

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे



Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate

परीक्षार्थी का नाम

RESHMA NIVETHA R

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

1910122813

Medium/माध्यम

English हिंदी

Center Code/परीसा केंद्र

Date/दिनांक

*Center Code : For Dillies - 1900 / Delhi : Kirti Nagar - 1901, GIBS - 1902, Mukherji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2201 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2201

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

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.
अंक अंक/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उत्तर 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 प्रश्न पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (अनुसूची) 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 जाने वाले किसी भी पृष्ठ को पृष्ठ के शीर्ष या शीर्ष के साथ का स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/पाराग करने का समय :

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीसा 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 that not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

पूरांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक आपकी प्रस्तुत प्रतियों के आधार पर (परिभाषित अंकों के अतिरिक्त) आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, चित्रों, प्रवाहचित्रों, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों का उपयोग, या किसी अन्य विषय पर जो पूरांकन कर्ता को आपकी प्रतियों में पसंद आती है (परिभाषित अंकों के अतिरिक्त) का लिए गए अंक हैं।

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

390374_811413_1910122813 (2025-08-02 20:53:40)
Note: Use 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

U.P.S.C.

Q.1.)

"India's democratic roots are deeply embedded in its ancient civilisation ethos." Discuss in the context of India being referred to as the 'Mother of Democracy'.

Democracy has been a part of Indian civilization with experience from Atharvashastra and Gadgam literature.

Indian democratic roots embedded in ancient civilization

- ① Electoral practices evident from Kudavolai system in Chola empire
- ② Committee based institutions for specialised executory activities
 ↳ Urvanayam for water management
- ③ Philosophical rooting to democracy
 ↳ Principles of rule of law
 part of Kautilyas Atharvashastra

U.P.S.C.

④ Religious and communal syncretism
 subject secularistic principles
 1) Ashoka's Dhamma - all subjects
 are equal

⑤ State undertaking civilian upliftment
activities
 1) Bukka aqueduct for agriculture
 under Vijayanagara

⑥ Promotion of education and rationalism
 1) Kumaragupta built Nalanda
university

⑦ Maintained internal contacts &
diplomacy through ambassadors
 1) Megasthenes visiting Mauryan
courts

The foundation laid was
 further strengthened with enactment
 of constitution in 20th Century.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में
कुछ ना लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

Q.2. Elucidate the significance of Tiger and elephant figures in Indian mythology, art and architecture. (10)

Tiger and Elephant figures have been part of Indian culture since the beginning of Indus Valley civilisation.

Significance of Tiger

① Indian mythology ⇒ reflect the symbolism for power & valour

② Art
↳ sculptures ⇒ The Simha stamba of Pallavas a testimony to their power

↳ numismatics ⇒ The Chola emblem (Tiger) was found in coin depicting their prominence.
↳ IVC seals ⇒ Pashupati seal

③ Architecture
↳ The Jali sculptures a mythological

U.P.S.C.

form of [figure & lion]

↳ Airavatheswara temple - Tanjore.

Significance of elephant

① Indian mythology ⇒ part of power depiction

② Art

↳ Paintings of Buddhism ⇒ Buddha as [white elephant] in Jataka.

↳ Seal of Ashoka ⇒ [Elephant hauling] stone sculpture depicts its grandeur and power.

③ Architecture

↳ The Dauli elephant of Odisha during Mauryan era portrays movement & force.

This symbolism still reflects in Indian efforts to conserve them.

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें
(Don't write anything in this part)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

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

Lord William Bentinck governed India from 1821-35 brought significant transformation in area of policy and education.

The transformation of arrival

- ① British policies in promotion of education among Indians
eg. the Macaulay minute 1835
- ② Spread and focus on women education
- ③ Westernised education prioritised over Indian & vernacular subjects
eg. Anglicist - Orientalist controversy.
- ④ Focus on primary education in

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में
कुछ ना लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

vernacular language

⑤ Abolition of sati → marked
British involvement in Indian
renaissance movements

↳ Regulation of 1829

⑥ Suppression of Tungi

⑦ Involvement with Indians in
policy formulation

↳ Raja Ram involvement in
Sati Abolition Act

These contributions laid the
framework for future demands
in education and women
empowerment

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में
कुछ ना लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

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

The American war of Independence (1775-83) laid the foundation for emergence of America as a global power centre.

The war deprived Great Britain

- ① Lost access to American markets
- ② End of mercantilism which ensured one way free trade
- ③ Lost income sources through taxation e.g. Stamp Act
- ④ Support of foreign nations such as France → in favour of USA reflect the power struggle.

U.P.S.C.

Strengthened the foundations of USA

- ① Emergent government by the people of democracy →
 - ② No taxation without representation
 - ③ Independent growth with dismal external influence in terms of policies
 - ④ Industrialisation made USA the power house
 - ⑤ Emergent financial markets became the key in USA aid during the World wars.
 - ⑥ Separation from European powers geographically ensured undisturbed growth.
- This growth is reflected in today's American agenda of MAGA.

इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें
(Don't write anything in this part)

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

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

Rare Earth elements are minimal components that rarely occur in pure form making it difficult & expensive to mine and refine.
↳ Lanthanides

Multidimensional implications of uneven spread!



① Economic

↳ spread in Africa enabled economical growth of region
↳ Cobalt exports from DRC

↳ ② Polarisation of trade in hands of China
↳ China controls 60-80% of REE supply chain

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में
कुछ ना लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

B Political

↳ ① Geopolitical hegemony of few led to diversification of supply chain
↳ Lithium being sourced from Australia

↳ ② Prone to supply shocks and price fluctuations
↳ covid-19 led to semiconductor shortage

C Environmental

↳ ① Mining of lithium causes brine pollution
↳ ② Trade related pollutions via shipping sector

D Geopolitics

↳ ① Dependency syndrome affects the Global south in developing energy technologies

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)


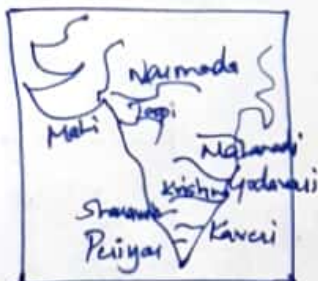
U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में
कुछ ना लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

Q.6 Highlight the salient differences between (10) the Himalayan and the peninsular drainage systems

Himalayan and Peninsular drainage form the lifeline of agriculture, industries and economy in both upstream & downstream regions.

