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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussions regarding 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 routes 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, how space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (a) but not all? Suggestions: keywords, 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 its subjective components of assessment.

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

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

Nalanda has been a symbol of art, literature and architecture of ancient and medieval India.

SIGNIFICANCE OF NALANDA

- 1) Academic centre - a public university par excellence. Patronised by Buddhist Sanghas.
 - Patronised during Harshavardhana's period and later during Pala Kingdom
 - Chinese Traveller during 5-6th century CE like Huen Tsang, Fa Hien illustrate about it.
- 2) Architecture - par excellence
 - ↳ North India; Lintel (Trabeate) Architecture

- 3) Miniature Paintings of Pala period
- on palm leaves, Buddhist in nature
 - manuscript painting
 - illustration of Nalanda cultural centre

- It was destroyed by invaded Bakhtiyar khilji - a Ghund slave in early 12th century.
- It was described in accounts of Al Masudi, later in Z. Barani and other Islamic scholars.

Nalanda was a model of academic excellence and cultural exchange with outside culture. Recently, it has been renovated and re-established

- reflecting Indian cultural golden-period

Feedback

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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 was a period from early 12th century to early 16th century [till 1526] that saw introduction of Islamic, Persian art and architecture in India.

ART FORMS - DELHI SULTANATE

- 1) Humayun brought painters Mir Sayyad and Abdur Samad from Persia
 - Emergence of Indo-Persian paintings
 - realism, naturalism in paintings
- 2) Khyal music and Qawwali -
 - introduced by Amir Khusrau - renowned poet in 13th century
 - influence of Tappa, Tarana [semi-classical Hindustani] as well as Dhrupad [classical] in Khyal Music.

ARCHITECTURE

- Introduction of Arches and Domes by Khiljis [Alai Darwaza] and Lodhis [double-dome]
- Usage of stones, concrete, mortar in Indian architecture - brought by Delhi Sultans [Battar method by ~~Khilji~~ Tughlaqs]
- Decoration: arabesque method introduced by Delhi Sultans [Iltimad-ud-Daula Tomb]

LITERATURE

- Urdu: a soldier language - emerged from military camps of Delhi Sultans - mixture of Persian, Arabic, Hindawi [Khadī Boli].
 - Literature by Amir Khusrau on Indian themes
 - Translation of Sanskrit epics
- The secular art forms - from the confluence of Indo-Persian forms made the edifice of modern Indian art

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Early nationalists like Dadabhai Naoroji, M.G. Ranade, Gopal Gokhale, W.C. Bonerjee were also called 'moderates' as they believed in prayer, petition and constitutional protests against colonial rule.

CONTRIBUTION OF EARLY NATIONALISTS

1) Council Reforms - Indian Council Act (1891) increased Indian representation in councils; nomination rights to trade bodies, teachers, industry etc.

2) Indianisation of Civil Services - lobbied to increase minimum age from 19 to 21; and simultaneous exams in Britain in Indian.

[achieved in Atchinson Report, and resolution in House of Commons]

- 3) Economic critique of nationalism
Drain of wealth theory by Dadabhai Naoroji - easy to grasp for illiterate masses - political mobilisation
- 4) Formation of Indian National Congress in 1885 - a united forum
- 5) Political education of inert masses - base for later agitations

Moderates were criticised as they believed in good-will of Britishers and they did not believe in capacity of the common people.

However, they sowed the seeds of Indian nationalism deep that later helped in Swadeshi, Boycott Movement and Non-cooperation movement

Feedback

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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 initiated in early 1920's in Malabar Coast - led by Nair leader K. Kelappan.

AGENDA OF VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA

- 1) Social justice of lower castes - right to public places, political representation.
- 2) Grievances of peasants, labourers against exploitative British policies of land revenue.
- 3) Untouchability of Ezhavacaste - a self-respect movement.

METHODS EMPLOYED

└ non violent resistance - satyagraha

└ political education, awareness
campaigns through public meetings,
libraries, pamphlets, media.

- M.K. Gandhi - leader of Indian
Independence movement gave moral
and vocal support to var'kom
Satyagraha.

The movement was a milestone as it
was reflective of the spread of
Gandhian idea of satyagraha to nooks
and corners of India.

Feedback

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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)

Oslo Accords were a series of agreements signed between Israel and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in 1990's to secure peace and coexistence.

