

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	Mihir Raj		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910088398	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE (1900)	Date/दिनांक	9/9/24

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक			
1			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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			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			7:40 pm	11:30 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, चारित्र्य के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	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 वृत्तांतों का विशेष संदर्भ देते हुए स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Nalanda University was an ancient university built by Kumaragupta that became one of the greatest centres of learning in the world, attracting many foreign students.

Symbol of Academic Heritage

1. The World Renowned University

↳ Travellers from far wide come to visit
↳ students come from as far as mainland China (eg. I-Tsing)

2. Huge library and Great knowledge Repository

↳ it is said that when it was burned down the library burned for weeks.

3. Strict Rules and Codified Norms of scholars lifestyle.

↳ @ I-Tsing mentions detailed rules that all students and monks had to follow (even while bathing).

4. Secular and Religious teaching

↳ @ Hsien Tsang mentions subjects like Astronomy and Mathematics.

5. Difficult admission process

↳ @ I-Tsing mentions that students are tested by the guards who allow entry only if one passes.

Vibrant Cultural Exchange

1. People from different regions and countries.

@ Hsien Tsang mentions students from South India, North India @ Magadha was from south but was the head.

2. All religions discussed and debated. @ even the Vedas were taught.

3. Foreign students like Hsien Tsang, I-Tsing were admitted. The monks were asked to teach the spirit of Mahayana.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.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 cultural engagement and exchange that took place between India and Persia was very pronounced during the Delhi Sultanate period.

This led to great developments in the fields of literature, art and architecture.

Development in the field of literature

1. Accounts of travellers.

↳ (eg) Al-Bernini's Kutub-ul-Hind
= gave detailed accounts of Indian society and religion.

2. Development of Poetry and prose

↳ (eg) Amir Khusroo's works
= fine specimen of Indo-Persian literature.

Developments in the field of Arts

1. Music developed

↳ (eg) Amir Khusro and Khayaal; also influenced Hindustani Music in the north

2. Dance

↳ dance styles in Northern India influenced by Persian themes = Sufi dancing

Development in Architecture

1. Minarets and arched design

↳ Qutb - Minar

↳ Alai-Darwaza
(1st true arch in India)

2. Construction Techniques

↳ Battler system of Tughlaq dynasty

3. Use of Gardens

(eg) Char Bagh of Lodi dynasty

Thus Indo-Persian culture emerged during this period. It further gained prominence under the Mughals

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 period from 1885 to 1905 is referred to as the period of early nationalists during the Indian freedom struggle.

Contributions of Early Nationalists

1. Built a platform for Indian nationalists to come together.
 ↳ 1885 founded the Indian National Congress
2. Trained young leaders and nationalists.
 eg. Poona Servants Society (Gopal K. Gokhale)
3. Exposed the hypocrisies of the British Rule.
 ⇒ eg. Economic Drain Theory

↳ as espoused by [Dadabhai Naoroji], et. al.

4. [3 Ps - petitions, plees, prayers] to ask for constitutional change

↳ (e.g.) had a role in the passage of [Indian Councils Act 1892] ⇒ representation for Indians

5. Enlightened the world about India's plight and its right to self-determination

(e.g.) [East India Council] in London (Dadabhai Naoroji)

6. Played part in [India's Renaissance]

(e.g.) [MG Ranade] work in uplifting women.

7. Enlightened and educated the Indian people

↳ through newspapers and magazines (e.g.) Ras Gotar, Hitabadi

The early nationalists laid the [foundation] of the edifice of the [Freedom Movement]

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Vaikom Satyagraha or the Temple Entry movement that took place in the princely state of Travancore took place in 1914.

It marked a milestone in India's freedom struggle and reformation.

Milestone in India's fight against Social Injustice

1. Widespread participation
↳ leaders like Gandhiji, Shree Narayana Guru, A. P. Kesavan, Periyar, etc. were involved
⇒ different castes and classes involved.
2. Fought against prohibition on temple entry of Untouchables.

↳ large scale agitation led to throwing open of temples

3. Raised awareness about the social injustice in the society

↳ widely covered in Hindustan and Young India.

4. Gave voice to the marginalized.

→ led to further movements like TSNDP and Periyar

Self-Respect Movement success

Demonstration of Non-Violent Resistance

1. Achieved success through satyagraha

↳ temple opened for dalits

2. Made even an autocratic ruler bow down

↳ King of Travancore led to accept the terms.

3. Non-violent means led to long term long lasting social and political change

4. showed the power of masses
Vaikom Satyagraha was a constructive use of non-violent resistance to achieve social justice

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 were the first Israel-Palestine accords that recognized the Two-state solution and the need for peaceful resolution.

Landmark Achievement

- Recognized 2-state solution
- Israel recognized the PLO
- Peaceful resolution was the mission
- 1st time the parties came together for resolution.

recognized Sovereignty of West Bank and Palestinian people.

Failure to Address Key Issues

1. Illegal settlements in West Bank
 - ↳ unchecked and rampant
 - ⇒ lead to displacement
2. Formal Recognition of Palestinians State
 - ↳ Palestine still not recognized as a separate Nation at the UN.
3. ~~Also~~ Demarcation of territories and settling disputes
 - ⑨ the question of Jerusalem
4. Need for neutral party intervention
 - ↳ to broker peace.

The current war in Gaza is a fallout of the unsuccessful peace process. Neutral powers like India can broker peace and ceasefire.

