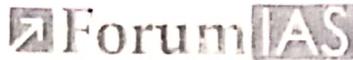


Time Allowed : Three Hours



Maximum Marks : 250

समय : तीन घंटे

अधिकतम अंक 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	PAKSHAL SECRETARY		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE	Date/दिनांक	09/08/2025

\*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 भरे।	
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 :
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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 आरखी 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 इनमें एक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion  
the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see  
copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and  
improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answer

## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

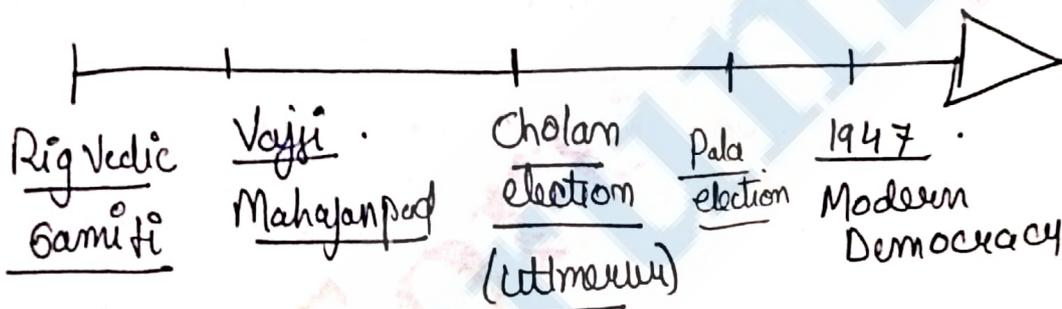
### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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 answer. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjective assessment 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 have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of ( but not all!) suggestions, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** - Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and still each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R** - How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects subjective components of assessment.

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

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

Jawahar Lal Nehru in his book  
"Discovery of India", highlight civilizational  
continuity in the democratic ethos  
of India from "Gamiti" of Rig Vedic  
Times.



## Embedded Democratic Roots

① History of Democratic Systems  
in India.

- ① Shanti Pawar (Mahabharat)
- ② Rig Veda → System of Sabha
- ③ Election of Vajji Mahajanpad

- ① Uttameruru inscription →  
Details of chola era election
- ② Democratic values → Gauna  
Bharantu Subhinah (welfare of all)  
1. Tolerance, Acceptance
- ③ Philosophical ideas of Democracy  
→ Kautilya → "In welfare of  
people lies welfare of king"
- ④ Regular Election → mention of  
patta for election in dicchavi kingdom
- ⑤ Democratic Institution

Contemporary  
Relevance

→ Recognition of India  
as mother of democracy

→ only functional democracy  
outside west

Thus, India is aptly called as "island of democracy" outside western world

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)

Tiger in Indian context often represents valour and fearlessness, while elephant has been a symbol of peace and might.

## Significance

### A) Mythology

#### ① Tiger

In Hinduism - Vehicle of Maa Durga

In Jainism - Symbol of Lord Mahavira

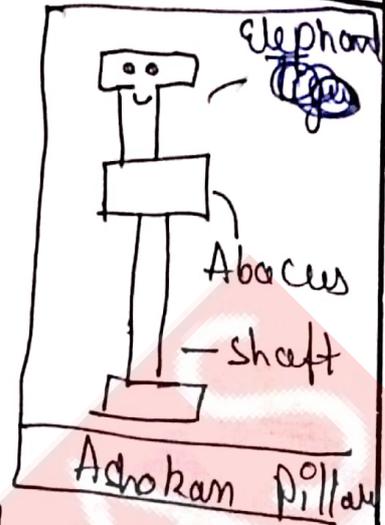
#### ② Elephant

In Buddhism - dream of Mahamayudhi

In Hinduism - Symbol of Lord Ganesha

## B Art

① ~~Tiger~~ <sup>Elephant</sup> → ① Represent  
valour ~~veg~~ ~~Sankusa~~  
Sankusa  
Pillar



② ii) Refered in Jataka  
Story ~~veg~~ Queen Mahamaya's  
Dream

② ~~Top~~ Tiger → Represent ~~veg~~ ~~feulner~~  
~~veg~~ Chola Tiger Sculptures

## C Architecture

① Elephant → ① used at gate as  
a welcoming animal.

~~veg~~ Elephant at Dhauli cave.

② Tiger → ① Displays technological  
progress of time ~~veg~~ Bronze Tiger

Elephant and tiger highlight the  
rich iconography of India's art  
& architecture.

2.3) The arrival of Lord William Bentinck marked a period of transformation in the British Indian State. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

गॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिंक के आगमन ने ब्रिटिश भारतीय राज्य में परिवर्तन की अवधि को चिह्नित किया। चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Lord William Bentinck is known as the first Governor General of India and his rule being remembered for political and social reforms.

### Transformation of States

- ① Charter Act 1833 → Bombay and Madras were brought under eyesight of Governor General.
- ② Socio-economic Reforms
  - ↳ Abolition of Sati.
- ③ Roots of Indian legislature were laid by inclusion of law members in Governor's Council.
- ④ Reform in education system

## Reg Macaulay Minutes

- ⑤ Non-Annexation of territories and respect to Indian Rulers by Bentick.
- ⑥ Concern about vulnerable Section Reg Bentick's statement about plight of cotton weaver (blood) bleaching plains of Ganga
- ⑦ Foundation of legal system were laid

Reg Role of Macaulay in IPC  
(Indian Penal Code)

Impact → Upliftment of women (Sati gone)  
→ Consolidation of Empire  
→ Rise of New Middle Class (English).

