

TEST CODE 8 1 1 4 1 3

MGP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	TUSUAR CHAVHAN		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1916190822	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ENG	Date/दिनांक	16/08/2025

\*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 भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total/कुल अंक	250		<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में परसंद आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			EG/ईजी :	
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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### 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 since Rigvedic Age showcases value of Democracy, inclusivity.

Mother of Democracy

1. Sabhas, Samitis, Vidhats were democratic assemblies which guided Rajan in Rigvedic period.
2. 'Uthameru inscription' mentions election of council under Chola king Rajareja-1
3. Even Indus Valley Civilization considered egalitarian & democratic
4. "Samantas" culture highlight importance of local governments in Gupta period

5. Mahajanapadas like 'Vajji' were ruled by group of people and were elected

↳ Mentioned in 'Bhagvat Sutra' of Jainism

Democracy is also about values of tolerance, inclusivity, compassion which India highlighted many times.

1. Tolerance → Ashoka's 'Dhamma policy' respect for all religions.

2. Inclusivity → Parthians, Jews came to India after persecution and were accommodated

India is truly Mother of Democracy and continues to inspire world

by 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' - One Earth, One family

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
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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	
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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)

Since Indus Valley Civilization, Tiger & Elephant holds significance in 'Bharatvarsha' (India)

eg. → 'Pashupati' seal shows Yogi with elephant and Tiger.

## Significance of Tiger

1. Mythology → symbol of power, lounge  
eg. → Durga Mata Devi vehicle
2. Art → depicted in sculptures of temples  
eg. → Khajuraho temple, Jagannath temple, Puri
3. Architecture → top mount of pillars.  
eg. → Sarnath pillar

## Significance of Elephant

1. Mythology → source of wisdom, prosperity etc.

↳ Ganesha head of elephant.

Randolpha Mother Queen Maya Queen

Elephant as Bodhi power.

2. Art → depiction on caves, symbol of strength in kingdoms.

↳ Badami cave, Elephant rock art sculpture at Ahauri

3. Architecture → top mount on Ashoka pillars, symbol of 'Dharma'

Both holds utmost importance as seen from continuation to modern society, elephant as symbol of parties like BSP and sign like of Shivajee.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

William Bentick arrived as <sup>1st</sup> Governor-General of India under Charter Act of 1833.

## A Period of Transformation

### 1. Administrative

↳ Enhanced centralisation → veto over powers of presidencies

↳ Made governor-general of India

↳ Change in recruitment

↳ Civil services made open to Indians.

### 2. Judiciary

↳ Codification of laws started

↳ IPC, CrP.

↳ Macaulay Commission was established

3. Education → Advance Imperialism

↳ Macaulay Minute resolved

Anglicist - Orientalist Controversy

↳ Made English as language of learning

↳ 'Indian in blood, British in taste'

4. Social Reforms

↳ Abolition of Sati → failed for

bringing social change with Raja-

Rammohan Roy

The period led to enhanced Colonialism

through centralisation and colonising

minds of people. Yet positions like

Sati reforms, Supremacy of Thugis (criminals)

are appreciated.

### Feedback

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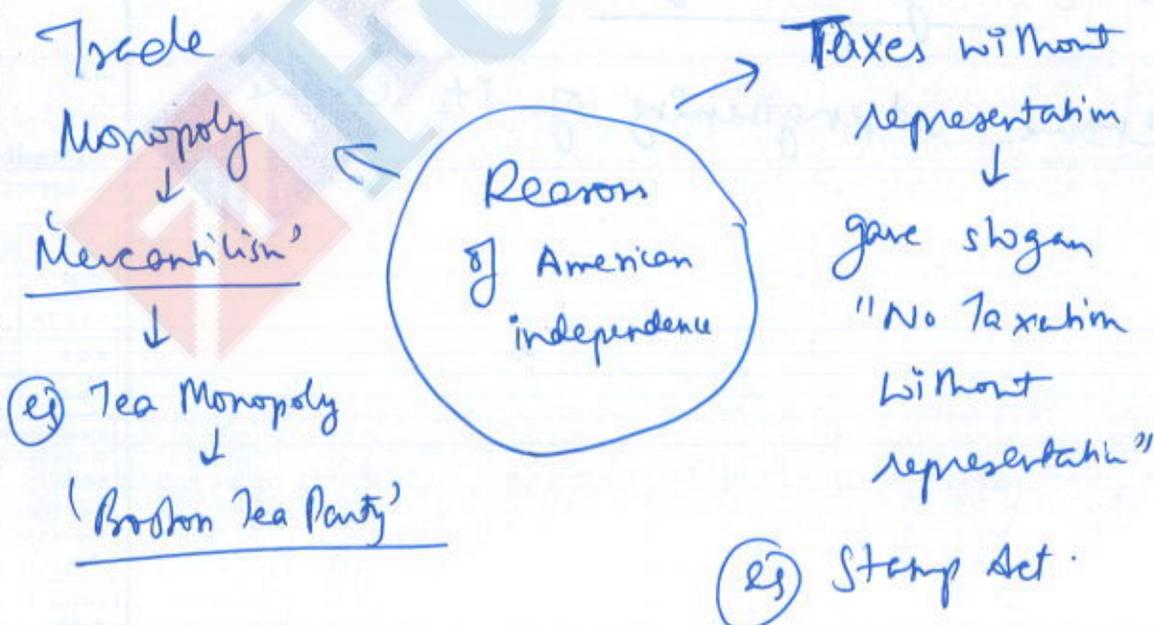
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TOTAL MARKS			

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 began in 1767 which led to independence of 13 colonies and establishment of 1st democratic republic in world.

It was ruled by Great Britain before its independence. but its independence after struggle caused by below reasons deprived Britain of one empire.



After defeat in American Independence, Britain crowned consolidation of its empire by crushing rebellions across its empire thereby

(eg) India's freedom struggle was brutally suppressed. In Non-cooperation Movement, civil Disobedience Movement

thus, learning from its mistakes, it used mix of policies like Constitutional reforms (Morley Minto Reforms) and was to crown strengthening of its empire.

### Feedback

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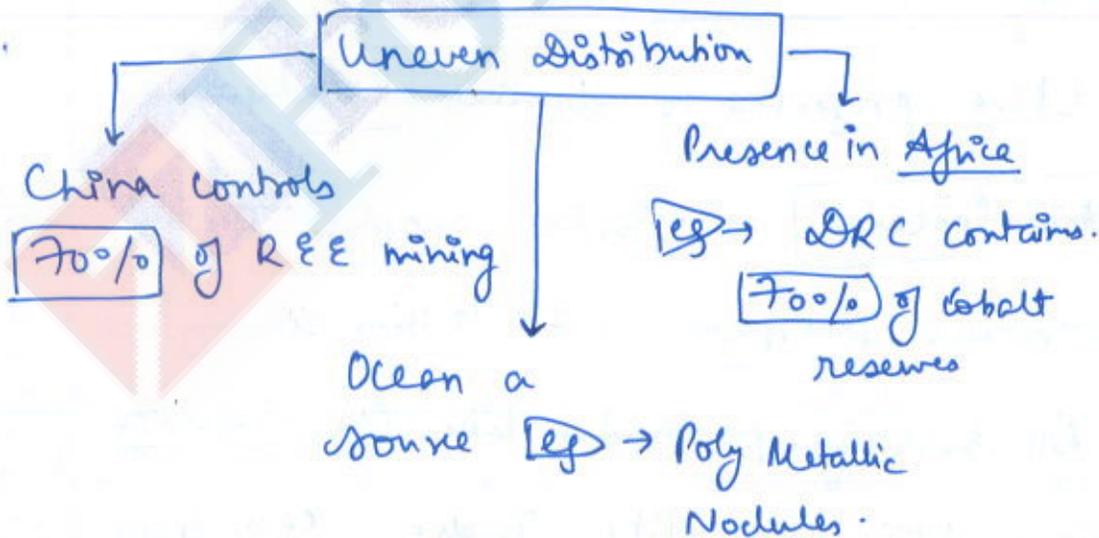
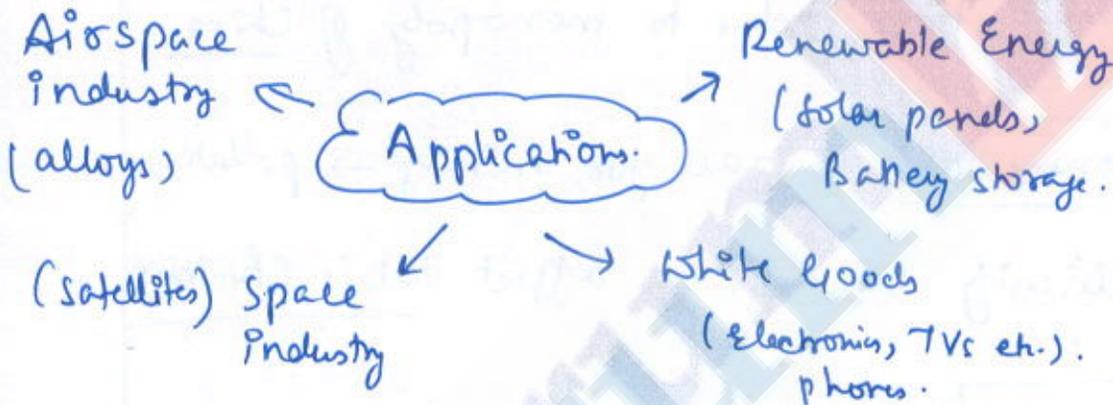
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TOTAL MARKS			

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 difficult to extract in viable economic forms.

eg → Lanthanides, Yttrium etc.



