

TEST CODE 7 1 1 3 0 2

MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SHIVANSH SUBHASH JAGADE		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	18/7/2024

*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		
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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 :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 10:00 am	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 1:00 pm.
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☒ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐

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*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।	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	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 queries 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 is the 'Study of coin'. It began in India by the development of Numismatics Society of India in 1910 in Allahabad. Numismatics greatly helped to understand chronology as well as social, political & cultural practices in ~~india~~ history.

Role in unravelling history

- ① Tells us the development ~~case~~ of metallurgy of that times:- Ashokan time silver-punch coins used but later Greeks heavily developed Gold coin, leads to result ~~that~~ ~~that~~ development of level of metallurgy during diff times ~~eg~~ Satvahannas used copper, few Gupta coins were lead, polin, etc

② Lineage & Chronology of event

① → Indo-Greeks started tradition of inscribing Name of King & their face on coins & also their time (eg) coins of Demetrius-I, Chandragupta, etc.

→ Gupta period was ~~especially~~ deciphered mainly by coins issued by Kings

③ How Kings looked? → Also few Kings minted their faces on coins, which gave us clue of how they looked

④ Important events in their rule

→ Vikram Samvats & Saka samvats coins by Chandragupta I of Gupta.

→ Marriage of Chandragupta, Veeravandana, defeat of Hun by Sakraditya. All these things have mentioned on coins

⑤ Patronage to Religion → Many religions & have also been made on coins (eg) Trident on Kushana coin

Thus, Numismatics ~~are~~ as they cannot ~~can~~ be exaggerated like texts gives us accurate information about history

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 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)

(1930-32)

Civil Disobedience was the important milestones as well as stepping ~~for~~ stone from the Non-co-op movement to realisation of Indian Independence

Significance

① Goals

→ Congress declared 'Poorna Swaraj' / Complete Independence as goal, ~~then~~ compared to the vaguely worded 'Swaraj' goal during Non-co-op

② Methods

→ Civil Disobedience ~~was~~ ^{as} the method involved not only non-co-op but also willful violation of laws. ~~for~~ People told ~~not~~ non-payment of Zamindar - Defiance of forest law, etc

③ Reach

→ All over India, salt marches & demonstration held

- Starting from ~~English~~ Dandi March, to Assam, Mahatma led demonstration
- Madras - C. Rajagopalachari → ^{Andhra} Naranga led Forest satyagraha
- CDM in Malabar-K Kelapan
- Dharsana - Sarojini Naidu → NWFP - Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- Manipur - Rani Gaidelien

Participation of all sections of society

- ① Women, peasants, students, lawyers, doctors, all took part.
- ② Enthusiastic 'Jail Bhara', Andolan
- ③ 30,000 women imprisoned during it.
- ④ Students & women led peaceful picketing of foreign cloth & liquor ~~etc.~~ store shop
- ⑤ Many people gave up govt. jobs & lawyer as profession

CDM served as perennial source of inspiration for India's further independence struggle

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

Although Britishers intended to introduce Education to serve ^{their} own interests, but rather it ended up acting as fuel to rising Indian Nationalism.

Role of Education Policy

① Western Ideals of Liberty, Fraternity, Freedom & democracy influenced Indians to demand the same from Britishers.

↳ Raja Ramohan Roy & Dadabhai Naoroji.

② Indians trained in British institutions went to England & saw that what Britishers have been denying Indians (Self-Rule)

↳ Gandhiji & Savarkar visited it & saw difference

③ Many British trained civil servants & other officials quit jobs & lawyer profession to join independence movement, gaining experience

from British education

eg Rajendra Prasad, Moraji Desai, Anubindo Ghosh, etc

④ Reluctance of Britishers to deny ~~the~~ broad education policy ~~rather~~ for India further resented Indians.

⑤ West Ideals of secularism, equality, humanitarian led to social reform movements & cultural nationalism which further led rise in political consciousness, etc

eg ~~Swami Vivekananda~~ Jyotiba Phule, Ambedkar, etc

⑥ Educated Indians over ^{of movement} means & gave ~~some~~ Indians common language "English" as link.

⑦ Inspired by revolutionary movements of Garibaldi, Mazzini, Irish & Russian Nationalists

⑧ Ideas of Locke, Rousseau & Voltaire

Thus, British Education policy were precipitating factor for rise of Indian nationalism.

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Please put tick marks in the table.		
Here G is Good, Average and F is Poor.		
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 which came in prominence since 1950, having ~~been~~ continuing since causing high instability in the region since. It is a product of both:-

INTERNAL DYNAMICS

- ① Role of Religion → Israel a Jew nation is placed exactly between All Islamic nations which are fighting to claim the ancient holy city of Jerusalem, contested by both as their homeland.
- ② Continuous war have been fight since Arab-Israel war (1947), Suez war (1956), Six Day war (1967), Yom Kippur war (1973), Palestine terrorism, Kuwait, Iran-Iraq conflict & the very recent Hamas strike (Al-Aqsa).

③ Web of Alliances Though many ~~are~~ Arab Nations support ~~Israel~~ Palestine, yet they have own differences due to control over oil & Shia-Sunni conflict. (eg) Saudi vs Iran, etc

④ Military Dominance of Israel is envied by other Nations.

Manipulative Imperial Strategy

① Mandates of UN,

② Sykes-Picot & Balfour Declaration of British, declared ~~and~~ establishment of Jewish homeland

③ US, Russia & Britain try to maintain strategic supply of oil. Therefore manipulate power for own interest.

④ Baghdad Pact (1958) of US & Role in Mediation in ~~the~~ Egypt Peace deal, seen as interference of sovereignty.

Thus, Arab-Israeli conflict has become a flux of varied interest & a ^{peaceful} way out must be found quickly

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Please put tick marks in the table.	
Here G is Good Average and P 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)