Thus, Bentick's time is referred as Seed period of 1857 Revolt

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)

सझाइए 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 1860s and lead to creation of United States.

Deprived of one empire

- America was free
- closeness of America to France & Spain
- Merchantile policy of US → lower trade

Strengthen foundation of other

- ① Cotton famine of 1861 → Made India key supplier of raw cotton to Britain
- ② Learning from US Movement → presented such uprising in other empires

③ Transfer of able governors to India → fed lord Lytton, Ripon  
strengthened British hold

④ Freedom of resource and investment from USA →  
More strong rule → Higher investment in India

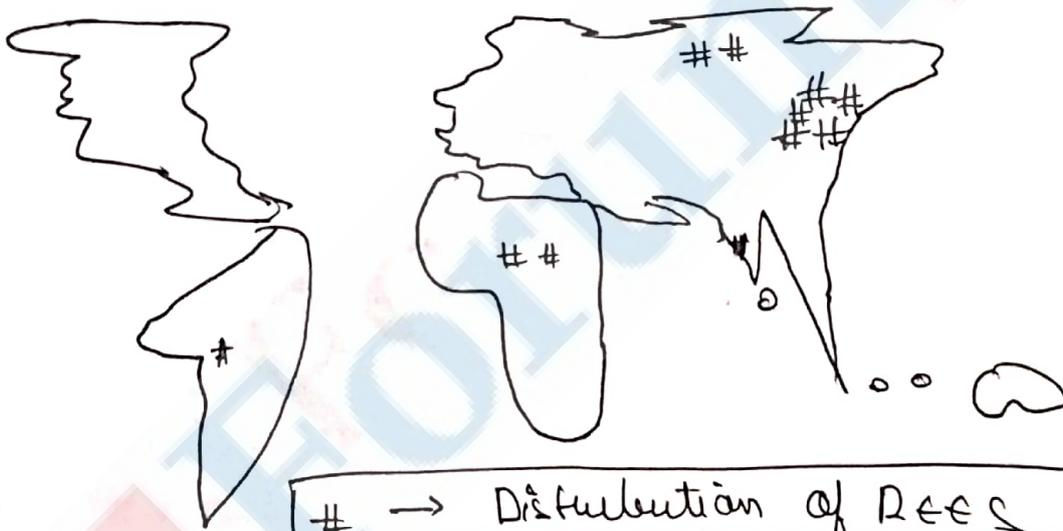
~~⑤~~ ~~down~~

Thus, American Revolution was watershed movement for Colonial History.

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

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

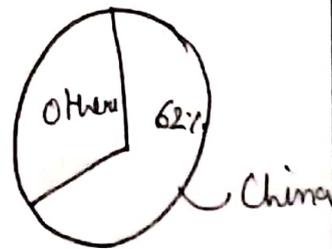
Rare Earth Elements are 19 element  
 - 17 of lanthanide group along with yttrium & scandium, that are difficult to extract and have "rare" concentrated deposits.



Implication

① Supply chain dependence & vulnerability (eg) - Natl of supply during covid-19

Production



concentrated

- ② Strategic leverage to some countries  
eg Arm twisting of China
- ③ Weaponisation of REEs due to geographical concentration  
eg export ban by China (2025)
- ④ Conflicts due to REEs  
eg Russia invasion in Donetsk Region (Ukraine)
- ⑤ Economic vulnerability — vitamins of modern industry → their supply key for growth.
- ⑥ leading to social vulnerability, like resource curse in African nation eg exploitation by China

Thus, recent steps like formation of KABIL & joining of MSP (Mineral Security) will ensure supply chain resilience

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has two major drainage system

(i) Himalayan - of glacial origin

(ii) Peninsular - rain fed origin

Salient Differences

Aspect	Himalayan	Peninsular
(1) <u>Nature</u>	<u>Perennial Nature</u>	<u>Non perennial nature</u>
(2) <u>Direction</u>	<u>All flow eastward</u>	<u>Mostly eastward but some westward</u> (eg) - Narmada
(3) <u>Origin</u>	<u>glacial fed</u>	<u>rain fed</u>
(4) <u>Sediment load</u>	<u>Very high sediment load</u>	<u>low sediment load</u>

<p>⑤ <u>Deposition</u></p>	<p><u>Form Biggest Delta</u>                  (eg) Sunderbans</p>	<p><u>Relatively Low</u></p>
<p>⑥ Hydro electric potential</p>	<p>High due to Himalayas</p>	<p>Relatively low due to flat slopes</p>
<p>⑦ <u>Stages</u></p>	<p>Starkly visible (youth → old)</p>	<p>mixing of river stages</p>
<p>⑧ <u>Alluvial Deposit</u></p>	<p><u>High</u>                  (eg) - Bhangar, khadar</p>	<p><u>low</u></p>
<p>⑨ <u>Soil</u></p>	<p>Alluvial soil</p>	<p>Red &amp; yellow soil</p>

The extensive river system thus calls for exploration of river based economic development - "Auth Ganga" Model

Feedb  
 (For OFFICE)

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TOTAL MARKS

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)

The rocks are generally of three types at crust :

- (i) Igneous Rock
- (ii) Sedimentary Rock
- (iii) Metamorphic Rock

### Nature of Rocks

① Igneous → generally made of single one  
 → low fossil deposits  
 → gets early decomposed

② Metamorphic → hard & complex due to action of heat & pressure  
 → Rich in fossil deposit  
 (eg) - Gneiss  
 Relatively stable nature

