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MGP FRC 2024

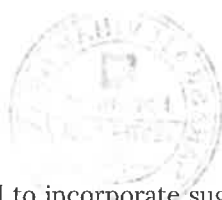
Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटेMaximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Abhishek Sharma		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910116082	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	2202	Date/दिनांक	02 - Sept - 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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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.



Q.1) "Nalanda is a symbol of India's academic heritage and vibrant cultural exchange". Elucidate with special references to foreign travelers' accounts. (10 marks, 150 words)

"नालंदा भारत की शैक्षिक विरासत और जीवंत सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान का प्रतीक है।" विदेशी यात्रियों के वृत्तांतों का विशेष संदर्भ देते हुए स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Nalanda University, situated in modern day Bihar was the focal point of education in ancient times.

Symbol of India's cultural heritage and vibrant cultural exchange.

① Foreign travellers like Fa-Hien, Huien Tsang and I-Tsing stayed and studied in Nalanda vihara mentioned in "Si-yu-ki".

↳ scholars from different parts of the world used to come to study in Nalanda.

② Was a centre of excellence Aryabhatta, Varahamihira studied at Naland university.

- ③ Medical pioneers like Charaka and Sushruta studied and taught at Nalanda Vihara.
- ④ It was renovated by Kumar Pala in Medieval times.
- ⑤ It propagated Buddhism to E. Asia, Tibet, S.E Asia.
- ⑥ It kept alive traditional Sanskrit education & Vedanta thought.

Nalanda university was destroyed by Bakhtyar Khalji, but was recently renovated and restarted by Indian government as a symbol of India's rich heritage and culture.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
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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.2) The period of Delhi Sultans witnessed the emergence of Indo-Persian culture. Discuss the statement with reference to developments in the fields of literature, art and architecture. (10 marks, 150 words)

दिल्ली सुल्तानों के काल में इंडो-फ़ारसी संस्कृति का उदय हुआ। साहित्य, कला और वास्तुकला के क्षेत्रों में विकास के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Delhi Sultans refer to various Turk and Afghan dynasties that ruled over India from 12th to 15th Century AD.

Their period of rule witnessed emergence of Indo Persian culture

- Literature**
- 1) Persian language became the court language
 - 2) Historians like Al-Bizuri wrote kitab-ul-hind
 - 3) New forms of poetry and literature emerged.
e.g) Ghazals - by Amir Khusrav
 - 4) Many biographies & autobiographies were written.

- Art**
- 1) Different types of music like Gawwali came.
 - 2) formed roots of modern hindustani music.

3) Instruments like Tabla, Sarangi.

1) Shift to arches instead of trabeate style

2) Domes became common

(e.g.) Alai Darwaza
↳ first true dome.

3) minarets - (e.g.) Qutub minar by Iltutmish

4) lack of woman figures as motifs

5) Indian artisans with Persian styles created a new Indo Persian style - false domes, jali work etc.

Thus apart from political transformation the period of Delhi Sultanate also witnessed significant cultural transformation

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.3) Give a brief account of the contributions of early nationalists to the Indian freedom struggle.

(10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में प्रारंभिक राष्ट्रवादियों के योगदान का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Early nationalists refers to moderates and Pre-congress leaders & nationalist fighting for the Indian cause. (before 1885)

Contribution of early nationalists to Indian freedom struggle

① Economic critique of the British

↳ Dada Bhai Naoroji gave drain of wealth theory.

↳ R.C. Dutt wrote Economic history of India

② Conveyed ~~the~~ grievances of Indians to the British

↳ Dada Bhai Naoroji's East Indian Association was active in London.

③ Social Reform and rise in

nationalist consciousness.

e.g. Justice Ranade's Poona Sarvajanik Sabha helped peasants fight cases during Deccanagrani revolt

④ Raised matters of immediate concern

↳ Indianization of civil services

by C. S. Banerjee & Anand Mohan Bose

↳ Protection of Indian Industries

↳ raise import duties.

↳ Legislative devolution

by Bombay Presidency Association (Pheroz Shah Mehta) (K. T. Telang)

↳ Lack of involvement of masses

Limitations

② 3P strategy (Prayer, Petition & Protest)

↳ ③ No substantial concessions given by British

Early nationalists motivated people like Bal Gangadhar Tilak & Lala Lajpat Rai & set up a platform for future freedom struggle.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.4) The Vaikom Satyagraha marked a historic milestone in India's fight against social injustice, demonstrating the power of non-violent resistance in dismantling oppressive caste barriers. Explain.

(10 marks, 150 words)

वैकोम सत्याग्रह ने सामाजिक अन्याय के खिलाफ भारत की लड़ाई में एक ऐतिहासिक मील का पत्थर साबित हुआ, जिसने दमनकारी जातिगत बाधाओं को खत्म करने में अहिंसक प्रतिरोध की शक्ति का प्रदर्शन किया। व्याख्या कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Vaikom Satyagraha led by
K. Kelappan was a temple entry
movement in Kerala.

Historical milestone in India's
fight against social injustice

① led to entry of socially backward
classes into the temple.

↳ dismantling historical
caste barriers

② Support to Satyagraha by
Mahatma Gandhi

↳ gave it nationwide
limelight.

↳ became a matter of discourse.

③ Showed the power of non-violent resistance.

↳ victory of peace & satyagraha over violence.

↳ determined the nature of Indian freedom struggle.

④ Brought backward classes under the fold of Indian Freedom Struggle.

Thus Vaikom Satyagraha was a watershed moment in Indian modern history.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.5) The Oslo Accords, once hailed as a landmark diplomatic achievement, failed to address key issues, highlighting the challenges of achieving lasting peace between Israel and Palestine. Analyse.

(10 marks, 150 words)

ओस्लो समझौता, जिसे कभी एक ऐतिहासिक कूटनीतिक उपलब्धि के रूप में सराहा गया था, इजरायल और फिलिस्तीन के बीच स्थायी शांति प्राप्त करने की चुनौतियों को उजागर करने वाले प्रमुख मुद्दों को संबोधित करने में विफल रहा। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Oslo accords signed between Israel and Palestine in late 20th century for a settlement for peace

landmark diplomatic achievement

Stopped ongoing war (Intifada) and brought peace.

Patan party agreed to a 2 state solution which seemed impossible.

Failed to address key issues

Territorial & Political factions bw. Palestine

(Gaza & West Bank) (Hamas &

Fatah party)

↳ Demands of Israel

↳ not adhering to giving up of Jerusalem

↳ factions between various stakeholders

Thus practical failure of Oslo Accords has been an impediment in Middle East Peace Process

Ongoing humanitarian crisis requires a long lasting & mutually agreeable solution.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.6) What are Northern and Southern lights? Explain the phenomenon and discuss their associated impacts on Earth's atmosphere and human activities. (10 marks, 150 words)

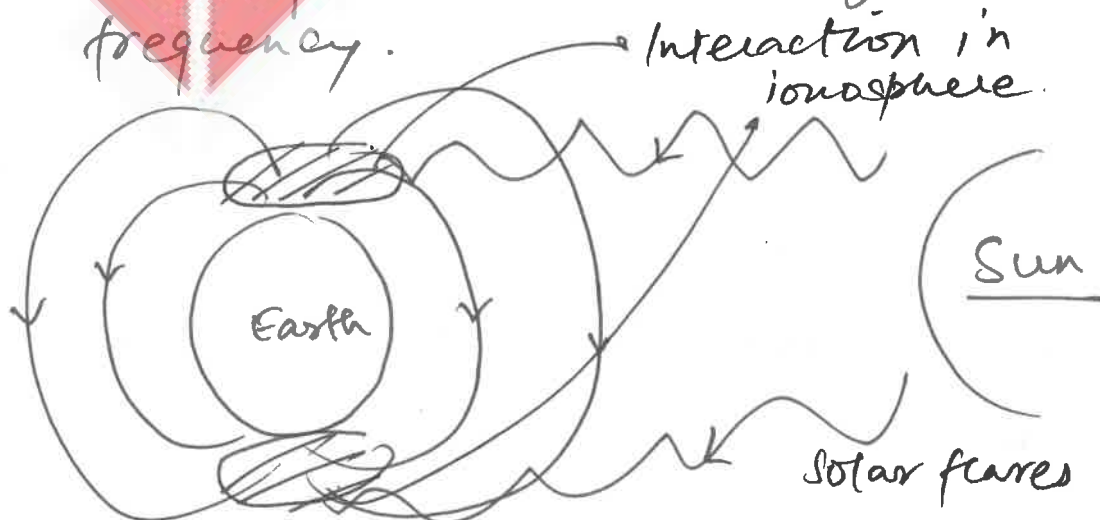
ऑरोरा बोरेलिस (Northern lights) और ऑरोरा ऑस्ट्रेलिस (Southern lights) क्या हैं? इस परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए तथा पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल एवं मानवीय क्रियाकलापों पर उनके संबद्ध प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Northern and Southern lights are an atmospheric phenomenon where bright & colorful lights are observed in the sky mainly in N. & S. polar regions.

