

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे



Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Akhilesh Singh		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910042865	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	29.07.2024

*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			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें। 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं। 4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए। 5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 12:30 pm	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 03:42 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☒ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :			EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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.

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(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)

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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)

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 हालांकि 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)

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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)

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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1.

Numismatics refers to the study of coins which not just carry great economic and cultural value but a significant source for reconstructing history.

Numismatics → Political history

1. Chronology of dynasties → as coins often have dates mentioned on them or even otherwise through radio carbon dating

Ex: Saka era → 78 AD → seen from coins
Same for Kushanas coinage → dates

2. Evolution of political leadership →
Ex: marking and re-marking on the same coin → succession

3. Findings of coins also reveal geographical extent of the empires
Ex: Gupta coins found from across the country.

Economic history.

1. Prosperity of the kingdom can be gauged from metal used.
Ex: Gupta era → gold coins → Classical age

2. Reconstructing trade and commerce links with outside world

(ex) Chola coins found in South East Asia

CULTURAL HISTORY

1. Patronage to which religions by which kings

(ex) Kushana coins carrying Buddha's images.

2. Religious beliefs of the ruling dynasty.

(ex) images of gods on one side and kings/queens on the other

3. Craftsmanship → visible from intricate carvings

(ex) Vijaynagar coins → boar images

4. Coins an idea about cultural evolution

(ex) scripts on coins keeps evolving.

Coinage carries India's legacy and the study of numismatics needs to be encouraged to discover more hidden truths of our marvellous civilization

2.

Gandhiji decided to launch the civil disobedience movement when the Viceroy Incuri decided to act on the 11 point demands. The salt march from Sabarmati to Dandi marked the beginning of the movement.

Extent

1. It is the most widespread Gandhian movement with support from across the society - Students, traders, workers, Peasants.
2. Large participation of women was a significant feature, led by capable leaders like Sargini Maidei.
3. However, the business community's support kept dwindling → supported in phase-I.
→ non-enthusiastic in phase II.

Reach

1. The civil disobedience movement had a wide geographical reach with support from across the country.



Fig. geographical reach of cdm

Revolutionary zeal

1. New zeal as the goal and demand now, was complete independence (Lahore session)
2. Revolutionary methods were used in several regions → Chittagong Arms Robbery
Suryasen, P. Waddelkar, K. Dutta
3. No tax campaigns in Awadh and Bihar regions.
4. Boycott of British goods @ Madras.

Civil disobedience movement was a watershed moment in India's history and as it was a reflection of success of Gandhian strategy and gave the hope that British rule in India is entering its last stages.

3.

There was a gross neglect of education of Indians in the early British era. It was only when their own interests started converging, they paid some attention to it.

Intended purpose of British education

1. Cultural subjugation of Indians by perpetuating the myth of civilising mission (ex) Mackaulay minutes → Indian in blood but British in character.
2. Secure cheap local labour for lower clerical and administrative jobs.
3. Expand market for British goods due to Industrial revolution in Britain.
4. Manufacturing consent to rule by co-opting Indians.

However, the law of unintended consequences worked in India's favour.

Fuelled Indian Nationalism,

Candidates
must not
write on this
margin

1. Exposed Indians to the modern ideas of Democracy, (in modern sense), justice, liberty.
2. Education helped Indians rediscover their own glorious past busting the myth of benevolent despotism.
3. English acted as a language through which leaders of different regions could interact and thus laying the foundation for institutionalized opposition of British rule.
4. Awakening the national consciousness among the masses through theories like draw of wealth (Dade Dhai Nainge).
5. Contributed to the political aspirations of the Indian elites, leading to demands for greater share in power.

The British education policy was intended as a tool of cultural subjugation but acted as a tool of cultural and national rejuvenation.

4.

The present crisis of Israel-Palestine owes its origin in history going as far back as the first world war and Balfour declaration (1917).

Product of internal dynamics

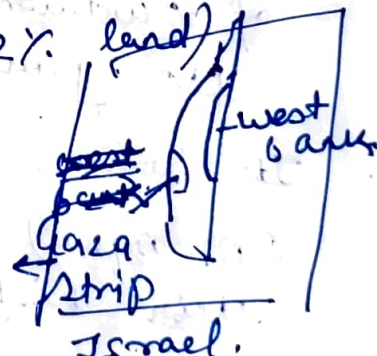
1. Historically occupied by Arabs but the city of Jerusalem has religious significance for 3 religions → Islam, Judaism and Christianity.
2. Jewish claim of it to be a birthplace of Judaism and paternal land of the Jews.
3. It houses third holiest Islamic site (Al-Aqsa) and hence Arabs claim their historical rights.
4. Multiple wars since 1948 and virtual elimination of Arab areas from historical Palestine keeps fanning terrorist violence and retaliatory attacks.

However, it has as much to do with the manipulative strategies of external powers

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1. The British sought support of Jews in the first world war and in return promised them independent nation state in Palestine (Balfour Declaration 1917)
2. The Jews settlements in the region were promoted leading to increased share in population
3. Post Second world the reigning powers proposed 2 state solution
4. The UN backed map lacked geographical continuity and disproportionate share
(Jews $\rightarrow$ 20% population, 52% land)

map had 2 district
Arab regions with
no connectivity



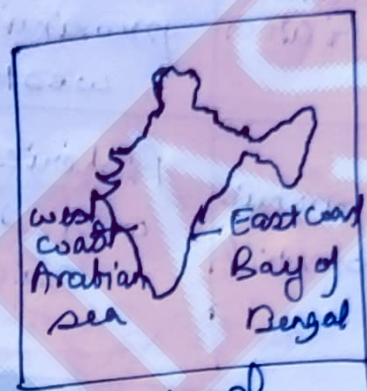
All this fuelled discontent and tensions have kept simmering. only the arms lobbies of the west have benefitted from the unending war

Two state solution through dialogue is the need of the hour.

