



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	AAYUSH SAINI		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910100318	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	12-08-24

*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।	
1			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।	
2			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।	
3			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।	
4			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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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			4:00 pm	7:00 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, प्रतीक, 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 :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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)

Study of numismatic stands for study of coins to unravel the mysteries of past

- Social
- Economical
- Political
- Cultural

Unravelling Indian History

1) Absence of coins in IVC demonstrates the Barter system in economy

2) Rig Vedic times - Generally Barter in nature, but presence of gold coins (Nishka) provides for prosperity and economic activities based on money

3) Mauveria times - large number of silver coins provides for Trade prevalence and Declining Barter system

4) Gupta Period

- Indo Greeks - started gold coins
- Kushans - issued largest number of coins

Gods - Buddha
 - Vishnu
 - Shiva } demonstrates religion being practiced

Gold coins ⇒ Prosperity

- Satavahans ⇒ Rise in lead / copper coins
provides for declining trade

5) Gupta Period ⇒ Golden age of art

- Image of Lakshmi ⇒ Vishnuism followed
- Vena played by King ⇒ Prevalence of Art / music
(Sambodhi Gupta)
- Decline in gold coin ⇒ Decline in international trade

6) Medieval period ⇒ Coins demonstrates the economic condition, extent of trade etc.

(Eg): Tirthals (copper coins) more during Tyler's providing for economic recession

Other instruments such as paintings, manuscripts, sculptures and inscriptions also helps to decode the past.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
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S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.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 movement was launched by Gandhi Ji after Lord Irwin declined the ~~at~~ Delhi Manifesto of Congress in 1930. Salt law was broken to initiate it.

Significance

→ Extent and reach

1) Women participated in large numbers

- * Picketing of shops
- * Boycott drives
- * Breaking of salt laws

2) ^{got} Spread across the nation

- * Khem Gaffar led in NWFP
- * Rajaji led in Tamil Nadu
- * K. Kappalan in Kerala
- * Gopal Bander Choudhary in Orissa

3) Large number of students left the

education and joined Swadeshi school

- 4) Present participation was huge
 - Refusal to pay rents
 - Plantation workers protested breaking laws
- 5) Tribal were also participating in large numbers
- 6) Muslims and princely states participation was limited

Revolutionary zeal

- 1) Burge Sen led Chittagong army raid in 1930s
- 2) Further, there was a decline in revolutionary activities due to Gandhi Ji's mass mobilization programmes preaching Non-Violence
- 3) Revolutionaries were heavily punished
 (Eg) Bhagat Singh Nana COM thus played an important role in instilling nationalism in the people and it's regarded as an important step in freedom struggle

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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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)

1833 - Macaulay's minute became the magna Carta of education system ~~for~~ to be followed by Britishers for the people of India.

Purpose

- To produce working class
- For the posts of clerks and subordinate class
- For making allies within colonies
- To meet the demands of social reformers

Fueled rise in Indian nationalism

- 1) Educated masses got to know about their rights and exploitations by Britishers

2) These educated intelligentsia undertook initial nationalization movement

⇓

"Moderates" in INC

3) Provided for Economic drain Theory

(Eg): D. Naraji, R.C. Dutta

4) Started demanding for constitutional reforms and improvement of lives.

5) Effectively used the press to further up their voice and demands. (Eg): Indian opinion, Amrita Bazar Patrike

6) Got to know about the mass revolutions and rebellions and

undertook the same in India

(Eg): Impacts of Russian revolutions on ideologies

These educated people produced by the British education system further mobilized the masses through their ideas and speeches which ultimately led to independence

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)

Israel ~~was~~ is a state of Jews which was initially allocated by Britishers on the lands of Arabs. Since, then the conflict exist between the Israel and Palestine.

Internal dynamics

- 1) Human rights violations and violence by both the states
(eg) Yom-Kippur war
- 2) "Land based conflicts" due to non-demarcation of border
- 3) "Resource based conflict"
(eg) War by Egypt and Jordan for greed of resources.