OSLO ACCORDS - AGENDA

- 1) Peaceful coexistence of Israel and Palestine
- 2) Right to self-government by Palestinian authority [by PLO]
- 3) Base for further economic cooperation.

Outcome → Palestinian Authority (PA)
 ↳ to govern west Bank and Gaza.
 ↳ joint Israel and Palestine control
over certain disputed areas

FAILURE AND CHALLENGES

- 1) Trust deficit between PLE and Israel over territories, intentions
- 2) 'Hamas' - a terrorist group (according to Israel) given free hand by Palestinian Authority
- 3) Hamas → was not included in Oslo Accord.
won election in 2006 in Gaza,
controls Gaza - disrupts Israel's
security
- 4) Frequent terrorist activities by Hamas, supported by Iran
- 5) Israeli occupation in west Bank
Two state solution is the only lasting
solution. However, recent terrorist
attacks by Hamas have complicated matters
Israel seem to be in no mood to relent.

Feedback

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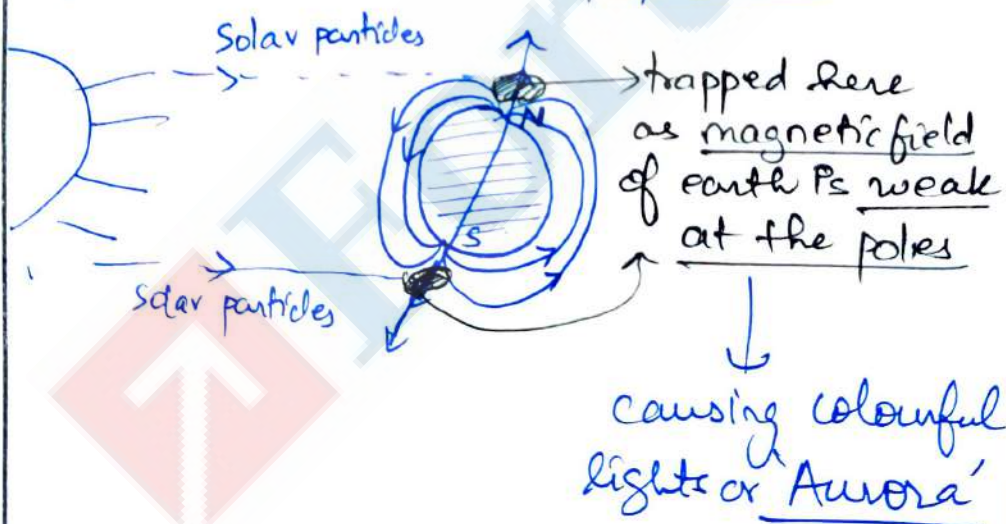
Q.6) What are Northern and Southern lights? Explain the phenomenon and discuss their associated impacts on Earth's atmosphere and human activities. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Northern and Southern lights are colourful Auroras formed at North Pole and South Pole - visible near polar latitudes

AURORAS - FORMATION

- formed by interaction of atmospheric gases at pole with solar-charged particles, solar winds/ejections.



IMPACTS ON EARTH

- 1) Tourism: boosts tourism due to aesthetic beauty of lights
- 2) Navigation for animals / birds due to lights
- 3) Solar charged particles in Earth's atmosphere — can disrupt satellites at polar region [Polar satellites]
- 4) Disruption to telecommunication towers due to solar particles

Auroras are beautiful geo-magnetic phenomenon that are mostly unharmful as it is trapped at the poles

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 clusters in India are mostly in Southern Belt. They are major drivers of local economy.

Clusters → Mumbai-Pune Belt
→ Bengaluru Chennai Belt
→ Hyderabad Warangal belt etc.

FAVOURABLE FACTORS FOR THEIR LOCATION

- 1) Cheap, uninterrupted power - highly capital intensive industry
- cheap hydropower due to Kaveri waterfalls, Krishna river waterfalls.

(Don't Write
in this Area)

पर कुछ न लिखें

Q.8) 'Indi-
and s-

- 2) Proximity to Iron-Steel Industry -
for easy transport of raw material
or proximity to Karnataka Iron and
Steel Industry, Vishakhapatnam Iron
and Steel Industry
- 3) skilled and semi-skilled labour
engineers, technicians from
North India - excess migration to
southern centres
- 4) Rubber-producing areas - for tyres
or Proximity to Western Ghats, Kerala,
Karnataka

Automobile Industry is crucial for
skilled employment. It's extensive
forward and backward linkages
drives the local economy,

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

India is a 'salad-bowl model' of diversity where each constituent unit maintains their culture as well as becomes a part of a unified whole simultaneously.

