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MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे



Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Prateek Joshi		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910084207	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	8/8/2024

*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।		
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 :	
			8:30 pm	11:30 pm	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	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.

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) The Hoysala period saw the development of a distinctive style of temple architecture renowned for its intricacy and artistic brilliance. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

होयसल काल में मंदिर वास्तुकला की एक विशिष्ट शैली का विकास हुआ जो अपनी जटिलता और कलात्मक चमक के लिए प्रसिद्ध थी। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Q.2) British colonial rule had a profound impact on Indian agriculture, fundamentally altering the traditional agrarian economy which led to severe peasant resistance. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन का भारतीय कृषि पर गहरा प्रभाव पड़ा, जिसने पारंपरिक कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था को मौलिक रूप से बदल दिया, जिसके कारण किसानों का तीव्र प्रतिरोध हुआ। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Q.3) The history of India's independence would remain incomplete without acknowledging the significant contributions from the Northeast region. Substantiate. (10 marks, 150 words)

पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के महत्वपूर्ण योगदान को स्वीकार किए बिना भारत की स्वतंत्रता का इतिहास अधूरा रहेगा। पुष्टि कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Q.4) The diversity of landforms across the Earth's surface reflects the unique signatures left by different geomorphic agents. In this context, describe the various erosional and depositional landforms created by glacial action. (10 marks, 150 words)

पृथ्वी की सतह पर भू-आकृतियों की विविधता विभिन्न भू-आकृतिक कारकों द्वारा छोड़े गए अमिट छाप को दर्शाती है। इस संदर्भ में, हिमनद क्रिया द्वारा निर्मित विभिन्न अपरदनात्मक और निक्षेपणात्मक भू-आकृतियों का वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Q.5) Explain the factors contributing to the variability of the Indian monsoon. Also, discuss its multi-dimensional impact. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय मानसून की परिवर्तनशीलता में योगदान करने वाले कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इसके बहुआयामी प्रभाव पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Q.6) Describing the distribution of palm oil producing countries, throw light on the major environmental issues faced by them. (10 marks, 150 words)

पाम ऑयल उत्पादक देशों के वितरण का वर्णन करते हुए, उनके सामने आने वाले प्रमुख पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Q.7) At the time of her independence, India was beset with multiple challenges. Enumerating those challenges, analyze how far India has been able to address them. (10 marks, 150 words)

अपनी स्वतंत्रता के समय भारत अनेक चुनौतियों से घिरा हुआ था। उन चुनौतियों को गिनाते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए कि भारत उनका समाधान करने में किस हद तक सक्षम रहा है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Q.8) What do you understand by the Meiji restoration? Discuss its impact on Japan and the world. (10 marks, 150 words)

आप मेईजी पुनर्स्थापना से क्या समझते हैं? जापान और विश्व पर इसके प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Q.9) Discuss the reasons for the rise in prevalence of substance abuse in India. Also, examine its impact on family and society. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में मादक द्रव्यों के सेवन की व्यापकता में वृद्धि के कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, परिवार और समाज पर इसके प्रभाव की परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Q.10) Do you think that a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) is essential in a multi-cultural and diverse country like India? Justify your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत जैसे बहु-सांस्कृतिक और विविधतापूर्ण देश में समान नागरिक संहिता (UCC) आवश्यक है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Q.11) Discuss how the Bhakti movement, along with questioning the established social order, also made substantial contributions to the development of devotional literature. (15 marks, 250 words)

चर्चा कीजिए कि भक्ति आंदोलन ने स्थापित सामाजिक व्यवस्था पर सवाल उठाने के साथ-साथ भक्ति साहित्य के विकास में भी महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Q.12) The Marathas posed a formidable challenge to British expansion but could not consolidate their power into a centralized authority capable of rivaling British dominance in India. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

मराठों ने ब्रिटिश विस्तार के लिए एक कठिन चुनौती पेश की, लेकिन वे अपनी शक्ति को भारत में ब्रिटिश प्रभुत्व का मुकाबला करने में सक्षम एक केंद्रीकृत प्राधिकरण में समेकित नहीं कर सके। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Q.13) The political reorganization of states and territories has been an ongoing process in the post-independence era. Discuss with examples. How successful has it been in accommodating diverse regional aspirations? (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वतंत्रता के बाद के युग में राज्यों और क्षेत्रों का राजनीतिक पुनर्गठन एक सतत प्रक्रिया रही है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। विविध क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाओं को समायोजित करने में यह कितना सफल रहा है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Q.14) Highlighting the contributions of revolutionaries to the Indian freedom movement, discuss the factors that limited their efforts. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में क्रांतिकारियों के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने उनके प्रयासों को सीमित किया। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Q.15) "The aspirations of the Indian national movement extended to securing social justice and economic regeneration, in addition to political freedom." Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

"भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन की आकांक्षाएँ राजनीतिक स्वतंत्रता के अलावा सामाजिक न्याय और आर्थिक उत्थान को सुरक्षित करने तक फैली हुई थीं।" सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Q.16) The 'paper partition' of Africa and its prolonged journey to decolonization stand in contrast to colonial experiences elsewhere. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

अफ्रीका का 'कागज़ी विभाजन' और उपनिवेशवाद से मुक्ति की इसकी लंबी यात्रा अन्य जगहों के औपनिवेशिक अनुभवों के विपरीत है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Q.17) "India faces a grave water crisis due to soaring demand, pollution, and climate change, which necessitates urgent measures to ensure water security for all." Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

"बढ़ती मांग, प्रदूषण और जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण भारत गंभीर जल संकट का सामना कर रहा है, जिससे सभी के लिए जल सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए तत्काल उपाय करना आवश्यक है।" परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Q.18) Provide a reasoned account of the global distribution of volcanoes with the help of a world map. Also, discuss the various consequences of volcanoes. (15 marks, 250 words)

विश्व मानचित्र की सहायता से ज्वालामुखियों के वैश्विक वितरण का एक तर्कसंगत विवरण प्रदान कीजिए। साथ ही, ज्वालामुखियों के विभिन्न परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Q.19) "A seemingly casteless upper caste and an apparently caste-defined lower caste is one of the central aspects of the institution of caste in contemporary times". Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

"एक जातिविहीन उच्च जाति और एक जाति-परिभाषित निम्न जाति, समकालीन समय में जाति संस्था के केंद्रीय पहलुओं में से एक है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Q.20) Tolerance and harmony are engrained in societal ethos of India, but communal discord remains a significant threat to the nation's pluralistic fabric. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

सहिष्णुता और सद्भाव भारत के सामाजिक लोकाचार में निहित हैं, लेकिन सांप्रदायिक कलह देश के बहुलवादी ताने-बाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण खतरा बना हुआ है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

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

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
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Q1

Hoysalas grew as a kingdom
in 12th & 13th in the Karnataka
region & gained prominence
for their intricate art, architecture
and cultural progress

Distinctive Hoysalan Architecture

- ① Smarasamudra as primary
centre of Hoysala's Vesara
Architecture.
- ② Vimanas got bigger & grandeur
during Hoysala rule.
↳ Kings donated Gold for
decoration of Vimanas.
- ③ Temple Pillars had carvings
of Nandi, Yakshas etc.

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

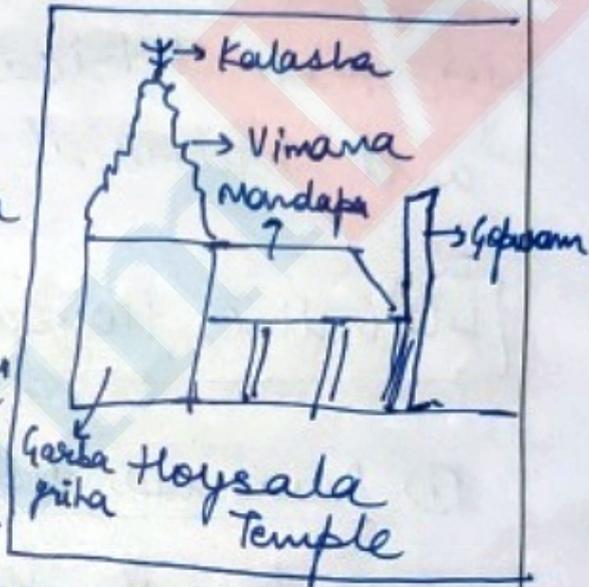
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उम्मीदवारों को इस स्थान में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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④ Mandapas ~~to~~ had more capacity & started to being used for ritual ceremonies also

⑤ Garbhagriha entailed both Panchayatana as well as 'stellate' plan of idols



⑥ Tall Gopurams as mark of kingdom's prosperity.

Thus, it was during Hoysala Period that Vesara style reached it Zenith & it inspired further architecture that of Vijaynagar & Nayakas.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस स्थान में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Q2

British colonial rule with its primary goal of revenue maximization, brought Indian Agriculture down to from its past glory to a crippled state.

Colonial rule's impact of Agriculture

- ① Subsistence-based agriculture turned into commercialized form
 Ex) Indigo Cultivation.
- ② Oppressive land tenure systems led to poor agricultural productivity
 Ex) Zamindari system's neglect of quality of land
- ③ Low investment into technology in agricultural like irrigation

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

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.
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उम्मीदवारों को इस स्थान में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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methode led to frequent famines

④ Peasants first turned into tenants then into Bonded labour due to unpayment of debt.