## Multi-Dimensional Implications.

1. Geo-strategic → Strategic competition, great power rivalry  
 (eg) → Race for REE mining between USA & China.
2. Supply Chain Disruptions like COVID-19 pandemic time due to monopoly of China
3. Environmental → race for mining → pollution, biodiversity loss etc., affect NDIs (landmass)
4. Economic → manufacturing dominance especially in AI chips.  
 (eg) → China projected to dominate 40% global
5. India's concerns → limited supply affect economic prospects (₹7 Trillion Economy goal)  
 By building partnerships like Mirval security Partnership, countries like India can ensure Supply Chain Resilience of REE.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Himalayas are mountains formed by collision of Indo-Australian plate with Eurasian plate.

Peninsular plateau is older than Himalayas. formed by tectonic activity like Deccan peninsula, etc. and have varied topography.

	Himalayan Drainage	Peninsular Drainage
1. Source of water	glaciers	Mountains top, groundwater, Monsoonal rainfall
2. Water availability	Perennial ↓ round the year	Ephemeral ↓ dry periods in summer, winter

3. Movement patterns.

Mostly Dendritic



Many radial, trellis



4. flood plain

Carries rocks, boulders of Himalayas in young age and gives alluvial soil in plains

Soil is mostly Reds Yellows etc based on rocks features

5. Examples

Ganga, Brahmaputra

Godavari, Krishna.

6. Delta formation

Large deltas.

Small deltas only few rivers like Krishna, Kaveri etc.

### Feedback

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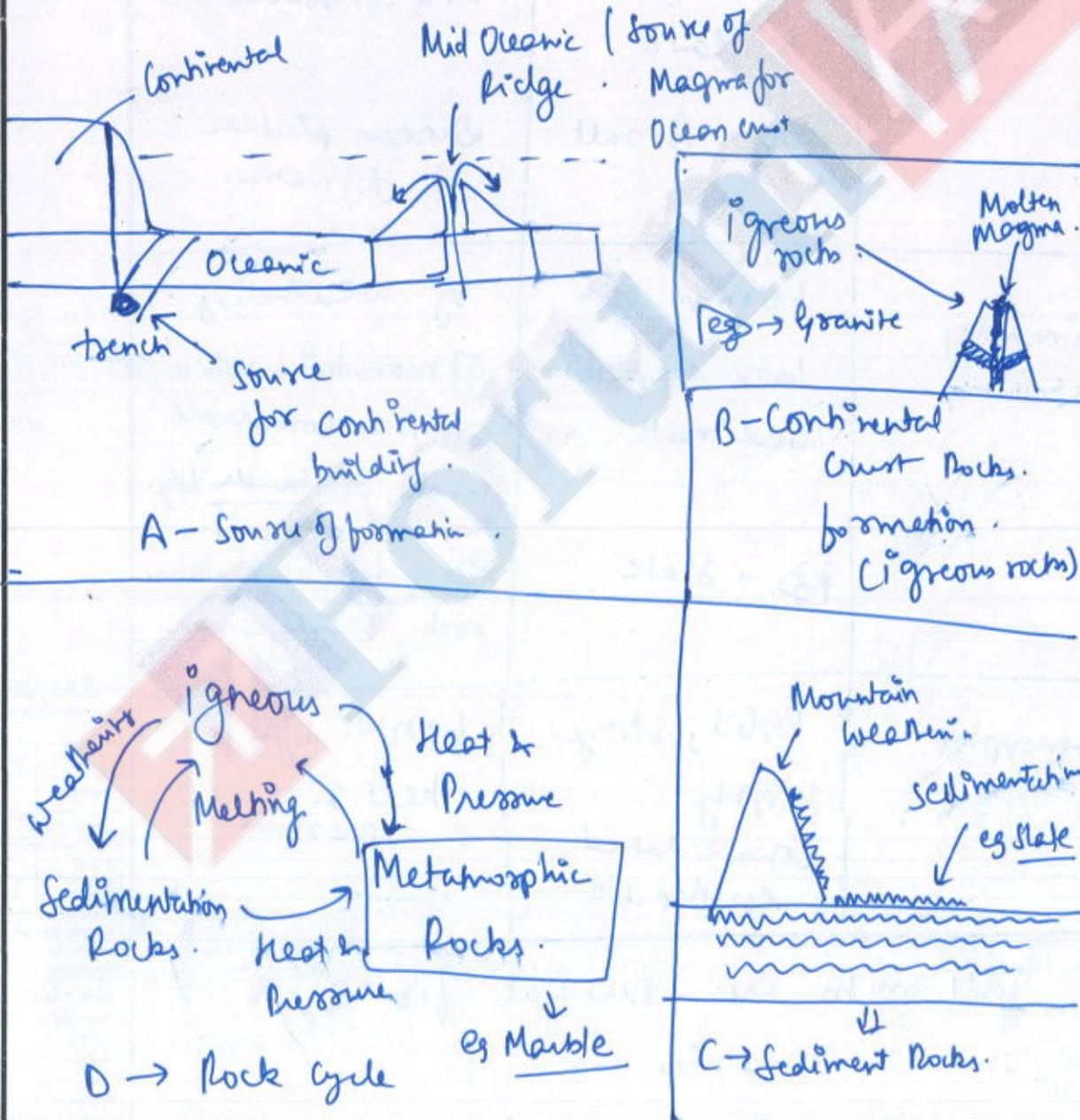
TOTAL MARKS

Himalayan Drainage is powered by glaciers and thus, voluminous water and large rivers are formed while Peninsular rivers are low water carrying.

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

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

Earth Crust is mostly form of Silica-Aluminium and is divided into Oceanic and Continental Crust



Types of Rocks & Crust ; Their formation Explained above through diagram.

<u>Rock type</u>	<u>Nature</u>	<u>Mode</u>
igneous Rock	Volcanic rocks formed by lava. eg → Basalt	Magma eruption and consolidation. Deccan plateau formation.
Sedimentary Rocks	formed of loose consolidated sediments. eg → slate	by weathering of mountains which are then compressed under <u>overburden</u> layer. eg → Alluvial plain rocks, Himalayas rock.
Metamorphic	Solid, strong highly consolidated eg. Marble	formed by heat & pressure

All rocks are crucial for Earth's stability and also have Eco-significance.

### Feedback

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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)

According to Economic Survey 2024, changes in modern lifestyle can cut GHGs by 20-30%

This shows critical impact of modern lifestyle in Ongoing Environmental Crisis.