Feedback

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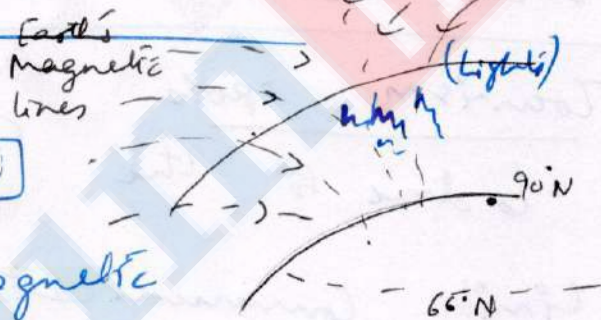
Q.6) What are Northern and Southern lights? Explain the phenomenon and discuss their associated impacts on Earth's atmosphere and human activities. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 or Aurora Borealis and Aurora Australis are instances of bright lights seen in the atmosphere in higher latitudes.

Aurora Phenomenon

→ The Earth's Magnetic field is weaker near the magnetic poles.



→ The magnetic field in general is able to deflect charged particles from the Sun.

→ But these particles invade the atmosphere in higher latitudes due to weak magnetic field and excite the gases.

in the atmosphere

⇒ Excited gases cause the lights to appear.

Impact on Atmosphere

1. Ionize gases and cause lights to appear
2. Allow dangerous particles to invade the atmosphere.
↳ can damage satellites, aircrafts

Impacts on humans

1. Tourism spots
↳ due to the aesthetic beauty
2. Limit communication and space flight.
↳ charged particles can damage them or disturb them
3. Impact (electronic devices) =
Due to variations in magnetic fields and rare instances of solar flares these lights are being seen in lower latitudes as well.

Feedback

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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 is one of the most important parts of the manufacturing sector of the economy that is spread across the country.

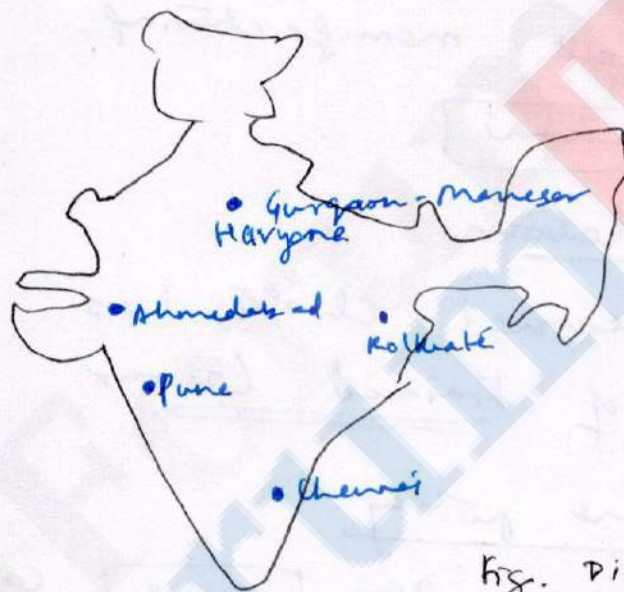


Fig. Distribution of Automobile clusters.

Automobile industry is a technology intensive sector. which determines its location

Factors favourable for location

1. market proximity

↳ (eg) Mamgar cluster is close to the huge market of Delhi NCR.

2. Export orientation

↳ (eg) proximity to ports allow easier exports from Kolkata.

3. Industrial hub

↳ presence of industry and connected manufacturing

(eg) Chennai

4. Trained labour

↳ (eg) Chennai cluster has plenty of trained labour

5. Government policy

↳ (eg) land acquisition issues caused Tata Nano plant to relocate from West Bengal.

6. Agglomeration economy

↳ presence of connected industry is favourable for automobile cluster (eg) Pune cluster

important The Automobile sector is an important sector that provides employment and economic growth.

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)

The same sentiment was echoed by Robinch anath Tagore when he talked about the unity in diversity of India.

Diversity has enriched society

1. Linguistic diversity

↳ 22 scheduled languages, 112 major ones, numerous dialects

2. Religious diversity

↳ various religions define the Indian society.

⇒ all major religions represented
(eg) Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Jainism, Christianity.

3. Numerous festivals

↳ culture is enriched by the diverse festivals.

(eg) Diwali, Eid, Navroz etc.

4. Numerous Cuisines

- ↳ enriched society's palate
- eg South Indian Dose, Chole - Bhature, etc.

Strengthened Indian society

1. Commonness of values

- ↳ eg Sufi and Bhakti traditions strengthening the idea of oneness of people

2. Celebration of different cultures

- ↳ eg success of RRR movie celebrated nationwide

3. Connections of cultures and regions

- eg Kashi-Sangam Conference

4. Allows for space for everyone in Indian identity

Government's initiative of Ekatara Shrestha Bharat is in line with the idea of Unity and diversity.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Anthony Giddens defines globalization as the integration of socio-economic realities of different places across the world.

The forces of globalization impact all sections of the society including the youth.

Negative Impact of Globalization on Youth

1. Change of food habits

↳ eg McDonaldization

2. Change of Values

↳ rise of materialism and luscious consumerism

3. Mental issues due to forces of globalization

↳ eg cyberbully, travelling on social media.

4. Identity crisis

↳ fake modernity and

aping the west while forgetting own roots

5. Radicalization and manipulation to use of social media to recruit terrorist.

Positive Impacts on Youth

1. Empowerment and Greater exercise of freedom of speech access to information and knowledge @ Stock market democratized.

