

EST CODE 7 1 1 3 0 2



MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Saloni Vats		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910115652	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	1 Aug 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		
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20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.  
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.  
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

## For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 3:00 PM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 6:00 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input 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 निखार प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को अपनी कॉपी में पसंद आती के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हें हक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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**Note:** Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of ( but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R** = How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) How does the study of numismatics contribute to the unraveling of India's history? Explain with suitable examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

मुद्राशास्त्र का अध्ययन भारत के इतिहास को जानने में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? उपयुक्त उदाहरण सहित समझाइये। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

'Numismatics' can be defined as the study of coins which were minted in different phases in the history.

Contribution of numismatics in unraveling of India's history

- > Economic Trade, the types of coins like copper coins, gold coins, silver etc gives the prosperity aspect of the ancient rulers.
  - ⊙ finding of Kanva coins in south India Gupta's copper coins.
- > Political history, gold coins of Guptas, especially those in the reign of Chandragupta II, Harshavardha, contains the name and time period of the rulers.
- > Metallurgy, the refinement & purity of the coins and anti corrosion property gives information of technological development.
  - ⊙ punch marked coins, Dinars, Silver (Tanka) Copper (Tital) etc.

- > Geographical reach of empire.
  - ↳ (eg) Presence of harsha's coins in south India.
- > Other Aspects like alienation towards music.
  - (eg) Saundradupta playing veena.
- > Religious Aspects, the types of god worshipped
  - (eg) Lakshmi, Vishnu, shiva images on coins.
- > Time period, can be known with the study of medieval coins.
  - (eg) The experiments of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq & his alternate bronze coins.
- > Modernity aspects, like that of present during the British era.
  - (eg) Coins contain the name of the ruler like of Queen Elizabeth, Victoria image etc.

Henceforth, Numismatics can be said a type of "Palimpsest" (reservoir of different time periods) and are very useful in analysing the history.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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)

The civil disobedience movement started with the Dandi march of Gandhiji.

Significance of C.D.M. in India's freedom struggle

- ① Acknowledgement by the ~~the~~ British rulers
  - (eg) Gandhi-Dominion Pact (14 Feb)
- ② Salt Law, disobedience, as salt is considered with common man.
- ③ Role of Prominent Leaders in Free India
  - (eg) - Dhansama (Savitri Bai)
  - Kerala (K. Kelappan)
  - C. Rajagopalachari. (Tamil Nadu)
  - Jantipadinitia (Nagaland)
- ④ setting the Buoynacy for future leaders and events.
  - (eg) other aspects of exploitation also challenged with salt law like chawkidari tax, No Tax Revenue campaign
- ⑤ more or less pan India reach leading

to highlighting unity aspect among the Indian

- (b) Indians & Britishers first time on a common table.
- (c) The occurrence of Roundtable congress conferences

(7) Importance of congress → As first RTC was failed because, congress restrained from <sup>it</sup>

However, there were certain challenges also associated with it. (eg)

limited extent of Muslims

Oppressive policies of British

Global depression 1930

2nd phase not that much powerful compared to first phase

Therefore, apart from challenges, CDM played a significant role in providing hammer, unity and hope in the long struggle.

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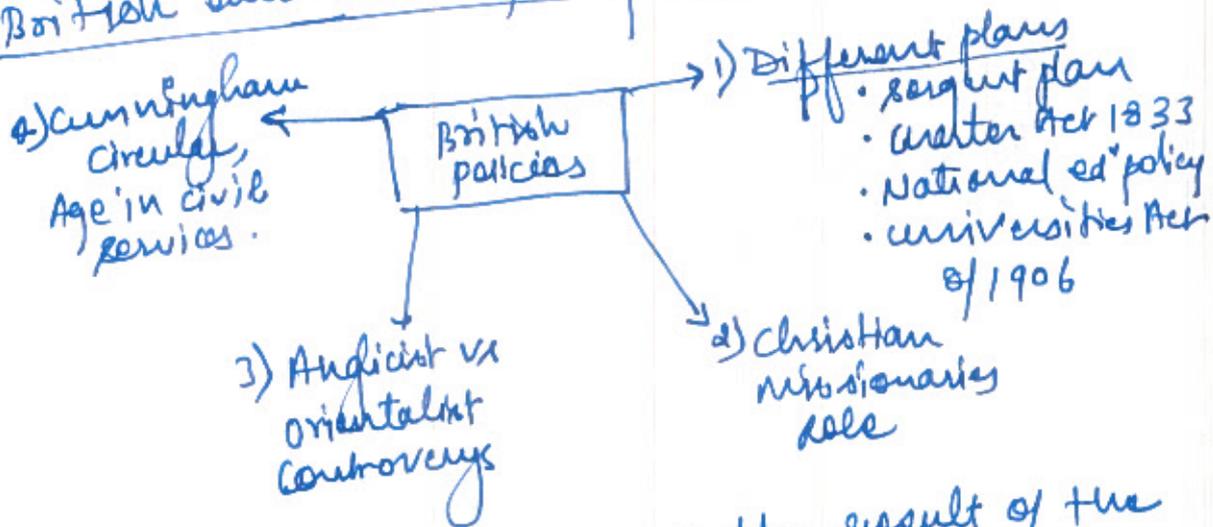
TOTAL MARKS

