

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Keupa A. Jain		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	26 th July 2025

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से 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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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			9:00	12:15	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, 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 :
				① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes 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

WAFORUM/IAS

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)

India as a 'Mother of Democracy' is being considered not only today but from the past as Gandhiji considers swraj to be always present.

Deep embeddedness of democracy in ancient civilisation ethos

- ① Indian republic seen from Magadham republics
(eg) Vatsa, Udruga republican states
- ② Village decentralisation seen in Chola, Pallava etc
(eg) village ward committee - [Cudalore system]
- ③ Gender society and egalitarianism
Indus Valley civilisation → grid system of
[togetherness] inhabitation
- ④ Women participation in politics and assemblies
education (eg) gana, vidhata Rigvedic
society participation

(Don't Write in this Area) Q.2) Elucidate भारतीय पर कुछ न लिखें

(eg) Gregi, Yagnavalki - educated women scholars.

③ Values of love, brotherhood, fraternity through ancient ethos in Buddhist, Jainism

④ Worship of women → protecting the value of respect and equality

⑤ liberty and freedom for people → to practise rituals
→ to movement

⑥ Duty and rights even in ancient systems

(eg) Tax paying duties - Balesh medic - Samhanta (bali)

Right to gain protection from military.

⑦ Diversity of languages culture (eg) tribes however due to increasing stratification, few ideals degraded Indian ethos like communalism, caste discrimination, patriarchy etc.

But with recent constitutional mandate and legal reforms, India is standing tall to be "largest democracy"

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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)

Animals have had significant presence in art, architecture and literature since the ancient times.

Significance of Tiger figures in mythology, art and architecture

- ① Jataka stories use of tiger to depict strength prowess (eg) Vishnusharma's Tiger Fables
- ② Buddhist tradition uses tiger to depict birth of Siddhartha as a symbol
- ③ coinage use of tigers (eg) Samudragupta's coins where he sat on it
- ④ Seals and religious figures sat on tigers to depict divine power (eg) Pashupatinath seal [VC]
- ⑤ Sculptures and use of arayudhas in temples (eg) Chola temples - relief sculptures use of tiger lions

Significance of elephants in mythology, art and architecture

- ① Symbolism : Use in Jain tradition with birth of Mahavira. (eg) Dream of Trishala → mother of Mahavira had elephant
- ② Ashokan inscription depicts extensive use of elephants in Maurya times
 (eg) Rock Edict I → elephants used during Kalinga
- ③ Khola paintings use of elephants to show kingdom's richness
- ④ Sculptures → with elephants used by kings in festivals, auspicious occasions
 (eg) Vijaynagar, Srirangapatna - Pushkara sides
- ⑤ Elephant also depicted wisdom, calmness in structures and also old stories
 (eg) Rescuer of Ganges → Mahabharata
 they both still hold significance with use of it in ornament building

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)

Lord William Bentinck arrived and remained a Governor during 1827 to 1835 and brought various transformation for Indian state.

William Bentinck → Period of transformation

① Social reform movements

- ↳ suppression of thugs - Isleema
- ↳ Abolition of Sati Act passed during this time (1829)
- ↳ Act against slavery system was brought

② Administrative changes

- ↳ Charter Act of 1833 was brought with increasing powers to Bengal
- ↳ Abolition of circuit courts and Provincial appeal courts set up by Cornwallis

(Don't Write in this Area / पर कुछ न लिखें) **Q.4) Explain h**
strengthene
 समझाइए की नींव

③ Political changes

- ↳ Macaulay's minute for English education (1835) was brought.
- ↳ Press restrictions were placed
- ↳ Abolition of SP position and centralised functions to

④ Revenue policies

- ↳ Ryotwari system of Munro in Southern states
- ↳ Increased taxation over peasants

⑤ Others

- ↳ Annexation of Mysore
- ↳ Judicial and civil service changes in support of Britain.

William Bentinck said steps which were mainly not very interests for Indians and was another reason for conquest

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

American War of Independence
was fought in 1760's and ended with Philadelphia convention to make America first democracy.