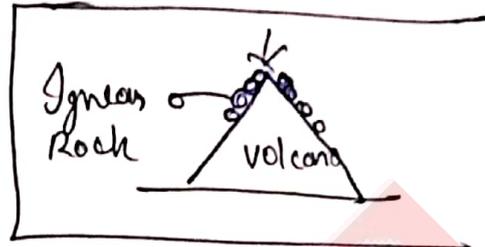
③ Sedimentary → layered nature  
 → Trapping of fossils in layers  
 (eg) - Coal  
 Moderate strength

Mode of origin

① Igneous Rock

↳ Volcanic origin

↳ Cooling of magma on earth's crust



② Sedimentary Rock

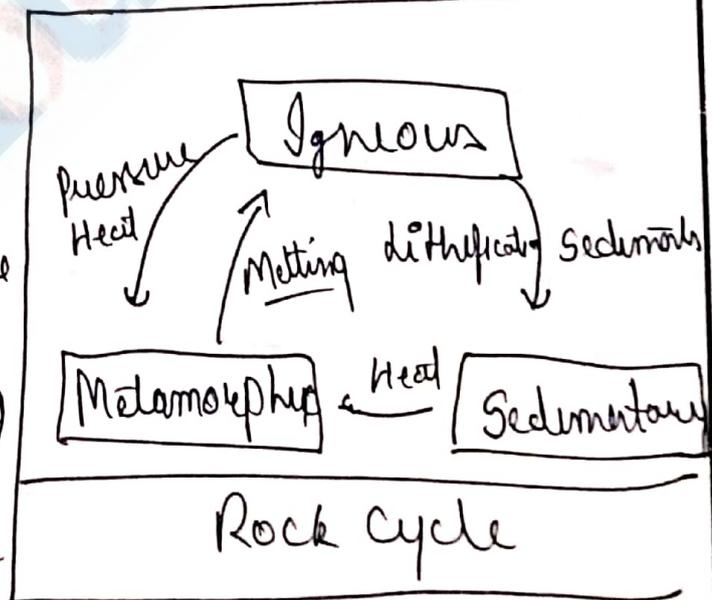
↳ formed due to deposition of weathered particles

↳ process of lithification to solidify rock

③ Metamorphic Rock

↳ Action of Heat & pressure on igneous & sedimentary rock

↳ Are Tough



Rock cycle

Thus, rock cycle is process of constant creation & destruction

Fet
(For OFI)
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P & R
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MARK

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)

The environmental crisis of today  
are due to anthropocentrism among  
humans and culture of use &  
dispose in society.

### Alienation from Nature

- ① Rising consumerism & materialism  
→ higher demand for resources
- ② use & dispose → pollution problem  
in environment eg plastic pollution
- ③ focus on resource exploitation  
through GDP instead of  
GNP (Natural product)
- ④ New Tech → More environmental  
resource incentive  
eg iPhone uses 4x more natural

resources than simple phone

⑤ Emergence of yuppies (gen Z)  
→ not concerned about environment

⑥ Dillution of Indian values of conservation & sustainable use in society.

⑦ Cosmopolitan culture → alienation from nature vs traditional nature based living (eg) - Tribals

Way forward

① focusing on Eco - Centricism

② Individual action eg Mission life

③ Creating Pro Planet people

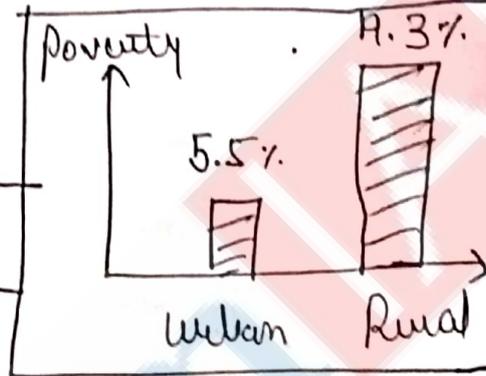
④ 3Rs : Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

We need to change our modern lifestyle to "environment first" to fight climate change

Q. 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)

As per NITI Aayog, 5.5% of urban population is multidimensionally poor in India



Urbanisation of poverty

① phenomenon where the poverty gets concentrated in urban areas

② As per NITI Aayog, while the percentage of urban poor population fell → but in absolute terms there is rise in poor in urban areas called urbanisation.

Difference among the two poverty

Urban

Rural

<u>Aspect</u>		
① <u>Area</u>	<u>Tier 1 &amp; Tier 2</u> <u>Cities</u>	<u>Rural Areas</u>
② <u>Source of income</u>	<u>gig or contract</u> <u>work</u>	<u>disguised</u> <u>employment in</u> <u>agriculture</u>
③ <u>Discrimination</u>	<u>class based</u>	<u>caste based</u>
④ <u>Segregation</u>	Yes, <u>ghettoisation</u> <u>in slums</u>	limited or No segregation
⑤ <u>Impact</u>	<u>Mental stress,</u> <u>poor WASH</u>	<u>Hunger,</u> <u>Malnutrition</u> <u>etc</u>

Way forward → ① Urban MGNREGS  
 ✓ → ② Universal Basic Income for all  
 ③ Capability Approach

Thus, funds require urban centric intervention for poverty

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)

As per Anthony Giddens, globalisation is process of intensification of social relations, such that local happenings are affected by global events & vice versa.

Redefined idea

- (Yes) (A) Community →
- ① More focus on individualism
  - ② focus on privacy rather than collectivism
  - ③ lower community events eg  
Decline in Saptapadi Rituks.
  - ④ Apathy among community about needs of other members

(B) Kinship

- ⑤ Emergence of Nuclear family  
- NFHS → 55% family are nuclear now

⑥ Emergence of extended family

⑥ - family whatsapp group.