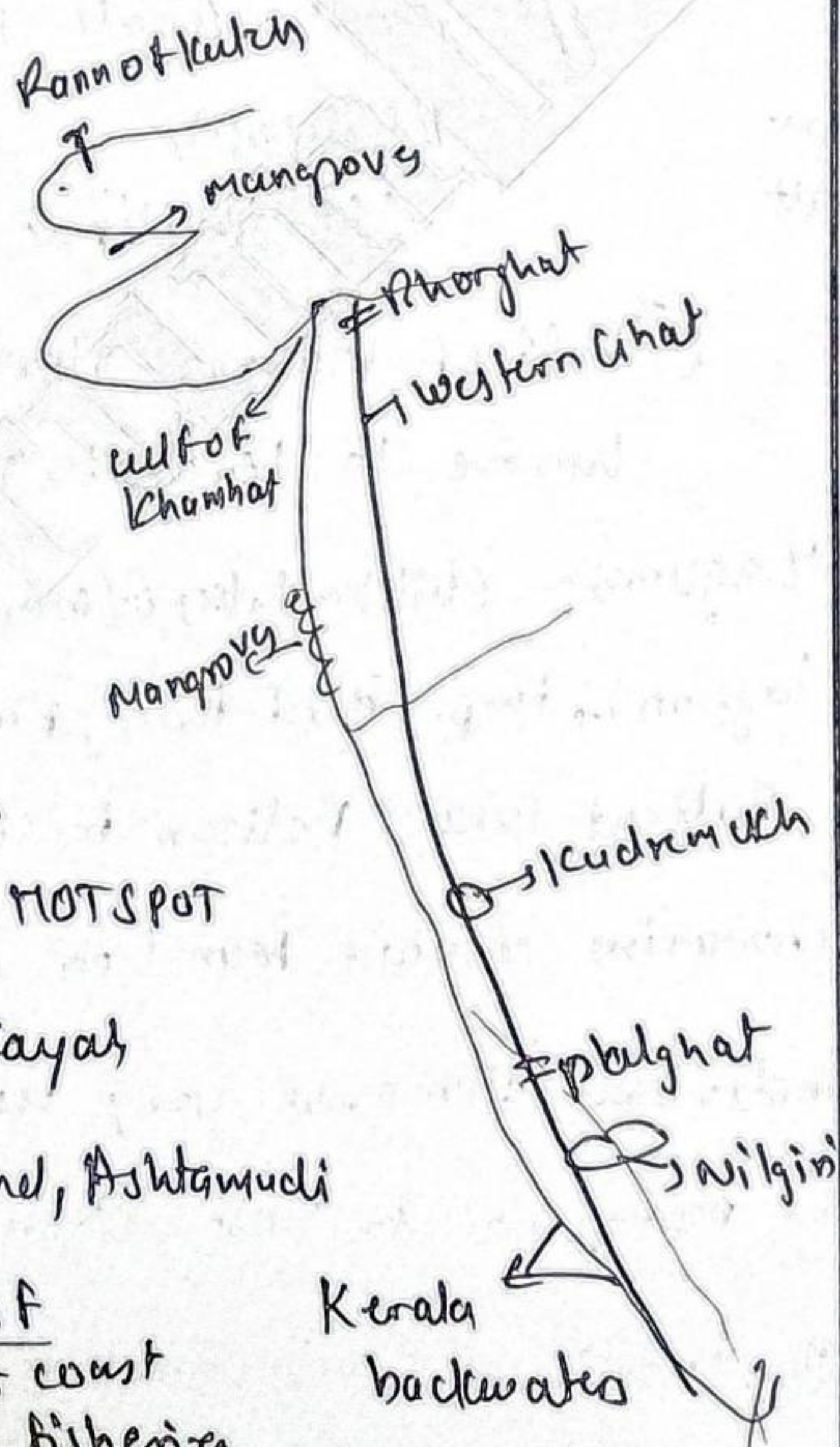
भारत का पूर्वी तट और पश्चिमी तट अपनी भौगोलिक विशेषताओं में काफी भिन्न हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

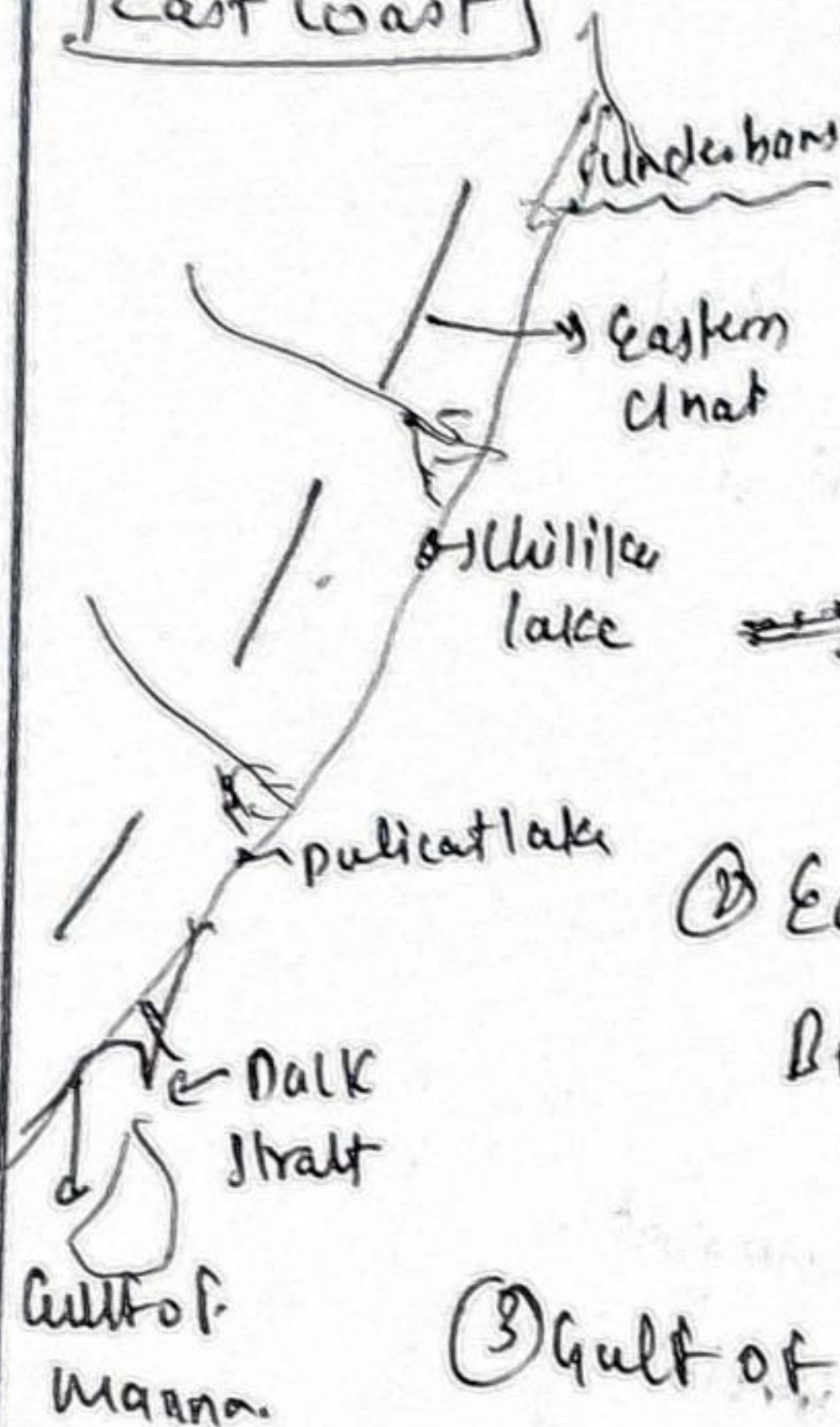
India is a land of all diverse landforms & has been endowed with varied geographical ~~features~~ features.

West Coast

- ① Many rivers form estuaries & than deltas due to ~~submerging~~ submerging coast
- ② Rann of Kutch
- ③ Mangroves present along every state
- ④ WESTERN GHATS is a GLOBAL BIO DIVERSITY HOTSPOT
- ⑤ Kerala backwaters & Kayal
Forms lakes like Vembanam, Ashtamudi
- ⑥ Vast Continental shelf
due to ~~emergent~~ emergent coast
→ Important region for fisheries
- ⑦ Oil Resources - Bombay High
- ⑧ poly-metallic nodules



East Coast



① Vast Flood Plains of delta of very big rivers like Ganga, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri.

⇒ Imp rice growing & agricultural Region

② Eastern Ghats important for Biodiversity

⇒ Simplified Biodiversity Area.

③ Gulf of Mannar Marine Sanctuary home to Leatherback turtles, Dugongs

④ Lagoons:- Chilika lake, (world's 2nd highest lagoon), imp. Bird Area, Ramsar site.
Pulicat lake (Pelican festivals)

⑤ Submarine canyons found in continental shelf

⑥ Sundarbans Mangrove very unique area
(Only mangrove to host tigers in whole world)

Thus, both western & East coast serve imp role in ecology & economy of India

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)

IT industry is fastest growing industry contributing to Indian economy adding both value & employment to many.