1. Rising Consumption due to desires

eg → fast fashion piling clothes in landfills

2. Growing Vehicle demand → fuelling air pollution

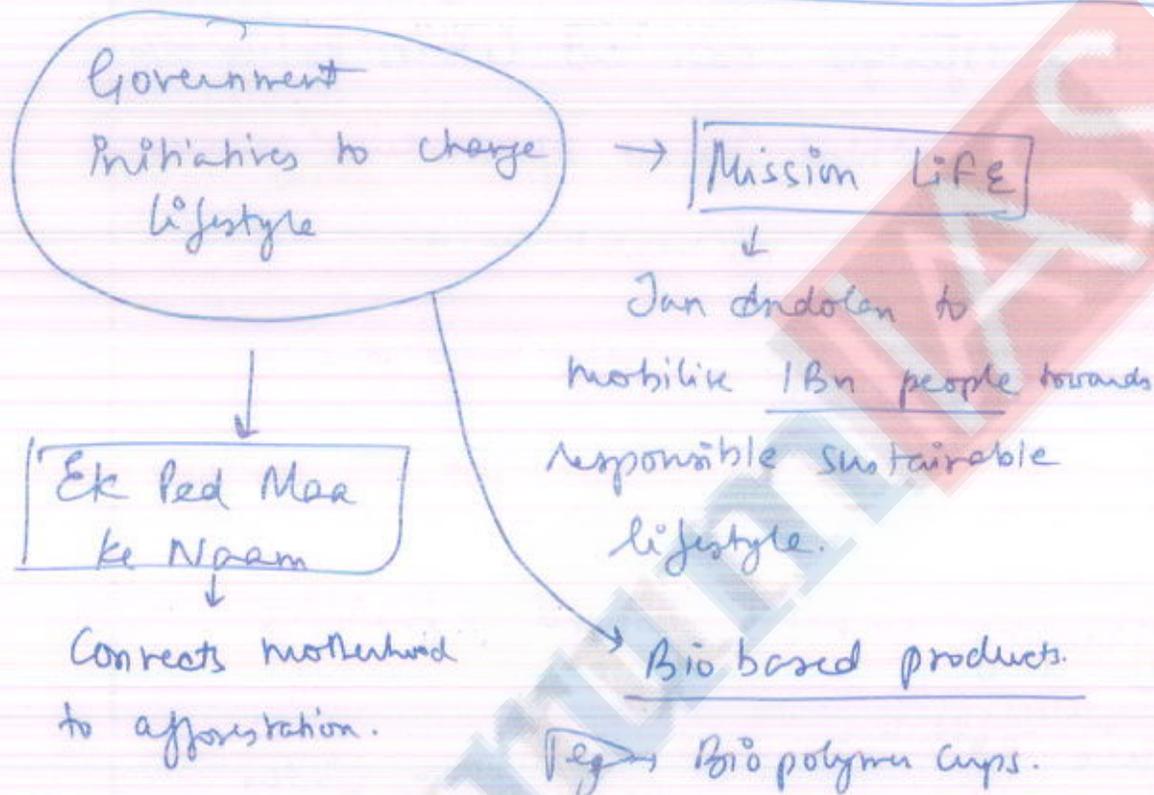
eg → Delhi Air Quality 400+ in winter

3. Water Wastage → water scarcity

eg → Chennai Day Zero, 400% of cities will be water scarce - Nikhil Arora.

4. Lack of use of traditional, nature based products like clay utensils,

Leaves based plates (patals) etc. →  
 plastic pollution ( 9 MT/year produced in  
 India)



## Way forward

1. Mass Awareness Campaign  
 eg → in schools, colleges etc.
2. Mindfulness Consumption.

This can ensure SDG-12 (Responsible Consumption & Production) by lifestyle with nature

### Feedback

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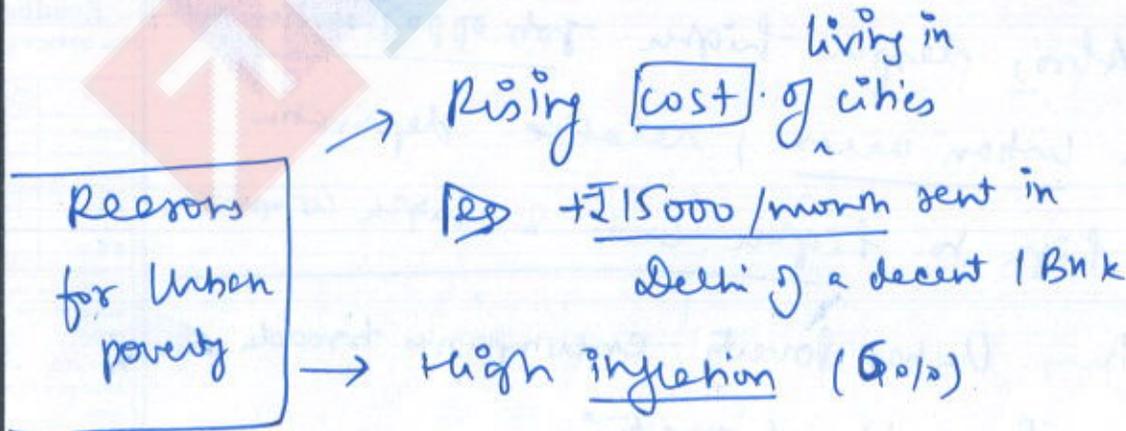
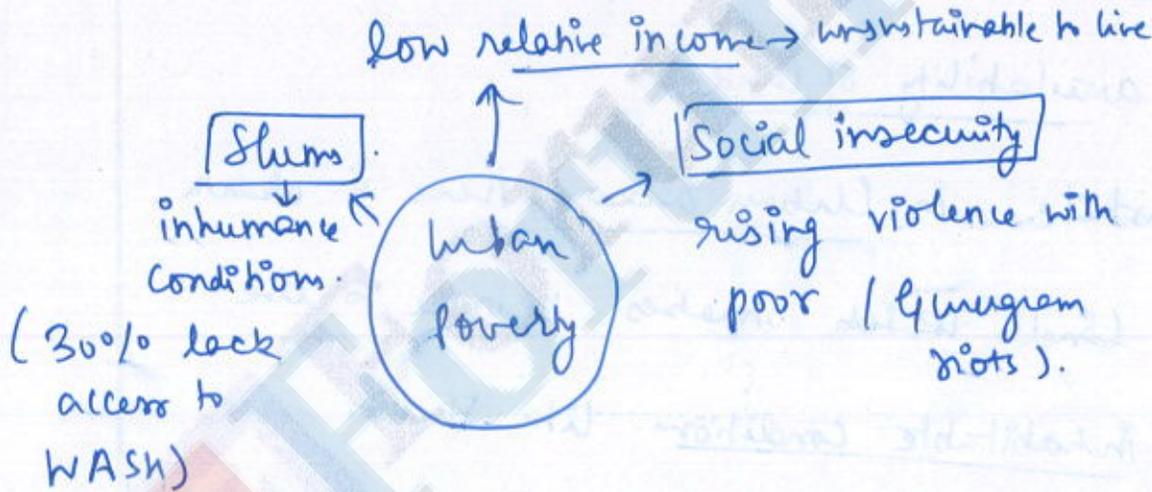
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.9) What do you understand by the term 'urbanisation of poverty'? Also, explain how urban poverty differs from rural poverty in India? (10 marks, 150 words)

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 means rising poor people who are relatively deprived in access to basic services like water, food, income etc. in Urban Areas.

According to World Bank, by 2050 extreme poor lives in urban areas



↳ Rising unemployment

(Urban unemployment  $\rightarrow$  6.1%)  
 (vs) National  $\rightarrow$  4%

## Difference of Urban Poverty & Rural Poverty

People in rural areas usually have access to food and shelter due to subsistence agriculture, low cost of living and availability of land.

While in urban areas, there is scarcity of land which makes people to live in inhabitable conditions. like slums.

Also, despite higher job opportunities and wages in urban areas, relative deprivation remains high to higher cost & higher competition.

Thus, Urban Poverty encompasses broader challenges than Rural poverty.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Globalization is the inter-connectedness of cultures, nations etc. such that event in world inspires & affects in other part.

Traditional idea of Community & Kinship in India

→ Collectivism → prioritizing family over self.

→ Based on Blood ties  
↳ Strong support for own community

→ Casteism → discrimination & hierarchy based on pollution & purity

→ Patriarchy → dominance of oldest males in family & community

Globalisation has redefined this idea as:-

1. Rising individualism → people

now prioritised self

2. Less participation in community events

eg → Music concerts preferred over community meets.

3. Egalitarianism → Everyone is treated equally beyond castes.

eg → playing together in school.

4. Women Empowerment → rising awareness

eg → #Me too Movement not only about sexual harassment but broader women voice.

Yet, institutions like Caste, Patriarchy have managed to remain strong as evident from symbols of caste on cars, back amplified by technology (manifestation of Globalisation).

Also, people are moving towards building family ties like by whatsapp groups. Thus, Globalisation acts as both way of preserving traditional and new change.

### 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 started after the decline of Indo-Greeks in Modern day Afghanistan, Pakistan and North West India. It reached its zenith under Kanishk.

Rich Art forms & their socio-cultural aspects & insights.

1. Sculptures → climax period of Gandhara

& Mathura Art

↳ highlights widespread devotion to Buddhism

↳ influence of Greco-Bactrian elements.

in Indian Art

↳ Roman warrior like Buddha



Fig: Kushanas centre influence.

1. Mathura Art → also patronised Hinduism -  
Jainism (eg) → Ushane with Aymetho.  
(Lleaporo).

2. Scientific pinnacle period → Charak  
wrote 'Charak Samhita' shows Ayurveda,  
Medicine importance.

3. Literature advancement → Ashvaghosh  
wrote Buddha Charita

4. Buddhism division at Kashmir Council  
↳ Nirayana & Mahayana

↳ shows ideological splits in society

5. Nuismahis. → Kushans introduced  
gold coins of high purity.

↳ shows their strong trade  
influence (eg) → control over

Silk route ; Economic Wealth

Other regions.