DIVERSITY - ENRICHING INDIAN SOCIETY

1) Linguistic diversity

→ India has 22 Schedule VIII languages more than 1500 dialects

→ reflective of Indian model of accommodation

2) Cultural diversity

→ numerous festivals, customs, art forms, dance forms etc.

→ a soft power for India

3) Religious diversity

- 4 major religions: Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Buddhism and also Sikhism, Parsi religion

- strengthens democratic and secular credentials

- a tolerant, multi-cultural society

STRENGTHENING INDIAN MODEL

1) Politically - a secular state - global
- a diversified } good,
democracy } soft power

- a vent for dissent, differences - keep extremism at bay

2) Socially - feelings of co-existence -
important for public order and
societal morality

3) Economic - numerous cultures, festivals
thrives economy.

Indian diversity is a global good that
should be preserved from majoritarianism.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

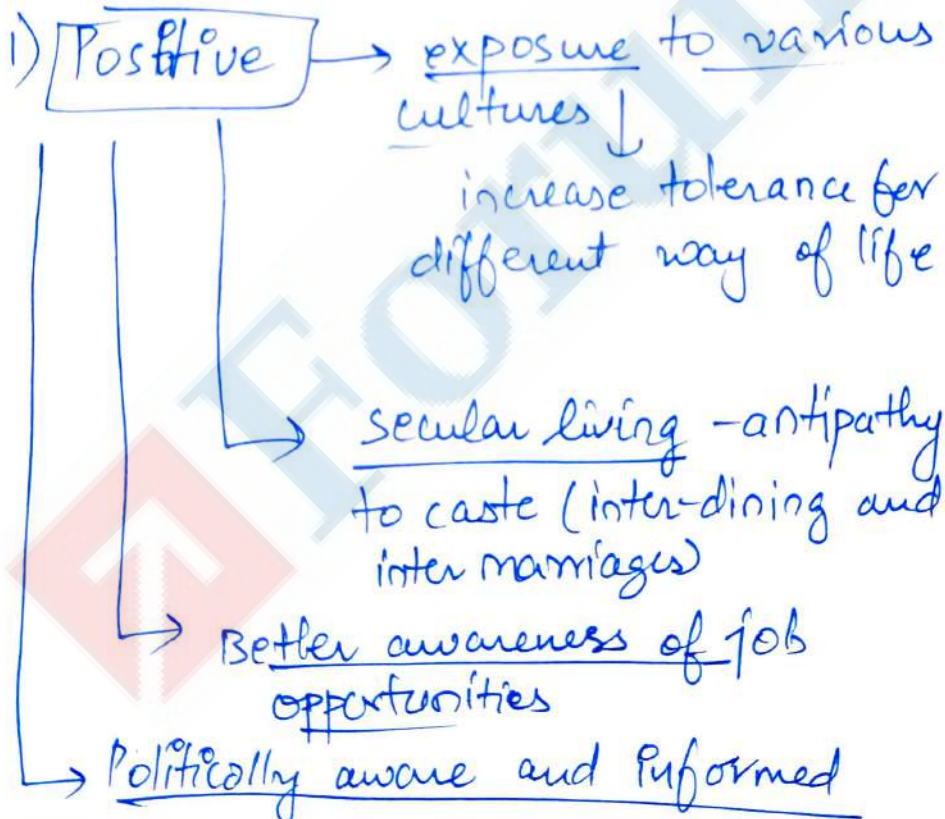
(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Globalisation is the increased
intensity and extensity of Interconnect-
edness, caused by technology,
trade, movement of ideas etc.

EFFECTS OF GLOBALISATION OF YOUTH IN INDIA



eg increased protest on social media
against rape at RG Kar Hospital,
Kolkata

#metoo movement in India

2) Negative → sedentary lifestyle
eg increased cases of
Non communicable diseases,
heart attacks among youth

→ social isolation due to
technology
eg more than 1 Lakh suicide
in India [highest killer
among 15-25 age]

→ McDonaldisation of food
habits - obesity, hypertension

→ cultural gap with parents

Globalisation has been a bane if
not checked. However, it has
made India's youth more dynamic.

