

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	MEGHNA CHAKRAVORTY		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910123517	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	30.09.24

*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।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रदेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			9:00 AM	12:15 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☒ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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में प्रश्न संख्या के
अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें!

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Candidates
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Q1.

Nalanda demonstrates the glorious
Past of education and, scientific -
cultural learning and exchange in India.

It is a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Symbol of academic heritage and
vibrant cultural exchange

① Shows priority given to the university
space - revenue of > 100 villages
used for its upkeep by the Gupta
Kings → inscriptions, epigraphic evidence

② Inter-disciplinary learning
- science - astronomy, maths, logic,
grammar, philosophy - Angashatta
studied

③ Attracted scholars from abroad
- ⑤ I-Tsing from China studied

there

① Contributed to evolution of Buddhist
philosophy - (Eg) Huiyen Tsang - 'Su-yu-ki'
speaks of the changes in
Mahayana, Vajrayana Buddhism

② Record of the past - the ruins
of the site provide archaeological
evidence + Muslim chronicles
(Tarikh tradition; Ibn Bakht etc.)
speak of attacks by Bakhtiyar Khilji

Hence, Nalanda along with other
universities like Vikramacharya, Odantapuri
(under Pala king) contributed to the
historical record, higher education and
multi-culturalism in the continent.

The Union government now attempts to
recreate a university to continue the legacy.

Q2.

The Delhi Sultans included many
dynasties from the Mamluks to the
Lodhis from the 12th - 16th centuries.

Emergence of Indo-Persian culture

① Literary developments

① New history writing traditions

- (E) Banani - Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi

① New poetic forms + languages

- (E) Amin Khusrav - Contribution to
'ghazal' form + Hindustani language

① New lingua franca - Persian -
language of law manuals to later

② Artistic developments

① Influenced changes in miniature

Paintings

- (E_s) From Pala, Jain Kaleswara etc to secular depictions of hunting, royal processions etc

① Persian styles seen in increased naturalism, group paintings, use of colour, three-quarter profile etc

⑤ Architectural developments

① Shift from earlier trabeate to arcuate styles -



Lintel-beam trabeate



arch - (E_s) Aleji Danwara

① Use of minarets, domes instead of shikhars - (E_s) Indo-Persian style of Gutb complex

① Using older brackets, columns etc with calligraphy - Islamic

Hence the Sultanate period contributed to the development of composite culture in India.

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Q3.

The early nationalists are often called the 'Modarates' and they laid the foundation of the freedom struggle.

Their contributions

- ① Organisational networks built
 - (Eg) Surendranath Banerjee, Ananda Mohan Bose - Indian Association
↓
Indian National Association
↓
Indian National Congress
 - Link leaders all over India
- ② Ideological - Contributed to emergence, popularisation of nationalism, democracy, liberties etc - (Eg) Banarade, Gokhale - rights - social reform
- ③ Economic critique - (Eg) Drain of wealth
Theory of D. Naoroji, R.C. Dutt etc - underdevelopment, poverty due to British rule - undermined hegemony

○ Campaigned for first reforms

- (E) Govt Acts of 1861, 1892, 1907 passed
- Local Bodies - Local bodies, Ilbert Bill, repeal of Vernacular Press Act

○ Evolution of methods of struggle

- (E) political education through newspapers - 'Voice of India' etc; Prayers, petitions

○ Role in Swadeshi movement

- (E) S. Banerjee, P. C. Ray etc - mobilised the common people - Town Hall meetings

Limitations

- Had faith in "British justice"
- Extremists called their methods 'Political Mendicancy'
- Did not appreciate role, capability of the masses
- Westernised influence on nationalism

Gokhale had said that their memorials were addressed to the nation rather than the British - inspiring father struggle.

Q4.

The Vaikam Satyagraha was a
major temple entry movement for
for the Dalits led by ~~the~~ K.P. Kesava,
K. K. Kelappan etc in Travancore.

As a historic milestone

① Open opposition to caste hierarchies

- banned an entry constitute
discrimination - unacceptable

② Added caste in justice to national
movement agenda

- helped the content of
'Swaraj' to evolve from mere
political independence

③ Mobilised Dalits - for collective,
political action - networks

built for further movements

① Satyagraha scope widened

- not just anti-British
- 'truth' applies to injustice within India too

② Spurred local reforms

- (E) In Travancore and Cochin in Madras under Congress Ministry for temple entry

③ Showed national solidarity

- (E) Gandhi and 'jethis' from North India supported, helped mobilised

Hence movements like the Vaikom and the Madras Satyagraha led by Dr. Ambedkar helped to democratise, expand the freedom struggle agenda.