5.

India is blessed with geographical diversity so much so that two coasts separated by a few hundred kilometres show distinct geographical characteristics

The coastline is spread over 6000 km (mainland) which extends to 9 states



Feature	East coast	West coast of India
Type of coast	emergent plains ↓ less natural ports	Submergent coast ↓ more natural harbours for shipping
Rivers	Form deltas due to <u>sediment deposition</u>	Shorter rivers, higher slope → No deltas
Width	Wider (average width 100-120 km)	Narrower (average width 15-30 km)
Continental shelf	Wider and extends upto 600 km	Narrower shelf and steeper slopes

<u>Resources</u>	Agriculturally important due to fertile soil..	Biodiversity is high, <u>tourism potential</u>
<u>Vulnerabilities</u>	more prone to landslides due to proximity to western ghats	more prone to cyclones
<u>Economic potential</u>	Fisheries, trade with south east asia	major trading ports of India - mining - (Bombay High)

Thus, both the plains have distinct characteristics. However, climate change is threatening both the coastal plains. There are increasing instances of cyclones originating in Arabian Sea. coastal (storm) surges are impacting both the coasts and illegal mining and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing is affecting biodiversity on both coasts.

The need of the hour is to develop climate resilience for attaining the goals inscribed in SDG 13, 14 and 15

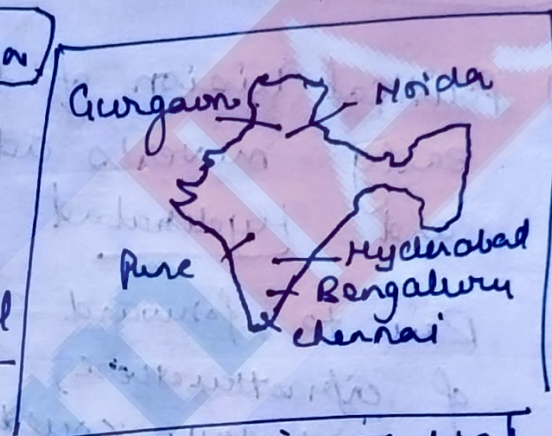
6.

IT industry is a key driver of India's economy contributing about 7% to India's GDP and securing exports worth 200 billion Dollars in FY-23.

Factors behind proliferation

Historical

1. English language was always aspirational in India. Hence India acted as suitable place for cheap english speaking labour for the firms which wanted to outsource IT services.



IT hubs in India

Political Leadership

1. Rajiv Gandhi could see the potential and brought Sanjit Puri for laying the foundation of India's IT Reforms.
2. Chandra Babu Naidu's vision made Hyderabad the IT hub.

Entrepreneurial spirit

1) Narayan Murthy, Nandan Nilekani

4) Global demands converged with India's
CPQ reforms → facilitated investment
in education, skill development.

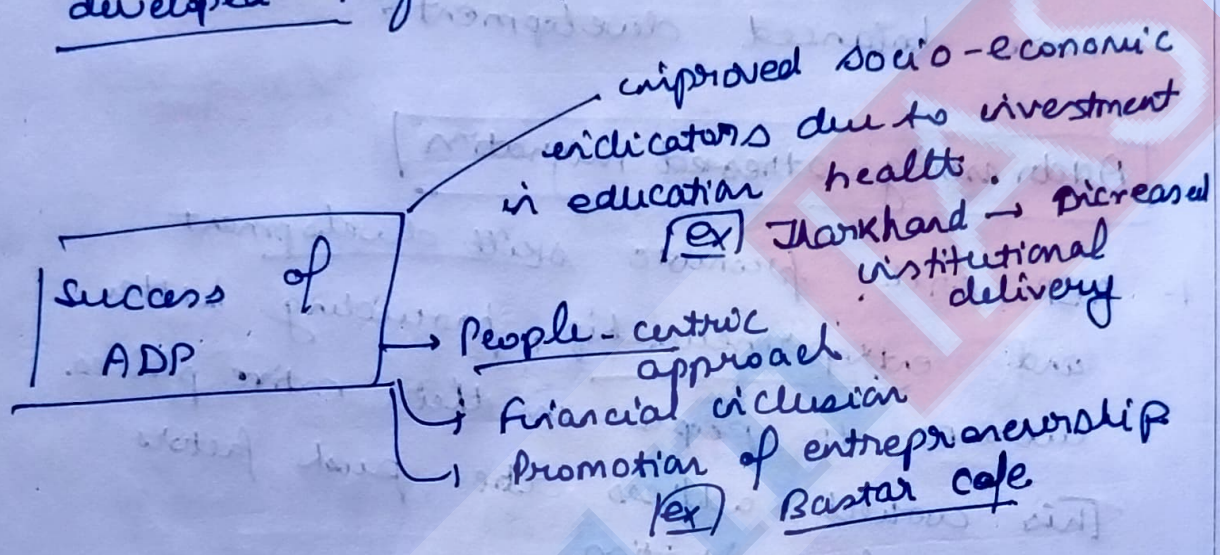
Reasons for skewed distribution

- 1) Political vision of leaders gave the
early mover's advantage to Bengaluru
and Hyderabad
- 2) Due to forward and backward linkages
of infrastructure, skilled labour, the
industry could not decentralize
- 3) The major IT hubs have been traditional
educational hubs → skilled labour
Pure
- 4) Supporting infrastructure by government
Global connectivity → international
airports
- 5) Climatic factors → suitable weather.

