TEST CODE | 8 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3

MGP 2025

ForumIAS

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	UJJWAL PRIYANK		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910128253	Medium/माध्यम	English ✓ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	PATNA	Date/दिनांक	14.08.2025

*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		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
2		
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20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

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।

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।

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।

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।

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 कर्त्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 10:30 AM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 01:30 PM.
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ✓

*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 कर्त्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक है।

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ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.

2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.

3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.

4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

India is thus being referred to as the "Mother of Democracy" as Indian civilisation had instances of <u>public consultation</u>.

1.) Republican mahajanpada upheld the right of <u>citizens</u> and ensured dignity.

2.) Ensuring <u>ethical governance</u> based on morals given in "<u>Manusmriti</u>"

3.) Rule based society ensured that each section of society contributes to community as desired.

Thus, Indian civilisation is not only about such architecture and artforms, lent the philosophy of human life and ideas of democratic society.

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)

Tiger and elephant figures have appeared through the history of India since Indus Valley Civilisation till modern India.

Significance of Tiger →

1. **Indian mythology.**
Associated with Shakti (power) as the "vahana" of Goddess Durga.

2. **Indian art forms**
Tiger seen on Pashupati seal at Mohenjodaro

3. **Architecture**
Use of "vyagraha" or tiger gate at temples.

4. **Paintings.** → Scenes of Tiger hunting on Gupta coins

Role of Elephants

1. <u>Indian Mythology</u>
→ Elephant in the form of "Airavat"
→ God Ganesha with the head of Elephant

2. <u>Art forms</u>
→ Associated with <u>Gautam Buddha Birth</u>
→ Prevalent in temples of South INDIA

3. <u>Architecture</u>
→ Use of "<u>Hasta</u>" or elephant gateway at temple.
→ Images of elephant associated with goddess "<u>Gaj Lakshmi</u>"

Thus, tiger is recognised as the <u>National Animal of India</u> and conserved under "<u>Project Tiger</u>". Similarly, elephants have cultural significance and protected under "<u>Project Elephant</u>".

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Lord William Bentinck was the first Governor-General of India after the post was established under Charter Act of 1833.

The arrival of Lord William Bentinck in the second half of 1820s in India is indeed a significant event.

(1) The English East India Company lost its monopoly over trade in India completely in 1833.

(2) The presidency of Bombay and Madras was completely subjugated in matter of legislation under Governor-General of India.

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(3) <u>Socio-religious reforms</u> →

Regulations passed by Bentinck in 1829 to abolish <u>Sati</u> under influence of Raja Rammohan Roy.

(4) Bentinck also brought changes in the "<u>judicial hierarchy</u>." and reformed judiciary.

(5) Role of |<u>Macaulay</u>| who was in the executive council of Bentinck in establishing <u>Anglicist</u> education

Thus, the arrival of Lord William Bentinck saw transformation in terms of political, educational, administrative and social reforms in India.

Feedback
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#	Ⓖ	Ⓐ	Ⓟ
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS	

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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)

The American War of Independence from 1775-83 led to the establishment of one of the earliest democracy in world via gaining freedom of 13 colonies from British rule.

Deprived Great Britain of one empire

1. British lost control over the colonies on the east coast of North America.

2. Triangular trade (across America, Europe and Africa) was halted.

3. British lost access to tropical crops such as long-staple cotton, sugar etc.

4. Lost market for selling its tea etc.

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However, American War of Independence strengthened the foundation of <u>another empire</u> in the World.

1) British shifted its focus on <u>India</u> and colonies in <u>Africa</u>.

2) The period saw <u>Industrial Revolution</u> in England

3) Influenced <u>French Revolution</u> and rise of Napolean Bonaparte in 1799.

4) Spread of <u>nationalism</u> to other countries, leading to German and Italy unification in 1871.

5) USA emerged as the global superpower in 20th century

The ideals of "<u>No taxation without Representation</u>" inspired Indian nationalist in their freedom struggle.

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Q.5) What are Rare Earth Elements (REEs)? Discuss the multi-dimensional implications of uneven distribution of REEs in the world. (10 marks, 150 words)
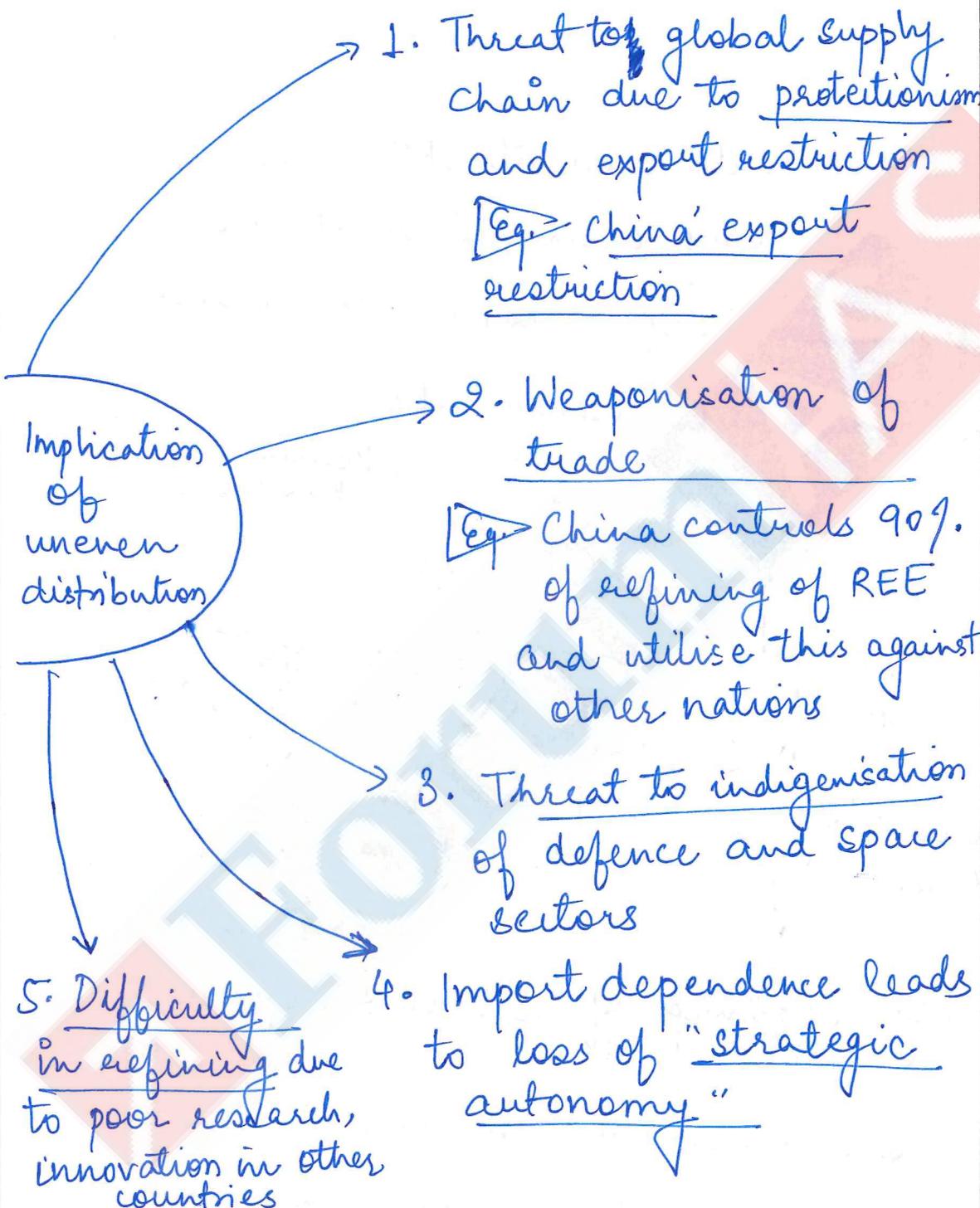
दुर्लभ मृदा तत्व (REEs) क्या हैं? विश्व में REEs के असमान वितरण के बहुआयामी प्रभावों पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Rare Earth Elements (REE) are the <u>lanthanoid group</u> elements which are of significant application in <u>semiconductor</u>, <u>defence</u>, renewable energy, etc.

