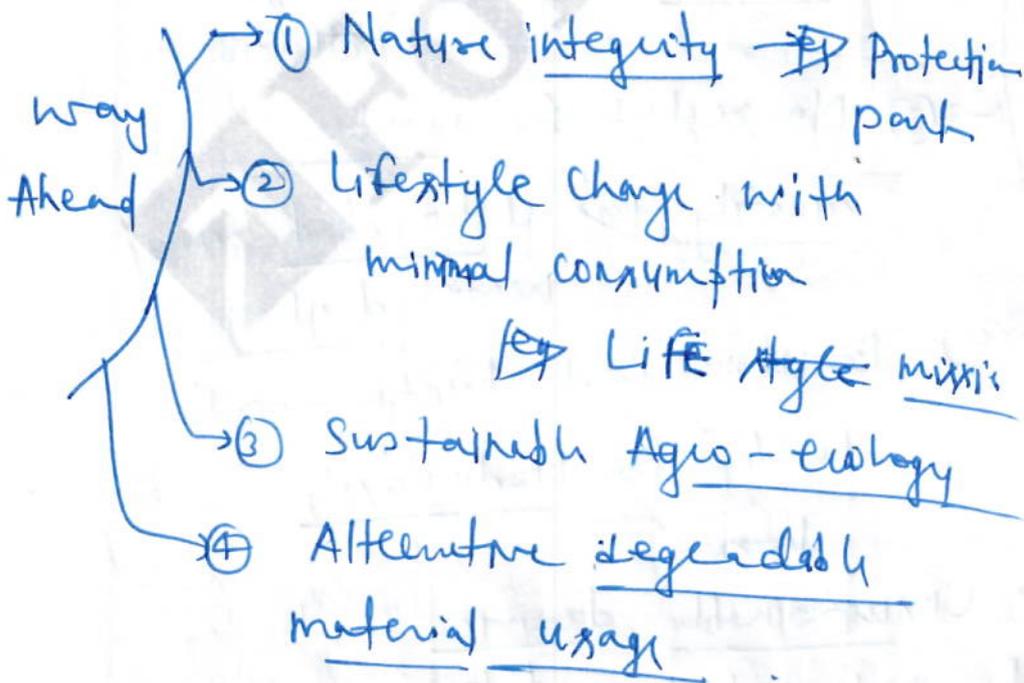
Q.8) The alienation of modern lifestyles from nature has contributed to the ongoing environmental crisis in India. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Environmental crisis in form of depletion of resources, contamination of atmosphere and ecological degradation affects alienation from Nature



- ⑥ Unbridled water exploitation → for luxurious lifestyle in urban areas
- ⑦ Mass consumerism - leads to mass unsustainable production, release of harmful chemicals
- ⑧ ~~linear~~ linear cycle → based on produce - use - dispose → unsustainable waste creation
 ↳ 62 MT solid waste in India



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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.9) What do you understand by the term 'urbanisation of poverty'? Also, explain how urban poverty differs from rural poverty in India? (10 marks, 150 words)

निर्धनता का शहरीकरण शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं? साथ ही, यह भी बताइए कि भारत में शहरी निर्धनता ग्रामीण निर्धनता से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Urbanisation of poverty refers to phenomenon of concentration of poor people in urban areas with lacking basic service access like health, quality education, safe housing etc.

