

TEST CODE 7 1 1 3 0 4

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	ANNU KOUSIK NARASIMHA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910128121	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	11-09-2024

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें। 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं। 4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए। 5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			12:00 PM	3:00 PM.
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☒
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में परांव आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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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.

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 वृत्तान्तों का विशेष संदर्भ देते हुए स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Nalanda was a monastic university founded by Kumara-gupta in the 5th Century CE, offering various courses to scholars across the world.

Nalanda as a symbol

① Academic Heritage :

① offering diversity of courses like religion, mathematics, astronomy, arts etc.

② Xuan Zang learnt Tantric Buddhism.

② strict code of conduct for monks & scholars - academic discipline.

③ Rigorous entrance examination and recruitment practices.

④ Nothing mentioned about recruitment

① Vibrant campus - Residence of scholars, libraries, classes etc.

② Cultural Exchange:

① Diversity of worldly scholars -
Xuan Zang mentioned Chinese, Sri
Lankan, Japanese etc scholars.

② Religious culmination - various
religions - Buddhism, Brahminism,
Jainism etc included in courses.

③ Linguistic heritage - scholars learnt
Sanskrit, Tibetan, Pali, Prakrit etc.

④ Method of worship - Various styles of
Buddhism - Vajrayana, Hinayana,
Mahayana found convergence.

The recent initiative to
revitalize the Nalanda by the PM is
the right step in securing the UNESCO
site

Feedback

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AWIS			
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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)

The Delhi sultanate ruled India from the Ghaznavid rule in 11th Century to 1526, bringing various Persian and Turkic cultures to India.

Delhi Sultanate → Indo Persian Culture

① Literature: ① Use of Persian calligraphy in writing.

② Eg Tabaqat-i-Nasiri by Jazjari

② Use of Persian story telling in Indian contexts.

③ Eg Tarikh-i-Ferozshahi by Barani

③ Combination of Indo-Persian cultures in literature

④ Eg Fatawa-i-Ishbandari, showing the Indo-Persian theme.

II Art: (1) Emergence of metal work and lost-wax casting.

(E) Safshahang steel.

(2) Jali work on rocks can be seen in many buildings (E) Rahang of Qutub minar.

III Architecture: (1) Use of tall minarets in buildings (E) Qutub minar.

(2) Emergence of double dome during the Lodi times - Persian element

(3) True arch was developed as culmination of Indo Persian style.

(E) Arch of Shah Jahan

Thus the Indo-Persian style gave rise to new way of life and art, contributing to exchange of cultures.

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)

The Early Nationalists were ~~not~~ significant in setting up the Congress, mostly comprising of middle class urban educated people.

Contributions of the Early Nationalists

- ① Setting of political platform (Congress) in 1885 by A.O. Hume, M.G. Ranade etc which later played role in independence.
- ② Economic critique of British - Information dissemination through mass media.
- ③ Drain of wealth by Dadabhai Naoroji
- ④ Reforms advocacy for governance

through petitions and prayers.

⑤ Demand of ICS in India and England simultaneously.

④ Political Mobilisation through newspapers, public pamphlets etc.

⑥ G.K. Gokhale on democracy

⑤ Bringing reforms in industry, industrial debt, capital investment.

⑥ Ferozshah Mehta advocated for steel industry in India.

Critique.

- ① limited to urban areas
- ② Non assertive action led to ignorance by British
- ③ No significant tangible reward from the British.

Although, the moderates played a critical role in setting up political empowerment & mobilisation in India.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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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)

The Vaikom Satyagraha was a temple entry movement by the Ezhavas in 1924 in the Travancore Princely state.

Vaikom Satyagraha as a milestone

① Fight against untouchability by allowing the dalits to enter temple.

② Role of Periyar

② Political mobilisation of the depressed classes and enlightening them.

③ Kakinada Congress Session (1923)

③ Involvement of freedom fighters like Gandhi, K. P. Kelappan etc.

④ Non violent assertion of rights like equality, freedom of movement etc.

⑤ TK Madhavan stressed on freedom of movement during the movement.

⑥ Inspired future temple entry and Hindu reform movements.

⑦ Valarun Temple Entry (1931)

⑧ Effective legislations by the state to prevent discrimination.

⑨ Temple Entry Bill in the Leg Council

⑩ Nationwide enlightenment and information empowerment of Politics.

