

273823-711302-1910028796 (2024-07-09 18:27:37)

TEST CODE 1910028796

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

FIAS - MGP - GS - 2024

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

Name Of Candidate
परीक्षार्थी का नाम

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

Shreya Tyagi

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

1910028796

Medium/माध्यम

English ☒ हिंदी ☐

Date/दिनांक

09.7.24

*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

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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20		
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 रद्द करें।

For Student Only / केवल छात्रों के उपयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

2.00 pm

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

5.15 pm.

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :

Online/ऑनलाइन

Offline/ऑफलाइन

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ECN CODE/

EG/ईजी :

Evaluation Date/

ईसीएन कोड :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

मूल्यांकन तिथि :

*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।

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EXAMINER'S REMARKS

ForumIAS

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.

MGP 2024 | General Studies | Test Code : 711302

(20 Questions | 250 Marks | Duration 3 Hours)

Instructions: All questions are compulsory. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. Quality of the answer is more important than the length of the answer.

निर्देश : सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न द्वारा धारित अंकों को उसके सामने इंगित किया गया है। उत्तर की गुणवत्ता उत्तर की लंबाई की तुलना में अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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 हालाँकि पल्लवों के काल के दौरान मजबूत हुई, चोलों के शासनकाल के दौरान अपने शिखर पर पहुंच गई। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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)

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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या के
अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

1302_1910028796_(2024-25-09-18-17-37)

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on this
margin

1.



Numerismatics can be defined
as the study of coins as a
source of history. In India,
numismatics goes back to
the time of Mahajanpadas.

Numerismatics → travelling
ancient history

① source of ancient empires
eg punch-marked distinct coins
of empires in Mahajanpada
era.

② shows the evolution in use of
metal

eg copper & nickel → early coins

gold & silver → Post Maurya

③ Different styles of coins
Gandhara Taxila Magadha.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

711302_1910028796_(2024-07-09 14:23)

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Gold coins entered India with the Indo-greeks.

eg → Memander coins

⑤ Kushans had coins of highest purity

eg → Gold & silver

⑥ The huge amount of gold coins & silver coins in Gupta era
↳ India's golden era.

⑦ Aspect of religion & culture revealed
eg → Laxmi type coins → Gupta era

⑧ Revealed changes in empire

eg → Tughlaq kings issuing different coins.

⑨ Different names → different eras
hiranyas → gold coins → gupta
dinas → gold → sultanate

Thus, numismatics reveal the deep historical & cultural development in India.

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
 Content of the Question is more important than length.
 (Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

2.



Civil Disobedience began in 1931 from the violation of the salt law by Gandhi at Dandi coast.

Significance of CDM, 1931

- Extent
- ① spread through the length & breadth of country
 - ② Dandi - Mahatma Gandhi
 - ③ Dharmaram - Sarojini Naidu & Mani Ram
 - ④ Verumiam - C. Rajagopalachari
 - ⑤ Calicut - K. Kelappan

Reach

- ① Students boycotted schools & colleges

Tagore announced circular in Assam prohibited students from participation

(Please do not
write anything except
the question number
in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या के
अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

711302_1910028796_(2021-07-09 3:17:17)

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों व
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not
write on this
margin

- ② Police dissuaded from attacking own country - non
- ③ civil servants asked to offer peaceful protests
- ④ National leaders allied with
Trade Unions & farmers.
↓ ↓
AITUC AU - India Kisan Sabha.

Revolutionary Zeal

- ① Idea of non-cooperation taken forward → not just to ally with oppressive government.
- ② People courted arrests & violence
eg chain reaction → further inspired people.
- ③ Students & Revolutionaries
eg Amrita school girls
Surya Sen and IRA

Thus, the Civil Disobedience movement revealed the true Revolutionary potential of Gandhian Struggle.

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
 Content of the Question is more important than length.
 (Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

3.



The British Education policies were a result of the win of the Anglicists over the orientalist in teaching English education in India.

Intended purpose $\Rightarrow$ Indian subjugation

① Macaulay's minutes on English education

$\rightarrow$ create a class of Indians
 "Indian in blood but British in values"

② Firm to use as intermediaries to govern.

③ would co-opt into government jobs
 $\rightarrow$ part of structure

④ Teaching English values $\rightarrow$ taken as superior
Indian culture $\leftarrow$ subjugated

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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How it fuelled Nationalism:

- ① Popularised renaissance values
eg Liberty, Equality & fraternity
- ② English started to seem as a link language
eg Prarthana Sabha used English in both Calcutta & Pune.
- ③ Educated Indians started to demand equality → equal treatment on 'English values'
- ④ English system used to show abuse
- eg Poverty & Unbritish rule in India by Dada Bhai Nauroji
→ showed deindustrialisation
- ⑤ showed feelings from Nationalism from world over
eg Russia-Japan war.

Thus, English education seemed as a tool at the hands of the nationalists instead.

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4)

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The Arab-Israeli conflict — especially with the recent hostage crisis followed by the Gaza blockade shows the intensity of conflict in the region.