However, as states compete among themselves
and expansion of internet revolution to
Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities, we are witnessing
small IT firms coming from all corners
of the country. Policy support shall be
provided so that they don't flock to
traditional IT hubs to scale their business.

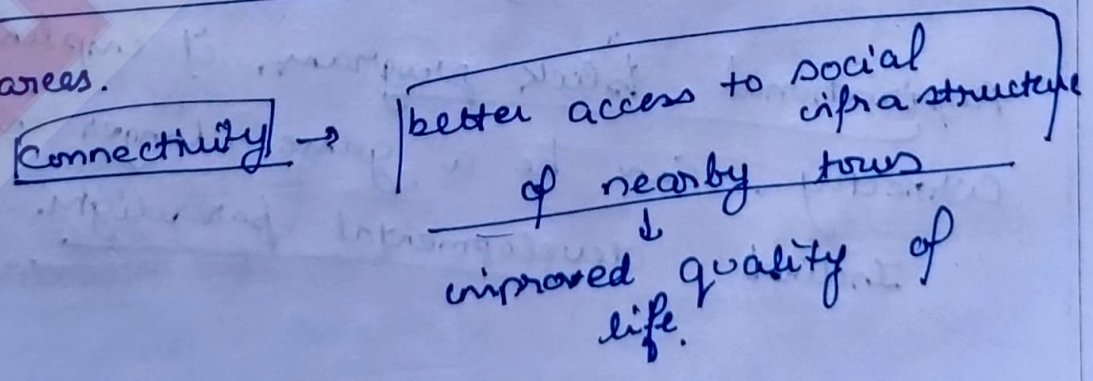
7.

Aspirational Blocks programme was announced in the Budget 2023 to follow up on the Aspirational districts programme for the development of the most under-developed regions of the country.



Role of Aspirational Blocks programme in enabling balanced growth

1) Enabling physical connectivity of the most backward regions like rural affected areas.



2. Bridging the skewness in traditional developmental modes which have been city centric → ABP will promote bottoms up approach → leading to more balanced development

Addressing stressed migration

1. ABP will promote skill development and entrepreneurship, providing better avenues to people in their native places. This would address the push factors of migration.

2. Access to education and healthcare in nearby areas will prevent stressed migration for accessing these facilities.

Challenges → Adequate funding
→ ensuring stakeholder consultation
→ leakages and corruption

Aspirational block program, if implemented correctly, can be a game changer in India's developmental paradigm.

8.

It is said that the British may have left India in 1947 physically but they continue to live in our minds and the intellectual colonialism continues to persist.

Visible signs of colonial mindset

1. English being India's lingua franca.
Despite thousands of our own languages, English continues to a bridge for cross cultural interactions.
2. Our fetish for fair complexion continues to perpetuate modern day racism.
Fairness creams popularity in India.
3. Jeans is seen as a symbol of 'class' and 'kurta pyjama' or 'dhoti' is associated with villagers.
4. New year parties are 'cool' but 'holi' is misogynistic.
5. Education system is teaching pythagoras but forgetting Aryabhata, varamihira.

6. Going to Europe for vacation is thrilling but exploring India is boring.

7. Our roads are still named after British, so are buildings

(ex) Outram lanes, Victoria Memorial

8. Macdonalds burger is nice but litti chokha is bihari

However, with conscious efforts of civil society and government things are

WHO → traditional learning
Centre in Taninagar.

Changing → growing consciousness about Yoga's benefits
↳ increasing popularity of Indian brands (ex) Tata motors.

The government is working to shed the Colonial mindset through initiatives like

Yoga day, Haldi Riwaaz and among

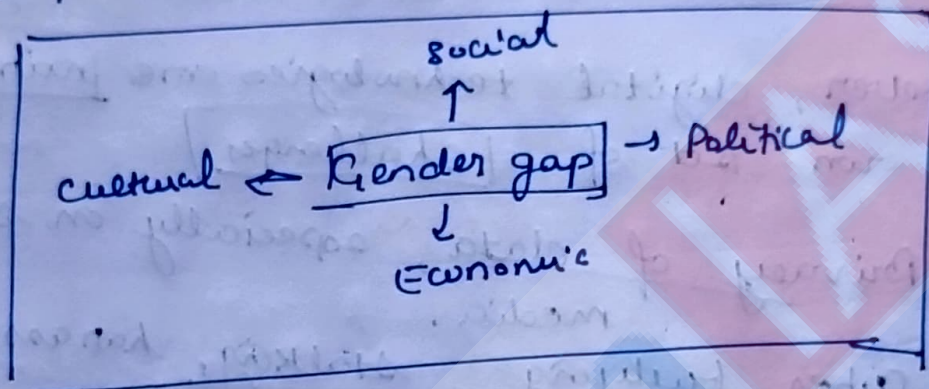
the Panch Prar which IPM has requested

Indians to follow, shedding the Colonial mindset is the first one

9.

UNDP's Gender Inequality Index ranks

India at 100 out of 193 countries. For a country whose scriptures promote women worship, this is a bit ironical.



Role of Digital technologies in bridging gap

1. Political → a) It gives a voice to the women which was difficult in traditional model.

(ex) #metoo movement.