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)

LGBTQ population have received a setback in their fight when Supreme Court refused to legalise same-sex marriages, as it is a policy-domain

PROGRESS IN LGBTQ RIGHTS

- 1) Decriminalisation of homosexuality
→ Naveen Singh Johar case
- 2) Increased representation in popular media
e.g. movies like Shubh Mangal Zyada Saavdhan advocating for LGBTQ rights
- 3) Right to sexual orientation part of Article 21 - Supreme Court judgment.

DIFFICULT JOURNEY AHEAD

1) No recognition of same-sex marriage

Government's stand → driven by 'societal morality' → sanctity of institution of marriage

2) No recognition in religions — most religions abhor same-sex relations

3) Stigma among people — leading to violence, abuse, slurs, online harassment

4) Poor scientific outlook of most of the people — forcing sex-change surgeries — terming it as a "disease".

A Profound socio-cultural shift is evidently needed — as elaborated by above challenges.

Government has created a committee to provide for a detailed policy framework to regulate abuse, violence, discrimination of LGBTQ and ensure their life with dignity.

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)

Seals and sealings made of soapstone
Steatite is one of the most famous and abundant resource excavated from Harappan sites.

IMPORTANCE OF SEAL AND SEALINGS

→ Economic significance

- may be used as a seal for trade
- may be used as a currency or coinage

→ Social significance

- reflect worshipping patterns and deities
- ☞ Seal of Pashupati (Proto Shiva)



seal of Pashupati in
yogic posture, surrounded
by animals Tiger and
Bull

• nature worship practice

as seal of Peepal leaf signifies
nature reverence

seal of mythical animal [unicorn]

→ Educational significance

- contain special symbol such as
 π or ϕ (mathematical symbols)

→ customs of the time

- may have been used as an
amulet / pendant due to presence of
deities and symbols.

→ Presence of animal and their relation- ship with Harappan people

as many seals have mythical unicorn,
or tiger, bull - that reflects regular
interaction with animals.

HARRAPAN SETTLEMENTS - SEMI ARID REGIONS

- Harappan settlements like Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Dholavira, Kalibangan are in semi-arid regions

- Possible reasons

- (i) To avoid flooding by Indus river basin - create havoc in lower town disrupting lifestyle
- (ii) semi-arid region - suitable for urban settlements - Burnt Bricks usage not possible in wet regions
- (iii) supportive of their hardy vegetation of coarse grains

Harappan civilisation was one of the most advanced civilisation. Their planned urban settlement are a model for present town planning - to avoid frequent flooding. Their seal reflect early usage of token currency

Feedback

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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)

Gandhiji embarked on Dandi March in March 1930 as a symbol to break 'salt law' - emblematic of 'civil disobedience' of Britishers unjust laws.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

- A movement to disobey, break unjust, evil British laws and demand for 'Poorna Swaraj'
- Involves making salt on the coastline, disobeying forest laws in Central Provinces, Karnataka by tribals; Anti-chowkidana tax, Anti-tax campaign in United Provinces and Bihar

WHY DANDI MARCH OR BREAKING SALT LAW?

- (i) Gandhiji considered 'salt tax' as most 'inhumane' tax - as salt is as basic as anything for survival
- (ii) It affects rich and poor alike.
- (iii) It mobilises people as it can be directly linked to their poverty, malnutrition etc.
- (iv) Dandi March mobilised people on the way - reflected Gandhi's commitment to the cause - aroused people on nationalistic lines
- (v) Gain international attention against unjust laws
- (vi) Reflected a complete repudiation of British Empire and its laws with demand of 'Poorna Swaraj'

NATIONAL REACTIONS

- (i) Instigated salt satyagraha in Kerala by K. Kelappan, in Tamil Nadu (Madras) by C. Rajagopachari
- (ii) Motivated Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and his organisation in North West Frontier Province
- (iii) Tribals violated forest laws in Central Provinces
- (iv) Rani Gaidinliu in North Eastern Heraka Movement
- (v) Anti-chowkidar Campaign in Bihar

INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

- Rattled British Empire - Lord Irwin forced to sign a pact with Gandhi to join Round Table Conference
 - Right to make salt for consumption granted
 - International media (US visitors) covered the Dandi March - soft power.
- Dandi March was the turning point. It shows that Indian people can mobilise non-violently to unjust laws.

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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 regions of arid and extremely arid conditions with very little precipitation to support any vegetation, and presence of sandy, dry soil.

