

TEST CODE 7 1 1 3 0 4

MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	POORVA AGRAWAL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	15/9/24

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक		
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Total/कुल अंक	250			
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 7:00 am	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 10:02 am
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 समय 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 :
			EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion class the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the 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 subjective assessment 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 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, 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, 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 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)

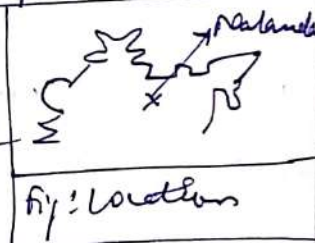
Nalanda was a Buddhist monastery, founded by the Gupta rulers in ancient India and later revived by Pala dynasty.

various travelers like Hsuan Tsang visited Nalanda and leave accounts of its heritage:-

India's academic heritage displayed at Nalanda

① Residential university

tradition where teachers & students stayed together.



② strict admission norms for students

③ Proper curriculum and pedagogy for different courses - Buddhism, literature, philosophy, etc

④ well laid infrastructure for multiple activities like group assembly, classes, etc

Nalanda: symbol of cultural exchange

① Indian scholars visited Nalanda from China, South-east-Asia, Japan, South Korea, etc.

② The travellers took back parts of manuscripts that ensured Buddhist tradition at home.

③ Contribution of various scholars like Aryabhatta to the tradition of Nalanda.

④ Frequent discourse, debate, discussion enabled exchange of cultures.

Recent revival of Nalanda as a modern university is a testimony to its significance for Indian art and heritage.

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Here is Average
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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 sultanate extended from twelfth century till 1526 when Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi at Battle of Panipat.

Emergence of Indo - Persian culture

A) Literature

- ① Hindustani was developed by amalgamation of Hindi and Persian.
- ② Amir Khusro played key role in it
- ③ Urdu also prospered due to influence of Persian and Hindavi.

B) Architecture

- ② Hindi motifs used on Islamic structures. eg Lotus, swastik, etc

② development of arches & domes to their best form.
eg) Maudlin Khilji's Alai Darwaza.

③ Char-Bagh system of garden-tombs drew inspiration from Persian 4 heavenly

④ Tali work at tombs had Rajasthani influence.

⑤ Use of loral sandstone and iron - metallurgy techniques

eg) Duta's mine doesn't exist.

4 Art

① Sufis contributed to musical traditions through song, grammar.

② Baba Farid's work influenced ghazal - ghazal & shair.

Thus, Sultanate period was a time of cultural amalgamation, reflection of India's melting pot culture.

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)

Indian freedom struggle is filled with stories of brave early nationalists who became torch-bearers of the initial revolt against the Britishers.

Contributions of early nationalists to struggle

① Indian National Association -
formed by ANI Bose
& SN Banerjee.

called for PCS
reforms
revolt against
Unreformed Act.

~~leading~~ ^{early} age for civil services,
simultaneous exam in India.

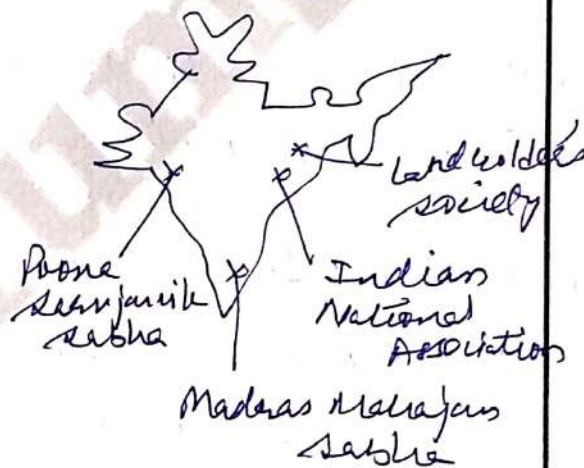


Fig: early nationalists

② Bombay Presidency Association by
Pheroz shah mehta → published
reports to form opinion of public.

③ Poona Samajanih Sabha by Mr. Kanade called for greater civil liberties for the people.

④ Madhes Mahajan Sabha by Saindas Aiyar published newspaper for political education of masses.

⑤ British Indian Association by DB Wankar formed public opinion in support of Indians in London.

⑥ Landholder's Society was associated with Rajaram Mohan's associates - called for rights of traditional landholders.

Thus, early nationalists laid the base on which the superstructure of the future national struggle could be laid for our struggle with independence.

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Please put marks in table.
Here G is Average
Poor.
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 was led in 1924 by K. Kelappan in Kerala, calling for temple entry for lower caste people.