Alteration of Traditional Agrarian Economy

→ From self sufficiency to import dependency
 → Ancillary sectors of agri like Jaggery making etc went out of business

This led to severe peasant resistance

- ① Kisan Sabha movement against land tenure systems
- ② Champaran Satyagraha against Indigo cultivation.
- ③ Tehbaga movement against rent-seeking.

Faltering of agriculture by British was so oppressive that even ^{after} 75 years of independence, this sector has not recovered back completely



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

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 हद्दिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Q.3

The culturally vibrant north-east region played an active role in Independence movement.

Contribution of Northeast Region

- ① The Ahom Kingdom acted as a resistant force against British Imperialism.
- ② Leaders like Lachit Borphukan in 17th century & Gomdhal Konwar in 19th century as symbols of Northeastern Valour
- ③ During the National Movement, resistance from Kuki in form of revolt.
- ④ Tribal uprising in the form

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

UPSC

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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of Khasi revolt against British interference with tribal culture

⑤ Active participation of North East region in Civil Disobedience movement through leaders like Rani Gaidinliu

Thus, North eastern region's contribution in Independence movement as a "shining star" of India's glorious history.

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Q4

Geomorphic agents through their kinetic energy, solar energy or with help of gravity creates diversity of landform.

Different Geomorphic Agents

- Wind
- Flowing Water
- Groundwater
- Glaciers.

Landforms created by Glaciers

Erosional landforms

- ① Arêtes & Horns ~~are~~ ^{as} Glaciers retreat from mountain tops
- ② Glacial valleys in the middle terrains due mass glacial movements.
- ③ Eskers formed by Glaciers

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

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Depositional landforms

- ① Drumlines indicating the direction of movement of glaciers.
- ② Moraine troughs as segment brought by glaciers on their way
- ③ Eskers as narrow sinuous ridges
~~These~~ Glacial actions due to climate change is increasing and can cause severe harm to other landforms & infrastructure

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Q5

Indo Monsoon is a pattern of rainfall associated with seasonal reversal of winds.

Factors contributing to Variability of Indian Monsoon

- ① El-Nino conditions leading to weaker monsoon.
- ② Positive Indian Ocean Dipole intensifies monsoon.
- ③ Positive Southern Oscillation intensifies monsoon.
- ④ Upper tropospheric Jets like Tropical Easterly Jet, Somali Jet as positive reinforcements.

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- ⑤ Heating of Tibetan Highlands and positioning of ITCZ
- ⑥ Establishment of Madden-Julian Oscillation ^(MJO) over subcontinent leads to intensification

Multi-Dimensional Impact

- ① Monsoon as lifeline of agrarian economy.
 - ② Weak monsoon & famines to intensify farmer suicides.
 - ③ Weak monsoon & loan wainess as fiscal burden.
 - ④ Monsoon as "cultural connection"
 Ex) Blossom Shower Festivals
 - ⑤ Brings with it natural disasters like tropical cyclones.
- Thus, Monsoon an important unifying force of otherwise diverse India

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Q6

~~Palm oil~~ has got recent

Q6

Due to its high output at cheap price, Palm oil is seeing high adoption rates across food, cosmetics, and other industries

Distribution of Palm Oil Countries

- ① Native Plant of African Continent
- ② Commercial cultivation primarily in equatorial areas of South-East Asia including Indonesia, Malaysia
- ③ Increased production in Amazon basin also



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④ In India, production in North Eastern states of Assam, Meghalaya

Major Environmental Issues

- ① Replaces the tropical rainforests, which are "lungs of the world"
- ② Allelopathic in nature, thus ~~harm~~ hampers growth of other plants.
- ③ Roots penetrate deep into soil leading to groundwater ~~etc~~ aquifers getting damaged.
- ④ Palm Oil is harmful for health and disposal of oil creates marine pollution.
 Thus, incessant palm oil production, if not checked in time, is a tragedy in making.

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Q7

The independence in 1947 was only political in nature as socio-cultural challenges still prominent in India.

Challenges & their addressal

Challenges	Efforts to address them
① Scars of Partition and subsequent violence.	① Rehabilitation of displaced in & across Delhi But still emotional vacuum present
② Illiteracy issue (16% literacy rate at independence)	② Addressed through RTE, 2009 & NEP, 2020 (Present literacy rate - 82% (NFHS))

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③ Poverty as extreme challenge

③ Tackled through schemes like MGNREGA, etc.

Still 720 ~~million~~ crore
Multidimensional
Poor in India
(MPI)

④ Employment Issues & lack of service sector

④ LPG reforms led to development of service sector.

⑤ Dependence of foreign countries for aid, food etc.
Ex: PL-480 of USA

⑤ Sovereignty established. Ideas of "Atmanirbhar"

Thus, India has traversed across its challenges while maintaining its democratic character. Further steps can turn India from a colony to a superpower ensuring Amrit Mahotsav within 100 years of Independence.