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Q5.

The Oslo Accords were signed
between Israel and the Palestine
Liberation Organisation with Norway
as the mediator for a just foundation
for a lasting peace.

Why it was hailed as a landmark

- ① Diplomatic solutions accepted
- as opposed to 1948, 1967, 1973
Wars - Israel vs Arab world
- ② Showed possibility of mutual recognition
and compromise - PLO recognised
Israel, Israel devolved power to
local Palestinian governments
- ③ Was assumed to lead to democracy,
peace - move past First Intifade,
occupation atrocities

But it has failed

① No genuine autonomy to Palestinian
authorities - failure of governance -
'fatah party' accused of corruption

② Illegal occupation (ICJ verdict
declared) continued in the
West Bank - more Jewish settlements
encouraged

③ Alienation led to radicalisation
↳ rejection of Henneg and
fundamentalist approach instead of
PLO secular nationalism

④ Oslo + Camp David Accords - isolated
the Palestinian people - Arab world
withdrew pressure

Hence it would not lead to Two state
Solution, Israeli defence - security on Palestinian
right to return. There must be international pressure
for a ceasefire and bringing these matters
back on the agenda.

Q6.

Northern and Southern lights are known as Aurora Borealis and Aurora Australis and are atmospheric phenomena that ^{usually} take place near the Poles.

Understanding the phenomena

- ① When charged particles from the Sun's solar wind strike the Earth's magnetosphere -
- ① They are deflected away -
Some of the particles, rays follow the direction of the Earth's magnetic field lines (Geomagnetic field lines)
- ① This is ~~is~~ ^{is} a phenomenon is strongest near the Poles due to the vertical direction of magnetic field lines

- ① The colors of the aurora
depend on the nature of
chemical interactions with different
gases like oxygen, nitrogen etc

Impacts on atmosphere and human
activities

- ② Leads to interference in radio,
Satellite signals etc - impacts
communication on earth
- ③ May Affects space weather in the
atmosphere - especially for satellites,
Astronauts in the lower Earth
Orbit
- ④ May lead to heating of atmosphere
- ionisation of plasma gases
in Thermosphere
- Hence these beautiful phenomena are - products
of the atmosphere and magnetic field.

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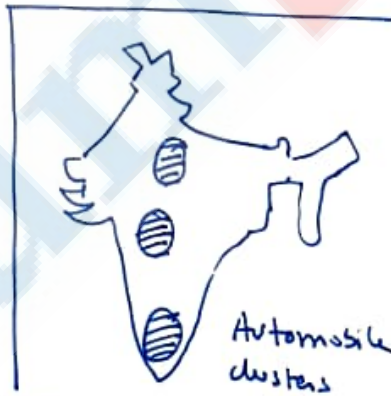
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Q7.

The automobile industry is one of the major industrial manufacturing and assembly sectors in India with a large and a rapidly growing market.

Favourable factors for automobile industry location



① Raw materials like

iron, steel matter but less than before due to good transport networks + import of critical minerals etc

- (E) Tamil Nadu cluster near Coimbatore

② Industrial policy and government incentives matter - (E) Gujarat attracting high-technology

manufacturing through foreign investors

① Large markets make a difference

- (E) Moresan ex locations near
Delhi NCR with its large middle
class, dense urbanisation

② Labour availability matters but less
than before as labour is footloose

- (E) UP, Bihar migrants in Tamil
Nadu
and automobile manufacture is capital-
intensive

③ Port location matters as the export
industry for EUs ex is growing

↓
Hence - Maharashtra - (E) TATA as a player
other such Container terminal destinations
matter

To promote the fitne of this industry,
Government incentives through tax breaks, GST
revisions and technological innovations will
matter most.

