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31 JUL 2024

ForumIAS
ACADEMY

TEST CODE 7 1 1 3 0 2

MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SAICHAI TANYA JADHAV		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910059461	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	HYDERABAD (2101)	Date/दिनांक	31/7/24

*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। 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 कर्ता का विवेक :			For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 2:30 pm	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 5:30 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 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 पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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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.



Q.1) How does the study of numismatics contribute to the unraveling of India's history? Explain with suitable examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

मुद्राशास्त्र का अध्ययन भारत के इतिहास को जानने में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? उपयुक्त उदाहरण सहित समझाइये। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Numismatics refers to art of studying coins & its characteristics. We can decipher ^{our} history through various sources in which coins plays a major part in it.

Studying Numismatics to unravel Indian History

① Trade - By studying coins & seals of ~~major~~ kingdoms & civilisation, we predict the extent of trade.

(eg) - a) The seals & coins in Mesopotamia civilisation

- b) Gupta empire coins found in Roman kingdoms and vice versa due to their trade

② Characteristics of Society = Coins reflect the society image of that condition

(eg) - a) Samudragupta coins shows god/godess picture - devotional society

③ Aspect of prevailing conditions such as rich or poor kingdoms

eg → a) Gupta coins - God in nature while medieval coins like Tughlaq kingdoms - Broom coins

④ Aspect like tolerance can also be studied through coins

eg - a) Satavahana coins have maternal name on it - depict influence of women importance

⑤ Chronology of history can also be traced through coins study

Issues in it

a) Lack of preservation of coins at preservation

b) Yet to excavate - Kedaadi excavation

c) Lack of enthusiasm shown by modern day society

Therefore coins act as landmark source in unravelling hidden secrets of previous Indian history where museums act as their knowledge resources

Feedback

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#	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			

Q.2) Analyse the significance of the Civil Disobedience Movement in India's freedom struggle, considering its extent, reach, and revolutionary zeal. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के महत्व, इसकी सीमा, पहुंच और क्रांतिकारी उत्साह पर विचार करते हुए इसका विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Civil Disobedience Mvt was started in early 1930s to showcase the resistance towards the British colonialism rule in the form of demanding Dominion status to nation.

Significance of it

① Extent →

It has reached to almost every corner of country as shown in figure



② Reach → a) All section of population participated from women to students

b) It depicted the anti colonial taste of Indians

g) It has also spread in adjoining nation (present Pakistan) by Abdul Ghafoor Khan by starting Khudai Khudmatgar movt

⑤ Revolutionary zeal

- Leaders such as Gandhi, Patel, Nehru expressed their views by organising ~~the~~ campaigns
- Gandhi favoured people angered by not boycotting & leaving their profession
- It led to entering in domains of revolutionary movement & reformist movement eg. Anti caste movement in Kerala
- Salt Satyagraha was major highlight in the movement

Therefore this movement set a stage towards future course of event like Round table Conference, GOI Act 1935 etc. And

Ripin Chandra called it as one of the largest movement at that time

Feedback

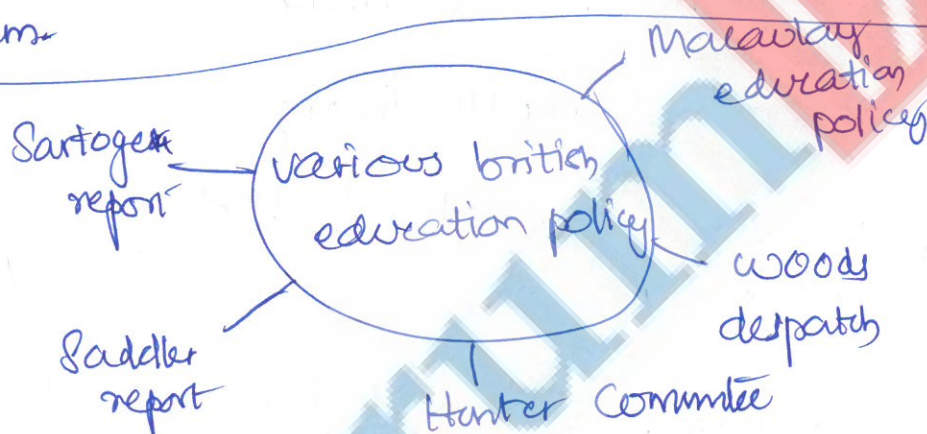
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.3) How did the British education policy in colonial India fuel the rise of Indian nationalism instead of achieving its intended purpose of perpetuating Indian subjugation? (10 marks, 150 words)

औपनिवेशिक भारत में ब्रिटिश शिक्षा नीति ने भारतीय अधीनता को कायम रखने के अपने इच्छित उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के बजाय भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद के उदय को कैसे बढ़ावा दिया? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Out of various policies of British Indian government, Education policy stands unique. Because it has not only led to achieving the objective but transformed itself to fuel anti nationalism on them.