eg) $\frac{1}{7}$ urban population live in slum

Urban poverty differs from rural poverty in many ways

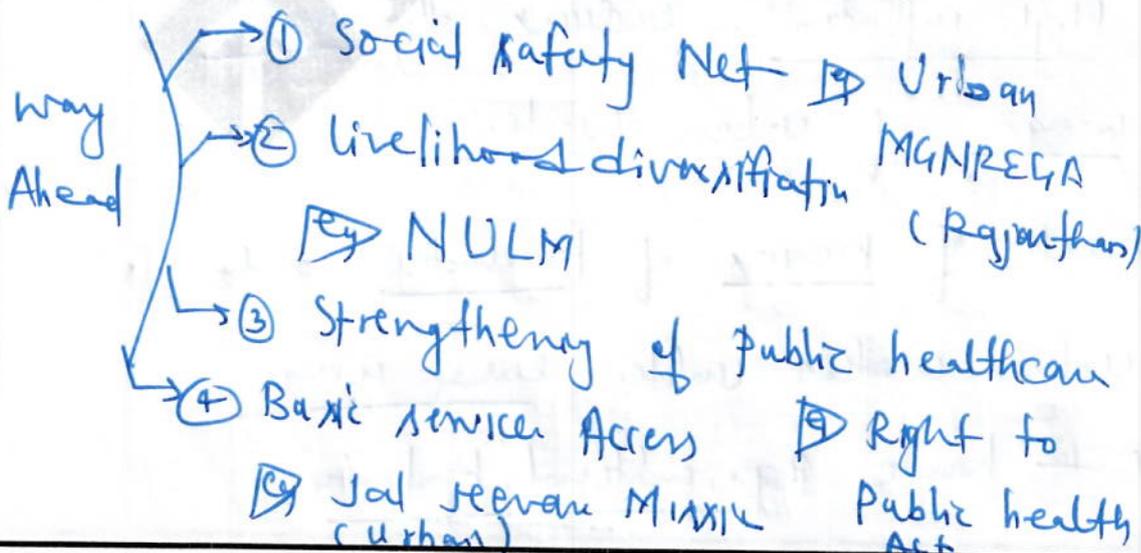
- ① High inflation - reduces the real wage of urban workers
- ② Lack of means of production → to urban workers unlike rural areas that have agricultural property

③ Unhygienic working and living condition → more in Urban areas

④ Livelihood insecurity → due to labour market volatility in Urban markets

⑤ Lack of basic services → due to higher prices like private healthcare and absence of public healthcare

⑥ Relative poverty and inequality → heightens sense of deprivation.



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TOTAL MARKS			

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

वैश्वीकरण ने भारतीय समाज में समुदाय और रिश्तेदारी के विचार को नए सिरे से परिभाषित किया है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Globalization with its feature of interchange of ideas, people, capital, is redefining idea of community and kinship in India.

Redefinition of Community and Kinship

- ① Increased inter-caste marriage beyond community boundaries
- ② Emergence of cross country solidarity movement → # Dalit Lives Matter
- ③ Social media → extended the social networking beyond immediate community
- ④ Newer movements and increased virtual participation beyond

immediate community concerns.

eg friday for future movement

⑤ Global exposure to liberal ideas and emergence of new social structures beyond kinship bonds

eg Urban youth clubs

However, some globalization forces are strengthening community bonds →

① Social media based family groups

② Cross country religious platform

eg Islamic organization

③ Cultural resistance by elderlies to apparent breakup of old bonds

Thus, globalization is having multi-faceted impact on older bonds ties

Feedback

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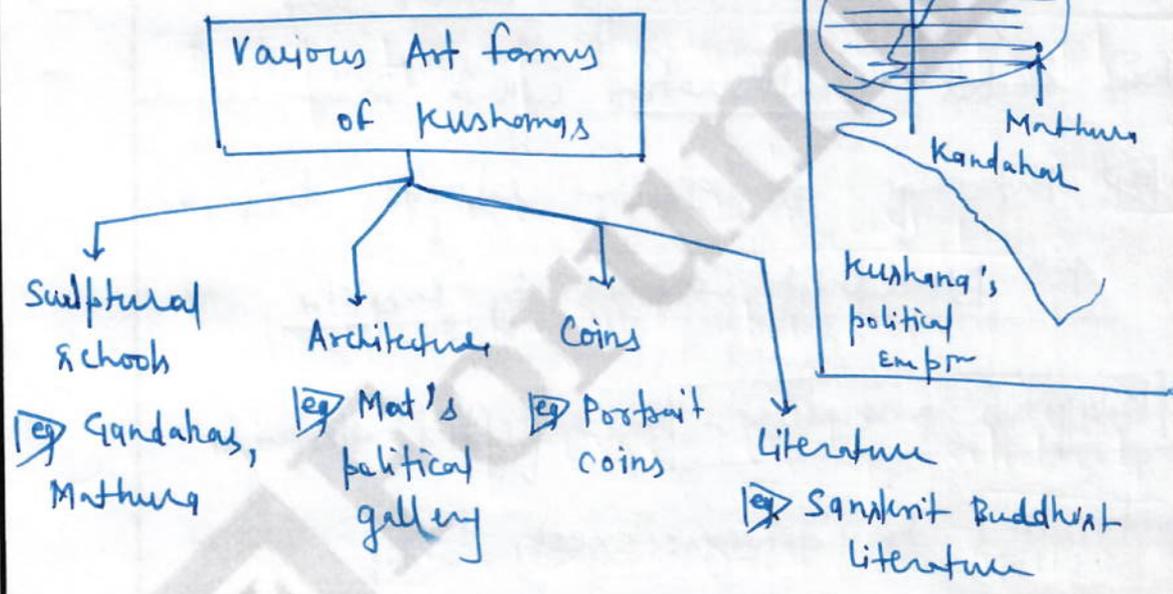
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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.11) The flourishing of various art forms during the Kushana period reflects the rich and diverse cultural landscape of the time. What insights does this provide into the socio-cultural aspects of that era? (15 marks, 250 words)