A historic milestone for social justice

- ① Fought untouchability and notions of purity and pollution.
- ② Sought internal religious reform by opening temple to the Dalits.
- ③ Brought non-violent tradition of resistance to forefront.
- ④ Enabled further reforms by other states like Travancore.
- ⑤ Fostered national solidarity among lower castes. (eg) B.R. Ambedkar's

support for the struggle

- ⑥ Fostered North-South collaboration
eg Gandhi visited to Varkom
- ⑦ [Victory] of lower-castes over oppression of the upper castes.
- ⑧ step towards [justice] equality and liberty for all.
- ⑨ set forth the base for further demands like reservations, water land access, etc.
- ⑩ Lay tradition of assertion of [Dignity] [Identity] & mass action

The Varkom satyagraha opened a new chapter in the history of India's quest for equality & social justice.

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 were brokered by the USA to bring peace between Israel and Palestine.

A landmark diplomatic achievement

① could bring agreement between the warring parties after long time.

② sought to lay norms for mutual coexistence and peace.

③ Arab-Israel collaboration also fostered.

But, it failed to address key issues:-

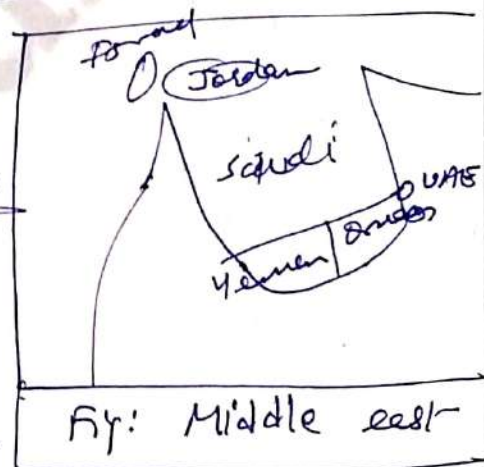
① no legal sanction to 2-state solution.

② what with rule Palestine? what after Israel's withdrawal?

- ③ Exchange of prisoners of war not laid clearly.
- ④ border-demarcation between the two.
- ⑤ coordination mechanism for implement-
ing the accord.

Key issues in Israel Palestine peace :-

- ① Involvement of global-interests -
eg) US support to Israel.
- ② Warring factions within
Palestine eg) Hamas & Fatah.
- ③ Terror activities by
Hamas eg) Oct 2023
attack.
- ④ Israeli settlements in West Bank &
continuous expansion.

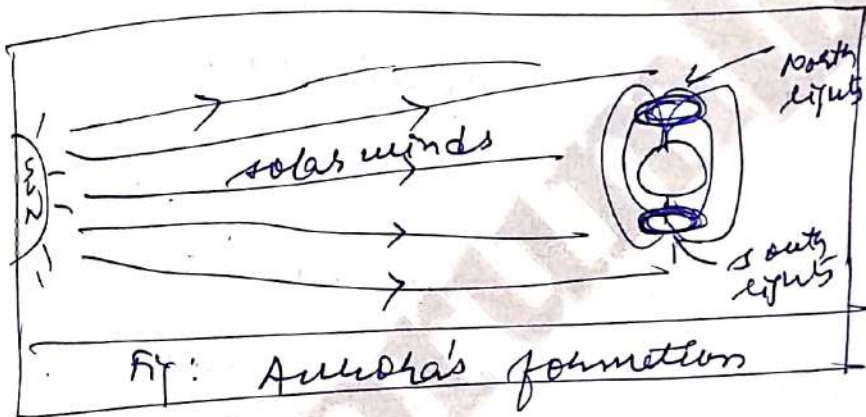


Two-state solution must
guide the future of Israel-Palestine deal
for lasting peace.

Q. 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)

② 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 & Southern lights are created due to interaction between earth's magnetic field and solar winds, near the poles.



Earth's magnetic field diverts away the solar coronal ejection by repulsion.

But near the poles, solar flares can slip in the atmosphere. This creates green lights called auroras.

Impact of northern & southern lights

On atmosphere	On human activities
① Ionising radiation can rise.	① Disrupt satellite systems.
② Rise in temperature due to solar flares	② Power lines & power outages.
③ Affect birds and other species.	③ Impact GPS, communication, etc.
④ Moisture content can be varied.	④ Astronauts at ISS can be harmed.
⑤ The radio signals at ionosphere can disrupt.	⑤ Satellite drag can rise.

The beautiful auroras can thus have adverse impacts on us. This calls for more R + D to mitigate these impacts. Aditya-L1 can help in this endeavour.

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 is set to grow by 16.2% CAGR by 2030. It is an expanding industry in India.

Major automobile clusters in India

① North cluster in Delhi-Gurgaon-Meerut area.

② West cluster at Mumbai-Ahmedabad area.

③ South cluster at Chennai-Vishakhapatnam industrial hub.

