

इस हार्जिए में केवल प्रश्न संख्या लिखें।
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Text Code: 811413

GS FLT - 1

NAME: SATTWIK SATYAKAM DEVTA

Start Time: 02:00 pm

09.08.2025

End Time: 05:00 pm

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

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

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

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

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

भारतीय पौराणिक कथाओं, कला और वास्तुकला में बाघ और हाथी की आकृतियों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Q.3) The arrival of Lord William Bentinck marked a period of transformation in the British Indian State. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिक के आगमन ने ब्रिटिश भारतीय राज्य में परिवर्तन की अवधि को चिह्नित किया। चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q.7) Describe the nature and mode of origin of the main types of rock at the earth's crust. (10 marks, 150 words)

पृथ्वी की पर्पटी पर मुख्य प्रकार की चट्टानों की प्रकृति और उत्पत्ति के तरीके का वर्णन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

भारत में मैंग्रोव वनस्पति के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी भौगोलिक कारक क्या हैं? तटीय पारिस्थितिकी में इसकी भूमिका पर भी प्रकाश डालें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

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

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

Q.19) Women often form the backbone of grassroots movements in India, yet they remain largely invisible and excluded from the decision-making process. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

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

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

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1. India is referred to as 'Mother of Democracy' because it is ^{among} the earliest birthplaces of democratic governance in the world.

Democratic Roots in Civilisational Ethos of India

- ① Indus valley civilisation shows absence of inequality, absence of palaces and economic equality. It suggests democratic rule with social & economic equality.
- ② Rig Veda mentions deliberative bodies like 'sabha' and 'samiti', where collectively decisions were taken and even women participated in the discussions.
- ③ Ganas and Sanghas were republican & democratic polities between 600 BC - 300 BC.

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It shows democratic rule and participatory
governance Eg Lichhavis of Vaishali

① Songam texts show presence of autonomous
village bodies like Urs and Brahmadeyas
(Brahmin inhabited villages)

② Uttaramerur inscription of Cholas show
elections to village council, participation of
women & elderly in decision-making, etc.

Significance

① Democracy in India is not a foreign import

② Legislative functioning, inclusive decision-
making and republicanism are part of
Indian civilisational ethos

Therefore, India is rightly termed as a
Cradle of democracy.

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2: The tiger and elephant figures appear in several Indian traditions from Hinduism, Jainism to Buddhism.

Significance in Mythology

- ① In Hinduism, tiger considered as 'Vahana' of Goddess Durga & Durga Temple at Meguti has tiger painting
- ② Elephant is significant in Buddhism & Buddha entered Maya's womb in form of white elephant
- ③ Elephant appears on Jain carvings in Tamil Nadu

Significance in Art

- ① Harappan seals contain tiger motif & Pashepati seal

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(2) Ashoka's pillars have tiger Eg Sarnath pillar

(3) Stupas have elephant icons
Eg Sanchi stupa torana designs

(4) Primitive art Eg Bhimbetka paintings
show tiger

(5) Jahangir's paintings depict tiger
and elephant

Architecture

(1) Elephant stable in Hampi constructed by
Vijaynagar rulers

(2) Tigers often kept as 'dwarapalas' in
Nagara temples Eg Puri Jagannath temple

Tiger & elephant motifs appear across
mythology, art & architecture in different
contexts & meanings.

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3. Lord William Bentinck was heavily influenced by utilitarian ideas and he sought to transform British Indian state through such ideas.

His arrival → Period of Transformation

- ① Social Reforms - He undertook several social reforms using law as instrument
 Eg Banning of Sati in 1829
- ② Curbing lawlessness - Enacted Thuggee Act to reign in wandering mendicants who resorted to robbery
- ③ Education system overhaul - He appointed Thomas Macaulay as head of General Committee of Public Education. Macaulay's Minute endorsing

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नहीं लिखना
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english education in select was supported.

⑦ Codification of laws - He appointed Law Commission to draft Code of Criminal Procedure & Civil procedure.

⑧ Supporter of intelligentsia - He supported middle-class Indian reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Young Bengal.

⑥ Political annexations - He annexed Mysore temporarily due to Nagara rebellion & showed British paramountcy.