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इस हार्जिन में
कोई लिखना
नहीं चाहिए
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Q8

Meiji restoration ~~to~~ refers to
~~restoration~~ political revolution in
Japan leading to in the late
19th century.

Impact on Japan

- ① Pushed ~~its~~ Japan on to a
modernization path.
- ② Idea of 'military dominance'
leading to technological
advancements.
- ③ Change in political power led
to improved decision making &
shift of cultural orientation
of society.



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

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उम्मीदवारों को
इस स्थान में
कोई लिखना
नहीं है।
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Impact on World

- ① Start of Japanese Imperialism
- ② Capitalism as an economic system showed its success in Japan.
↳ Making of its dominant paradigm
- ③ Japanese territorial expeditions and treaties as major cause of tensions & war.

Thus, Meiji restoration on its face value started modernization but at latent level led to birth of fault-line conflicts across globe.

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Q9

Substance abuse refers to use of psychotropic substances like cocaine, MDMA in the society.

Reason for rise

- ① Easy availability due to India's location between Golden Crescent (Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran) & Golden Triangle (Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar)
- ② Inspirations from global cultures like hippies, vagabonds
- ③ ~~due to~~ stress and alienation of modern times pushing youth into substance abuse.
- ④ Poor implementation of laws by regulating agencies.

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Impact on family & Society

- ① Women as vulnerable within family → bears consequences
↳ violence, marital rape, "shadow pandemic".
- ② Tensions in marriage leading to high divorce rates-
- ③ Society losing its "demographic dividend" to youth.
- ④ Addiction leading to youth joining other organized crimes groups also -

Thus, the menace of drug abuse needs to be checked through via effective communication, awareness campaigns as well as stringent laws like NDPS.

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कुछ भी लिखें
यदि प्रश्न संख्या को
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उम्मीदवारों को
इस कालम में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए।
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Q10

Uniform Civil Code refers to common set of laws governing personal matters of individuals like marriage, divorce, inheritance etc.

Need for UCC in diverse country

- ① Provides for basis for unity & integrity & in plural country like India.
- ② Provides for protection of women & children from discriminatory religious personal laws
- ③ Ensure prevalence of Constitutional Morality over Religious Ritualism.
- ④ UCC allow society to adopt as per needs of modern times,

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However UCC can be dysfunctional

- ① Religious Minorities may feel threatened due to cultural homogenization.
- ② Potential for ~~violence~~ ^{conflict} due to rise of majoritarianism
- ③ Identifying common minimum uniform laws across such diversity is itself an issue.
- ④ ~~For~~ Uniform laws may perpetuate Cultural Hegemony of state

Thus, the issue of UCC needs to be addressed through dialogue & consensus with all stakeholders.

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Q11

Bhakti Movement refers to 10th century renaissance that started in Southern India, based on direct devotion & ~~to~~ reverence of god.

Questioning Social Order

① Rise against situation propagated by upper castes.

② Disregarded idea of 'middlemen' in path to salvation.

③ Based on ideas of equality & liberty.



Ex) Guru Nanak's Teachings against Untouchability

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कुछ इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या को
अधिकतम कुछ
प लिखें।

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उम्मीदवारों को
इस स्थान पर
कहीं लिखना
नहीं
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④ Allowed women to participate equally with men.

Ex Mirabai as pioneer.

⑤ Turned idea of religion into a spiritual experiences. through fables

Ex Kabir's sohe.

Substantial Development of literature

① Nayanars saints developed Tenaram as stánida veda.

② Basavanna's focus on Kannada literature as basis for Lingayatism.

③ Guru Nanak's development of syncretic learnings in form of Guru Granth Sahib.

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इस इलाक़े में
कोई लिखना
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- ④ Tulsidas' work of Ramcharitmanas as a moral code for rulers.
- ⑤ Shankardeva in Assam, led to developing of Assamese literature
- ⑥ Thus, Bhakti movement was not just an opposition movement but through literature, art, music developed an everlasting existence of its own.

UPSC

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Q12

The Maratha Empire was established under Shivaji Maharaj in late 18th century and later it grew to become an all-India empire.

Marathas as Formidable Challenge

- ① Did not let British forces to move beyond Paithan in the South India.
- ② Made strategic alliances with Nizam of Hyderabad, Nawab of Arcot, Mysore Kingdom to stop British expansion.
- ③ Valour among Marathas not just because of expansionism but also because

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of religious awakening.

- ④ Better understanding of western maps terrain & using suitable strategies like Guerrilla warfare.
- ⑤ Able military commanders in the form of Peshwas
- ⑥ Building of forts so as to control territory.

~~Issue~~ However, despite the challenge

could not consolidate into centralized authority

Internal Reasons

- ① Subgroupings in the form of Holkars, Gaikwads, Bhonsle - led to multiple power centres & subsequent group fighting

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

- ② System of spice not as efficient as Britishers.
- ③ Outdated weapon technology
- ④ Power struggles between Peshwas & Kings in early 18th century.