Formation

↳ Sun's solar flares interact with Earth's magnetic field and the ions in the ionosphere

↳ which makes charged ions emit electromagnetic radiation of specific frequency.



Impacts on earth's atmosphere and human activities

- ① Tourist spots → They look very beautiful and are huge tourist attractions
- ② They have the potential to disturb ionic communication i.e. S & L bands
- ③ They give information about the solar cycle.
- ④ Charging up of ionosphere leads to increasing temperature and thus heterogenization of atmospheric gases.

Auroras & Southern lights are an interesting & unique geophysical phenomenon.

Feedback

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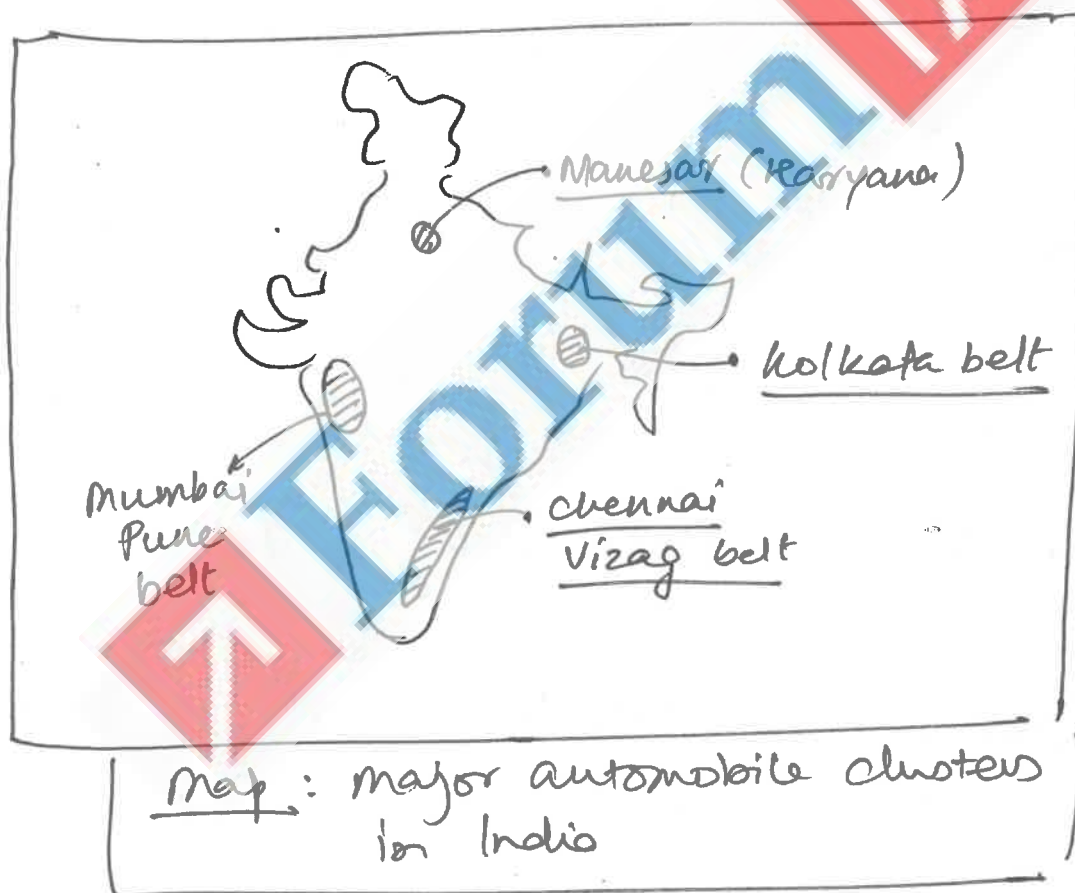
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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.7) Identifying the major automobile clusters in India, enumerate the favourable factors for the location of the automobile industry. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में प्रमुख ऑटोमोबाइल समूहों की पहचान करते हुए, ऑटोमोबाइल उद्योग के स्थान के लिए अनुकूल कारकों की गणना कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is a growing automobile industry with major world players setting up their factories & manufacturing plants in India.

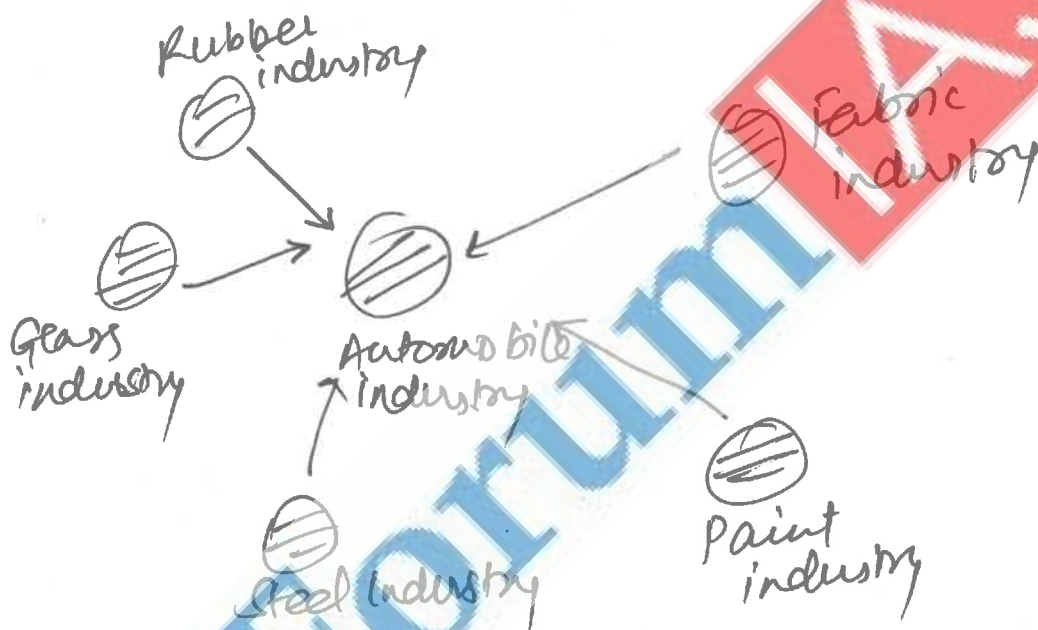


Favourable factors for location of automobile industries

① Access to market

↳ Manesar (Haryana) near Delhi
NCR → catering to huge urban demand

② Agglomeration advantage



Thus leading to outsourcing of supply chain.

③ Availability of skilled & unskilled labor and raw materials.