(ii) greater visibility → emerging as vote bank → greater concern to their issues.

(ex) Anna Rape case → MCA went to jail

2. Economic → a) more employment opportunities

(ii) financial independence

(ii) skill development

(iv) Financial inclusion

Social

- (i) Anonymity of social media → more open discussion on hitherto taboo subjects like 'periods', 'sexuality'
- (ii) Breaking the traditional gender roles.

However, digital technologies are ruined in own set of challenges

- 1) Privacy of data, especially on social media.
- 2) Cyber bullying, stalking, harassment.
- 3) Digital arrest → elderly women in Delhi scanned of 80+ lakhs
- 4) Dual burden — work from home + domestic responsibilities
- 5) Digital divide in terms of access to devices as well as internet

Way forward → comprehensive law against cyber crimes.
→ cyber etiquettes to be taught in school
→ gender sensitive education
→ Promoting schemes like IKRAN (for increasing LFPR)

India's civilization values of 'Vatva navyastu pujyate, namante tatra deva' (where women are worshipped, gods reside there) needs to be taught to our coming generations.

Indian society is based on the values of 'sewa dharma samdhava' and 'Vasudhaiv Kutumbhake' and tolerance has been an intrinsic feature of it.

Co-existence of multiple philosophical schools — Orthodox as well as Heterodox.

Tolerance deeply embedded in ancient Indian society

→ Rulers patronizing more than one religion
(Ex) Harsha — Buddhism and Jainism

↓
openness to diverse ideas

→ assimilation of foreign cultures

(Ex) multiple

(Ex) Dargahs — visited by all sections

schools within vedanta — shukha advaita, dvaita, etc.

Continues to persist and flourish

1. Peaceful co-existence of people from different religions, linguistic backgrounds, cultures

(Ex) Housing societies in IT hubs

2. celebration of each others cultures

1(a) Muslims playing key role in Amarnath
and Mansarovar yathas.

3. Participation in each others festivities

1(a) Hindus celebrating Christmas.
Muslims and Christians celebrating Diwali.

4. Vegetarians and non vegetarians eating
on the same tables in college messes
and office canteens.

5. celebration of regional cultures
1(a) Popularity of Punjabi music.

However, some Challenges have emerged

1. caste based violence 1(a) Dalit wedding
procession not being allowed to pass
through.

2. Radicalisation through social media
echo-chambers

3. Linguistic pride 1(a) Karnataka local
reservation issue

However, by and large India's society
continues to show its civilizational values.
Need is to ~~pr~~ monitor the fringe elements
to prevent deepening of social faultlines.
Only Sabka prayas can make ek Bharat
shrestha Bharat

11.

The foundation of the Dravidian temple architecture was laid down during the Pallava period (6th - 9th century) and it reached its zenith during the Chola era (9 - 12th century).

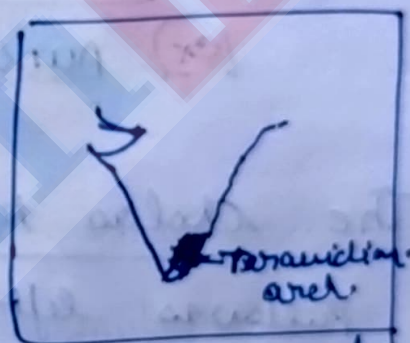
Strengthened during the Pallavas

Development during the Pallavas occurred in 4 stages

Stage I → Mahendravarman

This stage consisted of rock cut temples. Finesse was not that good.

(ex) Pallavaram temple



Dravidian arch region

Stage II → Narasimharvarman

This stage consisted of monolithic rock cut temples. The architectural excellence of sculptors is visible.

(ex) UNESCO World Heritage site of Mahabalipuram → Panch Rathas

Stage II — Rajasimha

He started the trend of independent structural temples of soft sandstone

(ex) Kailasnath temple, Kanchipuram

Stage IV → Later Pallavas
structural temples, large in number
but lesser grandeur

(ex) Mukhteshwara temple

The Cholas took over from where the
Pallavas left and took it to a new level

Cholas

- 1) The grandeur of the temples increased with artistic carvings and sculptures

(ex) Brihadeshwar temple, Thanjavur

- 2) Ummans became more expansive and gopurams were also intricately decorated.

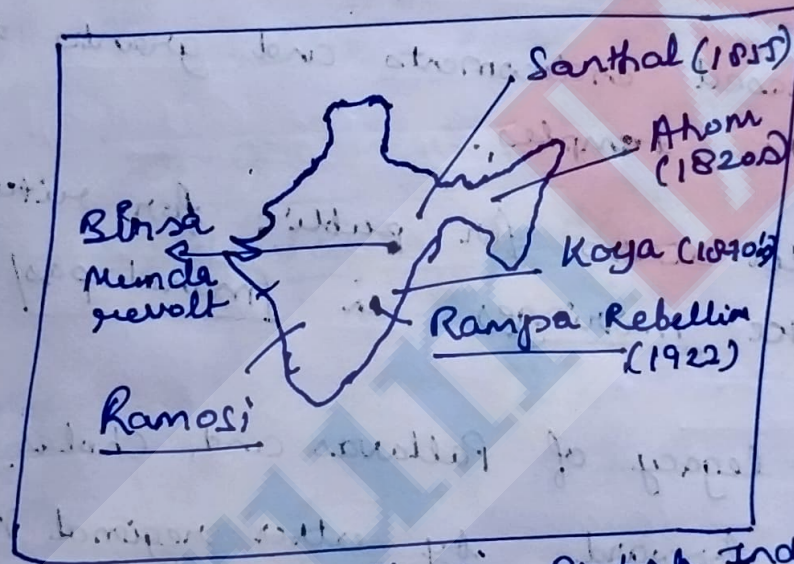
- 3) The practice of building boundary walls of temple complexes became prominent.
- 4) Temples became centers of administrative and economic activities and became the most important places in the town.
- 5) Increased endowments and grants to the temples.
- 6) Wider access for public for rituals like marriages in mandapas.