⑦ Changing of kinship Roles in Society  $\Rightarrow$  more autonomy to women

⑧ Decline in traditional institution of kinship  $\Rightarrow$  IHDS Survey - Divorce rose by 350% in past decade

No  $\rightarrow$  ① Some community engagement  $\Rightarrow$  marriage, still prevalent

② Role of community in socialisation is intact.

③ kinship values like trust, fidelity are still prevalent

④ Most kinship relations are still caste & community based

"Change is only constant" and thus we must evolve with changing times

Fee  
(For OFF)

AWIS

CD & VA

S & F

P & R

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Average of  
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TOTAL  
MARKS

2.11) 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)

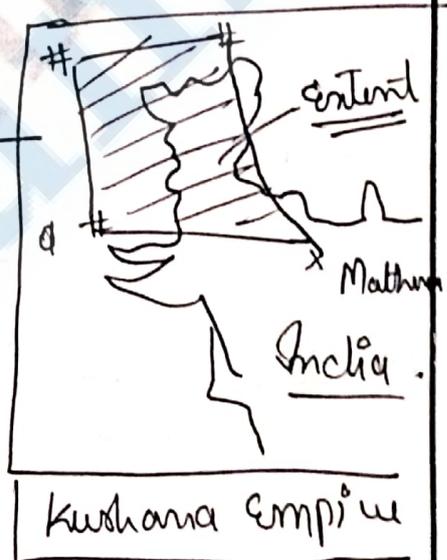
कृषाण काल में विभिन्न कला रूपों का उत्कर्ष उस समय के समृद्ध और विविध सांस्कृतिक परिदृश्य को दर्शाता है। इससे उस युग के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक पहलुओं के बारे में क्या जानकारी मिलती है?  
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Kushana Empire was established by Vima Kadphesi and reached its zenith in times of Kanishka around 1st century AD.

Flourishing Art forms during period

① Art of sculpture making

↳ Mathura & Gandhara School



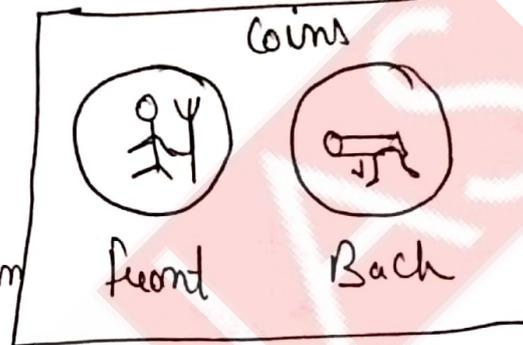
→ Highlight blending of Indo-Greeko - Romanian Tradition

② Stupa → Based on Mahayan Tradition

→ Highlight aesthetic thinking  
and ingenuity of the phase

### ③ Coin Art

→ Blending of  
Hinduism and  
Buddhist tradition



~~Eq~~ Rudra coins of Kyul Kadphire.

### ④ Art of painting

→ Blending of local tradition  
into the royal art.

⑤ Inscriptional Art (eq) - Inscription  
mentioning Kushana genealogy.

### Insights on socio-cultural Aspect

① Highlight prevailing practices  
during the time (eq) - Idol worship  
in some coins of Kushans

② Display of Tolerance & Acceptance  
→ Kushana were gradually  
indianised & accepted local culture

③ Display of Technological progress  
→ use of grey sandstone in  
Yandharya school.

④ Shows us about their customs  
and tradition eg Sword carrying  
tradition

⑤ Dressing habits eg - Kings  
wearing long coat & cap.

⑥ Religious Belief eg conversion  
of Mahayana Buddhism - step 4

Thus, it is rightly said that  
"our present the complete history  
of Kushana Times"

**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)

"When State becomes lawless and corrupt, civil disobedience becomes a duty" - Gandhiji

Starting this clarion from the Coast of Dandi, the CDM began in 1930.

Events leading to CDM

(A) Immediate Trigger

(1) Non-acceptance of Gandhiji's  
11 demands to Swain

(2) No Swaraj / dominion status  
post 1 year of Nehru Report.

(3) High cost of salt → pauperisation  
of people.

13) Long Term Events

4) Nehru's resolution on demand for full independence

5) S-TS (Struggle - Truce - Struggle) Strategy of Gandhiji → post truce of Chauri Chaura → Struggle

6) Reaching of Congress organisation and people.

7) Simon Commission and non-inclusion of Indians in it.

8) Anger over sentence to Bhagat Singh, Rajguru & Sukhdev along with death of lalaji.