Limitations

- ① Saw laws as solution to all Indian issues
- ② Disconnect with masses → leading to protests Eg Nal rebellion

However, Bentinck as Governor-General of India left an indelible mark in history of British India.

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4 The American War of Independence led to birth of USA in 1787, as independent nation from Great Britain.

How it strengthened foundations of another

- ① British lost USA, but strengthened the foundation on India
- ② It helped British concentrate military resources in India to fight off other colonial powers like French
- ③ Deprivation of American empire freed up administrative costs, while Indian empire was source of new riches due to plunder & drain of wealth by Home charges

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- ④ British could concentrate on fighting local Indian rulers like Marathas & Mysore → Helped acquire more territory
- ⑤ Control of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha (Treaty of Allahabad) brought massive wealth through revenues
- ⑥ Indian resources like opium, indigo, silk helped British cover losses faced due to loss of America
- ⑦ Control over India helped control south-east Asian trade eg Singapore

While loss of America was a temporary setback, it helped Britain concentrate its energies in exploitation of India.

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5 Rare Earth Elements (REEs) ~~are~~ consist of 15 lanthanide elements, yttrium & scandium. They are very useful in manufacture of modern electronics, electric cars and other equipment.

Distribution of REEs in World

- ① China is largest producer and exporter of REEs
- ② Australia and USA (California) also have sizeable deposits
- ③ Monazite sands along Indian coast (Kerala) have good deposits
- ④ Although they are present in common places, economically viable deposits are difficult to find

Impact of Uneven Distribution

- ① Market monopolies are created wherein its supply

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And price can be controlled by single entity

- ② Creates dependence of low-income & under developed countries on China
- ③ Uneven technological development may occur as REE are essential for electronic components
- ④ May affect sovereignty of nations due to dependency of REE mined in Congo by Chinese companies - debt traps created
- ⑤ May foster international partnerships eg Australia company Lyman partnering with USA in California
- ⑥ Radioactive waste dumping may create inequalities for marginalised (REE extraction creates radioactive waste)

India can leverage for like Critical Minerals Partnership and Supply Chain Resilience Initiative to ensure predictable supply of REEs.

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6 Drainage system refer to the ~~ca.~~ systems carrying river waters from Himalayan & Peninsular rivers to the seas.

Differences

Himalayan System	Peninsular System
<p>① Are <u>antecedent</u> in nature - <u>cut</u> through rocks to maintain <u>course</u></p> <p>② Are older ^{younger} <u>younger</u> than peninsular rivers</p> <p>③ <u>No</u> rift valleys <u>present</u></p>	<p>① Are <u>precedent</u> in nature - underlying <u>rock forms</u> guide <u>their flow</u></p> <p>② Are <u>older</u> than <u>Himalayan</u> rivers</p> <p>③ <u>Rift</u> valleys are <u>present</u></p>

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Specimen Booklet

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(4) Fed by glaciers
& snowfall

(3) Carry more
water than
peninsular system

(6) Originates from
glaciers

(7) Flow throughout
year

(4) Fed by rainfall
due to monsoons

(3) Carry lesser
water than
Himalayan system

(6) Does not have
glaciers at source

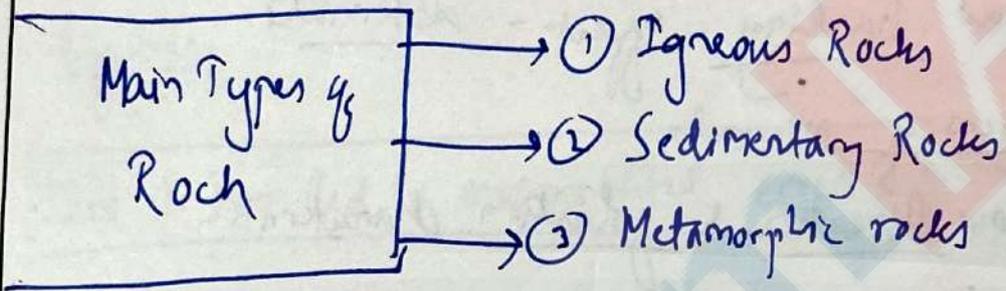
(2) May dry up
during summer
seasons

River Interlinking can provide solution to
handle excess water in Himalayan system &
deficit in Peninsular system.