The legacy of Pallavas and Cholas was taken forward by other regional kingdoms like Ujjayinagar and the Hoysalas to develop their distinct styles.

The work of Pallavas and Cholas can be appreciated more from the fact that four different sites from south India have been inscribed in UNESCO world Heritage list. These are - Malabalipuram, Hampi, Ensembles of Hoysalas and The Great living chola temples.

12.

Tribal revolts was recurrent feature of 200 years of British rule. While the immediate triggers varied, the common factor was oppressive British policies in some way or the other.



Tribal Revolts in British India

Causes of Tribal discontentment

1) Disruption of the traditional way of life of tribal societies.

(ex) New taxation policy, ban on human sacrifice led to

Khond uprising

2) Clearing of forests for agriculture led to a conflict with tribals who were living there since ages
(ex) Pahariga rebellion

3) Intrusion of money lenders and the oppressive practices. adopted by them.
(ex) Birsa Munda rebellion

4) conversion attempts by British missionaries after the same was given legal sanction under the 1813 charter Act.

5) After the introduction of the railways, tribals were evicted from the forests to exploit the mineral wealth of these areas.

Reasons for limited success

1. The movements were reactionary in nature and there was no larger grand objective.

2) The British responded with high handedness to suppress the revolts and the tribals did not have access to resources or modern weapons.

3) Lacked any organised leadership and mostly were fought on individual charisma of one or two leaders.

(ex) Birsa Munda
Siddhu and Kanhu.

4) most of the revolts were very localised in nature and lacked any nationalistic impulse.

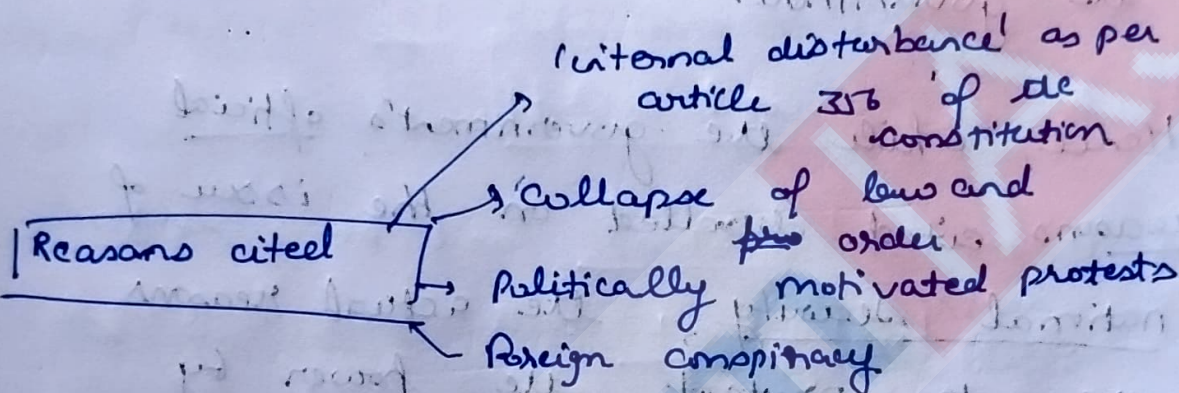
However, they did force British to act in some cases.

1) Creation of Santal parganas.

2) Chotanagpur Tenancy Act.

Thus, the tribal revolts may not have achieved any grand success and they kept challenging British policies from time to time which resulted in some incremental gains as well.

The National emergency was declared in June 1975 by the then Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. It is one of the darkest chapters of India's democratic history.



Actual reasons

1. Gulf oil crisis leading to high inflation. This led to people's protests against the government.
2. Student's movements against rising cost, unemployment and poor facilities
(ex) Nav Nirman movement in Gujarat
3. Call for total revolution given by Jay Prakash Narayan to overhaul the system.

4. Allahabad High Court's verdict in
Raj Narain case, which annulled the
1971 election of Smt Indira Gandhi.
This intensified the protests against
the government.

Hence, while the government's official
reasons cited, dwelled on the issue of
national security, the actual reasons
were to protect the power by
suppressing the fundamental rights of
peaceful protest.

Darkest phase of Indian history

1. widespread suppression of civil liberties
2. critics of the government were jailed equating
the government with the nation
3. Forced sterilizations led by Sanjay
Gandhi
4. Judicial surrender
ex ADM Jabalpur case

5. Press was asked to bend but it started cravelling (L.K. Advani)

Thus, Emergency was a dark blot on the mother of Democracy. Its repercussions were faced by the Congress party when it was thrown out from power in 1977 elections.

The new government introduced certain safeguards to ensure that history doesn't repeat itself.

safeguards by
 44th amendment

→ written advice from cabinet became mandatory.

→ 'internal disturbance' was removed as a ground for imposition and armed rebellion was kept.

→ Parliamentary sanction within one month.

The national emergency also led to rise of civil liberties movements in India (ex PUCL) to educate people about the essence of democracy and to ensure that such an event does not happen in the future.

14. mangroves are transitional ecosystems found at the interface of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, known for their ecological and economic significance.