Proliferation of IT in India

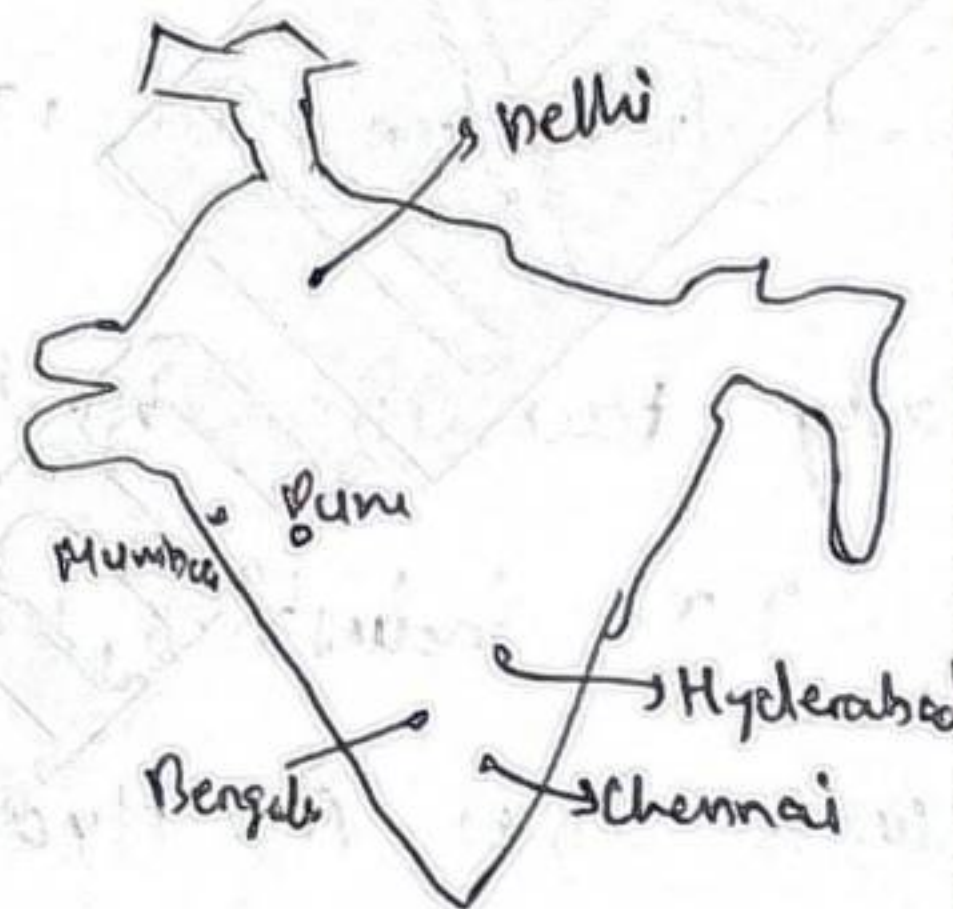


Fig. IT Industry

- ① ~~After~~ After 1991, LPG reforms, services sectors especially BPO & IT services took leap forward & provided foundation for today's work.
- ② Pioneer ~~industries~~ companies like Infosys, Wipro, HCL etc, did the groundwork & established base & govt. policy which thrived other companies.
- ③ Availability of Engineers & many Graduates help provide skilled labour force to IT Industry.

- ④ Cities like Bengaluru, Pune, etc. have served as backbone to IT for office spaces, climate, etc
- ⑤ Govt policy promoting services & led to mushrooming of Startups & IT ~~rep~~ Startup Policy, MSME push, etc

Regional Imbalance in IT

- ① Already few cities had previously well estd IT industries, so, new ones also lead to such cities ~~rep~~ Hyderabad, Bangalore, etc
 - ② Climate must ~~be~~ not be harsh & cities must be liveable
 - ③ International connectivity & availability of basic infrastructure services like road, transport
 - ④ Good communication, wifi, internet, broadband
 - ⑤ 24x7 supply of power
 - ⑥ Availability of skilled workforce is easily available in Tier-1 cities
- However, we must draw policies to ~~develop~~ ^{develop} IT industries in Tier-2 & Tier-3 cities

Feedback

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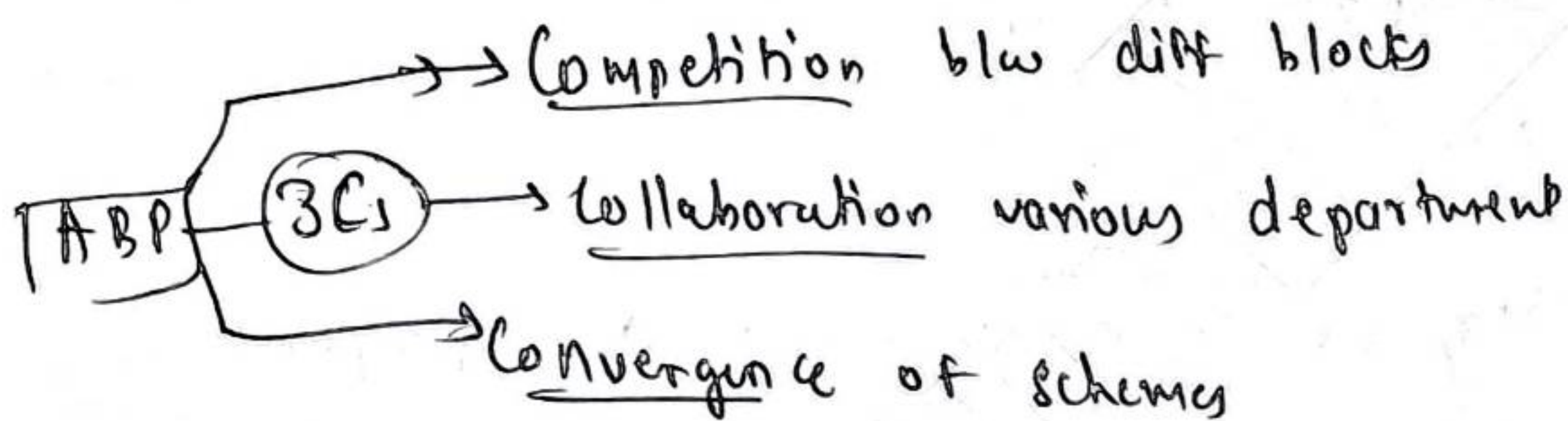
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Q.7) The Aspirational Blocks Programme, built upon the success of the Aspirational Districts Programme, can help in achieving the twin objectives of enabling balanced growth and checking stressed migration. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 Blocks Programme recognised 500 Blocks in India to ensure & monitor development on lines of ADP.



Balanced Growth will be ensured

- ① Local participation in development, increasing civic voice & participation in planning by physical & digital means.
- ② Customised Approach to every Block, moving away from 'one size fits all Approach'.
- ③ Focus on all development parameters by integrated data science & big analytics.

based monitoring of schemes

④ Empowerment of women, specially crafted

programmes for women

eg Dumka district ^{Adult} Female Literacy Enhancement

Programme for Women Adult Literacy

⑤ Rise in employment opportunities in region

Checking stress migration

① Availability of economic avenues ^{for} employment

② Draw in investments in Block Region

③ Ensure social security benefits to reach the last person

④ Ensure financial inclusion, (Digital Saksharta Abhiyan)

⑤ Increased availability of credit for self-employment
eg PM - employment generation programme

⑥ Startup encouragement

Hence, ABP is a novel initiative with bottoms-up approach to development.