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7. Rocks in the earth's crust are created through a variety of dynamic processes involving heat, pressure and mineral composition.



Nature of Rocks

① Igneous

- (i) Have generally uniform mineral composition
- (ii) Can be light coloured (quartz) or dark coloured (granite)
- (iii) May have small grains or large grains depending on rate of cooling of magma/lava

② Sedimentary

- (i) Compaction of various different minerals found

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(ii) May contain resources like petroleum
and coal

(3) Metamorphic

(i) Show 'banding' effect - alternate
layers of minerals

(ii) Show lineation & foliation characteristics

Origin

Igneous

(1) Formed due to solidification of magma/lava
(Primary rocks) Eg granite, basalt

(2) Sedimentary rocks formed due to compaction
of weathered igneous/metamorphic rocks
Eg sandstone, chert, etc

(3) Metamorphic rocks formed due to transformation of
igneous/sedimentary rocks under heat & pressure
Eg Marble, gneiss

Hence, rock cycle occurs leading to creation,
destruction & recreation of rocks.

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Ongoing environmental crises like deforestation, natural disasters and pollution is largely a result of delinking of nature from modern lifestyles.

How it has led to environmental crisis?

- ① Rapid urbanisation has led to encroachments, deforestation & destruction of wetlands & leads to urban floods, heat islands, etc
- ② Development growth while ignoring sustainable development Eg factories leading to polluted air & water
- ③ Consumerist lifestyle creates more wastes & environmental strain Eg fast-fashion & e-waste
- ④ Romanticism with novelty & show-off culture has created unsustainable consumption patterns,

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leading to unsustainable production

eg buying of new cars + more pollution

③ Lack of environmental ethics & values

eg littering, deforestation, etc carried out without remorse

Steps Taken for sustainable Lifestyle

① LIFE initiative (Lifestyle for Environment)

② Promotion of Circular economy

③ Right to repair rules, Extended Producer

Guideline rules

④ Polluter pays principle enforced by courts. (eg Vedantz case (2016))

Further, we must adopt SDG 12 (sustainable production & consumption) to create a mutually enriching relationship with nature.

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1 'Urbanisation of poverty' is defined as the phenomenon of increasing numbers of urban poor vis-à-vis rural poor.

Difference

Urban Poverty	Rural poverty
<p>① Living conditions are <u>poorer</u> due to <u>slums</u> & <u>informal settlements</u></p> <p>② It is due to <u>informal employment</u> in <u>factories, industries, restaurants, etc</u></p> <p>③ May lead to <u>reverse migration</u> - back to villages</p>	<p>① Living condition better than <u>urban</u> due to more <u>space</u></p> <p>② Due to <u>unemployment</u> & <u>underemployment</u> in <u>agricultural sector</u></p> <p>③ May lead to <u>rural-urban migration</u></p>

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Urban poverty	Rural poverty
<p>(4) 4 <u>Less link to caste - as class boundaries become more important</u></p> <p>(5) <u>No social safety net of extended family, house, etc.</u></p>	<p>(7) <u>Linked to caste - inequality</u></p> <p>(5) <u>Generally social safety net present - like kins, family, friends, etc.</u></p>

Measures to Address Urbanisation of Poverty

- (1) ~~UPSC~~ Urban PM-SVANIDHI of loans to urban stall owners
- (2) NULM - to skill & give credit to urban poor
- (3) PM Awas Yojana (Urban) for urban houses to poor

As India achieves 40% urban population by 2035 (NIST 2017), more concrete steps must be taken to address urban poverty.

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10

Globalisation is defined as greater interconnectedness among markets, economies and cultures across countries, often promoted by modern technology.

How it has redefined idea of community?

- ① Dilution of caste norms of purity - pollution has occurred leading to greater equality & interaction
- ② New technology like social media has promoted community mobilisation eg online protest against Hathras rape case (2020)
- ③ Globalisation makes community connect across countries eg celebration of Diwali in USA
- ④ Rise of global identity - citizens & communities today identify with global identities

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How it has redefined ideas of kinship?