American war of Independence - deprived Great Britain of one empire

- ① Policy against Navigation law of Britain to gain control over own ships by America
- ② Revolution by people against Britain's harmful and exploitative policies
↳ Britain lost control over minerals, raw materials, labour access
- ③ Reduced economic gains for Britain!
↳ as industrial revolution money taken from USA
- ④ Intellectuals demand for human rights, protection → amassed people against

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(Don't Write in this Area) 2.5 What is distributive पर कुछ न लिखें

Britain losing power (eg) Thomas Jefferson framing draft Constitution

American war of independence: strengthened foundations of another for Britain

- ① France's assistance to America leading to debt crisis for itself → Better for Britain in other colonies
- ② Britain learned lessons here to not let people unite, to avoid educating masses, to suppress nationalists at right time
eg Used in African nations - Uganda
- ③ Britain diversified its colonies to avoid dependence on one like USA → Africa
→ Asia
- ④ Britain next move towards European power status
American war of Independence set a right role for all other colonies & a Britain as well

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 are elements which are in low extractable quantities present in rocks, which are conductive, catalytic, thermal conductivity etc.

↳ Strontium, Yttrium and 15 other elements
↳ these are difficult to extract

Multi-dimensional implications of uneven distribution

① Inequalisation of rare-earth elements and supply chain in global ↳ 90% of rare earth availability by China

② Race to Bottom and high competitiveness by countries to achieve applications of Rare Earth elements
↳ neodymium use in renewable energy so all

③ Environmental impact: Pollution due to unsustainable mining practices
↳ Open mining sites, air pollution etc

(Don't Write in this Area पर कुछ न लिखें) **2.6) Highlight**
हिमालयी

④ Social implications

- ↳ marginalisation of low income and island nations → due to lack of rare earths
- ↳ Employment opportunities disproportionate depending on industry set up for rare earths

⑤ Economic implications

- ↳ Inflation in nations where lack of rare earth availability
- ↳ Import bill high and dependency in nations with low processing of rare earths
- ↳ 95% of rare earth processing capability by china

⑥ Impact on sustainability

- ↳ over use of coal based power
- ↳ over water usage for processing

⑦ Technological progress impact: Multifarious developments → IR 4.0

- ↳ Semiconductors
- ↳ Defense & space exploration

Indian National Critical Minerals mission, along with diversifying Indian rare earth supply chain is needed

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Write an answer in this area / इस स्थान पर लिखें

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 has developed from the time of collision of Indian subcontinent with the Eurasian continent and later tilt of peninsular plateau led to drainage system there.

Himalayan	Peninsular
<p>① Perennial drainage due to glacier source & monsoon as well ↳ Indus river, Ganga</p> <p>② Mostly fast flowing in steep gradients slope ↳ Saras Sutlej river</p> <p>③ High erosion and deposit holding capacity ↳ superseded & <u>arctic</u> rivers</p>	<p>① Not all perennial as monsoon dependent ↳ Godavari, Krishna</p> <p>② Flows through rift valleys ↳ Narmada with gradual slope</p> <p>③ Low erosion & deposition ↳ Sabarmati, Western Tapi peninsular</p>

(Don't Write in this Area / पर कुछ न लिखें) Q.7) Describe the पृष्ठी की पाठ

- ④ Comparatively newer drainage sources
- ⑤ Most Himalayan rivers are cross border rivers with origin in Tibet
 - ↳ Kailash range
 - ↳ Brahmaputra
 - ↳ Indus
- ⑥ longer catchment area of drainage system here
 - ↳ Ganga, Brahmaputra
- ⑦ High river shifting courses
 - ↳ Kosi river

- ④ Older system of drainage
- ⑤ They mostly originate in western Ghats or eastern Ghats
 - ↳ Konkan river
- ⑥ smaller catchment area
 - ↳ Mahi, Tapi
- ⑦ maintains constant flow of water
 - ↳ super-saturated rivers

Rivers are lifeline of economy and hence needs to be protected by considering it as a 'living entity'

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)

Rocks at earth's crust are mainly igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic rocks.

Nature and Mode of origin of earth

Igneous rocks

① Crystalline rocks & highly minerals content \rightarrow Marble

② Non-fossiliferous rocks \rightarrow

③ Origin \rightarrow Magma based origin from

interior of earth
 \rightarrow Volcanic origin \rightarrow Granite
 \rightarrow Plutonic or intrusive rocks

Sedimentary

① ~~B~~ Fine sediments and texture of rocks

② Fossiliferous rocks

(Don't Write in this Area / पर कुछ न लिखें)
Q.8) The al-
 crisis in In
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③ Origin ① Based on sedimentation and lithification process

↳ Ex Limestone, chert.