Outcome

Positive

1) Simple Saty shook the might of British Empire

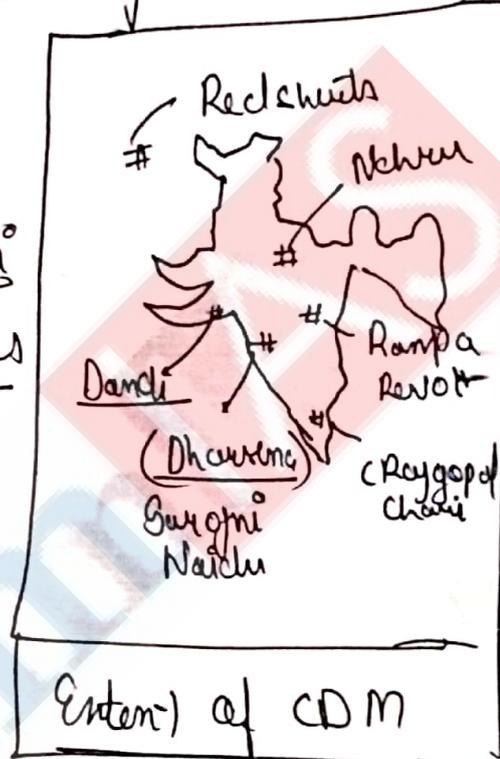
2) foreign sympathy for India's

Cause of independence <sup>eg</sup> Dhansra  
Satyagrah

③ Widescale mobilisation  
of people across  
India

④ Promotion of Khadi  
and local industries

⑤ Active breaching  
of law → Act  
of defiance of  
authority



⑥ Awareness among people and  
national unity

Issues → limited participation of  
Muslims  
↓  
Arrest  
calling off → Brutal crackdown in later  
period by Willingdon  
"CDM is pivot moment, changing direction  
of Indian National Movement from mere  
protest to a revolution" - Bipin  
Chandra

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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। सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"Mahatma Phule was first modern man of India, who thought beyond his period of existence" - Rabindranath Tagore

Reformist idea & Role played

i) In Domain of caste discrimination

i) Provided moral reasons against caste based hierarchy

eg - His work in "Yugalgiro"

ii) Actively challenged priestly dominance eg call for no-priest marriages

iii) provided alternate writing to victims of untouchability.

eg loan through "Sarvajanik"

## Satyadharma''

### ② Cause of gender Equality

④ Prevented sex-selective abortion  
eg Balhatya Prabandhan Yash

⑤ Encouraged women education  
eg Taught along with his  
wife Savitribai Phule.

⑥ Advocacy for widow remarriage  
eg - House for widows by  
Phule.

⑦ Encouraged own wife to  
act as role model

### ③ Shaping Rationality in society

⑧ Asked people to rationally  
question & obscure practices

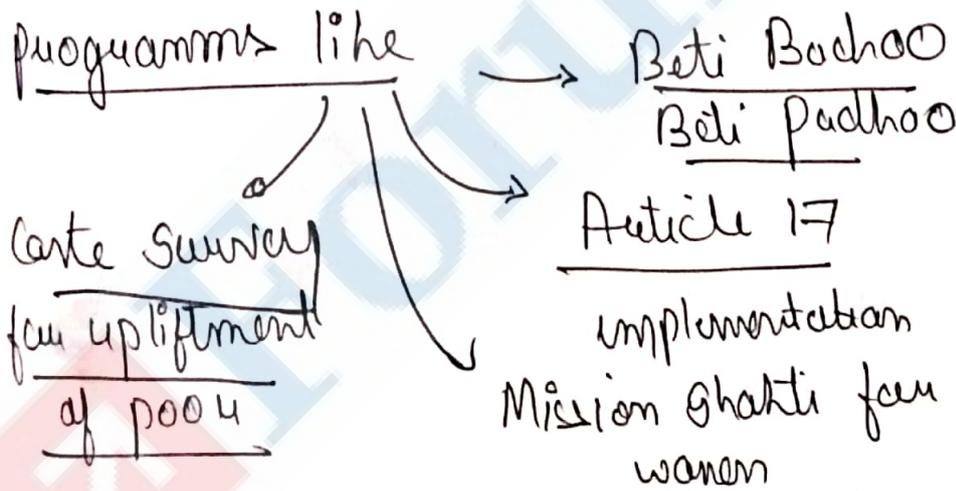
eg His article in "Sarvaganih  
Satyadharma''"

(X) Rationally supported his assertion

eg "Bali" against "Ram"  
(popular assertion)

(X) Advocated for removal of all the social evils from the society.

Thus, Jyotiba Phule's teaching ~~is~~ guides us even now in



Mohatma phule thus is perfectly called as "social father" of Indian National movement

**Feedback**

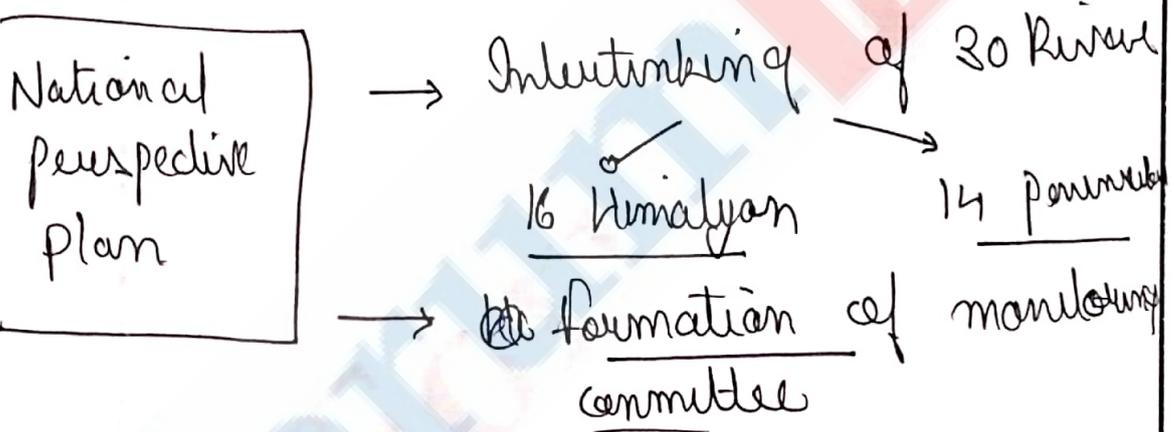
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TOTAL MARKS			