2. Employment opportunities abroad and in MNC @ boom of IT/BPM sector

3. Educational benefits @ foreign education and online education.

4. Diffusion of ideas and cultures @ entrepreneurial culture in startups.

Globalization is a double edged sword with multiple effects on youth

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.10) The recognition of LGBTQ rights in India marks significant progress, but the journey towards full social 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 landmark judgement of the Supreme Court that decriminalized homosexuality (Navtej Singh Johar case) recognized the rights of the LGBTQ community but still their rights are not fully recognized.

Difficulty in full societal integration

1. Formal equality over substantive equality
 (eg) right to self-identification under Protection of Rights of Transgenders 2016
 but presence of marginalization. (60% Transgenders are poor)

2. Social inertia

↳ lack of acceptance of LGBTQ marriage ⇒ as said by the government in SC.

3. Socio-Economic Vulnerability

↳ (eg) transgenders ⇒ 96% live in guru-chela system and not with original parents.

4. Crimes against them

Need for profound social change

1. Attitudinal change

↳ need to remove biases and stereotypes about transgenders

2. Empowering their voices

↳ issuing identity cards
↳ affirmative action

(eg reservation in jobs for Transgenders)

3. Mainstreaming in public discourse

↳ need to talk about them in public forum

the need is of empathy in the society to accept the LG B T Q community.

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

The Harappan Civilization or the Indus Valley Civilization (IVC) was a Bronze Age civilization that flourished between 3300 - 1400 BCE in North-Western part of the Indian subcontinent.

Seals and Sealings are some of the most common & important artefacts from IVC sites.

Role in reconstruction of Socio-Economic life

1. Trade prevalence
↳ the seals and sealings have been found as far as Mesopotamia = foreign trade.
2. form of currency

↳ helped in exchange of goods

3. Depiction of social life

↳ animals and lifestyles depicted on the seal

= animal husbandry known
= food depicted

4. Occupations of that time

↳ made from steatite or soap stone ⇒ presence of rock workers, sculptors, etc.

↳ merchants, jewellery makers and their guilds connected by the seals.

5. (Social beliefs) and traditions

↳ depiction of nature in seals
⇒ shows importance in social life

↳ mythical creatures and folklore (eg) Unicorn Seal

Role in reconstructing religious life

1. Deity and worship

↳ seals show ⇒ Proto-Shiva
= surrounded by animals

↳ also shows Mother Goddess
⇒ a proxy for female status.

2. worship methods

↳ people worshipped the image of God ⇒ not a formless god

Reasons why Harappan settlements found in Arid Regions

1. Changing course of Rivers

↳ old settlements may have been near rivers that later changed course → now semi-arid
(eg) Saraswati River drying, disappearance

2. Upliftment of land

↳ diversion of rivers and winds
= low rainfall

3. Out-migration due to population pressure ⇒ main cities hugely crowded causing people to move eastward

4. Knowledge of harvesting ⇒ ground water; water tanks in Cholovira allow for living in arid regions.

Feedback

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

Q.12) Describe the significance of the Dandi March (1930) as the starting point of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Also, discuss the national and international reactions to the Dandi March and the Salt Satyagraha. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Dandi March was the long march taken by Satyagrahis led by Mahatma Gandhi from Sabarmati Ashram to the coast of Sardi to break the oppressive Salt law.

Significance of Dandi March

1. Linked rural and urban issues
↳ salt is part of staple diet of all people
2. Showed the oppressive British Raj's true face
↳ even daily items like salt were monopolised and taxed.
3. Linked the Hinterland with the

Coastal area.

4. Echoed the sentiment of Swadeshi and Swadeshi

↳ salt manufacturing grants small income to coastal communities through own enterprise

5. Showed the power of non-violent Civil Disobedience

↳ the British Raj couldn't stop the march because it was non-violent.

National Reaction

1. Galvanized the national movement
↳ started off the Civil Disobedience movement with great fervor.

2. Widespread participation
↳ (eg) - students in Assam Agarwal Amritsar Amritsar
- (C. Rajagopalachari) in Tamil Nadu led over march

3. All sections of society pitched in
 ↳ great participation of women
 (eg) Sarojini Naidu led the march on Dharsana Salt works.
 ↳ farmers started Anti-chowkidari movement in UP, Bihar.

4. Professional left jobs and students left schools
 ⇒ public life came to a standstill
 (eg) lawyers gave up practice

International Reaction

1. Empathy for Indian Freedom movement
 (eg) brutal beating of Satyagrahis at Dharsana evoked empathy.
2. Goodwill for movement.
3. Public discourse initiated about the oppression of Indian people
 ⇒ newspapers in Britain made the people there aware
4. International calls for right to self-determination. (eg) in America thus the Rand's march is considered one of its greatest achievements of non-violent resistance.