- ① New forms of marriage have emerged like DINK (Double income no kids), same-sex families
- ② Dilution of traditional norms like 'kanyadaan' or 'kulabandhu' in Indian marriages
- ③ Rise of inter-religion & inter-caste marriages
- ④ Weakening of patriarchy - greater property rights & decision-making power to women in families
- ⑤ Rise of cohabitation, love marriages & live-in relationships

Globalisation has changed Indian way of lives however it is often within the bounds of traditional social structure like caste & religion.

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11 The Kushanas came from modern Central Asia region and ruled over India roughly in the period of 1st Century BCE to 2nd Century CE.

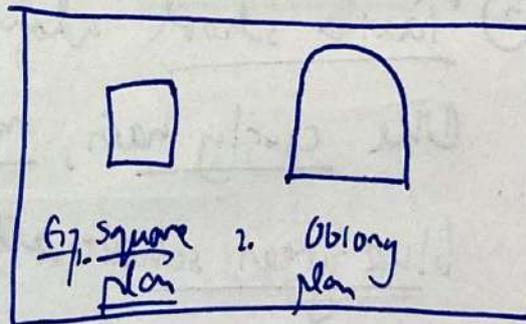
Art Forms of Kushanas

Architecture - Temple

① It was origins of temple architecture in

India

② Temples had square or oblong plan and flat roofs



③ Example of Laxmi seal from Atanijikhera (UP) shows temple architecture

Stupa

① Stupas continued regiment - E.g addition of carvings done on Sanchi & Bharhut stupas

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(2) Distinctive stupa designs in north-west
- Hellenistic features like double-headed
eagles, Axis-mundi and palmette designs
found in stupas of Gandhara
Here, Both Hinduism and Buddhism flourished
Sculpture

(1) Evolution of Taxila school and Mathura
school of sculpting

(2) Taxila school adopted graeco-roman elements
like curly hair, muscular body, use of
blue-green schist and stucco for sculptures
Eg Buddha in dhyan mudra

(3) Mathura school used red sandstone and
showed transparent dress, delighted mood
and large halo of Buddha

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Numismatics

- ① Large no. of gold and silver coins found - they were punch-marked
- ② Coins had Indian Gods like Shiva on one side & Greek/Roman Gods on other - shows secular outlook

Literature

- ① Patronage to sanskrit literature eg Buddhaghosa's Sariputra prakarana
- ② Ramayana & Mahabharat also received final forms

Textile & Weapons

- ① Kanishka's broken statue (Mathura) showed rich textile design - tunics, jewellery
- ② Weapons like swords, sceptres, daggers found

The Kushana period marked a period of tolerance, secularism and syncretism in the socio-cultural milieu.

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Specimen Booklet

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12

The Civil Disobedience Movement ^(CDM) was
launched by Congress in 1931 demanding
'purna swaraj' from British.

Events Leading to CDM

- ① Pro-changers within Congress started participating
in legislatures after non-cooperation and raised
nationalist demands politicising peasants, workers
and students
- ② Communist and radical movements in 1920s
such as Kakori train conspiracy, Bhagat
Singh's NSRA kindled mass consciousness against
British
- ③ Announcement of Simon Commission came as a
shock to Indians as it had no Indian
members to evaluate Constitutional framework
in India

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- ④ Bardoli satyagrah in 1927 brought Gandhiji back to public arena as it was a success
- ⑤ Irwin declaration (1927) that dominion status to India ~~for~~ will soon be provided fixed imagination
- ⑥ ~~Rejection~~ Delhi manifesto by Indian leaders was announced to discuss the guidelines of dominion
- ⑦ Rejection of Delhi Manifesto and Gandhiji's 11-point demands by Irwin set stage for Congress
- ⑧ A Round Table Conference was announced but it lacked definite agenda on dominion → hence was not attended by Congress
- ⑨ 'Purna Swaraj' as goal was announced at 1929 Lahore session of Congress

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Outcomes

- ① CDM saw huge success in terms of participation - farmers, labourers, women & students participated
- ② Merchants & Industrialists supported in boycott & swadeshi campaigns
- ③ Salt satyagrahas, prabhat pheris were conducted all around India
- ④ Few violent acts (Eg Chittagong Armoury Raid) along with non-violence (Eg Khan Abdul Ghaffar in Peshawar)
- ⑤ It ended after Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931 and Congress agreed to attend 2nd RTC

However, 2nd RTC failed on discussions regarding separate representation of dalits, leading to more prolonged struggle against British.