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। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

After almost 300 years of colonial rule, we had gained independence 70 years earlier. Hence, the colonial mindset has largely been present ⁱⁿ in varying degrees in different & impactful aspects of our Indian society.

Evidence of persisting colonial mindset

- ① Due to high levels of inequality in our society, we still look down upon labour & the poor of our country.
- ② Lack of empathy for the ~~one~~ hardworking & poor landless labourers
- ③ Emphasis on English :- Those who cannot speak English are regarded as illiterate
- ④ Blind westernisation :- we tend to adopt everything that is popular in the west.

- ⑤ Tendency to accept whatever is new & throw all the old things that give meaning
- ⑥ Racial ^{ist mindset} ~~tendency~~ towards ^{our own} people
eg) North-east people called Chinese
- ⑦ Use of words like 'Sir', 'Lord'.
- ⑧ Risk-taking ability of Indians had reduced due to British ~~rule~~ ^{colonial rule}, we had scarcity of resources.
- ⑨ Love of power, is still there, people like to worship power & ~~aspire~~ ^{aspire} to achieve it.
- ⑩ Craze for government job, still persist today.

Thus, British colonial mindset still persists in Indian society & we must de-couple from it ~~to~~ to find our roots in our ancient & rich traditional culture of respect & fortitude.

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)

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Feedback
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S & F	
P & R	
Please put marks in the table.	
Here G is Good, Average and Poor.	
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)

FORUM IAS

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	Q	A
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Please put tick marks in the table.		
Here G is Good, Average and Poor.		
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 developed during the reign of Pallavas (600-900 AD) & it later evolved reached its zenith during Chola period.

Dravidian Architecture During Pallavas

EVOLUTION

① Rock cut Architecture

→ primarily earliest standing rocks were cut into shrines for gods

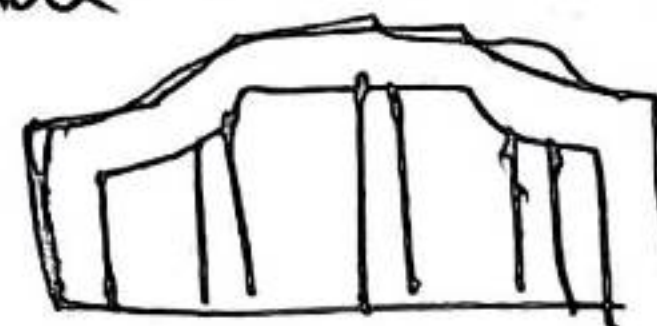


eg) Cave temples at Mahabalipuram

② Rathas

→ Formed & developed under Rajarajawarman of Pallavas

eg) Rath temples at Mahabalipuram



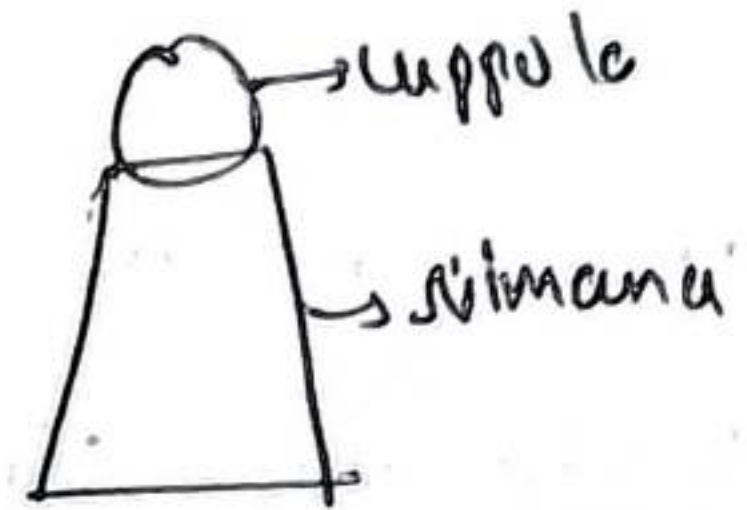
RATHA

③ Full-Hedged temple form

→ further developed under Nandivarman & Rajasimhavarman

Features of temples

- ① Big stones called cuppolas were placed on vimana



eg) Brihadeswar temple Tanjavur

- ② Pyramidal tower on garbhagriha, called 'vimana'

eg)

- ③ Tall standing Gopuram were raised on entry walls eg) Kailasrath Temple, Kanchipuram

- ④ 'Pushkaran', water tank in premises of temple

However, Later Cholas under Rajaraja Chola & Rajendra Chola gave new impetus to temple architecture due to their ~~new~~ patronage to Hindu religion & emphasis on architecture