Intended purpose of Education policy

- ① To perpetuate Indian subjugation
- ② Exploit Indian to transform into British in flavour & taste
- ③ Recruit Indians to work in lower level of bureaucracy
- ④ Imbibe the western ideology on them

⑤ creating the western Indian Intellectuals who support britishers

Educational policy fueling Nationalism

- ① Intellectuals creating various anti national organisation (eg) - ^{British} Indian Council by Naoroy
- ② Exposing the dark side of british
(eg) - Brain of the health theory
- ③ Leading to establishment of Indian National Congress
- ④ Various reformist & revivalist movements were created (eg) - Ishwar Chandra vidyasaagar
- ⑤ Enabled entry in to legislative councils to oppose the policies

Therefore it had led to fueling Nationalism. However, we are still following it today, which needed reform in our education system. NEP 2020 is ray of hope

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.4) The Arab-Israeli conflict should be understood as a product of both internal dynamics and the outcome of manipulative strategies employed by imperial powers. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

अरब-इजरायल संघर्ष को आंतरिक गतिशीलता और शाही शक्तियों द्वारा अपनाई गई चालाकी भरी रणनीतियों के परिणाम दोनों के रूप में समझा जाना चाहिए। टिप्पणी। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Arab-Israeli Conflict is an age old tussle between Israel & group of countries representing Arab voice in its own. It all started when UN declared Israel as nation & recognised their geographical area in 1949.

Israel-Arab Conflict as Internal Dynamic

- ① Frequent tussle between Israelis & Palestinians for their home town
- ② Head to head for Jerusalem as their capital is also one reason
- ③ Creation of Hamas as major grouping showcasing revolutionary terrorism
- ④ Support of neighbours to Palestine & their people in resisting Israel nation

⑤ Right wing political conflict by both Israelis & Palestinians

Conflict as outcome of manipulative strategy by imperial power

① Issue between Israel & Arab ^{towards} transformed to West versus Arab nations

② Supply of weapons of mass destruction by western powers to Israel

③ Ideological conflict between Jews & Arabs at pan world level

④ To destabilise the middle east region by imperial powers

However in all this chaos,

I202, Abraham accord acts as ray of hope for a peaceful world for all.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.5) The eastern coast and the western coast of India differ considerably in their geographical characteristics. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत का पूर्वी तट और पश्चिमी तट अपनी भौगोलिक विशेषताओं में काफी भिन्न हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has coast of 7200kms in length which is geographically divided into 2 parts. One is eastern & other is western. Each coast has unique characteristics that makes them different.

Western Coast

- ① ~~Submergent~~ ^{Emergent} Coast
- ② forms various ports
(eg - Mangalore)
- ③ less river drains here
- ④ Does not form delta
- ⑤ Western ghats is parallel & continuous

Eastern Coast

- ① ~~Submergent~~ ^{Submergent} Coast
- ② Some of famous ports lies here like Vizag
- ③ Various rivers from Ganga to Vagai drains
- ④ forms delta
(eg) Sundarbans
- ⑤ Eastern ghats are discontinuous

Western coast

⑥ Nowadays cyclonic prone due to climatic change

Eastern coast

⑥ heavily cyclonic prone

However, they too have similarities —

① Mangroves & Corals are found in both

Sides (eg) — Gulf of Mannar & Lakshadweep

② Holds strategic interest and global trade importance

③ Various Islands situated like Paneshwaram & Lakshadweep

Therefore they both constitute to called India as Peninsular country which showcases ascetic beauty geographically to outer world

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.6) Enumerate the factors behind the proliferation of the IT industry in India. Also, Explain the reasons behind the skewed concentration of the IT industry within the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में आईटी उद्योग के प्रसार के पीछे के कारकों की गणना कीजिए। साथ ही, देश के भीतर आईटी उद्योग की विषम एकाग्रता के पीछे के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

With the advent of LPG reforms in 1991, IT Industry has proliferated at very fast paced in India. This can be explained by India's GVA of this Industry is more than 50%.

Factors behind proliferation

- ① Economic factor -
 - a) LPG reforms in 1991
 - b) Ease of doing business factor now a days
 - c) Skilled professionals of Indian graduates in terms of service sector
 - d) Cheap labour vis a vis USA employees
- ② Geographical factor -
 - a) Suited climate similar to Silicon valley of California in Bangalore
 - b) Internal migration factor also favours

- ③ Political factor - a) Political will of various states (eg) Telangana & AP
b) Various labour reforms over time
c) Technological reason - cheap data

Reason for skewed Concentration

- ① Historical reason - legacy of Bangalore & Hyderabad from 1991 reforms made it to attract people
- ② Availability of skilled labour can be found in urban areas only
- ③ Companies setting up new branches where already flourished regions
- ④ Political hand hold to attract the IT industry in some states
- ⑤ People preferring climatic condition to be favourable like Noida, Bangalore
- However, the good aspect is work from home concept which does not depend on location of industry. This changes the whole concept

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.7) The Aspirational Blocks Programme, built upon the success of the Aspirational Districts Programme, can help in achieving the twin objectives of enabling balanced growth and checking stressed migration. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम की सफलता पर आधारित आकांक्षी ब्लॉक कार्यक्रम, संतुलित विकास को सक्षम करने और तनावग्रस्त प्रवासन को रोकने के दोहरे उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद कर सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Aspirational District programme was started by NITI Aayog to identify & develop those poorly developed districts which has high potential in terms of growth Indicators. Total there were 75 in number

Aspirational Block programme is updated version of before, where a two or more district constituted as block to be targeted for development

Success of Aspirational District programme

- ① Rise in GDDP (Gross district domestic product) numbers as per NITI Aayog
- ② Best case study model was set up by there district  - Kurnool (Bheem Asilabad as millet district)

③ Belline in poverty count (eg - Multidimensional poverty Index shows 5 crore people moved out of it)

How Aspirational Block programme achieving twin objective

- ① Local Context specific development without any one size fit all (eg - One district one product)
- ② Blanced growth - a) By sustainable development of both environment & development consideration
b) Providing rural economic opportunities in labour specific sectors
- ③ Checking stressed Migration - a) By MNRGA reforms
b) Incentivising farmers & self help groups
c) Enabling skill development through Kaurshat Vikas Yojana.