↳ Based on solidification of erosion materials

Metamorphic rocks

① These are non-fossiliferous

② Have nature of rocks it is composed of

③ Origin → Foliation and banding

due to contact & thermal metamorphism

Here due to pressure & temperature rock changes Ex Gneiss → Granite

Slate → Limestone

These help in doing paleoclimatic, paleomagnetic, geomorphic studies further of a region

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TOTAL MARKS			

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 is increasing with rising temperature by 0.7°C from 1981-2022 (IPCC), rising pollution

Alienation of modern lifestyle ^{from nature} → ongoing environmental crisis

- ① Consumerism and high consumption lifestyle
↳ Destroy forests for capitalistic gain
- ② Cereal centric lifestyle → led to over water intensive crops production
- ③ Use of private cars → high air pollution
↳ Urban heat island effect
- ④ Increasing mall culture & carbon lifestyle
↳ deforestation and concretisation → rising temperatures

(Don't Write in this Area) 2-9) What do you think differs from the previous one? निर्धनता क से किस पर कुछ न लिखें

- ③ High rise buildings and IT ~~dev~~ infrastructures
↳ Encroachment of lakes → Bellandur lake gone in Blore
- ④ High internet & AP usage in lifestyle
↳ Huge environmental emissions
- ⑤ Plastic usage increases in lifestyle for ease ↳ High clogging, soil degradation
- ⑥ High electronic usage → e-waste generation only 30% processed

Steps needed to be taken

- ↳ Lifestyle movement (COP 28) → Cycle use
- ↳ Miyawaki - Urban Parks, Pores method → low water waste
- ↳ Sustainable - 3R strategy - Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
- ↳ Transit oriented development (LNTI Ayoog)

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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 is the rising poverty in urban areas and increasing concentration of poor in urban region

↳ with rising urbanisation, i.e., 60% in 2050 risks of this type of poverty arise

Urbanisation of poverty

- ① Increasing joblessness in urban areas
- ② Low incomes & poverty in urban areas
- ③ With increasing poor in urban areas due to high out of pocket expenditure on health
- ④ Low sanitation & education → poverty of people
- ⑤ slumification of urban areas. ~~100%~~ 68% of population in slums - Census 2011
- ⑥ Low social sensitivity of migrant population → poverty increases
- ⑦

(Don't write in this Area) 10) Glob
पर कुछ न लिखें
Ustify y
वैश्विक
है

Urban poverty differs from rural poverty

- ① Urban poverty is due to informalisation of work whereas rural is due to agricultural backwardness
- ② Urban is due to rising inequality between rich + poor but rural due to lack of adequate infrastructure → roads, etc
- ③ Urban is due to high consumerism and costly affair so low affordability at rural due to lack of nutritional availability, low education
- ④ Urban poverty is based or due to overpopulation and environmental negative impact → displacement but rural due to caste based discrimination

Thus steps need to be taken like Modern Urban Planning (NTI Ayog) → Satellite towns & Rurbanisation, and Follow SDG-11 for sustainable cities

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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)

Globalisation according to Anthony Giddens is exchange, interdependence and integration of various economies through goods, services & culture.

Globalisation : redefined : YES

① Idea of community

① Global online virtual communities based on followers

② Global village and global citizenship community due to globalisation

③ secular community and weakening caste, religion identities

↳ Urban anonymity & composite culture

④ Increasing rural community becoming global due to social media influencers

(Don't write in this Area-11) The पर कुछ न बोल lands

① Idea of kinship changed

- ① live-in marriages - same sex marriages due to global movements
- ② Double Income No kids as consumerism of parents due to global status
- ③ Family of choice in terms of friends, colleagues & less value to traditional family
- ④ Commodification of marriages → Big fat weddings, divorce rate increasing

Not completely redefined

- ① Family system still important → Integrated joint family
- ② Caste based endogamy in marriage is seen
- ③ Religion based discrimination present (Hindu-Muslim conflict)
- ④ Digital divide so not all have global impact in rural areas