Features of temples under Cholas

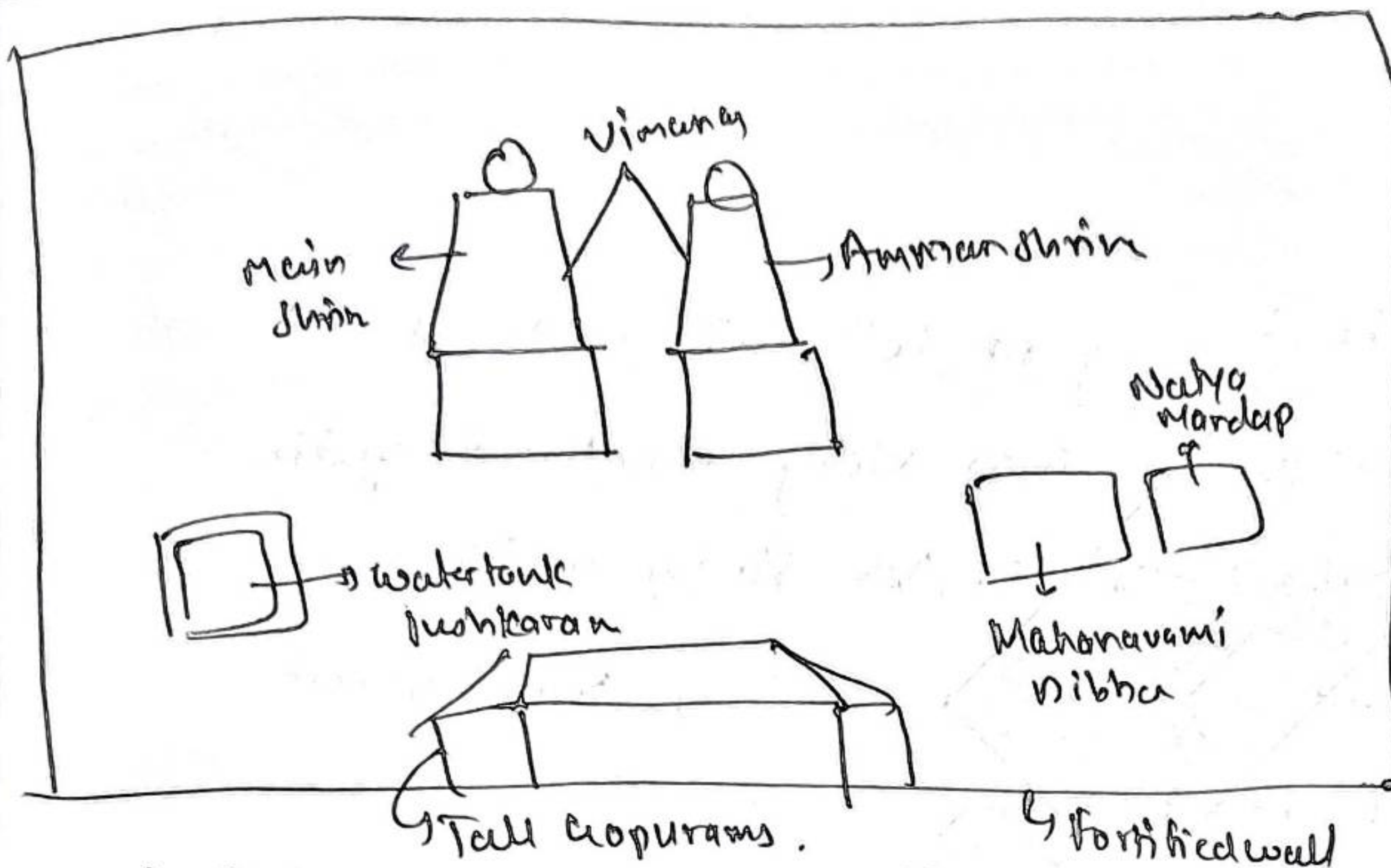


Fig. Temple Architecture under Vijayan Cholas

For ~~Ator~~ Dwarasuram temple,
Sri Venkateswore temple,

Prominent features

- ① Amman Shrine (wife of deity)
- ② Tall Gopuram has large horses on them
- ③ Fortified wall on all side
- ④ Mahanavami Dibba for religious & social function
- ⑤ Nartya & Bhoga Mandap

Thus, Dravidan Architecture played a pivotal role in dev of temple architecture through dev of Indian History.

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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)

Since, the beginning of 18th century, due to British policy there was rising resentment against tribals about the British Policy which was vented out in form of various tribal unrest over the years.

eg) Bhil, Paika, Santhal, Orans, Tribal Revolt, etc

Reasons that led to Tribal Revolt

① Land Revenue Policies

→ British brought vast tracts of tribal land under land revenue schemes like Permanent Settlement, etc, which snatched away the traditional rights the tribals had over their land.

eg) Bhil uprising during 1913 led by Sevaram

② Rise of outsiders

→ often referred as "Dikus", these outsiders like moneylenders & zamindars, interfered in day to day activities of tribals.

eg Rajmahal Revolt.

③ Forest Rights & ~~the~~ control of Produce

→ British wanted to exploit the forest resources for their own interest & thus prevent tribals from cutting trees & collecting minor forest produce

eg Munda Revolt (1900)

④ Rivalries among tribals

→ Conflicting tribes fought for land rights and over Resources by British policy of divided rule

eg Santhal revolt (1955).

⑤ Interference in customary tribal traditions

→ British were against the tribal customs, such as Child Marriage, Cannibalism, etc.

Why they didn't succeed?

- ① Fought with outdated arms (bows, sticks), etc.,
couldn't match British military supremacy
- ② Lacked plan & programme
- ③ Focused on violence & sometimes individual
acts of assassination.
- ④ Lack of union between tribes ^{against} rule
- ⑤ Rivalries existed even among tribes
- ⑥ Tribes ~~were~~ stopped revolt after British concession
- ⑦ Superior British powers
- ⑧ Sometimes tried to establish previous outdated
practices.

Even though, some revolts weren't successful, but
many revolts like Bhumda & Santhal shook
Britishers in local areas & established valuable
local tradition of resistance to British

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 of 1975, is an importance milestones in the development of Indian democracy through its nascent years & serves as a rich source of learnings.

Insights & lessons provided by Emergency

(i) Constitutionalism

a. In the emergency, the govt brought many amendments, (38th, 42nd etc), etc. which changed the constitution & the power dynamics & heavily inclined to concentration of power to Executive.

eg Power to issue emergency & ordinance outside judicial purview, doing away with quorum, increasing Lok Sabha term for 6 years, etc

b. This, unbridled change of constitution led to protests & the change of government, which reversed many earlier policy by 44th Amendment Act.

c. This reignited our faith that constitution is & will always be our guiding light & we owe our existence to it & its basic principles shouldn't be meddled with

② Role of Students

a. Students played very important in JP movement & carried the torch forward for agitation against despotic Rule

③ Role of Press

a. Press was severely gagged & this led to resentment ~~and~~ in the public against the power.

b. Gives us lessons that Press must be given its deserved freedom

"Press & State, Rise & Fall together"

— Abraham Lincoln

④ Anti-National Activities

- a. There must be proper definition of exactly what constitutes as anti-national activities

⑤ Spread of Rumour, lies & hatred

- a. There was rise in fake news, rumours & lies & hatred during 1975. which tells to curb such things knowing what devastating effect it may cause

Thus, Emergency of 1975 did serve to purpose to revive of our faith in democracy & move ahead of grit, resilience & fortitude

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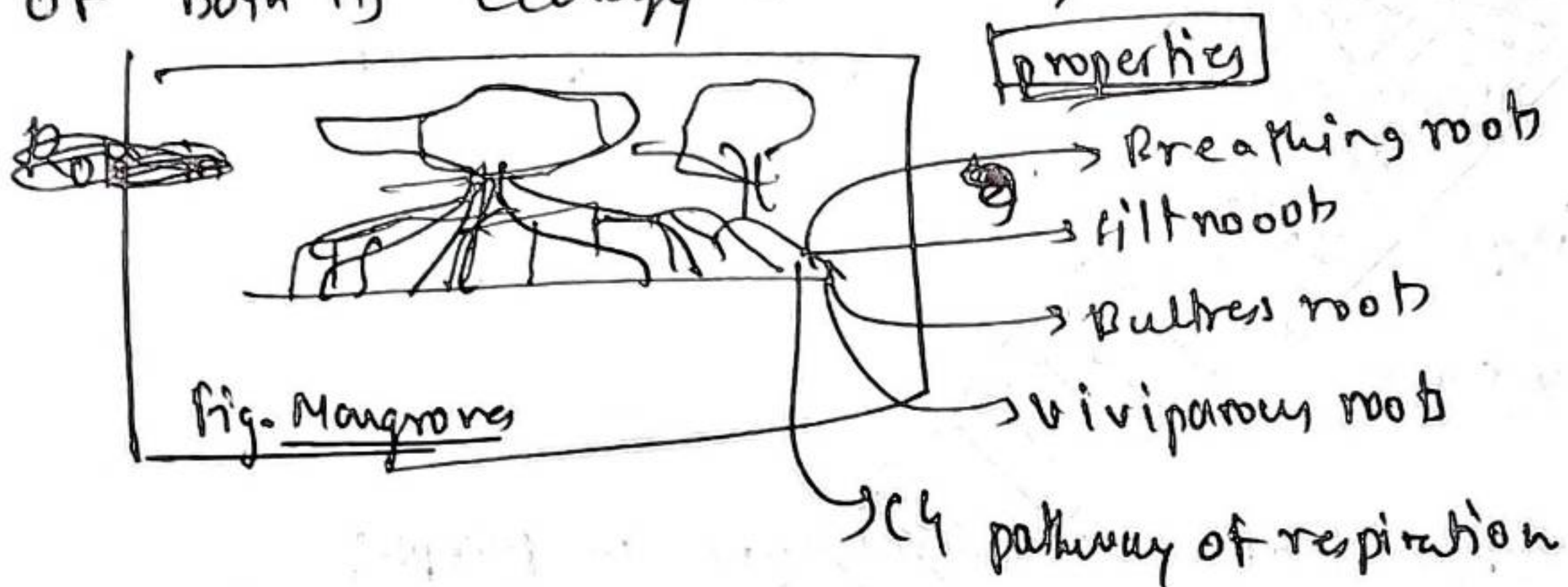
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Q.14) Mangroves play a significant role in coastal ecology and economy. Examine. Also, elaborate the reasons behind the accelerated destruction of the mangrove habitat. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Mangroves are called the "Kidneys of an ecosystem", serving a crucial role in nurturing of both its ecology & economy.