कुषाण काल में विभिन्न कला रूपों का उत्कर्ष उस समय के समृद्ध और विविध सांस्कृतिक परिदृश्य को दर्शाता है। इससे उस युग के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक पहलुओं के बारे में क्या जानकारी मिलती है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Kushana period (~1 century BC to ~1 century CE) witnessed unprecedented economic prosperity and political stability resulting in flourishing art and architecture.



Insights into Socio-cultural aspects

- ① **Political divinity claim** — of monarchy through associating with Gods and Goddess.

- eg) Kanishka's title of Devaputra
- ② Economic prosperity - reflected through variety, richness and quality of coins.
- eg) Gold, silver and various copper coins
- ③ Intermixing of Castes - with the arrival of various foreign tribes and this sect's acculturation within Indian culture.
- eg) Patronage to Indian religion like 4th Buddhist Council by Kanishka
- ④ Religious pluralism - reflected through patronized to diverse sects and portraits of various gods, goddesses on coins, sculptures.
- ⑤ Syncretism → especially reflected in influence of foreign elements over artistic sensibilities

eg) Gandhara school - deep influence of Greco-Roman style like wavy hair, muscular body, physical features etc.

⑥ Women's position - this attitude and artistic sensibilities are especially reflected in contemporary portraits in sculpture

⑦ Craftsmen prowess - is reflected by technical superiority of portrait coins and realistic sculpture.

⑧ Merchants and Guild - played significant role in socio-cultural life, evident through their patronage to folk art.

In deed, Kushana period implies a significant period in our history that was further refined in the Gupta period known as golden period in terms of art.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन को जन्म देने वाली घटनाओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इसके परिणाम क्या थे? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) was second mass movement under Gandhian leadership, starting in 1930. It was based on peaceful violation of unjust laws using Gandhian methods of Satyagrah.

Events that led to Civil Disobedience Movement

- ① Great Depression of 1929 - affects widespread section of Indian society including peasantry, merchants, Industrialists, creating resentment.
- ② Lahore session 1929 - called for Pure Swaraj within one year and if not attained, Congress was to start civil disobedience movement.
- ③ Failure of Nehru Report - with its focus

on dominion status for India could not get success and was rejected by Britishers.

④ Gandhi's 11 demands - regarding issues of peasants, merchants including unjust exchange rate, and unjust salt laws, that need to be addressed by British.

⑤ Salt March / Dandi March - in protest to unjust salt law that affected almost every Indian citizen, Gandhi led a salt march to Dandi to break the law.

Thus, with break of salt law, started the civil disobedience movement, spreading to other parts of country with actions like boycott of British goods, Swadeshi promotion, Anti-tax movement, Anti-chowikan tax movement etc.

Outcomes of Civil Disobedience Movement

• Immediate Outcome -

① Gandhi - Irwin Pact (1931) - for release of political prisoners and Congress engagement in Round Table Conference.

② Round Table Conference - for discussing future constitutional arrangements for India based on Simon Commission Report.

• Long term Outcomes : - ③ Right to make salt for domestic consumption

① Statute of Congress - as All-India mass party increased with equal footing with Britisher effected in Gandhi - Irwin pact

② Widening of social base - of national movement

③ Prayer Swaraj - demand as negotiation point became firmly established.