Feedback

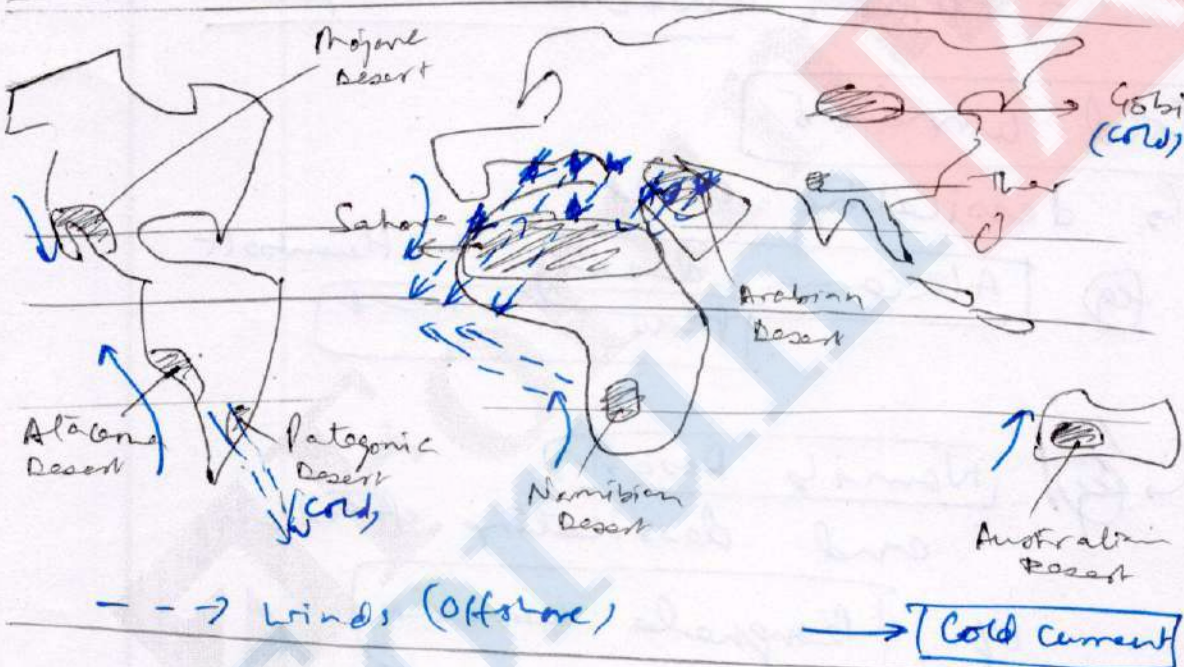
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Deserts are locations of scanty rainfall, sparse or negligible vegetation and extreme weather conditions.



Account of Distribution of Deserts

1. Prevalence of off-shore Planetary winds (Trade winds)

↳ these winds are dry and remove moisture from the air

(eg) western part of continents in subtropical or tropical parts ⇒ Offshore Trade Winds
In Sahara

2. Sub-Tropical High Pressure Belt

↳ subsidence of air
= little convective rainfall

3. Cold currents

↳ desiccating effect

(eg) Atacama desert & Humboldt current

↳ (eg) Namib Desert and desiccating effect of Benguela current

4. Continental Effect

↳ extreme conditions of temperature and little rainfall reaches there.

(eg) Gobi Desert $\Rightarrow$ deep in the heart of Asia

5. Offshore Westerlies

$\hookrightarrow$ in the case of Patagonic Desert.

6. High Insolation and low cloud cover.

(eg) in tropical and subtropical region like the Thar Desert.

7. Rainshadow effect

$\hookrightarrow$ moistureless winds reach here.

(eg) Atacama desert on the leeward side of Andes
 $\hookrightarrow$ driest desert.

These various geographical features and climatic related phenomena determine the location of deserts.

Feedback

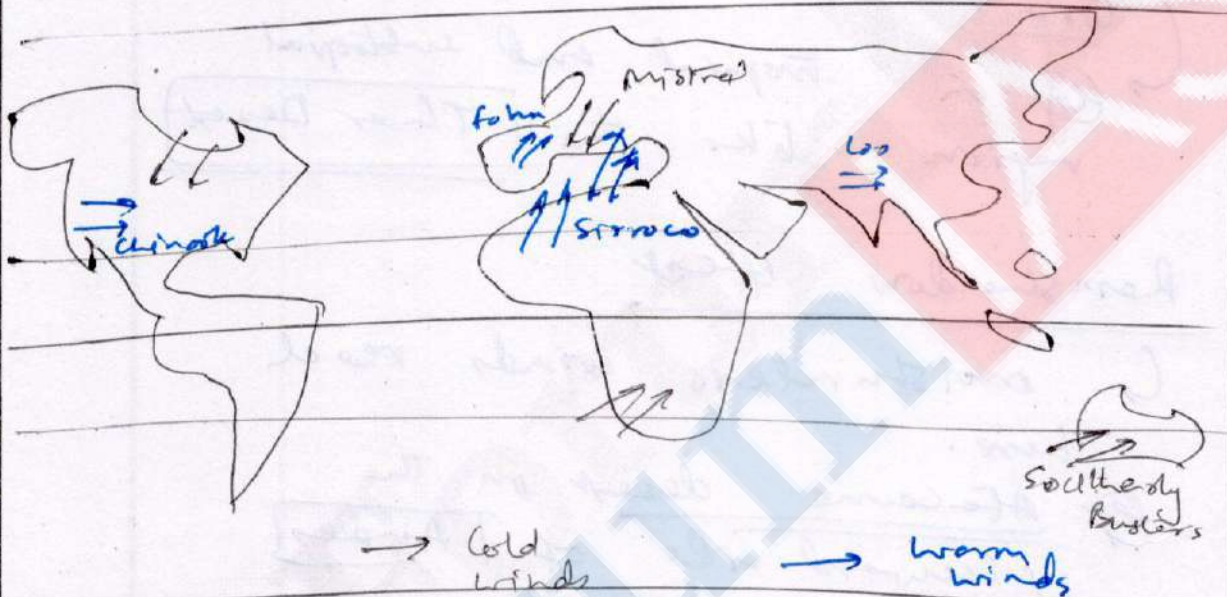
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TOTAL MARKS			

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 refer to small scale air circulations that are regularly observed.