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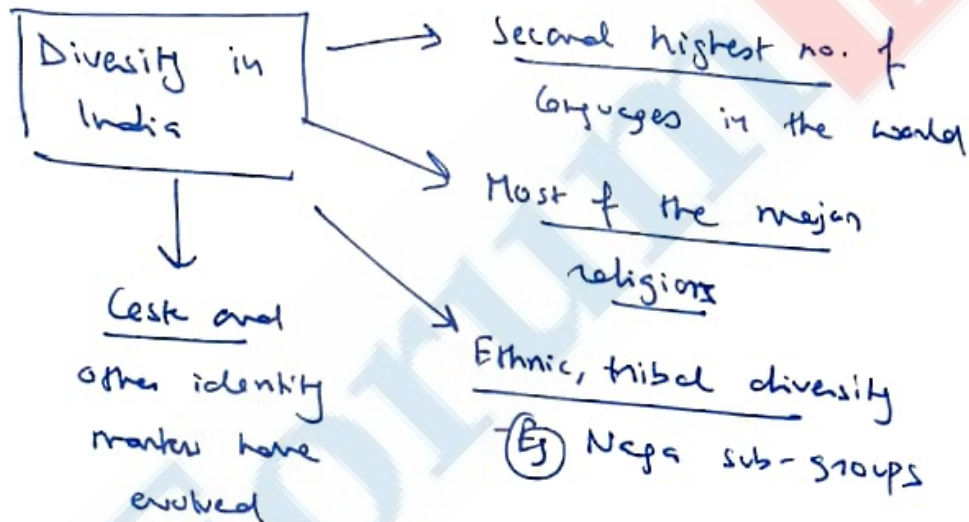
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Q8.

Mahatma Gandhi had said that our India's ability to maintain her 'Unity in Diversity' will be the beauty and the test of Indian civilisation.



Diversity has enriched, strengthened Indian society

- ① Leads to cross-cultural exposure
 - (E) tolerance promoted through different festivals in calendar year
- ① Leads to plurality in views

-(Ej) educational policy, administration policy sees debates

① New forms of federalism developed

- asymmetrical provisions (Ej) - 5th, 6th Schedules
↓
Culture of accommodation

② Secularism and multiculturalism

-(Ej) rights to promote own
↓
languages, forms of worship
preserve cultural heritage → sense of security

However, concerns

→ may lead to tensions, divisions - (Ej) xenophobia against students from the North-East in DU

Fissiparous tendencies

-(Ej) Icholistan movement

Communalism is promoted through politicisation

Hence diversity needs a positive commitment towards equality, protection of liberty and a spirit of fraternity.

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Q9.

Globalisation refers to the increase
in interdependence, interactions and
integration in the world through cross-
border flows of goods, services, technology,
investment etc.

Effects on the youth in India

- ① Increased educational opportunities
 - (Eg) large no. of Indian students in USA, Canada etc
- ② Increasing employment opportunities
 - Hindu Data Point: >100% increase in income after migration abroad
- ③ Technology access provides cultural exposure - (Eg) positive, domestic attitudes towards women
- ④ Improved choice in goods, services

- (E) from cab apps like Uber to
mobile phone browsels

- improves quality of life of
adaptable youngs generation

But there are many negative effects

① Increasing individualism - through
Westernisation in culture

- (E) WHO reports Global loneliness
Epidemic - ageing parents

② Consumerism ~~thru~~ as the aspirational
value leads to poor health outcomes,
wastage etc - (E) increasing e-waste -
India among top nations

③ Loss ~~Confusion~~ in identity
- (E) national vs ethnic vs cosmopolitan
identity

④ Inequality, increased competition

(E) - for limited jobs in top companies -
otherwise vast informal sector

Hence globalisation needs a policy approach in
India that can address these ill-effects (Amartya
Sen)

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Q10.

LOBTg right recognition is a wide spectrum from decriminalisation of same-sex relations to civil unions, marriage; non-discrimination in education, housing etc to safe, affordable healthcare etc.

Significant progress in India

① Legal recognition

- ① NALSA judgement - 'third gender' as an option in government forms

② Rights to ~~self~~ equality, non-discrimination

- ② Transgender Rights Act provides guarantees

③ Protection of life, liberty

- ③ Nartej John - decriminalisation of archaic provisions

① Increasing cultural representation

- (E) films like Fine, Badhai Do
- CJI Chandrachud - focus on
gender neutral language

But we need a profound socio-
cultural shift for full integration

① Emphasis Remove stigma, taboo

- of recent origin during colonial times
- (E) Khejuroho, Konark sculptures; Bhakti
poetry - show some sex relations

① Emphasis on equality rather than privacy

- ↳ US legal jurisprudence for LGDTs
- no need to invisibilise identity

① Education curriculum - value education for tolerance

① Increase scope of legal rights - helps normalisation - (E) Civil unions - bank accounts joint

Hence for Article 14 and 21 realisation, a
lot more needs to be done.

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Q11.

The Harappan civilisation was one of the earliest civilisations in the world with the mature phase lasting from 2800 BC - 1800 BC.