India's low labor cost has made global players shift their production to India.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.8) "India's diversity is her greatest strength." In light of the statement, explain how diversity has enriched and strengthened Indian society. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत की विविधता उसकी सबसे बड़ी ताकत है। इस कथन के प्रकाश में, व्याख्या कीजिए कि विविधता ने किस प्रकार भारतीय समाज को समृद्ध और मजबूत बनाया है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India, since time immemorial has been a melting pot of cultures and civiliza-
tions leading to a multiethnic &
diverse democracy i.e India.



India's diversity enriching & strengthening Indian society

① Increases India's soft power in global geopolitics

② Civil nuclear deal signed with USA.

③ Image of India as a vibrant & dynamic democracy. → lesson for the world.

③ Unity in Diversity → 1 single constitution and political umbrella

④ Indian secularism - "Sarva Dharma, Sama Bhava" → harmony based secularism.

⑤ Each section contributing towards nation's development.

⑥ Diversity brings diverse viewpoints and ideas → broad perspectives and inclusive decision making.

Communal conflicts

Regionalism (Culture protectionism)

Challenges

Caste-based politics

demands of autonomy & insurgent movements.

Thus steps must be taken to ensure that India's diversity remains her strength and doesn't become her weakness.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.9) Critically examine the effects of globalization on the youth in India.

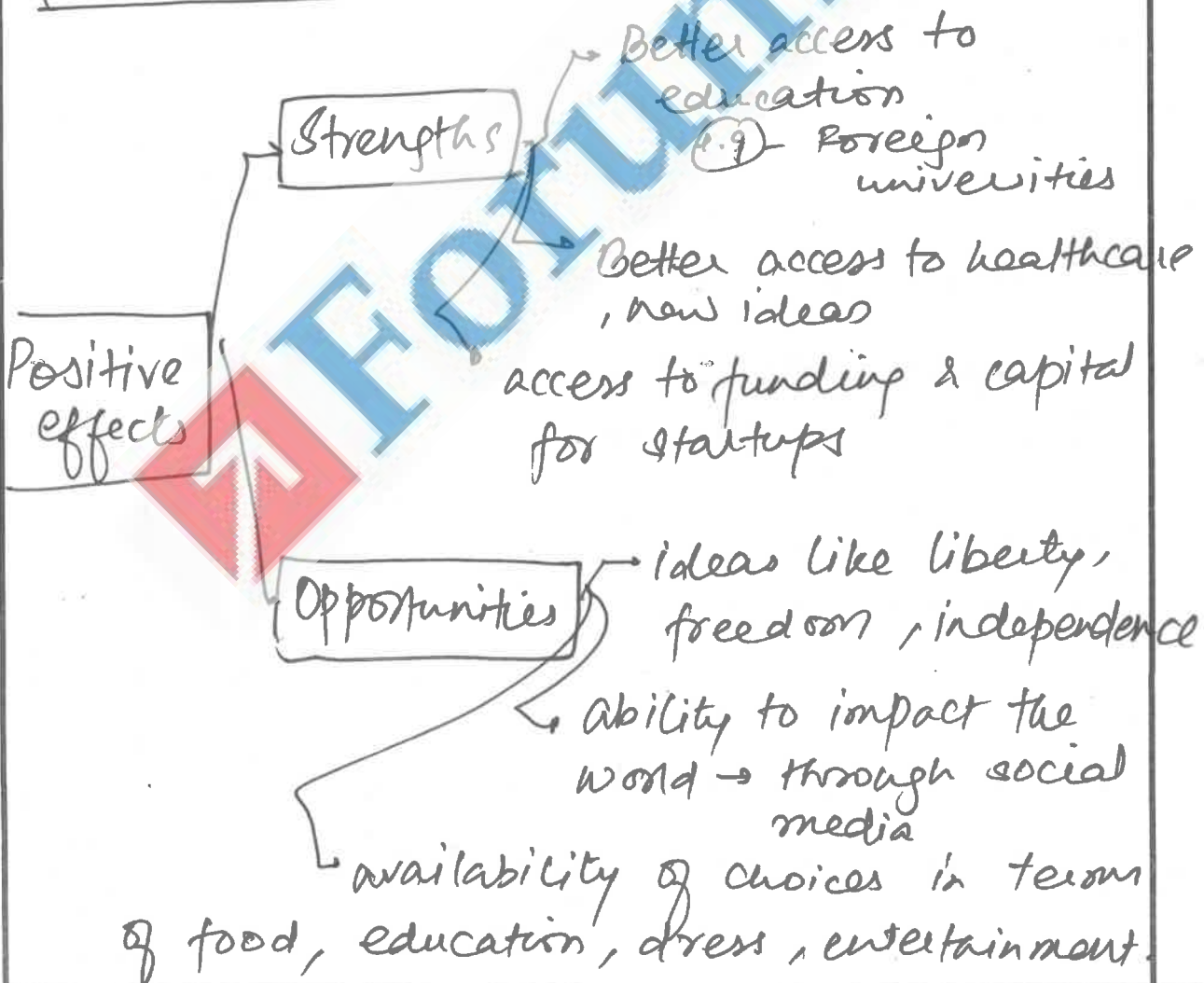
(10 marks, 150 words)

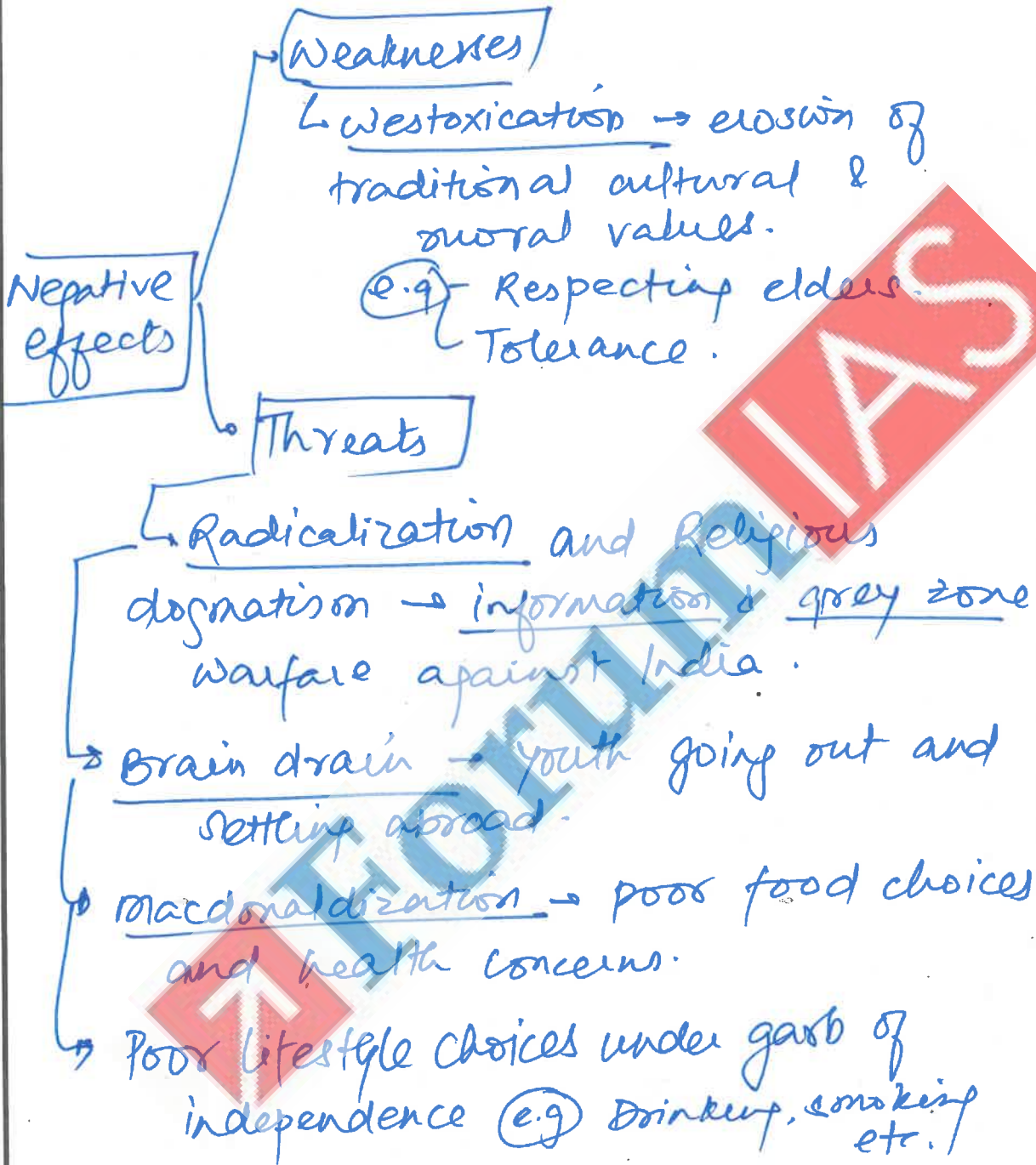
भारत में युवाओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभावों का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"Globalization refers to intensification of socio-economic relations in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events happening thousands of miles away" - Anthony Giddens