Impact of local winds

1. on temperature

↳ hot winds and cold winds cause warming or cooling effect.

(eg) Chinook causes warming in cold Central America

2. on moisture

(eg) Sirocco = dust laden and dry winds remove moisture

(rainfall is also brought or stopped)

2. on crops

i, frost = (eg) Southerly Buster and Mistral cause frost

ii) Thawing = (eg) Föhn causing removal of frost

iii) damage = (eg) Loo causes damage to crops.

4. Health and lifestyle

(eg) Loo can cause Heatstroke and dehydration

5. Agriculture practices

(timing of local winds determine sowing, harvesting, etc.)

(eg) Sirocco damages vineyards and therefore harvesting is done accordingly.

4. Habitatation

↳ cold winds affected region sometimes have fewer population

(eg) Southerly Busters. area
→ less population in that part of Australia

Thus local winds greatly impact the regions where they flow in a multi-dimensional way.

Feedback

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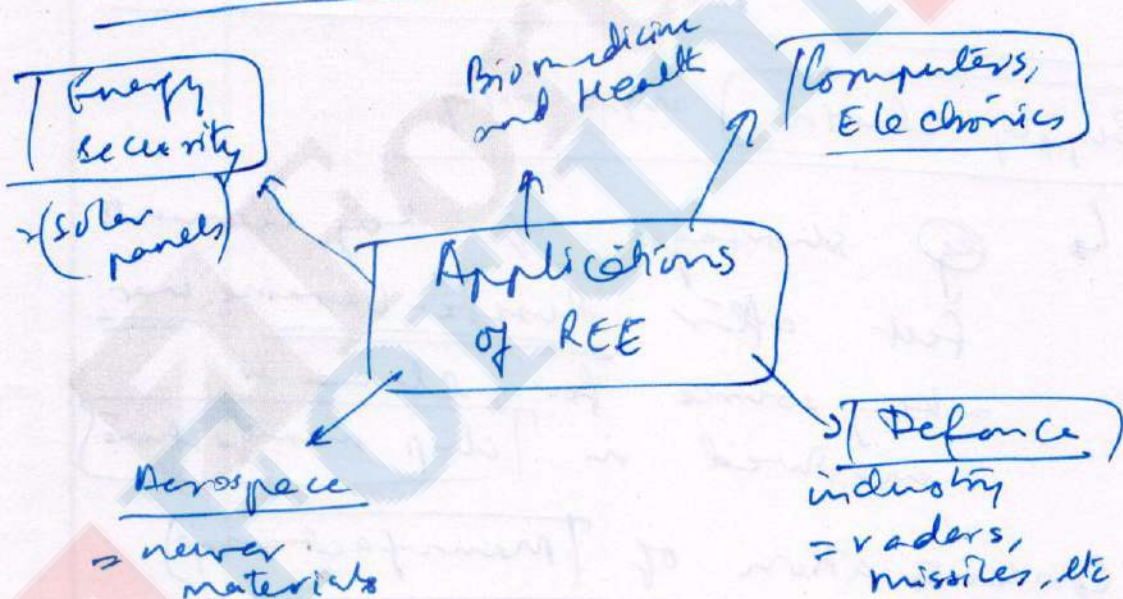
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

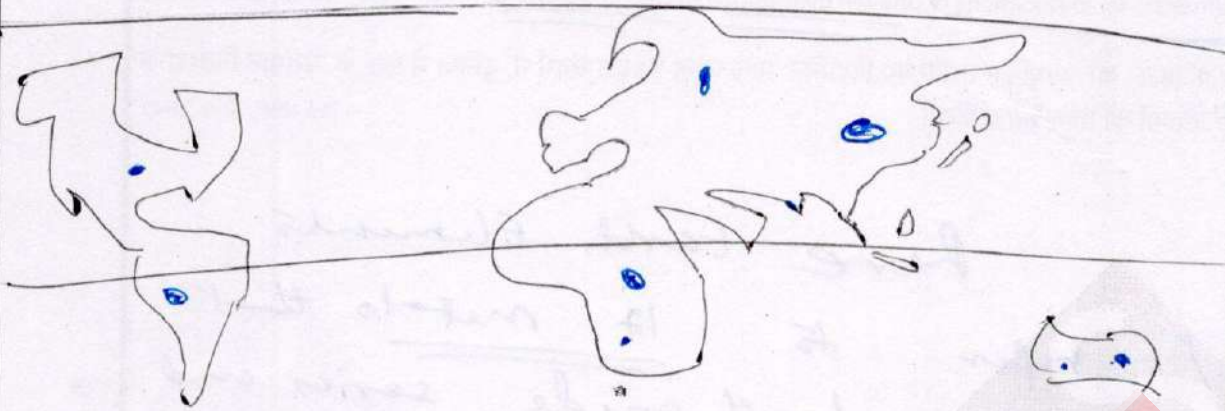
दुर्लभ मृदा तत्वों (REE) को 'आधुनिक उद्योग का विटामिन' माना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, दुनिया में REE के असमान वितरण के बहुआयामी निहितार्थों को प्रकाशित कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Rare Earth Elements
(REE) refer to 17 metals that include the Lanthanide series and Scandium and Yttrium.

REE elements have widespread application in today's world and are considered strategic critical minerals.