Product of internal dynamics

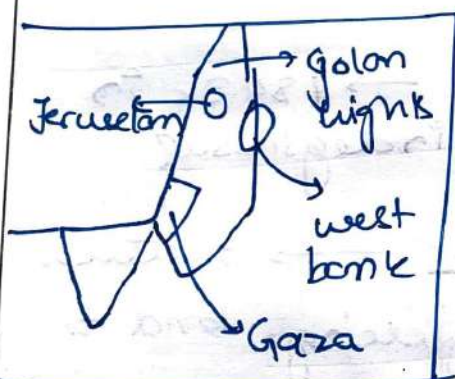


fig 1: Arabic conflict

① historical conflict between the Muslims & Jews.
eg The split of Jerusalem.

② resettlement of Jews — interwar period — Palestinians opposed → riots.

③ settler colonialisation → Jews occupying Palestinian territory → making two-state solution impossible

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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- ④ split of Palestinian territory → Gaza
→ West Bank
↳ both oppressed by Israel
- ⑤ Hamas → Gaza → terrorist group (US & Israel)

Manipulative strategies of imperialists

- ① Sykes-Picot agreement → created of colonialist mindset
→ split middle east into spheres of influence
- ② Zionist movement → 1840s in America → not indigenous
- ③ Balfour declaration → British foreign secretary offering land to Jews → not 'British land'.
- ④ American / NATO support to Israel.
→ seen as imperialism

Thus, the present conflict is exacerbated and fanned by former imperial powers.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5.
=>

India has a 7200 km + coastline — showing various types of landscapes & relief features.

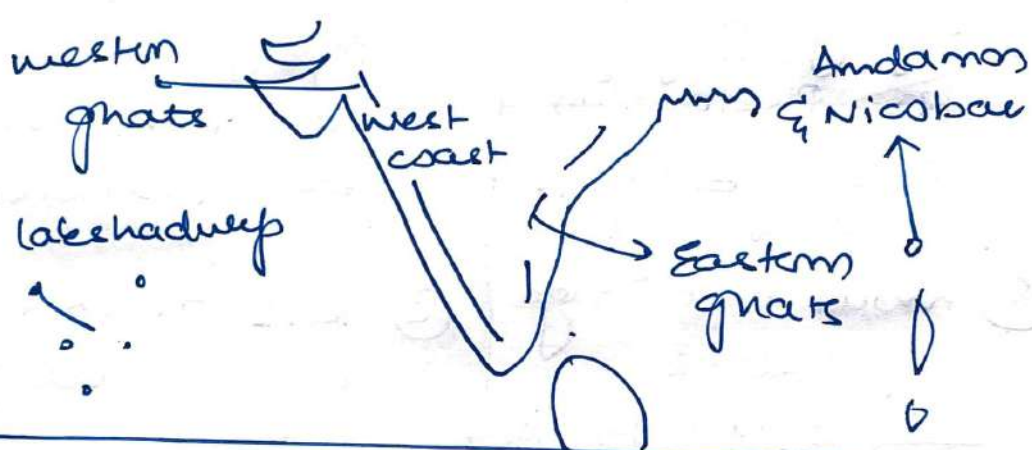


fig 1 : depiction of coastline.

Eastern coast

- ① Emerged coastline
→ better suited for ports
- ② small coastal settlement between

Western coast

- ① submerged coast line.
→ rocky & cliffy
- ② interspersed Eastern Ghats.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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~~Western~~ ^{Eastern} ghat & coast

③ affected by North monsoon

④ greater impact of cyclone.
eg Phetai in Bay of Bengal.

⑤ more drainage of rivers → delta formation.

eg Krishna Godavari delta.



③ impacted by South-west monsoon.

④ lesser impact of cyclone.
- 72% less vs Bay of Bengal

⑤ less drainage of rivers & shorter rivers

eg estuaries of Bharatpurzha.

The difference in the geography of the two coasts has yielded many different cultures.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6

⇒

The Information - Technology industry has been identified as the engine of growth in India - driving 17% of its' economic growth.

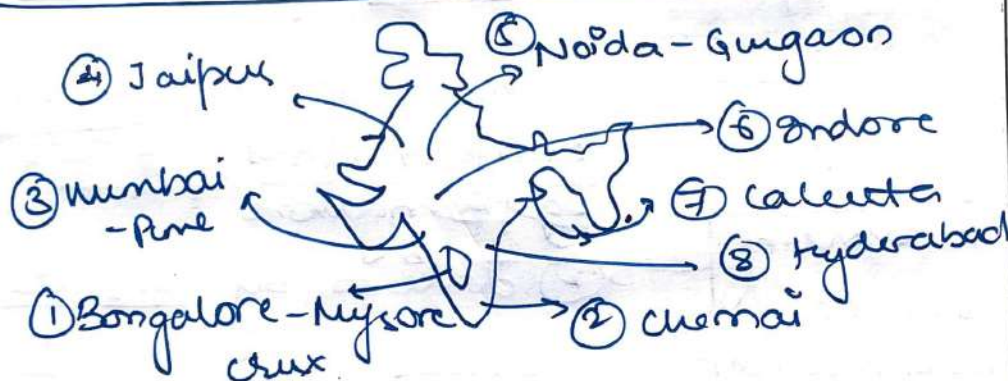


fig 1: distribution of IT industry

factors for proliferation:

- ① early shift to service sector
→ visionary leadership
eg) visionaries in Mysore
- ② Technical workforce available
eg) IT colleges in South India

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कृपया केवल प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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③ establish vent of Silicon valley
→ Indian engineers → come back
→ search for Indian alternative
→ Bangalore → IT hub.