Effect of globalization on youth in India





Globalization isn't a monolithic force, it is a set of consequences / some good, some bad and some unintended "

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.10) The recognition of LGBTQ rights in India marks significant progress, but the journey towards full societal integration and acceptance remains arduous, necessitating a profound socio-cultural shift. Elaborate.
(10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में LGBTQ अधिकारों की मान्यता महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति को दर्शाती है, लेकिन पूर्ण सामाजिक एकीकरण और स्वीकृति की दिशा में यात्रा कठिन बनी हुई है, जिसके लिए गहन सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। विस्तार से वर्णन कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Supreme Court in NALSA case (2014) recognized transgenders as 3rd gender and in Naz foundation case read down section 377 of IPC, recognizing the LGBTQ rights in India.

Challenges faced by LGBTQ community

- ① Discrimination → they are yet to be accepted by the society
↳ hence they can't come out & speak openly about their sexuality
(e.g.) societies not giving homes to homosexual couples.
- ② Lack of legal recourse - insensitive attitude of police.
- ③ Same-sex marriage not being recognized - Supriyo Singh case.

- ↳ ④ Violence and threats
- ↳ ⑤ Cyber harassment & cyber bullying faced on a daily basis.

Steps to be taken

Role of Family - teaching young children about gender fluidity

Role of Society

- ↳ gender neutral uniforms in schools - done by kochi
- ↳ NGOs raising voice against discrimination (e.g) War foundation

Role of government

- ↳ schemes like → smile → scholarship for eduⁿ
 - ↳ saphalam by Kerala
 - ↳ weekanti by Odisha
- will ensure their empowerment.

Right to one's sexual preference & bodily autonomy is a recognized human right.

Feedback

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Q.11) Throw light upon the importance of seals and sealings in the reconstruction of socio-economic and religious life of the Harappan people. Also, explain why many of the known Harappan settlements are in semi-arid regions. (15 marks, 250 words)

हड़प्पा के लोगों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक और धार्मिक जीवन के पुनर्निर्माण में मोहर और मुद्रण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, यह भी बताएं कि हड़प्पा की कई ज्ञात बस्तियाँ अर्ध-शुष्क क्षेत्रों में क्यों हैं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Harappan civilization, with its mature phase around 2500 - 1500 BC spanned around 16 lac km² with more than 200 sites being identified.

Importance of seals and sealings in reconstruction :-

Various seals and beads have been found at Harappan sites, mostly made of steatite and later cut to shape with a saw.

Religious life

- ① Pasupati Seal - found at Mohenjodaro contained a Proto-Shiva like carving, giving insight into their religious beliefs.
- ② Bull is depicted in many seals

showing that the animal might have been sacred.

- ③ Banyan trees, mother earth and other animals in seals depict that they were nature worshippers.

Socio-economic life

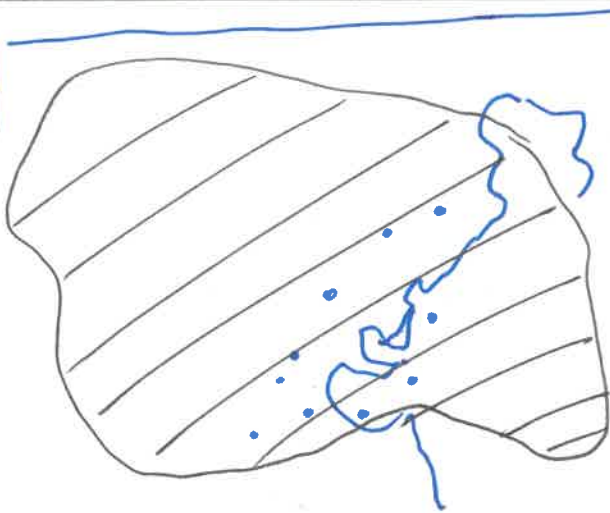
- ① Seals found at Lothal belong to Mesopotamia civilization.

It shows that trade used to happen between the two civilization and Lothal might have been a major port city.

- ② Some skeletons have been found wearing seals as amulets.

↳ showed that they believed in ghosts and spirits.

- ③ Mostly seals were used to mark ownership, and to ensure that package hasn't been tampered with during transit.



many Harappan sites like Kot Diji, Chanhudaro, Lothal, Kalibangan are currently in semi-arid regions.

Expanse of Harappan civilization

Reasons

- ① Due to lack of canal making, they first established near narrow & slow rivers e.g. Ghaggar-Hakra system, which dried up later due to tectonics.
- ② Rivers like Saraswati disappeared or changed their paths making the region arid.
- ③ The decline of Harappan civilization to some extent is also attributed to changing river courses & drying up of rivers.

Harappan civilization is one of the earliest civilizations mankind has discovered.

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) Describe the significance of the Dandi March (1930) as the starting point of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Also, discuss the national and international reactions to the Dandi March and the Salt Satyagraha. (15 marks, 250 words)

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के आरंभिक बिंदु के रूप में दांडी मार्च (1930) के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, दांडी मार्च और नमक सत्याग्रह पर राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिक्रियाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Dandi march, carried out by Mahatma Gandhi and his followers in 1930, after rejection of his 11 demands by the British.

They marched to Dandi coast and Mahatma Gandhi took a firstful of salt from the ground starting the Civil Disobedience movement.

Significance of Dandi March

- ① Starting point of Civil Disobedience movement.
- ② It turned out to be the largest mass movement that happened till then.
- ③ It showed British that Indians can also raise their voice against unjust laws and rules.

↳ ④ It led to nationwide protests followed by intense police crackdown.

↳ ⑤ Congress declared that it won't join Round Table Conference → reducing its efficacy.

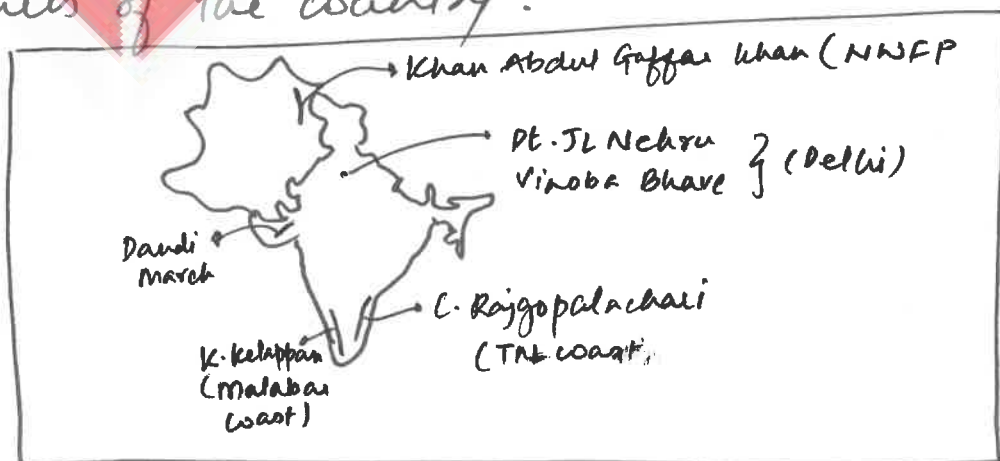
↳ ⑥ Eventually led to Gandhi-Irwin pact with British giving many concessions.