Hence the movement is still significant even after 100 yrs due to its democratic and non violent approach.

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)

The Oslo Accords was an agreement in 1978 between Israel and Palestinian Liberation Organisation to restore peace and a 2 state solution.

- Oslo Accords landmark
- ① Peace b/w the two sides.
 - ② Agreement for non violence
 - ③ Mutual dispute resolution
 - ④ Deescalating tensions.

Challenge by the Agreement

- ① No treaty based approach which set non binding commitments.
- ② No de-armament/de weaponisation clause in the agreement, which

set up arms race.

③ No arbitration council / mechanism (like UNCIP) set up which introduced vagueness in dispute redressal

④ Lack of binding commitments on both parties to de-escalate tension

⑤ No border redressal commission to demarcate the Palestine, Israel territories.

→ ① Dispute redressal council as the arbitrator

→ ② Mutual non aggression treaty.

Measures needed

→ ③ Following Geneva Conventions in case of conflict

→ ④ Arms limitation Agreement

These measures also in line with Abraham Accords need to be taken b/w Arab world / Israel.

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, also known as Aurora Borealis - Australis are the Auroras formed in the earth's exosphere due to solar winds.

Phenomenon of Northern and Southern lights

- ① Starts with the Coronal mass ejections from the sun.
- ② The solar matter (consisting of protons and neutrons) reach the earth's magnetosphere.
- ③ The solar winds interact with the magnetic field of earth causing lights.
- ④ The light variation depends on the intensity of CMEs and solar particle velocity.

Impact of the lights

- I Earth's atmosphere:
 - ① Ionisation of the outer atmosphere atoms like O_2 , N_2
 - ② Changes in the gas composition in upper atmosphere (Predominance of H_2)
- II Human activities:
 - ① Disruption of satellite and flight radar.
 - ② Electricity disruptions in cities, impacting the grid stability
 - ③ Disruption in the navigation services
 - ④ Proliferation of tourism and recreation to the polar regions.

Thus the ~~solid~~ lights offer various insights to study both the solar radiation and the earth's magnetic field.

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TOTAL MARKS			

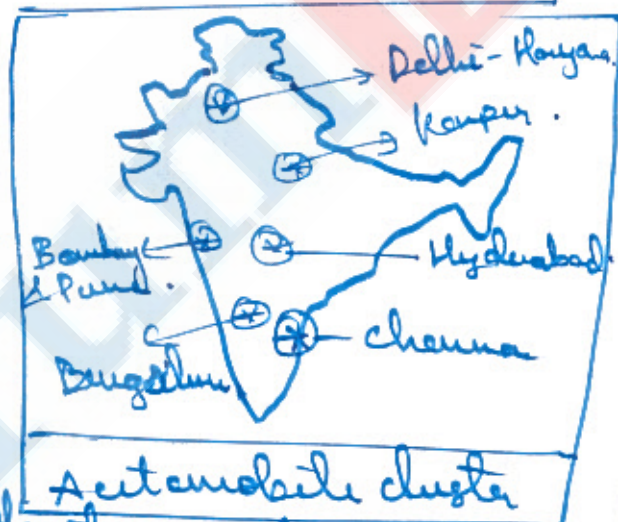
Q.7) Identifying the major automobile clusters in India, enumerate the favourable factors for the location of the automobile industry. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Automobile industry forms one of the largest component in manufacturing sector, valued at nearly \$100bn.

Automobile clusters in India

① Chennai and coastal TN - one of largest manufacturer of 2, 4 wheels and trains.



② Kanpur - (UP) Manufacturing of airplane and aircraft parts.

③ Bombay & Pune - Manufacturing of high end vehicles and parts.

④ Hyderabad - Rising hub for 2 wheels manufacturing and design.

Favourable factors for location

① Import and export reach - Preferable in coastal regions Ex Chennai

② Logistics for market access - Ease of transport of vehicles.

Ex Kanpur located on golden quadrilateral

③ Availability of skilled labour for R&D and manufacturing operation.

Ex Bengaluru - R&D centers for design.

④ Raw material availability - steel, electronic components etc.

Ex Steel to Bengaluru from Mangalore

Thus the automobile sector shows immense growth potential, with CAGR over 7%, achieving the SDG-9

Industry & Infrastructure

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)

Indian society is characterised by unity in diversity with various cultures assimilating, accommodating and tolerating each other.