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13

Mahatma Phule was among the first anti-caste and modern thinkers of British India who sought to promote a just and equal society.

Ideas in Shaping Social Foundations of Freedom Movement

- ① Criticised Brahmanism i.e. caste hierarchy
 - he argued it was against equality and prevented solidarity among Indians
- ② Caste-based exploitation - He criticised exploitation of shudras and ali-shudras by upper castes and argued it was immoral
- ③ Promoted education - he believed it will bring true emancipation of dalits, oppressed and women

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- ④ Set examples by educating own wife and capability making her capable to become a teacher
- ⑤ Found Satyasodhak Samaj to promote rational thinking and shun superstitions
- ⑥ Scholarly workers like Ghulamgiri raised awareness against caste system & inspired mass movements
- ⑦ He served as Pune Municipal Commissioner undertook several initiatives for welfare of people like wells, hospitals, schools, etc
- ⑧ Used press to promote his ideas of equality and social justice - drew inspiration

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from Thomas Paine and other intellectual era
thinkers

⑨ gave theory of Aryan immigration and subjugation
of dalits (original inhabitants), thus questioning
Brahmin authority

⑩ His ideas later inspired Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in
taking forward his anti-caste action

Significance

- ① Promoted self-respect & identity among backward castes
- ② Role in gender equality
- ③ First to use 'dalit' word to show oppression
of SCs under Brahmins

Mahatma Phule's initiative helped draw attention to persistent social injustice and take corrective actions like reservations for dalits in education, administration & jobs

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14

The idea of inter-linking of rivers was first coined by Sir Arthur Cotton. This is being implemented through the National River Inter-Linking Project (NRIIP) to connect 14 Himalayan and 16 Peninsular rivers.

Benefits

- ① Disaster management of helps in diverting excess flood waters
- ② Energy - dams on the project can be used for hydro-electric power
- ③ Irrigation needs - can provide continuous water to 57% unirrigated lands
- ④ Drought management - helps provide drinking water and irrigation needs during droughts

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⑤ Address monsoon variations & climate change induced impacts Eg excess water from Himalayan rivers to deficit regions in peninsular regions

Socio-Economic Concerns

- ① May trigger large scale displacements which are involuntary & forced due to flooding
- ② Disproportionately harm tribal livelihoods as they reside in forest areas prone to inundation
Eg Baigas in MP due to Ker-Betwa link
- ③ Limited compensation capacity - state may have to incur heavy expenditure on land acquisition & compensation under LARR Act, 2013
- ④ Loss of livelihoods of those dependent on agriculture, minor forest produce, etc. on inundated lands

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③ Massive cost of construction of inter-linking
infra like dams, canals, hydroelectric plants, etc.

Environmental Concerns

- ① Puts protected areas in danger of Perch
Sandtray due to Ken-Betwa link
 - ② Risk of large scale depopulation &
habitat loss
 - ③ Himalayan component may trigger landslides,
flash floods and earthquakes due to fragile
topography
 - ④ Loss of pristine ecosystems due to flooding
 - ⑤ Environmental Impact Assessment implementation
difficult due to large scale of the project
- The National Water Development Authority must
conduct detailed studies to minimise adverse
impact of NRILP.