↳ Releasing political prisoners not charged with violence.

↳ Abolition of salt tax for private consumption etc.

National reaction

↳ marches broke out in many other parts of the country :



② Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan started Khudai Khitmatgars in NWFP

③ Women participated in large numbers

↳ (after Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya convinced Gandhi)

① Many leading newspapers like Washington Times covered the story.

International reaction

② There was a worldwide chatter regarding the event.

③ many foreign journalists arrived in India to cover the event.

④ many nations showed support and sympathy for India.

Dandi March & following CDM proved to be a vital cog in India's march towards freedom.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.13) Give a reasoned account of the distribution of deserts across the earth with the help of relevant examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों की सहायता से पृथ्वी पर रेगिस्तानों के वितरण का तर्कसंगत विवरण दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Deserts are arid or semi arid regions receiving (<50 cm) rainfall annually. According to Koeppen's classification they are represented as BSw, BSk, Bhw, Bhk.

Global distribution of deserts



Reasons for the global distribution of deserts

① Hot deserts (BSw & Bhw)

They mostly lie in Tropical & Warm Temperate regions.

① Along horse latitudes (30°N & 30°S)

↳ due to high pressure and subsiding air

↳ adiabatic heating → expansion of humidity capacity → low relative humidity
↓
no rainfall.

② Cold currents

↳ they lead to absence of moisture along the coast leading to dry conditions.

(e.g.) → Atacama desert → Humboldt current
↳ Sahara desert - Canary current
↳ Mojave desert - California current
etc.

③ Offshore winds

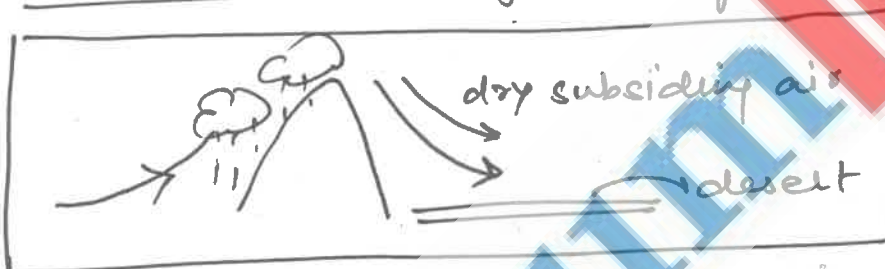
↳ mainly in tropical regions → N.E trade winds blow offshore to W. side of continents.

Similarly for cold deserts (BSk, BWk)

④ mainly in Temperate regions

↳ westerlies blow offshore to Eastern side of continents. (e.g) → Gobi desert
Patagonia desert

⑤ Some deserts form as they lie in rain shadow regions of mountains.



(e.g) - Thar desert - rain shadow of Aravali
Patagonia - rain shadow of Andes
etc.

Deserts are home to many tribes and are a useful ecosystem having huge solar energy potential.

Feedback

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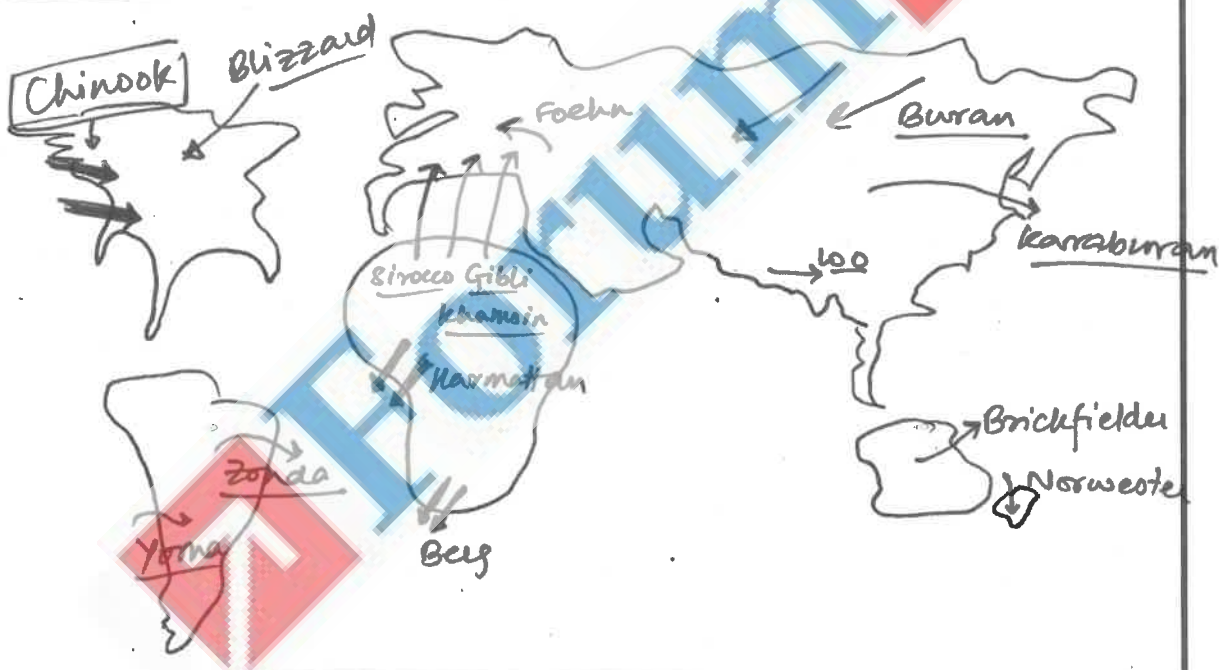
Q.14) Discuss the impact of local winds on their associated regions, citing examples from different parts of the world. (15 marks, 250 words)

विश्व के विभिन्न भागों से उदाहरण देते हुए स्थानीय पवनों के उनसे संबद्ध क्षेत्रों पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Local winds refer to winds blowing due to regional pressure & temperature differences, generally covering a small area.

e.g. - Sirocco, Berg, Chinook etc.



map: Major local wind patterns

These winds have multiple impacts on the regions they blow across.

Wind	Region	Impact
① <u>Chinook</u>	<u>Over Rockies</u> (N. Am.)	→ warm winds ↳ hence melt the snow in USA plains ↳ known as snow eater
② <u>Foehn</u>	<u>Over Alps</u> (Switzerland)	→ same impact as chinook (European snoweater)
③ <u>Sirocco</u>	<u>Over Mediterranean</u>	→ Takes sand from Sahara & moisture from mediterranean ↳ cause "Blood rain" in S. Europe.
④ <u>Blizzard</u>	<u>Canada</u>	→ cold winds → Bring snow from polar regions into Canada
⑤ Loo, Yonda, Boichfielder Norwester	(India) (S. Am.) (Australia) (NZ)	} all of these are very warm winds create excessively high temperature during summer months.

⑥ Harmattan & Beep

W. & S.
Africa

→ also known as Doctor winds

↳ bring drier conditions & stop rainfall (offshore)
treating diseases

Thus local winds have multiple impacts → climate
↳ rainfall } etc. and are
↳ economy } thus important
↳ lifestyle } for us to understand.