Differences

	Himalayan system	Peninsular system
		
Temporal dimension	<p><u>Perennial</u> rivers fed by <u>glaciers</u> - snowfall (western disturbance) and rain</p>	<p>Non perennial dependent on <u>monsoon</u></p>
Drainage Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antecedent ↳ Indus • Trellis and rectangular pattern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radial drainage (Amarkantak) • Rift valley flow (Narmada)

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में
कुछ ना लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Sedimentary strata</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Igneous granite and gneiss
Disasters	<p>Prone to landslide, flash flood</p> <p>→ Kosi - some of Bihar</p>	<p>Prone to earthquakes and mass movement</p> <p>→ Nayanand landslide</p>
Economic Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydropower → Tehri dam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River valley projects → Idukki dam for hydropower
Relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Steep slope</u> due to <u>growing Himalayas</u> → 5cm/yr movement of plate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steep slope on western side • Gentle on Eastern side

Climate change is increasing the resilience. Thus ensuring sustainability is need of hour.

U.P.S.C.

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

Rocks are features emerging due to instat factors which drives pedogenesis.

Nature and Mode of origin of rocks

(A) Igneous rocks

↳ Formed due to upwelling of magma and resultant cooling

↳ Types

Basaltic



↳ Deccan trap

Granitic

↳ Cratonic Shield of Chotanagpur Plateau

(3) Rich in metalliferous minerals

↳ Bauxite, Iron ore

↳ Kudremukh

(B) Sedimentary rocks

↳ Formed due to weathering and

U.P.S.C.

deposition of igneous & metamorphic rocks

↳ Sandstone, Limestone



↳ Stratified with fossil deposits

↳ Saline features in Rajasthan with fossil.

↳ Easily erodable ↳ Wind erosion in Kohli

Metamorphic rocks

↳ Formed under intense pressure and temperature

↳ ↳ The crustal boundary of Plateau which undergoes partial melting

↳ Shale, Gneiss, Petroleum

↳ Significant source of crude oil sources

This differentiation enable identifying their economic sources

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें
(Don't write anything in this part)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

Q.3 The alienation of modern lifestyles from nature has contributed to the ongoing environmental crisis in India. Examine. (10)

Ancient Indian lifestyle born out of close connection with nature is undergoing change causing crisis.

Changes in modern lifestyle and the crisis caused :-

- ① Rampant consumerism \rightarrow Planned obsolescence causes rise in e-waste
- ② Shift to artificially created products pollute the planet
 \rightarrow Plastic microbeads ocean bio magnification
- ③ Deforestation and encroachment causing flooding in urban spaces
 \rightarrow Pallikarai encroachment & flooding during Mihang cyclone.

U.P.S.C.

④ Shift to fast fashion destroying natural wildlife

eg) Declining production of shimosa silk from Assam

⑤ Increasing consumption of exotic meat sold in black markets

eg) Spread of zoonosis from Pavian meat market

⑥ Destruction of forests for human infrastructure eg) cloudcasts in Uttarakhand

Not only limited to modern lifestyles the increasing stress is also concerned with traditional life

eg) Shifting cultivation, Killing of monitor lizards for ghumot making causing their near extinction

Shifting to renewables, biophilic urban design and reforestation is the key.

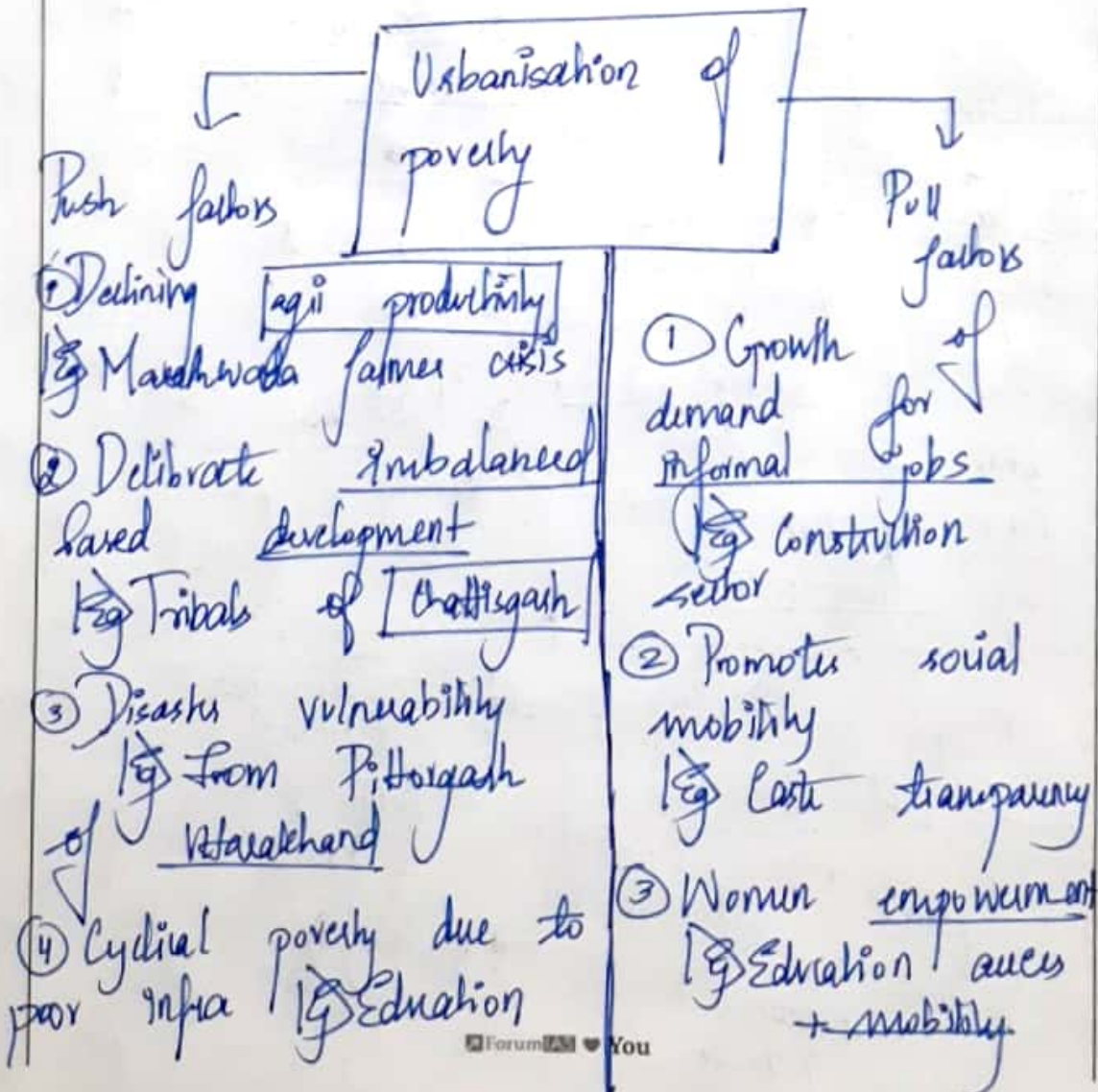
U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें
(Don't write anything in this part)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