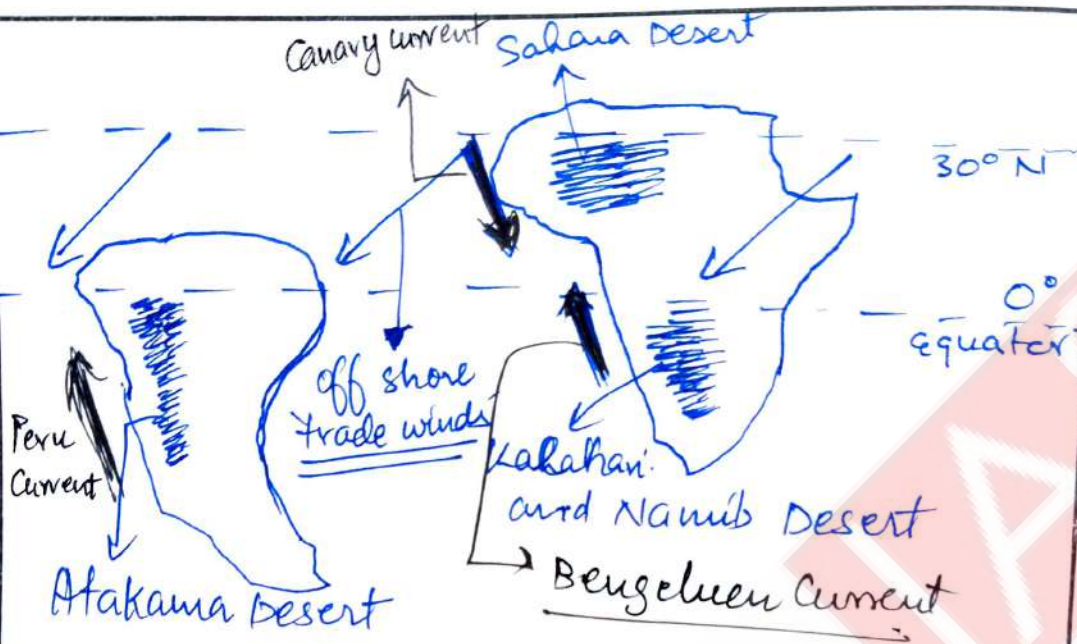
DISTRIBUTION OF DESERTS ON EARTH

Major Deserts:

- (i) Sahara Desert (North west Africa)
- (ii) Kalahari/Namib Desert (southern Africa)
- (iii) Atacama Desert [~~East~~ western South America]
- (iv) Mohave Desert [Mexico]
- (v) ~~Salt~~ Thar Desert [India]

Cold Deserts: (vi) ~~at~~ Gobi Desert
(Mongolia and China)

(vii) Ladakh Desert



- Reasons :**
- (1) off shore trade winds along 30°N and 30°S from subtropical high - devoid of moisture - dry regions along western side of continents
 - (2) Cold ocean current along eastern side of oceans - desiccation effect - dry climate and suppressed rainfall
eg Peru current in South America, Canary Current in North Africa
 - (3) Rain shadow area of high mountains
eg Andes Mountain of South America → Atakama Desert

eg Rocky Mountain → Mohave Desert
in North America.

(4) subtropical high belt along 30°N
and continentality

eg Sahara Desert (India)
Gobi Desert [Continentality +
cold dry winds]

Deserts are expanding due to uneven
weather phenomena and land
degradation. This involves concerted
efforts to do afforestation, spatial
planning, mitigate the climate change.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



Q.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, unlike Trade winds, are created due to local pressure conditions and local climate. They impact regions significantly.

TYPES OF LOCAL WINDS

- Cold local winds : from poles to Subtropics
eg Blizzard, Föhn [Europe], Siberian winds
- Hot local winds : from tropics, Subtropic deserts.
eg - Chinook (North America), Loo in India, Haboobs in Africa

- sea breeze and land breeze
- land breeze during night helps in navigation towards sea [fishermen]
- sea breeze during the day cools the temperature of coastal regions.

IMPACT OF LOCAL WINDS

- 1) Chinook (hot winds)
 - North America
 - from west to east
 - melts ice of North America
 - moderates temperature
- 2) Doctor winds (hot wind)
 - in Africa [Nigerian region]
 - carries moisture - causes rainfall in hot, arid climate
- 3) Loo [North west India] (hot wind)
 - increasing temperature during summer
 - ↑↑ convective rainfall [mango showers in India]

- 4) Impact on cold winds in Siberia
- 5) Blizzards [cold winds] in Canada, North America, causing freezing temperature
- 6) Mistral, Fohn in Europe
- 7) Brickfielder [hot wind] and southerly [cold wind] in Australia impacting local climate.