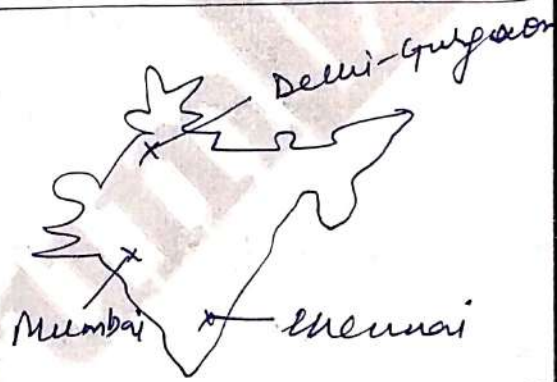


Fig. Major Clusters

favourable factors for location of automobile industry :-

① Raw materials - like steel, glass, rubber, plastic must be available.

- ① At Chennai - industrial hub.
- ② Demand - automobile demand higher in metro-areas, like Mumbai, Pune.
- ③ Skilled labour for assembly, R&D, etc.
- ④ Land availability for assembly - line setup ④ Manesar - Maruti Unit.
- ⑤ Port availability for easy exports - ④ JLR port near Mumbai hub.
- ⑥ Govt. policy like PLI, SEZ; etc incentive industry in backward areas.
- ⑦ Capital investment availability for higher quality manufacturing.

Thus, automobile industry is a booming sector in India, with scope for higher manufacturing-led growth.

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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)

Unity in diversity has been the guiding light of Indian society since ancient times.

Role of diversity in enriching society & strengthening it

- ① greater resilience to shocks ⇒ Indian culture has survived multiple invasions due to its assimilative culture.
- ② shared cultural practices
eg Ganga - Yamuna tribes.
- ③ built love, tolerance to outsiders
eg Kushana's turban adopted in north.
- ④ common sense of belongingness due to continuous preservation of values.

⚡ Pluralism - ki - sair

- ⑤ Melting - pot tradition that embraces all identities
- 1700+ languages
 - 700+ tribes
 - every major religion
 - 6+ racial ethnicities.

However, at times diversity can create challenges for Indian unity :-

- ① Linguistic chauvinism ⚡ North v South
- ② Communalism - ⚡ North East Delhi 2020
- ③ Racial apartheid ⚡ violence on north - east women
- ④ Ethnic mass ⚡ Manipur - Meitei vs Kuki
- ⑤ separatism ⚡ Khalistan.

India must embrace unity without uniformity & diversity without divergence . for the Bharat Shreshth Bharat .

Q.9) Critically examine the effects of globalization on the youth in India.
भारत में युवाओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभावों का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

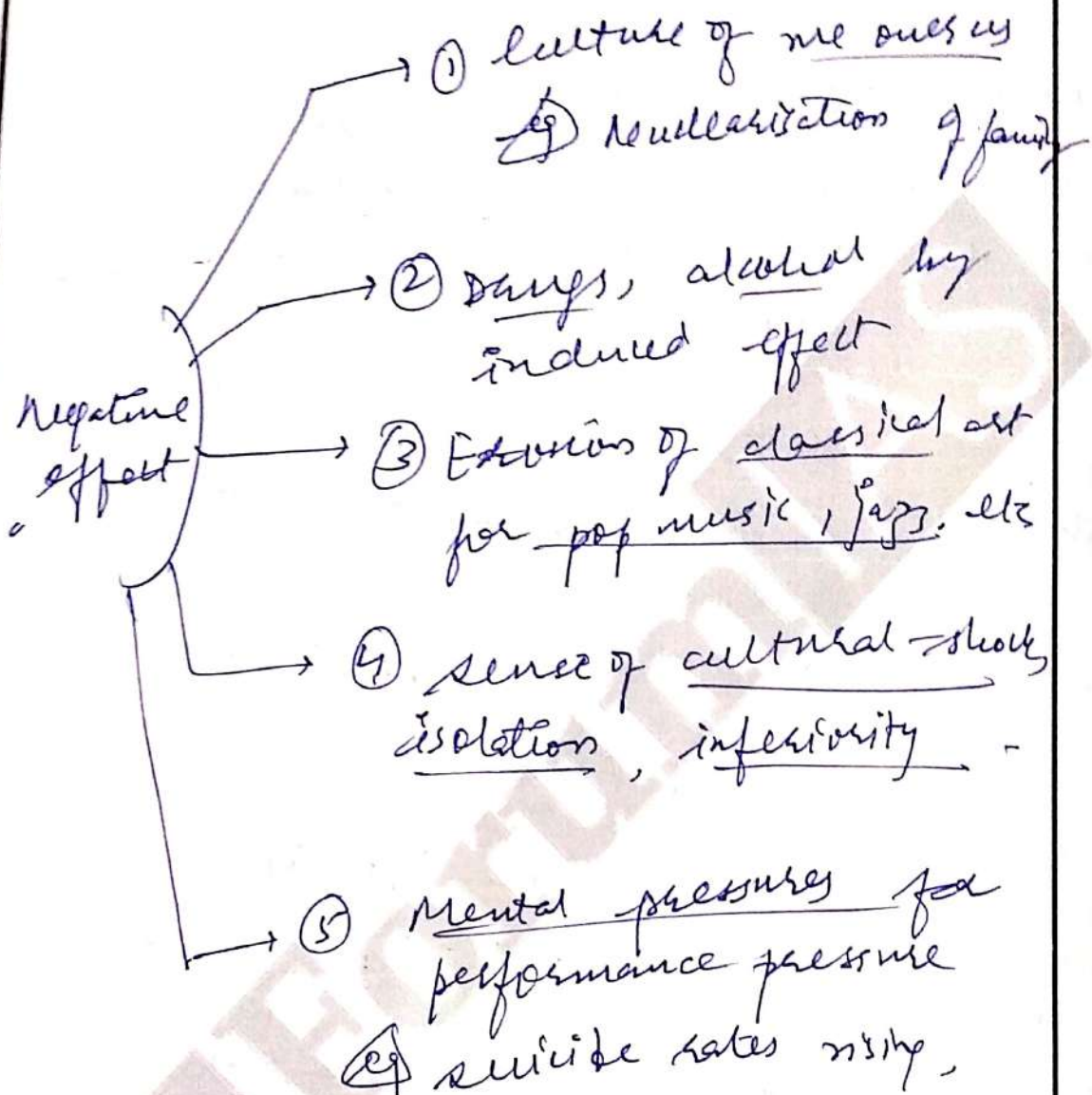
(10 marks, 150 words)