Mangroves due to their unique adaptation, play following role in ecology:

① High Biological ~~Product~~ Net Primary Productivity (NPP)

→ Mangroves are highest NPP after tropical rainforests & coral reefs, supporting high level of biodiversity

② Support wide range of Flora & Fauna

Eg. Sunderbans

→ from big animals such as Tigers, wild cat,

mangroves also support various species of endangered

birds eg Bengal Florican, white pochard, etc

- ③ Control salinity of water bodies in Region
- ④ increase silting of rivers & formation of shallow beds of water which are home to ecosystem
- ⑤ Provides for nest of many Birds & other species
- ⑥ Absorb unwanted & foreign microorganisms & heavy metals, etc, keeping environment clean

Role in Economy

- ① Source of Livelihood to many individuals
eg Tourism & Fishing in Sunderbans, Bhitar Kanika
- ② Source of Nutrition, (Fish & Sea weeds), etc.
- ③ Source of Timber as a fuel.
- ④ Recreational & other aesthetic value
- ⑤ Serve as protection against storm surges & tropical cyclones, saving lot of money due to otherwise caused damaged by disasters

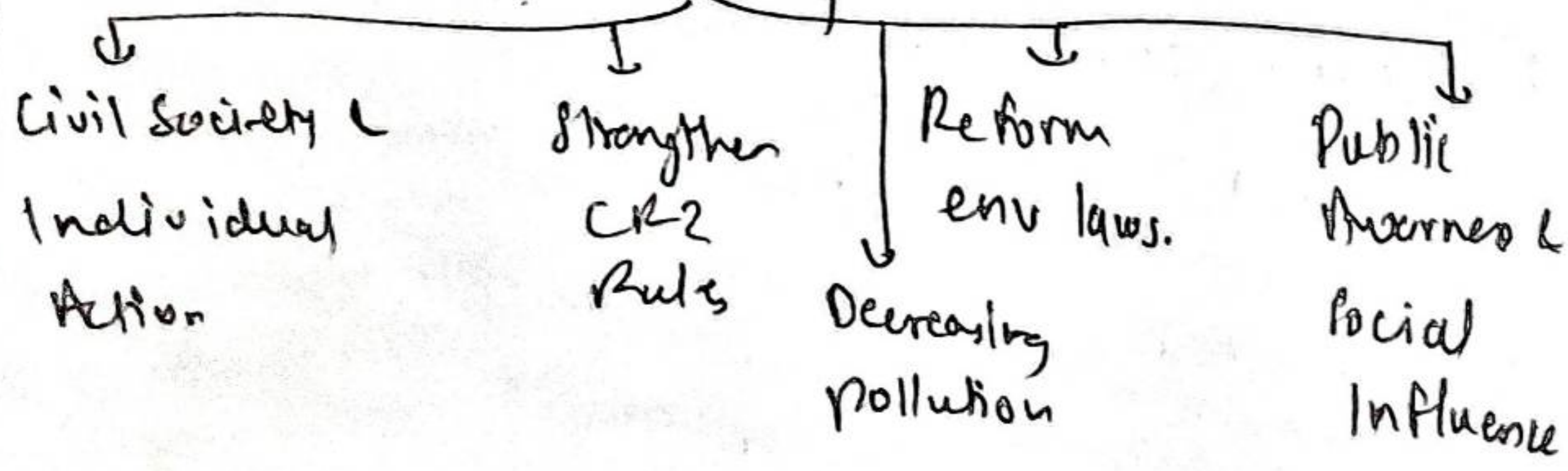
eg In Odisha, Mangroves save 0.5% of state GDP

• In protection agn cyclones, etc

Reasons behind Degradation

- ① Population pressure → Resource exploitation & increased demand of land for shelter & agriculture is leading to encroachment of Mangroves
- ② Over fishing & unregulated fishing is destroying habitat & food chain of ecosystem
- ③ Plastic Pollution
- ④ Coastal Pollution & Debris being dumped into seas
- ⑤ Lack of implementation of CRZ Rules & env laws like ~~WPA~~ WPA, EPA Act, etc

Thus, we must protect crucial Mangrove resources which can be done by



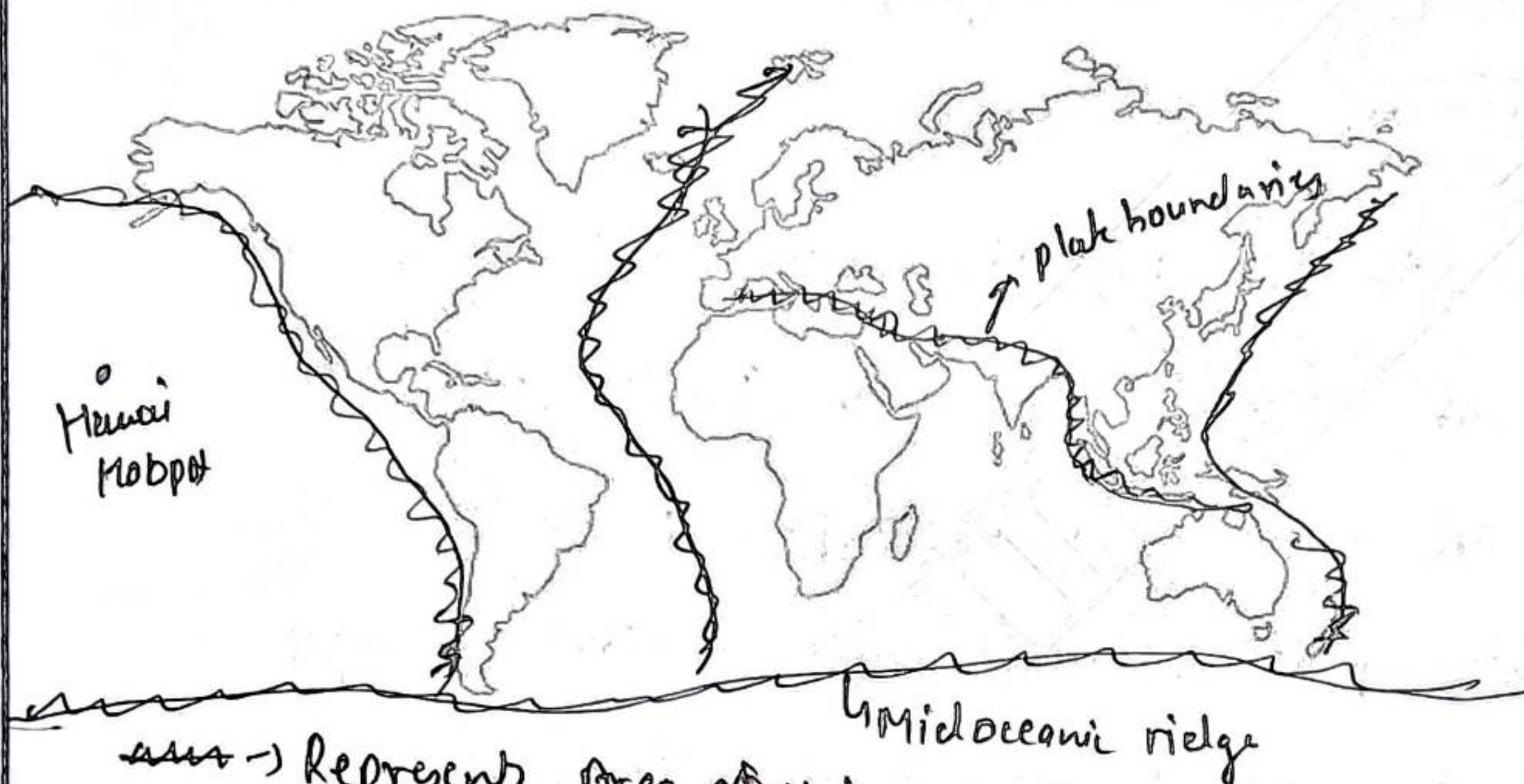
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Q.15) Write an explanatory note on the global distribution of earthquakes with the help of the map given below. Also, throw light on the various consequences associated with earthquakes.