1. Kanva Dynasty in Patliputra →

Heraclous erected pillar in Vidisha

↳ highlights cultural fusion

2. Satavahana Dynasty in Deccan

↳ Matriarchal → Gautamiputra Satavahana like ruler rarely.

↳ Caves climax (eg) → Pandulena Caves, Nashik.

Shows intricate knowledge of architecture

Kanva period was an age of economic prosperity, cultural fusion and provided a base for Gupta's Golden Period

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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			

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)

(CDM) Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Gandhiji on 12 March 1930 by breaking the salt law after Dandi March.

## Events to CDM

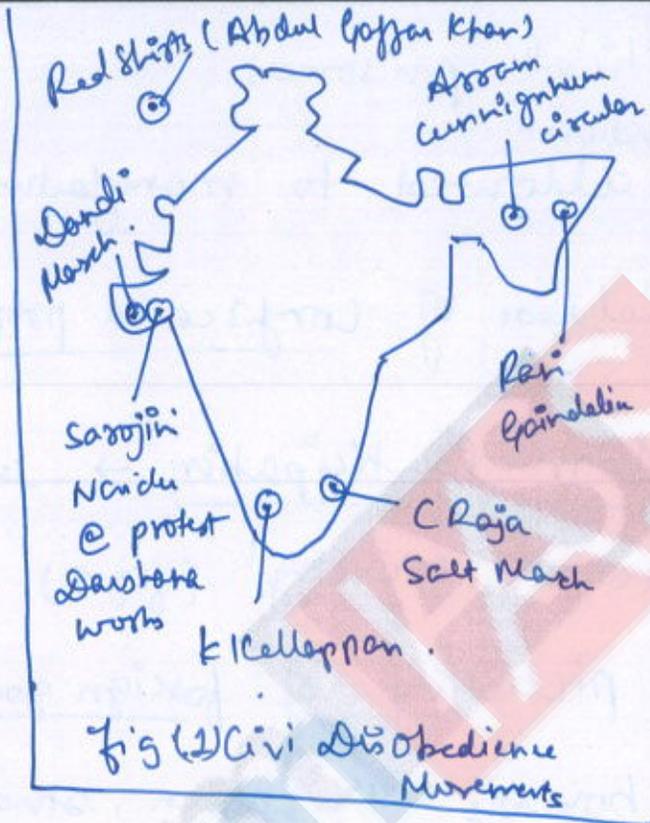
1. Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM) by Bardoli Resolution → there was a time period.
2. Participation of 'Swrajists' in Council to stem legislature leg CR Das.
3. Constructive Work of 'No changes' like Nehru, Bose etc.  
↳ Hindu - Muslim Unity, Khadi Women & Untouchables upliftment.
4. 'Lahore Session' - 1929 → declaration

of 'Purna Swaraj'  
at banks of Ravi  
river.

↳ Independence  
pledge read on

26 Jan 1930

↳ Gandhiji was  
allowed to launch  
CDM.



Economic  
hardship  
due to  
World War-I  
(High taxes,  
inflation)



Success of Non  
↓  
demand of  
mass movement.

**Outcomes.**

1. Gandhi-Irwin Pact → release of

political prisoners.

↳ <sup>Indians</sup> allowed to manufacture salt.

↳ Release of confiscated property

2. Marr-Participation → salt march across country (fig 2)

↳ picketing of foreign goods, shops, boycots by women, students etc.

3. Britishers started Constitutional Reform

↳ Simon Commission, Government of India Act, 1935.

However, Britishers came with severe repression and thousands were jailed. New Ramsay Policy & Communal Award aim to

break CDM.

Yet, CDM paved way for future movements like Quit India Movement and shake British foundation

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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			

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

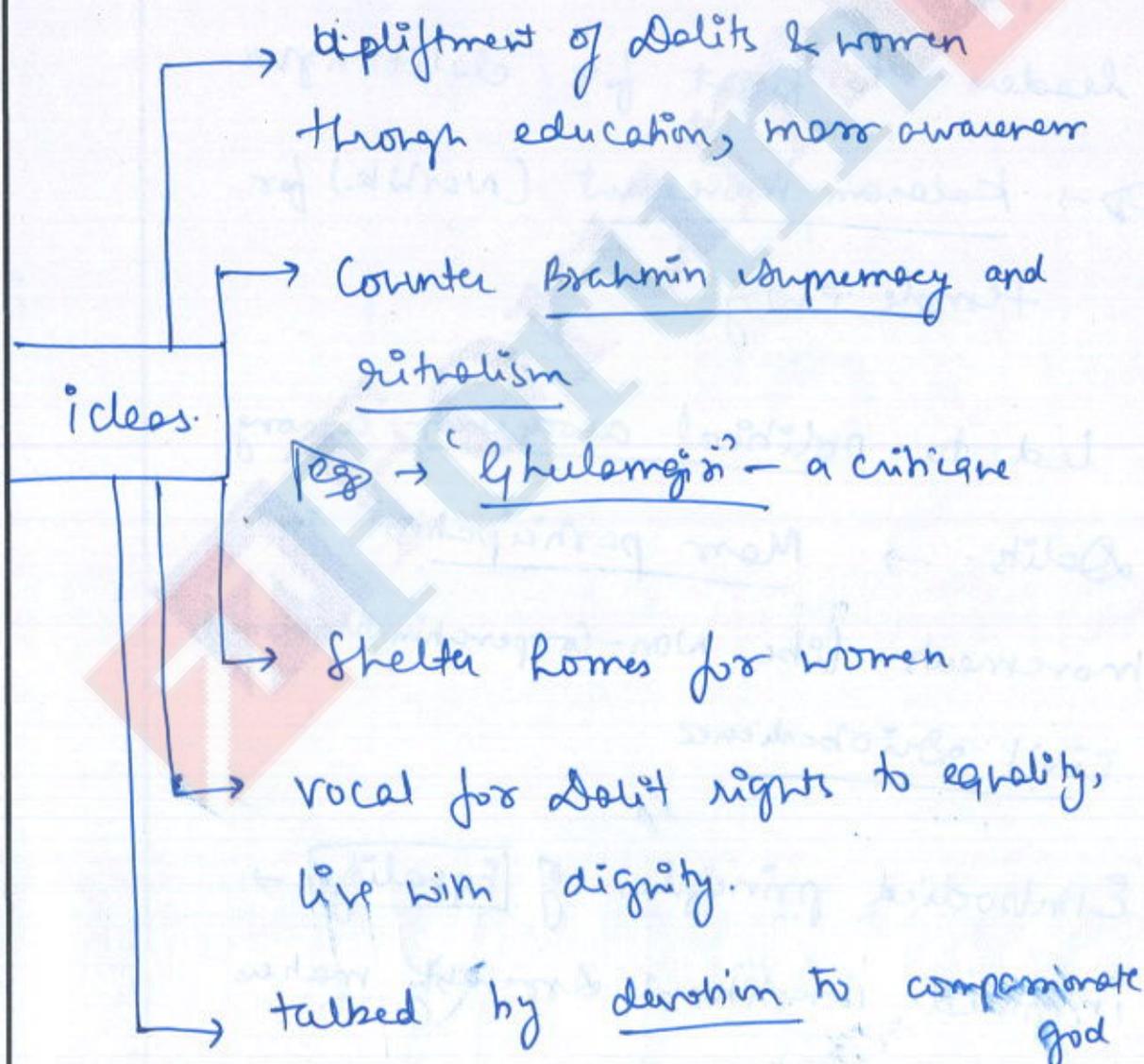
महात्मा ज्योतिराव फुले के सुधारवादी विचारों ने भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की सामाजिक नींव को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Mahatma Jyotirao Phule was 19<sup>th</sup> century

reformer who actively worked for Dalits' rights

with his foundation 'Satyashodhak

Jamej' and wife - 'Savitribai Phule'



based on Sant Tukaram teachings.

played crucial role in shaping social foundations of Indian National Movement as:-

1. inspired Dr. B R Ambedkar like leaders to fight for dalit rights.  
 Ex → Kalaram movement (Nashik) for temple entry
2. led to political awareness among Dalits. → Mass participation in movements like Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience
3. Embodied principles of Equality → inspired Constituent Assembly makers

to abolish untouchability (Article 17).

4. Continuity in ideas till modern date

↳ inspired student leaders to form organisation like APPSC circles.