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Anthony Giddens defines globalization as the time & space compression that has made the world into a global timesquare.

Positive affect of globalization on youth

- the effect
- ① Better job opportunity
eg AT MNCs
 - ② global identification with issues eg #MeToo
 - ③ Better environmental consciousness
eg Greta Thunberg case
 - ④ political awareness on global issues eg Bangladesh crisis
 - ⑤ Better health facilities
eg contraceptive case



Thus, the double edged sword of globalisation must be navigated carefully to benefit the demographic dividend of our youth

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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)

LGBTQ rights has been an unfinished agenda in India - with some hits & some misses.

Significant progress

- ① NALSA Judgment → called for recognition of LGBTQ as third gender.
- ② Naveen Singh case - decriminalised section 377 - homosexuality
- ③ Transgender Bill passed.
 - + Calls for National Transgender Authority
 - + Right to residence with parents
 - + Penalty for discrimination
 - + Declaration of gender identity to DM.

But, social integration of LGBT is less

- ① Stigmatisation continues - slurs, abuses, etc.
- ② Low jobs for them.
- ③ Opposition to marriage rights.
- ④ Low acceptance of sex-reassigned surgeons.

Thus, there is a need for a socio-cultural shift:-

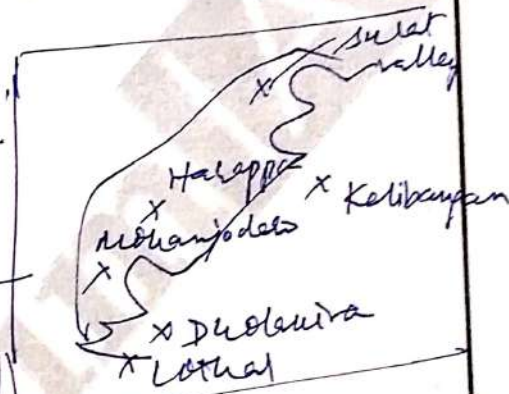
- ① Gender sensitivity needs to be inculcated by education, awareness, etc.
- ② Reservation at jobs, education to raise opportunity.
- ③ Media needs to reflect their plight
 e.g. movies on gay rights.

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 civilisation extended from 2500 BC - 1900 BC in north west parts of present-day - India and Pakistan.

Importance of seals & sealings



A) Socio-economic life

① Monumental trade & economic activities

eg Harappan seals found in Mesopotamia.

② Standard seals show standardisation in export & import consignments

③ Different seals for various trades
eg rectangular, circular, stamp seals

- ④ Lothal's seals shows centile male making it manchester of Harappa

B) Religious life of Harappans

- ① Pashupati seal shows a photo stima like figure



- ② Nature worship displayed by animal figures on seals eg Bull-seal

- ③ Sex symbols also shown as religious entities on seals eg Phagus

- ④ Mother goddess shows simple worship of peepal tree

Reason for most Harappan settlements in semi-arid areas:-

① Harappans lacked Iron and thus couldn't make ploughs to clear thick forests of North plains.

② Trade deals with Mesopotamia, Iran, Afghanistan called for North-west settlement due to proximity.