Q9. What do you understand by the term 'Urbanisation of poverty'? Also, explain how urban poverty differs from rural poverty in India? (10)

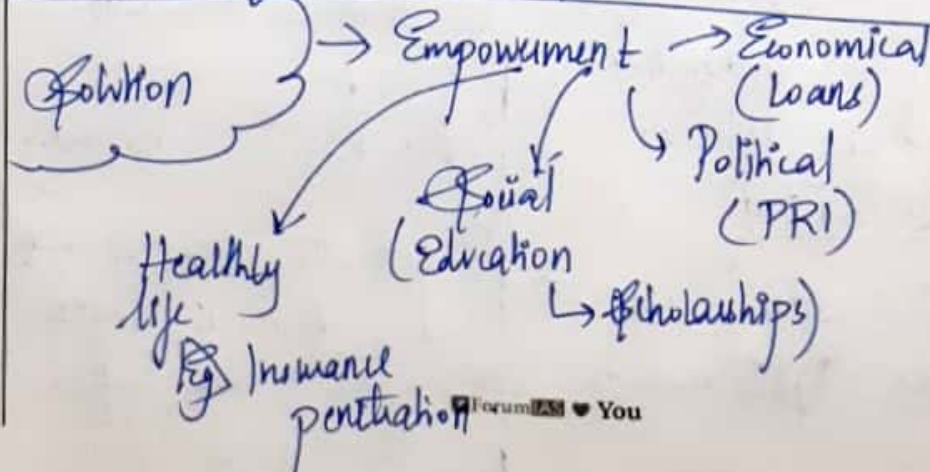
Urbanisation of poverty refers to migration of rural poor to cities in search for better lives.



U.P.S.C.

Difference between urban and rural poverty

Urban	Rural
<p>① <u>Class based divisions</u> drive poverty eg <u>street vendors</u></p>	<p>① <u>Caste based seclusions</u> eg <u>Barikay workers</u></p>
<p>② <u>Both genders equally suffer</u></p>	<p>② <u>Feminization of poverty is prominent</u></p>
<p>③ <u>Class based ties benefit growth</u></p>	<p>③ <u>Caste ties prohibit mobility</u></p>
<p>④ <u>Political marginalisation due to vote bank politics → seen as migrants</u></p>	<p>④ <u>Politically equipped despite poverty</u></p>



U.P.S.C.

Q.10 Globalization has redefined the idea of community and kinship in Indian Society. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (10)

Globalisation refers to increased flow of ideas, people and products across international boundaries.

Redefined idea of

A) Community

- ↳ ① Focus on Individual due to high competition
↳ Increasing corruption & bribery
- ↳ ② Superficial communal belonging
↳ binning during festivals
- ↳ ③ Increasing community gatherings among commons
↳ LGBTQ+ gatherings

B) Kinship

- ↳ Loss of kinship ties due to migration

U.P.S.C.

② Empty nest syndrome among elderly

③ Rise of pseudo kinship elements
eg Doodh Bhaiya

④ Kinship has become more Transactional
eg For business help

Globalisation has not redifined but strengthened

① Online connectivity whatsapp groups to maintain

② Possibility of cheap travel ensures lifelong attachment

③ Popularised community gathering such as festivals drawing crowd.

Globalization has thus created a two way route both bridging & dividing.

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें
(Don't write anything in this part)

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)

The Kushana empire flourished during the 1st BC to 3rd CE in the north western frontiers of India.

Kushana period



Ⓐ Art forms

① Gandhara Art

- ↳ provided human features to divinity
- ↳ use of blue grey sandstone
- ↳ apollo face ⇒ half closed + calm eyes face.

Ⓒ Mathura art due to diffusion from Gandhara

U.P.S.C.

↳ mix of Buddhism Jainism &
Hinduism

↳ Headless Kanishka

B) Rich and diverse cultural landscape.

- ① Conducted the fourth Buddhist council
- ② Spread of Mahayana Buddhism
- ③ Construction of religious architecture
↳ Kaniska stupa
- ④ Numismatic knowledge
↳ Coins with Kharoshthi script
and Lakshmi images

Insights into four cultural aspects

- ① Royal depicted patronage to Buddhism is

U.P.S.C.

- ② Central Asian influence to Indian art and culture
 ↳ Use of Yavanaika → Theatrical scenes
- ③ Introduced Satrap system + divine origin of kinship
- ④ Concept of Governorship over acquired territories
- ⑤ Cultural + Religious syncretism depicted in intertwining of art art
- ⑥ Religious Tolerance followed
- ⑦ Empires flourished along trade routes
 ↳ Taxila along Silk route
- The patronage awarded enabled India to flourish as a land of diverse religion & culture.

U.P.S.C.

Q.12 Trace the events that led to the Civil Disobedience movement. What are its outcome (18)

The civil disobedience movement emerged between 1929-1932 driven by multiple factors and shaping the course of Independence over time.