Manipulation by Imperial Powers

- 1) Iran manipulations and support for Hiz'bullah (Lebanon) to attack Israel.
Proxy war by USA supporting Israel to target Iran.
- 2) For personal economic gains through selling weapons, providing floors.
- 3) Greed for resource extractions
(e.g.): USA's greed towards oil of Arabs

Geopolitics is run by the notion of realpolitik, where each nation serves its own purpose at the expense of others.
Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam should be the guiding light

Feedback

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P & R			
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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।

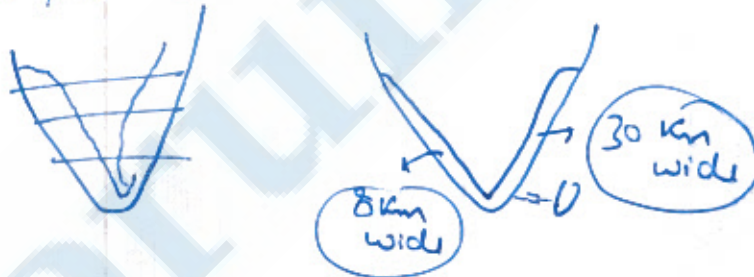
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is enriched with a long coastline of 7500 kms

Geographical differences

1) Size

- Eastern coast is broader



2) River system

- Eastern coasts form delta

(E) : Krishna - Godavari delta

- Western coasts have estuaries

(W) : Narmada estuary

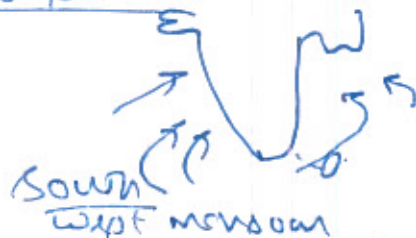
3) Agriculture

- Eastern coast is extensively cultivated

(E) Rice, Jute

4) Weather/Climatic Pattern

- Western coast receives most rainfall



- Eastern coast receives less rainfall through NE monsoon winds



5) Western coast have a broader Continental shelf

• Fossil fuel extraction more viable
• Trading more feasible

6) Eastern coast is more indented.

7) Eastern coast is under the influence of cyclones ⇒ more wind energy potential.

Further, these differences shape the unique socio-cultural and economic aspects of both the coasts.

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)

Service sector is the largest contributor to the GDP of which IT sector holds the largest chunk.

Factors behind Proliferation of IT Industry

1) Skilled Workforce

Large number of engineers having coding knowledge

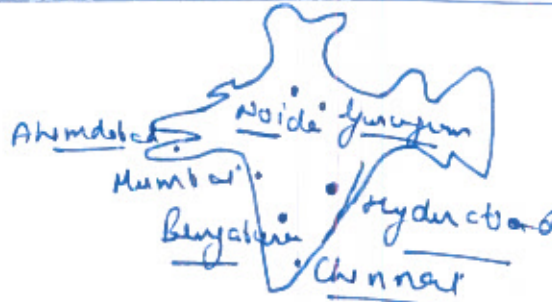
2) English speaking population
↳ BPOs got a boost

3) Cheaper - lesser employees wages as compared to developed nations.

4) Government policies - targeting MNCs in IT sector

Skewed Concentration

Locations



- 1) Concentration of engineering colleges in regions (Eg) Telangana - Hyderabad
- 2) Availability of market linkages and agglomerations (Eg) Bengaluru
- 3) Easier to raise capital in these cities (Eg): efficient network of venture capitalists in Gurugram.
- 4) Favourable government policies. (Eg) Technopark / SEZs in Noida -

Other Prospects

→ Tier II cities could be targeted (Eg) Jaipur
→ Attain China + 1 position in global market through skilling.

(IT) sector will play a very vital role in serving the vision of India to be developed @ 2047

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 block Programme
was initiated in backward regions and undertaking infrastructural and social sector development

Success of ADP

- Employment level improved
- Mass migrations reduced
- Health indicators - IMR } got better
- Literacy rate improved

Twin objective of balanced growth and checking stressed migration

- 1) Bottoms up approach of undertaking developmental activity
- 2) Providing for sustainable growth through better infra & social development

— Road network to improve industrialization

- 3) Curbs "left wing extremism" as large number of ABP blocks are under red corridor.
- 4) Local level employment and improvement in law and order situation improves curbs disturbed migration.
- 5) Better availability of finances to start a new business.
- 6) Empowerment through education could change the economic setup curbing poverty and migration.