Thus above scheme leads to making the motto of Paika Saath Sath Vishwas of Indian Government

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.8) Even after seven decades of independence, the colonial mindset continues to cast its shadow on Indian society. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्वतंत्रता के सात दशक बाद भी भारतीय समाज पर औपनिवेशिक मानसिकता की छाया बनी हुई है। परीक्षण करना।

In the recent Independence day speech of Pm Modi, iterated to remove the traces of Colonial mindset and encourage our roots lying in ancient history. (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

How colonial mindset casting shadow in Indian Society?

- ① Discrimination - Racial (white vs black), caste discrimination, Communalism (Divide rule) been witnessed
- ② Education system - in terms of rat race rote learning, competition (Unhealthy)
- ③ Governance - Red tapism, Elitism, weberian model of bureaucracy
- ④ Youth - Westernised influence on every walk of life. Unlike Modernisation aspect which is value neutral

⑤ Inequality - in terms of drain of wealth
& Brain drain to move abroad.

Measures needed

① Role model leaving - like Swami Vivekananda
& Gandhi who taught to appreciate
our roots

② Education - National education policy
2020 is way forward

③ Min government & Maximum governance
model to be approached

④ Removal of Rewriting of history from
Indian perspective

⑤ Inclusive growth in all sectors

Therefore in order to become
India a super power by 2050, we need
a New Bharath to set a legacy so that
other country looks upon us.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.9) Digital technologies can play a significant role in bridging the gender gap in India; however, it is mired in its own set of challenges. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियाँ भारत में लैंगिक अंतर को पाटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती हैं; हालाँकि, यह अपनी ही चुनौतियों में फंसा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to Economic Survey 2020, Gender gap ~~in terms various ways~~ is one of major impediment of India growth. It is where Digital technology comes into picture to bridge that gap.

Role of Digital technology in bridging gender gap

- ① Economic opportunities - by employment generation in pink collar jobs & service sector jobs
- ② Digital literacy can be enhanced as data suggest only 17% women use internet in rural areas
- ③ Political empowerment - through awareness of various women related policies & programmes

- ④ Advocating women rights by forming a digital platform (eg me too movement)
- ⑤ Enhance to grow aspects like self help groups, Women NHOs by coordination through digital tech
- ⑥ Education such as online classes for women during menstrual leave

Set of Challenges

- ① Digital divide - only 17.1% ^{women} use internet in rural areas
- ② Lack of Infrastructure like mobile towers, electricity
- ③ Information in vulnerable language is challenging
- ④ Affordable devices is difficult to get

Therefore we need digital techade

women leaders and policy framework that supports to wedge gender gap

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.10) How will you explain that the values of tolerance and inclusiveness which were deeply embedded in ancient Indian society continue to persist and flourish in the present times? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप यह कैसे समझाएंगे कि सहिष्णुता और समावेशिता के मूल्य जो प्राचीन भारतीय समाज में गहराई से अंतर्निहित थे, वर्तमान समय में भी कायम और फल-फूल रहे हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

When we look back to our ancient Indian society, the common values that persist is Tolerance & Inclusiveness. Various examples like Buddhism, Vedic Society, Ashokan Kingdom is a testament to fact.

How it is deeply embedded in ^{ancient} Indian Society

- ① Religion - Coexistence of various religion like Buddhism, Jainism, Hinduism, Ajivikas
- ② Democracy - like Chola Kingdom Uthamerur inscription, Sangha of Buddhism depict democratic value
- ③ India accepting all major Kingdoms, invaders from outsiders without resistance
- ④ Existence of Institution like Takshashila, Nalanda University etc

How it is continuing in present time

- ① Tolerance → a) Unity In Diversity in terms of language, religion, caste
 b) Celebration of festivals & declaration as national holiday
 c) Aspect of religious revivalism like Ishkon etc

- ② Inclusiveness → a) Democratic election by Universal Adult Franchise
 b) Women Reservation in Parliament & local governance
 c) LARTR & Transgender protection
 d) 5th & 6th schedule for tribals

Challenges — Regionalism like Northeast movement
 Linguistic Chauvinism in Karnataka
 Communalism like Babri dispute

Therefore we need to learn from our ancient ethos, values & moral to flourish our Indian flag high in world

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.11) Dravidian temple architecture can be seen as a continuum that, though strengthened during the period of the Pallavas, reached its pinnacle during the reign of the Cholas. Discuss (15 marks, 250 words)

द्रविड़ मंदिर वास्तुकला को एक निरंतरता के रूप में देखा जा सकता है, जो हालांकि पल्लवों के काल के दौरान मजबूत हुई, चोलों के शासनकाल के दौरान अपने शिखर पर पहुंच गई। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Dravidian temple Architecture is type of architectural planning combined to be developed in Southern India. It has various unique characteristics that has set its landmark influence till today.