③ Near ancient trade routes from middle east to Asia.

④ Coast proximity at Lothal, Shoolisra prevented the need to venture deep into mainland India.

By 1900 BC, Harappan civilisation declined due to unknown reasons. But its values continue to inspire us till today.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.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 began on 12th March 1930 by Gandhi and his supporters. They started from Rabarmati Ahmednagar and walked to Dandi to break the salt law.

Significance of the Dandi March as starting of Civil Disobedience Movement

- ① Symbolic display of breaking the British rules & laws
- ② United the nation by evoking sentiments of all through common-sense of salt.
- ③ Call for prism-energy was lit in hearts of people
- ④ Involved women through salt - which is a household symbolic good.

④ Sarojini Naidu - Bhausa

⑤ inspired similar revolts in various
areas -

+ breakage of forest laws in Andal
provinces -

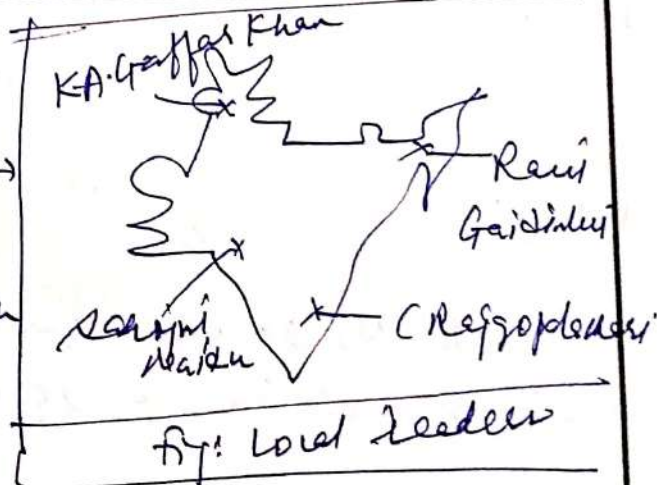
+ workers' protest at Mumbai mills.

National reactions to Dandi March

① Masses participated from all section
② peasants, businessmen, workers,
women, youth.

② various regional leaders emerged

③ Extended to
entire India →
northwest, east,
northeast, south



④ Broke the
subjugation to
oppressive laws.

- ⑤ Gandhi - Irwin pact gained the prestige of INC as an equal negotiator with British.
- ⑥ Number of people arrested were three times that of 1920 non-cooperation.

International reactions to Dandi March

- ① Reported in media widely in west.
- ② Inspired resistance movements worldwide - from Africa to South East Asia.
- ③ British faced erosion of credibility & trust in local sentiments at London.
- ④ Support for Gandhi rose:

Thus, Dandi march marked a watermark in India's freedom struggle.

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

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

Desert is an area that receives rainfall less than 25cm per year. This gives rise to arid & semi-arid biomes in desert.



Reasons for distribution of deserts

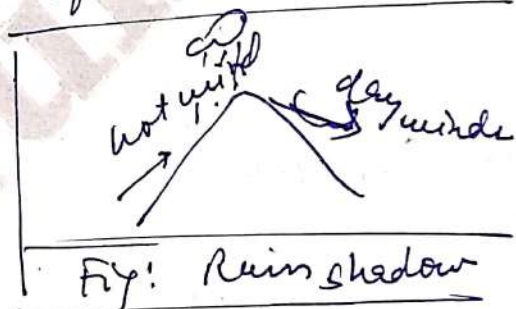
- ① Cold Ocean Current - causes desiccating effect on east shores on tropical areas
 eg. Peru current causing Atacama desert

② Sub-tropical high pressure belt prevents cloud formation & rain.
eg Sahara desert in Africa.

③ Outward trade winds from land to sea have low moisture and no rain. eg Mohave - California

④ Rain-shadow effect on interiors

eg Patagonia is in rain-shadow zone of Andes.



⑤ Continentality → lesser rain bearing winds & extreme temperature in interiors. eg Gobi desert.

⑥ Cold deserts caused due to severe temperature in tundra & tige zones eg Siberian desert.

Anthropogenic factors for desertification

- ① Mining activities causing land degradation eg Jharkhand, C.G.
- ② Faulty agricultural practices causing soil degradation eg Punjab, Haryana.
- ③ Deforestation for development projects eg Uttarakhand, Kerala, etc
- ④ Shifting agriculture eg Jhum in Assam.
- ⑤ Forest fires due to global warming eg California fires, Amazon fires.

Thus, it is said that ~~these~~ the geographical boundaries of desert are expanding due to human actions - This calls for UNCCD drought tool box for controlling desertification.