Role in coastal ecology

1. Form an ecotone and hence rich in biodiversity with several unique species (ex) Fishing cats
2. Act as a safeguard against storm surges
3. Acts as the kidneys of the earth due to the wetlands acting as a pollutant filtration mechanism
4. Reduces the impact of cyclone's landfall
5. Carbon sinks, thus helpful for climate resilience

Role in economy

1. Promotes tourism due to distinct ecological characteristics and biodiversity.

(ex) Royal Bengal Tiger in Sundarbans.

- 2) Forest resources like wood, animal food.
- 3) livelihood of local communities through fishing.

However, mangroves are declining at a rapid pace.

Reasons

1. Economic greed to exploit the forest resources (ex) timber and non-timber products.
2. Expanding population → to meet their shelter needs, mangroves are being cleared and land being reclaimed.
- 3) Infrastructure to support tourism (ex) cottage hotels inside forests.

4.) climate change is leading to changes in the ecological characteristics and the rising sea levels are also contributing to submergence of mangroves

(Ex) Blascan der island of Bangladesh

Way forward

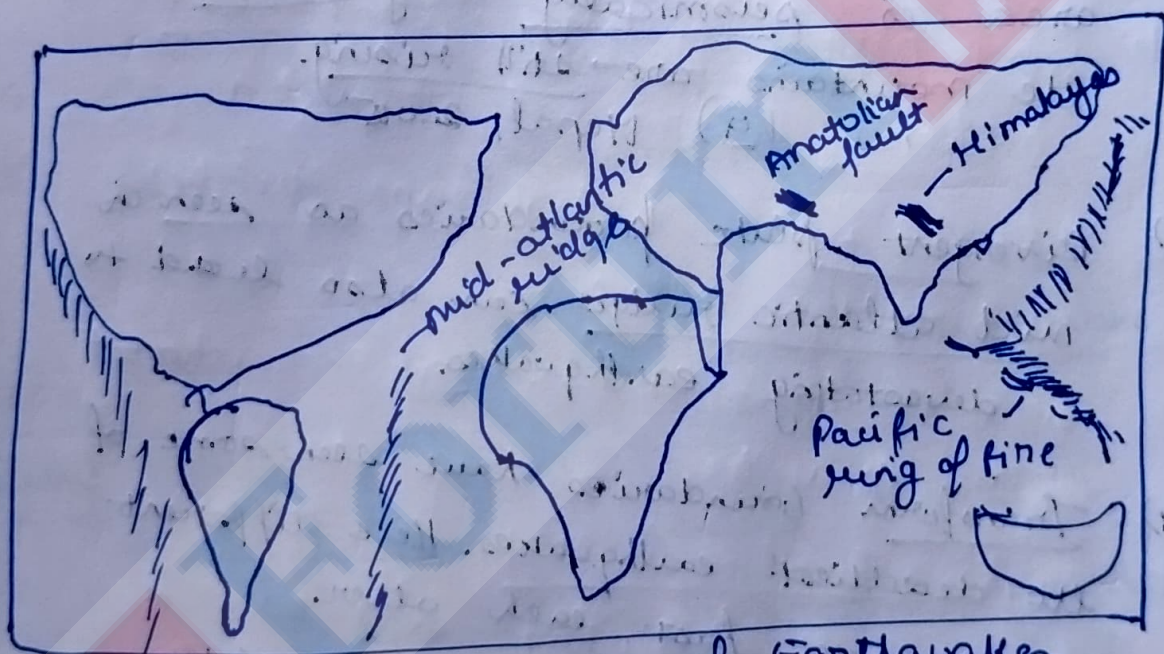
- 1- Reducing population stress on eco-sensitive zones by rehabilitating people in other areas.
2. Policy coherence between centre and states and strict enforcement mechanism for anyone diverting mangrove lands for unauthorised use.
3. Building climate resilience of local communities

mangroves are critical ecosystems and all countries should work together for their preservation. Global mangrove Alliance and Mangroves for future are noble initiatives in this regard.

15.

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Earthquakes refer to the sudden release of the strain energy in the earth's crust. They are mostly tectonic in origin, caused due to movement of tectonic plates towards each other (convergent), away from each other (divergent) or past each other (transform).



Global distribution of Earthquakes

Distribution of earthquakes

- 1) Earthquakes are mostly found in areas where two tectonic plates interact with each other.

2) Pacific ring of fire is the most vulnerable area because it forms a subduction zone where the denser oceanic plate subsides under the continental plate.

4) Himalayan mountains have been formed due to the interaction between Eurasian plate and Indo-Australian plate. The area is seismically very active as the mountains are still rising.
✓(Q) Nepal; 2015

3) Divergent plate boundaries as seen in mid atlantic ridge can also lead to devastating earthquakes.

4) Transform boundaries have seen some of the deadliest earthquakes. Here different plates slide past each other.
✓(ex) Anatolian fault where 4 plates slide past each other

Turkey earthquake, 2023

Consequences related to earthquakes

1) Economic loss as there is widespread damage to the infrastructure in the affected area.

2) loss of human lives

3) Catalyst for other natural disasters

Ex) Tsunami, 2004 caused due to an earthquake.

landslides.

4. Can lead to dam failures

5. Flooding, contamination of water.

~~strict~~ strict enforcement of building codes for earthquake resilient infrastructure

Way forward

→ Early warning systems

→ awareness generation among the people regarding the do's and don'ts during an earthquake

Earthquake is a natural hazard but the vulnerability can be reduced by taking suitable measures in line with the guidelines of HDMA on earthquakes.