External Reasons

- ① Diplomatic relations with neighbouring states like Mysore faltered due to territorial enterprises.
- ② Expanding into North India faced hurdles from Rajput rulers
- ③ Acceptance of Subsidiary Alliance post treaty of Calbai

Thus, despite their limitations, Marathas emerged as true ~~Indian~~ Pan-Indian power & ~~fought~~ kept British power on its toes.

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नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
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Q13

The Political Reorganization of States which started as a result of State Reorganization Act, 1956 has been a continuous process till date.

Political Reorganization of states

① Reorganization based on administrative convenience

① Separation of Gujarat from Bombay Presidency in 1960.

② ~~Separation of~~ ~~Tata~~ Reorganization of PERSU into Punjab, Himachal & Haryana.

③ Separation of Telangana from Andhra Pradesh in 2014.

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अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

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नहीं लिखना
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Reorganization on basis of linguistic demands

- ① Formation of Andhra Pradesh as first linguistic state.

Reorganization so as to respect unique tribal culture

- ① Reorganization of Assam into Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipal etc
- ② Formation of Jharkhand & Chattisgarh as separate states.

Reorganization so as to include external states post-independence

- ① Inclusion of sikkim as state in 1974.
- ② Formation of Goa as separate state in 1962.

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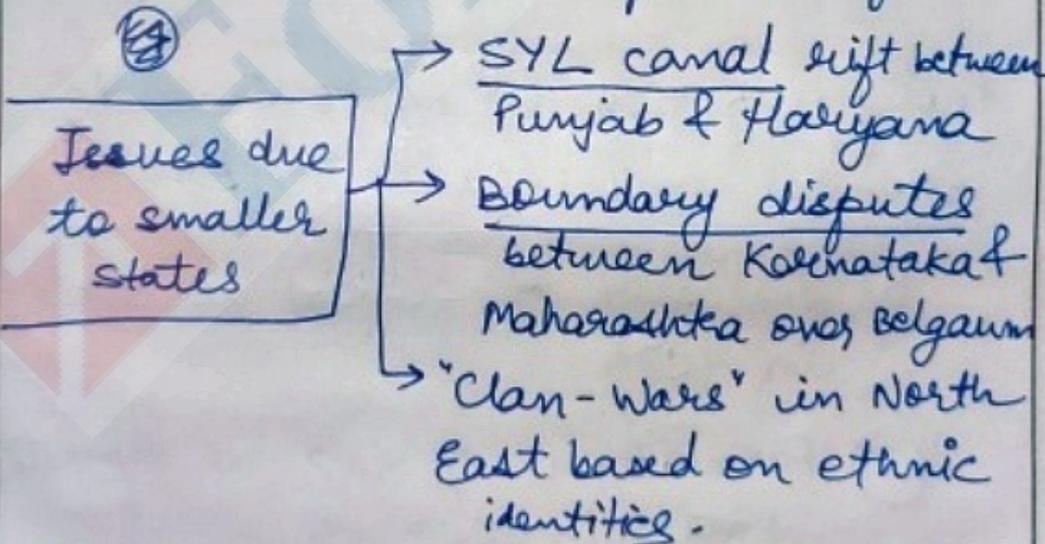
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Political

Success in accomodating regional aspirations

- ① Growth of ~~guz~~ Gujarat as an economic powerhouse.
- ② Grassroot led development in Chattisgarh through tribal participation.
- ③ Reorganization of J&K as a boost to travel economy & check development deficit.



Thus, reorganization of states helps in deepening democracy but secessionist tendencies needs to checked.



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उम्मीदवारों को
इस स्थान में
सही लिखने
काटिए
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Q14

Revolutionaries were the using
heroes of Indian National Movement
parallel to moderates & extremists,
who primarily relied on collective
armed mobilization as an antidote
to British Colonialism.

Contribution of Revolutionaries

① Started initially in Maharashtra
region by Savarkar Brothers,
Chapekar brothers.

② Marked a shift from Passive
Resistance ideology of Moderates
to Active Engagement

↳ Ex) Alipore Bomb Conspiracy
by Ghosh Brothers.

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इस हदतिर से
नहीं लिखना
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③ Later Revolutionaries focused on
heroic individual actions.

Ex Bhagat Singh's Legislative
Assembly bombing to 'make
the deaf hear'.

④ Active engagement of youth &
women in freedom movement

Ex Pritalata Wadekar's
efforts.

Factors that limited their efforts

① Lack of Organizational strength.

↳ No formal umbrella
organization like Congress.

② Extreme use of force by
British led to huge casualties

Ex Death of Lala Lajpat Rai
during lathi charge.