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)

The Britishers introduced phase wise changes in the Indian education system through both institutional and non-institutional means.

## British education policy and Indian Nationalism



> Bal Gangadhar Tilak, was the result of the British ed<sup>n</sup> policy; he started propagating "swaraj"

> Economic Exploitation highlighted through different books, pamphlets!

④ Dadabhai Naoroji → "Poverty and Un-British rule"

R.C. Dutt → "Economic Exploitation of India"

> contemporary issues and role of Intellectuals

↳ (eg) The french revolution, thoughts of liberty, equality, fraternity.

• Thomas paine, Karl marx.

> Role of congress, majority of the members were lawyers who started questioning the British educational policies.

(eg) Dada Bhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

> Role of printing press, Telegram increased the mass reach of Indian nationalism.

> vernacular press act 1878, rather than limiting nationalist propaganda further strengthened the alternative routes of propagation of nationalist ideas.

> Universities Act of 1906, amington circular united the students for common purpose.

Henceforth, the other factors like role of leaders, Indian traditional aspect for the love of motherland (Bhramatma) etc played significant role in reducing British exploitative policies.

### 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)

The recent Israel - Hamas war has magnified the conflict and increased the vulnerabilities for the local inhabitants.

Arab - Israel conflict as product of Both Internal dynamics and outcome of manipulative strategies :

> Internal Dynamics -

① Dispersion of population of Jews and Palestinians both live in Israel & Palestine.

② Religious faith and status of Jerusalem is complex

↳ ④ every community like Jews, Muslims & Christian have religious centre in Jerusalem

③ Geographical separation of Gaza and Palestinian (West Bank) disturbs the geographical coherency.

④ Final citizenship is undetermined  
↳ ④ as the concept

of two state solution, there will be dual citizenship for palestinian living in Israel.

## ① Ideological Differences

↳ Hamas → Aggressive + war supportive  
 Fatah → Believe in Negotiations

## ② military for West Bank

↳ Israel can't allow palestine/west Bank to have separate independent military.

## manipulative strategies

- > Area of great games where there is proxy war going between different countries like Israel, US, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, etc
- > Dual role of US → supporting war through Arms, Aid, etc  
 → Talking of peace process.
- > Role of Iran & Houthi rebellions.
- > Role of media. (which sometime gives Biased vulnerable Highlights)
- > Oil Diplomacy + Energy + Electricity, supplies through nearby countries.
- > limited safe passage for migrants.

Henceforth, in a war, no one wins and only damage is remains at the end.

### 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	
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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)

The Eastern coast and western coast of India are part of peninsular plateaus & have their own characteristics.

Differences between Eastern coast & Western coast:

Eastern coast

Width: have width around 260 km.

Types: Emergent coast

↓  
formed due to the deposition of sediments & bedrocks from the rivers like Krishna, Godavari, Mahanadi etc.

Coasts → less deeper.

(eg) Visakhapatnam (Andhra)  
↓  
formed after dredging  
(removal of silt from water)

Western coast

- less comparable width.

- submergent coasts  
↓

part of Block system and formed due to rise in sea water levels

coast and ports are relatively deeper

(eg) Jawahar Lal Nehru port, Mangalore port etc.

Fishing - larger fishing grounds

- Relatively less fishing grounds

Vegetation

↳ pine trees  
↳ mangroves

(eg) Bhitarkanika (Odisha)  
Sundarbans (West Bengal)

- Evergreen forest are found due to high rainfall. + vast Tropical evergreen + coconut trees.

Monsoon

↳ Impacted by retreating monsoon

- Incoming monsoon impact

Winds

↳ onshore Trade winds

- offshore trade winds.

Henceforth, Eastern & Western Ghats, both have their unique characteristics and are part of biogeographical realms increasing the geographical diversity of the peninsula states and India as whole

### 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)

According to World Bank, per year ~1.5 million students are graduated from the engineering streams.