Seals, Sealings → Usually rectangular, sometimes square
↓
Found across sites - used for many purposes (estimated)
→ Small tablets with writing + images inscribed

Importance in socio-economic life

- ① Presence in Mesopotamian eh demonstrates long-distance trade - advanced civilisation
- ② The materials used ranged from steatite to faience, jade eh -

showing possible social stratification
+ exquisite craftsmanship

① Seals were found in burials

- shows beliefs in afterlife
- some may have been used as amulets - superstitions

① Presence of pictographic script

- shows standardisation, common culture, some education

① Animals like bull, tiger, deer, goats etc

- show both domestication practices and wildlife encounters

Importance - understanding religious life

① Pashupati Mahadev seal - shows
'prot Shiva' worship - associated animals

① Secular society in terms of plurality
in belief systems - (Es) humped

bull, peepal tree, Yoni worship
etc

- ① Seals show possibility of non-structured
worship - no temples, pyramids etc

Many settlements in semi-arid
regions

- ① Close to river systems - (E) Indus,
Ghaggar, Bhogwa - lifeline in
arid areas → fertile soil
- ① Those areas may have been
forested earlier - (E) tigers etc shown
on seals
- ① Evidence of river shifting course,
change in monsoon - later leading
to decline
- ① Migration patterns lead to settlement
structure - need more evidence
- ① Deciphering the Harappan script would
provide more clues about cultural unity,
reasons for settlement.

Q12.

Gandhi ji communicated to Viceroy
Irwin his intention to start the
Dandi March from Sabarmati ashram
to coastal Dandi to break the salt
law with his followers.

Significance as the starting point
of Civil Disobedience Movement

① Shows the emphasis on Purna
Swaraj - struggle launched
to attain it after Irwin refused
to respond to ultimatum, demands

② Shift from Swadeshi, boycott -
Non-cooperation to -
- deliberate violation of law
- counting arrest

- British
- Showing that the Government has lost the moral right to rule
- ① Choosing salt as the focus
- Swarg - made real for the masses
 - connected Congress movement with poverty, livelihood issues
 - CDM needed unity - rural and urban + non-divisive mobilisation
- ② Power of Satyagraha - a March as non-violent resistance
- peaceful opposition - discipline of masses for CDM
- National reaction
- ③ The people responded in large numbers - thousands joined the March

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① Spread across India

- (E) Rejaji salt march -
Vedaranyam

① Civil disobedience ideas successful

- apart from salt law violation -

- anti-forest law movement in
Central Provinces, Maharashtra

- no-chowkidari tax movement in
Bengal, Bihar

① British India + British - confusion

- "Damned if you do, damned
if you don't"

International reactions

① Wide press coverage - (E) American
journalists praised courage of satyagrahis
at Dharamasana raid

① Solidarity for Indian cause + method
of satyagraha - legitimacy → pressure on
Britain

Hence this was a powerful symbol that
showed Gandhi's ability as a leader.

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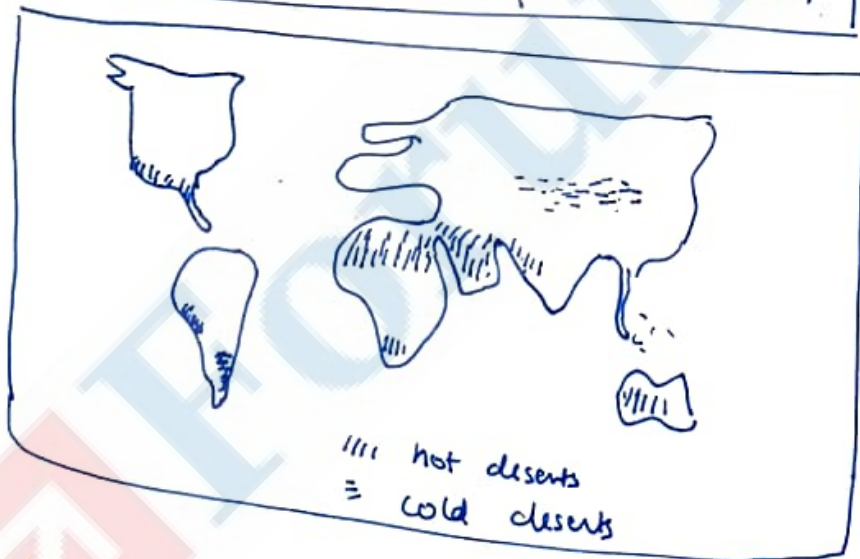
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Q13.

Deserts are physical geographic locations with scanty rainfall - typically less than 25-30 cm annually. They may be either hot or cold deserts.