④ Pleasant weather of Bangalore.

⑤ Friendly government policies
→ National software policy, 1987

⑥ The outsourcing boom of 90s & 2000s

Reasons of skewed distribution

- ① concentration is already existent cities
eg Bangalore
- ② driven by private sector.

→ ③ concentration of government initiatives in few states

eg 5 states of South India get 90% of FDI for IT.
(DPIT)

Thus, to spread uniformly the gains of IT industry should be the next aim.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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7.

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As per MORUA, around 22% of India's population is in its cities, while 22% is in its peri-urban areas such as Block.

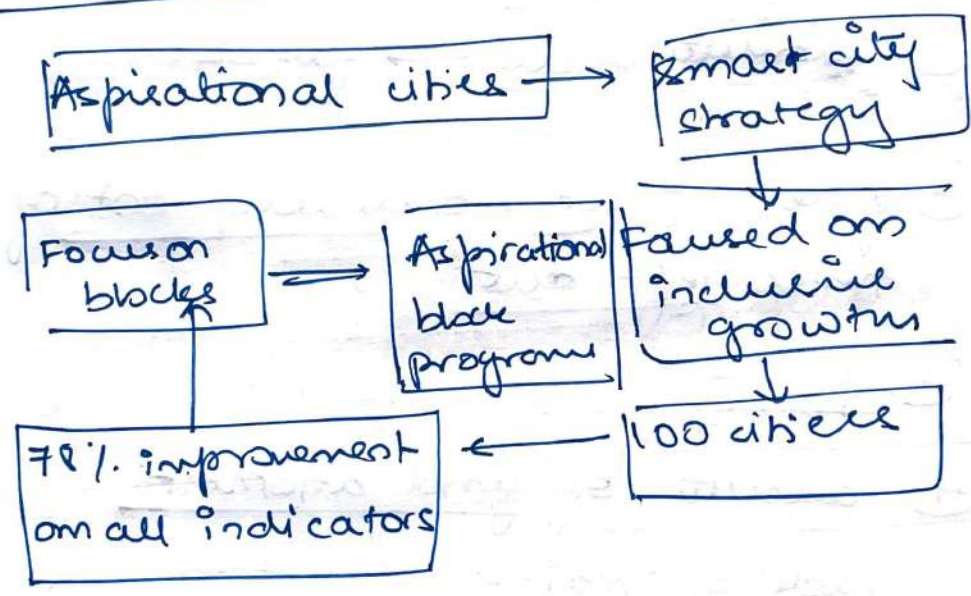


fig 1 : creation of Aspirational Block.

Benefits of ABP

- ① Focus on semi-urban areas — largely ignored earlier

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- ② decentralised model of development
eg cities → blocks → panchayats
- ③ creation of synergy of schemes
- ④ focus on intermediaries
eg zilla parishad, etc.

Challenges faced:

- ① Quantity focus → few blocks identified
- ② focus of skewed development of those left out
- ③ Quality service concerns
- ④ Paucity of fund allotment
- ⑤ lack of trained functionaries
eg BDO, etc

Thus, Smartest city & Aspiration
at city should translate all
the way down to Panchayats.

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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या के
अतिरिक्त कुछ
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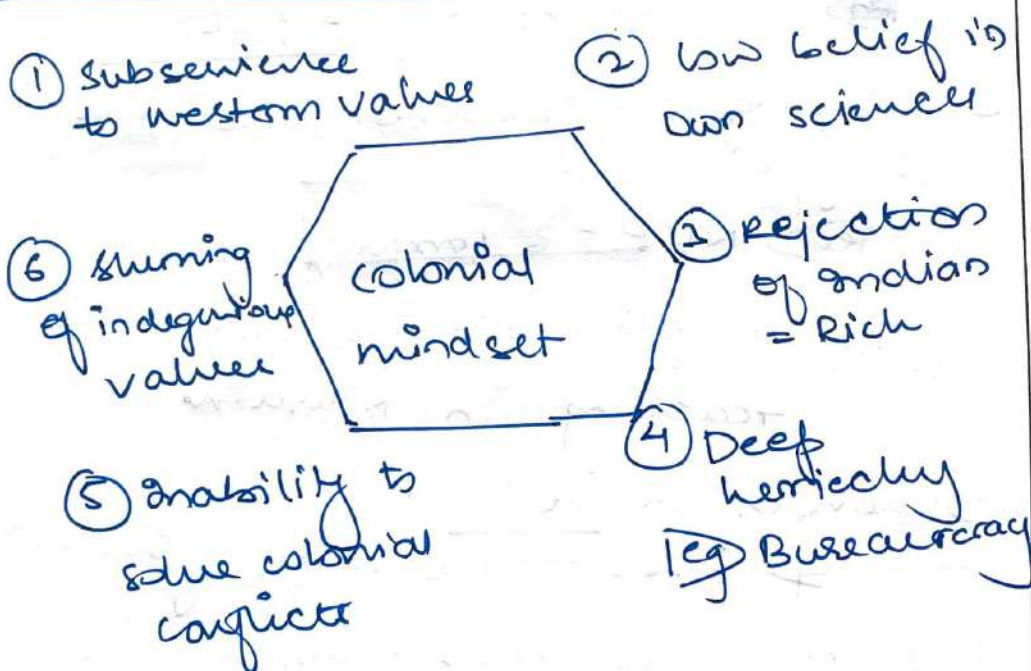
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नहीं लिखना
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8)