Other local & seasonal winds include sea and land breeze
and anabatic & catabatic winds

Feedback

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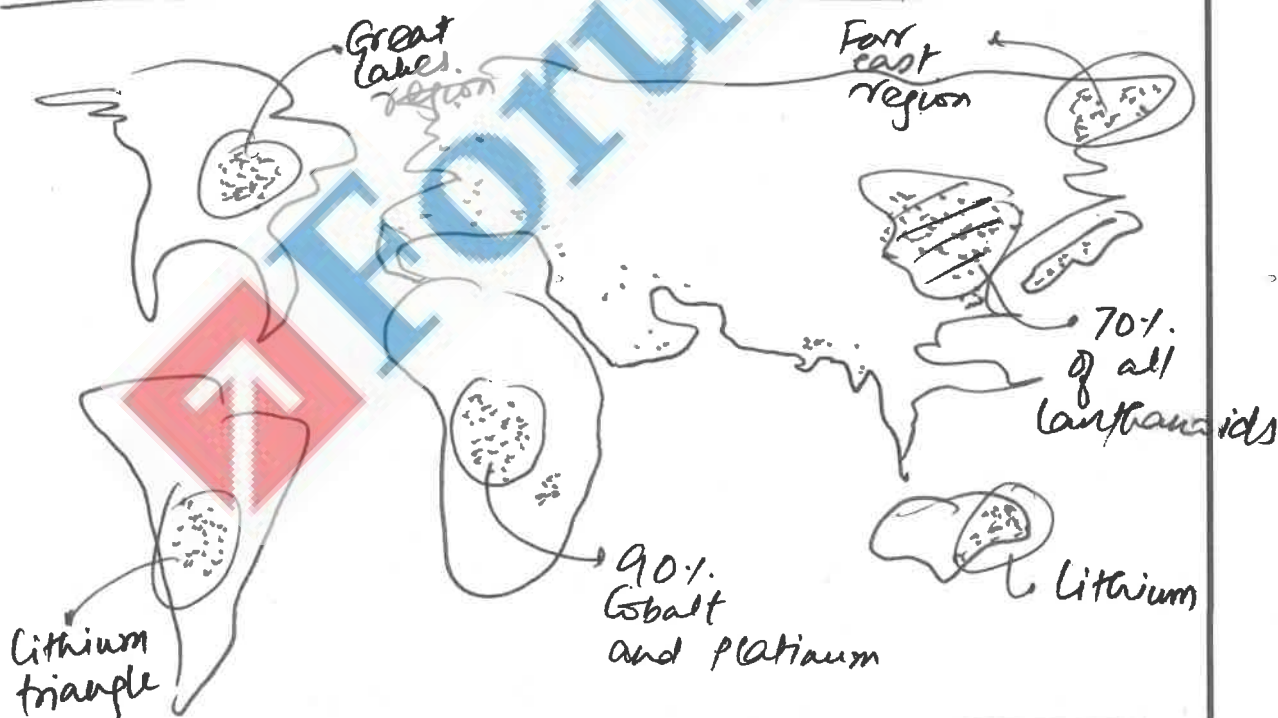
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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.15) Rare Earths Elements (REE) are considered as 'Vitamins of Modern Industry'. In this context, bring out the multi-dimensional implications of uneven distribution of REE in the world. (15 marks, 250 words)

दुर्लभ मृदा तत्वों (REE) को 'आधुनिक उद्योग का विटामिन' माना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, दुनिया में REE के असमान वितरण के बहुआयामी निहितार्थों को प्रकाशित कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Rare Earth Elements are those elements which are not found in abundant quantity at any one place. Rather they are dispersed across the globe in small quantities.



map: Global distribution of REE

Multidimensional implications of uneven distribution of REE

① Geostrategic implication

① weaponization of supply chain

↳ by China (75% of all REE) found in China.

② Lack of strategic autonomy

↳ depend on China for solar cells and silicon wafers.

② Economic implications

① Economic interdependency

↳ thus increased global trade.

③ Environmental implications

↳ REEs required in transition towards climate change.

② Developing countries not having access to REEs can lead to climate Injustice.

③ Other Implications

Can further global N vs global S gap.

Unequal development
Potential for Africa to develop.

REEs vitamins of modern industry

used in electronic industry
medical equipments etc.
Renewable energy
Space tech

Thus fair & equitable sharing of REE is sine-qua-non for inclusive and sustainable development.

Feedback

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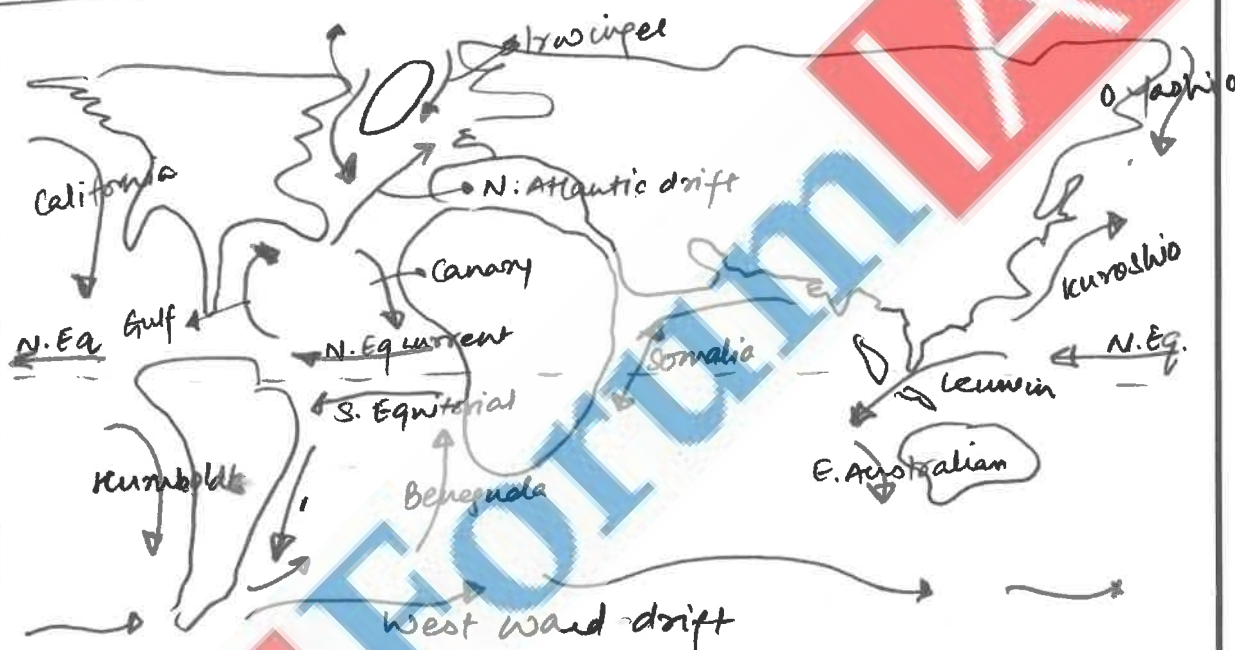
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.16) Describe the various factors that influence ocean currents and discuss their multi-dimensional impact. (15 marks, 250 words)

महासागरीय धाराओं को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए तथा उनके बहुआयामी प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ocean currents refer to the streamlined flow of ocean water in a pre-determined direction.



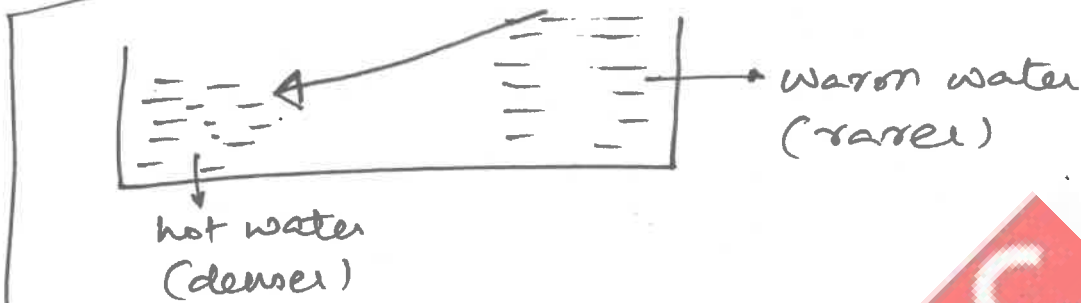
map: major ocean currents across the world

(Factors that influence ocean current)

① Salinity distribution

Water moves from low salinity to high salinity.