Reasoned account of distribution



① Subtropical High Pressure Belt

- around 30° N and S
- descending air - desiccating effect as no instability
- (E) Sahara desert; Rub-At Khali

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- ① Offshore wind system - Contributing to low moisture conditions
- (Eg) Sonoran desert
- ② Cold ocean currents - prevent evaporation, cloud formation, precipitation in coastal areas
- (Eg) Atacama desert - South America
- ③ Rein-shadow regions - (Eg) Patagonian desert in Argentina
↓
- Leeward side of Andes
- adiabatic warming after loss of moisture on windward slopes
- ④ Continentality - Contributes to cold desert formation in interior Asia
- (Eg) Gobi desert, Takla Makan etc
- too far away from oceans, moist air masses etc and no

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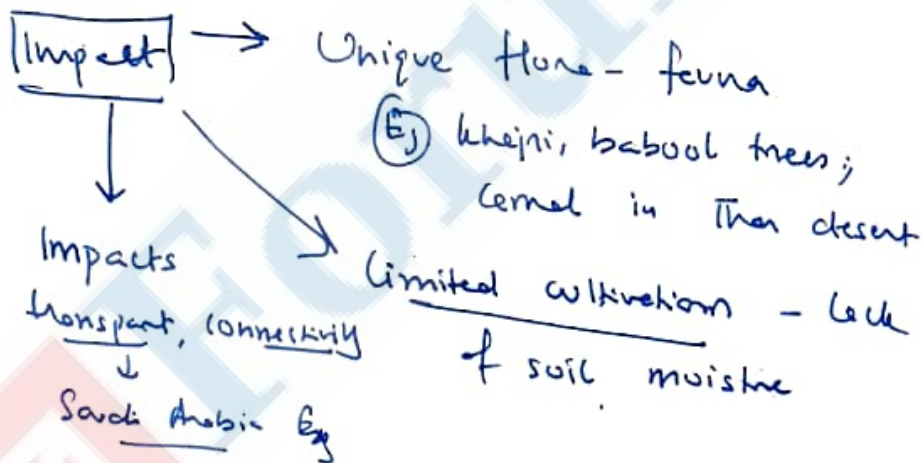
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physical barriers to prompt
instability in wind

- ① Lack of physical barriers can in general lead to desert-formation
- (Eg) Thar desert in India - monsoon winds simply move through Gujarat, Rajasthan - minimal rainfall near Anavadi



Hence desert formation is the result of many different factors and in the era of climate change, desertification and land degradation are increasing - (Eg) Sahel in Africa.

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Q16.

Local winds are those that arise and due to local, regional conditions and impact limited areas for limited duration in the year. That makes them different from

- Planetary winds
 - Trade winds etc
- Seasonal winds
 - large-scale like monsoon

Impact of ~~local~~ local winds on associated regions



① North America

- Chinook is a major example

- It is the descending hot air on the leeward side of the Rockies
- also called 'snow eater'
- leads to the ripening of grapes, allows earlier cultivation - harvests

① Africa

- Hannatten - also called the 'doctor's wind' - hot and dry offshore winds that blow from the Sahara, Sahel to the Gulf of Guinea
- they carry dust etc and are

- Sirocco - blow from the Sahara - are hot but pick up moisture while moving north over the Mediterranean
- cause rainfall in southern Italy, France etc - known as 'blood rain' due to dust, soil particles

- destructive towards crops - grapes, citrus orchards, olive
- ① Europe
- Mistral is like Chinook and is hot,
down-slope moving air - adiabatic
heating takes place to melt snow
in Alps valleys and encourages
cultivation
- Fohn and Bora - gusts of cold
wind moving through Rhone valley,
Balkan mountains → cause snowstorms,
wt off communication
- ① - Blizzards Asia
- ② Blizzards - seen in northern Siberia etc
- cold - snowstorms, violent winds
- Loos in north-west India, Pakistan
- hot, dry - can cause heatstroke
- carry dust

Hence local winds impact the climate,
weather, economy and regular life of their
regions.

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Q15.

Rare Earth Elements are not really 'rare' when compared to rare elements like gold, silver but they are so unevenly distributed in small quantities in source minerals that it significantly impacts their usage.