⇒

The era of colonialism of
200 years from 1757 ended in
1947. However, many complain

"The English left but left
their values behind."



colonial mindset → shadow on India.

Shadow on society:

① English as most spoken language
in Educational medium

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- ② technical education in English
- ③ colonial value reflected in law
eg IPCC, CRPC
- ④ bureaucracy defined by colonialism
- ⑤ many institutions plagued.
eg Judiciary & customs

Recent changes

- ① Reclamation of Indian values.
eg resurgence of AYUSH
- ② teaching & education in mother tongue
eg NEP - 3 language formula.
eg Pimpri engineering college → teaching in Marathi
- ③ change in law
eg BNS → removal of sedition
- ④ bureaucracy makeover
eg Mission Karmayogi

Thus, rejection of colonial values needs to occur at a societal level.

9)

⇒

India ranks 112 out of 130 countries in World Economic Forum Gender Gap report. This is a disheartening picture of Gender gap in India.

Digital technology → addresses gender gap:

① Digital technology slowly growing in all spheres

- banking → eg payment bank
- payment → eg UPI
- education → eg sonagra

② low digital gender gap divide vs world

③ offer new opportunity → especially economically
eg selling online

④ can be easier to use → interactive platforms

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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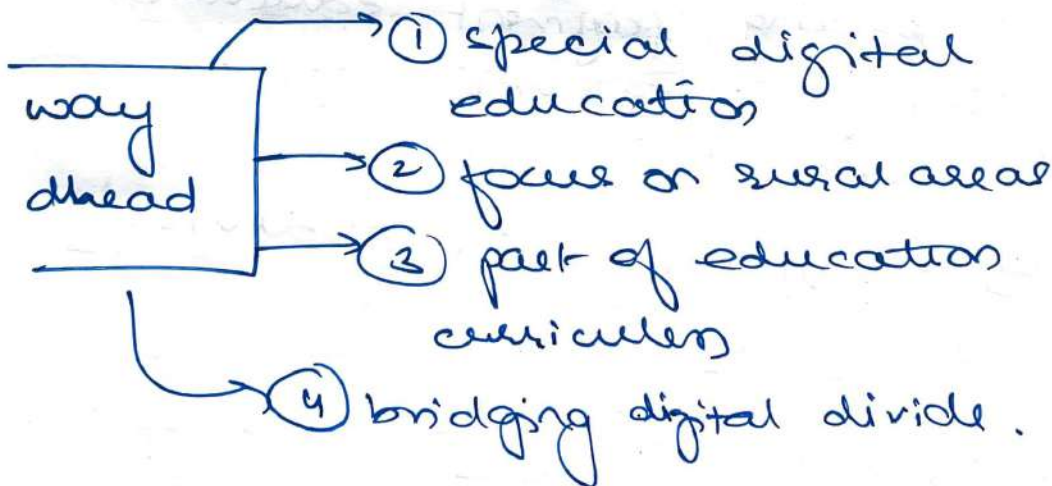
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⑤ Special focus of government -
eg Digital India - women focus

Challenges:

- ① great digital divide in urban & rural areas
- ② digitisation in name sake → low capacity to use
eg opening of bank account
↳ low operationalisation
- ③ mere digitisation without skilling
↳ more dangerous
eg cyber crime.



Thus, a gendered approach to digitisation is required.

10.

⇒

PM Jawaharlal Nehru in his
discovery of India said:

" Indian civilisation is a
manuscript on which layer after
layer is inscribed, without erasing
the previous layer."

- This shows Tolerance & Inclusive
ness in Ancient society:

- ① Ancient upnishadic idea of
'Sarva Dharma Sadbhava' i.e.,
respect to all religions & custom
- ② Ashoka's 12th edict not only
asks for tolerance of other's view
but also respect of all
- ③ Leaders such as Amroha
Adil Shah as proponents of Hindu
faith
eg) All edicts / instructions started
with sarawati.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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④ Bhakti & Sufi movements ideas of
'Ik onkar' & 'wahadut ul wayz'
↓ ↓ ↓
only one god fundamental oneness of all.

Persist & flourish today:

- ① Presence of great social diversity
eg 1750 languages - 22 scheduled
eg all major faiths present
 - ② constitutional protection.
eg community rights protected under Article 26, 29, 30.
 - ③ secularism part → 42nd amendment
- challenges →
- ① increasing communalism
 - ② Regionalism
 - ③ Riots & violence
 - ④ loss of distinct cultures.

The innate unity in diversity
needs to be preserved. - Because
it's the identity of India

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

कृपया इस स्थान पर प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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11.