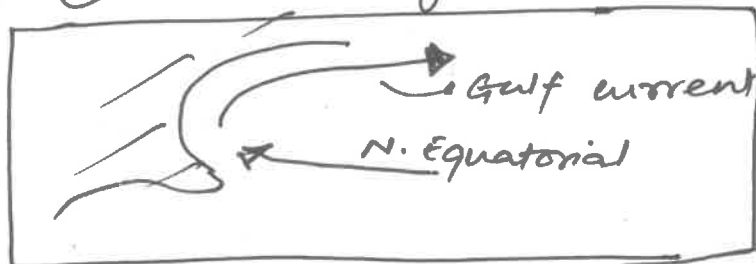
L ② Temperature differences



from high temp (Equator) to low temperature (poles) generally due to a virtual slope created.

L ③ Coriolis force — It determines the direction of the currents → bend rightwards in NH and leftwards in SH.

L ④ Shape of the coast → they redirect oceanic currents and change their velocity. (e.g) — Gulf of Mexico



L ⑤ Planetary winds → like Westerlies in temperate regions and trade winds in tropical.

Multidimensional Impact

- ① Affect climatic conditions
 - ↳ cold currents → drier conditions
 - ↳ formation of deserts
 - ↳ warm currents → more rainfall
- ② Creation of fishing grounds
 - ↳ where cold and warm currents meet (e.g) Newfoundland, Japan etc.
- ③ Help in ship navigation
 - ↳ support naval fleets in determining direction.
- ④ Support marine biodiversity
 - ↳ bring food for coral reefs
- ⑤ Ensure temperature redistribution
 - ↳ (e.g) AMOC → warm water from equator to poles & vice versa.
- ⑥ Determine migration & reproductive patterns of aquatic organisms.

Thus ocean currents are an important geo-climatic phenomena and study becomes important.

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.17) Briefly explain the process of tide formation and differentiate between tides and waves.

(15 marks, 250 words)

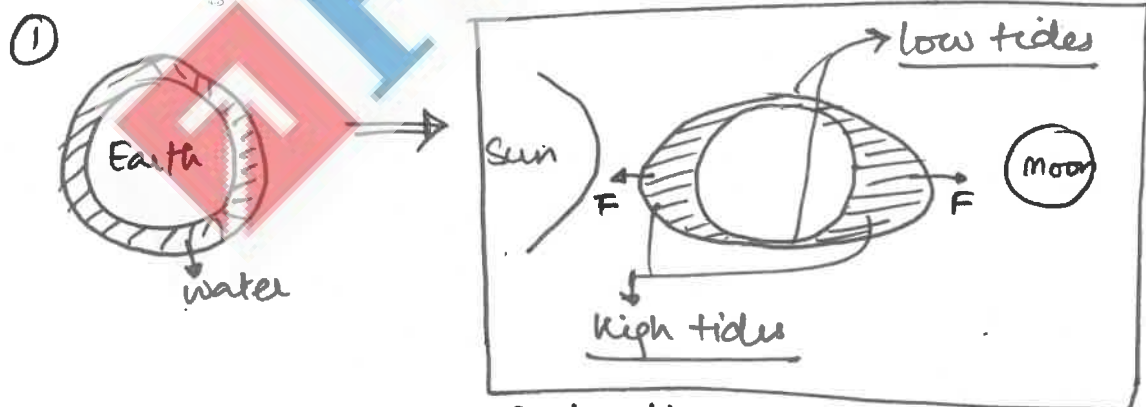
ज्वार-भाटा निर्माण की प्रक्रिया को संक्षेप में समझाइए तथा ज्वार-भाटा और लहरों में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tides refer to the vertical pull of ocean/sea water due to gravitational force of moon and the sun.

Waves refer to the horizontal movement of surface water where individual water molecules are displaced vertically leading to transfer of energy.

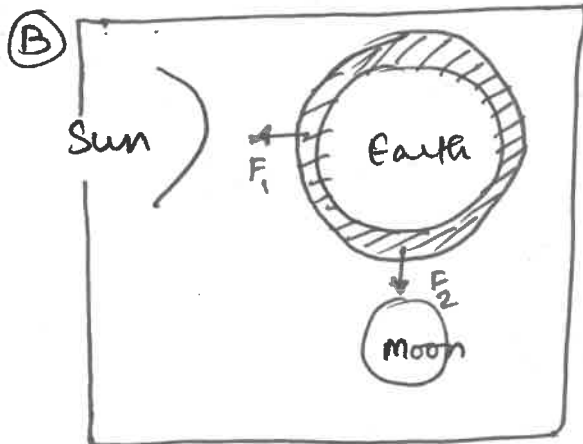
Process of tide formation



Spring tide : Syzygy formation

① When Sun, moon and earth perfectly align (Syzygy) → The gravitational

pull becomes maximum leading to highest high tides and lowest low tides -



Neap tide

↳ Relatively lower height as force applied from 2 different directions.

Difference between

Tides

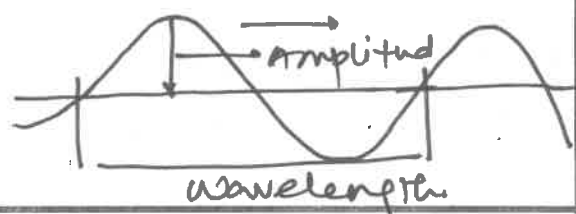
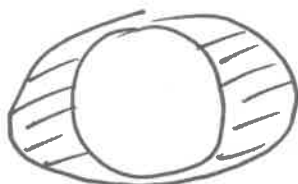
Waves

→ Gravitational force is the main cause

→ Vertical shear force of water is the main cause.

→ Vertical movement of water (no transfer of energy)

→ No movement of water but horizontal transfer of energy



Impact

- ↳ Periodical phenomena
- ↳ helps fishermen determine time and more fishes at low tide
- ↳ help in navigation due to its periodicity.

Impact

- ↳ Non periodic phenomena
- ↳ Redistributes temperature & energy across the water
- ↳ breaks down at the coasts.

Thus both tides and waves are oceanic phenomena with very different origins and different impacts on marine and terrestrial life.

Feedback

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

Q.18) While social media facilitates unprecedented connectivity and self-expression it can also widen social crevices and fractures. In this context, examine the impact of social media on Indian society.

(15 marks, 250 words)

सोशल मीडिया जहां अभूतपूर्व कनेक्टिविटी और आत्म-अभिव्यक्ति की सुविधा देता है, वहीं यह सामाजिक असमानताओं और विवादों को भी चौड़ा कर सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारतीय समाज पर सोशल मीडिया के प्रभाव की परीक्षण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Social media refers to digital spaces where various users can interact and communicate with each other through sharing texts, voice, photos and videos over internet.

Impact of social media on Indian society

↳ Positive Impact

↳ (A) Unprecedented Connectivity

① It became easier to communicate bringing people together.

(e.g.) - even distant relatives stay in touch.

② helped businesses to connect with marketplaces (e.g.) - meta marketplace.

③ Made it easier for government & influencers to share information
(e.g.) - due to broadcast nature.

④ Can be used for disaster management

⑤ Self-expression

⑤ Gave voice to voiceless - marginalized sections like women, backward classes

(e.g.) MeToo movement

⑥ Furthered democracy - avenue to show dissent, participatory governance.

⑦ Negative Impact

⑦ Widened social crevices & fractures

⑦ Radicalization & Propagandization

(e.g.) - communal riots, mob lynching fuelled through social media

⑧ Rise of fake news - According to reports 80% Indians consume some form of news from social media

⑨ Widened fault lines by vested

interests (e.g) - Caste based payes for political.
 Others → data leak threats
 → cyber bullying & online harassment
 → doxxing, cyber slavery.
 → Overuse & addiction
 → mental health issues & depression

Way forward

- ① Fact Checking Units by PIB to ensure stop of fake news
- ② Better regulatory mechanisms under IT Act & IT Rules
- ③ Separate law for tackling online hate speech
- ④ Increasing cyber literacy, cyber hygiene & awareness - online campaigns.