Local winds are Impactful for the region's economy - which is based on agriculture and crop output.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Rare Earth Elements (REE) are elements [mostly metallic] that are found sparingly in Earth's crust, in some specific locations and are not always economically viable to extract.

IMPORTANCE OF RARE EARTH ELEMENTS

> 'Vitamins of Modern Industry' as:

- (i) used in semi-conductor chips, electronics
- key for Electric Vehicles (EVs)
- (ii) Crucial component of Photovoltaic cells - solar energy - for renewable energy purposes - impacting energy security

iii) Defense uses : in drones, UAVs,
military equipments - national
security.

(iv) uses in cyber security - in
debit cards, mobile phones and
supercomputers

UNEVEN DISTRIBUTION OF REE

- clusters :
- (i) China, South East Asia
 - (ii) Lithium Triangle - Argentina, Bolivia,
Chile
 - (iii) Central Asia - Kazakhstan and
neighbouring regions.

IMPLICATIONS OF UNEVEN DISTRIBUTION

- 1) Concentrated Industrial clusters
of mobile phone components, EVs components
- uneven growth

- 2) Supply chain disruption - due to
geopolitical tension
eg shortage of debit cards in India due
to Taiwan-China tensions
- 3) Heavy Import costs for countries like
India - high consumer demand
eg Indian dependence on mobile
components from China
- 4) Geo-economic leverage over other
countries
eg China can arm twist other
countries - debt-trap diplomacy

REE are crucial for energy security,
environment security and national
security. Supply chain should be diversified
by investing in sustainable exploration,
mining and refining of REE in potential
countries. India has joined Mineral
Security Partnership (MSP) for this purpose

Feedback

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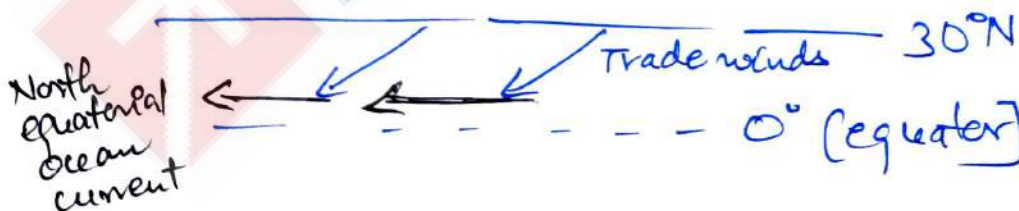
Q.16) Describe the various factors that influence ocean currents and discuss their multi-dimensional impact.
(15 marks, 250 words)

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 streams of surface ocean water that flow from regions of high density to low density, impacting local climate and economy.

FACTORS INFLUENCING OCEAN CURRENTS

- 1) Trade winds: they drive the water in their direction
eg North East Trade winds in North Hemisphere creates North Equatorial ocean current

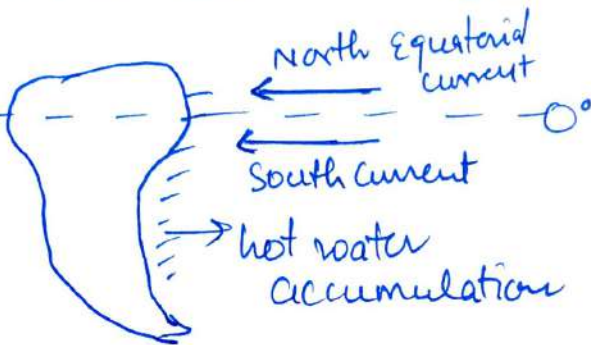


- 2) Difference in temperature, density, salinity.
eg cold ocean currents from poles towards equators
- 3) Coriolis force : turns ocean current to right in N. Hemisphere and left in South Hemisphere
eg North Atlantic Drift and North Pacific Drift in rightward direction
- 4) Seashores and boundaries changes the flow
eg Gulf stream off Mexico coast

IMPACTS OF OCEAN CURRENTS

- 1) Desiccation effect : cold, dry climate suppresses rainfall by cold current - desert/arid regions
eg Sahara Desert due to Canaries Current; Atahama Desert due to Peru Current

2) Cyclones-causing : pushes hot water to Eastern coasts



higher chances of tropical cyclones along Eastern coast of continent

3) Navigation

4) Fishing Banks : mixing of cold and hot currents

es Grand Bank at New Foundland
by mixing of Labrador Current and North Atlantic Drift in Atlantic Ocean