Uneven Distribution of REE



REE

- ① China controls 60% production of REE currently.
- ② India has very few deposits

Multi-dimensional Implications

1. Supply chain insecurity

- ↳ ① shortage of key elements felt after Russia-Ukraine war
 - ↳ key source for elements involved in chip manufacturing

2. Concentration of Manufacturing

- ↳ ① (China's) huge manufacturing industry helped by great REE reserves

3. Energy security concerns

- ↳ (eg) India's dependence on imports for solar panels and renewable energy

4. Scientific progress

- ↳ uneven distribution has limited research in metallurgy and advanced materials to few countries

5. Defence concerns

- ↳ (eg) 5th generation fighter jets only produced by select countries like China, USA, Russia.

6. Health concerns

- ↳ R&E shortage can lead to health crisis → pacemakers, implants, etc shortage

6. Strategic autonomy

- ↳ (eg) China limiting imports to Japan during conflict = affecting autonomy of Japan
- Security of R&E supply chains and equitable access thus becomes a huge concern. India must survey its land for R&E reserves

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 regular, large volumes of flowing water in the ocean. They flow around the year in a set path.

Factors affecting Ocean currents

1. Temperature gradient

↳ Cold water is denser than hot water

↳ This causes flow of water

2. Salinity gradient

↳ High salinity = higher density
Water flows from higher density to lower density

3. Planetary winds

↳ eg Trade winds affecting Equatorial Current

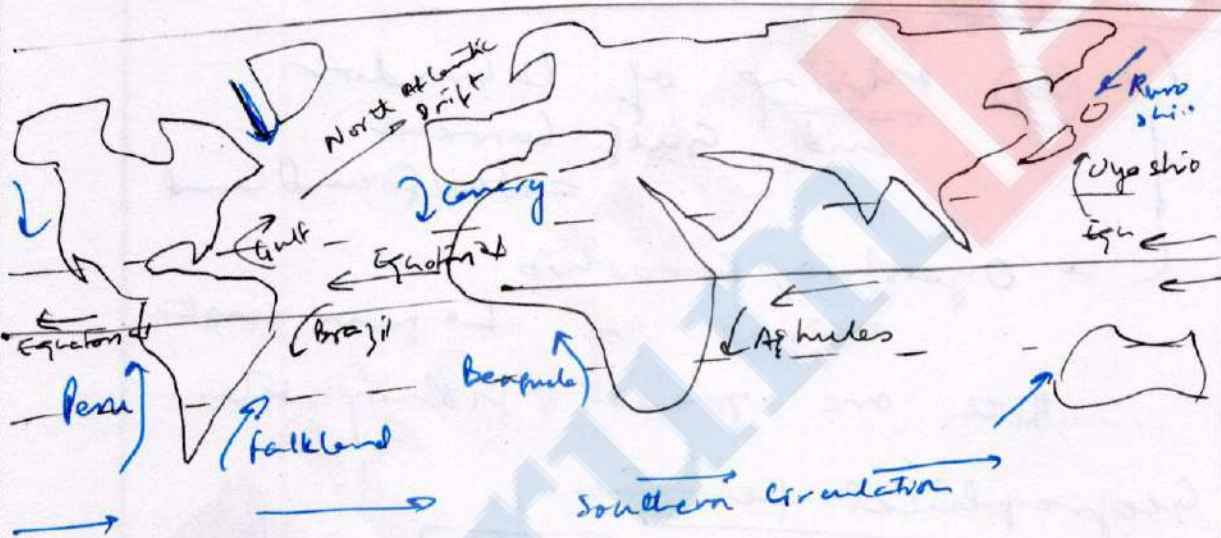
4. Coriolis force

↳ Cause (deflection) of currents
(right in Northern Hemisphere)
(and vice versa)

5. Gravity $\Rightarrow$ Cause sinking of dense currents

6. Relief features

↳ (eg) Continental masses deflect currents in the case of Gulf Current



Multi-Dimensional Impact

1. Deseicating Effect $\Rightarrow$ Impact on Rainfall

↳ (eg) Atacama Desert formed because of Peru current.

2. Warming effect in Upper latitudes

↳ (eg) North Atlantic Current allows Western Europe to remain warm → ports open even in Arctic Circle (eg) Murmansk

3. Upwelling

↳ long shore currents cause upwelling
(eg) Upwelling near Pern coast
⇒ great fishing grounds

4. Strong and Agne culture / Mericulture

↳ (eg) Mixing of Labrador and Gulf Current = Newfoundland
+ Oyashio, Kuroshio mixing = Japan coast
Both are great fishing sites.

5. Geographical features

↳ (eg) lack of deltas in the place of currents

6. Navigation and Bionavigation
↳ of ships ↳ of marine animals

7. Nutrient and thermal circulation
↳ keeps climate even
Thus currents have a significant impact on the socio-economic developments in regions.

Feedback

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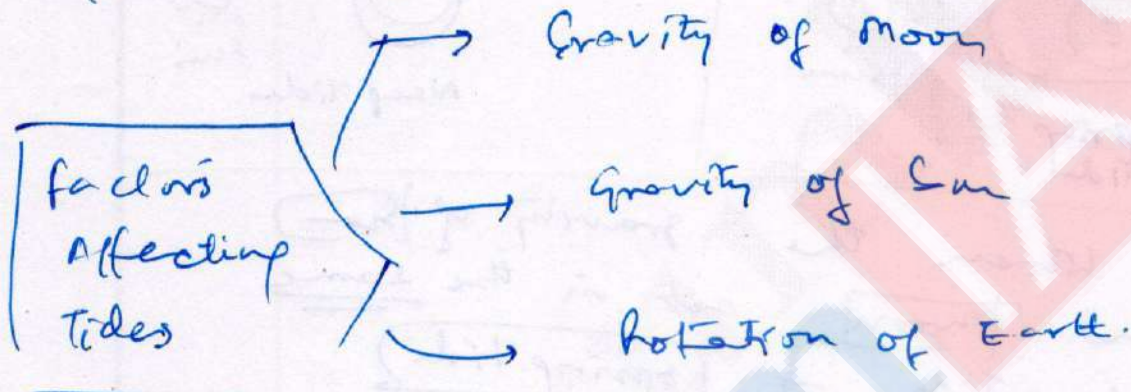
Q.17) Briefly explain the process of tide formation and differentiate between tides and waves.