Factors behind proliferation of IT Industries in India:

- > Economic cheaper workforce is available compared to US and European countries.
- > Increased govt programmes for skill development
  - (eg) → Skill India Mission
  - Sankalp and Strive scheme.
  - Make in India programme.
- > Tax benefits in the IT sector and the role of special economic zones.
- > Increase in internet penetration (eg Bharat Net programme) and tele-density (currently 1.3) due to which person sitting at last mile can learn coding languages.

- > increase in work from home and moonlighting in the IT industry.
- > Increase in Tech hubs + Bangalore as an emerging IT hub + Toll like down effect in nearby regions.

However, certain challenges are also associated with it leading to skewed concentration.

- > lack of forward and backward linkages with other regions.
- > geographical aspects like transportation, ports are not uniform throughout the country.
- > Lack of skilled graduates. (~35% of the graduates have actual engineering knowledge (MOSPI))
- > skilled labour is not uniform throughout the country.
- > capital requirement + more than 75% of startups fail after 3-4 years.

Hence, with proper ease of doing business practices, one stop clearances, user friendly policies etc. will help in strengthening IT industries in India.

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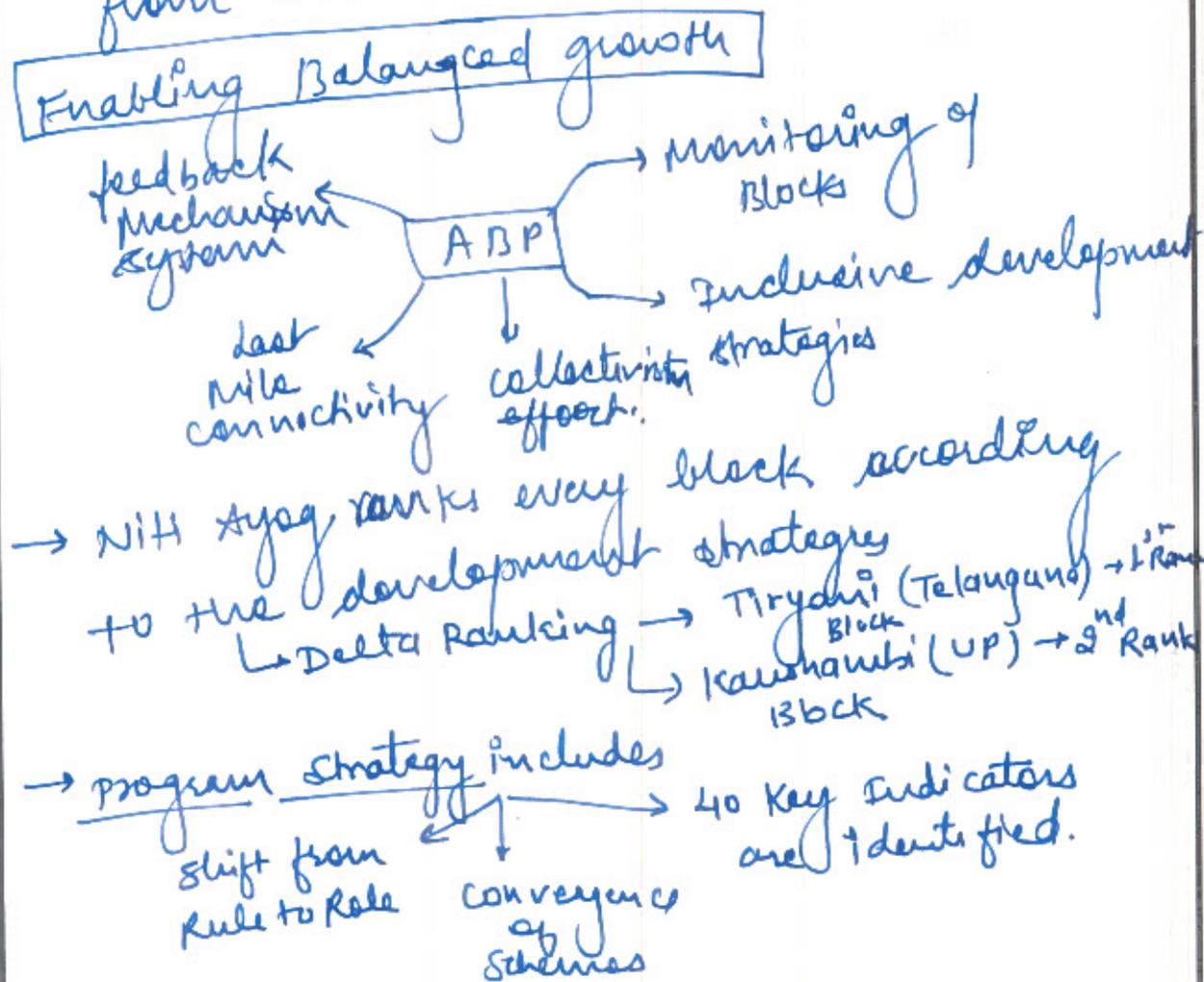
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) The Aspirational Blocks Programme, built upon the success of the Aspirational Districts Programme, can help in achieving the twin objectives of enabling balanced growth and checking 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)

The Aspirational Block programme was started in 2023, to develop ~~developed~~ relatively marginalised and poor blocks in India.  
 → 500 blocks from 329 districts are selected from 27 states & UTs.