Fig : <u>Distribution of REEs in the world</u>

The uneven distribution and its localisation in a <u>few regions</u> can lead to various implication as it is called "<u>Vitamins of Modern Industry</u>"

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1. Threat to global supply chain due to protectionism and export restriction

   [Eg.] China' export restriction

2. Weaponisation of trade

   [Eg.] China controls 90% of refining of REE and utilise this against other nations

3. Threat to indigenisation of defence and space sectors

Implication of uneven distribution

5. Difficulty in refining due to poor research, innovation in other countries

4. Import dependence leads to loss of "strategic autonomy"

India's ambition for a resilient supply chain through "National Critical Minerals Mission" will act as torchbearer.

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)

The Himalayan and Peninsular drainage system differs in term of the <u>perennial nature of flow</u>, and erosional or depositional <u>landforms</u>.

Himalayan Drainage	Peninsular Drainage
1) Perennial nature of flow due to melting of glaciers	1) Most of the rivers face <u>low water level during dry seasons</u>
2) Generally follows <u>dendritic pattern</u> of flow	2) <u>Trellis</u> pattern in Narmada; <u>radial pattern</u> in Amarkantak etc.

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3) Himalayan rivers causes erosion due to gradient in <u>Youthful</u> stage

4) Prevalence of <u>glacial</u> landforms in upper reach.

5) Carries rich alluvial flow and meandering nature leading to <u>ox-bow lake.</u>

3) Peninsular drainage has less <u>rapid</u> due to low elevation

4) Prevalence of <u>Karst</u> landform due to groundwater source

5) Generally forms <u>delta</u> in Bay of Bengal. Narmada and Tapi forms estuary.

Thus Peninsular and Himalayan rivers differs in their geography. However, both of them forms <u>lifeline</u> of the <u>region</u> from where they flow.

Feedback
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#	Ⓖ	Ⓐ	Ⓟ
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.7) Describe the nature and mode of origin of the main types of rock at the earth's crust.

(10 marks, 150 words)

पृथ्वी की पर्पटी पर मुख्य प्रकार की चट्टानों की प्रकृति और उत्पत्ति के तरीके का वर्णन करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Rocks present in the Earth's crust are vital for extraction of minerals and ores.

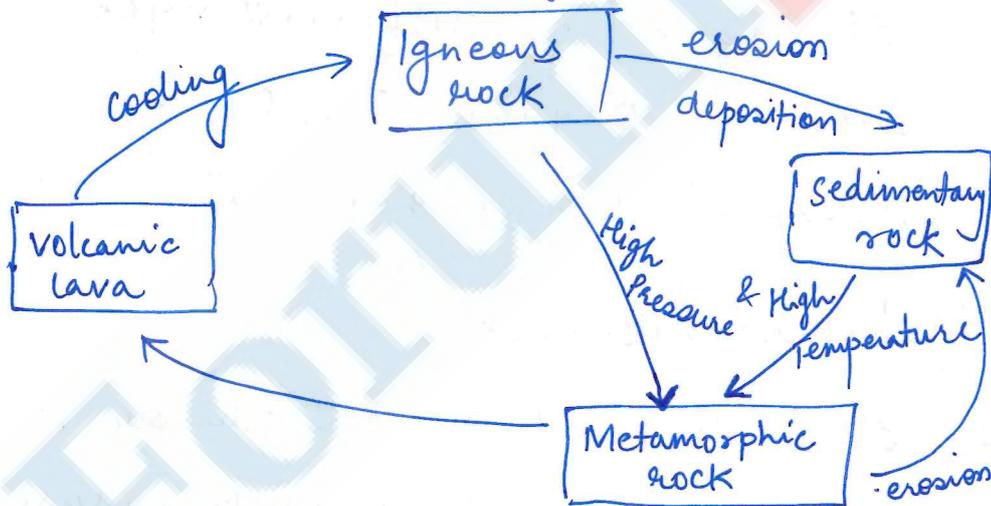However, they differ in terms of their nature and mode of origin.

Fig : Rock cycle

A. Igneous rocks.

1. They are formed due to volcanic eruption, when the lava cools down.

2. If the lava is cooled down quickly,

it has smooth granules.

[Eg.> Granite, Basalt etc.

B. Sedimentary Rock

(1.) It is formed due to deposition of sediments and [lithification] leading to layering.

(2) It can be of different types such as organic (coal) or mechanical (conglomerate) etc.

C. Metamorphic rock.

(1) It is formed due to the subjection of other rocks to high pressure and temperature.

(2) It can be of different origin such as marble, gneiss etc.

Various rocks signifies the various geomorphological processes of earth.

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

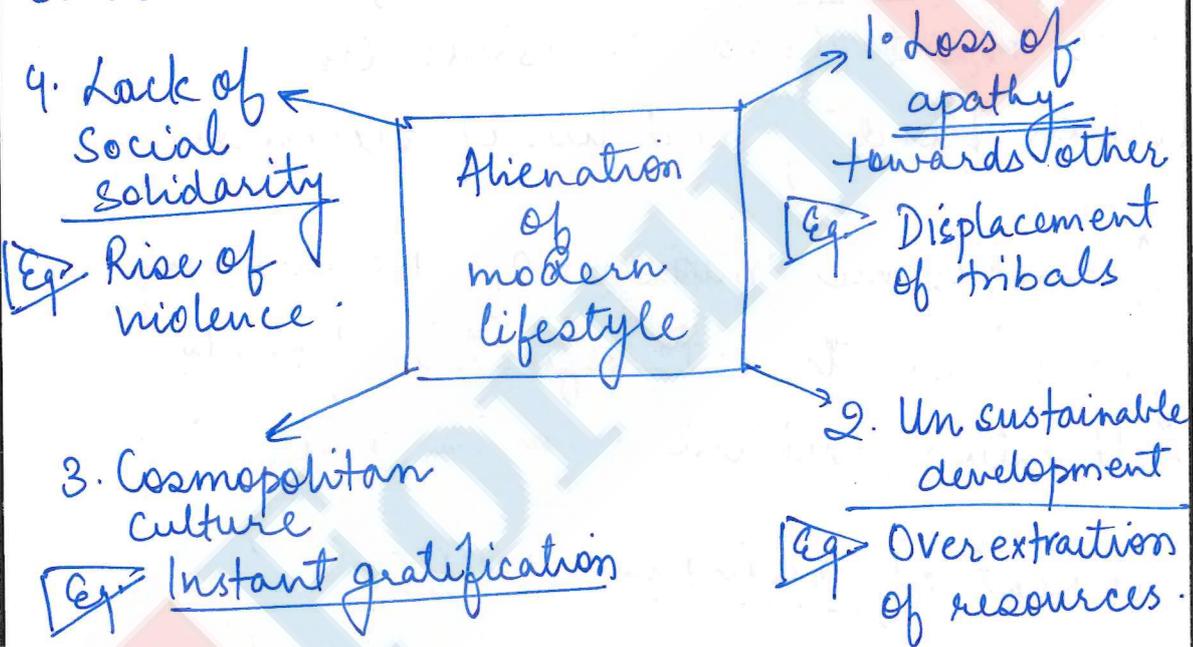**Q.8)** The alienation of modern lifestyles from nature has contributed to the ongoing environmental crisis in India. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