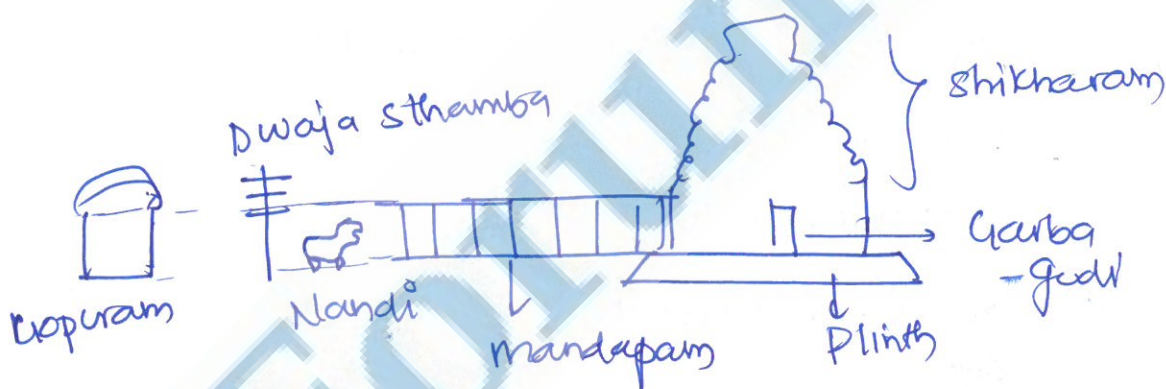


Fig. Dravidian Architecture

Continuum from Pallava rule

① 4 Stages of Pallava rule got cumulative development of Dravidian architecture

② Narasimhavarman, Mahendra varman, Nandivarman stages successfully led to development of temples

③ Characteristics → Rock cut architecture

- Depiction of gods/goddesses
- Temple at Coast
- Description of detail by inscription

eg → a) shore temple at Mahabalipuram

- b) Ganga penance
- c) Pandavas temple

Pinnacle at Chola period

① Raja raja I & Rajendra chola led to made grand temple architecture that inspired from pallava

② It got recognition in UNESCO sites as well.

5) Characteristics → High Shikara

→ Detailed inscription

→ Large Varendah → Navagrahas

→ Nandi before garbagudi & mandapa

→ Subsidiary temple

(eg) - a) Brihadishwara in Tanjore

b) Gangaikonda chola puram

Therefore the Chola period is said to be climax of dravidian architecture

however, this architecture laid their mark to set next stage as Vijayanagara architecture by Hoysala, Vijayanagara Kingdom

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.12) Examine the causes that led to tribal unrest during British rule in India. Analyse the reasons for their limited success. (15 marks, 250 words)

उन कारणों का परीक्षण जिनके कारण भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान जनजातीय अशांति हुई। उनकी सीमित सफलता के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

British colonialism has impacted every section of population. One of the major was tribes who basic living got disturbed reflecting their anger in form of tribal Unrest.

Causes of tribal Unrest

① Destruction of their basic sustenance of living

② Taking over forest as government property and declared it as reserved forest

③ Agriculture got collapsed due to various regulations

④ shifting cultivation ban for forest to use as economic resources



- ⑤ Middlemen encroachment & harassment
to tribals
- ⑥ Dethroning tribal kings and imposing
alienable rule of law principle
- ⑦ Deforestation, Animal killing made
the harmonious relation of tribal &
nature to be broken down
- ⑧ Regulations such as Santal Pargana,
Naga State angered tribal people

Reason for limited success

- ① Lack of unified leadership as every
tribe fighting for own cause
(eg) - Alluri Sitarama Raju limited
to Andhra region
- ② Old equipments that didnot compete
with modern guns, rifles of Britishers

- ③ Geographical fragmented fight of tribals
- ④ Lack of support to tribes from outsiders
- ⑤ Lack of tribal population to overpower the British army in numbers during war
- ⑥ Lack of unified ideology among tribes
 - x No platform advocated for their support.

However, we need to read & remember their heroic martyr struggle by watching movies like RRR or reading books written by historians. It can be a perfect tribute to them.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.13) While the Emergency of 1975 was touted as seminal for national security and unity by some, the critics paint it as the darkest phase of Post Independent India. Discuss. What insights and lessons did emergency provide for the country? (15 marks, 250 words)

जबकि 1975 के आपातकाल को कुछ लोगों द्वारा राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और एकता के लिए मौलिक बताया गया था, आलोचकों ने इसे स्वतंत्र भारत के बाद के सबसे काले चरण के रूप में चित्रित किया। चर्चा कीजिए। आपातकाल ने देश को क्या अंतर्दृष्टि और सबक प्रदान किये? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Emergency which was declared in 1975 was called Darkest phase of Indian Demo cracy by Historian Ram Ahuja. It was continued for 4 years till 1978.