- knowledge management → documentation, learning events.
- monitoring → continuous performance analysis.

## checking distressed migration

- ↳ A 2020 World Bank Report estimates '40%' of India's migration is "distress driven".
- ↳ providing efficient community level participation at grass root level.
- ↳ Increasing financial inclusion of women through inter-block coordination.
- ↳ components also include providing urban amenities in sub-urban & underdeveloped blocks.
- ↳ convergence of skill development with vocational training and placement at block level.

Therefore, ABP is an optimistic & last mile connectivity programme with inclusive development of people of different strata.

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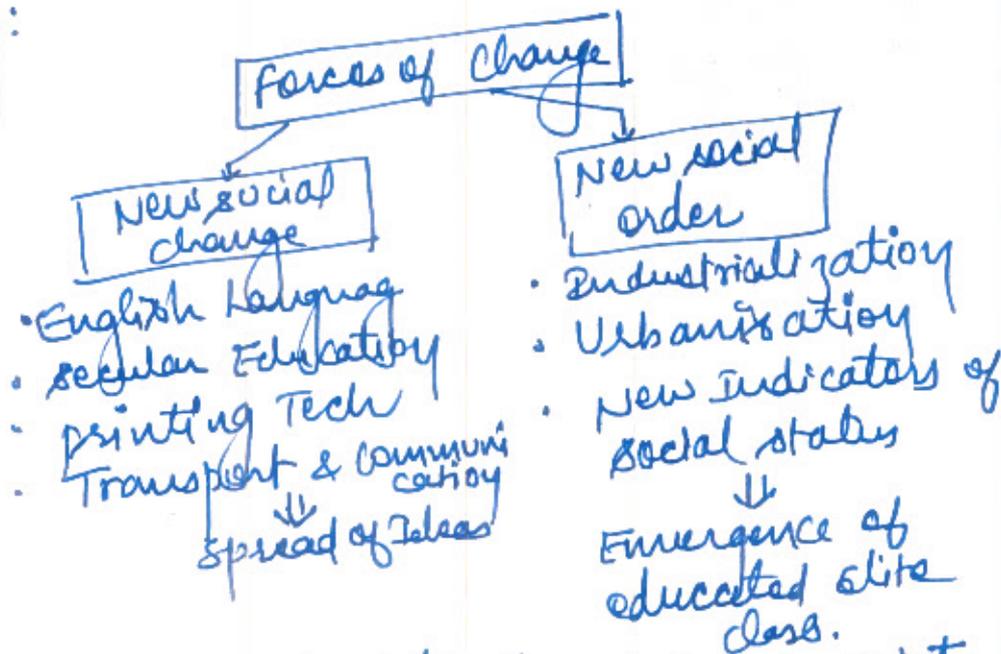
Q.8) Even after seven decades of independence, the colonial mindset continues to cast its shadow on Indian society. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्वतंत्रता के सात दशक बाद भी भारतीय समाज पर औपनिवेशिक मानसिकता की छाया बनी हुई है। परीक्षण करना। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Society can be defined as the network of social relationship based on the patterns of interactivity between the individual members.

Effect/shadow of colonial mindset on Indian

Society:



→ Earlier → Ritual status (ascriptive) society  
 → New secular status (achieved → education, social, political power etc.)

→ society changed from hierarchical to egalitarian society.

→ The strong religious orientation of society modified on Rationality (logic/

scientific temper) based characteristics.

- collectivism (Joint family system) to Individualism (Nuclear families)
- The society changed from particularism (some people are more equal than others) to universalism. (equal application of laws & rules).

However, in some domain the impact has been negligible.

- The oppressive laws + Zamindari system etc have been removed. New Rule of Law.
- family system with mix characteristic of Joint & Nuclear family can be seen. (eg) Nuclear families celebrating festivals together
- many marriages are based on gotra system.

Therefore, for a society to be more progressive, it is important to accept positive things while maintaining individual diversity like salad bowl.

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

Gender gap can be defined as the difference in men & women in terms of social, political, economical et aspects.