5. Women Empowerment ↳ by

Savitri Phule - 1st female teacher

inspired participation of women in

boycott of goods (foreign) etc.

6. Empowered dalits to develop skill, industries etc. in post-independent India.

Mahatma Phule shaped social foundation of India building on values like Egalitarianism, humanism etc and dignity to Dalits.

his contribution is cherished in

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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)

The controversy of Ken-Betwa River interlinking prompts to analyze Environmental-Socio-economic assessment of inter-linking project.

Benefits.

Economic

1. proper utilisation of water resources.  
(18% of world population but only 4% water)

2. High Geographic potential  
(200+ minor basins,  
14+ major basins)

3. Economic Development

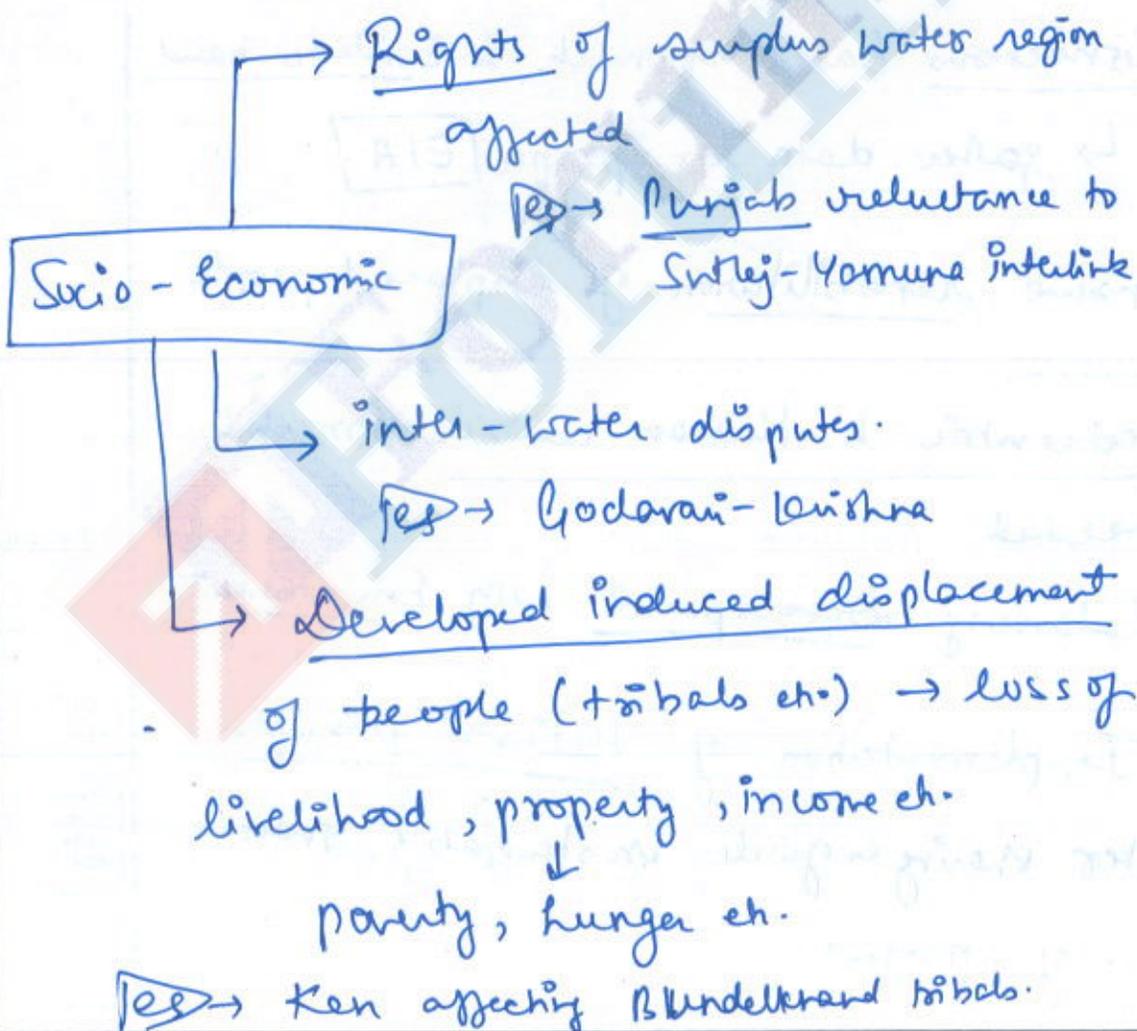
eg → irrigation in arid Bundelkhand region from Betwa-ken canal

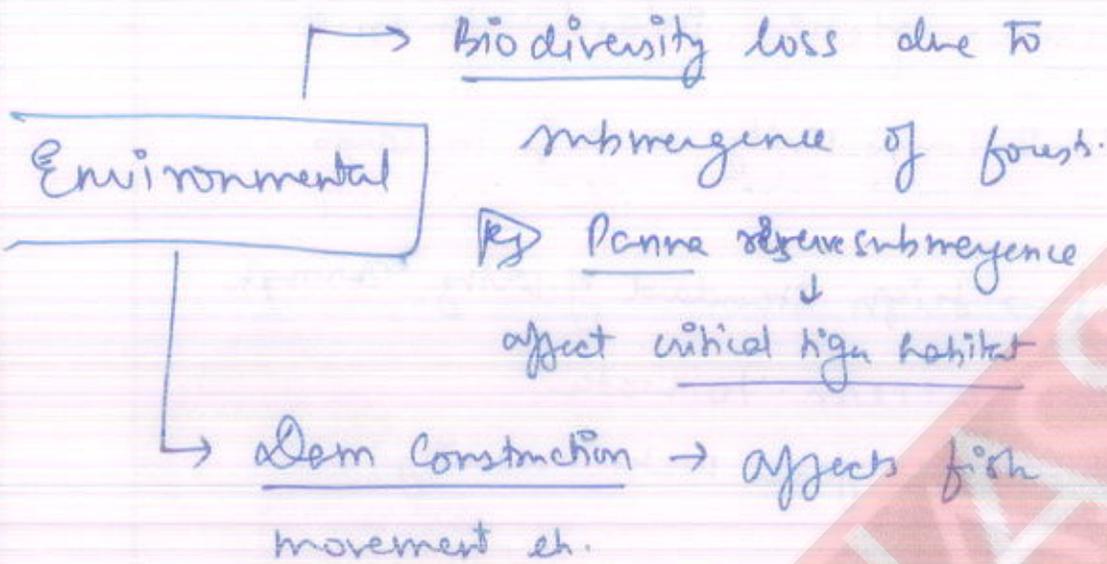


4. Tourism → yachting, inland waterways. etc.
5. Trade & Connectivity → rise in cargo.

Social → high standard of living through access to water  
(+80% faces water insecurity).

## Concerns:





## Solutions.

1. Consensus Based approach & Evidence based  
↳ gather data for proper EIA
2. Ensure rehabilitation of displaced people
3. Eco centric & Human centric approach is needed
4. Balancing Development with Environment

Implementation of Helinski principles on water sharing can guide sustainable inter linking of projects.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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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	
-------------	--

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 means the region on leeward side of mountain do not receive the rainfall. making it arid.

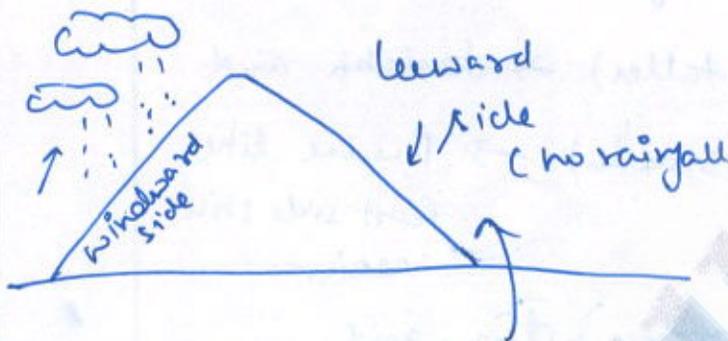


fig: Rain shadow.

### Examples

- Ladakh region
- East side of Western Ghats.
- East side of Andes.

### Concept

On windward side, the winds rises open carrying moisture

eg → South Monsoon winds from sea to West Mountains.

↓  
 Orographic rise leads to formation

of Rainy cumulonimbus clouds

↓  
they move upward, releasing rain water & energy

↓  
at top, rain depletes fully or minimal depends on height of rise.

eg → Himalayas (taller) → Ladakh and Western Ghats (smaller) → Pune like East side still receives.

↓  
leeward side becomes dry, arid.

eg → Ladakh cold desert.