In deed, CDM effected widening of Indian freedom struggle, furthered in Quit India movement.

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

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

Mahatma Jyotirao Phule was a social reformer of 19th century, active especially in Maharashtra region and raised the subaltern voices of lower castes.

Phule's reformist ideas

- ① Anti-Caste - Phule firmly critiqued the caste system that led to oppression of lower castes.
- ② Egalitarian Outlook - he advocated for a egalitarian social order for dignity of all members of society.
- ③ Rightful claim of lower Caste - he

turned Aryan theory upside down and claimed lower castes as indigenous of country, hence more claims over country's resources.

⇒ Culangiri reflected this idea.

④ Women's empowerment - he stood against practices like infanticide, restrictions on widow remarriage.

⇒ Established houses for widow's welfare

⑤ Child's education - Girl child education was emphasized through his literary works and actions with his wife Savitri Phule.

⇒ First girl child school in 1840 (Pune)

⑥ Organisation of Lower Caste - to seek their empowerment and liberation

⇒ Satyashodhak Samaj (1873)

Shaping of Social foundation of freedom movement

- ① **Agenda beyond political freedom** — Phule's idea widened the scope of struggle to include socio-economic justice as well.
 - ② **Unity promotion** — through his attack on divisive caste system, he laid foundation for national unity.
 - ③ **Vision for progressive society** — through his ideas of equality, liberation, empowerment, that influenced 20th century political vision.
 - ④ **Widening of social base** — of freedom movement by organisation of lower castes.
 - ⑤ **Inspiration** — for later leaders like Ambedkar for upliftment of all sections.
- Thus, Phule's ideas and actions laid strong foundation for National movement.

Feedback

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

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

Recent signing of Ken-Betwa Link project MOU between MP. and UP. brought the topic of interlinking of rivers back into public discourse.

Interlinking of rivers is about linking the 'surplus' river with 'deficit' river for optimal utilization of water.

Benefits of Interlinking of rivers

- ① Optimum utilisation of water that goes into Ocean from surplus river basin
- ② Address flood in surplus rivers especially during monsoon season \rightarrow Kosi in Bihar
- ③ Drought resistance in water-deficit region. \rightarrow Bundelkhand region

- ④ Drinking water - for remote areas ensuring quality of life.
- ⑤ Navigation - river navigation can be ensured throughout the year.
- ⑥ Development - through planned urbanization, industrialization in water deficit regions eg) Bundelkhand development with Ken - Betwa project

Concerns with Inter-linking of rivers

• Social-Economic :-

- ① Displacement of communities - due to reservoir creation
- ② High Capital cost - make large scale projects unviable
- ③ Long gestation period - with issues of land acquisition, capital arrangement

⊛ Ecological Concerns —

- ① Affects natural flow — impacting ecology downstream of river system
- ② Submergence — of biodiversity region
 ↳ Panna Tiger Reserve due to Kam-Betwa project
- ③ Conception of 'surplus' and 'deficit' river — is challenged in view of Climate change induced erratic rainfall
- ④ Shifting of river — would affect viability of project
- ⑤ Physical-chemical composition — of ocean water to be affected with less fresh water inflow

- way forward
- ① Demand regulation with precision agriculture
 - ② Recyclable water economy
 - ③ Water harvesting techniques
 - ④ Decentralized Inter-linking of rivers, instead of large scale interlinkage

Feedback

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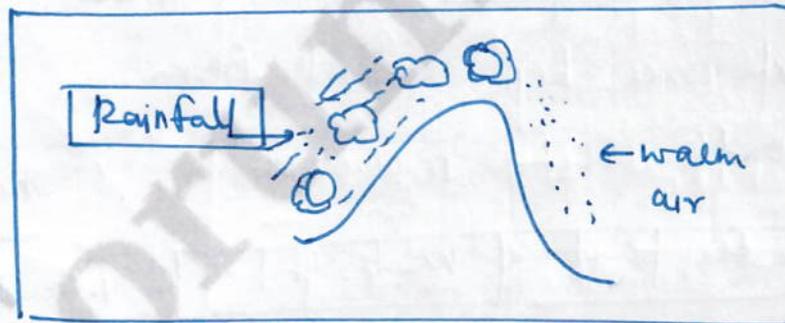
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Q.15) Explain the concept of rain shadow effect. How does it influence the distribution of precipitation and vegetation across mountain ranges? (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Rain shadow effect refers to a phenomenon wherein geographical barrier like mountain, hill etc cause an orographic rainfall on one side of mountain and cause deficit on other side.