Thus 'glocalisation' needs to be promoted w/ traditionalisation of Modernity

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Kushana period marks a great landmark for Indian landscape for art and culture during 2nd to 3rd CAD

Various art forms flourished during Kushana period

- ① Coin making art especially gold coins
- ② Influence on literature → Gathasaptasāi by Hala
↳ Sanskrit
- ③ Graeco elements in art & architecture
↳ Gandhara sculpture of Buddha
Wavy hair
- ④ various inscriptions by Kushanas
↳ Heliodoros pillar inscriptions by Vasudana - Kusana
- ⑤ Art form change in dressing

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↳ long coats, boots etc

⑥ arrival of horse riding art and use of horses by ~~later~~ later bigdons

⑥ Flourishing of Bhagvatan → Vaishnav and dance art forms → Bhojainin

⑦ Various new musical art forms based on various scriptures.

Insights into socio-cultural aspect

① Cultural diversity → Music
↓ → dressing
Paintings

② Westernisation of culture

③ Caste based stratification seen in different occupations by different people

④ Huge coin usage → huge market integration

⑤ International connectivity & exchange
↳ as governance → strategies taken from Romaktrade them

- ⑤ Metallurgic knowledge advanced
↳ Iron & steel making
[Glass making during this time]
- ⑥ Religion central : Major Kushan rules are
here Vaishnavism, some Shaivites
- ⑦ Buddhist art flourishing depicts patronage
↳ Kanishka → 4th Buddhist Council
↳ Mahayana Buddhism
- ⑧ Sanskritic literature shift from Pali & Prakrit
and rising Brahmanic influence
- ⑨ women position not better ^{sati}
→ not allowing remarriage ^{even}
- ⑩ Many scholars → Buddhacharita by Ashvaghosha
- ⑪ Agriculture & land revenue main activities
- Kushan period began a
golden period in all terms of eco, socio,
political etc.

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.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 started in 1930 by Gandhiji's salt march and agendas released and was a landmark movement.

Events that led to civil Disobedience movement

- ① Disillusionment of Indians of British policies
↳ Ineffective Montagu Chelmsford reforms & Act
- ② Economic depression (1929) due to WWI and further brought miseries to India as well
- ③ Simon Commission and its non-inclusivity had angered people
- ④ Rejection of Nehru report and dominion status by Drum
- ⑤ Rise of socialist ideals for full independence & swaraj → J. Nehru & SC Bose

- ⑥ Rejection of Delhi Manifesto to accept dominion and also Delhi proposals of Muslim League
- ⑦ Gandhi's declaration still no clarity of Indian future governance
- ⑧ Lahore Congress and acceptance of Swaraj as the only solution
- ⑨ Rise of major masses → working class (AITUC)
 - ↳ Peasants (Keroli, Bka) et
 - ↳ Women (Sarojini Naidu) et
 - ↳ Gandhi thought right time.

Outcomes of anti British movement

- ① Breaking of salt law by Gandhiji
 - ↳ Dandi March.
- ② Boycott of foreign goods, clothing, education by students.
- ③ No-chowkidara tax campaign
 - ↳ in Bihar - Sahajamal Saraswati
- ④ Students participation rise (1931) Cunningham circular

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13) Mark

⑤ Rising women participation and empowerment
 (eg) Sarojini Naidu, Gauri Laxmi, Kanshi Prasad

⑥ Rising strikes of working class → Assam
Railways

⑦ Increasing All-India participation and mobilisation
 (eg) Forest law ~~claimed~~ → Karnataka, Maharashtra
no-chowkidara tax - UP, Bihar
Salt tax not abiding → OP Jais - Gopalbada Chaudhari
Tamil Nadu - C. Rajagopal

⑧ British scarcely as it led to huge impact and they did not gauge this impact

⑨ Arrest of Gandhi to arrest the movement but it still continued

Later with Gandhi Seva Pact, Civil Disobedience was stopped with reducing sterling spec ratio, peasants tax reduced releasing protesters & prisoners of war and joining of Ind RTC by Congress

Feedback

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

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

Jyotirao Phule belonged to Mali caste from Salasa district Maharashtra. His role in freedom movement has been immense.