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 (Dec 2024), Maharashtra approved project to interlink Wainganga and Nalganga with estimated cost of Rs 87,000 crore



### Benefits

- ① Provide water to water scarce region e.g. Bundelkhand through Ken-Betwa → Benefit 6mm people
- ② ~~A~~ Helps in disaster management

- ② Transfer of water from Ken to Betwa reduces flooding
- ③ Hydroelectric potential - estimated at 36,000 MW by NRLP.
- ④ Agriculture Benefit  
 → Increases irrigated area  
 → canals = cheap source of irrigation
- ⑤ Helps in water connectivity and development of waterways.
- ⑥ Storage capacity ensures less flow to ocean and less wastage

### Social Concern

- ① Displacement of 1 lakh people (80% Tribal) due to Ken-Betwa Project
- ② Disproportionate impact on vulnerable section

- ③ Rural areas more affected  
while urban are insulated

### Economic Concern

- ④ High cost - As per NRLP,  
30 Revis would cost Rs 5.6 lakh  
more.
- ⑤ unreliability of energy → due  
to high cost of extraction

### Environmental concern

- ⑥ faulting & Blasting → seismic  
risk
- ⑦ Submergence of Critical Habitat  
eg Panna Tiger Reserve
- ⑧ Wildlife habitat fragmentation  
eg Tigers.

Thus, proper EIA and Social  
Impact Assessment (SIA) needs to  
be done to ensure feasibility

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

Any mountain has two slope, the one is wind facing - that receives more rain, other is rain shadow - that receives less or no rainfall.

### Concept

① As the cloud ascend the mountain slope



② leeward side does not receive rainfall due to orography

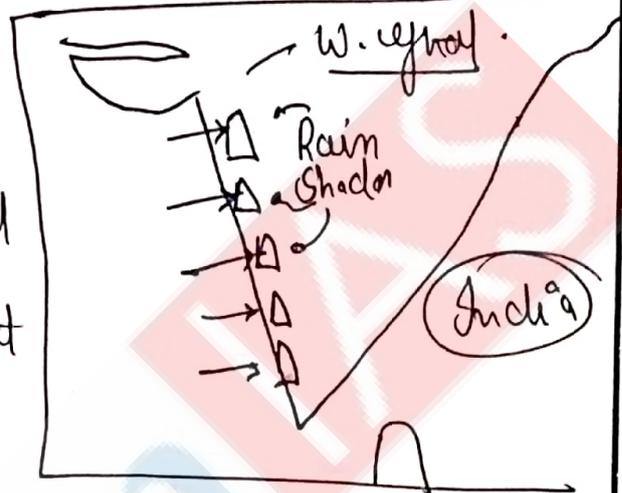
③ The windward side receives orographic rainfall due to direct hitting of water laden wind & cloud.

## Impact of Rain shadow effect

### A) On precipitation

① The windward side receive more rainfall

eg Western part of Western ghats



② The leeward side is often barren and drought prone  
eg Marathwada Region

③ Many times the rain shadow side turns into desert  
eg Nubra Desert (Ladakh)

### B) On Vegetation

① On the windward side presence of dense and

equatorial type of vegetation

eg) Rainforest of western ghat

3) The rain shadow side has less dense and thorny vegetation

eg) - Cactus in Nubia Desert



Thus, rain shadow effect is key to know vegetation, physiography, agriculture and climate of the region.

**Feedback**

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Q.16) Bring out the major features of the Indian monsoon and elaborate upon its causative factors.

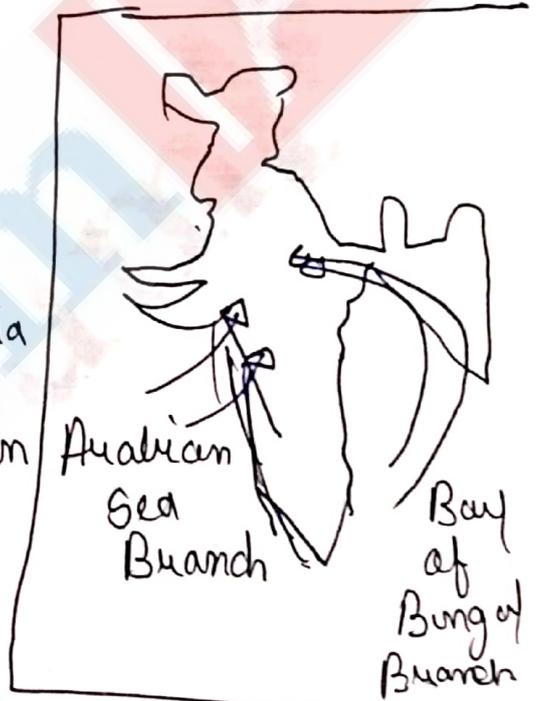
(15 marks, 250 words)

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

India Monsoon is reversal of winds in month of July to September bringing 80% of rainfall across India.