$\boxed{\text{REEs}} \rightarrow$ lanthanides, scandium,
yttrium etc
↓
used in electronics, renewable energy
equipment, defence, automobiles etc

Multi-dimensional implications of uneven distribution

① Economic Implications

- some countries take the lead in electronics manufacturing etc

④ China - makes supply chains

- Central around them - ^{mainly} ~~100%~~ monopolised REE processing
- ① Employment impacted
 - mining them creates jobs as demand is projected to grow sharply - (E) Central African countries like DRC
 - ① Vulnerability of some countries
 - like India - 100% import dependent for many REEs (in recent Critical Minerals report) - forex used, industry insecurity
 - ① Geopolitical clashes
 - (E) China vs US had Minerals Security Partnership - trying to gain control over the REEs
 - (E) Afghanistan - emerging site of contest
 - ① Environmental impact
 - Prospecting, extracting these elements

that are present in only small
quantities leads to soil erosion,
groundwater contamination,
deforestation etc in source regions
- (E) Central Asian Republics

① Possible social impact in future

- REEs as 'Vitamins' - replacing
'oil' as the fuel once
- if source countries can form OPEC
like cartels, control prices then
their people will benefit from revenue
to State - (F) higher standard of living,
subsidised health etc
in Saudi Arabia etc
today

Way forward

↓
promote
private sector
in exploration,
extraction - new technology

→ KABIL contracts
with other countries
(modelled on Lithium deals -
Catamarca - Argentina)

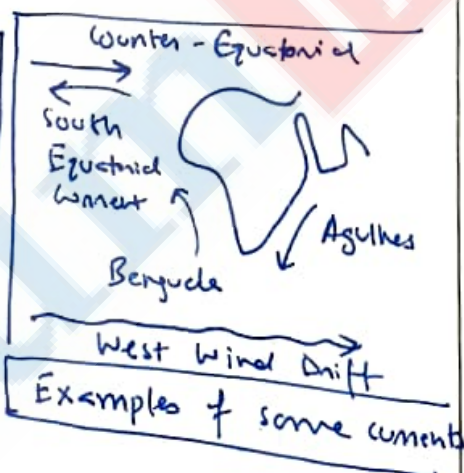
Hence REEs are a few of critical minerals
transition that needs policy priority and international
cooperation.

Q16.

Ocean currents refers to large volumes of water that move in a steady direction. There are surface ocean currents and deep-ocean ones as well.

Factors that influence them

Surface Ocean Currents



- ① Sun's energy is the primary driving force
- ② Winds set in motion the surface currents - (Eg) Trade Winds (SE) influencing South Equatorial Currents
- ③ Physical barriers
 - (Eg) Brazil coast leads to division of South Equatorial Current into

two branches

① Undersea topography - (E) ridges
near Strait of Gibraltar impact
direction, movement

② Coriolis force - induces deflection
in direction
- (E) curving of Benguela
current

Deep Ocean currents - Thermohaline
circulation

③ Temperature differences
- (E) cold water near Poles
sinking

④ Salinity differences - (E) ^{→ very saline} Mediterranean
Sea and Atlantic Ocean
difference

This leads to density differences that
prompt global conveyor belt

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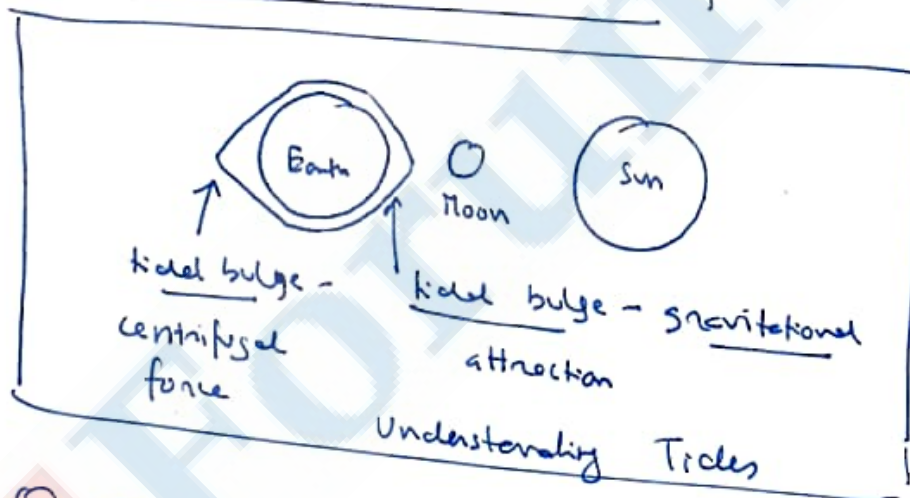
Multi-dimensional Impact

- ① Influences precipitation / drought - desert conditions
 - ② - increasing cyclones in Bay of Bengal
 - ③ Warm ~~Caribbean~~ Gulf Stream causes rainfall in North America
 - ④ Pew Current - cold → Atacama desert
- ① Impacts navigation - ② using Equatorial currents for ships in doldrums region
- ① Impacts fishing - ② mixing of cold Oyashio and warm Kuroshio near Japan - best fishing grounds
- ① Nutrient recycling - done over thousands of years through Thermohaline global circulation
- ① Aid commerce, industry - ② Warm North Atlantic drift keeps Norwegian ports frost-free in winter
Hence unstinting ocean currents is crucial to socio-economic geography.