Jyotirao Phule reformist ideas shaped social foundations of Indian freedom movement

- ① Sub-altern mobilisation: mobilised depressed castes and low castes (eg) Malis, Telis etc
- ② Education primacy: Set up schools for all sections especially women and low caste (eg) Pune schools set up
- ③ Spread of knowledge through his literature to voice people (eg) Gulamgiri wrote by him
- ④ Women mobilisation: by supporting widow remarriage, inter-caste marriage (Pratilom) education, avoid child marriage

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- (1) Satyashodhak samaj set up to carry social reform for women
- ⑤ Promoting skilling of low caste : to remove Brahmin dominance and lead to Inclusive movement of freedom
- ↳ low caste trained to be priests, take up employment
- ⑥ Support to peasants and their movements against British, Big Zamindars & landlords.
- ⑦ Against untouchability and discrimination
↳ led Temple entry movements for equal respect & participation of Dalits
- ⑧ Focus on traditional education along with technical knowledge in schools to uplift masses from British unbiblical ord.

① Focussing on vernacular languages & propoganda in local language to reach larger mass (eg) Marathi - Satyaj Prakash

② Ideas of equality, fraternity, brotherhood and remove discrimination was told by him (eg) Satyaj Prakash mentions how solidarity necessary for freedom

③ Noice against degrading manual savinging, separate bathhouse practices.

④ Support to village development and integration to urban centres for all encompassing novel (eg) Satyajshodhak sangh activities

He was supported by his wife savitri Phule who along with him mobilised the deprived and marginalised to participate equally.

He was rightly called "Mahatma" by Vithalrao post his death

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TOTAL MARKS			



18

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)

Recently Ken-Betwa interlinking project have been in news due to BIA reports, to understand implications of this.

Interlinking of rivers : several benefits

- ① Maintain nee of minimum river water flow in deficit / ephemeral rivers \rightarrow link linking with Subarnoti
- ② Agricultural productivity for newer regions, reduces drought & famine condition. \rightarrow Betwa river in Bundelkhand region
- ③ Establishing urban cities, growth of economy near rivers
- ④ Energy security by setup of check dams - hydro electric power, etc in both regions equally. \rightarrow Vansadhona river use
- ⑤ Reduces floods as water capacity distributed among two

- ③ Improves soil quality in deficit region
- ④ spread of marine biodiversity in both region
- ⑤ Inland water transport potential improves
- ⑥ Easy connectivity and better Blue Carbon potential
- ⑦ Reduced ^{and} migration of people from deficit region
- Raises issues
- ⑧ socio economic issues
- ① Migration of people from one region to another
↳ in both - over population near rivers
- ② overuse in agriculture → more ground water decline
- ③ Inter-state conflict over usage of water distribution
↳ (eg) UP (vs) MP
- ④ Tribal impact as lesser water availability
↳ conflict with other river proximal tribes
- ⑤ water is both state & concurrent issues in federalism
- Environmental concerns
- ① Degradation of forests due to interference in project ↳ (eg) Kanha National Park destruction needed

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 the condition faced by leeward side of mountains and its impact on vegetation, rainfall etc.

eg) This effect is seen in Western Ghats, Andes region, Rockies etc.

Rain shadow effect

It is the effect seen when moisture laden winds move up the mountains and get heated enough.

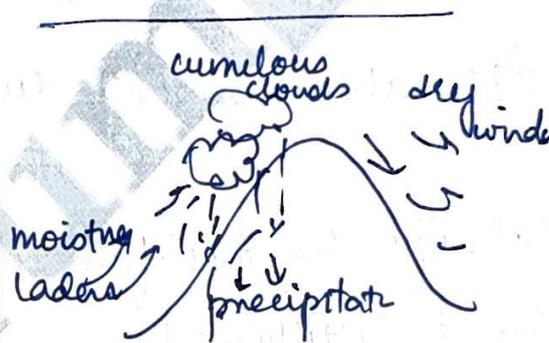


Fig Rain shadow effect

Once the relative humidity reaches dew point & saturation, almost at top it leads to precipitation on windward side.