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- ③ Dispersed leadership & ineffective coordination.
 Ex) Post Bhagat Singh's trials
 no central leader.
- ④ Focus on communist ideology
 led to masses getting less involved.
- ⑤ # Gandhian Non-violent ideology not supportive of their radical actions.

Thus, Revolutionaries gave new fuel to national movement post-Khilafat Movement and echoes of their glory etched in memory till today.

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Q15

Indian National Movement was unique in a way as it was not anti-colonial movement but it was a pro-democracy & pro-reform movement also.

Initial idea of Political Freedom

- ① Idea of establishing a sovereign government "swaraj"
- ② Freedom from oppressive colonial rule.
- ③ Development of democracy based on ideal of equality, liberty & fraternity.
- ④ Political system based on popular govt. chosen by universal

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adult franchise (Nehru Reports)
Goals, 1928)

with arrival of Gandhi, the

National movement metamorphosed
into Social Justice Movement

- ① Targetting evils of caste system like untouchability.
- ② Empowerment of women through active participation.
- ③ Extending movement to tribals & ensuring their rights
 Ex) Rani Gaidenuli's efforts in Manipur.
- ④ Collaboration across caste & religious groups against mighty British
 Ex) Non-cooperation Movement

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Later, the National Movement branched into Economic regeneration

① Focus on Swadeshi Products

Ex) Promotion of Khadi by Gandhi.

② Ideals of Economic Planning laid beforehand via Bombay Plan etc.

③ Gandhian idea of trusteeship so as to ensure economic redistributions.

The National Movement moved beyond a independence effort & turned into a cultural & moral renaissance whose values are revered till today.

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Q16

The post-renaissance period 16th-17th century marked the beginning of European Colonization which continued till end of second world war

Colonial
Experiences
Worldwide

- Europeans divided ~~countries~~ colonies among themselves through treaties
- Primary goal was to extract resources.
- later aims of political control of territories as symbol of prestige
- Independence movements marked by violence & mass collective mobilization.

Paper Partition of Africa as Unique

① European colonizers divided continent into artificial unreasonable

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boundaries as per greed.

Ex North Africa control by French

- ② No regard for local culture & sovereignty.
- ③ Multiple powers like France, Germany, Britain came into conflict with each other.
- ④ Paper Partition mainly for resource exploitation disregarding the upliftment of local population.

Journey to decolonization contrasting

- ① No mass-movement against colonization. Rather localized clan/tribal uprisings as base.
- ② ~~Not~~ Extreme use of violence &

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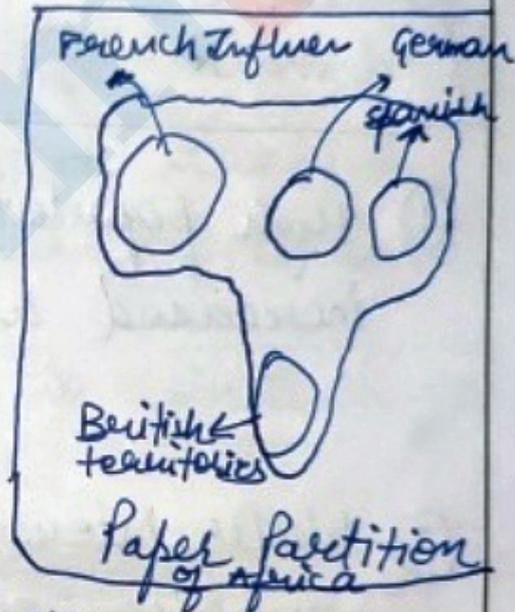
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subjugation by colonial powers to suppress the movements.

③ International Pressure post 2nd world war as an impetus for African decolonization.

④ Even after decolonization, unreasonable partitions within the continent



Thus, the paper partition of Africa pushed it into extreme deprivation
Reminances of which are still seen in countries like Sudan, Somalia etc

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उम्मीदवारों को इस भाग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Q17

India is home for 18% of global population but has access to only 4% of global water resources, this leads to grave water crisis.

Water crisis due to soaring demand

- ① High population pressure, thus increased water demand
 (Population - 1.4 Billion in 2024)
- ② Water intensive industries in sunrise sectors.
 Ex) Semiconductor Manufacturing
- ③ Agricultural sector concentrated towards water guzzling crops like rice, sugarcane etc.
 ↳ India as net "water exporter"

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Water crisis due to pollution

- ① Soil pollution leading to poor percolation & recharge of rainwater.
- ② Existing water sources like rivers, lakes polluted due to industrial discharges.
- ③ Heavy contaminants leaching into water making it unusable.

Water Crisis due to Climate change

- ① Irregular Monsoons leading to water deficits.
- ② Phenomenon like Urban Heat Islands, Heatwaves etc. amplify water need for survival.
- ③ Ocean Acidification rendering water unusable for industrial use.