⇒

Dravidian temple architecture, whose details are given in Shilpa Shastra emerged in the 7-8th century and reached its pinacle in the 11-12th century.

Continuum of Dravidian temples

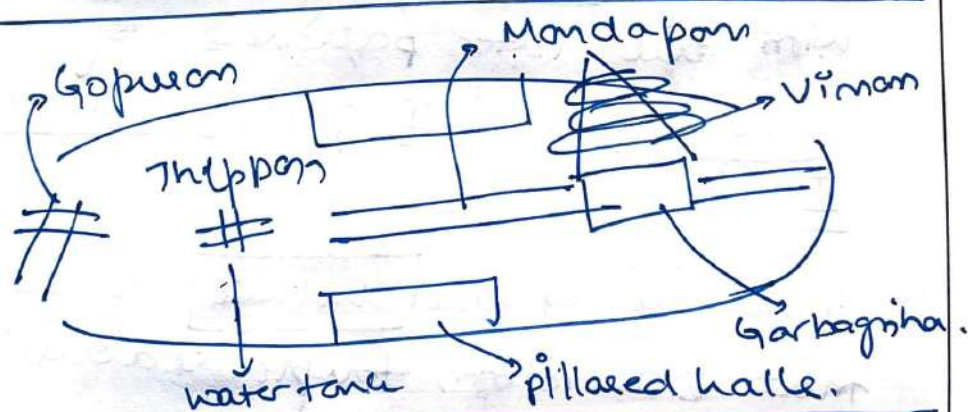


fig 1: structure of temple - Dravidian.

① While temple architecture started in the Gupta period, it came to South India in the 7-8th century with the Pallavas.

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इस हाँ
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- ② King Mahendravarman started the
out of rock cut temples in
the rock cut temple at Mahapeli-
ppuram
- ③ The sophistication of these continued
with Narsimhavarman of the
Pallavas who built the
Pandrapondava ratna :
- ④ Finally, free standing temples started
with the later pallavas of
Mahendravarman II & Narsimhavarman
II .
- ⑤ It was during the Chola however,
that Dravidian temple reached
their zenith .
- ⑥ Raja Raja Chola in 1010 AD built
the Brihadeswara temple
↳ feature like gopuram
↳ true Fresco art

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⑦ Lateu iie son, Rajendra chola built the Gainga komda Cholapuram temple to commemorate victory over Eastern Gongaes of Kalinga.

⑧ This temple building tradition continued with the later cholas &.

Ans part

- ① evolution of temple architecture
- ② distinctive indeguious elements
eg use of precious metals
- ③ mixed with Nagavaa architecture to make Vesara architecture
eg Hampi temple complex
- ④ continues to inspire temple today
eg Rom temple at Ayodhya built in dravidan style.

In many ways, Pallavae were the forfatters and cholas the fathers of our great temple traditions.

12.



The tribals were one of the most exploited sub-groups during the colonial era. Ranajit Guha calls colonial presence in forest as "Unquiet woods".

causes of tribal discontent

- ① Exploitative forest policy
↳ forests seen as a source of timber
- ② British distrust of tribal culture
↳ transhumance → rejected
→ declared criminal tribes
- ③ want for British → agriculturalists
↳ clearing of land → settled agriculture
↳ Daharials destroyed
→ Santalals resettled

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कृपया इस स्थान पर प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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④ "exploitative nature" → destroyed wildlife & natural forest

eg Battle of Aberdeen with Great Andamanese → Andaman as prison colony

⑤ lack of respect for indigenous culture

eg forced conversions → North East India → Chhattisgarh.

⑥ suppressing movements & culture

eg Awa movement

↳ Tribal unrest

Reasons for limited success

① low awareness of modern weaponry for tribals

eg Guns seen for the 1st time brought by British on subcontinent

② instantaneous & sudden revolt
↳ unplanned.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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③ use of one group of tribals against another

eg santnals used to drive out paharias.

eg Great Andamanese used to subdue Ornges & Shompens.

④ lack of pre-tribal sentiment

eg collective identity emerged as a result of colonial rule

⑤ Bread and butter issues rather than grand ideas of Nationalism

However, as time went on many leaders of tribals such as Taipal Singh joined the National struggle and then the constituent assembly in order to secure safety & prosperity for Tribals.

उम्मीदवारों को
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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या के
अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

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नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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13.



The National Emergency of 1975
was declared on the grounds of
'internal disturbance' by PM
Indira Gandhi.

Why touted for National Security
and Unity:

- ① Breakdown of the Congress
system → Instability
- ② Emergence of 'anti-National
forces'
eg communists, VHP, RSS, etc.
- ③ "Revolutionaries pushing the youth
in wrong direction"
eg JP Narayan's total struggle.
- ④ Large scale poverty & slow economic
growth
eg 2% growth rate →
hindu growth rate.

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
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Darkest hour of Post Independence:

- ① suppression of civil liberties
eg taking away fundamental rights → Article 32 suspended
- ② Lack of legal recourse.
- ③ Arrest & imprisonment of enemies of the leader.
eg JP Narayan, AB Vajpayee.
- ④ subjugation of Judiciary
eg AN Ray made CJI despite two seniors (HR Khanna)
- ⑤ disappointing court judgements.
eg ADM Jabalpur case.
- ⑥ usurping power of parliament & Judiciary
eg 42nd amendment Act
→ Mini constitution.