University of Chicago's research paper (2023) calculated that an average Indian is losing 5 years of lifespan due to air pollution and the number for Delhi is 11 years.

Delhi's air quality is a perennial problem.

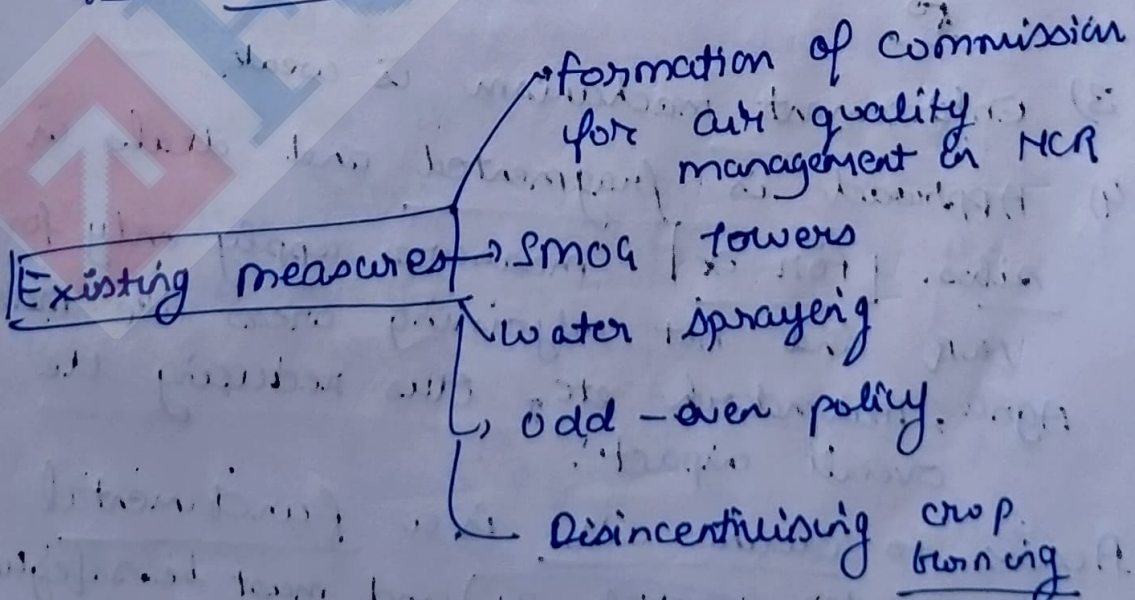
1. Geographical location → land locked and hence lesser wind circulation.
2. Concretisation and high rise buildings, restricts airflow.
3. Loss of green spaces (ex) encroachment on Aravallis.
4. High vehicular density.
5. Presence of polluting industries in nearby areas (ex) thermal power plants.
6. Construction activities contributing to particulate matter's increased concentration.

However, the problem gets

Compounded during winters

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- 1) Lower temperatures lead to even further reduction in wind speed.
- 2) Higher concentration in lower atmosphere due to smog formation.
- 3) Crop residue burning in the adjoining areas in Punjab, Haryana and UP.
- 4) No or very less rainfall in early winters (Nov-Dec) leading to pollutants staying in the air for longer.
- 5) Traditional warming mechanism used in chilling winters
(ex) Biomass burning, wood burning



Efficacy

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1. Tries to keep it in check through Graded Response Action Plan.
2. Smog towers help in improving air quality by 20-30%.
3. Temporary relief due to policies like odd even.

However, it is not enough

- 1) Adhocism in approach rather than a permanent solution.
- 2) GRAP comes into force only once air quality reaches above 400 whereas the safe and healthy limit (WHO) is below 50.
- 3) Enforcement mechanism is weak.
- 4) Approach is fragmented and deals in silos. For ex measures apply only for MCR and not adjoining areas like Meerut, Agra, Mathura etc, thus reducing the overall impact.

Access to clean air is a fundamental right under Article 21 and must be safeguarded.

Energy Basket of India is heavily tilted in favour of coal with it contributing to 60% of our energy needs.

Reasons for heavy reliance

1. Availability → India's huge coal reserves in the Deccan and Chota-Nagpur Plateau makes it an easily available resource.
2. Economical → Huge availability translates to cheaper energy costs and thus making energy accessible to most Indians.
3. Technological know-how → With experience of over 70 years in coal based energy and innovations to improve efficiency, it is technologically most feasible source of energy for India.

However, this over-reliance on coal has lead to several issues.

Issues with coal based energy

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1. Environmental cost is very high as it not only causes air and water pollution but also land degradation due to poor mining practices.
- 2) Technological adaptations like flue gas desulphurisation and catalytic sulphur reductor technologies have not been adopted.
- 3) Air pollution entails human health concerns.
- 4) Domestic coal is low grade and hence coal used in thermal power plants is mostly imported.

Despite these challenges, phasing out coal from India's energy basket is difficult.

1. Alternative sources are costlier and India needs affordable energy to meet its developmental goals.

- 2) Lack of support by developed countries
in terms of their commitments for
technology sharing and 100 billion dollar
per year financing (Paris summit)
- 3) Intermittent nature of renewable sources
like solar and wind leaving them
less reliable unless storage technologies
improve
- 4) Renewable sources have not yet reached
the scale where they can meet the
demand
- 5) Limited funding/resources to shift entirely
to alternate sources

However, despite the challenges, India
is committed to 'phase down' coal and
has set itself a target of achieving
climate neutrality by 2070 as part
of its Panchanshit goals

The institutions of marriage and family are cornerstones of social life and they constantly evolve with changing times.