The rising consumerism and individualism has resulted into alienation of person from society as well as the environment.

4. Lack of Social solidarity
Eg → Rise of violence.

3. Cosmopolitan culture
Eg → Instant gratification

Alienation of modern lifestyle

1. Loss of apathy towards other
Eg → Displacement of tribals

2. Un sustainable development
Eg → Over extraction of resources.

This alienation has contributed to Ongoing environmental crisis :→

1) Depletion of groundwater : The projected per capita availability of

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groundwater per year is $1367 \, m^3/year$.
by 2031.
↳ This is due to over extraction for meeting irrigation needs.

(2) Deforestation for extracting goods such as timber, etc.

(3) Encroachment of wetlands for human settlement leads to issues like urban flooding and loss of biodiversity.

(4) Anthropogenic emission of greenhouse gases due to intensification of paddy cultivation, vehicular emission etc.

(5) Threat of rising sea level is a threat to small island developing states.

Thus, human must follow mitigation along with adaptation through Mission LIFE for sustainable growth.
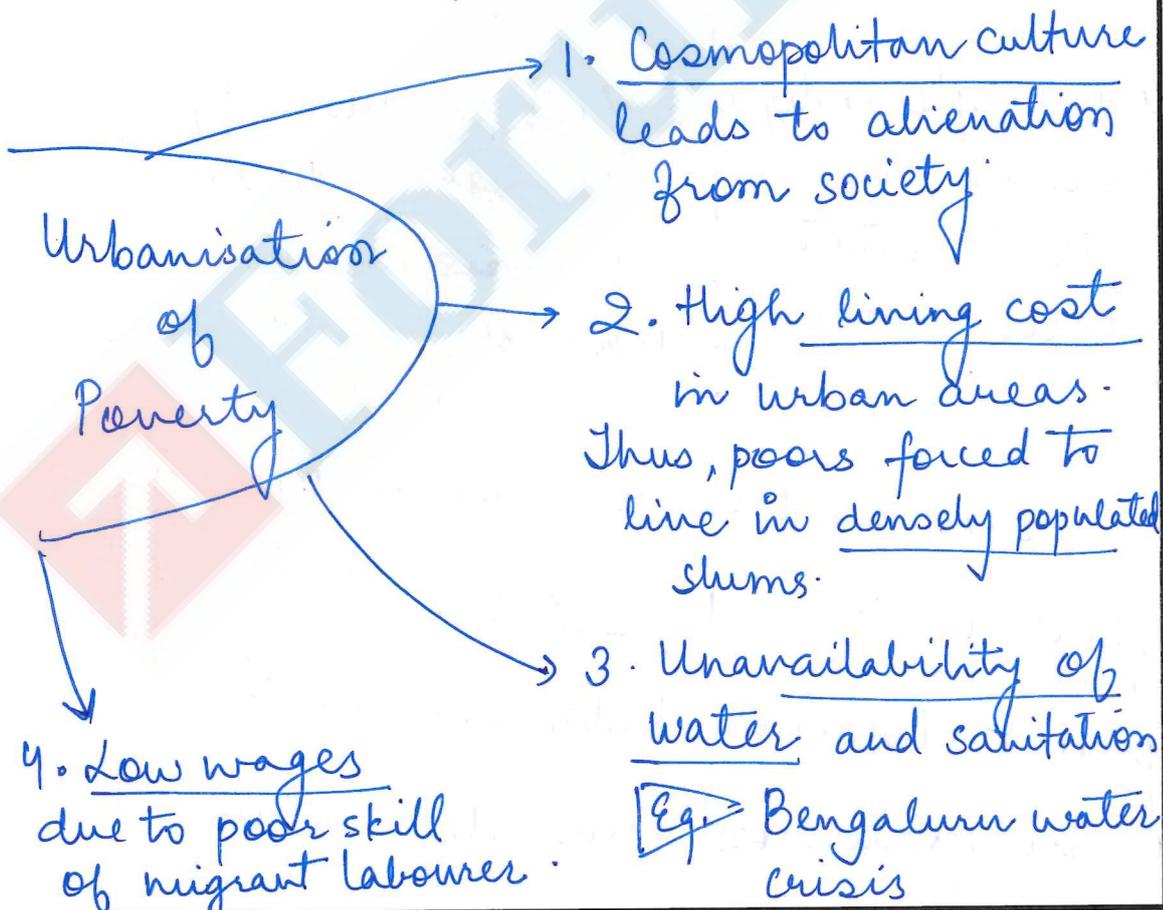
Q.9) What do you understand by the term 'urbanisation of poverty'? Also, explain how urban poverty differs from rural poverty in India?

(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)

The term "urbanisation of poverty" refers to the rise of poverty in urban areas due to lack of opportunities for the marginalised communities in cities.

Eg.> 17% of population living in Urban Slum as per Census 2011

Urbanisation of Poverty

1. Cosmopolitan culture leads to alienation from society.

2. High living cost in urban areas. Thus, poors forced to live in densely populated slums.

3. Unavailability of water and sanitation
Eg.> Bengaluru water crisis

4. Low wages due to poor skill of migrant labourer.

Urban Poverty	Rural Poverty
1. Lack of access to better job opportunities due to poor skill set.	1. Lack of access to [land] due to historical and socio-economic factors
2. Class based ghettoisation [Eg> gated communities	2. Caste based segregation [Eg> untouchables living on outskirts.
3. Most people employed in service and industrial sector → get low wages.	3. Low productivity of agriculture and disguised unemployment

Thus, urban and rural poverty differs in terms of cause and impact. However both represent social exclusion and deprivation.