This leads to plain, dry winds descend on leeward side as all moisture is lost thus, rain shadow effect

Distribution of precipitation due to rain shadows

① low rainfall leading to dry desert areas

↳ Atacama desert in rain shadow of Andes mountains

② It leads to dry high pressure region in rain shadow area → leading to cloudless skies

↳ Sahara desert due to Atlas mountains in Africa

③ Variability in rainfall in same region due to altitude

④ If altitudes are low then rain shadow effect is low → and some rainfall seen

⑤ Higher temperatures and dryness in rain shadow region

↳ Alps region → many deserts nearby.

⑥ At times if impact of trade winds

along with rain shadow then extreme dry region
↳ Arabian deserts due to Caucasian mts.

Distribution of vegetation : In rain shadow region

① low scrubby, dry scrubland vegetation

↳ Leeward of western Ghats → low vegetation whereas windward - Sholas, evergreen broadleaf.

② Xerophytic and dry deciduous forests - they in leeward rain shadow side.

③ low agriculture and commerce in such regions as low soil fertility

④ low habitation (settlements) of indigenous communities due to lack of vegetation

⑤ Altitude wise → vegetation growth more at bottom as very high dry winds at top of mountains ↳ Andes leeward low mt-vegetation

Rain shadow effect should be understood & adequate steps like land seeding & sustainable vegetative practices can be taken

Feedback

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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 reversal
of winds by incoming of South west
monsoon and precipitation

Major features of Indian monsoon

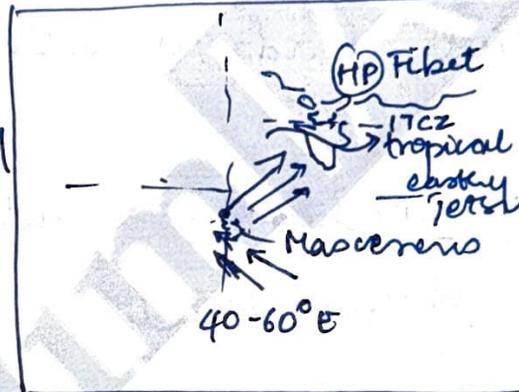
- ① Occurs during May to October → summer monsoon
- ② Start of monsoon begins from Western coast → Tamil Nadu - Karnataka & slowly reaches Indo-gangetic plain in late June - July
- ③ Variability of Indian monsoons
 - ↳ South west monsoon - 75% of annual rainfall (IMD)
 - ↳ North east of Retreating monsoon while return of ITCZ brings rain in (TN)
 - ↳ Due to tropical cyclones which leads to rain in Gangetic plains
 - ↳ In NW region it is due to western disturbance, Caspian sea winds

④ Pre-monsoon showers → coffee Blossoms
↳ Baisakhi etc

⑤ Contemporary features → 6% decline in Indian monsoons (IPCC) due to climate change

Causative factors

① Shift of ITCZ to Tropic of Cancer leading to heating



② Arrival of tropical easterly jetstream → bringing tropical cyclones

Fig. Indian monsoons

③ Mascarenes high leading to shift of trade winds

④ South west winds bringing moisture to land

⑤ Differential heating of land and sea
↳ sea & land breeze (eg) Concor rains

⑥ High pressure & high heat region in Tibet due to shift of trough in there

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② El Niño / La Niña affects Indian monsoons
↳ El Niño → late monsoon

③ Indian Ocean Dipole: Positive Indian ocean dipole leads to better monsoons

④ Rising cloudbursts → sudden precipitation seen
↳ Uttarakhand

⑤ Tropical cyclones from Bay of Bengal due to eye & depressions of low pressure
↳ Monsoon in Ganga

⑥ North East monsoons due to deflection of SW to SE winds due to Arakan mountains

Due to climate change monsoons have been impacted as deforestation, concretisation, low annual rainfall.