Changing nature of marriage

1. It is becoming more individualistic relationship between two individuals rather than the traditional notion of deep rooted family ties.
2. Increase in the prevalence of love marriages over the traditional arrange marriages. The increase is more profound in urban areas.
3. Delayed marriages due to preference to career.
4. Apprehensions about long term commitments leading to new institutions like live in relationships.
5. Greater acceptance of inter-caste, inter-faith marriages.
6. Decline in 'sacred' character
(ex) increase in Divorce rates.

Changing nature of family

- 1) Shift towards preference for nuclear families due to growing urbanisation
- 2) Total fertility Rate has come down to 1.6 in urban areas and 2.0 overall, showing an inclination for smaller families.
- 3) Rise in trend of both parents working, leading to child rearing being outsourced
- 4) Power balance between husband and wife has reduced due to legal and economic empowerment

The evolution has been facilitated by both state as well as market

[State]

- 1) constant family planning campaigns have helped in bringing down TFR.
- 2) Legislations → special marriage Act
→ Domestic violence Act

3) Progressive Supreme Court judgements

(ex) Live in Relationships
Homosexuality

4) Empowering women politically

(ex) women's reservation

Role of market

1. Urbanisation → facilitated nuclear families
2. more job opportunities for women →
Economic empowerment
3. Rising cost of living → both parents
working plus fewer children
preferred
4. facilitated interactions with people from
different communities/regions → contributes
to love marriages plus inter-caste,
inter-faith marriages.
5. Provided greater individuality to women.

The resilience of social institutions like
marriage and family is due to their
flexibility and adaptability to changing
times. They would continue to reflect
the changed socio-political realities.

19.

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The recent deaths of 3 civil services aspirants due to flooding of the basement of a coaching centre in the heart of country's capital highlights the faultlines of India's urban planning.

Multiple challenges faced by India's metropolises

- 1) Inadequate infrastructure to meet the demand
(ex) Traffic issues in cities like Bengaluru
- 2) Poor drainage system
(ex) Pune floods, 2024.
- 3) Poor social infrastructure { Government
Schools
Hospitals.
Basic needs
(ex) Bengaluru water crisis
- 4) Unplanned urbanisation leading to
lack of green spaces, narrow lanes,
poor ventilation.
(ex) Mukherjee Nagar fire, 2023
- 5) Air quality issues
(ex) Delhi, every year

- 6) Unscientific waste management
(ex) Ghazipur landfill

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Role of unplanned urbanisation in these cases

- 1) Lack of long-term policy planning → less space for expansion → leads to unregulated and illegal constructions
- 2) Lack of policy coherence due to multiple bodies being involved, sometimes overlapping jurisdiction (ex) Delhi
 - MoHUA
 - MnI of Defence (for Cantonment)
 - MCD
 - Delhi government
 - DDA
- 3) Poor last mile connectivity reduces the usage of public transport
- 4) Lack of regard for environment leads to challenges like (i) air quality
(ii) urban floods
- 5) creation of Ghettos in cities instead of an inclusive layout

Contribution of migration

1. Increasing pressure on infrastructure and resources of the cities.
2. Proliferation of slums because people have limited paying capacity.
3. Development of illegal and unregulated colonies.
4. Breeds corruption
(ex) charges (Hafth) being collected from illegal shop owners like basement libraries.
5. Widens inequality within the city!
(ex) Daravi vs South Bombay

India needs a comprehensive overhaul of its urban planning and urban governance model to meet the requirements of rising urban population in a sustainable manner so that we can build sustainable cities and communities (SDG-11)

Globalisation refers to the growing
interconnectedness of the world's economies,
cultures and populations. [Thomas Friedman]
defines it as flattening of the world
with weakening territorial boundaries

Globalisation has left an indelible impact
on Indian culture and society

- 1) Shift towards consumerism and
materialism

[ex] i-phones on EMIs

- 2) Living individualism, community taking
a backseat

[ex] Mumbai - body from flat recovered
after 30 days

- 3) Nuclearisation of families. due to
urbanisation, land fragmentation

- 4) Change in clothing fashions.
Traditional dresses have virtually
disappeared from urban spaces.

5) shift in food habits towards a fast-food culture
(ex) popularity of McDonalds and Dominos in cities.

6) commodification of spirituality

(ex) visiting Kedarnath for social media views

7) loss of local dialects and languages.

However, there have been positive changes as well

Positives { women empowerment — financial as well as social
weakening of caste hierarchies and caste based occupation
expansion of culture (ex) Yoga, Diwali

Impact of globalisation on diversity

Positives — intermixing of cultures
(ex) Samosa - sambar

{ Greater tolerance due to diverse work places
Respect for individuality has increased
Creation of new cultures
(ex) Hinglish language or Hindi written in Roman script.

Homogenisation → ex. loss of local dialects of Hindi

Negative → cultural diversity of festivals is reducing. ex. uniformity in Diwali celebration

→ reduces a sense of inferiority among tribal cultures

Impact on disparity

Positive → Reduced gender disparity due to economic empowerment of women

→ weakening of traditional hierarchies like caste

→ Improved socio-economic mobility due to more opportunities

Negative → increased economic-wealth inequalities

→ Environmental degradation — widened gap between cities and rural areas

→ cultural degradation

Globalization has been a double edged sword. The need is to learn from Buddha's madhyam marg to reap benefits while protecting cultural integrity.