Feedback

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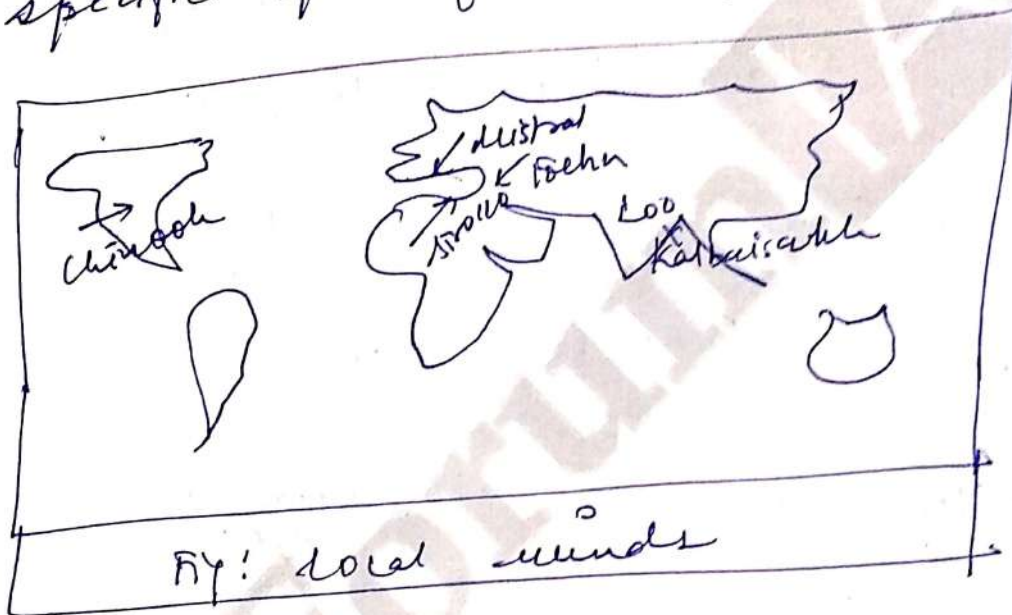
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TOTAL MARKS			



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 are the air systems that impact a regional area during specific parts of the year.



Impact of local winds on associated regions :-

- ① Chinook on leeward side of Rockies causes warming effect → it melts the ice and enables cultivation of crops.

② Sirocco from Sahara desert to the Mediterranean region carries sand dust so and causes red-rain in orchards - Thus destroying citrus crops eg olive orchards.

③ Föhn on downward side of Alps has desiccating effect - it melts ice & support agriculture.

④ Mistral in Europe flows down the Rhone valley & intensifies the cold - causes severe weather.

⑤ Bora is similar to Mistral, but more dangerous - it can disrupt day-to-day activities due to extreme cold.

local winds in Indian subcontinent

① Dust blow in north plains in summer
 → since heat waves arrived
 → heat strokes, dehydration death
 eg) Bihar deaths in 2022

② Kalbari in West Bengal causes pre monsoon storms → supports rice cultivation.

③ Mango showers in Karnataka enable mango ripening.

④ Blossom showers in Kerala - support coffee plantation.

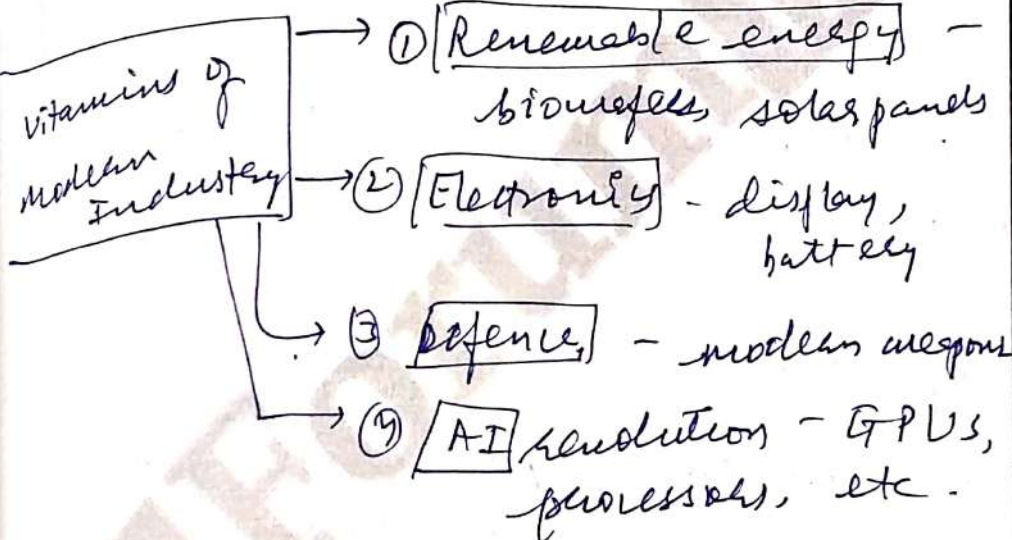
The impact of global warming, glacial melting, sea temperature rise can impact local winds & their associated regions.