### Impact on Distribution of Precipitation

1. High Rainfall on windward side

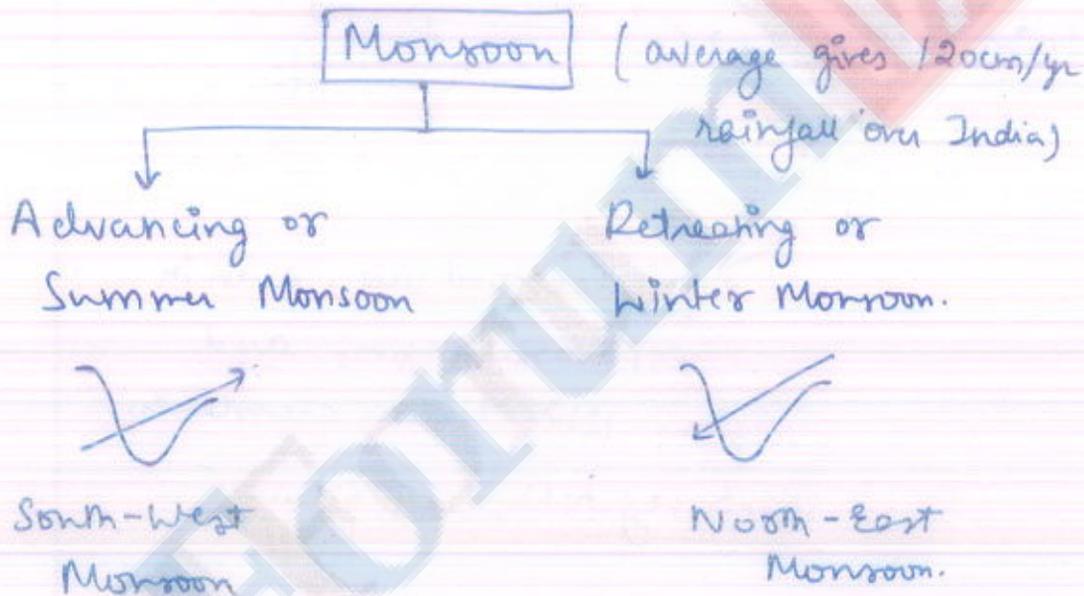
eg → Western Ghats  
East side receives + 2000 mm per year



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)

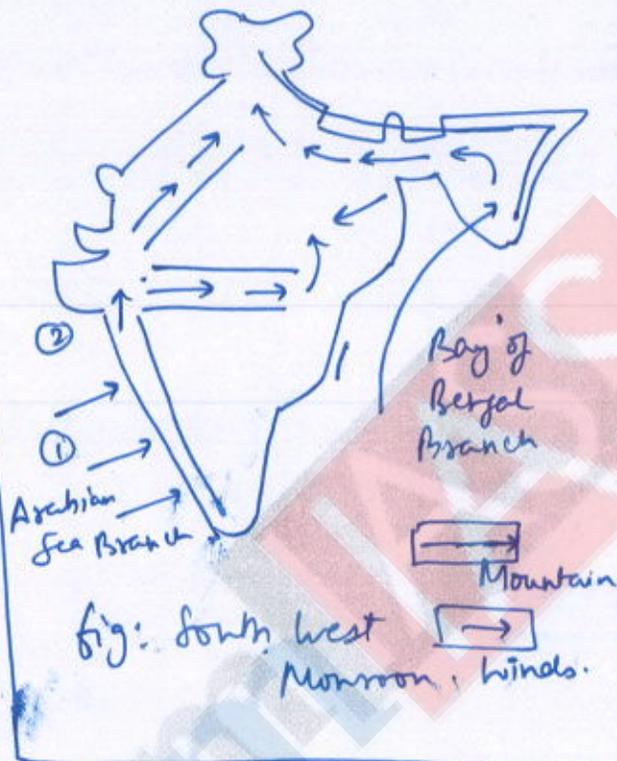
Indian Monsoon is the reversal of winds over sub-continent which brings rain to the region in form of South-West Monsoon winds in advancing season.



**Features of Advancing**

- 2 Branches of South-West Monsoon - Arabian Sea Branch & Bay of Bengal Branch

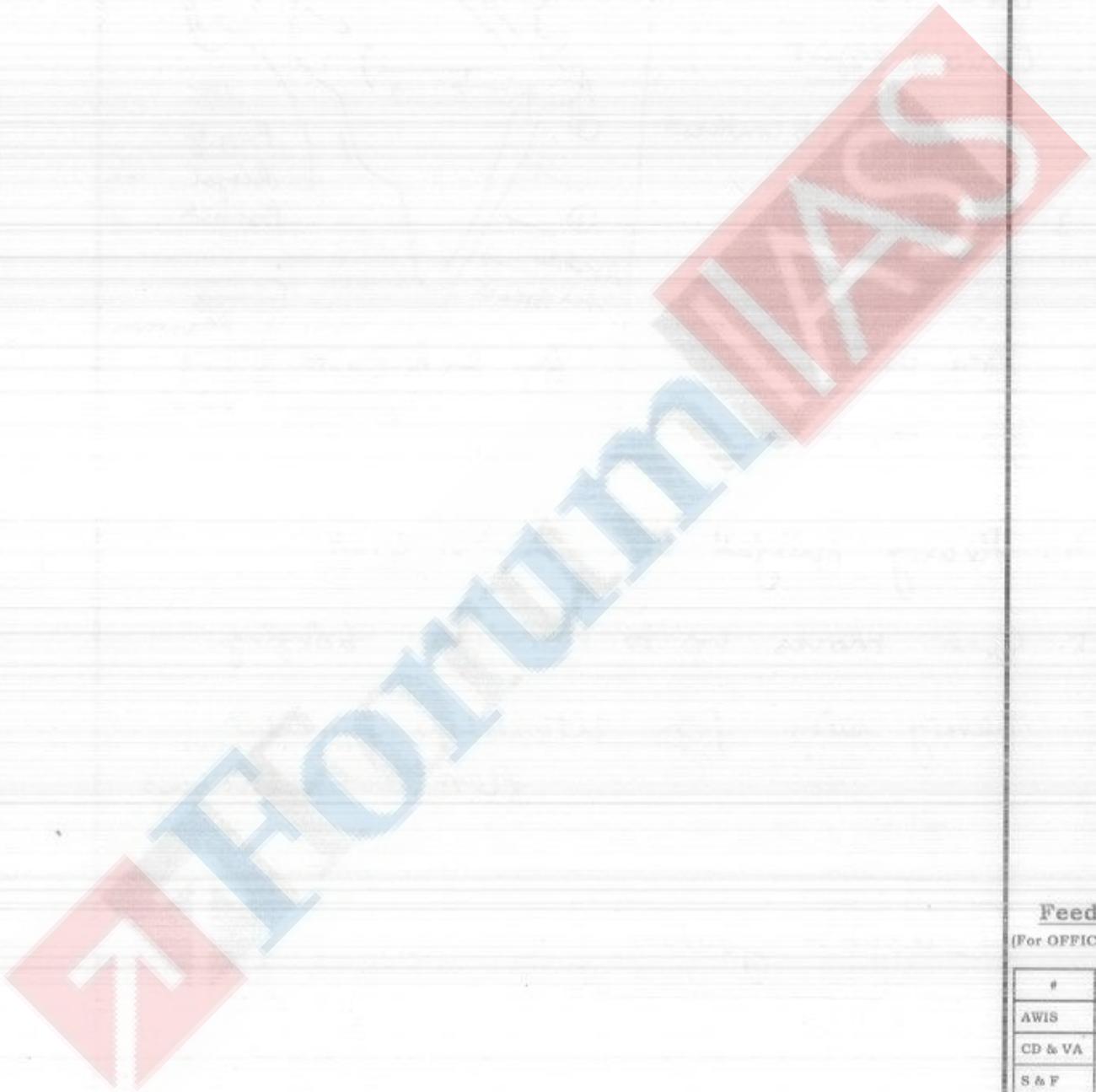
2. These winds cross equator and turn under Coriolis effect towards subcontinent
3. Takes up moisture from sea as they move from sea to land



4. Heavy rainfall over Western Ghats.
5. Even moves up to Himalayas bringing heavy rains  $\Rightarrow$  Uttarakhand, Himachal, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, etc.

Causative factors

1.