Q17.

Tides and waves are both periodic movements of ocean water but they are different in their cause, form and impacts.

Process of tide formation



- ① Tides are periodic movements
- may be diurnal / semi-diurnal etc
- ② The gravitational force of moon,
Sun exert a pull-force on the
water on the surface

① This raise in level leads to
high tide formation

— low tide when this force is
less ~~at~~ applicable at that location,
Earth's gravity pulls down water

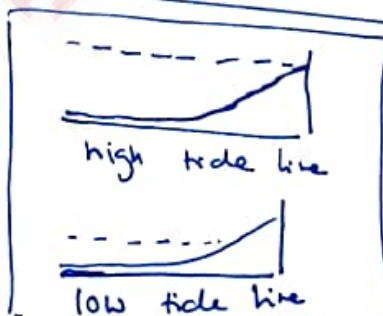
② There is a counter-acting centrifugal
force on the opposite side due
to the rotation of the earth

— also leads to high tides
and low tides (Earth's gravity)

③ Topography - (E) coastal level also
impacts precise manifestation

(E) in some parts of England -
multiple daily tides - influence from
English Channel + North Sea

[Differentiating between tides and waves]



Tides

- ① The water mass itself moves
- ① Caused by gravity, centrifugal force
- ① Large tidal range
- ① Periodic - (E) diurnal on semi-diurnal
- ① Enhanced during eclipses etc.
 - (E) spring tide, neap tide
 - Position of Sun, Moon

Waves

- ① The water mass remains in its place — only the wave pattern moves forward
- ① Prompted by wind movement on surface water
- ① Wave length, amplitude usually limited
- ① Continuous movement
- ① No major impact of eclipses etc on Position of sun - Moon

Tides and waves both aid navigation, coastal harbour construction; planning agriculture etc. During disasters like cyclones and tsunamis - their impact is destructive.

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Q18.

Social media is a major component of Web 2.0 where users can post content themselves and interact with others through virtual platforms.

Facilitates unprecedented connectivity, self-expression in Indian society

Positive Impacts

① Distanceless world - global society
- (E) Parents speaking to their children abroad through WhatsApp
- family bonds strengthened

② Sharing media, content easily
- (E) enabling online education
increasing access through communication - like sending
↳ question papers etc - class groups
during COVID-19

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① Cross-cultural exchange

- (Eg) Twitter as the 'digital public square' - learning about different cuisines, politics → hybridisation of Indian culture

② Platform for free speech -

- Article 19 enabled - Anandha Bhosin case - (Eg) views on Budget tax provisions

③ New avenue of earning livelihood

- (Eg) 'influencers' on Instagram - new metrics of achievement, success in Indian society

But also widens social divides and fractures

Negative Impacts

④ New value system can be harmful

- (Eg) virtual conversations - less family

'together' time at home

- widens generational gap

① Promotes individualism, materialism

- (E) by viewing 'perfect' lives on
Instagram - widens class divergence
in society

② Allows hate speech

- (E) videos - fake news - Bihari
migrants in Tamil Nadu → intolerance,
violence

③ Political polarisation - politicians aim
at mobilising supporters on
Twitter etc - attacks on one
another - no constructive debate

Hence ethics must guide the use of
technology. There must be cyber frameworks
to check hate speech and AI tools etc
to identify fake news that corrupt social
media.

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Q19.

Regionalism denotes the attachment
to regional identities and is
associated with geography, ethnicity,
culture etc. It may clash with national
and other identities.

Regionalism is a response to failure
in addressing aspirations

- ① Imbalanced regionalism development
prompts regionalism
- (Eg) Telangana movement
- ② Governance disconnect can fuel
regionalism
- (Eg) Vidarbha region not centred
in Maharashtra policy-making
- ③ Cultural aspirations and expression
often neglected - (Eg) Gurkhas in North

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Bengal feel alienated in representation,
language & administration

- ① Centralising tendencies in Indian
federalism - (E) provokes backlash
from certain states like Tamil Nadu

Assertion of socio-cultural identity
in the face of perceived marginalisation

- ① Reaction against homogenisation
- (E) Dravidian movement -
Hindi domination
- ① Developing Indian composite culture
- (E) Regionalism in Bengal etc
- ① Resisting identity erosion in
era of globalisation - (E) In North-
East tribal societies