Events leading to civil disobedience movement :-

A Political causes

① Implementation of Nehru report which demanded dominion status

② Gandhian ultimatum to provide dominion status within a year.

B International causes

① Britain involvement in war was felt the right time by Bose to fight.

U.P.S.C.

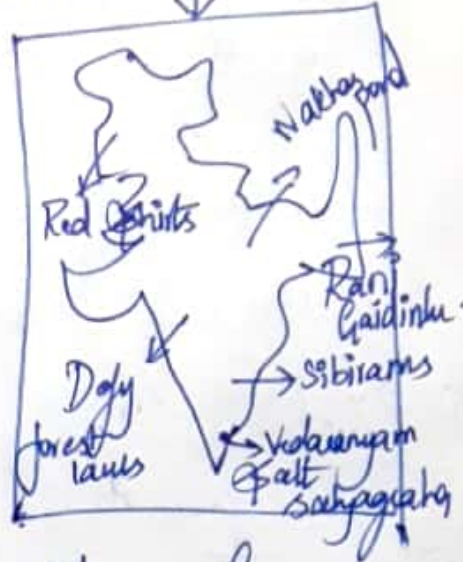
- (2) Non consultation of Indians in fighting WW2.
- (3) Hypocrisy exhibited by British.
- (C) Failure of Round Round table conference
- (D) British refusal to heed to Delhi proposals.
- (E) Fall of labour government, which later led to harsh Indian treatment.
- (F) Rising agony among the citizens over British war efforts and rising prices ⇒ Satyagraha led by Gandhi.

Outcomes

- (1) Gandhi win part ⇒ equal treatment of Indian leader was visible

U.P.S.C.

- ② August offer for dominion status.
- ③ All India participation
- ④ offer to create a assembly for framing constitution
- Arrival of Cripps mission



⑤ Extremism followed by Chittagong army raid by Bhaya Sen

⑥ Women involvement expanded.
→ Bha das

⑦ Communal tensions between Hindu & Muslim began taking shape

The civil disobedience movement laid the foundation for formation of constitutional assembly the legacy of which remains till date.

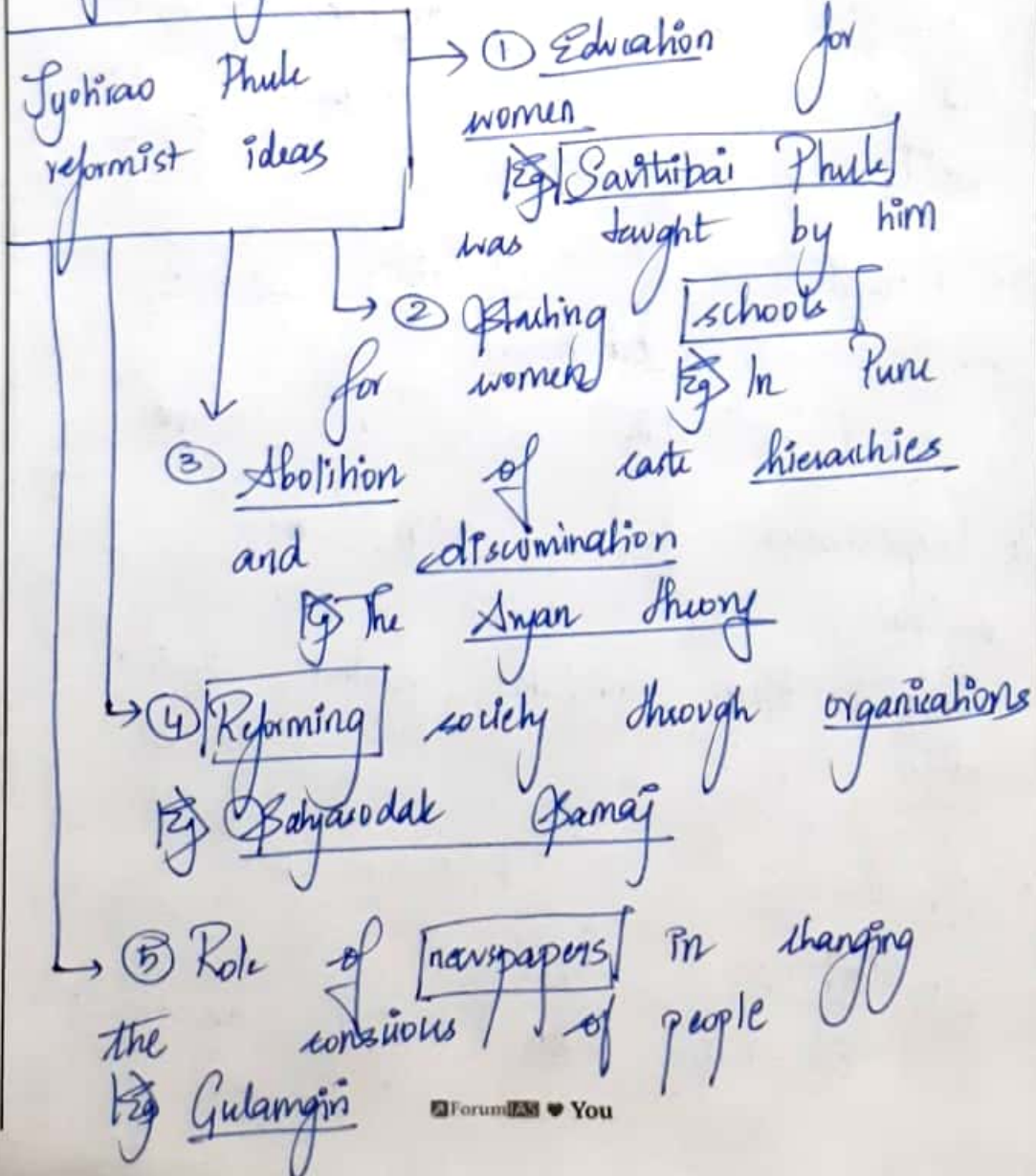
U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें (Don't write anything in this part)

प्रश्न संख्या (Question No.)

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

Jyotirao Phule was a social reformist and visionary who called for egalitarianism in society.