(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)



→ Represents Area of vulnerable to earthquakes.

Earthquake is a catastrophic sudden movement of earth's surface due to plate tectonics & their associated impacts.

Global Distribution of Earthquakes

① Circum Pacific Belt

→ here the pacific ocean crust subducts under continental plate of America, Eurasia & Indo-Australia

→ This subduction leads to tectonic instability & resultant earthquakes

→ 60% caused here

② Along Mid-oceanic Ridges, which run across parallelly through all oceans

③ Mid-continental Belt along Eurasia covering

Areas of Europe, Himalayas, Turkey, etc., Here

there are also minor belts present such as

Arabian plate & cause complex tectonic changes

This belt results in highest casualty as most population lives here

④ Hotspots ~~is/are~~ Hawaii's hotspot responsible for earthquakes

⑤ Transform plate boundaries lead to shear stress.

eg San Juan plate associated earthquakes in USA

Various consequences

① Economic devastation

eg Nepal ~~annually~~ lost 5% GDP due to 2014 earthq

② Loss of lives, due to non-resilient infrastructure leads to large loss of lives

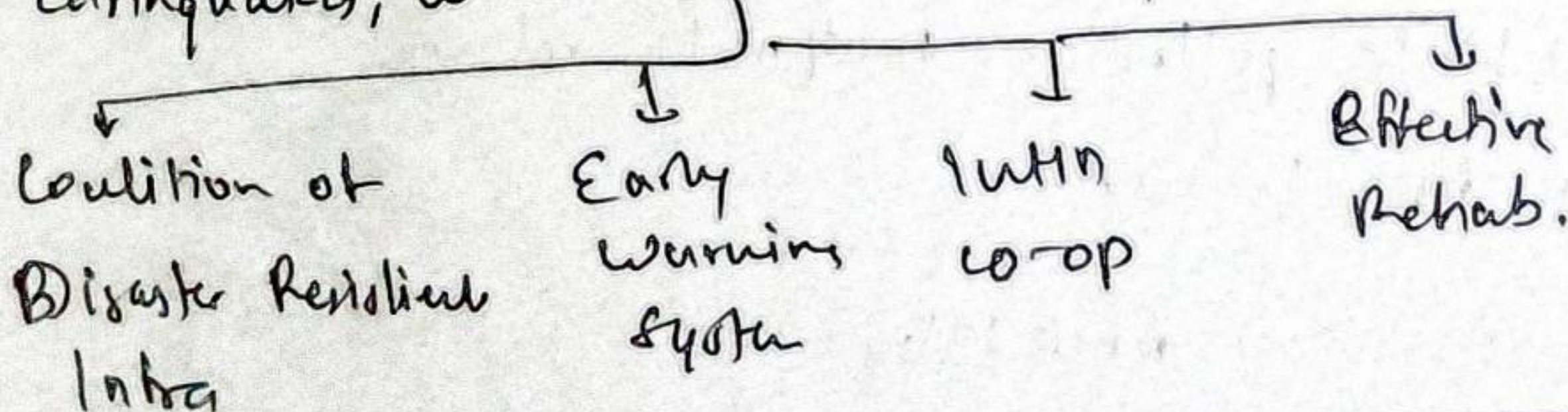
③ Takes time to rehabilitate victims as everything is under rubble.

④ ~~Many~~ Several people get depressed due to loss of loved ones & mental shock

We must realise, "Earthquakes are acts of God, but loss of life due to earthquakes are

act of Man.", Therefore we must focus on

building resilient countries to disaster such as Earthquakes, which can be done by



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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 बारम्बारसी 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 प्रम. प्रशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to world Air Quality Report of IQAir, Delhi is the 6th most air polluted in the world & 14 Indian cities have been in top 100 for past 5 years

Poor air-quality in Delhi

- ① Population → Has a population of more than 16 crore living in a very small area
- ② Large industrial units release lot of GHGs & SO_2 & NO_2 , nearby Delhi.
- ③ Ongoing construction leads to release of lot of dust
- ④ Large vehicle pollution footprints, release harmful NO_2 in air
- ⑤ Presence of many Brick kilns

① Continentality of Delhi, results in less wind to remove Air pollution

② No Rain in winter also ~~are~~ ^{give} inhibiting reason

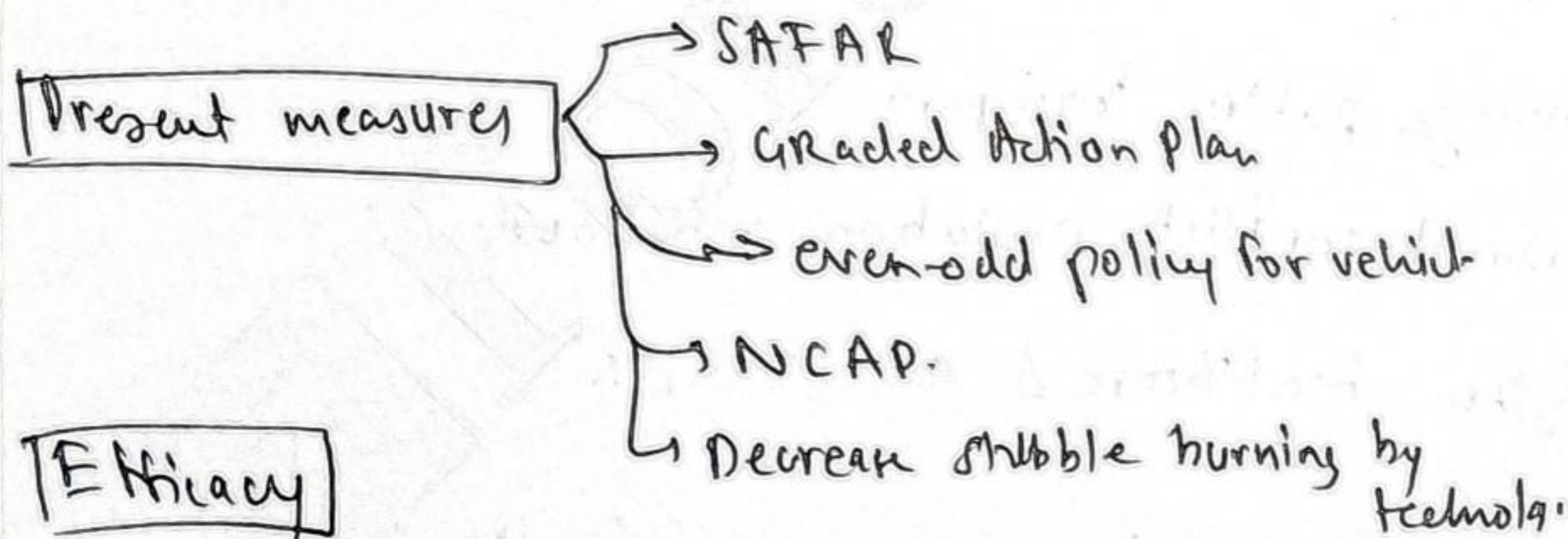
Although it exacerbates during winters due to:-

① Burning of ~~from~~ ^{stubble} paddy straw in surrounding

② region of Punjab & Rajasthan & even Pakistan

③ This pollutant is carried in Delhi due to western disturbances

④ Extreme cold temperatures ~~are~~ inhibit formation of rains & winds.