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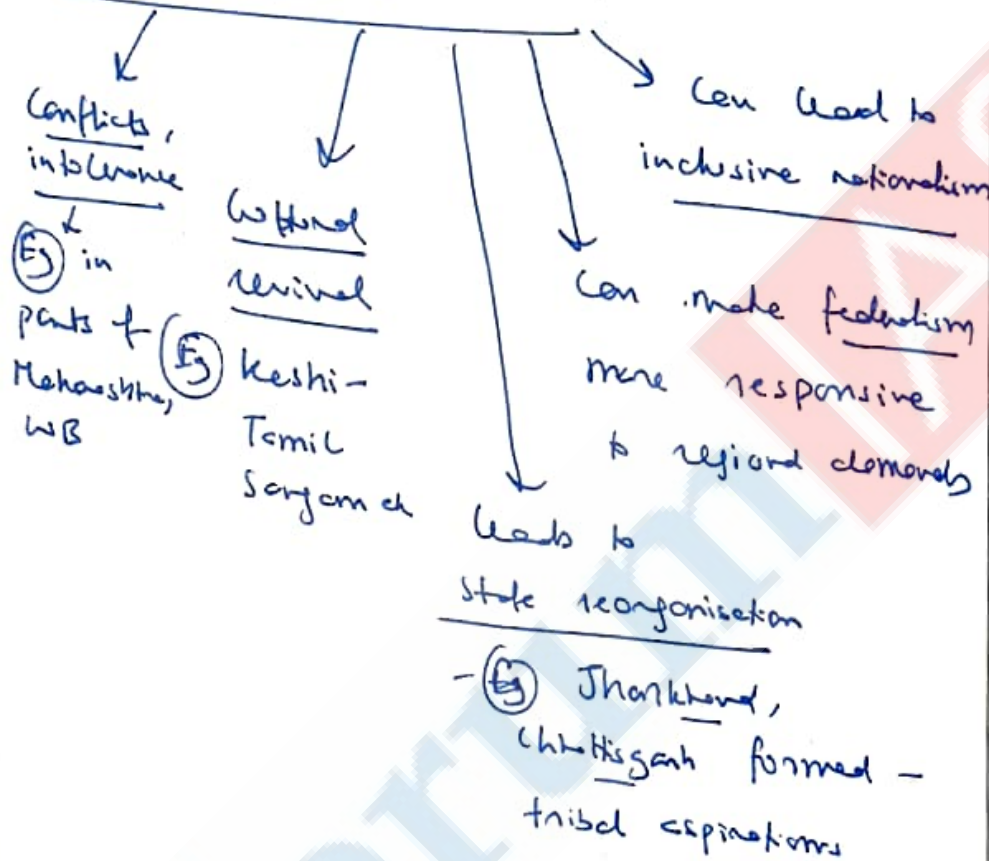
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Impact of Regionalism



The best way to deal with these tendencies is to accommodate regional expression within the overall federal set-up while curbing any violent, extremist sentiments through legal, administrative, political arrangements.

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Q20.

The ~~UNESCO~~, UNDP has said that women and children are over 14 times more likely to die during disasters and with extreme heat becoming an emerging threat, gender vulnerability deserves attention.

Traditional gender roles - responsibilities exacerbate women's vulnerability to extreme heat

① Feminisation of agriculture

- estimated > 55% of the agricultural workforce - leads to heat exposure

② Water, firewood collection etc

- (Es) 'Water waves' in Rajasthan - more time spent in the heat

① limitations on migration

- UN reports show - during severe
heatwave - women may not
migrate - elderly + children responsibilities

① Cooking duties with traditional fuels

- like wood, biomass etc
- increased indoor heat in poorly
ventilated homes of India

~~Strategies to mitigate~~ paternalist
rules

- ## ① Restrictions on dressing etc - May
- prevent the adoption of best
materials, clothing for thermal comfort

① limited attention to women's health

- leads to neglect of initial
heat discomfort, hypertension, fatigue
↳ exacerbates serious conditions

Strategies to mitigate vulnerability

① Introduce Gender component in

Local Level Heat Action Plans

- ① Gender budgeting by local bodies
to account for women's health-
impacts
- ② Promote better division of domestic
responsibilities through education, media-
campaigns etc (Also Time Use survey-
women spend 10 times
more time on unpaid
work)
- ③ Increase outdoor thermal
comfort - through tree planting, Blue-
Green cities concept etc
- ④ Increase health awareness -
- through ASHAs, Anganwadi
workers etc - symptoms to watch
for

It is important to ~~interpende~~ integrate
action towards SDG 3 - Good Health,
with SDG 5 and SDG 13 to keep the
focus on women in heat adaptation.