Diversity strengthening Indian society

- ① Unique identity of Indian diversity leading to peculiarity in the world.
- ② Cultural exchanges among the societal members, leading to strengthening of bonds.
Eg Collective celebration of Diwali in India.
- ③ Project communal harmony and balance in tastes and culture.

④ Strengthening regional disparities by sharing of practices, way of life
 Ex) sharing practice of dhoti from southern states.

⑤ Education of common part, development of common culture despite diversity
 Ex) Culture of respecting elders.

⑥ Unique artforms resulting out of cultural accommodation & tolerance.
 Ex) Samskrit in India.

Challenges → ① Communal disparities
 → ② Majoritarian persecutions.
 → ③ Politicisation of culture & religion

There needs to be robust education & awareness of our shared part to realise dream of Ek Bharat - Shreshtha Bharat

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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 is the process of exchange of global cultures, participation in global economy etc through use of digital & physical interactions.

Globalisation Impact on Indian Youth.

① Positive Impacts:

① Rise in income generation, escaping from poverty. (E) Use of H1B visa to travel to USA.

② Cultural exchange from the west, leading to adoption of reformed Indian culture. (E) Indian youth against child marriage.

③ Higher Education opportunities due to reduced cost of travel, remote courses etc.

(E) Massive open courses by foreign MOOCs.

④ Awareness of global scenarios, access to

global technology to display talent

⑤ Indian youth in foreign talent shows.

II) Negative Impact

① Rise of human trafficking and youth exploitation. ② oversex prostitution

② Social engineering by non-state actors by radicalising youth.

③ Op. Pigeon, in Kerala - linked to ISIS

③ Breakdown of Indian joint family institution and familial values.

④ ruralisation of elderly.

④ Rise in consumerism, individualism etc which harm social and environmental fabric.

Hence globalisation ~~is~~ has a multipronged impact and it is the need to expose youth to its positive effects like work & education.

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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)

The cases like NALSA vs UOI, Supriyo vs UOI etc. have repetitively recognised the equality and freedom rights of LGBTQ under Articles 14, 15

Challenge for LGBTQ in full social integration

- ① Poverty and malnutrition - Exclusion from the homes at early age.
Many transgenders live in Ghettos.
- ② Social stigma and discrimination of LGBTQ
Ashoka university found 70% Indians hold prejudices against LGBTQ.
- ③ Lack of skills and education to gain meaningful employment and

social recognition.

③ only 0.5% LGBTQ can access formal employment & skills.

④ Lack of govt support in the form of subsidy, interest subvention etc.

Measures Needed - Socio cultural shift

① Awareness generation to citizens via social media, through role model approach

② Nartej Singh Tamber - LGBTQ role model

③ Awareness about laws protecting the LGBTQ rights, criminalization of persecution at 15 sections in BNS.

④ Access to basic services like sanitation, housing, water, food security etc for full social integration.

hence the empowerment of LGBTQ through social change is key in realising 'Sabka Saath - Sabka Vikas'

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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 श्रात बस्तियाँ अर्ध-शुष्क क्षेत्रों में क्यों हैं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Harappan Civilisation flourished along the banks of Indus during the 3500-1700 BCE time period, with vibrant culture and practices.

Role of seals and sealings

I Social life

- ① Use as pieces of art and calligraphy
- Es Bull seal.

- ② Women using seals as decorative material and other ornament

Es Mother Goddess seal

II Economic

- ① Used for packing and sending goods for trade.

Es Containers tied with ~~st~~ seal to ~~to~~ detect breakage.

② Used as medium of exchange for goods and services.

③ sizes - 2x2 seal, 8x8 seal etc.

III Religious life

① Used as amulets to ward off evil forces. ② seal tied as locket.

② Used as burial material along with other pottery - belief in afterlife.

③ Lothal burials - seals found along the bodies.

Harappan Civilisation in arid regions

① Change in river

course - The Saraswati river is documented to change

course around 1700 BCE.



② Drought due to change in climate patterns - low rainfall.

③ Ocean current effect - cooler ocean currents around the west coast influencing aridity.

④ Plain area with irrigation facility - People used canals, dams etc to irrigate places.
⑤ Dam in Mohenjo-daro.

⑥ Access to coast despite aridity - led to emergence of trade.