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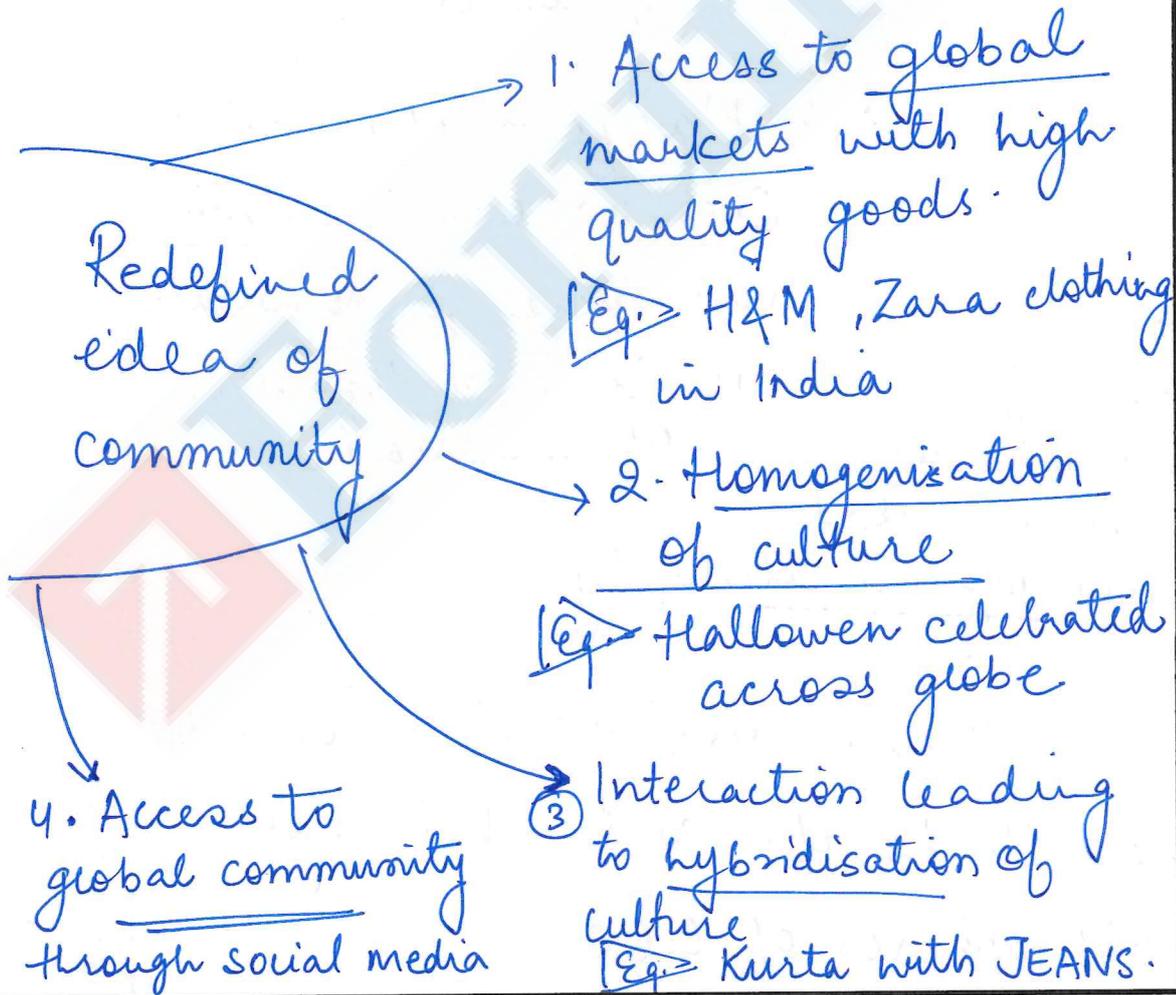Blog : blog.forumias.com
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Q.10) Globalization has redefined the idea of community and kinship in Indian society. Do you agree? Justify your answer.

(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)

Anthony Giddens define globalisation as the <u>intensification of worldly social relation</u> where distant locations are <u>so linked</u> that local incidences are influenced by places situated miles away

Redefined idea of community

1. Access to <u>global markets</u> with high quality goods.
   [Eg.] H&M, Zara clothing in India

2. <u>Homogenisation of culture</u>
   [Eg.] Hallowen celebrated across globe

③ Interaction leading to <u>hybridisation of culture</u>
   [Eg.] Kurta with JEANS.

4. Access to <u>global community</u> through social media

Redefined idea of kinship

1. Kinship has evolved from just being blood based or marriage based. towards FICTIVE kinship based on dependence

2. Rise of individualism leading to out-migration and nuclearisation of Household

3. New form of marriage such as live-in relation and increased expenditure due to commodification of marriage.

4. Rise of industrialisation
→ Durkheim talked about "organic solidarity"

Thus, globalisation is not a monolith, it has its benefit and challenges in all spheres of life.

Feedback
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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
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TOTAL MARKS			

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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)

The Kushan period flourished in North India during 1st-2nd century AD. The Kushan rulers were mostly from Yuechi tribe of Central Asia.

The art forms during Kushana period flourished due to influence of Buddhism of Kanishka as well as Hindu art forms in Mathura.

1) Gandhara school of art

→ Graeco-Roman influence and use of wavy hair, large Halo in Buddha sculptures.

2) Mathura school of art highlights

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the rich heritage and culture via development of Buddha statue and statues of kings using sandstone.
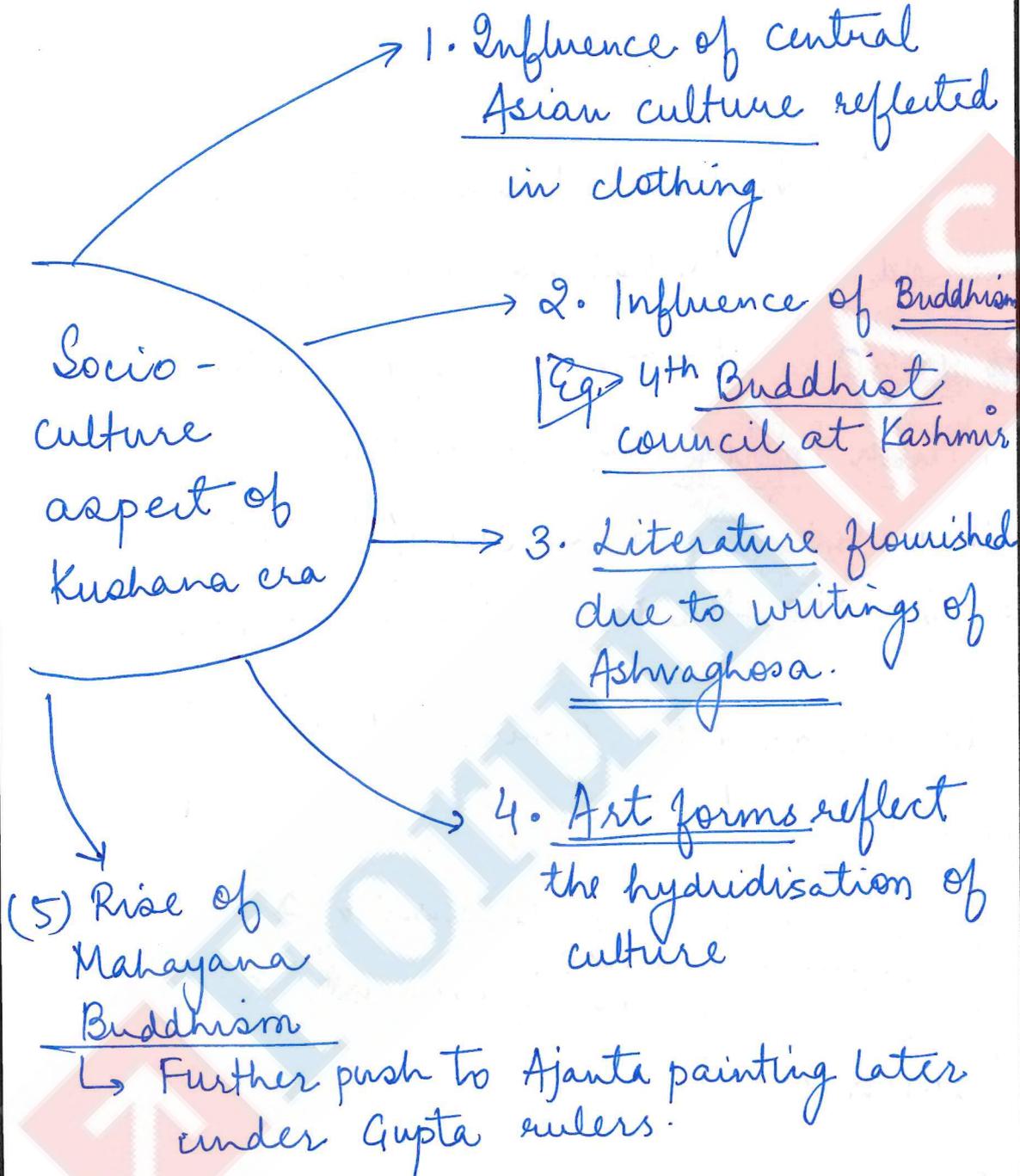
(3) "Shaka" calendar developed in 78 AD is still prevalent in India.