## Bridging the Gender Gap

- Education & Skilling → flexible for women in rural areas.

- (eg) "Diksha" platform

- Economic Empowerment → Ecommerce platforms and digital marketplace.

- Financial Inclusion: mobile wallets & digital Banking services.

- (eg) Apps like "Saheli" or "Kavach" offer women access to information and support on safety and legal issues.

→ Mobile phone ownership → Acc. to World Bank Findex Report

42% (2014)

62% (2021)

## Challenges and obstacles

- Digital Divide → particularly in rural areas.
- women & STEM → 43% of STEM graduate are women but only 14% stem jobs are with women.
- Safety concern - cyberbullying, online harassment + lack of cyber security awareness.
- socio-cultural norms → restricting women's mobility and internet usage.

## Way forward

- ↳ Govt Initiatives
  - ↳ Affordable internet access
  - ↳ digital literacy program
  - ↳ safe online space
- ↳ Community engagement → promoting digital ecosystem
- ↳ private sector role → user-friendly interfaces  
↳ content in local languages.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.10) How will you explain that the values of tolerance and inclusiveness which were deeply embedded in ancient Indian society continue to persist and flourish in the present times?

(10 marks, 150 words)

आप यह कैसे समझाएंगे कि सहिष्णुता और समावेशिता के मूल्य जो प्राचीन भारतीय समाज में गहराई से अंतर्निहित थे, वर्तमान समय में भी कायम और फल-फूल रहे हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

'Tolerance' refers to the willingness to accept feelings, habits or beliefs that are different from one's own. Inclusiveness is covering a range of subjects and areas.

## Enduring legacy

- Religious Harmony: Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism etc continues to coexist.

↳ (eg) Kumbh Mela welcomes people of all faith → Tolerance

- Syncretic Traditions

↳ festivals & customs blend elements from various religions

(eg) Diwali "The festival of Lights"

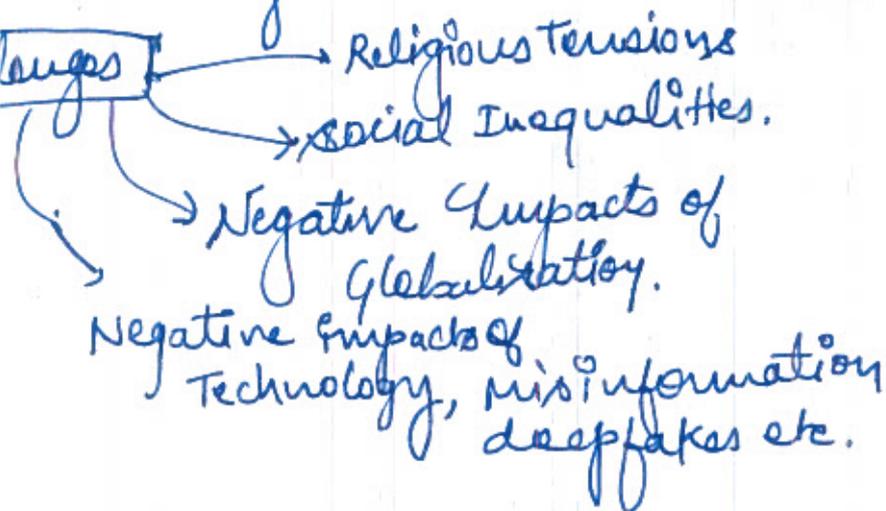
- Acceptance of Diverse practices:

(eg) Hinduism → Shaivism  
 → Vaishnavism  
 → Shaktism  
 → Smartism

## Modern Manifestations:

- > secular Democracy → equal rights to all religions
- > Interfaith dialogues. b/w different religious communities.
- > Cinema → often feature character and stories that celebrates multicultural diversity

## Challenges



Henceforth, India's legacy of tolerance and inclusivity continue to evolve. By acknowledging both strength and weaknesses, & promoting Inter-faith dialogue & social justice, India can strive for a harmonious & inclusive future.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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.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 having features like gopuram, mandapas, water tanks, enclosed wall etc developed distinctly from the ragara style.

Temple Architecture and the period of Pallavas

- > shift from stone/rock cut to permanent structural construction.
- > mandapams were carved which are inspired from mahabharata theme  
(eg) Ratha temples. (Inspired from Pandava)
- > Buddhist influence can be seen in temples as viharas.
- > Patronage were given by → Mahendrovarman I  
↳ Nandivarman I.
- > Ratha Architecture intimates wooden

support architecture.

(eg) Include Shore Temple of Mahabalipuram

> different geometrical patterns in terms of square, rectangle, Pancharayatan, oval elliptical etc can be found.