Emergency → as seminal for national security

- ① War with Pakistan was at verge of near border demanding high alert
- ② Pakistan-Bangladesh conflict leading to influx of migrants illegally in North-east demanding a large step
- ③ Lack of Unified voice on major issues due to coalition politics
- ④ Gulf crisis leading to high oil prices

Emergency → Darkest phase

- ① Curb of Civil liberties of people eroding their basic fundamental rights
- ② Take away A21, A19 of Constitution of people
- ③ Authoritarian regime destroying demo-
cratic fabric
- ④ Deprivation of state autonomy by undermining federalism concept
- ⑤ Arrest of opposition leaders who raise voice against the ruling party
- ⑥ Declaration of Internal disturbance as reason for emergency
- ⑦ Loss of Judicial autonomy to deal with the situation

Insights & lessons to be drawn

- ① Primacy of people liberty & freedom is most important
- ② Separation of powers & proper checks & Balances between organs for fruitful working
- ③ Constitutional morality needs to be upheld irrespective of situation
- ④ Consensus based decision making is taking major step for nation
- ⑤ Preservation of India's democratic success as mother of democracy

~~Therefore there is need to be learn~~ History teaches us so many lessons to not be repeated in future. Emergency is one among them.

Feedback

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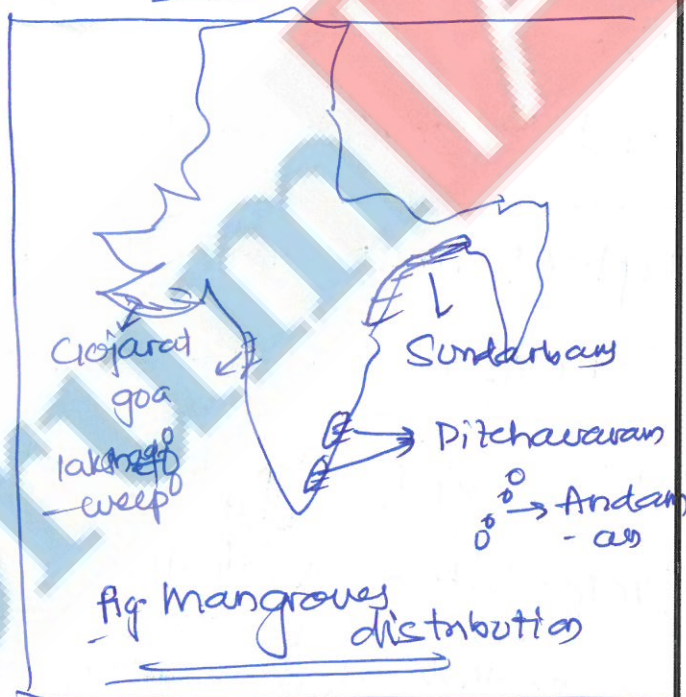
Q.14) Mangroves play a significant role in coastal ecology and economy. Examine. Also, elaborate the reasons behind the accelerated destruction of the mangrove habitat. (15 marks, 250 words)

मैंग्रोव तटीय पारिस्थितिकी और अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, मैंग्रोव आवास के त्वरित विनाश के पीछे के कारणों को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per the Indian State of Forest report, Mangroves constitutes 8-1% of forest cover. It has increased upto 5259 km from previous report.

Role in coastal ecology

① It plays barrier & buffer role to major disasters like cyclones



② It ensures 10 times more carbon sequestration capacity than normal tree

③ Enables formation of delta (eg) Sundarbans delta

④ Thriving Biodiversity in flora & fauna (eg) - Bengal tigers

⑤ Purifying water, Pneumatophores roots,
Notent reycht
are some of ecological roles

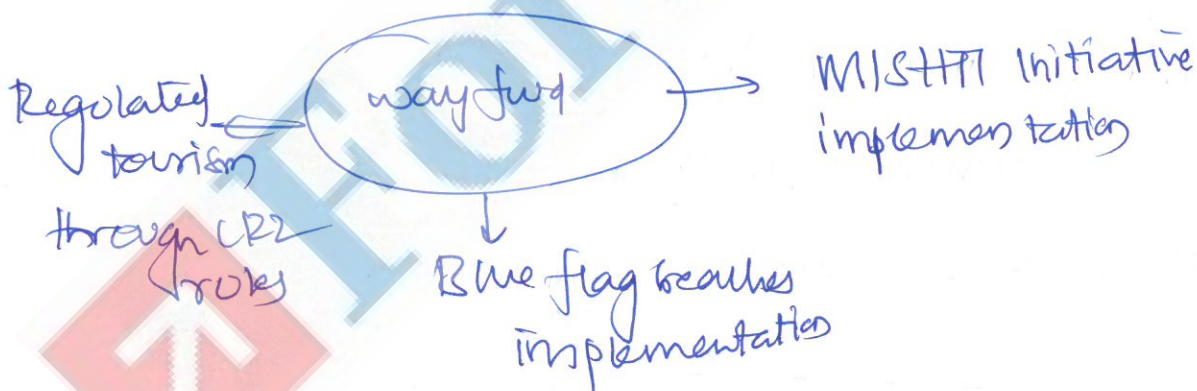
Economic role of it

- ① livelihood dependence of people living
in and around for fuel, fodder
- ② Employment opportunities where government
is focusing on creating MNRCA works
to plant mangroves
- ③ Tourism potential (eg) Pitchavaram
source annual tourist
- ④ fishes, corals to fisherman leading
to economic growth
- ⑤ helps in blue economy vision of India

Reasons behind accelerated destruction

- ① Sewage seepage of Agricultural runoff
Industrial discharge polluting it

- ② Climate change accelerating sea surface temperature halting their condition to grow (eg. O₂) over last century
- ③ Lack of salty condition of water due to river discharge by melting of ice
- ④ Tourism lead to destruction, illegal encroachment etc
- ⑤ Rise in cyclones in frequent recent years uprooting mangroves even in Arabian sea.