This shows the art of astronomy and knowledge about planetary motion.

(4) The clothing evolved with introduction of boots, trousers, coat, tunic, etc

→ It highlights the evolving cultural landscape.

(5) Kushana rulers distributed and minted pure gold coins .

→ This highlights flourishing trade via the silk route from China to Europe.

(Don't Write anything
in this Area / इस स्थान
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Socio-
culture
aspect of
Kushana era

1. Influence of central Asian culture reflected in clothing

2. Influence of Buddhism
   Eg. 4th Buddhist council at Kashmir

3. Literature flourished due to writings of Ashvaghosa.

4. Art forms reflect the hybridisation of culture

(5) Rise of Mahayana Buddhism
   ↳ Further push to Ajanta painting later under Gupta rulers.

Thus, Kushana period is a watermark in transformation of India art, heritage and culture.

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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)

Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in March 1930. It was a response to the British exploitation and their unwillingness to gave significant power in the Hands of Indian people.

Events leading to Civil Disobedience Movement

1) Gandhi's manifesto which asked for 11 demands from Lord Irwin.

2) "Purna Swaraj" resolution at Lahore session of Congress in December 1929.

(3) Previously, <u>Nehru report</u> of 1928 had also set <u>"Dominion status"</u> as the demand for India.

   However, the failure of <u>Lord Irwin</u> to give significant consideration to Gandhi's demand led to the

   [Dandi March] from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi in Gujarat to make <u>salt</u>

Outcomes of Civil Disobedience movement

1) People where asked to not obey <u>British rule</u>, but without violence

   [Eg] Non-payment of <u>Chowidar tax</u>

2) Breaking of <u>"Salt law"</u> as a

symbol to challenge British rule.

(3) Salt march on Tanjore coast led by C. Rajagopalachari and on the Malabar coast under K. Kelappan.

(4) Role of Rani Gaidinliu in Manipur.

(5) The "red-shirters" in the North Western Front Province under Khan Abdul Ghaffar-Khan.

(6) Involvement of peasants, women, student in picketing foreign shop.

The widespread agitation led to Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931 which led to Gandhiji attending second Round Table conference in December 1931 in London.

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

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

Mahatma Jyotirao Phule was a socio-religious reformer from Maharashtra in the 19th century who stood for women education as well as upliftment of dalit.

Reformist ideas.

1. Established Satyasodhak Samaj for dalit welfare in 1875.

2. Promoted women's education through school in Pune.

3. Provided support to his wife Savitribai Phule for education

4. Reforming society via challenging Brahamanical dominance.

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His reformist ideas gave a [Significant push] to Indian freedom movement via establishment of strong <u>Social foundation</u>.

(1) Role of reformist such as <u>M.G. Ranade</u> from Poona who was inspired by Mahatma Phule.

→ He established <u>Poona Sarvajanik Sabha</u> in Bombay Presidency, later served in Indian National Congress.

(2) <u>Women empowerment</u> led to widespread involvement of women in nationalist movement.
[Eg.> Sarojini Naidu

(3) <u>Socio-religious reforms</u> under

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Pandita Ramabai Saraswati continued.

(4) Involvement of marginalised community in freedom struggle.
→ Rise of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and his voice for Dalit

(5) Rational ideas helped imbibe the values of equality, liberty and fraternity among independent citizens.

However, his ideas of socio-religious reform faced challenges due to internalisation of caste hierarchy and patriarchal norms.

But his ideas continue to echo the high ideals of establishing a rule-based egalitarian society.
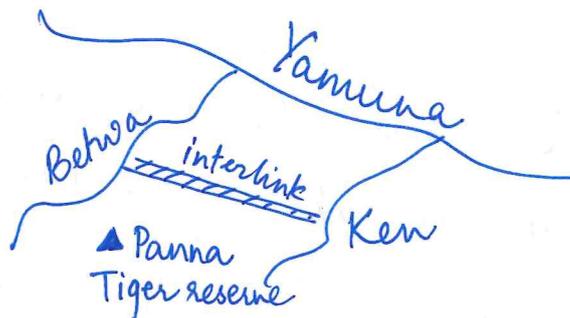
Q.14) The interlinking of rivers offers several benefits, but also raises significant socio-economic and environmental concerns. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 recent project of interlinking Ken- Betwa Project in central India has brought the significance as well as the threats posed by interlinking of rivers.

Benefits of interlinking of rivers.

1) It provides a channel to transfer water from river with surplus volume to river that are deficit in water.

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(2) It ensures water availability <u>across regions</u> → This ensures enough <u>agricultural productivity</u> in different region.

(3) It prevents <u>famine</u> and <u>drought</u> in water scarce areas.

(4) It reduces the risk of <u>flood</u> in water surplus region as it is channelised to other region.

However there are various <u>challenges</u> due to [interlinking of rivers] :

(A) <u>Socio-economic concerns.</u>

1) Displacement of [inhabitant] from their natural habitat, especially <u>tribes.</u>

(2) It can lead to widespread <u>social unrest</u> due to displacement and loss of traditional rights

⊳Eg⊳ <u>Niyamgiri movement</u> in Odisha

(3) <u>Huge cost</u> involved in construction of canal.

(B) <u>Environmental concerns.</u>

(1) Various key conservation area can get <u>submerged</u>

⊳Eg⊳ Panna tiger reserve.

(2) Threat of <u>invasive</u> aquatic species due to interlinking

(3) Loss of environment & ecology due to <u>submergence under</u> water

Thus, <u>inter linking</u> of river has <u>multi pronged</u> impact which must be balanced for [SDG 11] of <u>sustainable community</u>

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

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

The rain shadow effect is caused due to the presence of a huge barrier such as high mountains on the path of rain-bearing clouds. This leads to scarcity of rain on the other side.