Further utilizing ICT in development of these regions could help in efficient planning and better service delivery.

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। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Britishers ruled over India for almost 200 years and the societal changes in the value system they brought, got deeply ingrained in common people's mind and attitude, much of which still persists.

Colonial mindset: Shadows on Indian society

1) Administrative

- Red Taping
- Nepotism
- Corruption (Ex) Issuance of destitute
- Working in Silos

2) Political

- "Divide and rule" for political gains
- "Authoritative" mindset rather than of a social servant.
(like "Gone With the Wind" in colonial times)

3) Societal

- Communalism got engrained in minds of the people by Britishers ⇒ still prevalent (eg) Nuh Violence '2023
- Casteism ⇒ Orthodoxy was supported by Britishers after 1857 revolt
- Greediness and Consumerism are other features of Colonial mindset
- English language ⇒ Elitism
Way Forward

- 1) Self-governance in Administration
- 2) Strict implementation of Section 123-A of RPA '1951.
- 3) Promotion of Mother tongue
- 4) Value system of cooperation and tolerance through Education and WHO's support

One must get guided by our traditional value system of Vedanta and Bhagvat Gita

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 फँसा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Gender Gap Index, ^{report} ranks India 129/148 in the recently launched report of World Economic Forum.

Digital technology for bridging gender gap

1) Work from Home ⇒ Women can

serve the dual role

Job + Family care

2) Gig employment, a alternative source of income for women (Part time)

3) For Social Justice ⇒ Digitized feminization movement
(eg) #MeToo.

4) women empowerment through online education and knowledge and gathering skillsets

5) Digital marketing could help to boost women SHGs, curbing rural-urban women gap.

6) Online help w.r.t. - Domestic violence and Anxiety depression

⑦: Sakshi One Stop online portal.

Own set of challenges

1) Digital illiteracy - especially in rural women and urban + poor women

2) Online scams and phishing attacks more targeted towards women

3) Mobile phones not generally given to girl child unlike to boy child

4) Cyber bullying, sexual harassments etc are also common

Women should be taught about cyber hygiene and about digital usages. This can be done through school and NGOs/suppliers

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Vedic literature talks about "Dharma Nisppeksha" - idea of tolerance towards all religion.

Values of tolerance and inclusiveness

1) Constitutional morality is deeply influenced by traditional values system.

(Eg): Equality in gender similar to Vedic social gatherings "Sabha"

2) Sense of Karuna (Compassion) is deeply ingrained and is attached to religion.

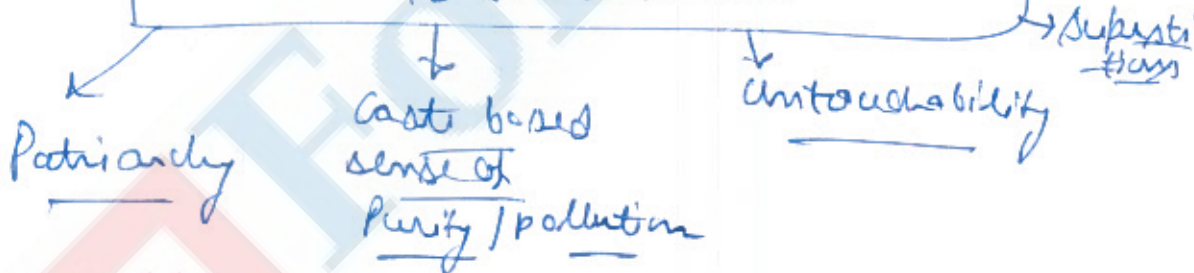
(Eg) largest population of vegetarians in the world.

3) In

Degrading values

- 1) Communalism is a common feature which was not present in ancient times
- 2) Go. Conflicts / Riots goes against the cultural ethos of tolerance
- 3) Vedanta talks about gender and caste equality which got degraded in current times

Traditional values that needs to be removed



Thus, Conscience

should be the ultimate guiding light which must be enriched by values of nationality and scientific temper

Feedback

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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 in southern part of India. Straight slope sikhara (vimana), intricate carvings, gopurams, water tank and huge walls are some of the features.

Strengthening through Pallava period

3 phases

1) Mahendravarman

- Generally rock cut monuments.