U.P.S.C.

Role in shaping social foundations
of freedom struggle.

- ① Education of women enabled them in participating in freedom movements
- ② Inspired ideas of Ambedkar who led the Mahad satyagraha for equality
- ③ Inclusion of affirmative policies for women education
↳ Nai Talim focus on women
- ④ Improvement in position of widows
↳ Bastibai women hair protested against shaving
- ⑤ Emanipation of condition of untouchables
↳ Gandhi led Haijan movement

U.P.S.C.

In addition to his role there were several other aid which enabled changes in social condition.

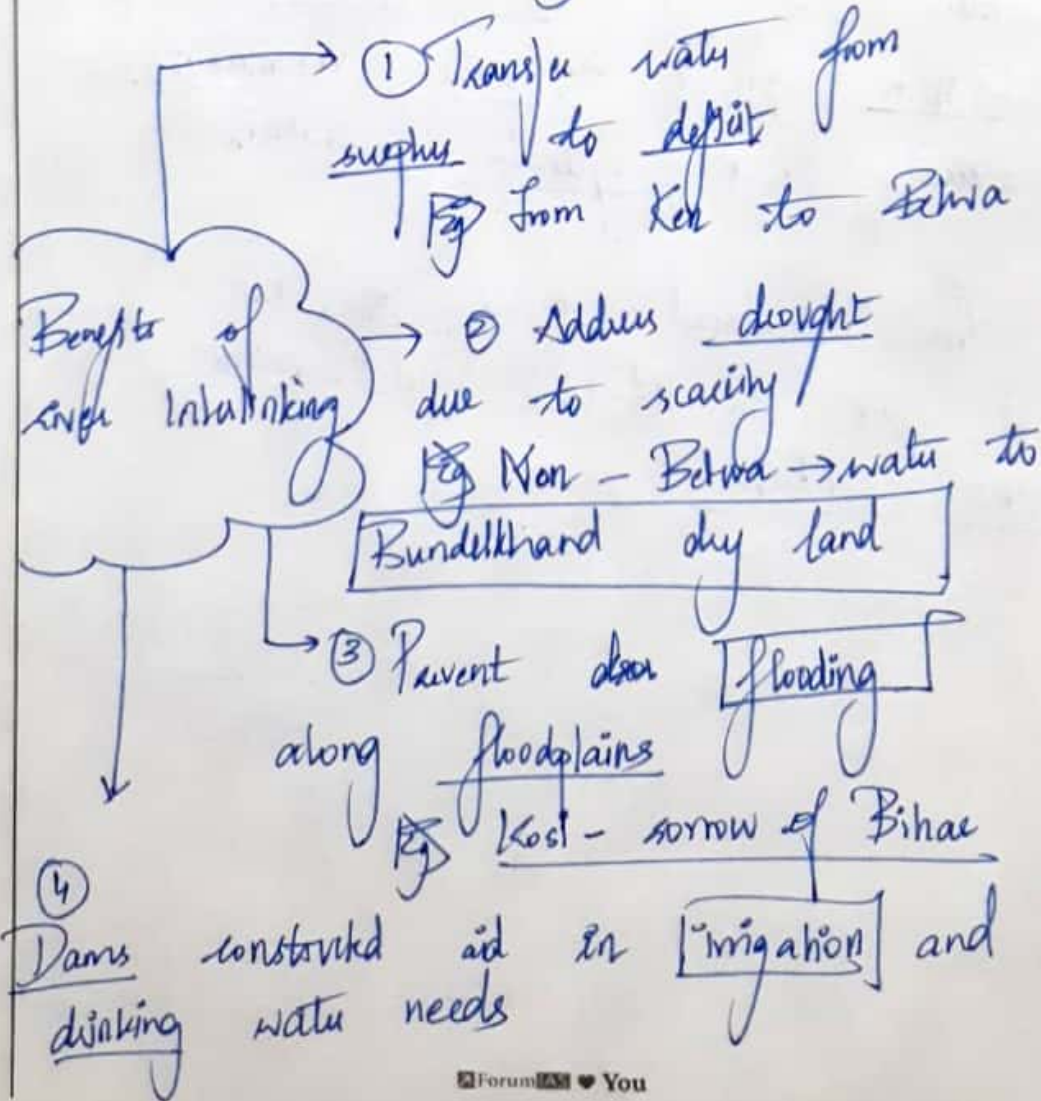
- ① Legislations favouing widow remariage & against Sati
- ② Formation of Bethune school for women.
- ③ British policies on female education → Huntu commission

The combined efforts of all led to united stance against the British.

U.P.S.C.

Q.14. The interlinking of rivers offer several benefits, but also raises significant socio-economic and environmental concerns. Analyse. (15)

Interlinking of rivers was introduced through National Perspective Plan as a solution to diversity in water availability in India.

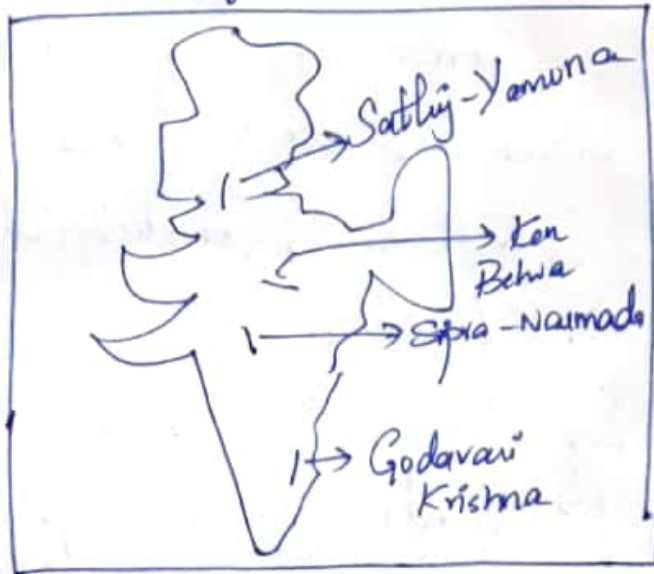


U.P.S.C.