◦) Rain shadow effect leads to lack of rainfall on the downslope.

Fig : orographic rainfall

It influences the distribution of precipitation across mountain ranges in the following ways :

PTO.

(1) Creation of <u>desert</u> :

The Ladakh region in India is an example of <u>cold desert</u> due to it being a <u>rain shadow</u> zone.

(2) <u>Orographic rainfall</u> due to sudden elevation of clouds and heating leading to <u>expansion of air</u> :

This causes <u>extreme rainfall</u> on one side, while leads to drought on <u>other side</u>.

(3) Dry condition prevail in rain <u>shadow zone</u>.

It also impacts vegetation across <u>mountain ranges</u>. and leads to <u>temperate or thorny shrubs</u>

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due to desert-like climate.

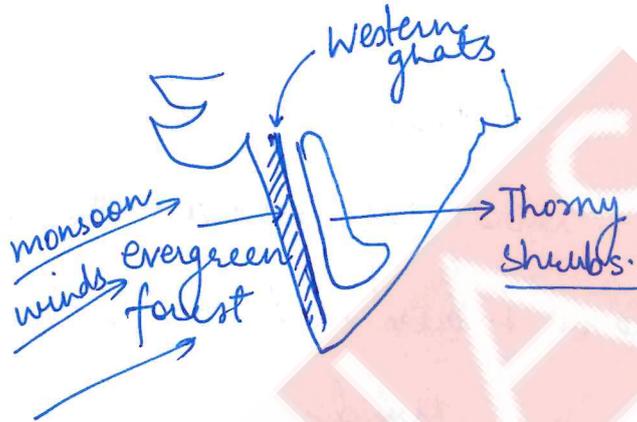(1) Occurence of thorny shrubs on rain shadow zone of Western ghats in Deccan Plateau.

Fig: Vegetation in western ghats

(2) Dry winds that come downslope can cause wildfire.

[Eg: California wildfire due to dry Santa Ana winds.

(3) Desert-like condition make the region poor in vegetation and wildlife.

Thus, rainshadow zone creates an impact on environment and geography of a region.

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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)

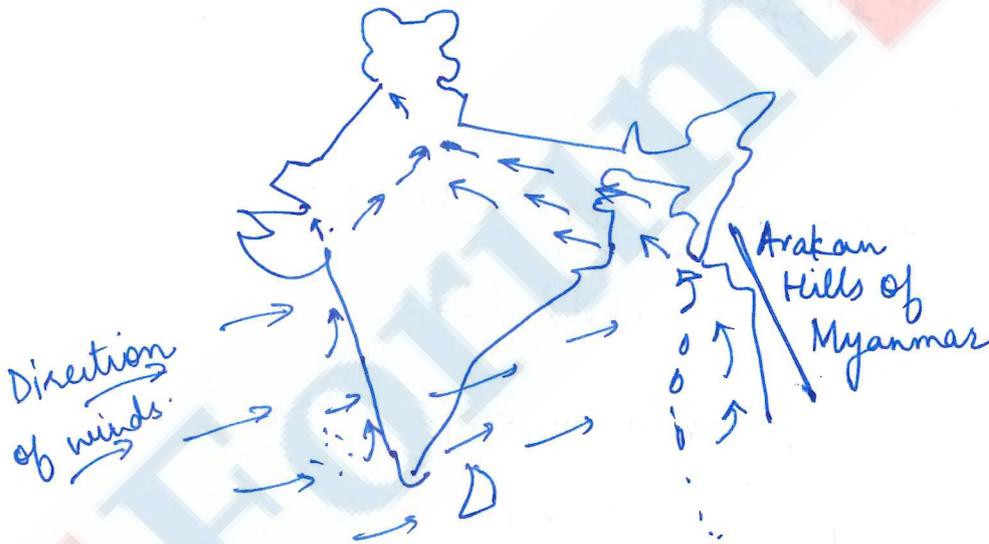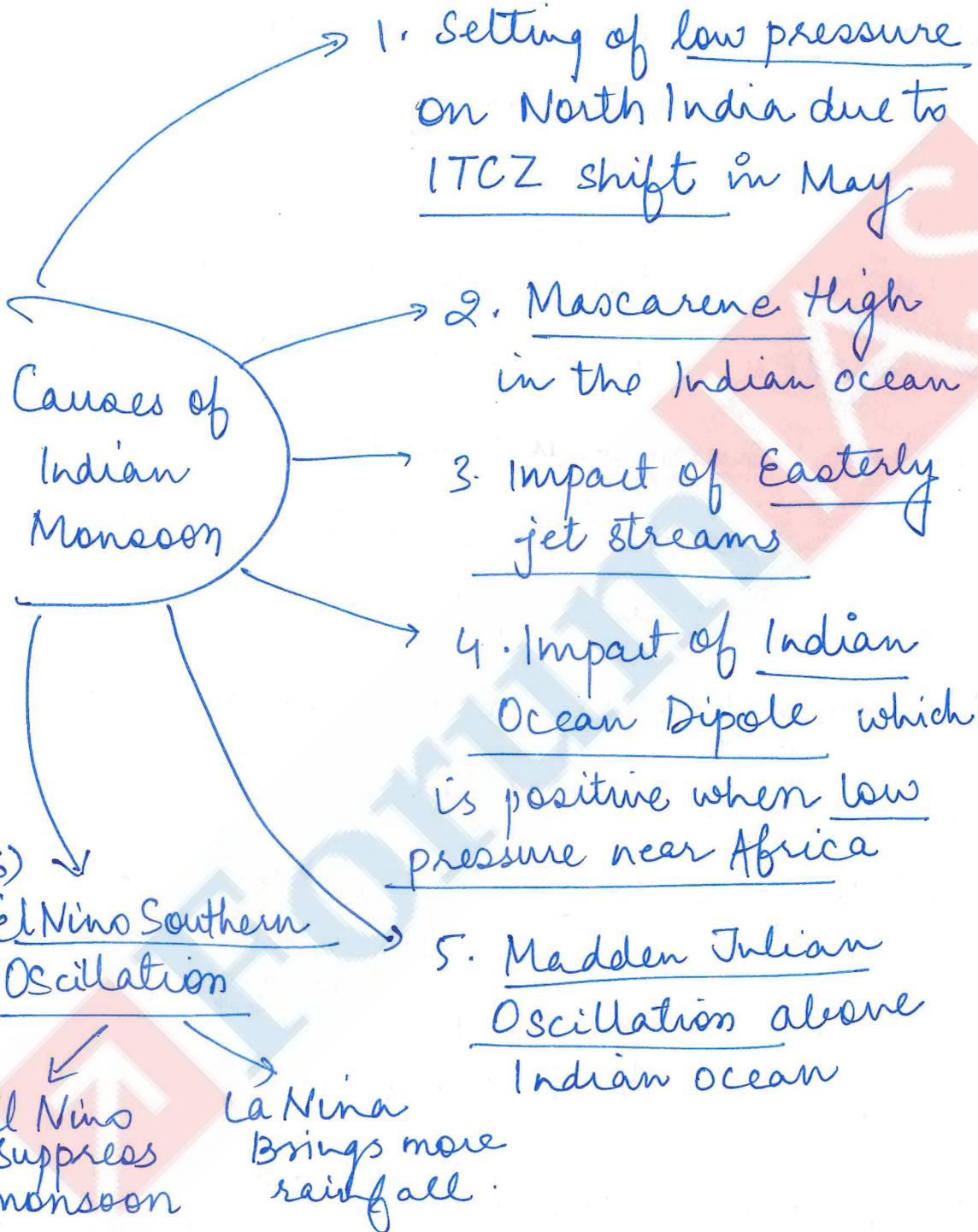The Indian Monsoon are the South westerly winds that enter Indian mainland and brings rain bearing cloud.