Social media is a double edged sword and government must ensure that its pros outweigh its cons

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.19) "The regionalism in India is both a response to the failures in addressing regional aspirations and as an assertion of socio-cultural identity in the face of perceived marginalization." Comment.

(15 marks, 250 words)

"भारत में क्षेत्रवाद, क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाओं को संबोधित करने में विफलताओं की प्रतिक्रिया है और कथित हाशिए पर होने के सामने सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक पहचान का दावा भी है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Regionalism refers to a socio political ideology where regional interests are given priority over national interests due to some common binding factor.

Causes of regionalism

① Development deficit

(e.g) Resource curse in Chhattisgarh plateau

A) Failure in addressing regional aspirations

② Demands for more autonomy & independence

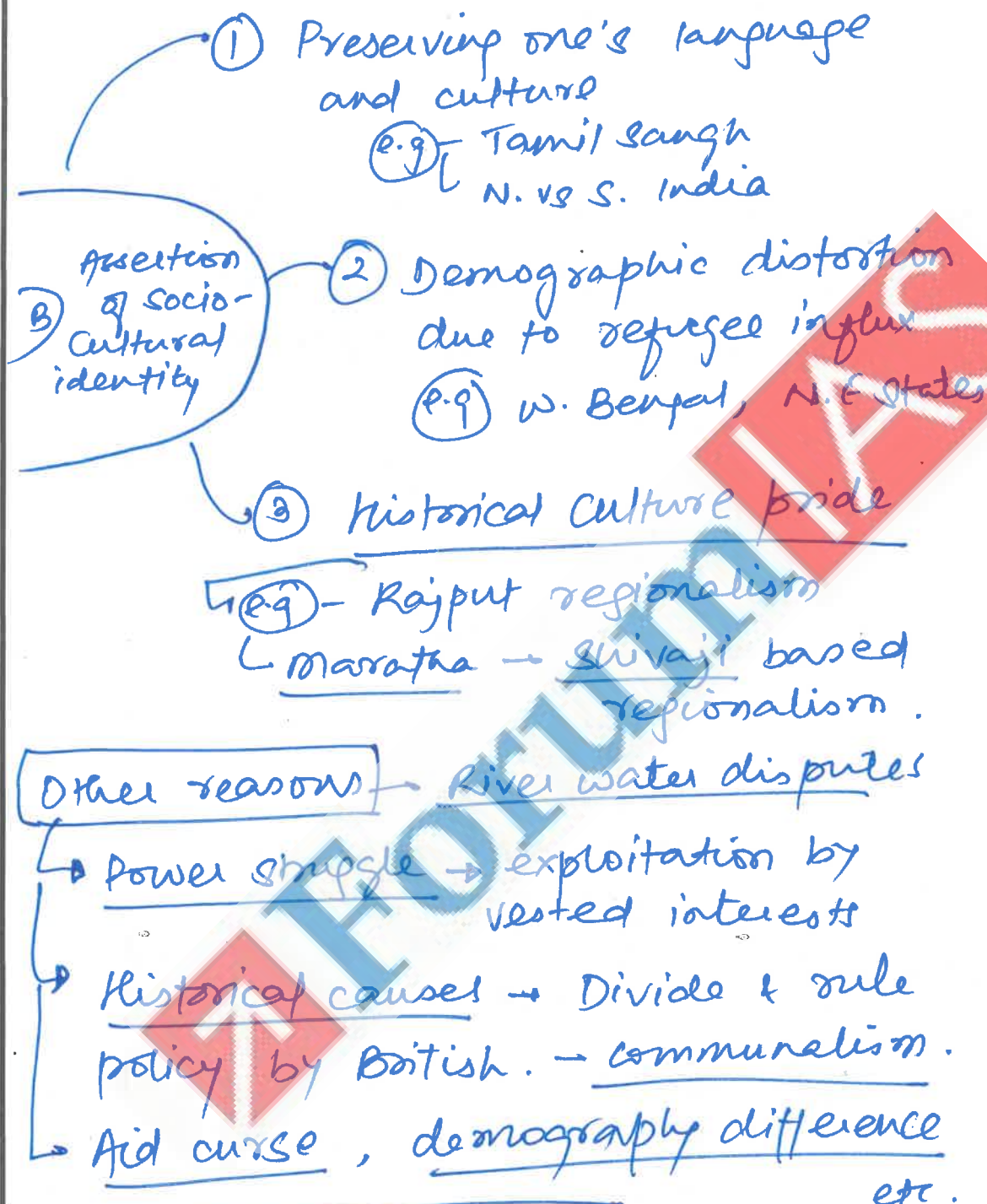
(e.g) Khalistan movement
N.E Insurgency

③ Discrimination and lack of proper human capital formation

(e.g) N.E region

④ Inequality and non-equitable distribution of resources

(e.g) - Maratha & Vidharba region - lack of water - farmer suicides.



Steps to be taken

↳ Regionalism needs to be tackled at all the 4 levels :

- Inter state → proper demands must be addressed
↳ inclusive development.
- Intra state → Resolution of legal disputes
 (a.g) Border issues
 river water disputes.
- National level → ensuring that non homogenization, no majoritarianism happens.
- International level
 ↳ 2 bloc world → Global N vs Global S
 ↳ reforming multilateral institutions.

Different regions with different demands are different colours of the painting called India, the stroke of equitable development can ensure that they complement each other.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.20) Explain how traditional gender roles and responsibilities exacerbate the vulnerability of women to extreme heat conditions. Suggest strategies to mitigate these vulnerabilities. (15 marks, 250 words)

समझाएं कि पारंपरिक लैंगिक भूमिकाएं और जिम्मेदारियां अत्यधिक गर्मी की स्थिति में महिलाओं की भेद्यता को कैसे बढ़ाती हैं। इन कमजोरियों को कम करने के लिए रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Due to current Global warming, number and frequency of extreme weather events has increased.

(e.g) Urban Heat Island, Heat waves, Urban floods etc.

Women traditionally being marginalized face (disproportionate burden) of extreme heat conditions.

Reasons

① According to scorching Divide Report "women have to spend 90 more minutes in kitchens due to reduced efficiency due to increased temperatures.

② Dual burden → of both household and career responsibilities.

③ There are 9mn people working in gig-economy — 57% of whom are women [NITI Aayog]

↳ disproportionate burden - outdoor work.

④ Intersectionality of discriminations

↳ (e.g) Feminization of agriculture & feminization of elderly.

⑤ Traditional gender roles

↳ unpaid care — 243 minutes/day

⑥ Poorly ventilated kitchens in Indian households.

⑦ Motherhood penalty and Period

Poverty get exaggerated during increasing temperatures (Economic Survey 23-24)

Strategies to mitigate these vulnerabilities

① Role of family → in sensitizing children about gender equality.

② Role of media & society → in setting counter narratives & breaking traditional gender roles.

③ Role of state

↳ Ensuring no unintended consequences of legislations (e.g. Maternity Benefit Act).

↳ Improved spending on women education (70% literacy) & healthcare (every 2nd woman is anaemic).

④ Role of NGOs, SHGs etc.

(e.g. Kudumbashree - providing alternate livelihood opportunities).

International conventions like CEDAW and Indian Constitution under A-51(A) ensure gender equality.

They must be followed in order to achieve SDG-5.

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			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 – 10	6 – 7.5	< 6
✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

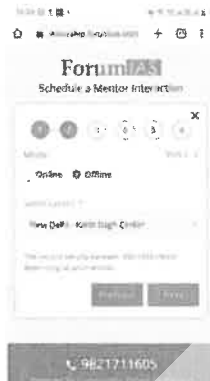
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