### features

- ① Arrive in two branches in India
- ② firstly an Mainland in 1st week of June in Kerala.
- ③ post September gradual withdrawal from the mainland.
- ④ Most Rains from Bay of Bengal Branch of Monsoon
- ⑤ Regional precipitation depends

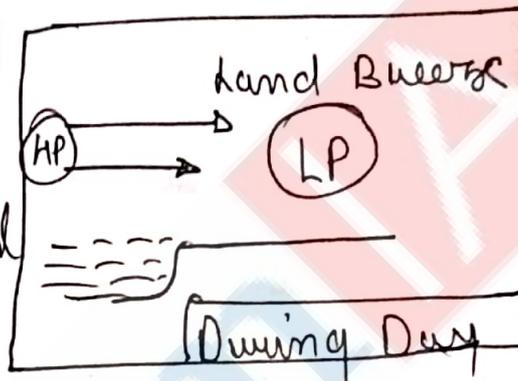


on synoptography, conventional weather  
cyclonic conditions etc -

- ⑥ Concentrated mostly in 3 months  
across India

Causative factors

- ① Land Breeze  
due to subcontinental  
territory



- ② Shifting of ITCZ to north due  
to intense summer heating
- ③ Coriolis force → Convergence of  
equatorial wind on Indian  
subcontinent
- ④ Heating of Marsaxine High →  
creates low pressure to attract  
winds
- ⑤ El-Nino → ENSO circulation  
negatively affect Indian  
Monsoon

- ⑥ Indian Ocean Dipole → support cloud formation and low pressure on Indian subcontinent
- ⑦ MJO (Tullian Oscillation) → gives interseasonal push to monsoon rains in period of trough on Indian area
- ⑧ La-Nina → positively support monsoon in India
- ⑨ India's orography → ⑨ - Himalaya doesn't let monsoon to go beyond Indian Territory
- ⑩ Cyclonic conditions → In month of June near Indian subcontinent → support monsoon
- Thus, monsoon depends on variety of factors, thus IMD also is able to give forecast with 70% probability

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)

As per Recent Ps1 2023 report  
India has around 4000 + km and  
0.6 % of its land under Mangroves  
Also we are home to world's largest  
Sunderbans mangroves.

### Geographical factors

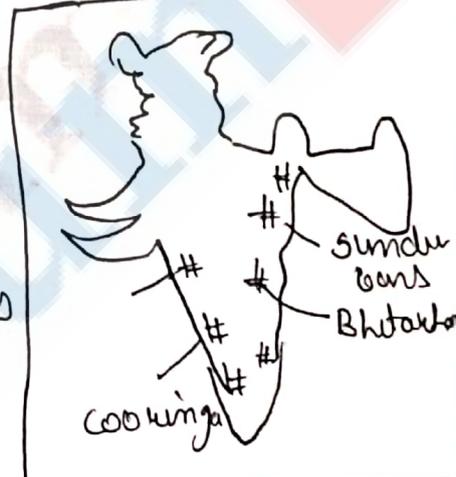
① Tropical Climate →  
suitable for mangroves

② large coastline →

11,098 km → provide Mangroves  
brackish water condition.

③ Presence of wetlands →  
edge effect for Sunderbans  
wetland

④ Presence of peat rich and saline



## Coastal Soil

- ⑤ Areas of low depth → due to elevated continental mass  
→ suitable for mangroves
- ⑥ Adequate precipitation — 100-200 mm across coast → promote mangrove growth

Other factor

- Local community (eg) - Kodawa Tribe - protect mangroves
- Dedicated programs (eg) - MISHTI initiative

## Role in Coastal Ecology

- ① Source of food and fodder  
eg leaves of Sundari tree
- ② Promote aquaculture and fisheries  
→ easy to harvest around mangroves
- ③ Natural Barrier against

Disaster req Act as wind break for cyclone

④ Biodiversity → unique nature due to edge effect req viviparous & salt tolerant trees

⑤ Presence of unique wildlife req Bengal Tiger of Sunderbans

⑥ key Role in coastal adaptation against climate change req insurance against sea level rise

⑦ Ecological Heritage Sites → diverse & unique ecology req Bhitarkanika Mangrove

Way forward

① International collaboration req Mangrove Alliance

② community based conservation req MISHTI Initiative

**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.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)

Penetration of Social Media has lead to rise of 'Kidfluencers' - small kids that influence people on social media

### Changing family structure

① Rise of "weekend family" → kids spending time on phone → influencing  
 e.g. Aayu and Pihu Show (youtube)

② Screen replacing cuddling → higher consumption of Kidfluencer content e.g. kids using phone while eating food.

③ Dual working family → No time for children among the parent

- ④ Broken family - Rise in divorce rates → More consumption of "kidinfluencer content"

### Changing Parental Aspirations

- ⑤ Parents actively promoting their kids as influencers → Highlight new aspiration

eg Abhinav Arora (spiritual kidinfluencer's) father

- ⑥ focus on materialism and money making among parents

eg sending kids to "kidfluencer academy"

- ⑦ Not sending kids to school → focus on short term aspiration among parents

- ⑧ Rising value apathy and neutrality among parents for their child

However not all kids are becoming kidfluencers and not all parents have such short term aspirations as visible by

- ① 102% GER among kids in primary education
- ② Most parents strictly regulate kids activity on Social Media ~~for~~ use of child lock.
- ③ passive consumption rather than active creation by most kids