**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	(C)	(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			

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)

Mangrove Vegetation in India account for ~5000 sq km as per Indian state of forest report; 2024

## Geographical factors:

long coastline (+11,000 km)

friendly climate

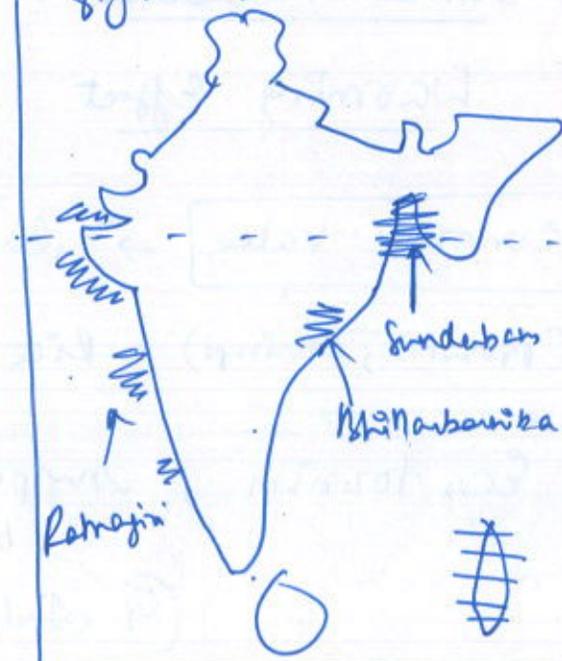
(eg) Warm tropical regions.

↓  
high Rainfall

(eg) Sunderbans.

warm sea waters & adequate freshwater influx

Fig: Mangroves in India.



Role in Coastal Ecology

1. Regulation Role

↓  
prevents Coastal flooding, storm surges.

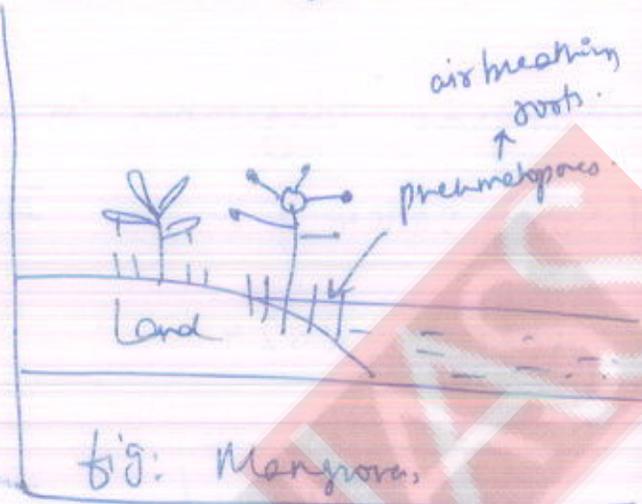


fig: Mangroves

eg → protection during Tsunami waves

2. Supporting Role → rich biodiversity → hosts critical species (Royal Bengal Tiger).

→ Climate Moderation → reduces Global Warming Effect

3. Economic Value → large fisheries, aquaculture (Crabs, Shrimps), Rice cultivation.

→ Eco tourism, supports tribal & backward population

⑨ Andaman, Sunderbans.

4. Cultural Value → spiritually revered

(eg) Sundarbans by both Hindu-Muslims.

Biodiversity loss → 30% of Mangroves declined in India.

facing Threats → Deforestation, Urbanisation, Industrialisation

(eg) Mumbai Coastal Project

Government Initiatives

- MISHTI → afforestation of 500 sq km
- SAIME → Sustainable Aquaculture
- Global → Mangrove Alliance for Climate

By Community Participation and using CAMPA Funds, Mangroves can be protected to ensure safety of Coastline & Ecological Security.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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			

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)

With 900 Million Internet Users in India, (as per NASSCOM report), Social Media influences including 'Kidfluencers' are on rise.

'Kidfluencers' are children (under 14-18) making reels on Youtube & Instagram.

A Reflection of changing family structures

Nuclear families rise → lack of control of grandparents etc. → freedom etc.

Working parental families → have business oriented mindset to earn money.

as parental aspirations :-

Motivation to make their 'kid popular'

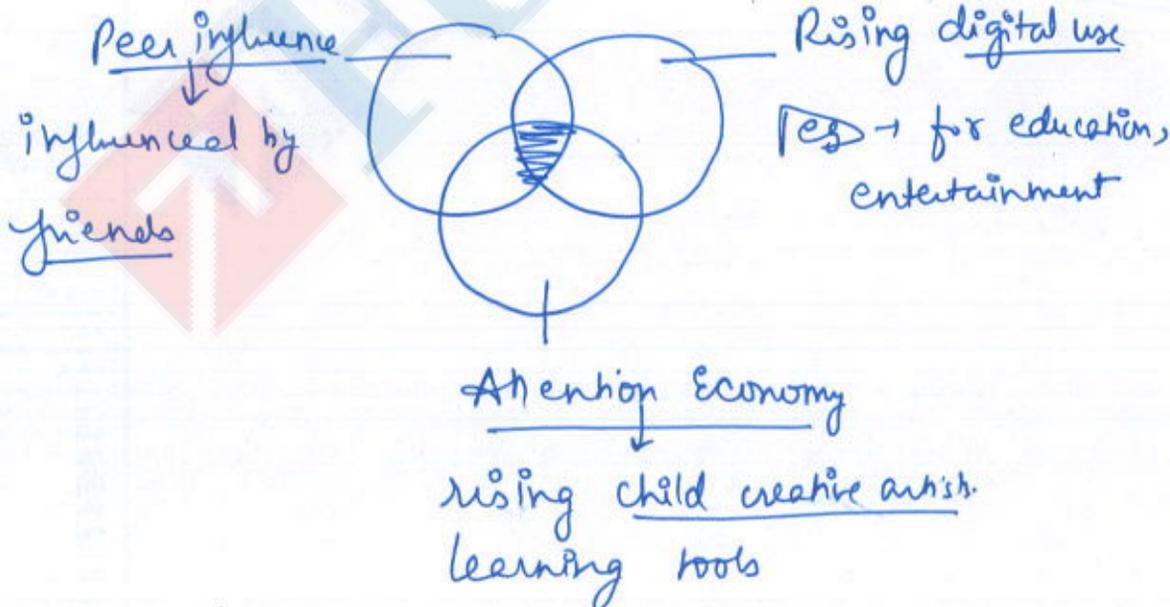
'Group Effect'

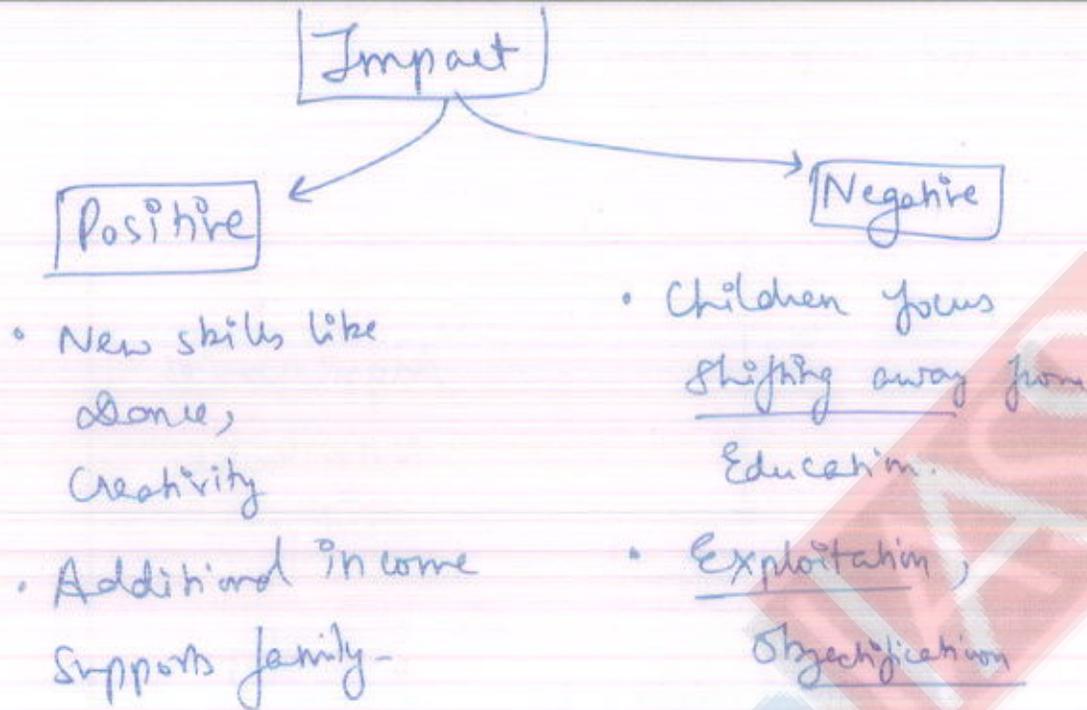
neighbour is doing so we should also do.