2.15) 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)

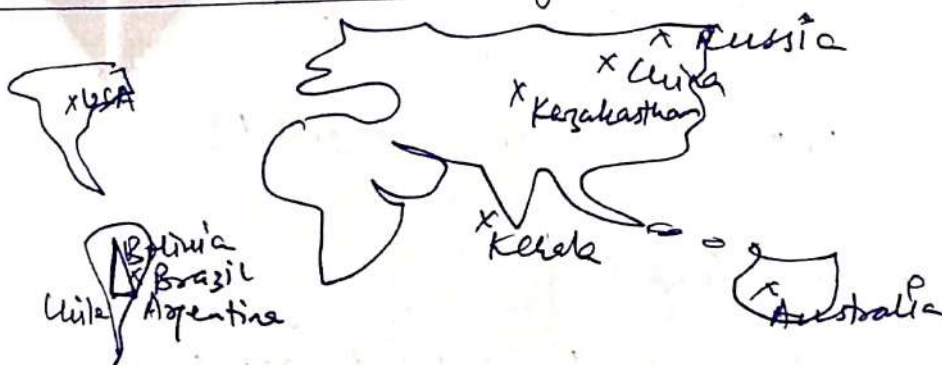
इर्लभ मृदा तत्वों (REE) को 'आधुनिक उद्योग का विटामिन' माना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, दुनिया में REE के असमान वितरण के बहु आयामी निहितार्थों को प्रकाशित कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

REE are a group of 17 elements that are found in low concentrations, thus making their extraction difficult.

eg Lanthanides, Yttrium, Scandium



Uneven distribution of REE in world



- 1) China has 90% production of RFE
- 2) Triangle of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile is also key reserve holder
- 3) USA - Texas & Alaska are key areas
- 4) India - monazite sands of Kerala - have thorium

Multi-dimensional impact of the uneven distribution of RFE in world

① Geopolitical impact

- + Weaponisation of RFE trade possible
- ⊕ China's metal diplomacy
- + US-China rivalry deepened
- + Monopolisation of defence RFE usage

② Economic impact

- + current account deficit in budget

Not account possible

Supply - chain disruptions.

Skewed industrialisation

③ social impacts

Environmental degradation of

RTE source regions due to mining

Displacement of locals & tribals

Inequality in world will rise.

Metal extraction deal with Argentina

Mineral Security Partnership (MSP) with USA

Steps taken

ONGC ventures into RFE abroad.

Kabil Consortium

These steps can enable India to maintain its national interests with RTE supply security

Feedback

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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 moving water bodies that flow in a definite direction in world oceans -

eg Gulf stream, Labrador current



Factors that influence ocean currents

Primary Factors

① Insolation - causes heating & expansion of equatorial water

Secondary Factors

① Salinity - affects density & repelling or densifying

② Gravity - pulls
water down near
poles.

③ Coriolis force
impacts direction

④ Wind provides
energy for current.

② Ocean bottom
configuration

③ Topography

eg) Peruvian
current travels
north due to
South American tip

Multi-dimensional impact of
Ocean current :-

① Climate Impact

1.1) Warm currents on east tropical
continent's margin causes cyclones
eg) Hurricanes in East Mexico.

1.2) Deserts formed on west margin
due to cold currents.
eg) Atacama due to Peru current

1.3) Indian monsoon impacted by Indian Ocean currents

1.4) Cold current in east temperate continent margin causes severe conditions -

1.5) Warm current in west temperate area creates maritime climate eg Britain, Germany.

② Fishing Industry supported in areas of mixing of warm & cold current
eg New Foundland, Japan, etc

③ Navigation - ships save fuel by travelling in direction of currents

Thus, ocean currents are major geographical features that affect all dimension of human life.

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)

Tide refers to the diurnal rise and fall in ocean water due to gravitation pull of sun & moon and centrifugal force of earth.

Process of tide formation :-

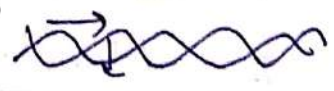


① sun and moon exert gravity on ocean water. This creates a bulge in direction of moon & sun

② Earth's centrifugal force counters the gravity & creates a bulge in opposite direction.

③ These two bulges cause two - time rise & subsequent fall in ocean water as earth rotates in a day.

Difference between tides & waves

BASIS	TIDE	WAVE
① Definition	Periodic <u>rise & fall</u> in ocean water.	Movement of water in <u>circular form</u> in the ocean.
② Direction	Water moves in <u>vertical plane</u> .	Water moves in <u>horizontal plane</u> .
③ Forces	1. Gravity of sun 2. Gravity of moon 3. Centrifugal force of earth	1. <u>Wind</u> pushes water forward. 2. <u>Gravity</u> pulls it down. 