> Intricate carvings on Rathas can be found.

> Rekha-dial construction system modified in terms of layered ~~no~~ amalaka which was not continuously moving forward.

This further modified & refined by Cholas

> Mandapas further enhanced and enriched with architectural designs.

(eg) Meenakshi Mandapa → "Thousand pillar structure"

> Patronages were given by rulers like Rajaraja I, Rajendra I.

(eg) Brihadeshwar Temple.

- > height of the temple complex also increases  
 (eg) Bihadeshwar temple → 66 m height.
- > carving on the walls further amplified.
- > Temples at Gangai-kondacholapuram have very fine design carving.
- > granitic rock structure  
 ↳ Bihadeshwar Temple → world first largest granitic temple.
- > other religious themes also included like that of Talus.

Henceforth, with the increase in time, paired the technological & construction material like brick, mortar, inter blocking etc also used in post chola period.  
Cholas conceived like giants and carved like god's own sculpture.

### 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.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)

Tribal unrest was continuous resistance from the tribal through the British span in one or other form.

causes that led to tribal unrest in India

- > Land capturing through illegal methods by the British empire.
  - (eg) Ahoms revolt under leadership of Gendhar Khasi
- > Encasachment of forest for the purpose of communication lines and connectivity.
  - (eg) Santal revolts.
- > Exploitation by Zamindars and the land revenue settlements like permanent settlement, Mahalwari settlement etc.
  - (eg) Rangpur and Dinapur Revolts. and Wode of Dejjinarem

- > inhuman British laws and disturbances in the social life of tribals.
  - (eg) spread of English education.
  - Role of Christian missionaries & marriage of tribal women.
- > Divide and Rule policy of Britishers among Hindu landlords and Muslim peasants.
- > socio-economic Exploitation of tribals
  - ↳ (eg) Rampa rebellion and role of Alluri Sitaram Raju against British
- > Forced agricultural production of cash crops (eg) indigo cultivation.

The reasons for their limited success are:

- > primitive technology and weapons of the tribals.
  - (eg) British had enfield rifle & Tribals use axe, sword etc.

- > Lack of communication among the tribals.
  - > Coherent leadership was absent.
  - > more of decentralised revolts in the pockets of India rather than pan-India.
  - > Lack of infrastructure and permanent structures of tribals.
    - (eg) many tribal revolt suppressed by British by circumventing the hills.
  - > Lack of Education which prevented tribals to understand the real motive of the laws.
    - (eg) In Assam → roads were constructed through the tribal areas in the name of development.
- Hanupath, although limited into leaders like Alluri Sitaram Raju, Mir Bissa Munda etc gave strong retaliation to the British.

### Feedback

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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)

From 1975 to 1977, India witnessed the Emergency for 21 months period.

Emergency as seminal for national security and unity

- > National security → political instability, Naxalite violence, war with Pakistan (1971).
- > Economic progress → like rise in industrial production and a decline in strikes
- > Social Discipline → The crackdown on corruption and anti-social elements brought a sense of order to the streets
- (Eg) → The Naxalite's leader's arrest weakened the violent communist movement in some areas.
- short term economic gains might be attributed to the Emergency but long term neglected.

## Emergency as darkest phase of Post-Independence:

### > Erosion of Democracy

- ↳ suspension of fundamental rights
- ↳ suppression of dissent
- ↳ press censorship.

### > political oppression:

- ↳ thousands of political opponents like Jayprakash Narayan, were imprisoned without trial.

### > Forced sterilization programmes

- ↳ aimed at population control raised concerns about human rights violation.

### > Economic stagnation

- ↳ Focus on forced discipline stifled innovation and long term economic planning.

Lessons learned

- > Importance of Democracy + upholding fundamental rights
- > Judicial review → strengthening of Judicial independence + Constitutional amendments.
- > Need for responsible leadership  
↳ checks and balances within political system.
- > Citizen vigilance → stark reminder of citizen vigilance.

Henceforth, the Emergency's legacy is a complex one. While some short gains achieved, they came at a heavy cost to India's democratic principles.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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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. (15 marks, 250 words)

मैंग्रोव तटीय पारिस्थितिकी और अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, मैंग्रोव आवास के त्वरित विनाश के पीछे के कारणों को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Mangroves can be considered as the 'lungs of the oceans', refers to the coastal vegetation having features like butress roots, stilt roots etc.

Mangroves role in coastal ecology and economy:

Ecology

↳ prevents erosion of the coastal areas

(eg) 1999 cyclone in Odisha in which mangrove reduced its impact.

↳ promotion of Biodiversity and Ecological Niche of the adjoining regions.