Lessons & insights

- ① Emergency procedure toughened
→ Parliamentary passage in two months.

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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या के
अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

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नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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↳ National emergency only on grounds
of 'Armed rebellion' not 'disturbance'

③ Need for Judiciary to take tough
stance

↳ Keshavnand Bhauri case
→ Basic structure doctrine

④ Bureaucracy to be of Intellectual
& moral integrity
↳ Reject "committed
bureaucracy"

⑤ Free & open press

⑥ Lack of press freedom →

authoritarianism → degeneracy
of free speech

⑦ Rejection of Hero-worship

Thus, while serving as a slip
on the history, emergency should use
the lessons and value to give to
Indian democracy.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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14.

Mangroves are salt resistant viviparous trees that are able to survive in marshes and estuaries & seabeds.

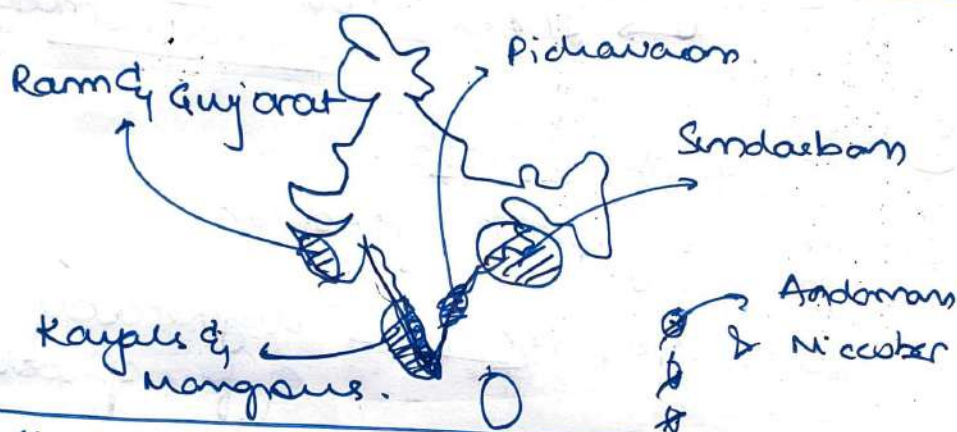


fig 1: mangrove spread in India

Role in coastal ecology & economy

- ① buffers the coastline — protects from disaster
- ② home to wide biodiversity and flora & fauna.
eg Royal Bengal Tiger → Sundarbans

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eg) Kharai camel - kutch.

- ③ provides green cover → adds to the oxygen.
- ④ endemique plants & animals
- ⑤ buffers coastline from sea

Economic role

- ① timber of sandal tree → sturdy
↳ expensive
- ② home to fisheries
eg) special varieties - eg) kula
in padma water
- ③ helps conserve money → spent
on disaster risk reduction
- ④ High TEEB → economic cost of
ecosystems

Reasons behind destruction

- ① timber collection
- ② exploitation of fisheries and
rare wildlife → eg) alligator meat

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③ decreased flow of river → silt collection → dieback of mangroves

④ pollution → eg oil pollution

⑤ destruction for constructions
eg creation of CRZs

⑥ rising sea levels → destruction

Way ahead

① stricter protection
eg environmental protection

② law on CRZ → made stronger

③ tackling invasive alien species
eg latona comara that invaded saurashtra mangroves

④ following Ramsar wetland guidelines

mangroves act as a natural purification method and they are known as nature's kidneys.

15.



Earthquakes are sudden shaking of the earth due to the release of energy in the lithosphere.

The global distribution of earthquakes can be depicted as →



fig 1 : areas of Earthquakes.

Global distribution

① Mid-Atlantic Belt

→ presence of mid-oceanic ridge

eg earthquakes in Iceland
- swarm in nature

② Pacific-ring of fire

↳ meeting of Pacific plate with other smaller plates.

eg Oceanic-continental convergence at Pacific-Eurasian plate
→ Japan.

③ Alpine-Himalayan Belt

↳ meeting of Eurasian plate with African and Eurasian plate

eg earthquakes in Turkey, Italy

Consequences associated:

① formation of volcanoes

eg volcanic areas generally coincide with earthquake areas

→ ring of fire

② formation of layered plates

↳ lead to swarm earthquakes

eg low density but continuous earthquakes

③ disaster & loss of life
eg Bang earthquakes - 20000 death toll

④ may trigger a tsunami & vice versa

eg Fukushima twin disasters

⑤ can result in landslides
eg Kedarnath disaster

⑥ impacts way of life
eg earthquake proof housing in Japan as a result.

ways to reduce consequence :

① monitoring centres

② early warning centres

③ regional strategy centre -

eg Indian Ocean IOR.

Earthquakes are a hazard but

their potential to become a disaster

depends on us.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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16.



New Delhi consistently features among the most polluted cities in the world. 14/15 most polluted cities are in North India. (IPCC).