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इस हिसाब में
शर्तें लिखनी
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Measures for ensuring water security

- ① Rainwater Harvesting through involvement of local population
- ② Awareness campaigns regarding reduce, reuse & recycle of water.
- ③ shift of agriculture towards less ^{water} intensive ^{produce} ~~crops~~ like Horticulture
- ④ Technological Adoption for ocean ~~water~~ ^{desalination} water desalination
 Ex) Technology transfer from Israel.
- ⑤ Curb on recreational borewells to get natural aquifers restore.

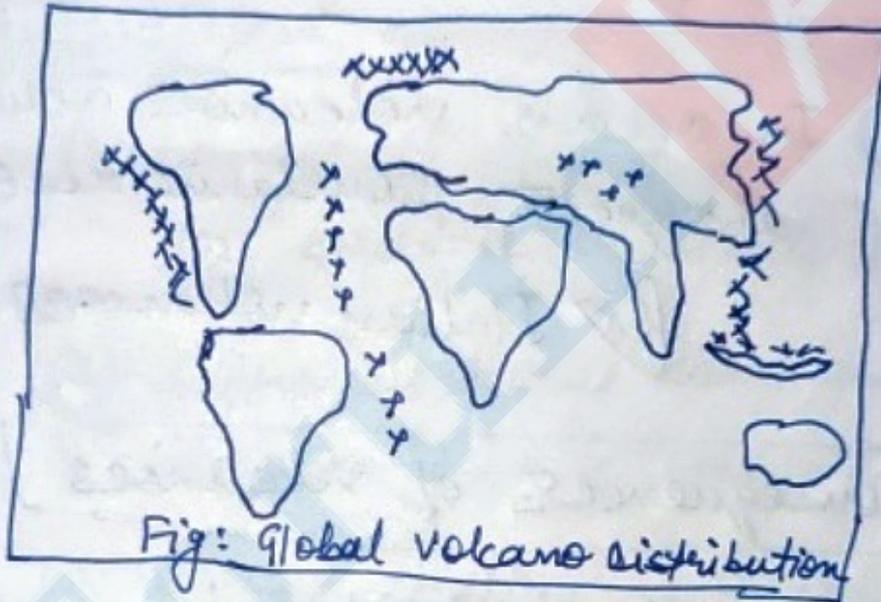
Water management is need of hour to ensure survival of present as well as future generations

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Q18

Volcanoes refers to a vent through which molten magma & other pyroclastic materials reach the earth surface.



Global volcanoes distribution

- ① Primary occurrence across the Pacific Ring of Fire
- ② Volcanic hotspots also evident within continents where crustal tolerance is weak.



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को नहीं लिखना
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Ex Volcanoes near Baku
(Azerbaijan)

③ occurs alongside tectonic
plates convergence

Ex Iceland volcanoes.

④ In oceans, volcanoes across
divergent boundaries also

Ex Italian volcanoes.

Consequences of Volcanoes

Natural/Ecosystem based

① Supply of raw material
and minerals from earth

Ex Rubidium in ~~volcanoes~~^{lang}

② Increased Pollution due
to aerosol outpour.

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③ Volcanic ash acting as fertilizer for soil.

④ Acidic lava as good source of silica

Anthropogenic

① Danger of loss of life due to sudden eruptions.

② Infrastructural damages like sea lines of communication

③ Volcano surfing as tourism sport in Iceland.

~~It~~ Volcanoes combined with earthquake can cause lethal damages. Need for early warning systems to check for potential volcanic activities.

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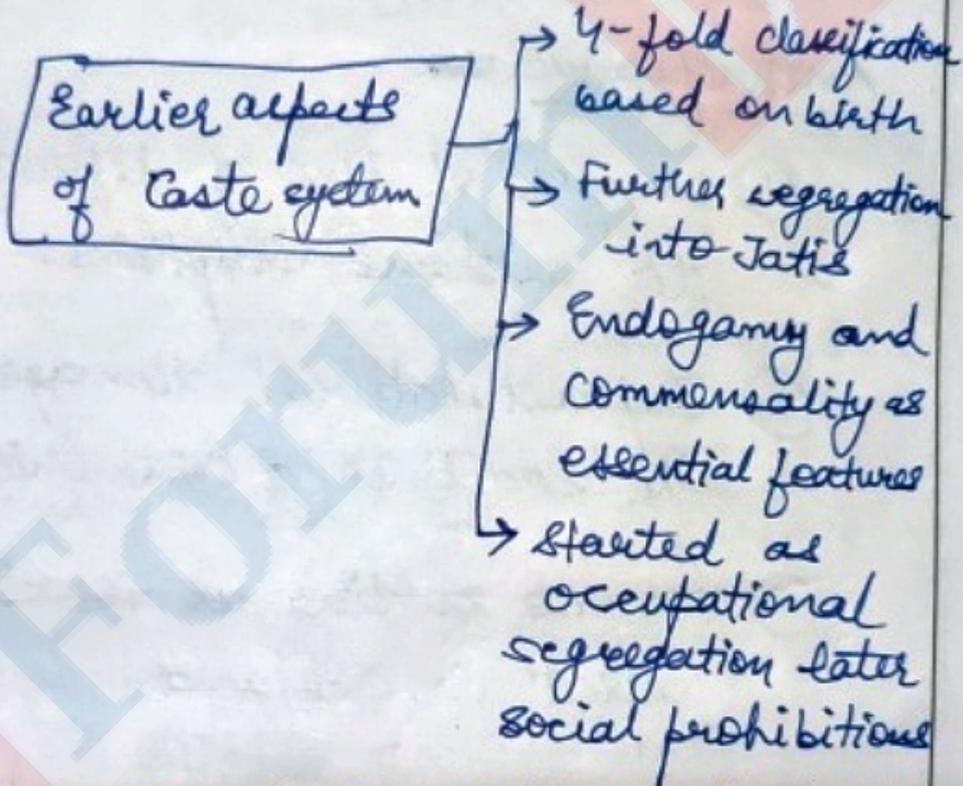
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Q19