Therefore it is time to give due attention to importance of mangroves in playing their ecological role for Green India

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.15) Write an explanatory note on the global distribution of earthquakes with the help of the map given below. Also, throw light on the various consequences associated with earthquakes. (15 marks, 250 words)

नीचे दिए गए मानचित्र की सहायता से भूकंपों के वैश्विक वितरण पर एक व्याख्यात्मक नोट लिखें। साथ ही, भूकंप से जुड़े विभिन्न परिणामों पर भी प्रकाश डालें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

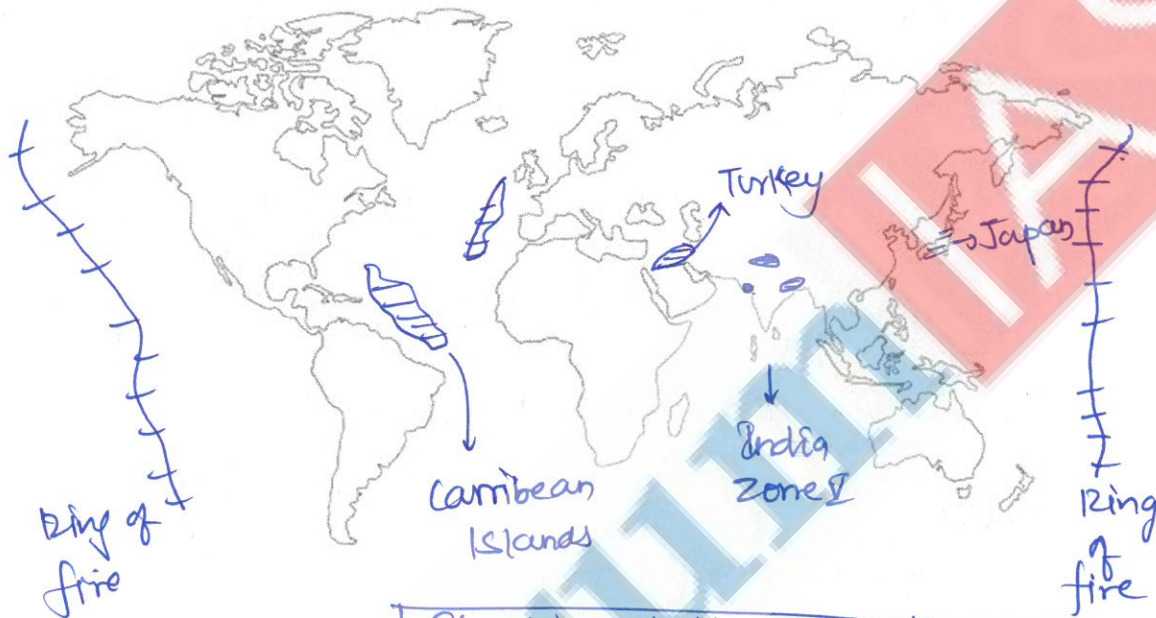


Fig: Distribution of earthquake

Earthquake refers to geophysical phenomenon where shaking of earth due to energy released at focus & epicentre leads to heavy destruction on surface.

Distribution of earthquake

① Pacific ring of fire - where it is at confluence of two

major plates spread over whole
ocean leading to frequent earth
quake

② India - Divided into 4 zones from I to IV
leading to frequent occurrence of
earthquakes

③ Japan - major hot bed of earthquake
leading to frequent tsunamis

④ Turkey - Recently heavy intensity of
earthquake was seen due to transform
boundary of two plates

⑤ Caribbean Islands, South east Asia
too witness minor earthquakes

Consequences associated with earthquakes

① livelihood is lost by casualties

(eg - Bhuj earthquake in 2001)

② Tsunamis - been reflected as seen in
2004 Tsunami in India

- ③ Infrastructure collapse due to shaking of earth plates
- ④ Economic destruction due to the deprivation of people, cities etc
- ⑤ Regeneration of new land forms as seen in Indian Himalayas

Therefore earthquake releases energy from 'inside' that has deliberately effect on surface. A proper earthquake resistant infrastructure like Jawan of Jammu Kashmir need to be learnt which is indigenous too

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.16) Although poor air quality is a perennial problem, it gets intensified during the winter months in Delhi-NCR. Explain. Evaluate the efficacy of existing measures to control air pollution.

(15 marks, 250 words)

हालांकि खराब वायु गुणवत्ता एक बारहमासी समस्या है, दिल्ली-एनसीआर में सर्दियों के महीनों के दौरान यह और भी गंभीर हो जाती है। व्याख्या कीजिए। वायु प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने के लिए मौजूदा उपायों की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per Airquality Index of Delhi in January 2024, it reached 7900 units which sets a dangerous quality of air prevalent at that time.