(15 marks, 250 words)

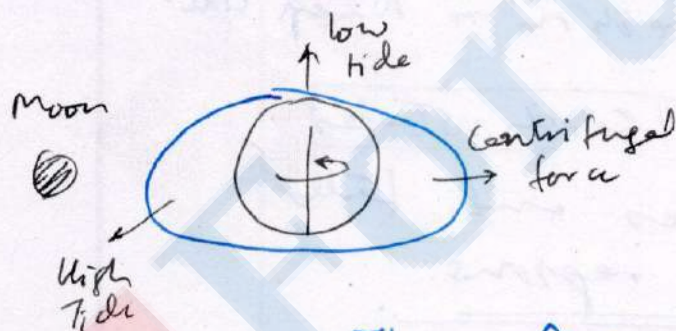
ज्वार-भाटा निर्माण की प्रक्रिया को संक्षेप में समझाइए तथा ज्वार-भाटा और लहरों में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tides are rise and fall of sea levels observed on the coasts due to gravitational effects of Moon and Sun.



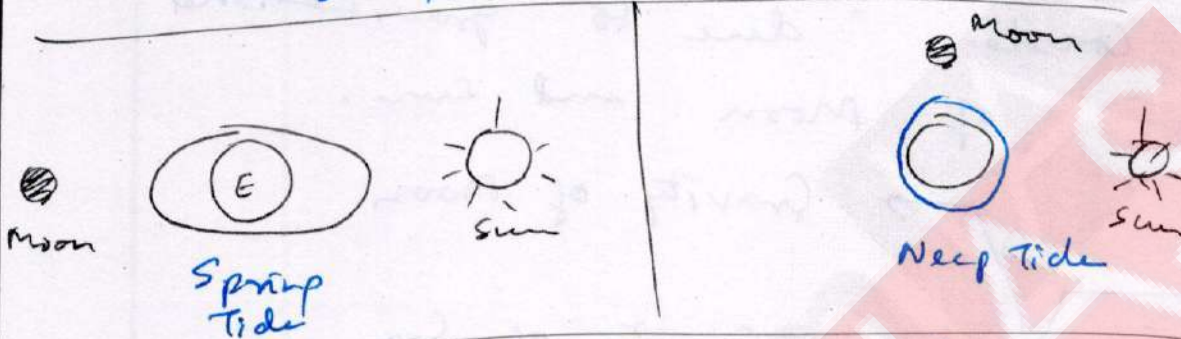
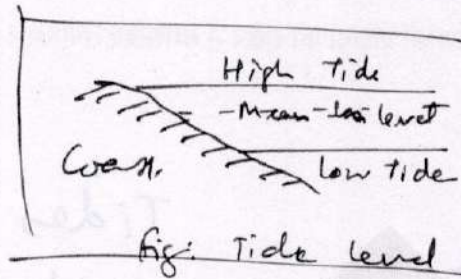
Tide formation



The face of the Earth sees the moon being attracted towards it water being attracted towards it

↳ this leads to high tide

→ The regions at 90° to the moon
see receding of water level
= low tide



→ When the gravity of Sun and Moon act in the same direction ⇒ spring tide (huge difference in levels)

→ When Sun and moon act in opposite direction ⇒ Neap tide.

→ As the Earth rotates, the tide rises and falls in different regions.

Difference between tides and waves

Tides

1. Refers to sea level rise and fall on the coasts
2. Caused by Moon's, Sun's, gravity
3. Role of rotation of Earth
4. Regular movement of tide

Waves

1. Refer to surface level wave like movement of water in seas
2. Caused by Earth's gravity
3. Role of surface winds in movement
4. Irregular movements

Both these forms of movements are actually transmission of energy through the oceans.

Tidal energy and wave energy can be explored for future renewable energy needs

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 परिक्षण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Social media is a collection of technologies that allow for the sharing of ideas, thoughts and expressions across the world. It is a product of the forces of globalization that has deeply impacted all people.

Facilitates Unprecedented Connectivity

1. Connects remotest parts of the country to mainstream society.

↳ eg. Hon'ble PM's message on Twitter reaching all parts of the country.

2. Quick action and instant connectivity

↳ police saving girls being

Crackdown after Freet by Aditya Srivastava

3. Remote working
 ↳ eg work from home and use of video conferencing to connect worldwide (WhatsApp)

Facilitates Self-Expression

1. Social movements spreading across the world
 ↳ eg #MeToo movement spreading in India

2. Rise of New profession
 ↳ eg Youtube influencers and creative artists on social media

3. New medium for political expression
 ↳ eg 2014 National election saw usage of social media for campaigning

Widens social crevices and fractures

1. Spread of Hate speech

↳ used by communal elements

(eg) Muzgafernagar riots caused by this

2. Electoral manipulation

↳ (eg) use of AI and deepfakes to show videos of dead politicians like M. Karunanidhi = asking for votes.