④ Periodicity	Fixed time of rise & fall of tide.	Time of formation may not be fixed
⑤ Predictability	More predictable due to fixed periodicity	Less predictable due to uncertain the timing.
⑥ Does water move	(Yes) - upward & downward movement	(No) - water just circles - actually <u>energy</u> moves
⑦ Impact	Tidal floods, tidal bore, etc	- Enable ships in navigation. - <u>sea surge</u> can cause flooding on coast

Thus, need for better disaster preparedness to deal with their impact.

Feedback

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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 परिक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

social media is emerging as the 5th pillar of democracy. It has turned the world into a global time square.

Impact of social media on society

- ① Unprecedented connectivity - brought far away regions together.
- + supports extended kinship.
- + WhatsApp family groups strengthens family bonds
- + Reduce regionalism & isolationist approach.  One India Platforms
- + Globalisation of values like liberty, equality  #MeToo #RedDot.

② Self-expression

+ value to the marginalised sections

eg) Dalit Samitya web pages

- democratisation of protest

eg) Save Our Souls campaign
by farmers

- Art & creativity promoted.

eg) Youtube vloggers.

- debate, dissent, discussion

eg) Online polls, comments

Negative effect: widen social
cracks & fractures

④ Gender fractures widened by
online bullying, harassment
eg) Deepfakes, Sulli leaks

- ② Hate speech and radicalisation.
 eg Facebook's hate speech exposure
- ③ Fake news and mob riots.
 eg lynchings due to WhatsApp forward
- ④ Echo chamber effect reinforces biases
 eg Algorithmic display of content
 of one's choice.
- ⑤ Communalisation & terror activities
 eg Jihadi - Terror videos.
- ⑥ widen digital divide - Only 32%
 rural people use internet (Oxfam).
- ⑦ Generation gaps widened between
 young & old

Thus, social media must be
 prudently regulated for sabka saath
sabke vides -

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 the violent assertion of interests of one's region over that of the national interests.

Regionalism: a response to failure of addressing regional aspirations

① Sense of relative deprivation fuels demands for autonomy.

eg CCA, Jharkhand separation -

② Unbalanced growth creates large & small - units - fuelling regionalism.

eg Vidarbha, Saurashtra areas.

③ Law of soil doctrine favoured by lack of employment opportunity for locals eg Bhiwandi face challenges in Mumbai

④ Regional leaders seek active role
in state policies.

(eg) AIADMK, Biju Janta Pal.

⑤ Demand for preservation of culture

(eg) Gorkhaland, Kashmir-Arylone.

Regionalism: assertion of sorts-cultural
identity in face of perceived marginalisation

① Linguistic identity - demand for
Dravida Nadu, Bhil Raj.

② Ethnic identity - Greater Naglism
separation demand.

③ Religious identity - Khalistan
demand for sikh nation.

④ Racial identity - Separate time-zone
demand from north east.

⑤ Tribal Identity - Khasi-Anglong, Bodoland demands, Mei-Kuki Conflict, etc.

⑥ Regional Identity - Dispute over Belgium between Mah & Karnataka.

Way Forward

① Use Constitutional bodies well.

↓

Water State Council (Ar 263) GST Council

② National Interpretation Council.

③ Nachas Committee calls for equal opportunity cell.

This can enable nationalist identity of one nation & same Bharat substance.

Feedback

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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)

Women are at 70% higher heat vulnerability than men, as per IPCC - 6th Assessment Report -

Role of traditional gender roles in increasing heat vulnerability of women

① Water-fetching in rural areas is a female's job - heat crisis will raise water demand & source availability & thus women will have to walk longer miles to fetch water -

② Domestic-servants often work in inhospitable conditions - will be subject to heat waves due to global warming,

- ③ Feminisation of agriculture - female farmers will face heatwaves, droughts & associated impacts.
- ④ Household inequality means lower water ~~needs~~ for availability for women, more water allocated to men.
- ⑤ Menstrual hygiene will be negatively impacted by poor water availability.
- ⑥ Construction site women workers will be at risk of dehydration, heatstroke.
- ⑦ Gig women workers like delivery agents, spa service providers will face heat stress due to outside travel.

Strategies to mitigate these impacts

- ① Heat vulnerability mapping - to

Identify most-vulnerable areas.

- ② Local heat action plans (HAP) must have special funds for women.
- ③ Tap connections to be ensured by Jal Jeevan Mission - reduce need to fetch water from far away.
- ④ Heat alerts & EWS to signal times to prevent venturing out for work in summers.
- ⑤ Employers to ensure water - dispensers, cooling zones & shades for women workers.

This can enable women to be secure from heat stress and ensure SDG5 - gender equality.

Feedback
(For OFFICIAL USE)

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