Why poor air quality is Delhi a perennial problem

- ① Existence of various Industries, thermal power plant in Ghaziabad
- ② Vehicular emission due to high population demand & usage of fossil fuel vehicles
- ③ Lack of green patches to absorb air pollution
- ④ Geographical constraint of land locked

region

- ⑤ Urban heat Island too constitute this problem & acts as catalyst
- ⑥ Inverted Δ Temperature Inversion restricts free flow of air ⁱⁿ Delhi

Why it intensifies in winter months

- ① Increase in density of air particles coupled with fog in winter
- ② Stubble burning in Punjab, Haryana before sowing in Rabi season
- ③ Lack of free flow of air at upper atmosphere in winter
- ④ fog + smoke leads to Smog in winter durations

Efficacy of existing measures

- ① Graded Response Action plan to target the Delhi NCR region to halt any new work during such care

- ② odd-even policy of vehicles allowed
- ③ National Clean Air programme to reduce the ^{Pm} 2.5 x 10
- ④ Closing of schools
- ⑤ Red Code Industry to be closed

The above measures has some issues —

- ① Lack of implementation
- ② Preventive proactive method is not taken
- ③ Lack of people led approach in planting trees

Therefore various measures like "tomorrow for stubble burning", "Urban forestry by Miyawaki", smog towers

Installation can be taken to transform delhi from Gas Chamber to Clean Air Chamber

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.17) Enumerate the major reasons that make the Indian economy heavily reliant on coal. Explain why phasing out coal from our energy basket is difficult. (15 marks, 250 words)

उन प्रमुख कारणों की गणना कीजिए जो भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को कोयले पर अत्यधिक निर्भर बनाते हैं। बताएं कि हमारी एनर्जी बॉस्केट से कोयले को चरणबद्ध तरीके से बाहर करना कठिन क्यों है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to Economic Survey, Coal constitutes 40-1% of our energy basket. And also future projections by various experts argues this reliance on coal will increase in near future.

Reasons for Coal reliant economy

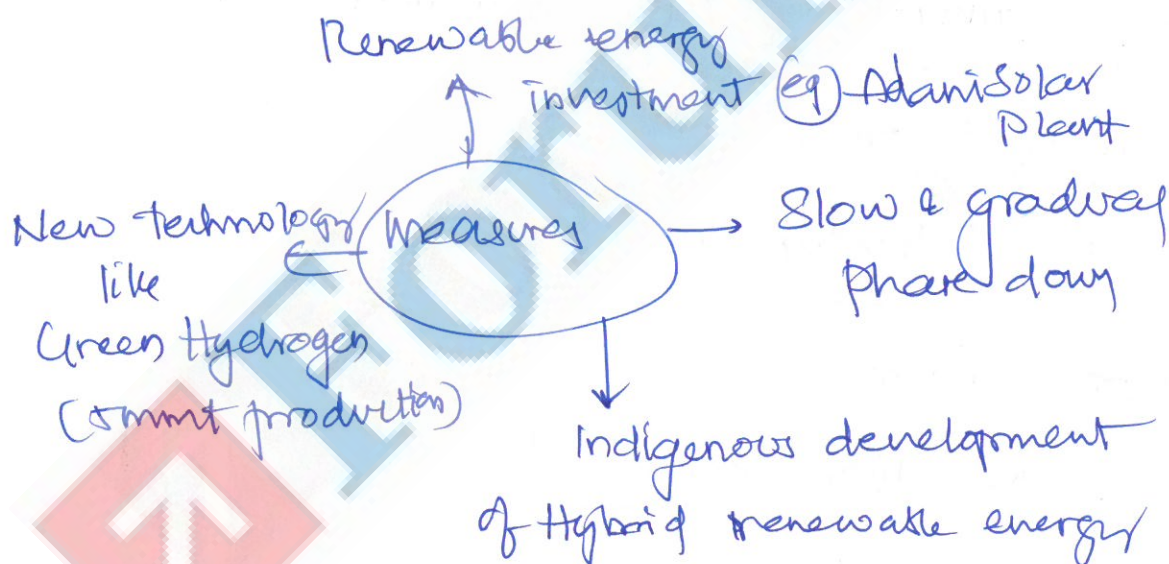
- ① Raw materials → India's has fifth largest reserves, 4th largest producer of coal.
- ② Historical reasons — due to post Independent policies of Nationalisation of Coal mines
- ③ Annual supply of coal from mines, abroad year long without any gap lead to reliance on it

- ④ Lack of fast transition towards renewable energy due to technology, investment gaps
 - ⑤ Major thermal power plants which are setup 70 years back has success rate of providing power from coal
(eg) → Neyveli, Bokaro, Ramgundam
 - ⑥ Government efforts of private sector participation, removing Captivity coal
× Revenue sharing allocation of coal mines
 - ⑦ Livelihood dependence on Coal sector
by people, employees leading to one of reason for reliance on coal
- Reason for difficulty in phasing out
- ① Coal based supply chain in power generation since time immemorial

② Abrupt phasing down impact livelihood of people depending on it & states like Jharkhand get lose.

③ Lack of Renewable & Alternate energy capacity to fill the void created by coal in energy basket (eg) - less than 50% renewable

④ Raw materials like Singareni, coal belts of eastern India worked its phased out



Therefore in order to become

Self sufficient in energy, we need to balance b/w coal & other energy source

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.18) In what ways are the institutions of marriage and family undergoing changes in contemporary times? Elucidate the role of the state and the market in facilitating these changes. (15 marks, 250 words)

समकालीन समय में विवाह और परिवार की संस्थाओं में किस प्रकार परिवर्तन आ रहे हैं? इन परिवर्तनों को सुविधाजनक बनाने में राज्य और बाज़ार की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Marriage & family are social institutions through which society is built. It has been changing its form through various forces of modernity in structure and functions.