3. Spread of Misinformation and fake news

↳ (eg) spreading vaccine hesitancy among few sections of society

4. Caste differences

↳ casteist slurs used by people on social media → widening fractures

5. Cyber bullying and Trolling

↳ affecting mental health of women, children, and other vulnerable section

Thus social media is a double-edged sword. Self-regulation should be encouraged to limit the negative aspects

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Regionalism refers to the ideology that seeks to increase the influence, power and/or self-determination of a sub-national region over others.

Regionalism due to failures in addressing Regional Aspiration

1. Neglect of Hilly regions and tribal areas

⇒ socio-economic neglect of these regions led to regionalism in states like Uttarakhand and Jharkhand.

2. Developmental Deficit and ignorance

eg Mizoram movement after 1951 famine due to

neglect of North-Eastern region by the centre

3. Inequality within states

- ↳ eg backwardness of Vidarbha region
- ↳ eg Marathwada agitation to seek for reservation

4. Special Needs of regions and inadequate attention to those

- ↳ eg 6th Schedule demand for tribal to protect the fragile geography and ecology of the region.

Regionalism due to assertion of socio-cultural identity

1. Linguistic differences

- ↳ eg Andhra movement to secure a linguistic state for Telugu speaking people.

2. Tribal identity

- ↳ eg demands of 6th schedule by tribes to protect

analyse (culture of the region).

↳ (eg) use of illegal force in Meghalaya to setup informal inner permit line. (ILP)

3. Rise of secessionist movements

↳ (eg) Greater Naga demands as they believe in distinct identity separate from Indian identity.

4. Religious aspirations

↳ (eg) Punjabi Sikh movement fuelled by desire to have a Sikh state → further espoused by Khalistan movement

5. Social justice based aspiration

↳ (eg) Dravidian movement asking for Dravid Nader

If differences are allowed to increase and aspirations are not addressed regionalism can damage the unity of the country. The need is for (National Aspiration with Regional Ambition) (NARA) to take country forward.

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)

As Climate change increases the instances of heatwaves, as per IPCC AR6 report, there are visible adverse impacts on the lives of women.

Traditional Gender roles and Vulnerability to Extreme Heat of women

1. Water scarcity and water management

- ↳ traditional role = fetching drinking water
- ↳ vulnerability = have to travel greater distance, more chances of Heatstroke

2. Household chores and unequal burden

↳ heat conditions have made cooking activities even more dangerous for health.
 ⇒ women primarily responsible for cooking.

3. Mental impact of heat ~~stroke~~ ^{waves}
 ↳ increase in agitation and annoyance.
 (eg) increased cases of domestic violence during heatwaves

4. Vulnerability due to poorer health indicators
 ↳ women are more likely to be anaemic (50% of women NFHS-5) due to less focus on their nutrition
 ⇒ this increases vulnerability.

5. Economic vulnerability
 ↳ "feminization of poverty"
 has increased vulnerability of women to recover economically and financially from adverses impact of heatwaves

Strategies to Mitigate Vulnerability

1. Addressing gender justice in climate change adaptation talks

(eg) Lima Programme on Gender Justice

2. Addressing economic vulnerability

↳ Cash transfers to more vulnerable women in times of crisis (eg) PM SKY

3. Media campaigns and advisories during heatwaves with focus on women and girls

↳ "staying hydrated"

4. Attitudinal change

↳ sharing household burdens
(eg) Virat Kohli taking paternity leaves

5. Health monitoring of women

↳ (eg) Anamika Mukherjee
↳ role of AHAW workers in monitoring female health.

Climate change poses

grave threats to women. To achieve

SDG 5 and SDG 13 (Climate Action) gender justice is important

Feedback

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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

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

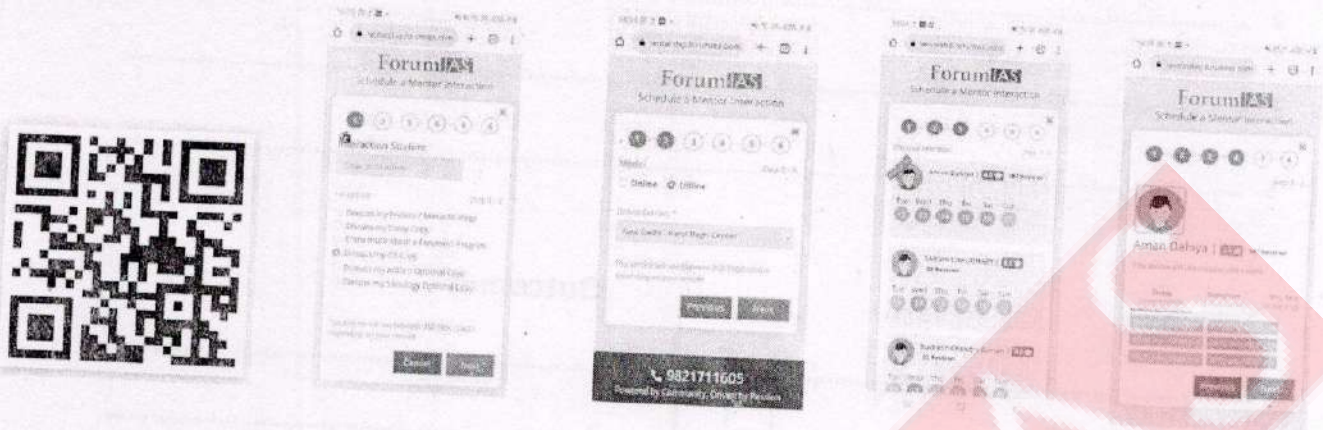
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