(eg) Habitat for tigers (Sunderbans)

↳ promotes commensalism among the species.

(eg) mangroves as habitat for the Khardi Canal in Gujarat.

↳ Reduces desertification, soil salinisation  
and acts as a shock absorber of  
sunamis and earthquakes.

## Economy

- > Rich fishing zone  
 (eg) Nearby Bhitarkanika forest (Odisha)
- > Promotes tourism  
 (eg) Roan of Kuchh., Sunderbans etc.
- > provides timber for nearby coastal  
 communities.
- > Medicinal properties  
 (eg) Sundari Trees.

## Reasons for the accelerated destruction of mangrove habitat:

- > deforestation  
 ↳ construction projects, timber purpose
- > Increased population pressure  
 ↳ leading to overexploitation of  
 mangrove areas.

- > illegal Trafficking of the animals and critically endangered species.
  - ↳ leading to habitat destruction.
- > Urbanisation of coastal Areas. and non compliance with coastal regulation zones.
- > Increased pollution due to tourism activities which disrupts ecological cycle of the mangroves.
- > Disturbance in symbiosis of coral reefs, fishes and mangroves.

Therefore, to address these challenges several initiatives are taken like Global mangrove alliance.

### 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.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)



 → Right valley region  
 → Ring of fire

Earthquake can be defined as the vibration of the ~~po~~ plates and the consequential release of the seismic energy from focus.

Global distribution of Earthquakes

> Ring of fire having volcanoes are interlinked with the Earthquakes.

↳ due to subduction of Pacific plate

beneath the continental plate.

> Himalayan fault - Due to movement of Indian plate with Eurasian plate, there are continuous shallow earthquakes.

↳ (eg) Nepal earthquake. 2023.

> Anatolian plateau region

↳ The plate movement leading to high intensity eg earthquake in Turkey & nearby regions.

> San Andreas fault region due to the transform boundary movement in the California and surrounding areas.

> Divergent boundary in the Oceanic rift valley regions leading to shallow & deep EQ. + Tsunamis.

(eg) Rifting in the middle of Pacific Ocean.

## Consequences Associated with Earthquakes

- > Tsunami → EQ can trigger tsunamis. @ that can be seen in Pacific region.
- > Biodiversity loss → deterioration of coral reefs.
- > Turbidity increase, leading to disturbance in continental slope of oceans.
- > Infrastructure destruction + loss of lives → @ Buf. Bhuj Earthquake. Turkey Earthquake.
- > other → soil porosity, slips, slumping, landslides (उत्थकान्त) etc are associated.

Henceforth, to address and mitigate harmful effects, technological studies including rate of movement of plates, early warning systems, Earthquake zonation mapping etc can be done more efficiently with global collaboration.

### Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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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			

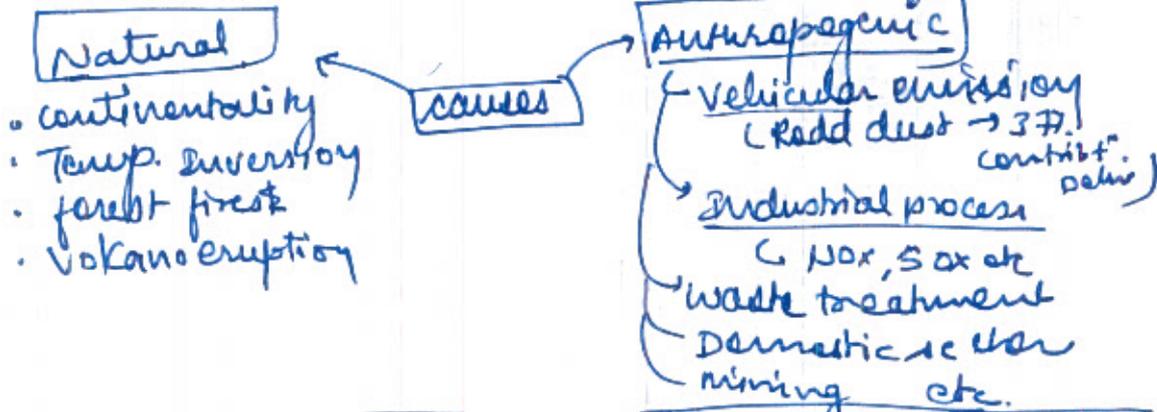
Q.16) Although poor air quality is a perennial problem, it gets intensified during the winter months in Delhi-NCR. Explain. Evaluate the efficacy of existing measures to control air pollution.

(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)

According to "World Air Quality Report" India has 42 out of 50 polluted cities. Also, Begusarai is most polluted metropolitan Area & Delhi → 3<sup>rd</sup> of the world.