⑦ Meluhha - Mesopotamia trade.

Thus the Harappan civilisation was the earliest specimen among civilisation to show orderly and cultural development.

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.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)

The Dandi March was started by Gandhi in 1930 to reach the coast on 6th April and break the salt law by making salt from seawater.

Significance of Dandi March as start of CDM

① Breaking of salt law across India as civil disobedience

② Strikings in Andhra region.

③ No rent campaigns by the ^{peasant} ~~tenants~~ and reducing revenue to state -

④ No rent campaigns in Bihar, UP.

⑤ Securing forest rights by the tribals by cutting timber and collecting forest produce ⑥ Forests in Central Province.

- ④ Defying state by the students in colleges, refusing state edⁿ etc.
- ④ Lummingham circular in Assam.
- ⑤ Participation of labourers, peasants etc to defy payment of revenue to the state.

Reaction to Dandi March & Salt Satyagraha

① National:

- ① Similar movements across the nation to disobey laws.
- ② Nedavanyana Salt Satyagraha in Tanjore by Rajaji
- ② Use of mass media - papers, books and radio etc to spread the movement.
- ③ Use of Young India - By Gandhi

③ Refusal of state services like police, -ary, schools, courts etc.

① International:

① Spread of information on violence against Indians by British.

② US journalist Webb Miller reported about Dharagana Salt Raid (violence by British).

③ Sympathy towards the National movement, against imperial rule.

④ USSR reacting against British

⑤ Pressurising British to grant reforms and freedom ⑥ US influence on UK.

Thus the movement highlighted global concerns of imperialism, Colonisation and inhumane laws and rules against Indians.

Feedback

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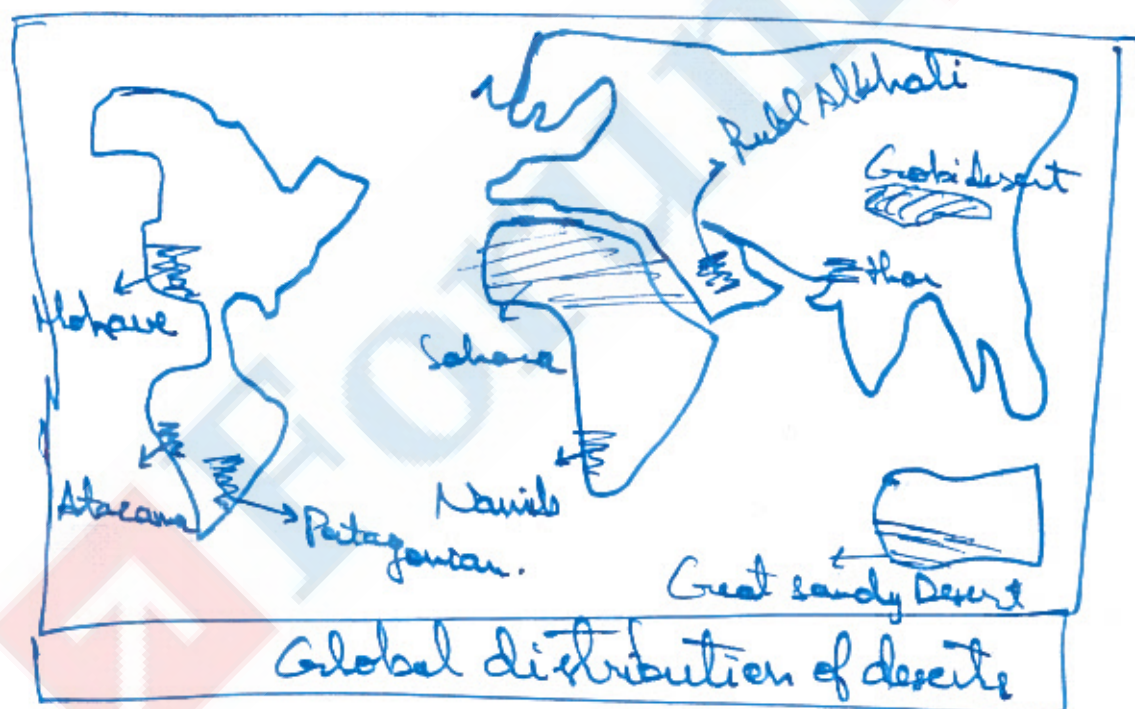
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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 landforms with low rainfall, high temperature and high diurnal ranges, with low biodiversity due to various climatic influences.