Fig Pollavaram dam → benefits Rajalseema region

③ Growth of industries for inclusive development

Fig Along Yamuna canal



④ Economic concerns

⑤ Inadequate management causes salinization & siltation issues

① Displacement of tribals
→ 2 lakh displaced in Ken Bewa link

② Loss of social capital

③ Intestate river water issue
Fig Punjab & Haryana over Satluj Yamuna canal

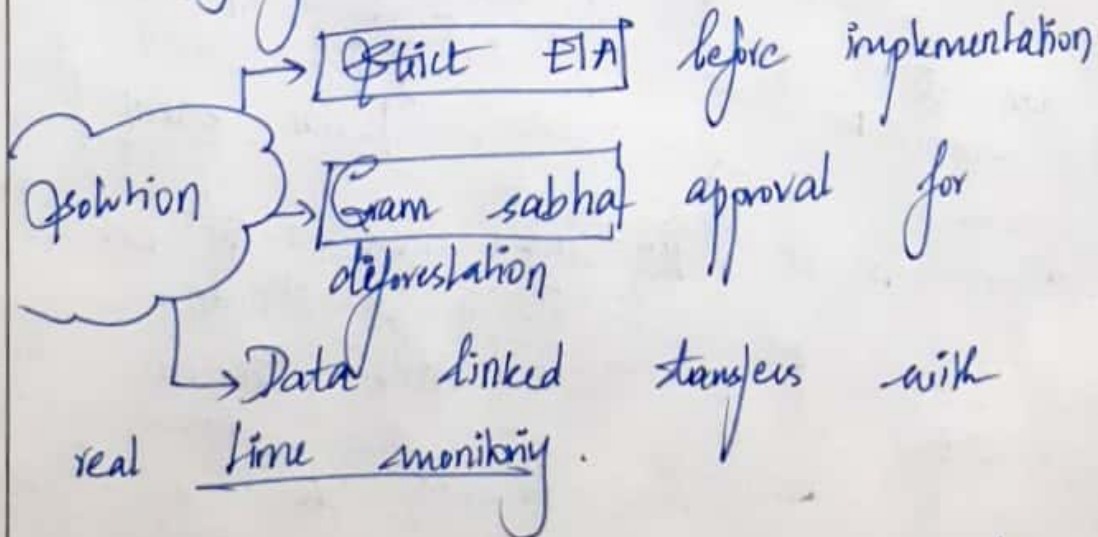
④ Cost overrun due to bureaucratic delays
Fig Srisa Narmada issue

U.P.S.C.

Environmental concerns

- ① Submergence of forests → E.g. Panna
submergence due to Ker link
- ② Change in hydrological regime
E.g. Drying of downstream rivers
- ③ Loss of agricultural land
E.g. Sabari river flooding Chhattisgarh
- ④ Threat to biodiversity → causing ecological collapse

E.g. Tigers in Panna



Intertwining is a double edged sword
should be handled with caution

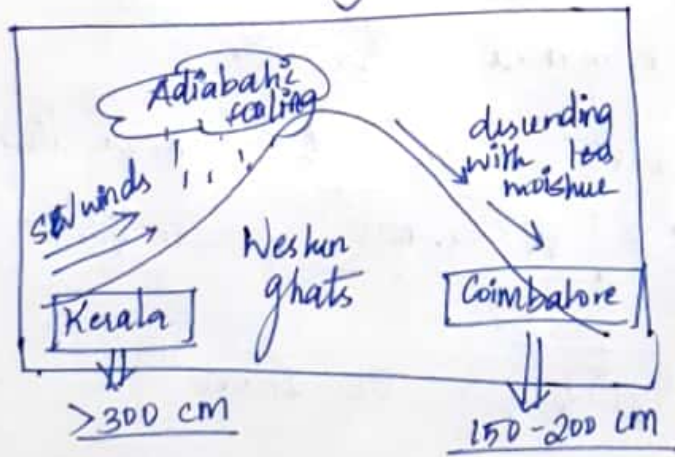
U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें
(Don't write anything in this part)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

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

Rainshadow ~~regions~~ an effect is the decrease in moisture and rainfall across the topographic barriers due to changes in water vapour availability in wind.



Influence of rainshadow effect on

A) Precipitation

↳ ① High precipitation on windward side eg. Mahabaleshwar plateau

U.P.S.C.

↳ ② Low rains on leeward side
↳ Banglore suffering from water
crisis

↳ ③ High soil moisture in windward
side leads hydrological cycle.

↳ ④ Floods & landslide on
windward areas
↳ Wayanad landslide

↳ ⑤ Cloudbursts due to compounding
effect of SE winds + availability of
hygroscopic nuclei
↳ Mumbai cloudbursts

↳ ⑥ Local winds with drying effect
↳ Chinook on leeward side of
Rockies → drying effect

⑧ Vegetation

↳ ① Windward side
↳ tropical rain forests

U.P.S.C.

eg Jackfruit cultivation in Kerala
↳ ② Acidic soil due to heavy rain

↳ ③ Leaching of soil makes soil unfertile

eg Rubber cultivation with N₂ supplement

↳ ④ Layard ~~soil~~ canopy due to high rainfall availability eg Epiphytes

ii) Leeward side

↳ ① Moist deciduous forest

eg Teak cultivation in Coimbatore

↳ ② Better soil horizon

↳ ③ Sparse vegetation due to decreasing rainfall inland

These diversities enrich the agricultural potential of India.

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें
(Don't write anything in this part)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

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

The Indian monsoon is the main driver of India's agriculture & industries and human development caused due to changing wind directions

Major features of Indian monsoon

① Alternating wind pattern due to change in ITCZ position

② 80% rain in 4 months duration [June - September]



③ Splits into two branches
 ↙ Bay of Bengal ↘ Arabian sea
 ↓
 merge in Indo Gangetic plains

U.P.S.C.