Air pollution as perennial problem:

- ① release of additional CO₂ → smoke & fog exacerbation
- ② release of harmful gases from:
 - ① industrial sources
eg factories
 - ② agricultural enterprises
eg stubble burning
 - ③ vehicular pollution.
- ③ temperature inversion during the colder months ⇒ PMOG
- ④ continental effect in North India → concentration of pollution.

Intensification during winter:



fig 1 : position of Delhi

① Temperature inversion in winter

fog → smog

② continental effect
reg pollution at coastal regions
→ taken away by air

③ high use of fire for warming
→ small scale pollution

④ stubble burning → preparation of fields for rabi crop in neighboring states

⑤ western disturbances carry polluting air from west of North India.

Efficacy of existing measures.

① GRAP → Supreme court mandated pollution measure
→ reg odd-even, shutting down of industry
→ Only momentary reduction.

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इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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write on this
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② shutting down pounitng factoriel
at NCR levels
→ pounitng are long-lined
→ less impact

③ Stubble-burning prohibition,
→ difficult to monitor,
→ opposition from farmers

Way ahead:

① Rejection of a top down approach

② One problem → one solution
→ combined strategy

③ long-term action plan → whole
year → National Action Plan
eg NCAP → 132 non-attain-
ment cities

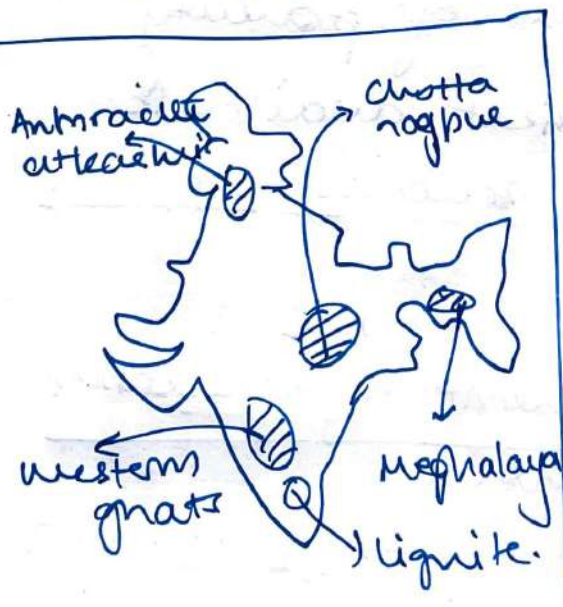
④ innovation use → eg PUSA decom-
poser
→ stubble burning

Air pollution is a regional problem.
It thus, requires the collaboration
of all stakeholders for an effective
solution.

17) $\Rightarrow$ At the recent WFP-28 summit
various countries have taken the
pledge to phase out coal.
India is not one of them.

Reasons for India's reliance

- ① India as the second largest
producer of coal
 $\hookrightarrow$ more abundant fuel as
compared to others
- ② fairly widely / evenly spread
in India.



- ③ easy availability
near industrial
sources

eg used in
Iron & steel
Industry

- ④ price cheaper
than other fuels.

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⑤ supply chain disturbance of oil & natural gas

eg impact of covid, Russia-Ukraine war, etc.

⑥ Industrial Inertia → India's secondary sector built on coal

⑦ 52% of energy output still from coal → rest from
→ oil & gas
→ renewables
→ lion share.

Why phasing out difficult?

① India hoping for development alongside environment.

↳ eg pressure of poverty

② India says easiest available

↳ still hasn't reached its coal use potential

③ slow development of renewables

↳ cost intensive

↳ fine caving → eg nuclear power

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④ lack of support from developed world
↳ historic responsibility

Way ahead :

- ① Heavy focus on Renewables /
eg National solar energy &
wind energy plans
- ② Panch-sant commitments
↳ 50% energy from non-fossil fuels by 2030
- ③ Just & economic transition
↳ \$100 billion as base requirement from transition (IPCC)
- ④ cleaner utilization methods
↳ eg cold carbon methods

The goal thus is achievement of decent economic growth (SDG 8) and clean air (SDG 13 & 14).

18.

⇒

The era of globalisation and modernisation are bringing about many changes in society- especially marriage & family.

- ① marriage now being seen as an option, not a necessity
↳ many people opting out
- ② traditional marriage structures break down
↳ nuclearisation of family
- ③ endogamy no longer dominate marriage relations.
- ④ creation / common spread of 'love marriage' → choice of partner.
- ⑤ family → nuclearisation
↳ joint family rare

- ⑥ families are locationally nuclear
functionally joint
eg child growing up with
grand parents
- ⑦ child bearing & rearing optional
eg high cost of children
→ deterring couples.
- ⑧ Rise of the 'atomic individual'
→ self-sufficiency prioritised

Role of market & state

- ① Steady rise in urbanisation
→ 3% growth of urbanisation
7-0.7 → locationally nuclear
- ② high cost of city living
↳ migration → grand parents
and family stay-behind
- ③ rising educational status → women
↳ rising age of marriage
↳ option for women.
- ④ low support of state for family

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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eg triple burden on women
family → economy → community
∴ avoiding children.