Caste system is a hierarchized stratification order prevalent in Indian society from later-vedic times .



However, these earlier aspects of caste system are modified in contemporary times .

Central Aspects of contemporary caste system
Seemingly Casteless upper caste



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- ① With globalization & modern education, upper castes who had access to these opportunities, started escaping rigidities of castes.
- ② Earlier ascriptive identities based work is now replaced by achievement based work. leading to upper caste becoming shifting from caste to class orientation
- ③ With increased existential security, secularisation initiated among upper castes.

Caste-defined lower caste

- ① Caste consciousness percolating among lower castes -
- ② Affirmative action creating relative deprivation among ~~lower~~ upper castes, leading to

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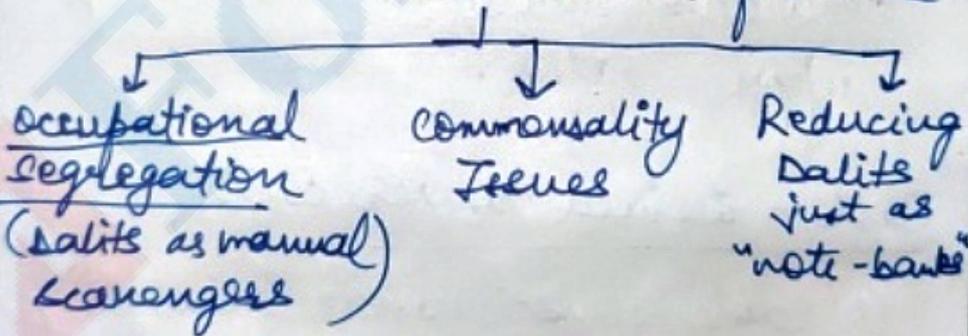
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increased "labelling" of lower castes as non-meritorious.

③ In process of Sanskritization, seepage of evils like caste discrimination among elites of lower castes.

④ However, from outside it might seem casteless upper caste but still subtle caste discriminations still in practice.



Free, strict enforcement
Contemporary societies thus moving away from traditional castes to new castes in form of "Premier Institution Educated" caste group etc.



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इस स्थिति में
सही लिखना
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Q20

The Indian societal ethos, starting from Vedic times to current "Constitutional morality", have always ~~have~~ acted as harbinger of Indian Pluralism.

Tolerance & Harmony enguained in Societal Ethos of India

- ① India as land of emergence of religions like Jainism, Buddhism etc. & allowing tolerance towards them.
- ② Existence of multiple ethnic & linguistic groups & provided protection under Article 29 & 30
- ③ National leaders endorsing ideas of Harmony across groups
 Gandhiji's ^{Khilafat} movement



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④ Ethos like "Sarna Dharma
Sambhava" & "Dharma Nikshepkhatki
allowing space for all religions
to cultures to prosper.

⑤ Fundamental duties under ^{Article} 51A
for ensuring harmony & fraternity

However, Communal discord as
threat to pluralistic fabric

- ① Communal ideas believed in
exclusivity over religion. This
hamper the pluralistic fabric
- ② Religion Chauvinism → used as
a means to hurt feelings
of other religions.
- ③ ~~Poor~~ Breakout of violence &
riots leading to animosity.

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④ In age of social media, Communal fire gets fuel from fake news.

→ Kanhaiya Lal's Murder over sharing post.

⑤ Alienation & concerns of minority groups not addressed adequately leading to governance deficits.

Initiatives to maintain Pluralistic Fabric

- Schemes like "Ek Bharat shreshth Bharat"
- Local ward committees allowing for dialogues & discussions.
- legal safety measure for minorities.

Thus, India is not just nation-state but a "civilizational states" who values of justice & equality should be uphold in all times.