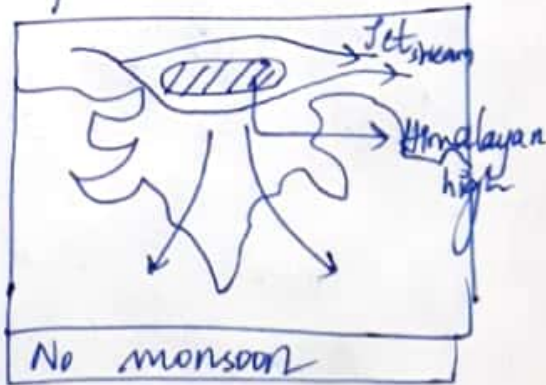
④ Rainshadow effect drives rainfall variation across ranges

⑤ Rainfall decreases with [movement inland] due to loss of source of water & wind speed

Causes of monsoon

① Withdrawal of Subtropical Jet stream

② Formation of topical [eastly] jet stream



③ Northward and southward movement of ITCZ

→ Northward along Tropic of Cancer during SW winds

U.P.S.C.

④ Topographic barriers driving rainfall

block wind
rainfall



⑤ Himalayan obstruction to channel winds along Gangaic plains

⑥ Absence of cyclonic storms which divert monsoon flow
↳ cause break in monsoon

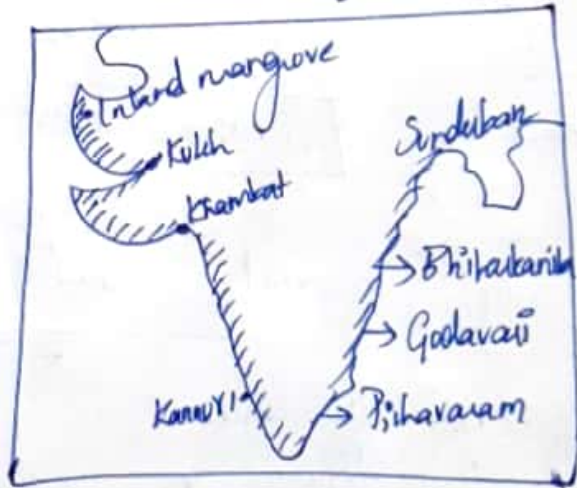
Monsoons thus form lifeline for human development since the ancient times.

U.P.S.C.

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

Mangrove forest occupy 0.15% of total land area of India (State of forest report) playing significant role in maintaining coastal ecosystem.

Geographical factors for growth of mangrove



- Development of keystone along the rivers and oceans
eg Brackish water
- Salt composition aid in development of unique salt secreting glands
- Waterlogged soil led to development of pneumatophore
eg Sundari trees

U.P.S.C.

④ Silt deposition along river
delta enriches soil aiding growth.

⑤ Development along tidal zones
which enables movement of

propagules

⑥ Butcher roots develop due to
force of tidal waves

Role in coastal ecology

A) Disaster protection

↳ Act as buffer against
Tsunami & cyclones

↳ Pichavaram mangroves protected
against 2004 Tsunami

B) Biodiversity habitat

↳ ① Home to large figs →
the keystone species

U.P.S.C.

↳ ② Important zone for fish spawning
along the axis of reefs
↳ Shrimp & crab

c) Regulating service

↳ ① Prevents soil erosion ↳ Along
Chilka lake despite cyclones

↳ ② Absorption of harmful chemicals
↳ Arsenic & lead

D) Trap sediments causing progradation
of beaches → against climate change

E) Carbon sequestration ⇒ reduce CO₂ footprint

D) Provide for coastal livelihood
Timber ← → Fishes (diet) → Disaster protection
↳ Tourism

The MISHTI programme enables
sustainable protection & growth
of mangroves

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में
कुछ ना लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

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)

With 33 % Indians having social media access, the rise of Kidfluencers on Instagram and YouTube have been on the rise.

Rise of Kidfluencers

A) Reflect family structure change

① Nuclear families promoting individualism

② Single parent families requiring financial support which is provided by influencing

③ Urbanised families promote growth of individual talent

④ Culture of comparison among kids push towards influencing

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

5) In Indian families children grow by imitating elders due to declining social contact.

B) Reflect parental aspiration

① Requirement for kids to earn at early age

② Constant appreciation needed for parenting quality test.

③ Mimicking international trends such as TikTok videos

④ Aspiration for multiskill development of in children

Other reasons for rise

① Increasing social media binge scrolling → causing addiction

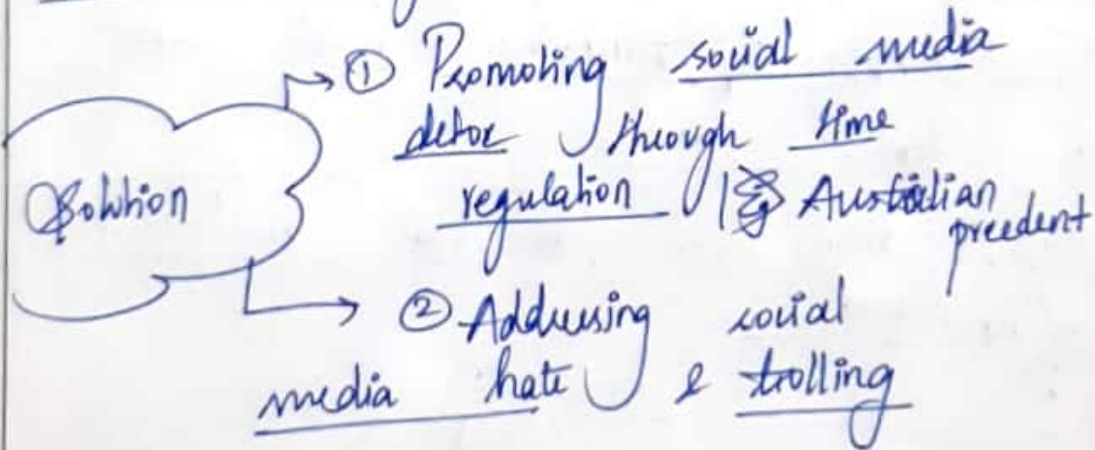
② Trapped in false promises of earning lakhs.