Direction of winds.

Arakan Hills of Myanmar

Fig : Direction of monsoon winds

[Features of Indian Monsoon.]

(1) It reaches the coast of Kerala by 1st week of June and brings rainfall.

(2) It moves parallel to the Western Ghats and <u>cause rainfall</u> across region

(3) Tamil Nadu does not receive much rainfall during <u>June-July</u> due to being in <u>rain-shadow zone</u>.

→ It receives in December during <u>North-East monsoon</u>.

(4) The <u>Bay of Bengal Branch</u> strikes the <u>Arakan hills</u> of Myanmar, and start to flow as <u>easterly</u> (Poowaiya) winds.

→ This brings rainfall to <u>Bihar</u>, Bengal, north plains etc.

(5) <u>North-East</u>, especially Meghalaya, receive very high rainfall due to <u>funneling effect</u>.

1. Setting of low pressure on North India due to ITCZ shift in May.

2. Mascarene High in the Indian ocean

3. Impact of Easterly jet streams

4. Impact of Indian Ocean Dipole which is positive when low pressure near Africa

Causes of Indian Monsoon

6) El Nino Southern Oscillation

El Nino Suppress monsoon

La Nina Brings more rainfall.

5. Madden Julian Oscillation above Indian ocean

The multiple causes of Indian monsoon give different influence, thus making it difficult for IMD to forecast correctly.

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

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

Mangroves are salt-tolerant plant species which generally grows in the inter-tidal region.

Eg. ⇒ Sundari tree in the Sunderbans.

Mangroves account for about 4992 sq. km of Indian land according to Indian Forest Survey 2023.

Geographical factors responsible for growth of mangroves

1) Prevalence of long coastline which is more than 7500 km.

2) Emergent Coastline along Bay of

Bengal leading to shallow coast

(3) Prevalence of deltaic region such as Sunderbans, Pichavaram mangroves etc. on the eastern coast.

(4) Prevalence of mangroves across Indian coastline serves various purpose.
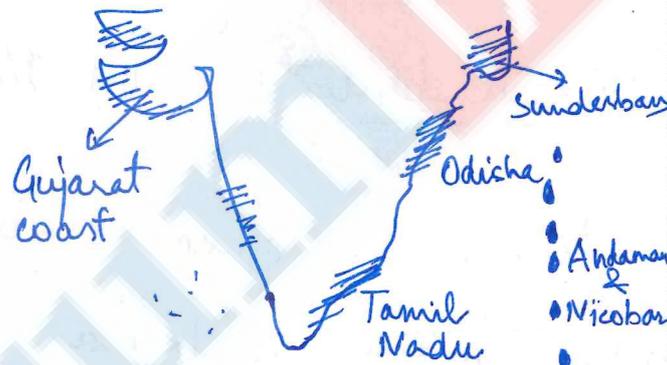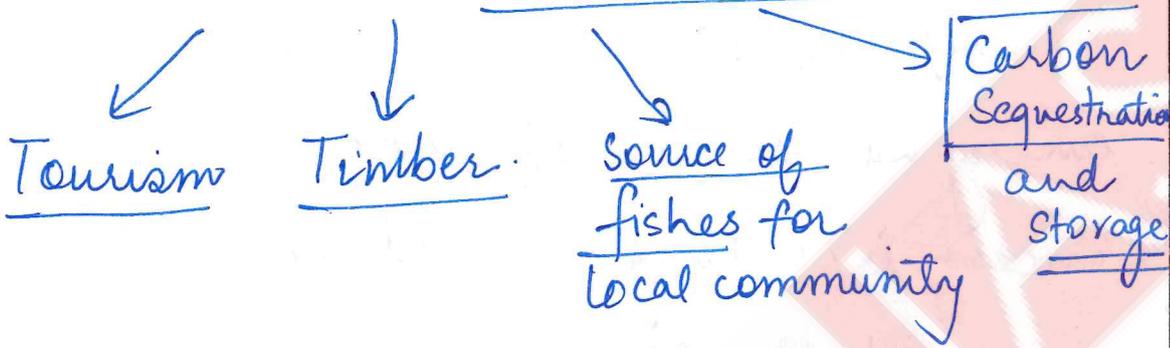

Fig: Coastal mangrove vegetation

Role in coastal ecology

→ 1. Protects coast from cyclone or storm surge

→ 2. Ecotone region between marine & terrestrial habitat

→ 3. Rich in biodiversity Eg⟩ Royal Bengal tiger.

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The mangrove vegetation provides various other socio-economic role

Tourism   Timber.   Source of fishes for local community   Carbon Sequestration and Storage

Thus there is a need to conserve mangroves :

1) MISHTI Scheme for mangroves.

2) Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) norms for sustainable coastal development

3) Environment Impact Assessment for coastal projects.

Thus, mangroves are not mere vegetation, but a source of livelihood and resilience of coastal community

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)

The 'Kidfluencers'' are the new and emerging section of digital influencers who target children and 'kids' of the society.

To some extent, they are a reflection of changing [kinship ties] in Indian society :

(1) Rise of nuclear households with both parents working : This leads to isolation of children.

(2) Children lack any significant connect with grandparents
|Eg.⟩ Inter-generational differences of Gen-Z.

↗ ForumIAS

(Don't Write anything
in this Area / इस स्थान
पर कुछ न लिखें)

(3) Parental aspiration of giving all comfort to their children.

[Eg.] access to smartphone at a young infant stage.

(4) Breaking |social ties| due to individualism and instant gratification

[Eg.] Dependence on ChatGPT more than peer and family.

(5) Rise of globalisation → Kids are inspired by global culture, thus making "Kidfluencer" popular.

However, the rise of "Kidfluencer" is also due to multiple other factors than family structure and parental aspirations in the Indian society.

(1) <u>Western influence</u> on Indian Society.

[Eg.] Fast fashion culture.

(2) Rising <u>aspiration</u> of children

[Eg.] Access to online gaming culture.

(3) <u>Digital access</u> due to cheaper data has made "<u>influencer</u>" universal to each household.

(4) Changing <u>societal needs</u> from being dependent on close kins to different stakeholders of society.

Thus, it is required for parents to ensure "<u>parental control</u>" over the content access by kids to ensure ethical and inclusive society.

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

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

Women in India had largely remained invisible from decision-making process due to <u>patriarchal society</u> norms.