Global distribution of deserts

Account on desert distribution.

(I) Geographic ① High diurnal range of temperature:-

- ① Al Taiz in Libya recorded 55°C range
- ② low humidity (below 20%), leading to low precipitation (below 50 mm)
- ③ Presence of sand, rocks and landforms like sandunes, Inselbergs, yardangs, Zugurs etc.
- ④ low water availability due to saline ground water, influence of cold currents
- ⑤ Absence of Peruvian current

II Biodiversity

- ① Xerophytic vegetation with adaptations like succulent stems, thorns, waxy leaves etc. Cacti.
- ② Faunal species undergoing activity like hibernation, aestivation etc. Rodents.

III Land forms

① Yardangs - Alternating hard and soft rocks with rectilinear groves.

② Inselberg - Mountain like structures rising from the ground.

③ Neged desert (Israel) - Makhteshims

④ Mushroom rocks - formed due to attrition activity by wind on structures of hard and soft rocks.

IV Life of people ① Mostly nomadic herders ② Bedouins in Arabia.

③ Growing indigenous crops like millet.

Thus the desert vegetation offers significant insights into socio-economic life in the arid regions.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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, also known as tertiary winds are geographically limited to an area, influenced from local variations of pressure & landforms etc.

Impact of local winds (I) Positive Impact

① Changes in temperature caused by the downflow winds in mountain region

② Chinook - known as snow eater in Rockies (USA)

③ Relief from the extreme temperature of the region by changing temperature

④ Anabatic winds in the Vally regions.

⑤ Preventing local diseases from the region by influencing the particle

moisture, humidity etc.

⑧ Harmattan - known as 'doctor wind' in Africa.

④ Useful for local crop production by preventing frost, heat etc.

⑧ Föhn wind in the Alps region

③ Role in biodiversity conservation by bringing rainfall when passed over ocean. ⑧ Kalbaisakh in India.

⑧ Sirocco wind - passing over Mediterranean sea.

④ Negative Impact

① Bringing heatwaves and extreme temperatures.

⑧ loo wind in western India during summer.

- ② Loss of yields due to abrupt change in humidity, temperature.
- ③ Katabatic winds form frost hollows in Valley region.
- ④ Contribute to dust pollution, PM level augmentation, storms etc.
- ⑤ Brickfields in the Australia.
- ⑥ Displacement of people from their habitat due to rising intensity of winds. ⑦ Hardens in the Steppes.

Thus the local winds are significant in balancing the regional heat and humidity, bringing varied impacts to various regions.

Feedback

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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 a group of 17 elements including 15 Lanthanides, Scandium and Yttrium. They are increasingly used in modern critical technologies.

① Computing capabilities require REE like Terbium

REE as
Vitamins of
Modern Industry

② Lightweight alloys and materials → Scandium

③ Use in semiconductor manufacturing → Cerium

④ Space technologies relying on materials made from Wolframium

Implications of Uneven REE distribution.

I Social : ① climate refugee patterns due to local mining & Tibetan Refugees.

② Regional conflict due to uneven resource, access to mines.

& Conflict in D.R. Congo.

II Economic : ① Risk to global supply chains on events of war.

& Russian-Ukraine war impacted REE trade

② Use of economic warfare for geopolitical advantages.

& Recent Chinese Embargo on REE export

③ Cause of unemployment in non resource countries due to flight of labour, brain drain etc.

① Sharpening of difference like Global North-South, Euro-Asian difference etc due to technology gap.

⑩ Environment

① local environment disasters like land subsidence, floods etc due to mining.

② GHG emissions due to intensification of processing, causing climate change

③ Biodiversity loss due to pollution of ground water, ecosystem contamination

④ Asbestos contamination

① Sustainable mining practice.

② Treaty on R&E to ensure supply chain stability

③ Local population inclusion in EIA.

There need to be a collective global approach on R&E to ensure sustainable development of the sector.

Feedback

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

Q.16) 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 are the flowing water on the surface of seas, oceans upto a depth of 100 m, influencing global climate and heat balance.