5) Keep coasts frost-free : coasts of Britain due to warm ocean currents

Ocean currents are getting weaker due to glacial melt, increasing temperature. AMOC [Atlantic Circulation] is one such example - which is a tipping point of climate change.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

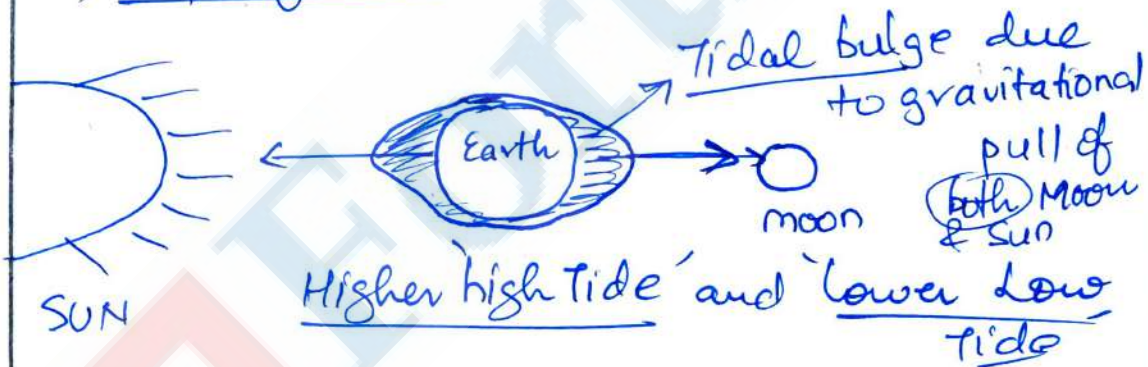
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tides are formed due to gravitational pull of the sun, moon and the resulting centrifugal force.

TIDES — bulge in sea water at the shore

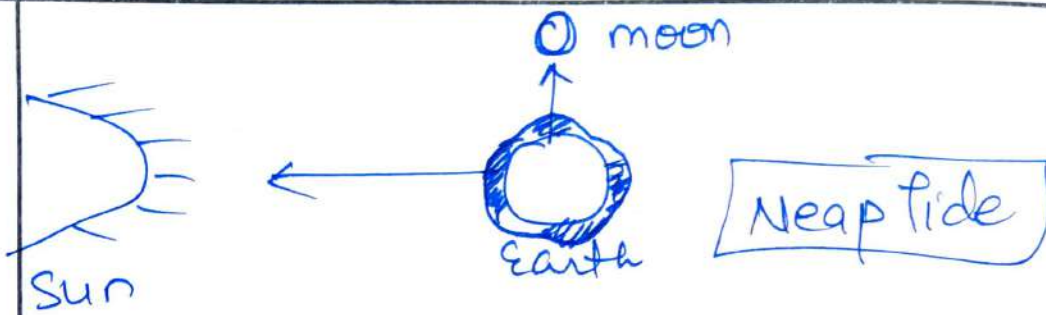
Formation

1) Spring Tide



2) Neap Tide

when sun and moon are pulling in perpendicular direction — a lower high tide and lower low tide



WAVES are caused by vertical displacement of water column.

waves $\propto$ height/depth of ocean floor

→ waves are higher at the shore
→ They are not affected by the gravity of Sun and Moon,
but by tectonic movements
eg tsunami

Feedback

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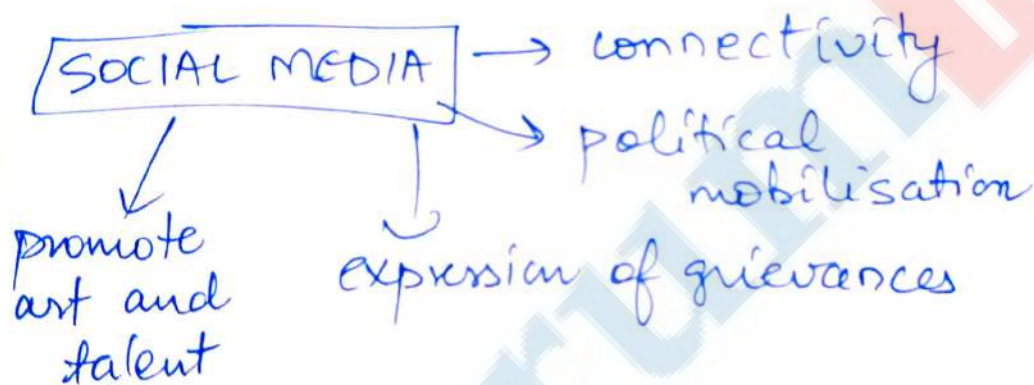
Q.18) While social media facilitates unprecedented connectivity and self-expression, it can also widen social crevices and fractures. In this context, examine the impact of social media on Indian society.