Women as backbone of grassroot movements

1. <u>Pre-independence phase</u>
Women in non-cooperation, civil disobedience and even Quit India movement
[Eg.→] Sarojini Naidu, Usha Mehta etc

2. <u>Self-Employed Women Association</u> (SEWA) under Ela Bhatt

3. <u>Anti-Arrack Movement</u> to ban liquour in Andhra Pradesh.

4. <u>#MeToo Movement</u> against sexual abuse at workplace.
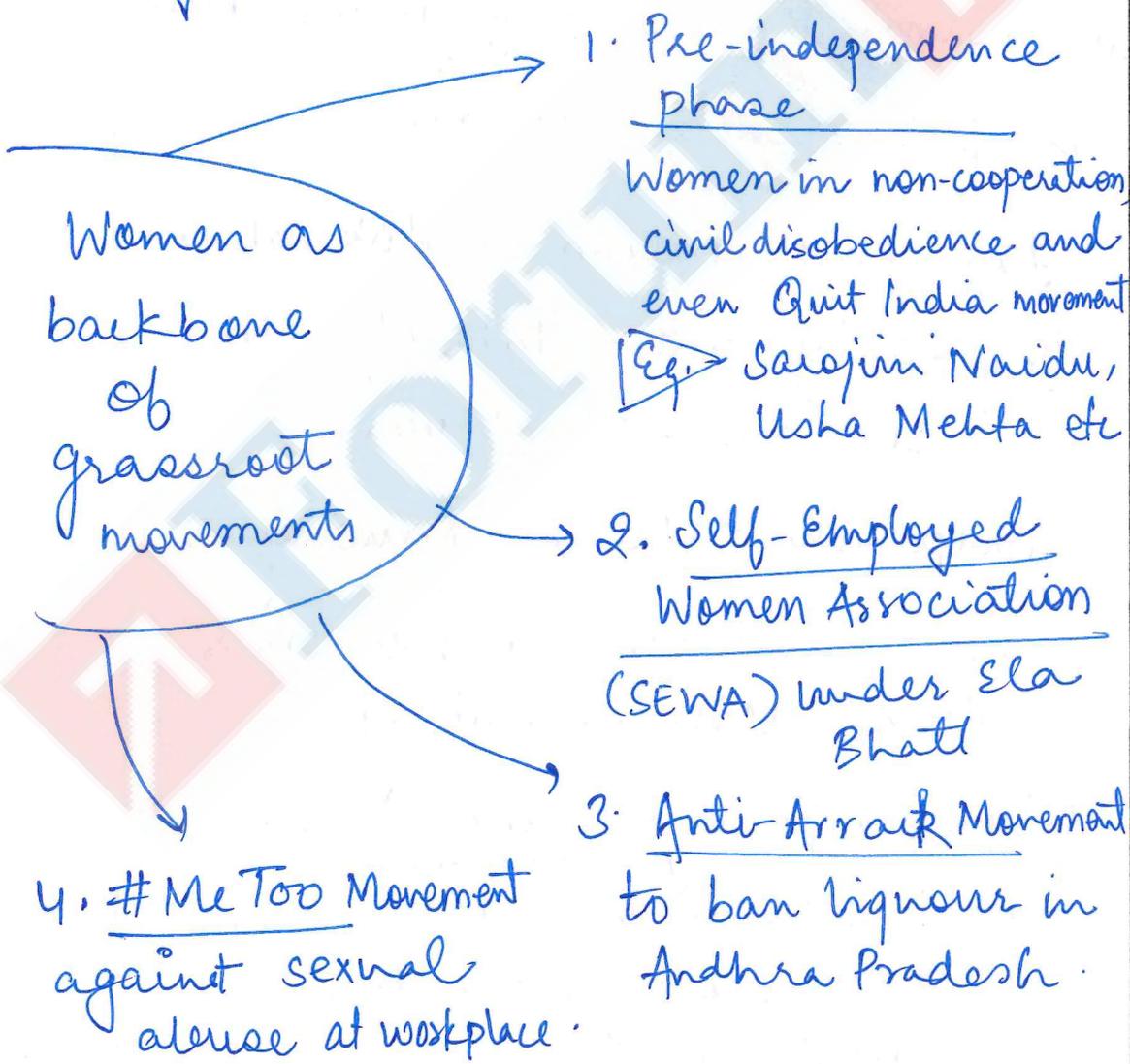
Even women contributed to ecological concerns such as Chipko Movement under Sunderlal Bahuguna

However, thinkers like Veena Majumdar have highlighted the social norms which subjugates women due to patriarchal mindset.

(1) Low participation in Lok Sabha
[Eg.] only 13.6% MPs of 18th Lok Sabha are women.

(2) Sarpanch-Pati in Panchayat have undermined women's role in decision making

(3) Only 8% agricultural land are owned in women' name
↳ exclusion from decision making.

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(4) <u>Feminisation of agriculture</u> without significant women empowerment.

(5) <u>Glass ceiling</u> effect and <u>sticky floor</u> concept highlights the issues in promotion of women.

(6) "<u>Dual burden</u>" of household as well as office work-

(7) <u>Out migration</u> of men from rural areas has led to women managing household with scarce authority.

ILO's framework of <u>3R</u> (Recognition, reduction and redistribution) can lead to formalisation of care economy and greater <u>women participation</u>

↗ ForumIAS

(Don't Write anything
in this Area / इस स्थान
पर कुछ न लिखें)

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 has turned out to be a <u>boon</u> for Indian society, but at the same time brings various <u>challenges</u> for its stakeholder.

It is indeed a '<u>double-edged sword</u>' due to various pros and cons that it brings ?

| Positive impact on Indian society |

1) Social media helps people connect with <u>old friends</u> and family.
⟨Eg⟩ Role of <u>Facebook</u>.

2) Helps reduce social isolation faced by <u>elderly population</u>

(3) Social media as the platform to discuss <u>social evils</u> and bring awareness.

> [Eg.]> # MeToo , # BlackLives Matter etc.

(4) Social media helps build public consensus over dissent and protest

> [Eg.]> Role of social media in the <u>Farmers Protest 2020</u>.

(5) <u>Social media</u> as a source of instant access to information.

However, there are <u>challenges.</u>

(1) Spreading <u>disinformation</u> to promote communalism and hatred. [Eg.]> Udaipur violence 2022.

(2) Threat to privacy of user and incidences of data breach at darkweb.

(3) Danger to dignity of individual due to pornography and child sexual abuse material (CSAM)

(4) Social media for cyber espionage, cyber frauds and cyber terrorism.

(5) Radicalisation of youth pose great threat to social harmony and fraternity.

Social media, therefore, must ensure ethical governance via collaboration of government, civil society and platform via " FACT CHECK UNIT ".|

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Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

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Outcomes

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Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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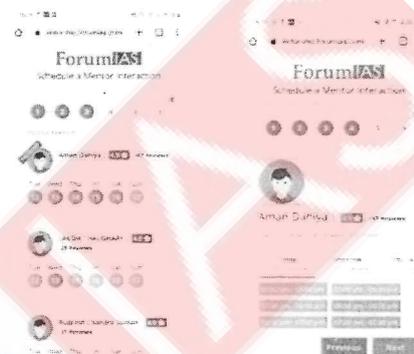
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