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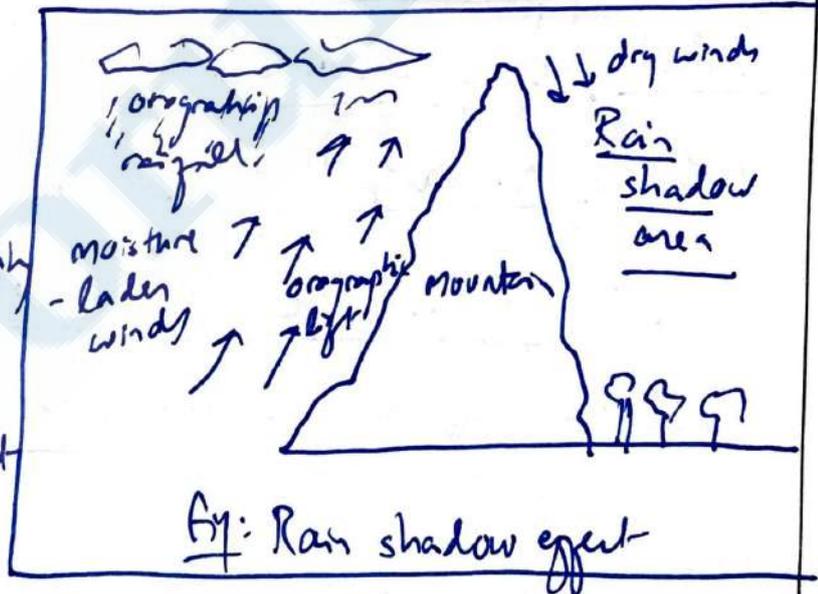
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15

The rainfall occurring in mountaneous regions is called as orographic rainfall due to orographic lift of monsoon winds by mountains.

Rain Shadow Effect

① In case of orographic lift, mountain topography leads to forced upward displacement of moisture-laden winds



② The side of mountain which lifts winds is called windward side

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③ As moisture laden winds rise, they cool down due to adiabatic lapse on the windward side.

④ This releases the moisture causing massive orographic rainfall on windward side.

⑤ However, by the time these winds reach opposite side of mountain (leeward side), they become dry.

⑥ Hence, no rainfall occurs on leeward side → this forms the rain shadow area and the effect is called rain-shadow effect.

⑦ Eg. On western side of Western Ghats, heavy rainfall occurs on Konkan coast. But due to rain-shadow effect, Dharwar and Marathwada remain dry.

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Impact on Precipitation

- ① Uneven precipitation eg flooding in Mumbai (windward side of W. ghats) while drought in Marathwada
- ② Risk of landslide due to cloudbursts eg Kedarnath floods (2013)
- ③ May cause snowfall at higher latitudes eg winter snowfall on windward side of Himalayas in Uttarakhand

Impact on Vegetation

- ① Leads to evergreen forests on windward side of western ghat of Western Ghats
- ② Leeward/rain shadow area shows sparse vegetation and deciduous trees mostly

Therefore, rain shadow effect has huge influence on local precipitation & vegetation.

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16

The India monsoon is characterised by seasonal reversal of winds due to differential heating of Tibetan plateau & Indian Ocean.

Major Features of Indian Monsoon

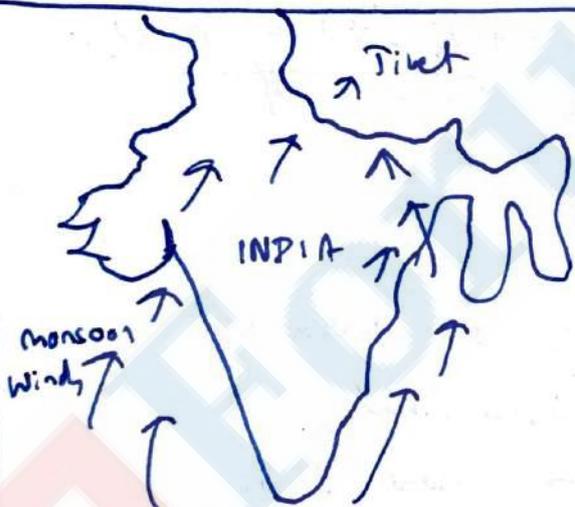


Fig: south-west monsoon winds



Fig Retreating monsoon

① Seasonal reversal of winds - winds blow from south-west during onset & north-east during retreat

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② Gradual onset - as it depends of merging of 2nd equatorial trough with ITCZ in Tibet to create low pressure

③ Variability in time & space. More than 70% rain concentrated in June-August. Rainfall decreases in general from east to west.