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Social media is both a boon and a bane for 21st century. It deepens democracy but also can disrupt public order.



WIDENING SOCIAL DIFFERENCES

↳ Fake news : cause violence
e.g. lynching in Haryana due to
fake news of beef-carrying man
(Akhlaq lynching)

↳ Propaganda / Algorithm bias
e.g. Cambridge Analytica case in US
elections

L deepens Insecurity - racial, ethnic etc.

SOCIAL MEDIA IN INDIAN SOCIETY

1) Negative Impacts

- > Cyber Bullying / Harassment - increasing suicides [more than 1 lakh every year highest in the world]
- > child pornography
- > Political propaganda and fake news - eg yellow/sensational journalism; lynching of Akhlaq due to fake news
- > on elders: digital divide with new generation → social isolation due to overindulgence of new generation
- > on youth: sedentary lifestyle

> fake beauty standards

2) Positive effects

> exposure to different cultures
due to social interactions —
increased tolerance / secularisation

> political movements

eg #MeToo movement in India

> for elders

increased social connectedness

> on youth

increased awareness about their
opportunities

> on women - awareness of
rights

Social media is a double-edged sword — it ~~can~~ has to be used
responsibility. There is a need for
a light approach to regulate it by an
Social Media Code

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 is a socio-political movement of asserting a distinctive regional identity due to feelings of marginalisation, exploitation or relative deprivation.

REGIONALISM – FAILURE TO ADDRESS REGIONAL ASPIRATIONS

- 1) Regional Aspiration of having a distinct linguistic province
eg Andhra Movement post independence
- 2) Regional Aspiration of autonomy from a larger state for economic development
eg Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh's demand against state of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh.

3) Regional aspiration of political autonomy

eg Ladakh's demand for statehood
and VI schedule

4) Regional aspirations of secessionism
and secessionism - a threat to
national unity

eg Greater Nagalim demand;
Khalistan demand

REGIONALISM DUE TO MARGINALISA- TION

1) within a state

eg development deficit within
Maharashtra - Vidharba' demand

2) Supra state feeling of marginalism

- North eastern states' regionalism
due to developmental deficit

3) Cultural marginalisation
regionalism against Hindi imposition
among Southern States

4) Economic marginalisation among
natives

'son of soil' politics
e.g. reservation for locals in Karnataka
Haryana

Regionalism is instrumental in providing
a democratic vent for grievances.

It accommodates regional legitimate
interests. However, if hijacked by
political purposes - can be a threat
to national unity.

Inclusive development is an
antidote to regionalism.

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)

Traditional gender roles for women perpetrated by Patriarchy are: cooking, nurturing, care work, unpaid labour work and unskilled work.

GENDER ROLES — EXPOSING WOMEN TO EXTREME HEAT

1) Domestic:

Gender role: cooking → extreme exposure to cooking gas, "chulha".
→ heat lumps / poor ventilation leading to heat stroke.

2) Labour work

Gender role: unpaid/unskilled labour
→ agricultural labourers in paddy fields → under extreme outside heat

3) Professional setting

Gender role : Care work / Pink collar jobs

es Increased representation of women in pink collar jobs like ASHA workers → extensive on-ground survey in heat

[COVID-19 surveys, Census surveys by ASHA workers]

4) Rural Economy

Gender role : unskilled / unproductive work

es women collecting firewood, collecting drinking water in extreme heat.

MITIGATION STRATEGIES

1) Ensure cooking gas [better than firewood] in household

es

- 2) More men in ASHA work / so called
pink collared jobs
- 3) Breaking gender stereotype by
sensitisation of men through ad
campaigns — joint responsibility
of cooking.
- 4) Increasing education levels / employ-
ment for women — dual career
households.

women — being at the bottom of
household hierarchy — bear the
brunt of extreme weather events
SDG-5 goal should be prioritised
in economic/ social spheres.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

-
-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

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

* Subject to change without prior notice.