(E.g.) ~~Vudistha (Dharmraj) Rath~~
~~Anjuna Rath~~ etc.

- Small temples were made at
⇒ Kanchipuram
⇒ Pannamalai

2) Narshimavarman phase

- Rock cut rathas

(E.g.) Vudistha (Dharmraj) Rath
Anjuna Rath etc.

- Wall relief $\Rightarrow$ Ajanta Pemance

3) Rajsimha Phost - Majority of dravidian temple constructions took in this period.

(eg): Shore Temple, Temple at Konchipuram.

Features of
Pallava architecture
that inspired
Cholas

- Stupa Vimanas
- Intricate carvings
- Presence of mandapas and gopurams
- Water reserve system in temple
- Wall reliefs and mural

Zenith during Chola Period

- 1) Brhadeshwara Temple - Tanjavur
(Raja Raja Chola)
 - * One of largest temple complex in India
 - * Largest single monolith stupa

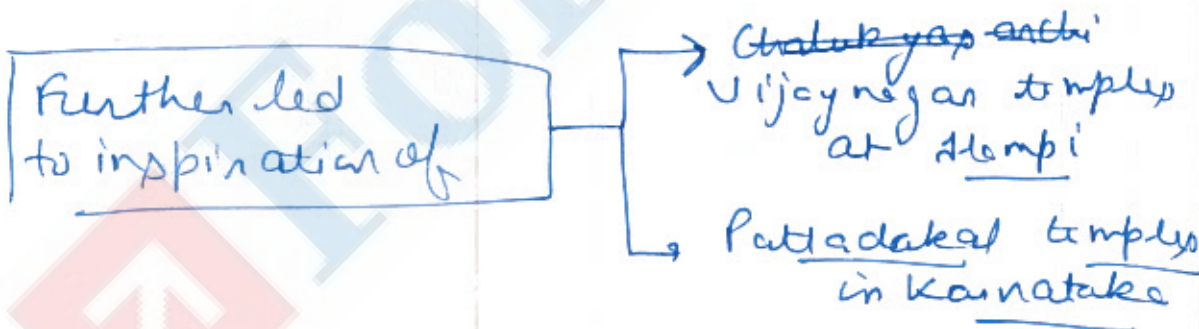
* Very large lingam and Nandi statue.

2) Bihadreshwara Temple at Jangagadei
(by Rajendra Chola) Cholepur

- * Huge vimana and gopuram
- * Intricate carvings
- * Murals

3) Airtaveshwara temple (By Raja Raja II)

- * Chariot shaped (inspired sun temple of Konark)
- * Presence of water reservoir
- * Huge vimana



Both, Pallava monuments and living chola Temples are considered as World Heritage Sight under UNESCO

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.12) 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)

India comprises of ~~close~~ close to 550 tribal groups practicing different set of traditions and culture since medieval age.

Causes that led to tribal Unrest

1) Economic Causes

- disruption of their land for commercial activities such as plantation
- Restrictions to use reserve forest
 - (Eg) restrictions on forest produce.
- Ban on traditional agriculture practice
 - (Eg) Jhumming (shifting cultivation)
- Changing the ~~monetary~~ barter system based economy monetary economy.
 - (Eg) Poik's rebellion opposing invalidation of Cowrie as currency

- Moneylenders incursions lead to disruption of traditional economic setup
- Forced to grow plantation crops

2) Social Causes

- Introduction of new education system supressing traditional one.
- Loss of culture due to ban on certain acts (Eg) Ban on Human sacrifices
- Outsiders incursions to forests impacted their tradition.
- Sense of discrimination towards foreign rules,

3) Political Causes

- Introduction of Chowkidars, took away rights of their protection of forests (Eg) Paiks removed from their Kaval rights
- Introduction of Legal Courts etc. to resolve the disputes, supressing traditional machinery of Justice.

Reasons for limited success

- 1) Functioned as isolated units
(E): Santhal took the weapons against Britishers, neighbouring murders didn't participate.
- 2) Outdated / Old weapons against the modern British weapons
- 3) Didn't get much support from the nationalist movements due to preference of isolations.
- 4) Many tribals accepted the changes (E): Working in plantations in Assam.

Despite, they made a large impact by opposing the Britishers's suppression, on the mind of general masses. Santhal rebellion is one such example.