Way Forward: Monsoon maintenance with adequate storage of excess water, Blue Green infrastructure as lifeline of economy

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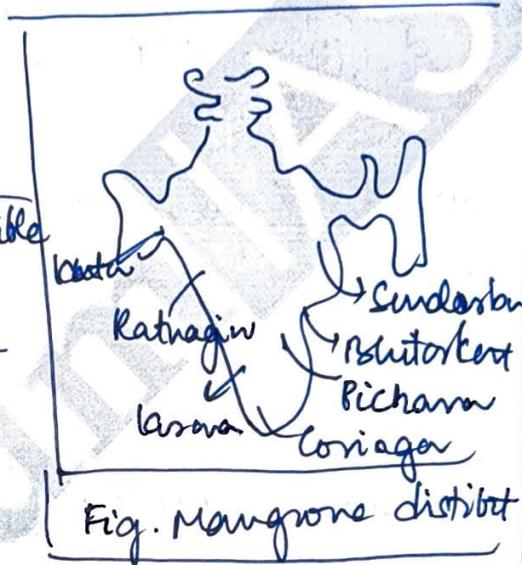
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.17) What are the geographical factors responsible for the growth of mangrove vegetation in India? Also highlight its role in coastal ecology. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Mangroves are ecotone species that grow between terrestrial and marine ecosystems

↳ Sunderbans → mangrove region



Geographical factors responsible for mangrove growth

① Brackish waters : with salinity about 35 ppm

② High temperatures > 27°C

③ High relative humidity for greater precipitation

④ Oceanic proximity needed for growth

⑤ Tidal range with low tides below 6m

⑥ High evaporation and transpiration

⑦ Soil fertility with extensive soil nutrients for growth.

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- ⑧ Not cold regions as cannot survive in freezing conditions
- ⑨ Tropical region and around latitudes of 10° - 30° N & S
- ⑩ low winds / pressure on mangroves to avoid

Role in coastal ecology

- ① Carbon sink and sequestration
 ↳ 25% of land based carbon in peatlands
 ↳ FAO
- ② Nutrient recycling by mangroves
- ③ Riparian buffer : → ↑
 ↳ water purification from heavy pollutants & toxins → Mg, Hg etc
- ④ Shock absorber as impact of tsunami, floods, tides etc.
 ↳ Bhitarkanika protection from floods & cyclons

⑤ Marine biodiversity and habitat protection
 ↳ Huge birds, fishes, shrimps, Bengal tiger, crocodile etc

⑥ Livelihoods for coastal community
 ↳ Fishing, aquaculture, Turkell

⑦ Food security and medicinal use
 ↳ Available ↳ Anicemic

⑧ Recreation and tourism → mangrove walks
 ↳ ornamental fishing

⑨ O₂ supply and maintains balance in environment

Threats - Urbanisation → Plastic waste
 - Lumbering → Concreteisation
 - Shrimp cultivation → DNBSC - 3-5% reduced.
 - Pollution

Way Forward ① Gujrat model - Fish cone technique cultivation

② International - Mangrove For future collaboration ↳ MAC → COP 26

③ Community engagement → Vom Rakshaks Anty

Feedback

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

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

Kidfluencers are kids or children acting as digital influencers creating reels, digital content, viral videos, podcasts.

eg) Nivi - superangel - huge fan following on Instagram
↳ age of 8 years.

Rise of Kidfluencers

① Reflection of changing family structures

- ① More autonomy to kids to participate & do whatever they want
- ② Socialisation of children reduced ~~and~~ by parents as more involved on social media

③ Isolation of children → so resorting to social media for validation

④ 'Stone together paradox' of families in urban areas as kids and parents connected by 'Whatsapp more' than normal

- ① Kidfluencers earning at young age so more
decision making power of children
- ② Dual career families : parents busy in work,
so kids try due to FOMO turn up influencers
- ③ Consumeristic families as status symbols so
kids try showing off their lifestyle to other
↳ Paheli → use of makeup, Get ready
agirl with me videos to influence others
- ④ Reduced restrictions of families on kids
↳ focus on studies etc
- ⑤ Reflection of parental aspirations in society
- ⑥ Aspiration of status based on viral videos,
friends and fame due to kids fan following
↳ Kaam Johar using kids replies to
show off
- ⑦ More career oriented parents, reduce
aspiration to socialise child, or give
value education ↳ kids using vulgar
language to influence

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2.19) Women
invisible and
भारत में
निर्णय लेने

- ③ Fatal aspirations rising due to nuclear families so allow kids to do as per their wish
- ④ Reduced aspiration of middle class parents that kids do job, so push them to start own youtube channels
- ⑤ Reduced aspiration of educating children, rather aspire for more monetary gains due to consumerism (Ex) Parents asking kids to tell random things
- ⑥ Aspiration for promoting kids beauty and talents online (Ex) Two month old babies have instagram accounts

However not completely due to above two

↳ Can also be to depict and promote kids genius innovations & creativity

↳ To build social capital for kids they take this up

Way forward is to have Meta Teen accounts with regulation over kids accounts over their content

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)

Women have been participating in grassroots steps since ancient India and continue even today with PFI reservation, but still they are not completely empowered.