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें
(Don't write anything in this part)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

- ③ To blend with the word due setting to peer pressure in urban
- ④ Lack of regulation in age of entry
- ⑤ Childrens increased access to mobile phone post covid-19 online education agenda



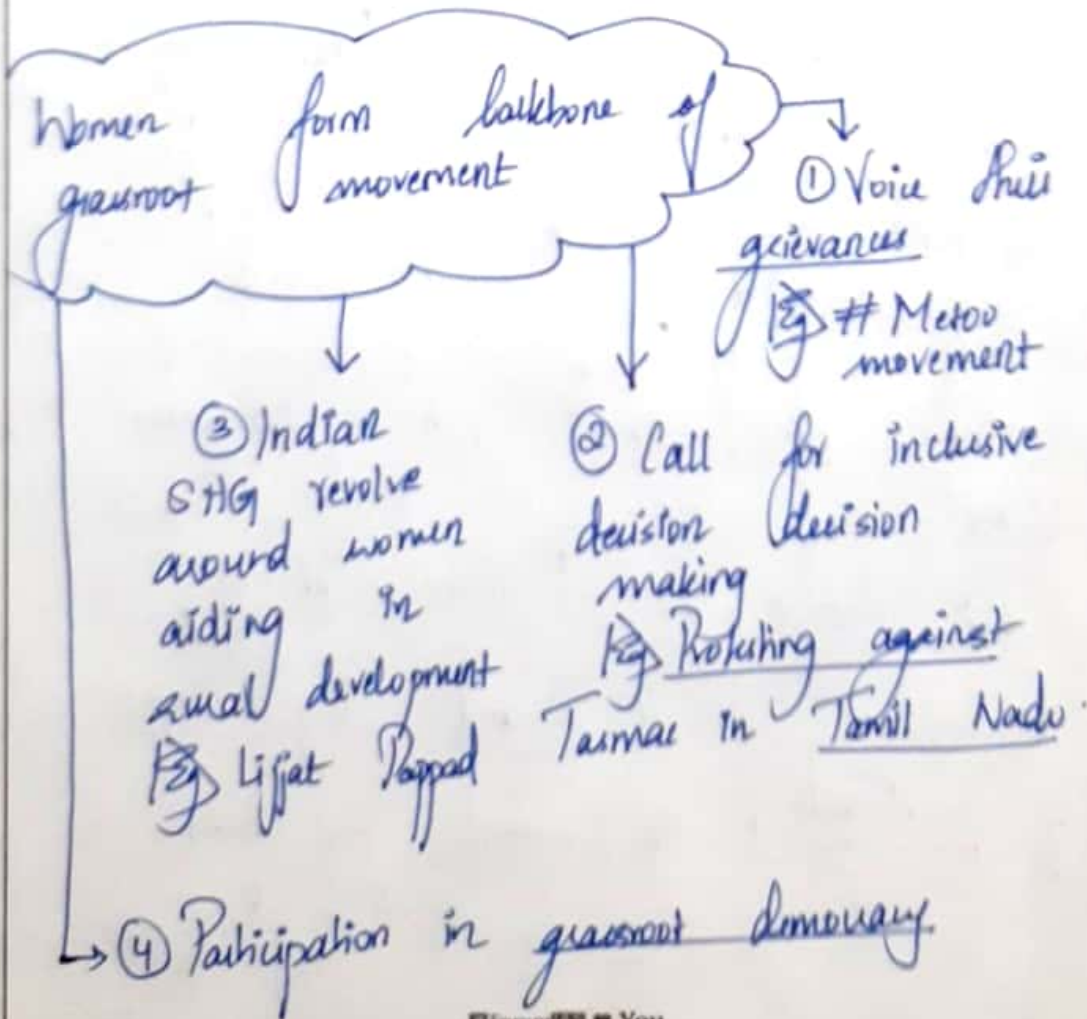
Though influencing opens new arena of opportunities it should not exploit juvenility.

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें
(Don't write anything in this part)

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)

Women in India occupying around 50% population are excluded in decision making [Eg: 14% MP all women ADR] despite their contribution to grassroot movements.



U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में
कुछ ना लिखें,
(Don't write anything
in this part)

Chhavi Rajawat Saoparch of
Rajasthan working for female education

Reason for invisibility in decision making process:-

- ① Prejudices against women capabilities
 Eg pink collarisation of jobs
- ② The male perspective dominating
 policy making
 Eg Telling women for being
 too emotional
- ③ Women role has been historically
 dictated by male
 Eg Shackled in household chores
- ④ Voices are shouted and marginalised
 by patriarchy Eg Saoparch pati system

U.P.S.C.

Reason for exclusion

- ① Fear of violence in working spaces
- ② Backward in educational access
 ↳ Women still suffer from lack of financial training
- ③ Poor implementation of affirmative action
 ↳ Delays in enacting women reservation bill
- ④ Lack of infrastructure
 ↳ 50% courts lack women toilets

Providing voice through social media, empowerment and economic opportunities brings to light the power of Nari Shakti.

U.P.S.C.

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

Social media use is on the rise with 33% gaining access. It functions as a double edged sword in enabling and hampering development.

Impact of Social media on society

Positives

A) Women

↳ ① Enable women entrepreneurship

↳ ~~eg~~ Selling shawls in Meesho

↳ ② Raise grievances ~~eg~~ #Meesho

↳ global call against gender violence

B) Children

↳ ① Rise of kidinfluencers → early

childhood income

U.P.S.C.

② Access to global educational content
 ↳ Develop multilingual skills

c) Elders
 ① Maintain family connectivity through video calls
 ② Gain knowledge on telemedicine services from youtube

E) Tribals
 ① Marketing MFP ↳ Honey sold by Ghats Choney
 ② Acknowledgement of tribal culture through social media exposure among mainstream population
 ↳ Tribal vlogs on Youtube ⇒ promote ecotourism

Negatives

① Cyber crime against vulnerable

U.P.S.C.

↳ Cyber trolling of class 12
Jopper

② Echamber effect lead to social
tensions

↳ Vna flogging - fake news

③ Social division based on haves
and have-nots

④ Issue of radicalisation targeting youth
↳ Kerala story

⑤ Bridge scrolling sedu family situation
↳ leading cause for mental
health issues

⑥ Creates FOMO among youth disturbing
peaceful childhood development

Solutions such as social media
fact checking such as PIB, reducing screen
time through parental care and vigilant
law enforcement (cyber police) is the key.