④ Winter rainfall in Tamil Nadu occurs due to retreating monsoon

⑤ Monsoon breaks may occur due to southern portion influence of sub-tropical Westerly Jet stream

Causative Factors

① Low pressure due to high heating of Tibetan plateau. It is due to northern apparent movement of sun and shifting of ITCZ northwards (Inter Tropical Convergence Zone).

② Northwards shift & merging of 2nd equatorial trough with Tibetan low pressure → intensifies monsoon

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③ Development of Tropical Easterly

Jet stream pushes monsoon winds towards India

④ Northward shift of sub-tropical ^{Westerly} Jet stream helps attract monsoon winds towards India

⑤ Subsiding jet stream pushes monsoon winds creating good rainfall

⑥ Positive IOD (Indian Ocean Dipole) leads to good monsoon

⑦ La Nina condition create good monsoon over India as compared to El Nino

Monsoon at large is a system of land and sea breezes on a continental scale, influenced by several causative factors.

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17

Mangroves covers more than 4887 sq. km area in India as per the latest India State of Forests Report.

Geographical Factors Responsible for Growth

① Presence of deltas

- River deltas bring essential nutrients for growth of mangroves & Sundarbans

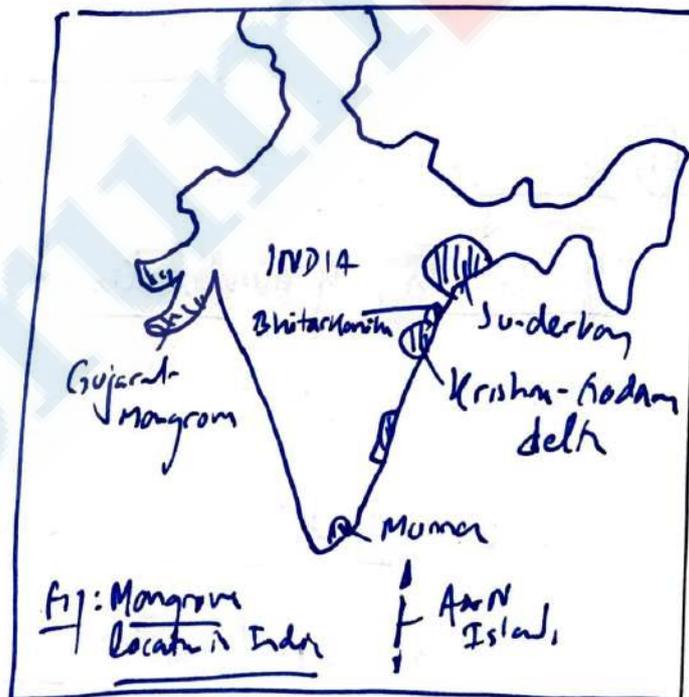
② Estuaries & Lagoons

provide proper

salinity to support

mangrove growth of Mumbai coast

③ Rainfall - Mangroves require 100-150 cm rain per year for growth



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④ Compact clayey soils and podzolic soils help in mangroves growth

⑤ High relative humidity (more than 75%) helps in mangroves growth

Role in Coastal Ecology

① Ecosystem services such as purification of water, groundwater recharge and regulating micro-climate

② Provide habitat to animals - both land & aquatic eg Bengal tigers in Sunderban

③ Disaster management - They act as shelter belts and absorb impacts of cyclone, tsunamis & floods

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- ④ Provide livelihoods such as aquaculture, pisciculture and prawns farming
- ⑤ Act as carbon sequestrers - mangrove wetlands absorb more CO₂ as compared to typical forests
- ⑥ Helps in soil conservation & prevent coastal erosion

Steps taken to Conserve Mangroves

- ① MISHRI scheme to protect mangroves & livelihoods
- ② SAIME (Sustainable Agriculture in Mangrove Ecosystem)
- ③ CRZ regulations to prevent unauthorised and anti-ecological development

Mangroves play important role in coastal ecosystem requiring their conservation as highlighted in charter of Global Mangrove Alliance -

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18

Kidfluencers are online influencers who ~~be~~ attempt at public persuasion using social media. However, they are below age of 18 years and hence kids.