④ Care - economy falls on women

eg 22% of non time
66% of women's → house hold
→ time use poverty

⑤ Rise of consumerism
→ Atomistic individual

Way ahead:

① support to families to meet declining TFR.

eg paternity & maternity leaves

② ease in child rearing process

eg availability of creche.

Thus, institutional change should not lead to institutional decay - thus, change with the times.

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question number
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उम्मीदवारों को
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नहीं लिखना
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19.

→ About 22% of India's popu-
lation live in cities. The popula-
tion is said to touch 800
million by 2050.

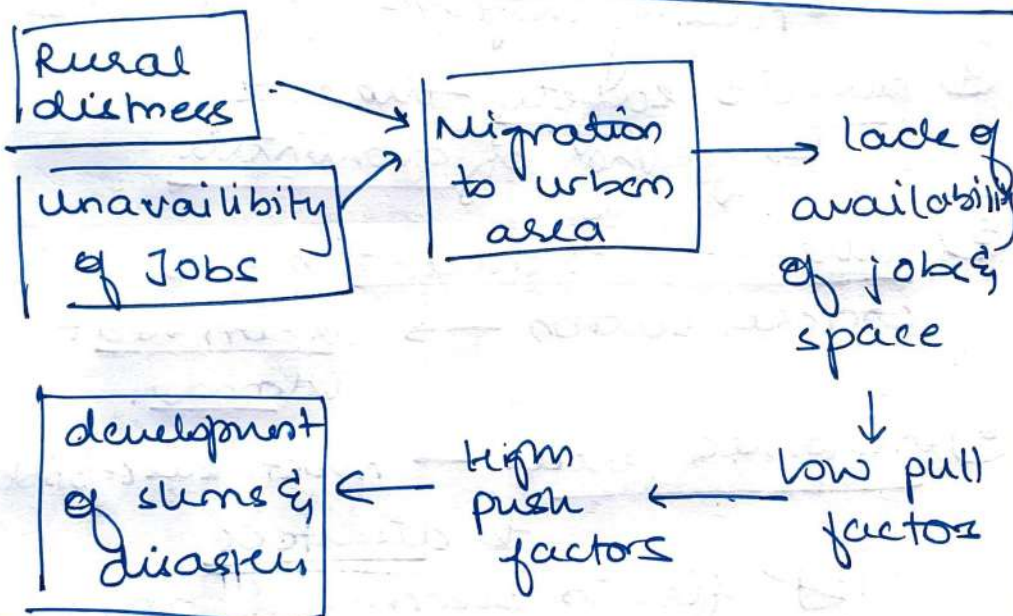


fig 1 : Unplanned & Unabated Urbanisation

Multiple woes of Indian cities:

- ① Unplanned urbanisation
 - ↳ lack of pull factors
 - ↳ overcrowding

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

② sanitation & public health issue

eg development of slum
lack of facilities
spread of disease & death.

③ distress urbanisation

↳ agrarian distress
↳ feminisation of agriculture
↳ rising migrant population

④ public safety threats

↳ feeling of anonymity

⑤ hushed urbanisation →

concretisation → urban heat islands.

⑥ unplanned areas → most susceptible to disasters eg fire in suratpur, 2019.

1 way to correct urbanisation

① Smart City programme for city -

level planning

municipal solid waste

Pucca housing

water & sanitation

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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- ② focus on anti-slim measures
eg affordable rental housing
↳ Singapore model,
- ③ de-congesting cities
eg sub urbanisation,
Navi Mumbai, Secunderabad
- ④ focus on WASH network
eg Swachh Bharat Abhiyan -
urban.
- ⑤ public connectivity
eg National mobility card &
supporting infrastructure
- ⑥ Best practice for cities
 - a) Reduce pollution → Beijing
 - b) housing → Singapore

Thus, SDG 11 of sustainable
urbanisation needs to be supported
by inclusive growth for all.

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20.



Globalisation can be defined as the process of world wide interconnectedness in different spheres of technology, economy, culture, etc.

Globalisation → influence on traditional cultural values:

- ① change in institution of family
→ nuclearisation
→ marriage as choice
- ② slow change in traditional gender roles
- ③ English dominating regional & Indian language.
→ Rise of 'International' 'English-medium' schools.

④ commonality of culture & consumption
eg spread of social media.
↳ similar content.

⑤ Rise of atomistic culture
↳ Individualism of west vs
communitarianism of East

⑥ Rise of consumerist culture
eg India 3rd largest e-waste
producer.

⑦ want for equality & recognition
eg change of caste from an
economic & social identity
⇒ political identity

Impact on diversity & disparity

① commonality of cultures
→ erosion of traditional diversity

② Language - around 195 languages
have vanished since
2000 around the world
(UNESCO)

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③ Religion → more of identity marker
↳ less ritual relevance.

④ Regionalism
↳ polarising in case of inequality
eg → som - of soil movements.

⑤ Rising polarisation
↳ Apparent break down of tradition
eg → protests against clothing of female filmstars on morality

⑥ Mainstreaming of tribal cultures

Thus, the impact of globalisation is mixed. In many places, values of globalisation also help in internationalisation of culture.
eg → popularity of indian food.
Thus, it's a double edged sword.