Rain shadow effect : features

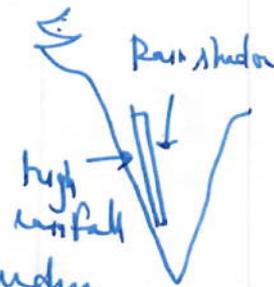
- ① Uplifting of saturated moist air — by barrier.
- ② Building of cumulonimbus cloud.
- ③ Excessive rainfall on one side
- ④ Release of water and downward

movement of air.

- ⑤ Adiabatic warming of air - causing stable air condition on other side of mountain.

Influence on distribution of vegetation and precipitation across mountain ranges

- ① Western ghats - western side experience high rainfall from south western monsoon



- ② Eastern part of western ghats - including Malabar region face drought like condition

- ③ Western side of Andes mountain → faces high rainfall, with desiccating condition in Atacama desert.

- ④ Rockies mountain - eastern margin leads to warming of air causing melting of

ice (ice-eater local wind), and drying of air leads forest fire

③ Darling range of Australia - eastern side of range faces high rainfall event leading to flood like condition
↳ while rain-shadow area relies upon livestock based economy.

⑥ Atlas of North Africa → rainshadow effect of Atlas mountain creates desert condition in North Africa.

⑦ High dense forest - on western flank of westerly including support to plantation economy, while eastern flank relies on extensive grassland like vegetation

Thus, Rainshadow effect creates large scale impact on precipitation and vegetation distribution.

Feedback

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



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

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

Indian Monsoon refers to seasonal reversal of winds with moisture-laden South-western monsoon and dry-Norther Eastern monsoon.

Major features of Indian Monsoon

- ① Concentrated rainfall in 4 months - ~ 75% annual rainfall from June to September.
- ② Monsoon outburst → in first week of June in Kerala and gradual onset to Indian subcontinent.
- ③ Dry spell - in between rain spell due to break.



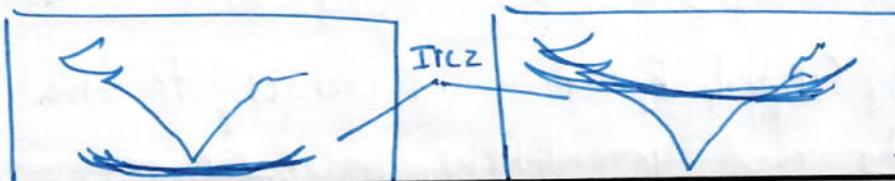
④ Higher Variability - across space and time with westerly gales and Northeast region having highest rainfall

⑤ Erratic rainfall → affected by global events like El-Nino, La-Nino, Indian Ocean dipole

⑥ Climate Change induced → variability reflected in intense, rapid, short rain spells with prolonged dry spells

Causative factors behind monsoon

① Shifting of ITCZ → to Indian land creating low pressure condition



- ② Inequal warming of Ocean and land → creates pressure differences and movement of wind.
- ③ Tibetan plateau warming → creates intense warming and low pressure intensification.
- ④ Mascaren high → ensures large scale continuous supply of moisture laden winds.
- ⑤ Positive Indian dipole → creates favourable conditions for outbreak of monsoon.
- ⑥ Mountain Ranges → creates barrier in front of wind causing orographic rainfall.
Global warming is inducing further variability and unreliability in monsoons.