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)

Article 352 of the constitution originally provided for national emergency proclamation on the grounds of

- War
- External aggression
- Internal disturbance ⇒ 1975

Seminal for national security and unity

- 1) Revolutions such as "Sampoorna Kranti" was extra-constitutional ⇒ [violence] happened at some places
- 2) weakness of the government, made India's [vulnerable] to external security challenges

3) Declaration of military to perform a mutiny and a coup, could have been a serious security issue.

4) Riots and conflicts were becoming a probable events

Darkest Phase in democracy

- 1) Suppression of Dissent and other fundamental rights
- 2) Mass sterilization through unfair means
- 3) Large number of political leaders were arrested
- 4) Many were house arrested and large number of extra-Judicial killings took place

Insights and lessons of emergency

- 1) Democracy must come from people and their demands
(Eg): Indira Gandhi lost the next election
 - 2) Emergency proclamation must be done through stringent steps and should not be very easy
(Eg): 44th CAA 1978 was in that direction
 - 3) Judicial Review is a important feature to maintain a "checks and balance"
 - 4) Constitutional morality must serve as a guiding light during times of emergency
 - Justice
 - Livelihood
 - Equality
 - 5) Executive's power must be limited in nature and must not become authoritative
- Emergency strengthened the democracy further by instilling the spirit of nationalism in the people

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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. (45 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)

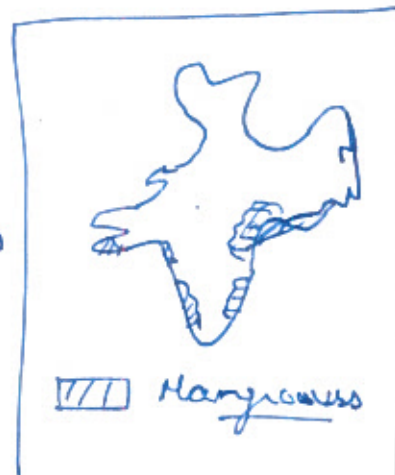
Mangroves are the vegetation that grow well in brackish and salty water due to special features

- Pneumatophores
- Viviparous
- Adventitious roots etc.

Significance in coastal ecology

1) Providing ecosystem $\Rightarrow$ to the large number of flora-fauna
 (Eg) Tigers in Sunderbans
 Royal Bengal tiger.

2) Ecosystem Kidneys $\Rightarrow$ helps in capturing contaminants and heavy metals
 (Eg): Arsenic



3) Wave breakers $\Rightarrow$ reduce the impact of the waves on the coastal ecosystem

Protects from $\rightarrow$ Coastal erosion
Cyclones speed (Eg) Amphan
Storm surges

✶

Significance for economy

1) Fishing $\Rightarrow$ Fisheries thrives in mangrove ecosystems.

2) Tourism $\Rightarrow$ Mangroves of Sunderban attracts millions each year.

3) Infrastructural safety $\Rightarrow$ providing a natural barrier to the cyclones and Tsunamis.

4) Timber, medicines etc. are also readily provided by mangroves.

5) Carbon Capture $\Rightarrow$ helps in meeting Pandemit targets

Reason behind destruction

1) Removal of mangroves for

Aquaculture

→ West Bengal

Agriculture

2) Rise in climate global warming

→ Sea level increase

→ Increase in extreme

weather pattern (Eg) Cyclones (Feni)

3) Inclusion of invasive species in the ecosystem.

(Eg) Water Hyacinth

4) Activities such as smuggling, trafficking of forest material.

(Eg) India - Bangladesh Border

Mangrove ecosystem must be duly restored. Replantation of mangrove by West Bengal government after cyclone Amphan is one such cost study.