Rise of Kidfluencers - Reflection of Changing
Family Structures

- ① Economic structure of family is changed as kids can become primary earners
- ② Reduced discrimination of girl child in family due to ^{girl} Kidfluencers
- ③ Rising nuclear families may be linked to rising Kidfluencers due to weakening of traditional norms of keeping kids away from public platforms

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④ Rise of dual-earner households and aim for economic upjygment linked to rise of kidfluencers

⑤ Western family norms of giving more independence to children's creativity may lead to such trends

Reflection of Parental Aspirations

① Aspirations for class mobility - Kidfluencers can help earn money & gain

② Aspiration for social validation - Social media makes parents & children hungry for social validation

③ Aspiration for breaking caste boundaries - online spaces help parents & kids break traditional caste-based roles

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④ Aspiration to be global citizens - Parents
of Indian kids want to be at
par with American / Western parents who
encourage kidfluencers

Concern with kidfluencers

- ① Risk of online bullying of children
- ② Commodification of children's talent
& loss of identity & autonomy
- ③ Privacy issues & lack of informed consent
of children
- ④ AI & deepfakes raise risk of child
sexual abuse over social media

Kidfluencers must be provided with guidance,
support & protection so they can fulfill
their potential safely.

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19.

Women-led movements like SEWA or Chipko-movement show their grassroots presence and collective spirit. However, they remain often invisible in decision-making process.

Reasons for exclusion from decision-making

- ① Lower representation of women in Parliament & State Legislatures of only 13.6% in 18th Lok Sabha
- ② Tokenistic presence in panchayats & urban local bodies eg Panchayat-party syndrome
- ③ Co-optation of women-led movements by dominant narratives eg issue of women farmers not raised during Farm Laws protests
- ④ Violence & discrimination leads to exclusion eg sexual violence at workplaces

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- ⑤ Burden of care-economy invariably falls on women, excluding them from decision making
- ⑥ Digital divide causes further invisibilisation from e-governance initiatives
of Only 33% of women can access internet
(CRSSO 2020)
- ⑦ Economic inequality further reduces agency of women in domestic & public decision-making

How are women challenging these norms?

- ① Economic empowerment through women-led initiatives like SHGs
- ② Identity-based movements e.g. "My Body - My Right"
- ③ Use of social media to highlight injustices

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Eg #MeToo movement

④ Intersectional movements to uplift dalit women, minority women, etc Eg protests against Mathura rape (2020)

⑤ Women-led movements to push for general issues Eg Shahen Bagh against CAA

Measures taken in India

① Nari Shakti Vyanak Adhiniyam - 37% reservation in Parliament & Lok Sabha

② Hindu Succession Act, 2005 - women's property rights secured

③ Judicial pronouncements to safeguard women's agency Eg Sandhya Srivastava Case (2020), Shayara Bano (2017)

Women are constantly negotiating and fighting to reclaim agency despite societal resistance.

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20.

Social Media has been both a boon and ~~and~~ a bane in terms of its impact on Indian society, - a 'double-edged sword'.

Social Media as a Boon in India

- ① Promotes solidarity - social media has promoted inter-regional, inter-religions & inter-caste solidarity
- ② Expression power to marginalised - Women, SC and STs can voice opinion more democratically
- ③ Assertion of rights - social media movements like #MeToo, #Dalit Lives Matter, etc help

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bring attention to injustice

(4) Inclusive governance eg public feedback collected on Mynov to create inclusive policies

(3) Economic growth - It has empowered youth for new economic avenues eg facebook marketplace

Social Media as Bane

(1) Hate speech and communalism on social media has led to riots & violence
eg killing of Vdaijun tailor by fundamentalists

(2) Fake news has affected social solidarity & trust

(3) Deepfakes have led to rise in per manipulated & doctored content eg false pornographic material to degrade women

(4) Reinforced casteism & patriarchy eg 'Bulli-bai' app to 'auction' women

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③ Digital divide create rural-urban,
women-men inequality in terms of
benefits from social media

Way Forward

- ① Strict implementation of DPDP Act
to protect online privacy
- ② Moderation should be proactive &
regulation of access to kids
- ③ Fact check to curb false news
Eg PIB Fact Check

Further, guidelines like Christchurch Call
to Action can be adopted to promote
responsible use of social media.