⑤ Mainly these measures are deployed only when the air pollution reach high amount

>500 AQI. & in winter months. Therefore,

air pollution prevention must be practiced for entire year & not just when it is high

WAY FORWARD

- ① All year round monitoring of Air quality.
- ② Biomass conversion of stubble.
- ③ Use of Biodecomposers for stubble.
- ④ Move towards sustainable energy source
 eg EVs, E20 fuel, CNG, etc
 eg ~~40%~~ Increase EV Buses for public transport.
- ⑤ Encourage public transport.
- ⑥ Improved conflict resolution mechanism
- ⑦ Strengthen healthcare & awareness, etc

We must act on these on war-footing as according to Lancet study, Air pollution decreased life expectancy of Delhi people by 15-20%.

Thus, to save our lives we must do the needful

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)

Coal based energy source still contributes to 50% of India's energy mix. & most it is used by thermal power plants.

Reasons why India is reliant on coal?

- ① Availability of coal:- ~~the~~ Gondwana coal field have rich resources, hence, we have been using what is ~~not~~ available to us.
- ② Accessibility of coal:- Developed coal extraction & processing technology.
- ③ Cheap:- Coal is cheap energy source. ~~Available~~
- ④ Historical Reason:- since the establishment of ~~coal~~ energy based power plants, coal have been primary source of energy during British time.
 1) Coal for Railways & later steel Industry.

- ⑤ Pure Industries not compatible to different form of energy like ~~like~~ CNG or electric
- ⑥ Heavy cost associated to shift energy source
- ⑦ ~~Heavy~~ India is a energy hungry, country to satisfy large demand at low cost, we continue using coal

Why Phase out difficult?

- ① Transition to other sources of energy entails high cost & necessary technology.
- ② Lack of Raw materials to shift to electric & other sustainable source
 - ↳ low available Lithium & REE resources
 - ↳ Lithium concentrated in China & South America
- ③ Low level of technology.
 - ↳ China has patented mineral extraction technology for REE.

④ ~~Chip~~ Chip shortage & monopoly of few

eg Taiwan produces 80% of chips & thus geopolitical factor matter.

⑤ High energy demand currently couldn't be satisfied by present sustainable resource

⑥ Lack of skilled labour to operate in transition, coal mostly needs unskilled labour

⑦ Low level of enthusiasm of pub. industry towards coal.

⑧ Already we have made heavy investments in coal.

As coal is major source of pollution, we must look at option & work at gradual phase-down of coal & reduce unabated coal power plants to minimise environment pollution from them

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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 बाजार की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Marriage & Family are the basic unity of society & ~~plays a~~ ~~role~~ have a important grip on one individual as well as the decision she takes.

However, in the era of unprecedented change brought of globalisation & technology these institution have undergone ~~metamorphosis~~ metamorphosis

Changes in Marriage

- ① Seen as ^{life long} companionship than sacrament
- ② Dilution in sacredness of marriage
- ③ seen as a social than a religious institution
- ④ Rising desertion & divorces
- ⑤ Empowerment of women led to delay in marriage & Family planning

⑥ Live-in relationships

⑦ Increased demand for same-sex marriage

Changes in Family

① Breakdown of Joint family system.

② Nucleonisation of Family.

③ Fragmentation of Land

④ Family was a unit of production, now it has been converted to unit of consumption.

⑤ Decreased role of grandparents in children's life

⑥ Increased isolation between family members

Role of State & Market

① Urbanisation increases cost of living, people have small families

② Migration:- people migrate with only close family members

③ Land Reforms:- Ceiling on Land has led fragmentation

④ Women empowerment such as Domestic Violence Act, POSH Act, Hindu Succession Act, led to greater control of women in decision making

⑤ Influence of free market - women exposed ~~new ideas~~ to economic independence & financial integration of women in economy.

⑥ Role of Democratic & Right Based State
Primacy of Rights of individuals leads to increased divorce, etc

Thus, these institutions will always keep changing, but we need to preserve their underlying cultural roots which keeps us based on the ground. Not everything new must be accepted & not everything old must be thrown away

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)

Urbanisation is happening at a very fast rate in India. Today 21% of population live in cities, it is expected to go to 55% by 2030 & 70% by 2070. However, with increased inflow of people, unplanned cities exacerbate problems faced by people.

Myraids of problems faced by metropolises

1. Economic

- ① Rising informalisation of economy
eg 70% of Indian poplⁿ in informal sector
- ② Loss of revenue to informal nature.
- ③ Lack of financial inclusion of people
- ④ Unskilled labour migration caused unbalanced regional economic development. Source region couldn't reach potential
eg Bihar, UP, ^{economic} neglected, etc

⑤ Loss of revenue due to decreased tax net.

② Infrastructure of City

① Cities unable to provide basic services to poor, e.g. drinking water, sanitation, food, etc.

② Stress on Urban transport

③ Increased congestion of cities, traffic rules not followed

④ Sprouting of slums & illegal squab
 i.e. 1 of 6 Indian lives in slums

⑤ Lack of water availability.

③ Social Issues

① Migrants face violence & discrimination
 i.e. of exploitation, etc.

② Stay away from families, leads to depression & loneliness

③ Due to relative deprivation as cities have become 'land of contrasts', leads people to do crime & engage in alcoholism, drug abuse, etc.

- ④ Lack of integration in local society
- ⑤ No portability of entitlements & ~~loss of~~ Migrants are generally unorganised & face structural violence

④ Effect on Women

- ① Women generally employed in household work, domestic work leads to no security of labour income
- ② Cities becoming unsafe for women
 Ref NCRB daily 50 rapes in cities reported
- ③ Lack of women friendly places
- ④ Also, cities are no longer disabled friendly
 Ref Only 20% govt-offices have disabled friendly

Infr

⑤ Environment

- ① Cities turning to 'Urban Heat Islands'
- ② Air pollution ③ Vehicular pollution

Thus, the urban dream of many people have started to become a nightmare

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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 is a ever-growing phenomenon of growing of interconnectedness among the world which has been going on since ancient times. We have been converted to a "GLOBAL VILLAGE".

Impact of Globalisation on ~~various~~ cultural values

① Impact on dance, music, Art

- Popularisation of Beatles, K-pop, Korean drama
- Hip-Hop, Rock & Heavy metal culture
- Many art forms have evolved
 - eg. Break dance combined with Bharatanatyam
- Cuisines, Chinese, Italian, food have grown in their likelihood

② Impact on cultural values

- Western society emphasize on "Individualism" & "Right-based" society has led to increase in pursuit of self-interest & personal ambition in Indian society
- Indian tradition is known for community first & duty-based society than Right-based

③ Consumerism & Materialism

- Intrinsic value of Indian society of Frugalism & Spiritualism as espoused by Buddha is being slowly replaced by western consumerism & pursuit of multiplication of want & self-indulgence
- This has led to decreasing group solidarity & cohesiveness of society

④

Effect on Diversity & Disparity

- Culture of respect & tolerance has increased due to emphasized Rights.
- Urbanisation & Globalisation leads to dissolution of differences & creates a homogenous society.

Globalisation will continue to be an important process shaping Indian traditional values & identity.

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