Feedback

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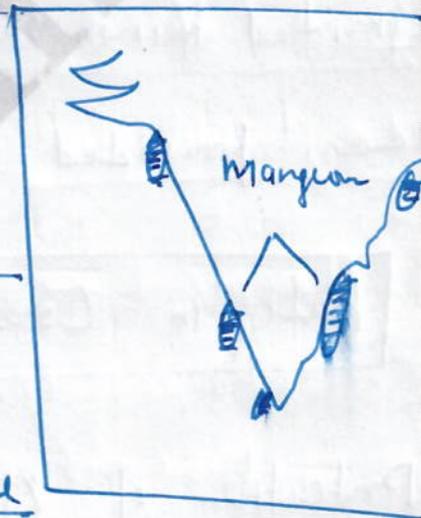
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.17) What are the geographical factors responsible for the growth of mangrove vegetation in India? Also highlight its role in coastal ecology. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Indian Coastline with its ≈ 11000 km stretch consist of variety of vegetation including Mangrove vegetation that has salt-tolerant, pneumatophores features to tolerate water-filled condition.

Geographical factors responsible for mangrove vegetation:



① Vast coastline → with deltatic and estuarine features. \Rightarrow Sundarban delta

② Backwaters → due to dented coastline provides ideal condition. \Rightarrow Vembanad lake (Kerala)

- ③ Large river network → leading to continuous fresh water inflow into Coastal areas
- ④ Salty conditions → in Indian Coastal areas with intermixing of river and ocean waters.
- ⑤ Limited human intervention → in Coastal areas provided conducive conditions

Role in Coastal Ecology

- ① Protection of Shoreline — from tsunami impact → 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami
- ② Ground water replenishment in coastal regions
- ③ Water filtration → Sedimentary heavy metals.

- ④ Biodiversity ground → for widespread, vibrant biodiversity
- ⑤ Buffer against salt-water invasion during storm surge
- ⑥ Acts against coastal sand erosion
- ⑦ Tourism potential with its scenic beauty
- ⑧ Crucial ingredient of hydrological cycle

Large scale coastal aquaculture, reclamation of land is leading to degradation of Mangrove vegetation in coastal region, requiring protection

Feedback

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

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

Emergence of social media platform with its facility of online media, there has been emergence of kidfluencers. Kidfluencers are kids and young children who use social media platform for expression and entertainment.

Kidfluencers — as reflection of changing family structure and parental aspiration

① Emergence of Nuclear family → in urban areas with no oversight of grand parents.

- ② Dual Income households → with working parents having limited time for child rearing
- ③ Income prospects → from online medium leads parents allowance for kid activity on social media
- ④ Changing style of parenting → with emphasis on liberal parenting leads approval of child activity on platforms
- ⑤ Limited Energy and time to working parents to oversight the platform activity
- ⑥ Migration of youth → for

coaching and educational purposes, reflecting aspirations of parents, also get autonomy for activities.

⑦ Changing gender roles → create aspirations for girl child as well to express themselves freely on technological medium.

However, kid influences also face issues like mental anxiety, echochamber effect, cyberbullying, cyber abuse etc. → ↑

Hence, effective parental oversight (parental lock) and due diligence by platforms (Teen Insta account) are need of hour.

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)

Grassroot movements with their emphasis on localised, real world issues are led many times by women but this results did not lead genuine empowerment.

Women as backbone of grassroots movements

- ① Chipko movement → led by women for ecological restoration
- ② Appiko movement — for forest conservation
- ③ Narmada Bachao Andolan → led by Medha Patkar against large scale displacement

④ Anti-Asaak movement → against
alcoholists in rural society

⑤ Right to Information - under
MKSS witnessed large scale
women involvement.

Yet, women remain largely
invisible and excluded :-

① Pradhan - Pati syndrome → in
Grama Sabhas and Panchayats

② Limited involvement of SHG groups
into formal decision making system

③ Public patriarchy in bureaucratic
norms and practices affects
women involvement.

④ Male-led bodies like irrigation
ground-level committees

⑤ Limited capacity building of
women leaders affects their
leadership and involvement.