Feedback

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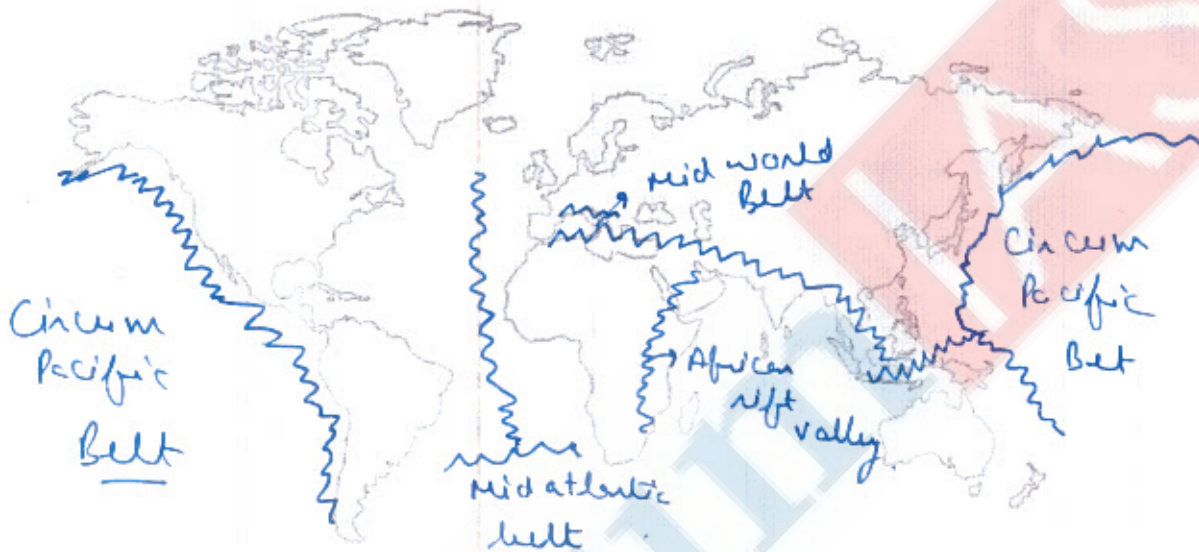
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TOTAL MARKS			

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।

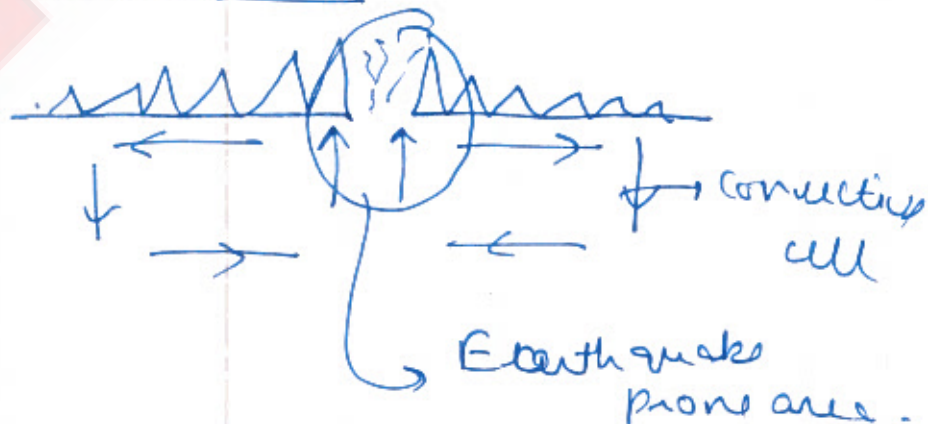
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)



Global distribution
of Earthquake

1) Divergent - Divergent Plate Boundary

- Circum Pacific Belt



- African rift valley
- * from levant to madagascar
- Mid Atlantic ridge

2) Convergent boundary

- Indian plate $\Rightarrow$ European plate
 $\downarrow$
Himalayas (e.g.) Nepal Earthquake
- Indonesian plate $\leftarrow$ 

3) Transform plates

- (e.g.) Sanandreas, Turkey plate
 (2023 Earthquake killed > 50000)

4) Isolated zones

- local faults
 (e.g.) Bhuj fault $\Rightarrow$ (2004 Earthquake)
- from Volcanic Hotspots
 (e.g.) Hawaii's islands

Consequence of Earthquake

1) Domino effect

- Tsunami → 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami
- Flooding ⇒ glacial lake outburst flood
⇒ Dam breakage
- Landslides ⇒ (Eg) Nepal Earthquake

2) Loss of Lives // Livelihood

- ### 3) Infrastructural losses
- Buildings
 - Critical infrastructure
 - Bridges
 - Roads
 - Communication lines

4) Diseases / Pandemics are probable events.