Marriage undergoing changes

- ① Love marriages is getting prevalent over arranged one
- ② Live in relationship is getting due importance among youths
- ③ Increase in divorce rates due to conflict between couples
- ④ New forms of marriage like Sologamy is taking place
- ⑤ Inter caste, inter faith marriages too on rise

Family undergoing change

- ① Neolocal family ~~from~~ due to dual work of couples in cities
- ② Nuclear family from Joint-family towards their economic pattern
- ③ Single parent family due to divorce rates prevalence
- ④ Same sex couple family is also getting increased
- ⑤ Family filio-bocal family where children are getting due importance

Role of State & Market facilitating it

State

- a) Policies - Special marriage Act for inter faith marriage
- b) - Uttarakhand govt accepting & recognising live in relation

b) Registration of Marriage by government in data record

c) Insurance support from state to single parent family by state govt like Andhra

2) Market

a) economic pattern in urban areas creating nuclear family

b) Rise in women led jobs influencing women role in family

c) Acceptance of same sex marriage through digital tools like twitter

Therefore as society progresses its constituent parts progress. Hence, our policies, mindsets, too need to be updated as per the change until which it is not unethical.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.19) How do unplanned urbanization and unabated rural-urban migration contribute to the multiple woes faced by Indian metropolises? (15 marks, 250 words)

अनियोजित शहरीकरण और बेरोकटोक ग्रामीण-शहरी प्रवासन भारतीय महानगरों के सामने आने वाली विभिन्न समस्याओं में कैसे योगदान करते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per World Bank, India is set to accommodate 50% of Urban population by 2035. This leads to rethinking on woes present in Indian metropolises.

Unplanned Urbanisation contributing to woes in Indian metropolises

- ① Lack of solid waste management leading to chocking & blocking of drainage
- ② Unregulated constructions illegally leading to deaths of people
(eg) - Old rajinder Nagar deaths
- ③ Traffic congestion leading to Noise pollution as seen in Mumbai, Delhi
- ④ Air pollution due to Industries, vehicles in Delhi as gas chamber

⑤ Poor devolution of power to Urban municipalities to work on it as per Mani Shankar Aiyer Committee

Unabated rural-urban migration → woes
in metropolises

① Growth of unregulated illegal slums
through migration (eg) Dharavi in Mumbai

② Rise of cost, rent of flats, buildings
to migration

③ Lack of political & social benefits & beneficiaries availed to migrants

④ Urban crimes such as women rape,
trafficking of migrants from rural
areas

⑤ Inequality not only in terms of economy
but also geographical spread
(eg) - Mumbai v/s New Mumbai

Measures

- a) Devoluting, empowering municipal bodies
by municipal bonds, untied funds,
mayor elections as per 74th Act
- b) Need relocation, development of slums
as done by Maharashtra govt
- c) Rapid oriented transit transport system
via metros need to developed
- d) Planned city like Chandigarh need
to be learnt as case study

World bank called India
urbanisation as Meerly Urbanisation • Lets
develop Indian cities like China to transform
towards flourished & prosperous Urbanization

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.20) The forces of globalization have an indelible influence on the traditional cultural values of Indian society. Elaborate. Also, discuss the impact of globalization on diversity and disparity in the country.

(15 marks, 250 words)

वैश्वीकरण की शक्तियों का भारतीय समाज के पारंपरिक सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों पर अमिट प्रभाव है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, देश में विविधता और असमानता पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Globalisation refers to Integration, Interdependence, Interrelatedness of Policy, social and economic aspect of nation. With the advent of this force of globalisation, it has a indelible influence on cultural values.

forces of globalisation → Influence on traditional cultural values

Positive Impact

- ① Revivalism — Yoga, Ayurveda to be spread in other countries
- ② Glocalisation of various dishes like Butter masala
- ③ Aspect of Namaste as gesture ~~as~~ seen during COVID19 by leaders

④ Aspect of arranged marriage, festival
celebrations seen today

Negative influence

① Westernisation & Modernisation in thoughts,
behaviour & life style

(eg) - Jeans, shirts over dhoti

② festivals - celebration of valentine's day,
mother's day

③ Food - McDonaldisation, pizza etc been
a staple food now a days

④ Education - western based model without
accepting our historical science contribution

Impact of globalisation on diversity & disparity

Positive impact

① spread of Indians to abroad countries
disseminating our cultures

- ② Acceptance of Indian festivals, religion, values (eg) Dussehra in USA
- ③ Economic empowerment, Standard of living & mainstreaming of tribals
- ④ Preserving Indigenous & traditional knowledge by documenting

Negative

- ① Homogenising culture
- ② Extinction of languages
(eg) Ho language
- ③ English as Norm
- ④ Erasure of traditional foods like millets

Thus globalisation is a double edged sword as said by Kofi Annan

Feedback

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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		

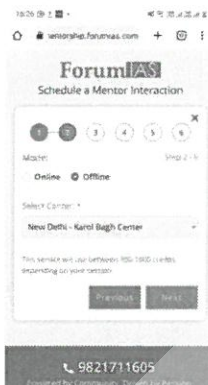
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