Factor influencing the ocean currents

① Surface winds - cause friction and drive water forward

② Trade winds influence equatorial currents

③ Role of Meltwater from the poles to influence the cold currents, infuse cold water. (E) Labrador current from Arctic

④ Role of salinity in bringing the saline waters to less saline regions and vice versa (E) Currents in Red sea

- ④ Temperature - Allow the warm water to travel upwards & sinking of cold water
 (E) Overturning meridional circulation
- ⑤ Coriolis force - To turn the upward moving currents to their right in Northern Hemisphere (E) Somali Current
- ⑥ Effect of coast line to influence the path of current, dividing it.
- ⑦ South equatorial current breaking into 2 parts due to Coast of Brazil.

Multidimensional Impact

① Social:

- ① Provide livelihood to various tribes & communities by providing fishing resource (E) Japanese community on Kuroshio-Oyashio current
- ② Providing regional food security and

nutrition due to recirculation of currents & omega fatty acids.

II) Economic,

① Rich fishing grounds provide for growth of fish supply chain.

& Grounds on intersection of Gulf current & Labrador.

② Export value of the integrated supply chain & Export of tuna from Japan.

III) Environmental

① Global temp stabilisation due to heat circulation

② Providing biodiversity habitat and ecosystem rejuvenation & Peru current

Thus the ocean currents play a crucial role in achieving temperature and climate stability, averting various impacts on life on earth.

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।

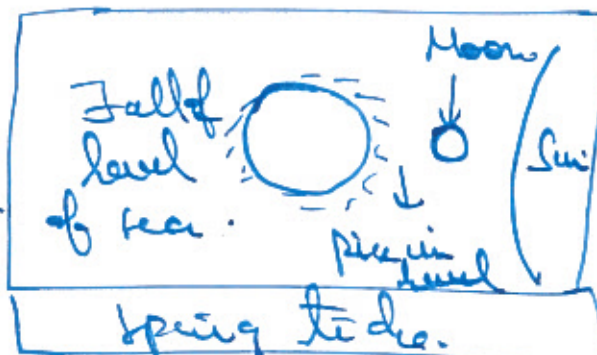
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tides are the periodic rise and fall of sea water due to influence of gravity of celestial bodies while waves ~~are~~ are surface disturbances on the oceans due to gravity influence of moon.

Process of tide formation

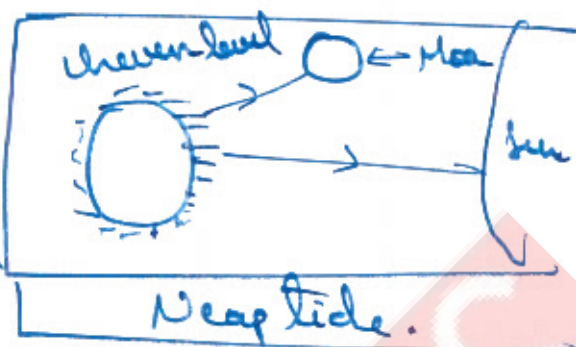
① Spring tide : When the sun, moon and earth are in a straight line, the influence of sun & moon acting on same direction, causing water to bulge

② Neap tide :
when the ~~moon~~ moon is perpendicular to



the line ~~of~~ joining sun and earth, the sea level - rise unevenly.

⑫ Diurnal tide - formed due to periodic rotation of earth around its axis, causing changes in gravity influence of sun and moon.



Differences b/w tides and waves

- ① Tides : ① Periodic in nature and occur twice / thrice in a day.
- ② Prolonged rise and fall of water level, with high tide lasting about 6-12 hrs
- ③ Caused by influence of both gravities of sun and moon
- ④ Higher volume of water to be risen and displaced.

II waves :

- ① Irregular disturbances on the surface, and occurring multiple times
- ② Rise and fall of water limited to few minutes and continuance of the cycle.
- ③ Caused by the influence of ~~the~~ only gravity of the moon.
- ④ lower displacement of water volume due to shorter influence of moon's gravity.
- ⑤ Occur in similar manner across the earth unlike the irregular nature of diurnal tide.

Thus the tides and waves are periodic fluctuations in water level, causing the scenic and beautiful impact of coastal and oceanic landforms.

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 परीक्षा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Social media has been the dominant form of expression and connectivity; due to rising internet penetration and low costs of digitalisation.

- ① Uphold distance connectivity
- ② Remote expression of beliefs.
- ③ Aid in social cohesion.
- ④ Help in cultural exchange.