5) Economic reconstruction costs ⇒
huge burden on exchequer -

Way forwards

- 1) EQ. resilient infrastructure
(Eg) 80% Japan buildings
- 2) Buoys network in oceans
- 3) Mock drills in societies/schools

Further, monitoring of the position of tectonic plates could help us in determining the possible faults.

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.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.

29

(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 प्रगतिशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Delhi experiences A Q I of as high as 700-800 during winters which is considered extremely detrimental to the human health.

Perennial Problem

- Due to presence of large number of industries
- Dependency on thermal power plants
- Extensive transportation vehicles (overburdened roads)
- Illegal activities
 - Waste Burning
 - Corruption by pollution inspectors

Intensifies in winters

- Stagnation of air $\neq$
- Fog sets in north $\Rightarrow$ trapping dust and particulate matter.
- NCR - stubble burning events in Haryana / Punjab / U.P $\Rightarrow$ Delhi acts as a pit for smoke due to geographical location
 - Aravalli's in the west provides funneling of smoke.
- Usage of Coal for thermal heating, handlooms increases in winters.

Existing measures

- 1) NCA P - National Clean air programme
- 2) CAQM $\Rightarrow$ Commission of Air quality monitoring for better coordination with NCR governments.
- 3) Odd-even rule on vehicles
- 4) Ban on Stubble Burning
- 5) GRAP $\Rightarrow$ Graded Action Plan by.

Supreme court $\Rightarrow$ Providing control and guidelines as per pollution level

(e.g.) School closure at a certain grade
6) [Fog Lamps] / [Towers] installed.
[Efficiency]

- + ues - Helps in controlling pollution to a certain level
- Stubble burning has come down over years
 - Thermal power plants are being ~~shut~~ phased down in [NCR]

- ues - Pollution level still on the [critical side]

- Not a long term vision (e.g.) Odd/even
- Coordination with neighbouring states not upto the mark

Way forward $\rightarrow$ Ayaz Ali Khan to include scientists, international support
 $\rightarrow$ Use stubble for [Biofuel]
 $\rightarrow$ Sensitization of masses
[LIFE] $\Rightarrow$ Lifestyle for environment

Right to good quality of air is included in [Article 21]

Feedback

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P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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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)

Close to 55% of power demand is still derived from Coal.

Major reasons for heavily reliant

1) Availability $\Rightarrow$ India holds large amount of coal reserves



2) Cheaper mode of electricity production as compared to renewable.

3) Historical Inertia $\Rightarrow$ Coal plants are developed over the decades. Changes require large resources and time.

4) Continuity in power supply unlike renewable energy sources

5) Inavailability of other natural resources such as

Limited resources { Natural Gas / Petroleum
Lithium
Uranium

Phasing out difficulty

- 1) Demand of power rising rapidly
⇒ Can't be met solely by renewables in short run.
- 2) Renewable technology is expensive
- 3) Land allocation required is much higher for solar plants as compared to thermal power plants
- 4) Efficient grid connections and logistical infrastructure exists for coal (Eg) Dedicated freight corridor (From Durgam to Sonbhadra)

5) Large number of mining and processing industry depends on Coal

(Eg) Aluminium smelters have their own thermal power plant $\Rightarrow$ (requires huge power)

6) Employment and Livelihood issues arising due to phase down of Coal plants

Way
Forwards

- 1) Slow down at a lesser pace matching with renewable replacement
- 2) Alternate livelihoods in power sector
- 3) Construct more on water Solar plants (Eg) NTPC 'Telangana
- 4) Exploring Nuclear power to replace coal (Eg): 3 stages plan

Coal is required to be phased out soon in the upcoming few years to meet our Panchamukh target

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 बाजार की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(15 अंक 250 शब्द)

Number of features such as globalization, westernization, urbanization, modern education and social media is bringing about the changes in social setup.

Changes in institution of marriage

- 1) From Idhar me to the lifelong Companionship
- 2) Decline in Marriage as a starting ashram ⇒ Lyokhstha
- 3) Rise in Live-In relation
Sex couple marriage etc
Inter-caste marriage
- 4) From traditional and (Spiritual) bonding to [Party] and celebration event (E) Destination weddings

Changes in institution of family

1) From joint families to the nuclear families

- Less care of elders / children
- More economic freedom
- Less emotional support
- More individualism

2) Consumerism rising within families suppressing sacrifices.