Intensification during winter months in Delhi-NCR:

→ meteorological condition

- Temperature Inversion → during winter cooler air gets trapped closer to the ground. → This prevents pollutants from dispersing vertically leading to their accumulation in lower atmosphere

- low wind speed → in winter allow pollutants to linger in the air for longer period. (winter fog)

## → seasonal activities

↳ stubble burning — Punjab & Haryana

This releases large PM into air, which is then transported by wind towards DELHI-NCR.

↳ Increased vehicle emissions — colder temperature can lead to more vehicle used.

## Efficacy of Existing measures

### → Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP)

↳ Includes → restriction of construction  
 → odd even vehicle rationing  
 → closure of polluting Industries.

Evaluation: GRAP has shown some success but lacks long term effectiveness due to challenges in implementation and enforcement.

## → Promotion of Public Transport

↳ expanding Delhi-Metro + Electric Vehicles

↳ while ridership on public transport has increased still private vehicles are significant.

## → Industrial Regulation

↳ cleaner industrial processes and stricter emission standards.

↳ Despite regulation, industrial emission remains a source of concern.

### Best practices

→ Rice Bioparks  
→ Anti-smog Towers

To prevent this criticality of air pollution various measures taken like Pandamit (COP26 UNFCCC), NDCE, Samcer App, world's first performance based fiscal transfer (IS Finance Commission), commission for air quality management etc.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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.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)

In FY 2022-23, coal plants made up 49% of India's installed power capacity but generated ~77% of the Total Energy (MOSPI)

Major reasons that make the Indian Economy heavily reliant on the coal:

1) Affordability and Base load Power

↳ coal based electricity is the cheapest source of base load power which is essential for constant power supply.

2) Abundant Domestic reserves

↳ India has world's fifth largest coal reserves.

3) CIL (Coal India Limited) is world's largest producer by volume.

4) Infrastructure and Existing power plants  
 ↳ relatively new coal fired power plants with life span of 20-30 yrs are still operational.

5) Challenges in coal mining  
 ↳ land acquisition for new mines can be difficult due to population density and regulation

Phasing out of coal from our energy basket is difficult

> Technological limitations → carbon capture and storage (CCS) tech is still developing in India.

> Coal phase out policies are still evolving & policy and regulations.

> Geopolitics and Trade → India exports coal to meet domestic demand with 247 m tonne imported in 2020-21 (Mo coal)

- > Energy storage and grid integration is limited. (1.44 in 2020-21)
- > Employment → around 3.7 lakh (acc to Mo coal)
- > (eg) Karba coalfield (Chhattisgarh) is one of the largest coal producing areas in the world India, with multiple coal-fired powerplants nearby.
- > The maintenance aspect of Renewable energy sources like that of solar, winds etc are expensive.
- > Investment of around 1 Trillion USD needed

Hencefor, it will require a gradual convergent process as also highlighted in the COP26 Glasgow summit.

### Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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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)

Due to globalisation and increase in interconnectedness, institutions of marriage and family are getting modified.

## Changes in Marriage

- Later marriage age → people are prioritising education, careers & financial independence.
- Rise of cohabitation — seeking a less formal commitment.
- Same sex marriage — redefining marriage beyond a heterosexual union.  
(ex) India legalised same-sex marriage in 2023.
- Declining marriage rate — suggesting a shift in how people view partnerships.

## Changes in Family Structure:

- Nuclear families → increase in single-parent households
- Dual Income families - family dynamics and childcare responsibilities are evolving.
- role of Technology - online dating platforms + fertility treatments.

## State and market Influences

→ Policies → like parental leave, childcare subsidies & same sex marriage legislation can influence family structure and gender roles

**fact** - The global childcare market is expected to reach \$720 Billion by 2027.

Challenges and opportunities

- Economic pressure → can strain marriages
- social stigma - In some society non-traditional family structure can still face social stigma.
- opportunities of choice - Greater social acceptance + legal framework offer more choice in forming families.
- Technological advancements - can potentially support work-life balance + access to family planning resources

Henceforth, the institutions of marriage and family are undergoing a metamorphosis. The state & market play a role in facilitating these changes. As societies evolve, these institutions will likely continue to adapt.

**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.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)



### 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.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)



### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

### Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

#### Test Goal

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

#### Outcomes

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

### 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		

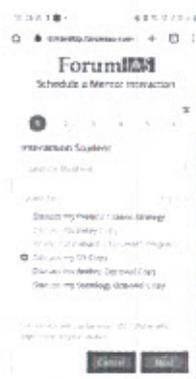
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