Women : backbone of grassroots movements in India

- ① women education by Indian social reformers
↳ sarithi bai Phule, Tarabai Shinde
- ② eco-feminist movements for environmental protection (eg) Chipko, Silent Valley movement
- ③ economic empowerment through SHGs, cooperatives at villages (eg) Kudumbashree SEWA
- ④ voice against women violence by women led groups (eg) Gulabi Gang - Sampat Pal
Kaur
- ⑤ political empowerment through PFI
(eg) lado' Panchayat → All women panchayat

④ 50% of panchayat members are women

⑤ women grassroots movement

↳ for emancipation - education
Financial inclusion (BBSP) etc

(Subanya Samithi)

⑥ Women leaders in villages take better
infrastructural development decisions → toilets
→ roads
↳ study in West Bengal → safe infra

Remain largely excluded and invisible

① Patriarchal mindset leads to discrimination
of women in decisions → invisible

② Proxy pati & Saopoch Pati, avoids decision
making power of women

③ low financial independence so women
excluded from family budget decisions
↳ Female labor force participation rate → 27%
(PLFS report)

④ low paid and gender gap: World Gender
Gap report women paid 32% lower than

- men, so less decision making capability
- ⑤ low educational capability, so less trust over decisions → invisible
- ⑥ Glass ceiling → exclusion of women from higher decision making stage (eg) only 5%
unicorn women led
- ⑦ Patriarchal bargain where women only accepts patriarchy for some freedom to work
- ⑧ Traditional family structures only men take decisions or old aged, women left out
- ⑨ low digital literacy & digital gender divide
↳ low awareness about events to make decisions

Improvement in women position by

- ① Training & skilling of women → PM KUY
↳ PMGDISHA
- ② Empowering women through role models → Indira Nooyi
↳ Kiran Shaw
- ③ Better education

"Nalā, saṃsya vastubara" - women are architects of tomorrow, so decisions by them

Feedback

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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 is of utmost importance as India has about 900 million + social media users (IAMAI report 2024)

Social Media: Double edged sword

① Positive impact on Indian society

① Creative thinking through various trends

② Voice to marginalised against their concerns
↳ #Blacklivesmatter ↳ #IceBucketChallenge

③ Women empowerment: #MeToo movement
↳ Selling products through social media

④ Improves communication, connectivity → builds social capital → Global teenagers

⑤ Economic empowerment with Tier-2 digital influencers earning money.

(109) Saurabh Joshi vlogs of villages -
comes through Youtube subscribers

⑧ Public mobilisation and opinion making

(109) #fridays for future - environmental awareness
#Nirbhaya protest, #NidoTaniaprotect

⑨ spreads awareness and good practices Influencer

(109) Swachh Bharat drive on social media
by Modi ji - others follow

⑩ Connectedness of family despite global
distance (109) Skype, zoom call

Negative impacts on Indian society

① Algorithmic bias leads to Echo chambers
and manipulation (109) Ads shown on
interest

② Consumerism on rise due to social media
↳ westernised products ads seen

③ cyber attacks and Cyber bullying
(109) Bulli Bai - women harassment

④ Polarisation due to Fake news

(109) Muzzaferpur riots, 2013

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⑤ Alienation and Isolation of children due to FOMO & peer pressure →
↳ Rising mental health issue

⑥ Digital narcissism of people as status identity

⑦ Digital surveillance capitalism and use of data by MNCs
↳ Pegasus
↳ Cambridge analytica

⑧ Toxic practices spread → Blue whale challenge
↳ Drug trafficking → Deep web

⑨ Attack on privacy of people

Steps taken to address issue

① Social Media rules implementation → self regulate by media
↳ check of facts (PIR)

② Control over kids social media
↳ Bringing Colect Internet to kids (ED)

③ Replicated Digital Services Act → initiate

④ Digital literacy of people & digital data
↳ collaboration

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#	G	A	P
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			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.