3) Common features

- Single parent family
- Both earning parents
- Rise in nannies / Babysitters for child rearing
- Old age centres on the rise

4) Rise in divorce rates

- Declining traditional values system
- Rise in individualism
- Rise in social media
(Large social network)

Role of State in Changes

1) Legal changes

- Special marriage acts
- S.C. validating live-in relationships (Shasboon and Khushboo Case 2010)

2) Social changes

- Validation to some ^{sex} couple relationship (Article 377 removal)
- Women empowerment (still stuck with domestic role - caring of child/elder members)

Role of Market

1) Market of Couple matching

- Shadi.com
- Matrimonial sites
- Dating apps such as Tinder.

2) Rise in consumerism among families

- Suppressing traditional value system of sacrifice

3) Rise in Urbanization $\Rightarrow$ New markets leading to nuclearization of families

The changes are inevitable but the traditional values system is still intact at many levels

(Ex): Social Phobias during marriage

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)

^{Centres}
Unurbanization Currently holds 34% of the Indian population and is expected to rise to 50% by 2050 (World Economic Prospects report).

Unplanned Urbanization

- 1) Organization working in Silos
(eg): Lack of coordination between Road and Gas pipeline department
- 2) Demand based construction, not Supply based
→ leads to haphazardness
- 3) Lack of proper planning and impact assessment
(eg): Pragati maiden tunnel fails in monsoons

4) Poor vision about future expected future requirements.

5) Lack of modern technology in policy formulation and construction.

Unalited Rural-Urban migration

1) Poverty and lack of services in rural urban centers regions

2) ~~Condition of slums~~

2) No restrictions on movements due to fundamental rights.

3) Urban centers attracts livelihood while challenges are not well - dictated.

Issues faced

1) Life and livelihood

- Unemployment and poverty prevails

- Slums (65% of cities have slums $\Rightarrow$ 65 million population)

- Unregistered to government schemes due to lack of address documents

— Conflicts / Riots and health related issues.

2) Infrastructural

— Highly burdened

→ Traffic Jams
→ Collapse of Bridges
→ Overflow of drains

(Eg): Delhi QRN Cross
(3 students died)

— Improper housings
(80% of people families live in one room in urban centers)

Way forwards

- 1) Improve Food processing industries in rural regions to curb excessive migration.
- 2) Light House project; PMAY (Urban) to be augmented
- 3) Smart Cities mission being extended to other cities
- 4) Atal Shakti like initiative for Urban planning coordination

To serve a vision of to be developed @ 2047, it is important that our cities function smoothly.

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)

There has been visibility of paradox arising due to changes in traditional cultural values ~~which~~, some are getting declined while others are getting enriched.

Indelible influence

Strengthening

1) Cultural revivalism

(Eg) Yoga, handicrafts such as Bidi Art

2) Safeguarding culture

(Eg) ICT leading to digitalization of cultural values (Eg): Traditional medicines

3) International exposures supporting the tradition

(Eg): AYUSH medicines

4) Diaspora playing a vital role in preserving and spreading of values at global stage

Weakening

1) Languages are dying $\Rightarrow$ Preference to english (Note) $\Rightarrow$ > 600 languages are vulnerable UNESCO

2) Traditional values of

Spiritualism	$\xrightarrow{\text{To}}$	Materialism
Cooperation	$\longrightarrow$	Competition
Sacrifice	$\longrightarrow$	Consumerism

3) Cultural values getting hybridized.
(Eg) Bollywood

4) International influences
(Eg) Synthetic colours in toy making unlike traditional natural colour.

Impact on diversity and disparity

1) Diversity strengthening at some places due to cultural revivalism

Weakening due to rise in westernization and urbanization
 ↳ (Melting Pot of culture)

2) Economic disparity has risen
 ↳ Unequal fruits of globalization
 ↳ Income inequality across primary and tertiary sectors

3) Social disparity
 ↳ Weakened due to rise in Tolerance [Modern Education]
 ↳ Strengthening due to rise in fake news etc. (echo chamber effect)

The paradox thus exists in all the aspects.
 The only constant feature of globalization is the "Changes" it is bringing about

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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