Algorithms of Meta, Youtube etc

↓  
for shapes mind of people to get attracted

But, also a reflection of children itself :-





Thus, it is imperative that parents are made aware of concern about kidnapping so that there is adequate restraint.

### Feedback

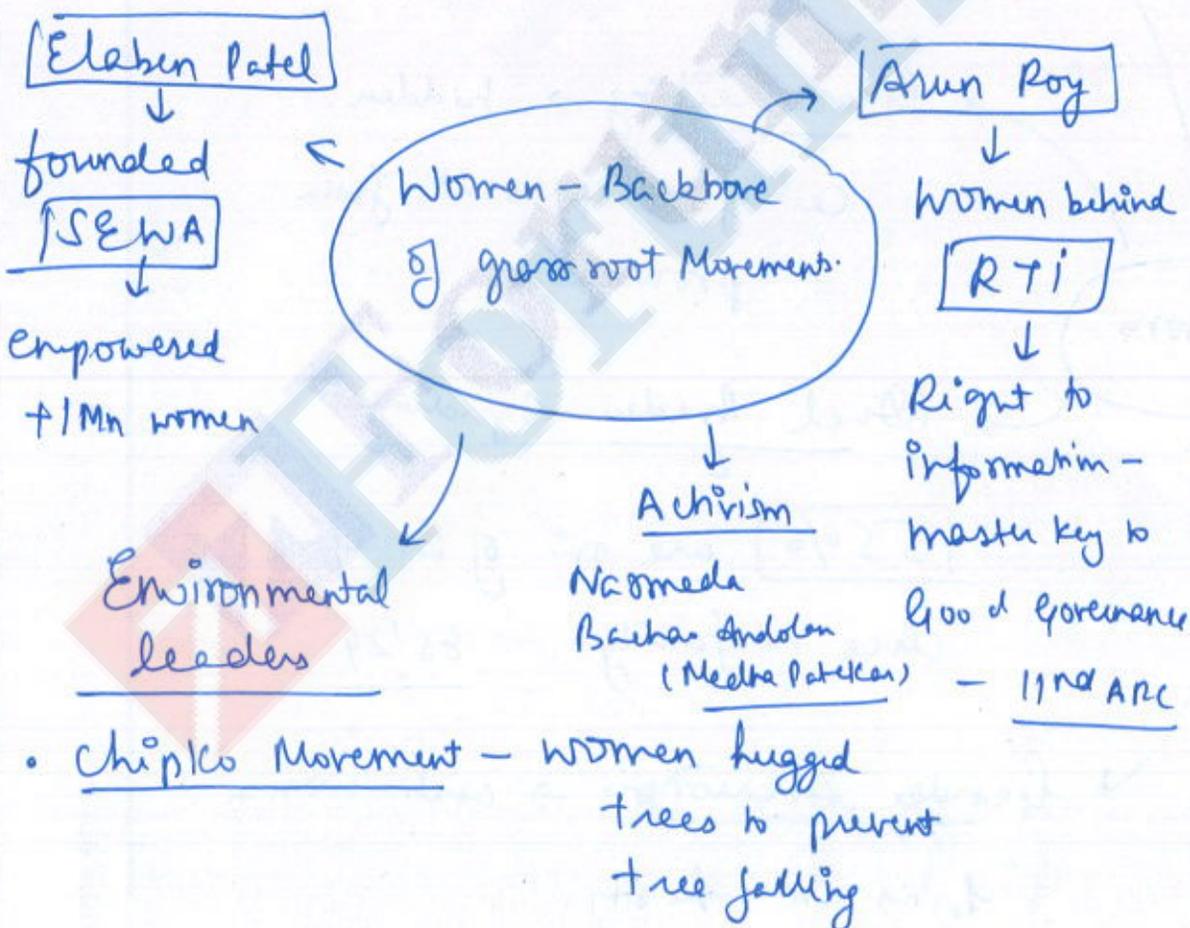
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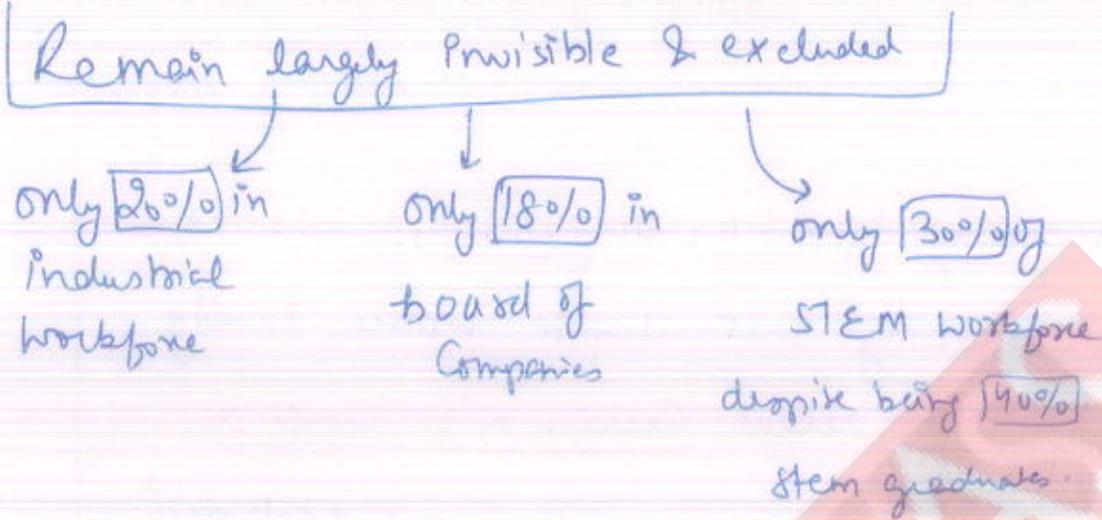
#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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)

According to ADR, only 17% of MPs are women showing that despite women leading movements like recent 'Reclaim Night' Campaign after Kolkata rape case., they are excluded from decision making process.





Reasons

Perpetration of patriarchy

glass ceiling → hidden ceiling to prevent from promotion

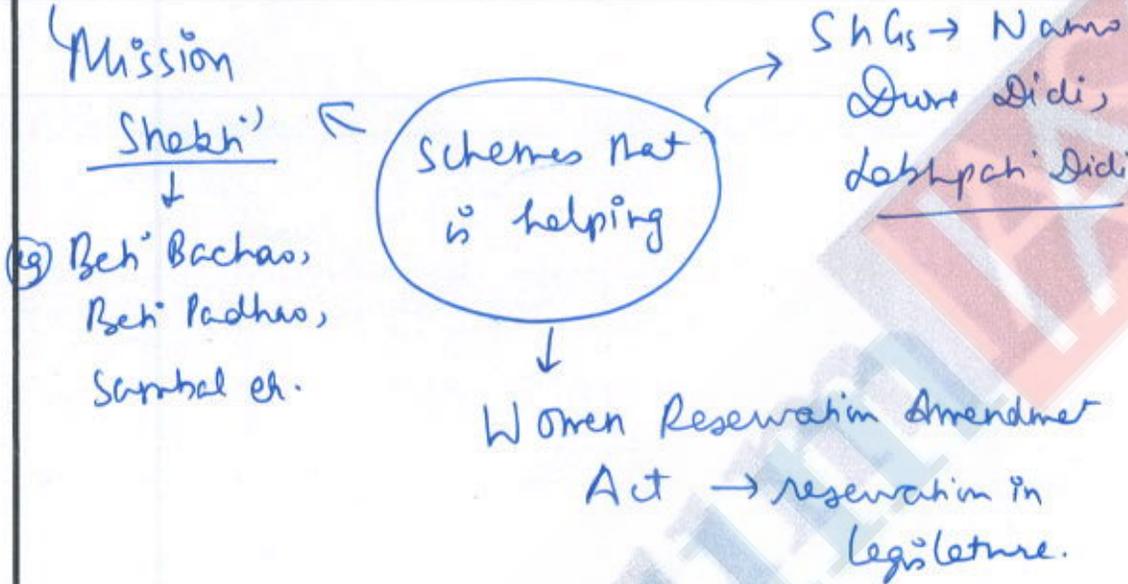
Over Burden Syndrome

55% are out of workforce due to family - ES'24

Gender Stereotypes → anti-women bias in hiring.

Proxies - Pradhan Jani

There also have been some success  
+ 45% of elected representatives are women



## Future

There is a need for empowering women by addressing gender stereotypes. UN RESPECT framework guides policy making to realise SDG-5 (Gender Equality) in spirit

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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

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)





**Feedback**

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#	G	A	P
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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	
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### Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

#### Test Goal

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

#### Outcomes

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

### Marking Scheme

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

\* Subject to change without prior notice.

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