Way forward

- ① Value based parenting
- ② Limitation of usage of SM
- ③ active monitor kids

Case Study  
→ Australia Banned social media for kids < 16 years

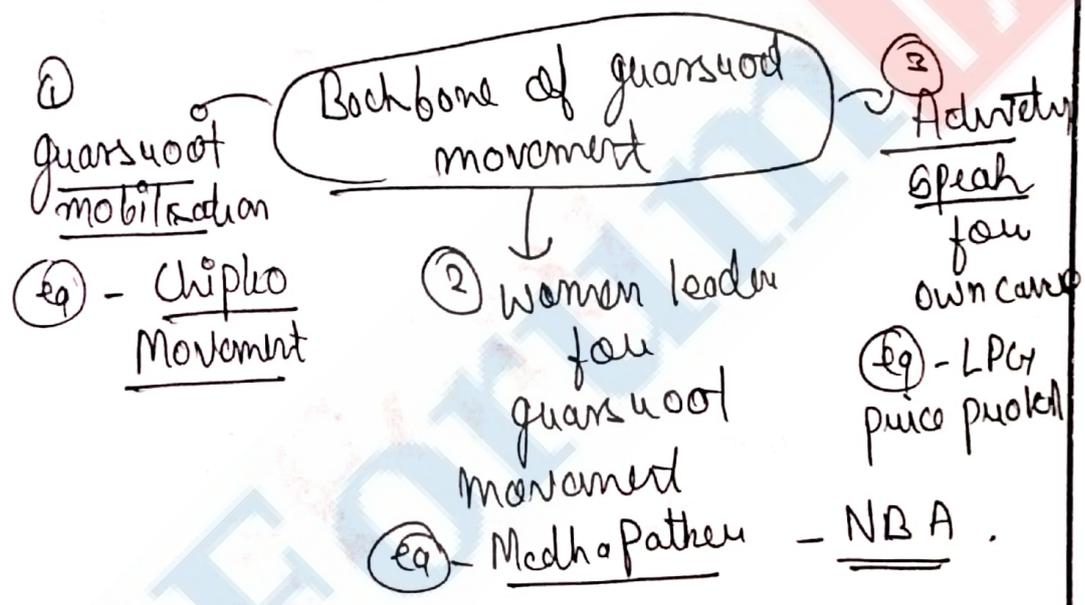
Thus, India also should adapt Australian version to regulate social media in child

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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)

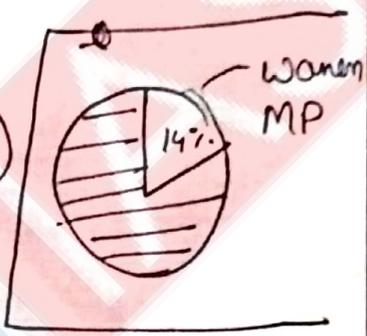
भारत में महिलाएँ अक्सर धरातलीय स्तर के आंदोलनों की रीढ़ बनती हैं, फिर भी वे काफी हद तक अदृश्य रहती हैं और निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया से बाहर रहती हैं। परीक्षण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per WEF, ~~the~~ India ranks 130/146 in global gender gap index highlighting invisibility in decision making process



Reasons for invisibility & Exclusion in Decision Making

1) Entrenched patriarchy → doesn't allow autonomy to make decision

- ② Uncooperation from male members  
 (eg) Muktaben Patel (sarpanch, GJ)  
 → Saw non-following of her orders by officers
- ③ Lack of representation  
 (only 14% → women MP) 
- ④ Promy-culture in decision making (eg) Sarpanch pati
- ⑤ Lack of independence to make decision (eg) most women financially dependent on husband
- ⑥ Systemic exclusion → due to perceived lack of capability in women's to take decision.
- ⑦ Suffering from very disease of being women → discrimination has

reinforced idea of subjugation among women → no decision

⑧ In a professional domain  
→ glass ceiling : prevent them from reaching uphill decisional roles

⑨ limited self-worth & self - autonomy.

Way forward

- ① Role Modelling (eg) - Sudha Murthy
- ② Quota in decisional roles  
(eg) - trained women ministers
- ③ Awareness Campaign (eg) - something like "dadi hum, kad sakti hum"
- ④ Challenging patriarchal foundation

"A nation can't progress, unless women takes her decision by herself"  
- BR Ambedkar

**Feedback**  
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TOTAL MARKS			

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 a platform that allows for creation and sharing of user generated content

### Benefit of social media

① provide voice to most vulnerable in society

eg #MeToo, #Blacks Right Matter

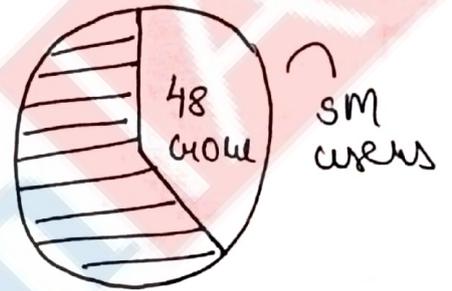
② generates awareness on issue

eg #JaiBheem for Dalit consciousness on twitter.

③ Creative & Influencer economy.

④ Ensuring Accountability of <sup>government</sup> ~~people~~

eg Say no to corruption trend on Instagram



- ⑤ Real Time dissemination of information  
 During operation Sindoor
- ⑥ feedback on social issue by people (online democracy)

### Issues

- ① Digital Divide (IAMAI)   
 38% - Rural users  
 63% - Urban users
- ② Echo chambers on social media  
 → Amplify hate, bias & prejudices
- ③ Discrimination against vulnerable section   
 → sharing Deep fake of women
- ④ e-Mental Health issue   
 → suicide by Prayanshu Yadav (ujain) due to bullying on social media
- ⑤ Anonymous Nature & Rotface → Violation of dignity and personal integrity of people

- ⑥ Cyber attacks → (eg) TikTok Data leak
- ⑦ Misinformation & Disinformation on social media (eg) - Campaign by Pakistan during Op. Sindoor
- ⑧ Amplify social divides due to filter bubbling on social media
- ⑨ Micro-Targeting and surveillance capitalism → violates Privacy of individual (Article 21)

### Way forward

- ① Due Diligence by SM platform
- ② fact checking of info by PIB & FCU.
- ③ Risk Based Regulation

We people need to follow "cyber hygiene" principle to not let social media turn into "killer sword"

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