Impact of Social Media on Indian society-

I Positive Impact

① Uphold familial values and family structure due to remote connections.

② Migrant labourers video calls to family

② Women empowerment by expression of women beliefs and exposing exploitation

④ Indian women in #MeToo movement.

③ Regional exchange of culture and practices through posts, shorts etc.

⑦ Knowledge of Pongal culture in T.N. through social media.

④ Religious harmony by gaining insights into various religious histories, mythology etc. - ②⑧ Mahabharat on Youtube etc.

⑤ Tribal Empowerment by use of social media as means of livelihood.

⑥ TRIFED using social media to market tribal products.

② Negative Impacts

① Communal violence due to ~~hate~~ hate speech posts, derogatory messages etc,

- ① Role of social media in Muzzaffargarh Riots 2013
- ② Fake news based on stereotyping and prejudices - affects social fabric.
- ③ Recent Rainpoda lynching incident (MH) due to fake news.
- ④ Promotion of regionalism and hate towards other regions.
- ⑤ Karnataka - Against Hindi workers.
- ⑥ Gender stereotyping and projection of women and transgender in derogatory manner
- ⑦ Anti LG BT posts

Thus there need to be stringent social media regulation on lines of Turkey model, along with code of conduct for the users.

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) "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 is an ideology reflecting excess affinity to a region and the promotion of hatred to other regions, causing divisive tendency.

Regionalism as response to failures in addressing aspirations

① Disparity in development, causing variation in poverty, illiteracy etc.

② North Karnataka vs South Karnataka
(poor) (prosperous)

③ Failure in addressing resource division like river water funds etc.

④ Karnataka vs TN on Kaveri issue.

⑤ Lack of recognition to cultural identity in regions, causing conflict

- ③ Ignoring North East culture, leading to insurgency.
- ④ Low job growth, skill gap and income degeneration causing relative deprivation.
- ⑤ Some states protesting against Gujarat
- ⑥ Assertion of cultural identity
 - ① Marginalization of minorities leading to revivalist attitudes.
 - ② Secher Committee reported marginalization of Muslims.
- ⑦ Inequitable response to attacks on cultural identity, seen as persecution of culture.
- ⑧ Attack on Hindus seen as attack on Nation by Right wing extremists.
- ⑨ Disparities in cultural protection,

causing deprivation among the minorities.

- ④ Issue over language - Majoritarian language seen as threat to native languages. ⑤ Southern states against imposing Hindi.

Measures Needed

- ① Use of political mechanisms like the Inter state council to discuss issues.
- ② Awareness generation of common history, culture & values.
- ③ Kadhi Tamil langamam.
- ② Use of social media to display harmony, de-escalate tensions.

Hence the menace of regionalism must be tackled in a multipronged manner with participation of all the governments, CSO and people.

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)

The IPCC has reported (AR6) that the global rise of temperature by 1.1°C has an unequal impact on women who perform 76% of the unpaid carework.

Traditional roles exacerbating women vulnerability in extreme heat

- ① Roles like fetching water and travelling long distances on foot in the heat — cause dehydration.
- ② Deterioration of capabilities due to household work in the face of heated houses little effect in the houses.
- ③ Unpaid household work like taking care of elders, childcare etc impacted

due to greater demand for resources like water, firewood etc.

(A) Traditional roles like collecting fire-wood, maintaining house etc drain-
ing energy due to heatwaves.

(B) Risk of heatstroke and other
mental impacts due to frequent movement
to and fro out of the house.

(C) Bringing children from school etc

Measures to mitigate the vulnerabilities.

(1) Cooling action plans to reduce the
household heat content by traditional
measures (E) Green Roofs, thatched roof
etc.

(2) Awareness generation among women
about safe level of hydration, impact
of heat etc (E) Jansunwar in villages

- ③ Health monitor of women periodically through technological innovation
- ④ Health kit detecting SpO_2 , BP etc
- ④ Nutritional Needs to get diversified to prevent malnutrition
- ⑤ Millet inclusion in P.M.AshA
- ⑤ Household Antenatal care to pregnant women, to mitigate impact on foetus health. ⑤ Role of telemedicine
- ⑥ Use of Nature based solutions and household water connectivity to reduce traditional gender roles ⑥ Tal Tewa Mission

Thus, effective measures in longer term like use of social media etc are needed to save and strengthen the 'Navashakti' of the Nation.

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

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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