Efforts like SHG-led initiatives

(Kudumshree), Namri Shakti Vandan

Adhyam would ensure women
in decision making process in
long term

Feedback

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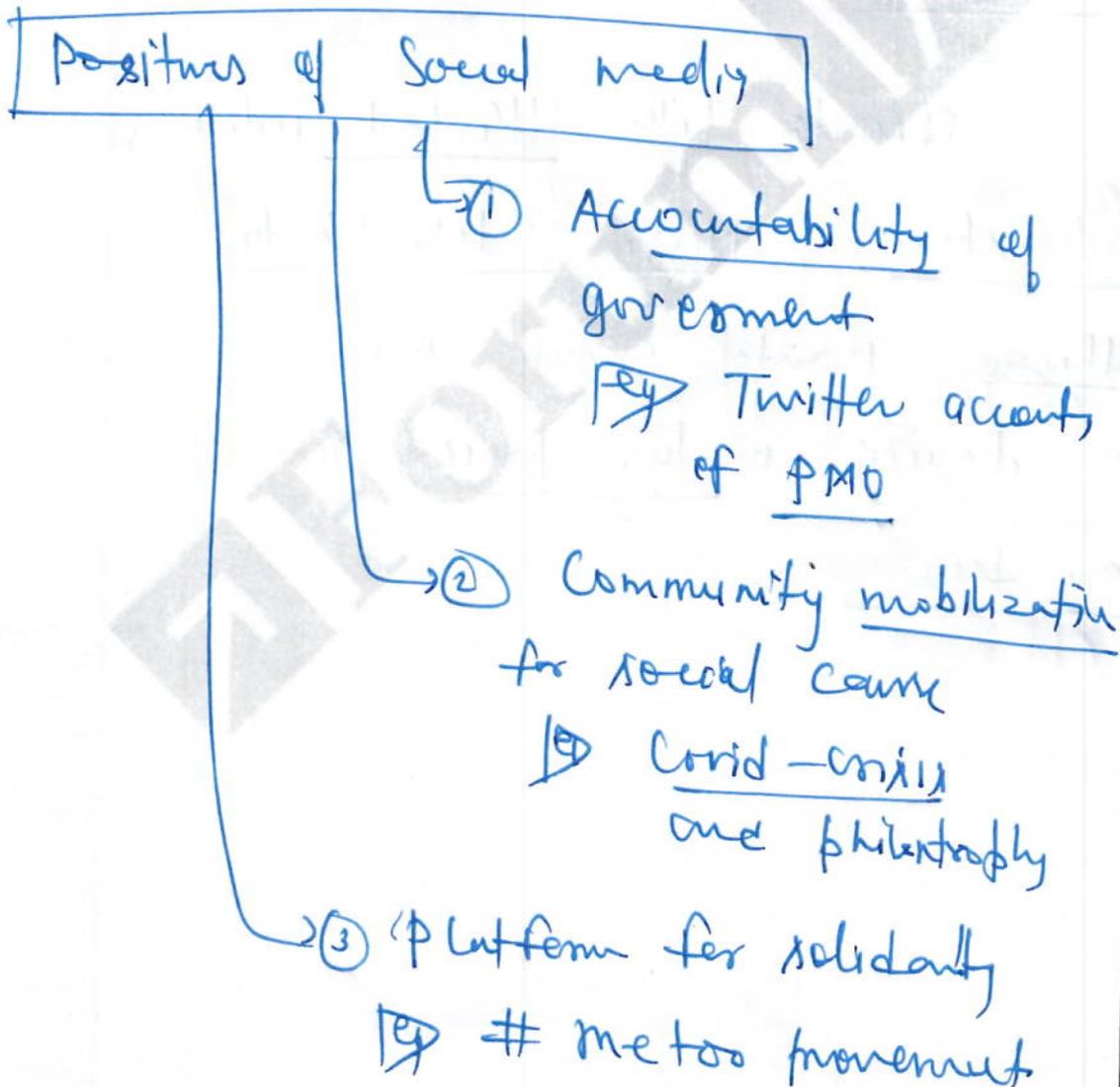
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Q.20) Do you agree with the view that social media is a 'double edged sword'? Discuss in the context of its impact on Indian society. (15 marks, 250 words)

क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि सोशल मीडिया एक 'दोधारी तलवार' है? भारतीय समाज पर इसके प्रभाव के संदर्भ में चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Social media with its capacity of large social networking is emerging as double-edged sword.



- ④ Economic avenue \rightarrow Facebook
driven business advertisement
- ⑤ Creative economy \rightarrow Creativity
Livelihood opportunity

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Mentor Feedback Questions

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- 2
- 3
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Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
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Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 - 5.0	3.0 - 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 - 7.0	4.0 - 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 - 10	6 - 7.5	< 6
	Key / Relevant Point		
	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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